

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2004

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2005

© 2005 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

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.

Toimetuskolleegium:

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

Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
e-mail: info@muinas.ee

Kujundus ja küljendus:

Jaana Kool

ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDKSEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MEDIEVAL BISHOPS'S CASTLE OF VARBEK (UUE-KASTRE) IN 2002–2004

Andres TVAURI

*Tartu Ülikool (University of Tartu), Lossi 3, Tartu, 51003, Eesti (Estonia)
andres.tvauri@ut.ee*

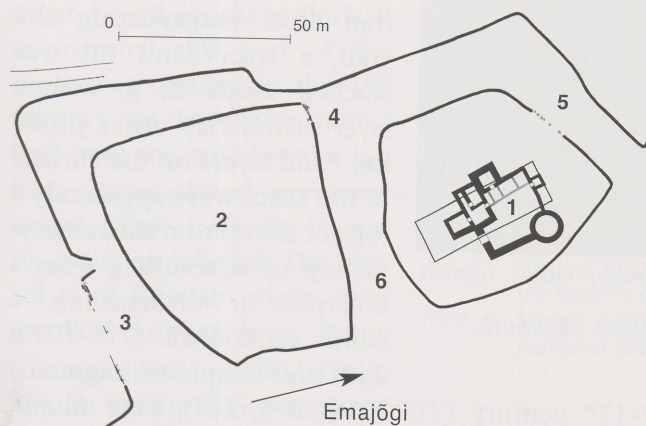


Fig. 1. Location of the Bishop's Castle of Kastre and the moats. 1 - the main castle, 2 - the outer bailey, 3, 4 - timber reinforcement of the moat, 5 - stone reinforcement of the moat, the findspot of the inkwell.

Joon. 1. Kastre piiskopilinnuse ja selle vallikraavide asend. 1 - pealinnus, 2 - eeslinnus, 3, 4 - vallikraavi palkidest kaldakindlustused, 5 - vallikraavi kividest kaldakindlustused, 6 - keraamilise tindipoto leiukoht.

In 2001, archaeological investigations started in Uue-Kastre (Varbek), which once belonged to the Tartu Bishopric (Tvauri 2002). These were prompted by the construction of an administrative building at the remains of the Kantsi tavern, built in the 18th century.

In 2002–2004, small-scale investigations continued under the author's supervision; also, the cleaning of the castle's moats and surroundings was monitored archaeologically (Fig. 1). Arvi Haak, Kristin Ilves, Margot Lane-man and Liina Pärnamäe participated in the field investi-

gations. The investigations took place at the request of the Estonian Ministry of the Environment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CASTLE

The walls of the castle are presently no longer visible since they were pulled down to the level of the first floor's deck in the 18th century. Part of the walls of the castle and the cobblestone pavement of the floor and yard were unearthed in 2002. In 2003, to clarify further the previous year's investigation results and to investigate the date of the erection and building of the castle's walls in its south-west corner, a small plot was excavated with the dimensions of 1.6 x 1.3 m. The



Fig. 2. Southwest corner of the main castle, opened in 2003.

Joon. 2. 2003. aastal avatud pealinnuse edelanurk.

wall layed of bricks with dimensions 30 x 14 x 9 cm and quarrystones was remarkably thick – the westward wall was 3 m and southward wall 2.5 m thick (Fig. 2). It was seen that after constructing the wall, a river sand fill was stacked inside of it, with a layer of red clay water proofing. Sand layers on the surface of the latter were apparently a former floor. From the remains on top of it, resulting from a collapse or dismantling, a stone cannonball (TÜ 1014: 242) and couple of fragments

of glazed redware from 16th-17th century (TÜ 1014: 243, 244) were found. Unfortunately there were no finds to help date the wall construction.

MONITORING CLEANING OF THE CASTLE'S MOATS

Most of the moat surrounding the main castle was emptied completely without archaeological monitoring already in 1994 (Vesi & Tootsi 1994). At that time, only about 30 m of the western part of the main castle's moat, filled entirely with earth, was not excavated. This was emptied in 2004. On this part, there was a pathway pavement crossing the moat, made of quarrystones. Based on the finds from the pavement and beneath it, as well as the boreholes in the stones, it was built not before the 19th or 20th century. The moat there was filled with 1.5 m thick strata of peat, sand and silt. Beneath that, down to the natural sandy loam layer, there was a layer of black



Fig. 3. Green-glazed greyware ink-well, found from the west side moat of the main castle.

Joon. 3. Robelise glasuuriga ballsavist tindipott, leitud pealinnuse läänepoolsest vallikraavist. (TÜ 1014: 263.)

mud rich in organic material. Finds from the 19th century fragments of tiles, bottles and vessels were also in that layer – probably in the mud accumulated at the bottom of the moat. Based on these finds, it seems that this part of the moat was cleaned in the 19th century or later. The oldest find from the mud bottom is a little green-glazed greyware vessel (Figs. 1: 6; 3). It was probably an ink-well. This vessel is of Russian origin, with parallels known from Pskov (Киљдюшевский 2002, Fig. 3: 25), for example. Green-glazed

greyware made in Pskov county was distributed in Estonia in the second half of 16th century and in 17th century (Tvauri 2004, 403–404).

From the east side of main castle (Fig. 1: 1) a groyne made of quarrrystone was found. The stones of this reinforcement were laid in at least two layers. The lower layer was supported by poles. From the peaty soil between these stones two fragments of stoneware were found. One of these originated from a jug made in Cologne in the 16th century (TÜ 1014: 172), the other was from an 18th–19th century bottle for mineral water (TÜ 1014: 171). Unfortunately it is not possible to date this construction by these findings. It cannot be precluded that one is dealing with a medieval reinforcement of the moat.

At the side of the outer bailey towards the main castle, a log reinforcement was found (Fig. 4). It consisted of up to five layers of slanting logs (10–30 cm thick) that were supported by piles. Some of the logs were hewn by axe; the ends of all the logs were hewn as well. After recording the remains of the reinforcement, it was covered with earth. There was a similar reinforcement of the moat also at the west side of the west side moat, as observed already in 2001 (Fig. 1: 2; Tvauri 2002, 156). Unfortunately the sections of the logs of the reinforcement were too small for dendrochronological dating (oral consultation with Alar Läänelaid).

During the cleaning of the moat it became evident that originally the moat was



Fig. 4. View of the timber reinforcement of the moat at the eastern side of the outer bailey.

Joon. 4. Vaade eeslinnuse idaküljel olevale vallikraavi palkidest kaldakindlustusele.

very shallow. For example, the surface of the virgin natural sandy loam layer at the mouth of the eastern moat of the main castle is 28.84 m above sea level. Since the surface of the river at Kastre castle is presently usually about 29.50 m above the sea level, the depth of the water had been only 0.5–1 m. It is unlikely that the surface of the river was higher during the use of the castle, since the timber raft foundation placed on the original ground of the castle is 28.87 m above sea level.

CAUSEWAY AT NORTHERN SIDE OF OUTER BAILEY

On the northern side of the outer bailey there is a causeway built up from the ruins of the castle's dismantling. It is about 4 m wide, in the east-west direction, observable for about 90 m. From the fill of the causeway were found four Russian half-kopek copper coins from the years 1735–1751 (TÜ 1014: 155–158) and a little bronze ring-shaped brooch (TÜ 1014: 242). Probably the road was built in the 18th century in conjunction with the building of Kantsi tavern at the location of the previous castle.

References

- Tvauri, A. 2002.** Archaeological investigations at the bishops's castle of Varbek (Kastre). – AVE, 2001, 152–159.
- Tvauri, A. 2004.** Liivi sõja aegne Vene keraamika Eesti linnustes ja linnades. – Linnusest ja linnast. Uurimusi Vilma Trummali auks. (MT, 14). Tartu; Tallinn, 395–419.
- Vesi, R. & Tootsi, E. 1994.** Aruanne arheoloogilistest uurimistöödest Uue-Kastre linnusel 24.–26. augustil ja 7. septembril 1994. a. (Manuscript in the archives of AK.)
- Кильдюшевский В. И. 2002.** Керамика Пскова XII–XVII вв. – Ладога и ее соседи в эпоху средневековья. Санкт-Петербург, 5–33.

ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD KESKAEGSEL UUE-KASTRE (VARBEKI)

PIISKOPILINNUSEL 2002.–2004. AASTAL

Andres TVAURI

Uuringud Uue-Kastre (Varbeki) linnuse kohal algasid 2001. aastal. 2002–2004 jätkusid autori juhtimisel väikesemahulised kaevamised linnuse alal ning tehti arheoloogilist järelevalvet linnuse vallikraavide puhastamise ja ümbruse heakorrastamise juures (joon. 1).

2003. aastal rajati varasemate uurimistulemuste täpsustamiseks 1,6 x 1,3 m suurune proovišurf linnuse edelanurgale (joon. 2), uurimaks linnuse varaseima osa müüride ehitust ning rajamisaega. Selgus, et maakividest ja 30 x 14 x 9 cm suurustest tellistest laotud müür oli märkimisväärselt paks: läänepoolne müür oli 3 m ja lõunapoolne (jõepoolne) müür 2,5 m paksune. Tõdeti, et pärast müüri ehitamist oli selle siseküljele kuhjatud jõeliivast tätekiht, mille peale oli pandud punasest savist hüdroisolatsioonikiht. Viimase pinnal olid ilmselt kunagise põranda moodustanud liivakihid. Nende peal oli linnuse lagunemise või lammutamisega tekkinud rusukiht, kust saadi kivist kahurikuul ja paar 16.–17. sajandi glasuuritud punasest savist nõu kildu. Kahjuks ei saadud leide, mille abil dateerida müüri rajamist.

Enamus pealinnust ümbritsevast vallikraavist oli kaevatud tühjaks ilma arheoloogilise järelevalveta juba 1994. aastal. Tookord jäi puutumata vaid pealinnuse läänepoolse vallikraavi umbes 30 m pikkune täielikult pinnasega täitunud Emajõepoolne osa, mis tühjendati 2004. aastal. Selles osas paiknes suurtest maakividest ehitatud vallikraavi ületanud jalgteel sillutis. Sillutise vahelt ja alt saadud leidude ning kivil olivate puuraukude jälgede põhjal otsustades oli see rajatud alles 19. või 20. sajandil. Vallikraav oli sel kohal täitunud 1,5 m paksuse kihiga, mis koosnes vaheldumisi turba- ja uhteliivakihtidest. Selle all, kuni loodusliku saviliivakihini oli must orgaanikarohke muda kiht. 19. sajandi leide (katusekivide tükke, pudeli- ja savinõukilde) esines ka selles, ilmselt vallikraavi põhja kogunenud mudas. Vallikraavi täites olnud leidude põhjal otsustades näib, et vähemalt pealinnuse vallikraavi läänepoolset osa on puhastatud 19. sajandil või hiljem. Kõige varasemaks põhjamudast saadud leiuks oli väike rohelise glasuuriga hallist savist nõu (joon. 3), mis võis algselt olla tindipott. Tegemist on vene päritolu savinõuga, millele on vasteid teada näiteks Pihkvast. Pihkvamaal valmistatud rohelise glasuuriga hall keraamika levis Eesti alal 16. sajandi teisel poolel ja 17. sajandil.

Pealinnuse idaküljel leiti kalda korrastamise käigus suurtest maakividest ilma sideaineta laotud kaldakindlustus. Kaldakindlustuse kivid olid paiknenud vähemalt kahes kihis. Alumine kivikiht toetus roigastele Kaldakindlustuse kividevahelisest turbasest mullast leiti kaks kivikeraamilise nõu tükki. Üks neist pärines Kölnis 16. sajandil valmistatud kannust ja teine 18.–19. sajandil kasutusel olnud mineraalveepudelist. Kahjuks ei saa nende leidude abil konstruktsiooni dateerida. Pole välis- tatud, et tegemist on keskaegse vallikraavi kaldakindlustusega.

Eeslinnuse pealinnusepoolisel küljel leiti palkidest kaldakindlustus (joon. 4). See koosnes kuni viiest kihist poolviltu üksteise peale asetatud 10–30 cm paksustest palkidest, mida toetasid vaiad. Osa palkidest olid kirvega tahutud; tahutud olid ka kõikide palkide otsad. Pärast kaldakindlustuse jäänuste dokumenteerimist kaeti see uuesti pinnasega. Samalaadne vallikraavi kaldakindlustus on olnud ka eeslinnuse läänepoolse vallikraavi lääneküljel, nagu selgus juba 2001. aasta uuringute käigus. Kahjuks olid kaldakindlustuse palgid liiga peenikesed, et neist oleks saanud teha dendrokronoloogilist dateeringut (suuline teade Alar Läänelaidilt).

Vallikraavi puhastamisega selgus ka, et vallikraav on olnud väga madal. Näiteks oli puutumatu loodusliku saviliivakihi pind pealinnuse idapoolse vallikraavi suudmeosas kõrgusel 28,84 m üle merepinna. Kuna jõe veepind on Kastre linnuse kohal tänapäeval tavaliselt ligikaudu 29,50 m ü.m.p., siis on vee sügavus vallikraavis olnud vaid 0,5–1 m. Vaevalt et jõe pind ka linnuse kasutusajal oleks olnud kõrgem, sest linnuse algele maapinnale asetatud palkidest alusparve pind varasemate müüride all on kõrgusel 28,87 m ü.m.p.

Eeslinnuse põhjaküljel oli jälgitav linnuse lammutusrusust kuhjatud umbes 4 m laiune ida-lääne suunas kulgev teetamm, mis oli jälgitav umbes 90 m ulatuses. Teetammi täitest saadi muuhulgas neli vene poolekopikalist vaskraha aastatest 1735–1751 ning väike pronksist vitssõlg. Arvatavasti rajati siia tee 18. sajandil seoses Kantsi kõrtsi ehitamisega varasema linnuse kohale.