

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2004

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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Esikaas: ebtenaast Viskla II asulast.

Tagakaas: ribmajagaja Kämbla II asulast.

Cover: decorative mount from Viskla II settlement site.

Back cover: strap-divider from Kämbla II settlement site.

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RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDKSEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LATE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT SITE OF HUNTAUGU AND AT THE CASTLE OF TEUTONIC ORDER IN VILJANDI

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT SITE OF HUNTAUGU

In August 2004, archaeological monitoring was carried out at the settlement site of Huntaugu, ca. 1 km south of the castle of the Teutonic order (Fig. 1:A). The monitoring was prompted by the construction of a pipeline for rainwater from the Männimäe city district towards Lake Viljandi. Due to a change in the project, the pipeline was re-routed through the zone under national heritage protection.

During previous investigations in the area, archaeological excavations were carried out at the upper plateau of the settlement site in 2001 (Vaba & Valk 2002). During preliminary investigations in the area, carried out by H. Valk and A. Vindi from the Chair of Archaeology, it was noticed that the cultural layer existed in two separate locations (Fig. 1:A). Between these, only a few finds could be collected, which most likely originated from erosion. Next to the road leading from Hariduse Street to Männimäe, the cultural layer had most likely been destroyed by digging a ditch for ground-water. For its greater part, the pipeline followed the existing ditch.

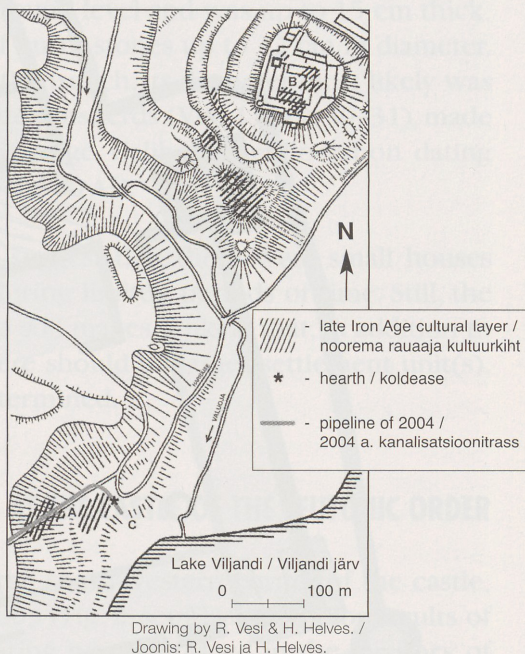


Fig. 1. Location of the antiquities in Viljandi.
A – settlement site of Huntaugu,
B – Castle of the Teutonic Order,
C – area where finds were gathered
from the ground.

Joon. 1. Muististe asendiskeem Viljandis.
A – Huntaugu muinasasula,
B – ordulinnus,
C – ala, kust koguti maapinnalt leide.

- A - northern wing of the Convent building / konvendihoone põhjatiib
- B - eastern wing of the Convent Building / konvendihoone idatiib
- C - probable original outer wall of the castle / linnuse oletatav algne välismüür
- D - "Villu's dungeon" / "Villu kelder"
- E - section of a wall, unearthed in 2003 / 2003. a. leitud müürifragment
- 1 - area investigated in 2004 / 2004. a. kaevand
- 2 - areas investigated 1998–2003 / 1998–2003. a. kaevandid
- 3 - archaeological monitoring of 2003 / järelevalve käigus 2003. a. avatud ala
- 4 - archaeological monitoring of 2004 / järelevalve käigus 2004. a. avatud ala
- 5 - visible walls of the castle / linnuse nähtavad müürid
- 6 - supposed walls of the castle / oletatavad linnuse müürid
- 7 - northern wing of the Convent / Konvendihoone põhjatiib

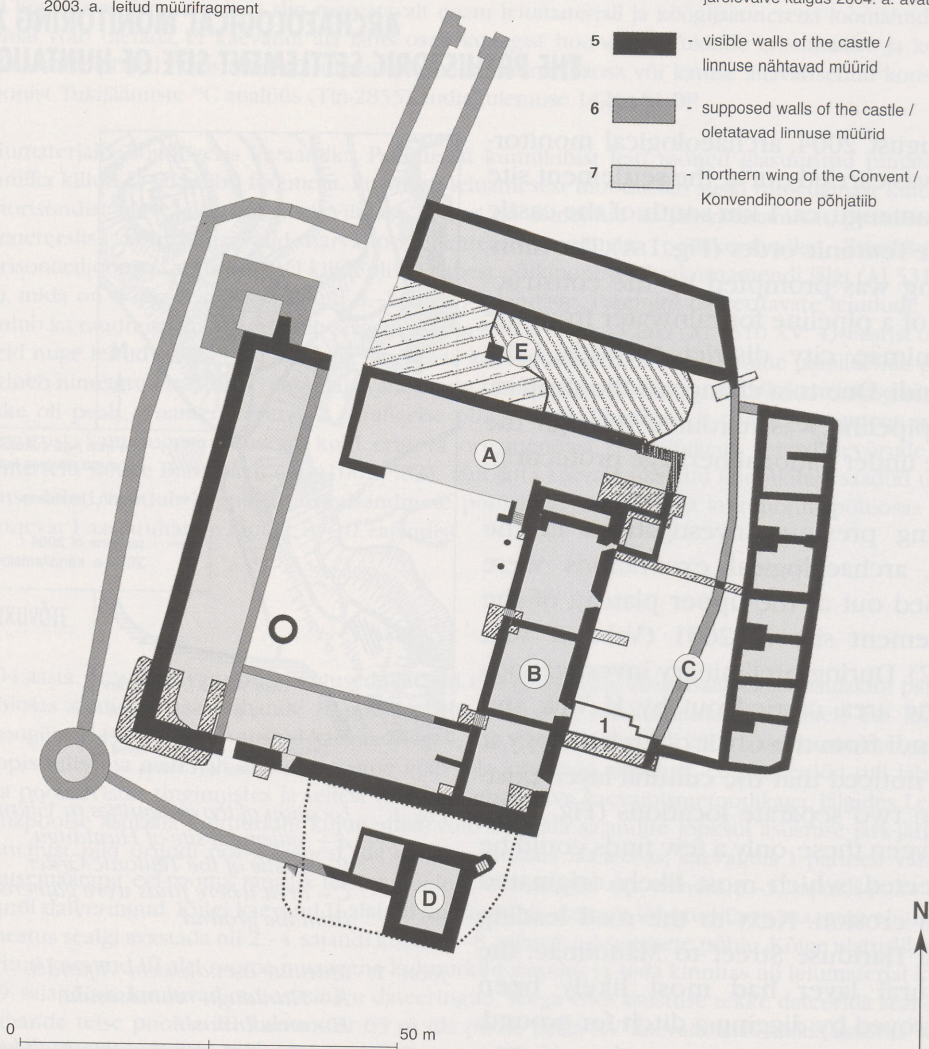


Fig. 2. Areas investigated at the Castle of the Teutonic Order
Joon. 2. Viljandi ordulinnuse arheoloogiliselt uuritud piirkonnad.

Preliminary investigations were carried out in the lower part of the slope in the area of the concentration of the cultural layer not investigated previously. These revealed that not all of the area was covered with a cultural layer of archaeological interest: many finds gathered from the ground actually originated from erosion (ViM 11010: 24–25). In the area of a sondage, fragments of modern window glass were collected from a depth of 140 cm, thus showing the great extent of modern earth displacement. According to oral information from the workmen, extensive earth displacement took place in the course of constructing a route for recreational sports in this area.

An undisturbed cultural layer was located only in small strips. It was situated just above the virgin soil ca. 80 cm from the ground level and was up to 15 cm thick. A possible hearth was found, consisting of burnt stones up to 12 cm in diameter. The area was outlined in both profiles of the trench; its diameter most likely was ca. 1.2 metres. The finds, namely hand-made potsherds (ViM 11010: 30–31), made it possible to date the hearth to the Viking Age. Calibrated radiocarbon dating from the charcoal indicated the period 770–980 AD.¹

The results of the current investigations suggest that there were small houses (farms?) on the slope of Huntaugumägi during limited periods of time. Still, the number of finds gathered from the eroded soil makes it likely that, in addition to the two limited strips of cultural layer, there should be larger settlement unit(s), the location of which still needs to be determined.

EXCAVATIONS AND MONITORING AT THE CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER

In 2004, excavations were continued by the south-western corner of the castle, in a 41 m² area just north of the plot of 2003 (Fig. 2, see Haak 2004 for results of the previous year). Archaeological monitoring was continued in the territory of the outer bailey just north of the northern wing of the Convent building (see Fig. 2: 4). The main aim of the excavations of 2004 was to determine the extent of the building discovered in 2003, to ascertain the ground level of the outer bailey just outside the newly discovered building, and to investigate the layers that had been deposited there. The area excavated to this depth was relatively fragmented due to medieval building remains, which had to be left intact. Thus the prehistoric cultural layer located below a fill of sandy loam (ca. 60–100 cm) was not studied this year. On the basis of stratification of the cultural layer, and preliminary dating of the finds, three chronological stages can be distinguished.

¹ 1165±77 BP (TIn-2852), calibrated with OxCal v3.9 Bronk Ramsey (2003); cub r:4 sd:12 prob usp[chron], 68,2% probability.

13TH–14TH CENTURY DEPOSITS

Above the sandy loam, most likely relocated during the construction of the eastern wing of the Convent building (see Haak 2001, 110; 2003, 75 for details), several layers had been deposited. The dark grey cultural layer that had been deposited just above the sandy loam had a thickness of 5–10 cm, *i.e.* 5–7 cm less than the same layer in the area excavated during the previous year. The area investigated in 2004 was also less sooty and showed remarkably fewer finds. On the basis of the stratification as well as the finds (coins of Tallinn and Tartu minted during the last third of the 13th or first third of the 14th century, proto-stoneware of Siegburg and pottery of Paffrath type, near-stoneware of Middle Rhineland, local pottery decorated with straight and wavy lines), it could be dated to the second half of the 13th or the first decades of the 14th century. In the 2 x 2 m area next to the original outer wall, the layer was somewhat thicker and contained considerably more debris of brick and roof-tiles, some of which had been glazed. During this period of habitation, the outer bailey had a remarkable slope towards the lake (ca. 10 cm per metre). Of the finds from this stage, small iron rings, an iron cross (ViM 11041: 1291), a bronze decoration and a bone item, possibly a fragment of a salt or pepper shaker (Fig. 4: 2), should be noted.

As more intensive habitation remains have been located in the southern part of Kaevumägi, it seems that during this period, most intensive activities had taken place in that area. Thus, the idea of A. Tuulse that the so-called Villu's dungeon (Fig. 2: D), sometimes interpreted as a tower-castle, was constructed before the convent building (1942, 56–57) should be paid appropriate attention once again (see Lange & Altoa 1993, 120–121 for criticism of the hypothesis) and should at least be tested with additional excavations before being discarded. The existence of possible besieging machines on hillocks south of the castle (Valk 2001) makes the construction of a stone tower in the southern part of the plateau plausible.

CONSTRUCTION REMAINS AND HABITATION TRACES FROM THE 2ND QUARTER OF THE 14TH TO THE MID-16TH CENTURY

The first stage of habitation was followed by large-scale reorganisation of the area of the outer bailey. Habitation traces of the earlier period were covered with a 10–20 cm fill of sandy loam that contained only minimal finds. That was followed by another fill consisting mostly of brick debris, up to 40 cm in thickness, and levelled with clay in its upper part. After these fillings, the ground level of the previ-

ously slanted outer bailey was more or less horizontal. A thin black cultural layer with rather limited finds had been deposited onto the brick filling, covered with another fill of small brick fragments. From among these fragments, a penny minted in Visby between 1225 and 1288 was found.² According to pottery finds from the cultural layer just below the fill, it should be dated to the 14th century.³ On top of that, the brick floor was laid down, part of which had been opened already in 2003. The excavations unearthed the northern border of the floor, which was marked with a row of bricks situated crosswise with those forming the rest of the floor (Fig. 3). It consisted of bricks with the dimensions of 29–30 x 14.5–15 x 8–8.5 cm. As the central part of the floor has sunk more than 30 cm from its original position, the fills below it should have contained much organic matter. The surface of the floor was covered with an up to 15-cm layer of lime mortar, which continued up to 160 cm north of the edge of the brick floor. It is possible that the area north of the floor, with the width of 1.5 m, covered with the same lime mortar, formed a passage to the building. As in the previous year, absolutely no traces of habitation were recognized between the brick floor and the mortar.



Fig. 3. Sections of the northern edge of the building with a brick floor.

Joon. 3. Osa tellispõrandaga hoone põhjaserast.

The layers that had been deposited into the building were rather thin and separated by lenses of sand and mortar. It seems that the floor was levelled, as it started sinking already during the use of the building. Of the finds from the layers inside the building, an iron candle-holder, scissors (Fig. 7: 1), a fishing hook (Fig. 4: 6) and a chessman (Fig. 4: 3) are noteworthy. The few sherds of ceramics do not allow a precise dating, but four coins: two *lubisches* minted in Tartu and Tallinn, an *artig* and a *seestling* of Tallinn date from the last third of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. A *lubische* collected just above the brick floor of

² The coins collected were identified by Mauri Kiudsoo (AI, Tallinn; see Kiudsoo this volume).

³ Stoneware of Lower Saxony (VM 11041: 853–854). My sincere thanks to Erki Russow (AI, Tallinn) for consultations and identification of the stoneware finds.

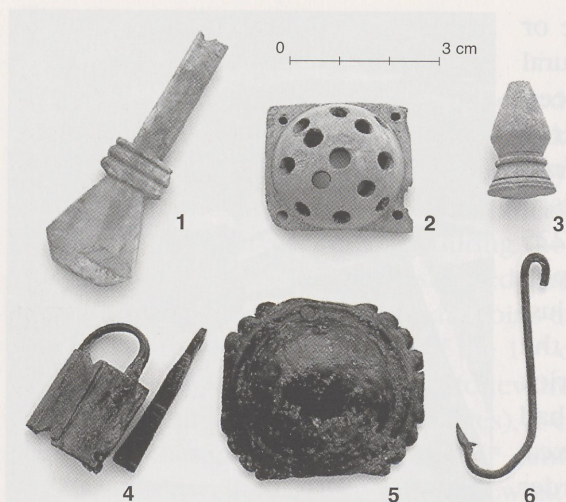


Fig. 4. Small finds from the investigations of 2004: 1 - handle of a bone spade (?), 2 - bone item (upper part of a salt shaker (?)), 3 - chess piece, 4 - lock and key, 5 - plaque, 6 - fishing hook. 1-3 - bone, 4-6 - bronze.

(ViM 11041: 19, 1277a, 385, 848, 560, 723.)

Joon. 4. 2004. aasta kaevamistel leitud väikeesemed. 1 - luulabidakese (?) käepide, 2 - luuese (soolatopsi ülaosa (?)), 3 - malend, 4 - lukk ja võti, 5 - naast, 6 - õngekonks. 1-3 - luu, 4-6 - pronks.

the house was minted in Tallinn after 1398.

At the beginning of this stage of habitation, two constructions of granite stones connected with lime mortar, with the dimensions of 1.2 x 1.2 m, had been erected. Their remaining height was 2 stone rows (30-50 cm). Somewhat later, the eastern one was used as part of the foundation for the eastern wall of the building.

Of the walls of the building with the brick floor, only the eastern one had survived. Just as with the part of the wall opened in 2003, its foundation consisted of six rows of granite stones followed by an upper part of bricks, up to three rows of which had survived. The thickness of the wall was only that of one

brick (30 cm). The excavations also unearthed the northern end of the wall, but neither any remains of a corner nor a properly finished end were found. On the basis of their position it seems possible that the two constructions originally formed the base for the northern wall of the building. In that case, the only logical solution would be a brick floor with wood frame construction, but the large dimensions of the "bases" makes such a solution rather speculative.

As a dark grey layer which covered the trench dug for establishing the foundation of the eastern wall of the building could be dated to the first decades of the 14th century at the latest, on the basis of the finds (imported pottery from Lower Saxony and of Paffrath style), this dating should also hold for the construction of the wall. Of course, it cannot be precluded that the brick part of the wall was added only secondarily to the already existent wall of granite stones. In the area of a two-metre passage between the eastern wall of the building and the original outer wall of the castle, the strata of the beginning of this period were rather

thick and consisted of brown clay and lime mortar. In that area, fragments of two glass beakers with enamelled decoration had survived (see finds section for a detailed description). Other finds from these strata were rather limited. Of construction remains, a gutter of wood, lined with clay, was noteworthy. Most likely it was constructed for draining sewage. The gutter was not long-lived, as the fill inside it also contained fragments of enamelled glass beakers.

TRACES OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE LIVONIAN WAR

During the Livonian War, the area of the building witnessed a third period of usage. Two post-holes, scotched with granite stones, were dug through the layers inside the building, including the brick floor (Fig. 3). Stratification showed that these intrusions originated from the post-medieval period. During the excavations of 2004, it was possible for the first time to distinguish a layer connected with Russian or Polish presence in the castle (between 1560 and 1611). Two coins of Polish-Lithuanian origin, collected from the layer just below the debris, are the clearest indicators of this period during which the post-holes were dug through the floor. Finds of glazed redware, stoneware from Frechen and Raeren, are consistent with the dating. The debris just above the layer contained numerous fragments of pot-like stove tiles.

MONITORING AT THE NORTHERN YARD OF THE FIRST OUTER BAILEY

In 2003, conservation and reinforcement work at the inner side of the northern outer wall of the Convent building was finished. In 2004, similar work continued at the outer side of the same wall. For that reason, debris removal was continued in the eastern part of the northern outer bailey (Fig. 2: 4). In most of the area, the thickness of brick debris was up to 2.5 metres and it did not contain traces of intermediate ground levels. In the central area of the outer bailey, however, the following stratification was established.

The latest pavement of the yard of the outer bailey consisted of granite stones up to 20 cm in diameter. In a 2 x 2 metre area where the pavement was cleaned, a section of a gutter was unearthed (Fig. 8). At some time during the second half of the 16th century, the pavement was covered with 5-12 cm of a sooty cultural layer, varying from dark brown to black in colour. Numerous fragments of window glass and window frames, as well as pottery with green and brown glaze, were gathered from this layer. The same layer, located next to the wall section

is especially noteworthy (Fig. 6: 1). Small iron rings, with a diameter around 1.2 cm and with flattened ends may be connected with repairing chain mail coats.⁴ Among other noteworthy items, a tiny lock and key (Fig. 4: 4; whole size of the lock only 3 cm, the diameter of the shackle 1.3 cm), and a cross-shaped iron item might be connected with a box of some kind – it would be hard to think of any other usage for such a lock. Another key of iron (Fig. 7: 2) was somewhat larger (13.5 cm in length).

A candle-holder, a belt buckle and two plaques should also be noted. A bronze



Fig. 8. Cobblestone pavement in the yard of the first outer bailey, and a section of the wall, which has been pressed almost to the level of the pavement. The gutter is indicated by an arrow.

Joon. 8. *Munakivisillutis I eeslinnuse hoovis ning müüritükk, mis on vajunud ülaseravaga praktiliselt silutise tasandini. Nool osutab veerennile.*

decoration, consisting of small rings connected onto an oval, is also noteworthy. Of dress accessories, two halves of amber beads were gathered.

Objects of bone were not as numerous as the year before. Two chessmen, a probable cover with drilled holes in it (Fig. 4: 2), possible handle of a bone spade (Fig. 4: 1) and smaller fragments of handles are the most noteworthy finds. The cover with a round upper part might have served on a salt or pepper shaker. The smaller amount of bone items

is most clearly visible in the lack of processing remains in the excavation plot of 2004.

The most beautiful finds are limestone capitals. A whole capital (Fig. 5: a) was found from the debris on the outside of the northern wall of the convent building. The smaller fragment of a capital (Fig. 5: b) was collected from the area between the building and the original outer wall of the castle, from a 15th–16th-century layer. The upper part of the decoration was partially coloured with red. This is the first of the large collection of capitals from the castle, where there are clear traces that the ornament on the capital was coloured.

⁴ Identification by Ain Mäesalu (TÜ).

CONCLUSIONS

The excavations of 2004 revealed the northern boundary of the building by the southeastern corner of the Convent Building, and helped to interpret the stratification of the first outer bailey. The use of small trial trenches is reasonable in locating the strata from different periods, locating constructions etc. However, the excavation of the remaining building would be more informative if the whole area of the building could be opened up at the same time.

At the northern yard, several different periods of human activity could be documented. The existence of huge blocks of bricks, most likely originating from the walls of the Convent Building and blown away by an explosion, are remarkable for their size and the view they give of the destruction of the once-powerful castle. The collection of finds is numerous and manifold, but is in urgent need of in-depth investigations.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD VIJANDI HUNTAUGU MUINASASULAS JA VIJANDI ORDULINNUSEL

Arvi HAAK

HUNTAUGU MUINASASULA

2004. aasta augustis toimusid järelevalvetööd Vijandi ordulinnusest u. 1 km lõunasse jääva Huntaugu muinasasulakohta läbiva sadevete kanalisatsiooni trassi rajamisel. Varasemate uuringute põhjal (H. Valk, A. Vindi) oli teada kaks kultuurikihi laiku (joon. 1: A), millest ülemist trass ei puutunud, kuid kulges läbi alumise servaala. Suurem osa trassist kulges Ranna puisteelt Männimäele viiva tee kõrvale rajatud kraavis, kus kultuurikihti säilinud ei olnud.

Nõlva alaosas kultuurikihi levikuala (joon. 1: A) uuriti nii prooviaukude kui ka kopatööde järelevalve käigus. Selgus, et kultuurikihi ülaosa (maapinnast 60–140 cm sügavuseni) on moodustunud erosiooni või varasemate mullatöödega. Trassi alal avastati u. 1,2 m läbimõõduga koldease, mis koosnes kuni 12 cm läbimõõduga tugevasti põlenud kividest. Koldekivide vahelt leiti viikingiaegset käsike-raamikat ja sealtsamast kogutud sõeproov dateeriti radiosüsiniku meetodil vahemikku 1165±77 BP (Tln-2852), mis kalibreerituna vastab kalendriaastatele 770–950 p. Kr.

Seniste uurimistulemuste põhjal võib oletada, et Huntaugumäel paiknesid lühiajalised väikesed asustuksused (talud?). Erosioonikihist saadud leidude suur hulk lubab aga oletada, et mäel võib asuda seni leidmata asulalaik(e).

VIJANDI ORDULINNUS

Uuringud jätkusid esimesel eeslinnusel konvendihoone kagunurga piirkonnas, 2003. aasta kaevandist kuni 4 m põhja pool, 41 m² suurusel alal. Esimese eeslinnuse põhjaosas jätkus rusueemaldus arheoloogilise järelevalve all (joon. 2). Kaevamiste eesmärk oli leida 2003. a. avastatud hoone põhjaserv ning uurida nii hoonesse kui ka sellest väljapoole ladestunud leiurohket kultuurikihti. Kuna säilitamist vajavate keskageste ehitiste ja rajatiste tõttu oli sügavamal asuvaid kihte võimalik uurida vaid üksteisest eraldatud väikestel aladel, loobuti muinaskihi uurimisest.

13.–14. sajandi ladestused paiknesid saviliivast tätekihi kohal. Hooviala oli sel perioodil tugeva kaldega järve poole (u. 10 cm meetri kohta). Vahetult tätekihi peal asus kuni 10 cm paksune tumehall leiurohke kultuurikiht, mis oli siiski märkimisväärselt leiuyaesem 2003. aasta kaevandi alal lasunud kihist. Kihi võib dateerida vahemikku 13. saj. viimasest kolmandikust 14. saj. esimese pooleni. Leidudest võib esile tuua arvukaid münte, väikesi raudrõngakesi ning üht luueset, mis võiks olla soola- või pipratoosi kaas (vt. joon. 4: 2). Pidades silmas ka 1939. aasta kaevamiste leiurohkust, tundub et A. Tuulse idee nn. Villu keldrist kui konvendihoone eelsest tornlinnusest (joon. 2: D) vajab enne kõrvalejätmist uute uuringutega kontrollimist.

14. sajandi teisel või kolmandal veerandil toimus eeslinnuse hooviala kasutuses olulisi muudatusi. Eeslinnuse pinda tasandati kokku kuni 60 cm paksuste saviliivast ja telliserusust tätekihtidega. Samaaegsed olid kaks 1,2 x 1,2 m suurusel lubimördiga seotud maakividest postamenti, neist järvepoolsemale toetus 2003. a. avastatud hoone idasein, millel ei leitud selget nurka ega üheselt määratavat otsa. Võimalik, et need on hiljem lammutatud. Maakividest müüriosa vundamendikraavi katva

elutegevuskihi dateeringu põhjal peaks nimetatud sein olema rajatud hiljemalt 14. saj. keskpaigas. Eelmisel aastal avastatud tellistest hoonepõrand jätkus ka tänavuse kaevandi alal (joon. 3). Põrandat kattis lubjakiht, millele olid ladestunud prügitusliiva- ja lubimördiga eraldatud õhukesed elutegevuskihid. Hoone sisemusest kogutud leiumaterjali võib dateerida 14. saj. lõpust 16. saj. keskpaigani. Dateeringut kinnitab ka 15. saj. algul löödud Tallinna *lühbische*.

Tähelepanuväärne on, et hoone põhjaseina ei leitud. Kuna hoone tellispõrandat katnud lubimördikiht ulatus kuni 160 cm hoone müüridest väljapoole, s.t. ka ülalkirjeldatud maakividest postamentide vahele, pole välistatud, et sealkohal paiknes kas ukseava või sissesõidutee. Samuti on võimalik, et nimetatud maakivipostamendid moodustasid aluse, millele toetus vahvärk- või palksein. Siiski tuleb märkida, et tellisetükke leiti nimetatud piirkonnast vähe ning ka postamentide mõõtmed on seina kandmiseks ebatavaliselt suured.

Sama perioodi lubjarohked täitekihid hoonemüüri ja linnuse algse välismüüri vahelises 2 m laiuses käigus sisaldasid maalingutega emailpeekrite kilde. Märkimisväärne on puidust saviga vooderdatud renn, mis arvatavalt juhtis vihmavett linnusenõlvale.

Liivi sõja ajal oli varasema hoone kohale rajatud postidele toetuv hoone või varjualune, millele osutavad kividega kiilutud postiaugud läbisid varaseimaid ladestusi, sh. tellispõrandat. Selleaegsest ladestusest leiti kaks Poola-Leedu münti, samuti importkeraamikat, punast glasuurkeraamikat ja ahjupottide katkeid.

Esimese eeslinnuse põhjaosas toimunud järelevalvetöödega tuvastati, et sealne kuni 2,5 m paksune rusukiht on tekkinud mitme varinguperioodi käigus. Hoovi katnud maakivisillutisele, milles avastati rentselt (joon. 8), on ladestunud 5–12 cm paksune 16. saj. teise poole leide sisaldav kultuurkiht. Seejärel on varisenud konvendihoone müürid, mh. on üks 2 x 1,5 m suurune müürikatke vajunud peaaegu maakivisillutise ülapinna tasemele (joon. 8, esiplaanil), 1,5 tellise paksustest müüriosadest suurima mõõtmed olid 6 x 4 m. Rusukihi aläservast leiti ka paest kapiteel (joon. 5: a). Tundub, et konvendihoone põhjamüür on varisenud mingi plahvatuse tulemusel (seda kinnitab ka murdunud müüriinurk linnusekabeli põhjaseina üleminekukohal kooriosa seinaks). Plahvatuse järel on vähemalt eeslinnuse keskosa olnud läbitav: seal leiti 16. saj. lõpu või 17. saj. alguse leide sisaldav u. 1,5 m läbimõõduga tulease.

2004. aastal kogutud leidude hulk oli eelmise aastaga võrreldes mõnevõrra väiksem. Kohaliku keraamika seas esines nn Pihkva tüüpi savinõusid. Märkimisväärne on kohaliku ornamenteerimata keraamika esinemine 15.–16. sajandi kihtides. Emailmaalingutega peekrikildude kogule lisandus 18 sinisele ja 9 valgele/pruunikale põhjale maalitud kildu – seega on tegu kahe nõuga. Valgele põhjale maalitud nõu ülaosa kaunistab lisaks horisontaaljoontele tähekestest muster. Kaks maalingutega klaasikildu leiti ka 16. saj. ladestustest. Relvaleidudest on lisaks ammunoole- ja nooleotstele (joon. 6: 2–5) märkimisväärne pronksist poolik kuulivalvamise vorm 3,8 cm (1,5 tolli) läbimõõduga kuulide valamiseks (joon. 6: 1). Leiti ka raudtraadist 1,2 cm läbimõõduga lahtiste otstega rõngakesi, mida võidi kasutada rõngassärkide parandamisel. Muudest metallleidudest võib esile tuua õngekonksu (joon. 4: 6), laeka(?) ristikujulist kaunistust ning pronksist miniatuurset lukku koos võtmega (joon. 4: 4). Luuesemetest tulid päevavalgele kaks malendit (üks neist joon. 4: 3), luust labidakese (?) käepide (joon. 4: 1) ning eelpoolmainitud treititud ese (joon. 4: 2), mis võiks olla soola- või pipratoosi ülaosa. Raidkivikunsti esindavad kaks paest kapiteeli (joon. 5), millest ühe kaunistusena on kasutatud punast värvi. Rikkalik leiukogu vajab põhjalikumalt läbitöötamist.