ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN PADISE MONASTERY

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INTRODUCTION

The ruins of the medieval Padise monastery (Fig. 1) stand on the bank of River Kloostri (Fig. 2: 8) *ca.* 50 km south-west from Tallinn. This building complex of the fortified Cistercian male abbey is a rather well-preserved monument and has a remarkable position in the study of medieval architecture of Estonia. The joint international project between the Municipality of Padise and City of Vantaa[1] has enabled to continue the long ago ceased archaeological study of the ruin led by Agu EMS OÜ in the summer of 2010 and 2011. In two seasons the joint team of Finnish and Estonian archaeologists were

Fig. 1. Ruins of Padise monastery in 2010. View from the north-west.
Jn 1. Padise kloostri varemed 2010. a. Vaade loodest.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

[1] Central Baltic Interreg IV A programme project 'Padise-Vantaa the Middle Age Bridge' (PAVAMAB) 2010–2012.

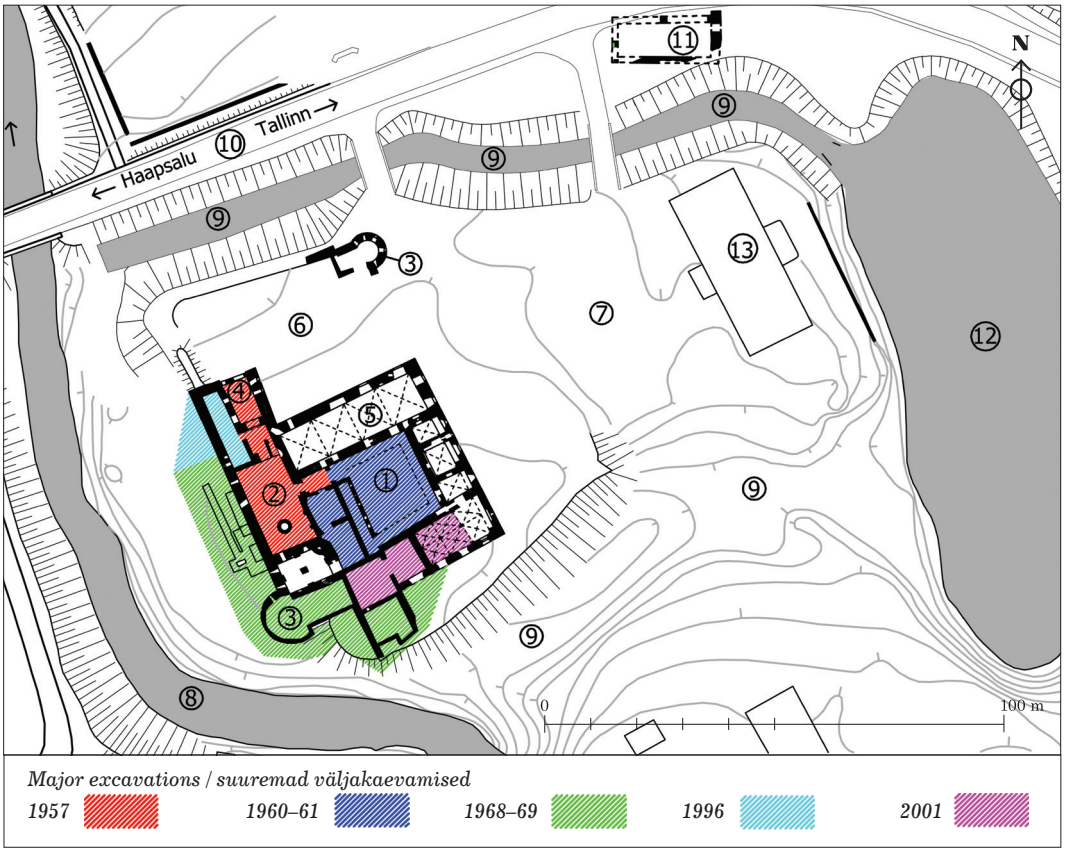

Fig. 2. Plan of Padise monastery area (main floor): 1 – inner courtyard, 2 – western courtyard, 3 – gun towers, 4 – gate towers, 5 – church, 6 – northern courtyard, 7 – eastern courtyard, 8 – River Kloostri, 9 – moat, 10 – road, 11 – foundations of a supposed late medieval chapel, discovered in 2009, 12 – pond, 13 – 18th century manor house.

Jn 2. Padise kloostri piirkonna plaan (peakorrus): 1 – sisehoov, 2 – lääne-eeshoov, 3 – haakpüssitornid, 4 – väravatorn, 5 – kirik, 6 – põhja-eeshoov, 7 – ida-eeshoov, 8 – Kloostri jõgi, 9 – vallikraav, 10 – maantee, 11 – hiliskeskaegse oletatava kabeli vundamendid, leitud 2009. a, 12 – tiik, 13 – 18. saj mõisahoone.

Drawing / Joonis: Villu Kadakas

digging about a hundred test pits (Fig. 3) in different areas of the site, trying to solve some general issues of building history and dozens of single problems.[2] The current article shortly presents an overview of the fieldwork and the more outstanding preliminary results.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE MONASTERY

In the 13th century Padise area belonged to the Daugavgrīva (Germ. *Dünamünde*) monastery situated near Riga in present Latvia (Schmidt 1941, 69). A chapel of unknown form and building material has been mentioned in Padise in a document from 1281 (Bunge 1857, no. 475a; see also Alttoa 2012a, 52). The erection of the main buildings of the monastery did not probably start before 1305, when the buildings of

[2] Parts of this article (the excavations within the monastic quadrangle (Kadakas 2012) and the finds (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012)) are based on texts published in PAVAMAB project's publication (Russow (ed.) 2012).

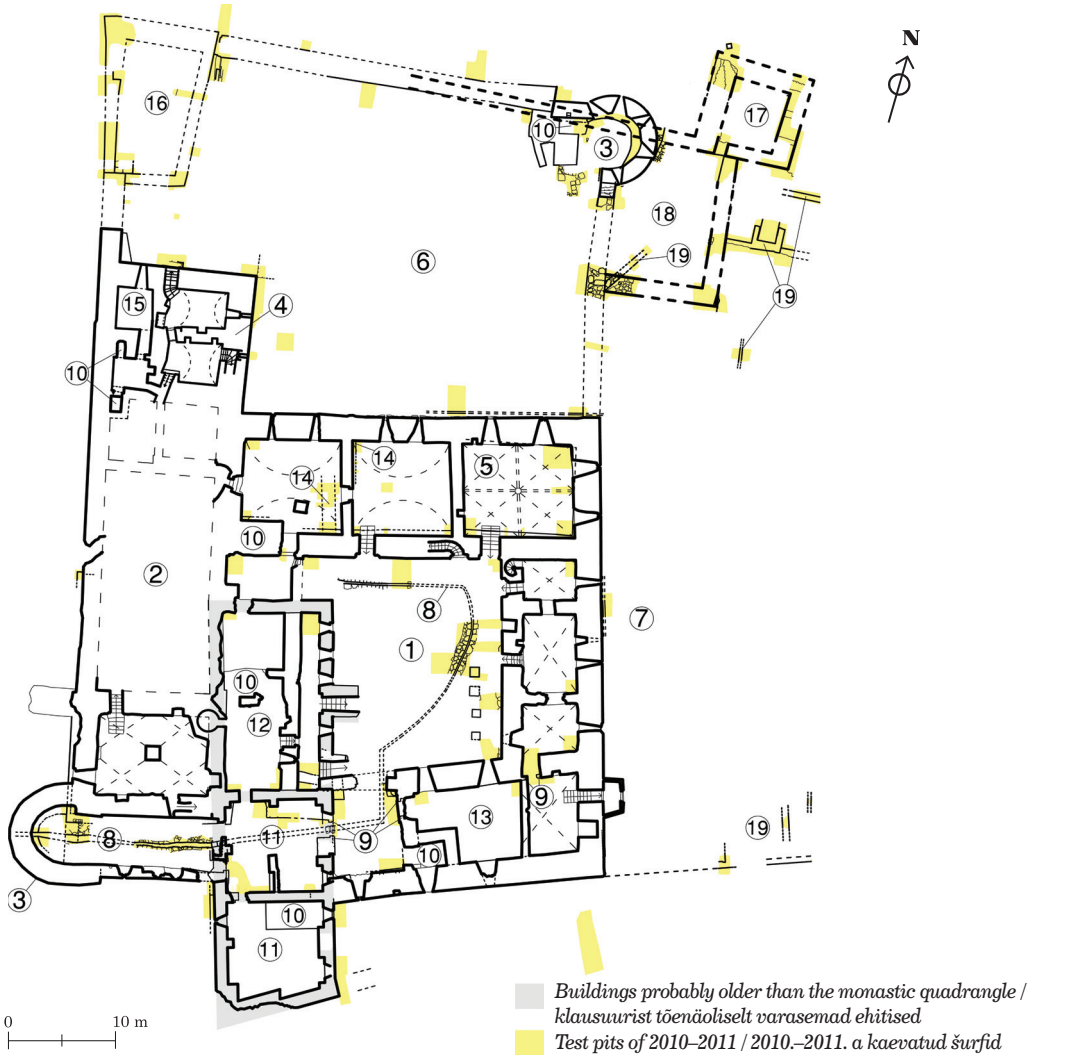

Fig. 3. *Plan of Padise monastery ruin (basement floor).*
1 – inner courtyard, 2 – western courtyard, 3 – gun towers, 4 – gate tower, 5 – underground chapel, 6 – northern courtyard, 7 – eastern courtyard, 8 – water channel and gutter, 9 – discovered portals, 10 – hypocaust ovens, 11 – building with arched niches, 12 – older building under western range, 13 – big cellar in southern range, 14 – remains of older walls in northern range, 15 – supposed prison room, 16 – building in north-western part of the northern courtyard, 17 – supposed tower in eastern courtyard, 18 – supposed gate ward with L-shaped wall, 19 – walls of manor period.

Jn 3. *Padise kloostri varemete plaan (keldrikorrus).*
1 – sisehoov, 2 – lääne-eeshoov, 3 – haakpüssitornid, 4 – väravatorn, 5 – kelderkabel, 6 – põhja-eeshoov, 7 – ida-eeshoov, 8 – veekanalid, 9 – avastatud portaalid, 10 – hüpokaustahjud, 11 – kaarniššidega hoone, 12 – varasem ehitis läänetiiva all, 13 – lõunatiiva suur kelder, 14 – varasemate ehitiste jäänused põhjatiivas, 15 – oletatav vangikong, 16 – põhja-eeshoovi loodenurgas paiknenud ehitis, 17 – oletatav torn ida-eeshoovis, 18 – L-kujulise müüriga oletatav väravahoov, 19 – mõisa-aegsed müürid.

Drawing / Joonis: Villu Kadakas

Daugavgrīva monastery were sold to the Livonian Order (Schmidt 1941, 55–65), and the monks subsequently had to move their headquarters to Padise (Schmidt 1941, 71–72). In 1317 the Danish king Erik Menved gave a permission to build the monastery buildings of stone which has been considered the real beginning of major construction works (Schmidt 1941, 73). A grave setback took place during the uprising of St George's night (1343), when 28 monks were killed and the buildings set to fire (Hoeneke 1960, 79).

A consecration of the abbey church (Fig. 2: 5) by the bishop of Tallinn has been recorded in 1448 (Schmidt 1941, 101). The monastic complex was taken over by the Livonian Order in 1558, right after the beginning of the Livonian War (1558–1583) and then officially secularized in 1559 (Schmidt 1941, 118). During the war the buildings were used as a fortification by different armies and it suffered especially in the siege of 1580 when the Swedish army conquered it from Russians (Russow 1967, 318–319). The partially destroyed building complex functioned as a royal manor for *ca*. 60 years (Põldvee 2012, 135), but lost its military significance by the 17th century.

In 1622 Thomas Ramm was enfeoffed the estate by the Swedish king and soon the building complex was rebuilt into their manorial residence, dividing the church into smaller rooms and two storeys. Some other building parts were used for various economic purposes and the already ruined south-western parts as a quarry. The manorial residence was moved to a new house (Fig. 2: 13) built east of the ruin in the end of the 18th century and the monastic complex was mostly left as a romantic ruin (Raam 1958, 72) although some cellars were still used for storing goods.

PREVIOUS FIELDWORK

Because of scarcity of written documents especially from the monastic period the knowledge about the site is mostly obtained from the excavations and building remains. The first archaeological fieldwork in Padise monastery were done in the late 1930s in connection to restoration works in some areas of the gate tower (Figs 2: 4; 3: 4) and the north-eastern gun tower (Figs 2: 3; 3: 3) (Alttoa *et al.* 2012, 151–153). Large amounts of crumble debris were removed and restorative works carried on in the 1950s and 1960s (Fig. 2) with simultaneous archaeological excavations and a study of the building remains by Villem Raam. These results remained by and large unpublished.

Large scale removal of collapse debris started in 1957, clearing the western courtyard, the gate tower passage (Fig. 2) (Raam 1957; 1960) and by 1961 the inner courtyard and the fully ruined western range (Raam 1960; 1961) of collapse debris together with corresponding restoration works. In 1962 some test pits were dug already into the medieval deposits of the inner courtyard (Raam 1963). After a pause the removal of debris in the south-western area of the ruin continued mostly in 1968–1969, as well as digging some test pits into earlier strata in various areas (Raam 1969; 1970). Works then stopped for decades. Removal of debris in the collapsed rooms of the southern range and some rooms in the south-western area continued only in 2001–2002. In this area the bottommost 1 m of debris is still untouched.

In general the enormous previous work of the 1950s and 1960s (Fig. 2) had concentrated on the removal of collapse debris and cleaning the ruins. Only in single cases deposits of the monastic period had been touched in the inner, western and northern courtyard areas. The collapse debris, where possible, was removed by excavator,

but the bottommost layers, containing finds, were dug by spades. Unfortunately the finds, except limestone masonry details, which are still kept in a warehouse in Padise, have been lost during the following decades and restructuring the institution (on general development of medieval archaeology, see Russow *et al.* 2006) responsible for the excavations. Fortunately, the find material was well documented and in most cases even photographed. Judging by this documentation, very few finds came from the monastic period – the majority represented the early modern castle and manor time. It was one of the earliest cases of documenting early modern strata and finds in large scale in Estonian archaeology.

PREVIOUS RESULTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Even before the peak of the fieldwork of the 1950–1960s Raam managed to publish a small trilingual introductory book about the site in 1958 (Raam 1958), which was very soon outdated by fresh information. The excavation and restoration works stopped abruptly in 1969 and Raam managed to publish his most important post-excavation results only in a short general article in 1988 (Raam 1988).

According to Raam the original layout was a compact monastic quadrangle with four ranges around the central courtyard or cloister court (Figs 2: 1; 3: 1) with the 13th century chapel as the oldest part of the complex, jutting out southwards from the south-western corner (Raam 1988, 53). The church constituted the northern range (Fig. 2: 5).[3] The final layout included a basement storey (Fig. 2) under all four ranges including the church. There was an exceptional chapel for side altars under the eastern part of the church (Fig. 3: 5). Communication between the ranges of the basement storey and the main storey was performed through a two storey cloister around the inner courtyard. The eastern, southern and the western ranges all had a second storey the rooms of which were accessed via separate staircases. Later, the western courtyard (Figs 2: 2; 3: 2) with a tower in the south-western corner and a gate tower (Figs 2: 4; 3: 4) with a complicated system of drawbridges was added to the western side. The monastic site was untypically heavily fortified – in addition to the gate tower, the inner gate of the monastic quadrangle had a portcullis and the whole building complex had a wall-walk with a crenelated battlement on top of the outer walls with small turrets on the corners.

According to Raam (1988, 64–65) the first building period (1317–1343) ended with the uprising of St George's Night when the 28 monks were killed and the buildings set to fire. The outer wall and the walls of the basement storey of the four ranges of the monastic quadrangle had been probably completed by that time. During the second period (*ca.* 1375–1425) the erection of the four ranges was mostly completed with the outer wall equipped with a crenelated battlement and the vaulted church. The third period (1425–1448) saw the completion of the refectory and the kitchen complex in the southern range and the western annex with a new gate tower and a new courtyard. Towards the end of the Livonian War the building complex was held by the Russian troops (1576–1580) who probably added some defences, building the two gun towers (Figs 2: 3; 3: 3) in the south-western and north-eastern corners and fortifying the eastern courtyard (Fig. 2: 7; Raam 1988, 66). According to his previous opinion the two gun towers had been built in the 16th century, but before the secularization of 1558 (Raam 1958, 70–71).

[3] Although the building complex of Padise is not oriented according to the cardinal directions but rather according to the intermediate directions, conventionally the building parts of Padise are referred to according to the cardinal directions, e.g. the church being considered the northern range, to avoid confusion and enable comparison with other monasteries (Raam 1958, 74–75).

One major modification to Raam's concept has been introduced during last 20 years, upon which all specialists agree: the protruding part of the building in the south-west corner of the monastic quadrangle does not include remains of the 13th century chapel, but rather rooms of some profane function and of probably later origin[4] (Alttoa 2001, 15; Tamm 2002, 40). During digging some test pits in 2003, support for this claim was found (Kadakas 2004, 165–166; 2005). Kaur Alttoa has suggested a possibility that the monks of Daugavgrīva had erected a filiation with an economic function – a grange – somewhere on the site of the later monastery (2001, 15; 2012a, 53–55) before moving their headquarters there. Later Kersti Markus has even supposed that the original chapel might have not been situated on the site of the later monastery at all, but *ca.* 8 km westwards in the village of Paeküla (2009, 24), from which the name to the monastery has been derived (Johansen 1933, 540).[5] Recently Jaan Tamm has published a richly illustrated overview of basic building and study history of the monastery, presenting some minor dates and other details differing from Raam's concept (Tamm 2010). Lately, the carved reliefs of the church have also been a special interest (Bome 2009).

MAIN RESEARCH ISSUES OF THE PROJECT

Alttoa has recently concluded that almost all of the building parts that were standing at the end of the monastic period (the building complex we see today) do not predate the 15th century and only some walls in the western range of the monastic quadrangle seem to come from an earlier construction phase (Fig. 3), calling up an additional search for earlier building remains (2009, 23). Therefore the focus of the new study project was obviously on the two issues: to find and specify the remains of the supposed 13th century grange, including the chapel mentioned in written records and the buildings of the 14th century monastery. At the same time information was to be gathered for the conservation project of the ruin, e.g. data about original floor levels in the basement rooms, courtyard pavement levels and possibilities to better expose the curtain wall of the northern courtyard.

RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK OF 2010–2011

Excavations in the cellars of the western, northern and eastern ranges

In the basement rooms of the northern range, i.e. under the church some pits were targeted near irregularities of the outer walls – supposed traces of demolished inner walls (Fig. 3: 14) and traces of earlier vault corbels. The present simple barrel vaults of the western and middle cellars together with the intermediate wall have been built secondarily, perhaps even in the early modern period (Kadakas 2012, fig. 5). Traces of a 120 cm wide demolished or only planned inner wall is preserved as binding stones in the southern wall of the westernmost room (Kadakas 2012, fig. 2). On two sides of the binding stones, there are typical recesses for building vaults which have been filled with small stones, probably at the same time when the binding stones were cut off. On the northern wall of the middle cellar similar remains of an earlier inner wall have been preserved, represented by cut off binding stones (Kadakas 2012, fig. 3). On the southern wall of the middle cellar a recess, later filled with small stones, for vaults and a corbel can be seen (Kadakas 2012, fig. 4). Thus the results are contradictory

[4] This building part is called the building with arched niches in this paper, referring to its interior's characteristic, with the aim to keep neutrality about the function.

[5] Both place names *Padis* and *Paeküla* probably derive from the word *paas* meaning limestone.

and need further analysis to interpret the original inner layout of the basement storey under the church. In the two westernmost rooms the remains of possible earlier inner walls were searched for in several test pits.[6] Judging by the most common finds from these filling layers – pieces of 18th–19th century glass bottles (Kadakas 2011, fig. 5f) – the von Ramm family has probably used the two westernmost cellars for storing their beer.

In the eastern basement room of the northern range – the chapel under the church – a foundation was found under the southern wall, running in a quite different direction compared to the wall on top of it (Kadakas 2012, fig. 9). Hypothetically it is a remnant from an earlier building, although changes in the building plans cannot be excluded. A collection of simple glazed floor tile fragments (brown, green and yellow) was gathered from the soil (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 14), apparently totally dug up during later centuries, perhaps during search for grave goods. Anyway, no pieces of human bones were detected, although monastic burials in this underground chapel would have been expectable.

The most remarkable detail discovered in the test pits of the eastern range was masonry base stones of a demolished limestone portal (Kadakas 2012, fig. 15). It had been preserved under the early modern floor between the southernmost basement room of the east range and the big cellar room of the south range (Fig. 3: 9). The rest of the test pits in the eastern range mostly specified the original floor levels.

Excavations in the southern and western ranges

Apparently the southernmost cellar of the eastern range and the big cellar room (Fig. 3: 13) of the southern range have formed a whole room complex originally accessible only through a later walled up portal (Fig. 3: 9) in the western wall of the big cellar. The two westernmost vaults of the big cellar have collapsed and the area was filled with collapse debris until 2001 while the easternmost vault area has been separated with a thin wall and used as a room (Kadakas 2012, fig. 14). Remains of the walled up western portal were searched for with a test pit on the western side. It appeared that again only the masonry base stones of the portal (Fig. 3: 9), identical to the one previously described, have been preserved. Specifying the detailed layout and function of all the cellars of the eastern and southern ranges needs further excavations and analysis.

The test pits in the western part of the south range were targeted on specific problems with the possible earlier building remains previously identified in the western range area (Fig. 3: 12) and the building with arched niches (Kadakas 2012, fig. 16) in the south-western corner of the monastic quadrangle (Fig. 3: 11). This area has the most complicated building history and thus includes some of the most important research problems. Understanding the stratification here would unlock the sequence of main building stages of the whole building. After the test pits of 2003 it seemed quite clear that the building with arched niches has not been the 13th century chapel, but a secular building of probably rather later origin (Kadakas 2004; 2005). Remains of walls of seemingly earlier origin came to light under the walls with arched niches. The new test pits provided several new, complicated and controversial details about these heavily rebuilt rooms.

One of the most remarkable details was the further exposure of a limestone masonry portal (Fig. 3: 10), partly detected already in 2003 between the northern room

[6] Excavations in these two cellars were led by Anneli Kalm, archaeology student of Tallinn University.

with arched niches and the southern range. In 2003 it seemed that it belonged to a building which had been demolished already before erecting the building with arched niches, thus turning the sequence of building stages upside down by hinting at the previously supposed early chapel as a secondary building. In 2010–2011 parts of walls hidden in the collapse debris under the northern room of the building with arched niches were cleaned in several test pits. Some interior contours and floor levels of this lower room could also be specified. In a test pit of 2003 a floor of limestone slabs of this lower room had been recorded very high, only *ca.* 90 cm lower than the presumed floor level of the upper room. Accordingly no proper basement floor could have existed under the building of arched niches. In new test pits it appeared that this place was exceptional: in other areas the floor level of the lower room was much deeper. This high floor fragment (Kadakas 2012, fig. 22) can now also be interpreted as part of a staircase, possibly connecting the two floors and the southern and western neighbouring rooms. Thus the result brought back the possibility that the two floors could have existed or even built contemporarily. The floor level of the upper room with the arched niches was reinterpreted as well – possibly it had been somewhat higher than presumed in 2003. Still the lower floor height would have been extremely low – probably not more than 170 cm even with a thin timber intermediate ceiling. Remains of three ovens (Kadakas 2012, figs 18, 19) have been discovered from the test pits in this lower room and even the hypocaust oven of the southern room of the building with arched niches has most probably been heated from this lower room (Kadakas 2012, fig. 20). Therefore it is quite obvious that at least in the later period of the monastery this lower cellar room has functioned as the heating room for several ovens. Perhaps for such a function a higher cellar was not necessary although stone vaults would have been essential as a fire precaution. There is an alternative explanation – perhaps at the time when the lower heating cellar functioned there was no intermediate ceiling at all.

It appeared that the collapse debris filling the lower cellar room is of rather late origin – Livonian War or even 17th–18th century. This lower cellar room has had doorways connecting it to all the neighbouring cellar rooms, making it quite clear that the lower room has been in use until the collapse of the whole complex. A cobblestone pavement was discovered under the portal between the lower cellar room and the western room of the southern range (Kadakas 2012, fig. 17) – obvious indication that the two rooms have been in use contemporarily. A *ca.* 40 cm wide underground water channel (Fig. 3: 8; Kadakas 2012, figs 17, 23) covered with a row of large limestone slabs was discovered running westwards under the pavement through the portal.

For reasons presented above probably the walls of the lower cellar under the northern room of the building with arched niches do not come from a previous building stage, but have been built contemporarily or partly even later than the upper room. It is probable that the building with arched niches derives from the older building stage than the rest of the monastic quadrangle, as presumed by Raam (1988, 53). Nothing still indicates to a religious building. It is not clear if the northern room of the building with arched niches originally had a cellar underneath or not – anyway the southern room did not. Some parts of the cellar walls are definitely secondary additions and the doorways have some indication that they have been added later. Probably, after the building with arched niches had been incorporated into the later monastic

quadrangle, a basement room was dug under the northern room or the room was just made deeper for making a heating chamber and connecting the surrounding cellar rooms with each other. If there had been a basement room originally, its walls would have incorporated into this heating chamber.

The channel fragment of limestone slabs (Fig. 3: 8) discovered below the cobblestone floor running under the portal has a continuation in the south-western room of the ruin (Kadakas 2012, fig. 21, 25), which was partly uncovered already in the 1960s. It once probably conducted rainwater gathered from the inner courtyard (Fig. 4) to the river. The channel has been *ca.* 40 cm wide and surprisingly it has had a floor of small cobblestones. As nothing is known about the location of a lavatory, it was expected that the channel might have flown through the lavatory, flushing it on the exit from the building. It has been previously supposed that the round part of the gun tower (Fig. 3: 3) has been secondarily added to the building, while dismantling the former straight western wall of the room (Raam 1969, 7). The remains of this straight wall were discovered in 2011 (Kadakas 2012, fig. 25). It appeared that after demolishing the wall the channel had probably been extended to the gun tower area. There has been no lavatory in the gun tower – the channel has penetrated the round wall, leading the waste water directly to the river. Under the channel, inside the demolished straight wall, contours of a rectangular small room with remains of a segment vault started to appear. Perhaps this has been a lavatory box inside the outer wall, but during the excavations the existing channel was not demolished to disclose these remains and so the function remained unclear.

Fig. 4. Rainwater gutter and foundations of two pillars in the eastern part of inner courtyard.
Jn 4. Sadeveerenn ja kahe piilari vundamendid sisehoovi idaosas.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

The much narrower, *ca.* 15 cm wide gutter uncovered in the inner courtyard (Fig. 3: 8; 4; Kadakas 2012, figs 27, 30) obviously gathered rainwater from the roofs of all four ranges and led them under the cellar in the western end of the southern range. A much wider, *ca.* 40 cm wide channel continued under the southern range westwards, probably taking also waste water from the kitchen[7] along and led it towards the river in the west. The most logical place for a lavatory would have been at the end of the channel, right before flowing into the river. There is yet no data about using the river water in Padise for flushing the lavatory, as was rather common in many Cistercian Abbeys in Western Europe (Kinder 2002, 274–275; Gaud & Leroux-Dhuys 2006, 47). At least rainwater collected in the inner courtyard has been used periodically, depending on weather, to flush the kitchen waste and possibly also the lavatory.

In 2010–2011 some test pits were also dug into all the basement rooms of the western range.[8] As in the western range the walls have been heavily rebuilt during restoration works, the test pits only revealed construction debris of the 20th century.

[7] The monks' kitchen has been located by Raam in the western part of the southern range (Raam 1988, 58).
[8] On previous plans these walls are depicted displaced regarding each other.

Fig. 5. Area of the western cloister excavated in 1961: to the left the eastern wall of the western range with restored niches for cloister vaults, to the right remains of the eastern wall of an older building, on top of which a wall or pillars of the later cloister were set.

Jn 5. Lääneristikäigu piirkond välja kaevatuna 1961. a: vasakul läänetiiva idasein ristikäigu restaureeritud võlviniššidega, paremal vanema ehitise idaseina jäänused, millele hiljem toetati ristikäigu sein või kaaristu.

Photo / Foto: Villem Raam

After the walls had been measured anew it appeared that the western wall of the building with arched niches (Fig. 3: 11) is quite on the same line than the western wall of the western range. This detail is significant because the western wall of the western range comes from a building stage which is apparently older than the monastic quadrangle (Fig. 3: 12). This earlier building stage was discovered by Raam during the fieldwork of 1960. He has thoroughly described and analysed it in the corresponding fieldwork reports (Raam 1960, 23; 1961, 9–11), but for an unknown reason the discovery has never reached any publications or any ground plans with marked building stages.[9]

This older building included the whole later western range and the western cloister. The eastern wall of the cloister has originally been the eastern outer wall of this older building. The later eastern wall of the western range has been erected inside the older building (Fig. 5), thus separating the western range from the cloister (Raam 1961, 10–11). Despite the displacement mentioned above, Raam noticed that the two buildings principally fit together as a whole project, both predating the later monastic quadrangle. Raam came to a conclusion that the older building under the western range has been built secondarily next to the building with arched niches *ca.* 1310–1343 (1961, 33).

A lot of details yet need analysing and specifying, but judging on the basis of some similar aspects as orientation, shape, size and wall thickness which the two buildings share in common, it is rather probable, that the building with arched niches really comes from the period before erecting the monastic quadrangle, as once estimated by Raam. These are probably the oldest structures identified in the whole complex. Questions like if these buildings come from the 14th century or even from the supposed pre-monastery 13th century grange period, or what were the interior design, overall shape and specific functions of this building complex, remain unanswered and need a special study. No data about the dates was obtained during the fieldwork.

There is no data upon which to claim that any of these early building parts has been a chapel – rather have these been of a dwelling of an economic function. The remains of the chapel mentioned in 1281 were not discovered in 2010–2011. There still is a big area in and around the ruins to locate it.

[9] It has been shortly mentioned by Kaur Alttoa (Alttoa 2009, 23; 2012b, 77).

Excavations in the inner courtyard

The works of 2010–2011 had several objectives in the inner courtyard or the cloister court (Fig. 3: 1): to find the remains of walls or pillars of the cloisters; to find remains of buildings predating the late medieval monastic quadrangle, as in the area of the cellars these would have been mostly demolished; to gather finds from the monastic period, which was considered most probable here; and to map the structures of the courtyard, mainly the water channel (here more like a gutter compared to the one in the southern range), discovered in 1962 (Raam 1963, 45–46).

Unfortunately no firm data about the cloisters or previous structures was discovered. According to Raam's publications there seems to be no doubt about the existence of stone cloisters (1988, 58). Yet from the fieldwork report of 1962 it appears that despite of several well targeted test pits reaching until natural deposits no traces of stone cloisters were found and Raam started to doubt if these ever existed during the monastic period (1963, 39–45). Only the wall of the western cloister seemed to be located, but even this was later identified as originally belonging to the older, above described building. In addition, only foundations of four free standing quadrangular pillars had been discovered in 1960 in the south-eastern corner of the courtyard (Fig. 4; Kadakas 2012, fig. 27). Surprisingly in the test pits dug next to the pillars Raam discovered that the original pits for the pillar foundations had been dug through some 17th century deposits which included pieces of clay pipes, black glazed stove tiles, thus dating the pillars to the manor period. Therefore Raam supposed that the four pillars must come from an unfinished project of late 17th or 18th century, when the manor lord perhaps wanted to replace the perished timber cloister with a stone one (1963, 42–43). Some post holes were discovered on the lines of hypothetical cloister walls which he interpreted as possibly belonging to the medieval timber cloisters. As he found a lot of brick rubble from the lowest deposit, he supposed that the cloisters could have been erected as timber-framed structures (Raam 1963, 41). There has never been much doubt that the stone cloisters have been at least planned. It is indicated by a series of arched recesses prepared by the builders in the walls facing the courtyard. The vaults of two storey cloisters were obviously supposed to fit in these recesses.[10] As many access doorways to the church and the rooms of the main floor have been on the level of the upper storey of the cloisters, untypically to Cistercian abbeys, it is obvious that somehow the monks had to get up there. Therefore at least some timber staircases had to exist, even in the case if no all-around cloisters were ever built.

In 2010–2011 one of the aims was to check if the claim that the four pillars must have been built not later than the 17th century could be confirmed. As no firm 17th century deposits were discovered, the question remains open if the pillars are medieval or not. Nothing indicates the latter, though. In some places along the line of presumed walls of the northern and eastern cloisters it was possible to confirm in new test pits, that there is neither a wall nor a robber trench in the natural deposit, excluding the existence of pillars in these spots.

The water gutter (Figs 3: 8; 4), built of limestone, discovered originally in 1962 (Raam 1963, 45–47), was disclosed again in two parts for two reasons. The gutter had not been measured properly and not been depicted on any plans. The dating of this structure had to be specified also. Both the location and date of the gutter are

[10] Kaur Alttoa (pers. comm) has recently expressed some doubt about the authenticity of the recesses, as most of what we can see today, has been obviously created during heavy restorations, starting from the 1930s, when the doors and windows of the manor period were walled up again and 'the secondary filling masonry of the manor period' was removed from the preserved recesses, but not much of the previous situation was properly documented.

relevant regarding the cloisters, because the gutter is significantly positioned more or less on the same line where the walls of the northern cloister and the northern part of the eastern cloisters should be expected. This is probably why Raam without detailed argumentation dated the gutter to the post-monastic period, presuming that the cloisters should have been demolished already before building the gutter (1963, 45–46). During new excavations no dating evidence was found. Even the cobblestone pavement, yet observed by Raam in several places in the courtyard, reaching upon the wide gutter structure until the limestone slabs, once covering the narrow gutter, was not found any more. A fragment of the cobblestone pavement was found only in one pit next to the eastern range (Kadakas 2012, fig. 31). Raam has dated the pavement together with the gutter to the manor period, but it was quite clear to him that some kind of a drainage gutter had to exist in the monastic yard as well because otherwise the yard would have turned into a 'mud box' during rainy periods (1963, 45). Regarding the Cistercians' experience with building water systems, it is most probable that they had taken care of this problem in Padise as well. Theoretically the preserved gutter could have coexisted with timber cloisters – in such a case the gutter could be medieval. If the monks had built the gutter somewhere else, then the manor owners should have had a well grounded reason to replace it. During the post-excavation period it occurred that the unreasonably wide foundation (120–140 cm) of the *ca.* 15 cm wide gutter along the northern range and the northern part of the eastern range could have originally been built as a foundation to the corresponding cloister walls. In such a case the corresponding parts of the water gutter must have been built secondarily after the demolition of these cloister walls on top of the foundation.

It is possible that the cloisters were not built in a uniform style – perhaps partly as a wall, partly as an arcade, referring to different stages of construction. The northern range – the church – and the northern half of the eastern range have been erected somewhat earlier than the southern part of the eastern range together with the whole southern range (Raam 1958, 97; see also Kadakas 2012, 111–112). It has been always presumed that the cloisters of Padise have been erected in one, final stage of construction, completing the building of the monastic quadrangle. If there were indeed long intervals between erecting the parts of ranges, it would be more plausible that the corresponding parts of the cloisters were in fact erected concurrently with those, perhaps with only a short delay. Perhaps the original preference of erecting an integral wall was shifted to build an arcade when the works had reached the southern area.

Finds discovered in the filling deposits of the foundation trench of the eastern range (Kadakas 2012, fig. 28) provided surprisingly clear and important dating information. From different test pits over a dozen shards of Siegburg and Waldenburg stoneware jugs and beakers were gathered. According to preliminary analysis the Siegburg shards date from *ca.* 1400–1550, the Waldenburg shards probably from the 15th century. Theoretically all of them might derive from a much shorter period in the early 15th century. As the shards must have probably got to the filling deposits of the trench no later than immediately after the building of the foundation, it can be concluded that the foundations of the inner wall of the eastern range cannot be older than from

ca. 1400. There is no significant difference between the find material from the trench of the northern and southern parts of the range. Thus the time span between erecting the two parts of the eastern range unfortunately cannot be specified, although it might have been decades. The dating should be valid for the southern range as well, as this part has been probably erected in the same period with the southern part of the eastern range.

Several Siegburg stoneware shards from the second half of the 14th century were found from the filling layers of the trenches for the foundations both the outer and inner walls of the northern range (Kadakas 2012, figs 10, 11). These specify that the lower parts of the walls of the northern range, the church could not have been erected earlier than *ca.* 1350, but possibly even in late 14th century. Those new dates of the northern, eastern and southern ranges are much later than the last ones presented by Raam, based on fieldwork and stylistic analysis. According to Raam the walls of the basement storey had been completed already in 1317–1343, before the St George's Night Uprising (1343) (1988, 64). The new results are much more consistent with his earlier opinion that the monastic quadrangle was started only after the St George's Night Uprising, when the outer wall, the walls of the basement storey of the three ranges and the lower part of the church walls together with the sacristy were erected during the period 1343–1425. The walls of the main storey of the southern range and the southern part of the eastern range were built only after the consecration of the church in 1448 (Raam 1958, 94–97). The new results also correspond to the opinion of Alttoa, that most of the northern range, including the church has been erected only in the first half of the 15th century (2012b, 77).

In 2011 the Finnish archaeologists taking part in the excavations discovered plough marks in a bigger test pit in the middle of the yard next to the gutter in the natural sand (Kadakas 2012, fig. 32). The area has been ploughed in two directions, intersecting under acute angle, one direction in parallel with the wall of the northern range, the other with the gutter. It is difficult to specify if the marks are earlier than the monastic quadrangle, or even earlier than the monks' activities in Padise or the monks have ploughed their inner courtyard at some period.

Excavations in the northern courtyard

Several surprising discoveries were made in the northern and eastern courtyards (Figs 2: 6, 7; 3: 6, 7) where almost no excavations had been taken place previously. The lack of previous interest had probably been caused by lack of obvious ruins and the opinion that this courtyard, or rather an outer bailey had been formed only during the Livonian War. The only standing ruin, the gun tower (Figs 2: 3; 3: 3) on the north-eastern corner has been heavily restored in 1939 (Alttoa *et al.* 2012, 152), without any appropriate documentation preserved, except of the photographs. *Ca.* 45 new test pits in these areas were targeted to answer several research questions, e. g. had the church been surrounded by a moat, as depicted on the reconstruction drawing by Rein Zobel (Raam 1958, 99, V); has there been a gun tower under a heap of debris on the north-western corner as well; where has the outer gate been located; have there been any buildings in the courtyard; and most importantly – does the northern courtyard in fact come from the period of the Livonian War or the monastic period? It was previously

known that the northern courtyard has been surrounded by some kind of a wall, its remains visible on the western and northern sides.

Nothing was discovered of the presumed north-western gun tower – it probably never existed. The presumed wall between the two courtyards extending from the north-eastern corner of the church towards the gun tower was discovered, but not the gate remains. Possibly the gate has not preserved at all, because the courtyard level has been partly even higher than the nowadays ground level – only the foundations have preserved. The wall around the northern courtyard has not been erected in one stage. In the western area first a short wall extending some meters northwards from the north-western corner of the gate tower has been built. Secondly, a building of irregular plan (Fig. 3: 16) situated in the north-western area of the northern courtyard has been erected next to it. The building has probably had no cellars and mostly only its foundations have been preserved, except on the western and northern sides. Almost nothing can be said about the interior or function of the building, except it has had some kind of an oven in the northern part of it. Thirdly, the northern wall has been erected next to the described building (Fig. 6). In the beginning of the project it was presumed that between the northern wall and the moat there is a lot of collapse debris, which can be removed to better expose the wall from outside. Surprisingly it appeared that it has not been a freestanding wall at all. There was no collapse debris but rather a rampart which has been planned and built together with the wall, which had a function to support it from inside the courtyard. The stratigraphic sequence between the northern and eastern walls and the gun tower was not possible to specify because the tower has been heavily restored. Probably the building history in this area has been complicated as well, as indicated by a shift in direction in the middle of the eastern wall of the courtyard directly south of the L-shaped foundation (Fig. 3). This suggests that the eastern wall has been built in two stages, which is one of the main further research issues in the area.

Fig. 6. Northern outer wall of the northern courtyard (top) has been erected secondarily next to the eastern wall of the building of irregular plan (left). Both have been built on top of thick filling deposits covering the remains of a previous structure, probably an oven (right below).

Jn 6. Põhja-eeshoovi põhjamüür (ülal) on püstitatud sekundaarselt ebakorrapärase plaaniga hoone idaseina (vasakul) vastu. Mõlemad on laotud paksule täitekihile, mis katab varasema rajatise, arvatavasti ahju jäänuseid (all paremal).

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

The few test pits dug close to the outer foundations of the northern (Kadakas 2012, fig. 11) and eastern ranges

gave quite clear results regarding the supposed existence of a moat surrounding them. Except the topmost 15–25 cm of soil, the rest of deposits are various filling layers, where a small amount of medieval occupation layer with artefacts has been mixed with a lot of natural sand and gravel on top of original topsoil and a *ca.* 20 cm thick preserved occupation layer. Several shards of Siegburg stoneware from the second half of the 14th century were gathered from the occupation layer in a test pit dug next to the middle part of the northern range. The *ca.* 1 m wide cut between the foundations and the original topsoil and the described occupation layer cannot be interpreted as a moat, but a cut for the foundation trench. As a similar occupation layer on top of the original topsoil, as well as similar mixed deep filling layers were discovered on approximately the same level in several test pits of the northern courtyard, it can be concluded that there has not been a moat surrounding the northern range and most probably the eastern range as well.

These deep filling layers (Fig. 6), containing very few 14th century stoneware shards, are very similar in all areas of the northern courtyard. Probably they have been deposited in a single construction period when large masses of soil, mostly natural deposits, have been removed from somewhere. There are two most likely candidates – either the northern moat or the pit for the basements of the northern and eastern ranges, all dug deep into the natural deposits. There is too little data to make final conclusion in this matter, but the early dates of the very few finds suggest that perhaps the extensive filling layers have been deposited as a result of building the basements of the monastic quadrangle – its northern, eastern and possibly also southern ranges. In any case the foundations of the outer walls of the northern courtyard, the building with irregular plan in the north-western area and probably the round gun tower as well, have been erected on top of these deep filling layers (Fig. 6). Thus the activities in the area can be divided into two distinctive periods i.e. before and after depositing the filling layers.

Very little knowledge was obtained in small test pits about the occupation layer under the deep filling layers and some structure fragments connected to it. The occupation layer reaches the northern moat, where it has been cut. A fragment of a limestone pavement was discovered in the north-eastern corner and walls of an oven (Fig. 6) in the north-western corner of the courtyard. Thus, it can be concluded that the area of the later northern courtyard has been intensively used during the monastic period, at least already in the second half of the 14th century. Nothing of this landscape or buildings is visible today because it has been covered by thick filling layers sometime during the late Middle Ages.

The gate tower has had short local moats or just pits in front of the three drawbridges, two on the northern (one for carts, one for pedestrians) and one on the eastern side (for pedestrians), but the test pits did not specify their extent. The test pit dug next to the north-eastern corner of the gate tower indicated that there has been no moat in this spot at least. A massive foundation was discovered in the top part of the filling deposits, reaching to the northern corner of the tower only with its corner. Possibly it belongs to a wall of some building in the later courtyard or a wall dividing the courtyard into several areas. A possible division into the northern and southern areas (of possibly different building periods) is also suggested by a small shift in direction in the middle of the eastern wall of the courtyard. As it was com-

mon in Cistercian monasteries to bury the monks to an area next to the church, it is quite possible that the monks of Padise were buried on the northern side of the church, in an area, which might have been divided from the rest of the courtyard by a wall. Such an enclosure for the cemetery might also explain the existence of the second pedestrians' portal with a drawbridge, leading to the area east of the gate tower. One human skeleton was discovered in the profile of the test pit directly next to the north-eastern corner of the gate tower, laid correctly on the back with the head towards west almost touching the gate tower. A single burial was discovered in a test pit in 1968 some meters southwards from this spot, in front of the pedestrians' portal (Raam 1969, 42). Nothing is known about the dating of the burials, but it is possible that they represent the monks' cemetery.

Excavations in the eastern courtyard and south of the ruins

Nothing was known about the defences of the eastern courtyard (Figs 2: 7; 3: 7) except the moat surrounding it. Raam had an opinion that this outer bailey was created only during the Livonian War, to accommodate the camp of mercenaries (1988, 66). Recently Boris Dubovik (pers. comm.) has stressed that some kind of defences must have existed in this area already in the monastic period, because otherwise the large eastern window of the church would have been a very easy access for the attackers. This opinion is especially valid because the new fieldwork has shown no traces of a moat, once supposed by Raam and Zobel (Raam 1958, 99), running along the outside of the eastern range.

Several unexpected walls were discovered east from the gun tower. Walls of an almost square shaped building (measuring *ca.* 9 m outside), most probably a tower are the most remarkable among these (Fig. 3: 17). Its northern wall has mostly collapsed into the moat, but the south-eastern corner, erected of finely worked masonry, was cleared 1.5 m deep (Fig. 7). Hardly this tower has been standing at the same period with the round gun tower (Fig. 3: 3), because it would have screened a large part of its sector of fire. As on the plans and drawings of the last three centuries there is no building depicted, the square building most probably predates the round gun tower and therefore must have been erected in the monastery period. Possibly the square tower has formed a part of an outer gate system, but nothing more specific can be said. A curtain wall of the eastern courtyard was searched for with several test pits next to the supposed tower and beyond but in vain. The walls of the square tower have been buried at least 1.5 m deep between later deposits and no contemporary strata or structures were reached.

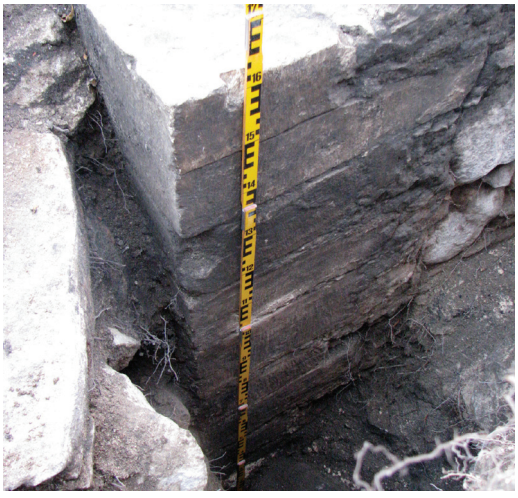

Fig. 7 South-eastern corner of the square building, probably a tower in the northern part of the eastern courtyard.
Jn 7. Ruudukujulise ehitise, arvatavasti torni kagunurk ida-eeshoovi põhjaosas.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

All the other walls, most of them probably deriving from the manor period, discovered east of the round gun tower have been built already taking into account a much higher, almost nowadays ground level (Fig. 3: 19). Some of the discovered remarkably thin foundations are most probably remains of a wall surrounding the baroque park and buildings attached to it. An L-shaped wall, connecting the square building and the eastern wall of the northern courtyard must come from an earlier period. It has been built secondarily against both the square tower and the eastern wall of the northern courtyard, forming a rectangular building or more likely a small ward through which traffic could have passed from both northern and eastern baileys outside across the moat. The square building has been accessed from this supposed ward through a small doorway in the north-eastern corner. The supposed gate passages could not be investigated for not to destroy the access routes still existing today on these spots, but it will be one of the most important problems to study in this area.

In the southern edge of the eastern courtyard the possible southern curtain wall of the area was searched for among some limestone foundations sticking out of the ground, but the cleared narrow foundations most probably belong to some small buildings connected to the surrounding wall of the baroque park period. South of the monastic quadrangle the south-eastern corner of the building with arched niches was investigated with a test pit to learn if the building had a curtain wall attached to it, surrounding a larger area. The wall was not found, but binding stones for attaching a *ca.* 180 cm thick wall were discovered on the eastern side of the corner, which has been built with a slight turn compared to the rest of the eastern wall, under a right angle regarding the south-western wall. Obviously an attached curtain wall, much thicker than the walls of the building with arched niches, has been at least planned but it was not possible to specify if it has ever been erected. This hypothetical wall was searched for at the south of the south-eastern corner of the monastic quadrangle, but was not discovered. The stratigraphic information was contradictory and cannot be used to claim firmly that the southern range has been erected secondarily against the building with arched niches.

Excavations in the cellars of the gate tower

The four cellars of the gate tower (Figs 2: 4; 3: 4) were emptied from various demolition debris. Previously the rooms had been half-filled and difficult to access and only their basic layout was known. The debris included 19th–20th century artefacts. The original stairway to the western courtyard was re-opened and the stairs repaired to afford better access (Fig. 8). In the south-eastern room a cobblestone floor appeared from below the debris, but in the north-eastern room the floor had been removed before. There are some indications that the vaults and the doorway between the two rooms are not original. The development of the basement rooms of the gate tower needs further study. The original function of the two rooms is not clear.

Much less was previously known about the two westernmost rooms. The south-western room was totally inaccessible – the branch of the diverging stairway was discovered starting from the staircase connecting the eastern cellars and the western courtyard. Obviously the south-western room has been used for heating two hypocaust type ovens (Fig. 3: 10), accessible from this cellar. The southern oven has been mostly destroyed, but the northern one has fully preserved with limestone rib vaults carrying the stones for

Fig. 8. The reopened stairway from the cellars of the gate tower to the western courtyard.
Jn 8. Väravatorni keldritest lääne-eeshoovi viiv trepikäik taasavatuna.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

Fig. 9. Hypocaust oven between the two westernmost cellar rooms of the gate tower.
Jn 9. Hüpokaustahi väravatorni kahe läänepoolse keldriruumi vahel.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

accumulating heat (Fig. 9). It appeared that the north-western room had never had a normal access at all – the only possibility to get inside was through two holes in the vault from the upper room. The eastern hole is a secondary breakthrough, but the western one has been made while building the vault. A narrow corridor leads from the north-western room towards the south-western one where a doorway was expected in the beginning of the excavation. Surprisingly it appeared that there has not been a door opening at all, but a small partly preserved rectangular opening measuring only *ca.* 40 × 50 cm (width) instead. Considering the extremely inconvenient access to the room and the small aperture, it is rather probable that the room has originally served as a prison cell of the monastery. The interpretation should not be a surprise because it was common at least from the 13th century, that a Cistercian abbey had such a special room, although no specific architectural model for a prison, not even a prescribed location was established and rarely such a room can be identified without specific written sources. Cells in the gate house seem to have been fairly common (Kinder 2002, 359–361).

FINDS

The find contexts in Padise are specific, prescribing the extent of variety among the find material of which most is ceramic (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012). The purely medieval, but thin deposit with finds of the monastic period is preserved under the inner courtyard. In the filling layers of the basement rooms mostly manor period finds, with some exceptions could be gathered. Single finds from the monastic and Livonian War periods can be found in the later deposits within the main ruin area. Only 17th–18th century finds could

be gathered from the upper, *ca.* half meter thick layer in the eastern courtyard area, without a single artefact from the monastic period, not even pieces of monk and nun type roof tiles.

Probably the oldest finds are some hard to date pieces of local pots (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 1), some of which might theoretically come even from the Final Iron Age (*ca.* 11th–12th centuries), although gathered from very late deposits. A piece of a probable pipkin with wave ornamentation, which can be vaguely dated to *ca.* 1300 was discovered from a test pit in the southern end of the eastern cloister. The date is intriguing, but not fixed enough to consider if it represents the earliest period of the proper monastery or the hypothetical grange period of the 13th century. Very few pieces of late medieval or early modern glazed redware pipkins (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 2) were found. None of these can be safely connected with the monastic period. Some of the late pipkins are surely imported. Most of the several pieces of glazed and painted redware bowls (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 3) come from the private manor period, although several might represent the Swedish royal manor period (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012).

The 54 medieval stoneware shards (Fig. 10) of drinking vessels – beakers and jugs – make up the most of the medieval finds. These constitute two temporally differing sets: first, Siegburg shards from the second half of the 14th century; second, Siegburg, Waldenburg and Raeren shards from the 15th and first half of the 16th centuries. Only Siegburg shards are included in the set of the 14th century, which is far from usual e.g. in Tallinn, where a variety of production centres are typically represented. Surprisingly the Waldenburg shards slightly dominate over the Siegburg shards during the later period, while in Tallinn these typically make up a marginal part of the predominantly Siegburg collection. A small richly ornamented stoneware fragment identified to belong to a Lausitz pitcher (Fig. 10: 11), produced somewhere in Saxony, was a highlight among the medieval stoneware pieces. Besides castles and rich merchants' premises, another typical finding place of such luxury vessels, which has spread in

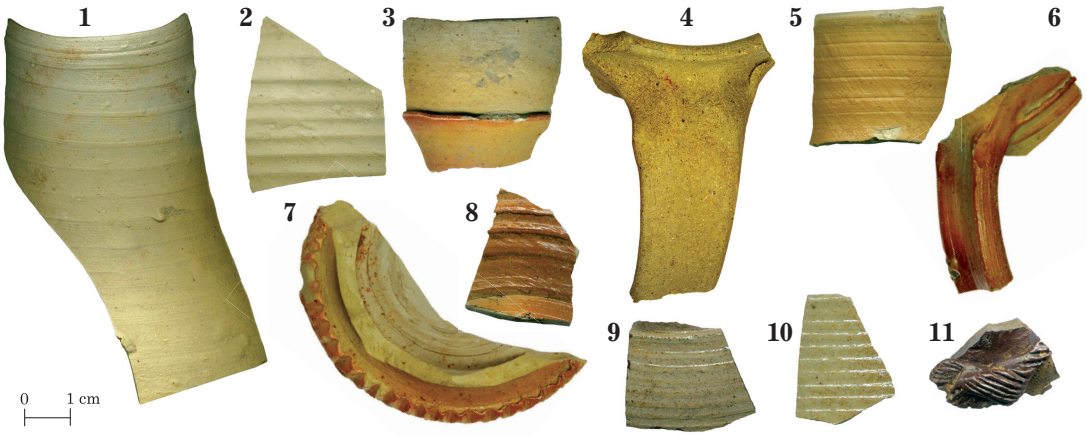

Fig. 10. Finds of medieval stoneware. 1–3 – Siegburg, 5–8 – Waldenburg, 9–10 – Raeren, 11 – Lausitz stoneware sherds.
Jn 10. Keskaegse kivikeraamika leiud. 1–3 – Siegburgi, 5–8 – Waldenburgi, 9–10 – Raereni, 11 – Lausitzi kivikeraamika killud.
Photos / Fotod: Villu Kadakas (1–3, 7–11) ja Sander Nittim (4–6)

Fig. 11. 16th century cannon found from the gun tower on the south-western corner.
Jn 11. Edelanurga haakpüssitornist leitud 16. saj suurtükk.
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

very small quantities all over Northern Europe (Gaimster 1997, 282) are monasteries (Stephan & Gaimster 2003).

Several pieces of simple Russian pots and a single piece of a field flask (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 10) represent the short period of inhabitancy by Russian troops (1576–1580). Only some Raeren shards (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 7) represent the richly decorated stoneware production centres of the Livonian War and royal manor periods. An unbroken Raeren ointment jar (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 8) from the early 17th century can be mentioned. Remarkable is the lack of Westerwald stoneware, otherwise very typical to the 17th and 18th centuries. Shards of Duingen ointment jars (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 8), various ceramic bottles of mineral water (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 9) and clay pipes (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 12) represent the von Ramm family period besides various early and late faience (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 11), as well as china vessel shards.

Medieval building ceramics is represented by various monk- and nun-type roof tiles, one of these found unbroken (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 13). Probably the floor of some monastic rooms has been covered with simple glazed and unglazed redware tiles, found in yellow, brown and green tones (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 14), most of them in the underground chapel, but none *in situ* in a medieval context. The tiles have been 4–5 cm thick and according to one better preserved piece 22 cm wide. Probably all the glazed stove tiles come from the post-monastic period. The monastery was obviously heated, due to cold climate with hypocaust type ovens, partly preserved, but the existence of some tile stoves cannot be excluded. The hypocaust ovens probably went out of use gradually approximately during the Livonian War and were replaced by tile stoves. In addition to the vast number of panel tiles, some shards of simple typologically the oldest vessel tiles were also found. A large group of various renaissance style panel tiles from the Livonian War and royal manor period lack better preserved samples (Kadakas & Väisänen 2012, fig. 15). The black glazed panel tiles with plant ornamentation from the second half of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th centuries make up the biggest group.

Of non-ceramic find remains of the Livonian War period such as weaponry and ammunition are notable. Besides a lot of iron and limestone cannon balls of various size a full piece of artillery is remarkable. From the collapse debris of the half-round gun tower on the southern corner a *ca.* 60 cm long intact breech-loading swivel gun (Fig. 11)[11] was discovered.

[11] It has preliminarily identified by Jaak Mäll (AM) as a full cannon barrel, but by Ain Mäesalu (TÜ) as a very long gunpowder chamber for such a cannon.

CONCLUSIONS

As the excavations of 2010–2011 took place in different areas of the monastic ruin and were concerned with dozens of single problems of its building history, the work offered a variety of results. The *ca.* 100 test pits were rather small regarding the size of the site. As no bigger excavation areas were opened, many of the results remain preliminary, waiting for confirmation or disproval. Thus the fieldwork was more like a preliminary study, presenting a lot of detailed data with vague context and many new research questions on the basis of which future fieldwork can be planned.

One of the most important and clear result was that the core of the monument, the monastic quadrangle, the four ranges including the church, are somewhat later buildings than thought previously. The quadrangle was started only during the second half of the 14th or even at the end of the century and then gradually carried out. Much of the eastern and southern ranges were probably completed late in the 15th century. Previously very little attention had been paid to studying the basement rooms of the main quadrangle, except the underground chapel. Test pits and survey of walls showed that several basement rooms have not been originally built as these appear today, but have undergone extensive reconstruction, leaving their original layout and function to be specified during future studies. The rooms under the church have been heavily rebuilt or at least re-planned, possibly even replacing intermediate walls and vaults. The same possibly applies to the cellars of the southern wing.

Discussion about the inner courtyard, layout and form of the long ago vanished cloisters, once started by Raam in unpublished reports, arose again as some new information was brought to light and new interpretation dilemmas were presented. The existence of stone cloisters is not confirmed yet, but two contradictory structures, namely the partly studied water gutter and four pillar foundations, leave several forms and sequences the cloisters might have been erected open. One of the more important results was the reinterpretation of the building with arched niches in the south-western area, once considered to have been the 13th century chapel, combining the fresh fieldwork results and interpretation of previous unpublished report data. Although not yet confirmed by stratigraphic analysis, it is indicated by layout and planning logic that this building probably belongs to the earliest known structures of the site. This was previously supposed by Raam, but severely criticized after the test pits of 2003. There is still no reason to believe that the building with arched niches has been a chapel. The location of the chapel mentioned in the 13th century documents remains a discussion subject. The layout of the building with arched niches could be associated with an older building stage in the later western range area, once identified in the 1960s by Raam. The older building encompassing besides the western range and also the later western cloister area was never introduced in his publications for unknown reasons.

Another important result is diverting the research focus also outside the main ruin to the northern and eastern courtyards or outer baileys. Although these areas were heavily fortified only during the Livonian War, when the monastery was turned into a castle able to accommodate large numbers of mercenaries, it is clear that the monastic quadrangle could not have existed previously in a ‘vacuum’. This was confirmed in several test pits in the northern courtyard where a 14th and 15th century occupation layer with walls and pavements was detected, indicating intense use and housing

of the area during the monastic period. It was also confirmed that there has never been a moat, located straight next to the northern and eastern ranges, as thought before. It is an additional indication that the fortified area must have been larger even during the monastic period. Walls of a square building were discovered in the eastern courtyard east from the gun tower, probably predating the gun tower, possibly once forming a part of the monastery's outer gate complex.

Finally, the first proper find collection from the monastic period was gathered from the site, as during the previous excavations mostly collapse debris with early modern finds had been removed and even those finds have been lost. The article outlines only some more important trends which can be preliminarily drawn based on new excavations but the material offers basis for a lot more studies in several directions.

Acknowledgements: The study was supported by the Central Baltic Interreg IV A programme PAVAMAB, target financed research project of the Estonian Ministry of Education and Science SF0130054s12. Special thanks to Heli Nurger (Padise municipality) without whom the PAVAMAB project would not have taken place, Kaur Alttoa (TÜ), Liis and Mart Keskküla (Restor OÜ) for continuous consultations during the fieldwork, Erki Russow (AI) for help in identifying the ceramic finds, Andreas Koivisto, Riika Väisänen and other archaeologists involved with Vantaa Museum, several people from the Padise municipality, many students of the Estonian Art Academy, of the Universities of Helsinki, Tallinn, Tartu and Riga and others who helped to carry out the fieldwork.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD PADISE KLOOSTRIS

Villu Kadakas

Padise valla ja Vantaa linna ühine rahvusvaheline projekt võimaldas 2010.–2011. a jätkata Padise kloostri varemete (jn 1) aastakümneid tagasi katkenud uuringuid. Mitmesuguste ehitusajalooliste üld- ja üksikküsimuste lahendamiseks kaevati sadakond uurimisšurfi (jn 3). Käesolev artikkel tutvustab lühidalt välitööde tulemusi ja olulisemaid esialgseid järeldusi.

Kloostriperioodi kajastavate kirjalike allikate vähesuse tõttu pärineb suur osa teadmisi kloostriehitiste ajaloost välitöödest: 1950.–1960. aastatel eemaldati varingurusu (jn 2). Samal ajal toimusid Villem Raami juhtimisel uuringud müüridel ja pinnasešurfides, mis jäid suures osas publitseerimata. Varaseimad arheoloogilised uuringud toimusid 1930. aastate lõpus seoses restaureerimistöödega väravatornis ja kirdepoolses haakpüssitornis (jn 2: 3; 3: 3). Ulatuslikum varingurusu eemaldamine algas 1957. a lääne-eeshoovis ja väravatorni all. 1960–1961 tühjendati rusust sisehoov ja täielikult mattunud läänetiib koos vastavate restaureerimistöödega. 1962. a kaevati üksikud uurimisšurfid sisehoovi keskaegsetesse pinnasekihtidesse ning algas rusu eemaldamine kloostri edelaosas. Pärast pausi jätkusid seal tööd 1968–1969 koos üksikute šurfide kaevamisega mitmes piirkonnas, kuid katkesid seejärel aastakümneteks. Lõunatiiva varisenud ruumides ja kloostri edelaosas jätkus rusu eemaldamine alles 2001–2002. Üldiselt olid 1950.–1960. aastate mahukad tööd keskendunud varingurusu eemaldamisele ja varemete väljapuhastamisele ning vaid üksikutel juhtudel jõuti kloostriperioodi pinnasekihtideni. Kahjuks on tolleaegne leiumaterjal (v.a raidkivid) kaduma läinud, kuid kaevamisdokumentatsiooni järgi pärines vaid tühine osa leide kloostriperioodist.

Klausuuri põhja-, ida- ja läänetiivas kaevati osa šurfe põrandate uurimiseks ning osa selleks, et saada selgust mitme ebaregulaarsuse kohta välisseintes. Üheks olulisemaks ja selgemaks tulemuseks oli järeldus, et varemekompleksi tuumik, nelja hoonetiivaga klausuur on rajatud mõnevõrra hiljem kui seni oletatud. Selle ehitamist on alustatud mitte varem kui 14. saj teisel poolel või alles päris lõpus ning seejärel ellu viidud järk-järgult. Suur osa ida- ja lõunatiivast on tõenäoliselt valminud alles 15. saj II poolel. Seni oli väga vähe tähelepanu pööratud klausuuri keldriruumide uurimisele. Šurfid ja seinte uuringud näitasid, et mitmed keldriruumid ei ole algselt kavandatud sellisel kujul nagu need on säilinud, vaid toimunud on ulatuslikke ümberehitusi. Nende algse kujunduse täpsem väljaselgitamine on võimalik tulevaste uuringute käigus. Kiriku alused ruumid on suuresti ümber ehitatud, võimalik, et isegi asendades vaheseinu (jn 3: 14) ja võlve. Sama kehtib tõenäoliselt lõunatiiva keldrite kohta.

Koos uue informatsiooniga kerkis taas üles diskussioon sisehoovi (jn 3: 1) ja selle ammu kadunud ristikäikude plaani ja kujunduse kohta, mille algatas V. Raam kaevamiste aruannetes, kuid mis pole üldse jõudnud publikatsioonidesse. Kivist ristikäikude kunagist olemasolu ei ole ka täna võimalik kinnitada ega ümber lükata, kuid kaks mitmeid vastuolusid sisaldavat rajatist, nimelt osaliselt välja kaevatud veerenn (jn 3: 8; 4) ja nelja kivipiilari vundamendid (jn 4), võimaldavad tõlgendada ristikäikude ehitusviisi ja ehituslikku järjekorda üsna mitmel moel. Üheks olulisemaks tulemuseks oli klausuuri edelaosas paikneva nn kaarniššidega hoone (jn 3: 11) stratigraafilise positsiooni ümbermõtestamine, kombineerides värskeid välitööde tulemusi varasemate kaevamisaruannete infoga. Kuigi stratigraafia seda otseselt ei kinnita, siis põhiplaani analüüs ja ehitusloogika osutab, et kaarniššidega hoone, mida on varem peetud 13. saj püstitatud kabeliks, kuulub tõenäoliselt tõepoolest kogu kompleksi vanimate ehitiste hulka. Seda on varem oletanud V. Raam, kelle järeldus langes tugeva kriitika alla 2003. a kaevatud šurfide tulemuste põhjal. Hoolimata dateeringust ei ole ka praegu põhjust oletada, et nn kaarniššidega hoone oleks kunagi olnud kabel. Kirjalikes allikates mainitud 13. saj kabeli asukoha kindlakstegemine jääb ka edaspidi üheks olulisemaks uurimisküsimuseks. Kaarniššidega hoonet on võimalik ehituslikult seostada hilisema läänetiiva varasema ehituskihiga (jn 3: 12; 5), mille tuvastas V. Raam 1960ndate kaevamiste käigus. Seda varasemat ehituskihti, mis hõlmas kunagi lisaks läänetiivale ka lääneristikäigu ala, ei ole teadmata põhjusel V. Raam oma publikatsioonides puudutanud.

Põhja- ja ida-eeshoovis (jn 2: 6, 7; 3: 6, 7), mille rajamisajaks hindas V. Raam alles Liivi sõda oli võimalik u 45 šurfis teha mitmeid üllatavaid avastusi. Ei leidnud kinnitust enne kaevamisi tehtud oletus, et põhja-eeshoovi loodenurgas võiks rusuhunnikus peituda kirdenurgale sarnase haakpüssitorni jäänused. Põhja-eeshoovis seni mätta all aimatavatele lääne- ja põhjamüürile lisaks leiti idamüüri vundament. Tõenäoliselt selles müüris kunagi paiknenud väravat ei leitud. Selgus, et põhja-eeshoovi välismüürid ei ole kujunenud ühe ehitusetapi jooksul. Hoovi lääneosas on varasemaks ehitiseks läänemüüri paksem lõunaosa, mis ulatub mõned meetrid väravatornist põhja poole. Selle vastu on püstitatud mingi ebakorrapärase põhiplaaniga neljakandiline tundmatu funktsiooniga hoone (jn 3: 16), mis on hõlmanud hoovi loodeosa. Sellest keldrita

hoonest leiti hoovi pool vaid vundamendid, kuid põhja- ja lääneseina on veidi säilinud ka põrandast kõrgemal. Kolmandana on selle hoone kirdenurga vastu püstitatud hoovi põhjamüür (jn 6). Selgus, et tegemist ei ole rususse mattunud müüriga, vaid müür on hoopis püstitatud vallikraavi serva kuhjatud muldvalli toestamiseks hoovi poolt. 1930. aastatel ulatuslikult restaureeritud haakpüssitorni puhul ei õnnestunud kindlaks teha selle ehituslikku seost hoovi põhja- ja idamüüriga. Tõenäoliselt on ka põhja-eeshoovi idamüüri ehitusajalugu keeruline, sest keskosas L-tähe kujulise vundamendi liitekohas selle suund muutub (jn 3), osutades rajamisele kahes järgus.

Vastu klausuuri põhja- ja idatiiva välisseina kaevatud šurfide info lükkas ümber varasema oletuse, nagu oleks klausuur põhja- ja idaküljel olnud ümbritsetud vallikraaviga. Seal oli jälgitav u 1 m laiune klausuuri välismüüri rajamisel kaevatud vundamendikraav. Kraavi kaevamisega on katkestatud mitmel pool põhja-eeshoovis jälgitav u 1,5 m sügavusele mattunud u 20 cm paksune orgaanikarikas elutegevuskiht. Klausuuri põhjamüüri kõrval sisaldas see vundamendikraavi tegemisel läbi kaevatud kultuurkiht mitmeid 14. saj II poolest pärit Siegburgi kivikeraamika kilde, osutades klausuuri rajamisele ilmselt mitte enne 14. saj keskpaika. Elutegevuskihti katab kogu hoovi alal u 1–1,5 m paksune täitekiht, mis koosneb suures osas ümber tõstetud looduslikust pinnasest, millesse on vähesel määral segatud ka varasemat kultuurkihti. Ilmselt on ulatuslik loodusliku pinnase ümbertõstmine toimunud juba keskajal mingi suurema ehitustöö, nt klausuuri keldrite rajamise või vallikraavi kaevamise käigus. Igatahes on alles sellele täitekihile rajatud põhja-eeshoovi loodenurgas avastatud ebakorrapärase põhiplaaniga hoone vundamendid (jn 3: 16), hoovi põhja- ja idamüür ning haakpüssitorn hoovi kirdenurgas. Ei selgunud, kas põhja-eeshoovi väljaehitamine selliste elementidega on toimunud alles Liivi sõja käigus või juba kloostriperioodil. Kirjeldatud täitepinnase laotamisega on koos elutegevuskihiga maetud ka mõned varasemad rajatised – šurfides hoovi kirdenurgas avastatud paekivisillutis ja loodenurgas mingi ahju jäänused (jn 6). Arvatavasti oli hilisema põhja-eeshoovi ala kloostriajal juba intensiivses kasutuses, vähemalt alates 14. saj II poolest, kuid tolleaegne maastik koos ehitusjäänustega on hiljem tervikuna maetud täitepinnase alla.

Väravatorni tõstesildade all olid ilmselt lühikesed lokaalsed kraavid või vaid augud, kuid nende ulatust ei õnnestunud kindlaks teha. Vähemalt torni kirdenurga juures vallikraavi ei olnud, kuid siin leiti ülemistes pinnasekihtides massiivne müür, mis on nurkapidi ulatunud väravatorni vastu. Võimalik, et see müür ulatus käänukohani hoovi idamüüris, jaotades põhja-eeshoovi kaheks osaks, millest lõunapoolne võis olla kasutusel kloostri surnuaiana. Üks inimluustik avastati väravatorni kirdenurgast ida pool ning juba 1968. a avastati üks luustik – kõigi varasemate kaevamiste ainus – värskest leiust mõned meetrid ida pool. Leitud luustike vanus ei selgunud.

Ida-eeshoovi, mille kunagisele olemasolule osutas vaid seda ümbritsev vallikraav, rajamise dateeris V. Raam Liivi sõja aega, kui tekkis vajadus majutada suurt hulka palgasõdureid. B. Dubovik on hiljuti osutanud, et mingi kaitse pidi eksisteerima juba kloostri ajal, sest vastasel juhul oleks kiriku laiast idaaknast sissetungimine olnud ründajatele liiga lihtne. Kuna klausuuri idamüüri äärsest šurfist vallikraavi ei leitud, siis on see järeldus veel tõenäolisem. Mitu müüri avastati ootamatult haakpüssitornist idas. Nende hulgas paistavad silma peaaegu ruudukujulise plaaniga ehitise (välismõõt u 9 m), tõenäoliselt torni müürid (jn 3: 17). Selle põhjasein on suures osas kraavi varisenud, kuid kvaliteetselt tahutud kvaaderkividest kagunurk õnnestus välja puhastada u 1,5 m kõrgusena (jn 7). Vaevalt on selline torn saanud eksisteerida samal ajal haakpüssitorniga (jn 3: 3), sest sellisel juhul oleks see varjanud suure osa haakpüssitorni laskesektorist. Kuna vanadel plaanidel ja gravüüridel sellist hoonet ei ole, siis tõenäoliselt on ruudukujuline ehitis haakpüssitornist varasem, kuuludes kloostriaegsete ehitiste hulka. Võimalik, et ruudukujuline torn moodustas osa välisvärava süsteemist. Ida-eeshoovi ringmüüri otsiti tulutult nii kirjeldatud torni kõrvalt kui kaugemalt. Haakpüssitornist ida pool leitud ülejäänud müürid kuuluvad ilmselt hilisematele ehitistele, suures osas arvatavasti mõisa-aegsetele (jn 3: 19), arvestades juba enam-vähem praeguse maapinnatasemega. Osa õhemaid müüre kuulub ilmselt barokkparki ümbritsenud müüridele ja nende vastu püstitatud ehitistele. Varasem on ilmselt L-tähe kujuline müür, mis ühendab ruudukujulise ehitise ja põhja-eeshoovi idamüüri, moodustades neljakandilise hoone või tõenäolisemalt väikse hoovi. Võimalik, et sellesse hoovi avanesid väravad, mille kaudu toimus liiklus hoovide vahel ja samuti välja üle vallikraavi.

Ida-eeshoovi lõunaservas uuriti mõningaid mätta alt paistvaid paekivimüüre eesmärgiga leida hoovi võimalikku piirdemüüri, kuid väljapuhastatud õhukesed müürid kujutavad endast barokkpargi ringmüüri ja selle vastu püstitatud ehitiste jäänuseid. Klausuurist lõuna pool uuriti kaarniššidega hoone kagunurka eesmärgiga kindlaks teha, kas selle vastu on kunagi laotud ida poole suunduv ringmüür. Müüri ei leitud, küll aga avastati, et kaarniššidega hoone seina idaküljele on jäetud sidekivid massiivse, u 180 cm paksuse ringmüüri ladumiseks. Selles lõigus on hoone idakülg laotud risti ülejäänud hoone suhtes viltuse kaguküljega, võimaldamaks paremat sidumist kavandatava ringmüüriga. Ei selgunud, kas ringmüür on lammutatud või

on see vaid kavandatud, aga mitte ehitatud. Oletatavat müüri otsiti tulutult klausuuri kagunurgast mõne meetri võrra lõuna pool.

Väravatorni (jn 2: 4; 3: 4) neli keldriruumi tühjendati mitmesugusest rusust, mis takistas ruumides liikumist ja sisaldas 19.–20. saj prahti. Selgus, et neli seni uurimata ruumi moodustasid kaks eraldatud ruumidekompleksi. Palju tähelepanu pälvisid ruumide trepikäigud, mis on arvatavasti 1970. aastatel kinni müüritud ning mis nüüd uuesti avati: algne hoovipoolne trepikäik (jn 8) alaliselt parema ligipääsu võimaldamiseks ning põhja-poolne mõisa-aegne läbimurre ajutiselt rusu eemaldamiseks. Ruumid ei ole kujunenud ühe ehitusetapi jooksul, samuti on segane nende algne funktsioon.

Vähem oli teada kahest läänepoolsest ruumist. Neist edelapoolne ruum oli täiesti ligipääsmatu – selle sissepääs hoovipoolse idapoolsetesse keldritesse viiva müüritrepi haru näol avastati alles tööde käigus. Edelapoolne ruum on selgelt toiminud kahe hüpokaustahju kütteruumina (jn 3: 10), mis avastati rusu eemaldamisel. Ruumi lõunaseinas paiknev ahi on valdavalt hävinud, kuid põhjapoolne (jn 9) on täielikult säilinud koos paekividest kaarte ja kerisega. Loodepoolse ruumi puhul oli üllatuseks asjaolu, et sellesse ei ole kunagi normaalselt sisse pääsenud – ainus sissepääs on läbi kahe võlvis oleva augu peakorruse ruumist. Idapoolne auk on sekundaarne läbimurre, kuid läänepoolne on rajatud koos võlvi ehitamisega. Kuna loodepoolse ruumi kagunurgast edelapoolse ruumi poole kulgev koridor oli osaliselt ligipääsetav juba enne kaevamisi, siis eeldati, et seal on kaht ruumi ühendav ukseava. Rusu eemaldamisel selgus, et seal pole ukseava kunagi olnud, vaid väike neljakandiline ava mõõtudega u 30 × 30 cm, mida on hiljem laiemaks raiutud. Arvestades ruumi väga rasket ligipääsetavust ja väikest ava, on tõenäoline, et tegemist oli kloostri vangikongiga. Selline tõlgendus ei tohiks üllatada, sest tsistertslaste kloostrites oli eraldi vanglaruumi olemasolu tavaline vähemalt alates 13. sajandist. Siiski ei olnud vangikongil mingit selget arhitektuurset normi ega isegi mitte tüüpilist asukohta kloostri põhiplaanis, mistõttu harva on võimalik sellist ruumi kindlaks teha ilma kirjalike allikateta. Mõnedel juhtudel on vangikongid asunud väravahoonetes nii nagu Padisel.

Padise kloostri leiukontekstid võib jaotada puhtalt keskaegseteks kihtideks, näiteks õhuke elutegevuskiht sise- ja põhja-eeshoovi all, ja puhtalt mõisa aegseteks, nagu näiteks keldriruumide täiterusu, kuid kohati on hilisemate kaevetöödega eri perioodide leiud samasse ladestusse segatud. Vanimateks leidudeks on arvatavasti mõned kohalike pottide killud, millest osa pärineb ehk hilisest rauaajast, kuigi korjatud väga hilistest kihtidest. Paremini dateeritav on ühe arvatavasti u 13.–14. saj paiku valmistatud laineornamendiga poti kild. Kõik glasuuritud graapenite killud pärinevad arvatavasti kloostrijärgsest ajast, nagu ka hulk glasuuritud ja maalitud kausside kilde. 54 kivikeraamika kildu (jn 10) moodustavad suure osa keskaegsetest leidudest. Need kuuluvad ajaliselt kahte rühma: Siegburgi päritolu killud u 14. saj II poolest ning Siegburgi, Waldenburgi ja Raereni päritolu killud 15.–16. saj I poolest. Kõige tähelepanuväärsemaks kivikeraamika killuks on eelkõige linnustes ja kloostrites kasutatud Lausitzi kannu (jn 10: 11) kild.

Lühikest vene võimu perioodi esindavad lihtsate pottide killud ja üksik välipudeli kild. Kuningamõisa perioodist pärinevad mõned Raereni rikkalikult ornamenteeritud kivikeraamiliste nõude killud ja terve Raereni salvitops. Von Rammide perioodi esindavad Duingeni kivikeraamiliste salvitopside, mineraalveepudelite ja savipiipude tükid lisaks fajanss- ja portselannõude kildudele. Keskaegset ehituskeraamikat esindavad mitmesuguste munk-nunn-tüüpi katusekivide killud, üks neist terve ning glasuuritud ja glasuurimata põrandaplaatide killud. Suur kogus põrandaplaatide tükke saadi kiriku alusest kabelist, kuid mitte *in situ* vaid segatud pinnasest. Arvatavasti pärinevad kõik glasuuritud ahjukahlite tükid kloostrijärgsest ajast, kuid ei saa välistada kahhelahju olemasolu juba kloostriperioodil, kui suurt osa hoonest köeti hüpokaustahjudega. Lisaks suurele hulgale plaatkahlite tükkidele leiti ka mõned lihtsa pottkahli killud. Renessanss-stiilis enamasti rohelise glasuuriga plaatkahlikildude hulgas puuduvad suuremad eksemplarid, kuid musta glasuuriga ja taimornamendiga 17. saj II poole või 18. saj alguse plaatkahlite hulgas on ka mitmeid terveid eksemplare. Mittekeraamilistest leidudest väärivad esiletõstmist eeskätt Liivi sõja aegne relvastus ja laskemoon. Mitmete rauast ja paekivist erinevas suuruses suurtükikuulide kõrval paistab silma terve kambersuurtüki raud või püssirohukamber (jn 11), mis leiti lõunanurgal paiknenud poolümara torni varingurusust.