

INVESTIGATIONS AT KAARMA PARSONAGE

Tõnu SEPP

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Restoration work at the Kaarma parsonage began in 1991. When the cellar was cleared of wreckage, the medieval origin of the building was discovered. Besides the building constructions (apertures for windows, the intra-wall stairway) it was also confirmed by archaeological finds.

The eastern part of the cellar was archaeologically the most important. There a cultural layer with a thickness of 0.1—1.0 m was discovered under the wreckage (Fig. 1). The layer consisted of veins of sand, soil, lime, and charcoal. A sample taken from a more intensive charcoal layer below the debris yielded the age of 367 ± 64 years.¹ The western part of the cellar has been vaulted in the course of later reconstructions and nothing archaeologically significant has been found there.

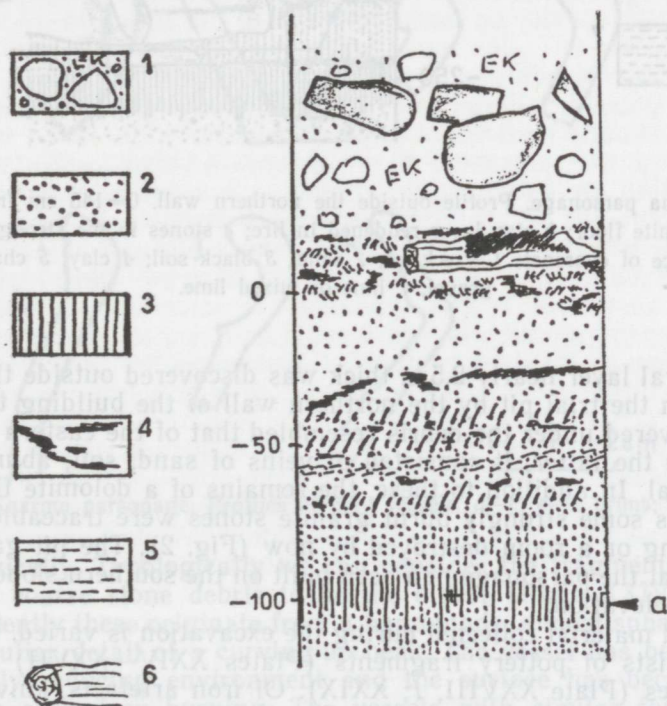


Fig. 1. Kaarma parsonage. Profile in the eastern part of the cellar. 0=363 cm from the fixed point; a soil layer where the comb was found; 1 wreckage, 2 sand, 3 black soil, 4 charcoal, 5 lime or mixed lime, 6 timber.

¹ This sample was analysed by Raivo Rajamäe in the Laboratory of the Institute of Geology, Estonian Academy of Sciences.

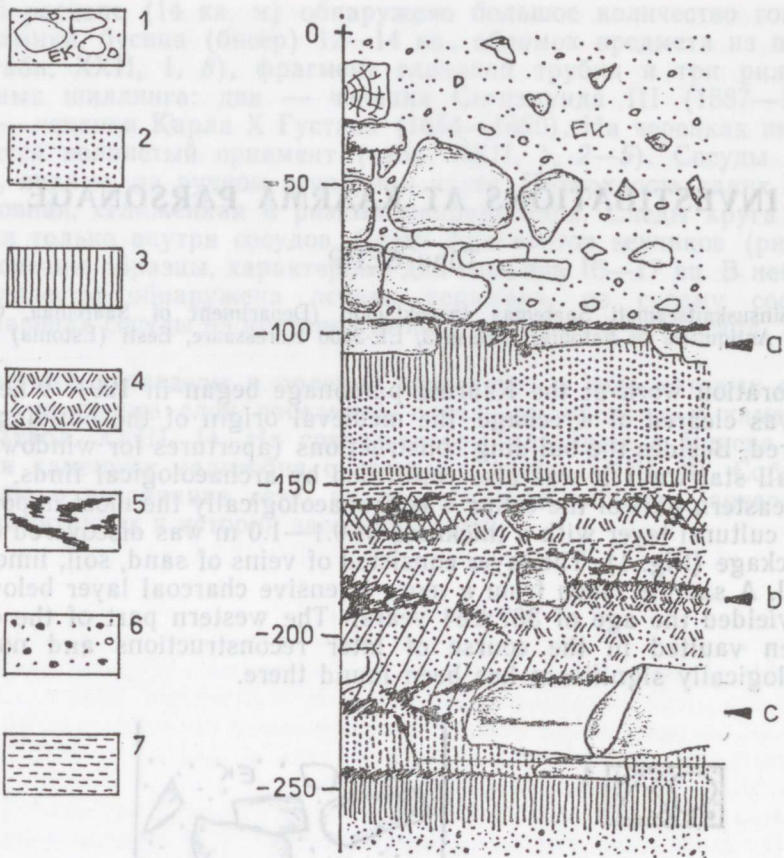


Fig. 2. Kaarma parsonage. Profile outside the northern wall. 0=145 cm from the fixed point; a dolomite floor; b clay layer reddened in fire; c stones in the strongly burnt clay soil, abundance of charcoal; 1 wreckage; 2 sand; 3 black soil; 4 clay; 5 charcoal; 6 fine gravel; 7 lime or mixed lime.

A cultural layer nearly 2.5 m thick was discovered outside the building (Fig. 2). In the trial pit by the northern wall of the building the cultural layer discovered under the debris resembled that of the eastern part of the cellar. Like the latter, it consisted of veins of sand, soil, abundant lime, and charcoal. In addition to these, the remains of a dolomite floor and in lower layers some strongly burnt granite stones were traceable, referring to a building or a room destroyed by now (Fig. 2). The pit gave the impression that the parsonage had been built on the southern slope of a small man-made elevation.

The find material collected during the excavation is varied. The largest group consists of pottery fragments (Plates XXIV—XXVII) and pieces of stove tiles (Plate XXVIII, 1; XXIX). Of iron artefacts, knives, armour plates, a couple of arbalest arrowheads, fragments of a lock, and hinges were found. As for bronze artefacts, mention should be made of some taps, a presumable pestle, and a fragment of a *grapen*. A draughtsman(?), some bars of sealing wax (Plate XXVIII, 2), and a silver coin — a Tallinn shilling of Johan III (1568—92) — were found.

As all the finds, except a comb and a pestle (Plate XXVIII, 2, 3; XXX, 3), were obtained from the debris layer and the burnt layer immediately below that, the relative age of the finds cannot be determined

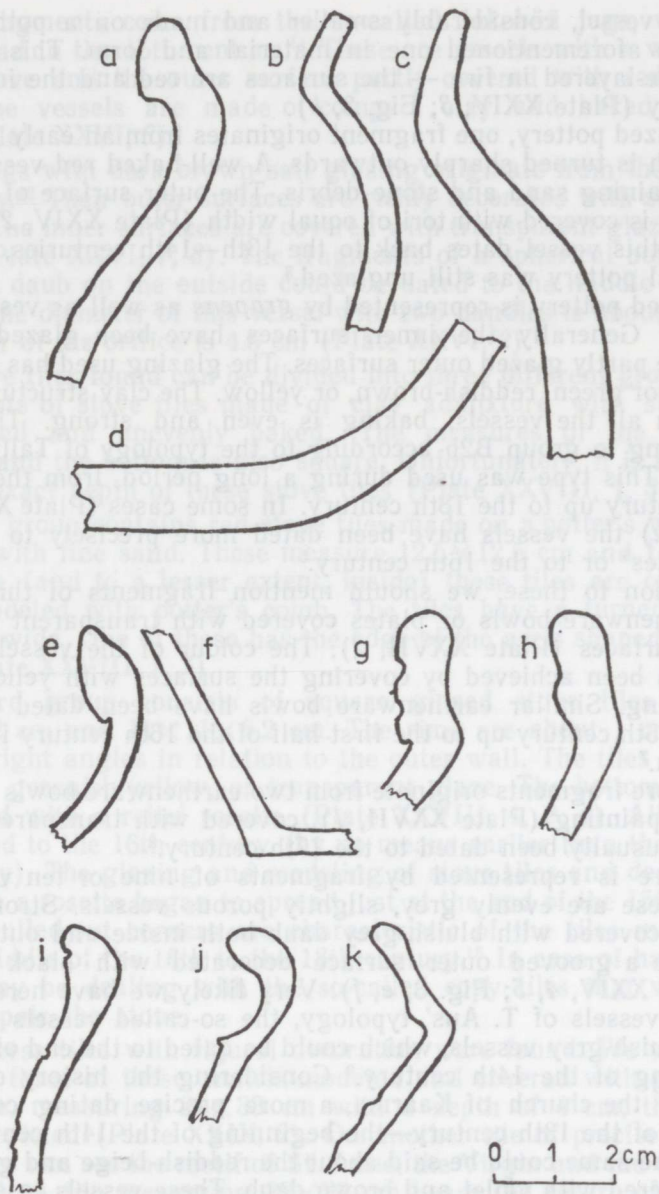


Fig. 3. Kaarma parsonage. Profiles of clay vessels. *a-c, e-k* brims; *d* bottom.

stratigraphically. Typologically we can consider the fragments of pottery containing coarse stone debris to be the oldest (Plate XXIV, 1; Fig. 3, *c, d*). Evidently these originate from a hand-made, almost spherical vessel, with a peculiar detail of a curving-up beak. The vessel has been burnt in an unevenly reducing environment and the surface has become porous due to the secondary burning. The vessels with similar form and rim profile have been dated rather widely to the 11th–14th centuries.²

² **Wahlöö, C.** Keramik 1000–1600. I. Svensk Fund. — *Archaeologica Lundensia*, VI. Lund, 1976, Nos. 1, 20, 48, 93; **Lang, V.** Uhe savinõutüübi ajaloost Loode-Eestis. — In: *Muinasaja teadus, I. Arheoloogiline kogumik*. Tallinn, 1991, fig. 7, 1–4; **Metsallik, R.** Tartu vanalinna kultuurikihi stratigraafia. — In: *Tartu — minevik, tänapäev*. Tallinn, 1985, p. 54, fig. 4, 2, 3; **Aus, T.** Tallinna keskaegsed savinõud. — In: *Tamla, U., Lang, V.* (eds.) *Stilus, 3. Reports of the Estonian Archaeological Society*. Tallinn, 1992, pp. 13–14, fig. 12.

Another vessel, considerably smaller and made on a potter's wheel, reminds the aforementioned one in material and form. This vessel has become three-layered in fire — the surfaces are red and the intermediate layer is grey (Plate XXIV, 3; Fig. 3, b).

Of unglazed pottery, one fragment originates from an early *grapen*, the rim of which is turned sharply outwards. A well-baked red vessel is made of clay containing sand and stone debris. The outer surface of this partly sooty vessel is covered with tori of equal width (Plate XXIV, 2; Fig. 3, a). Very likely this vessel dates back to the 13th—14th centuries, when German colonial pottery was still unglazed.³

The glazed pottery is represented by *grapens* as well as vessels with a flat bottom. Generally the inner surfaces have been glazed; only two vessels have partly glazed outer surfaces. The glazing used has been either transparent or green, reddish-brown, or yellow. The clay structure is rather similar with all the vessels, baking is even and strong. The depicted vessels belong to group B2b according to the typology of Tallinn pottery by T. Aus.⁴ This type was used during a long period, from the middle of the 14th century up to the 18th century. In some cases (Plate XXV, 1, 3, 5; Fig. 3, g—k) the vessels have been dated more precisely to the 14th—15th centuries⁵ or to the 16th century.⁶

In addition to these, we should mention fragments of three or four yellow earthenware bowls or plates covered with transparent glazing on the inner surfaces (Plate XXVII, 2). The colour of the vessels of slight porosity has been achieved by covering the surfaces with yellowish daub before glazing. Similar earthenware bowls have been dated to the 2nd half of the 15th century up to the first half of the 16th century in Germany and Sweden.⁷

Some more fragments originate from two earthenware bowls with green and yellow painting (Plate XXVII, 1), covered with transparent glazing, which have usually been dated to the 17th century.⁸

Stoneware is represented by fragments of nine or ten vessels. The oldest of these are evenly grey, slightly porous vessels. Strongly baked vessels are covered with bluish-grey daub both inside and outside. Some vessels have a grooved outer surface decorated with black horizontal lines (Plate XXIV, 4, 5; Fig. 3, e, f). Very likely we have here analogies to the B1a vessels of T. Aus' typology, the so-called vessels of metallic lustre, or bluish-grey vessels, which could be dated to the end of the 12th—the beginning of the 14th century.⁹ Considering the history of the construction of the church of Kaarma, a more precise dating could be the second half of the 13th century—the beginning of the 14th century.

Nearly the same could be said about the reddish-beige and grey vessels that are covered with violet and brown daub. These vessels resemble jugs. One of them had an orifice with a diameter of 8 cm. The rim has a turned-back arris and a ridge on the outside (Plate XXVI, 1, 3—5). These vessels have been dated from the middle of the 13th century to the beginning of the 15th century.¹⁰

³ Strauss, K. Die Geschichte der Töpferzunft vom Mittelalter bis zur Neuzeit und die Kunsttöpferzunft in Alt-Livland (Estland und Lettland). Basel, 1969, pp. 14, 24.

⁴ Aus, T. Tallinna keskaegsed savinõud, fig. 12.

⁵ Wahlöö, C. Keramik 1000—1600, No. 130.

⁶ Ibid., No. 319; Strauss, K. Die Geschichte, Plate 21, 2.

⁷ Wahlöö, C. Keramik 1000—1600, Nos. 146, 147; Schulz, C. Keramik des 14. bis 16. Jahrhunderts aus der Fronerei in Lübeck. — LSAK, Vol. 19. Bonn, 1990, figs. 16, 2—3; 18, 2.

⁸ Wahlöö, C. Keramik 1000—1600, No. 26; Strauss, K. Die Geschichte, Plate 32, 1—4; Aus, T. Tallinna keskaegsed savinõud, fig. 10.

⁹ Aus, T. Tallinna keskaegsed savinõud, fig. 12, p. 15.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 19—21; Strauss, K. Die Geschichte, p. 24.

Three fragments come from the so-called Jakobää jugs, which were widely spread in the 15th century.¹¹ These are vessels with a wide incised bottom groove and the outer surface partly covered with reddish-brown glazing. The vessels are made of compact clay and baked evenly and strongly (Plate XXVI, 6).

Three jugs with dark brown salt glazing originate from the end of the 16th century.¹² Their outer surfaces are richly decorated with stamp or die ornament. The inner surfaces are covered with transparent glaze or brownish daub (Plate XXVI, 7, 8). The fragments of a spherical bottle covered with brown daub on the outside could be dated to the middle of the 16th century.¹³ The diameter of this vessel with two handles is about 18 cm and the diameter of the orifice is 4.5 cm (Plate XXVI, 2).

The stove tiles found can be divided into three different groups. One of these consists of stove tiles made of clay admixture with stone debris, hand-modeled and unevenly baked. The measures of the orifice are 11×11 cm and the bottom is also square. Unfortunately, it is not possible to tell the exact depth of these stove tiles (Plate XXVIII, 1, 3).

Another group contains red stove tiles made on a potter's wheel of clay admixture with fine sand. These measure 12.5×12.5 cm and 11×11×10.5 cm. Outside (and to a lesser extent, inside) these tiles are covered with grooves modeled with potter's comb. The tiles have a turned-back arris about 2 cm wide. One of these has the edge of the arris shaped as a sharp groove (Plate XXVIII, 1, 1).

The third group consists of square glazed stove tiles measuring 11×11×7.2 cm and 11×11×6.2 cm. The rims are about 1 cm wide and formed at right angles in relation to the outer wall. The tiles are covered with black, greenish-yellow, or transparent glaze. The bottom of one tile is decorated with a relief rosette (Plate XXVIII, 1, 2, 4). All these tiles can be dated to the 16th century (by no means earlier than the end of the 15th century). The glazing and modeling of stove tiles and decorating the bottom with a rosette began to spread just at the end of the 15th century.¹⁴ Also, the pulled-out corners are characteristic of the tiles manufactured from the middle of the 16th to the 18th century.¹⁵ In case of hand-modeled tiles we may be dealing with the so-called copy tiles that were locally made to repair the stove.

Four recess tiles with figural decoration were found. We were able to reconstruct three of these, matrix-modeled and covered with green glaze. On one tile, measuring 21×33 cm with a depth of 4 cm, the Golgotha group is depicted (Plate XXIX, 2). On another tile of precisely the same measures we can see the motif of St. Anne, the Virgin and the Child (Plate XXIX, 1, 2). A tile measuring 22×32 cm bears the figure of St. George (Plate XXIX, 1, 1). Of the fourth tile, only a quarter is survived and on that St. Sebastian is depicted. All the four tiles have a common feature of hand-modeled back rim that was affixed to the tile later. The back sides of some fragments bear the imprints of textiles used in modeling. These tiles can be dated to the first half of the 16th century as the back rims of the earlier pieces are usually modeled on a potter's wheel.¹⁶ Decorating

¹¹ Wahlöö, C. *Keramik 1000—1600*, Nos. 438, 441, 448, 499; Tamm, J. *Ühest kunstipärase keraamika liigist Tallinna arheoloogilises leiuaines*. — In: *Uurimusi ja artikleid kunstist Eestis läbi aegade*. Tallinn, 1990, p. 213.

¹² Wahlöö, C. *Keramik 1000—1600*, Nos. 442, 443.

¹³ *Ibid.*, No. 482.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 613; Strauss, K. *Die Geschichte*, p. 39, Plate 44, 1—3.

¹⁵ Vunk, A. *Ahjukahlid Pärnu arheoloogilistel kaevamistel*. Diploma work. Manuscript in the University of Tartu. Tartu, 1991, p. 47; Strauss, K. *Die Geschichte*, pp. 39, 83.

¹⁶ Strauss, K. *Die Geschichte*, p. 174.

the bottom of tiles with triangular or lance-shaped leaves was especially common in Lübeck and Sweden in the beginning of the 16th century.¹⁷ The recess tiles with similar compositions found in Pärnu were dated to the same period.¹⁸

Three of the bronze taps were 13—15 cm long (Plate XXX, 4). When turning the flap the liquid could flow right downwards. These bronze taps with cock-shaped flaps have been usually dated in Lübeck to the 16th century, and relying on Amsterdam analogies, sometimes to the 15th century.¹⁹

One of the found taps represents a later type, where, when turning the flap, the liquid flowed horizontally through it and out of an animal-shaped nozzle (Plate XXX, 6). The flaps of the taps of this type are decorated with an image of a crown. The taps from Kaarma have stylized crowns (Plate XXX, 2). In Lübeck the taps with crown-shaped flap-heads have been dated to the 17th century.²⁰ Both Kaarma taps have "trademarks": one a crowned snake and the other a presumable trefoil leaf.

All the iron artefacts have been oxidized in fire. The majority of them were connected with construction: door hinges, lock fragments, nails, and other iron parts from doors. Another group consists of weapons and objects connected with armament: a couple of shafted arbalest arrow-heads, a small javelin-head, and an armour-plate with two rivets, measuring 10×5.5 cm. To this group evidently belongs also a presumable battle-knife with a straight three-layered blade 19.2 cm long. These weapons are very likely connected with some armed conflict in the neighbourhood of Kaarma. From the history we know about several bigger battles waged at Kaarma. For instance the main battle of the 1260 revolt in Saaremaa was held at Kaarma stronghold and around it. In the war between the Order and the Bishop in 1298 the church of Kaarma seems to have been in the midst of action.²¹ Battles could have reached Kaarma also during the revolt of St. George's Night.

The glass objects were mostly lozenge fragments of window glass (Plate XXVIII, 2, 5). Their sides measured 7.5—8 cm and they were 1—3 mm thick. The originally greenish glass has become sooty and sometimes three-layered in fire. The glass had been mostly cut with tongs but a couple of fragments show traces of diamond cut, that permits us to date the glass to the 16th century.²² A fragment of a plain tumbler with a diamond engraving belongs presumably to the same period as simply shaped achromatic glass was predominant namely in the 16th century. The diamond cut was also introduced in the same century.

Of bone artefacts a chessman, a presumable draughtsman, and a double bone comb were found (Plate XXVIII, 2, 2—4). The comb, with a length of 7 cm and a width of 4.4 cm, has side plates, ornamented with dots and circles, fastened with rivets. The ends of the comb are concave and the corners cut. In Estonia a similar comb with cut corners has been found in Viljandi from the territory of the Franciscan monastery and dated to the 11th—13th centuries.²³ More distant parallels can be found

¹⁷ Strauss, K. *Die Geschichte*, p. 175.

¹⁸ Vunk, A. *Ahjukahlid*, p. 46.

¹⁹ Falk, A. *Metallfunde aus der Lübecker Innenstadt*. — LSAK, Vol. 17. 25 Jahre Archäologie in Lübeck. Bonn, 1988, p. 154, fig. 101, 8, 9, 11; Cherry, J. *Medieval metal finds from Lübeck*. — LSAK, Vol. 3. Bonn, 1980, p. 175.

²⁰ Falk, A. *Metallfunde*, p. 154, fig. 101, 2.

²¹ Luha, A. (ed.). *Saaremaa. Maateaduslik, majanduslik ja ajalooline kirjeldus*. Tartu, 1933, p. 279.

²² Dumitrache, A., Konstanz, M. *Glasfunde des 13.—18. Jahrhunderts aus der Lübecker Innenstadt Grabungen 1948—1973*. — LSAK, Vol. 19. Bonn, 1990, p. 22.

²³ Selirand, U. *Ausgrabungen auf dem Territorium des Franziskanerklosters in Viljandi*. — Eesti NSV TA Toim. Ühisk., 1981, Vol. 30, No. 4, Plate XXVI, 4.

from Poland,²⁴ where they are dated to the last quarter of the 13th and the first quarter of the 14th century. Among the finds from Kaarma the bone comb occupies a special position as it was found from under the medieval walls of the building giving thus the earliest possible date of the construction.

A single Tallinn shilling from the years 1570—80, from the rule of the Swedish king Johann III, should be also mentioned.²⁵ It is possible that the Kaarma parsonage was destroyed at that period, as several campaigns were organized to Saaremaa (belonging to Denmark at that time) both by Swedish and Russian troops.

The finds collected during the investigations at Kaarma parsonage are rather typical of medieval and modern abode. Their dating refers to two periods of more intensive use of this building site. The first period was from the second half of the 13th century to the first half of the 14th century. A period when the building was (almost) uninhabited follows. The next period of intensive use began in the 15th century. The most intensive layer belongs to the 16th century. It is possible that the density of finds can be related to the construction history of the church of Kaarma. In the second half of the 13th century a one-aisled church was built here. But in the course of the construction the aisle collapsed. Subsequently, evidently only a part of the church was used and furnished with a plain timber ceiling. In the second half of the 15th century the church was vaulted anew, this time already two-aisled as it has survived up to now. The cellars of the parsonage, dating from the Middle Ages, can belong to a building that was erected at the church or even before it and which could have served as a fortified residence for the members as well as the builders of the church.

²⁴ Chmielowska, A. Grzebieńie starożytne i średniowieczne z ziem Polskich. — Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia, 20. Lodz, 1971, group II B, type 1, fig. 28, p. 94.

²⁵ Determined by Arkadi Molvögin.

UURIMISTÖÖD KAARMA PASTORAADIHOONES

Tõnu SEPP

1991. aastal algasid arheoloogilised uuringud ja restaureerimistööd Kaarma kiriku pastoraadis. Keldrite puhastamisel rusudest avastati hoone keskaegne päritolu. Lisaks ehituskonstruksioonidele (aknaavad ja müüri-sisene trepikäik) viitasid sellele ka arheoloogilised leiud (joon. 3; tahv. XXIV—XXX).

Kogutud leiuaines on iseloomulik kesk- ja uusaegsele eluasemele ning selle dateering osutab kahele perioodile, mil siin asunud hoonet on aktiivsemalt kasutatud. Vanemasse perioodi kuuluvad leiud 13. sajandi teisest poolest kuni 14. sajandi esimese pooleni. Sellele järgneb aeg, kui hoonet ei kasutatud või tehti seda üsna tagasihoidlikult. Järgmine leiutihe periood algab 15. sajandil. Eriti intensiivne kiht pärineb 16. sajandist. Võimalik, et leidude esinemine on seostatav Kaarma kiriku ehituslooga: 13. sajandi teisel poolel ehitati siia ühelöövine kirik. Kirik võlviti kahelööviseks 15. sajandi teisel poolel. Pastoraadihoone keskaega ulatuvate keldrite puhul on tõenäoliselt tegu kiriku juurde loodud või isegi enne kirikut ehitatud hoonega, mis oli kindlustatud eluasemeks kirikuorganisatsiooni liikmetele, võib-olla aga ka kiriku ehitajatele.

ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЕ РАБОТЫ В ЗДАНИИ ПАСТОРАТА В КААРМА

Тыну СЕПП

Археологические исследования и реставрационные работы в пасторате церкви в Каарма были начаты в 1991 г. При расчистке подвалов выяснилось средневековое происхождение здания. Об этом свидетельствуют как строительные конструкции (оконные ниши и лестничный ход в толще стены), так и археологические находки (рис. 3; табл. XXIV—XXX). Обнаруженный материал характерен для построек средневековья и более позднего времени. Он указывает на два периода активного использования здания: первый охватывает вторую половину 13—первую половину 14 вв., второй — 15 в. и, особенно, 16 в. В промежутке между этими периодами здание либо вовсе не использовалось, либо использовалось крайне редко. Обнаруженные находки можно увязать и с историей строительства церкви в Каарма, когда однонефная церковь (вторая половина 13 в.) была перестроена в двухнефную (вторая половина 15 в.). Что касается здания пастората, то можно допустить следующее: оно либо было пристроено к церкви позже, либо построено даже до нее и предназначалось в качестве укрепленного жилища как для членов церковной братии, так и, что не исключено, для строителей церкви.