

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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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TOOLSE ORDER CASTLE

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Toolse Order Castle is situated on the coast of the Lääne-Viru County and it is thought to be the youngest stronghold of the Livonian Order. Until now the castle has not been thoroughly investigated. Trial excavations took place in several spots around the castle in the 1980ies with the purpose to study the foundation of the walls and to find a solution to stop their slumping. Unfortunately no report has been completed about these investigations. However, a piece of bone chess, two coins and a finger-ring (RM 4881/A 89: 1-4) have reached the collection of Rakvere Museum from these excavations in 1986, regrettably the context of these finds has remained unclear. Archaeological monitoring was conducted in the castle in the second half of the 1990ies when new tension cables were mounted to the walls of the castle. Unfortunately nothing is known of the report of these works either.



Fig. 1. Excavations and walls in 2006 in the gate building of Toolse Order Castle.

Jn 1. 2006. a kaevandid ja müürid Toolse ordulin-nuse väravahoones.

The investigations of 2006 that were initiated because of the need for the conservation works, concentrated on one of the latest construction stages of the castle, the easternmost gate tower (Fig. 1). The facades of the walls of this part of the castle were most heavily damaged and in order to prevent future collapses, conservation works were scheduled to start there. In the course of the works the outer facades of the gate house were opened up to the foundation height, a trial trench was excavated across the gate building and a test pit was dug on the eastern side of the building. At the same time all the openings connected with the gate house – both the embrasures as well as the canals for the bolt beams, were cleaned and documented.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE GATE BUILDING

The gate house of the Toolse castle belongs to the latest construction stage of the castle. According to Kalvi Aluve the easternmost forecourt that surrounds the tower from the north, was established in the latest construction stage of the castle. At the same time it is also suggested that the gate house itself was constructed earlier, but for some time remained without the walls surrounding the yard, whereas accesses to the gate building were possible to be closed with bolt beams from the inside (Aluve 1997, 156). This opinion, however, is doubtful since a gate building without a surrounding wall does not seem sensible. Still, the gate house has been separated from the southern wall of the forecourt with a joint and the present wall has apparently been founded later than the gate building. However, it became clear during the recent investigations that an earlier wall, only a foundation of which has partly preserved, has stood on the place of the present gate house. Supposedly a fence/wall on this foundation encircled the eastern side of the gate building during the construction works as well.

Although the few investigations conducted so far have not allowed to establish a more exact construction chronology, still three construction periods of the gate tower may have been suggested. According to Kalvi Aluve the gate tower could have been founded during the 3rd construction stage of the castle from the middle of the 15th century onwards (Aluve 1997, 155). At the same time Aluve leaves open the possibility that the tower could have been erected during the last, i.e. the 5th construction stage together with the forecourt. Kaur Alttoa, however, has dated the earliest part of the fortified residence with the construction campaign of Wolthus von Herse from 1471 and the rest of the castle to the turn of the 15th and the 16th centuries, at the same time leaving unanswered the question concerning the gate tower (Alttoa 2004). According to Alttoa the gate tower might date from the beginning of the 16th century as well.

In addition, the investigations of the walls proved that there was a fireplace in the western wall of the building (only a flue and the back wall of which had preserved) and deciding by the walls of the north eastern corner there must have been a spiral staircase.

INVESTIGATIONS OF 2006

A test trench was excavated through the gate building in order to study the stratigraphy preserved inside the building. Although a huge part of the collapse layers had been removed from the building during the excavations in the 1980ies, fortunately a pile of collapse ruins had preserved in its original place under the caved-in section of a wall in the north western corner of the building. From examining the remains it became clear that the earlier simplified treatment according to which the castle was damaged in the Livonian War and was completely left in ruins after the Great Nordic War (Aluve 1997, 156) does not hold true. Several cultural layers from different periods alternating with the collapse debris were preserved on the cultural layer dated to the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. This may suggest that at least the area of the gate house has been used continuously until the 19th and the 20th century. The layers also indicated that the room has not been used only as the passage to the castle cellars but with much likelihood the building has been covered with a roof at a relatively late stage. Thus a fireplace joined with clay was found from the north-western corner of the building that also referred to the presence of a roofed room. Although the dating of the fireplace remained unclear, its stratigraphical location probably referred to a structure from the 18th or the 19th century.

A completely unexpected result was offered by the test trench that ran in the north-south direction from the northern gate passage to the southern one. The cultural layer exposed in the trench was very homogenic – the find material constituted of animal bones and, according to Andres Tvauri, predominantly of north-west Russian wheel-thrown pottery dated to the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. There was very little stoneware or other find material typical of a medieval castle in the layer. Among the numerous animal bones Liina Maldre (2006) distinguished primarily the bones of cattle and pig, goat and sheep were less common. The bones of wild animals were very scarce and among those the bones of hare were discerned, seal was represented by a single bone and possibly also wild boar by a single bone. The majority of the bones came from the main part of the body, indicating that relatively high quality meat was consumed.



Fig. 2. Timber floor and cultural layer dated to the 16th – 17th century in the test trench.

Jn 2. Puitpõrand proovitranšees ning selle peal olev 16. – 17. sajandi kultuurkiht.

Below a very homogeneous 30–40 cm thick layer everywhere in the trench a floor laid of boards and slimmer rods was unearthed (Fig. 2). Due to the thick cultural layer rich in organic remains on the floor the boards and rods were very well preserved. Only in some places on the floor fire damages were detected. The floor had been laid very evenly and the fluctuations of the floor did not exceed 5 cm for the 12 m long trench. Whereas the floor had been pre-

served very well and there is hope to continue the investigations at the Toolse castle, the floor was conserved in order to open it to the full some time in the future.

In the southern end of the trench where the floor had undergone the most severe fire damages, the floor was partly dug through and the continuation of the cultural layer was confirmed under it. The layer consisted of a soil horizon rich in lime mortar rubble which, compared to the layer on the floor, was very poor in finds.

It is likely that the cultural layer poor in finds under the floor represents the cultural layer of the gate house of the order castle. The timber floor and the layer on the floor dated with much likelihood into the 2nd half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century could, on the basis of the find material, be connected with the Russian troops who captured the castle in 1558. It is possible that the gate building was then taken into use as living quarters and covered with a timber floor. A dark cultural layer indicating everyday life activities was formed on the floor.

In order to conserve the northern facade of the gate house a 1 m wide trench was opened in front of it. The goal was to specify the cultural layer of the forecourt of the medieval castle. In the western part of the trench a pavement of loosely and

unevenly laid limestone slabs joined with clay was unearthed. Still, the pavement might be more associated with the Modern Age usage of the territory of the castle. Two post-holes with stone wedging referred to earlier constructions on the area of the forecourt. Both post-holes were 60 cm wide at their highest preserved level, suggesting that the posts supported the constructions. Unfortunately no coal had preserved between the stones and thus the dating of the post-holes remained unclear. However, their stratigraphic position refers to the fact that the posts were forced into the ground before the construction of the gate building. Both wedgings in the trench were preserved for future studies since presently it is not possible to determine the construction which the posts were meant for.

In the eastern part of the trench two smaller post-holes were found on different heights, which were difficult to connect to any construction. It is far more complicated to interpret the western part of the row of big granite stones, which at that site consisted of many, including small, pebbles, found at the bottom of the trench. Earlier it was suggested that a massive layer of granite stones was laid down as the foundation of the castle walls, more recent investigations allow us to assume that the stones rest in their natural location. The stone cover of the western part of the trench was unusually thick and compact, possibly a result of human activity. However, it is only a hypothesis that needs further confirmation.

The foundation of an auxiliary building of a tavern was unearthed in the trench of the southern side of the gate house (Fig. 3). In places it had a very carefully, in places a haphazardly, laid foundation which had probably supported a wooden building. The auxiliary building clearly dates from a later time than the ruins of the inn that have preserved until today. Also earlier layers had been conserved



Fig. 3. Foundation of the auxiliary building of the tavern on the southern side of the gate building.

Jn 3. Abihoone vundamendid väravahoone lõunaküljel.

intact under the building. Unfortunately nothing that could clearly be associated with a medieval castle could be discerned. The entrance passage to the castle was not distinguished in front of the gate opening, also no sign could be detected of the outer fortifications of the castle gate. Only the foundation trench connected to the gate house could be followed that had been dug through the thick dark humus layer and which probably marked the soil layer of the time preceding the gate building.

A separate layer consisting of the fragments of stove tiles dated to the beginning of the 17th century could be discerned in the eastern end of the trench. Most likely these were the remains of a massive building with three chimneys in the corner of the gate tower and the forecourt that has been depicted on a 1683 illustration by Samuel Waxelberg.

From the construction-historical standpoint of medieval castles the test-pit in the corner of the gate tower and the forecourt was the most informative. An earlier foundation was discovered under the southern wall of the forecourt in the bottom of a 3 meters deep test-pit (Fig. 4). The foundation remains consisted of smaller pebbles and were joined with plenty of yellow lime mortar. The foundation was clearly distinguished from the walls of the gate house as well as the southern wall



Fig. 4. The foundation of small pebbles joined with abundant lime mortar in the test-pit on the eastern side of the gate building.

Jn 4. Väravahoone idakülje proovišurfis paljandunud väikestest kividest koosnev ja rohke lubimördiga seotud vundament.

of the forecourt. Since no bigger stones had been used, it could hardly be described as a basis of a stone wall. More likely it may be a stone foundation for a log-wall that initially surrounded the castle area and was later replaced with a stone wall. Based on the crack found in the eastern wall of the gate building also Kaur Altoa (2004) has suggested the existence of an earlier wall that ran straight through the gate house.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GATE BUILDING

In conclusion, the studied area may be divided into several periods:

Period preceding the gate building. From this period two post-holes with wedged stones and two simple post-holes in the northern trench of the gate house were unearthed. It is possible that the thick and probably artificial deposit of granite stones in the western end of the northern trench belongs to the same period. The nature of the latter, however, should be clarified with future investigations. In order to set them into a context also all the post-holes in the northern trench require further studies. We can currently only presume that the constructions preceding the gate building probably date from the 15th century or even earlier time.

The part of the wall found under the southern wall of the forecourt, which was possible to follow in the test-pit of the eastern side of the gate house probably also belongs to the time preceding the gate house. In terms of construction it is most probably a foundation of a log palisade. Supporting the hypothesis of Kaur Altoa, it is possible that at the time when the earliest part of the fortified residence was constructed on the western side of the peninsula, the whole northern tip of the cape was separated with some light fortification. A wooden log-fence with a foundation joined with much lime mortar would be perfect for the function. When a stone castle was later built on the same spot, the fence was probably ruined in most parts. In the present case the foundation had preserved under the last construction stage. It is possible that the log-fence might still have had a defence function during the construction of the gate building until the southern wall of the forecourt was founded to replace it. Thus the whole northern end of the Toolse peninsula was fortified and the area was permanently kept safe for living and trading as well as construction activities.

The period of the gate building. The present excavations did not yield any new results about the construction time of the gate building. It is only clear that together with the construction of the gate house the southern wall of the castle that previously stood at the spot and the cross-section of which can still be followed in the western wall of the gate tower, was dismantled. Thus, the earlier estimation that the gate tower “has been laid against the eastern wall of the older part without damaging the latter” (Aluve 1997, 155) was not confirmed. Thereafter a gate building was erected where both gates could be closed from the inside, thus turning the building into a separate fortification unit. A similar style can be followed in other rooms in Toolse as well. For example, the room with the mantle

chimney in the northern wing, the so-called “kitchen”, could also be separated from the rest of the castle and locked up. There has been a fireplace in the western wall of the first floor of the gate building and a spiral staircase has led up to the second floor from the north western corner of the room. During the excavations of 2006 the lower steps of the staircase could not be unearthed, but the presence of the staircase is confirmed by the steps on the second floor level. It is not yet clear how the floor of the building looked like during the Middle Ages. The unsolved question needs further investigations and the gate house will have to be exposed more extensively.

During the Middle Ages there was probably no pavement in the yard on the northern side of the gate house. It remained unclear how the entrance to the gate building on the outer side of the castle looked like. No traces of a pavement or any other way has been preserved on the outer side of the gate. At the same time the layers, including the strata preceding the gate building, did not indicate any extensive mixing during the later periods in the course of which the possible road layer could be destroyed. It is possible that only an unpaved path brought to the gate. No signs from other defensive constructions in front of the gate could be detected.

During the second half of the 16th century, presumably in connection with the Livonian War, wooden flooring has been installed in the gate house and the room has been taken into use as a living quarters. The formed 30–40 cm thick dark cultural layer all over the room would not have developed without intensive human activity. The fireplace in the western wall of the building has most likely been repaired at that time and a new and a more careless lining has been laid on its inner side. On the basis of the findings the layer has quite confidently been dated to the 2nd half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. The majority of the find material was made up by the fragments of northwest Russian wheel-thrown pottery; the fragments that were determined all belonged to the mentioned period.

Modern Age period. The clay pavement found from the northern side of the gate house probably belongs to the Modern period. The purpose of the uneven pavement laid of clay and limestone slabs was supposedly to create a pathway from the gate building to the castle. The rest of the forecourt remained most likely unpaved also during this period. This, however, would require further and more thorough investigations. The pottery sherds and fragments of glass beakers, which were found under the pavement and were dated to the 16th century, suggest that the pavement has been placed only in the Modern Age, probably in the 17th century. This is supported by the fact that fishermen used the ruins of Toolse castle

as a shelter until very recently. The pavement was probably more connected with using the castle (or its ruins) as trading store and the auxiliary rooms of the harbour. This may be the reason why the half-cellars of the northern side of the 2nd yard of the castle have been reconstructed.

It is very difficult to determine when exactly the vaults of the gate building collapsed and the building was left in ruins. On the illustration of Anthonis Goeteeris from 1615 the gate house has been depicted with a high tent-like roof, but on the illustration by Samuel Waxelberg from 1683 the gate house does not have a roof anymore. Some of the find material gathered from inside and the immediate surroundings of the gate building seem to date the building rather to the beginning of the 17th century than the end of the 16th century. It may be assumed that the illustration by Goeteeris did not attempt to partly reconstruct the building, but in the beginning of the 17th century the building really was covered with a roof. Hence, the gate house was continuously used until at least the beginning of the 17th century. It is likely that the ruins afterwards were not abandoned either. This is supported by the fireplace, which was located in the north western corner of the room, since a decay layer consisting of lime mortar was detected between the wall of the fireplace and the walls of the building. The vaults had probably collapsed already by the time of the fireplace was built, but the stones were picked out and taken into use afterwards. It is to be assumed that the gatehouse was simultaneously covered with a secondary wooden roof of which no identifiable remains have been preserved. Still a separate piece of wall had later collapsed on the fireplace as well. Although very few finds typical of the 17th and the 18th century were gathered, it should be considered that a big part of the soil had been removed from the building already earlier. Also the documented layers under the remained mass of wall clearly referred to permanent use of the room. Unfortunately too little soil had been preserved by the beginning of the investigations in order to draw any more specific conclusions about the functions of the room. Deciding by the illustration by Körber from the beginning of the 19th century it can be suggested that the gate building was continuously used as the main entrance to the castle ruins. In addition it is known that the southern tower of the castle was renovated as dwelling premises by the owner of the Selja manor in the 18th century. It is also remarkable that numerous sherds of sheet glass were gathered from the pavement clay. The latter might indicate at a possibility that not only was the gate house roofed during the 17th century, but its windows might have been glazed.

A massive building with three chimneys situated directly east of the gate building and depicted on the plan of Waxelberg from 1683 is important in the interpreta-

tion of the excavation results as well. It is noteworthy that the building is missing on the illustration of E. P. Körber from the beginning of the 19th century. No traces of the construction can be followed on the present ground. It is possible that the building may be associated with the eastern part of the trench in the southern side of the gate house where a layer of stove tiles dated to the 17th century was found. The building has probably been dismantled and not left in ruins to decay.

The contemporary period. The illustration about the castle of Toolse by Körber from the beginning of the 19th century only depicts ruins. Supposing that Körber has drawn a real-life situation from the beginning of the 19th century, it may be concluded that an inn was constructed on the southern side of the castle not later than the 2nd half of the 19th century. The inn is definitely present on the photo by Johannes Pääsuke from 1913 and it was not a new building at the time anymore.

Deciding by the majority of the find material from the southern side of the gate house, the inn-like place was actively used already from the end of the 18th until the 20th century. The area between the gate building and the auxiliary building of the tavern, where a trench necessary for the restoration works was dug, was probably used as a refuse dump during the period. This, however, raises the question about the illustration by Körber where the inn has not been depicted. Is it possible that Körber deliberately did not draw the inn since it was clearly newer than the castle?

The walls of the inn have been joined with clay and thereafter covered with lime plaster. After the completion of the tavern an auxiliary building has been erected on its eastern side. The foundation of the auxiliary building was made of stones and joined with clay, but the main part of it was made of timber. The building had a floor made of limestone slabs. Whereas the slabs were relatively big they could not have originated among the stones from the castle (like several of the construction stones of the inn and its auxiliary building were). Suitable construction material was probably broken from the castle ruins nearby, but new stones were brought for the floor slabs. The ground plan of the auxiliary building could be tracked already on the ground where the foundation of the construction could easily be followed.

However, the purpose of the building remained vague. The edifice was connected with the southern gate of the gate building from its northern side, the two sidewalls formed a passage between the auxiliary building of the inn and the gate house. Considering that the opening was 2 m wide, an opinion was formed during the field-work that it might have been a large building through which it was

possible to drive carts to the shelters in the castle ruins. Still, it was not possible to distinguish another entrance wide enough for the building by observation only. Thus, the present state of research allows us to suppose that the structure was not intended as a passage building, but probably as an auxiliary building of the inn which needed a wider entrance only on the side of the castle. The pathway was probably used to transport goods from the harbour to the store room next to the inn. It remained unclear when the building was left in ruins. On the photo by Pääsuke from 1913 there is no building beside the inn anymore.

Although this specific dilemma does not directly concern the gate house but the Toolse castle generally, attention should be paid to the 1st volume of the description of Estonia and Livonia by A.W. Hupel, describing the parishes of Virumaa and listing the chapels of Pihlaspää, Vainopää and Tolsburg under the church of Haljala (Hupel 1774, 364). It is still unknown where the chapel of Tolsburg was situated during the 18th century. Considering the name Tolsburg the chapel might be connected with the castle area next to which there was a harbour until the middle of the 20th century. As established by the present investigations, the castle of Toolse has been used constantly and no “gaps” in its use could be distinguished in the stratigraphy of the castle. Thus it is possible that in the 18th century the chapel of the Haljala church was situated somewhere in the rooms of the castle.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TOOLSE ORDULINNUSES

Tõnno JONUKS ja Kahrut ELLER

2006. a uuringud Toolse ordulinnuses keskendusid arvatavalt ühele kõige hilisemale ehitusjärgule – idapoolsele väravatornile (jn 1). Kuna selle linnuseosa fassaadid olid rängalt kahjustunud ja varisemisohtlikud, alustati müüride konserveerimistööga just sealt. Tööde käigus avati väravahoone fassaadid kuni vundamendi põhjani, kaevati uurimiskraav risti läbi väravahoone ning prooviauk väravahoone idaküljele. Ühtlasi puhastati välja ning dokumenteeriti kõik väravahoonega seonduvad avaused (nii laskeavad kui riivpalkide käigud). Uuritud alal eristati mitu ehitusperioodi.

VÄRAVAHOONE-EELNE PERIOOD

Sellest ajast võivad pärineda neli postiauku väravahoone põhjapoolses uurimiskraavis, millest kahe olid kivikiilustikud. Kõik postiaugud vajavad veel edasist uuringut, kuna praegu on selgunud vaid see, et tegemist on väravahoone-eelsete ning arvatavalt 15. sajandisse või varasemasse aega kuuluvate ehituselementidega. Samasse perioodi kuulub ka eeshoovi lõunamüüri alt leitud müüriosa, mida sai jälgida väravahoone idaküljele rajatud prooviaugus (jn 4). Tõenäoliselt on selle näol tegemist palkpalissaadi vundamendijäänusega. Nõustudes Kaur Altoa hüpoteesiga, on usutav, et ajal kui poolsaare lääneküljele rajati majalinnuse varasem osa, eraldati poolsaare põhjatipp kerge kindlustusega. Selleks sobis hästi lubimördiga vundamendile püstitatud palktara. Kuna samale kohale rajati hiljem kivilinnus, on palktara vundament suuresti hävinud. Säilinud osas oli see jälgitav kõige hilisema ehitusetapi all. On võimalik, et palktaral oli kaitsefunktsioon veel väravahoone ehitamise ajal, kuni samale kohale rajati eeshoovi lõunamüür. Sellega oli Toolse poolsaare põhjaots tervikuna kindlustatud ning ala muudetud turvaliseks nii elamiseks, kaubitsemiseks kui ka ehitamiseks.

VÄRAVAHOONE PERIOOD

2006. a uuringud ei andnud väravahoone rajamise kohta uusi tulemusi. Selge on, et väravahoone rajamisega lammutati maha varem samal kohal paiknenud linnuse lõunamüür. Seejärel ehitati väravahoone, mille mõlemad seestpoolt suletavad väravad muutsid hoone eraldi kindluseks. Väravahoone esimese korruse lääneseinas on olnud kamin ning ruumi loodenurgast on viinud teisele korrusele keerdtrepp. Milline oli keskajal hoone põrand, ei ole veel selge. Sellele küsimusele peavad vastuse andma edasised uuringud, kui väravahoone saab avada laiemalt. Tõenäoliselt oli keskajal väravahoone põhjaküljel asunud hoov sillutamata. Milline oli sissepääs väravahoonesse linnuse välisküljelt, jäi samuti selgusetuks. Värava välisküljel ei olnud sillutisest ega teekohast säilinud mingit märki. Samas ei viidanud väravahoone-eelsed kihid ka mingile suuremale ehitustööle hilisematel perioodidel, millega oleks teekiht võidud hävitada. Võimalik, et väravani tõi kõigest pinnasest tee.

16. saj teisel poolel, eeldatavalt seoses Liivi sõjaga, on väravahoonesse pandud puitpõrand ning hoone võetud kasutusele eluruumina. Sealsest elutegevusest on üle kogu ruumi tekkinud 30–40 cm paksune tumemust ja intensiivne kultuurkiht (jn 2). Üsna tõenäoliselt on samal ajal parandatud ka hoone lääneseinas asunud kaminat ning selle siseküljele on laotud varasemast ebaühtlasem vooder. Leidude järgi võib kihi dateerida ajavahemikku 16. sajandi teisest poolest kuni 17. sajandi alguseni. Valdava osa sealsest leiumaterjalist moodustavad loode-vene-pärased kedrakeraamiliste nõude katked, mis kuuluvad 16. sajandi lõppu – 17. sajandi algusesse.

UUSAEGNE PERIOOD

Tõenäoliselt kuulub väravahoone põhjaküljelt eeshoovist leitud sillutis uusaegsesse perioodi. Ilmsel oli paeplaatidest laotud ja saviga silutud ebaühtlase sillutise ehitamise eesmärk rajada tee väravahoonest linnusesse. Ülejäänud eeshoov jäi tõenäoliselt ka sel perioodil sillutamata. Nagu viitavad paesillutise alt leitud savinõu- ning 16. sajandisse dateeritud klaaspeekrite killud, on sillutis maha pandud alles uusajal, tõenäoliselt 17. sajandil.

Raske on öelda, millal langesid kokku väravahoone võlvid ja mil jäi hoone varemetesse. Anthonis Goeteerise 1615. a joonisel kujutatakse väravahoonet kõrge telkkatusega, kuid Samuel Waxelbergi 1683. a joonisel väravahoonel katust enam pole. Leiumaterjali järgi otsustades võib arvata, et Goeteerise joonis ei valminud osalise rekonstruktsioonina, vaid 17. sajandi algul oli hoonel tõesti katus veel olemas. Seega oli väravahoone pidevas kasutuses vähemalt 17. sajandi alguseni ning ilmselt ei jäetud maha ka seejärel tekkinud varet. Sellele viitab ruumi loodenurka rajatud kamin, mille seina ja hoone müüride vahel oli mördipurust lagunemiskiht. Ilmselt oli kamina ehitamise ajaks võlvid juba kokku kukkunud, kuid kivid välja korjatud ja uuesti kasutusele võetud. Siiski oli ka kamina peale varisenud hiljem eraldiseisev müüripank, mille alt fikseeritud kihid viitasid selgelt ruumi pidevale kasutamisele. Kahjuks oli uuringuteks pinnast säilinud liialt vähe selleks, et teha täpsemaid oletusi, millisel eesmärgil ruumi kasutati. Otsustades Körberi 19. sajandi alguse joonise järgi, võib arvata, et väravahoone oli endiselt põhiliseks sissepääsuks linnusevaremetesse.

KAASAEGNE PERIOOD

Otsustades väravahoone lõunaküljelt kogutud leiumaterjali põhjal, oli kõrtsi-laadne koht aktiivses kasutuses alates 18. sajandi lõpust kuni 20. sajandini. Väravahoone ja kõrtsi abihoone vahelist ala, kuhu kaevati restaureerimiseks vajalik kraav, kasutati sel perioodil ilmselt prügilana. Pärast kõrtsihoone valmimist, tõenäoliselt 19. sajandi teisel poolel, on tehtud selle idaküljele juurdeehitus (jn 3). Arvatavalt oli tegemist puidust hoonega, millel oli saviga seotud kivivundament. Hoonel on olnud ebaharilikult suurtest paeplaatidest laotud põrand. Ilmselt on ehitusmaterjaliks sobiv kivi murtud linnusevaremetest, kuid põrandaplaatideks toodud kohale uued kivid. Selgusetuks jäi selle hoone funktsioon. Põhjaküljelt oli see ühendatud väravahoone lõunaväravaga 2 m laiuse ava kaudu. Välitööde ajal kujunes arvamus, et see võis olla küllalt suur hoone, mille kaudu sai sõita ka vankritega linnusevaremeis olnud varjualuste juurde. Siiski ei suudetud pelga vaatlusega eristada hoone teist nii laia sissepääsu. Seega võib praeguse uurimisseisu juures arvata, et hoone ei olnud mõeldud mitte läbisõiduks, vaid ilmselt kõrtsi abihooneks, millele oli vaja teha suurem sissepääs vaid linnusepoolsest küljest. Ilmselt toodi piki seda teed sadamast kaupude kõrtsi kõrval olnud laoruumi. Millal jäi hoone varemeisse, ei selgunud. Johannes Pääsukese 1913. aastal tehtud fotol kõrtsi kõrval hoonet enam pole.