

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN KÜÜTRI STREET, TARTU

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In 1992, archaeological excavations (approximately 45 m² in total) were started in Kүүtri Street (Fig. 1) in connection with the construction of the sewerage of the building of the Department of the Humanities of Tartu University.

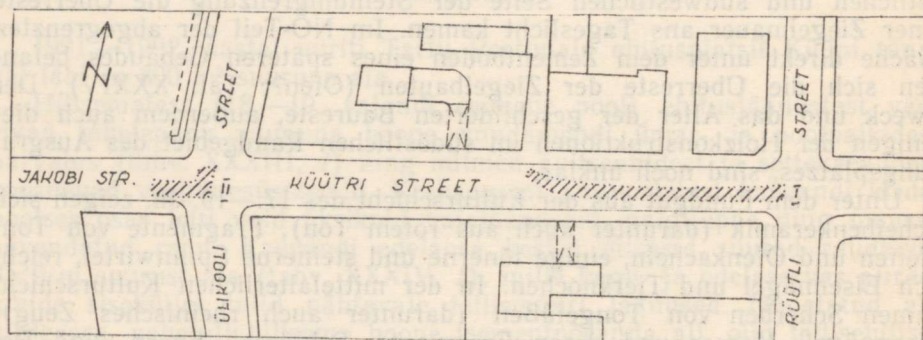


Fig. 1. Plan of excavations (I, II) at Kүүtri Street, Tartu.

The cultural layer had perished in places as deep as 1.7 m because a water-pipe, two sewer systems, and other tubes ran along the pit. Some profiles and cross-sections indicated that there had been five stone pavements in Kүүtri Street; on the crossing of Ülikooli and Jakobī streets remains of four pavements were found.

The latest constructions were probably wooden pipes with a settling well. These constructions may belong to the 18th or the 19th century. The system of pipes was inclined towards the River Emajõgi. The fact that the junctions were not isolated and were combined with a settling well shows that this system was used for drainage.

A well from the Late Middle Ages was dug out from the southern side of the excavation area (Plate XXXVIII, 1). Its lower part was made of vertical planks; the upper part of horizontal toothed beams. Rectangular and triangular openings had been cut into some of the frame beams. Later the frames had been raised as can be concluded from the two badly preserved layers of frame beams. These changes can also be observed on the excavation wall profiles. The filling material in the well contained finds from the 17th century, among these one fragment of a jug with a dark brown surface. A similarly decorated jug has been found from Annaberg, Germany, and dated to 1645–1650.¹

¹ Horschik, J. Steinzeug 15. bis 19. Jahrhundert. Von Bürgel bis Muskau. Leipzig, 1978, p. 411, Pl. 110.

Various troughs ran across the excavation area. There were two different types of them. The split-beam troughs were from the Late Middle Ages or from the Modern Times. Some of these channels were uncovered, others were covered with birch-bark or with planks (Plate XXXVIII, 2). The system from the crossing of Rütli and Kүүtri streets (which probably belonged to Rütli Street) consisting of three drain-pipes is worth special mentioning.

There were two older troughs, which were made of while-beams. One channel as well as its groove was rectangular in shape; the other one (and its groove) was rounded. Both troughs had almost round wooden covers (Plate XXXVIII, 2).

The first type of the troughs was mainly found from the late medieval layer of grey sandy loam, the upper bed of which had burning marks. The older drains had been dug into a brownish black organic layer, related with the early medieval timber building period.²

Wooden pavements (most of them ran across the excavations) were found from the brownish black layer. They were mostly made of stakes (7–12 cm in diameter) and were laid on the ground. In one case there were transverse beam-props, which were laid under the stakes; in another case wooden splinters had been used as filling material under the pavements. These pavements, running transverse to the old Kүүtri Street, were connected with house properties. Some other pavements, probably yard pavements, of which only fragments were found, ran along Kүүtri Street.

Under the brownish black layer, a greenish brown dungy horizon appeared, under which there was a black ancient stratum. Upon the lime sediments there was the oldest cultural layer, which contained handmade pottery.

The finds from Kүүtri Street consisted mainly of potsherds. The oldest of these were handmade pottery, including fragments of glossy pottery found from the crossing of Ülikooli and Jakobi streets (Fig. 2, 1–3). In general, the pottery dates from the end of the first millennium A.D. to the beginning of the second millennium A.D.³

There were three kinds of pottery, all of them typical wheel pottery finds from Tartu.⁴ The oldest vessels were upright or with a slightly outward-bent lip, of different burning and clay consistency (Fig. 2, 4–18). The earliest fragments of this vessel group were found even together with handmade pottery from the 10th–11th centuries, the latest fragments belonged to the 13th century.

Vessels with a concave neck, a convex shoulder, and a slightly thickened and upward-bent lip were also found from Kүүtri Street excavations, even from the early medieval stratum (Fig. 2, 19–30). These fragments were dated to the 13th and the first half of the 14th centuries.

² Metsallik, R., Tiirmaa, U. Über die älteste Besiedlung am Fusse der Tartuer Burg. — ENSV TA Toim. Ühisk., 1983, No. 4, pp. 319–324, Fig. 2; Metsallik, R. Tartu vanalinna kultuurikih stratigraafia. — In: Tartu — minevik, tänapäev. Tallinn, 1985, pp. 47–63.

³ Аун М. Лепная керамика городищ и селищ юго-восточной Эстонии во второй половине I тыс. н. э. — ENSV TA Toim. Ühisk., 1976, No. 4, pp. 352–355, Fig. 5, 17.

⁴ Trummal, V. Arheoloogilised kaevamised Tartu linnusel. — Eesti NSV ajaloo küsimusi III. Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli Toimetised 161. Tartu, 1964, pp. 36–52, Fig. 9; Metsallik, R., Tiirmaa, U. Über die älteste Besiedlung, Fig. 3, 1–9; Аун М., Ланг В., Лиги П. Об археологических памятниках на территории Ботанического сада Тартуского государственного университета. — ENSV TA Toim. Ühisk., 1983, No. 4, p. 327, Fig. 2; Mäesalu, A. Sechs Holzkonstruktionen in Tartu (Lossi-Straße). — Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Social Sci., 1990, No. 4, pp. 449–451, Fig. 2, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10; Metsallik, R. Die Spuren von einer vorzeitlichen Siedlung auf dem Territorium des Gutshofes Raadi. — Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Social Sci., 1991, No. 4, p. 386, Fig. 3, 4–6.

Various troughs ran across the excavation site. There were different types of them. The split beam troughs were from the Late Middle Ages or from the Modern Times. Some of these channels were covered, others were covered with turf-bark or with planks (Plan XAVIII 2). The system of drainage was probably better than there is with special pits. There were two other types of drainage troughs. One was a wooden trough with a split beam trough. The other was a wooden trough with a split beam trough. The wooden troughs were made of split beams and were covered with turf-bark or with planks. The wooden troughs were made of split beams and were covered with turf-bark or with planks. The wooden troughs were made of split beams and were covered with turf-bark or with planks.

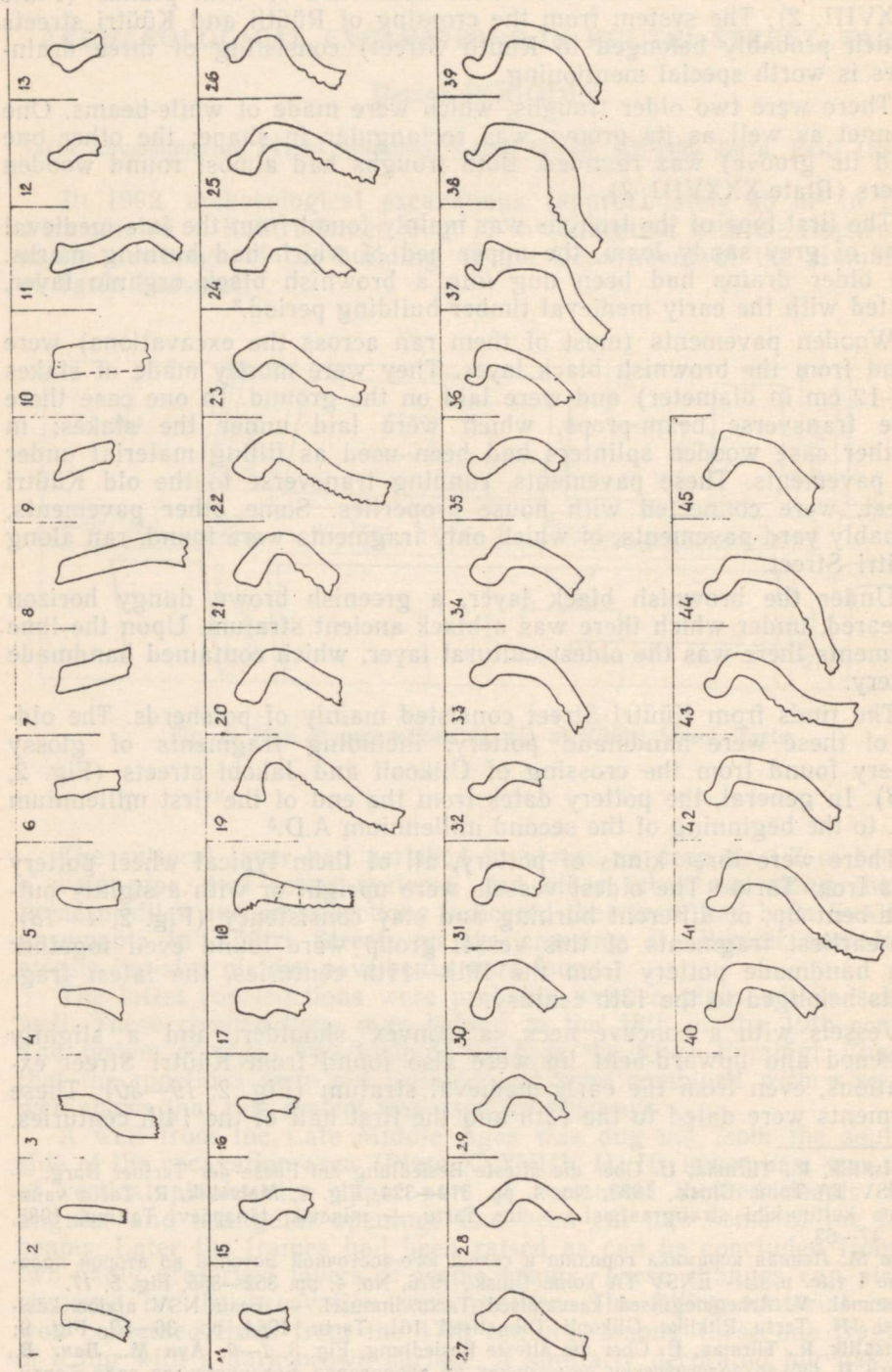


Fig. 2. Profiles of pottery. Tartu, K uutri Street. (1:2.)

Medieval pottery finds were distinctly profiled, with an upright neck and with one crossing the lip (Fig. 2, 31—45). These potsherds dated from the second half of the 14th century and the 15th century.

The Rhine pottery finds dated mostly from the 14th century. Similar potsherds with salt glaze were mainly from the 15th century. The remaining part of the wheel-pottery finds were from the Modern Times.

The other finds (apart from pottery) from Kүүtri Street excavations were not numerous. From the early medieval brownish black layer a buckle with a partially preserved leather belt (Plate XXXIX, 7) and a fish-hook (Plate XXXIX, 6) were found. From the same horizon, a knife with a wedge-form cross-section and a straight back should be mentioned (Plate XXXIX, 3). An arbalest arrowhead (pyramidal, with a lozenge cross-section) dates also from the Early Middle Ages (Plate XXXIX, 4). There is a smooth transition from the arrowhead to the shaft. The arrowhead weighed only 14.8 g, which also shows that it ought to belong to the end of the 13th or the first half of the 14th century. In addition we found a cross-shaped metal embellishment (Plate XXXIX, 2) from the same layer.

From the prehistoric layer the following objects were found: one bronze spiral ring with convex cross-section (Plate XXXIX, 5) from the end of the first millennium; a notch-ornamented fragment of a bracelet, and shears (Plate XXXIX, 1) from the 11th—13th centuries.

In addition to metal objects, there were a few leather finds: footwear soles (Plate XL, 5) and uppers (Plate XL, 4), also three scabbards decorated with pressed and hole ornament (Plate XL, 1—3). Most of the leather objects came from the brownish black stratum.

In the same medieval layer, a few wooden objects had preserved: a couple of small hooped wooden vessels and a bottom of a birch-bark cup.

Though the scope of the excavations was rather modest and the cultural layer damaged, new information about this particular quarter of the town and its water systems was obtained.

ARHEOLOOGILISED KAEVAMISED TARTUS KÜÜTRI TÄNAVAL

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Põhjalikumalt oli kaevataval alal (kaevandi suurus ca 45 m²) võimalik uurida vaid kultuurikihi alumisi ladestusi, sest ülemised kihid olid kohati kuni 1,7 m sügavuseni lõhutud.

Vanimaks ladestuseks osutus vahetult lubisetete peal paiknev hallikas mulla- ja setetesegune kiht. Sellest leiti käsitsikeraamikat, sealhulgas kiila pinnaga keraamikat (joon. 2, 1—3), mille alusel võib kihi dateerida I aastatuhande teise poolde kuni II aastatuhande algusse.

Kirjeldatud kihi peal oli rohke orgaanikasisaldusega mustaks värvunud ladestus. Selles leidunud kedrakeraamika (joon. 2, 4—18) on dateeritud 10./11.—13. sajandisse. Niisama vanad olid ka sälkornamendiga käevõrukatke, käärid (tahv. XXXIX, 1) ja pronksist spiraalsõrmus (tahv. XXXIX, 5).

Valdav osa leiumaterralist pärines pruunikasmustast rohke orgaanika- ja laastusisaldusega kihist. Selles võis eristada kolme tüüpi nõusid. Kihi alumises horisondis esines ka muinasaegset kedrakeraamikat. Suurema osa kedrakeraamika leidudest (joon. 2, 19—30) võib dateerida siiski 13. sajandisse kuni 14. sajandi esimesse poolde. Kihi ülemisse horisonti jäänud keraamikakillud (joon. 2, 31—45) olid levinud 14. sajandi teisest pooldest 15. sajandini. Ülejäänud selle kihiga seotud leiud

— rauast pannal koos osaliselt säilinud nahkvöökatkega (tahv. XXXIX, 7), kiilukujulise ristlõikega nuga (tahv. XXXIX, 3), õngekonks (tahv. XXXIX, 6), ammunooleots (tahv. XXXIX, 4), terariistade nahktuped (tahv. XL, 1—3), nahkjalanõude katked (tahv. XL, 4, 5), puidust vitsikud ja kasetohust vakakese põhi — võib arvata varakeskaega.

Varakeskaegse kihiga oli seotud enamik puitsillutistest. Tänavaga risti, üksteisest 6—8 m kaugusel asunud laagipuudeta lattidest sillutised olid arvatavasti kinnistutevahelised teed, üksikud piki tänavat kulgenud sillutised olid aga tõenäoliselt hoovisillutisteks.

Varakeskaegse kihi peal asus põlemisjälgedega leiuvaene hallikas savi-liivakiht. Kedrakeraamika järgi (joon. 2, 31—45) on see ladestus dateeritud 14. sajandi teise poolde kuni 15. sajandisse. Sama kihiga on seotud ka suurem osa kanalisatsioonisüsteemidest (tahv. XXXVIII, 2).

Lubisetetesse süvendatud kaev (tahv. XXXVIII, 1) pärineb tõenäoliselt hiliskeskajast. Kaevu alumine osa oli vertikaalsetest laudadest, ülemine aga horisontaalsetest hammasliitega ühendatud palkidest. Kaevutäitest pärit leiumaterjali järgi oli kaev kasutusel kuni 17. sajandi teise pooleni.

Kultuurkihi ülemistes horisontides olid jälgitavad viis kivisillutist. Piki kaevandi põhjakülge kulgenud puidust kanalisatsioonitorud koos setekaevudega pärinesid 18.—19. sajandist.

АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ РАСКОПКИ НА УЛИЦЕ КЮЮТРИ В ТАРТУ

Поэтер ПОГОДИН

В ходе археологических раскопок на ул. Кюютри исследовались только нижние ярусы культурного слоя, так как верхние местами были разрушены до глубины 1,7 м.

Непосредственно на материке залегал древнейший ярус серого цвета. Найденная здесь лепная керамика, в том числе подлощенная (рис. 2, 1—3), датируется второй половиной I тыс.—началом II тыс.

Выше отмеченного яруса залегал темный слой органики. Найденная здесь керамика (рис. 2, 4—18) принадлежит 10/11—13 вв. К этому же времени относятся обрывок украшенного зарубками браслета, ножницы (табл. XXXIX, 1) и бронзовый спиральный перстень (табл. XXXIX, 5).

Основная часть находок обнаружена в темно-коричневом слое органики и щепок. По черепкам керамики можно различить сосуды трех типов. В нижней части слоя содержался уже упомянутая керамика. Но большинство керамики отсюда можно датировать 13 в.—первой половиной 14 в. (рис. 2, 19—30). Верхняя часть описанного слоя, особенно следующий ярус, связана уже с керамикой второй половины 14 в.—15 в. (рис. 2, 31—45). Среди прочих находок из этого яруса можно назвать железную пряжку (табл. XXXIX, 7), нож (табл. XXXIX, 3), рыболовный крючок (табл. XXXIX, 6), наконечник арбалетной стрелы (табл. XXXIX, 4), кожаные футляры для холодного оружия (табл. XL, 1—3), фрагменты кожаной обуви (табл. XL, 4, 5), деревянные сосуды и двойное дно коробочки из бересты.

Большинство бревенчатых мостовых из вышеуказанного слоя принадлежит к раннему средневековью. Связывающими домовладения можно считать те жердяные мостовые, которые шли поперек ул. Кюютри и отстояли друг от друга на расстоянии от 6 до 8 м. Некоторые из бревенчатых мостовых, которые проходили вдоль ул. Кюютри, служили, видимо, дворовыми настилами.

Над ранним средневековым слоем залегал серый супесчаный слой с признаками горения. Этот слой содержал довольно мало находок, но гончарная керамика отсюда позволяет датировать его второй половиной 14—15 вв. (рис. 2, 31—45). В этом же слое была найдена большая часть канализационных систем. Более поздние желоба сделаны из цельных бревен и покрыты деревянными крышками (табл. XXXVIII, 2), а более ранние — из полубревен.

Врытый глубоко в материк колодец немного младше, чем желоба, но все-таки, если учесть стратиграфию культурного слоя, его можно отнести к позднему средневековью (табл. XXXVIII, 1). Нижняя часть колодца сделана из вертикальных досок, а верхняя часть — из горизонтальных бревен, скрепленных между собой с помощью шипов. Находки из засыпанного почвой колодца показали, что им пользовались еще в первой половине 17 в.

От верхних ярусов культурного слоя сохранились только следы пяти мостовых. Вдоль северной стены раскопа пролегли еще деревянные канализационные трубы 18—19 вв.