

**ARHEOLOOGILISED  
VÄLITÖÖD  
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELDWORK  
IN ESTONIA**

**2003**

Koostanud ja toimetanud  
*Ülle Tamla*

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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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## MINOR INVESTIGATIONS IN NEW-PÄRNU

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In 2003 Pärnu Museum carried out archeological fieldwork at four sites in Pärnu. Aldur Vunk conducted other, larger excavations during the summer at **Uus Street 1**. In May, trenches for drainage and sewage pipes were dug for "Sankt Peterburg" hotel in the **Hospidali Street 6** courtyard and in the middle of **Malmö Street**. In September, the area under the annex to a house at **Uus Street 9** was studied. In September and October, excavations were carried out alongside the foundation being cast for a new building at **Nikolai Street 10** (Fig. 1). The article focuses on the three last-mentioned studies, where the fieldwork was conducted by Ulla Saluäär. The artifacts were studied by Erki Russow and Krista Sarv. Villu Kadakas contributed to stratigraphical analysis.

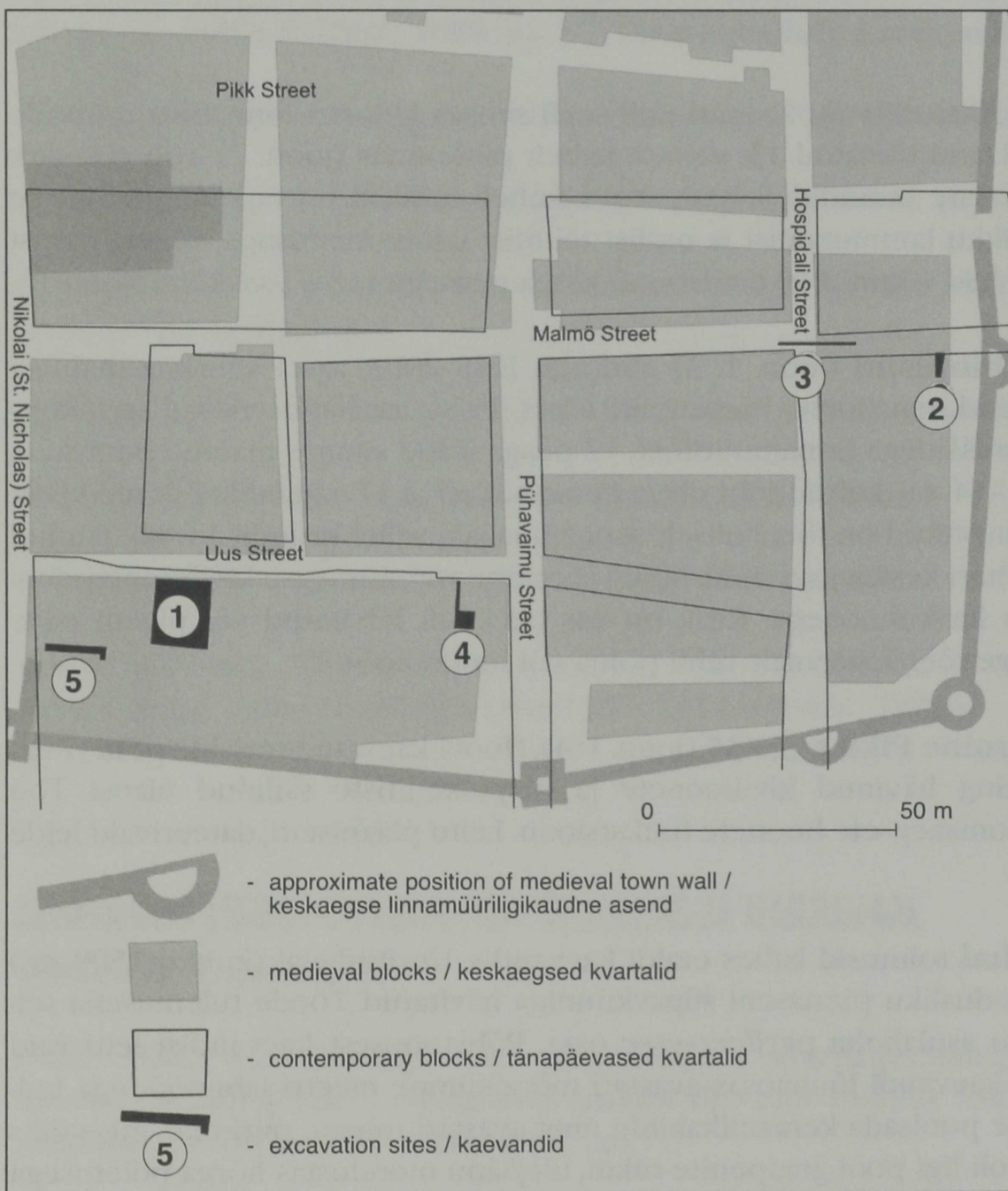


Fig. 1. Archaeological investigations in Pärnu during 2003. 1 - Uus St. 1, 2 - Hospidali St. 6, 3 - Malmö St., 4 - Uus St. 9, 5 - Nikolai St. 10.

Joon. 1. Arheoloogilised uuringud Pärnus 2003. 1 - Uus t. 1, 2 - Hospidali t. 6, 3 - Malmö t., 4 - Uus t. 9, 5 - Nikolai t. 10.



Several salvage works have been carried out previously in the vicinity of all those sites. Ca. 270 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated in 1990–1991 in the courtyard of Hospidali Street 6 southwards from the area currently under study. Remains of several stone and wooden constructions were cleaned out (Udam 1992a). Unfortunately not too many figures and photos were included in the report (Udam 1992b). Several layers of wooden pavement were found in 1993 by Rainer Saks and Aldur Vunk at Malmö Street westwards from the area studied in 2003 (Tamla 1994, 370). In 1992 an area of 190 m<sup>2</sup> immediately towards west and southwest from the courtyard of Uus Street 9 was studied. Remains of wooden buildings (including 3 framed buildings) and wooden pavements dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were found. Unfortunately the figures published with the article do not contribute much to the understanding of the relationships between different edifices, the structural development or even the general layout of the grounds (Vunk 1994). Numerous finds are preserved in Pärnu Museum, but the archive of the National Heritage Board does not contain any reports, figures or photos.

The basement storey of a medieval stone house was found during the studies in 2002 at Nikolai Street 10 (Kadakas *et al.* 2003). The National Heritage Board decided to preserve and expose the remains. Boundaries of the grounds were modified and some land was granted on the northern side from the municipal property for building the foundations, according to the stipulation (17. 10. 2002 No 73) of the town council. Consequently, this land had to be excavated as well. It should be emphasized that the existence of the report contributed much to (planning basically the proceeding of the previous excavations) and to analysing new data (Mäll *et al.* 2002).

## COURTYARD OF HOSPIDALI STREET 6 AND MALMÖ STREET

The builders of the new pipelines hauled off the course of previous sewage and drainage pipes in the courtyard of Hospidali Street and at Malmö Street (Fig. 1: 2, 3). Archaeological excavations were carried out in an area 5 m long and 1–2 m wide. A section of a rubblestone wall laid with lime mortar was cleared out from under various fill and debris layers. A 3.2 m long deposit of unbound rubblestones was found roughly on the same level immediately south of it (Saluäär 2003, 5–8). It could possibly be a foundation for an unknown light wooden construction. The debris covering the wall and the unbound rubblestones contained fragments of 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> century pottery (PäMu 15536/A 2594: 3–6). As the ground was not excavated deeper than clearing out the upper face of the wall and the rubblestones, nothing can be said about their construction dates. These structures



were probably demolished not later than the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Two, in some places three levels made of planks and sticks could be observed in a dense layer of chips, dung and other organic material in the lower part of the 0.6 m wide, 16 m long and 2 m deep trench running along Malmö Street (Saluäär 2003, 9–13). The dates of the pottery fragments (PäMu 15536/A 2594: 11, 13, 15, 20, 22) gathered while clearing out the wooden remains lying above indicate that these levels could have been in use from the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The fragments of jugs and beakers (PäMu 15536/A 2594: 16, 18, 19, 21) gathered from under the lowest level of plank and sticks were dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is difficult to determine any specifics about these wooden remains because the area studied was limited, but they could be the ground levels of different periods – the lower one was in use in the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries, the upper ones sometime before the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The levels flattened with mixed dung and chips were perhaps reinforced with wooden objects handy for better walking.

## THE FINDS

Over 300 finds were gathered during the monitoring, from 21 different contexts (PäMu 15536/A 2594: 1–21). Most are pottery (274 fragments) but glass (15), stone (5), metal (3), leather (42) and timber (1) are represented in small numbers. The majority were dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but a few derive from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. With some exceptions, the collection is quite typical to New-Pärnu and includes stoneware (mostly from Siegburg, but also from Waldenburg, Raeren and Duingen), Bohemian grayware and a great deal of glazed redware – fragments of local tripod cooking pots, painted plates, stove tiles and Dutch pans. Especially noteworthy are some 16<sup>th</sup> century fragments of highly decorated Schnelle from Siegburg and Sevilla amphoras from the Iberian Peninsula. Early modern glass objects included Passglass and low bowls. Besides fragments of the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> century stoneware from Siegburg and southern Lower Saxony, common in New-Pärnu, the finds from medieval contexts included a bottom fragment of a glazed whiteware jug (PäMu 15536/A 2594: 13) with a much more restricted distribution, which probably is a product of Langerwehe workshops (e. g. Wirth 1990, cat nr 4.619; see also Kadakas *et al.* 2003, 200).

Leather objects from Malmö Street (Table 1) are rather fragmentary. Only a fragment of a strapshoe (PäMu 2594: 13) and an upper of one low shoe fastened with



a single leather strap (PäMu 2594: 21) could be identified with some accuracy. Judging by the fabrication technology these are more likely from the 15<sup>th</sup> century than any later period.

## COURTYARD OF UUS STREET 9

The salvage excavations regrettably started only after a 1–1.5 m thick layer of soil had been removed from under the planned annex area (Fig. 1: 4). This is why the stratigraphic relations between later units could not be established correctly. The annex to the Uus Street 9 dwelling was planned on the western side. The area studied was 10.2 m long and 0.8–3.5 m wide (Saluäär 2004a).

According to the owners, the present house was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A staircase made of big rubblestones and bricks with a concrete landing leading to the basement storey was stratigraphically the latest structure in the area (Fig. 2: 1). It was built on an earlier wall running 1 m wide in NS direction (Fig. 2: 2). The eastern face of the wall was worked more finely and the demolition debris lay between the wall and the house. It can be concluded that the interior of the building was somewhere under the present house. The wall was built on a raft composed of two horizontal baulks with piles rammed beneath. The set of finds gathered around the baulks could be dated to the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 2, 4, 5).

A cross-beam cesspit with a plinth of rubblestones bound with lime mortar, partly under the staircase, had become useless not later than building the staircase (Fig. 2: 3). The set of finds from the cesspit does not include anything later than the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

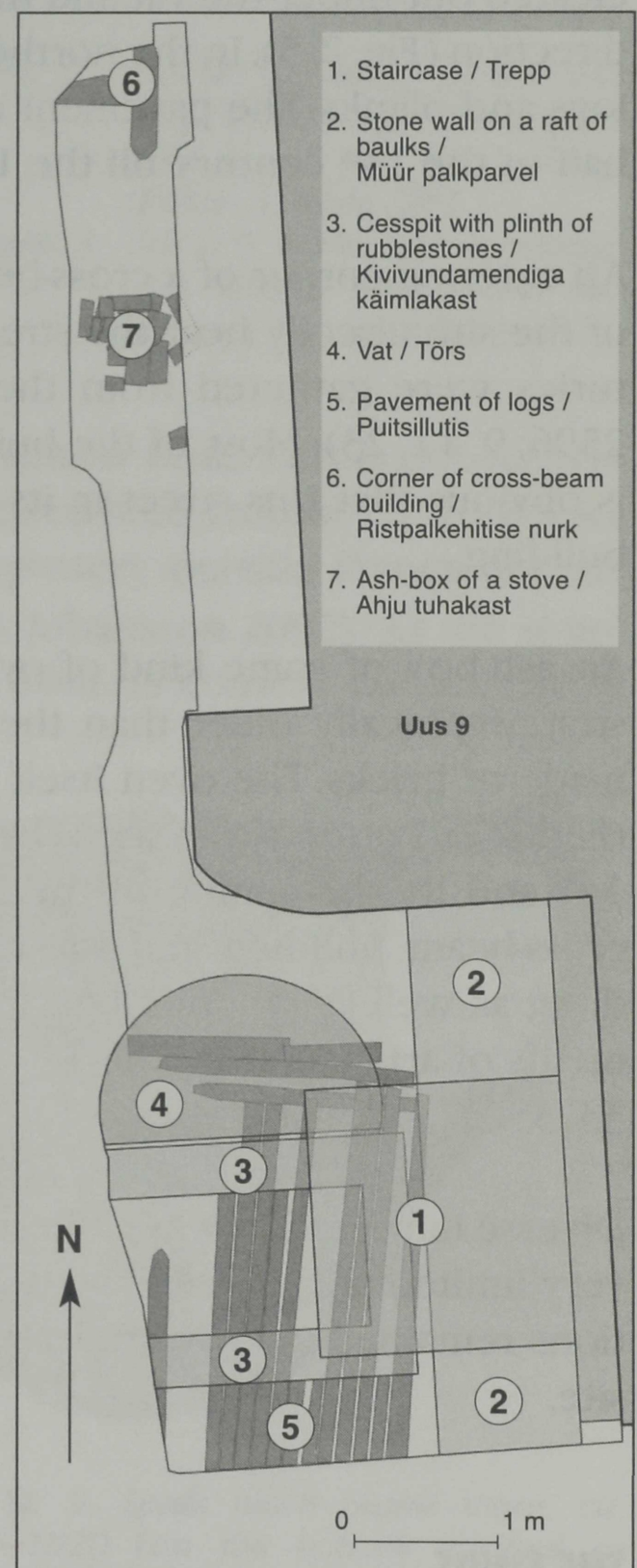


Fig. 2. Uus St. '9. The location of main objects.

Joon. 2. Uus t. 9. Põhiliste objektide asendiplaan.



The cesspit had been constructed much after the owners of the grounds had used a spacious vat with a 2 m diameter (Fig. 2: 4). The vat had a floor of broad planks. The body of the vat, bound with at least one wooden band, was preserved 70 cm high. Some rubblestones and bricks were put under the bottom. Half of the vat had been destroyed by the cesspit. The fill layers inside the vat included mostly 17<sup>th</sup> century artifacts.

A fragment of a pavement made of round logs with ca. 10 cm diameter was cleared out under the vat and the cesspit. Twelve logs lay alongside roughly in NS direction (Fig. 2: 5). In the northern part the logs crossed a stack of randomly lying logs and planks. The pavement rested on soil which contained finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century till the 14<sup>th</sup> century (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 39, 41).

An external corner of a cross-beam building was cleared out in the northern end of the site directly near the street (Fig. 2: 6). Finds from the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries were gathered from the context around the structure (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 9, 11, 23). Most of the building should lie under the present street. Thus it is obvious that Uus street in its present location must be of later origin than the building.

An ash-box of some kind of oven found near the northern end of the site was stratigraphically older than the crossbeam building. The 50 x 50 cm box was made of bricks. The oven itself remained hidden in the eastern bank of the site (Fig. 2: 7). Pottery from the ash layers inside the box was dated to the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 43–45). The cross-beam building and the ash-box were both covered with soil containing dung as well as random logs and sticks of various sizes. The layer included fragments of artifacts from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 14, 27, 33, 35, 37, 40, 46).

Diverse information was gathered about edifices and living conditions despite the very limited area studied. Because of the latter restriction, however, a lot of questions remained unanswered. Natural deposits were not reached anywhere at the site.

## THE FINDS

Of the rich finds from the Uus Street 9 courtyard (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 1–47) special attention should be paid to one medieval fragment of pottery and two early



modern sets of finds – the finds from the vat (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 3, 10, 21, 28, 30, 31) and the cesspit (PäMu 15549/A 2596: 6, 17). The rest of the finds appear typical to the sites of New-Pärnu.

A small piece of a handle with transparent glaze and green and brown painting found from the dung under the pavement logs is exceptional (Fig. 3). It is Saintonge Polychrome Ware (Brown 2002, 27, Fig 23: 214) and the first specimen of this imported ware in the towns of Western Estonia (Russow 2001, Lisa 2). Four years of systematic working through the archaeological assemblages from the towns of Northern and Southern

Estonia has not so far brought to light any other similar finds. This is not surprising because Saintonge Polychrome Ware is rare elsewhere around the Baltic Sea as well – the main areas of distribution of this pottery outside France are the coastlands of the North Sea (Deroeux *et al.* 1994; Johansson 2002). As the stratigraphic position and lack of other datable finds from its context do not enable one to date the find quite precisely we have to rely on data presented in literature. The type of pottery was mainly in use ca. 1250–1350 (Deroeux *et al.* 1994; Brown 2002). Taking into consideration the very limited occurrence of finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century in the strata of New-Pärnu, the find from Uus Street 9 stems most likely from the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

First of all, attention should be paid to pottery and glass gathered from the filling deposits of the vat. Most of them derive from the 17<sup>th</sup> century but fragments of some later artifacts (clay pipes, faience) indicate that part of the filling has occurred



Fig. 3. Uus St. 9. Handle of the Saintonge Polychrome Ware, probably 1<sup>st</sup> of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (PäMu A 2596: 39/1.)

Joon. 3. Uus t. 9. Saintonge maalingu-tega kannu sangatükk, tõenäoliselt 14. sajandi I pool.



Fig. 4. Uus St. 9. Leeds black basalt ware, ca. 1781–1820 (on the bottom marked as Hartley, Green & Co, Leeds Pottery) from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century cess pit (PäMu A 2596: 17.)

Joon. 4. Uus t. 9. Leedsi basaltkeraamika 19. saj. keskpaiga käimla täitekihist.



during the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The dominating type of pottery is glazed redware – both fragments of local tripod cooking pots and bowls as well as numerous fragments of Dutch tripod pans, bowls and lids of pots (altogether 41 sherds from three vessels). It must be emphasized that all three Dutch vessels derive from the same set and thus they probably point to somewhat reglemented/unified dining habits in a household of New-Pärnu in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The glass splinters from the vat belong to bottles of the 17<sup>th</sup> century – one square-bodied and one conical.

Contents of the aforementioned cesspit turned out to be most informative and abundant. This is the first set of finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century documented during archaeological excavations in New-Pärnu. It is a significant contribution to the picture of the living habits of Pärnu residents during the period, which has heretofore been based largely on random finds in the historical assemblages of museums (i. e. items without particular provenance and date gathered on random principles). The majority of finds from the cesspit date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but, judging by a couple of glass bottles and a transfer-printed plate, use of the cesspit ceased sometime in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Not going into details, the cesspit contained a Russian coin from 1760, an intact faience ointment jar, a pair of almost intact Dutch faience cups from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a (local?) porcelain cup with zwiebelmuster and a lot of blue transfer-printed plates. In contrast to carefully finished industrial wares (such as Leeds black basalt ware, Fig. 4), the set included several local rough bowls and one larger cup of glazed redware. The chamberpots either deliberately thrown or gotten into the cesspit accidentally were made of glazed redware as well. The cesspit contained also many pedestal fragments of glass beakers from ca. 1750–1800 (as Bitter *et al.* 2004, afb. 107–109) and neck fragments of bottles. The latter ones are from the glass industry of Central Estonia (Lelle glass-factory). An almost intact glass vessel could be an early perfume bottle (PäMu 15549/ A 2596: 17/ 212, as Henkes 1994, cat. no. 66.25).

Tabel 1. Lether finds from Pärnu.

Tabel 1. Pärnust saadud nahkleiud.

|                     | sole<br>tald | upper<br>pealne | peasant shoe<br>pastel | purse<br>kukkur | sheath<br>noatupp | other thing<br>muu ese | residue<br>jääk |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Hospidali 6 / Malmö | 6            | 8               | 1                      | -               | 1                 | 1                      | 17              |
| Uus 9               | 15           | 35              | -                      | -               | -                 | -                      | 178             |
| Nikolai 10          | 18           | 39              | 1                      | 1(?)            | 1(?)              | -                      | 70              |



The leather finds gathered consist of footwear fragments and residue from various stages of manufacturing (Table 1). Two groups of finds of clearly different age can be distinguished. The first group includes laced shoes represented by fragments of leg (PäMu 2596: 35), fastening (PäMu 2596: 41) and upper (PäMu 2596: 9) and thong shoes represented by a single fragment of an upper for a type of shoe fastened with a single leather strap (PäMu 2596: 27). These types of footwear remained in use unchanged through all the Middle Ages. The finds listed could be dated, relying on the pottery, to the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The other group includes two footings belonging to cowmouth type of shoes (PäMu 2596: 3, 26) and one footing belonging to a shoe with a higher leg part (PäMu 2596: 31).

## NIKOLAI STREET 10

The northern part of Nikolai Street 10, 12.5 m long and 1.8 m wide, was studied archaeologically (Fig. 1: 5). By the beginning of the excavations the builders had used an excavator to remove the soil in the NW corner in about 1/3 of the site down to the natural deposits (Saluäär 2004b). The 2.5 m long strip of ground thus left beside the medieval stone house might have been too small to produce sufficient data about the stratigraphic relationships and absolute chronology of such a representative heritage. Unfortunately no additional information was obtained about the earlier wooden building (Kadakas *et al.* 2003, 199, building A). A 15–25 cm thick deposit of sand containing coal, soot and various organic materials was the earliest trace of human activity on the site (Fig. 5: 1). In addition to two fragments of stoneware from Lower Saxony found in the previous year, sherds of 28 different vessels and finds of leather, iron, timber and bone (finds from stratigraphic units 7 and 8; PäMu 15550/A 2597) were gathered from this deposit in 2003. The deposition of this earliest trace of human activity should have happened between the last quarter of the



Fig. 5. Nikolai St. 10. Earliest occupation layer from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. 1 - occupation layer, 2 - sand probably dug out of the trench for the foundation, 3 - foundation of medieval house.

Joon. 5. Nikolai t. 10. Varaseim elutegevuskiht 14. saj. 1 - elutegevuskiht; 2 - vundamendiaugust väljakaevatud (?) liiv; 3 - keskaegse hoone vundament.



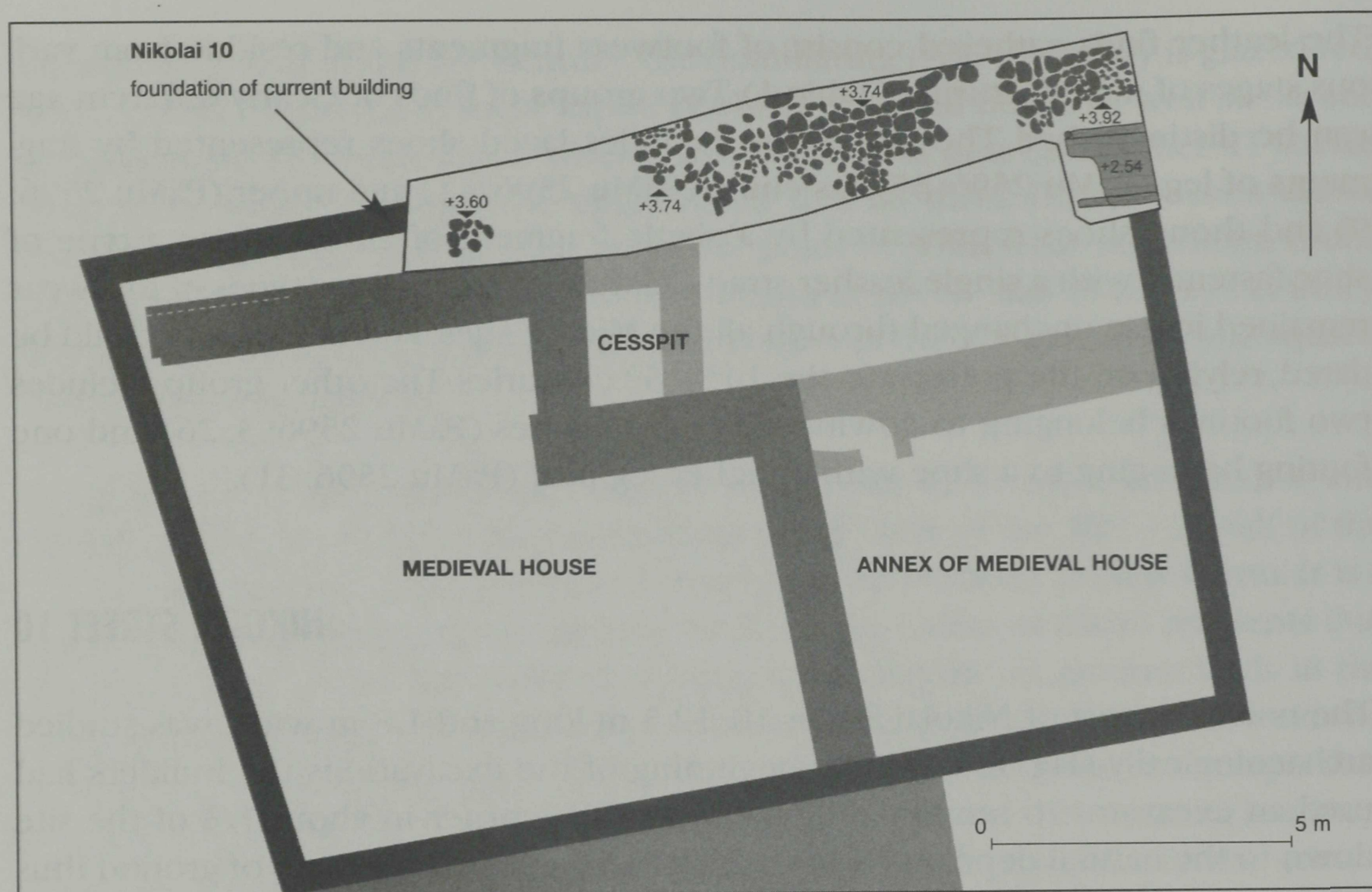


Fig. 6. Nikolai St. 10. Medieval house and pavement, wooden cesspit.  
Joon. 6. Nikolai t. 10. Keskaegne maja ja sillutis, puidust käimlakast.

13<sup>th</sup> century and the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, although the most likely period would be the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

A layer of mixed sand lay on the earliest deposit (Fig. 5: 2). The sand existed only adjacent to of the stone house and its stone cesspit but not at the eastern end of the site. In 2002 it was concluded that the first stage of the stone house had been built after the deposition of this mixed sand (Mäll *et al.* 2002, 9). As to the deposition of the sand only in close vicinity of the house, it could have been originally dug out of the trench for the foundation.

After the house and its cesspit had been built, a deep pit was dug a few meters in the NE direction (Kadakas *et al.* 2003, 196–199, building B1). The precise size and function of the pit could not be determined. The pit was filled with a dense layer of wooden chips and dung and covered with sand. There was a thin layer of sand containing organic material that had managed to grow on this sand. It could indicate the ground level of some period. A cobblestone pavement (altitude +3.7–3.9 m) with an additional layer of sand underneath had been laid above this ground level. All the finds from the deposits described above date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (finds from stratigraphic units



4, 5, 14, 17, 22 and 30). Since the outer face of the northern wall of the stone house (building B1) exposed in 2003 is bumpy and unfinished (Fig. 5: 3) up to an altitude of ca. +3.80 m, it can be concluded that the surrounding of the house was leveled and the pavement laid shortly after the house was completed, no later than the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 6). This level of pavement, although likely set anew several times, remained in use for centuries, probably until the last quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the town wall was pulled down, and an almost new and much larger town was built on the medieval ruins, and the ground level was raised everywhere to approximately the present level. By that time the stone house had probably vanished as well.

Last but not least, as to the concordance with written records and Mr. Lambert Kallenberch and his heirs (Laakmann 1930, 62), may they rest in peace, their contribution to the substance at the site might have involved not much more than removing the waste from their dinner table and emptying the chamber pot to a cesspit behind the house in the NE corner of the grounds (Fig. 6) containing fragments of stove tiles and pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (PäMu 15550/A 2597: 21). Activities of the last three centuries, including those of Mrs. Captain von Wogdt (1781, 1786) or the widow of craftsman Naufolk (1781, 1786) and several significant owners of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Raie 1985a-c) were indicated only by a 1-1.5 m thick mixed layer of debris.

## THE FINDS

Approximately 300 finds divided into 24 subnumbers were gathered from Nikolai Street 10 during the excavations of 2003 (PäMu 15550/ A 2597: 1-24). With 118 fragments, pottery dominated over other materials as usual. In addition, items of leather (154), metal (14), and stone (1) were present. In general, the pottery corresponds to the finds of the previous excavations (see Kadakas *et al.* 2003, 195-200). The oldest finds derive from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (early stoneware from Langerwehe and Lower Saxony) and the latest from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (redware, industrial whitewares). The majority was 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century stoneware (Siegburg, Lower Saxony and Raeren). There were medieval local low-fired earthenware, 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century glazed redware (tripod cooking pots, bowls and stove-tiles) and 16<sup>th</sup> century NW-Russian unglazed pots as well. But the most notable artifacts are a silver finger ring (Fig. 7) from a context of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and a fragment of a presumed flagstone roof tile (PäMu 15550/ A 2597: 15/7) which comes from the earliest deposits, i. e. the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.



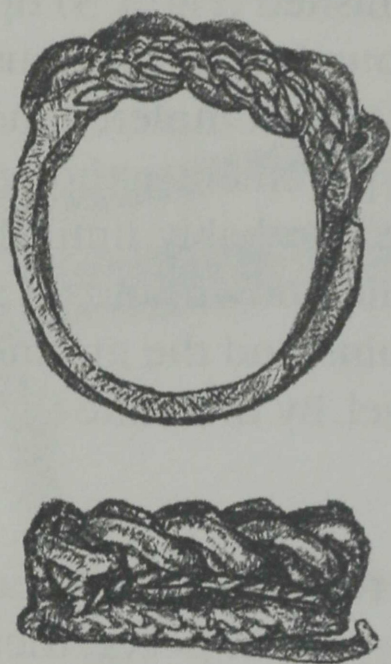


Fig. 7. Nikolai St. 10. Finger ring from the find complex of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. (PäMu A 2597: 17.)

Joon. 7. Nikolai t. 10. 14. saj. teise poole leiukontekstist pärinev sõrmus.

Leather finds from Nikolai Street 10 are quite varied, including fragments of at least 4 types of footwear and small bits and strips which could be residue from the last stage of work – the finishing. Footwear includes laced shoes (PäMu 2597: 16/8, 18/6), soft peasant shoes (PäMu 2597: 18/6) and boots (PäMu 2597: 18/6, 23/7). Thong shoes are represented with both a low (PäMu 2597: 16/8) and a high (PäMu 2597: 11/10) form of shoe fastened with a single leather strap. Homogeneity and similarity with the finds from the 1<sup>st</sup> group of Uus Street 9 enables one to date them generally to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Earlier dates cannot be excluded for thong shoes. The form of thong shoe obtained from the earliest occupation layer (PäMu 2597: 10/11) is one of the earliest footwear types and it appears for example in Tallinn in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Sarv 2000, 83).

## CONCLUSION

The finds gathered during these minor excavations of 2003 mostly represent fragments of artifacts typical of the material culture of medieval and early modern New-Pärnu. However, all the excavations produced also something new and interesting. Of special interest is the excavation at Uus Street 9 which adds to our knowledge about the consumption habits of the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century citizens – a period which so far has undisputably remained in the background for the study of Estonian towns. The destruction of early modern structures without documentation would result in a situation where we would possess detailed knowledge about medieval structures through archaeology and about the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century edifices through written records. At the same time the structures of the 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (especially in towns) have remained a no man's land in which as a rule no archaeologists nor art historians take any interest. New-Pärnu, like other towns of Estonia which have arisen during the Middle Ages, has to be treated as a whole and chronologically continuous body of heritage. This applies to the towns from the 13<sup>th</sup> to at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century, i. e. until the dismantling of the early modern defenses after which the towns rapidly spread out of their old-estab-



lished borders and the social and material conditions in the old parts changed beyond recognition. During this long time span, concentrated human activities between the defenses have left quite similar material traces. As the developments in treating archaeological heritage elsewhere in Europe show (Taavitsainen 2002; Gaimster in print), preferring one historical period during salvage excavations in an arbitrary manner to another, considering purely academic interests (but not of heritage management), cannot be taken seriously in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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## VÄIKSEMAD KAEVAMISED UUS-PÄRNUS

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Pärnu Muuseum tegi 2003. aastal arheoloogilisi väliuurimisi linnas kokku neljal objektil. Suvekuudel juhtis Aldur Vunk suuremaid kaevamisi Uus t. 1 krundil, mais kaevati Hospidali t. 6 hoovis ja Malmö tänaval, septembris uuriti Uus t. 9 hooviala ning septembris-oktoobris tehti töid Nikolai t. 10 krundil (joon. 1). Käesolev artikkel keskendub viimati nimetatud kolmele uurimisele. Kõikide käsitletavate kaevandite naabruses on varemgi toimunud arheoloogilisi päästetöid.

**Hospidali t. 6 hoov ja Malmö tänav.** Uute trasside ehitamisega kaldusid ehitajad Hospidali t. hoovis ja Malmö tänaval kõrvale varasemate kommunikatsioonitrasside sissekaevetest. Hoovis tehti arheoloogilisi töid 5 m pikkusel ja 1–2 m laiusel alal. Täite- ja rusukihtide alt puhastati välja lubimördiga seotud maakividest müüri fragment ning selle lõunaküljelt sidumata suurtest maakividest lade, mida võiks pidada kergema puitehitise vundamendi jäänuseks. Rusukihid, mis katsid müüri ja vundamenti, sisaldasid 16.–17. saj. keraamikafragmente. Kuna kaevamised ei läinud sügavamale müüri ja vundamenti pealispinna väljapuhastamisest, siis ei saa midagi täpsemat nende rajamisaja kohta öelda, küll võib aga arvata, et hiljemalt 17. sajandil on mainitud ehitised lammutatud.

Piki Malmö tänavat kulgenud 0,6 m laiuse, 16 m pikkuse ja 2 m sügavuse kaevandi alaosas lasunud tihkes laastudest, sõnnikust ja muust orgaanikast koosnevas kihis oli jälgitav kaks, kohati kolm kihti lauajuppidest ja suurematest okstest tasandit. Kõrgemal lasuvate puidujäänuste väljapuhastamiselt kogutud keraamikafragmentide dateeringud annavad tunnistust, et sellised nõud olid kasutusel 14. saj. esimesest poolest kuni 16. saj. lõpuni. Kõige alumise puidutasandi alt saadud keraamiliste kannude ja peekrite katked dateeriti 14. saj. teise poolest kuni 15. saj. lõpuni. Kaevamisala väiksuse tõttu on raske puidujäänuste kohta midagi täpsemat arvata, kuid neid võib pidada erinevateks maapinnatasanditeks – kõige alumine oli kasutusel 14.–15. sajandil, ülemised kaks millalgi enne 16. saj. lõppu. Puhtama astumise huvides võidi ligaseks muutuvat laastuseguse orgaanikaga pinda tasandada ja tugevdada kättejultuvate puitdetailidega.

Hospidali t. 6 hoovi ja Malmö t. trassidest koguti üle 300 leiu. Enamuse moodustab keraamika (274 fragmenti), kuid peale selle on esindatud veel nahk-, klaas-, kivi-, metall- ja puitesemed. Ajaliselt kuulub suurem osa leidudest 16. sajandist kuni 18. saj. alguseni, ainult üksikud katkendid pärinevad 14.–15. ja 19. sajandist.

**Uus t. 9 hoov.** Päästekaevamised algasid kahjuks alles pärast seda, kui 1–1,5 m paksune kiht pinnast oli tulevase juurdeehituse alalt juba eemaldatud. Seetõttu polnud võimalik ajaliselt hilisemate objektide omavahelisi stratigraafilisi seoseid korrektselt määratleda. Uus t. 9 eluhoone juurdeehitus oli planeeritud maja läänepoolsele küljele. Uurimisala oli 10,2 m pikk ja 0,8–3,5 m lai.

Praegune maja on omanike sõnul ehitatud 19. sajandil. Stratigraafiliselt kõige noorem rajatis uurimisalal oli elumaja keldri trepp (joon. 2: 1), mis oli rajatud põhja-lõunasuunalise 1 m laiuse varasema müüri peale (joon. 2: 2). Müüri idapoolne seinapind oli vormistatud korrektsemalt, müüri ja praeguse maja vahele jäid rusused täitekihid, mistõttu võib oletada, et ehitise siseruumid jäid praeguse maja alla. Müür oli rajatud kahest horisontaalsest prussist koosnevale parvele, mille alla olid rammitud vaiad. Müürialuste palkide ümbert kogutud leiud pärinevad 18. sajandi teisest poolest. Hiljemalt trepi ehitusega oli jäetud kasutusest välja pooleldi selle all paiknev ristpalkidest raketisega ning lubimördiga seotud raudkividest vundamendiga käimlakast (joon. 2: 3). Käimlakastist kogutud leiukompleksis pole 19. sajandist hilisemaid esemeid. Käimla ehitamine on toimunud tükk aega



hiljem, kui krundi omanikud kasutasid suurt, kuni 2 m läbimõõduga tõrt (joon. 2: 4). Tõrrel oli laiadest laudadest põrand, vähemalt kahe vitsaga seotud sein oli säilinud kuni 70 cm kõrguselt. Põhja alla oli kohati asetatud üksikuid kive ja telliseid. Tõrs oli säilinud pisut üle poole ulatusest, teise poole oli hävitanud käimla ehitamine. Tõrre sees olnud täitekihid sisaldasid enamasti 17. sajandist pärinevaid esemekatkeid. Tõrre ja käimlakasti alt puhastati välja umbes 10 cm läbimõõduga ümarpuidust sillutise fragment (joon. 2: 5). 12 palki asus kõrvuti enam-vähem põhja-lõunasuunaliselt. Põhjaosas ristusid need erineva suurusega ümarpuidu ja laudade lasuga. Sillutis oli rajatud pinnasekihile, mis ei sisaldanud 13. saj. teise poole ja 14. sajandist hilisemaid leide.

Kaevandi põhjaseinas Uue tänava ääres puhastati välja ristpalkehitise tapitud välisnurk (joon. 2: 6). Ehitist ümbritsenud kihist koguti 14.–15. sajandi leide. Suurem osa ehitisest peaks jääma tänapäevase Uue tänava alla, seega on ilmne, et see ehitis on varasem kui Uue tänava praegune asukoht. Ristpalkehitisest stratigraafiliselt varasem oli ahi, millest ulatus kaevandi alale enam-vähem kompaktne 50 x 50 cm suurune tuhakast (joon. 2: 7). Kasutuse ajal ladestunud tuhakihist pärinev keraamika dateeriti 14. saj. lõppu ja 15. saj. algusse. Nii tuhakasti kui ka ristpalkehitise peal lasus orgaanikarikas pinnasekiht, mis sisaldas erineva suuruse ja orientatsiooniga ümarpuidu prahti. Kiht sisaldas 13.–15. sajandi esemete fragmente.

Hoolimata uurimisala piiratud mahust, saadi väga eripalgelist ja -aegset infot linna ehitistest ja olmest, samas just sellesama piiratud mahu tõttu jäid aga ka paljud kerkinud küsimused vastuseta. Uus t. 9 hoovi rikkalikust leiumaterjalist väärib eraldi mainimist üks keskaegne savinõukild ning kaks varauusaegset leiukompleksi – tõrrest kogutud esemekatked ning sellest hilisema käimlakasti sisu. Ülejäänud ladestustest avastatud leiud esindavad üldjuhul Uus-Pärnu arheoloogilistele kaevamistele tüüpilisi leide.

Keskaegsetest esemekatketest osutus erakordseks leiuks palksillutise alt sõnnikukihist leitud läbi-paistva glasuuriga ning roheline ja pruuni maalinguga väike sangatükk (joon. 3). Tegemist on Saintonge maalingutega keraamika, mis on esimeseks omataoliseks importkeraamikaleiuks Eesti linnadest. Saintonge keraamika, mille põhiliseks kasutamisaajaks oli ajavahemik 1250–1350 on haruldane ka mujal Läänemereregioonis.

Kaevamistel saadud nahaleidude kollektsioon koosneb peamiselt jalatsite ja nende valmistamisega seotud fragmentidest (tabel 1). Jalatsileidude seas on eristatavad kaks selget eriaegset leiukogumit. Esimesse gruppi kuuluvad leiud, mille seas on määratav ümberpöörämistechnikas valmistatud nõorsaabas ning paelking. Need jalatsitüübid püsisid muutumatutena kasutusel kogu keskaja. Keraamika-leidude toel võib jalatsileiud dateerida 14. ja 15. sajandisse. Teise grupi moodustavad 16. ja 17. sajandisse dateeritavad kaks lehmamokk-tüüpi kinga juurde kuuluvat talda ning ühe kinnisema jalatsi tald.

**Nikolai t. 10.** Arheoloogiliselt uuriti krundi põhjaosa 12,5 m pikkuselt ja kuni 1,8 m laiuselt. Kaevamiste alguseks olid ehitajad pinnase eemaldanud kuni looduslike kihtideni u. kolmandikult alalt krundi loode nurgast. Alles jäänud napil 2,5 meetrilt fikseeritud pinnasekihtide ladestumine keskaegse kivihoone suhtes ning leiumaterjali kogumine võis jääda ebapiisavaks, et määratleda niivõrd esindusliku muistise vanust.

Kahjuks ei õnnestunud 2002. a. kaevandist avastatud võimaliku veelgi varasema puithoone kohta uutel kaevamistel lisainformatsiooni saada. Inimtegevuse varasemaks jäljeks oli 15–25 cm paksune orgaanikarikas süsine-tahmane liivakiht (joon. 5: 1), millest saadi varemleitud kahele Alam-Saksi varakivikeraamika killule lisaks fragmente 28 erinevast nõust ning nahast, rauast, puidust ja luust



leide. Leiumaterjali põhjal jääb esimese elutegevuskihi ladestumine vahemikku 13. saj. viimasest veerandist kuni 15. saj. lõpuni, kuid kõige tõenäolisemalt toimus see 14. saj. teisel poolel.

Kirjeldatud elutegevuskihi peal lasus segatud liiva kiht, kuid liiva leidus vaid kivihoone ja sellele juurde ehitatud kivikäimla ümbruses (joon. 5: 2). Kui 2002. aastal järeldati, et kivihoone esimene etapp ehitati pärast käsitletava liiva ladestumist, siis nüüd, arvestades liiva lasumist ainult maja vahetus ümbruses, oleme arvamisel, et tegemist võib olla sellesama hoone vundamendiaugu kaevamiselt pärineva liivaga.

Maja ja kivikäimla ehitusest hiljem, paari meetri kaugusele kirde suunas oli kaevatud sügav auk, mille suurust ja otstarvet ei õnnestunud määratleda. Auk oli täidetud tihke puulaastu- ning sõnnikuse massiga ning kaetud liivaga. Liivakihi peale oli jõudnud ladestuda õhuke kiht orgaanikarikast liiva, mida võib pidada mingi ajahetke maapinnatasandiks. Selle peale oli rajatud liivapadjaga sillutis (joon. 6). Kõikide ülalloetletud kihtidest pärinevate leidude dateering jääb 14. saj. teisest poolest kuni 15. saj. esimese pooleni. Maja ümbruse korrastamine ja kivilillutise paigaldamine toimus ilmselt vahetult pärast hoone valmimist, hiljemalt 15. saj. keskpaigas. Praeguse krundi kirdeossa jäänud laudpõhjaga jäätmekast sisaldas 16. sajandi teisest poolest pärinevad kahli- ja savinõukilde. Sellest hilisemat, kuni tänapäevani ulatuvat inimtegevust markeeris 2003. aasta uurimisalal 1–1,5 m paksune ehitusrusune ladestus.

Nikolai t. 10 jätku-kaevamistel koguti ligi 300 leidu, milles domineerisid savinõukillud ja nahaleiud. Üldjoontes vastab 2003. aasta keraamika oma koostiselt 2002. aastal sama kinnistu kaevamistel kogutud leiumaterjalile. Ajaliselt kuulusid kõige vanemad leiud 13. saj. teise poolde ning kõige hilisemad 19. saj. algusesse. Suurima osa leidudest moodustas 14.–16. sajandi kivitkeraamika, lisaks sellele esines veel keskaegset madala põletusega kohalikku keraamikat, 16.–17. sajandi glasuuritud punast keraamikat ja 16. sajandi Loode-Vene glasuurimata potte. Uuringute kõige nimetamisväärsimateks esemeleidudeks on 14. saj. teise poole hõbesõrmus (joon. 7) ning arvatavasti kiltkivist katusekivi fragment, mis pärineb kõige varasematest, u. 14. saj. ladestustest.

Nikolai t. 10 kaevamistelt saadud nahkmaterjal on mitmekesine ja sisaldab vähemalt 4 tüüpi jalatsite katkeid ning pisikesi nahatükikesi ja ribakesi, mis võivad olla viimistlusjäägid. Jalatsitest on esindatud ühe paelaga kinnitatav madal paelking, kõrge vormiga nõörking, pastel ja saabas. Ajaliselt on tegemist põhiosas 14. ja 15. sajandi leidudega. Paelkinga puhul ei saa välistada ka varasemat dateeringut. Kõige varasemast elutegevuskihist saadud paelkinga vorm on üks varasemaid jalatistüüpe, mis ilmus Tallinnasse hiljemalt 13. saj. teisel poolel.

**Kokkuvõte.** 2003. aasta arheoloogiliste järelevalvetöödega kogutud leiud esindavad valdavalt Uus-Pärnu kesk- ja uusaegsele materiaalsele kultuurile tüüpilisi esemeid. Siiski tõid 2003. a. uuringud päevalgele ka uusi ja huvitavaid leide. Eriti tuleb esile tõsta Uus t. 9 toimunud kaevamisi, mis täiendavad oluliselt meie teadmisi Pärnu 18.–19. sajandi linnakodaniku tarbimisharjumustest – perioodist, mis senini on Eesti linnade arheoloogilises uurimises jäänud põhjendamatult tagaplaanile.