

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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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDKSEMPLAR

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS IN TALLINN AND HARJUMAA

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During 2004 several preliminary investigations, some monitoring work and some full-scale archaeological investigations were undertaken by Agu EMS Ltd. in Tallinn (Fig. 1) 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. The work is listed and thereafter shortly described below.

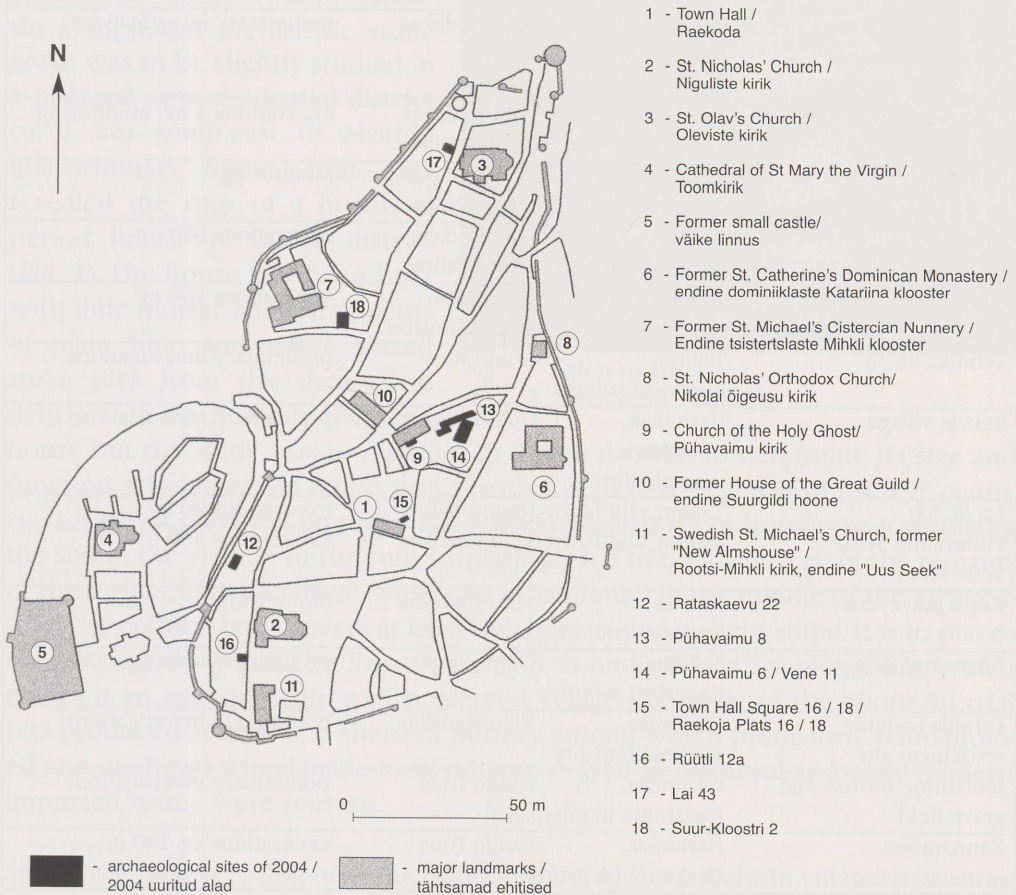


Fig. 1. Old Town of Tallinn. Situation plan of sites.
Joon. 1. Tallinna vanalinn. Uuritud alade asendiskeem.

Name of site	Region	Leaders	Type of work
Toompea St. 3	Tallinn, Old Town	Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Rataskaevu St. 22	Tallinn, Old Town	Hanno Nilov	Monitoring
Raekoja plats (Town Hall Square) 16/18	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas, Hanno Nilov	excavations 6m ² ; monitoring
Lehmja abandoned village site	Harjumaa, Jüri, Rae municipality	Villu Kadakas, Hanno Nilov, Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Rüütli St. 12a	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas, Mauri Kiudsoo, Hanno Nilov	excavations ca. 60 m ²
Maardu abandoned village site	Harjumaa, Jõelähtme municipality	Villu Kadakas	preliminary investigations
Pühavaimu St. 2	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas, Hanno Nilov	excavations 4 m ² ; monitoring
Pühavaimu St. 8	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas, Hanno Nilov	Monitoring
Sakala St. 20, Tatari St. 9/11	Tallinn, historical suburb	Villu Kadakas, Hanno Nilov	excavations 650 m ²
Suur-Kloostri St. 2	Tallinn, Old Town	Irita Kallis, Mauri Kiudsoo	excavations 160 m ²
Tehnika St. 33	Tallinn, historical suburb	Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Rebala village	Harjumaa, Jõelähtme municipality	Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Lai St. 33	Tallinn, Old Town	Hanno Nilov	excavations 80 m ²
Pühavaimu St. 6/ Vene St. 11	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas	excavations 400 m ²
Kopli graveyard	Tallinn, historical suburb	Villu Kadakas	Monitoring
Adamsoni St. 3	Tallinn, historical suburb	Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Lehmja-Loomäe settlement site	Harjumaa, Rae municipality	Villu Kadakas	preliminary investigations
Jõelähtme Bronze-Age grave field	Harjumaa, Jõelähtme municipality	Guido Toos	preliminary investigations
Rannamõisa settlement site	Harjumaa, Harku municipality	Guido Toos	excavations ca. 100 m ²
Block between Adamsoni, Koidu, Wismari and Loite St.	Tallinn, historical suburb	Villu Kadakas, Guido Toos	excavations and monitoring ca. 2000 m ²

In **Harjumaa** mostly preliminary investigations were performed in connection with various planned construction works. In the **Lehmja** abandoned village site, some trial pits were dug under a planned pedestrian walkway. The pits revealed a deposit of the former village with some sherds of pottery. The walkway was finally built on this deposit, leaving it untouched underneath. In **Maardu** a supposed prehistoric stone grave was to be slightly studied in a planned new residential district ca. 1 km south-east of Maardu manorhouse. Some trial pits revealed the ruin of a historical period limestone house instead (Fig. 2). The house had been built with lime mortar. Some fragments of plain blue and white glazed stove tiles from the demolition debris indicate it was a dwelling



Fig. 2. Ruin in Maardu.
Joon. 2. Hoonevare Maardus.

house but the study was too limited to date it or even to determine its size and function. Obviously the house was already a ruin in the 2nd half of the 19th century as it is not depicted on maps. No written records seem to refer to it. Studying the soil in the vicinity of the ruin surprisingly led to the discovery of the remains of the former Maardu village, which was abandoned in the middle of the 18th century. The cultural layer covers at least two hectares on a slight slope. It is in places over 60 cm deep and the lower part of it is undisturbed by ploughing, which makes it an exceptionally well preserved village site. Most of the about 50 trial pits produced at least one sherd of pottery among which prehistoric hand-molded and medieval wheel-made local pottery as well as medieval and early modern imported wares were present.

Some trial pits were dug near the pond in the middle of **Rebala** village. It became obvious that the earlier settlement remains have to be searched, looked for in the area of the present houses, slightly upwards from the slope, because the pits revealed only the mud of the pond.

In the **Lehmja-Loomäe** settlement site (dated to the first centuries AD), over 30 trial pits were dug to determine its limits so as to plan a future residential area. The pits revealed a thin (mostly 10–20 cm deep) cultural layer, including some hand-molded pottery sherds.

In **Jõelähtme**, an area immediately north of the Tallinn– St. Petersburg road and the excavated and exposed Bronze-Age stone graves were studied to make room for a footpath. The area was expected to be at the periphery of the prehistoric graveyard. By the end of December 2004 the work had revealed nothing of interest and the works continued in the spring of the next year.

In **Rannamõisa** a Bronze-Age settlement site was studied within the limits of a planned building. The work revealed a set of hand-moulded potsherds, possibly belonging to one pot or to several pots of the same type and date scattered on some square meters.

TALLINN HISTORICAL SUBURB

Two preliminary investigations were made in the historical suburb west of the Old Town in the Paldiski road area known as Kassisaba district. Pits in Adamsoni St. 3 revealed pottery from the middle of the 18th century and later. In Tehnika St. 33 the materials found could be dated mostly to the 20th century and a small part of them to the 19th century.

The **Kopli graveyard** used to be situated far north from the Old Town almost at the end of the peninsula and was established in the historical suburb Kopli at the end of the 18th century. Besides the local people, rich people of the Old Town used to be buried there and many of the monuments were of historical and artistic value. All the chapels and the grave monuments were brutally destroyed in the 1950s and the graveyard turned into a public park. The monitoring revealed some skeletons and a well-preserved vaulted crypt of one of the mausoleum.

A site of ca. 600 m² south of the Old Town in the historical wooden suburb area at **Sakala St. 20/ Tatari St. 9/11** was studied. The study revealed scarce traces of a medieval settlement directly on natural deposits some meters below the present ground level. The majority of the finds from the earlier deposits of the site still come from the 17th century.

TALLINN OLD TOWN

In **Toompea St. 3** south of Toompea hill, the remains of a wall which defended the foot of a 17th century bastion (former Ingermanland bastion) and a *courtine* were expected to be located on a planned construction site. The test pits revealed nothing but very late debris and it was concluded that the defensive element has been utterly destroyed at this particular site.

In **Rataskaevu St. 22**, floorings of the ground floor of the existing historical buildings were to be replaced and some pipes added. As the 18th–19th century buildings were built on the slope of Toompea hill, a large amount of soil from the courtyard must have been removed and the buildings were once literally built inside the slope of the hill. That is why the monitoring revealed nothing but natural sandstone rock and some limestone-built sewage systems contemporary with these rooms.

In the block between **Pühavaimu, Vene, Apteegi and Saiakäik Streets** several actions were undertaken. On the southern side of Pühavaimu (Holy Ghost) Church (Pühavaimu St. 2) placing some cables was monitored and a pit of ca. 4 m² dug. As the courtyard used to be a graveyard before the end of the 18th century, some skeletons were recorded in the pit. The fill deposits underneath the skeletons and probably even predating the church included some 13th century pottery. Just above the natural soil, a section of a limestone foundation, cut into when the church foundation was laid, was recorded as well.

In **Pühavaimu St. 8**, the placing of a system of central heating pipes was monitored and a proper place was determined for the pipes which would probably destroy less the historical walls below the ground. As the historical buildings in this courtyard were destroyed in March 1944 by a soviet bombing raid, the walls of these buildings were revealed in the trench.



Fig. 3. Pühavaimu 6 / Vene 11: excavated pre-war courtyard.

Joon. 3. Pühavaimu 6 / Vene 11: välja kaevatud sõjaeelne hoov.



Fig. 4. Pühavaimu 6 / Vene 11:
Hewn limestone pilaster
in the medieval ruin.

Joon. 4. Pühavaimu 6 / Vene 11:
tabutud paekivist pilaster
keskaegse hoone varemetes.

In the Pühavaimu St. 6/ Vene St. 11 courtyard, a huge layer of debris up to 5 m deep from the 1944 bombing raid was removed in an area of ca. 400 m². Part of the work had already been done in 2000, and in 2004 the work was only continued. At the southern edge of the courtyard a medieval stone building was revealed (Fig. 4). Its general layout and details could be distinguished. Nevertheless, most of the walls detected belong to the 19th and 20th centuries (Fig. 3). Earlier structures and deposits were preserved only partly here and there in sections because in the beginning of the 20th century a huge underground basement covering most of the former courtyard area had been built and a lot of soil and structures removed before it. There were only some square meters of 13th–14th century fill deposits and ground surfaces preserved. A medieval stone well and some cesspits were found under later cellar rooms. One cesspit included a whole bronze tripod cooking pot besides broken Siegburg stoneware jugs of the 14th century.

On Town Hall Square (**Raekoja Plats 16/18**), the placing of new water pipes for the Town Hall was monitored and some square meters of 13th–14th century fill layers dug. These early fill layers (mostly dung with branches) on Town Hall Square, unlike elsewhere in the Old Town, include well preserved wooden and leather objects. Among several pieces of footwear and production residue, a whole sword scabbard was found.

In **Rüütli St. 12a**, the flooring of the basement floor was dug up. The building is a unique twin dwelling-house from the beginning of the 16th century of so-called *diele-dörnse* type. Accordingly, the floors of cellars under two *dieles* and two *dörnses* were investigated. An earlier flooring level and sherds of pottery from later periods were found. Foundations of an earlier stone house were a surprise. It had not reached as far towards the courtyard as the present building, but it had continued southwards under the neighbouring present building. The portions of the earlier building show quality masonry built with lime mortar, but no date could be assigned. The find adds to my conviction that demolishing earlier stone houses in medieval Tallinn was normal and common when they did not meet the standards of a new owner.

In **Lai St. 33**, the flooring of the southern part of the basement storey was dug up. The present house had probably been built somewhere at the end of the 18th century or the beginning of the 19th century, demolishing almost everything earlier and removing most of the earlier strata. Small parts of earlier stone buildings were still detected in the walls of the basement storey. Under the flooring foundations of a previous, probably medieval stone house could be observed. These were preserved for a height of only ca. 30 cm. The portions of the buildings are too scarce to conclude anything specific about them or to date the previous house, but appear to belong to a typical *diele-dörnse* type dwelling-house. No finds could be gathered from the soil to help the dating.

Suur-Kloostri St. 2 is described in a separate article in this volume.

ARHEOLOOGILISTEST UURINGUTEST TALLINNAS JA HARJUMAAL

Villu KADAKAS

2004. aastal tegi OÜ Agu EMS Harjumaal, Tallinna ajaloolises ees- ja vanalinnas eel- ja avariiumuringuid ning järelevalvetööd 20 objektil (vt. tabel). **Harjumaal** toimusid eeluuringud seoses planeeritud ehitustöödega. **Lehmjas** kaevati mõned prooviaugud kavandatava kõnnitee alale. Sealt leitud keraamikakildudega kultuurikiht otsustati jätta kaevamata ja matta see kõnnitee pinnase alla. **Maardus** oli vaja uurida riikliku kaitse all olevat kivikalmet u. 1 km mõisast kagu pool. Loodetud kalmekihi asemel paljandus prooviaukudes mõrdiga laotud kivihoone vare (joon. 2). Samast saadud ahjukahlite tükid osutavad eluhoonele. 19. sajandi teise poole kaartidel ei ole sellel kohal hoonet ning veel pole leitud kirjalikke allikaid, millega chitust seostada. Avastatud hoonevareme lähiümbruse uurimine tõi üllatuslikult kaasa 18. sajandi keskel likvideeritud Maardu küla jäänuste avastamise. Üle kahe hektari laiuv asula kultuurikiht on enamasti hästi säilinud ja kohati enam kui 60 cm paksune. Asula erinevatesse osadesse tehtud ligi poolesajast prooviaugust koguti keraamikat muinasajast varase uusajani.

Mõned prooviaugud kaevati **Rebala** küla keskele jääva tiigi äärde. Kuna neis paljandus vaid tiigimuda, siis tuleb otsida varasemaid asustusjälgi pigem nõlva kõrgemast osast praeguste hoonete lähedusest.

Lehmja-Loomäe asulakohale (I aastatuhande esimene pool p.Kr.) kaevatud 30 prooviauku töid päevavalgele õhukese kultuurikihi ja mõned täpsema dateeringuta käsikeraamika killud.

Jõelähtmes uuriti rekonstrueeritud pronksiaegsest kalmistust ja maanteest vahetult põhja pool asuvat kalmevälja ääreala, kuhu tahetakse rajada kõnnitee. Esiialgu midagi tähelepanuväärset ei leitud, kuid uurimistööd jätkatakse veel 2005. aastal.

Rannamõisas uuriti pronksiaegset asulakohta tulevase hoone piirides. Tähelepanuväärsemaks leiuks oli käsikeraamiliste savinõukildude kogum vaid mõnel ruutmeetril. Esiialgse analüüsi põhjal pärinevad kõik fragmendid ühte tüüpi lihtsast keraamikast, kuid ilmselt mitte ühest ja samast nõust.

Tallinna ajaloolises eeslinnas tehti kahed celuuriringud Kassisabas: **Adamsoni t 3** kinnistule kaevatud prooviaukudest saadi leide alates 18. saj. keskpaigast ning **Tehnika t 33** rajatud šurfidest põhiliselt 19. saj. lõpupoolest ja 20. sajandist. **Kopli surnuaial** leiti veetorude paigaldamise järelevalve käigus mõned skeletid ning tervenisti kaevati välja ühe hauakambri võlvitud krüpt.

Sakala ja Tatari tänava nurgal kaevati läbi u. 600 m² suurune ala. Looduslikul pinnal avastati jälgi hõredast keskaegsest asustusest. Märksa rohkem leide ja ehitiste jäänuseid oli jäänud maapinda 17. sajandi asustusest.

Tallinna vanalinnas Toompea t. 3 (Harjuorg) otsiti šurfidega Ingeri bastioni ja kurtiini jalamit kaitsnud tenaali kunagisi müüre. Ilmnes, et uuritud alal olid kõik kaitserajatised kuni loodusliku liivakivini hävinud. **Rataskaevu t. 22** vahetati olemasolevates hoovipoolsetes hoonetes põrandaid. Kuna krundi tagaosa on sisse süvendatud Toompea jalami liivakivisse, siis leiti ainult samade 18. ja 19. sajandil rajatud hoonetega üheaegseid reoveekollektoreid.

Pühavaimu, Vene, Apteegi ja Saiakäigu vahelises kvartalis tehti mitmeid töid. Pühavaimu kiriku (**Pühavaimu t. 2**) lõunaküljel kaevati kaablitrassi paigaldamisel tehtava järelevalve käigus u. 4 m² prooviauk. Ülemistes kihtides lebasid mõned panusteta skeletid. Nende all lasusid 13. sajandi leidudega täitekihid, mis tõenäoliselt on ladestatud enne kiriku pikihoone lõunamüüri rajamist. Kõige all, vahetult looduslikul pinnal avastati paekividest vundamendilõik. Ilmselt purustati sinne ehtis kiriku lõunaseina rajamisel. **Pühavaimu t. 8** jälgiti keskküttetrassi vahetust. Trassi alal avastati põhiliselt 1944. aasta märtsipommitamise hävinud hoonete jäänuseid.

Pühavaimu t. 6/ Vene t. 11 hoovis eemaldati kuni 5 m paks pommitamisjärgsete rusude lade u. 400 m² suurusel alal 2000. aastal alustatud tööde jätkuna. Krundi lõunaküljel kaevati kahe korruse kõrguses välja keskaegse elumaja jäänused (joon. 4). Enamus hoonestust on rajatud sinnele krundile siiski alles 19. ja 20. sajandil (joon. 3) ja seoses sellega hävis valdav osa varasemast arheoloogilisest ainek. Vaid paaril ruutmeetril leiti 13.–14. sajandi täitekihte. Keldrite alt leiti keskaegne kividest kaev ja kaks puust käimlakasti. Ühe kasti täitekihist saadi tervena säilinud pronksist kolmjalgnõu koos Siegburgi 14. sajandi purunenud kannudega.

Raekoja plats 16/18 kinnistul jälgiti uue veevarustuse paigaldamist Raekojale ning kaevati läbi 4 m² suuruse ala 13.–14. sajandi täitekihte. Nagu teada, on Raekoja platsi aluses niiskes kultuurkihist saadud varasemate kaevamistega hästi säilinud nahkesemeid. Seekordseks kõige tähelepanuväärsemaks leiuks tuleb pidada tervena säilinud nahkset mõõgatuppe.

Rüütli t. 12a kaevati läbi hästi säilinud *diele-dörnse* tüüpi kaksikelamu keldrite põrandaalune. Lisaks varasemale põrandatasandile ja mõnele leiule keldrite kasutusajast avastati 16. sajandil rajatud praegusest hoonest varasema kivihoone vundamendid.

Lai t. 33 kaevati üles hoone lõunatiiva põrandad. Praeguse, 18. saj. lõpul või 19. saj. alguse hoone rajamisel on hävitatud suurem osa varasemaid kihistusi, kuid säilinud on keskaegse kivihoone (ilmselt *diele-dörnse* tüüpi elamu) alusmüürid paari kivirea kõrguselt.

Suur-Kloostri t. 2 toimunud kaevamisi käsitleb Mauri Kiudsoo ja Irita Kallise artikkel käesolevas kogumikus.