

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2007

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2008

© 2008 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia
www.muinas.ee

Esikaas: 13.–14. sajandist pärit ribiline väike klaaspudel Tartu vanalinnast.

Cover: Fragment of a 13.-14 cc small glass bottle (Ribbenflasche) from Old Tartu.

Tagakaas: Tervena säilinud keskaegne nahkjalats Tartu vanalinnast.

Back cover: Well preserved leather shoe from Old Tartu.

Toimetuskolleegium / Editorial Board:

Ants Kraut
Friedrich Lüth
Erki Russow
Leena Söyrinki-Harmo
Toomas Tamla
Ülle Tamla
Jaan Tamm
Juris Urtāns
Kalev Uustalu
Heiki Valk

Kujundus ja küljendus:
Jaana Kool

ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN TARTU, ÜLIKOOI STREET

Andres TVAURI

*Tartu Ülikool (University of Tartu), Lossi 3, 51003 Tartu, Eesti (Estonia)
Andres.Tvauri@ut.ee*

In 2007, several archaeological excavations and monitorings were carried out in the historical center of Tartu under the supervision of Andres Tvauri. On Narva road, into the section ranging from the River Emajõgi to Raatuse Street a culvert was installed. Supervisory work there provided nothing worth publishing. Supervision work connected with the building of Vabaduse bridge over the River Emajõgi at the end of Lai Street and the erection of the monument of Johan Skytte on Toome Hill also did not yield any new archaeological information. Significant results, however, were obtained from archaeological excavations in both the courtyard of Ülikooli Street 15 and behind the main building of the University of Tartu, Ülikooli Street 18, in the former location of St. Mary's Church.

THE COURTYARD OF ÜLIKOOI STREET 15

Rescue excavations took place in the courtyard of Ülikooli Street 15 (Fig. 1) in 2005 and 2007. The aim of these excavations was to archaeologically examine the whole courtyard area (115 m² in total) in order to enable the construction of underground rooms (see Tvauri 2007a; Tvauri & Bernotas 2005; 2006). The cultural layer from the current surface of the yard to a depth of approximately 1.5 m consisted of fillings and pavements from the 18th to 20th centuries. Those were removed with an excavator. The layers consisting finds from the second half of the 16th century and the 17th century and medieval layers beneath them were dug and examined manually to the depth of 2–2.4 m and all finds were documented. As the intension is to preserve the cultural layer beneath that depth under the concrete layer of the basement floor, further investigations reaching either the Iron Age or virgin soil were dug only in several testpits in the courtyard.

Six wooden latrines were discovered in the territory of the courtyard. One of them, latrine no. 3, dates from the second half of the 16th century or from the 17th century. The remaining five were medieval. The latrines were situated deeper in the ground than the level to which the basement would be built; latrine no. 4 adjoined the excavation plot with just one edge. Thus only latrines no. 1b and 6 were investigated to the bottom and the whole content of latrine no. 1b was

unearthed, whereas part of latrine no. 6 remained outside the excavation area.

Latrines are common archaeological objects in Tartu – over 40 wooden cesspits dated to the 13th-16th centuries have been found and investigated in the territory of the medieval town. This is quite a large number compared to other Hanseatic towns. In Tallinn, for example, no latrine with medieval content has ever been found. As the medieval cultural layer of Tartu is in most cases situated in the wet

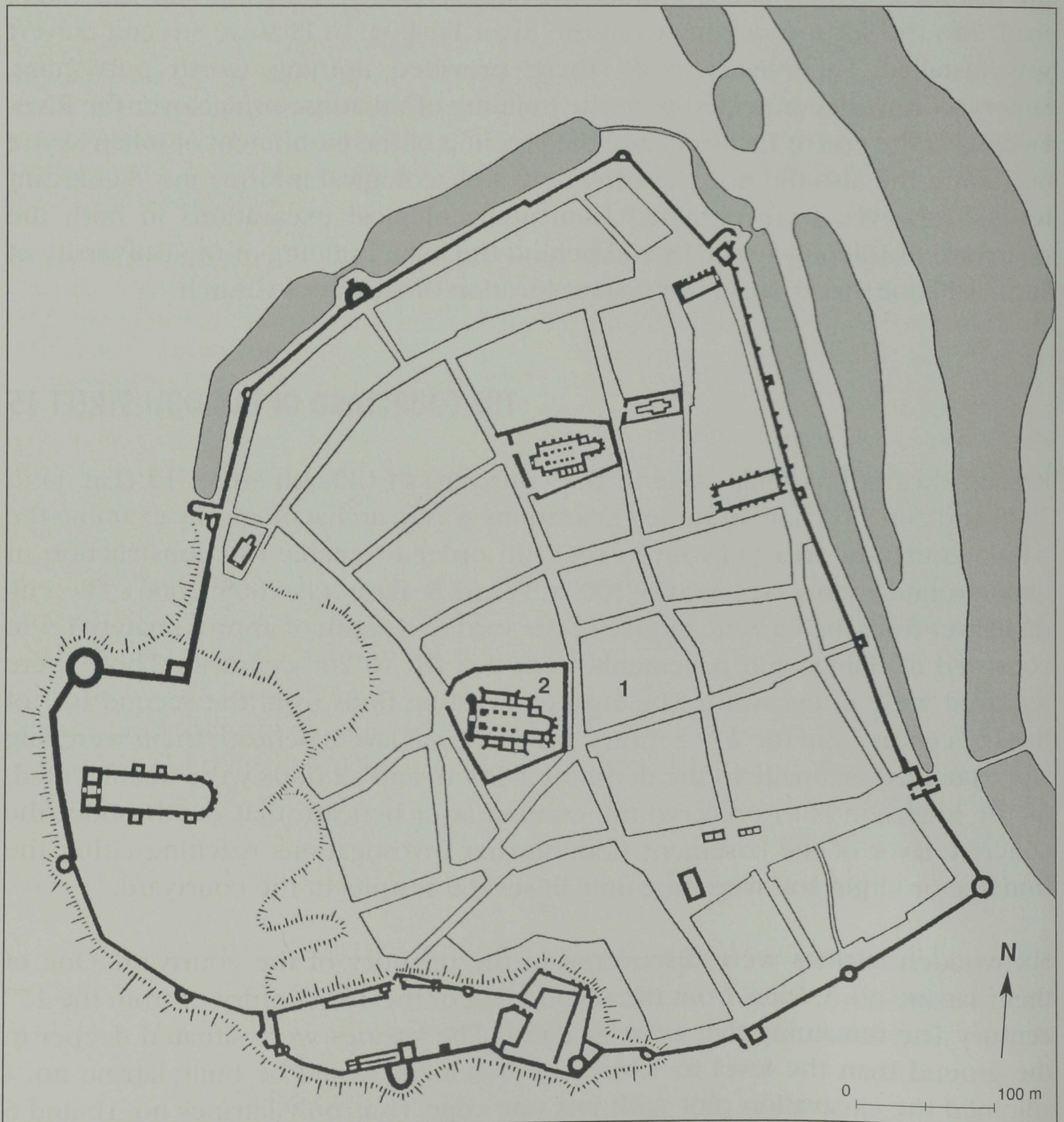


Fig. 1. Location of courtyard of Ülikooli street 15 on the map of medieval Tartu.
Jn 1. Ülikooli tn 15 hoovi paiknemine keskaegse Tartu plaanil.

and oxygen-free environment of the low and flat river valley, the organic material found there (wood, textile, leather, bone, etc.) is often very well preserved. Conditions for the preservation of organic material are particularly favourable in the latrines filled with excrement.

Latrine no. 1b in the courtyard of Ülikooli Street 15 (Fig. 2) was discovered during the excavations in 2005 and part of its content was investigated already then (Tvauri & Bernotas 2006). In 2007 the remaining part was researched. The latrine was made from pine logs. The average diameter of the logs is 10 cm and the measurements of the cesspit were 1.8 x 1.8 m. The latrine has consisted of at least 15 layers of logs being 1.9 m high. Latrine no. 1b was built inside a frame of a bigger latrine no. 1a. It was possible to date the logs of the latrine no. 1b using the dendrochronological method. The logs were cut down in 1335 (Bernotas 2008).



Fig. 2. Latrine no. 1b in the courtyard of Ülikooli street 15.

Jn. 2. Lampkast 1b Ülikooli tn 15 hoovis.

On the upper side of pit 1b, at the height of the 1st-2nd log layers from the top, there was a thin layer of decayed wood, seemingly originating from boards covering the cesspit. Underneath, the pit was filled with a greenish brown or dark-brown thick and sticky layer of excrements, containing abundant branches, wood chips, fire sticks, textile remains, animal and fish bones, cherry and plum stones, shells of Persian walnuts, fragments of wooden vessels, potsherds, fragments of window glass and other finds.

To date the content of the latrine a thorough study of the artefacts found there is needed. The oldest artefacts date back to the 13th century. A fragment of a jug covered with green glaze belongs to the type manufactured in the Netherlands in the 13th century (Russow 2006, 108-109). Ain Mäesalu, expert of medieval weaponry, dates an iron arrowhead of a crossbow to the same century.

Most of the finds date from the period beginning in the middle of the 14th and ending in the beginning of the 15th centuries. Among them, a stoneware jug 14 cm in height (Tvauri & Bernotas 2006, fig. 4) can be dated more precisely. The jug



Fig. 3. Stoneware jug from Siegburg, found from the latrine no. 1b.
 Jn 3. Lampkastist 1b leitud Siegburgis valmistatud kivike-raamiline kann.
 (TM A 141: 506.)

originates from Southern Lower Saxony where vessels with similar characteristics were produced in the second half of the 14th century (Stephan 1981, pl. 43: 1-3; Russow 2006, 74-75). In addition, fragments of several jugs from Siegburg, Rhineland were found. A completely preserved jug (Fig. 3) can be dated to the period 1290-1400 (Russow 2006, fig. 12: 1). An upper part of a paunchy jug is quite completely preserved; it obviously belongs to the turn of the 14th-15th centuries¹. Pieces of a Jacoba jug (Fig. 4) originating from the western part of Saxony, Waldenburg, were also found. Those jugs are considered to date from the period 1375/1400-1525/1550 (Scheidemantel 2005, 110-111). Besides stoneware, fragments of two earthenware vessels (Fig. 5) came to light from the latrine. We are dealing with pottery of NW-Russian style, which dates from the 14th-15th centuries, taking into account the rim shapes of the vessels and ornaments of sparse or wavy lines made with

a stick (Tvauri 2000, 105-107, fig. 9; Kildjušovskij 2002, 12, fig. 4: 1-5). An interesting find is a small, ceramic cash-box.

Fragments of a beaker or beakers of thin clear glass with blue glass-string decorations (Fig. 6) were discovered from the cesspit. Fragments of such beakers have been found only in towns of the Baltic Sea region from deposits of the 14th - early 15th century. In Finland this kind of glass has been found in layers of the town of Turku that have been dated to the period of 1360-1410 (Haggrén 2003, fig. 4). The upper part of a small glass bottle, the so-called *Ribbenflasche* (Fig. 7) is a unique find in Estonia - it is the first and so far the only one found here. Such glass bottles have been found elsewhere in Europe in the 13th-14th century context (Baumgartner & Krueger 1988, 270-280). A push-key spring lock made of iron (Fig. 8) can be dated to the 14th century or to the first half of the 15th century (Kolčín 1982, fig. 3, type Ñ).

In addition to the abovementioned, already in 2005 a sensational find was unearthed from the pit - a complete and well-preserved medieval recorder

¹ Determined by Erki Russow (Al).

(Tvauri & Bernotas 2006, fig. 5; Tvauri & Utt 2007). The recorder is turned in one piece from maple (*Acer platanoides*). Directly after uncovering (being soaked in water), the total length of the recorder was 250 mm and the largest diameter was 30.7 mm on the mouthpiece end. Unlike all other preserved medieval recorders, the Tartu recorder has finger-holes in one row and the lower, seventh hole is not doubled. The instrument is preserved so well that it still makes a sound when blown. There are four or five recorders known from the 14th century or earlier that have been discovered. As none of them works nor is preserved completely, the Tartu recorder is undoubtedly a unique find. A radiocarbon dating of the recorder (AMS) was conducted. The wood in the recorder dates to 690 ± 30 BP². When calibrated, two possible time intervals were achieved with 95.4% certainty, first fitting to 1260–1315 AD, and second 1355–1390 AD.

Other typically medieval objects were found from the latrine no. 1b. These objects are not easy to date because they have not changed remarkably over time. Numerous wooden vessels, bowls and cups, covers of barrels, and other wooden objects were obtained. Foot-gear and fragments of foot-gear were found, among others a completely preserved leather shoe (Fig. 9). Quite a lot of pieces of woolen cloth were also found in the latrine. Those obviously functioned as contemporary toilet paper or cleansing cloth. The latter is evidenced by the tar-like substance that is covering several fragments of textile. Pieces of burnt splinters, lots of window-glass fragments and even bricks have been thrown into the cesspit. In addition, a broken iron stirrup and a pin were discovered.

Artefacts related to handicraft are fragments of crucibles made of clay and the remains of tin-plate object production. In Tartu, a larger amount of similar remains of tin-processing have been discovered from a latrine in neighbouring block no. 7, in the yard situated behind café Werner (Vissak 1994).



Fig. 4. Fragment of Jacoba jug originating from western part of Saxony, Waldenburg from the latrine no. 1b.

Jn 4. Lampkastist 1b leitud Waldenburgi piirkonnas valmistatud jakobakannu katke. (TM A 141: 72.)

² Hela-1338.

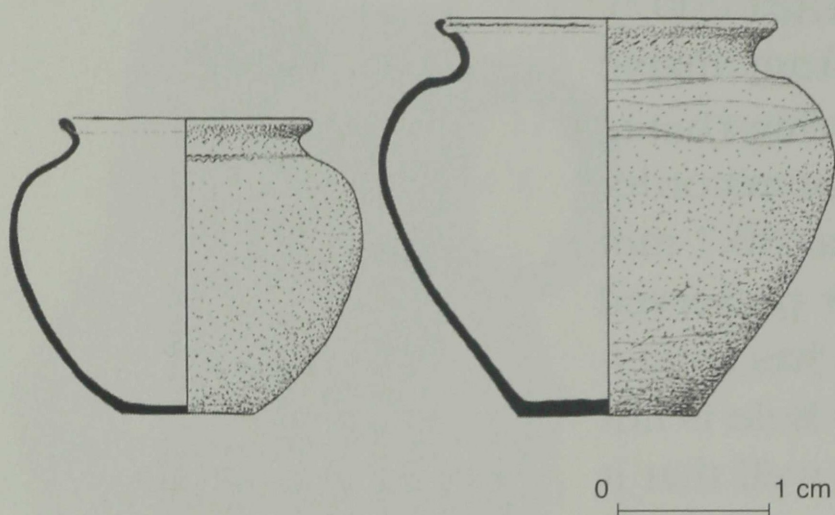


Fig. 5. Reconstructions of earthenware vessels of NW-Russian style, found from the latrine no. 1b.

Jn 5. Lampkastist 1b leitud Loode-Vene päritolu lihtkedrakeraamiliste savipottide rekonstruktsioonid. (TM A 141: 550, 552.)

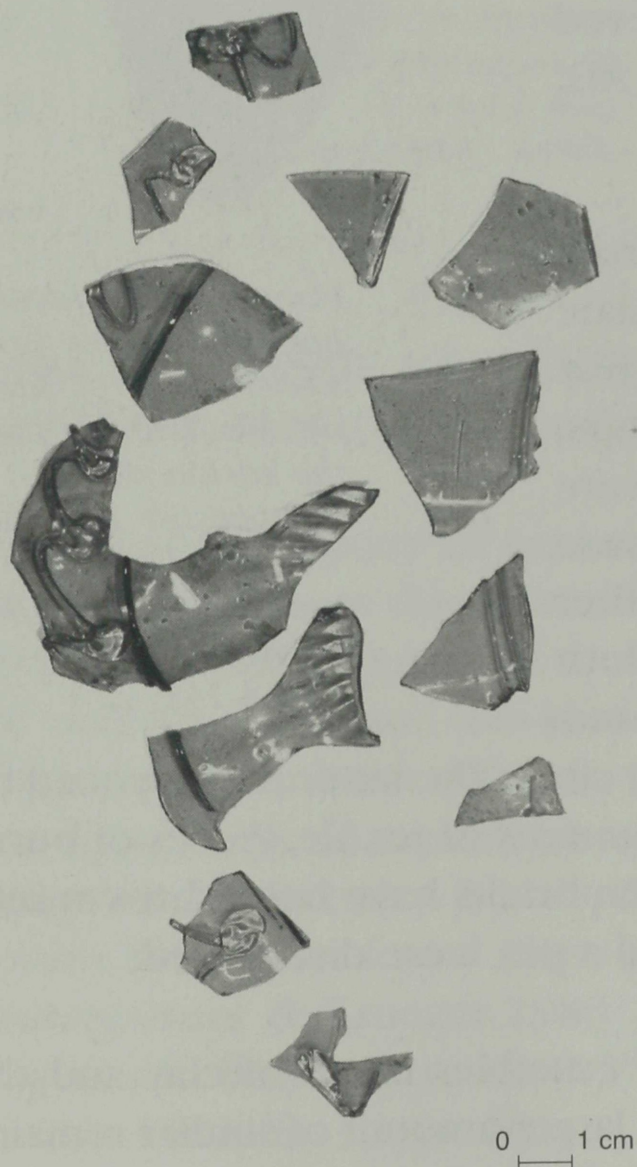


Fig. 6. Fragments of glass vessels found from the latrine no. 1b.

Jn 6. Lampkastist 1b leitud klaasnõu killud. (TM A 141: 546.)

Finds from latrines also offer a picture of former menu. Although the analysis of the plant-remains is not conducted yet, we can distinguish shells of hazelnuts and walnuts, plum and cherry stones, and the seeds of grapefruits and apples. Eggshells, bones of animals, birds, and fish have also been thrown to the cesspit. Among other bones there were the remnants of cats and dogs. Two bear claws constitute an interesting find.

Latrine no. 6 (Fig. 10), made of logs, was situated directly at one side of the excavation plot, partially under the foundation of the building and thus it was impossible to investigate the whole content of the cesspit. The southern part of the pit was dug through till the bottom. The pit was of an irregular shape, with the southern side being 125 cm in length. On the western side it was possible to disclose 125 cm and on the eastern side 155 cm. On the eastern and southern side, 15 layers of logs had remained of the pit, while the western side had 14 layers. The pit was made using frame-construction. Angle posts with the diameter of approximately 20 cm had two grooves. Halved edges of unpeeled pine logs with a diameter of 15–17 cm had been placed into the grooves. As this construction had not been sufficiently perduring; additional logs had been rammed into interior angles to support the corners of the pit. Yet, the western side of the pit had caved in. The pit was filled with a brown layer of excrements.

There were less artefacts in latrine no. 6 than in latrine no. 1b. Only a few fragments of stoneware were discovered, among them a fragment of a cup from Siegburg can be dated to the 15th century or the first half of the 16th century (Russow 2006, fig. 12: 10). As in latrine no 1b, numerous wooden vessels and their fragments were present in latrine no. 6. A bottom fragment of birch bark bushel was obtained from the pit.

Compared to other pits discovered in the courtyard there was a considerably larger amount of pieces and strips of leather – those are obviously production remains. There was also a whole animal skin in the pit, but it was not collected due to its decomposed situation. As all other pieces of leather have been preserved very well we can assume that the skin was untanned or even partly rotten already when thrown to the pit. Some pieces of defective footwear were found. The assumption that a shoemaker has thrown his waste to this cesspit is evidenced by one quite rare find – a shoe last (Fig. 11). The length of the last is 27 cm, the height 9.5 cm. Into the upper side of the shoe last a marking resembling a coat of arms (Fig. 12) is cut. So far only one medieval shoe last has been discovered in Tartu (Sarv 2007, fig. 5), from the lot at Kompanii Street. The latter differs in shape from the abovementioned last. Such shoe lasts are common finds in other Hanseatic towns. For example, in Wismar, Northern Germany, 16 shoe lasts have been discovered from the content of a latrine from the 14th or 15th centuries. Their shapes are similar to the one found from latrine no. 6 (see Schäfer & Patzelt 1992, 48–49, figs. 3–5).



Fig. 7. Fragment of a small glass bottle, so-called *Ribbenflasche*, found from the latrine no. 1b.

Jn 7. *Lampkastist 1b leitud klaaspudeli-kese, nn Ribbenflasche kild.* (TM A 141: 543.)

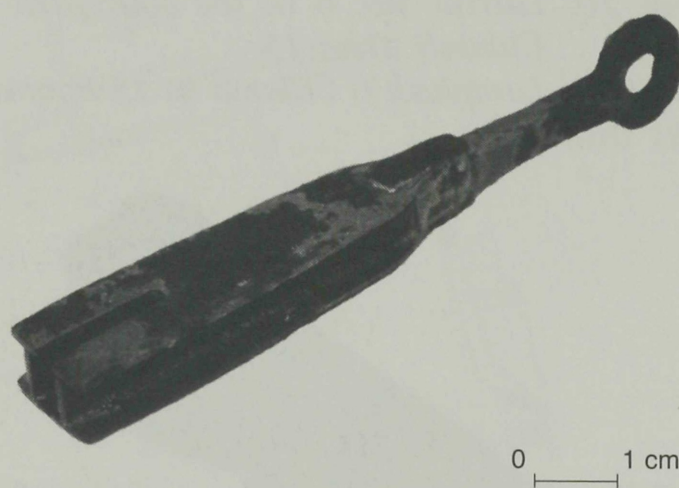


Fig. 8. A push-key made of iron, found from the latrine no. 1b.

Jn 8. *Lampkastist 1b leitud rauast suruluku vōti.* (TM A 141: 154.)



Fig. 9. Leather shoe, found from the latrine no. 1b.
Jn 9. Lampkastist 1b leitud nahkjalats.
(TM A 141: 128.)



Fig. 10. Latrine no. 6 in the courtyard of
Ülikooli street 15.
Jn 10. Lampkast 6 Ülikooli tn 15 hoovis.

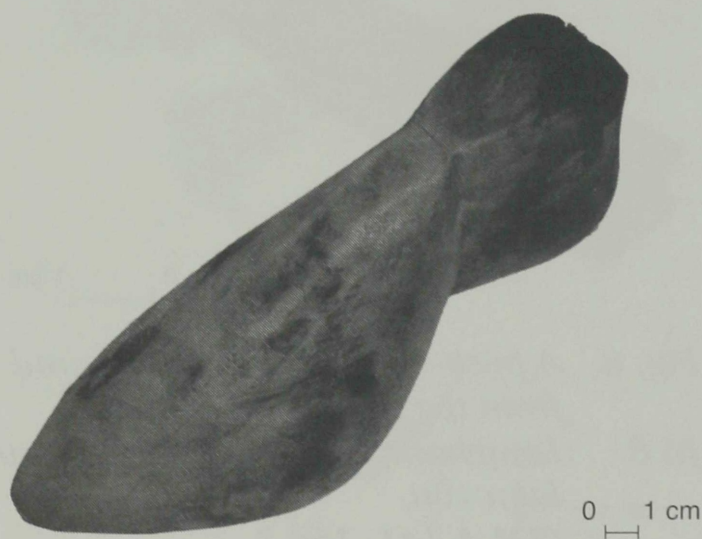


Fig. 11. A shoe last, found from the latrine
no. 6.
Jn 11. Lampkastist 6 leitud puidust king-
sepliist.
(TM A 141: 661.)

Shoe lasts from Wismar often have two markings. One and the same symbol occurred on the side of the last, that is considered to be the trade mark of the shoemaker. Symbols on the upper side of the last vary. Those were probably symbols of clients, as the last was made according to the client's foot. The shoe last from Tartu has a symbol on the upper side, which gives reason for considering it a clients mark.

Compared to latrine no. 1b latrine no. 6 contained noticeably less cherry stones and textile fragments and much more animal bones. Among other bones, at least one complete skeleton of a piglet was found from the pit.

Latrine no. 1b, investigated in the courtyard of Ülikooli Street 15, is particularly expressive because the logs of the latrine were dated to 1335 using the dendrochronological method. When this result is juxtaposed to the age of artefacts found from the latrine we can conclude that the latrine was used for at least 50 years. This is the first sound proof of the fact that medieval latrines in Tartu were used for long periods and they have been repeatedly cleaned out (Bernotas 2008).

Material from latrine no. 1b, dating from the second half of the 14th century, indicates that the pit used to belong to the household of a wealthy merchant. Glass beakers and the remains of food of foreign origin (walnut shells, grape seeds) qualify

as luxury products. Abundant fragments of imported stoneware and window glass were also discovered. The content of latrine no. 6 was dated to the beginning of the 16th century, being over 100 years younger than the filling of latrine no. 1b. Finds were poorer in their character – there were no references to such luxury as in latrine no. 1b. Fragments of window glass were absent and only a few fragments of stoneware were discovered. The latrine obviously belonged to a household of a craftsman, most probably a shoemaker.

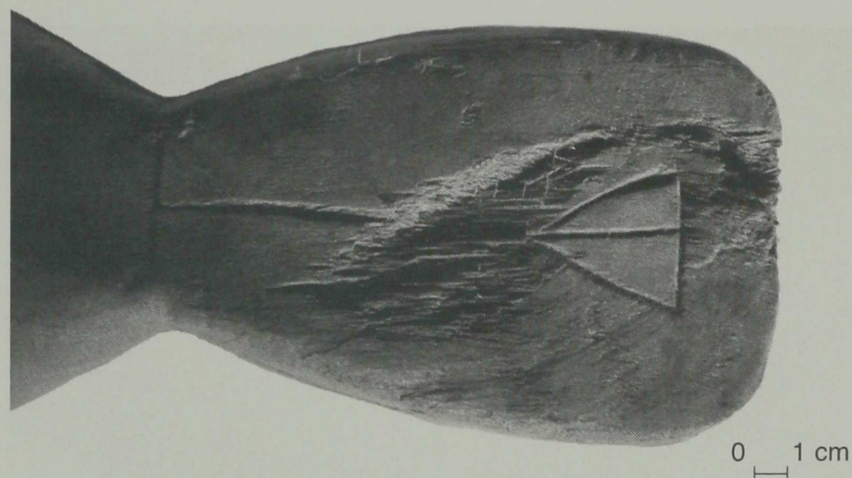


Fig. 12. Presumable symbol of client on the upper side of the last.

Jn 12. Arvatav jalatsi tellija peremärk king-sepaliistul.

THE COURTYARD OF ÜLIKOOI 18

Monitoring work in the courtyard of the main building of the University of Tartu was carried out due to the installation of sewerage pipes and a culvert (Tvauri 2007b). The length of the pipe trench was approximately 130 m, the width 1–2 m and the average depth 1.5 m. In several spots walls of medieval St. Mary's Church (Fig. 13) were unearthed. The church used to stand here before the main building of the university was built in 1805–1809.



Fig. 13. Location of the investigated area and fragments of walls of medieval St. Mary's Church in the courtyard of the main building of the University of Tartu (Ülikooli street 18).

Jn 13. Arheoloogilise järelevalve käigus Tartu Ülikooli peahoone (Ülikooli tn 18) hoovilt leitud keskaegse Maarja kiriku müüride jäänuste paiknemine.

The trench penetrated the 1.7–2 m wide northern base, made of stones and bricks, in two places. The measurements of the bricks are 30–31 × 14 × 10 cm. At the excavation plot a buttress supporting the northern wall from outside (Fig. 14) was partially unearthed. The length of the buttress was 2.2 meters. The fact that the outer side of the northern wall of St. Mary's Church was originally equipped with buttresses is evidenced by a plan



Fig. 14. Remains of the northern wall of St. Mary's Church (on the left) and of a buttress supporting the wall from outside (on the right). View from the north.

Jn 14. Maarja kiriku põhjaseina (fotol vasakul) ja selle välisküljel paiknenud tugipiilari (fotol paremal) jäänused. Vaade põhjast.

from 1763. On that drawing a probable buttress is visible at the western side of the line of chapels built to the northern aisle of the church (Fig. 15).

To the northern side of the buttress a north-south directional wall of bricks and granite has been built. A 1.5 m piece of the wall was visible in the trench, some of it has already been pulled down during earlier sewerage pipe installation. We are dealing with the ruins of a funeral chapel built outside the northern wall of the church in the 17th century. The north-eastern corner of the chapel was also found (Fig. 16). The trench obviously passed through the burial vault built under the funeral chapel. This assumption is evidenced by the remains of a cylin-

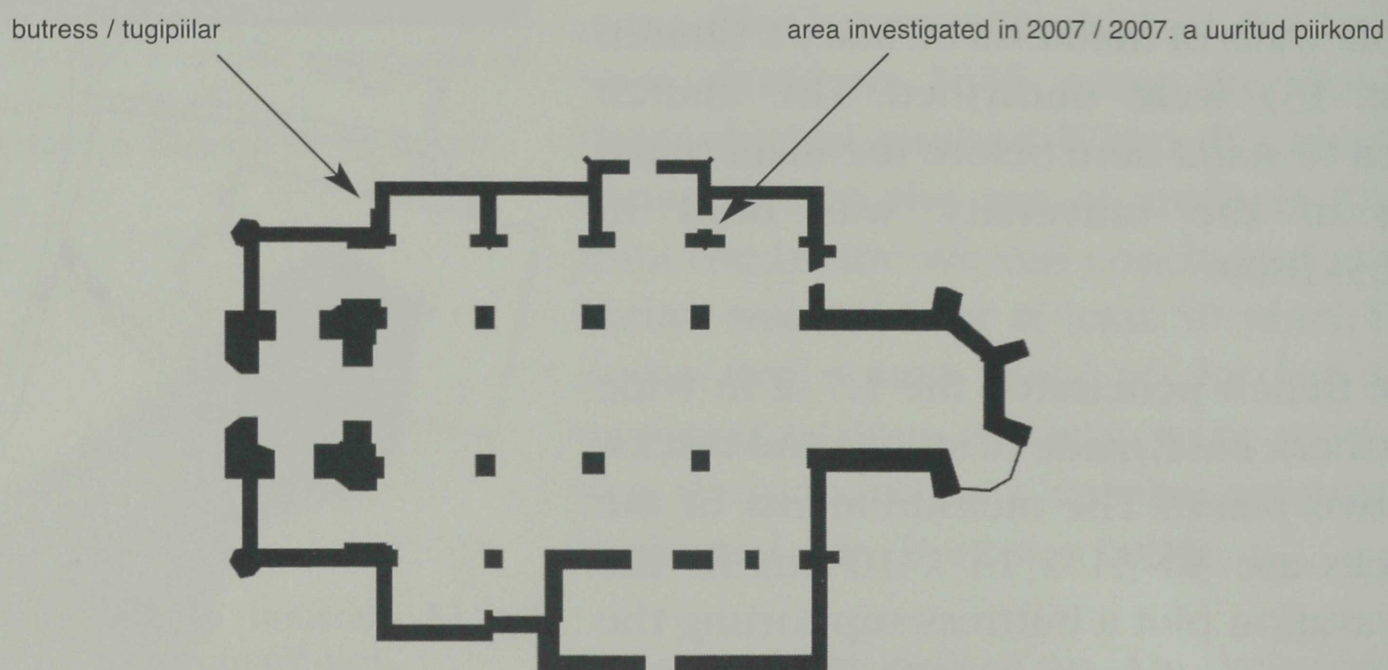


Fig. 15. Reconstruction of the ground plan of St. Mary's Church, based on the plan from 1763.

Jn 15. 1763. a plaani alusel tehtud Maarja kiriku põhiplaani rekonstruktsioon.

drical vault distinguishable in the northern side of the room. The width of the purported vault from north to south was approximately 2.5 meters. The measurements of the bricks of the vault wall were 30 x 15.5 x 6 cm.

Near the north-eastern corner of the southern annex of the main building of the University of Tartu, at the very bottom of the trench, remnants of an east-west-directional wall, made of large granite stones (Fig. 13) were documented. These are probably base remains of the southern higher wall of the central aisle of St. Mary's Church.

The cultural layer throughout the whole trench was mixed or deposited only in the 19th or 20th centuries. A few human bones were present in the cultural layer in general, but on the southern side of the northern wall of St. Mary's Church in the deeper layers of the trench profile there were quite many separate human bones. From the same spot moulded bricks of groin were found. Separate human bones were also discovered from the territory of the aforementioned burial vault.



Fig. 16. The inner corner of burial chamber located at the outer side of the northern wall of St. Mary's Church. Remains of a vault are visible at the northern wall. View from S.

Jn 16. Maarja kiriku põhjaseina välisküljel paiknenud hauakambri sisenurk. Põhjapoolsel müüril on näha võlvijäänus. Vaade lõunast.

References

- Baumgartner, E. & Krueger, I. 1988.** Phönix aus Sand und Asche. Glas des Mittelalters. München.
- Bernotas, R. 2008.** Dendrodatings of Three Medieval Waste-pits of Tartu. – EAA, 12: 1, 16–29.
- Haggrén, G. 2003.** Sirpaleita Hansan kultuuripiiristä. Keskiaikaiset lasiastialöydöt. – Kaupunkia pintaa syvemmältä. Arkeologisia näkökulmia Turun historiaan. Archaeologia Medii Aevi Finlandiae, IX. Turku, 231–240.
- Kildjuševskij 2002** = Кильдюшевский В. И. Керамика Пскова XII–XVII вв. Ладога и ее соседи в эпоху средневековья. Санкт-Петербург, 5–33.
- Kolčín 1982** = Колчин Б. А. Хронология Новгородских древностей. – Новгородский сборник 50 лет раскопок Новгорода. Москва 1982, 156–177.

- Russow, E. 2006.** Importkeraamika Lääne-Eesti linnades 13.–17. sajandil. Tallinn.
- Sarv, K. 2007.** Nahatööd ja nahkesemed. – Pudemeid keskaegsest käsitööst Tartus. Näituse Manu et Mente / Käte ja mõistusega kataloog. Tartu Linnamuuseum, 53–58.
- Scheidemantel, D. 2005.** Waldenburger Steinzeug des Spätmittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit. Forschungen zur Typologie, Chronologie und Technologie – Waldenburger Steinzeug. Archäologie und Naturwissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Landesamtes für Archäologie mit Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte, 44. Dresden, 8–286.
- Schäfer, H. & Patzelt, C. 1992.** Schuhleisten u. a. Funde aus einem Rostocker Schacht des 14./15. Jahrhunderts. – Wismarer Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte. Stadtgeschichtliches Museum Wismar, 48–57.
- Stephan, H.-G. 1981.** Coppingrave. Studien zur Töpferei des 13.–19. Jahrhunderts in Nordwestdeutschland. – Materialhefte zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Niedersachsens, 17. Hildesheim.
- Tvauri, A. 2000.** Loode-Vene päritolu slaavi keraamika Eestis 11.–16. sajandil. – EAA, 4: 2, 91–119.
- Tvauri, A. 2007a.** Aruanne arheoloogilistest päästekaevamistest Tartus Ülikooli 15 hoovis 2007. aastal. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Tvauri, A. 2007b.** Aruanne arheoloogilisest järelevalvest Tartus Ülikooli 18 hoovis (keskaegse Maarja kiriku alal) 2007. aastal. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Tvauri, A. & Bernotas, R. 2005.** Aruanne arheoloogilistest proovikaevamistest Tartus Ülikooli 15 hoovis 2005. aastal. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Tvauri, A. & Bernotas, R. 2006.** Archaeological investigations carried out by the University of Tartu in 2005. – AVE, 2005, 101–108.
- Tvauri, A. & Utt, T.-M. 2007.** Medieval recorder from Tartu, Estonia. – EAA, 11: 2, 141–154.
- Vissak, R. 1994.** Der Fundstoff aus den Holzkästen des VII. Quartals in Tartu. – TATÜ, 43: 1, 71–77.

ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TARTUS ÜLIKOOI TÄNAVAL

Andres TVAURI

2007. aastal tehti artikli autori juhendamisel Tartu ajaloolise linnatuumiku alal arheoloogilisi kaevamisi ja järelevalveid, millest olulisi teaduslikke tulemusi andsid uuringud Ülikooli tn 15 hoovil ja Tartu Ülikooli peahoone taga (Ülikooli tn 18), keskaegse Maarja kiriku alal.

Ülikooli tn 15 hoovis (jn 1) toimusid 2005. ja 2007. aastal arheoloogilised päästekaevamised 115 m² suurusel alal. Avastati kuus lampkasti, milles üks pärines 16. sajandi teisest poolest või 17. sajandist, ülejäänud olid keskaegsed. Kõik kastid jäid keldrite rajamiseks kaevatud kaevisest sügavamale; kast 4 ulatus kaevandisse vaid servapidi. Põhjani kaevati läbi keskaegsed kastid 1b ja 6.

Algselt vähemalt 15 palgirea e 1,9 m kõrguse lampkasti 1b (jn 2) sisu tundmaõppimist alustati 2005, jätkati 2007, ja nüüdseks on see täielikult läbi uuritud. Keskmiselt 10 cm paksustest ja 1,8 m pikkustest männipalkidest kasti nurgad olid ühendatud nn koerakaelanurgaga. Kast oli ehitatud suurema raamkonstruktsioonis lampkasti 1a sisse. Kasti 1b palgid dateeris Rivo Bernotas dendrokronoloogilise meetodi abil 1335. aastasse.

Kasti 1b ülaosas oli õhuke puiduviir, mis võis pärineda kasti kattelaudadest. Selle all oli väljaheitekiht, milles leidis rohkesti oksti, puidulaaste, kirsikive, puunõude tükke, keraamikat jt leide. Vanemad esemeleiud, sh Madalmaades valmistatud roheline glasuuriga kaetud kannu katke ja ammunoolots, pärinevad 13. sajandist. Põhiline osa leidudest kuulub ajavahemikku 14. sajandi keskpaigast 15. sajandi alguseni. Täpsemalt on võimalik määrata kivist keraamiliste kannude (jn 3 ja 4) ja Loode-Vene päritolu lihtkedrakeraamiliste pottide (jn 5) vanust. Huvitavaks leiuks on väike keraamiline rahakassa ja õhukeseseinalise kirkast soodaklaasist siniste klaasniitidega kaunistustega peekri või peekrite killud (jn 6). Eesti leiumaterjalis erakordne on väike klaaspudelik, nn Ribbenflasche (jn 7). 14. sajandisse või 15. sajandi esimesse poolde kuulub ka rauast suruluku võti (jn 8). Lisaks loetletud leidudele tuli jäätmekastist juba 2005. aastal päevavalgele terviklikult säilinud plokkflööt. Selle eseme valmistamiseks kasutatud puidu radiosüsinikudateering andis pilli vanuseks 690±30 radiosüsinikuaastat. Seda tulemust kalibreerides saadi kaks võimalikku dateeringut, millest esimene jääb vahemikku 1260–1315 ja teine 1355–1390.

Kastist 1b leiti veel teisigi keskajale iseloomulikke, kuid ajas vähe muutuvaid esemeid, mida on raske täpsemalt dateerida. Näiteks on sellisteks puust kausid, topsid, tünnikaaned jt puitesemed. Leiti ka nahkjalatseid ja nende katkeid, mh üks terviklikult säilinud king (jn 9). Palju oli villase riide tükke. Jäätmekasti oli visatud ka põlenud peergude otsi, aknaklaasi kilde ning isegi telliseid. Leiti veel katkine rauast sadulajalus ning nõöpnõel. Käsitööle viitavad savist sulatustiiglite katked ja tinutatud esemete valmistamisjääd.

Jäätmekastides on hästi säilinud ka toonasele toidulauale osutavad leiud. Ehkki taimejäänuste analüüsimine veel kestab, saab juba praegu eristada sarapuupähklite ja kreeka pähklite koori, ploomi- ja kirsikive, viinamarjade ning õunte seemneid. Samas on ka looma-, linnu- ja kalaluid ning munakoori. Luude hulgas on koerte ja kasside luid. Huvitava leiuna mainitagu kahte karuküünist.

Palkidest lampkasti 6 (jn 10) ei olnud võimalik täielikult läbi kaevata, kuna see jäi osaliselt Ülikooli tn 17 hoone vundamendi all. Kasti ida- ja lõunaküljest oli säilinud 15 ja lääneküljest 14 palki. Ebakorrapärase kujuga kast oli valmistatud raamkonstruktsioonis: u 20 cm läbimõõduga nurgapostide soontesse olid asetatud otsast tahutud 15–17 cm paksused koorimata männipalgid. Kuna sel-

line konstruktsioon polnud vastupidav, olid kasti sisenurkadesse rammitud 17 cm ja 19 cm jämedused palgid. Kasti täitis sõnnikukiht.

Kastis 6 oli esemeleide vähem kui kastis 1b. Üksikutest kivistikeraamiliste nõude kildudest on täpselt dateeritav Siegburgi päritolu tassi katke 15. sajandist või 16. sajandi esimesest poolest. Rohkem oli puunõusid ja nende tükke. Leiti ka kasetohust vaka põhi. Kuna kastis oli eriti palju nahatöötlemisjääke, katkiseid jalanõusid, üks terve loomanahk ja kingsepaliist (jn 11), siis võib oletada, et siia viskas jäätmeid kingsepp. Liistu peale löigatud vapitaoline märk (jn 12) on ilmselt jalatši tellija märk.

Võrreldes kastiga 1b sisaldas kast 6 vähem kirsikive ja tekstiilitükke ning palju rohkem loomaluid, sh kompaktselt vähemalt ühe pörssa luud.

Tartu Ülikooli peahoone hoovil tehti arheoloogilist järelevalvet seoses sadevee- ja kanalisatsioonitorustiku rajamisega. Ligikaudu 130 m pikkuses, 1–2 m laiuses ja keskmiselt 1,5 m sügavuses trassis paljandusid mitmes kohas keskaegse Maarja kiriku müürid (jn 13). Trass läbis kahes kohas kiriku maakividest põhjaseina ja 1,7–2 m paksust tellistest vundamenti. Osaliselt jäi kaevisesse ka kiriku põhjaseina väljapoolt toetav tugipiilar (jn 14). Tugipiilari põhjaküljele oli laotud tellistest ja maakividest N-S-suunaline müürilõik, mis oli jälgitav 1,5 m ulatuses. Sellest põhja pool oli müür lammutatud varasema kanalisatsioonitrassi rajamise käigus. Tegemist on kiriku põhjaseina välisküljele 17. sajandil rajatud kabeli müürijäänustega. Sama müürilõigu läänekujelt leiti ka kabeli kirdenurk (jn 16). Ruumi põhjaseinal näha olnud silindervõlvi fragment lubab oletada, et kaevis läbis kabeli all olnud hauakambrit. Hauakambri laiuseks mõõdeti ligikaudu 2,5 m. Tartu Ülikooli peahoone lõunapoolse tiibhoone kirdenurga juures õnnestus dokumenteerida ka arvatav Maarja kiriku lõunaseina vundament. Trassi alal oli kultuurikiht segatud või ladestunud alles 19.–20. sajandil. Kultuurikihis leidsid üksikuid inimluid; kuid Maarja kiriku põhjamüüri lõunaküljel oli kaevise profiilis sügavamates kihtides rohkesti lahtisi inimluid. Samast leiti võlviroiete profiiltelliseid. Lahtisi inimluid oli kaevandis ka kirjeldatud hauakambri alal.