

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2006

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Esikaas: 2006. a Palutaja külast avastatud aardes sisalduv
hõbedatud hoburaudsõlg.

Cover: Silver-plated penannular brooch from Palutaja hoard,
discovered in 2006.

Tagakaas: Krõllid Palutaja aardest.

Back cover: Silver beads from Palutaja hoard.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN MEDIEVAL VILJANDI THE CASTLE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

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In 2006, the Museum of Viljandi carried out archaeological investigations at the Castle of the Teutonic Order, as well as monitoring on several pipelines within the

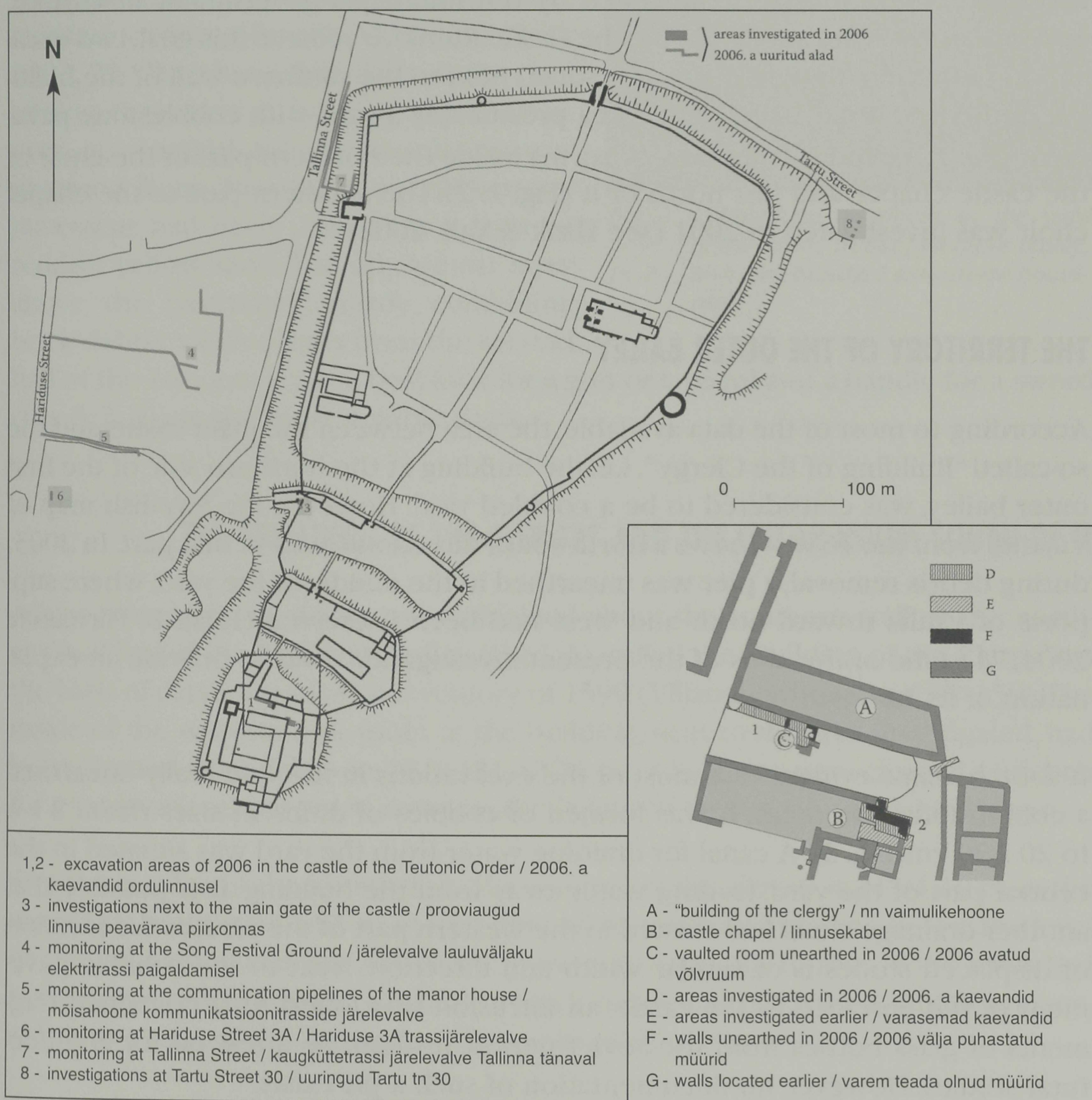


Fig. 1. Location of the areas investigated in Viljandi in 2006.
Jn 1. Viljandis 2006. aastal arheoloogiliselt uuritud alad.

Heritage Protection Area of Viljandi (Fig. 1): at Tallinna Street and the area between the castle and Hariduse Street, directed by the present author. The University of Tartu conducted determination of archaeological deposits at Tartu Street 30 under the direction of Riina Juurik, student of archaeology, who compiled the corresponding section of present article.

CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER

Investigations at the castle, financed by the municipal government in Viljandi, aimed at conserving and exposing the Castle Ruins. To achieve this goal, two excavation plots were designed: one (51 sq. m) next to the southern wall of the building in the first outer bailey, in an area presumably a yard with cobblestone pavement (Fig 1: 1), and another (*ca.* 40 sq. m) inside the northern part of the choir of the castle chapel, and just north of it (Fig. 1: 2). The southern part of the chapel choir was investigated in 2001 (see Haak & Valk 2002).

THE TERRITORY OF THE OUTER BAILEY

According to most of the data available, the area between the main castle, and the so-called "Building of the Clergy", i.e. the building at the northern side of the first outer bailey, was considered to be a cobbled yard. However, the Swedish map of Viljandi from the 1650s¹ shows a north-south-directional wall in that part. In 2003, during debris removal, a pier was unearthed in the middle of the yard, where supports of vaults toward north and west had been preserved (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004, 71). One of the aims of the present investigations was to provide an explanation of its function.

It soon became evident that most of the excavations in the yard really unearthed a cobblestone pavement. It was formed of cobbles of different sizes (from 8 x 6 to 20 x 20 cm, Fig. 2). A canal for draining water from the yard was situated in the central part of the yard, leading water away from the building. It is possible that another drainage canal had existed in the western part of the yard, as the location of displaced stones is of similar width and direction. Next to the cobbled pavement of the entrance to the castle, an intrusion was found. As it contained fragments of glass bottles from the Soviet period, it might be a test pit for architectural studies. However, no documentation of such a pit exists.

¹ Original in Swedish War Archives (Krigsarkivet), copy in the Museum of Viljandi.

In the profile of the pit, stratigraphic sequence of the deposits below the cobbled pavement could be traced. Just above the virgin soil, a dark grey cultural layer had deposited, which contained neither brick fragments nor any traces of lime mortar. During sieving, a fragment of hand-made pottery presumably from the Viking Age was found. It thus seems that the layer corresponds to the Viking Age layer documented earlier (Tvauri 1999, 26; Haak 2003, 73–75). Above that layer, strata containing lime mortar had deposited. However, no material suitable for dating was obtained from the profile. A cobblestone pavement had been placed on a layer of reddish yellow sand. The uppermost layer above the pavement, mostly containing brick debris, yielded finds from the second half of the 16th century. A wheel-lock for a gun or a pistol and a handle for a sword (Fig. 5: 2, 3) are the most notable finds.



Fig. 2. Cobblestone pavement in the yard of the castle, in the first outer bailey.
Jn 2. Munakivisillutis I eeslinnuse hoovialal.

THE “BUILDING OF THE CLERGY” AND THE CELLAR ROOM SOUTH OF IT

A few constructional details were obtained about the southern wall of the northern building of the first outer bailey (Fig. 1:A), called the “Building of the Clergy” on the basis of data from a Polish inventory of 1599 (Viljandi ordulinnus, 158–159). The inside of the westernmost room of the building, next to the area investigated, had been cleaned from debris in 1878 (FA 1878, no. 42). It was now cleaned of debris for conservational purposes, down to the height of 84,0 m (in the Baltic system).

The lower edge of the foundation was reached at the elevation of 84.10 m in the outer side of the wall, and up to four rows of stones could be seen below the level of the cobbled pavement. Above the pavement level, up to four stone rows had been preserved. Inside the building, a brick detail was unearthed, which presumably was a part of the support of the vaults of the cellar.

In the eastern part of the excavation the cobblestone pavement ended, and a cellar room was unearthed south of the building, measuring *ca.* 6 × 4 m. The room



Fig. 3. Eastern part of the cellar room unearthed, with remains of a massive vault, fireplace below it, and the staircase.

Jn 3. Välja puhastatud keldriruumi idaosa massiivse silindrivõlvi jäänustega, mille all tulease ning trepikäik.

a staircase of granite stones and a few supporting bricks led to the castle yard (Fig. 3). The part of the northern wall west of the massive vault, which also formed the southern wall of the so-called Building of Clergy, had been plastered: remains of plaster had been preserved *in situ*. A walled-up vaulted opening (1.3 × 1.2 m) could

be traced in the wall, it remained uncertain was it a niche, or a door opening.

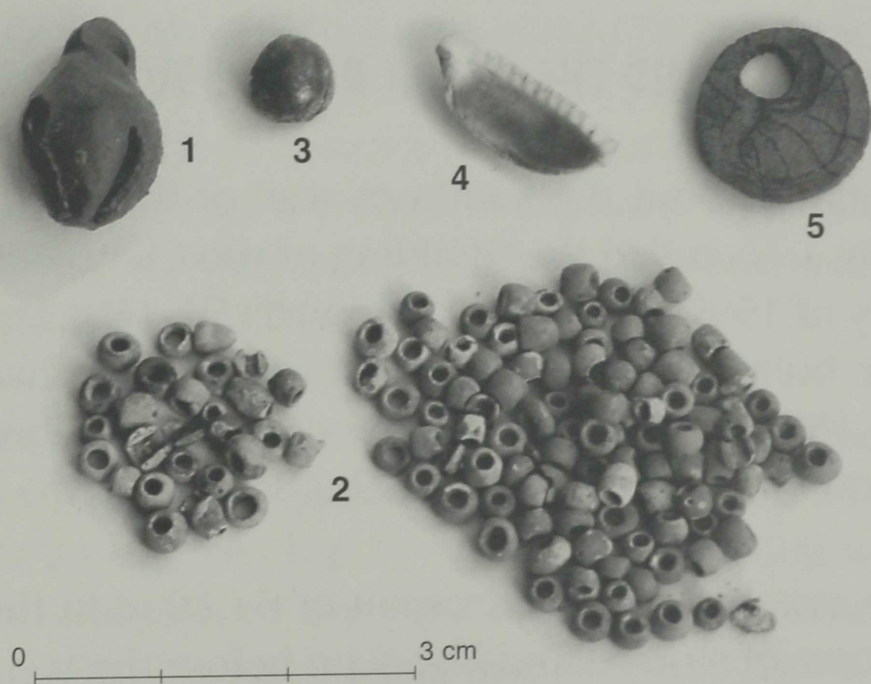


Fig. 4. Decorations found in 2006: 1 - bell, 2 - tiny yellow beads, 3 - blue glass bead, 4 - fragment of cowry shell, 5 - bone pendant.

Jn 4. Ehteleiud ordulinnuselt: 1 - kuljus, 2 - kollased kudrushelmed, 3 - sinine klaashelmes, 4 - kaurikarbi katke, 5 - luuripats.

(VM 11167: 246, 102, 100, 137, 117, 99.)

It soon became evident that the cellar room had been inhabited in two stages. During the later stage, an oven had been built in its eastern part, below the massive vault. It had a cooking place in front of it, surrounded with larger granite stones. The cultural layer connected to that period, was dark grey, with traces of burning on top of it, and contained numerous iron items including an iron ball (Fig. 5: 1), as well as large fragments of field flasks of Northwest Russian origin, also a *killing* by Johan III

(1568–1592), a bone pendant, and tiny yellow glass beads, a few larger glass beads and fragments of cowry shells (Fig. 4: 2–5). Thus it seems likely that the second deposition period took place between the 1560s and 1590s, when the castle of Viljandi was occupied by Russian and thereafter Polish troops. Strata connected with the second stage of habitation, including the remains of the fireplace, had been formed on a layer of construction debris (up to 50 cm), which also contained a few finds. According to the dating of pottery collected, the layer of debris had also formed during the Livonian war. Beneath that, layers which could be connected with the first stage of the habitation of the cellar could be investigated. The pottery collected (Bohemian ware, local sherds) allow it to be dated to the first half or the middle of the 16th century. Further below, a few granite stones were found, which were resting on a layer of sandy loam. The latter was almost undistinguishable from the intact natural sandy loam below it. It cannot be excluded that the stones were sunk into the natural sandy loam for creating the floor level, which might have been the original floor of the cellar.

EXCAVATIONS NEXT TO AND INSIDE THE CHOIR OF THE CASTLE CHAPEL

The castle chapel, which was one of the few parts of the main castle that were not investigated in 1878, was partially investigated in 2001 (Haak & Valk 2002). A general overview of the stratification was obtained: a thin cultural layer rich in charcoal and metal objects, originating from the end of the 16th century, had been preserved just above the cellar floor, covered by debris most likely originating from the collapsing vault of the chapel cellar, and probably even the walls and the roof of the choir. Now, the northern part of the chapel was unearthed, in connection with the conservation and exposure of the chapel walls. It soon became evident that the stratigraphical sequence was the same within the chapel, only the habitation/burning layers at the cellar floor were more stratified: up to four sooty layers of habitation, separated by thin layers of floor levelling (sand and lime mortar) could be traced. A few intrusions into the floor could be seen as well. The finds from the floor layers (a few sherds of imported pottery, a bone bead, fragments of window glass and of a glass vessel) were fewer in number than in the earlier excavations in the southern part of the choir; notably metal finds were missing.

As in the southern wall, fragments of a tubular vault had been preserved in the northern wall of the choir (Fig. 6). Up to six rows of bricks of the support and lower part of the tubular vault had been preserved. A window or embrasure was unearthed in the eastern wall of the choir, the southern edge of which was found



Fig. 5. Arms and iron items from the castle: 1 - iron ball, 2 - handle of a sword, 3 - remains of a wheel-lock.
 Jn 5. Linnuselt leitud relvad ja raudesemed: 1 - raudkuul, 2 - mõõga käepide, 3 - ratasluku jäänused.
 (VM 11167: 157, 31, 10.)

of the castle, either. On the outer side of the northeastern corner of the chapel, cobblestone pavement which had been located already in 2004, could be traced. The area next to the northern wall of the choir, however, had not been cobbled. From the cultural layer which was situated just below construction debris, which formed the present ground level, a bell (Fig. 4: 1) was found. Most likely, the layer originated from the 16th century.

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE THIRD OUTER BAILEY, NEXT TO THE CASTLE GATE

In May 2006, archaeological investigations took place at the third outer bailey of the castle, next to the medieval main gate to the castle (Haak 2007a). The investigations were initiated because of the plan to construct a folk music centre in the 19th-century warehouse next to the gate. The foundations of the warehouse were investigated, and the southern wall of the medieval castle gate was located, with the aim of planning the best possible route for pipelines, sewerage and electricity cable, which are needed for the operation of the centre.

Earlier data from inside the warehouse (Valk 1991) suggested a rather unsatisfactory condition of the foundations of the warehouse, an overview of the historical sources and maps by art historian Kaur Alttoa supported the hypothesis about the location of the western wall of the castle and the main gate in this area. However,

already in 2001. The foundations and lower parts of the choir walls consisted of granite stones, and included a few limestone slabs. The inside measurements of the choir could be established as 5.8 × 4 m. The outer side of the northern wall of the choir retreated 2.5 m from the chapel wall. North of the choir, an adjoining wall could be traced approximately by the eastern wall of the choir. It was secondary to the chapel wall, but its function and dimensions except width (1.2 m) could not be established. It does not appear on the existing maps

these had not been located archaeologically. The investigations revealed an east-west directed 1.9 m wide stone wall with the minimum remaining height of 1.3 m, which yielded a small pass-way (ca. 85 cm wide) (Fig. 7). The lower edge of its foundation could not be reached. From inside the construction, a few protecting nails (*Panzer-nadel*) were collected (Fig. 8).

According to the 17th-century map of Viljandi, this gate was considered as the main gate of the castle. The inventory of 1599, however, depicts this area as a small pedestrian gate (Viljandi ordulinus, 152–153). It seems that the small gate was used when the big one was already closed, maybe for strategic reasons (it was exposed to direct cannon fire). However, the discovery of a pedestrian gate by the Russian Gate in Tartu (Vissak & Heinloo 2006, 113–115) is worth mentioning here.

Another sondage revealed a fragment of the western wall of the castle, with the remains of some adjoining building in its outer side. The dimensions and function of the latter construction need to be ascertained in the future, the narrow sondage only revealed the southern edge of it, while its eastern part was built adjacent to the castle wall.



Fig. 6. Northern part of the choir of the castle chapel, with remains of the brick vault.

Jn 6. Tellisvõlvi jäänustega linnusekabeli kooriosa põhjasein.



Fig. 7. Wall of the castle gate, with the pedestrian entrance in it.

Jn 7. Linnuse peavärava lõunasein jalgväravaavaga.

AREA WEST OF THE MEDIEVAL CASTLE

The construction of several pipelines, sewerage and the installation of a cable for electricity necessitated archaeological monitoring in the **area between the medieval castle and Hariduse Street** (Fig. 1: 4–6), which is included in the zone of heritage protection. The only medieval object, however, the existence and location of which has been ascertained, is the Chapel of St. Catherine and a cemetery next to it (Löwis of Menar 1909, see also Haak & Valk 2002, 100–101). The area north of the chapel and west of the medieval town has not been archaeologically investigated. By the construction of the Monument for the War of Independence, a burial was unearthed (Oma Maa, 7. august 1926). It seems possible, that there was yet another chapel in the area, connected to the burial place unearthed. Several chapels that are currently unlocated are mentioned in a revision of 1599 (Viljandi linn 1599. aastal, 114–117).

In connection with the reconstruction of the last manor house in Viljandi, several pipelines were constructed. Archaeological monitoring showed that no cultural layer of archaeological interest could be traced in the area next to the manor house: the earliest remains originate from the 19th century. According to written sources, the manor house was built in 1878–79, the few finds (stove tiles with white glaze.) are congruent with the dating. On the western side of the manor house, on a slope descending toward a pond, several lumps of iron slag were found, but these originated from 19th-century fills. Traces of cultural layer were, however, reached in an area next to Hariduse Street. Just above virgin soil, a dark grey layer was traced, which contained animal bones. Only one potsherd could be collected, which might originate from the second half of the 16th century.



Fig. 8. Protecting nails from the gate of the castle.
Jn 8. *Pantsernaelad ordulinnuse peavärava sisemusest.*
(VM 11145: 1–6.)

In the course of archaeological monitoring of installing an electricity cable for the song festival ground a layer yielding fragments of brick, wood, and a few potsherds was also unearthed. Its origin remained doubtful, as the possibility that they actually originate from a fill of the wet area cannot be ex-

cluded. Monitoring of the installation of a sewer and water-pipe at Hariduse Street 3A (Haak 2007b) yielded a cultural layer just above virgin sand. The layer was up to 10 cm wide, and contained numerous potsherds. Just above the depicted layer, a horizon of debris, consisting mostly of fragments of brick and roof-tiles could be seen. It seems that the strata originate from the 13th or early 14th century, according to the finds. It is the first time medieval habitation has been documented west of the castle. However, by the construction of a water pump in the area in the 1960s, a brooch was found, which was brought to the Museum of Viljandi (VM 9453).

At Tallinna Street (Fig. 1: 7), monitoring was carried out because of the construction of a pipeline for central heating. The earliest strata that had deposited in the area, originated from the 19th century.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TARTU STREET 30

In October 2006, archaeological investigations were carried out in Viljandi, Tartu Street 30 and 28a (Fig. 1: 8; Valk *et al.* 2006).² The aim of these investigations was to determine the character and extent of the destroyed cultural layer (finds VM 11139: 1–24). In November 2005, unauthorised excavations were carried out on the spot, in order to place a sewer. Although the trench was specified to be left open because of a cultural layer identified there, the trench was nevertheless filled up (Haak 2005). The National Heritage Board obliged the diggers to pay the costs of the archaeological investigations in the damaged area.

The object is situated in the eastern part of the heritage protection area of the old town of Viljandi, approximately 70 m from the medieval town wall and even further from the area of the intensive suburban layer. There have been no earlier archaeological excavations in this area. According to the drilling investigation from 1996, a light suburban cultural layer was expected to emerge in the neighbourhood of Tartu Street between the streets of Kraavi and Järve (Valk 1996, 37). The drillings at close quarters in Tartu Street 19 exposed no valuable cultural layer (Haak 2006).

The NE-SW-directional trench 16 m long, 0.7–0.8 m wide, 0.9–1 m deep, dug and filled in 2005, was situated between Tartu Street 30 and 28a. To determine the character and extent of the destroyed cultural layer, three trial pits were made

² Archaeological investigations were carried out by TU archaeology students Riina Juurik and Anti Lillak.

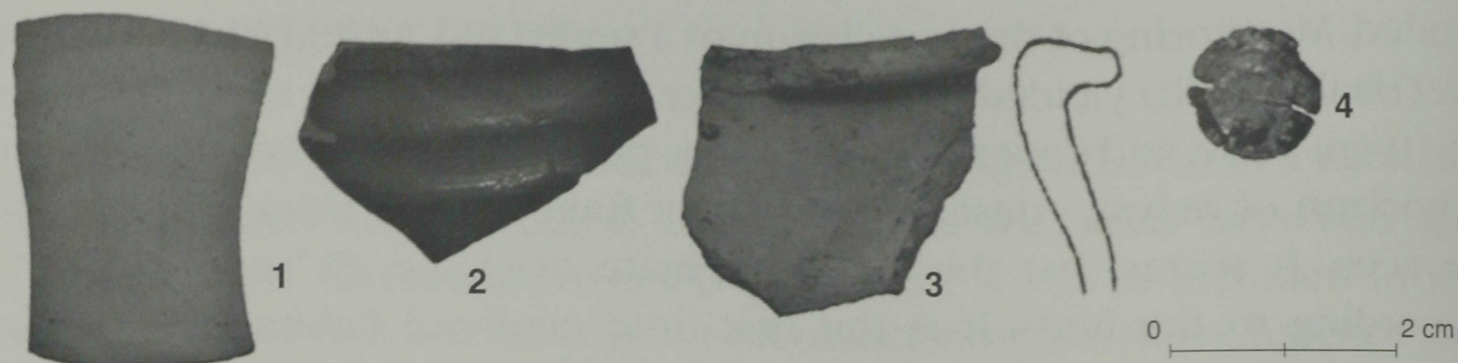


Fig. 9. Finds from Tartu Street 30. 1, 2 - stoneware, 3 - wheel-thrown pottery, 4 - coin.

Jn 9. Leide Tartu tn 30. 1, 2 - kivisteraamika, 3 - ketrakeraamika, 4 - münt.

(VM 11139: 13, 1, 17, 11.)

next to the trench – two of them in the ends (1 × 1 m) and one in the middle (0,5 × 1 m). Layers in all the pits were mostly similar, except in the south-eastern pit, in which the stratigraphy was not so clear. Archaeologically interesting layers began about 40–60 cm below the surface. The thickest (up to 37 cm) was the greyish-brown uppermost layer, containing charcoal, animal bones, burned stones, fragments of roof tiles and brick and forge slag. The layer was dated by stoneware³ (14th–16th cc.; Fig. 9: 1, 2), a coin⁴ (15th–16th cc., Fig. 9: 4) and a hand-made tile fragment (15th–16th cc.). Below the greyish-brown soil a dark brown layer with an up to 8 cm thick charcoal horizon in it was unearthed. The dark brown soil contained a large amount of forge slag (including a forge slag lump) and animal bones, ash, burned stones and wheel-thrown pottery (Fig. 9: 3). In the NE trial pit, 1 m below the surface, a dark grey sandy layer was revealed. It remains unclear, whether the layer was virgin soil, as suggested by Arvi Haak (2005), or the next cultural layer. From the upper part of the layer, a fragment of wheel-thrown pottery was found (15th–16th cc.), but it might also be connected with the cultural layer above. The measurements of the pits were not large enough to dig further below the bottom of the trench.

The greyish-brown soil and layers underneath it dating mainly from the 15th century (presumably also late 14th century and early 16th century), indicate an intensive medieval suburban or out-of-town settlement site. From the area no previous data about medieval layers has been found. The huge amount of charcoal and forge slag refers to a medieval smithery. The location for smithing activities is chosen well, because smitheries are inflammable and thus dangerous to be situated inside wooden suburbs. According to the finds, a settlement in the area of Tartu Street 30 may have been started in the second half of the 14th century or even earlier, considering that the virgin soil was probably not reached. Supposedly, further archaeological investigations will increase our knowledge about early settlement in this part of Viljandi.

³ Identified by Erki Russow (Al).

⁴ Identified by Mauri Kiudsoo (Al).

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD VILJANDI LINNUSEL NING KESKAEGSE LINNATERRITOORIUMI LÄHIÜMBRUSES

Arvi HAAK ja Riina JUURIK

Viljandi muuseum korraldas 2006. a arheoloogilised uuringud Viljandi linnusel, kus võeti lähema vaatluse alla pealinnus (jn 1: 1, 2) ja III eeslinnuse peavärava piirkond (joon. 1: 3). Järelevalvet tehti kommunikatsioonitrasside paigaldamisel linnusest lääne pool (jn 1: 4–6) ja Tallinna tänaval, mis jääb keskaegsest linnast läände (jn 1: 7). Tartu Ülikool korraldas uuringud (töid juhatas arheoloogiaüliõpilane Riina Juurik) linnaterritooriumist kirde pool avastatud kultuurkihilaigu iseloomu ja vanuse selgitamiseks (jn 1: 8).

VILJANDI ORDULINNUS

Rajati kaks kaevandit, millest esimene (51 m²) jäi I eeslinnusel paikneva nn vaimulikehoone lõunamüüri välisküljele. Oletataval hoovialal taheti määrata sillutise ulatust ning selgitada 2003. a leitud võlvikanna ehitust. Teine kaevand (u 40 m²) paiknes linnusekabeli põhjaosas ning kabeli põhjamüüri välisküljel, kus müüride väljapuhastamine oli vajalik nende konserveerimiseks ja eksponeerimiseks.

I kaevandis jõuti nüüdisaegsest maapinnast 30–50 cm sügavusel maakividest vihmaveerennidega hoovisillutiseni (jn 2). Sillutisele ladestunud rusukiht sisaldas muuhulgas relvade katkeid (jn 5: 2, 3). Vaimulikehoone edelanurgas satuti sillutist läbinud 20. saj teise poole sissekaevele, mille profiilis dokumenteeriti sillutisest varasemad ladestused, s.h muinaskiht, ning jõuti vaimulikehoone lõunamüüri rajamissügavuseni (84.10 m ümp). Kaevandi idaots asus vaimulikehoone lõunamüüri ääres paiknenud, varingurusuga täidetud keldriruumi sisemuses. 6 × 4 m suurune ruum jäi vaimulikehoone lõunaseina ning hoovi keskosas 2003. a avastatud võlvikanna vahele. Kuna ressursside ning konserveerimisvõimaluste nappusel ruumi edelanurka ei avatud, jäi selle ehitusviis ebaselgeks. Tellistest lääneseinas paiknes orv, ruumi idaosa kohal olnud massiivse võlvkaare alt läks trepikäik keldrisse ja küttekolde juurde. Viimane oli rajatud nähtavasti kahes järgus – varasemast kaminast oli II kasutusperioodil tehtud leega ahi, mille tarbeks oli kaminat laiendatud. Keldriruumi põhjaseinaks olnud maakivimüür moodustas ühtlasi vaimulikehoone lõunaseina; selle lõunaküljel olid säilinud lubikrohviga kaetud alad, samuti avastati kinnimüüritud läbikäik või orv (1,3 × 1,2 m).

Põrandale ladestunud elutegevuskihtide ning nendevahelise rusukihi põhjal võib oletada kaht kasutusjärku, millest varasem näis kuuluvat 16. saj keskpaika. Arvatavalt Liivi sõja ajal hävinud hoone õhukestes ladestustes leidis 16. sajandile iseloomulikke kohalikku ja Böömimaalt pärit keraamikat. Ajaliselt järgnev rusukiht sisaldas lisaks tellisetükkidele ja lubimördile ka terveid katusekive, mis viitavad katuse sissevarisemisele. Rusukihile tekkinud sösesegune kultuurkiht sisaldas Loode-Vene päritolu välipudelite, kohaliku keraamika ning ahjupottide katkeid, samuti leiti mitmeid raudesemeid, sh jäätuurad ning püssikuul (jn 5: 1). Lisaks nimetatule oli seal Johan III killing ning arvukalt kollasest klaasmassist kudrushelmeid, samuti üksikud luust, sinisest klaasist ning kaurikarbist helmed (jn 4). Leidude põhjal saab II kasutusperioodi dateerida 1560.–90. aastatesse ning seostada linnuses resideerinud Vene ja Poola vägedega.

II kaevandiga määratleti linnusekabeli kooriosa müüride asukoht ning ehitusviis, samuti üleminek linnusekabeli põhjaseinalt kooriosa põhjaseinale. Selgus, et kooriosa põhjasein astub linnusekabeli

põhjaseina välisservast 2,5 m tagasi ja kooriosa sisemõõtmed on 5,8 x 4 m. Kultuurkihi iseloom määratleti 2001. a uuringutel kabeli lõunaosas; 2006. a kaevandis ilmnes, et kabeli keldriruumi täitnud rusukihi all ei paikne ühtne elutegevuskiht, vaid see liigendub mitmete õhukeste (alla 1 cm) liivast ja lubimördist prügistasanditega. Kogutud leiumaterjal oli napp ja sisaldas lisaks aknaklaasikildudele ühe klaasnõu- ning mõned 16. saj keraamikakatked. Kabeli põhjaseinas fikseeriti analoogselt 2001. a nähtud lõunaseinaga tellistest silindervõlvi kand ning alaosa kuni 6 telliserea kõrguseni (jn 6). Kooriosa idaseinas on olnud väljapoole ahenev aken (laskeava?).

UURINGUD III EESLINNUSEL PEAVÄRAVA PIIRKONNAS

Seoses ordulinnuse III eeslinnuse (Esimesel Kirsimäel) asuva 19. saj ait-kuivati rekonstrueerimisega Eesti Pärimusmuusika Keskuseks korraldati selle hoone lõunaseina piirkonnas arheoloogilised eeluurinud eesmärgiga lokaliseerida linnuse välismüür ning linnusevärav ja leida parim koht kommunikatsioonitrassidele. Kaevati kolm prooviauku, millest kahes paljandusid keskaegsed müürid.

Aida kagunurgas satuti linnuse välismüürile, millega lääne- resp. välisküljel liitus veel üks teadmata funktsiooniga lubimördiga seotud müür. Dateerivaid leide ei saadud. Aida läänekülje põhjapoolse osa pikendusel avastati ida-lääne-suunaline 1,9 m paksune ja 85 cm laiuse avaga müür – see on olnud linnuse peaväravakäigu lõunamüür ning selles asunud jalgvärava koht (jn 7). Leiti ka väravaga seostuvad pantsernaelad (jn 8).

JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD LINNUSEST LÄÄNE POOLE JÄÄVAL ALAL

Järelevalvetöid ordulinnusest läände jääval alal tehti kommunikatsioonide paigaldamiseks kaevatud mitmes kraavis. Viljandi mõisahoonesse viiva kommunikatsioonitrassi juures selgus, et looduslikul aluspinnal paiknev kultuurkiht on tekkinud 19. sajandil ning võib kuuluda mõisahoonet rajamisega, kirjalike allikate andmeil aastatesse 1878–79. Mõisahoonest läänesihis laskuva nõlva täitekihis leidis palju šlakki, kuid see on toodud sinna kusagilt mujalt. Kohapeal tekkinud orgaanikarikas elutegevuskiht asub Hariduse tänava lähiumbruses ja ilmselt pärineb see 16. sajandist. Hariduse tn 3A kanalisatsioonitrassis oli looduslikul aluspinnal 13.–14. saj keraamikat sisaldav õhuke kultuurkiht, mille peal ning 1,5 m paksuse täitepinnase all oli 10 cm-ne katusekivide ja tellisetükkide lasu. Üksikuid keskaegseid keraamikakatkeid ning arvukalt katkiseid telliseid sisaldav orgaanikarikas ladestus fikseeriti Viljandi lauluväljaku elektritrassi rajamisel kraavi lauluväljaku poolses otsas, kuid siin võib tegu olla ka kuhjatud täitekihiga. Tallinna tn idapoolse kõnnitee ning sellest omakorda ida poole jääva endise vallikraavi alale kaevatud kraavides 19. sajandist varasemat ladestust ei leitud.

UURINGUD TARTU TN 28A JA 30 KRUNTIDEL

Novembris 2005 kaevati omavoliliselt Tartu tn 28a ja 30 krundile kanalisatsioonitorustiku paigaldamiseks u 16 m pikkune, 0,7–0,8 m laiune ja 0,9–1 m sügavune kraav. Hävitatud kultuurkihi ulatuse ja iseloomu määramiseks tehti seal 2006. a uuringud, millega seoses kaevati kolm prooviauku kraavi otstesse ja keskele. Nüüdisaegsest maapinnast 40–60 cm sügavusel paljandusid arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuvad kihid, mida saab leiumaterjali põhjal dateerida 14.–16. sajandiga. Kõige ülemine ja ühtlasi kõige paksem oli hallikas-pruun kiht, kust leiti kivist keraamikat (jn 1: 1, 2), münt (jn 1: 4), kedrakeraamika kilde (jn 1: 3; 2: 1, 2), käsitsi valmistatud ahjupoti katke, šlakki, sütt, looma-

luid, põlenud kive, katusekivide ja telliste tükke. Sellele kihile järgnes tumepruun pinnas, milles eraldus kuni 8 cm paksune intensiivne söekiht. Pruun kiht sisaldas suurel hulgal šlakki ja loomaluid, samuti tuhka, põlenud kive ja kedrakeraamikat. Kirdepoolses prooviaugus paljandus 1 m sügavusel tumehall kiht, mille teke ja päritolu jäi lahtiseks.

Leidude põhjal dateeritavad hallikas-pruun ja selle all asunud kihid on intensiivsed keskaegse eeslinna või linnalähedase püriasustuse käigus tekkinud arheoloogiliselt informatsioonirikkad ladestused. Söe ja sepašlaki rohkus osutab trassialal või selle vahetus läheduses keskajal paiknenud sepikojale. Keraamikaleidude põhjal tekkis Tartu tn 30 piirkonnas asustus 14. sajandi teisel poolel või veelgi varem.