



REGIONAL GLASS PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE 13TH-18TH CENTURIES

JAN FROLÍK
JAN MUSIL
DANA ROHANOVÁ et al.

PART II: CHRUDIM

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Pardubice 2023

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Foreword

Medieval archaeology has acquired large collections of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque glass in recent decades. The assessment of the role of this commodity in the medieval household has completely changed. In addition to the study of the distribution and typology of vessels and other objects, their chronological classification and traces of production procedures, attention was focused on the use of glass in individual households of medieval townspeople and the methods of obtaining it. For the project, where this book is one of the outputs, places on long-distance roads (Brno, Chrudim, Wrocław) were chosen, where it was assumed that glass was also a trade commodity.¹⁾

Rescue archaeological research has been carried out since the 1980s in Chrudim (East Bohemia). The largest well-stratified collections of finds were obtained during research in Filištínská Street (1996–1997) and Hradební Street (2006). Together, they encompassed seven house plots, i. e. 5 % of their number in the historic core of the city. They provide a detailed view of the daily life of a Chrudim burgher in the 13th to 17th centuries. An important part of the finds, especially from cesspits, is glass, representing the largest collection from eastern Bohemia. It provides a suitable opportunity for comparison with other towns and their glass collections in addition to witnessing daily life and its transformations over the course of several centuries. The location of Chrudim on an important road connecting Bohemia with Moravia (Trstenická trade route) allowed consideration of a possible trade in glass and the illumination of contacts with more distant or closer regions.

The research in Filištínská street, which included the backyards of four house plots on the edge of the city core, was carried out in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeological Heritage Care of Central Bohemia and the Museum of Eastern Bohemia in Hradec Králové. The research in Hradební Street, covering three house plots, was provided by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Science, Prague, and by the Regional Museum in Chrudim.

A large number of people, now mostly anonymous, participated in the field work and in the evaluation of a diverse set of findings from both excavations, to whom the authors are grateful. Among the archaeologists, special thanks go to Jiří Sigl, co-author of the research in Filištínská Street. Eva

Černá was the first to deal with glass from Filištínská Street,²⁾ in Hradební Street there were Romana Kozáková and Lenka Klikarová.³⁾ The students of the Institute of Historical Sciences of the University of Pardubice were also involved in the new detailed elaboration, some of them with an author's share. Great deal of gratitude deserves the University of Pardubice, which undertook the publication of the Chrudim volume, after the scope of the results far exceeded the original assumption. Nor can we forget the Regional Museum in Chrudim, especially its archaeological department, which created the conditions for the processing of numerous glass fragments and for the patience with which it endured the resulting restrictions.

At first glance, the large amount of restoration work carried out is not obvious. Students of the program: Conservation and restoration of art-historical works of glass and ceramics at UCT Prague literally brought archaeological vessels to life. From the mixture of broken and dirty shards, they patiently searched for vessels, cleaned them and carefully reconstructed their shape. So, in the photographs in the publication, we don't have to look at parts of the sherds, but we clearly see the entire shapes of the historical vessels. Thanks to Romana Kozáková, Lenka Klikarová, Dominika Lukšičková, Jana Fořtová, Petra Kádová, Tereza Malínková and others.

Chemical analyses of glasses belong to essential information in determining the origin and dating of archaeological vessels and are certainly not 'decoration' of publications. When processing them, we focused not only on the comparison of the chemical compositions of the glasses, but mainly on the composition of the glass-batch mixture (ratio and quantity of raw materials used), which is a completely new approach. We calculated the individual glass batches from the knowledge of historically used raw materials and also verified them with laboratory meltings since glassmaking recipes were not preserved in written form (apart from Theophilus Presbyter's recipe book from the beginning of the 12th century) until the Baroque period (Chapter V.7). It turned out to be the right way to reveal many ambiguities and long-held myths, to clarify the dating and origin of domestic and imported glass finds. We have inserted a text to orient the reader to the glassmaking and historical terminology used at the beginning of both volumes. In the first volume, which is devoted to Brno in comparison to Wrocław, right after each chapter, there is a chemical-technological view of glasses from the given period together with analogies of finds from other places. We also take a closer look at imported Italian soda-ash and German calcium-potassium glasses in the same volume, because Brno

1) Project „Glass in Czech lands from Gothic to Baroque according findings from Chrudim and Brno. The importance of regional production in the European context“ (Czech Scientific Agency, number 19-05677S). Main project investigator was Archäia Brno Society, co-investigator Regional Museum in Chrudim.

2) Černá 2005.

3) Kozáková–Frolík 2011; Kozáková–Klikarová–Frolík 2010.

was abundantly supplied with them in the 13th – 15th centuries. In addition, the widely used Renaissance technology as well as newly emerging decoration techniques (painted and filigree glass) are described in detail. A separate chapter, as in the second volume, is devoted to Baroque glass.

The chemical analyses of the glasses are presented in the second volume, dedicated to the finds from Chrudim in summary in Chapter V. We compare here the composition of Gothic Bohemian-type beakers, dozens of which were found in the cesspits (refuse pits) of Filištínská street, with finds of tall beakers from the entire region of Bohemia and Moravia. On the other hand, a large number of Renaissance goblets were found on Hradební Street, which is why attention is also paid to Renaissance technology. Furthermore, imported potassium-calcium and mixed glasses are described here, where their origin, chemical composition and the technology used were compared with glasses obtained from our foreign colleagues (Tyrolean Hall, the German cities of Dornsweg and Emsbach, the Hungarian Pomáz, Budapest and Visegrad, etc.).

The published data of glasses produced outside our region was the necessary source for comparison. The principles and causes of corrosion processes are briefly described on specific finds since archaeological glasses are mostly corroded (Chapters V.8 and V.8.1). Tables with chemical analyses of 384 glasses found in Brno, Chrudim and Wrocław are inserted at the end of each part of the publication.

This publication would not have been created without the close cooperation of colleagues from many disciplines and institutions as is clear from the volume of archaeological, analytical and restoration work and photographic documentation (special thanks to Martin Frouz). We hope that it will be helpful to our fellow archaeologists and chemists, but also to historians and everyone who was fascinated by the sophisticated and hard work of ancient glassmakers.

Prague 18th May 2023
for the collective of authors
Jan Frolík and Dana Rohanová



I. Introduction

1. Introduction

The picturesque East Bohemian town of Chrudim is the centre of an administrative district of the same name (1960–2002) forming since 2001 a part of the newly established Pardubice Region. After the abolition of the district department on 1 January 2003, Chrudim became a ‘municipality with extended competence’. On 31 December 2021, the built-up area measured 192.65 ha and counted 23,140 inhabitants. It is situated about 10 km south of the regional centre of Pardubice, 97 km east of the capital town of Prague, 103 km north-west of Brno and about 150 km south-west of the Lower Silesian centre of Wrocław and on the crossroads of important far-distance paths through the Labe Region towards Prague and the Trstenice Path towards Moravia and Central Bohemia. It was connected with Lower Silesia by a way leading through Hradec Králové, Jaroměř, Náchod and Kłodzko. (Fig. I/1) Regarding geomorphology, the described territory belongs to the relatively flat Chrudim table, a part of the Bohemian cretaceous table. In the north, it is delimited by the Labe valley; the south-western border consists of the Iron Mountains; in the south and south-east, it is the Vraclav ridge. The bedrock in this area consists of Middle Turonian sand, greywacke, mudrock and sinter sediments with clay layers in between. Chrudim is situated on a pronounced spur excavated by the meander of the Chrudimka River (in the Middle Ages called Kamenice) into a Tertiary gravel-sand terrace, covered with Quaternary loess winds on which fertile soils were formed since prehistoric times, predestining the local area for intensive agricultural activities. Branches and remnants of a system of water dams separate from the river, which in the Middle Ages and modern times powered numerous technical buildings (mills, sawmills, mounds, grinding mills, water pumps etc.). The actual area of the medieval town is located at an altitude of 260–272 m above sea level, i.e., its elevation compared to the river floodplain is 10–12 m. The urban core is surrounded by heights, Pumberky on the north-eastern side, Vlčí hora (Wolf Mountain) on the south-eastern side and Skřivánek to the west. Climatically, Chrudim lies in a warm to moderately warm climatic region, with an average annual air temperature of 8.2°C and an average annual temperature of 8–9°C. The described area belongs to snow area I, with an average annual cumulative rainfall of 599 mm. The direction of prevailing winds is westerly and south-easterly, the maximum wind strength is above 5° Beaufort, and the proportion of windlessness is 8.7%.¹⁾ The source of water

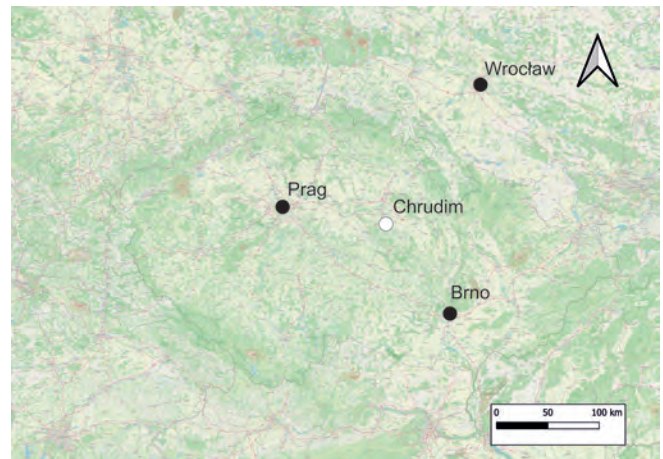


Fig. I/1: Location of Chrudim.

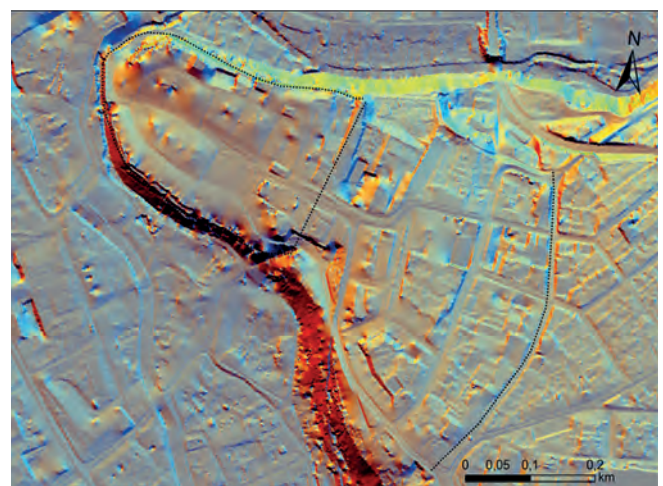


Fig. I/2: Chrudim. Hillshaded Digital model of relief. The range of the town fortification is shown by the dotted line. Created by RVT.

for direct consumption, the mild suitable climate and fertile agricultural land have formed the basic prerequisites for local settlement since the earliest times (Figs. I/2 and I/3).

The favourable living conditions and the location at the crossroads of long-distance routes predestined Chrudim to develop central functions. It is therefore not surprising that from the beginning of the Late Stone Age we have to reckon with a highland settlement with a central function dominating the surrounding agrarian settlement. From the earlier Iron Age onwards, a hillfort was established on the site of today's historic urban core, the eastern boundary of which extended further eastwards during the early Middle Ages (Fig. I/2). During the time of the Přemyslid princes, Chrudim became a so-called castle centre, which fulfilled a basic administrative and military function in the region. After the establishment of the medieval town, Chrudim became the centre of the region of the same name, bordering on the north with the Hradec Králové region, on the west with the Čáslav region, and

1) Balatka et al. 1987; Demek et al. 1965; Faltysová–Bárta et al. 2002; Jemelka ed. 1968; Válek 1964.

on the east bordering on historical Moravia. The Chrudim Region, which functioned until the 19th century, thus included most of the present Pardubice Region. The town was not only an administrative and political centre but also an important centre of education and culture. At the end of the 19th century, it earned the name 'Athens of Eastern Bohemia'.²⁾ The cultural and national development was also linked to the interest in studying the monuments of the ancient past and the establishment of the first institutions that began to collect and evaluate them. Unlike other royal cities in the region, Chrudim, like Hradec Králové, was fortunate to have preserved a tradition of archaeological excavations, which was followed by modern archaeological research. Over the last three decades, the number of archaeological excavations and finds has increased substantially thanks to the systematic monitoring of all construction activities in the town. The

2) Charvát 1991, 22–23.

establishment of an archaeological workplace at the Regional Museum in Chrudim in 2003 played a significant role in this. Large-scale archaeological excavations were carried out in the centre of the town and in the original medieval suburbs, which provided crucial information about the development of the settlement and the everyday life of the local inhabitants from prehistoric times to the present. The findings have been continuously published in professional and popular scientific monographs and articles. The local archaeological context can be compared with nearby Hradec Králové, which has not lost the continuity of archaeological research. Compared to Hradec Králové, however, Chrudim has one advantage, and that is the unique collection of medieval and modern glass from Filištínská and Hradební Streets.

Thanks to the financial support of the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic, No. GA 19-05677S (*Glass in the Czech lands from the Gothic to the Baroque periods according to the findings in Chrudim and Brno: The importance of regional production in*



Fig. I/3: Chrudim. Section from the so-called imperial imprint of the stable cadastre map from 1839. By Semotanová–Šimůnek eds. 2003.

the European context) it was possible to process this collection in an adequate way and make it available to the professional and general public. One of the main outputs of this project is therefore to make the extensive Chrudim collection accessible, including an expert evaluation of the largest East Bohemian collection of medieval and modern glass and its placement in a broader temporal and spatial context, especially its comparison with the Brno collections.

In order to process the research material, Vilém Walter (Archaia Brno, z. s.) created a database enabling the storage of typological and chronological information, as well as the results of analyses. The online database with a web interface employs the MySQL system. The data is stored in a triple-level hierarchy structure (site -> feature -> fragment), and each of these items can be assigned textual information and picture documentation, including further types of files. The sites contain geographical coordinates, which enables their direct viewing on the map. The database is part of the project and includes information for which there was not enough space in the publication such as descriptions of features and detailed photo-documentation of the finds.

Apart from the core team of researchers (Jan Frolík, Jan Musil, Dana Rohanova, Hedvika Sedláčková, Michaela Sedláčková, Kateřina Vaňurová and Jana Vepřeková), experts from Archaia Brno, z. s. took part in the project. Some of the project results have been published in studies and articles and presented at conferences and symposia in the Czech Republic. The text of the monograph is divided into six basic parts (Chapters I–VI). The introductory part (I) briefly outlines the archaeological and historical development of Chrudim from prehistoric times to the mid-18th century, the history of archaeological knowledge and everyday life in medieval and early modern Chrudim. The catalogue of glass finds is divided into two main parts according to the areas of extensive archaeological excavations in Filištínská Street (II) and Hradební Street (III). In the fourth part (IV), a typological and chronological evaluation of the finds of medieval and modern glass is made, and, in the fifth part (V), the results of chemical analyses are published. In the sixth and final chapter (VI), the medieval and modern glass is evaluated in the context of everyday life in the former royal town of Chrudim and all the findings are summarised and compared with other regions.

2. Chrudim from Prehistory to the mid-18th century

Chrudim is nowadays among the towns where, as a result of intensive long-term systematic archaeological research, a huge amount of archaeological knowledge has been obtained that has changed or significantly supplemented our ideas about the earliest history of the place. In this outline, we will focus our attention only on the historic core of the town, which coincides with the area of a distinctive tongue-shaped promontory protected on the north, west and south sides by the meander of the Chrudimka River, from which a system of water embankments emerges. The eastern side had to be artificially fortified. The earliest traces of the settlement of the Chrudim spur are evidenced by secondarily deposited fragments of pottery of the Neolithic Stroked Pottery culture.³⁾ However, the appearance of the Neolithic settlement was completely wiped out by later interventions into the terrain. Already in the earlier stage of the Funnel Beaker culture there was an important upland settlement,⁴⁾ which was the centre for several agrarian settlements on the cadastre of the present town. At the very end of the Hallstatt Period, a settlement of the Silesian-Platěnice culture was established here. In addition to the remains of a ditch and wooden fortification, a powerful cultural stratum with sunken features was discovered in several places, which provided a large number of archaeological finds.⁵⁾

Archaeological excavations have provided unequivocal evidence of the previously unknown existence of the hillfort in the Middle Hillfort Period, with the discovery of a rampart fortification of lattice construction and a spiked ditch.⁶⁾ Information on the settlement within the fortified area was also obtained, as well as findings demonstrating long-distance contacts. Unfortunately, we do not have the necessary support in written sources for this period. The earliest indirect written mention of the Chrudim region can be found in the chronicle of Cosmas. Cosmas defines the dominion of Prince Slavnik in 981, and Chrudimsko was supposed to be a part of it.⁷⁾ Unfortunately, we cannot trust its reliability to 100%.⁸⁾ Another somewhat disputable reference is a charter granted to the Břevnov monastery dating back to 993. According to this,

the monastery was to receive a share of the court fines. This charter is considered to be a forgery from the 13th century.⁹⁾ The development continued smoothly during the Late Hillfort period. Even before the actual establishment of a fully institutional medieval town, Chrudim played a very important role in the administration of Přemyslid Bohemia. On the basis of archaeological sources, Chrudim can be classified as one of the important castle centres of eastern Bohemia since the 10th century at the latest. The local fortified settlement, situated on an important trade route, the so-called Trstenice Path connecting Bohemia with Moravia, was, like other centres in the region, included in the so-called castle system forming the administrative structure of the early medieval Bohemian state.¹⁰⁾

The first truly reliable written record of the existence of the Chrudim hillfort is the description of the circumstances of the death of Prince Břetislav I, also recounted by the chronicler Cosmas. According to Cosmas, the death of the Bohemian prince was explicitly stated to have taken place in the Chrudim hillfort (*‘Hrudim in urbe’*) on 10 January 1055.¹¹⁾ There are not many other written reports for Chrudim in the period before the town was founded. A donation by Vratislaus II to the Chapter of Vyšehrad is reported from 1088, but this is a later forgery from the first half of the 12th century.¹²⁾ The next report filling the information vacuum left by Cosmas does not come until 1130. It is Soběslav's confirmation of the tithe from the peace tax for the Chapter of Vyšehrad.¹³⁾ Josef Žemlička¹⁴⁾ is sceptical about this dating. The only more reliable written report covering the 12th century comes from the Canon of Vyšehrad, who mentions inhabitants from the Chrudim region as participants in the campaign to Poland in 1134.¹⁵⁾

The fortifications of the Chrudim hillfort were rebuilt and expanded at least twice during the 11th – first half of the 13th centuries.¹⁶⁾ The impetus for the construction of the younger wall was a massive fire, which, of course, is not documented in written sources. Jan Frolík and Jiří Sigl¹⁷⁾ offer the hypothetical possibility of an invasion of foreign armies heading to Bohemia along the so-called Trstenice Path, or of the end of the de-politicized fate. The intensive settlement of the

3) Frolík 1981; 2001.

4) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 14.

5) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 16–17; Novák 2010; 2011; Musil 2012.

6) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 21–22; 1999b; Frolík 2008; Musil 2012.

7) FRB II, 40.

8) See Sláma 1995; Šulc 2002, 2.

9) Pražák 1993; Žemlička 1993; see Šulc 2002, 2.

10) Žemlička 1978, esp. pp. 567–568.

11) FRB II, 86–87.

12) CDB I, 375, No. 387; but confirmed in 1222 – CDB II, 216, No. 2.

13) CDB I, 375, No. 387.

14) Žemlička 1997, 178–179; here a detailed analysis of the issue.

15) FRB II, 217.

16) See Frolík 2008; Musil 2012.

17) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 25.

entire area is documented, and the findings indicate a log building. The layout of the early medieval fortification is still preserved in the ground plan of the town (see Figs. I/2 and I/3), and by studying it in detail and comparing it with the results of archaeological excavations, we can identify its original extent quite easily.¹⁸⁾ The fortification was probably two-part. The acropolis proper coincides with the area of the High Medieval town enclosed in a ring of stone walls.

The town of Chrudim was probably founded by Czech king Přemysl Otakar II in a favourable position above the Chrudimka River. Chrudim belongs to the so-called growing towns, which were founded on an older fortress foundation. From fragmentary indirect written records, it appears that it happened before 1276.¹⁹⁾ In line with this, data obtained by dendrochronology (dating by means of year rings) from archaeological contexts that are clearly already related to the founded city provide dates ranging from 'shortly after 1262' to 'shortly after 1274'.²⁰⁾ We are only minimally informed about the functioning of the town at the time of its foundation. As early as 1248, Přemysl Otakar II and Wenceslaus I had already adjusted the powers of beneficiaries and judges, among others, in Chrudim by the subjects of the Sedlec monastery.²¹⁾ From the period when the town may have already been founded (1268) comes a mention of the Plebanus Conrad of Chrudim. He thus becomes the oldest known inhabitant of Chrudim, together with the locator of the same name, Konrad, documented in the text of a hypothetical foundation charter of the town, which, however, is preserved in the form of an incomplete copy in the form collection of Henry of Isernia.²²⁾ In 1289, Hradec Králové and Chrudim were to become the subject of a pledge in Wenceslas II's attempt to acquire Meissen, but the transaction did not take place.²³⁾ From the very end of the 13th century (1295), there is a mention of Mikuláš, or Jan of Chrudim, a priest at the church of St. Vitus in Prague.²⁴⁾ This exhausts the written sources for the 13th century about Chrudim. Archaeology in particular informs us about the everyday life of the medieval town from the second half of the 13th to the mid-14th century.

Chrudim is often mentioned among the dowry towns of Bohemian queens, which formed a specific group of our medieval towns. Dvůr Králové nad Labem, Hradec Králové, Chrudim,

Jaroměř, Mělník, Nový Bydžov, Polička, Vysoké Mýto, Trutnov are explicitly mentioned as dowries in the literature.²⁵⁾ To this day, it has not been established exactly when this institution first appears. There is no unanimity in the literature, so either the year 1305 or 1307 is given. Most contemporary scholars, however, lean more towards 1307, when Rudolf I of Habsburg bequeathed them to his wife Eliška Rejčka.²⁶⁾ However, there is no actual document confirming this act. The first reliable document dates back to 17 August 1308, when Eliška Rejčka confirmed the dower towns' privileges.²⁷⁾ On 5 October 1307, the Roman king Albrecht of Habsburg issued a privilege for Chrudim, when Eliška Rejčka admitted his garrisons to her dower towns. From the 16th century onwards, however, it was more of a formal matter, which was mainly manifested by the fact that the queen was the patron of the local church; the transfer of the towns' decree to the queen gradually became more of an administrative matter.

In the 1430s and 1440s, the town was granted a number of important privileges, which, in confrontation with archaeological evidence of a powerful fire, are considered evidence of the town's renewal.²⁸⁾ In 1335, Chrudim came under a different legal system. According to the form text from the collection of Henry of Isernia, Chrudim was to be governed by the law of Jihlava after its foundation.²⁹⁾ According to the 1335 privilege, the town was to be governed by the law of the Old Town of Prague.³⁰⁾ Another important date was 1337. John of Luxembourg issued a charter weakening the influence of the royal vice-chamberlain, providing tax relief and the election of consuls.³¹⁾ Following on from the previous acts, Charles IV's privilege of 1348 exempted the town from customs duties and other fees in the subject towns, and in 1372 he issued an inheritance order which again strengthened the position of the local burgesses.³²⁾

The reign of the Luxemburg dynasty was marked by the architectural transformation of the town, the oldest burgher stone architecture was built,³³⁾ the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was completed, and hospitals with the churches of the St. John the Baptist and St. Catherine were built. There is evidence of a Dominican convent with a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Already at the turn of the 14th and 15th

18) Frolík 2009b.

19) Frolík-Sigl 2001, 620–629.

20) Frolík-Sigl 2001, 622.

21) Šulc 2002, note 31.

22) CIM II, 82–84, No. 24; RBM II, 1030–1031, No. 2380; see Kejř 1998; Šulc 2002.

23) RBM II, 632, No. 1467.

24) RBM II, 722, No. 1679.

25) See Krsková 2001.

26) Heřmanský-Fiala eds. 1952, 262.

27) RBM II, 945, No. 2174; Šulc 2002, 4.

28) Frolík-Sigl 1998b; 2001; see Ježek 1999.

29) Ježek 1999; Kejř 1998.

30) Lábler 1900; Frolík-Sigl 1998b, 31.

31) RBM IV, 184, No. 442.

32) Frolík-Sigl 1998b, 39.

33) Frolík-Sigl 1998b, 40–44; Frolík-Musil 2014.

centuries, a town school was functioning.³⁴⁾ This period also saw a change in the nature of the municipal administration, with the gradual reduction of the authority of the town clerk, who ceased to preside over the town council sometime after 1363. His place is replaced by the mayor, as evidenced in 1395. The town council then gradually assumed decisive power in the administration of the town.³⁵⁾ The symbol of the town was, of course, the town seal. There are four seals from the 14th century, two of which have survived. However, only one of them can be dated more precisely, namely to the years 1362–1363.³⁶⁾ If we omit the torso of the oldest tax register from 1399–1402,³⁷⁾ the first surviving town register dates back to 1439. Thanks to the evidence of the oldest tax register, we know that Chrudim had 615 taxpayers in 1399–1402, i. e., about 3,000 inhabitants.³⁸⁾ Among the taxpayers, we find 300 names clearly German, 134 Czech-sounding and 142 unclassifiable.³⁹⁾ Among artisans, clothiers dominate (151 persons), butchers (41), maltsters (40) and bakers (33) are also numerous, and millers, fishermen, herring-makers, and pie-makers are also mentioned, gardeners, tailors, furriers, cobblers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, shepherds, potters, carpenters, bricklayers, bell-ringers, stonemasons, knifemakers, tailors, sword-makers, painters, glaziers etc.⁴⁰⁾

The events of the Hussite Revolution had a significant impact on the history of the town. At the beginning of the Hussite revolts, Chrudim sided with King Sigismund of Luxembourg, and the controversial Jan Městecký of Opočno became the regional governor. Jan Městecký's actions against the Hussites of Přelouč and Chotěboř became the catalyst for a combined Hussite offensive into eastern Bohemia in April 1421. Part of the Hussite military contingent led by Jan Žižka occupied Chrudim, which surrendered on 28 April 1421. Jan Městecký capitulated and solemnly promised to defect to the Hussite side, which he soon broke. The local Dominican convent fell victim to the Hussite invasion, and the Catholic parishes were occupied by Hussite priests.⁴¹⁾ Chrudim became a subordinate part of the Union of Prague, which appropriated all the income from the town that had previously belonged to the monarch. The town remained on the side of the Hussites until 1435, and only in 1437 was its dowry status restored.⁴²⁾

³⁴⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

³⁵⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 39.

³⁶⁾ Šášinková 1989, 14.

³⁷⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016.

³⁸⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 45; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 20–22.

³⁹⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 20.

⁴⁰⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016.

⁴¹⁾ Musil 2015a.

⁴²⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 39.

The period of the second half of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century was a time of the overall flourishing of the town, which was reflected not only in the new late Gothic and early Renaissance appearance of the town but also in the development and high level of the local town school closely linked to the Prague University. Older churches and chapels in the suburbs were rebuilt (St. John the Baptist, St. Catherine's, the Exaltation of the Holy Cross), and the cemetery church of St. Michael the Archangel in the New Town suburb was newly built. When Matthias Corvinus invaded Bohemia in February 1469, the suburbs of Chrudim were probably burnt down, but the town itself was not conquered. Probably after 1473, a water tower was built in today's Soukenická Street, and in the second half of the 15th century, we have evidence of the existence of a souk, a town slaughterhouse and a grinding plant. The self-confidence of the townspeople was also manifested in their participation in the struggle for the preservation of town privileges when in 1502 the town became part of the unity of 32 Czech royal towns defending their old privileges.⁴³⁾ The rise of self-confidence of the townspeople of Chrudim was also manifested at this time by the purchase of aristocratic estates in the vicinity of the town so that the town became in some places the dominion of the serfs. However, in 1546–1547 the town took part in the anti-Habsburg uprising and after its defeat it was hit by severe sanctions. The town was punished by the confiscation of all its property, the seizure of all its existing privileges, the payment of a fine of 1,000 schok groschen and the imposition of an extraordinary tax – the so-called 'after-tax' – on every barrel of beer brewed. In addition, a royal bailiff was temporarily appointed to oversee the town's administration. This significantly undermined the economic strength of the town, leading to a certain stagnation of economic development during the first half of the 16th century. However, cultural development was not significantly affected. The period of the second half of the 16th century was marked by the reassertion of political and economic influence (Figs. I/4 and I/5). A significant reflection of these efforts can be seen in the numerous reconstructions of burgher houses and courts both in the inner city (e. g., the arcade in Štěpánkova Street or the so-called Mydlář House) and in the suburbs. As of 1567, 143 houses stood in the inner town and 342 in the suburbs, making a total of 485 houses. The size of the town's population is estimated at approximately 3,000 people.⁴⁴⁾ The successful new economic boom of the town was sharply interrupted by the events of the Thirty Years' War. The passage of troops from all warring sides, the city's indebtedness,

⁴³⁾ Lábler 1900; Charvát 1991; Frolík–Sigl 1998b.

⁴⁴⁾ Klaus–Florián–Fiala 1926; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 45.

general economic decline, numerous fires and the exodus of the entire non-Catholic population meant a catastrophe from which the city was still recovering throughout the second half of the 18th century. Chrudim joined the turbulent events of the Thirty Years' War very early on the side of the Czech Estates. After their defeat on 8 November 1620 at the Battle of White Mountain, imperial commissioners arrived in Chrudim on 27 November 1620 to take the oath of allegiance from the town. According to the inventory from 1626, 36 families of exiles left the town and even 122 from the suburbs of Chrudim. Although a small part of the exiles returned or transferred their property to relatives, the damage was still immeasurable. The repeated Swedish invasions in 1639, 1643, 1645 and 1648, as well as the overwintering of 'friendly' military contingents, were a major blow to the town and its inhabitants.⁴⁵⁾ In the 1653 tax rule, 217 abandoned houses were registered, while only 1,100 inhabitants lived in the town itself. If we compare this with the situation as of 1567, it means the disappearance of almost half of the houses and the reduction of the town's population to one third.⁴⁶⁾ By comparison, Chrudim reached the same demographic level as before the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War only in 1785, as evidenced by the data of the Josephine cadastre.⁴⁷⁾

The period after the end of the Thirty Years' War was marked by very slow reconstruction and recatholicization. The cult of Christ the Saviour played an important role in religious life, turning Chrudim into one of the most important pilgrimage sites in East Bohemia. The central object of worship was the miraculous image of Christ the Saviour, which is credited with, among other things, a significant influence on the reversal of the plague epidemics of 1680 and 1713.⁴⁸⁾ Another cultural factor was the monastery of the Capuchin order with the Church of St. Joseph, which housed the Loreto Chapel and the Holy Sepulchre. The emergence of these new centres of Baroque piety was accompanied by numerous crowds of pilgrims, thanks to which the city gained a considerable source of income, much needed for the overall reconstruction. The economic conjunction based on the wave of Baroque piety created the basic conditions for the functioning of high-quality sculpture and painting workshops, which made Chrudim an important centre of Baroque art. The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in today's Resselovo Square was significantly ennobled, where the miraculous painting of Christ the Saviour was placed. The Capuchin Convent, located



Fig. I/4: Chrudim around 1570. Miniature from the Chrudim canticle. By Semotanová–Šimůnek eds. 2003.



Fig. I/5: Chrudim around 1600. The sight of Jan Willenberg. By Semotanová–Šimůnek eds. 2003.

outside the city walls, was also mentioned. The column of the Transfiguration of the Lord from 1714–1732 became an important landmark. A significant economic disaster was the lost court case with Slatiňany upland, which caused the Chrudim municipality to lose a significant part of its forests in 1729, as well as the embezzlement of the town's finances by the collector of the town's counter-taxes. From December 1741 until May of the following year, Chrudim was occupied by the Prussian army of Frederick the Great. The town was briefly occupied again in 1744. The importance of Chrudim increased in the 1850s. In 1750, an important post office was established there, and in 1751 a new regional office was established in the town.⁴⁹⁾

45) See Musil–Netolický–Preusz 2018.

46) Klaus–Florián–Kudrna 1926, 228, 329–330; Charvát 1991, 20–21; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 39.

47) Klaus–Florián–Kudrna 1926, 339.

48) Boček–Kobetič–Pavlík eds. 2018, 180.

49) Charvát 1991; Boček–Kobetič–Pavlík eds. 2018.

3. History of the archaeological research

The first archaeological report from Chrudim was published by Antonín Rybička-Skutečský.⁵⁰⁾ The most important figure of research in the 1850s–1860s was the commissioner of the sub-district court, Mořic Lüssner,⁵¹⁾ who also worked in Hradec Králové. Despite his strong romantic background, his manuscript legacy⁵²⁾ and published reports⁵³⁾ are valuable sources of knowledge for the earliest history of Chrudim. Mořic Lüssner had an excellent talent for observation and his drawings (Figs. I/7 and I/17) and descriptions are today the only source of knowledge of situations that have already disappeared. In the 1850s, he saved a considerable number of archaeological monuments in Chrudim, during the construction of the regional courthouse, which was situated on the site of a defunct Dominican monastery before 1421. In addition, he was present during the construction of the gymnasium building on Školní Square and various smaller excavations in the area of the historic core. He also captured the still undisturbed situation at the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Mořic Lüssner's work was continued by the city architect František Schmoranz. Their joint work on the site of the regional court (Fig. I/7) largely influenced Schmoranz's later interpretations of the exposed archaeological contexts around the presbytery of the statically disturbed Church of the Assumption.⁵⁴⁾ Archaeological sources and their interpretation were later often used as supplements to the history of Chrudim.⁵⁵⁾ After the departure of Mořic Lüssner, the archaeological contexts were no longer systematically monitored. The only bright exception is the article by Antonín Šolta,⁵⁶⁾ the local curator of museum collections. The first summary of the archaeological sources and research to date was made by Josef Ladislav Píč.⁵⁷⁾ Píč's work can then be echoed in the regional synthesis '*Chrudimsko a Nasavrcko*'.⁵⁸⁾ In the first half of the last century, isolated finds from Chrudim and its

surroundings were published by the town archivist Vincenc (Čeněk) Florián⁵⁹⁾ and the Hradec Králové archaeologist Ludvík Domečka.⁶⁰⁾ In the 1950s and 1960s, several rescue excavations were carried out by the staff of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague.

Since the 1980s, Chrudim has been systematically monitored⁶¹⁾ and all major construction projects have been archaeologically documented (see Fig. I/6). The first such action was the documentation of the linear excavation for the water supply and sewerage system in Široká Street, Ressel Square and Školní Square (Fig. I/6–10),⁶²⁾ during which a cross-section of the entire historic core of the town was obtained. Minor excavations also touched upon the suburbs of Chrudim (Fig. I/6–2–4).⁶³⁾ After the rescue research in the static shafts in Štěpánkova Street (Fig. I/6–6),⁶⁴⁾ survey research was carried out in No. 85/I in 1989 and 1990 (Fig. I/6–7).⁶⁵⁾ Thus, an idea of the spatial development of one urban plot from prehistory to the present was obtained. In 1995, the site of the extinct house No. 59/I in Komenský Street (Fig. I/6–12)⁶⁶⁾ and No. 14/I in Hradební Street (Fig. I/6–23)⁶⁷⁾ were investigated. The most extensive rescue archaeological research up to that time was carried out in 1996–1997 on the site of the extinct houses Nos. 37/I–40/I in Filištínská Street (Fig. I/6–22).⁶⁸⁾ In 1999 and 2000, remediation work was carried out at the site of the city moat on Všeřdovo Square (Fig. I/6–26) and at the city walls circuit in Lázeňská, Soukenická Streets and at the Broad Steps (Fig. I/6–15).⁶⁹⁾ In 2001, excavations were carried out at No. 7/I in Rybičková Street (Fig. I/6–21).⁷⁰⁾ Since 2003, an archaeologist has been employed at the Regional Museum in Chrudim. In 2004, a number of archaeological excavations were carried out in the town fortifications (Gunpowder bastion⁷¹⁾ – Fig. I/6–25; Filištínská Street, No. 26/I⁷²⁾ – Fig. I/6–14; the first phase of the research on

50) Rybička-Skutečský 1848a.

51) Frolík 2011, 10–11.

52) Lüssner 1844–1890.

53) E.g., Lüssner 1857a; 1857b; 1858; 1858–1859; 1860; 1860–1861; 1864–1865.

54) Schmoranz 1873; 1877a; 1877b.

55) Adámek 1922; Klaus–Florián–Kudrna 1926; Vacek 1938.

56) Šolta 1898–1899.

57) Píč 1899; 1905; 1909.

58) Vepřek 1909; Klaus–Florián–Kudrna 1926.

59) Florián 1914.

60) Domečka 1929.

61) Frolík 1980.

62) Frolík–Sigl 1994.

63) Frolík–Sigl 1990a; 1996; 1997b.

64) Bláha–Frolík–Sigl 2004, 179–181.

65) Frolík–Sigl 1990b; 1991–1992; 1995b.

66) Frolík 1995.

67) Sigl 1995.

68) Frolík–Sigl 1997a; 1998a; 1998b.

69) Frolík 2001.

70) Rohlenová 2016.

71) Frolík 2009a.

72) Frolík 2004.

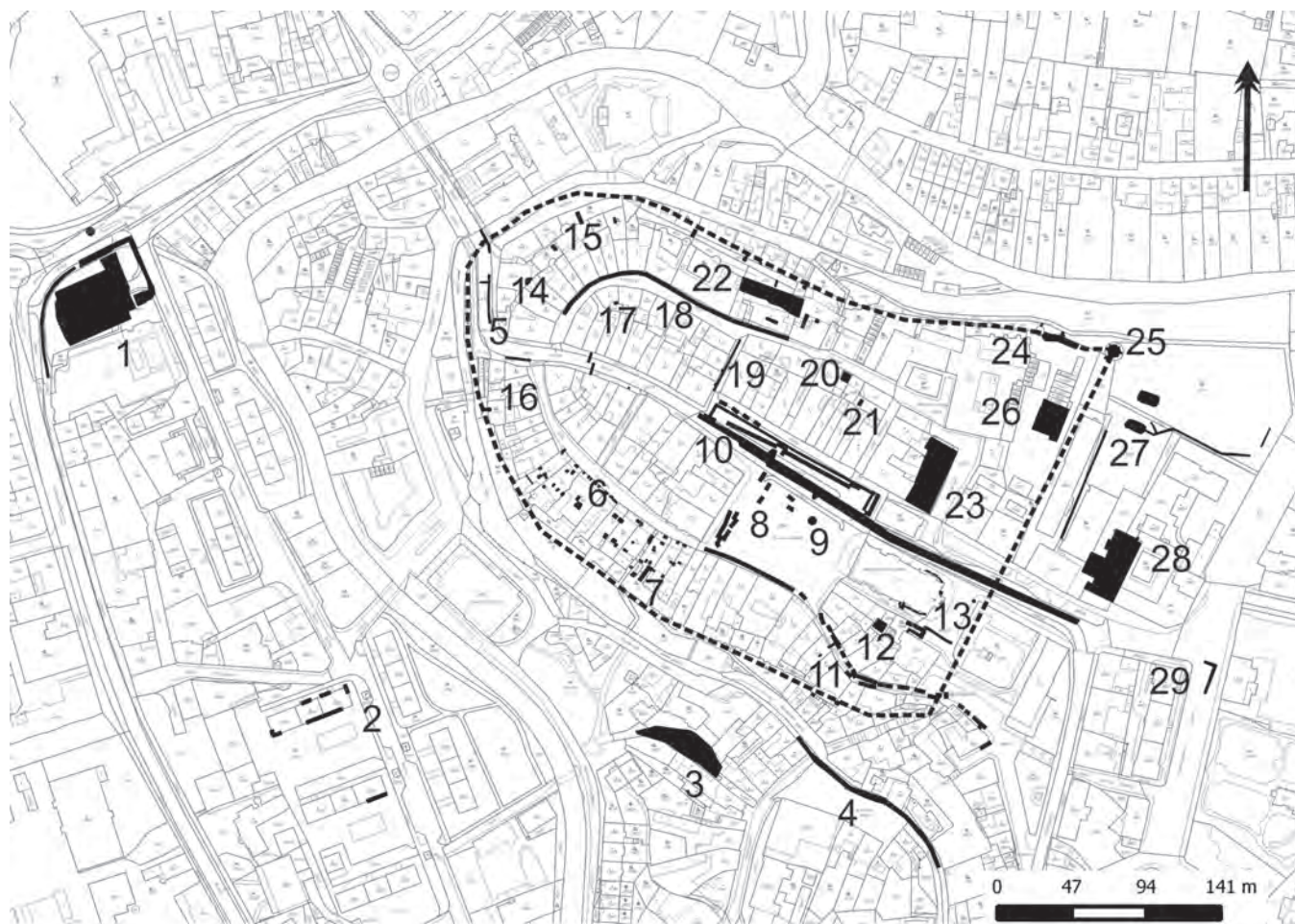


Fig. 1/6: Chrudim. City plan with archaeologically explored areas. 1) Masarykovo Sq.; 2) Husova St.; 3) Soukenická St.; 4) St. U Vodárny; 5) Široká St.; 6) geological trenches in Štěpánkova St.; 7) Štěpánkova St., House No. 85/I; 8) Resselovo Sq.; 9) Column of the Transfiguration of the Lord; 10) trenching of sewerage and water pipeline 1982–1983; 11) reconstruction of Břetislavova St. and Houses Nos. 69/I and 74/I; 12) Komenského St., House No. 59/I; 13) Komenského St. a Školní Sq, reconstruction of Church of The Assumption of the Virgin Mary; 14) Filištínská St., House No. 26/I; 15) Zwinger in Lázeňská St.; 16) Štěpánkova St., House No. 97/I; 17) Filištínská St., House No. 22/I; 18) reconstruction of Filištínská St.; 19) reconstruction of Kollárova and Podfortenská St.; 20) Filištínská St., House No. 145/I; 21) Rybčikova St., House No. 7/I; 22) Filištínská St., Houses Nos. 39/I–43/I; 23) Hradební St., Houses Nos. 10/I, 14/I and 15/I; 24) excavation of town fortification in 2006 and 2015; 25) Gunpowder bastion; 26) Všeřdovo Sq.; 27) Monastery gardens; 28) Church of St. Joseph; 29) Tyršovo Sq. Created by QGIS.

Školní Square and Komenského Street⁷³⁾ – Fig. 1/6 – 13). In the following year, the second phase of the research continued at Školní Square and Komenský Street (Fig. 1/6 – 13), during which a midden mound with a lattice structure was discovered.⁷⁴⁾ Among other things, a smaller excavation was carried out in the basement of No. 145/I in Filištínská Street (Fig. 1/6 – 20).⁷⁵⁾ The year 2006 was particularly successful in terms of archaeological discoveries. On the site of the construction site of the Balustráda commercial and residential centre in Hradební Street, a previously unsurpassed rescue archaeological excavation was carried out (Fig. 1/6 – 23), which

was a continuation of the earlier excavations of the Museum of East Bohemia in Hradec Králové.⁷⁶⁾ Prehistoric⁷⁷⁾ and early medieval buildings and strata,⁷⁸⁾ into which the earliest timber and later stone architecture were embedded, were recorded. Batteries of refuse pits and cesspits were found in the rear parts of the plots.⁷⁹⁾ In the historic core of the town, rescue archaeological excavations were carried out with the same intensity in the following years. Following the completion of the replacement of utilities in Široká Street (Fig. 1/6 – 5), repaving was carried out in 2007 with the complete replacement

⁷⁶⁾ Sigl 1995.

⁷⁷⁾ Novák 2010.

⁷⁸⁾ Rozsypalová 2010.

⁷⁹⁾ Frolík–Musil 2010.

⁷³⁾ Frolík 2008; 2009b.

⁷⁴⁾ Frolík 2008; 2009b.

⁷⁵⁾ Musil 2005.

of utilities in Filištínská, Kollárova and Podfortenská Streets (Fig. 1/6 – 19), while settlement activities from prehistoric to early modern times were registered.⁸⁰⁾ In the following year, a reconstruction of the sewerage system was carried out in the vicinity of OBC Balustráda in Hradební Street, during which a distinctive 14th-century fire horizon and stone burgher architecture were discovered.⁸¹⁾ The earliest burgher architecture was also touched by smaller-scale excavations at No. 22/I in Filištínská Street (Fig. 1/6 – 17) and at the Column of the Transfiguration of the Lord in Resselovo Square (Fig. 1/6 – 9).⁸²⁾ Between 2007 and 2010, the church of St. Joseph at the former Capuchin monastery (Fig. 1/6 – 28) and the adjacent monastery gardens (Fig. 1/6 – 27) were reconstructed. The church was founded in the city moat, the convent proper in the defunct New Town suburb. A varied collection of finds documenting the daily life of the New Town suburb from the 9th to 17th centuries was recovered from the vault fills in the church.⁸³⁾ In 2009, several static test pits of the city fortifications were carried out in Lázeňská Street and at No. 97/I in Štěpánkova Street (Fig. 1/6 – 16).⁸⁴⁾ In 2013, extensive research was carried out on Masarykovo Square near the Hotel Bohemia (Fig. 1/6 – 1) in the area of the former Jánské suburb.⁸⁵⁾ This, the most extensive research of the suburb to date, has yielded insights into the development of the settlement from the Neolithic to the Modern period⁸⁶⁾ and documented the presence of artisanal workplaces in the suburb (especially pottery).⁸⁷⁾ In 2014, an extensive excavation was carried out along the route of the steam pipeline, which disturbed important archaeological contexts in the vicinity of house No. 57/I on Školní Square and Komenský Street (Fig. 1/6 – 13). The research touched the early medieval rampart fortification, the area of the town castle and the later cemetery near the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, on Tyršovo Square (Fig. 1/6 – 29) a development that disappeared during the Thirty Years' War.⁸⁸⁾ In the following year, a more extensive excavation was carried out in the area of the former town moat in the north-eastern part of the Chrudim spur, which revealed a several-metre thick rubbish heap dated to the



Fig. 1/7: Medieval archaeological finds from Chrudim recorded in Lüssner's diary „Collectanea archeologica et topographica II“ from 1850–1865.

medieval and modern periods (Fig. 1/6 – 24).⁸⁹⁾ A rubbish dump dating to the 16th – 19th centuries was investigated in connection with the alterations to the terraces behind No. 74/I in Břetislavova Street (Fig. 1/6 – 11).⁹⁰⁾ Further excavation took place in the foreground of the so-called Upper Gate on Žižkovo Square, where traces of settlement dating back to the second half of the 13th century were discovered.⁹¹⁾

A rather minor action was the documentation of structural test pits within the framework of the modifications of No. 89/I in Štěpánkova Street to the hospice day hospital in 2016–2017. The oldest horizon is represented by situations of young age. After the location of the town in the second half of the 13th

⁸⁰⁾ Musil 2007.

⁸¹⁾ Musil 2008a.

⁸²⁾ Frolík–Musil 2014.

⁸³⁾ Musil 2008b.

⁸⁴⁾ Musil 2012.

⁸⁵⁾ Vepřeková–Pecinová 2013.

⁸⁶⁾ Frolík–Pecinová–Vepřeková 2014; 2015.

⁸⁷⁾ Musil 2015.

⁸⁸⁾ Musil 2014; Frolík–Musil 2016.

⁸⁹⁾ Frolík 2016.

⁹⁰⁾ Musil 2016a.

⁹¹⁾ Musil 2016b; 2018.

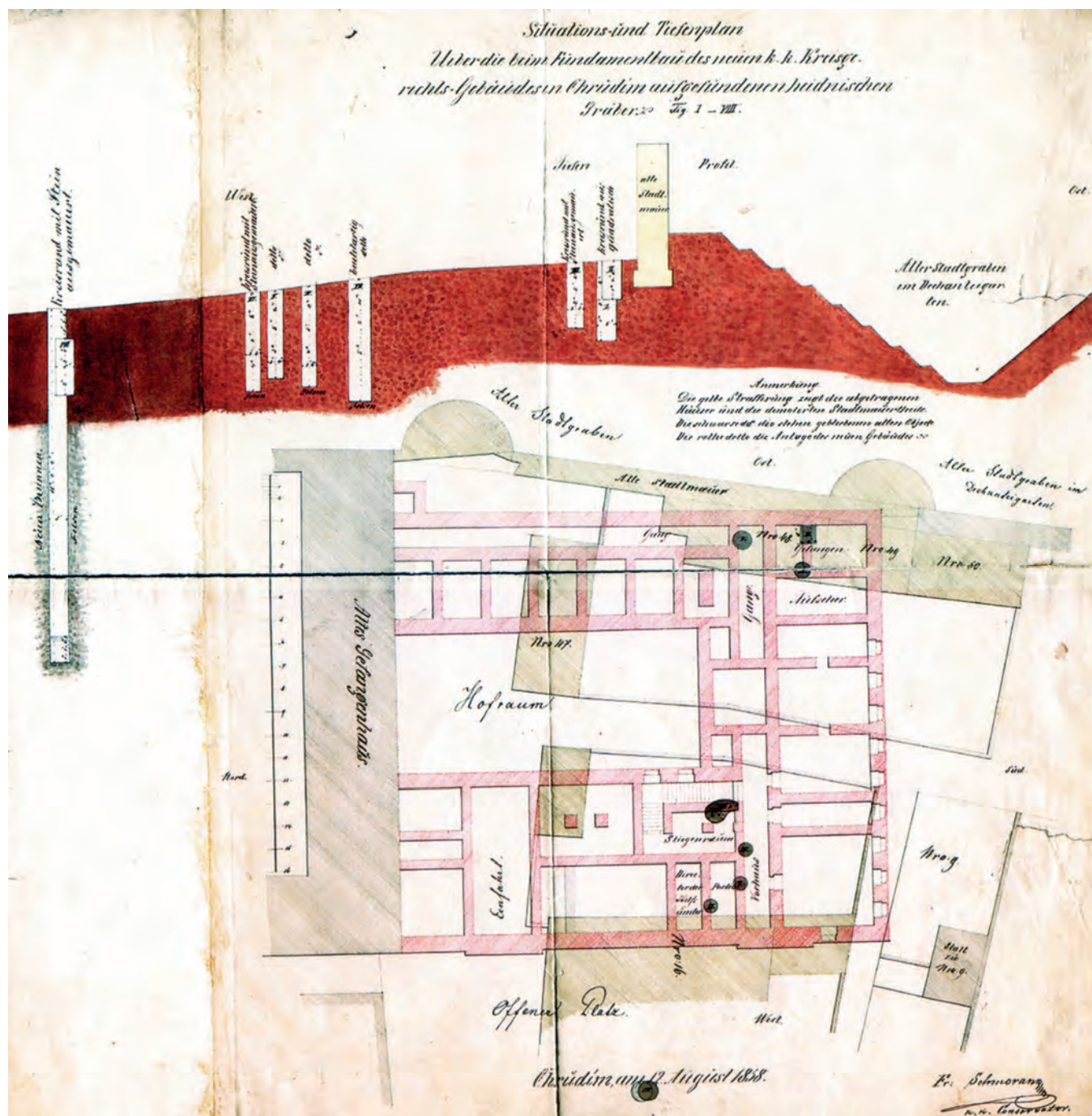


Fig. 1/8: Chrudim, Všeřdovo Square. Plan of excavations in the area of the regional court in 1858 made by F. Schmoranz. By Semotanová-Šimůnek eds. 2003.

century, there is both the construction of the town wall and the establishment of the oldest burgher architecture. The latter is represented by the torso of a sunken basement of a timber-framed house and a stone-vaulted cellar with an entrance neck. Both buildings were part of wooden houses above ground, and both succumbed to a devastating fire in the first half of the 14th century. Probably after that, a change of plotting and the creation of the stone basement core of house No. 89/I took place. In the 15th century, a sewage pit

containing pots and rectangular-mouthed potsherds dating from the first half of the 15th century was added to the town wall. The absence of younger ground is surprising, indicating the removal of younger deposits in the modern period.⁹²⁾ A small-scale rescue archaeological excavation was carried out in connection with the planned reconstruction of the gas pipeline in Masarykovo Square in Chrudim. An inspection

⁹²⁾ Musil-Rohlenová 2017; Musil 2018a.

along the route of the existing excavation yielded positive archaeological contexts. In our case, this involved the use of the area in front of the former Neuperovský court (No. 55/IV) and the monitoring of the increase in settlement stratigraphy in the modern period.⁹³⁾

In the context of the reconstruction of the Chrudim town office building housed in the neighbouring Nos. 77/I and 78/I on Resselovo Square (Fig. 1/6 – 9), a small-scale rescue archaeological excavation was carried out in early October 2017. The remains of a medieval burnt layer dating to the first half of the 14th century were preserved in the courtyard of the house. A minor rescue archaeological excavation was carried out in 2017 in connection with the complex reconstruction of the main sewer and water supply system on Palackého Avenue and Obce Ležáků Street in Chrudim. The archaeological context was documented in the trench of the water supply connection at the corner of Palackého Avenue and Škroupova Street, where the foundations of the Svatokřížská or Batíkovská Gate to the former Kateřinské suburb were uncovered.⁹⁴⁾

In 2018, two important archaeological excavations took place in the urban core. During the renovation of house No. 5/I on Resselovo Square. The oldest situations discovered here are related to the first stage of the functioning of the High Medieval institutional city. The next stage of development was represented by the remains of stone architecture, which were damaged by later modern building alterations.⁹⁵⁾ The contexts uncovered within Test pit 1 appear to be related to the stratigraphic development identified in the yard behind No. 7/I in Rybičková Street (Fig. 1/6 – 21).⁹⁶⁾ Further research has provided important information on house block No. 104/II–107/II in the New Town suburb, where fortification and rubbish layers dating from the 17th – 19th centuries were recorded.⁹⁷⁾

In the following years, archaeological excavations touched the urban core rather sporadically, in the form of archaeological monitoring of various utilities.

⁹³⁾ Musil–Rohlenová 2017.

⁹⁴⁾ Musil 2017; 2018a.

⁹⁵⁾ Musil 2018b.

⁹⁶⁾ Rohlenová 2016.

⁹⁷⁾ Musil 2018c.

4. Everyday life in medieval and early modern Chrudim

As already stated above, we are informed about everyday life in medieval and early modern Chrudim mainly through the testimony of archaeological sources due to the torso of preserved written sources.

The town was founded by King Přemysl Otakar II on the site of a former Přemyslid castle centre, referred to in written sources as 'old Chrudim' ('*Crudin antiquam*'). The area of the future town above the meander of the Chrudimka River was first platted; the area around today's Resselovo Square was laid out with a small stone graft. First, the area of the square and the basic street grid were measured.⁹⁸⁾ The basic unit in the city plan were the city plots, concentrated in individual blocks. After its foundation, Chrudim was dimensioned somewhat differently than today. Corrections in the layout were made after an archaeologically documented devastating fire, dated before 1338. The square (today Resselovo) was enlarged, some streets were newly created (this is documented for Rybíčková and Fortenská Streets). In some places, the street line remained unchanged (e. g., Hradební Street).

For the town's beginnings, recessed rectangular basements of above-ground wooden (perhaps storey) houses are attested, situated in the front part of plots separated from each other by a rod interlaced with twine.⁹⁹⁾ Their largest set was discovered in front of the northern and partly eastern facade of Resselovo Square. All the features found were examined and recognized only in the narrow excavations for the water and sewage system. Therefore, we know only partially about their interior furnishings. The buildings had smothered floors covered with sand, and a wooden structure was inserted into the interior to reinforce the walls. The latter is documented in the form of burnt fragments of clay smear of wooden walls – daub, exceptionally, the stone lining of the walls of the sunken part has been preserved. However, we do not know the form of the entrance and no traces of a heating device, probably a furnace or fireplace, have been discovered, which would provide more convincing evidence of a residential function. The detailed development of the earliest burgher buildings has been traced in Filištínská Street¹⁰⁰⁾ and Hradební Street.¹⁰¹⁾ The relatively late appearance of stone buildings is somewhat surprising. It seems that we can count with it

only in the late second half of the 14th century and so far we know only a few examples.¹⁰²⁾ The oldest part of the so-called Cereghetti House – No. 43/I in Fortenská Street – is dated to the 14th century. Based on the preserved portal, it can be judged that the defunct house No. 37/I in Filištínská Street was probably from the same period.¹⁰³⁾ This portal provided the entrance to the partially recessed chamber at the back of the house. Analogically situated chambers can be found, for example, in houses Nos. 38/I and 39/I in Filištínská Street and in houses Nos. 85/I, 91/I and 92/I in Štěpánkova Street. They were considered to be part of the houses from the 14th century, the preserved part of which is a cellar in the front part of the plot, oriented with its longer axis parallel to the street. Archaeological research has not yet confirmed the age of the rear chamber in any of the cases, with dated cases dating back to the 15th century.

The construction of stone houses was a long-term process, which probably took place to a greater extent only in the post-Hussite period. For a very long time wooden houses prevailed, as can be seen in the oldest surviving depictions of the town from the late 16th and early 17th centuries (see Figs. I/4 and I/5). In the imprints in the daub there is evidence of log, frame, half-timbered, or wattle-and-daub construction, or a combination of these.¹⁰⁴⁾ Timbered construction is represented to a degree that exceeds the proportion known from other medieval towns.¹⁰⁵⁾ The predominance of timber construction does not allow us to comment more closely on the form of the houses' furnishings. We have to reckon with heating equipment, although archaeologists have not yet discovered such equipment in the interiors of the houses. The brick buildings were constructed of rubble stone and we have to reckon with more carefully made window or door linings. In Albrecht of Habsburg's letter to the dower towns from 1307, we find a reference to the free import of stone, lime, sand and clay for the construction of houses.¹⁰⁶⁾ Bricks were also used in small quantities, although we do not know of any surviving construction dating back to the 14th century from this material. Discarded fragments of brick, however, are rarely found in the fills of waste pits. They were also found in the cellar fill of plot No. 10/I in Hradební Street. They are characterised by a distinctly fingered upper loading surface. Even rarer are fittings with one arched side. The shapes indicate the use of bricks in door or window jambs. Tiles were

98) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 31.

99) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 32, Fig. 29; Frolík 2015.

100) Frolík–Musil–Sedláčková–Vepřeková 2022.

101) Frolík–Musil 2010; 2014.

102) Summary of the current state of research – Frolík–Musil 2014.

103) Frolík–Musil–Sedláčková–Vepřeková 2022.

104) See Netolický 2010, 101–103.

105) Frolík 2002, 50.

106) CIM II, 149, No. 83.

rarely used for floors. Their small fragments, however, do not allow their shape or dimensions to be determined. On more structurally demanding buildings, we must also reckon with burnt piazza roofing.¹⁰⁷⁾ The oldest documented brickwork was located near the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and is mentioned as early as 1476.¹⁰⁸⁾

In the cramped yard behind the house there were outbuildings with production equipment (especially ovens – e. g., behind No. 38/I in Filištínská Street;¹⁰⁹⁾ or oven 952 behind No. 15/I in Hradební Street – Fig. I/9), buildings of lighter construction such as barns, haylofts, pens, sheds or shelters, which usually do not leave many traces in archaeological contexts. In addition, wells were found directly adjacent to faecal cesspits. In the 13th and 14th centuries, square pits carefully hollowed out or lined with clay served as sewage pits (Fig. I/10). Their depth varied from 2 to 7 metres. The later 15th century is characterised by circular waste pits up to 7 m deep with clay-walled stone lining (Fig. I/11). They survived the Thirty Years' War in this form. Above them there may have been a lighter wooden structure of a pit latrine (e. g., Fig. I/12).¹¹⁰⁾ Waste pits without any wall treatment (Fig. I/13) and pits lined with bricks (Fig. I/14) are characteristic of the later period. On the plots adjacent to the city wall, overflows were built at the cesspits from the 15th century onwards (Fig. I/15), which drained the liquid faeces into the parkland. The amount of rubbish in the medieval and modern periods completely exceeded the capacity of the cramped courtyards behind the houses. In particular, livestock manure could then be dumped out into the public open spaces, making the appalling sanitary conditions in the town even worse. In 1461, there is a reference to the removal of manure in front of the town hall (!), and a similar picture of a messy public space is repeatedly found in 1651–1652. The fact that the situation was not resolved by protests and orders of the town councils is vividly demonstrated by a humorous incident. On 6 April 1742, King Frederick II of Prussia watched a military parade from a dung heap in front of No. 81/I on today's Resselovo Square. It is not without interest that the house (and probably also the dung heap) belonged to the former councillor Václav Nejedlý. It was not until 1897 that the town council appointed two scavengers to take the waste out of the town to a designated place.¹¹¹⁾ The surface of the

backyards behind the house was usually not improved in any way, in exceptional cases the area just behind the house could be paved, as was the case for example with No. 85/I in Štěpánkova Street. The paving of courtyards with bricks or river boulders dates mostly from the late 18th and during the 19th century. In the Middle Ages, public spaces were only shingled; only the most frequented streets at the entrances to the city were paved (e. g., Břetislavova Street and Žižkovo Square at the passage through the Upper Gate, similarly at the passage through the Lower Gate in Široká Street), the existence of the Cobblestone Street in Jánské suburb is very exceptional.¹¹²⁾

Soon after its foundation, the town was surrounded by a stone wall, which is first documented in writing in 1349. According to the results of archaeological excavations, it was built as early as the 13th century. It was built of large bricks on poor quality lime mortar and fortified with half-cylindrical towers at intervals of 11 to 15 metres on the north and south-west sides and around 25 metres on the south-east side. This is an archaic-looking fortification link that has no parallel in our urban environment. The exception to this building scheme seems to have been the large cylindrical tower in the north-east corner of the fortification known as the 'Cytadel'. As this defensive element was completely lost during the reconstruction in the second half of the 19th century, it is not certain that it was part of the city wall from the beginning and is not a younger element.

Throughout the 14th century, Chrudim had only one line of fortifications, the second fortification was built only in the post-Hussite period. Apart from the statement about the existence of the wall, we cannot add any details about its form or modifications from written records. The archaeology, and the not very numerous references in medieval written sources, suggest the renaming of some sections as a consequence of the above-mentioned poor workmanship.

The location of the entrances to the town has been stable since the beginning of the town's existence (Upper Gate in today's Břetislav Street; Lower Gate at the end of Broad Street. Their original form can be described only partially. The Upper Gate had the form of a gate broken in the wall with a side tower on the south side. The lower gate was a passage tower, the side wall of which survives as part of the frontage of house No. 100/I. In addition to the main gates, there were (and still are) two smaller gates – forts. We can only guess about their age. According to the results of archaeological research, the Dark Gate (Mouse Hole) was laid out afterwards at the expense of the standing properties, probably in the

¹⁰⁷⁾ Frolík–Musil 2015, summary of the issue; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 8–12.

¹⁰⁸⁾ Frolík–Musil 2015.

¹⁰⁹⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 43.

¹¹⁰⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Fig. 42.

¹¹¹⁾ On the sanitary conditions see Charvát 1991, 237–239.

¹¹²⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 40.

post-Hussite period. We can consider an earlier existence of the Pardubská fortna. The blocks of neighbouring houses respect its place. It is therefore possible that its origins date back to the new dimensioning of the buildings after the aforementioned catastrophic fire.¹¹³⁾

One of the most debated questions of medieval archaeology in Chrudim is the existence of the royal castle. On the eastern side of the town, a rectangular terrain formation, defined on the east by buildings No. 56/I (the defunct Old Deanery) and No. 57/I (the so-called Old School), protruded into the town moat in its original terrain configuration. Both buildings were connected by a wall. On the west side, the block was defined by the presbytery of the church and the so-called Žižka Tower. It was accessed by a simple cul-de-sac gate with a broken Gothic arch, located between the church and the Žižka Tower (Fig. I/16). Archaeological excavations between 2004 and 2006 have documented that the entire landform, measuring about 20 × 55 m, was artificially mounded after the demise of the early medieval fortification, making use of its relics. The church did not originally encroach on this rectangular shape, but was moved westwards. A tower-like (?) structure with incomplete dimensions of 5 × 5.5 m was located on the inner surface. The castle was destroyed in a catastrophic fire before 1338 and its area was used as a cemetery and part of it was occupied by the Gothic new building of the parish church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. History has therefore defined only a short period of time for the castle, which can be defined as the interval 'before 1276 to before 1338'. The above data show that the castle was no longer standing at the time of Charles IV. His father John of Luxembourg, who visited Chrudim in 1321 and 1331, was able to visit and stay there.¹¹⁴⁾

The issue of the town castle also touches on the origins of the main town church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The temple is situated on the eastern side of the central square and its present form is the result of complex construction development. It is rightly assumed that a church from a previous period, when Chrudim was a Přemyslid administrative stronghold, was located on the same site. This building of unknown form is only indirectly documented by the discovery of graves from the 12th – 13th centuries to the northwest of the church¹¹⁵⁾ and also by the discovery of aprons from the same period somewhere near the church in the 19th century. Another indirect evidence of the existence of an older church

¹¹³⁾ For a summary of the findings on the town fortification, see Frolík–Musil 2019.

¹¹⁴⁾ Frolík 2008; Musil 2012; Frolík–Musil 2019.

¹¹⁵⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 256.



Fig. I/9: Chrudim, Hradební St., House No. 15/I. Oven 952. 15th century.



Fig. I/10: Chrudim, Hradební St., cesspit 951. 14th century.



Fig. I/11: Chrudim, Hradební St., cesspit 938.

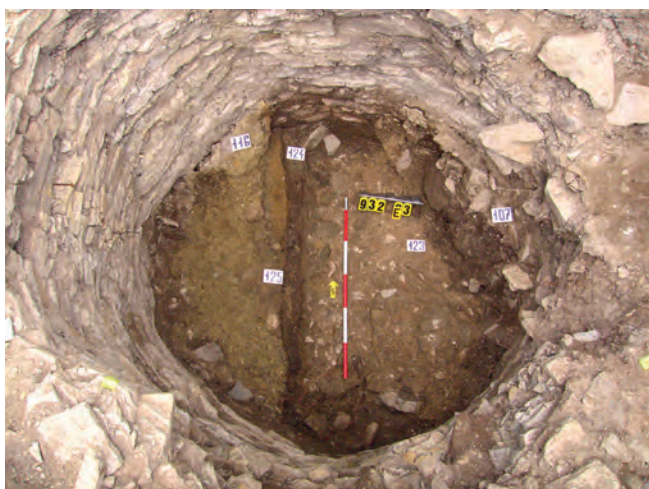


Fig. I/12: Chrudim, Hradební St., traces of a wooden latrine in cesspit 932. 15th – 16th century.

is the record of the levy of dues to the Břevnov monastery in 1360.¹¹⁶⁾ The parish of Chrudim was in dispute with the monastery over the legitimacy of their payment throughout the rest of the 14th century. This obligation must have originated deep in the past. The relationship between the monastery of Břevnov and Chrudim is also indicated by the founding charter of the monastery from 993. However, in its preserved form it is a 13th-century forgery. The monastery of Břevnov was supposed to receive benefits from the markets in Chrudim. The church may be related to a reference to the plebanus Conrad in 1268, but due to the existence of several churches in Chrudim in this period, we are not completely sure. The first secure written mention of the church dates from 1349 and it is first mentioned as the parish church for the town in 1350.¹¹⁷⁾ The timber for the roof of the polygonal, relatively long presbytery was cut in 1338. The end of the presbytery extends into the castle area, which proves that the castle did not exist at that time. Based on the architectural articles, the presbytery is dated to approximately the same period. The west two-tower façade of the church would have been built at the same time. In the last stage, a triple nave was built to connect the two parts.¹¹⁸⁾ The construction process suggests that the predecessor was probably located in the area of the triple nave and may have been used liturgically during the construction of the presbytery and the façade. Then its function was taken over by the presbytery and the building may have been demolished. The architectural elements and the torso of the support system with which the temple was



Fig. I/13: Chrudim, Hradební St., refuse pit 501. 17th – 18th century.

originally equipped prove that the construction was carried out by a construction company inspired by or cooperating with the company of Petr Parlář, who was working at Prague Castle at the same time. The mention of the astronomical clock in Chrudim (*Petro Styrlino pro labore pontis et horalogii*) is surprising. Its placement on the church tower is suggested, but we are not sure about it. A bell-ringer (*Ulreich Glockengisser*), listed among the taxpayers in Blacksmith Street (*plathea fabrorum*),¹¹⁹⁾ is also associated with church buildings.

In the neighbourhood of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Chrudim, there was also a monastery of the Dominican Order (Fig. I/17). The date of its foundation is not known, the literature says 1295, but the origin of this information cannot be reliably verified. The first verifiable mention is the list of monasteries of the Czech Dominican province, which was compiled between 1308 and 1312.¹²⁰⁾ It is also recorded in the document related to the establishment of the Litomyšl Bishopric in 1349.¹²¹⁾ The monastery church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monastery disappeared at the beginning of the Hussite movement in 1421 and was never rebuilt. There are very few reports about its form or activities. There are sporadic references to noblemen buried in the monastery. Archaeological knowledge of the monastery grounds is very limited. We do know that it stood on the site of the present-day Police premises on Všešrdovo Square and it is likely that the masonry of the building preserves at least part of the monastery's structure.¹²²⁾

¹¹⁶⁾ Razím–Ježek 2001, 37–64.

¹¹⁷⁾ Kurka 1914, 629; Rojek 1871–1873, 737–758.

¹¹⁸⁾ Sommer–Varhaník 1986, 558–600; Razím–Ježek 2001, 55–56.

¹¹⁹⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 14.

¹²⁰⁾ MVB I, 700–703, No. 1333.

¹²¹⁾ Frolík 2015, 29–42; Koudelka 1956, 130–131.

¹²²⁾ For a summary, see Kovář–Musil 2017.



Fig. I/14: Chrudim, Hradební St., cesspit 500. 18th century.

Hospitals that cared for the sick or lonely elderly were important buildings for the town. There were two hospitals in Chrudim and both hospitals were located in the suburbs. The hospital in the Janské suburb near the Church of St. John the Baptist was considered older and was associated with the bequest of the townsman Mertlin Pratzer from 1359 as the founding act. A second hospital existed at St. Catherine's Church, with a clear reference to it as late as 1459. It was therefore considered to be younger, which was also suggested by the building form of the church, which dates back to around 1470. The register of registers lists their property and distinguishes between the new (*Hospitale novum*) and the old (*hospitale antiquum*) hospital. Antonín Roubic¹²³⁾ deduced from this information that the old hospital was the building at the church of St. John the Baptist. It follows that the new hospital, founded by Mertlin Pratzer, is the one at the church of St. Catherine, whose property was smaller in extent. This also implies that the building origins of the church must date back to the second half of the 14th century, but the present surviving form is mostly from the second half of the

¹²³⁾ Roubic 1956, 49.



Fig. I/15: Chrudim, Filištinská St., cesspit XVIII. Drainage of sewage through the town wall with a brick arch. 16th century.

following century.¹²⁴⁾ The hospital of St. John the Baptist in the mid-15th century included a farm yard and a brewery.¹²⁵⁾ For one of the above-described hospitals, the Chrudim tax register mentions a leprosarium (i. e., a shelter for lepers) in connection with a burgher named *'Merl Fuchseysnn'* who had rented a meat shop. The leprosarium also owned one bread shop. In connection with Chrudim this mention is unique. Although the exact localization is not possible, references by *'lepers'* to the hospital at St. Catherine's are some indication.¹²⁶⁾ In connection with the hospitals, mention should also be made of the baths, which were not only a hygienic facility that cared for the cleanliness and appearance of the body but also a social centre where, among other things, business was arranged and prostitution was practised here and there. In the Middle Ages, several baths existed in Chrudim at the same time, but they often cannot be precisely located and identified on the basis of fragmentary written sources. The first mention of a bath in Chrudim is found in a problematic form collection of Henry of Isernia, according to which, among other things, the locator of the town, Konrad, was to be rewarded for his services by the bath.¹²⁷⁾ The Chrudim tax register from 1399–1402 documents the existence of two spas – *'balneum Jacussi'* and *'balneum sub porta'*.¹²⁸⁾ The spa industry was also closely related to social care. The charitable legacies of important deceased persons in Chrudim also included the organization of a bath for the poor. In this context, the hospital of St. John the Baptist is mentioned in

¹²⁴⁾ Poche et al. 1977, 542–543.

¹²⁵⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richer–Vojtíšek 2016, 71.

¹²⁶⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richer–Vojtíšek 2016, 16 and 71.

¹²⁷⁾ CIM II, 81–84, No. 24.

¹²⁸⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richer–Vojtíšek 2016, 20.

particular.¹²⁹⁾ In connection with the baths, the existence of professions such as barbers, physicians and surgeons should be mentioned. In the second half of the 15th century, the bathhouse employed a caster. Pharmacies in the town have been evidently functioning since the 16th century, and a doctor of medicine was first mentioned in Chrudim in 1521.¹³⁰⁾ Soap makers and candlestick makers are also closely related to body care. In the second half of the 15th century, nine people were engaged in this activity.¹³¹⁾ In 1604, they attempted to form an independent guild.¹³²⁾

The Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, situated on the outskirts of the Kateřinské suburb, has an ancient appearance. At present, it is a simple church building, first mentioned in 1350 as a parish church,¹³³⁾ re-corrected in the 19th century. The church had an earlier predecessor, as indicated by the finds of graves with aprons and early medieval denarius. It lost its parish status during the Hussite Wars, and the church continued to serve as a cemetery. At the beginning of the 16th century, it was obvious that the capacity of the cemetery area at the Church of the Assumption was no longer sufficient for the needs of the growing town. Therefore, a new cemetery was founded with the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in the New Town suburb. The church was built between 1519–1521¹³⁴⁾ in the newly established cemetery. The land was purchased by the municipality of Chrudim in 1518 and was intended to replace the existing area-limited cemetery at the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.¹³⁵⁾ The construction was realized from the bequest of the wheelwright Jan Hnát in 1521.¹³⁶⁾

Archaeological knowledge of craft production is very limited based on the preserved traces. The most information about craft production was provided by excavations in the gape site in Filištínská and Hradební Street in 1996–1997 and 2006. From an archaeological point of view, they are among the most problematic evidence of food crafts. We can identify butchers only indirectly by analysing the palaeozoological and osteological material obtained during numerous rescue archaeological excavations in the urban core. The supply of already butchered meat with characteristic evidence of butchering (e. g. cutting marks) is documented. In general, it can

be stated that the preserved animal skeletons are completely missing from the archaeological contexts from the inner city area in the High Middle Ages, with the exception of dogs and cats. This phenomenon is due to the supply of already cut meat.¹³⁷⁾ Between 1399 and 1402, 41 butchers were found in the town.¹³⁸⁾ The town slaughterhouse was located in the suburbs at the intersection of Rubešova and Moravská Streets. The actual meat shops mentioned in written sources¹³⁹⁾ were located in today's Čelakovského Street. At the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries there were 36 of them, as a fragment of the Chrudim tax register informs us,¹⁴⁰⁾ the same number is also mentioned in 1586.¹⁴¹⁾ The actual guild order of the Chrudim butchers' guild dates back to the post-Hussite period, specifically to 1455.¹⁴²⁾ As can be seen from the analysis of the representative collection obtained during the research in Štěpánkova Street, No. 85/I, the bones of pigs are the most represented, followed by sheep/goats and cattle. Bones of poultry follow only at a considerable distance.¹⁴³⁾ Fishermen and herring-makers (also salters or gamekeepers) mentioned in the tax register¹⁴⁴⁾ are in turn indirectly supported by the findings of fish bones and fish parasites in the sewage pits.¹⁴⁵⁾ Identification of the cook ('*cocus*') mentioned in the tax register¹⁴⁶⁾ is impossible on the basis of archaeological evidence. Some of the discovered kilns (e. g., in the courtyard behind No. 38/I in Filištínská Street;¹⁴⁷⁾ or behind No. 15/I in Hradební Street – Fig. I/9), but we cannot exclude other crafts using fire that are mentioned in written sources. Bread shops are already mentioned in an undated document in the form collection of Henry of Isernia,¹⁴⁸⁾ and we have detailed descriptions of the deductions from their use in the torso of the oldest Chrudim tax register (43 bakers and 33 shops).¹⁴⁹⁾ It is interesting that in 1582 the bakers' journeymen also had their own organisation.¹⁵⁰⁾ The sign of the bakers' guild in the

¹²⁹⁾ Charvát 1991, 179–185; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 71.

¹³⁰⁾ Charvát 1991, 161, 176–177.

¹³¹⁾ Roubic 1956, 77.

¹³²⁾ Rybička–Skutečský 1847.

¹³³⁾ Rojek 1871–1873.

¹³⁴⁾ Boček–Kobetič–Pavlík eds. 2018, 86–88.

¹³⁵⁾ Frolík–Musil 2016.

¹³⁶⁾ Chytil 1900, 83.

¹³⁷⁾ See Baloghová 2010; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 37.

¹³⁸⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

¹³⁹⁾ CIM II, 84, No. 24; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

¹⁴⁰⁾ See Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

¹⁴¹⁾ See Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

¹⁴²⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

¹⁴³⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 37.

¹⁴⁴⁾ See Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

¹⁴⁵⁾ Baloghová 2010; Bartošová–Dittrich–Beneš–Frolík–Musil 2011.

¹⁴⁶⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016.

¹⁴⁷⁾ See Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 45.

¹⁴⁸⁾ CIM II, 84, No. 24.

¹⁴⁹⁾ Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

¹⁵⁰⁾ Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.



Fig. I/16: Chrudim, Školní Sq. and Komenského St. Remains of town castle with Old School (House No. 57/I), so-called Žižka's tower and gate.

form of a pretzel is also found on the stove.¹⁵¹⁾ Traditionally, the bakers' guild also included cake makers ('*golacczer*') and gingerbread makers ('*pernika*'),¹⁵²⁾ as the guild's articles from 1598 inform us.¹⁵³⁾ The town was surrounded by a network of water dams, on which a considerable number of mills were located during the Middle Ages. The mill is mentioned already in the form collection of Henry of Isernia.¹⁵⁴⁾ Between 1399 and 1402, five millers and one scrapper are explicitly mentioned.¹⁵⁵⁾ In 1440, Mikuláš Krupník is mentioned.¹⁵⁶⁾ Threshers ('*tritalater*')¹⁵⁷⁾ and two oilers, mentioned between 1465 and 1500,¹⁵⁸⁾ were also a separate craft. Another widespread activity was the brewing of beer, which the burgesses of the brewing houses could brew themselves and which they sold in taverns, on which they paid the appropriate tax ('*de thaberna*' – '*Nyclas Ulussi*', '*Rebel*', '*Pertel Muelbacz*', '*Bartun*', '*Hanus de Grecz*', '*Rohlyn*').¹⁵⁹⁾ Thanks to the mile law granted in 1307, the city's monopoly over the production and tapping of beer was secured until the Jagiellonian period.¹⁶⁰⁾ There were 110 law houses in the town,¹⁶¹⁾ but later their activities were reduced in some way. Six smaller breweries were established, in which

151) Frolík 2003, 32.

152) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 115–117.

153) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

154) CIM II, 84, No. 24.

155) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

156) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

157) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 117.

158) Roubic 1956, 76.

159) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

160) CIM II, 149, No. 83; CIM III, 588, No. 338; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 37.

161) Vepřek 1909, 315.



Fig. I/17: Chrudim, Všehrdovo Square. The ruins of a defunct Dominican monastery in a drawing by Mořic Lüssner from 1855.

individual law-warrior burgesses took turns. It is not without interest that one of these breweries was located in the surveyed house block in Hradební Street.¹⁶²⁾ Malt was supplied by maltsters, of whom the tax register from 1399–1402 mentions 40. The emblem of the maltsters' guild can be found, among other things, on a late medieval stained glass window from the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, which is now in the exhibition of the Regional Museum in Chrudim.¹⁶³⁾ The supply of fresh vegetables to the town was ensured, among other things, by gardeners.¹⁶⁴⁾ In the 15th to 17th centuries, vineyards were established in the immediate vicinity of the town. Unfortunately, we cannot yet document other food crafts from an archaeological point of view. Textile crafts, especially weavers, were also represented in the Middle Ages in great numbers, although the archaeological picture does not correspond to this. Chrudim's weavers and weavers are first mentioned in 1352 in the charter of Charles IV.¹⁶⁵⁾ This charter is interesting, among other things, for its prohibition of guild

162) Vepřek 1909, 320.

163) Chytil 1900, 123.

164) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 118–119.

165) Most recently Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 68,

organisation and its exhortation to use honest measures. Clothiers were among the most represented craftsmen, the Chrudim tax register from 1399–1402 lists 157 of them.¹⁶⁶⁾ In the tax register, weavers are separated as a separate trade, and between 1465 and 1500, besides the weavers (57) and 12 weavers, the town books also mention a shearer, two millwrights and a dyer.¹⁶⁷⁾ Cloth production in Chrudim played an important role in the town's economy in the first half of the 16th century. There is no direct archaeological evidence of cloth production in Chrudim. Only from Filištínská Street have the seeds of the rough cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) used for dyeing fabrics been documented. Wooden stamps with carved decoration interpreted as stamps for printing fabrics were also found there.¹⁶⁸⁾ However, it cannot be ruled out that the stamps may have been used in a shepherd's shop, which was also documented here.¹⁶⁹⁾ Attributes of the clothier craft (clothier's brushes and shearing scissors) are also encountered on the stove tiles.¹⁷⁰⁾ Chrudim cloth was famous. As early as 1565, a special order for black Chrudim cloth by Archduke Ferdinand for the funeral of Emperor Ferdinand I of Habsburg is mentioned.¹⁷¹⁾ The Chrudim tax register from 1399–1402 also lists linen weavers working with linen among textile crafts.¹⁷²⁾ In 1462, the hatter Jan is mentioned.¹⁷³⁾ A similar problem is posed by the identification of seamstresses and tailors since the only material evidence detectable by archaeological methods are the findings of needles, pins, thimbles and clothing components made of more durable materials.¹⁷⁴⁾ At the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries, 15 tailors worked in Chrudim,¹⁷⁵⁾ and 19 tailors are known from the second half of the 15th century.¹⁷⁶⁾ The guild order of the tailors' guild dates back to 1594.¹⁷⁷⁾ Similarly, the rope makers ('*funifex*') and cord makers ('*schnurer*')¹⁷⁸⁾ mentioned in the archaeological sources cannot be detected in written sources. More tangible is the presence of a shoemaker's

workshop behind No. 39/I in Filištínská Street, which is evidenced by leather cuttings and part of shoe uppers,¹⁷⁹⁾ apart from two wooden hooves.¹⁸⁰⁾ Shoemakers are already mentioned in the tax register from 1399–1402. The source indicates their differentiation into two groups. The first group is represented by the producers of new shoes (51 persons in total), the second group (the so-called '*renovator*') was engaged only in shoe repair (5 in total);¹⁸¹⁾ 54 shoemakers are mentioned from the second half of the 15th century.¹⁸²⁾ The emblem of the shoemakers' guild also appeared on the Chrudim stove.¹⁸³⁾ Around 1400, 11 furriers were recorded in Chrudim,¹⁸⁴⁾ in the second half of the 15th century, there were 12.¹⁸⁵⁾ Indirect evidence of the furrier's craft was found in Hradební Street, where a so-called furrier's knife was found and the characteristic waste from leather/fur working was recovered from refuse pit G6/102.¹⁸⁶⁾ The charter of the tanner's guild dates back to 1618.¹⁸⁷⁾ Already from the Middle Ages in Chrudim, besides tanners, there were also curriers, around 1400, five of them are recorded,¹⁸⁸⁾ between 1465 and 1500 only two.¹⁸⁹⁾ Leather and metal were also worked with by belt makers ('*cingulator*'). One shepherd is mentioned in the tax register from 1399–1402;¹⁹⁰⁾ between 1465 and 1500, we record three.¹⁹¹⁾ Separated from the shepherds as separate craftsmen between 1465 and 1500 were the baggers and the purse makers,¹⁹²⁾ who probably also produced belt-hanging bags.¹⁹³⁾ It is not without interest that a mark in the form of the Chrudim eagle was found on the fitting of one such bag.¹⁹⁴⁾ Other crafts also took processed leather, and five saddlers and two smiths are mentioned between 1465 and 1500.¹⁹⁵⁾ Identifying the production zones of crafts working with fire is a major problem. In the Chrudim tax register from 1399 and 1402,

166) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 38 and 46; Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22–32.

167) Roubic 1956, 76–77.

168) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. Nos. 316 and 317.

169) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. Nos. 252, 253 and 327.

170) Frolík 2003, 31.

171) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

172) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 23.

173) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

174) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. No. 254–257.

175) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 23.

176) Roubic 1956, 62.

177) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

178) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 102.

179) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. Nos. 323–325.

180) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. Nos. 318 and 319.

181) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 39.

182) Roubic 1956, 77.

183) Frolík 2003, 28–29.

184) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22–23.

185) Roubic 1956, 77.

186) See Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 39.

187) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

188) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 23.

189) Roubic 1956, 76.

190) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 103.

191) Roubic 1956, 76.

192) Roubic 1956, 76.

193) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. No. 327.

194) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, Cat. No. 252.

195) Roubic 1956, 76.



Fig. I/18: Chrudim, Hradební St. Waste from the production of rosary cords (paternosters) or buttons.

apart from five blacksmiths (including the designation of Blacksmith Street), three chevaliers (*'picaristor'*), three sword makers, a cobbler, three knifemakers, three goldsmiths, and a coppersmith (*'cupreus'*) are explicitly mentioned,¹⁹⁶⁾ but the description precludes further localization. Around 1400, we have 39 blacksmiths and related professions documented for the urban environment of Chrudim. The category of armament crafts combining wood and metalworking includes bow and crossbow makers named in the sources as archers (*'arcufex'*). In the register of arms from 1399–1402, we find only one;¹⁹⁷⁾ after the mid-15th century, we know the names of five persons.¹⁹⁸⁾ The knifemakers first rented a grinding shop from the town (documented in 1454), and from 1488 they operated it themselves.¹⁹⁹⁾ Indirect evidence of another specialised blacksmithing profession – horseshoe smiths in the town of Chrudim at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries is represented by fragments of tiles with the motif of a horseshoe and two nails.²⁰⁰⁾ Between 1465 and 1500, the town books mention four cobblers, one boilermaker, 18 blacksmiths, four sword makers, nine cutlers, seven locksmiths and two goldsmiths.²⁰¹⁾

Potters also worked with fire, two of them are explicitly mentioned among the taxpayers between 1399 and 1402,²⁰²⁾ in the second half of the 15th century. The potter Rezek is mentioned in 1524, who was witnessed at the sale of the property by probably the most famous stove maker in Chrudim, Jan Medek. He is explicitly mentioned in the town books between 1512 and

1538.²⁰³⁾ It is not difficult to recognize his production because he signed his goods. Apart from him, other stove makers, such as the unknown *'Nemec?er'*, Jan Hromádka and Jan Hrdlička, also signed their products. Between 1569 and 1601 potters mentioned include Tomáš Sokol, then Martin Vorlíček, Martin Nejedlý. Potters' workplaces were safely located in the suburbs,²⁰⁴⁾ and some indications (evidence of moulds for tile production) are also found in Hradební Street.²⁰⁵⁾ In 1769, the potter Antonín Komárek, who owned house No. 51/I, died.²⁰⁶⁾ The lapidary craft is represented by the potters mentioned in the second half of the 15th century.²⁰⁷⁾ For the woodworking industry, the tax register from 1399–1402 lists one carpenter (*'mensator'*), a carpenter (*'carpentarius'*), five coopers (*'doleator'*) five wheelwrights (*'currifex'*, *'rotifex'*).²⁰⁸⁾ Between 1465 and 1500, we find in the town books 12 carpenters, three joiners, three rormeisters, six barrel makers, three coopers, eight wheelwrights, and ten bow and crossbow makers.²⁰⁹⁾ We were able to get acquainted with numerous coopers and joiners during our research in Filištínská Street in Chrudim. Wheelwrighting is attested indirectly, especially by metal parts of wheels and wagons. Bone and horn work must have been developed in Chrudim as well, as evidenced by production waste found in Chrudim in at least three different locations, including Hradební Street (Fig. I/18).²¹⁰⁾ Based on the study of production waste, semi-finished products, and scraps, we can judge the presence of comb makers, spine makers (rosary makers), and cutlery makers. Cutlers are known from the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries, spine-makers emerge from anonymity in the second half of the 15th century.²¹¹⁾ In connection with the construction of masonry architecture, it is necessary to mention at this point the brickmakers, masons and stonemasons. Indirect evidence of construction activity is the presence of specialised craftsmen in the Chrudim tax register from 1399–1402. We can find two masons (*'Jacobus murator'*, *'Mykes murator'*) and a carpenter (*'Herman carpentarius'*). The presence of a glazier (*'vitriator'*) in the town accounts from 1399–1402 may have been related to the furnishing of more splendid buildings.²¹²⁾ In the second half

203) Frolík–Halzbauer–Rückerová 1995.

204) Musil 2015b, 173–191.

205) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 39.

206) Musil 2015b, 173–191.

207) Roubic 1956, 77.

208) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 23.

209) Roubic 1956, 76.

210) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 39–40.

211) Roubic 1956, 77.

212) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 12.

196) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 14, 99 and 103–105.

197) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 22.

198) Roubic 1956, 62; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 45–47.

199) Roubic 1956, 44.

200) Frolík 2003, 31–32.

201) Roubic 1956, 76–77.

202) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 23.

of the 15th century, four glaziers are listed in Chrudim.²¹³⁾ In 1399, the masons Václav Denwolf and Adam, who repaired the Chrudim school, are mentioned. After the middle of the 15th century, masons are mentioned in Chrudim quite frequently.²¹⁴⁾ A tangible trace of masons is represented by a partially worked stone found in Resselovo Square,²¹⁵⁾ but from the anonymity of written sources they enter only much later.²¹⁶⁾ Jan Hamzar, a bricklayer/stonemason, is mentioned in 1519, who, among other things, participated in the construction of the cemetery church of St. Michael the Archangel. Adam Satoranda, whose name appears in the first half of the 16th century, also evidently worked on the church. In all these cases, these craftsmen are mentioned as masons. The first clear mention of a stonemason dates back to 1531 when a fire was set in the house of Jindra, a stonemason/mason living in the New Town suburb.²¹⁷⁾ The increasing frequency of mentions of masons and stonemasons in the 16th century is closely related to the major rebuilding of many houses in the urban core and suburbs. Probably the most important monument of this period is the presentable Mydlářovský house, house No. 74/I from 1573–1577.²¹⁸⁾ The existence of Chrudim brickmakers can be considered with certainty after 1476 when the oldest brickworks was established near the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.²¹⁹⁾

The owners of the Chrudim houses, apart from their crafts, also practised agricultural production, especially in the early days of the urban agglomeration. The town itself became a landed gentry, and as early as 1362 the serfs subject to the town are known. The town owned the villages of Kočí, Topol, the now defunct Kočice, Steimetzendorf. In the 16th and 15th centuries, Vestec, Mnětice, Krchleby in the Čáslav district, Habřina in the Přelouč district, Srnojedy, Vysoké, Popkovice, Štětín, Tuněchody, Vlčnov, Slatiňany, Čejkovice, Pohled, Rabštejnek, Rabštejnská Lhota, Smrkový Týnec, Lipina, Kochánovice and parts of other villages were added. Most of this property was confiscated from the town after 1547.²²⁰⁾ Apart from the officials, the town also employed gamekeepers, trumpeters and conscripts.

Chrudim, as a trade market centre, participated in the import and export of specialised commodities. The existence

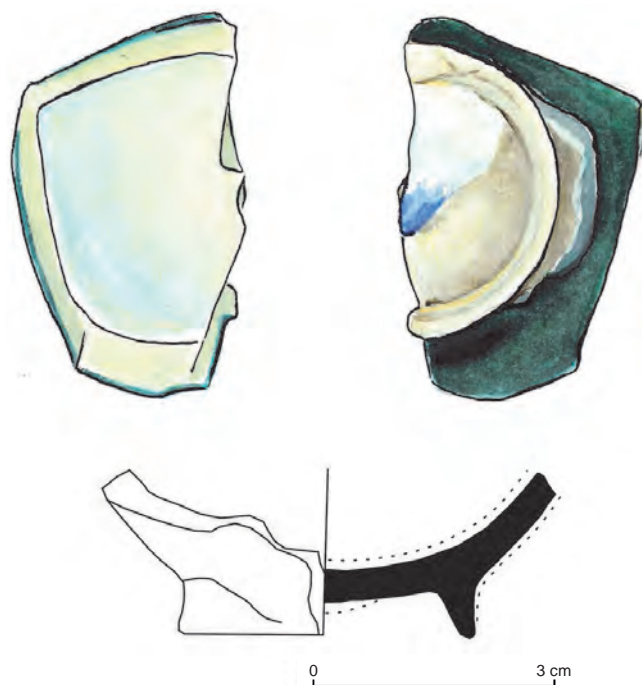


Fig. I/19: Chrudim, Hradební St., House No. 10/I. Refuse pit 501, Fragment of Chinese porcelain bowl. Ming dynasty. 16th – 17th century.

of merchants at the very beginning of the town's existence is indicated by the archaeological discovery of a folding merchant scales.²²¹⁾ The cloth trade was probably entirely the intention of the local clothiers, while the sale of common commodities, including small jewellery made of non-ferrous metals, was handled by crofters, grocers, stitchers and dealers. Transportation was provided by coachmen, wagons and coachmen mentioned in the tax register from 1399–1402. An important privilege supporting the production and trade monopoly of the town was the mileage right granted to Chrudim in 1307. In practice, this meant that crafts and taverns were forbidden within a distance of 11 km from the town.²²²⁾ The development of town crafts and market monopolization is also closely related to the establishment of guild organizations. The first attempts were made by Chrudim's clothiers before 1352; Emperor Charles IV temporarily stopped these efforts.²²³⁾ The Chrudim cloth was of exceptional quality and was exported beyond the borders of the Czech Kingdom.²²⁴⁾ Other types of cloth were also produced here. In foreign sources, we encounter barchan (striped cloth) referred to

213) Roubic 1956, 77.

214) Florián 1948, 1–2; Roubic 1956, 77.

215) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 38.

216) For a detailed list see Florián 1948.

217) Florián 1948, 2–4; Roubic 1956, 77.

218) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 41.

219) Frolík–Musil 2015.

220) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 45.

221) Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 38.

222) CIM II, 148–149, No. 83; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 37.

223) Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek 2016, 68.

224) Graus 1950, 110.



Fig. I/20: Chrudim, Hradební St. Clay tobacco pipes. 17th century.

as ‘*grudimicum*’,²²⁵⁾ its distribution was ensured by tailors.²²⁶⁾ The Chrudim market, on the other hand, imported glass, wine, or small jewellery made of non-ferrous metals called Nürnberg’s trinket,²²⁷⁾ as well as consumer pottery from the Moravian Loštice or Ledec nad Sázavou.²²⁸⁾ The period of the 16th to the early 17th centuries brings with it the peak of the town’s economic and cultural development. During this period, many members of the higher and lower nobility owned their houses in the town. In material culture, this rise can be seen vividly in the presence of attractive ceramic goods from nearby and faraway places. Probably from the farthest distance, a blue and white porcelain tea bowl dating to the Ming dynasty (Fig. I/19),²²⁹⁾ which was found in waste pit 501 in Hradební Street, arrived in Chrudim. This predominantly blue and white porcelain became an inspiration for Western European faience production, which is also found in the Chrudim environment. Among the rare imports is a fragment of silk also found in waste pit 501 in Hradební Street. A special position is occupied by the finds of South Moravian Haban faience, which came to Chrudim through personal contacts between local noble families and Moravian ones. A striking feature is the range of blue-glazed mezzo-maiolicas from Jindřichův Hradec, which are not missing from any larger collection from the mid-17th century. Together with them, there are glazed wares with painted geometric, vegetal or zoomorphic decoration highlighted by outline outlining. Its provenance has not yet been reliably determined.²³⁰⁾ Stoneware finds are relatively numerous. To a lesser extent, products from the Saxon production zone and their imitations are recorded. One small fragment is represented by the so-called Bartmankrug from the Rhenish stoneware circuit. Finds from the Lusatian production centres of Bad Muskau and Triebel and their imitations dominate. However, not only

Saxon and Lusatian stoneware was imitated. The first half of the 17th century is characterised by the occurrence of green, yellow and brownish-red transparently glazed jars with rich embossed vegetal decoration, which was pressed into moulds on the inside of the vessels. These jars are modelled on jars from the Rhenish stoneware production circuits, namely from Raeren (Belgium) or Siegburg (Germany).

Another significant group of ceramic imports of this time interval are pipes, whose presence in the urban core of Chrudim is related to the turbulent events of the Thirty Years’ War (Fig. I/20).²³¹⁾

Education and cultural awareness are evidenced by the existence of a town office and a renowned town school since the Middle Ages, whose graduates continued their studies at the University of Prague. In 1381, 11 graduates of the Chrudim town school successfully completed their bachelor’s degree.²³²⁾ Thanks to the testament of the bachelor Václav Šach of Chrudim,²³³⁾ we know about the existence of private libraries. Archaeological evidence of education is, among other things, the book clip discovered in the modern waste pit 501 in Hradební Street. In the torso of the Chrudim tax register, a painter is mentioned among the expenses,²³⁴⁾ but without further explanation. The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was home to a literary fraternity from the 16th century, of which two handwritten illuminated graduals are a tangible remnant. The author of one of them was probably the most famous Chrudim painter of the 16th century, Matouš Radouš (See Fig. I/4). For the 18th century, it was undoubtedly the Chrudim painter and chronicler Josef Ceregetti.

But our ancestors did not only devote themselves to their work, art and education. Archaeological findings and written records also testify to numerous pleasures and entertainments. Some of these are traditionally associated with the world of toys and games for children. Here, however, they are also intertwined with the world of adults who mastered board games such as chess, trictrac and backgammon.²³⁵⁾ They were also the subject of gambling, as evidenced by guild articles or the city’s police regulations of 1510.²³⁶⁾ Incidentally, this is shown graphically by stove tiles with the motif of players-practitioners.²³⁷⁾ A game related to pétanque with wooden balls,

225) Flajšhans 1926, 176, No. 1925.

226) Roubic 1956; Frolík–Sigl 1998b, 46.

227) Frolík–Musil–Richer–Vojtíšek 2016.

228) Lábler 1900, 37–39.

229) Frolík–Musil 2023.

230) Frolík–Musil 2023.

231) Musil–Netolický–Preusz 2018.

232) Roubic 1956, 30; the most recent summary of the literature on the topic is Svatoš 2015.

233) Rybička–Skutečský 1845, 367–369.

234) Frolík–Musil–Richer–Vojtíšek 2016.

235) Hoch ed. 2020.

236) Rybička–Skutečský 1848b.

237) See Frolík 2003, 75.

which we have documented in Chrudim, was also an object of gambling. Crime is also very closely related to gambling. The existence of the throat justice in Chrudim is indirectly documented by Albrecht Habsburg's privilege to the dower towns from 1307.²³⁸⁾ The fact that councillors tried murders and other offences is explicitly documented by a charter from

1337;²³⁹⁾ but the first demonstrable mention of the executioner is from 1399–1402.²⁴⁰⁾

Although our knowledge of the world of everyday life in medieval and modern Chrudim is quite fragmentary based on the available written and archaeological sources, it can be said that it probably did not differ much in its foundations from today's common joys and sorrows.

238) *CIM II*, 148–149, No. 83.

239) *Roubic* 1956, 26.

240) *Frolík–Musil–Richter–Vojtíšek* 2016, 127.

5. The structure of the catalogue password

The structure of the catalogue of finds is based on previous similar publications.²⁴¹⁾ First, the registration number under which the object is stored in the collections of the Regional Museum in Chrudim (inventory number, acquisition number or similar registration) and the context (deposit, wall) in which it was found, if necessary, are listed. This is followed by the type of vessel and a description of the preserved parts, technological features and dimensions. As part of the technological properties, the glass was blown freely, unless otherwise stated. Attached is the number of the chemical analysis, if performed, and the dating. The provenance is indicated only if it is not domestic glass. In necessary cases, a reference to the literature is added. Attached is a drawing (with scale) and, for selected pieces, a photo (without scale). Dimensions are given in centimetres. One complete piece or fragment of a vessel has dimensions listed as 'preserved', if it consists of several non-connected parts it is listed as 'reconstructed'.

Abbreviations used:

Acq. No. – acquisition number
EWA – early wood ash
H. – height
Ind. – indeterminable
Inv. No. – inventory number
No. – number
PH. – preserved height
PW. – preserved weight
RH. – reconstructed height
W. – width
Ø – diameter

²⁴¹⁾ Sedláčková–Rohanová *et al.* 2016.



II. Catalogue. Filištínská Street, Houses No. 37/I–40/I

1. Causes and preconditions of the excavation

Neglected maintenance led to the development of a large gap site in the Filištínská Street situated on the northern part of the historical core of the town of Chrudim. Six medieval houses were gradually dismantled between 1962 (?) and 1996, and on these premises, the State District Archive was to erect a new building. First, the project included the whole space, but the final project left premises No. 41/I and 42/I unbuilt. The construction was preceded by a rescue excavation.¹⁾

In view of the capacities, temporal and financial options, we decided to prefer the excavation of the yards behind the demolished houses. The torn-down houses mostly had cellars below their whole surfaces, sometimes with more storeys; therefore there was almost no opportunity for archaeological excavations in their interiors. The only exception is the corridor in front of the half-sunken chamber in house No. 39/I, which was investigated in 1997 (trench X).

The trenches were dug in such a way as to cover the yards from the fortification wall to the back walls of the houses. Between the trenches, baulks of a breadth of 1–2 m were left. The trenches were named with letters A to H (Fig. II/1). After the excavation of the trenches, the baulks were dismantled only in places, where they contained high-medieval features to obtain fuller results; mostly, they were cesspits.

The excavation was conducted following natural layers, which were recorded using the standard forms from the Archaeological Site Manual and using terms 'deposit', 'cut', 'wall' and 'interface' for single stratigraphic units.²⁾ The excavation was documented with the standard drawings and photographs. Samples were taken from the more important layers for palaeobotanical analyses.³⁾

The excavation started at a depth of 0.8–1 m below the original surface level of the yards. The upper part of the terrain – containing mostly construction rubble from the dismantled houses – was removed using heavy machinery. In the same way, the original surface part of the yards (pavement etc.) was removed. Unfortunately, this excavation included also parts of the high-medieval layers. In some cases, the stratigraphy was documented from the surface (west of trench A, between trenches D and G and east of trench F). From today's point of view, the excavation was too radical, but this approach was caused by missing finances and capacities. The basic

aim was to obtain source material for the reconstruction of everyday life in the high-medieval town of Chrudim. Until the described excavation, no medieval premises were uncovered in their entirety in Chrudim.

The archaeological excavation started with machinery on 20 June 1996 and lasted until 18 December 2006. We have researched the yards of houses No. 37/I (trenches A and B), No. 38/I (trenches C and D) and behind house No. 40/I (trenches E and F). In November 1996, we started the excavation in the yard behind house No. 39/I (trenches G and H), which continued on 8–29 April 1997. Simultaneously, trench P in the Zwinger was dug. Trench X was excavated between 2 August and 2 October 1997. The final archaeological work was executed at the time of the excavation of the construction pit for the new building (28 July – 23 September 1998). The archaeological work was carried out by the Museum of East Bohemia in Hradec Králové (Jiří Sigl) and the Institute of Archaeological Heritage Care of Central Bohemia (Jan Frolík). The staff consisted of Chrudim students, later added by specialized workers of the PERES company.

As mentioned already, the rescue excavation included the premises of four houses (Fig. II/2). No archaeological finds had been made earlier from these houses. A building-historical survey was conducted only in house No. 37/I.⁴⁾ The documentation of house No. 38/I by the National Heritage Institute in Pardubice before it was torn down in 1993, is lost by now. The interest in the heritage values of the vanished houses is well illustrated by the fact that the Gothic portals preserved on the ground floor of house No. 38/I were removed, but in 1995 disposed of at the dump. There are only late written records on the houses and their owners in Filištínská Street, with only a few of them dating back to the time before the Thirty Year's War.⁵⁾

1) Frolík–Sigl 1997a; 1998a; 1998b; 1999b.

2) Spence 1990.

3) Frolík–Stužková–Kočárová–Podolská 2001.

4) Lancinger–Muková 1995.

5) Florián s. d.

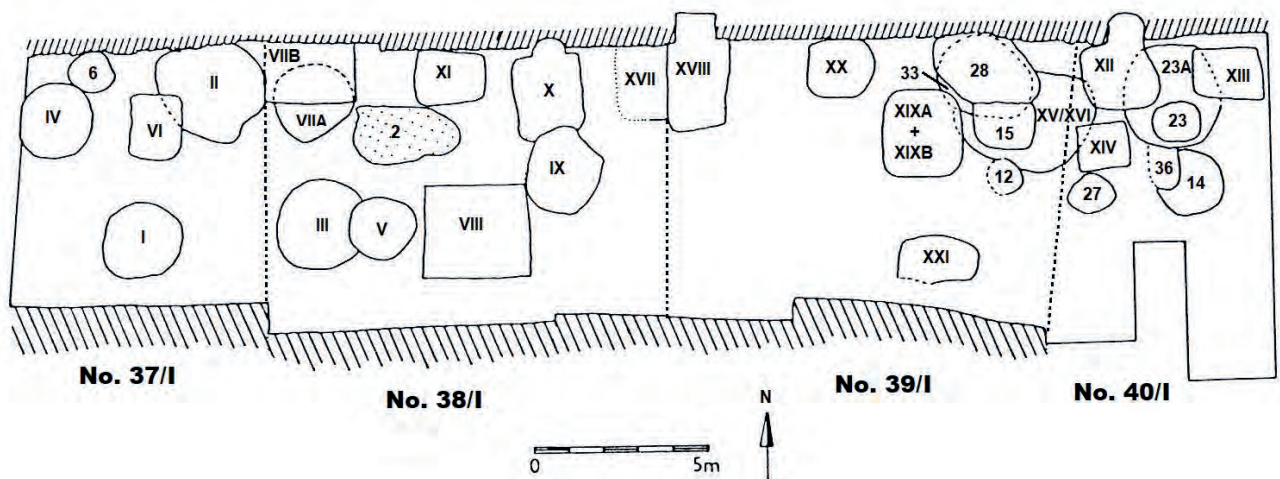


Fig. II/1: Chrudim, Filištínská Street. Plan of excavated area with marking of individual cesspits (Roman numerals) and waste and other pits (Arabic numerals). Feature 2 is a furnace.



Fig. II/2: Chrudim, Filištínská Street. The front and rear of the houses Nos. 37/I till 43/I in the 60th. Documentation stored in the Regional Museum of Chrudim.

2. Premises of house No. 37/I

House No. 37/I was situated in the western part of the construction site. It neighbours house No. 36/I, which is already outside the investigated area. It is the only one at least partially documented before its demolition.⁶⁾

The first mention stems from 1673, when the town sold 'a deserted place next to the house of Filip Tomášek for 30 schock of groschen to citizen Jan Červenka and his wife Kateřina'.⁷⁾ According to other entries, the house was founded in 1677. The premises ('varní') were granted the brew right. The house of Filip Tomášek is the neighbouring house No. 38/I. The house from the other side (house No. 36/I) is first recorded in 1655 as erect.⁸⁾ Later records about its owners are not connected to our field of interest or do not match chronologically. The kernel of the ground plan stems, according to the survey, already from the 14th century. The back part of the premises consisted partially of a sunken space (chamber) accessible by a Gothic portal, which was removed before the demolition and is today placed in the entrance hall of the new building of the archive. Almost the whole surface of the house showed cellars, therefore no excavations were undertaken there.

A number of sunken features were documented in the yard, of which cesspits I, II, IV and VI are of importance (Fig. II/3).

2.1. Cesspit I

Cesspit I (cut 1505) was found in trench A and reached into the baulk between trenches A and B. In the surface (2.1 × 2.3 m), it was irregularly oval and rectangular at the bottom (1.5 × 1.4 m). The walls were vertical and conical in the upper part (0.2–0.3 m beneath the edge). The bottom was flat and even. The cesspit did not show any traces of walls or timber lining. It was 1.6 m deep and contained a volume of 5.5 m³. The backfill (deposit 1148) consisted of dark grey soil with additions (10%) limestone (medium-sized cobbles up to boulders) and charcoal (10%, small fragments). The section showed around ten levels differentiated by the number of stones. Stones dominated in the upper part (level I) and perhaps stem from debris intended to fill the depression above the sunken backfill (Fig. II/4).

The finds date cesspit I into the 13th or early 14th centuries.

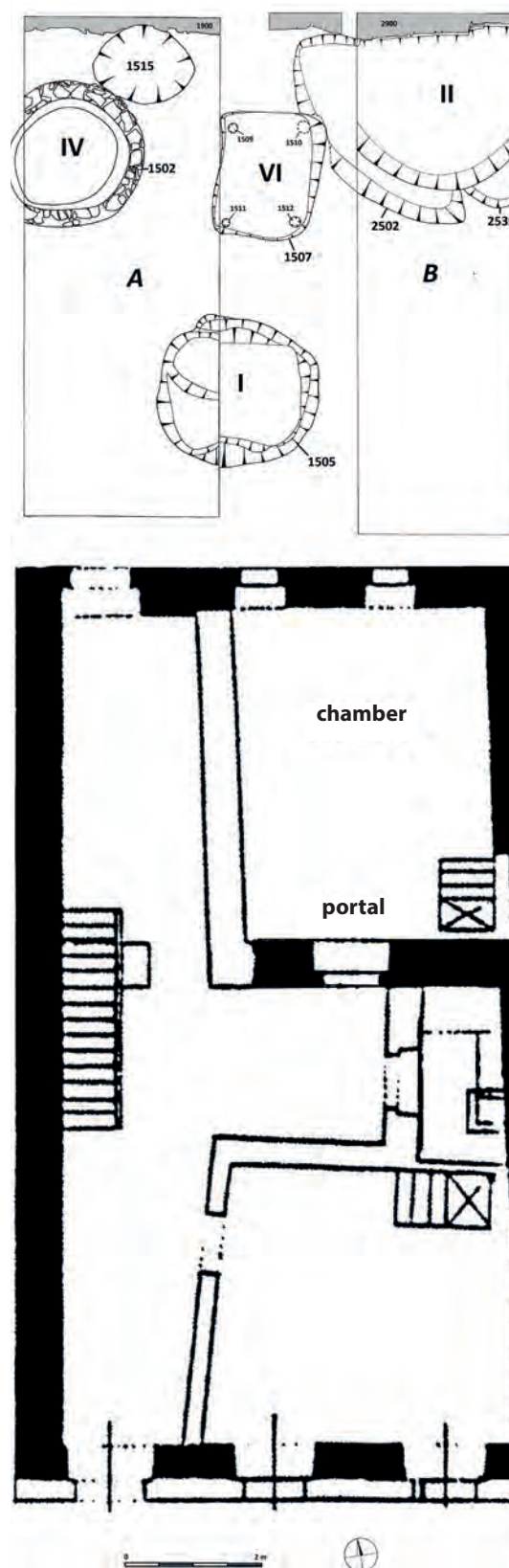


Fig. II/3: Chrudim, Filištinská Street No. 37/I. The ground floor of the house and the backyard behind it. Trenches A and B and individual cesspits are marked. Compiled from documents stored at the Constructions department of the City of Chrudim and archaeological documentation.

6) Lancinger–Muková 1996.

7) Florián s. d.

8) Florián s. d.

CRFI-001 (Acq. No. 220/86)⁹⁾

Bohemian-type beaker, two fragments from the lower part of the foot with a run-on to the body with a moderately pushed up bottom, undecorated. Pontil imprint.

Clean, slightly greenish glass, corroded.

PH. 2.6 cm, Ø 11.2 cm.

Analysis: sample Ch001 Regional Gothic I.

Date: 13th – 14th century.

**CRFI-002** (Acq. No. 1218/96).

Flat window glass, two undecorated fragments.

Clean glass, colourless, without corrosion.

Date: 19th – 20th century (recent admixture).

2.2. Cesspit II

Cesspit II (cut 2502) was situated in trench B and covered its whole breadth (i.e. 2.3 m). A small part of it was included in the baulk between trenches B and C. It had the shape of about a semicircle placed at the city wall at the end of the premises (wall 2900). The pit wall at the fortification was almost vertical, slightly inclined towards the fortification (to the north). The upper part measured 2.7×3.0 m, 2.0 (incomplete) \times 2.9 m (complete) at the bottom, it was 2.75 m deep with a volume of ca 9.5 m³. It did not show any traces of lining. The backfill (deposit 2109) consisted of light grey-yellow powdery loam with limestones (10%, large cobbles up to boulders), pebbles (5%, medium-sized and large ones) and

charcoals (10%, bits up to small fragments). In some places, the stones were accumulated.

Cesspit II was on a lower level than cesspit VI (Fig. II/5). In addition, it disturbed the cut of the foundation pit of the city wall (deposit 2125), but the level, from which it was dug, was not preserved. It was also disturbed by the margin part of a settlement pit named feature 7 (backfill/deposit 2130: loose dark brown powdery soil with spots of clay, charcoal and limestone) and by the margin part of cesspit VI (deposit 1150, see below). The backfill was crossed from north to south by a small wall, preserved in the shape of a row of limestones (wall 2902). Probably, it was the foundation of a smaller structure standing by the city wall after the pit was filled up. From this foundation wall, only the part which sank into the backfill of the pit was preserved.

This cesspit can archaeologically be dated to the 15th century.

CRFII-001 (Acq. No. 1146/96-1)

Vessel: three undecorated fragments of the body.

Clean, colourless glass, corroded.

PH. 3.2 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 15th century.

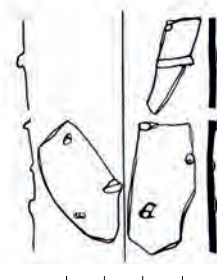
CRFII-002 (Acq. No. 224/96-1)

Bohemian-type beaker: 14 fragments of the tall body with a horizontal thread and crescent-shaped prunts (22 preserved).

Clean, colourless glass, corroded.

PH. 6.0 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.

Date: 15th century.



⁹⁾ Unless otherwise stated, the described fragment is of domestic provenance and was blown freely. The same applies to reporting the diameter of the vessel. Without further clarification, this is the diameter of the body of the vessel.

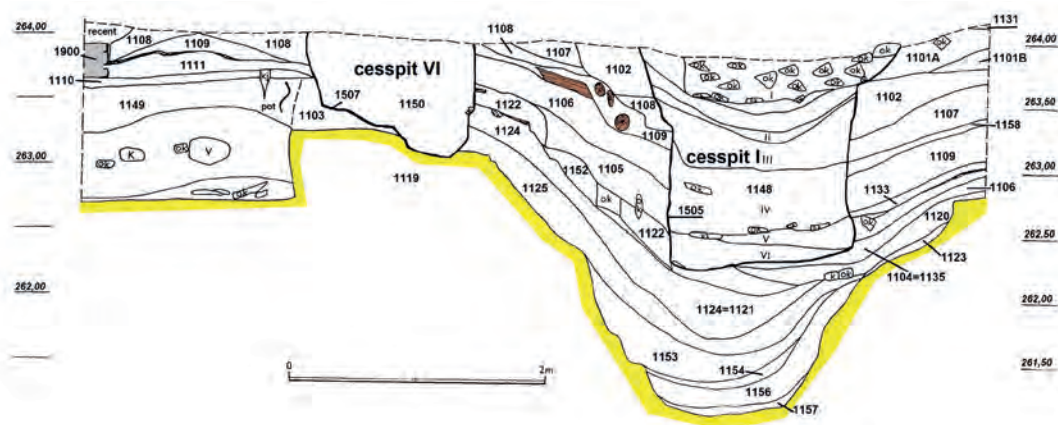


Fig. II/4: Chrudim, Filištinská Street No. 37/I. Trench A, east section. The subsoil is marked in yellow, walls in grey and the wood in brown.

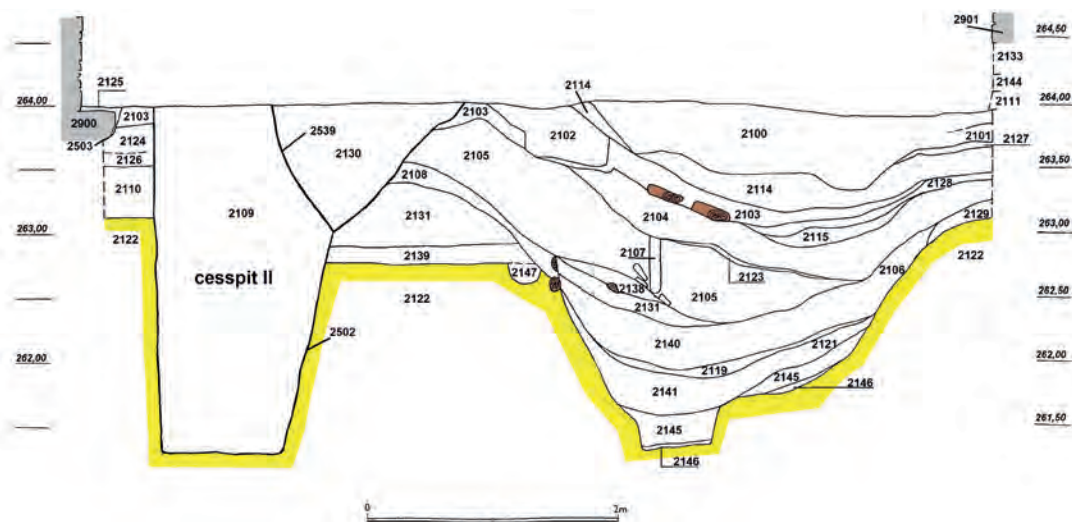


Fig. II/5: Chrudim, Filištínská Street No. 37/I. Trench B, east section. The subsoil is marked in yellow, walls in grey and the wood in brown.

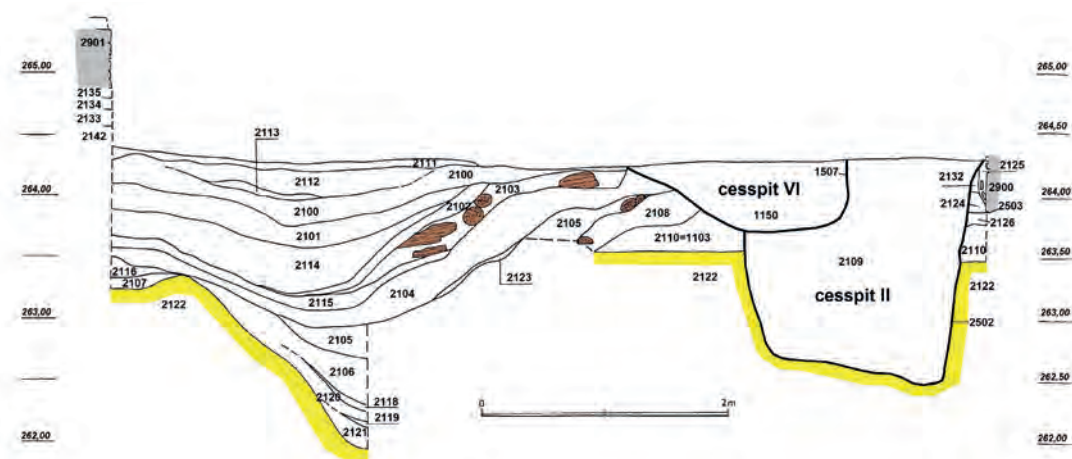


Fig. II/6: Chrudim, Filištínská Street No. 37/I. Trench B, west section. The subsoil is marked in yellow, walls in grey and the wood in brown.

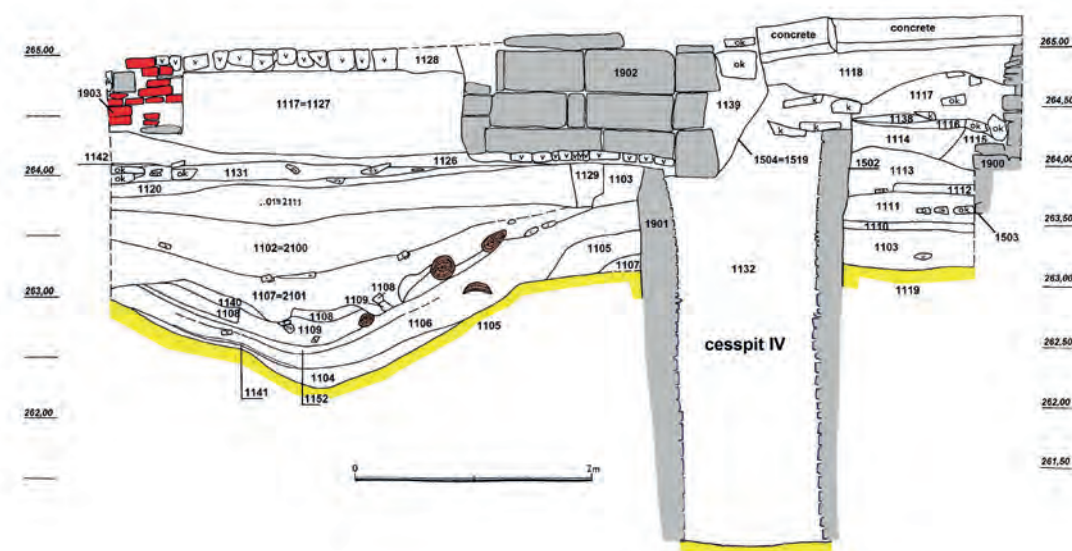


Fig. II/7: Chrudim, Filištínská Street No. 37/I. Trench A, west section. The subsoil is marked in yellow, walls in grey, bricks in red and the wood in brown.

2.3. Cesspit IV

Cesspit IV was found in trench A, situated on the western side at the wall of the neighbouring house No. 36/I, near the north-western yard corner. The western margin of the pit (cut 1502) reached into the baulk, which was left over along the foundations of the neighbouring house. On the surface and at the bottom, it was slightly oval. At the upper margin, it measured 2.1×2.0 (incomplete) m and 1.4×1.45 m at its bottom. The pit was walled (wall 1901, quarry limestone and brown clay). The bottom was flat and even, 3.75 m deep and contained a volume of 9.95 m^3 .

The backfill (deposit 1132) consisted of powdery soil with stones (10%, small to large cobbles) and charcoals (5%, bits and small fragments). The backfill was manure-like, containing completely decomposed wood. The pit was dug into the surface of the yard at a time, when an almost 0.8 m-thick stratigraphy had developed, covering the face of the city wall (wall 1900 – Fig. II/6). On the southern side, its upper part was disturbed by a modern pit walled with sandstone blocks (cut 1504, wall 1902).

We can date it to the broad timespan between the 14th and 17th centuries. The lower part corresponds to the earlier periods, the upper one to the later ones.

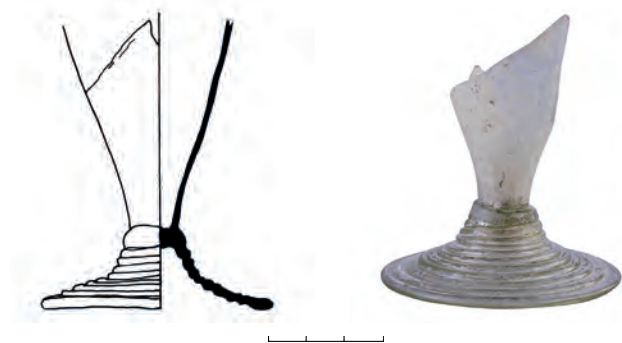
CRFIV-001 (Acq. No. 133/96)

Beaker: higher twisted heel, merging into a broken cup of obscure shape. Thread coiled foot, pontil imprint.

Clean, slightly greenish glass, with few small unmelted grains of sand.

PH. 7.6 cm, Ø foot 6.2 cm.

Date: 1576–1625.



CRFIV-002 (Acq. No. 802/96-1a)

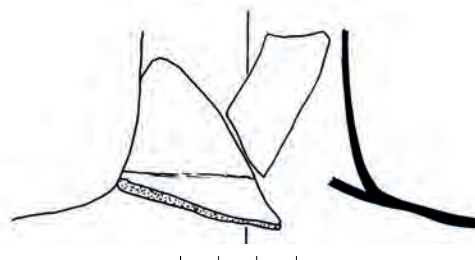
Bohemian-type beaker: two fragments of undecorated lower body and foot.

Extension to the pushed up bottom

Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.

PH. 5.2 cm, Ø foot 13.0 cm, Ø body 5.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-003 (Acq. No. 802/96-1b)

Vessel: two undecorated fragments of the body.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.2 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

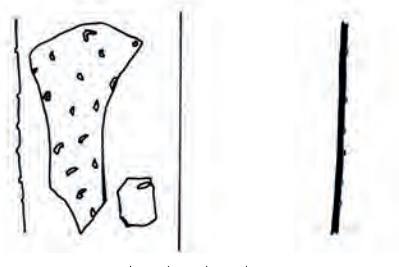
CRFIV-004 (Acq. No. 802/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the body with sickle-shaped prunts (17 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 5.6 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-005 (Acq. No. 802/96-1d)

Small bottle: one fragment of the bottom with a pushed up bottom.

Clean glass with stains of corrosion.

PH. 0.9 cm, Ø bottom 5.2 cm.

Date: early 17th century.



CRFIV-006 (Acq. No. 893/96-1a)

Beaker: one fragment of the rim of the foot of the wider beaker.

Clean glass, slightly greenish, slightly corroded.

PH. 0.9 cm, Ø foot 10.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-007 (Acq. No. 893/96-1b)

Vessel: four undecorated fragments of the body.
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
PH. 2.7 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-008 (Acq. No. 893/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: four partially continuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (eight preserved).
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
PH. 2.8 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



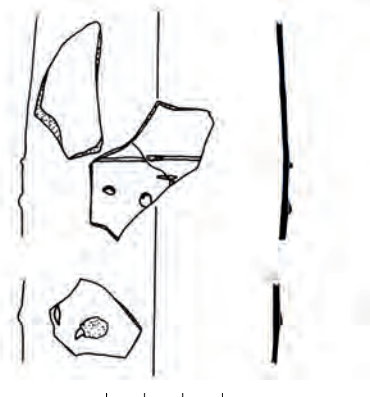
CRFIV-009 (Acq. No. 893/96-1d)

Bohemian-type beaker: three discontinuous fragments of the body, in the upper part with a fused horizontal thread and below with crescent-shaped prunts arranged in irregular rows (35 preserved).
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
RH. 2.4 + 7.7 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



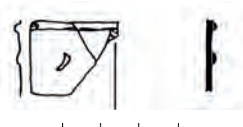
CRFIV-010 (Acq. No. 893/96-1e)

Bohemian-type beaker: ten fragments of the body, in the upper part with horizontal fused thread, below it with crescent-shaped prunts (five preserved).
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
RH. 6.1 + 2.2 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-011 (Acq. No. 893/96-1f)

Beaker: two continuous body fragments with horizontal fused thread and crescent-shaped prunts (one preserved).
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
PH. 1.8 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-012 (Acq. No. 893/96-1g)

Bohemian-type beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
PH. 2.6 cm, Ø rim 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-013 (Acq. No. 902/96-1a)

Beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the rim of foot with noticeable twisted threads.
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion.
PH. 1.7 cm, Ø foot 13.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-014 (Acq. No. 902/96-1b)

Vessel: ten discontinuous undecorated body fragments.
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion. It can come from multiple vessels.
PH. largest fragment 3.4 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-015 (Acq. No. 902/96-1c)

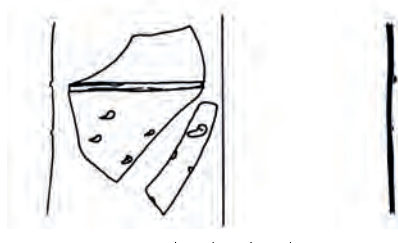
Beaker: one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (four preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.7 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-016** (Acq. No. 902/96-1d)

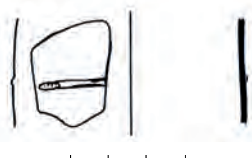
Beaker with applied glass threads: two discontinuous fragments of the body with pointed prunts (four preserved).
Clean glass, greenish, corroded. Probably from two vessels.
PH. 2.8 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-017A** (Acq. No. 902/96-1e)

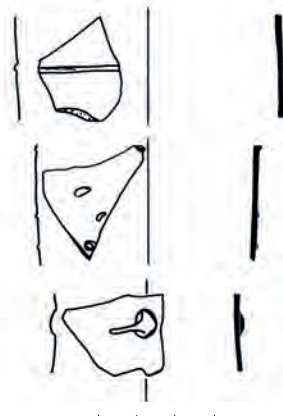
Bohemian-type beaker: two discontinuous fragments from the body with a horizontal thread and crescent-shaped prunts (seven preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 5.0 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-017B** (Acq. No. 902/96-1e)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with horizontal thread.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.0 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-018** (Acq. No. 902/96-1f)

Bohemian-type beaker: eight discontinuous fragments of the body, in the upper part with a horizontal thread, below with crescent-shaped prunts (16 preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
RH. 2.8 + 3.1 + 2.2 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-019A** (Acq. No. 902/96-1g)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.0 cm, Ø rim 10.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-019B** (Acq. No. 902/96-1g)

Beaker: two continuous undecorated fragments of the rim.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.7 cm, Ø rim 7.5 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-020** (Acq. No. 819/96-1a)

Vessel: seven small discontinuous undecorated body fragments.
Clean glass, with stains of corrosion. Probably from more vessels.
PH. 3.4 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-021 (Acq. No. 819/96-1b)

Beaker: two discontinuous fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (three preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.0 cm, Ø 4.2 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



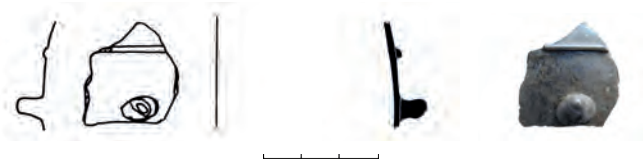
CRFIV-022 (Acq. No. 819/96-1c)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread and with the pointed prunts (one preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.5 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



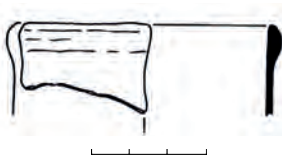
CRFIV-023 (Acq. No. 819/96-1d)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.4 cm, Ø rim 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



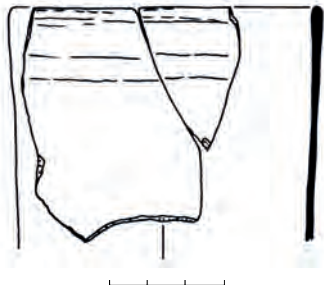
CRFIV-024 (Acq. No. 819/96-1e)

Bohemian-type beaker: two undecorated continuous fragments of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 6.3 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-025 (Acq. No. 782/96-1)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

PH. 3.9 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-026 (Acq. No. 1000/96-1d)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim of the foot with rise to pushed up bottom. Impressions of the pliers.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.4 cm, Ø foot 9.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-027 (Acq. No. 271/96-1a)

Beaker: two discontinuous fragments with coiled prunts (three preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.2 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-028 (Acq. No. 271/96-1b)

Vessel: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread decorated with wheel-pressed decoration.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.6 cm, Ø 6.0 cm

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-029 (Acq. No. 271/96-1c)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø rim 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-030 (Acq. No. 996/96-1)

Beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (one preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.0 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



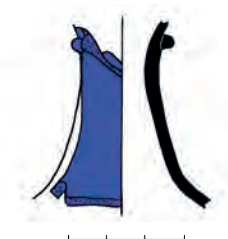
CRFIV-031 (Acq. No. 102/96-1)

Bottle: one fragment of tall neck, decorated with a horizontal thread.

Blue glass with small bubbles and a lot of small unmelted grains of sand.

PH. 4.8 cm, Ø rim 2.2 cm, Ø 4.8 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-032 (Acq. No. 86/96-1a)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.

Clean, colorless glass, without corrosion.

PH. 4.7 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 19th – 20th century (recent admixture).

CRFIV-033 (Acq. No. 86/96-1b)

Goblet: one fragment of the rim and body of the cup. Cup with optic-blown decoration of embossed rhombuses, probably spindle-shaped.

Clean glass, stains of corrosion.

PH. 6.2 cm, Ø rim 6.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-034** (Acq. No. 86/96-1c)

Goblet: three fragments, two of which are from the cup and one from the foot. The rim fragment of the cup with optic-blown decoration of indistinct embossed rhombuses (?). Cup probably semi-ovoid in shape. Coiled thread foot.

Clean glass, greenish, stains of corrosion. Blown into the mould.

RH. cup 2.9 + 2.7 cm, Ø rim 6.4 cm; PH. foot 1.0 cm, Ø foot 5.8 cm.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-035** (Acq. No. 86/96-1d)

Goblet: one fragment with coiled foot (ten rows of threads) and simple stem without discs and with a part of probably half-egg-shaped cup. Pontil imprint.

Clean glass, greenish, stains of corrosion.

PH. 5.1 cm, Ø foot 6.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century

**CRFIV-036** (Acq. No. 133/96-13)

Funny vessel in the form of a bird: one fragment of the body with one leg. Tape decorated with wheel-pressed decoration (probably a stylized wing).

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

CRFIV-075 and CRFIV-076 fragments from the same vessel.

PH. 4.5 cm, PW. 4.0 cm.

Analysis: sample C005. Regional Gothic I.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-037** (Acq. No. 98/96-1a)

Small bottle: one undecorated fragment of the rim and part of the neck.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

PH. 1.5 cm, Ø rim 2.5 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-038** (Acq. No. 98/96-1b)

Goblet (?): two continuous fragments of the body with the optic-blown decoration of convex lenses.

Clean, greenish glass, corroded with bubbles. Blown into the mould.

PH. 5.3 cm, Ø 5.4 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-039** (Acq. No. 98/96-1c)

Vessel: two discontinuous undecorated fragments of the body.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-040 (Acq. No. 161/96-1a)

Vessel: three discontinuous undecorated body fragments.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø Ind.

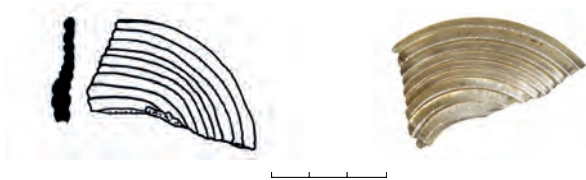
Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-041 (Acq. No. 161/96-1b)

Vessel: three partially continuous undecorated fragment of the body.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
PH. 2.9 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-042 (Acq. No. 161/96-1c)

Beaker / goblet: one fragment of a coiled foot from nine rows of thread.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded, lots of small bubbles.
PH. 1.2 cm, Ø foot 7.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-043 (Acq. No. 161/96-1d)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with chopped edge. Round shape, but probably made from window pane.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
Size 5.8 x 2.8 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-044 (Acq. No. 165/96-1a)

Vessel: one fragment probably of part of the foot with a rim wrapped around the thread of another colour (blue).
Clear glass, corroded.
PH. 2.6 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-045 (Acq. No. 165/96-1b).

Vessel (beaker?): one fragment of the body with pointed prunts (one preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.2 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.



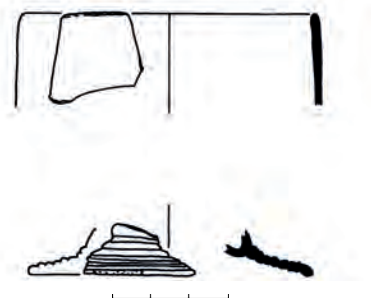
CRFIV-046 (Acq. No. 165/96-1c).

Vessel (beaker?): one fragment of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (two preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.7 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-047 (Acq. No. 778/96-1)

Small beaker: two fragments, an undecorated rim fragment and part of coiled foot (of eight threads).
Clean glass, corroded.
RH. 2.6 + 1.4 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm, Ø foot 7.8 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-048 (Acq. No. 798/96-1)

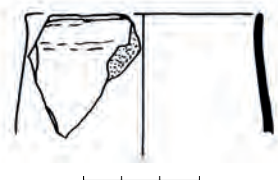
Vessel: two discontinuous undecorated fragments of the body.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.3 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-049 (Acq. No. 846/96-1)

Vessel: two discontinuous undecorated fragments.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.7 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-050 (Acq. No. 891/96-1)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.3 cm, Ø rim 6.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-051 (Acq. No. 916/96-1a)

Beaker (?): one undecorated fragment of the rim.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.1 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-052 (Acq. No. 163/96-1a)

Goblet: one undecorated fragment of the rim of spindle-shaped cup.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.4 cm, Ø rim 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-053 (Acq. No. 163/96-1b)**

Beaker (?): one fragment of the rim wrapped by threads (three rows preserved), probably barrel-shaped body.

Clear glass, corroded.

PH. 2.3 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-056 (Acq. No. 163/96-1e)**

Small bottle: upper part of the undecorated body with a narrow high neck and a thread wound around the rim.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded with many bubbles.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø rim 1.7 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-054 (Acq. No. 163/96-1c)**

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 2.0 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-057 (Acq. No. 163/96-1f)**

Fly trap: one undecorated fragment of the top with a round opening.

Clean glass, slightly corroded with lots of bubbles and random tiny grains of unmelted sand.

PH. 2.3 cm, Ø rim 1.5 cm.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-055 (Acq. No. 163/96-1d)**

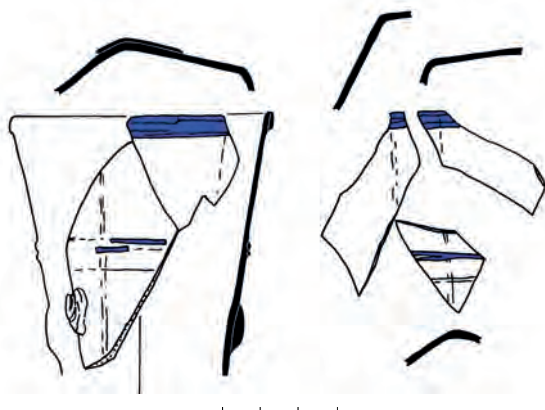
Goblet: five partially continuous fragments of the rim and eight-sided cup. On the cup at the bottom larger coiled prunts (one preserved). In the middle part three rows of horizontal threads in cobalt blue colour. The rim is also decorated with blue thread.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 7.0 cm, Ø rim 6.5 cm.

Analysis: sample C002. Regional Gothic I.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

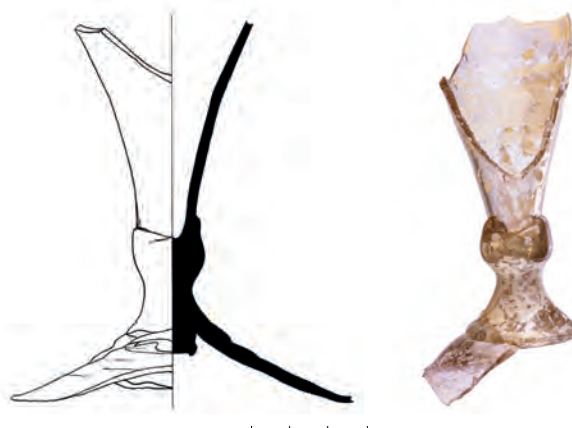
**CRFIV-058 (Acq. No. 163/96-1g)**

Goblet: the lower part of the undecorated spindle-shaped cup, a simple spherical stem, tending to a simple bell-shaped foot, pontil imprint. Two continuous fragments. The stem overlap is slanted.

Clean glass, yellow, slightly corroded.

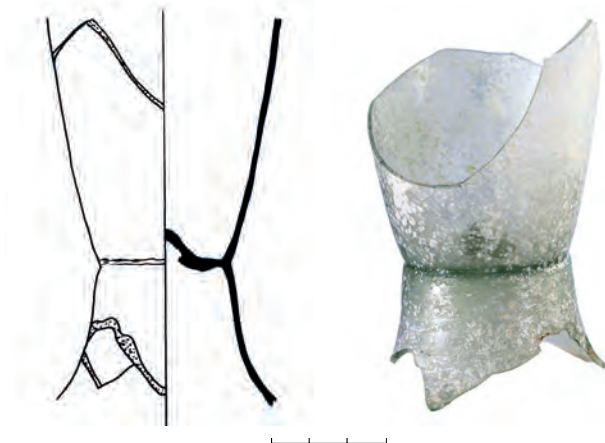
PH 9.4 cm, Ø foot 8.4 cm, Ø cup 5.0 cm.

Date: 1576 – 1625.



CRFIV-059 (Acq. No. 163/96-1h)

High beaker on bell shaped foot: one undecorated fragment of the body. Slightly pushed up bottom, pontil imprint. Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded. PH. 10.1 cm, Ø 6.4 cm. Date: 1576 – 1625.



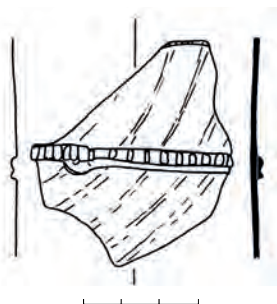
CRFIV-060 (Acq. No. 163/96-1i)

Small beaker: three continuous fragments undecorated body and stick-shaped foot. The foot is from five rows, the bottom is pushed up, pontil imprint. Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded. H. 4.5 cm, Ø foot 4.8 cm, Ø body 4.0 cm. Date: 1576 – 1625.



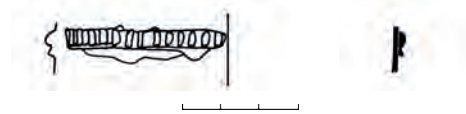
CRFIV-061 (Acq. No. 163/96-1j)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with optic-blown decoration and horizontal thread with wheel-pressed decoration. Clean glass, greenish, corroded. Blown into the mould. PH. 6.2 cm, Ø 6.5 cm. Date: 16th century.



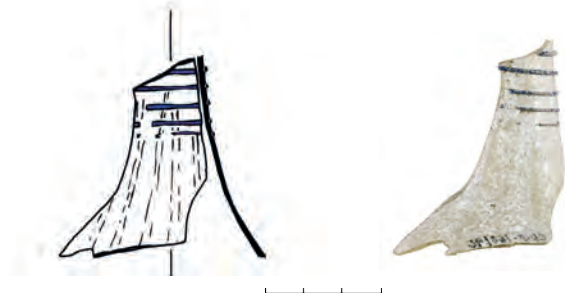
CRFIV-062 (Acq. No. 163/96-1k)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with the rest of horizontal thread with wheel-pressed decoration. Clean glass, greenish, corroded. PH. 1.1 cm, Ø 9.0 cm. Date: 16th century.



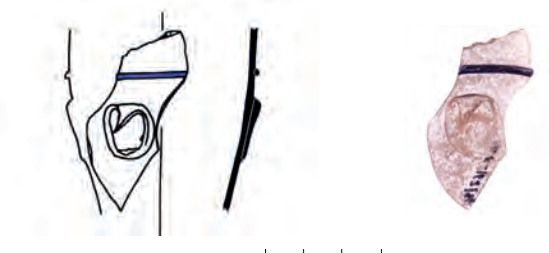
CRFIV-063 (Acq. No. 163/96-1l)

Bottle / ewer: one fragment of body and neck. The body is optic-blown decorated with ribs and rows of horizontal threads on the neck (five rows preserved) in the colour of cobalt blue. Clean glass, two-coloured, corroded. PH. 5.4 cm, Ø 1.5 – 5.0 cm. Date: 16th century?



CRFIV-064 (Acq. No. 163/96-1m)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with large prunts (one preserved) and a horizontal thread in cobalt blue colour. Clean glass, two-coloured, corroded. PH. 4.6 cm, Ø 5.0 cm. Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-065 (Acq. No. 163/96-1n)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (one preserved). Clean glass, greenish, corroded. PH. 3.3 cm, Ø 5.0 cm. Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-066 (Acq. No. 163/96-1o)

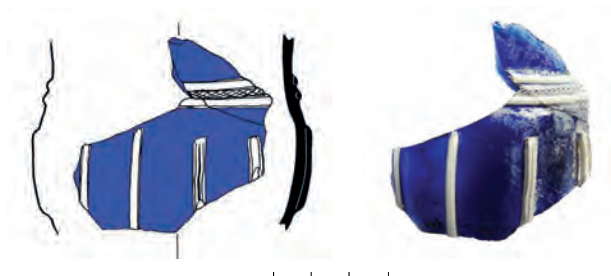
Ewer: two continuous fragments of the body of a small ewer. Decorated with filigree – vertically fused raised white threads. Three raised threads in a combination *vetro a fili* and *retorti-vetro a fili* techniques are melted horizontally in the neck.

Clean glass, cobalt blue, with light opalescence.

PH. 4.9 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Analysis: C003. Renaissance.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-067** (Acq. No. 163/96-1p)

Small ewer: four partially continuous fragments. Preserved fragment of undecorated body and the fragment of the neck with part of the handle.

Clean glass, blue (cobalt blue), with light iridescence.

PH. 3.8 cm, Ø neck 3.0 cm; Ø 4.0 – 8.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

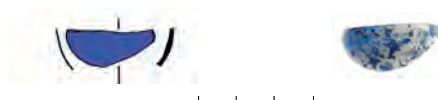
**CRFIV-068** (Acq. No. 163/96-1q)

Beaker / goblet (?): one undecorated fragment of the body.

Clean glass, blue (cobalt blue), slightly corroded.

PH. 3.0 cm, Ø 4.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-069** (Acq. No. 163/96-1r)

Goblet (?): one fragment of the cup, which is decorated by diamond-point engraving. Probably preserved bottom border of geometric shapes.

Clean glass, greenish, with light iridescence

PH. 5.7 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Provenance: probably import, perhaps Tyrolean glassworks

Analysis: sample C004. Renaissance.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

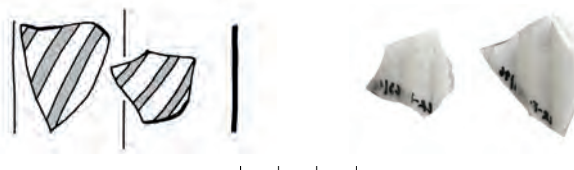
**CRFIV-070** (Acq. No. 163/96-1s)

Goblet / beaker (?): two discontinuous body fragments with filigree decoration *vetro a fili* technique in white colour.

Clean glass, greyish, slightly corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

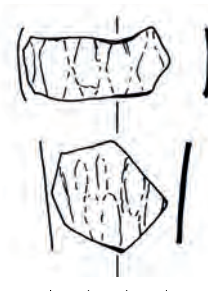
**CRFIV-071+CRFIV-072** (Acq. No. 163/96-1t)

Goblet / beaker (?): two discontinuous fragments of the body with optic-blown decoration. There are perhaps ribs at the top and at the bottom there are embossed ovals.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded with many bubbles. Blown into the mould.

RH. 1.9 + 2.8 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-073** (Acq. No. 163/96-1v)

Ewer (?): one fragment of a plastically articulated handle, lower set.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.0 cm, size handle 1.3 x 0.4 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



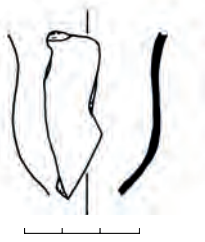
CRFIV-074 (Acq. No. 163/96-1w)

Goblet (?): 17 discontinuous undecorated fragments of the bodies of several vessels. Among them, a fragment of a bell-shaped (?) cup.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. cup fragment 4.8 cm, Ø 4.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-075 (Acq. No. 163/96-1x)

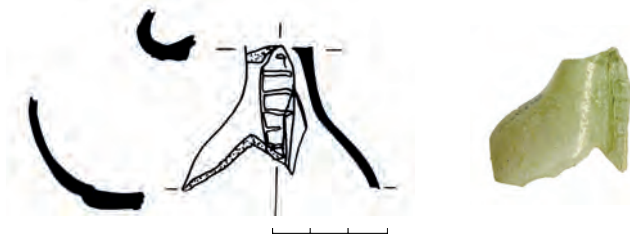
Funny vessel, zoomorphic: one fragment, probably the tail of a bird.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

From the same vessel as CRFIV-036 and CRFIV-076 fragments.

PH. 4.4 cm, W. 3.2 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-076 (Acq. No. 163/96-1y)

Funny vessel in the form of a bird: one fragment of the body with an indicated wing in the form of a molten thread with wheel-pressed decoration.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

From the same vessel as CRFIV-036 and CRFIV-075 fragments.

PH. 4.0 cm, Ø 2.0 – 6.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-077 (Acq. No. 163/96-1z)

Flat window glass, probably window discs, one fragment with chopped edge, two fragments with straight edge.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

Size 6.3 x 2.3 cm, 4.5 x 2.3 cm, 7.4 x 2.8 cm, 3.4 x 3.0 cm, 3.7 x 2.7 cm, 4.3 x 1.3 cm.

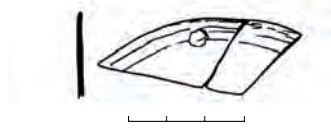
Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-078 (Acq. No. 163/96-2a)

Flat window glass – window disc: two continuous fragments with a simple rim. Clean glass, greenish, corroded with a lot of small bubbles and a large grain of unmelted sand.

Size 5.5 x 2.1 cm, Ø 10.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-079 (Acq. No. 163/96-2b)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a simple rim.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

Size 3.9 x 3.3 cm, Ø 11.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-080 (Acq. No. 163/96-2c)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a simple rim.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

Size 3.5 x 1.0 cm, Ø 13.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-081 (Inv. No 163/96-2d)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a folded rim.

Clean glass, slightly corroded with small bubbles.

Size 6.8 x 2.5 cm, Ø 8.5 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-082 (Acq. No. 163/96-2e)

Flat window glass – window disc: two discontinuous fragments with a folded rim, one fragment chopped (?).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

Size 4.8 x 1.2 cm and 4.5 x 1.0 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-083 (Acq. No. 163/96-2f)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a folded rim.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
Size 5.7 x 1.3 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-084** (Acq. No. 163/96-2g)

Goblet: one fragment of the rim of a bell-shaped foot with an inwardly folded rim.
Clean glass, greenish, almost without corrosion.
PH. 0.9 cm, Ø foot 10.0 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-085** (Acq. No. 163/96-2h)

Flat window glass – triangular filling between the window discs: corner part, chipped from the window disc.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.
Size 3.2 x 3.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-086** (Acq. No. 163/96-2i)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a smooth edge.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.
Size 2.1 x 1.5 cm, Ø 10.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-087** (Acq. No. 163/96-2j)

Flat window glass – window disc: two fragments, of which one fragment from the central part with a small piece of folded (?) rim.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.
Size: 7.4 x 4.9 cm and 5.0 x 2.0 cm, Ø 10.0 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-088** (Acq. No. 163/96-2k)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment of the central part.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded with a lot of small bubbles.
Size 4.0 x 4.6 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-089 (Acq. No. 163/96-2l)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with a chopped rim.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded with a lot of small bubbles.
Size 4.8 x 2.0 cm, Ø 7.5 cm.
Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-090** (Acq. No. 165/96-1d)

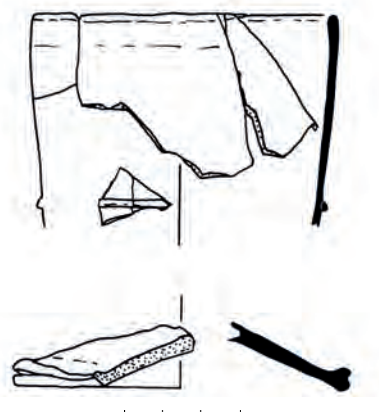
Vessel (beaker?): one fragment of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (two preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.3 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-091** (Acq. No. 165/96-1e)

Vessel: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread in cobalt blue.
Clean glass, yellow, slightly corroded.
PH. 2.0 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-092** (Acq. No. 165/96-1f)

Bohemian-type beaker (?): 21 fragments of a rim with preserved horizontal thread and a part of an undecorated foot.
Clean glass, corroded.
RH. 5.7 + 1.8 cm, Ø rim 8.5 cm, H. smooth mouth 5.2 cm, Ø foot 9.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



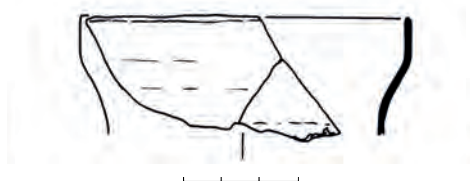
CRFIV-093 (Inc. No. 133/96-1a)

Beaker, probably a Bohemian-type beaker of a wider variant: three discontinuous undecorated fragments of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.2 cm, Ø rim 10.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



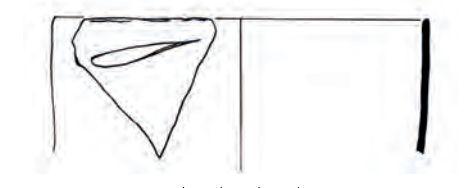
CRFIV-094 (Acq. No. 133/96-2b)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.8 cm, Ø rim 10.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



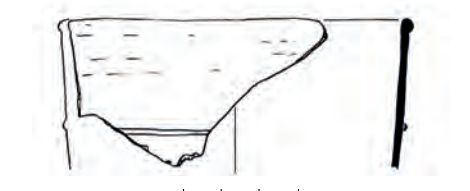
CRFIV-095 (Acq. No. 133/96-2c)

Beaker (probably a Bohemian-type beaker): one fragment of the rim with a horizontal thread.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.9 cm, Ø rim 9.5 cm, H. smooth mouth 3.1 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



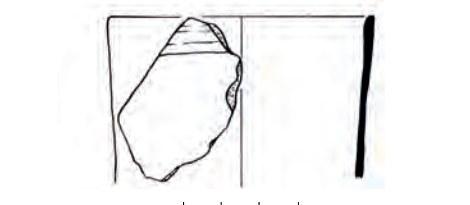
CRFIV-096 (Acq. No. 133/96-2d)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 4.4 cm, Ø rim 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-097 (Acq. No. 133/96-2e)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 1.5 cm, Ø rim 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-098 (Acq. No. 133/96-2f)

Bohemian-type beaker: 16 discontinuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (43 preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

PH. 10.5 cm, Ø 4.5 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-099 (Acq. No. 133/96-2g)

Bohemian-type beaker: 11 partially continuous fragments of the lower part of the body with coiled prunts (two preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 7.0 cm, Ø 3.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-100 (Acq. No. 133/96-2h)

Bohemian-type beaker: ten discontinuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (27 preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

RH. 3.1 + 3.5 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-101** (Acq. No. 133/96-2i)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with crescent-shape prunts (three preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 1.9 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

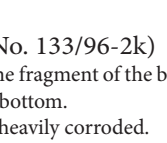
**CRFIV-102** (Acq. No. 133/96-2j)

Beaker: five discontinuous undecorated body fragments.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded. It can come from several vessels.

PH. 2.4 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-103** (Acq. No. 133/96-2k)

Beaker / small beaker: one fragment of the bottom with fused and pincer trail. Slightly pushed up bottom.

Clean glass, blue-green, heavily corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø bottom 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-104** (Acq. No. 133/96-2l)

Vessel (beaker?): one undecorated fragment of the foot.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 0.7 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

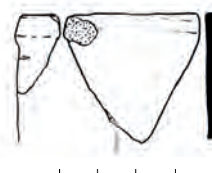
CRFIV-105 (Acq. No. 879/96-1a)

Bohemian-type beaker: three discontinuous fragments of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.5 cm, Ø rim 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

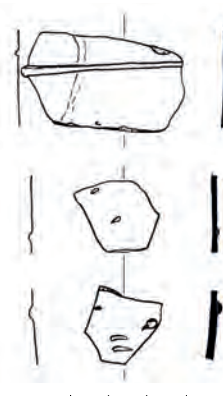
**CRFIV-106** (Acq. No. 879/96-1b)

Bohemian-type beaker: 13 partially continuous fragments of the rim and body with a horizontal thread and crescent-shaped prunts (nine preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

H. 2.8 + 2.0 + 2.2 cm, Ø rim 5.7 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

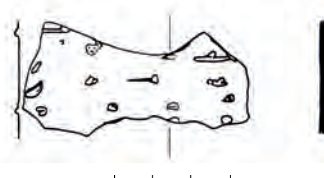
**CRFIV-107** (Acq. No. 879/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread (?) and crescent-shaped prunts (13 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

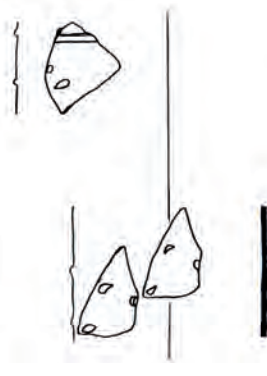
PH. 2.9 cm, Ø 7.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



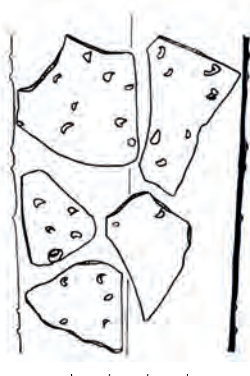
CRFIV-108 (Acq. No. 879/96-1d)

Club-shaped Bohemian-type beaker: four discontinuous fragments of the body with a horizontal thread and crescent-shaped prunts (five preserved).
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
RH. 2.4 + 3.5 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-112 (Acq. No. 879/96-1h)

Bohemian-type beaker: 13 discontinuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (41 preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 8.2 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-109 (Acq. No. 879/96-1e)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
PH. 2.9 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-113 (Acq. No. 879/96-1i)

Bohemian-type beaker: four discontinuous fragments of the body with coiled prunts (11 preserved).
Clean glass, corroded.
RH. 2.8 + 3.2 + 2.4 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



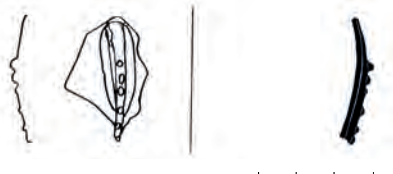
CRFIV-110 (Acq. No. 879/96-1f)

Small beaker with applied vertical threads: one fragment of the body with applied vertical thread.
Clean glass, greenish, corroded.
PH. 3.0 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-111 (Acq. No. 879/96-1g)

Small beaker with applied vertical threads: one fragment of the body with applied vertical thread with grains.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.4 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



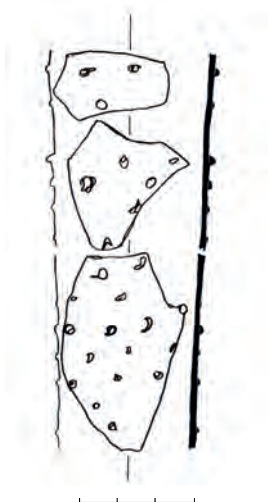
CRFIV-114 (Acq. No. 879/96-1j)

Bohemian-type beaker: 15 partially continuous body fragments with crescent-shaped and coiled prunts in rows (42 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 11.0 cm, Ø 4.5 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-115 (Acq. No. 879/96-1k)**

Bohemian-type beaker: one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (five preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.5 cm, Ø 4.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

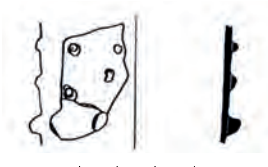
**CRFIV-116 (Acq. No. 879/96-1l)**

Bohemian-type beaker: four partially continuous body fragments with coiled prunts (four preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.0 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-117 (Acq. No. 879/96-1m)**

Beaker: one fragment of the body with larger pointed prunts (one preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 2.1 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

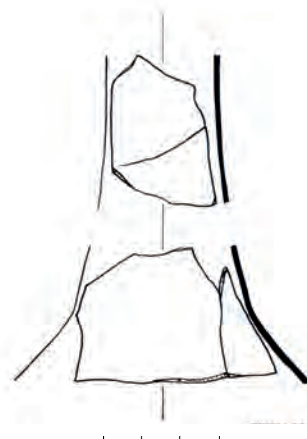
**CRFIV-118 (Acq. No. 879/96-1n)**

Bohemian-type beaker: three partially continuous undecorated fragments of a lower part of the body extension toward the foot.

Clean glass, corroded.

RH. 3.5 + 4.1 cm, Ø 3.0 – 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-119 (Acq. No. 797/96-1)**

Bohemian-type beaker: four partially continuous undecorated fragments of the foot. Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint, impressions of the pliers on the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 5.5 cm, Ø foot 12.8 cm, Ø 3.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

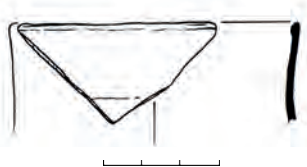
**CRFIV-120 (Acq. No. 912/96-1a)**

Beaker (?): one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-121 (Acq. No. 912/96-1b)**

Bohemian-type beaker (?): one fragment of the lower part with horizontal threads (three rows preserved, of which two rows are in the imprint).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.4 cm, Ø 4.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



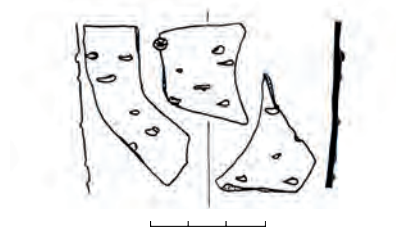
CRFIV-122 (Acq. No. 912/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: six discontinuous body fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (21 preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 4.4 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



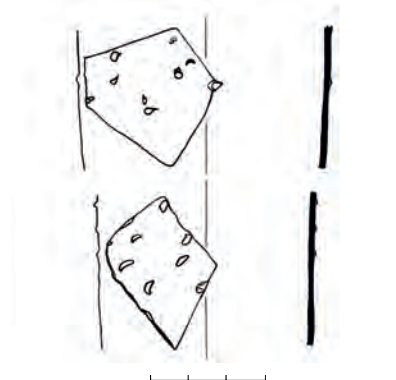
CRFIV-123 (Acq. No. 912/96-1d)

Bohemian-type beaker: three discontinuous body fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (12 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

RH. 3.8 + 4.2 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-124 (Acq. No. 912/96-1e)

Beaker: two discontinuous body fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (four preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

H. 2.7 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-125 (Acq. No. 912/96-1f)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with larger coiled prunts (one preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 1.5 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-126 (Acq. No. 912/96-1g)

Bohemian-type beaker: two discontinuous undecorated fragments of the lower part of the body. Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 5.7 cm, Ø 3.5 – 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-127 (Acq. No. 912/96-1h)

Beaker: one fragment of the rim of the foot. Coiled threads are visible on the rim of the foot.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.7 cm, Ø foot 12.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-128 (Acq. No. 912/96-1h)

Beaker: one fragment of the rim of the foot. Coiled threads and an impression of the pliers can be seen on the edge of the foot.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.3 cm, Ø foot 11.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-129 (Acq. No. 912/96-1i)

Beaker: two continuous fragment of the rim of the foot. Coiled threads are visible on the rim of the foot.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.6 cm, Ø foot 15.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



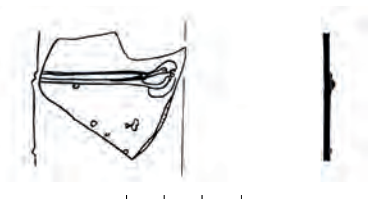
CRFIV-130 (Acq. No. 917/96-1a)

Beaker: three discontinuous body fragments with double horizontal fused thread and crescent-shaped prunts (three preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.5 cm, Ø 7.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

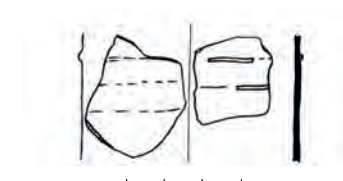
**CRFIV-131 (Acq. No. 917/96-1b)**

Bohemian-type beaker: five discontinuous body fragments with horizontal threads (one row and three others in the imprint preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.5 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

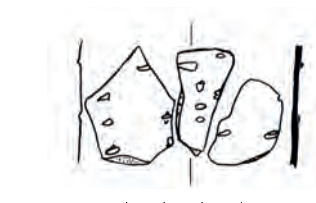
**CRFIV-132 (Acq. No. 917/96-1c)**

Bohemian-type beaker: eight discontinuous body fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (15 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 3.3 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-133 (Acq. No. 917/96-1d)**

Beaker: one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (one preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.1 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

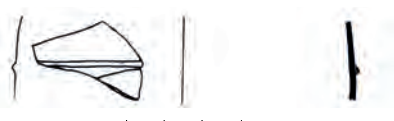
**CRFIV-134 (Acq. No. 917/96-1e)**

Beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the body with fused horizontal thread.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 2.6 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-135 (Acq. No. 917/96-1f).**

Bohemian-type beaker: ten partially continuous fragments of the foot. Pushed up bottom, coiled threads visible on the rim of the foot and an impression of the pliers.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 5.0 cm, Ø foot 11.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-136 (Acq. No. 917/96-1g).**

Beaker (?): one fragment of the rim of the foot. Coiled threads are visible on the rim of the foot.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 1.2 cm, Ø foot 9.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

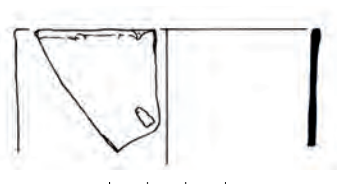
**CRFIV-137 (Acq. No. 939/96-1a)**

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 3.5 cm, Ø rim 9.8 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

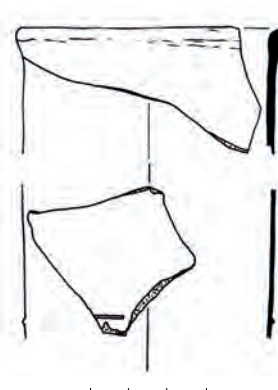
**CRFIV-138 (Acq. No. 939/96-1b)**

Bohemian-type beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the rim and the body with horizontal thread.

Clean glass, corroded.

RH. 3.4 + 4.0 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm, RH. smooth mouth 3.4 + 3.5 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



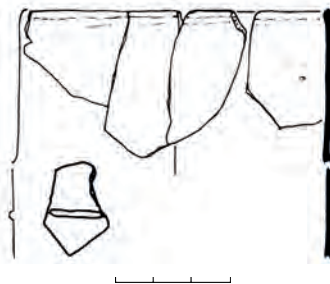
CRFIV-139 (Acq. No. 939/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: ten partially continuous fragment of the rim and the upper part of the body with horizontal thread.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

RH. 3.8 + 2,5 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm, RH. smooth mouth 3.8 + 1.2 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



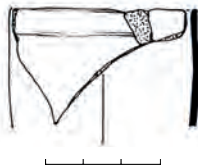
CRFIV-140 (Acq. No. 939/96-1d)

Bohemian-type beaker: four partially continuous undecorated fragments of the rim and upper part of the body.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 3.2 cm, Ø rim 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-141 (Acq. No. 939/96-1e)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 4.3 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



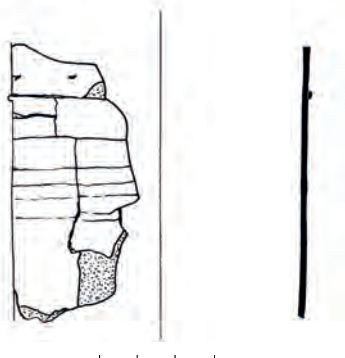
CRFIV-142 (Acq. No. 939/96-1f)

Bohemian-type beaker: four continuous fragments and larger amount of very small fragments with preserved horizontal threads mostly in the negative (one row partially preserved, six others only in imprints).

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 9.6 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-143 (Acq. No. 939/96-1g)

Bohemian-type beaker: five discontinuous fragments of the body with crescent-shaped prunts (11 preserved) and with horizontal threads (three rows preserved in imprints).

Clean glass, corroded.

RH. 4.5 + 2.6 cm, Ø 7.5 + 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



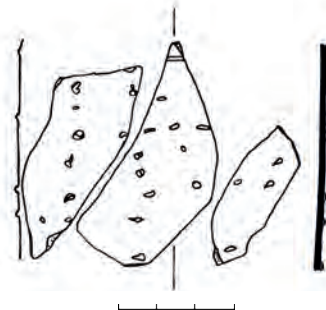
CRFIV-144 (Acq. No. 939/96-1h)

Bohemian-type beaker: four discontinuous body fragments with crescent-shaped prunts (23 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 6.1 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



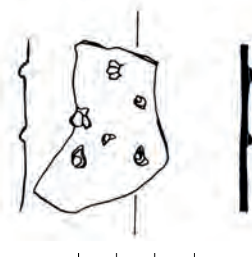
CRFIV-145 (Acq. No. 939/96-1i)

Bohemian-type beaker: one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (six preserved).

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 4.5 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



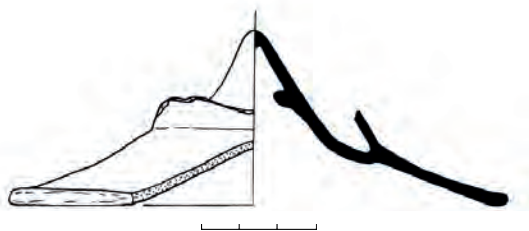
CRFIV-146 (Acq. No. 939/96-1j)

Bohemian-type beaker: two discontinuous fragments of the foot. Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint, impression of the pliers.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 4.7 cm, Ø foot 13.5 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-147** (Acq. No. 939/96-1k)

Bohemian-type beaker: two continuous fragments of the foot. Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint, coiled threads visible on the rim, impression of the pliers.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 3.6 cm, Ø rim 10.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-148** (Acq. No. 939/96-1l)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with folded rim.

Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

Size 5.1 x 1.7 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-149** (Acq. No. 960/96-1a)

Bohemian-type beaker: two continuous undecorated fragments of the rim.

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 5.7 cm, Ø rim 6.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-150** (Acq. No. 960/96-1b).

Beaker: one fragment of the body with horizontal threads (two preserved, one curved).

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 5.4 cm, Ø 10.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

**CRFIV-151** (Acq. No. 960/96-1c)

Bohemian-type beaker: 15 discontinuous fragments of the body with numerous small irregularly fused crescent-shaped prunts (78 preserved).

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 17.0 cm, Ø 7.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.

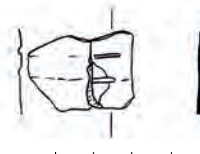
**CRFIV-152** (Acq. No. 960/96-1d)

Beaker: two continuous fragments of the body with horizontal threads (three rows preserved in part in imprints).

Clean glass, corroded.

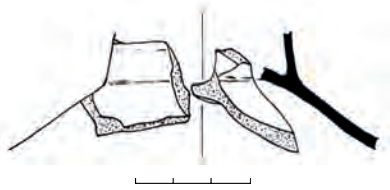
PH. 2.3 cm, Ø 5.0 cm.

Date: 14th – 15th century.



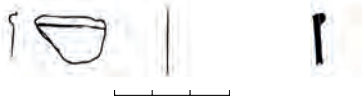
CRFIV-153 (Acq. No. 960/96-1e)

Bohemian-type beaker: three partially continuous fragments of the foot.
Pushed up bottom.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.9 cm, Ø 4.6 – 9.4 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-154 (Acq. No. 960/96-1f)

Vessel: one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.3 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



CRFIV-155 (Acq. No. 960/96-1g)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.
Clean glass, heavily corroded.
PH. 2.2 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-156 (Acq. No. 960/96-1h)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.
Clean glass, heavily corroded.
PH. 1.8 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

CRFIV-157 (Acq. No. 960/96-1i)

Vessel: four discontinuous undecorated body fragments.
Clean glass, heavily corroded.
PH. 1.8 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 14th – 15th century.

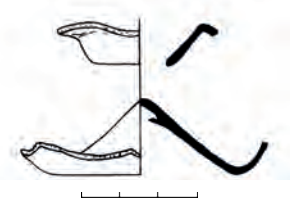
CRFIV-158 (Acq. No. 960/96-1j)

Bohemian-type beaker: one fragment of the rim of the foot. Coiled threads and impression of the pliers can be seen on the rim of the foot.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.4 cm, Ø foot 14.0 cm.
Date: 14th – 15th century.



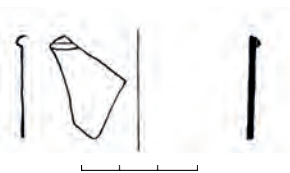
CRFIV-159 (Acq. No. 166/96-1a)

Fly trap: two discontinuous undecorated fragments of the bottom and rim.
Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint.
Clean glass, corroded.
RH. 1.1 + 2.0 cm, Ø rim 2.1 cm, Ø bottom 5.0 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.



CRFIV-160 (Acq. No. 166/96-1b).

Vessel (beaker?): one fragment of the body with a horizontal thread.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.6 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.



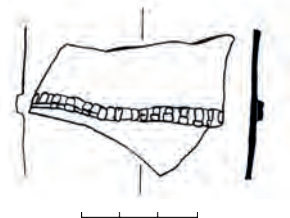
CRFIV-161 (Acq. No. 166/96-1c).

Vessel (beaker?): two discontinuous fragments of the body with a horizontal thread with wheel-pressed decoration.
Clean glass, slightly corroded.
PH. 1.8 cm, Ø 11.0 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.



CRFIV-162 (Acq. No. 166/96-1d).

Beaker (?): three discontinuous fragments of the body with a horizontal thread with wheel-pressed decoration.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.
PH. 4.0 cm, Ø 6.3 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.



CRFIV-163 (Acq. No. 166/96-1e).

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.
Clean glass, greyish, slightly corroded.
Size 1.6 x 1.8 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 1576 – 1625.

CRFIV-164 (Acq. No. 166/96-1f).

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.
Clean glass, greenish, slightly corroded.
PH. 4.8 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 1576 – 1625.

CRFIV-165 (Acq. No. 166/96-1g)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.

Clean glass, greenish, many small bubbles, slightly corroded.

Size 2.0 x 1.2 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

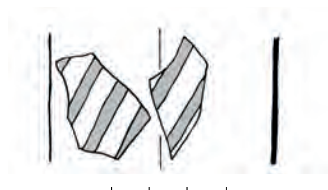
CRFIV-166 (Acq. No. 166/96-1h)

Beaker / goblet (?): two discontinuous fragments of the body probably of a cup. Filigree decoration, twisted white threads (vetro a fili technique).

Clean glass, greyish, slightly corroded.

PH. 3.1 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-167** (Acq. No. 166/96-1i)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the bell-shaped foot. Folded rim.

Clean glass, greenish, a lot of small bubbles, almost without corrosion.

PH. 1.6 cm, Ø foot 10.0 cm.

Date: 1576 – 1625.

**CRFIV-168** (Acq. No. 166/96-1j)

Flat window glass – window disc: two discontinuous fragments, one with folded rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

Size 2.8 x 1.1 cm, 8.2 x 2.5 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-169** (Acq. No. 166/96-1k)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with folded rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

Size 2.1 x 2.0 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-170** (Acq. No. 166/96-1l)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with simple rim.

Clean glass, greenish, almost without corrosion.

Size 7.7 x 1.8 cm, Ø 14.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

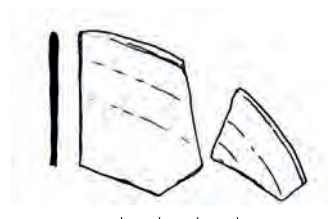
**CRFIV-171** (Acq. No. 166/96-1m)

Flat window glass – window disc: two discontinuous fragments with simple rim.

Clean glass, greenish, almost without corrosion.

Size 3.5 x 3.1 cm and 1.9 x 3.0 cm, Ø 11.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

**CRFIV-172** (Acq. No. 166/96-1n)

Flat window glass – probably window disc: two discontinuous fragments of the middle part.

Clean glass, greenish, almost without corrosion.

Size 5.0 x 1.2 cm and 4.7 x 2.8 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

CRFIV-173 (Acq. No. 166/96-1o)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with chopped rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

Size 5.0 x 3.2 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.

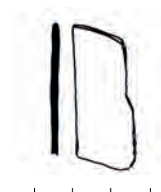
**CRFIV-174** (Acq. No. 166/96-1p)

Flat window glass – window disc: one fragment with simple rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

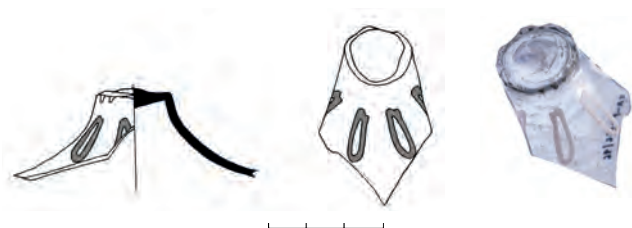
Size 3.8 x 1.6 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRFIV-175 (Acq. No. 166/96-1q).

Small beaker: one fragment of the foot with enamel white painting (ovals).
Clean glass, greyish, almost without corrosion.
PH. 2.0 cm, Ø 2.0 – 6.5 cm.
Date: 1576 – 1625.



2.4. Cesspit VI

Most of cesspit VI was situated within the baulk between trenches A and B, the lesser part was inside trench A. The surface was rectangular, the walls were vertical and the bottom flat and even (cut 1507). At the upper margin, it measured 1.8×1.4 m and 1.8×1.35 m at the bottom. The corners showed post holes (cut 1509 – Ø: 0.14 m, depth: 0.3 m; cut 1510 – Ø: 0.18 m, depth: 0.25 m; cut 1511 – Ø: 0.1 m, depth: 0.24 m; cut 1512 – Ø: 0.14 m, depth: 0.35 m). The post holes witness a wooden lining, which has not been preserved. The pit was almost 0.85 m deep and contained a volume of 2.11 m^3 .

The backfill (deposit 1150) consisted of light brown-yellow sandy clay with small and medium-size pebbles (10%), small and medium-sized cobbles (5%, limestone) and bits and small fragments of charcoal (5%).

The margin part of cesspit VI disturbed the earlier cesspit II (cut 2502). The surface level it was dug from, has not been preserved.

The pit can archaeologically be dated to the 15th–16th centuries.

CRFVI-001 (Acq. No. 1114/96-1)

Vessel: three discontinuous and undecorated fragments of the body.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.9 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

CRFVI-002 (Acq. No. 1135/96-1)

Beaker (?): two discontinuous fragments of the body, one with a coiled prunt.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.0 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.



CRFVI-004 (Acq. No. 1141/96-1)

Beaker: one undecorated fragment of the rim.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 3.1 cm, Ø rim Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.



CRFVI-005 (Acq. No. 1189/96-1a)

Vessel: three continuous undecorated fragments of the body.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 1.5 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

CRFVI-006 (Acq. No. 1189/96-1b)

Flat window glass – window disc (?): one fragment of the middle part.
Clean glass, greenish, stains of corrosion.
Size $2.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.6 \text{ cm}$, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 16th century.

CRFVI-007 + CRFVI-011 (Inv. Nos. 1117/96-1a and 1138/96-1a)

Beaker: three discontinuous undecorated fragments of the rim that is slightly curved.
Clear glass, heavily corroded.
PH. 2.9 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.



CRFVI-008 (Acq. No. 1117/96-1b)

Vessel: three discontinuous undecorated body fragments.
Clean glass, corroded.
PH. 2.5 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

CRFVI-009 (Acq. No. 1117/96-1c)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (one preserved).
Clean glass, heavily corroded.
PH. 1.2 cm, Ø Ind.
Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.



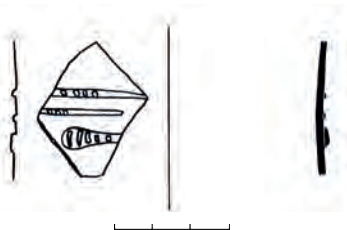
CRFVI-010 (Acq. No. 1117/96-1d)

Beaker: one fragment of the body with horizontal threads with wheel-pressed decoration (three rows preserved).

Clean glass, heavily corroded.

PH. 2.8 cm, Ø 8.0 cm.

Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

**CRFVI-012** (Acq. No. 1138/96-1b)

Vessel: five discontinuous undecorated thin-walled body fragments.

Clean glass, with randomly small grains of unmelted sand, corroded.

PH. 1.4 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

**CRFVI-013** (Acq. No. 1138/96-1c)

Beaker (?): one fragment of the body with coiled prunts (one preserved) and part of a horizontal thread with wheel-pressed decoration.

Clean glass, with randomly small grains of unmelted sand, corroded.

PH. 1.6 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

**CRFVI-014** (Acq. No. 1185/96-1a)

Vessel (beaker?): two discontinuous fragments of the body with horizontal threads (two rows preserved).

Clean glass, with randomly small grains of unmelted sand, heavily corroded.

PH. 1.5 cm, Ø Ind.

Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.

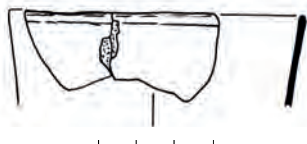
**CRFVI-015** (Acq. No. 1144/96-1)

Beaker: two discontinuous undecorated fragments of the rim.

Clean glass, greenish, corroded.

PH. 2.4 cm, Ø rim 8.0 cm.

Date: 15th – 1st half of 16th century.



2.5. Cut 1504=1519 ('feature near the stone wall')

The first feature examined after beginning of the rescue excavation was the 'feature near the stone wall'. It was a cesspit built of sandstone blocks (wall 1902), partially preserved in the block of soil preserved along the wall of the neighboring house No. 36/I. The bottom was paved with boulders. The preserved dimension in north-south is 2.5 m, depth up to 1.1 m. The filling was not described. It is deepened into youngest preserved high medieval deposit 1118 (Fig. II/7).

CRF1519-001 (Acq. No. 3/96-1)

Small bottle: cylindrical, complete, undecorated.

Clear glass, almost without corrosion. Blown into mould.

H. 7.4 cm, Ø rim 3.3 cm, Ø body 3.7 cm.

Date: 19th century.

**CRF1519-002** (Acq. No. 3/96-2)

Ink-pot: missing rim and top part of neck, undecorated.

Clear glass, greenish, slightly corroded. Blown into mould.

PH. 5.2 cm, Ø body 4.4 cm.

Date: 18th – 19th century.



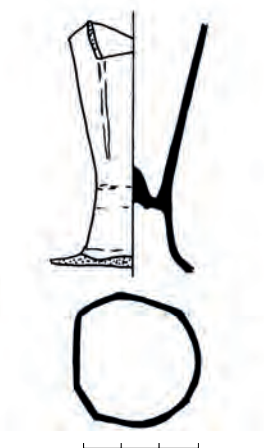
CRF1519-003 (Acq. No. 8/96-1)

Goblet: one undecorated fragment of the foot and polygonal, probably eight-sided cup. Upper part of bell-shaped foot. Undecorated. Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint.

Clear glass, greenish, slightly corroded.

PH. 6.7 cm, Ø cup 3.5 cm, Ø foot 4.6 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



CRF1519-004 (Acq. No. 8/96-2)

Bottle: one undecorated fragment of the neck.

Clear glass, yellowish, corroded.

PH. 4.6 cm, Ø 1.5 cm.

Date: 16th – 17th century.



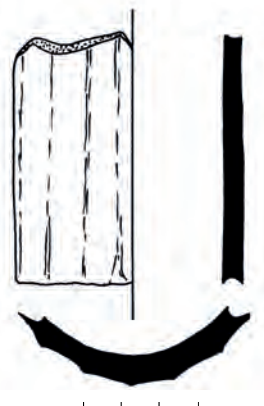
CRF1519-005 (Acq. No. 19/96-1)

Tankard (?): one fragment of the body with plastic ribs.

Clear glass, slightly corroded, blown into mould.

PH. 6.8 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Date: 18th – 19th century.



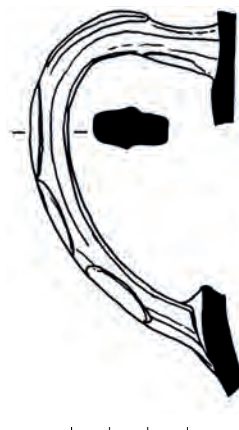
CRF1519-006 (Acq. No. 19/96-2)

Tankard: handle with plastic ribs and facets.

Clear glass, almost without corrosion, blown into mould.

PH. 10.2 cm, Ø body 7.0 cm, size handle 2,0 x 1.1 cm.

Date: 18th – 19th century.



CRF1519-007 (Acq. No. 19/96-3)

Jam-jar (?): one fragment of the rim, the neck and upper part of the body, undecorated.

Clear glass, slightly corroded, blown into mould.

PH. 5.6 cm, Ø rim 6.5 cm.

Date: 19th – 20th century.



CRF1519-008 (Acq. No. 19/96-4)

Bottle: one fragment of the bottom and lower part of the body, undecorated.

Pushed up bottom, pontil imprint.

Clear glass, slightly corroded.

PH. 4.4 cm, Ø bottom 5.5 cm.

Date: 18th – 19th century.



CRF1519-009 (Acq. No. 19/96-5)

Goblet: one fragment of the transition part between cup and foot, undecorated.

Clear glass, without corrosion.

PH. 2.1 cm, Ø 1.7 cm.

Date: 18th – 19th century.



CRF1519-010 (Acq. No. 19/96-6)

Flat window glass: one fragment of the plate glass, undecorated.

Clear glass, slightly corroded.

Size 2.8 x 2.4 cm.

Date: 18th – 20th century.

2.6. Other finds from the layers in trenches A and B

The excavation yielded a small collection of glass fragments from the settlement layers, perhaps also from later features, to where they could have been moved later. The unstratified glass stems from cleaning the features, mainly from the surface before the archaeological excavation (Acq. No. 12/96). The space between the wall and the pit was filled with context/deposit 1139: pressed light brown-grey powdery sand with limestones (15%, small and medium-sized cobbles), mortar (5%, small fragments) and some medium-sized brick fragments (Acq. No. 92/96).

The high-medieval contexts were preceded by an older early medieval development, a part of which was a moat (cut No. 1500), dated to the 9th–10th centuries, covered by earthwork fortification (10th–12th centuries). From the layers of the backfill of the ditch stems a unique glass fragment (Acq. No. 846/96). It was found in context/deposit 1123: loose grey-brown powdery clay with charcoals (5%, bits and small fragments).

The situation in trench B was similar. From the depression above the deserted moat stems another glass fragment (Acq. No. 50/96). It was found in context/deposit 2111: loose light grey-brown powdery soil with small spots of beige clay (15%) and bits of charcoal (5%) from the 11th–12th centuries, which could be contaminated with later finds since it formed the surface layer in trench B before the excavation. A stratigraphically older find (Acq. No. 282/96) stems from context/deposit 2100: loose grey-black powdery loam with daub (5%, small and medium-sized fragments), charcoals (5%, bits) and occasional stones (medium-sized to large cobbles). This sediment also dates back to the 11th–12th centuries (Figs. II/5 and II/6).

CRFA-001 (Acq. No. 846/96-1)

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body, probably from the passing of the neck and the body.

Clean glass, with randomly small grains of unmelted sand, heavily corroded.

PH. 1.6 cm, Ø 6.0 cm.

Provenance: ?

Date: 10th – 11th century.

**CRFA-002** (Acq. No. 92/96-1)

Bottle: one undecorated fragment of the neck with a rim.

Clean glass, yellow, stains of corrosion.

PH. 3.2 cm, Ø rim 2.0 cm.

Date: 18th – 20th century.

**CRFA-003** (Acq. No. 12/96-1)

Small bottle: four continuous thick-walled fragments of the lower part of the body with an oval cross-section. There is a strip of perpendicular plastic ribs and a part of an octagonal medallion with a part of vague motif inside at the bottom. Below it the inscription „MARK“. At the bottom of the inscription “D. R. P. 81866 241856 443227 3095”.

Clean glass, without corrosion. Blown into a mould.

Size 6.0 x 4.0 cm.

Date: recent (20th century).

CRFB-001 (Acq. No. 282/96-1).

Vessel: one undecorated fragment of the body.

Clean glass, corroded.

PH. 1.7 cm, Ø Ind.

Provenance: ?

Date: 11th – 12th century (younger intrusion?).

**CRFB-002** (Acq. No. 50/96-1).

Bottle: one fragment of the body with the rest of pressed description.

Clean glass, brown, without corrosion.

PH. 3.7 cm, Ø 9.0 cm.

Date: Modern Age.

