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**ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA**

2002

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2003

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

Esi- ja tagakaas: Luksuskirves Kirumpäält
Cover and back cover: Luxury axe from Kirumpää

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ISSN 1406-3972

Trükitud AS Pakett trükikojas
Laki 17, Tallinn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT KÜÜNI STREET 3/5 IN TARTU

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Water, sewerage and heating pipes in the courtyard of Küüni 3/5 in the Old Town of Tartu were repaired in 2002 (Fig. 1). Since the courtyard in question is located in an area enclosed by the medieval city wall of Tartu, the excavation work was accompanied by archaeological monitoring performed by the author of this article (Tvauri 2003). The route of the pipeline mainly passed through layers from the 18th to 20th centuries, which consisted primarily of the ruins of buildings destroyed here during the Second World War. Nevertheless, at the bottom of the ditch the upper strata of the medieval cultural layer and the wooden structures contained therein were brought to light. It was not possible, however, to find intact layers or construction debris dating from the 17th century. These were most likely destroyed in the 18th or 19th centuries, when the stone buildings situated in the courtyard area of Küüni 3/5 were built.

The medieval cultural layer that lies below the layers from the 18th to 20th centuries begins at a depth of 1.3–2.5 m below the present level of the courtyard. Since the area was only investigated to the depth required for the installation of the pipes, it was not possible to obtain an overview of the extent of the medieval layer. The natural peat layer was reached in only one place, where the sewerage ditch was dug at a greater depth. This layer was exposed 3.5 m below the present level of the courtyard (absolute elevation 36.1 m). Thus the medieval cultural layer in the area under examination is up to 2 m deep.

The medieval strata in the courtyard of Küüni 3/5 consist mainly of organic remains (wood, charcoal, birch bark, manure, peat). The layer's colour varies from dark brown and green-brown to black, and it was also found to contain sherds of both undecorated wheel-made ceramics and stoneware imported from Germany. Individual pieces of dishes made with stays were also found, as well as burnt fire-sticks and pieces of tanned leather.

Ten wooden boxes made of logs or thick boards were found in the medieval cultural layer in the area of the excavations for the sewerage pipeline (Fig. 1). The boxes had survived to a differing degree. Some were completely intact, while others were relatively decayed or damaged from earlier pipe laying or repair work (the new sewerage pipeline was installed in the same location as the previous one). The length of the sides of the boxes varied from 1.3 metres to 3.75 metres. In one case (box 2) the bottom of the box, which consisted of narrow round logs,

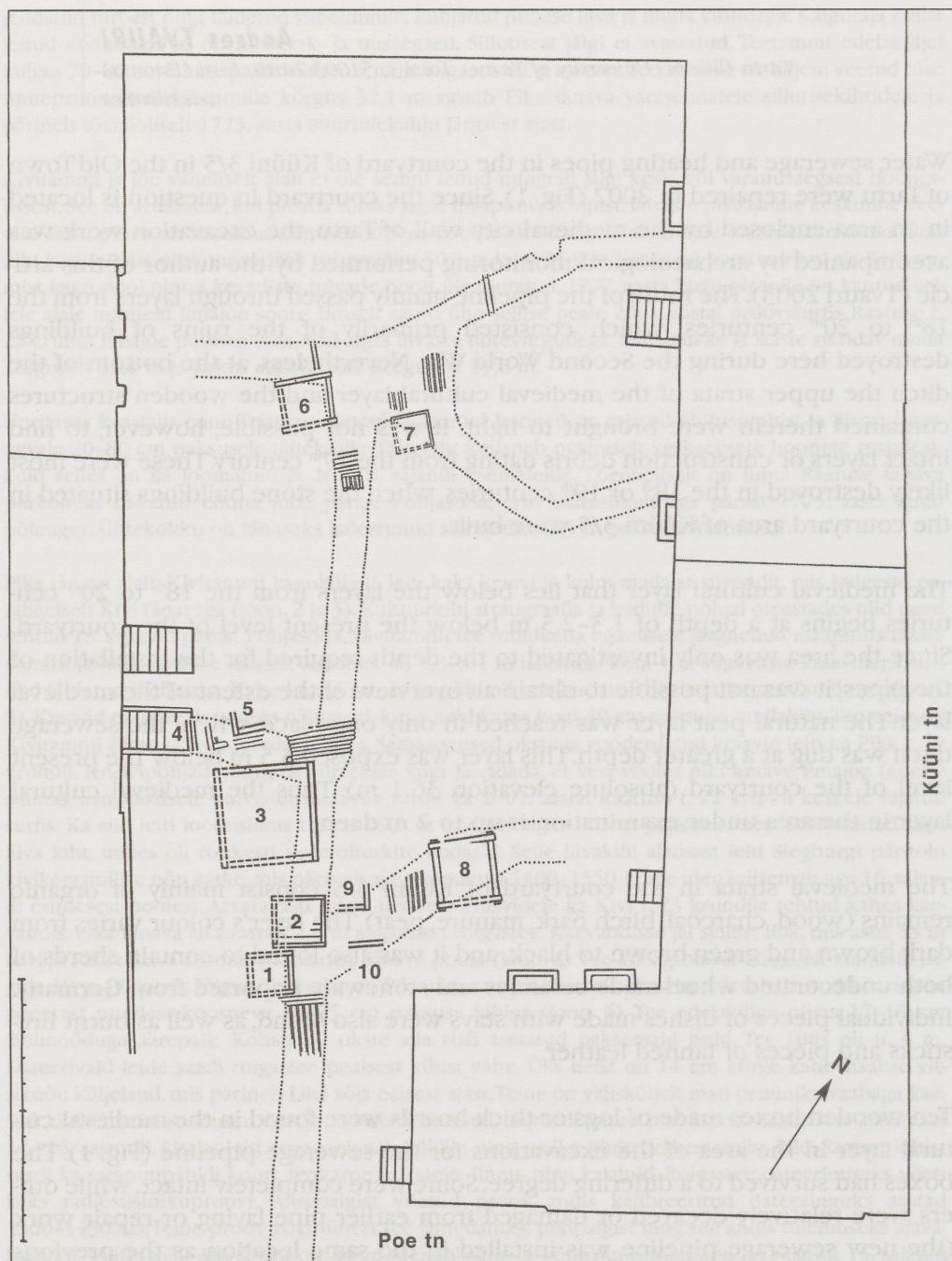


Fig. 1. Position of courtyard of Kūni 3/5 on the map of medieval Tartu.
 Joon. 1. Kūni 3/5 hoovi asend keskagse Tartu plaanil.

was also visible. On the exterior of several boxes one can see notches made in the logs with an axe. These were carved during the making of the box, in order to facilitate subsequent assembly in its intended location. A limited examination of the content of the boxes was possible in only a few cases. Box 3 (Fig. 2) was filled with a black sandy and sooty layer that consisted of burnt stones and pieces of wood. There was also a smaller amount of hazelnut shells,



Fig. 2. Corner of log box No. 3 uncovered from courtyard of Küüni 3/5.

Joon. 2. Küüni 3/5 hoovis välja püstitatud palkkasti nr 3 nurk.

limestone fragments and animal bones. Finds included a shard of an undecorated wheel-made clay vessel and a fragment of a stoneware vessel. Box number 8 contained a large amount of coal, pieces of bricks and animal bones. Part of a barrel bottom was also found. Many similar wooden boxes have been found and investigated in the area occupied by medieval Tartu. These boxes are generally found within the city's different quarters. In Tartu such wooden boxes were mainly used as privies (Mäesalu 1990), although some may also have been made for the tanning of animal hides (Metsallik 1995). In addition to wooden boxes, the remains of various log pavements and log floors came to light in the medieval cultural layer in the courtyard area of Küüni 3/5. There were many piles and posts that had been driven into the ground.

The archaeological monitoring indicated that in medieval times there was also a courtyard in the courtyard area of the present-day Küüni 3/5. These surveys have offered further evidence of the continuity of the layout of the area occupied by the medieval city of Tartu from the Middle Ages to the present day.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TARTUS KÜÜNI 3/5 HOOVIS

Andres TVAURI

Tartu vanalinnas Küüni 3/5 hoovil renoveeriti 2002. aastal vee-, kanalisatsiooni- ja soojatorustikud (joon. 1). Torustikukaevised kulgesid enamasti 18.–20. sajandil ladestunud kihtides, mis koosnesid peamiselt siin viimase sõja ajal hävinud hoonete rusudest. Kaevisel põhjal paljastusid siiski keskaegse kultuurikihi ülemised ladestused ja nendes leiduvad puitkonstruktsioonid. 17. sajandisse dateeritavaid puutumatuid kihte ega ehitusjäänuseid leida ei õnnestunud.

Keskaegne kultuurikiht algab 1,3–2,5 m sügavusel praegusest hoovipinnast ja selle, peamiselt orgaanilistest jäänustest koosneva kihi paksus on Küüni 3/5 kinnistualal kuni 2 m. Kultuurikihist leiti nii lihtkedrakeraamiliste kui ka Saksamaalt imporditud kivitkeraamika kilde. Leiti ka üksikuid vitsiknõude tükke, põlenud peergusid ja pargitud naha tükke.

Torukaevise alal leiti keskaegsest kultuurikihist kümme palkidest või paksudest plankudest ehitatud puitkasti (joon. 1). Kastide küljepikkus ulatus 1,3–3,75 meetrini. Kastide sisu õnnestus piiratud ulatustes uurida vaid mõnel juhul. Kast 3 (joon. 2) oli täidetud musta liivase ja sõese kihiga, mis sisaldas põlenud kive ja puutükke. Vähesel hulgal oli selles ka sarapuupähklite koori, lubjatükikesi ja loomaliid. Leidudena saadi kild lihtkedrakeraamilise savinõu servast ja katkend kivitkeraamilisest nõust. Kasti nr. 8 sees oli rohkesti sütt, tellisetükke, loomaliid. Saadi ka poolik tünnipõhi. Samalaadseid puitkaste on Tartu keskaegse linna alalt leitud ja uuritud hulgaliselt. Reeglina leiduvad need kvartalisestel aladel. Tartu sedalaadi puitkaste on kasutatud enamasti käimlatena, kuid osa neist võis olla rajatud ka loomanahkade parkimiseks.

Lisaks puitkastidele esines Küüni 3/5 hooviala keskaegses kultuurikihis ka jäänuseid erinevatest palksillutistest ja palkpõrandatest. Rohkesti oli maasse rammitud vaiu ja poste.

Arheoloogiline järelevalve näitas, et Küüni 3/5 õuealal on ka keskajal olnud hoov. Käesolevad uuringud andsid järjekordse tõendi Tartu keskaegse linna ala planeeringu püsivusest keskajast kuni tänapäevani.