

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2007

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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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.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

INVESTIGATIONS IN TALLINN AND THE COUNTIES OF HARJUMAA, LÄÄNEMAA, IDA-VIRUMAA AND JÄRVAMAA

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During 2007 a variety of studies – preliminary investigations, monitoring work and full-scale archaeological investigations were undertaken by Ltd Agu EMS and the authors of the present article in Northern and Western Estonia. Most of the bigger work was salvage excavations or studies connected to conservation of standing buildings. The studies described were carried out by Guido Toos, Ragnar Nurk, Garel Püüa and Villu Kadakas. The works are listed and the results shortly described below.

Name of site	Time	Region	Supervisors	Type of work
Ingerland bastion	18. Dec 2006 – 10. Jan 2007	Tallinn Old Town	Kadakas, Nurk Toos	Preliminary investigations, 7 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 15 m ²
Vabaduse square	02. Feb – 30. Apr	Tallinn Old Town	Kadakas Nurk Toos	Preliminary investigations, 5 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 70 m ²
Kaarli church (De la Gardie redoubt)	19. Nov 2007 – 9. Dec 2007 and Apr 2008	Tallinn Old Town	Kadakas Nurk	Preliminary investigations, 3 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 15 m ²
Juhkentali Street 1	1. Oct – 1. Nov	Tallinn historical suburb	Nurk	Preliminary investigations, 13 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 40 m ²
Juhkentali Street 56	05. Apr	Tallinn historical suburb	Nurk	Documentation of bridge construction
Uus-Kalamaja St. 10/ Noole St. 6/8	22. Oct – 11. Nov	Tallinn historical suburb	Nurk	Preliminary investigations, 18 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 70 m ²
Island in Keila River	30. Jul – 17. Aug	Keila town, Harjumaa	Nurk	Preliminary investigations, 54 trial pits <i>ca.</i> 50 m ²
Kiltsi manor house ruin	March–June	Läänemaa county	Kadakas	Documentation of the standing ruin
Lihula medieval borough site	May	Läänemaa county	Toos, Püüa	Monitoring and excavations during water and line building sewage pipe
Koluvere castle Noole St. 6/8	June – September	Läänemaa county	Toos, Kadakas	Preliminary investigations, in the courtyard (3 trial pits) and monitoring in cellars

Jõhvi churchyard	9.-18. July	Jõhvi town, Ida-Virumaa county	Kadakas	Preliminary excavations, (10 trial pits)
Paide Püha Risti (Holy Cross) church	11. August - 13. September	Paide town, Järvamaa county	Kadakas	Monitoring during floor replacement
Vene Street 22	January- September	Tallinn, Harjumaa county	Kadakas	Monitoring and small scale excavations in the building and the yard during restoration works

INGERLAND BASTION AND VABADUSE SQUARE

Some trial pits were dug in the area in connection with plans to reconstruct the area. The aim was to study the walls of the early modern rampart fortifications. As most of the work was done in 2008, the results will be presented next year.

KAARLI CHURCH (DE LA GARDIE REDOUBT)

The Kaarli Church was built in 1862-1870, partly upon the former De la Gardie redoubt (Fig. 1). The redoubt, erected by the Swedish authorities during the Nordic War (1700-1721) was a component of the southern rampart fortifications of Tallinn against the dangerous height of Tõnismägi. The redoubt was located in front of the Wismar ravelin, on a covered way on the outer side of the moat. The preliminary investigations were initiated by the congregation with the intention to build a basement under the church. Two trial pits were dug just to investigate the state of the foundation in different places. The third pit dug within the church brought to light a trench in original bedrock, with foundation remains with a maximum thickness of 1 m, built of large limestone slabs, preserved at the bottom (Fig. 2). Deciding by the location and the modest size of the construction it seems that it belongs to a supporting wall of a glacis. The scarp of the De la Gardie redoubt itself and the counterscarp may be also partially preserved beneath the church, but it is more likely that limestone for the church was obtained from the demolished fortifications.

JUHKENTALI STREET 1

The site is located on the territory of Pleekmäe (Germ. *Bleke*, *Bleeksberg*, *Bleichberg*), a historical suburb of Tallinn, on the left bank of the former Härjapea

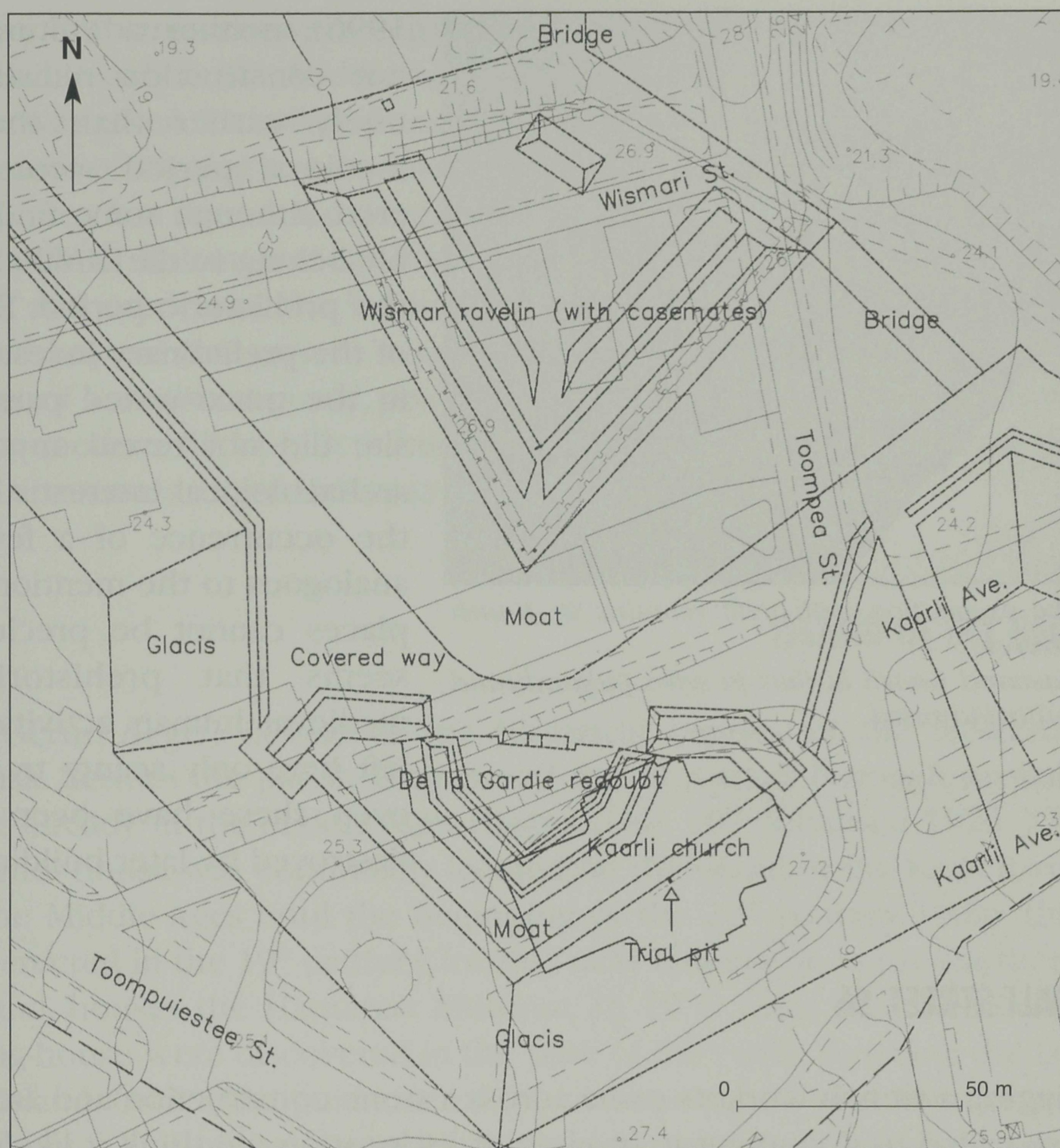


Fig. 1. Rampart fortifications formerly located near Kaarli Church marked on a present-day town plan.

Jn 1. Kaarli kiriku lähedal paikneva reduudi asend Tallinna nüüdisaegsel linnaplaanil.

River, near the place where Tiigiveski (Pond Mill) was situated on the river. Nowadays the river runs in the main, but the valley is still clearly observable in this section. It has been assumed that a regular suburb sprang up here, on the dunes and relatively far from the fortified centre, only at the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century. One of the earliest buildings is the Orthodox Church of the Nativity of Our Lady of Kazan, erected in 1721 after the Nordic War. The territory is under heritage protection since several traces of prehistoric human activities have been discovered here, including a fire-place, the ¹⁴C-analysis of the charcoal sample from which gave a result 2270±50 years¹, i.e. cal. 3rd-4th century BC. In 1990-1991 when a large part of the site was excavated (Lavi

¹ Tln-448.



Fig. 2. The excavation with wall remains in Kaarli Church.

Jn 2. Kaevand Kaarli kirikus ja selles paljandunud müürijäänused.

1996), neither a cultural layer nor construction remains definitely earlier than the post-medieval period were discovered, although some finds possibly belong to the Middle Ages or the prehistoric period. Trial pits of the preliminary investigations in the unexcavated part of the site did not reveal anything of archaeological interest. Although the occurrence of a few finds analogous to the mentioned fireplaces cannot be precluded, it seems that prehistoric and medieval human activities have left here only scanty traces and even these have been mostly destroyed by later buildings.

JUHKENTALI STREET 56

While digging a trench workers came across a stone construction and archaeologists were called to document it. In view of its location we think it likely that it belongs to an arch of a post-medieval bridge on the Härjapea River.

UUS-KALAMAJA STREET 10 / NOOLE STREET 6/8

The site is located in the historical Kalamaja (Germ. *Fischermay*) suburb of Tallinn, on the territory behind the Kaitsekasarm (Defence barracks), the so-called Patarei (Battery), nowadays a couple of hundred of metres from the sea. During the period between the World Wars a shooting range and a vet hospital for horses were located here (Nerman 1996, 235). Until the end of the Soviet period the territory was in military use. The site is situated next to the former Kalamaja cemetery which was converted into a park in 1960s. The aim of the investigations was to establish the presence or absence of a medieval or post-medieval suburban cultural layer and whether burials could be found in the area adjacent to the

cemetery. Both answers were negative. Most likely the site rose from the sea quite late, possibly only in the Middle Ages, and the suburb did not emerge here before the site was given for military use. In this area bedrock mainly consists of clay. Since traces of digging can be observed in clay, a hypothesis has been presented that the area has been used as clay pit for the brick kilns of Kopli, which were located NW of Kalamaja (Mäll 2000, 10–11). As for the cemetery, first mentioned in 1561 and used until the beginning of the 20th century, it has apparently not extended beyond the present boundaries of the park. An unexpected find was a fragment of a medieval portal, probably from the Old Town, which was recovered from the modern fill layer. It is known that stones from the Old Town have been used as areastones in the Kalamaja cemetery (Üprus 1971, 7–8).

ISLAND IN THE KEILA RIVER

Keila (Germ. *Kegele*) is one of the historical centres of the western part of Harjumaa. Besides the parish church and manor a small borough probably existed here already in the Middle Ages (Raam 1988, 107; Johansen 1926, XXXIII ff.). The manor-house was continually located on the island in the Keila River (Fig. 3) from the Middle Ages until the beginning of the 20th century. Today the manor-house, erected in the 19th century, located near Linnuse St. in the northern part of the island, houses the Harjumaa Museum. In 1976 ruins of a medieval fortified dwelling-house were discovered in the park of the estate covering the larger part of the island. Under the guidance of the archaeologists Mati Mandel and Heikki Pauts about a half of the house has been excavated and conserved (see Mandel 1994; Pauts 1997a–b).

Since the land owner wanted to divide a large part of the park into building sites, preliminary investigations were required. At the request of the National Heritage Board we were to determine the distribution of a cultural layer of archaeological interest on the island and to investigate the necessity to expand the present territory under heritage protection. The *Inventarium* of the Keila manor, dating from 1697² describes many buildings but, unfortunately, not their location on the site. The earliest detailed plans date only from the 19th century³. Therefore the preliminary investigations were concentrated on the investigation of the general plan of the medieval and early post-medieval manor.

² EAA 1392-1-117.

³ EAA 854-4-818; EAA 3-3-1741-4-5; EAA 2486-3-3061.

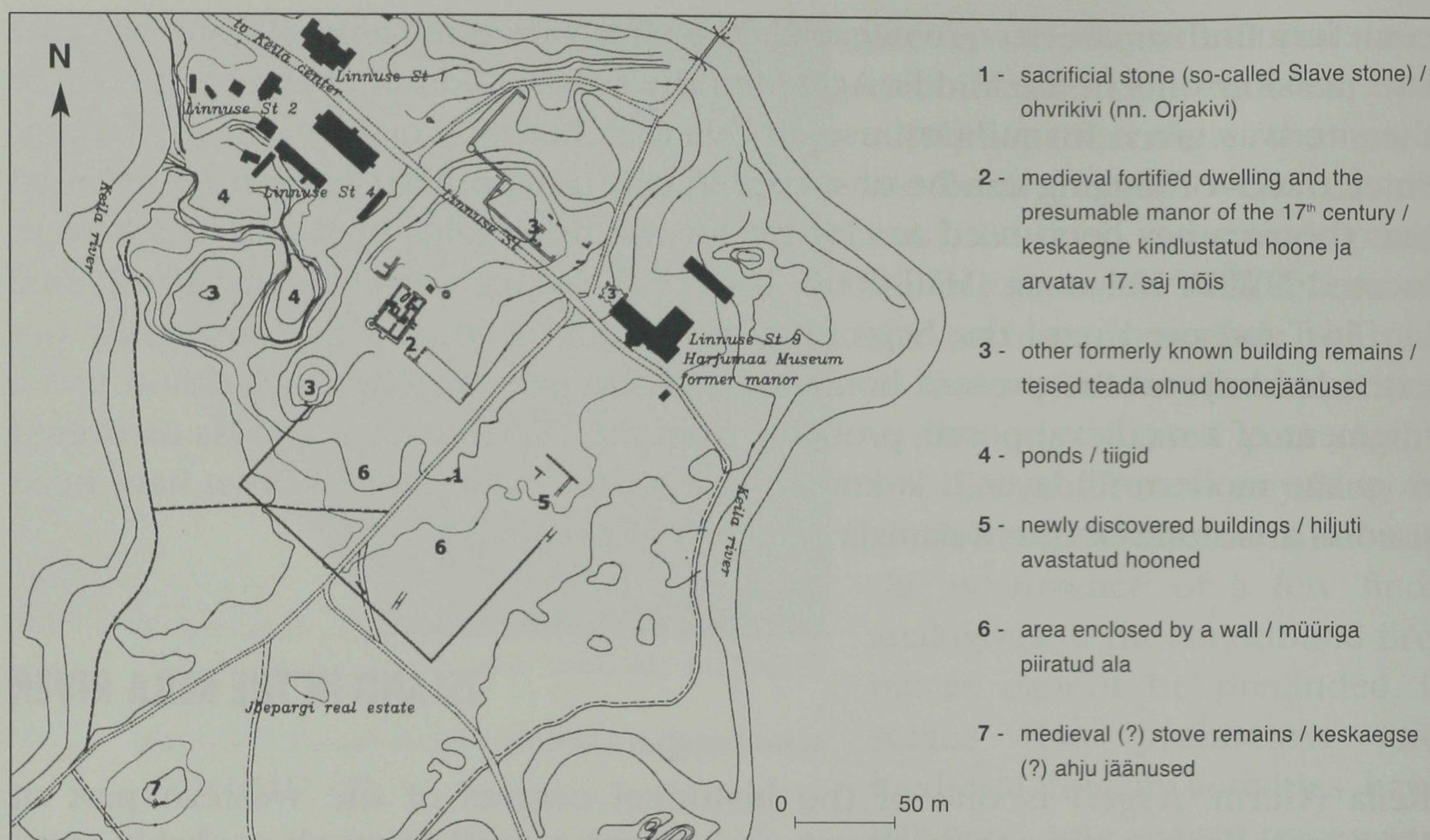


Fig. 3. Plan of the island in the Keila River.
Jn 3. Keila jõesaare plaan.

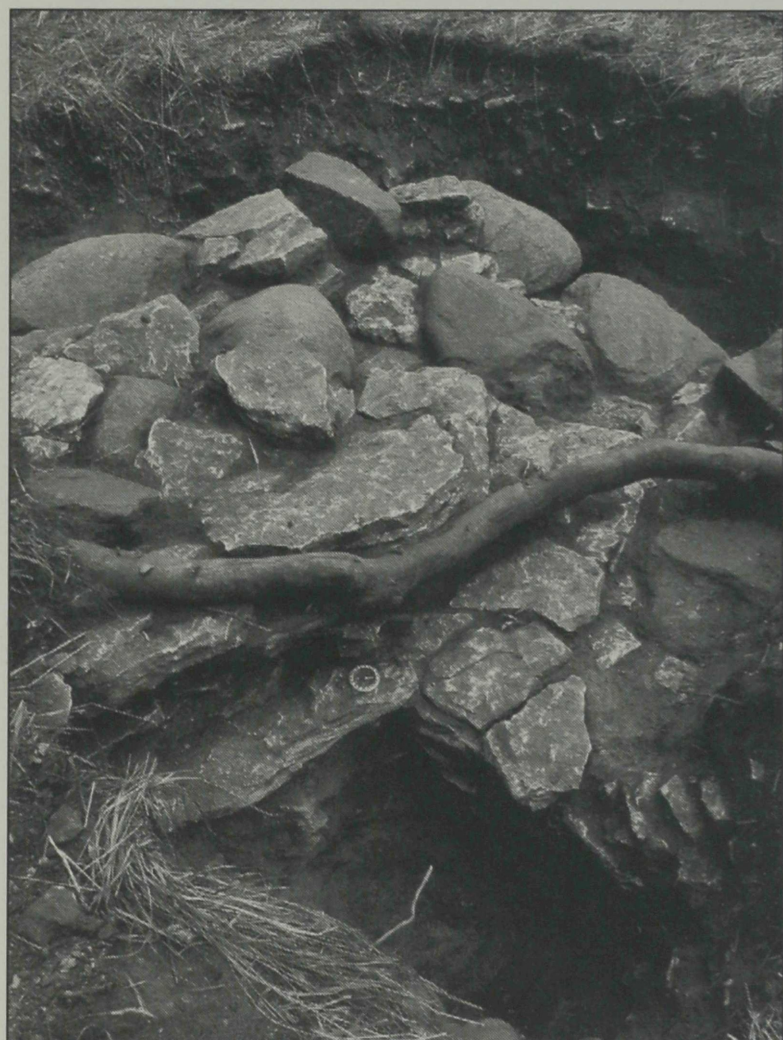


Fig. 4. Stove remains in the southern part of the island in the Keila River.
Jn 4. Ahjujäänused Keila jõesaare lõunaosas.

In the southern part of the island, on the only higher spot, a corner of a stove (Fig. 4) belonging to an unrecognizable building was discovered. The 1.1–1.3 m thick wall of the stove was built of limestone and granite and on the inner side was fitted with clay. “Monk-nun” type roof tiles were found, and since finds of later periods were missing the building may belong to the Middle Ages. Preliminary investigations also established the location of the wall that had surrounded a large rectangular area (about 130 × 100 m) at the rear of the main buildings of the manor. The average thickness of the limestone wall was 60–70 cm and the preserved bottom part of it revealed no traces of mortar. According to the *Inventarium*, a formal park belonged to the manor in the 17th century, when various local higher officials of the Swedish

state were the masters here. Most likely the park covered at least a part of the area enclosed by the wall. By the way, the wall was symmetrical with the track that later crossed straight the landscape garden. On a rather flat site grown into bushes in front of the Harjumaa Museum wall remains of at least two different buildings were unexpectedly discovered. One of these buildings had also had a cellar. At this building numerous finds of the 18th century (including fragments of glazed stove tiles and faience tableware) came to light. Considering the general plan of the manor the location of the discovered buildings is quite logical, but the question whether and where the buildings were also mentioned in the *Inventarium*, remains unanswered.

DOCUMENTING THE KILTSI MANOR HOUSE RUIN

In Läänemaa County the standing ruin of Kiltsi (Germ. *Weissenfeld*) manor house was measured, studied and described by the order of the owner who is planning to restore it (Fig. 5). It is situated a few kilometres south from the medieval town Haapsalu, the center of the medieval Saare-Lääne (*Ösel-Wiek*) bishopric near the western coast. The house was on the territory of a Soviet military base throughout the occupation period and burned in 1993. In 1970s Juhan Maiste noticed that the central part of the house probably originates from the Middle Age and the house was later listed as heritage. The manor has been first mentioned in written records in 1323 with the name of *curia alba* (Maiste 1996, 22). The most outstanding detail is the renaissance style hewn limestone portal dated to the first half of the 17th century in front of the great hall in the main façade. Two similar smaller portals were in the interior of the great hall, but were looted after the fire.

During the field-study the building ground floor plan and the main façade view were measured and composed for the first time. Subsequently the preliminary field-study enabled to identify the most important building stages (Fig. 6). The medieval part of the building perhaps got its form in the course of several building stages, which could not be differentiated. As it was identified, the four-storied fortified



Fig. 5. The medieval part of the eastern façade of Kiltsi manor house.

Jn 5. Kiltsi mõisa peahoone idafassaadi keskaegne osa.

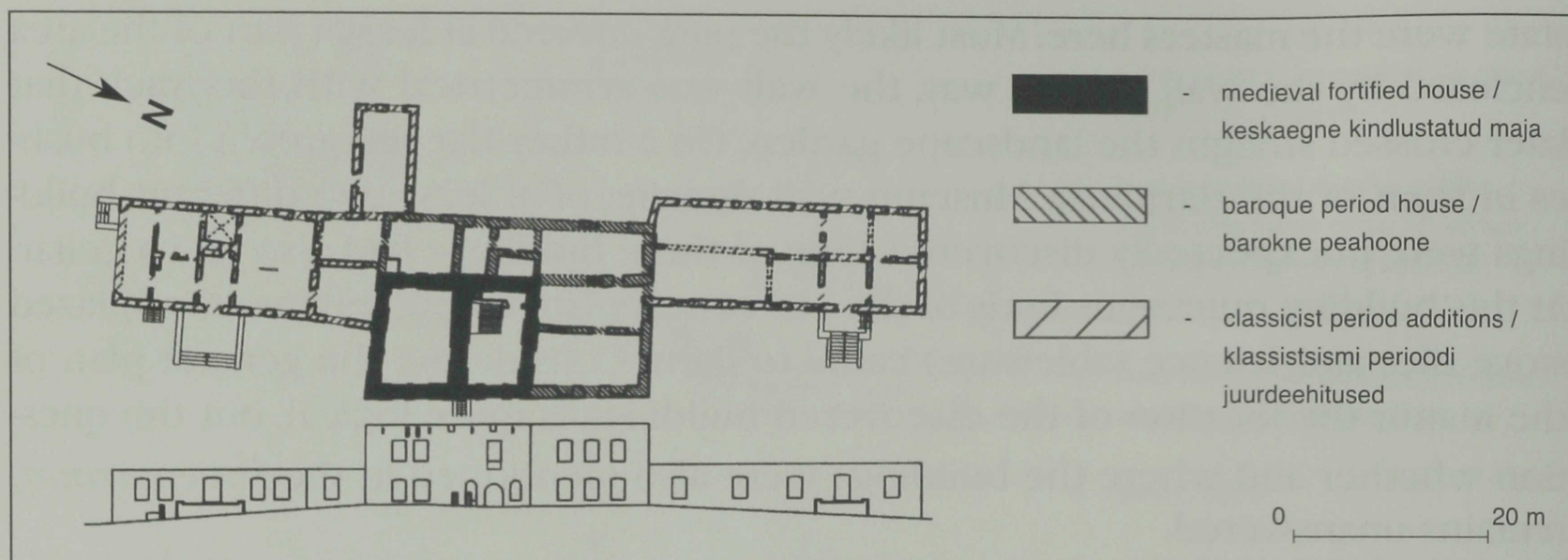


Fig. 6. Plan of the ground floor and east façade view of Kilti manor house.
Jn 6. Kilti mõisahoonde peakorruse plaan ja idafassaadi vaade.

house had a rectangular ground plan (13 × 16.8 m) by the time of the Livonian War and was divided into two major rooms. The walls were *ca.* 1.5 m thick. Two low dwelling stories were built on the basement and a crenellated defensive storey was on top of the building. Some filled loopholes and two limestone consoles have preserved in the main façade, which enabled to identify the medieval origin of the house. Very little has preserved or is visible of the medieval interior.

During the baroque period the house was considerably widened towards north and west, the crenellated upper storey was abolished while making the first floor higher. The windows were widened and the medieval hewn limestone window and door frames replaced by wooden ones. The two wings were probably added in the first half of the 19th century. The renaissance portals were surprisingly identified as one of the latest additions to the building, although there is no doubt that these were originally created in the 17th century. Possibly these were looted from the nearby ruin of Haapsalu castle and inserted in the Kilti manor house during the historicist era of 19th century.

MONITORING AT LIHULA MEDIEVAL BOROUGH SITE

A new water and sewage pipe system was built under almost all the streets of the small town Lihula in the southern part of Läänemaa County. Lihula (Germ. *Leal*) castle (Fig. 7: 1) was a center of the southern part of the medieval Saare-Lääne (*Ösel-Wiek*) bishopric from the 1220s. The small town emerged south-west of the castle around a road leading from Tallinn to Virtsu (Germ. *Werder*) harbor during the 13th century. The borough, which got its town privileges only in the 20th century was mostly destroyed during the Livonian War. A church and a Cistercian nun-

nery that both disappeared centuries ago, were the major landmarks according to written sources (Fig. 7: 2). According to a 17th century map the town had ca. 110–120 m long plots on both sides of the street, with a ca. 20–25 m wide end facing the street. The castle as well as several sites in the town area has been excavated during recent decades by Mati Mandel (Mandel 2000, 11–12). The monitoring helped to get a wider overview about the distribution of a cultural layer, as well as occasional building remains. The new information about the distribution of the cultural layer largely corresponds to the existing knowledge. The cultural layer mostly exists only close to the main street, in one end of the big plots where the houses have probably been situated (Fig. 7). Two trenches were cut through the site of the nunnery ruin, revealing some walls and a well (Fig. 8). The few walls are difficult to interpret, but the find material suggests that the nunnery existed in the 14th century at least. According to written sources it was founded during the second half of the 13th century (Tamm 2002, 50–51, 168). One trench cut through the eastern part of the outer bailey, revealing the defensive wall of the outer bailey and some walls of a medieval stone building with a mural staircase. The finds will be kept in the Lihula Museum.

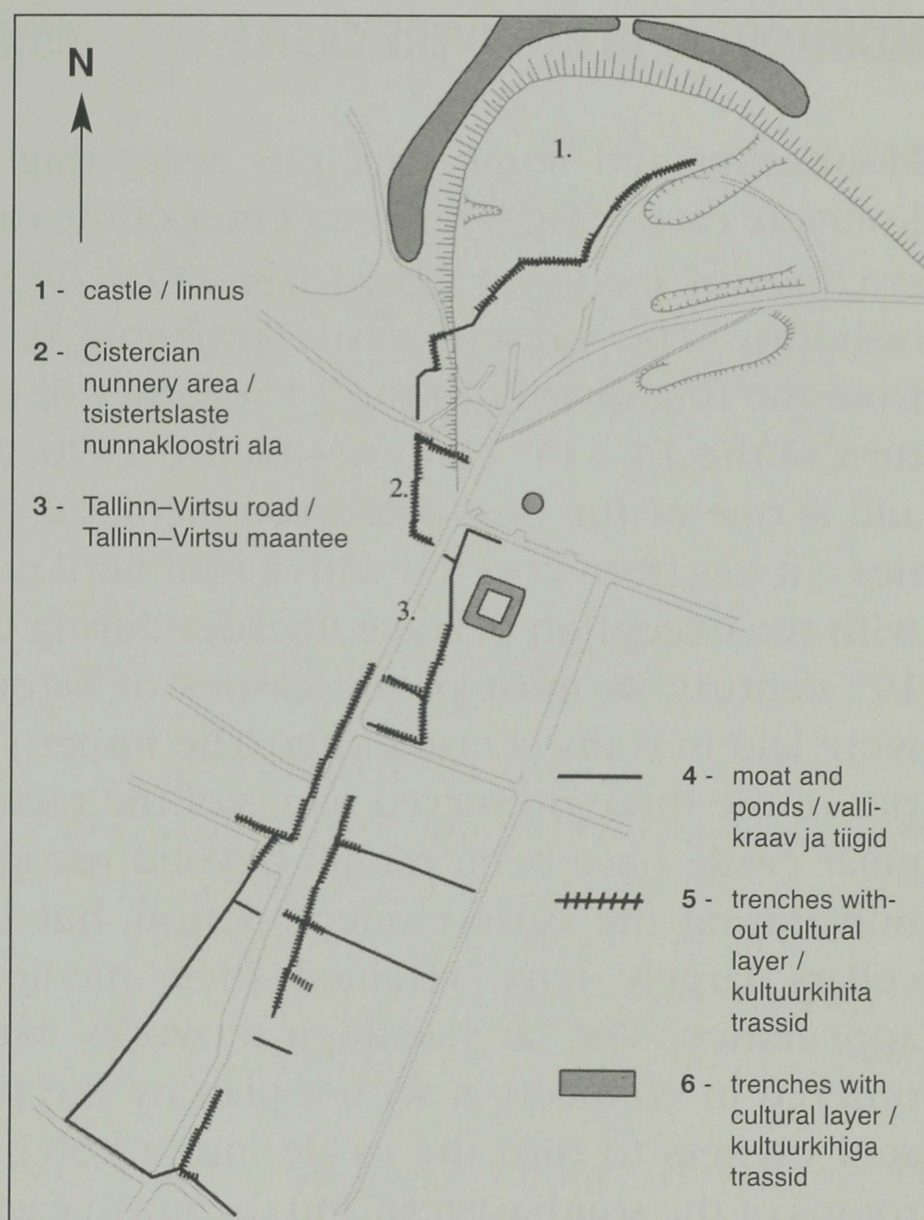


Fig. 7. *Libula pipe trenches plan.*
Jn 7. *Libula trasside plaan.*



Fig. 8. *Trench in the Cistercian nunnery in Libula. Wall fragment (left), cobblestone pavement and partly exposed stone well (right).*
Jn 8. *Trass Libula tsistertslaste nunnakloostri alal. Müürifragment (vasakul), munakivisillutis ja osaliselt välja kaevatud kaev (paremal).*

MONITORING IN KOLUVERE CASTLE

Monitoring and some trial pits were dug in Koluvere castle (Fig. 9), major center of the eastern part of medieval Saare-Lääne (*Ösel-Wiek*) bishopric. The present castle probably dates from the first quarter of the 14th century or the turn of the 14th-15th centuries (Aluve 1996, 23) and is one of the best preserved medieval castles – it has been covered with a roof until now with the exception of some decades during the 19th century, as most of the castles of Estonia were laid in ruins centuries ago. The upper stories of the three preserved wings of the rectangular castle have been rebuilt beyond recognition during the early modern period, but the cellars largely have retained their medieval appearance. The archaeological works were ordered in connection with a plan by the present owners to turn the castle into a hotel. During the monitoring some cellar

rooms of the south-eastern and the north-eastern wings were emptied of 20th century rubbish. The digging did not reach medieval deposits or floors, because the water level of the moat has been elevated and therefore the lower parts of the cellars were perhaps filled with soil already during the Middle Ages. Three test pits were dug in the inner courtyard to establish the former or the original surface or pavements. A cobblestone pavement was revealed some centimetres below the present grass surface in all the pits. This pavement has possibly been laid only in the 20th century. Some 80–90 cm below the present surface remains of another stone pavement were observed. The in-between soil consists of demolition debris, which probably comes from some early modern rebuilding period. This discovery accomplished the purpose of the pits and they were not dug any deeper. The debris can probably be removed to bring the surface of the courtyard some 60 cm lower, enabling better access to the basement rooms. The only finds worth mentioning were fragments of a large flat unglazed terracotta decoration, which has probably been attached to a wall with wall plugs⁴. The fragments found from one of the southernmost cellars show plant ornamentation, but little else can be said about it in the present state of study. Finds will be kept in the Läänemaa Museum in Haapsalu.

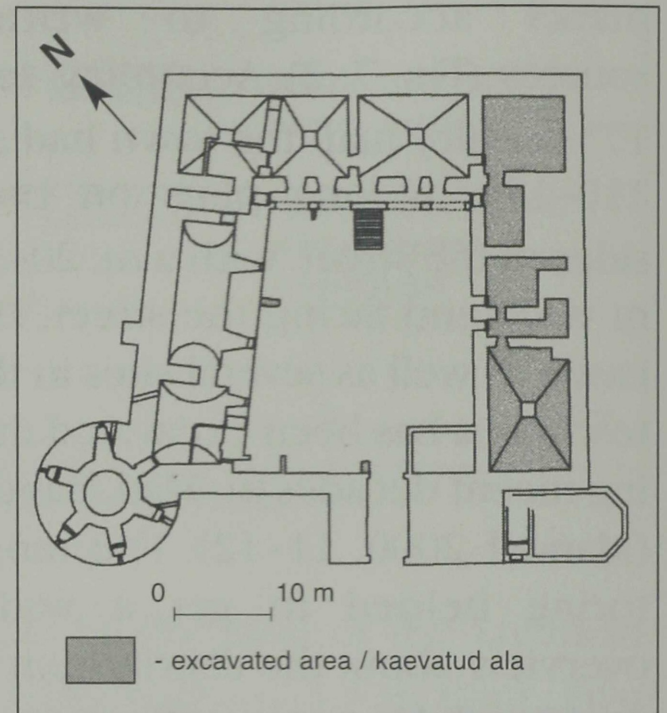


Fig. 9. Koluvere castle.
Plan of basement storey.
Jn 9. Koluvere loss.
Keldrikorruse plaan.

⁴ This technical solution was noticed by Kaur Alttoa (TÜ).

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN JÕHVI CHURCHYARD

Some test pits were dug in Jõhvi churchyard and the moat surrounding it (Fig. 10), the area was studied with a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) in Ida-Virumaa County on behalf of Jõhvi Muuseumi Selts, a NPO keeping up the local museum in the church undercroft and facilitating studies of local history. The fieldwork was a continuation of the studies of 1999 and 2001 (Kadakas 2003a-b; 2007), when the undercroft and the tower areas were thoroughly investigated, remains of a medieval hoarding were found from the attic and the question arose about the existence of a medieval defensive wall around the fortified churchyard (Kadakas 2003b, 109-110). The new field study aimed to find remains of the wall and possibly study the more complicated structural remains near the western gate area. The study with GPR was led by geologist Kaarel Orviku.

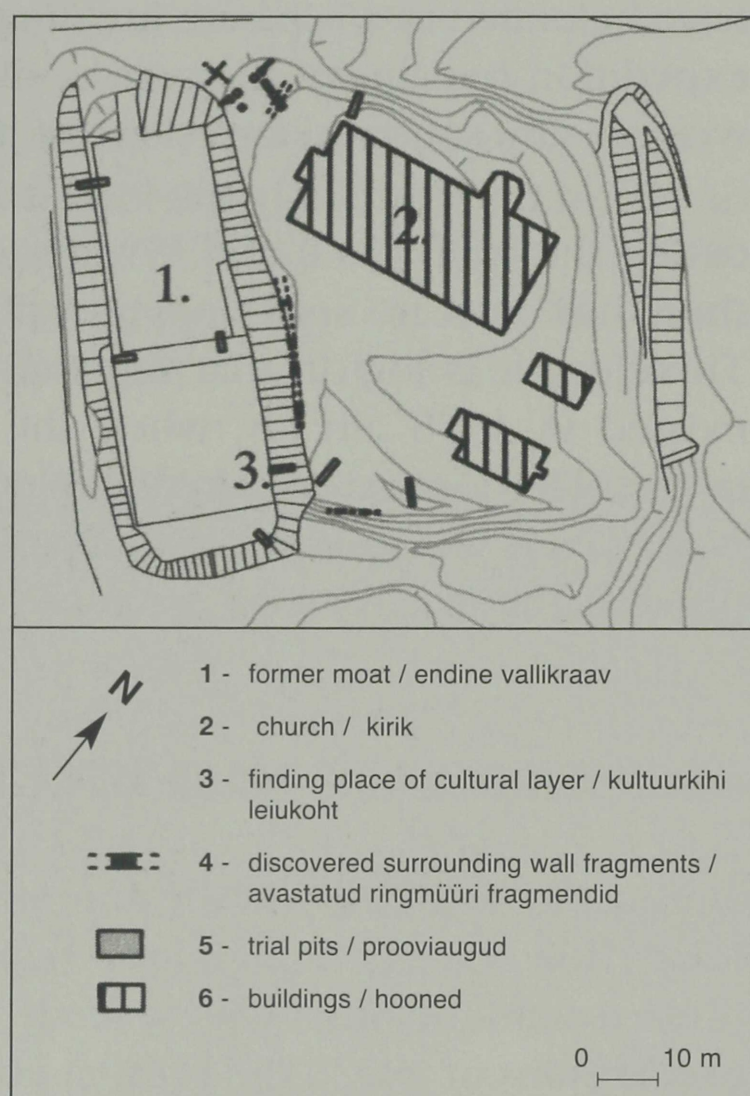


Fig. 10. Jõhvi churchyard.
 Jn 10. Jõhvi kirikuaed.

Plaster was removed from some small spots on the western outer wall of the nave and the tower to find recesses of the beams, which once supposedly supported the medieval hoarding. Recesses of these beams were searched in the attic on the top of the southern wall of the church removing the layer of demolition debris. Both actions gave no positive results.

Some test pits were dug in the wide moat on the south-western side of the churchyard in connection with the congregation's plans to tidy up and organize the moat area (Fig. 10: 5). It appeared that the dry moat has no cultural layer and has probably been originally a quarry from where limestone was taken for the building of the church. In a trench on the slope near the southern corner of the churchyard probably a Late Iron Age cultural layer with some pottery finds was accidentally found under three meters thick rampart layers (Fig. 10: 3). The test pits on the top of the rampart showed no defensive wall, but revealed human skeletons, which have been buried after the rampart was used. The burials were not removed and the pits were filled again. The GPR study indicated to a wall

between the gate and the west tower. A trench cut in the place revealed a 1.1 m thick limestone wall and a collapsed limestone vault fragment, which probably have belonged to a separate building, perhaps a gatehouse. On the last day of the expedition remains of the surrounding limestone wall were found on the south-western and south-eastern slope of the churchyard (Fig. 10: 4). The wall has been *ca.* 90 cm thick and only the lowest stone layers have preserved. No evidence for dating the wall was found. Written records and people's memories suggest that there has been no surrounding wall around the churchyard in recent centuries. Therefore it is logical that the wall comes from the Middle Ages, and possibly existed in 1558 already, when the fortified church was besieged by Russian troops. The local community wishes to expose and conserve the surrounding wall, which would give a possibility to study the surrounding wall and the supposed gatehouse remains further.

MONITORING DURING FLOOR REPLACEMENT IN PAIDE HOLY CROSS CHURCH

During late summer and the autumn the rotten wooden floor of the Paide Püha Risti (Holy Cross) Church was removed and replaced by a limestone floor. It offered a unique possibility to study the remains of the medieval church (Fig. 11), on the ruins of which the present church was supposedly erected during the sec-

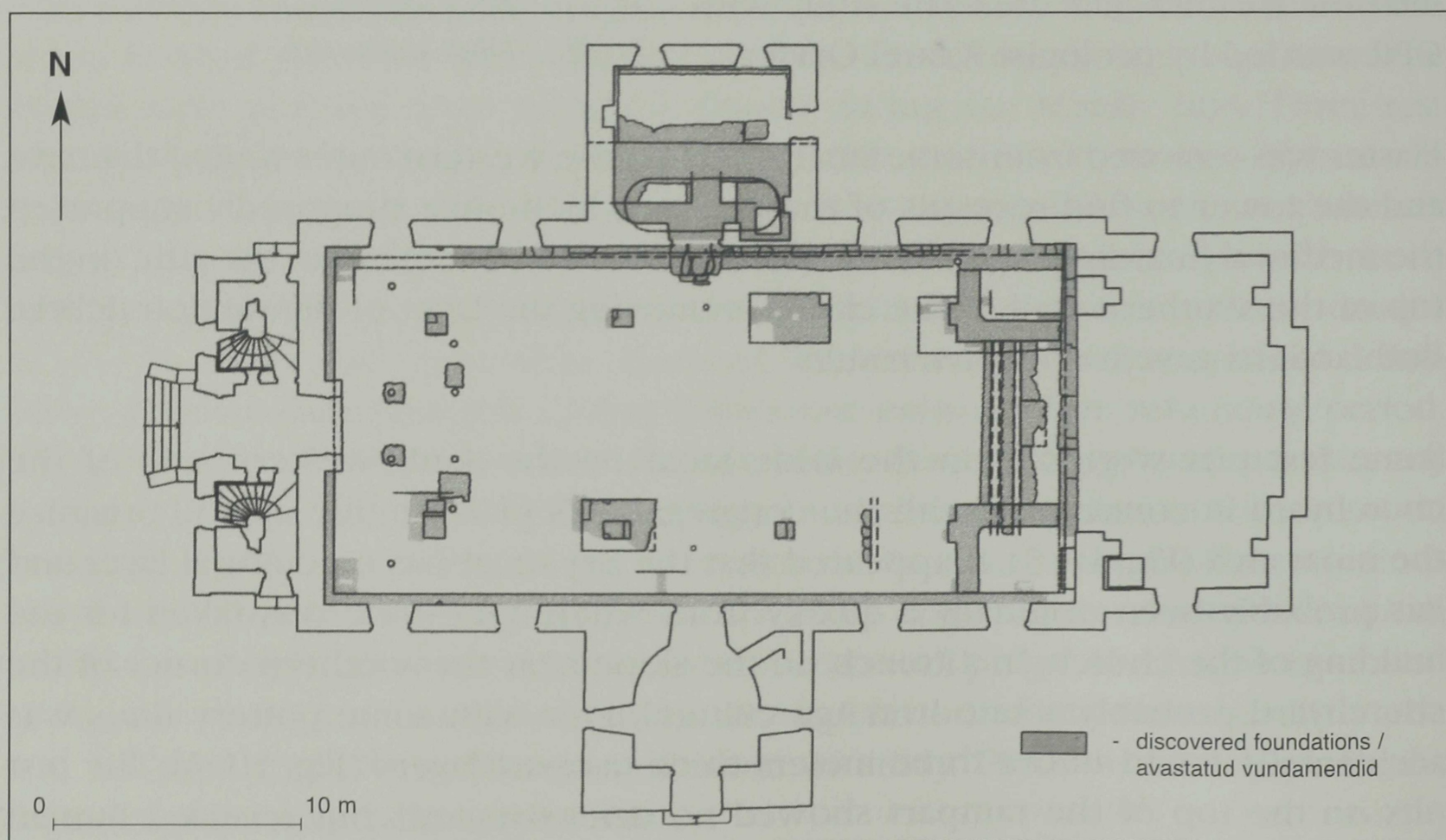


Fig. 11. Paide church. Plan of the present church.
Jn 11. Paide kirik. Praeguse kiriku plaan.

ond half of the 18th century (Kodres 1997, 70; Eelnurme 1936, 11–12). The former church served the congregation of the small medieval town Paide (Germ. *Weissenstein*), which evolved on the border of the medieval county Järvamaa near the castle with the same name, founded by the Livonian Order *ca.* 1265 (Johansen 1938, 202; Tuulse 1942, 82). The town got its privileges already in 1291, but was completely demolished during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries and lost its rights thereafter until restored in 1783 (Kaljundi 1997, 69). The castle ruin has been excavated and studied a lot during 1980s (Alttoa *et al.* 1988, 393–394) but almost no archaeological work has been done in the medieval town area.

Clearing some 50 cm thick demolition debris from after the fire of 1845 revealed quadrangular limestone pillar foundations from at least two periods (Fig. 12) and the outer wall foundations of the former church nave, which has been of the same size as the 18th century church, but with somewhat thicker walls. Unfortunately before building the 18th century church, the former church ruins were extensively removed, as stated by August Wilhelm Hupel (1774, 370) and confirmed during the monitoring. Even the floor level and a bit more soil (together with possible gravestone slabs) were probably removed, leaving only wall and pillar foundations (without mortar) of the former church in place. Even the level of the portal sills has been removed. In the eastern end of the nave a foundation of a possibly medieval quadrangular altar (180 × 100 cm) was found together with the foundation of a baroque altar, which was removed in the beginning of the 20th century to the new-built chancel. No dating evidence about the foundations in the nave was found. Some pillar foundations from the later building period might even come from the baroque church interior, which burnt in 1845 and about which almost nothing is known. Only the broken surface of the nave wall foundation suggests that it comes from a former church and is not originally built in the 18th century as a foundation for the



Fig. 12. Paide church. Two stages of stone pillar foundations in the nave.

Jn 12. Paide kirik. Kivipiilarite kaks vundamendijärku pikihoones.

baroque church. A fragment of a hewn limestone detail was noticed in the former church foundation masonry under the western wall of the nave. It probably suggests that the supposed medieval church was probably built on the spot of and from the material of an even older stone church. Some late gothic hewn limestone window frame fragments were found from debris.

In the sacristy built near the middle part of the northern nave wall data of written records was confirmed, that the sacristy was extended towards north after the fire of 1845. Before the fire the room had been twice smaller with an unconventionally oval interior. This older sacristy has been probably built together with the baroque church. The width of the supposedly medieval nave wall could be measured in the sacristy – *ca.* 190 cm. In the middle of the sacristy a 110 cm wide wall has protruded from the nave wall – perhaps a buttress. However, this supposed buttress is not in correlation with the pillar foundations found in the nave. Some 15th century coins were found from the soil in the sacristy using a metal detector. In the nave mostly fragments of the 19th–20th century metal implements were found. The finds will be stored in the Järvamaa Museum in Paide. Surprisingly no human burials or burial chambers were found. These might lay deeper than it was currently necessary to dig to replace the floors. The construction company was supportive of the archaeological studies and willingly organized digging several test pits to study the foundations of the former church. Still, most of the results were quite confusing and contradictory. During 2008 the floor of the southern tower will be replaced and several works will be undertaken outside the present church. Among other things the outline of the foundations of the nave will be exposed. Hopefully it will reveal important data, which enables to draw clearer conclusions than it was possible this year.

MONITORING AND EXCAVATIONS IN VENE STREET 22, TALLINN

While restoring the schoolhouse of Tallinna Vanalinna Hariduskolleegium (Old Town Educational College), Vene Street 22 several excavation works took place during 2007. Different construction elements predating the existing building and soil layers with lots of finds were studied and documented (Figs. 13, 14). Under the building several cellars were emptied of demolition debris from the 19th century and medieval building remains under the courtyard were studied. Besides digging important observations were made about the formation stages of the standing historic building complex. Little was previously known about its age, but it was supposed to be partly medieval. The plot Vene 22 between the Orthodox church of St. Nicholas the Miracle Worker, Vene, Munga and Müürivahe Streets

covers almost the whole block. This site is significant, because it belonged from the second half of the 13th century until the reformation to Cistercian monasteries: the northern part in the 13th century to Daugavgrīva (Germ. *Dünamünde*) and later to its successor Padise (Germ. *Padis*) monastery and the southern part to Roma monastery in Gotland (Zobel 1980, 28; Tamm 2002, 76–77). After abolition of the monasteries the plots were for long in private hands and were joined in the beginning of the 19th century, when a school was started in part of the buildings. Later the whole place has served different schools.

Besides underground salvage works it offered an interesting possibility to reconstruct the general layout and appearance of the buildings at least at the end of the monastic period (Fig. 13). It was not evident before field study, if anything of the medieval buildings has survived above ground or where the boundary between the two plots had been. During studies it became obvious that the present schoolhouse has developed during a very long period, gradually adding new parts to a primal building, which position and age are still difficult to identify.

Summing up the initial results it can be said that the core walls are mostly medieval on all the stories and its medieval inner layout can be easily read, although the original function of several rooms is not obvious, because the late-medieval house complex has itself been formed from several smaller earlier buildings. In a peculiar way the late medieval houses stood with their narrow façades and gables

towards the northern courtyard and not towards Vene Street as it would have been common for medieval houses of Tallinn. The biggest and most representative house has preserved near Vene Street, in the northern and middle parts of the existing schoolhouse. The southern building parts near Munga Street have been added to it only during the 17th or 18th century. The house was probably one big hall in the late monastic period, but may have been formed from two earlier buildings. However the gothic style limestone hewn portal together with typical large windows of hewn limestone has been situated in the street façade. There were

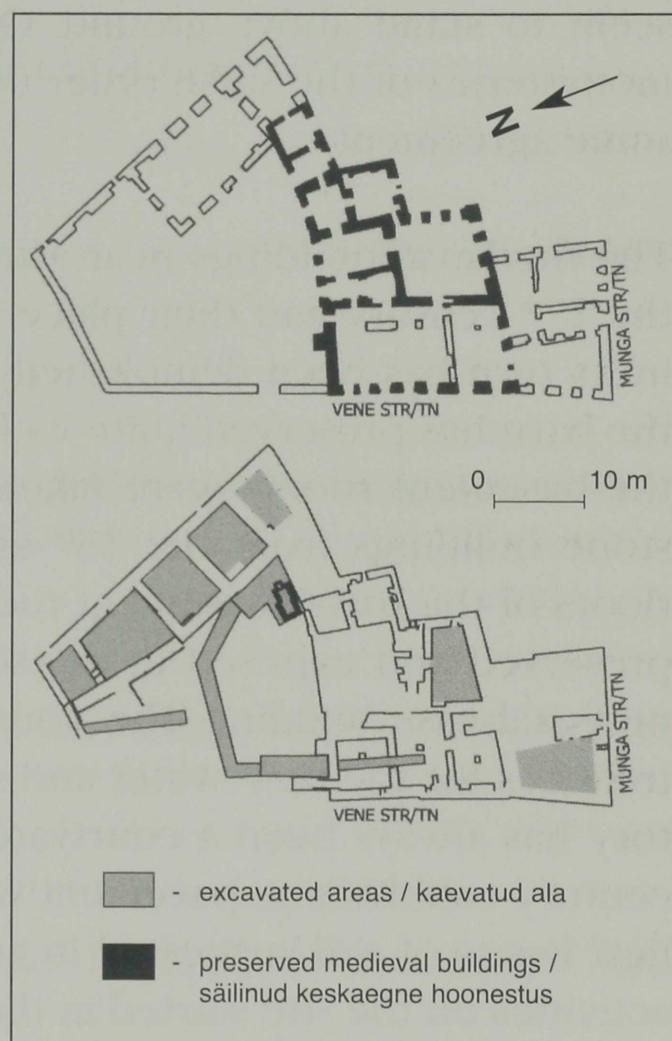


Fig. 13. Vene Street 22. Plan of the basement storey and the ground floor (up).

Jn 13. Vene tn 22. Keldri- (all) ja esimese korruse (ülal) plaanid.

several storage stories above the hall under the roof. Moving away from Vene Street towards the inside of the block, the next house was probably originally a common type dwelling house with a *diele-dornse* system of room layout, which in the late monastic period was joined with the big hall and served as a kitchen and backrooms for it. Two smaller medieval buildings, which will not be described further, stood more eastwards. This building complex obviously functioned as a whole and probably belonged to one owner. Its position suggests that it might have been the property of Padise monastery. The property of Roma monastery was probably close to Munga Street where no medieval buildings seem to stand above ground. Otherwise, it cannot be excluded, that the two monasteries of the same order used even partly the same buildings according to some agreement.

The medieval buildings near Müürivahe Street have been demolished already in the 17th century and their place was filled with a three storey huge barn, which in its turn has been demolished in the late 19th century. The basement storey of the barn has preserved quite well underground. It was completely excavated and the basement rooms were taken into use. Foundations of some small medieval stone buildings from the 13th and 14th centuries were documented under the floors of the barn's basement rooms. A peculiar 14th century oven was excavated, preserved and exposed in the south-eastern corner of the courtyard under the new staircase building. The northern courtyard could be studied while digging trenches for the new water and sewage pipes. It appeared that most of the territory has always been a courtyard. Occasional well-preserved fragments of a 14th century cobblestone pavement were documented. The find material from the earliest layers of soil suggested in accordance with written documents that human activities on the site started in the second half of the 13th century. Finds from several periods, mostly early modern, were gathered and will be stored in the Institute of History of Tallinn University.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TALLINNAS, HARJUMAAL, LÄÄNEMAAL, IDA-VIRUMAAL JA JÄRVAMAAL

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Artiklis resümeeritakse OÜ Agu EMS arheoloogide poolt 2007. aastal läbi viidud arheoloogilisi uuringuid Eesti erinevates piirkondades.

Kaarli kirik (De la Gardie reduut). Kaarli kirik ehitati aastatel 1862–1870 osaliselt endise De la Gardie reduudi kohale (jn 1). Põhjasõja (1700–1721) ajal Rootsi võimude poolt rajatud reduut oli üks element Tallinna lõunapoolsest muldkindlustuste vööndis vastu ohtlikku Tõnismäe kõrgendikku. Reduut paiknes Wismari raveliini ees vallikraavi välisküljel varjatud teel. Arheoloogiliste eeluuringute vajaduse tingis koguduse soov ehitada kirikule kelder. Kahe šurfiga uuriti kiriku vundamendi seisundit; kolmanda šurfiga satuti kiriku põranda all looduslikku aluspinnasesse tehtud sissekaevele, mille põhjas oli säilinud paekividest vundamendijäänus (jn 2). Selle asendi tõttu tundub tõenäoline, et tegu oli glassiivalli tugimüüriga. De la Gardie reduudi eskarpmüür ja selle esise kraavi tugimüür võivad olla kiriku kohal samuti osaliselt säilinud, kuigi on tõenäoline, et kiriku ehitamisel kasutati siin varem asunud kindlustuste lammutamisest saadud paekivi.

Juhkentali tn 1 krunt asub Tallinna ajaloolises Pleekmäe eeslinnas, endise Härjapea jõe vasakkaldal. Praeguseks on jõgi suletud kollektorisse, kuid orund on selles lõigus hästi jälgitav. Arvatakse, et püsivam eeslinnahoonestus tekkis liivaluidetega kaetud alale alles 18. saj lõpul või 19. saj alguses. Piirkond on kaitse all, kuna siit on avastatud varase inimtegevuse jälgi, mh üks koldease, millest võetud ¹⁴C-proov andis söe vanuseks 2270±50 radiosüsinikuaastat, kalibreerituna 3.–4. saj eKr. Kui 1990–1991 kaevati läbi suur osa krundist, siis uusajast varasemat kultuurikihti ei avastatud, ent saadi üksikuid muinas- ja keskaegseid leide. Seni läbi kaevamata alale tehti 2007. a proovikaevandid, kuid arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuvat materjali ei leitud. Näib, et muinas- ja keskaegsest inimtegevusest pole jäänud siia märkimisväärsed jälgi ja sellest vähesestki võib olla suurem osa hävitatud hilisema ehitustegevusega.

Juhkentali tn 56 kinnistule maa-aluse kommunikatsioonitrassi kaevamisel satuti paekivikonstruktsioonile ja kutsuti selle dokumenteerimiseks kohale arheoloogid. Asukohta arvestades on tõenäoliselt tegu Härjapea jõe uusaegse silla tugikaarega.

Uus-Kalamaja tn 10/Noole tn 6/8 krunt asub Tallinna ajaloolises Kalamaja eeslinnas, 19. saj ehitatud Kaitsekasarmu (Patarei) tagusel alal Kalamaja kalmistupargi kõrval, merest mõnesaja meetri kaugusel. Uuringute eesmärk oli selgitada, kas sellel alal leidub kesk- või varauusaegset eeslinna kultuurikihti, ja teha kindlaks, kas kalmistuga piirnevas piirkonnas võiks olla matuseid. Mõlemad küsimused said negatiivse vastuse. Tõenäoliselt vabanes krunt merest üsna hilja ja eeslinna hoonestust siia enne 18. või 19. sajandit ei tekkinud. Kuna selles piirkonnas on täheldatud savilademe mahakaevamist, siis on esitatud hüpotees, et tegemist on Kalamajast loodes paiknenud Kopli telliselöövi savikarjääri alaga. Kalmistu ei ole ilmselt ulatunud väljapoole pargi praegustest piiridest. Ootamatu leid oli täielisest kihist päevavalgele tulnud keskaegse portaali katke. Samas on teada, et Kalamaja kalmistul kasutati hauatähistena ka vanalinnast pärinevaid etikukive.

Keila Jõesaar. Keila mõisasüda paiknes järjepidevalt alates keskajast kuni kuni 20. saj alguseni Keila jõe saarel. 1976 avastati mõisapargis keskaegse kindlustatud elumaja varemed (jn 3: 2). Eeluuringute vajaduse tingis maaomaniku soov jaotada suur osa seda ümbritsevast pargist elamukruntideks.

Muinsuskaitseameti nõudmisel tuli välja selgitada arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuva kultuurikihi levik saarel. Keila mõisa kohta on säilinud 1697. aastast pärinev varaloend, kus kirjeldatakse suurt hulka hooneid, kuid kahjuks mitte nende paiknemist üksteise suhtes. Esimesed detailsemad plaanid pärinevad alles 19. sajandist. Sellest tulenevalt oli eeluuringute põhirõhk kesk- ja varauusaegse mõisasüdame üldskeemi väljaselgitamisel (jn 3).

Saare lõunaosas asuval kõrgemal künkal avati senitundmatule hoonele kuulunud ahju nurk (jn 3: 7; 4). Ahjumüür oli laotud pae- ja raudkividest ning siseküljelt savitatud. Väljapuhastamisel saadi munk-nunn tüüpi katusekivide katkeid, ja et hilisemad leiud puudusid, siis võib tegu olla keskaegse hoone jäänusega. Eeluuringute käigus tehti kindlaks mõisahoonete tagaküljel olnud riskülikukujulist ala (u 130 × 100 m) piiranud müüri kulg. Paekivimüür oli keskmiselt 60–70 cm paksune ja sellest säilinud alaosas polnud jälgi sideaine kasutamisest. Varaloendi järgi kuulus mõisa juurde 17. sajandil barokkpark. Tõenäoliselt paiknes park müüri ümbritsetud alal. Praeguse Harjumaa Muuseumi hoone ees satuti vähemalt kahe hoone jäänusele. Ühe juurest, millel on olnud ka kelder, saadi rohkelt 18. saj pärinevaid leide, sh ahjukahlite ja fajanssnõude katkeid. Mõisasüdame üldist skeemi silmas pidades on avastatud hoonete paiknemine loogiline, kuid jääb lahtiseks, kas ja milliste varaloendis nimetatud hoonetega võiks tegu olla.

Kiltsi mõisahoone vareme dokumenteerimine. Haapsalu lähedal mõõdistati ning uuriti Kiltsi mõisa peahoone varemeid seoses omaniku plaaniga varemed korda teha. Nõukogude sõjaväeosa territooriumil paiknenud hoone põles 1993. aastal. Väliuurimise jaoks muudab vareme atraktiivseks asjaolu, et selle keskosa moodustab hästi säilinud keskaegne kindlustatud elamu (jn 5). Kirjalikes allikates on Kiltsit esmakordselt mainitud 1323. aastal *curia alba* nime all. Tähelepanuväärseks detailiks on peafassaadis säilinud Eestis ainulaadne renessanss-stiilis raidportaal 17. sajandist. Mõõdistamise käigus koostati esimese korruse põhiplaan ja peafassaadi vaatejoonis (jn 6). Esialgsed vaatlused võimaldasid rekonstrueerida hoone keerulise geneesi olulisemad etapid. Keskaegne hooniosa, mis omakorda on ilmselt kujunenud mitme ehitusetapi käigus, oli keskaja lõpuks neljakorruseline riskülikukujulise põhiplaaniga (13 × 16.8 m) poolelise meetri paksuste seintega kindlustatud maja. Keldrikorruse peal paiknes kaks kaheruumilist elukorrust, mille peal paiknes laskeavadega rinnatisega kaitsekorrus. Mõned kinnimüüritud laskeavad ja kunagise piginuki kaks kivikonsooli on peafassaadis säilinud. Barokiperioodil keskaegset hoonet laiendati. Arvatavasti 19. saj esimesel poolel lisati kaks klassitsistliku ilmega tiiba. Üllatusena selgus, et renessanss-portaalide näol on tegemist hilisema, ilmselt historitsismiperioodist pärit lisandiga. Oletatavasti on portaalid toodud Haapsalu linnusest.

Järelevalve Lihula vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrasside paigaldamisel. Lihula tänavate kanaliseerimine võimaldas saada senisest täpsema pildi kultuurikihi levikust keskaegse alevi territooriumil, uurida kaevistesse jäänud üksikuid hoonejäänuseid ning koguda leide alevi erinevatest osadest. Uurimistulemused vastasid varem tehtud arheoloogiliste uuringute järeldustele: kultuurikiht paikneb tihedalt peatänava ääres praeguste hoonete piirkonnas, kus ilmselt olid hooned ka keskajal (jn 7: 6). Kaks trassi rajati kunagise tsistertslaste nunnakloostri territooriumile, mille käigus paljandusid mitmed müürid ja kaev (jn 8). Krundilt saadud vanimad leiud pärinevad 14. sajandist. Üks trass kulges läbi eeslinnuse idaosa, kus paljandus eeslinnuse välismüür ning müüritrepiga kivimaja jäänused.

Järelevalve Koluvere linnuses. Linnuse hotelli kohandamiseks kaasnenud arheoloogilise järelevalve käigus kaevati šurfe linnuse hoovile ning tühjendati 19.–20. saj ladestusest mõned kagu- ja kirdetiiva keldriruumid (jn 9). Kui linnuse ülemised korrused on ümberehituste tulemusena

kaotanud keskaegse ilme, siis keldrikorrus on hästi säilinud. Keldriruumides ei jõutud süvendamisega keskaegsete põrandateni ega ka keskaegsete täitekihtideni seetõttu, et linnust ümbritsva paistiigi veetaseme tõstmise käigus on pinnavee tase ka linnuses tõusnud ning keldrid on osaliselt pinnasega täidetud võib-olla juba keskajal. Seetõttu ei saa keldrite alumist osa ka praegu kasutusele võtta. Hoovi kaevati kolm šurfi eesmärgiga kindlaks teha varasema hoovitaseme pind või sillutis. Rohukamara all paljandus kõikjal ilmselt 20. sajandil laotud munakivisillutis. Maapinnast 80–90 cm sügavusel leiti kõigis šurfides varasema sillutise jäänused. Vahepealsest lammutusprahist dateerivaid leide ei saadud. Linnuse kõige lõunapoolsemast keldrist leiti ainsad märkimisväärsed leiud – glasuurimata terrakota fragmendid. Kohati on jälgitav taimornament, kuid midagi täpsemat pole võimalik leiu fragmentaarsuse tõttu öelda.

Uuringud Jõhvi kirikuaias. Jõhvi kirikuaeda ja vallikraavi kaevati šurfe ning uuriti piirkonda georadariga (jn 10). Töö võeti ette 1999. ja 2001. aastal toimunud uuringute jätkuna. Toona püstitati hüpotees, et kindlustatud kirikuaeda võis keskajal ümbritseda kivimüür. Seekordsete uuringute eemärk oli leida võimaliku ringmüüri jäänused ning uurida ehituskompleksi jäänuseid torni ja värava vahel. Lisaks otsiti krohvisondaažide abil torni ja pikihoone läänefassaadil kaitserõdu tugitalade pesasid ning puhastati samal eesmärgil kiriku pööningul lõunaseina pealispinda. Kumbki tegevus tulemusi ei andnud. Mõned šurfid kaevati kirikuaia edelaküljel paiknevasse vallikraavi (jn 10: 1, 5). Kultuurkihti vallikraavist ei leitud, kuid tuvastati, et ilmselt on tegemist kunagise paemurruga, kust võidi kivi murda ka kiriku ehitamisel. Kirikuaia kaguvalli nõlvale kaevatud šurfis leiti hilisest rauaajast pärinev kultuurkiht üksikute keraamikaleidudega mitme meetri paksuse muldvalli alt (jn 10: 3). Valli peale tehtud šurfides satuti matustele, mistõttu kaevamine nendes kohtades katkestati. Georadari uuringud osutasid müüri olemasolule torni ja praeguse värava vahel. Sinna kaevatud tranšees paljandus u 1,1 m paksune paekivimüür ning selle kõrvale kukkunud võlvi tükk, mis ilmselt on kuulunud mingile kirikust eraldi paiknenud ehitisele, oletatavasti keskaegsele väravahoonele. Kirikuaia valli kagu- ja kirdenõlvalt leiti paekivist oletatava ringmüüri jäänused (jn 10: 4). Müür on u 90 cm paks ning see on säilinud mõne kivirea kõrgusena. Mingeid dateerivaid andmeid ei saadud. Kuna ei ole teada, et viimastel sajanditel oleks kirikaia ümber müüri olnud, siis võib oletada, et tegemist on keskaegse kaitseotstarbelise piirdemüüriga.

Järelevalve Paide Püha Risti kiriku põranda vahetusel. Paide Püha Risti kiriku pehkinud puupõranda asendamine paekivipõrandaga andis unikaalse võimaluse uurida praeguse kiriku alla jäävaid keskaegse kiriku jäänuseid (jn 11). Praegune kirik on ehitatud 18. saj teisel poolel, keskaegne hävis Liivi või Rootsi-Poola sõdades. Pikihoonest 1845. aasta tulekahju järel tekkinud u 50 cm paksuse rusukihi eemaldamisel paljandusid vähemalt kahest perioodist pärinevate piilarite jäänused (jn 12) ning varasema kiriku välisseinte vundamendid. Ilmselt on varasem kirik olnud praeguse pikihoonega üsna ühesuurune, kuid mõnevõrra paksemate seintega (u 190 cm). Välitööde käigus leidis kinnitust A.W. Hupeli teade selle kohta, et enne uue kiriku püstitamist eemaldati vana kiriku rusud. Selgus, et eemaldatud on kunagise kiriku põrandatase, võimalike portaalide lävepakud, hauakivid jms, jättes paigale vaid ilma sideaineta vundamendid. Pikihoone idaosast leiti lisaks barokkaltari vundamendile oletatava keskaegse altari vundament. Paraku ei saadud avastatud vundamentide kohta selgeid dateerivaid leide. Osa piilarite vundamente võivad kuuluda 18. saj teisel poolel püstitatud barokk-kiriku interjööri, mis hävis 1845. aasta tulekahjus. Praeguste kiriku seinte all paikneva vundamenti murtud pealispind osutab sellele, et tegemist ei ole uue kiriku püstitamiseks 18. sajandil rajatud vundamendiga, vaid pigem vanema kiriku jäänusega. Sellesse vundamenti müüritud raid-detail osutab, et varasem kirik on omakorda rajatud lammutades mingit veel varasemat kirikut või selle osa. Muuhulgas leiti pikihoone rusust mõned hilisgooti akende raidkivipiitade tükid. Käärkambri põranda eemaldamisel saadi kinnitust, et käärkambrist pikendati olulisel määral põhja

suunas pärast 1845. aasta tulekahju. Varasem käärkamber on ilmselt ehitatud koos barokk-kirikuga. Käärkambri lõunaosas puhastati välja varasema kiriku vundamendi väliskülg, millega on liitunud kontraforsilaadne vundament. Leiumaterjalist tuleb esile tõsta käärkambri lõunaosasse kaevatud šurfist saadud 15. sajandi münte. Pikihoonest leiti metalliotsija abil põhiliselt 19.–20. saj esemeid. Üllataval kombel ei saadud andmeid matustest või matusekambritest, samuti ei leitud ühtegi hauaplaadi tükki (ilmselt paiknevad matused sügavamal seekord ette võetud kaevetööde ulatusest). Tööd jätkuvad torni põranda vahetusega ning mitmete kaevetöödega väljaspool kirikut 2008. aastal.

Vene tn 22. Tallinna Vanalinna Hariduskolleegiumi gümnaasiumihoone restaureerimise käigus toimunud kaevetöödel dokumenteeriti praegusest hoonest vanemaid ehituskonstruksioone ja leiurikkaid pinnaseladestusi (jn 13, 14). Kaevati tühjaks 19. sajandil lammutusrusuga täidetud keldrid ning fikseeriti praeguse hoovi all paiknenud keskaegsed ehitusjäänused. Tehti olulisi tähelepanekuid ajaloolise hoonekompleksi kujunemise kohta. Nikolai Imetegija õigeusu kiriku ja Munga tänava vahel peaaegu terve kvartali hõlmav Vene tn 22 kinnistu tõuseb vanalinna tavapäraste kaupmeeste ja käsitöölise kinnistute hulgast esile seetõttu, et terve kvartal on 13. saj teisest poolest kuni reformatsioonini kuulunud kahele tsistertslaste mungaordu kloostrile: põhjapoolne osa 13. sajandil Daugavgrīva kloostrile ning alates 14. sajandi algusest kuni reformatsioonini selle järglasele, Padise kloostrile, ning lõunapoolne osa Ojamaa Roma kloostrile. Kloostrite likvideerimise järel olid kinnistud pikka aega eravaldues ning liideti kokku 19. sajandi alguses. Ehituse käigus hävivate maa-aluste konstruktsioonide ja pinnasekihtide dokumenteerimise kõrval oli üldprobleemiks kloostriaegse hoonestuse üldilme rekonstrueerimine reformatsiooniaegse, st keskaja ja kloostrite lõpu seisuga. Ei ole teada, kus paiknes kahe kloostri kruntide vaheline piir ja paraku ei selgunud see uuringute piiratud mahu tõttu ka nüüd. Praegune koolimaja on kujunenud pika aja jooksul, lisades järk-järgult uusi hooneosi mingile alghoonele, mille asukohta ja vanust on raske tuvastada.

Esialgsete uuringute põhjal tõdeti, et kõige suurem ja esinduslikum keskaegne hoone on paiknenud Vene tänava ääres, praeguse hoone põhja- ja keskosas (jn 13). Praeguse hoone Munga tänava poolne osa on lisatud 17. või 18. sajandil. Väiksemad põhja-lõuna-suunalised hooned on paiknenud sellest ida pool. Hoonete otsaviilud on ebatüüpiliselt paiknenud mitte Vene tänava, vaid põhjapoolse hoovi pool. Tänaväärse suure hoone puhul oli tegemist ühe suure saalruumiga. Teravkaarne portaal koos suurte tüüpiliste raidkivist *diele* akendega on paiknenud siiski tänavafassaadi keskosas. Tööde käigus avati interjööris mitmeid keskaegseid detaile. Põhjapoolse hoovi idaossa, Müürivahe tänava äärde on arvatavasti 17. sajandil püstitatud mitmekorruseline kivist ait, mis lammutati maapealses osas 19. sajandi teisel poolel. Tööde käigus kaevati välja aida keldrikorruse ruumid, mis säilitati ja integreeriti koolimaja ruumikompleksi. Aida keldri põrandaid süvendades selgus, et enne aida rajamist on Müürivahe tänava ääres paiknenud rida väiksemaid keskaegseid kivihooneid. Neist olid säilinud alusmüürid. Siinne hoonestus on kujunenud ilmselt 13.–16. sajandil, lisades varasematele hoonete kõrvale uuemaid. Põhjapoolse hoovi kagunurgas avastati ühe sellise väiksema hoone paeplaatidest põranda ja omapärase kütteahju jäänused. Ilmselt 14. sajandist pärineva ahju jäänused konserveeriti ja eksponeeriti kooli trepikojas. Põhjapoolse hoovi lõunaosa on suures osas olnud kloostrikinnistu hooviks ilmselt algusest peale. Arvatavasti kuulus kogu seni kirjeldatud suhteliselt terviklik hoonekompleks koos põhjapoolse hooviga Padise kloostrile. Roma kloostri krunt asus ilmselt sellest lõuna pool, vahetult Munga tänava ääres, kus keskaegset hoonestust maa peal säilinud ei ole. Uuringute käigus saadud varasemad kihistused ja leiud pärinevad 13. saj teisest poolest, mis klapib kirjalike allikate põhjal tehtud järeldustega.