

2005. aasta arheoloogiliste välitööde tulemused

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Archaeological excavations on the coast of Pühjäärve

Arheoloogilised välitööd Pühjäärvel

**ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA**

2005

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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Rekonstruktsioon 2005. a. avastatud Ubina hõbeaardes
sisalduva fragmendi põhjal. Joonistanud Kersti Siitan.
Cover: Earring or temple ornament from Late Viking Age.
Reconstruction based on the fragment from the silver board
of Ubina discovered in 2005. Drawing by Kersti Siitan.

Tagakaas: Tartust Tähtvere tänavalt 2005. a. leitud 15. saj.
haruldase savikannu kild.
Back cover: Fragment of stoneware goblet from the 15th century.
Stray find from Tartu, Tähtvere Street in 2005.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDFASEMLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON SUUR STREET, NARVA TOWN

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Archaeological excavations in Narva, near the Town Hall (Figs. 1-3) on the sites Suur Street 22, 24 and partly on No. 26 were carried out in order to prepare the construction lot for a new building (Narva College of the University of Tartu). The excavated area measured a total of 1600 sq. m. The work began in November 2004, when most of the rubble originating from World War II and 1950's was removed (see Kriiska & Lõhmus 2005; Kriiska 2005). Work was continued in the spring and summer of 2005. Collection of finds, animal bone material and documentation are kept at Narva Museum (NLM 2420).

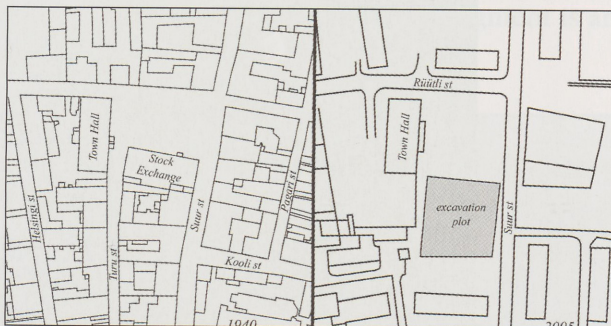


Fig. 1. Location plan of the excavation pit on the Narva town map of today and Town Hall square and its vicinity on the map of 1940.

Joon. 1. Kaevandi asendiskeem tänapäevasel Narva linna kaardil ning Raekoja plats ja selle lähikümb-
rus 1940. aasta linna kaardil.

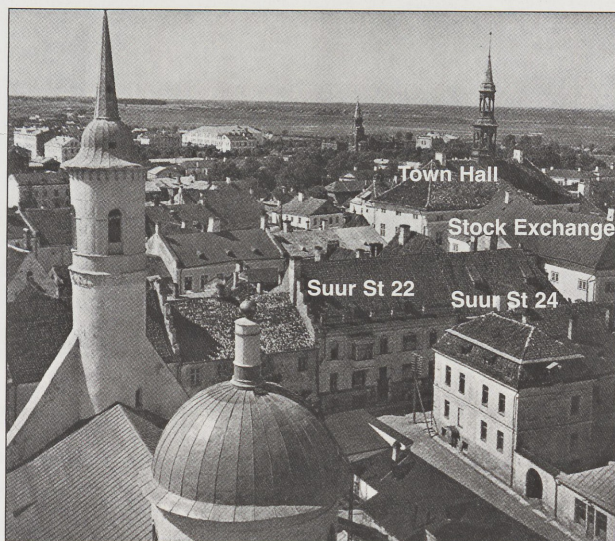


Fig. 2. Panorama on the town of Narva from Saksa church (Iffland 1944, 45).

Joon. 2. Vaade Narva linnale Saksa kirikust (Iffland 1944, 45).

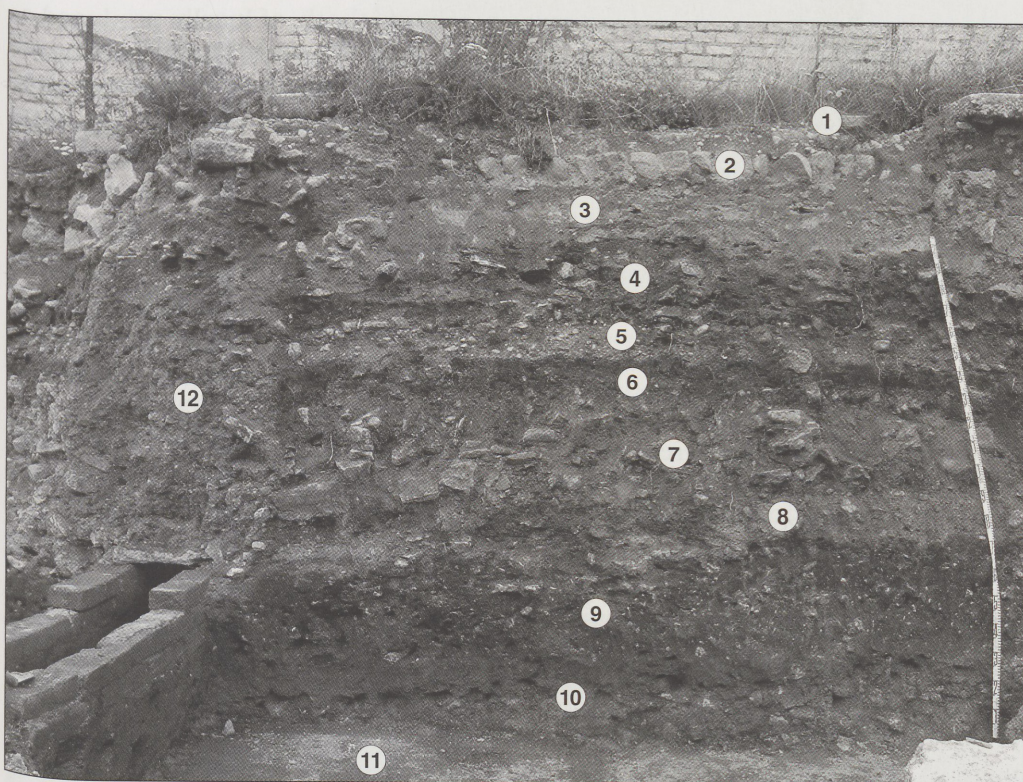


Fig. 3. General view of the excavation pit.
Buildings are indicated by E (dwelling houses) and
K (accessory houses).

Joon. 3. Üldvaade kaevandile.
E – elamud,
K – kõrvalhooned.

FROM THE FIRST SIGNS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY TO THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY

The earliest indication of human activity on the excavated area is a fragment of comb ware (NLM 2420: 490), dating to the second half of Middle Neolithic period (ca. 3500–2000 BC). Although the lower course of the Narva River is rich in Stone Age settlement sites (see for example Kriiska 2004, 77), this fragment is an accidental find, generally indicating human activity in the area.



1 - ground level today / tänapäevane maapind

2 - pavement built in the first half of the 19th century / 19. sajandi I poolel rajatud sillutis

3 - sand, under the pavement / liiv, sillutise alune täitepinnas

4 - building rubble, levelling layer / ehituspraht, planeerimiskiht

5 - moraine, levelling layer / moreen, planeerimiskiht

6 - ground level in the past / omaaegne maapind

7 - building rubble, levelling layer / ehituspraht, planeerimiskiht

8 - moraine, levelling layer from the 2nd half of the 17th century / moreen, planeerimiskiht, 17. sajandi II pool

9 - cultural layer of the Medieval and Early Modern Era / kesk- ja varauusaegne kultuurikiht

10 - natural moraine / looduslik moreen

11 - limestone / paas

12 - 19th century entrenchment / 19. sajandi sissekaeve

Fig. 4. Stratigraphy of the western wall of the excavation pit.

Joon. 4. Kaevandi lääneseina stratigraafia.



Fig. 5. Tooth pendant from the Medieval and Early Modern cultural layer.

Joon. 5. Hammasripats kesk- ja varauusaegsest kultuurikihist. (NLM 2420:224.)

Judging by ceramic fragments and a coin (an *artig* from Tallinn) from the 13th–14th centuries, the start of a permanent settlement in the excavated area may be dated to the Medieval period. In the researched area a dark, 30–50 cm thick cultural layer, rich in organics, appeared, that had been deposited during the Medieval and Early Modern period (Fig. 4). The layer contained animal bones, fragments of leather objects, potsherds (both, of locally produced as well as of imported vessels), also a few objects or fragments of metal and other material, including silver coins, tooth pendants, glass and amber beads *etc.* (Fig. 5).

The oldest building remains likewise dated from the Medieval period. **Remains of a limestone foundation**¹ (Fig. 6) were situated in the SE-corner of the excavation pit, in the confines of a later dwelling house (E II: 4), straight on top

of the limestone bedrock. The longitudinal axis of the foundation ran in a north-south direction and measured 4.5 × 3.3 m in the preserved section. The floor of the building had been dug 20–30 cm into the limestone bedrock. The foundation was laid out of limestone slabs without mortar being used. In the SW-part of the remains, the direction of the foundation changes – probably due to the north edge of a stairway located there. These remains are older than other excavated remains, concluding upon stratigraphical data and aspects of building technology. Remains similar in shape have been excavated in numerous German towns (e.g. Minden, Braunschweig *etc.* – Pärn 2005, 14 and references therein) as well as in Estonia – Haapsalu, Lihula and Tallinn (Pärn 2005, 11) and Latvia – Riga (Lõhmus 1984, 110–111, Fig. 90). These remains probably represent a two-section half-cellar house, consisting of a room with a stone foundation dug partly into the ground, preceded by a wooden structure. If that is the case, the wooden house was situated to the east of the stone foundation, in line with Suur Street, which was probably more or less on its current location already in the Medieval period (for example Коченовский 1991, 121). Judging by these facts the remains of the building could be dated to the end of the 13th century or the first half of the 14th century. But this is only a hypotheses, because the finds collected from this area

¹ The authors extend their gratitude to Aldur Vunk and Boris Dubovik for relevant comments and guidance.

do not contain any information on the Medieval period. Later the same space formed a cellar of a stone building – the same limestone bedrock surface was used as a floor and had probably been swept regularly.

Two wooden remains of **pole fences** also originated from the Medieval period. These were found in the SW section of the excavated area. Both fences consisted of logs approximately 10 cm in diameter, rammed into the ground at a slight angle and supported on sides with lime cobblestones.

The remains of the northern pole fence consisted of 10 logs spread over 1.65 m (Fig. 7); only four logs had remained of the southern pole fence. However, it was possible to verify the existence of the southern pole fence up to a length of 5 m, because the supporting cobblestone structure had preserved. According to radio-



Fig. 6. Probable remains of a Medieval building on the area of a later building (E II: 4).

Joon. 6. Arvatav keskaegse ehitise jäänus hilisema hoone (E II: 4) alal.



Fig. 7. Remains of the northern pole fence in the SW section of the excavated area.

Joon. 7. Põhjapoolse pibittara jäänus kaevandi edelaosas.



Fig. 8. A well with a wooden curb and a cartwheel found from it in the southern section of the excavated area.

Joon. 8. Puitraketega kaev ja sellest leitud vankriratas kaevandi lõunaosas.



Fig. 9. Glazed stove-tile from the well with a wooden curb.

Joon. 9. Glasuuritud abjukahhel puitraketega kaevust.
(NLM 2420:1209.)

carbon dates the northern pole fence was a bit older, but since the pole fences were certainly repaired from time to time, the two pole fences might also have dated from the same period. One log in the northern pole fence was dated to 1275–1300 AD² (690±20 ¹⁴C-years, Le-7371), with 68.2% probability. A log in the southern pole fence was dated to 1300–1420 AD (570±25 ¹⁴C-years, Le-7373), with the same percentage of probability.

Chronologically the next constructions were two wells. A **well with a wooden curb** (Fig. 8) was located in the southern section of the excavation lot. It was built into a concavity dug into the bed-rock layer – Middle Ordovician Aseri subdivision limestone (Luht 2005, 4) – which had been refilled after the wooden curb had been completed. The wooden curb contained 11 log rows. Eight lower rows consisted of logs, 25–30 cm in diameter, the upper three rows were

² All calibrations by: Atmospheric data from Reimer et al. (2004); OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron].

arranged in a conical fashion and contained smaller logs (8–10 cm). The well measured 2.5 m in breath on the inside and 2.5 m high. The items found in the well were mostly from the Modern era (a wooden cartwheel – Fig. 8; big cannon ball made of limestone, an abundance of potsherds, glazed stove-tiles – Fig. 9; a bowl made of bronze sheet – Fig. 10; fragments of leather footwear, animal bones, etc.). The well was probably created in the middle of the 17th century and filled up during the 18th century. Wood from the lower section of the curb was dated to 1640–1670 AD (230 ± 20 ¹⁴C-years, Le-7374) with 51.1% probability. The wood from the conical section of the curb (located above ground level at that time) was dated to a somewhat earlier period – 1490–1650 AD (315 ± 16 ¹⁴C-years, Le-7372) with 95.4% probability. We must keep in mind, that second-hand use of the wood cannot be ruled out here.

A circular **stone well** (Fig. 11), situated in the middle of the excavation pit dates to approximately the same period, or a little bit earlier. It was dug into the limestone bedrock layer as well. The oldest finds from inside the well date to 17th–18th century, the latest are as late as 19th or even 20th century, when the well was filled up with rubbish. A rich collection of finds was obtained from inside the well: in addition to ceramics (including one intact *grapen* – Fig. 12, glazed redware, unglazed wheel pottery, faience and porcelain) and glass vessels (bottles,



Fig. 10. Bronze sheet bowl from the well with a wooden curb.

Joon. 10. Pronksplekist kauss puitraketega kae vust. (NLM 2420:1210.)



Fig. 11. Stone well in the middle of the excavated area.

Joon. 11. Kiviraketega kae vust. (NLM 2420:1210.)

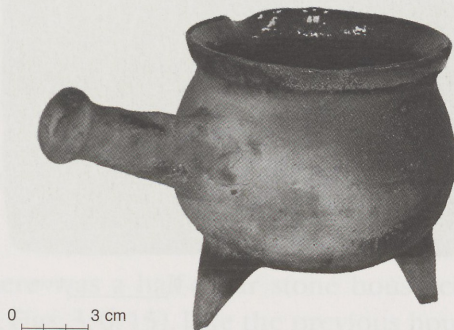


Fig. 12. Grapen from the stone well.

Joon. 12. Kolmjalgnõu kiviraketega kae vust. (NLM 2420:500.)

glasses) or fragments thereof, 18th century Russian coins, leather (footwear, etc.) fragments and wooden objects (broom, trough), textile fragments, a bronze icon pendant (Fig. 13), etc. were found. Similarly to the previous well this one contained lots of material common to cesspits: excrements, branches, nutshells, oyster shells, animal bones, animal fur, human hair, eggshells, etc.

MODERN ERA DWELLINGS AT SUUR ST. 22 AND 24 LOTS

Majority of the finds and building remains excavated belong to the period between the second half of the 17th century and the middle of the 20th century. In the area under investigation an intensive building activity begun in the second half of the 17th century, after the 1659 fire (Коченовский 1991, 57), but stone buildings were present already in the first half of the 17th century. This is indicated on the one hand by written sources and on the other hand by the fact that foundation remains of different periods exist in the excavated dwelling houses. Earlier stone walls were noticed also at the Stock Exchange (Suur Street 26) excavations (Dubovik *et al.* 1992, 4, 11). The archaeological material, however, does not

offer many possibilities for dating these remains. According to Sten Karling (1936, 117) we can assume that the 17th century stone buildings included some constructions from even the Medieval period.



Fig. 13. Bronze icon pendant from the stone well.
Joon. 13. Pronksist ikoonripats kiviraketega kaevust. (NLM 2420:329.)

The remains of three dwelling houses were found on the excavated area (buildings E I, E II and E III; Fig. 3). The **dwelling E I** (Figs. 3; 14) on Suur Street 24 lot was built later than the stone well described above, as its corner extended on top of the well. Half-cellar of the building was located on top of the bedrock layer and was dug partly into it. It consisted of two rooms. Sand-mixed mortar was used for constructing the walls of limestone slabs of different size, partly also of brick pieces and granite. The first room (E I: 1) has had a wooden

floor at least in the final phase of its use. A fragment of the wooden floor was preserved in the SE section of the room. In the NW-corner and in the middle of the room two bases built of limestone and bricks were preserved. The latter was probably a base for a pillar. The floor of the second room (E I: 2) was cast of cement in the final phase of its use. In the western wall there were two openings - doorways leading into the yard (widths of 1.8 m and 1.45 m). In the southern doorway the lower part of the doorframe was preserved. The two rooms were also connected by a door (width 1.1 m, southern edge laid of bricks), a door was also present in the northern outer wall (side door opening into the yard, 1.2 m

wide). In the SE-corner of this room there was a staircase, 4 steps of which were preserved (width of the stairway 50-75 cm). In the NE-corner of the room remains of a semicircle-shaped stove built of bricks (7 brick rows were preserved at the most) were found. The stove, which probably was built not earlier than in the 19th century, had not been used during the final phase of the dwelling, since its opening (located in room E I: 1) was bricked up and covered with plaster, like the rest of the walls in the room.

Next to the above described building there was a half-cellar stone house containing four rooms (**dwelling house E II**, Figs. 3; 6; 15). Like the previous house, this one also featured a cellar halfway dug into the bedrock layer, two limestone breaking marks were preserved in the floor. In the preserved sections of the building, the walls were laid mostly of limestone, but in rooms E II: 1 and E II: 2

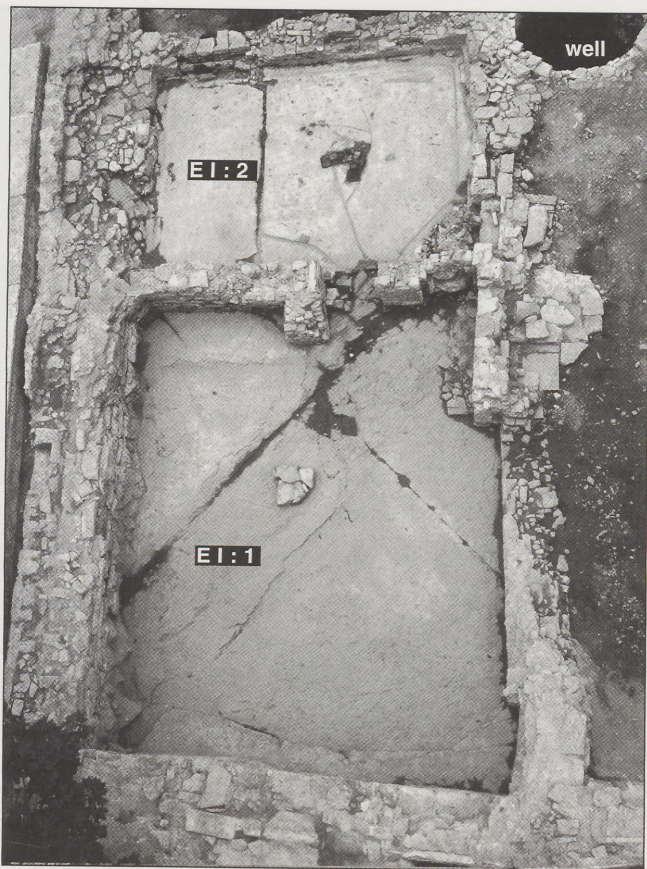


Fig. 14. Dwelling house (E I) on Suur Street 24.
Joon. 14. Elamu (E I) Suur t. 24.

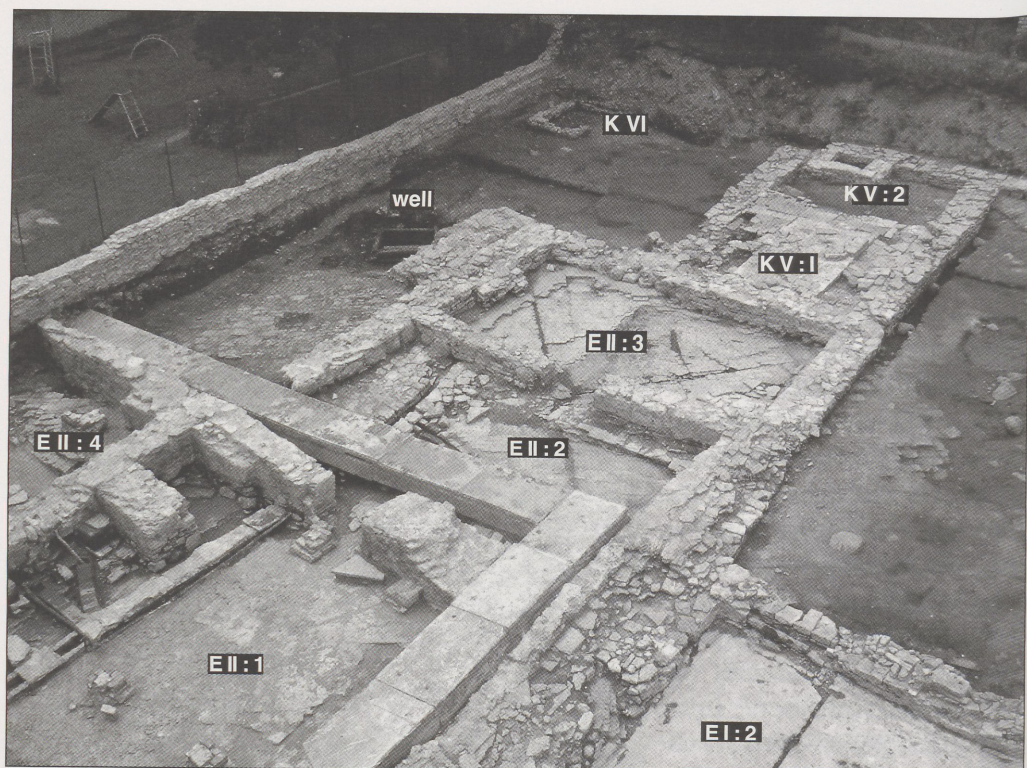


Fig. 15. Dwelling houses (E I and E II) on Suur Street 22 and 24; accessory buildings connected to E II (K V and K VI).

Joon. 15. Elamud (E I ja E II) Suur t. 22 ja 24 ning E II-ga liituvad kõrvalhooned (K V ja K VI).

granite boulders had also been used. In the SW-corner of the room E II: 1 there was a small, 1 × 1.6 m enclosure. All the rooms had doors and were connected. E II: 2 and E II: 3 had had wooden floors in the final phases of their use. The room E II: 1 contained seven pillar bases laid of bricks (one of which was located in front of the doorway leading to room II: 2); E II: 2 contained a drainage ditch laid of bricks and limestone slabs. On this location there had been an earlier wall constructed before the four-roomed stone house. This was indicated in the northern wall of room E II: 3 of the four-roomed stone house, where remains of an earlier wall could clearly be seen. The earlier wall had been situated more in a NE-SW direction. The remains of this earlier wall were made use of while building the later wall; its remains were also included in the walls of the building E II, rooms 1 and 2. A small stone construction opening to the east was located in the NE-corner of E II: 4, against the facade of the building. The function and relation of this construction to the construction time of the building remain unknown and demand a closer analysis. The wall connecting E II: 1 and E II: 4 contained two

doorways, one bricked up (width 0.9 m) and the other broken through the limestone wall (width 1.5 m). Since the wall connecting E II: 1 and E II: 4 and the western wall of E II: 4 have no connecting corner, they probably were not constructed at the same time. It is possible that room E II: 4 was added to the building later.

Another dwelling house (**E III**) was located in the NE-corner of the excavation pit, alongside the Suur Street, immediately behind the Stock Exchange. This was a building with a two rooms, the cellar floor of which had been covered with cement in a later phase of its use. Only the northern and western walls had clearly preserved. The latter wall contained a doorway (width: 1.6 m), the floor of which was also cast. The floor had been dug into a natural moraine layer and the walls were laid with only the inner edges aligned.

At the Turu Street side there was a yard which had probably been surrounded by a stone wall and contained smaller buildings of different functions (a laundry, some kind of a workshop, etc.) and of different times (Figs. 3; 15). Most of these were based upon the medieval cultural layer, in a few cases only the soil had been removed prior to the construction.

Accessory building K I (Fig. 3) built of limestone was located in the NW-corner of the excavated area. Only two stone layers of the western wall of the building had persisted, the northern and southern walls had survived partially, the eastern wall was missing completely. The walls were constructed using a sand-mixed mortar and limestone slabs. Partly shaped granite boulders had been sporadically used in the construction of the northern and southern walls. The building had a limestone floor buried under debris and a layer of fire remains originating from World War II. A metal barrel hoop found on top of the limestone floor could indicate the possible (last) function of the building as a storage room.

Immediately south of the above described building was an **accessory building K II** with the longitudinal axis in the NWW-SEE direction (Fig. 3). This was also a small limestone building, the foundation of which was partly dug into the medieval cultural layer. The northern wall of the building had been built later than the western and southern walls, indicated by a dent in the NW-corner. A ditch had been dug for constructing the foundation of the northern wall and the lower layers of that wall were laid in an irregular pattern. The rest of the walls were laid according to a regular pattern both on the inside as well as on the outside, indicating that they had been laid on top of the ground level. In the middle of the northern wall there was a doorway (width: 1.4 m), that had been walled up later. A second doorway was located in the southern wall and it had been covered with

World War II debris. A rich collection of bones was collected from the wooden floor of this building, possibly an indication of its (last) function. The wooden floor had been built at the beginning of the 20th century, probably during the second decade, which was certified by the coins of the Estonian Republic above the floor and early 20th century Russian coins from under it.

The northern wall of the II accessory building was connected to a limestone drainage ditch, the western and eastern ends of which had been preserved. The ditch had been dug on top and partly into the Medieval and Early Modern era cultural layers.

In alignment with the previously described two buildings and the drainage ditch there was still another building (**accessory building K III**, Fig. 3). That building measured 2.8 × 1.75 m – it had probably been a summer kitchen. The building (4.9 sq. m) had been constructed on top of the bedrock limestone layer. It had possibly been a light brick building with walls plastered on the inside.

The fourth light construction (**accessory building K IV**, Fig. 3) was located in the western section of the area under description. It was a wooden building with its longitudinal axis in the N–S direction. Fragments of its floor and lower logs of the wall had been preserved.

Accessory building K V (Figs. 3; 15) was a two-roomed production facility, with its eastern wall connected to the dwelling house E II. The foundation ditch of at least the northern wall was dug into the Medieval and Early Modern Era cultural layer. The floor of one room (K V: 1) was covered with limestone slabs, forming a 4.7 × 2.5 m platform slightly higher than the corridor-like passageway surrounding it on the northern, southern and western sides. The floor of the second room (K V: 2) was covered with a wooden planking which was placed on a surface that had been levelled using sand and construction debris. In the SW-corner of this room there was the bottom of a stone cesspit.

In the SW-section of the excavation pit there was the foundation of another building (**accessory building K VI**, Figs. 3; 15), that had been constructed on top of the natural moraine layer without a foundation ditch. The building measured 2.1/2.2 × 2.9 m (6.38 sq. m) and remained partly inside the western profile of the excavated area. The walls were laid of limestone slabs and sand-mixed mortar.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In its time the excavated area was located in the central part of Narva, in the heart of the Modern era town. Excluding the Hermann fort, Modern era in Narva has been explored only in some isolated cases (excavations at Peter's House lead by Aleksander Nikitjuk and fixating work at the Stock Exchange lead by Boris Dubovik), and the Medieval period had not been explored at all prior to these excavations.

Although the earliest signs of settlement originate from the Neolithic, the permanent settlement started during the Medieval period. Settlement traces from that time are not very remarkable, however. Finds and the radiocarbon dating of the pole fence indicate some kind of activity on the area as early as the 13th century. The end of that century or at the first half of the 14th, during the time of town formation in Narva (see e.g. Schulbach 1931, 30; Küng 2005, 52) is the most probable time of the construction of the only Medieval dwelling house remains on the excavation pit – the stone wall inside the Modern Era dwelling house at Suur Street 22. A list of the 116 Narva property owners during the Livonian Order rule, compiled probably in 1684 by the Narva merchant K. H. Rodde, shows that later at that location there was a stone dwelling house belonging to Olov Bengtsson Gadd (Karling 1936, 193). There was a dwelling house also on the neighbouring area, which was later labelled Suur Street 24 (plan of lots with dwelling houses and list of owners - *ibid*, Beilage I). The list shows that during the late Medieval period at that location there was a stone dwelling house belonging to Claus Nottbeck (*ibid*, 191). Some fragments of this building probably remain in the walls of the later dwelling house reconstructed in the 17th century. Karling mentioned (*ibid*, 117) a gable of a medieval building in the wall of Suur Street 24 facing the yard. Wall remains discovered during the archaeological excavations there do not give any information on the matter.

Most of the area did not contain any buildings during the Medieval period. Most probably it had been a yard, but the thinness of the cultural layer and the small quantity of finds indicate lack of activity on this area. In general, this correlates with the information obtainable from written sources, according to which the whole area inside the town walls was too big for the small town of Narva to cover with houses and use with its limited resources and population (assumed to be 600–750 in 1530 – Kivimäe 2004, 21). At the end of the 14th century the area surrounded by town walls was also used for farming by the townspeople (Süvalepp 1936, 20). The fact that in Medieval Narva the streets had no names is considered

another proof of the lack of buildings in the town (Коченовский 1991, 19). By the end of the 16th century only 50% of the town's territory was covered with houses (*ibid*, 21).

During the 17th century the architectural appearance of Narva changed dramatically. In 1646 the Swedish queen Kristina (reigned 1632–1654) forbid construction of wooden houses on the territory of Narva and set the general direction of building strategy: orderly layout of the lots, longitudinal orientation away from the street, pre-set width of the streets, the demand to co-ordinate any job with the construction council (*ibid*, 47). Most of the construction work was done after the 1659 fire, but some stone buildings had been erected earlier as well. This applies especially to the area excavated by the archaeologists (Karling 1936, 117, 191, 193). The most impressive buildings are of course the Town Hall (project by Georg Teufel, master builder Zacharias Hoffmann the Elder, 1665–1671), located right next to the excavated area, and the Stock Exchange (project by Johann Georg Heroldt and Hans Kinder, master builder Hans Kinder 1691–1704) (Kodres 2005, 92).

The lots at Suur Street 22 and 24 contained several patches of approximately 20 cm thick moraine layers, completely lacking any finds, deposited on top of the cultural layer originating from Medieval and Early Modern periods (Fig. 5). The building activities at that time must have also included extensive levelling works. The moraine (Fig. 4, layer 8) was probably taken from the half-cellar built along the Suur Street, which rose as a slope higher from the later yard area and from where a few meters of soil have been removed, judging by the soil variations in the excavated area. Between the dwellings E I and E III some of the moraine (thick to medium thick brown sand-moraine containing lots of gravel and limestone slabs, thick gravel content 30–50% – Luht 2005, 4) had been preserved in its original state, where the afore mentioned slope could be easily detected.

As mentioned above, it is impossible to determine the age of the long-standing buildings by using archaeological material because the houses have been kept clean (no cultural layer has been allowed to form). Written sources provide a much better information. It is known from 1646, that Gadd ordered 400 tons of limestone for rebuilding of the Suur Street 22 dwelling house. However, that building was heavily damaged in the 1659 fire and has been thoroughly rebuilt later (last rebuilding 19th century) (Karling, 195–196). The remains of this complex are designated here as E II. The building was destroyed in March 1944 during the Red Army air raids (Mazur 2005).

About Suur Street 24 it is known that in 1651 the construction of a dwelling house for the German minister Kalk was started (according to Karling this was actually a rebuilding), lead by master builder Zacharias Hoffman Senior from Tallinn (and completed under the instruction of his son, Zacharias Hoffmann Junior) (Karling 1936, 193; Коченовский 1991, 47). The starting date of the (re)building was recorded on the portal of the house (Karling 1936, 193, Abb. 80). This was one of the few houses that survived the fire of 1659. The remains of this building are marked here as E I. In 1667, Carsten Barffti came into the possession of the house. On the same lot another small stone house was built in 1746, between the existing house and the Stock Exchange. This was a parsonage (*ibid*, 193–194), which can also be seen on the alderman Franciscus Ludwig Frank von Franckenberg's engraving from the same year (Коченовский 1991, 72). The remains marked here as E III probably belong to this house. In the course of later reconstructions these two houses were connected. The building was also destroyed in 1944 in an air raid by the Red Army.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLJAKAEVAMISED NARVAS SUUREL TÄNAVAL

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2004. aasta sügisel ning 2005. aasta kevadel ja suvel toimusid arheoloogilised päästekaevamised Narvas raeoja lähedal paiknevatel Suur t. 22, 24 ja 26 kruntidel (joon. 1–3). Kokku avati kaevandiks ca 1600 m² suurune ala. Kaevandi edelaosast leitud hilise kammkeraamika kild, mis pärineb keskneoliitikumi teisest poolest (ca 3500–2000 eKr), on varaseimaks märgiks siinsest inimtegevusest. Püasutus tekkis sellele kohale keskajal: radiosüsiniku dateeringu ja leidude järgi 13. sajandil. Keskja uusaja algul on uuritud alale ladestunud kuni 50 cm paksune musta värvi kompaktnen kultuurkiht (joon. 4), mis sisaldas mitmesuguseid leide, sh. hammasripatseid (joon. 5).

Vanimad ehitusjäänused pärinevad keskajast. Kaevandi kagunurgast (Suur t. 22) kaevati välja paekivist vundament (joon. 6), millele rajatud hoone põrand oli kuni 30 cm sügavuselt sisse murtud looduslikku paepõhja. Stratigraafia ja ehitustehnoloogiliste erijoonte järgi võib seda pidada kõige vanemaks väljakaevatud kivivundamendiks siinses kaevandis. Selle vundamenti näol võib olla tegemist kaheosalise poolkelderma ja vundamendiga, mille saab Eesti, Saksamaa ja Läti analoogide järgi dateerida 13. sajandi lõpu – 14. sajandi esimesse poolde. Keskaegsed on veel kaevandi edelaosast (krunt Suur t. 22) väljakaevatud kaks pihttara jäänust, kus tara palgid olid maasse lõõdud väikese nurga all ning toetatud paekiviveeriste ja -munakatega (joon. 7). Radiosüsiniku dateeringu põhjal pärineb põhjapoolne tara 13. sajandi lõpust ja lõunapoolne 14. sajandi algusest.

Ajaliselt järgmised rajatised olid kaks kaevu. Kaevandi lõunaosas (krunt Suur t. 22) paiknes nelinurkne puitraketega kaev, mis oli rajatud lubjakivilademesse raiutud lohku tõenäoliselt 17. sajandi keskel (joon. 8). Kaevu täitematerjal (sh. puust vankriratas (joon. 8), kahlid (joon. 9), pronksplekist kauss (joon. 10)) on valdavalt uusaegne ja osutab tõsiasjale, et kaev aeti kinni arvatavasti 18. sajandil. Umbes samast või isegi veidi varasemast ajast võib pärineda ka teine lubjakivilademesse raiutud ümara põhiplaani kividest laotud kaev (krunt Suur t. 24; joon. 11). Vanimad leiud sellest kaevust saab dateerida 17.–18. sajandisse (sh. terve kolmjalgnõu – joon. 12, pronksist ikoonripats – joon. 13), hilisemad 19. või isegi 20. sajandisse, mil kaev aeti prahti täis.

Suurem osa väljakaevatud ehitusjäänustest ja leiumaterjalist pärinevad 17. sajandi teisest poolest kuni 20. sajandi keskpaigani. Kaevandi alalt kaevati välja kolme elumaja jäänused – E I, II ja III (joon. 3). Suur t. 24 kinnistul paiknenud elamu E I (joon. 3, 14) on rajatud eespool nimetatud kiviraketisega kaevust hiljem. Hoone paepõhjale rajatud ja osaliselt selle sisse murtud põrandaga poolkelder oli kahe ruumiline. Esimesel ruumil (E I: 1) oli vähemalt selle kasutuse lõppfaasis puitpõrand; teise ruumi (E I: 2) põrand oli kasutuse lõpposas valatud tsemendist ja selle lääneseinas oli kaks hoovi viinud ukseava. Üks uks ühendas ka kahte ruumi ja teine paiknes põhjapoolses välisseinas, olles seega hoovipoolseks külguks. Kirjeldatud ruumi kagunurgas paiknes trepp. Ruumi kirdenurgas asetses tellistest poolkaares laotud ahi. Ahju, mis rajati ilmselt 19. sajandil, ei kasutatud enam hoone lõppjärgus. Narva varasemat arhitektuuri käsitlevatest uuringutest (nt. Sten Karling ja Oleg Kotšenovski) on teada, et Suur t. 24 krundil paiknes hiliskeskajal Claus Nottbeckile kuulunud kivilamu. 1651.–1652. aastal toimusid seal suured ümberehitused seoses saksa pastor Kalki elamu ehitamisega. S. Karling arvates säilis vaatamata ümberehitustele selles hoones ka keskaegsed konstruktsioonid. Ühena vähestest kogu Narva linnas jäi see maja terveks 1659. aasta suurtulekahjus; 1667. aastal läks maja Carsten Barffti valdusse.

Vahetult Börsihoone taga Suur t. 24 krundil paiknesid veel ühe elamu (E III) vundamendijäänused. Tegemist oli kahe ruumilise hoonega, mille keldrikorruse põrand oli hilises faasis tsementeeritud.

Hoonest oli säilinud vaid põhja- ja läänesein; viimasesse jäi ka ukseava. Selle hoone põhi oli süvendatud looduslikku moreeni ja müürid laotud vaid seestpoolt sirge servaga. Vundament pärineb 1746. aastal rajatud pastoraadist. Hiljem ehitati kaks eelkirjeldatud elamut kokku.

Suur t. 22 kinnistul paiknes neljaruumiline poolkeldriga kivihoone vundament (elamu E II; vt. joon. 3, 6, 15). Selle rajatise kelder oli murtud osaliselt looduslikku paepõhja, kusjuures põrandas olid nähtavad pae murdmise jäljed. Säilinud osas olid seinad laotud valdavalt paekividest, kuid ruumides II: 1 ja II: 2 oli ka suuri raudkive. Kõik ruumid olid omavahel ühendatud ustega. E II: 2 ja E II: 3 ruumis on kasutuse lõppjärgus olnud puitpõrand. Sellel kohal on olnud ka varasemaid ehitisi: ruumi E II: 3 põhjaseinas täheldati varasemat müüri, mis paiknes hilisemast mõnevõrra kirde pool. Ruumi E II: 1 ja E II: 4 ühendavas müüris paiknes kaks ukseava, neist üks oli kinnimüüritud ja teine seina sisse murtud. Kuna ruumide E II: 1 ja 4 ühise seina ja E II: 4 lääneseinal puudus ühendav nurk, ei ole need ehitatud ilmselt üheaegselt. Võimalik, et ruum E II: 4 on alles hiljem selle elamuga kokku või juurde ehitatud. Kirjalikest allikatest on teada, et seal paiknes hiliskeskajal Olov Bengtsson Gaddile kuulunud kivimaja ja et 1646. aastal tellis O. B. Gadd Suur t. 22 elamu ümberehitamiseks 400 tonni paekive. Sama hoone sai 1659. aasta tulekahjus kannatada ning ehitati hiljem korduvalt (viimati 19. sajandil) ja põhjalikult ümber.

Kruntide õuealal paiknesid mitmed kerge konstruktsiooniga kõrvalhooned (joon. 3, 15), mis tavaliselt olid ehitatud keskaegse kultuurkihi peale, üksikujuhtudel oli varasem elutegevuskiht eemaldatud. Paekividest laotud kõrvalhoone K I (joon. 3) jäi kaevandi loodenurka ja selle läänepoolne sein oli säilinud kahe kivirea kõrguselt, põhja- ja lõunasein oli säilinud osaliselt, idasein puudus aga täielikult. Hoonel oli paeplaatidest põrand. Kirjeldatud rajatisest lõunasse jäänud kõrvalhoone K II (joon. 3) näol oli tegemist väikese paekiviehitisega, mille vundament oli kaevatud osaliselt keskaegsesse kultuurkihti. Selle hoone põhjasein oli lääne- ja lõunaseinast hilisem: sellele osutas kahe seina vahele jäänud tühimik. Kõrvalhoone põhjaseina püstitamiseks oli kaevatud vundamendikraav, millesse laotud müüri alumine osa ei olnud korrapärane. Hoone ülejäänud seinad olid laotud otse maapinnale ja nii sise- kui ka välisküljelt korrapäraselt. Põhjaseina keskosas olnud uks oli hilisema ümberehituse käigus kinni müüritud. Teine ukseava jäi hoone lõunaseina.

II kõrvalhoone põhjaseinaga seondus paeplaatidest drenaažikraav, millest oli säilinud ida- ja läänepoolne ots. Drenaaž oli rajatud kesk- ja varauusaegse kultuurkihi peale ja osaliselt ka selle sisse. Kirjeldatud kahe kõrvalhoone ja drenaažikraaviga ühel joonel paiknes veel üks kõrvalhoone (joon. 3: K III). See oli rajatud looduslikule paepõhjale. Tegemist on olnud osaliselt tellistest ehitatud hoonega, mille siseseinad olid krohvitud. Suur t. 24 krundil paiknes lisaks nimetatud kolmele kergele ehitusele veel neljaski: see asus krundi lääneosas (kõrvalhoone K IV, joon. 3) ja oli ehitatud ainsana puidust. Sellest ehitusest oli säilinud osa põrandast ja alumised seinapalgid.

Kõrvalhoone K V (joon. 3, 15) näol on tegemist kahe ruumilise tööstusliku rajatisega, mille idasein oli ehitatud E II elamu külge. Ehitise vundament oli vähemalt põhjaseinas kaevatud kesk- ja uusaja alguse kultuurkihti. Ühe ruumi (K V: 1) põrand oli kaetud paekiviplaatidega ja nii, et põranda keskosas jäi platvormilaadne kõrgem osa, millest lähtusid põhja-, lõuna- ja läänekaarde mõnevõrra madalamad koridorilaadsed käigud. Teise ruumi põrandat kattis puitlaudis. Selle ruumi (K V: 2) edelanurka jäi ka kivist lampkasti põhi. Kaevandi edelaosas paiknes veel ühe väikese ehitise vundament (kõrvalhoone K VI, joon. 3, 15), mis oli rajatud vundamendikraavita looduslikule moreenile.

Suur t. hooned hävitati Punaarmee poolt 1944. aasta märtsis toimunud pommitamisega.