

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2006

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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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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TARTU ÜLKOOL
RAAMATUKOGU

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INVESTIGATIONS IN TALLINN, AND THE COUNTIES OF HARJUMAA, VIRUMAA AND PÄRNUMAA

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During 2006 a variety of studies – preliminary investigations, supervision work and full-scale archaeological investigations were undertaken by Agu EMS Ltd and V.Kadakas. Most of the work was salvage excavations or studies connected to the conservation of buildings. The studies described were carried out by Guido Toos or Villu Kadakas or both and some were assisted by Ragnar Nurk. The works are listed and the results shortly described below.

Name of site	Time	Region	Leaders	Type of work
Orthodox Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord,	28. April	Tallinn old town	Kadakas, Toos	Supervision of a 2 sq. m trial pit
Niguliste St. 4	Oct.–Dec	Tallinn old town	Kadakas	Supervision and excavations in the basement
Suur-Karja St.18,	26.–31.Oct	Tallinn old town	Kadakas	preliminary investigations, 2 trial pits ca. 2 sq. m
Kreutzwaldi St. 2a	10. July–30. Aug.	Rakvere old town	Kadakas, Nurk, Toos,	excavations (ca. 250 sq. m)
Porkuni Castle	Oct.–Nov	Virumaa county	Kadakas, Nurk, Toos	23 trial pits
Kose-Uuemõisa manor house	April–June	Harjumaa county	Kadakas	Supervision and study of basement walls
Sinikivi stone grave	10. May–12. June	Harjumaa county	Kadakas, Toos	excavation of the remains of a stone grave
Trackway in Lehu bog	17.–24. July	Pärnumaa county	Toos	excavations of a ca. 200 m long trackway fragment

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD, TALLINN

Digging a trial pit was monitored in a nave of the former St Michael's church of the Cistercian Abbey, transformed into an orthodox church in 1732. The pit was dug on the eastern side of the central pillar of the church (Fig. 1). The medieval 12-faceted limestone pillar and its original base could be observed under the present floor as the pillar above the floor level has been hidden under a wooden



Fig. 1. Orthodox Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord. Medieval floor.

Jn 1. Issandamuutmise kirik. Keskaegsed põrandaplaadid.

cover during the 19th century redecoration. It appeared that the pillar has been built on a wide quadrangular foundation, which may belong to the remains of the original western wall of the church. The church was supposedly extended towards west during the 14th century. According to this hypothesis the original western wall was positioned exactly under the pillar studied in the pit. A contemporary floor of hewn limestone slabs was found *ca.* 130 cm

deeper from the present wooden floor. As the objectives of the study were fulfilled, the slab floor was not removed and the excavation was stopped. The church interior has never been archaeologically studied before. Thus it provided the first information about the former floor levels.

NIGULISTE STREET 4, TALLINN

The basement storey of Niguliste street 4 was investigated during winter 2006/2007. Some floors were removed from the basement under the former *dornse*, a hypocaust-heated backroom of the house and in some smaller rooms. The salvage investigation was part of the partial restoration of the house. The work gave very little find material and soil stratification. The most important result was that the original layout of the medieval building was observed and documented. As the upper floors have been thoroughly rebuilt during recent centuries and all medieval details removed or hidden, it was a surprise to find a rather well-preserved basement storey of a medieval dwelling house that had belonged to merchants or craftsmen. The final results will be presented next year.

SUUR-KARJA STREET 18, TALLINN

Two test pits were dug in front of Suur-Karja 18 house, which was built in *ca.* 1886 (Tint 1993). The aim was to study the technical conditions of the foundations. The house and the pits are situated on the medieval moat of the town. In one of the pits an underground limestone sewage canal was observed and its position specified. The canal was built instead of the moat in the 19th century and its appearance in the pit was not a surprise.

KREUTZWALDI STREET 2A, RAKVERE

A major rescue excavation was undertaken in the town Rakvere in a park near the present Rakvere theatre building, directly north of the castle hill. During the 16th century there used to be a franciscan monastery very close to the site. Part of the monastic complex was excavated in 1989–1991 (Aus 1993, 5) and reburied some years later as there was no money found for the exposition of the walls. The new site is situated about 30 m east of the chancel of the former abbey church. Thus there was a chance that the new site was situated in the territory of the former monastery. Otherwise, simply an urban site was expected. The monastery as the whole small town of Rakvere were devastated and wiped off the ground during the Livonian War in the second half of the 16th century. The town gradually started to rebuild itself during the 17th century, but lost its rights and later belonged to the Rakvere manor. The manor house, stables and store-houses were built upon the site of the monastic ruins during the 18th and early 19th centuries (<http://www.mois.ee/viru/rakvere.shtml>). The surrounding area, including the new excavation site, was turned into a vast park. A limestone building, supposedly for storing carts and wagons, was erected on the site during the second half of the 18th century. The buildings were demolished during the 1930s. The theatre is in need of additional rooms and thus it was decided to erect a new building of the same volume on the site of the former building.

First, the foundations of the stables were opened. Then the cultural layer was removed from between these foundations (Fig. 3). Most of it was

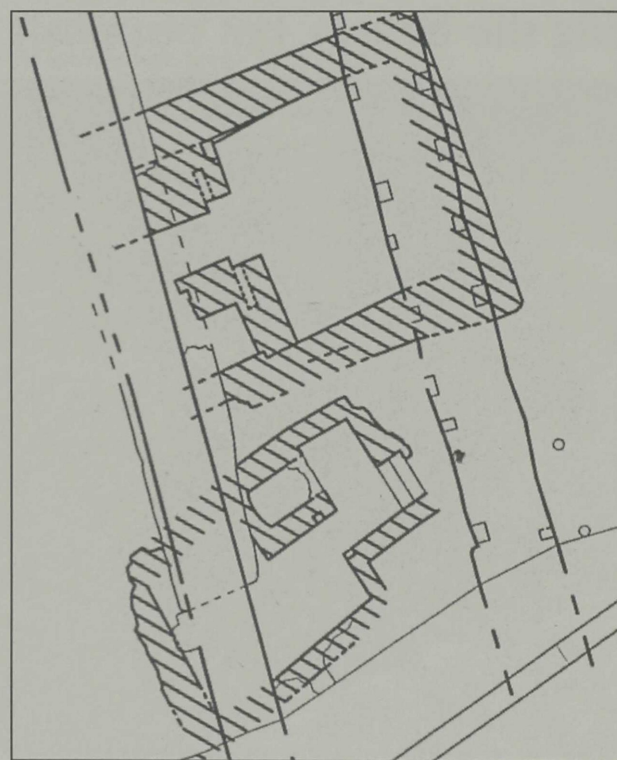


Fig. 2. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere. Plan of medieval cellars.
Jn 2. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere. Keskaegsete keldrite plaan.



Fig. 3. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere. Thick cultural layer in a former stream bed.

Jn 3. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere.
Paks kultuurkiht endise ojasäingi täitena.

from the site might not originate from the activities of the excavated site at all. As the medieval town Rakvere has been very poorly archaeologically studied, the mixed find material still offers an expressive “cross section” of medieval Rakvere’s material culture.

From the SW-corner of the site two stone cellars (Fig. 2). were partly excavated. They probably come from two separate buildings erected next to each other on different plots. No proper data could be gathered to establish the dates of building the houses, but obviously the houses were demolished and the cellars filled



Fig. 4. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere. Southern medieval cellar from west.

Jn 4. Kreutzwaldi 2a, Rakvere. Lõunapoolne kesk-aegne kelder. Pildistatud läänest.

mixed soil redeposited during various stages of building the park. A park terrace wall from the 17th-18th century was found crossing the site. The mixed soil still contained various finds from roughly 1300-1550, which probably corresponds to the existence of the town Rakvere. Part of the soil might have been carried down the hill, i.e. from the former outer bailey during the Russian occupation period in the second half of the 16th century, while the Russian army fortified the castle hill slope. Thus most of the finds

during the late 16th century. The cellars were built of boulders and round limestones gathered from the fields, not from a quarry, and built using clay instead of lime mortar. The southernmost cellar has a rather well preserved (Fig. 4) oven and an outside staircase towards east, i.e. probably in the backyard direction. It seems, that the street has been positioned to the west of the buildings, i.e. between the houses and the monastery. The excavated cellars were probably not posi-

tioned close to the street, but in the backyards, and may be interpreted as the cellars under *dornse* of the dwelling house. Thus the *dieles*, possibly without cellars, could have been positioned near the street, west of the excavated cellars. It is impossible to tell anything about the once above ground parts of the buildings as nothing of them has preserved. The cellars might have been the only stone parts of the buildings – the rest might have been built as wooden crossbeam or framework buildings.

The two buildings to which the cellars belonged were most probably of a dwelling function, although it is impossible to tell if they belonged to the monastic complex or were part of a regular block for merchants and craftsmen.

RUINS OF PORKUNI CASTLE

Studies planned in the ruins of Porkuni (*Borkholm* in German) castle (Fig. 5), situated in the southern part of Lääne-Virumaa, were carried out in the autumn of 2006. According to written records the castle was built by the bishop of Tallinn, Simon von der Borch in 1479 in a place which belonged to the bishops since the 13th century (Tuulse 1942, 302). It was devastated during the Livonian war and

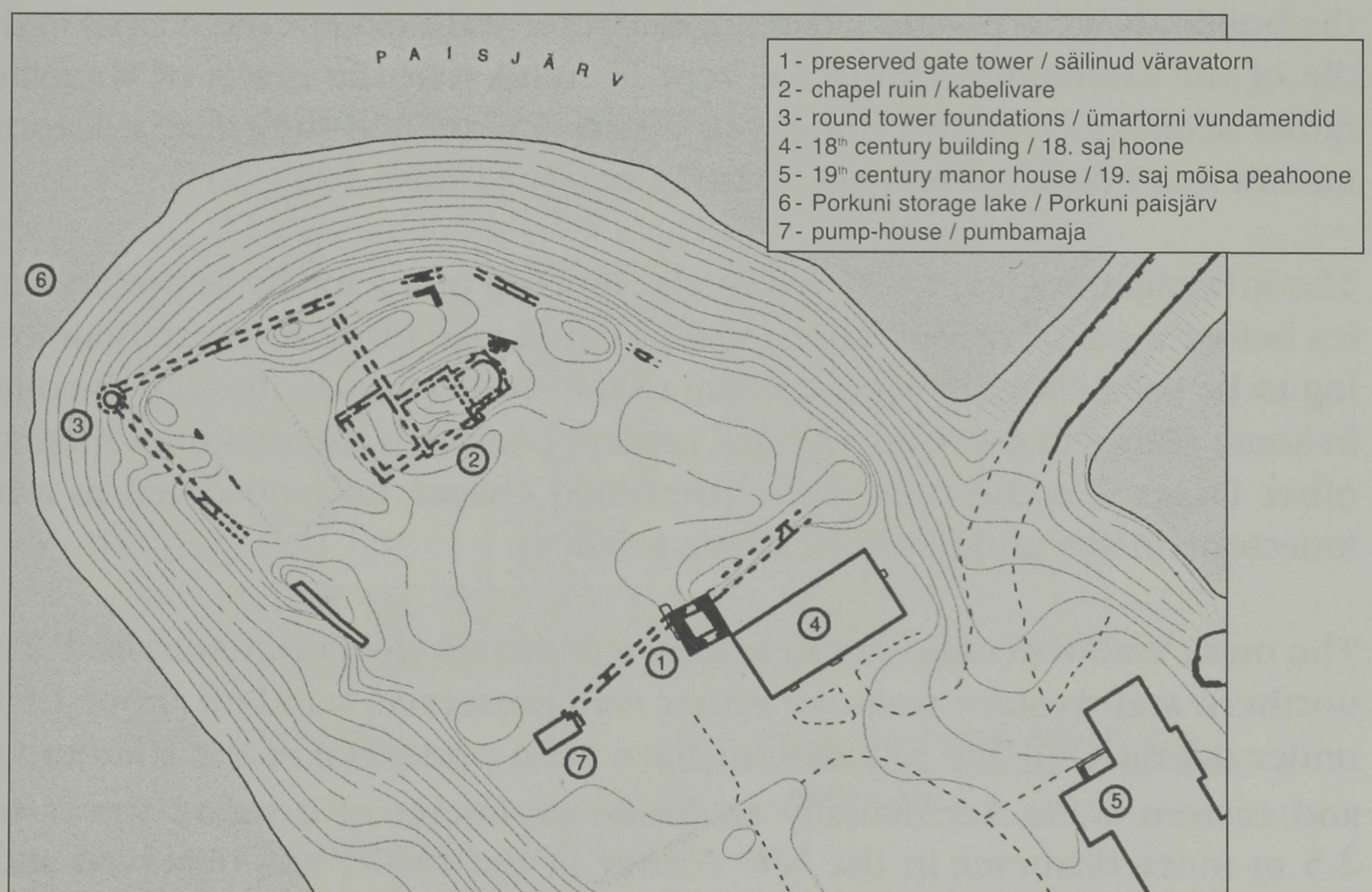


Fig. 5. Porkuni Castle. Plan of recorded ruins.
 Jn 5. Ülesmõõdetud Porkuni linnuse varemete plaan.

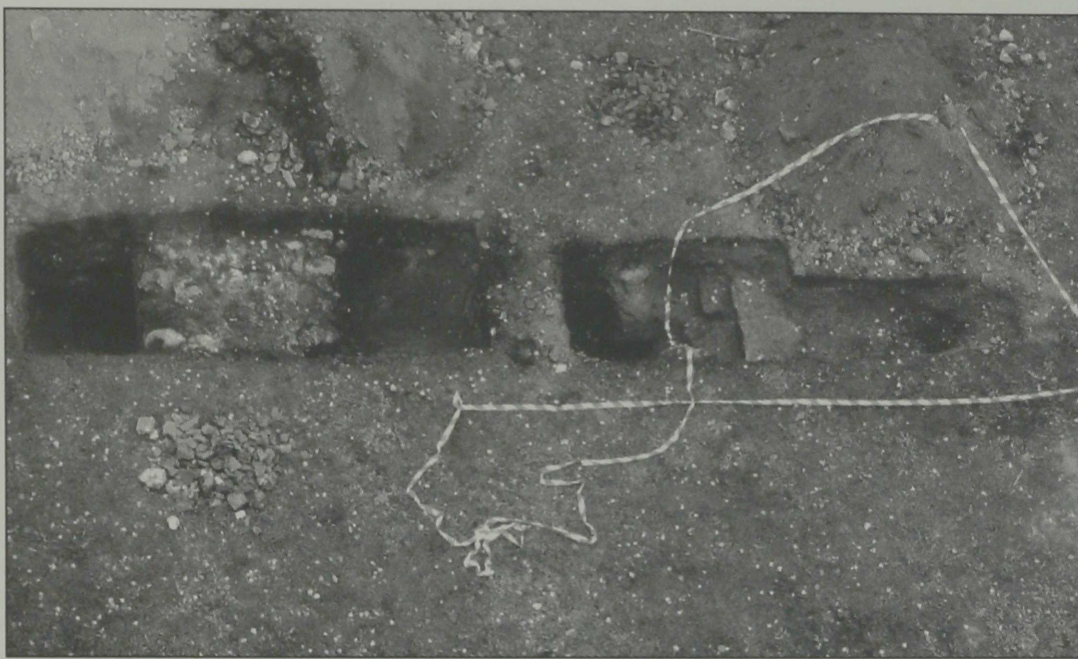


Fig. 6. Porkuni Castle. Foundations of the southern outer wall
Jn 6. Porkuni linnus. Lõunapoolse ringmüüri vundament.

was probably abandoned as a castle soon thereafter. The castle was situated on the end of a rather steep ridge, which has been surrounded by a small river called Valgejõgi from three sides. The river starts quite close-by and has been dammed up to form a small lake surrounding the castle possibly already in the Middle Ages.

As the castle buildings were abandoned centuries ago and the building material has been of poor quality, almost nothing has preserved above the ground, except the former gate tower. The four storey quadrangular gate tower was restored during 1980s and houses a museum of limestone since 1992. According to some drafts from the 2nd half of the 17th century by Samuel Waxelberg, a Swedish fortification architect, the castle, in ruins already, had a rectangular plan with the gate tower in the middle of the southern wall and several towers on the perimeter. All the buildings were positioned along the outer walls except the chapel in the middle of the courtyard. It must be kept in mind, that the drafts of Waxelberg are rather schematic sketches, not exact measurements, and they give a distorted and insufficient image of the once existing reality (Tuulse 1942, 303).

The investigations were ordered by the Tamsalu municipality as preliminary studies before a major conservation project could take place. As there is almost nothing to be seen above ground, the aim of the studies was to identify the outer wall in some places to associate the real ground plan with the existing topography. The other target was the ruin of the presumed chapel, now observed as a heap of limestone in the middle of the castle territory.

The outer wall was observed in several test pits on the perimeter. The 1.2 m thick northern and western walls are rather well preserved, standing about 1.5 m high under debris. Only the foundations have been preserved of the southern (Fig. 6) and eastern walls. Accidentally an inside perimeter of a round tower with ca. 2.5 m inner diameter, in the NW corner of the castle, was observed and documented. The 1.2 m thick walls of the quadrangular nave, ca. 11 m wide, the chancel and the apse of the chapel were observed in several test pits. The apse, sur-

prisingly polygonal outside and round inside, finally enabled to identify the building as a former chapel. There have been several buildings with indeterminable function gathered around the chapel in the western, northern and eastern direction. According to a pre-II WW photograph, when the SE-corner of the nave was still standing, it seems that the nave of the chapel formed just the main storey of a higher building, as the chancel and the apse protruded east of the tower. The upper floors of this tower might have accommodated a refuge or dwelling rooms for the bishop or a local higher official. The studies in Porkuni will presumably continue next year.

KOSE-UUEMÕISA MANOR HOUSE

Some test pits were dug and masonry was investigated in the basement storey of Kose-Uuemõisa (*Neuenhof* in German) manor house, now used by a school in SE Harjumaa. Several specialists have suggested that there might have been rooms of the medieval manor house still preserved in the basement storey of the present

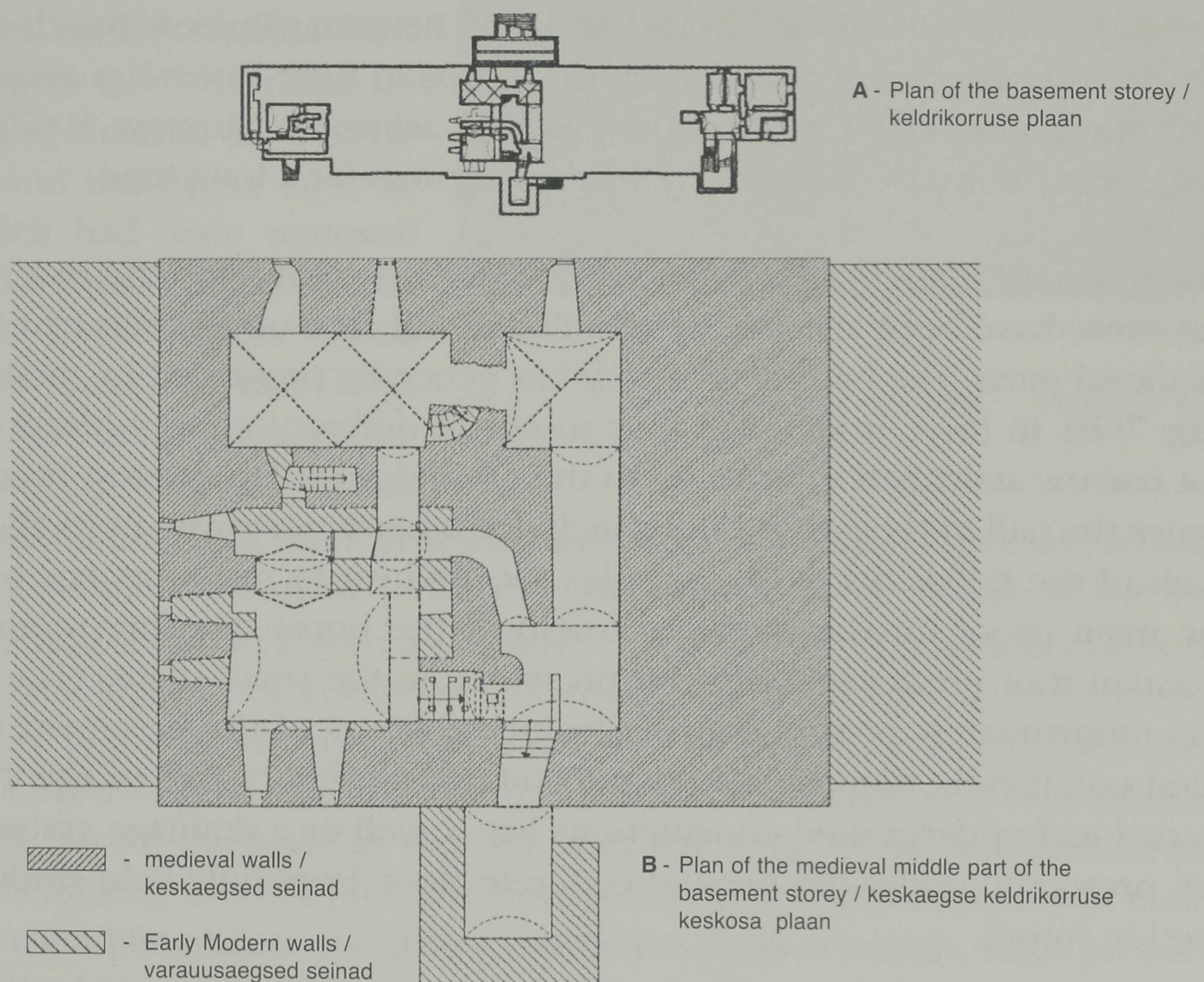


Fig. 7. Kose-Uuemõisa manor house.
 Jn 7. Kose-Uuemõisa härrastemaja.



Fig. 8 Kose-Uuemõisa manor house. North-eastern room with a medieval vault in the basement storey.

Jn 8. Kose-Uuemõisa härrastemaja. Keldrikorruse kirdepoolne ruum keskaegse võlviga.

house (e.g. Maiste 1997). The studies connected with the conservation process of the whole present building proved the supposition. Thus a description of the well preserved basement storey of the medieval house can be presented. The medieval house included only the central wider part of the present house (Fig. 7: A). After the devastation in the Livonian War, the medieval house was probably reconstructed during the 17th or the 18th century keeping the limits of its old ground plan. The long wings have been added

possibly in the 19th century. In his chronicle Balthasar Russow has described that the Russian troops sieged the Swedish troops in Kose-Uuemõisa manor in 1573, took the house, killed its defenders and devastated it (Russow 1967, 217). After this event the house evidently remained in ruins for a long time.

The medieval house probably had two storeys in addition to the basement storey but these have been thoroughly rebuilt and only the outer walls can still include medieval parts. The basement storey has generally preserved its medieval layout (Fig. 7: B). In brief, it included four rooms of different sizes, without outer exits but narrow staircases in walls up to the ground floor. The biggest room, probably under the hall of the ground floor, included a hypocaust oven in its SE-corner. The vault of the hypocaust with six holes for the heat to move up, has preserved as the main proof for the medieval origin of the house. The big room has had a wooden roof, cross vaults are still preserved in the small rooms (Fig. 8). The test pits unfortunately proved that the historical floors of the basement storey have been completely removed to natural soil during the 2nd half of the 20th century. Occasional underground constuctions like a well or a drainage system might be still preserved under the present concrete floor. Hopefully field studies will proceed in future.

SINIKIVI STONE GRAVE

Remains of a prehistoric stone grave (Figs. 9, 10) were studied and completely removed in the territory of the former Sinikivi farm in Lehmja village in Rae municipality, Harjumaa, some kilometers south of Tallinn in immediate vicinity of the former Tallinn–Tartu road. The site was first found probably by Vello Lõugas and Oskar Raudmets in the beginning of the 1970s and taken under protection thereafter as a “bottom part” of a stone grave, i.e. a seriously damaged grave. By that time the site had been ploughed for decades already. The salvage excavations were triggered by building a bus station platform near the road and it was decided to remove the grave rather than plan the bus station some distance away.

During the first weeks of the excavations it was not sure if the low stone heap was a grave at all, but finally it proved to be one indeed. The grave was built almost exclusively from round stones, limestone was almost absent. A segment of a stone ring with *ca.* 15 m diameter appeared after clearing the ploughed topsoil and the upper layer of stones, which had been removed from their original place during melioration. These upper levels included no finds relevant to a stone grave, only some animal bone fragments and 20th century junk.

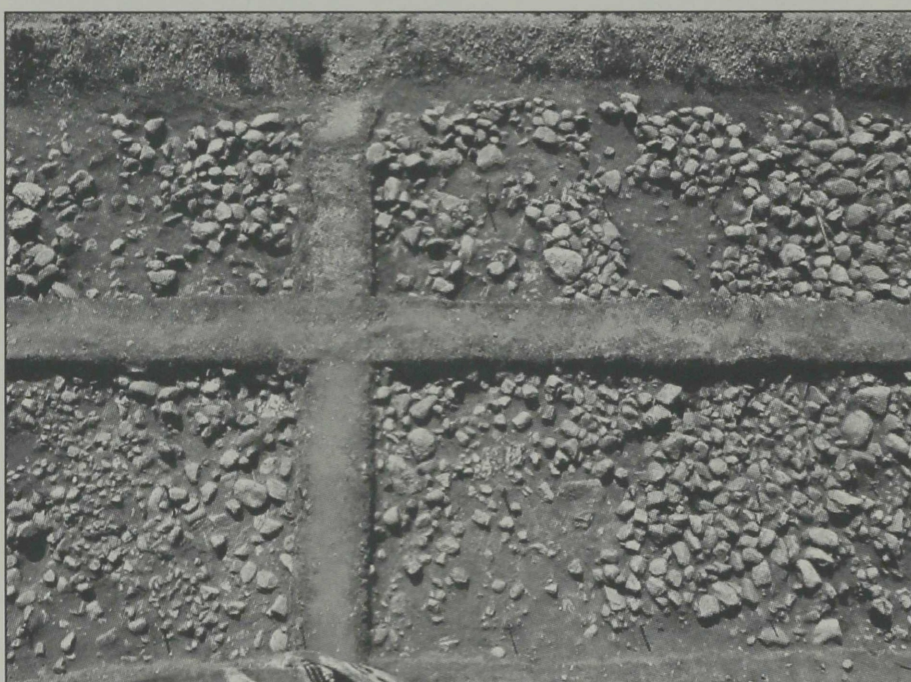


Fig. 9. Sinikivi stone grave. Area of the stone circle during excavation.

Jn 9. Sinikivi kivikalme. Kiviringi piirkond kaevamiste käigus.

The lower *ca.* 30 cm thick layer of stones and soil above natural ground included fragments of simple hand made pottery in some spots. In the middle of the supposed stone ring in an area with a diameter of *ca.* 1 m small fragments of burnt bones were found, but not elsewhere. Almost all the fragments of several metal artefacts were found in this central area as well. The find material included some fragments of bronze spirals, a simple bronze ring etc. There had been iron artefacts in the middle part of the grave as well, but they had long before deteriorated into fragments measuring 2–3 cm probably because of age and harmful natural conditions. Some round fragments could be identified as parts of a shaft, some probably came from flat iron plates or knives. Most of the pottery was not found from the middle part, but was scattered in several spots, partly even outside the stone ring. It was probably all of the same type, undecorated pots with a flat bottom.



Fig. 10. Sinikivi stone grave. Stone circle after removal of filling stones.

Jn 10. Sinikivi kivikalme. Kiviring pärast täite-
kivide eemaldamist.

In general the find material of the grave was poor. Possibly the site has been ransacked of bigger metal artefacts by illegal metal detector enthusiasts, because a lot of very small 20th century metal junk was found from topsoil, but no bigger metal objects. The stone ring would be typical to a stone-cist grave, but there were no signs of a stone cist, although the finds indicated the importance of the middle place. The few identifiable finds do not support the stone-cist grave theory either, but rather come from a later period, from the last centuries of the 1st millennium or from the first centuries of the 2nd millennium AD. The find material needs to be studied by stone grave specialists to specify the artefacts and dates.

LOG TRACKWAY IN LEHU BOG

A *ca.* 200 m long fragment of a log trackway (Fig. 11) was uncovered in Lehu bog in Kaisma municipality in Pärnumaa county in connection with taking new areas of turf into use for mining. Close by in the same bog similar log trackways have been found and described before (Lavi & Roio 2005). The track under study has been previously described under No.V. It runs roughly in the NW-SE direction. It has been previously dated to the 14th century according to radiocarbon analysis. During the excavation of the *ca.* 2 m wide trackway no finds which could help the dating were found. Results of dendrochronological analysis are unknown yet.



Fig. 11. Lehu bog. Log trackway.
Jn 11. Lehu raba pakktee.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TALLINNAS, HARJU-, VIRU- JA PÄRNUMAAL

Villu KADAKAS

OÜ Agu EMS ja käesoleva artikli autor viisid 2006. a läbi mitmeid arheoloogilisi uuringuid. Põhiandmed välitööde kohta on esitatud tabelis, kokkuvõtvad uurimistulemused leiab tekstist.

Issandamuutmise õigeusu kirik Tallinnas

Suur-Kloostri tänaval, end. naistsistertslaste Mihkli kloostri kirikus, mida varem pole arheoloogiliselt uuritud, dokumenteeriti keskmise piilari juurde kaevatud šurfi. Praeguse põrand all paljandus keskaegne 12-tahuline piilar ning paeplaatidest põrand (jn 1).

Tallinn, Niguliste tn 4

Seoses keldrite süvendustöödega restaureeritavas ja seni uurimata eluhoones tehti järelvalvetöid, mille käigus selgus, et tegemist on ulatuslikult ümber ehitatud keskaegse kaupmehe või käsitöölise eluhoone üsna hästi säilinud keldrikorrusega. Põrandate all kultuurkihti ei olnud säilinud, kuid leidis mitmeid maa-aluseid konstruktsioone. Uuringud jätkuvad 2007. aastal.

Tallinn, Suur-Karja tn 18

Keskaegse vallikraavi kohale 1886. a ehitatud elumaja esisele kõnniteele kaevati kaks šurfi, millest ühes paljandus vallikraavi asemele 19. sajandil rajatud kollektor.

Rakvere, Kreutzwaldi tn 2a

Suuremad kaevamised toimusid Rakvere keskaegse linna territooriumil, kunagise Rakvere mõisa peahoone läheduses. Kaevamiskoht jäi paarkümmend aastat tagasi välja kaevatud ja hiljem täidetud frantsisklaste kloostri varemetest paarkümmend meetrit kagu poole. Uuringuid tehti seoses Rakvere teatrile uue hoone kavandamisega 1930. aastatel lammutatud mõisa majandushoone asemele. Mitmesugustest Liivi sõja järgsetest ja eelsetest täiteladestustest saadi keskaegset Rakvere linna esindav rikkalik leiumaterjal. Ilmselt ei ole suurt osa esemeleidudest kasutatud siiski uuritud alal – tõenäoliselt pärinevad need Liivi sõja käigus tehtud kindlustustöödega eeslinnusest toodud pinna-est. Kaevandi lõunaosast leiti kividest laotud kahe keldri jäänused (jn 2–4), mis on ilmselt kuulunud elumajadele. Elumajad koos keldritega hävisid tõenäoliselt Liivi sõja sündmuste käigus, kuid nende täpsema rajamisaja määramiseks saadi vähe andmeid. Osa keldrimüüre on plaanis säilitada rajatava hoone all.

Porkuni linnuse varemed

Lääne-Virumaal kunagise Porkuni piiskopilinnuse varemetes toimusid eeluuringud seoses Tamsalu valla huviga linnusevaremeid konserveerida ja eksponeerida. Kaevati 23 šurfi selleks, et teha kindlaks linnuse välismüüri ja hoovi keskel kunagi paiknenud kabeli täpne asukoht ning saada lähteandmeid võimalikeks konserveerimistöödeks (jn 5). Enamasti 1,2 m paksuse linnuse välismüüri asukoht tehti kindlaks mitmes kohas, mis omakorda võimaldab saada senisest parema ettekujutuse linnuse suurusest ja täpsest paiknemisest maastikul. Hooviala keskel paiknevas kivihoones tehti kindlaks kiviehitist, mis on olnud kabel, nagu Samuel Waxelbergi poolt 17. saj teisel poolel tehtud skeemidelt võis järeldada. Eristati ruudukujulise pikihoone, veidi kitsama altariruumi ja apsiidi

jäänused (jn 6). Apsiid on erandlikult olnud seinä välisküljel polügonaalne, kuid interjööris ümar. Uuringud loodetakse jätkata 2007. a.

Kose-Uuemõisa mõisa peahoone

2006. a suvel tehti järelevalvet Harjumaal Kose-Uuemõisas mõisa peahoone (praegu koolimaja) keldriruumides seoses maja restaureerimistöödega. Mitmed asjatundjad on avaldanud arvamust, et kahe tiivaga peahoone keskosa all on säilinud ruume keskaegsest kindlustatud elamust, kuid neid oletusi kinnitavaid uuringuid ei olnud siiani tehtud. Keldriseinte mõõdistamise ja analüüsi tulemusel selgus, et keskaegse hoone keldrikorrus on hästi säilinud (jn 8), kuid kõrgemad korrused on ulatuslikult ümber ehitatud. Ruudukujuline keldrikompleks on koosnenud neljast ruumist, millest esimesele korrusele viisid mõned müüritrepid, kuid välised väljapääsud algsel keldril puudusid (jn 7). Kõige suuremas ruumis, ilmselt kunagise peakorruse saali all, on osaliselt säilinud hüpokaustahi. šurfidest selgus, et keldrite põrandaid on 20. saj teisel poolel süvendatud, mistõttu praeguse põrand all varasemaid põrandaid kahjuks säilinud ei ole. Loodetavasti õnnestub uuringuid jätkata esimese korruse põrandate avamise järel.

Sinikivi kalme

Tallinn–Tartu vana maantee ääres Lehmja külas kaevati täielikult läbi kunagise Sinikivi talu põllul paiknenud kivikalme põhi, mis jäi ette rajatavale bussipeatusele. Kalme avastasid üleküntud kalmepõhjane 1970. aastate alguses Vello Lõugas ja Oskar Raudmets. Nüüd eristus kalmekoht maastikul paarikümne sentimeetri kõrguse kühmuna. Mättakihi all paljandus maakividest ebamäärase kujuga kivilasu (jn 9), mille ülaosa oli künniga nihutatud. Kalmega seonduvaid leide saadi üksnes u 30 cm paksusest alumisest kivikihist, mis oli jäänud künnist puutumata. Ülemiste kivide eemaldamise järel paljandus u 15 m läbimõõduga kiviringi fragment (jn 10). Täpselt selle ringi keskelt, u 1 m läbimõõduga alalt leiti põlenud luukilde. Mujal luid ei esinenud. Ringi keskelt saadi ka enamus tähelepanuväärsemaid metall-leide – mõni pronksspiraali katke ja üks pronksist spiraalsõrmus. Samas oli olnud ka raudesemeid, kuid need olid lagunened väikesteks fragmentideks. Lameda põhjaga, ühte tüüpi, ilma kedrata valmistatud pottide kilde leiti kalme erinevatest piirkondadest, sh keskosast ning ka väljapool kiviringi. Hoolimata kiviringi olemasolust ei leitud jälgi kivikirstust ei ringi keskel ega ka mujalt. Muistise kehva säilivuse tõttu ei selgunud kalme täpsem dateering. Ebaselgeks jäi ka matmiskoha tüpoloogiline määrang.

Pakktee Lehu rabas

Pärnumaal Lehu rabas avati uue turbavälja kaevandamise eel u 200 m pikkuses lõigus pakktee (jn 11), mis varasemates uuringutes kannab numbrit V ja on dateeritud ¹⁴C-analüüsi põhjal 14. sajandisse. Leide, mis kinnitaks või lükkaks ümber selle dateeringu, ei saadud. Palkidest võetud dendroproovid ootavad analüüsimist.