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**ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA**

2005

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2006

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Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esikaas: Hilisviikingiaegne kõrva- või oimurõngas.
Rekonstruktsioon 2005. a. avastatud Ubina hõbeaardes
sisalduva fragmendi põhjal. Joonistanud Kersti Siitan.
Cover: Earring or temple ornament from Late Viking Age.
Reconstruction based on the fragment from the silver board
of Ubina discovered in 2005. Drawing by Kersti Siitan.

Tagakaas: Tartust Tähtvere tänavalt 2005. a. leitud 15. saj.
haruldase savikannu kild.
Back cover: Fragment of stoneware goblet from the 15th century.
Stray find from Tartu, Tähtvere Street in 2005.

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ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDASEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TOWN WALL OF VILJANDI AND THE CONSTRUCTION SITE TARTU STREET 8A

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In Viljandi, archaeological investigations were carried out on three sites in 2005 by the Museum of Viljandi. In addition to that, archaeological monitoring was carried out at the site of the removal of an oil tanks at Tartu Street 22 / Oru Street 7B (Fig. 1: 2). The clearing of the town wall at Linnu Street (Fig. 1: 1) was directed by P. Lätti, the monitoring and documentation of construction remains at Tartu Street 8A (Fig. 1: 3) and on the site for central heating pipeline at Tartu Street 6 and 8A (Fig. 1: 4) were conducted by A. Haak. At the site of Tartu Street 8A, P. Lätti carried out archaeological monitoring during initial geological investigations by boring and test pits in June.

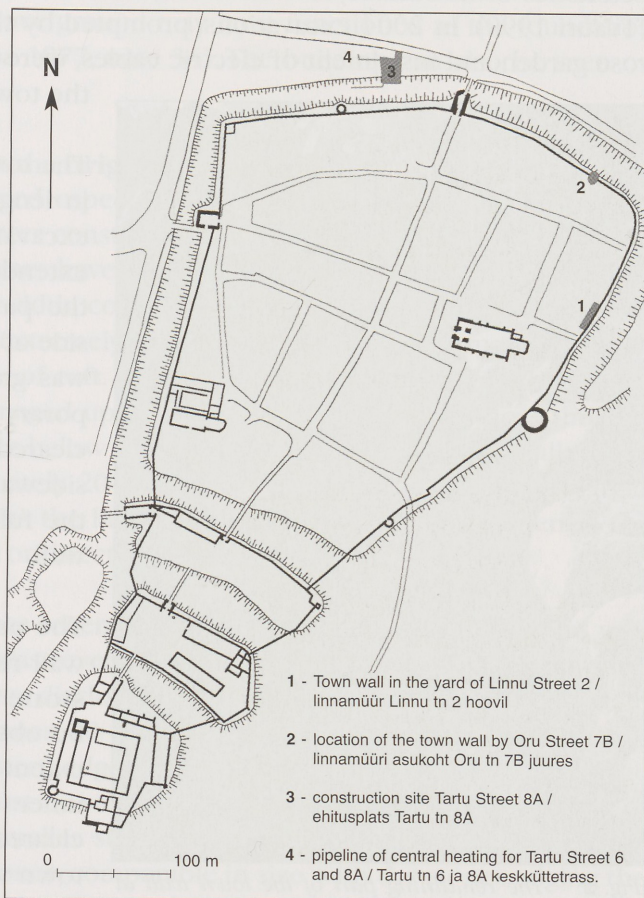


Fig. 1. Location map of the areas investigated.
Joon. 1. Uuritud piirkondade asukobaskeem.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT CLEARING THE TOWN WALL OF VILJANDI

In August 29 – September 1, 2005, archaeological monitoring was conducted in section 167 of the old town of Viljandi, on the premises behind the town hall on Linnu Street 2, where the municipal government of Viljandi subscribed the clearing of that part of the town wall for conservation.

The part of the wall was first examined in 1996, when it was concluded on the basis of georadar results that it was not an old town wall (Valk 1996, 19). In 1999, Andres Tvauri determined in two trial excavations the width of the wall and characteristics of its surface, as well as the character of the cultural layer next to it (Tvauri 1999). In 2004 excavations, prompted by the foundation of a municipal rose garden and instalment of electric cables, were carried out in the area inside the town wall (Lätti & Haak 2006).



Fig. 2. The remaining part of the town wall at the yard of Linnu Street 2, and the foundation of the later outbuilding on top of it.
Joon. 2. Linnu t. 2 hoovis väljapubastatud linna- müürilõik ning sellele toetuv kõrvalhoone vundament.

The town wall was opened at 26 m in length and 2 m in width. As the excavations showed, the town wall extended for about 40 cm beneath the paved sidewalk near the inner side of the wall. Since no permission was granted to dig up the contemporary sidewalk, the wall could be cleared only up to the edge of the sidewalk. Thus, the pit did not reveal the full width of the original town wall.

The outer side of the original town wall revealed a **narrower granite stone wall**, the only part that could be observed on the ground. At the extent of the later wall, only the inner side of the town wall was cleared out, while elsewhere the old town wall could be excavated in full width. The character of the later wall and its connection to the town wall were also documented (Fig. 2).

The later wall consists of large granite stones, 20–50 cm in diameter and is about 70–80 cm wide. The stones are joined with lime mortar, and the most recent addition to the wall consists of larger stones loosely placed on top of the wall. The wall rises about 30–40 cm above the ground and has been preserved in a relatively uniform condition in full length. The only gap in the wall is an about 50 cm long section of missing stones, caused by a tree growing on the eastern side of the wall, its roots anchored through the wall. Possibly, the growing tree has crumbled this section of the wall.

The city plan of Viljandi from 1866 (EAA 308-6-365) reveals that since then the site is marked as a place of an outbuilding. Art historian Kaur Alttoa was the first to point out that the wall above ground may have functioned as the foundation of some later building (Alttoa 1977, note 34). The building can also be seen on photographs from the 1920s.

The excavations revealed that the **original town wall** directly under the layer of tuft had been seriously damaged, especially in the northern part of the excavated area, most likely during the later construction works. There are huge gaps in several places where the wall stones have been removed and only an extremely solid part of the wall of 1.4 m in width, consisting of smaller stones and joined with ample mortar, still stands. An extremely sturdy layer of light colour mortar is located directly beneath the layer of tuft. As one of the test pits indicated, at some places the wall has been damaged up to its base, while at other places the preserved masonry begins deeper, below the layer of mortar. The cleared wall stones are relatively small, approximately 20–30 cm in diameter. In some places, larger stones that may have served as the lining stones of the wall can be seen in the north-western wall of the pit or directly next to it.

In the section where the more recent wall was missing, the original town wall was cleared in full extent. It was revealed at the depth of ca. 20–30 cm from the ground level. This section also disclosed the outer (eastern) edge of the wall, which was built of granite stones, 20–50 cm in diameter. Assuming that the larger stones traceable at the western edge of the excavation pit form the inner edge of the wall, the inner edge must be similar to the outer edge. The inside filling of the wall mostly consists of smaller stones joined with a thick layer of mortar, though some larger granite stones, comparable in size with the stones edging the wall, can be seen.

In the otherwise solid wall (or, to be more precise, on top of it), two stone rows intersecting the excavation pit at a small angle, could be seen. The rows consist



Fig. 3. A probable gutter on top of the town wall.
 Joon. 3. Oletatav pinnasevee äravoolu renn lin-
 namüüiril.

of stones with a smooth top, approximately 20–40 cm in diameter, which are slanted towards each other in some places, thus the structure reminds a gutter (Fig. 3). The assumption of a gutter leading off surface water could be further strengthened by the lack of any traces of mortar on the stones forming it. This explains why the stones have probably not been a part of a former wall.

Since it was impossible to dig up the sidewalk pavement running along the wall, the inner side of the wall could not be cleared. In order to open the wall in its full extent, the excavation pit was enlarged by an additional pit of 1 sq. m. It revealed a stone, which was believed to have been the edge stone of the wall, and enabled to measure the town wall 2 m wide. This is quite consistent with data presented by A. Tvauri,

according to whose estimation the width of the wall was from 1.8 to 2.2 m (Tvauri 1999). Earlier data of the construction depth of the wall at the absolute height of 81.6–81.7 m (Tvauri 1999) leads to the hypothesis that the wall continued deeper under the ground, although it could not be investigated further in the narrow pit. In the profile of the pit extension about 20 cm below the ground surface it is possible to observe an approximately 10 cm thick layer of lighter sand which contains pieces of brick and metal strips probably used in ovens. These are most likely the remnants of a onetime building, which stood next to the wall. The stratum beneath the sand layer consists of dark brown soil, containing unevenly distributed smaller granite stones – several smaller stones, not joined with mortar, which have probably fallen from the wall at some point, and pieces of bricks. The finds include pottery of probably late medieval origin, as well as fragments of glass and pottery from the 19th–20th centuries.

After the smaller stones had been removed some 90–100 cm from the ground level the greyish-brown surface disclosed pottery finds from the 16th and 17th cen-

tury (VM 11088: 22–24). It is possible that this stratum of stones formed a pavement on the one-time ground level, suggesting that the area next to the wall had been later filled with soil for creating a garden (or constructing an outbuilding).

The **finds** collected in the course of the excavations (VM 11088) include mostly ceramics – sherds of pottery, and some fragments of stove tiles and floor (?) tiles. The ceramics may be dated to the 16th–20th centuries. The fact that the finds together with objects of more recent origin were discovered relatively near the ground indicates that the strata have become thoroughly mixed.

The excavations also revealed the uneven condition of the base of the town wall in this area: while in the southern part of the premises, the foundation of the wall is intact in its original width, in the northern part quite a lot of wall stones have been used for constructing the walls of a building. The reason why by ground probing in the yard the town wall was not found in the yard could be the fact that on the site under discussion the town wall is largely destroyed and its remaining part is only slightly wider than the wall of the more recent outbuilding, observable on the ground.

In 2005, archaeological monitoring was also carried out during the removal of an old oil tank for a local boiler house, next to the house at Oru Street 7B. The oil tank had been placed in the area where the northern town wall of Viljandi must have been situated, proceeding from a Swedish map from the 1650s (Fig. 1: 2). At the profile of the pit that was left after the oil tank had been removed, no remains of the town wall could be traced. From the cultural layer that had been deposited just above the virgin soil, a medieval potsherd and a few animal bones (VM 11110) were collected.

MONITORING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT TARTU STREET 8A

Tartu Street is located just outside the moat north of the town. In 2005, the construction of a new office building started. As a medieval cultural layer was located in several places under the street (see Haak 2006 for investigation history), it was assumed that traces of medieval habitation could be revealed during monitoring.

During the monitoring, it was revealed that the earliest settlement traces in the area originate from late 18th or even 19th century. Until the mid-19th century, large part of the current yard behind Tartu Street 8A was actually the northern bank of



Fig. 4. Profile of the excavation plot at Tartu Street 8A. The arrow (1) indicates an intrusion into virgin soil, containing finds from late 18th and early 19th century. Another arrow (2) indicates the northern edge of the moat.

Joon. 4. Tartu t. 8A hoonesüvendi profiil. Noolega 1 on tähistatud 18. saj. lõpu või 19. saj. alguse leide sisaldav sissekaeve puutumata pinnasesse, noolega 2 on märgitud vallikraavi põhjaserv.

the moat (Fig. 4). The cultural layer that had been deposited onto the natural soil contained only minimal finds: a fragment of a stove-tile (Fig. 6: 2), and of imported pottery from the 18th–19th century. From the intrusions into the virgin soil (Fig. 4, arrow 1), a few fragments of thin bricks (less than 7 cm thick), typical to the Post-Medieval period, were collected.

The former moat was filled with debris during the second half of the 19th century; the fills contain many finds, typical of that period. A few ceramic vessels (e. g. Fig. 6: 3) as well as a leather shoe were taken as samples. For investigating the material culture of the 19th century town, the fills of the moat offer the best possibilities. From grey soil on the outer side of a moat, a rim sherd of local pottery, typical of the 14th–15th centuries, was collected together with fragments of window-glass of a much later period, probably 18th–19th centuries. The former was the only medieval find from these excavations.

After the filling of the moat, a new building was erected in the yard, described in the insurance documents of 1909 as a stable (VM 9248: 1014). During the monitoring, numerous fragments of white tiles, produced in Germany (by

Danischburg) were collected. At the beginning of the 20th century, the building must have been reconstructed into a sauna or a laundry. From the crack of the surviving floor boards, an Estonian coin (1 mark of 1922) was found.

On one side of Tartu Street, two buildings had been erected before the start of the 20th century. The small wooden one (currently Tartu Street 8A) was built during the 19th century, but it is not clear whether the square wooden building, mentioned on that plot in 1821, was reconstructed or replaced with the current quadrangular building during the 1860s (Eimre 1989, 22). The annex of bricks on the back side of the house was designed in 1899 and probably constructed a year later. On the blueprint from 1899, the house just east of the wooden house is already present, in an insurance document from 1909 this is described as a bakery (VM 9248: 1014). On the basis of archival sources, art historian M. Eimre (1989, 25) has concluded that the stone house was constructed in 1895. A year earlier, a great fire had destroyed most of the wooden buildings in that part of the suburb. A blueprint from the 1930s for reconstruction of the facades of the houses has also survived (VM 9594), giving some idea about the general planning of the two-storey stone building. From 1899 until World War II, the owner of these two houses was Hans Bärson, a merchant. One of the houses burnt down during a fire in 1944 and by the 1950s the ruins were demolished together with other houses in this quarter (for a more detailed description of the development of the area from the Medieval Period to the 20th century, see also Haak 2006). It is likely that the bakery was closed down by the 1930s, as the last written notice of it exists from 1925. Harsh competition and economic crisis at the end of the 1920s can be counted as possible reasons.

Archaeological investigations showed that the walls of the cellars had survived relatively well, with wooden doorframes still standing. In the cellar of the stone building, the remains of a bakery oven had been preserved and were described in detail. The dimensions of the stove (Fig. 5) were 2.55 × 4.1 m, the height of the remaining part was up to 2.1 m. The stove was put up of 27 × 13 × 6.5 cm bricks bonded with clay; stones of one row faced the outer surface of the wall with the end, in rows below and above – with their side. The western, and partially the southern side of the oven had been whitewashed. The mouth of the oven was directed toward the south and the northern part of the oven seemed to be a later addition, as 2.1 m north from the southern side, a projecting post was constructed, and a traversing joint could be seen just north of it. The construction of the walls of the oven was strengthened with two iron rods at both sides, joined with horizontal rods across the oven below the upper vault. The floor in front of the oven, and its lower edge were reinforced with concrete.



Fig. 5. Front side of a baker's oven unearthed at Tartu Street 8A.
 Joon. 5. Tartu t. 8A avastatud pagariabju esikülg.

The front side of the oven was determined with two protruding posts of bricks, the eastern one connected with a flue. The heating chamber in the lower part of the oven was vaulted, its width being 120 cm and maximum height 30 cm, its length exceeded 3 metres. It could also have been used for baking. Above the vault, there was another chamber with the width of 60 cm; its exact construction remained unclear, as the stones of the upper vault had crushed in and destroyed its inner construction. The lower vault, which also formed the bottom of the upper chamber, was covered with an up to 50 cm thick layer of clay. The chimney was most likely located east of the central axis of the house, in the room east of the bakery, where a cooking stove was located. It seems likely that it also hosted a laundry.

Bakery ovens of similar appearance have been in use at least since the Medieval Period (e.g. in St.-Agnes Monastery in Prague, see e.g. Reichertová 1968, Müller 1992). It seems that the quadrangular form was an exception during the Middle Ages, while most of the bakery ovens found in common houses that had been investigated archaeologically had a round structure and a cupola above them, dominant in Germany until the 18th century (Müller 1992, 130 ff). It seems likely that such vaulted constructions were meant for baking larger quantities of bread, e.g. in castles or monasteries (Müller 1992, 131).

Of the finds collected, firebricks carried most information of their production. In addition to local products from the 1920s or 1930s (brand *E. Šamott*), the products of Sweden (*Skromberga*) and Scotland (*Bathville*) (Fig. 6: 1) were present. At the latter place, fireclay manufacture was established in 1882 (Hynd-Brown 1906). In addition to these, pottery typical to the 20th century, a steelwork frame for the oven or a chimney, and pokers of extraordinary length (over 3 m) had been preserved.

Monitoring of the yard of the two houses showed that after the filling of the northern moat of the medieval town during the second half of the 19th century, the yard

had been paved with granite stones on a layer of yellow sand. Stones of the pavement were up to 10–15 cm in diameter. From above the pavement, debris from the construction in the yard could be determined. It still seems that the outhouse was demolished before the great fire of 1944 and the yard levelled before World War II. After the war, the area was once again levelled with brownish sand, and the younger trees in the area have been planted from that level already, while the older ones have their root crown buried up to 1 m below current ground level.

Monitoring at the instalment of central heating tubes for the houses at Tartu Street 6 and 8A showed that the cultural layer in the yard of Tartu Street 6 was of similar content. The layer above the undisturbed yellow sand contained fragments of 19th century porcelain from the industry of Kuznetsov, while the yard had been cobbled shortly later.

To sum up, it seems that written sources have recorded plenty of information regarding the owners of the 18th and 19th-century plots, their activities and major construction periods. The identification of construction details of the houses, the function or period of existence of smaller or additional buildings, or more gener-



Fig. 6. Finds from the investigations at Tartu Street 8A. 1 - firebrick produced in Bathville, 2 - 18th-century stove tile, 3 - fragment of faience soup bowl.

Joon. 6. Leide Tartu tn 8A uuringutelt. 1 - Bathville's toodetud šamott-tellis, 2 - 18. saj. ahjukabli katke, 3 - fajansist supitirina katke. (VM 11116: 39, 1, 15.)

ally, a detailed ground plan of the investigated area and the changes that took place, or changes to the originally accepted documentation are only possible with archaeological methods. Such data, however, can be extremely useful for a detailed study of economic activities in this area. To what extent the archaeologists are willing to deal with these questions, and whether a detailed understanding of the current constructional situation in towns and villages is considered a desirable object of academic study will hopefully start to figure out during the following years.

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VILJANDI LINNAMÜÜRI ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD NING TARTU TÄNAV 8A EHTUSPLATSIL TOIMUNUD JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD

Arvi HAAK ja Priit LÄTTI

2005. aastal korraldas Viljandi muuseum arheoloogilisi uuringuid kolmel objektil: linnamüüri väljapuhastamisel Linnu t. 2 hoovis (joon. 1: 1), Tartu t. 8A ehitusel (joon. 1: 3) ning keskküttetrassi rajamisel hoonetesse Tartu t. 6 ja 8A (joon. 1: 4). Arheoloogilisi tähelepanekuid tehti ka endise katlamaja masuuditsisternide eemaldamisel Oru t. 7B juures (joonis 1: 2; A. Haak) ning fikseeriti Tartu t. 8A krundil toimunud ehitusgeoloogiliste puurimis- ja šurfimisuuringute arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuvad tulemused (P. Lätti).

LINNAMÜÜRI VÄLJAPUHASTAMINE VILJANDI RAEKOJA TAGA

Viljandi raeoja (Linnu t. 2) taga puhastati konserveerimiseks välja linnamüüri säilinud osa 26×2 m suuruse kaevandiga. Välitöödel selgus, et maapinnal jälgitav müüriosa on hilisema, arvatavasti 19. sajandil rajatud abihoone vundament, mis toetub linnamüürile. Vundament oli 70–80 cm paksune ning koosnes 20–50 cm läbimõõduga lubimördiga seotud maakividest. Linnamüüri oli abihoone rajamisel tugevasti kahjustatud, sest nähtavasti kasutati vundamenti ladumiseks linnamüüri kive. Linnamüüri säilinud osa oli abihoone kohal vaid 1,4 m laiune. Tihkes lubimördis olid eristatavad kivipesad, prooviaugu kaevamisel ilmnnes, et kohati olid müürikivid eemaldatud kuni taldmikuni.

Linnamüüri tervemana säilinud lõunapoolse osa puhastamisel koguti olulist teavet selle ehitusviisi kohta. Müüri mõlemad ääred olid laotud suurematest, 30–50 cm läbimõõduga maakividest, kuna lubimördiga seotud täites kasutati väiksemaid, üldiselt alla 30 cm läbimõõduga kive. Kaevandi 1 m suuruses laiendis õnnestus selgitada müüri paksus, kus selleks mõõdeti 2 meetrit. Samas kohas leiti hoovipinnast 90–100 cm sügavusel ühele tasapinnale laotud väiksemaid maakive, mis võisid moodustada kunagise hoovisillutise. Kivide vahelt ja alt koguti mõned 16.–17. sajandi keraamikakilud (VM 11088: 22–24).

Linnamüüri säilinud ülapinnast kõrgemal asus kahest kõrvuti asetsevast kivireast rajatis, mille kivid polnud omavahel mördiga seotud, kuid nende ülapinnad olid keskkoha poole kaldu. Võib oletada, et tegemist on pinnasevee vallikraavi juhtimiseks ehitatud renniga, sest kivide ülapinnal puudusid mördijäljed. Kaevamistel kogutud leidudest (VM 11088) moodustab suure osa keraamika, mille võib dateerida 16.–20. sajandisse.

Oru t. 7B krundil (joon. 1: 2), kus likvideeriti 1970. aastate lõpul rajatud katlamaja masuudihoidla, tuvastati maa all paiknenud masuuditunnide eemaldamisel tekkinud süvendi profiilil, looduslikul aluspinnal kultuurkiht. Kihist leitud savinõukillu ning loomaluude põhjal (VM 11110) dateeriti see ladestus esialgselt keskaega. Arvatavalt samal kohal asunud linnamüürist mingeid märke ei leitud.

JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD TARTU TÄNAV 8A KRUNDIL

Septembris ning oktoobris 2005 toimusid järelevalvetööd **Tartu t. 8A krundil** (joon. 1: 3), kuhu hakati ehitama uut ärihoonet. Hoone lõunaots asub keskaegse vallikraavi kohal, põhjaots aga Tartu tänava ääres. Arheoloogiliselt on koht huvipakkuv seetõttu, et selle tänava alal on korduvalt täheldatud nii kesk- kui ka uusaegset kultuurkihti; tänava lõnakülg oli 1944. aastani tihedalt hoonestatud.

Järelevalvetöödega selgus, et uuritava alal pole keskaegne kultuurkiht säilinud (või tekkinud). Looduslikul aluspinnal paiknev väheintensiivne kultuurkiht sisaldas 18.–19. sajandi leide (roheline glasuuriga kahlite katked, klaas- ja fajanssnõude killud, õhukeste, alla 7 cm paksuste telliste tükid). Vaid vallikraavi servalt (joon. 4) leiti ajavahemikku 13. sajandi lõpust 15. sajandini dateeritav savinõu servakild.

19. sajandi teisel poolel täideti vallikraav ning täitest koguti mõningaid perioodile iseloomulikke esemeid, sh. nahkjalats ning keraamikat. Vallikraavitäitele oli arvatavasti 19. sajandi lõpul laotud 10–15 cm suurustest munakividest hoovisillutis. Sellelt leiti hoovis asunud hoone, arvatavasti pesuköögi rused ja algsel kohal olnud söestunud põrandalaudade vahelt saadi 1922. aasta Eesti mark.

19. sajandi lõpul rajatud ning 20. sajandil Hans Bärsonile kuulunud Tartu tänava ääres asunud hoone keldrist leiti hästi säilinud ja oletatavasti kahes järgus ehitatud pagariahi (joon. 5). Kirjalike allikate põhjal otsustades on hoones pagari- ja kondiitriäri tegutsenud 1920. aastateni, seejärel aga arvatavasti suletud. Pole välistatud, et äri suleti tiheda konkurentsi tõttu: Viljandis tegutses 1920–30. aastatel 4–5 pagarit. Sarnase kujuga pagariahje on ehitatud keskajast alates ning neid on kujutatud ka mitmel kaasaegsel joonisel.

Kaevamistulemused võimaldavad oluliselt täpsustada kirjalike allikate andmeid piirkonna asustuses toimunud muutuste osas. Kirjalike ja arheoloogiliste allikate kõrvutamine lubab selgitada, millised “paberile pandud” sündmused ka tegelikult toetusid ning millal ja kuidas see toimus. Lisaks võivad arheoloogilised uuringud tuua päevavalgele andmeid ka selliste sündmuste kohta, mis kirjalikes materjalides ei kajastu, kuid mõjutavad otseselt eluolu (näit. kõrvalhoonete ümberehitamised või lammutamised jne.).

90–100 cm sügavune keskküttetrass läbis lisaks vallikraavitäitele ka Tartu t. 6 asuva hoone tagaküljele jäävale hoovialale ladestunud kultuurkihti. Enamasti oli see tekkinud 19.–20. sajandil, sisaldades fajanssnõude kilde (sh. Kuznetsovi portselani). Trassipõhja rajatud prooviaugus paljandus kollane looduslik liiv maapinnast 120 cm sügavusel.