

Early Modern archaeological assemblages from Prague Castle and period written and iconographic sources

Raně novověké archeologické soubory z Pražského hradu a dobové písemné a ikonografické prameny

Frühneuzeitliche archäologische Fundkomplexe von der Prager Burg und zeitgenössische schriftliche und ikonographische Quellen

Gabriela Blažková – Jan Frolík – Jana Žegklitzová

Bei der archäologischen Grabung wurden auf der Prager Burg mehrere Fundkomplexe aus frühneuzeitlichen Gruben (16.-17. Jahrhundert) erhalten. Für die detaillierte Analyse wurde ein Komplex von 8 Gruben aus Häusern entlang der Nord- und Westseite des III. Burghofs ausgesucht. Den Funden wurde eine Analyse der schriftlichen und ikonographischen Quellen (vor allem älterer Atlanten) gegenübergestellt. Dabei ist es gelungen zu erweisen, dass die Gruben von einer bunten Gruppe von Personen gefüllt wurden, die mit dem Alltagsleben der Burg in Verbindung standen (Schmied), Mitglieder des Veitskapitels und Personen, die mit dem kaiserlichen Hof in Verbindung standen (kaiserlicher Schneider), obwohl das zugehörige Grundstück formal kirchliches Eigentum war.

"Et sic a turri magna usque ad monasterium S. Georgii, excepta domo domini Holiczki, totus fundus est ecclesiae Pragensia"

As Prague Castle has been the centre of the Czech state since Early Medieval times, it is somewhat automatically regarded on the whole as an exclusive find environment with a great amount of evidence from the lives of the period's ruling elite. A closer look, however, reveals a diversified environment; in addition to the king and his entourage (in the Early Middle Ages) or court (in the High Middle Ages and the Early Modern period), large numbers of servants directly tied to the king or the ruling elite also lived at the site.

To date, only few studies devoted to specific houses have been published, especially those based on a combination of written, iconographic and archaeological sources (Blažková-Dubská 2007; 2009; Boháčová – Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1986; Boháčová – Frolík – Petříčková – Žegklitz 1990; Dubská 2003; Durdík – Frolík – Chotěbor 1999; Frolík 1999; Frolík 2003a; Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1991; Chotěbor – Frolík 2003; Klazarová 2003). Similar studies are not possible at many of the houses, with the accessibility of individual types of sources being a restrictive condition. Archaeologists bear the greatest responsibility for this situation, as highly significant collections of finds sit unevaluated in depositories (excavations from the past twenty years include, for example, the former Theresian Asylum for Noblewomen – Frolík 2003b).

The availability of written sources is somewhat better, thanks in large part to a series of reports on historical-building research conducted by a team of employees from the State Institute for the Reconstruction of Heritage Towns and Buildings in the 1960s and 1970s. Building history reports are



Fig. 1. Prague Castle on the veduta by M. Wolgemut and W. Pleydenwurff from 1493. According to *Bečková 2000*, 14, fig. 1.

Obr. 1. Pražský hrad na vedutě M. Wolgemuta a W. Pleydenwurffa z roku 1493. Podle *Bečková 2000*, 14, obr. 1.

primarily connected with Milada Vilímková, who worked both with sources that had been unutilized and unavailable at the time, while also carrying on the work of her predecessors, commenced by W. W. Tomek in 1872. And yet, no building on Prague Castle grounds has been studied in a way that utilizes all the written sources tied to it. The historical-building research reports mentioned above are one example: only the information related to the building history of the house are chosen; the others are then listed unsystematically. And yet, they represent the most complete collection of data available today on individual buildings and their owners at Prague Castle. The greatest problem with the historical-building research reports is matching the data with specific houses. We can often follow a highly tangled path on which discrepancies and contradictions are progressively navigated; however new ambiguities in the summarizing text still do occur. This situation indicates that the current state of knowledge of written sources cannot be regarded as definitive and that new advances in knowledge can be expected in this field.

Iconographic sources are universally available and some are repeatedly used in publications on Prague Castle involving a wide range of subjects (e.g. the oldest vedute from 1493 – *fig. 1*, and from 1562 – *fig. 2*). Very few detailed illustrations of individual houses and secluded areas exist, and those that do typically date to the later phases of the Early Modern period.

The archaeological sources on which this study is based consist of find assemblages retrieved from cesspits. As these mainly involve assemblages

Fig. 2. Prague Castle on the veduta by J. Kozel and M. Peterle from 1562. According to *Fučíková 2003*, 261.

Obr. 2. Pražský hrad na vedutě J. Kozla a M. Peterla z roku 1562. Podle *Fučíková 2003*, 261.



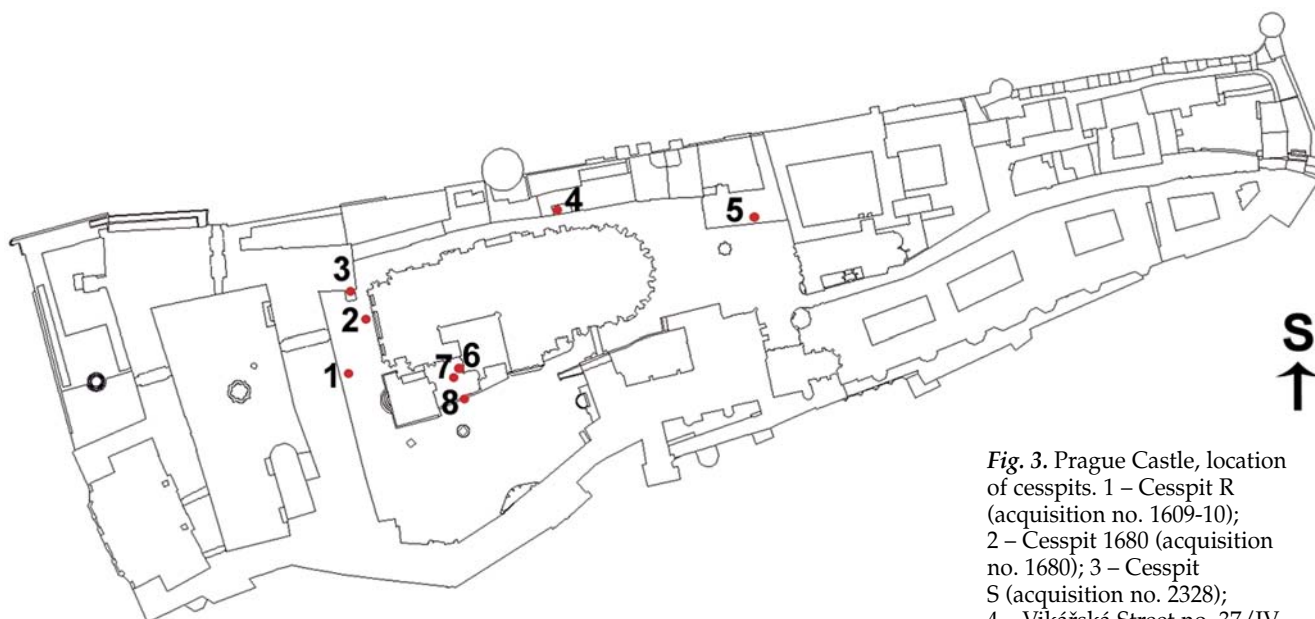


Fig. 3. Prague Castle, location of cesspits. 1 – Cesspit R (acquisition no. 1609-10); 2 – Cesspit 1680 (acquisition no. 1680); 3 – Cesspit S (acquisition no. 2328); 4 – Vikářská Street no. 37/IV (acquisition no. 13460); 5 – Jiřské náměstí, no. 34/IV; 6 – Cesspit B; 7 – Cesspit C; 8 – Cesspit A.
Prepared by J. Žegklitzová.
Obr. 3. Pražský hrad, lokalizace odpadních jímek. 1 – jímka R (přír. č. 1609-10); 2 – jímka 1680 (přír. č. 1680); 3 – jímka S (přír. č. 2328); 4 – Vikářská čp. 37/IV (přír. č. 13460); 5 – Jiřské náměstí, čp. 34/IV; 6 – jímka B; 7 – jímka C; 8 – jímka A.
Zhotovila J. Žegklitzová.

acquired in the nascent phase of archaeological excavations after 1925, our knowledge of find contexts is often quite modest. Therefore, each cesspit can only be evaluated as a whole that cannot be divided into smaller parts of the infill.

For the purposes of this study we selected a group of cesspits from houses along the north and west sides of the 3rd castle courtyard (*fig. 3*): specifically the cesspits from house no. 34/IV (the "New Provost's House") on Jiřské náměstí (St George's Square), from house no. 37/IV in Vikářská Street (the "Mladota House"), from beneath the staircase in the Rudolph Gallery in the northwest corner of the 3rd castle courtyard (cesspit S), two cesspits discovered in front of the west façade of St Vitus Cathedral (cesspit R/1609-1610 and cesspit 1680) and three cesspits from the area between the Old Provost's House (no. 48/IV) and the St Vitus Cathedral (cesspits A, B and C). Cesspits A, B and C were studied in 1925, and the location is very well fixed in connection with the defunct St Vitus Basilica. Journal entries from the archaeological excavations at the time contain map and survey documentation of these cesspits; there is also photo documentation for cesspit C. Cesspits R and 1680 were studied in 1929 during the digging of the "Plečník tunnel" in front of the west façade of the Old Provost's House and the west façade of the cathedral. The plan and photo documentation has also been preserved in this case, making it possible to precisely locate both cesspits. Cesspit S was discovered during building modifications in 1932, and besides a very brief mention in the acquisition book of finds, no other plan or photo documentation has survived. Fortunately, cesspit S can be relatively clearly located even on the basis of this concise note. The cesspit at house no. 37/IV in Vikářská Street was uncovered in 1957 during highly problematic building modifications to the structure. House no. 37/I is actually composed of two historic houses, and the work performed in that year on the west building involved, among other things, the digging of new basements. The mention of the two discovered cesspits is extremely brief and is based solely on the entry in the acquisition list of finds. The last cesspit was found during similarly problematic reconstruction work in the cellars of neo-Gothic house no. 34 on Jiřské náměstí in 1986. The unreported building work resulted in the destruction of most of the find context. The studied cesspit

was documented with drawings and photographs, and its location was unambiguous. For the sake of completeness, we should add that part of another cesspit was found in the same cellar. However, due to the fact that it did not contain any corresponding fill, we assume that it had already been destroyed during the construction of the current building after 1876 and could therefore not be used for subsequent evaluation and interpretation.

The cesspits we studied and analyzed cover time segments of various lengths, from the turn of the 16th century up to the second half of the 17th century. Another connecting attribute is the fact that, according to period written sources, the cesspits belonged to houses of the St Vitus Chapter and were therefore Church property. However, a closer look reveals a much more complicated history of ownership.

If we base our investigation on written sources, two sets of documents are of particular importance in location and determining the owners of the buildings. Dating to 1486, the older document is a register of Chapter houses at Prague Castle compiled and based on an order by King Vladislav Jagiellon. The register is part of Codex G15 in the Chapter Archives (held at the Prague Castle Archives, sign. Cod. 22, fol. 115 and 116). The register has survived in two versions that more or less supplement one another. According to this register all of the houses along the castle walls from the White Tower (Bílá věž) in the southwest corner of the 3rd courtyard up to St George's Convent belonged to the St Vitus Chapter, with a single exception. From today's perspective, these are houses on the north side of Jiřské náměstí, all of the houses in Vikářská Street and the houses that stood in the eastern half of today's Central Wing separating the 2nd and 3rd castle courtyards. Five houses stood at the site of the Central Wing north of the White Tower, while a total of nine houses were situated along the north castle walls (including the "Old Vicarage"); several houses are divided into smaller units.

The second similar register from 1620 was compiled when King Friedrich V von der Pfalz ordered the cataloguing of all houses at Prague Castle, including the number of rooms in each house, their layout and use ("Beschreibung aller /Häuser und/ Zimmer im Kunigl. Prager Schloss, Angefangen den 28. Julii 1620" – held at the Prague Castle Archives, Court Building Office, sign. HBA 398). This register likewise exists in two versions, which again supplement one another. The remaining written reports are of an unsystematic nature and are often tied to a specific event, typically one involving building work.

The testimony of iconographic sources is not overly convincing with regard to the studied area. The largest group of these sources is composed of panoramic views of Prague Castle from the south or southeast side. All of these drawings clearly show the southern part of castle development with the uncompleted St Vitus Cathedral towering overhead, whereas the northern part of development on the castle promontory is shaded out by the southern half (with the exception of the Huber panorama). And yet, despite this drawback, the period depictions provide valuable information and, in comparison with historical plans and relics of buildings discovered by archaeological methods, serve very well in determining the detailed appearance of the built-up area of the castle.

The oldest maps can also be used. Considered to be the earliest of these from Prague Castle is Wohlmut's plan dating to 1569 capturing the layout of St George's Convent, the closest surrounding area and the now deserted



Fig. 4. Prague Castle, comparison of current situation and Bonifác Wolmut's plan from 1569 (green). The foundations of the armoury scribe's house studied in 1986 are highlighted in red.

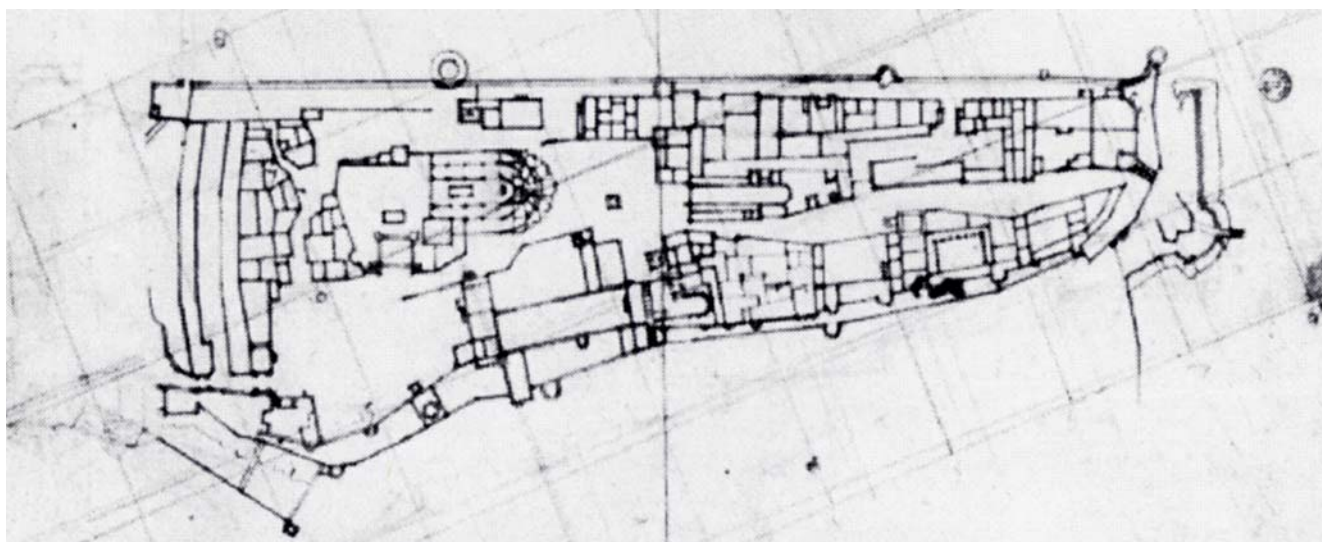
Prepared by J. Žegklitzová.

Obr. 4. Pražský hrad, komparace současného stavu s plánem Bonifáce Wolmuta z roku 1569 (zeleně). Červeně vyznačeny základy části domu zbrojního písaře, zkoumané v roce 1986. Zhotovila J. Žegklitzová.

development in the north corner of Jiřské náměstí (National Archives, call no. ČDKM – IV – P, box 191). Comparisons with uncovered archaeological field contexts in at least two cases have shown that Wolmut's map highly accurately pinpoints the discovered buildings (*fig. 4*).

A plan by an unknown author, held in the collections of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence dating to the second half of the 16th century or beginning of the 17th century (*fig. 5*), provides a fine impression of the variety of development on the castle promontory. The map in 1 : 1 750 scale was likely prepared using older sources (*Brykowska 1996, 107*). While it is clearly no longer possible to determine today whether all of the lot borders are drawn correctly, the plan

Fig. 5. Prague Castle, plan from the Uffizi Gallery. Excerpt of castle grounds. According to *Brykowska 1996, 107*.
Obr. 5. Pražský hrad, plán z galerie Uffizi. Výřez hradního areálu. Podle *Brykowska 1996, 107*.



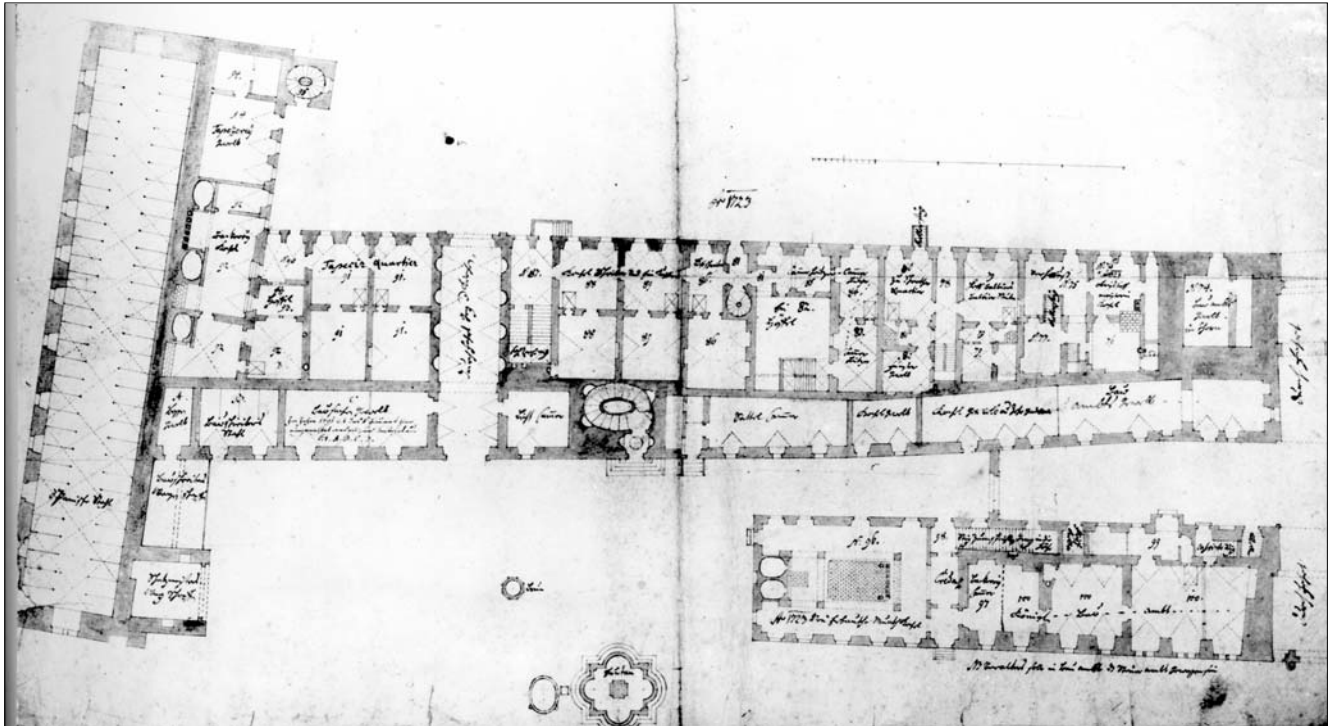


Fig. 6. Prague Castle, ground floor of Central Wing on J. Dienebier's plan from 1723.

According to *Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, fig. 10.

Obr. 6. Pražský hrad, přízemí středního křídla na plánu J. Dienebiera z roku 1723. Podle *Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, obr. 10.

in any case supports written reports documenting the significant number of smaller buildings of a residential character at Prague Castle in the second half of the 16th century. While the scale of the map is distorted in spots, deforming some of the buildings, their overall number is accurate. The greatest problem with the plan is in the detailed resolution: it is impossible to distinguish houses from open spaces (yards) in areas of dense development. Nevertheless, the plan is extremely valuable due to the fact that it captures information unknown from other sources.

Important for the Central Wing is the plan from 1723 featuring notes from building scribe Jan Jindřich Dienebier (Prague Castle Archives, Old Plan Collection, no. 113/1). The same file contains plans of all the floors of the Central Wing and views of the east and west façade from the period before Theresian rebuilding between 1742 and 1772 (fig. 6).

The cesspit at house no. 34/IV

Today's house no. 34/IV stands at the site of two older houses demolished in 1876. The older house on the west side – the original house no. 34/IV listed as the home of the Castle captain – occupied approximately the western third of the land lot. House no. 33/IV stood on the remaining piece of land (originally the house of the highest scribe), which was part of St George's Convent at the time of demolition. This specific building is the subject of our interest.

House no. 33/IV first appears in written sources in the register of Chapter houses from 1486. The structure is described as the "house in the corner where the blacksmith lives; it belongs to the Church (stonemasons), and was given to the blacksmith to build and use for two generations." A second version describes it as the "stonemasons' house near St George's Convent in which the blacksmith lives; the house was given to him to use for two generations." This entry is a fine reflection of the state of St Vitus Chapter

property following the end of the Hussite Wars. The entry indicates that the house was apparently heavily damaged or even demolished and had to be rebuilt. Due to the overall condition of the property, the St Vitus Chapter was often forced to lend out separate land lots to tenants for a specific period¹⁾ and these individuals were obligated to repair the given building or rebuild it. After the specified period expired, the property was to be returned to the Chapter. However, things often turned out quite differently. An ownership change occurred in 1526 when Václav of Viteneč purchased from "Jiří the blacksmith of Pohorelec a house at Prague Castle situated in a corner next to the house of Petr Holický of Šternberk and Leštno, the supreme chamberlain of the Kingdom of Bohemia, and beside the house of Petr of Poněšice".²⁾ The property transaction was handled with extreme care due to the fact that it was secured in a charter from Vladislav II, which simultaneously affirmed the right "to the ancient right of free passageway with a gate, the entire lane and the area in front of this lane". Václav of Viteneč also received confirmation from St Vitus Chapter Provost Arnošt of Šlejnice, Dean Jan /Žák/ and the "entire Chapter" that hereditary rights were attached to the house. All of the documents were confirmed in a charter granted to Václav by King Louis II of Hungary. The careful attention devoted to the entire transaction becomes clear in the next move made by Václav: in the very same year he assigned all of the secured real estate to Vojtěch of Pernštejn and Pardubice (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 11). There is a strong sense that Václav of Viteneč simply served as a middleman to make sure that the price of the property was not excessively high.

Due to the dating of finds from the cesspit, our account of the subsequent history of house no. 33/IV will be brief. Jan of Pernštejn sold the house in 1536 "to be taken care of and to maintain the land register"; however, the property wasn't utilized in the indicated manner and instead became the residence of the highest scribe. The house burned down in 1541. In 1553 the diet granted Wolf of Vřešovice and Doubravská Hora, the highest scribe in the Kingdom of Bohemia, 1,000 threescores of Bohemian groschen to rebuild the house (*Sněmy české* 1880, 656). The new house appears on Bonifác Wohlmüt's plan of 1569 (*fig. 4*). The front of the house was in line with the adjacent house owned at the time by the Berka family of Dubá. The house had a roughly rectangular floor plan, and a tower projected from the southeast corner of the façade. The house probably stretched all the way to the main castle walls; the space of the outer ward was empty. The plan sheds light on the terms "lane" and "area of land" referred to in the transaction of 1526. Located next to the house was a large rectangular yard designated as an "area for large cannons"; to the east was a narrow lane that ran all the way to the castle walls. The lane, situated inside St George's Convent from today's perspective, was used to reach the convent cloister. The gate mentioned in 1526 was also located at this site. The plan does not clarify where the lane exactly ran.

The house was held by the highest scribe for a long period of time (*fig. 7*). Building modifications of varying scope were performed in 1575, 1581 and 1598-1600 (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 13). After Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III donated the house to St George's Convent in 1660, it was converted to the home of the St George abbess (documented in 1740). Following the abolition of the convent in 1782, the house fell into the hands of the military; it was demolished in 1876.

Note 1:

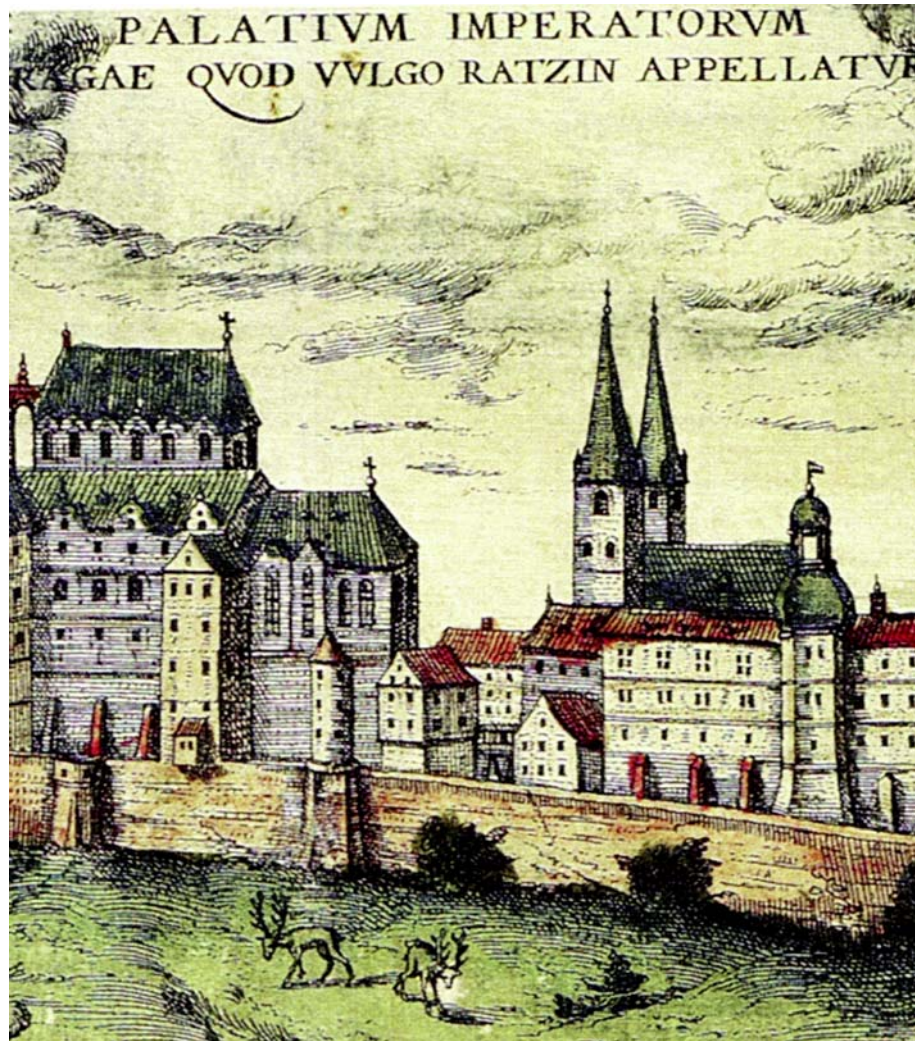
The common practice of emphytheutic leases on demolished houses and vacant lots involving a pledge to rebuild the property and return it to its original owners at the end of the tenant's (or his closest relatives' or descendants') life was the source of later problems. Disputes arose when the descendants did not wish to return the house, and the properties were often never returned to their original owners. An especially precarious situation arose when the temporary user of the property was the king. The Prague Church Chapter had many bad experiences with this type of arrangement, and houses that were leased to the ruler were only returned with great troubles or not at all. Many of the Chapter houses along western castle walls met this very fate (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 16).

Note 2:

The house of Petr of Poněšice is likely the same as the house of the armoury scribe (*Blažková-Dubská* 2007; *Dubská* 2003).

Fig. 7. Prague Castle, excerpt from coloured engraving by J. Hoefnagel and A. Hogenberg from 1598. House no. 34 on Jiřské náměstí is visible in the background. According to *Bečková 2000*, 30, fig. 9.

Obr. 7. Pražský hrad, výřez z kolorované mědirytiny J. Hoefnagela a A. Hogenberga z roku 1598. V pozadí dům čp. 34 na Jiřském náměstí. Podle *Bečková 2000*, 30, obr. 9.

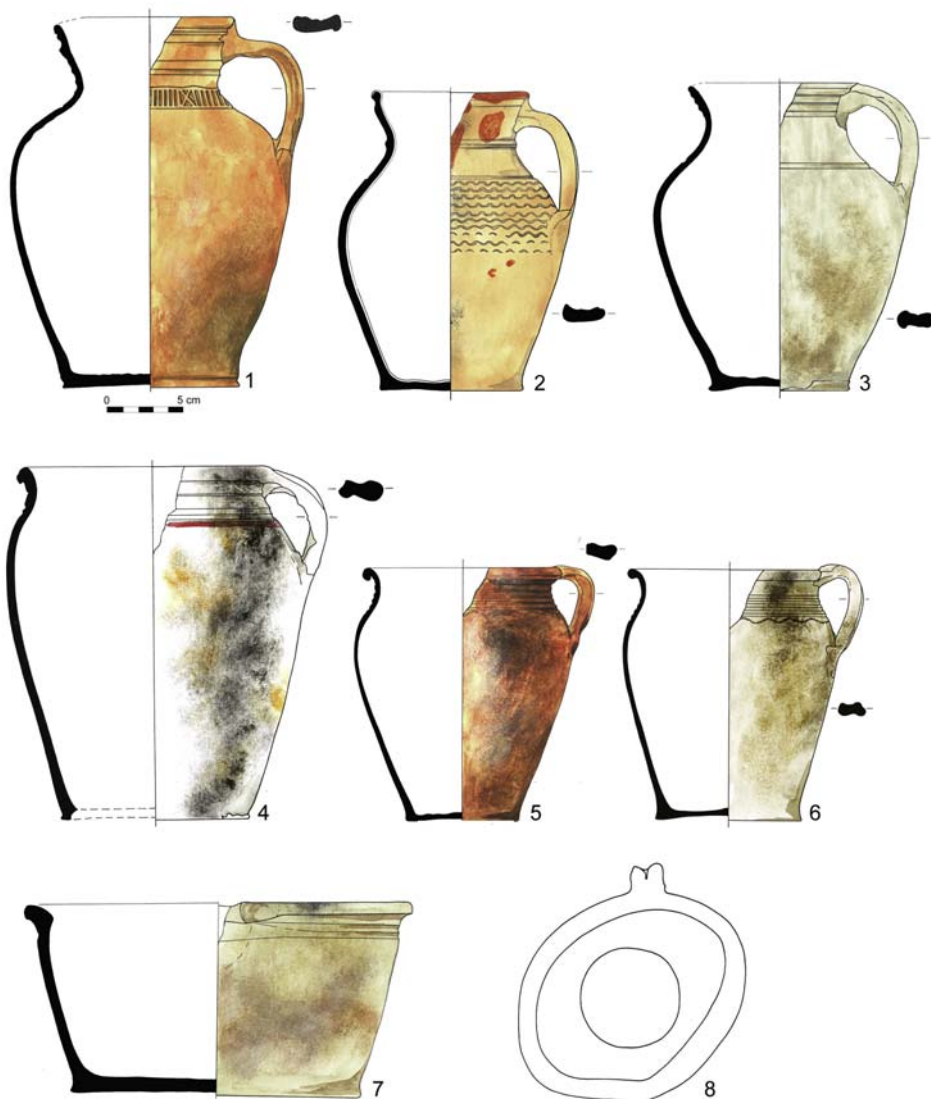


The cesspit, which the presented find assemblage comes from, was discovered in the southeast corner of the house's west cellar. The cesspit originally had a four-sided layout and was broken in approximately the middle by the east wall of the new, currently standing house's cellar. As such, the entire west side with an inner length of 130 cm and an external length of 190 cm was preserved. The walls with a thickness of 30 cm were made of stone and mortar, with an occasional brick. The bottom of the cesspit was dug into the rocky subsoil. The maximum preserved depth of the cesspit fill was 80 cm (*Frolík 1987*).

A total of 48 reconstructed vessels (36 pots, 8 jugs, 1 bowl and 1 lamp – *fig. 8*) were retrieved from the cesspit fill. Dominated by an ovoid form with an indented neck, the pots were made from unglazed clay fired to a brick red or brownish-grey colour. These are accompanied by barrel-shaped pots with inner glaze and rouletting. Jugs have an ovoid body with a low neck and are decorated with rouletting, in the majority of cases covering one-third to half of the body. The find assemblage also includes a simple deep bowl, a lamp and two vessel-shaped stove tiles with a square opening. We date these objects to the turn of the 16th century, possibly extending into the first half of the 16th century. No glass finds from the cesspit were recorded.

The dating of the pottery makes it possible to connect the period in which the cesspit was filled to the time the house was owned by Jiří the blacksmith or a predecessor practicing the same trade – if the reports from 1486 and 1526

Sklep čp. 34



*Fig. 8. Prague Castle, no. 34.
Pottery from the cesspit.
Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 8. Pražský hrad, čp. 34.
Ukázka keramiky z odpadní
jímky.
Kresba V. Pincová.*

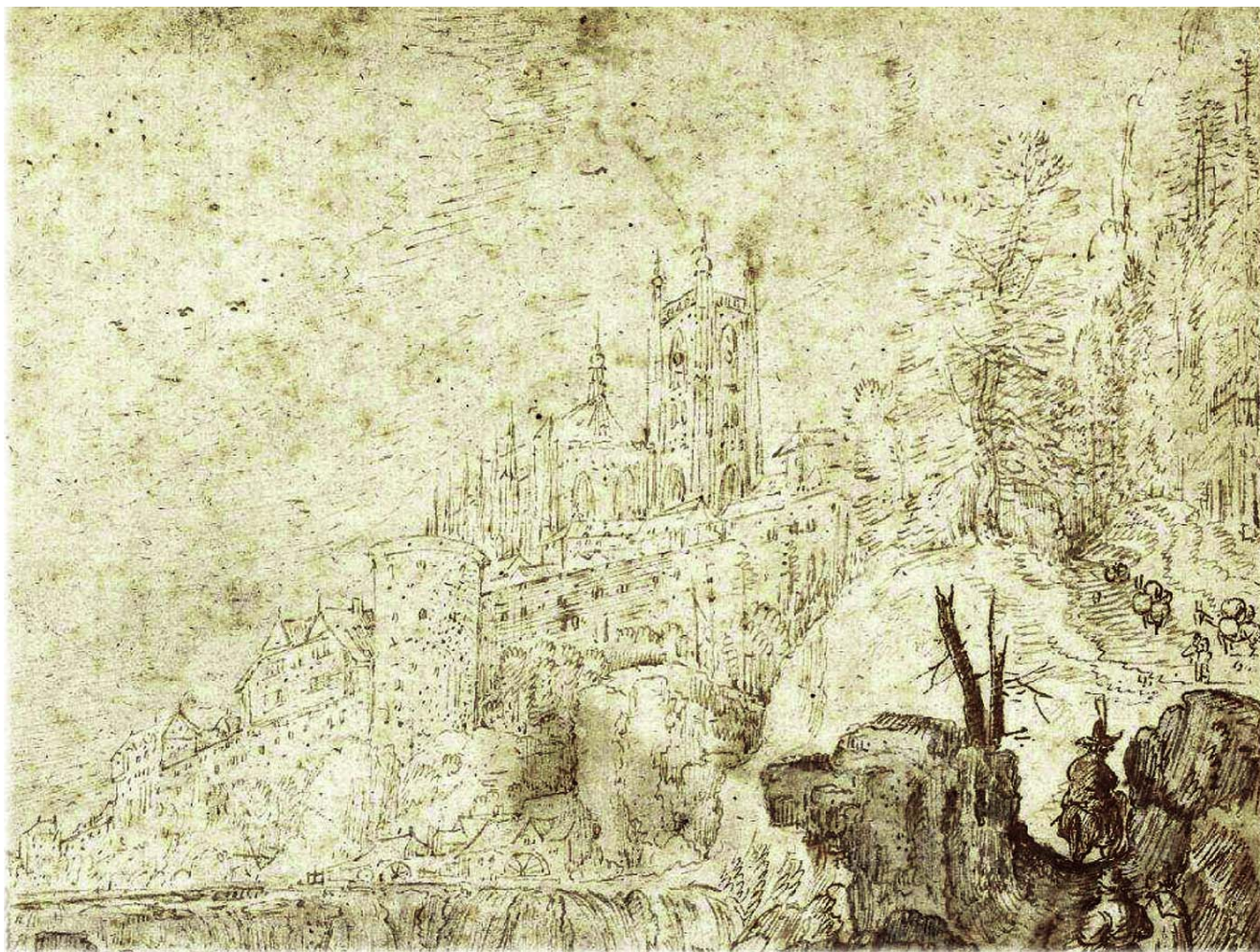
concern more than one person. The assemblage of pottery finds can be described as average; it does not contain any luxury items and therefore corresponds to the owner – an individual of low status in the castle community.

The cesspit at house no. 37/IV, Vikářská Street

The large house no. 37/IV, the former deanery of the St Vitus Chapter (also the Mladota House), first appears in written sources in 1396 as the property of the Lords of Rožmberk. The Chapter purchased the house in 1483 for the low sum of 50 threescores of Bohemian groschen, a price that either reflects the extremely poor shape of the building or the fact that the purchase did not involve the entire lot. It is also possible that the sale reflected both of these conditions. The building is listed in the register of 1486 as the canon's "house occupied by Dr. Václav that was newly purchased for the Church with the consent of the king from Jan of Planá; the house had earlier belonged to the Lords of the Rose" (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965, 75*). In 1518 the St Vitus

Chapter concluded a contract with architect Benedikt (Ried), the "master builder at Prague Castle", for the sale of the house to use it until the end of his life. Benedikt Rejt purchased the house for 100 threescores of Bohemian groschen, and it was to have been bought back for the same price. The house is located "alongside our house in which Father Kryštof, our colleague, and the choralists live". However, the house was never returned to the Chapter. On the basis of an order from Emperor Ferdinand I, the castle captain gave his porter, Jiljí Kurcz, "rooms at Prague Castle, behind the church at the wall, which once belonged to Master Benedikt the stonemason, along with the stables for two horses next to these rooms". As Father Bartholomew lived here in 1559, the Chapter must have regained the property sometime between 1535 and 1559. The Chapter probably lost it again shortly afterwards, since Emperor Rudolph II in 1580 offered to exchange the "house and space behind the school" for part of the Old Vicarage, among other things. This naturally assumes that we have interpreted the convoluted written sources correctly. There is no doubt that the Chapter held the lot of house no. 37 in 1590 at the time Rudolph II permitted the building of the school using resources from the estate of deceased Archbishop Martin Medek of Mohelnice (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965, 77*). The new school stood on the site of today's "Mladota House", i.e. in the eastern part of the lot. Ambiguous written reports indicate that today's no. 37/I was originally composed of two buildings – a school on the east side in 1590 and a house on the west in which Benedikt Rejt, porter Jiljí Kurcz and Father Bartholomew progressively lived, though not successively. The western house is illustrated in a newly identified drawing by Roelant Savery from 1603-4 depicting the uncompleted cathedral from Jelení příkop (the Deer Moat). To the left of the Powder Tower/Mihulka is a house with two gables facing the moat (*fig. 9*). These two buildings are described separately in the register of houses and rooms from 1620. From the perspective of the location of the studied cesspit, the western house is of greater interest, as this was the dwelling of King Friedrich V von der Pfalz's court preacher Skultetus. The house had three cellars and two flats on the ground floor; the first flat had a room and a small chamber, the second a room, small chamber and bathroom. The first floor held a room and two chambers, the second floor two rooms and four small chambers. The underground level of the second house, labelled as the former home of the "choralists", had a dark, vaulted room and three cellars. One of the cellars functioned as a taproom. The ground floor housed the schoolroom, two rooms, two chambers and a bathroom. Furthermore there was one more room, a kitchen and particularly the Chapter library, which was not accessible to the compilers of the register. The first floor featured a room with a fireplace, three chambers and a kitchen; opposite were another kitchen and two small chambers. The second floor had a total of nine small chambers, some empty, others occupied by the choralists. An old Bohemian woman who moved in at her own free will lived in one of the small chambers. The attic was used by Doctor Skultetus (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965, 78*).

Both houses were returned to the St Vitus Chapter in 1621. In 1633 plans were considered to expand the castle's "secret" armoury (house no. 36/IV) to include the Chapter deanery and school, among other buildings. The Chapter managed to protect its property. The characterization of part of the house as the deanery supports the fact that after 1603 the deanery was moved to Vikářská Street; before this date the dean's home had been located in the northern part of the Central Wing. The Baroque reconstruction



of the building was completed in 1705, after which it was named the Mladota House after Dean Adam Ignác Mladota of Solopisky.

As stated above, the cesspit's find context is very limited. No field documentation has survived, and all we have to work with is the short entry in artefact catalogue no. 2: "[acquisition number] 13460 – 3-4 January 1957. Prague IV – Castle, Vikářská Street, house no. 37." The entry states that a "walled cesspit, ... metres deep" was discovered in the front part of house no. 37 "at the site of the coal cellar". The finds were discovered in the 150 cm thick "backfill" at the bottom of the cesspit. The acquisition book further states that "vessel potsherds, intact vials, small stoneware vessels, pieces of glass and animals bones (including whole dog or cat skulls)" were found. Apparently added later to the acquisition book was the fact that "Canon Breitenberg's glass goblet from 1595 was glued back together, goblet fragments, glass bowls and fragments from small decorated cups made from Bohemian and Venetian glass were discovered". A younger, round, bricked cesspit "built practically in the modern period" was found in the immediate vicinity of this cesspit (*Seznam předmětů* 2, 125, acquisition no. 13461). If the date is connected to the period in which the cesspit was studied, it is questionable whether archaeological methods were used. This might explain the absence of documentation. The find assemblage was probably divided shortly after being discovered, as glass from this archaeological excavation was found in the collections of the Museum of Decorative Arts in the 1990s.

The cesspit contained a total of 43 vessels. The find assemblage includes thirteen pots, four jugs, five bowls, two lids, one baking tray, one plate, three

Fig. 9. Prague Castle, view of unfinished cathedral, Powder Tower/Mihulka and, to the left, the building in the western part of the deanery (no. 37/IV). Drawing by Roelant Savery, ca. 1603-1604. According to Sotheby's, New York, 27 January 2010, www.sothebys.com.

Obr. 9. Pražský hrad, pohled na nedostavěnou katedrálu, Prašnou věž/Mihulku a vlevo od ní budovu v západní části děkanství (čp. 37/IV). Kresba Roelanta Saveryho, cca 1603-1604. Podle aukční síně Sotheby s, New York, 27. 1. 2010, www.sothebys.com.

Fig. 10. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. Jugs, a mazer and cups with handles from the cesspit.

Fig. 10-12 drawing by V. Pincová.

Obr. 10. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Džbány, holba a hrnky s uchem z odpadní jímky.

Obr. 10-12 kresba V. Pincová.

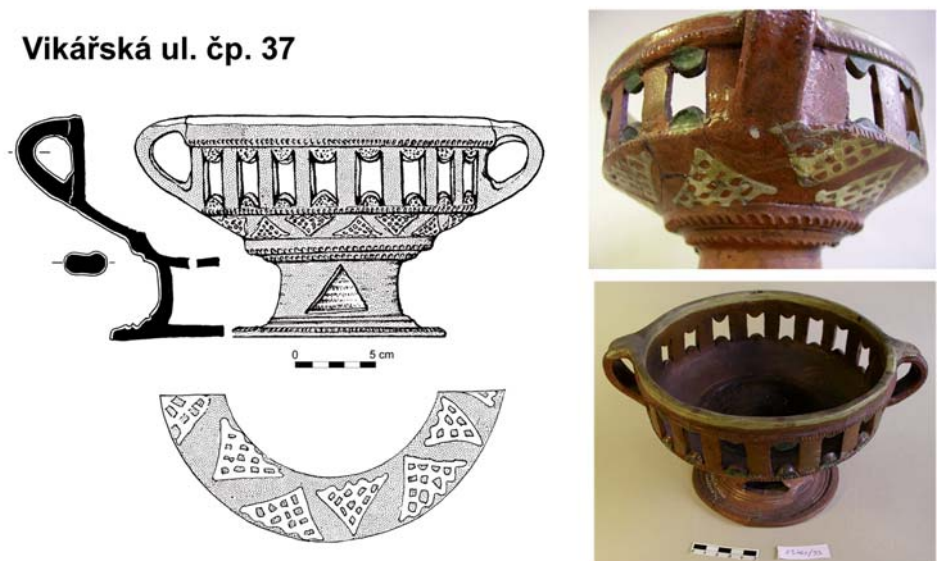
Vikářská ul. čp. 37



Fig. 11. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. An openwork bowl on a perforated, bell-shaped foot from the cesspit.

Obr. 11. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Prořezávaná mísa na prořezávané zvonovité nožce z odpadní jímky

Vikářská ul. čp. 37



Vikářská ul. čp. 37



Fig. 12. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. Majolica plate from the cesspit with New Testament motif of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary.
Obr. 12. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Majolikový talíř s novozákonním motivem Navštívení Panny Marie z odpadní jímky.



Fig. 13. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. Canon Jiří Bartold Pontanus Breitenberg's glass goblet from the cesspit.
Photo by J. Frolík.
Obr. 13. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Skleněný pohár kanovníka Jiřího Bartolda Pontana z Breitenberga z odpadní jímky.
Foto J. Frolík.

mazers, twelve medicinal vials and cases, and a flowerpot, with a clear predominance of tableware and other pottery over kitchenware pottery. Only five barrel-shaped pots with inner glaze could be designated as kitchenware. Due to their small dimensions (< 8.0 cm), the other pot-like forms can be labelled as drinking cups, all of which feature painted or marbled decoration. All of the preserved jugs belong under painted "Beroun ware" (fig. 10). Both the smaller (for wine) and larger (for water) jugs have a slender shape, a funnel-shaped neck and painted decoration. The bowls in the find assemblage include shallow, painted forms and deep specimens, both unglazed and painted. Like the jugs in the assemblage, all of the painted bowls are classified as "Beroun ware". An openwork bowl on a perforated, bell-shaped foot is a unique specimen (fig. 11). A total of three mazers were identified in the find assemblage. One of these features a tin glaze and relief raspberry-shaped appliqué. The other two are stoneware with relief appliqué and rouletting. A cold-painted majolica plate with a New Testament motif is set in on a low, bell-shaped foot (fig. 12). A baking tray with a handle and inner glaze is an isolated kitchenware pottery specimen. An important component of the find assemblage is bulbous stoneware vials and medicinal cases with an exterior salt glaze which, like the stoneware mazers and the tall stoneware bottle with rouletting, come from workshops in the Saxon town of Waldenburg.

The fill of the cesspit contained a great amount of glass – the largest and highest quality assemblage of glass taken from cesspits on the grounds of Prague Castle. One extraordinary item is a 20.2 cm tall goblet with a cylindrical bowl decorated with white filigree and fused-on fibre with white enamel spots in the lower part (fig. 13). The hollow node blown into



Fig. 14. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. Glass goblets from the cesspit, with enamel decoration and gilding.
Photo by H. Toušková.

Obr. 14. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Ukázka skleněných pohárů s emailovou výzdobou a zlacením z odpadní jímky.
Foto H. Toušková.

a metal form with lion mascarons transforms into a low, bell-shaped foot. The bowl features masterfully rendered enamel decoration with a crest and the date "1595" and the remnant of an inscription: "...Breitenberk ... Proep ... Pragensis" and the initials S and ?. Likewise exceptional is a set of 21 goblets with fusiform, semi-ovoid, funnel-shaped and even hexagonal bowls with a hollow simple node and a bell-shaped foot (fig. 14). The common characteristic is rich enamel painting with a plant or geometric motif accompanied by gilding. The bowls, nodes and bases are all decorated. In addition to a zoomorphic, bird-shaped vessel (fig. 15), laboratory and even sanitary glass, the assemblage contains virtually all forms of common and more opulent table and utility glass (Veselá 2003, 11).

The dating of finds from the cesspit at Vikářská Street no. 37 is based on a precisely dated artefact – the goblet with the year "1595" inscribed on it – and an analysis of pottery from the turn of the 17th century. This dating corresponds well with information provided by written sources informing of the fact that the western part of the house was indisputably held by the Chapter in 1580, the eastern part in 1590.

In attempting to interpret the fill of the cesspit, attention is naturally drawn to a goblet we can connect with Jiří Bartold Pontanus of Breitenberg, the Chapter provost between 1594 and 1614; Pontanus had previously served as Chapter dean in the years 1586-1594. It can be assumed that the goblet belonged to Pontanus and that he therefore could have lived in the deanery. He was also one of the protagonists in the forced sale of the original deanery in today's Central Wing to Emperor Rudolph in 1603. The cesspit contents indicate a luxurious to highly luxurious environment with a predominance of tableware and glass. A series of highly similar goblets, perhaps from a larger service, are noteworthy. The high quality glass rules out connecting the majority of cesspit contents with the taproom known to have existed in the cellar in 1620, though it is possible that some of the pieces came from this location.

Instead, the large series of glass probably points to a certain one-off extraordinary event – a catastrophe that caused the glass to be transferred to the cesspit. Due to the gaps in available sources, any connection to a specific date can be hypothetical at best. The Chapter lost the house in 1619/1620 when it was given to the court preacher, Dr. Skultetus. The building returned to the hands of the Chapter following the Battle of White Mountain. The two changes of residents in both houses needn't have been smooth. This would mean that Canon Breitenberg's goblet ended up in the cesspit as an item from his estate after his death.



Cesspit R (acq. no. 1609-1610) and cesspit acq. no. 1680

Both cesspits were discovered and examined in the 3rd courtyard in front of the west façade of St Vitus Cathedral, apparently without any connection to any standing structure. This part of the 3rd castle courtyard is a new area from the point of view of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the only building we would find there today, or at that time, is the Old Provost's House (no. 48/IV) at the southwest corner of St Vitus Cathedral. The Central Wing enclosing the 3rd courtyard from the west was built in the 1640s and its current appearance is the result of 18th-century building activity. The cathedral's monumental façade wasn't built until the 19th century. The most recent large-scale building modifications of this space were connected with modern building activities in the 1920s involving the substantial lowering of the terrain level (the last work was completed in 1929).

The building history of today's Central Wing is not linear; a number of different buildings stood at the site over the centuries. Nevertheless, two structures can be positively located. The first of these, the western walls of Prague Castle built after 1135, demarcated the building land space on the west in unchanged form for hundreds of years. To this day the preserved parts of these walls pass through the middle of the Central Wing from north to south. The second stable structure in the surrounding development is the White Tower built in the 12th century. The other buildings over the entire period of its existence were residential in nature, with some smaller home workshops.

The White Tower was a distinctive orientation point for the majority of medieval records connected with the southern end of the Central Wing. The earliest reports on the development along the eastern side of the Romanesque castle walls come from the 14th century, when this area was apparently built up under Charles IV, as it was he who granted the parcel of land to the west of the walls to the Prague Church Chapter, likely as compensation for the Chapter house that was demolished to make way for the choir of the Gothic cathedral (Vilímková – Kašička 1977, 130). A total of five houses from this period are recorded.³⁾ The house on the north side

Fig. 15. Prague Castle, Vikářská Street no. 37/IV. Zoomorphic vessel in the shape of a bird from the cesspit.

Photo by J. Frolík.

Obr. 15. Pražský hrad, Vikářská ulice čp. 37/IV. Zoomorfní nádoba v podobě ptáka z odpadní jímky.

Foto J. Frolík.

Note 3:

This brief note has significant importance for a comparison with topographical data from W. W. Tomek in his book *Základy starého místopisu pražského* (Foundations of Old Prague Topography – Tomek 1872, 119). M. Vilímková and F. Kašička consider the origin of the error pointed out by them to be the fact that Tomek did not deduce the consequences of the changes that occurred following the demolition of the Chapter house and the building of the cathedral and continued to situate the majority of buildings documented in sources as Church property in the first half of the 14th century at the north castle walls; as a result, he had only two houses in the nearly 90-metre section by the west walls (Vilímková-Kašička 1977, 130). According to Tomek (Tomek 1872, 120-121) this specifically concerned house nos. 41-39a, inclusive, which must be placed in the row at the west walls, and not along the north walls (Paspout SÚPRMO 1970, 9).

of the White Tower was occupied by Jan the scholastic, canon at Holy Cross Church in Wrocław, Prague canon and physician of Emperor Charles IV (documented to 1375). The house to the north was occupied by Habart, a Prague Church canon (also documented to 1375). The third house in the row ("the house of Závíš, the sacristan of the Prague Church") is documented as early as 1356. The next house, the "Altar of St John the Baptist" is not mentioned until 1486. The fifth house was the home of the dean of the Prague Church. This house was to have been built and donated to the Chapter in 1359-62 by Dean Plichta of Meissen. While M. Vilímková (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 11-12) points to an even earlier report on the dean's house from 1305, she does not believe it to be the same house as this one. Dean Plichta built a new house on a site "at the castle walls" he had been given by Charles IV in 1358. The building site is situated between the sacristan's house and the dean's house (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 6-7). The report indicates that the lots on which the listed houses stood needn't have originally belonged to the Chapter and that the history could have been more complicated than the few surviving reports suggest. We should also point out that the final building that stood in the northwest corner of the fortifications was the Old Vicarage, which will be addressed below.

Our study of the local development then moves forward to the register of Chapter houses from 1486, which already captures the somewhat changed situation. The first house ("domus sub turri magna, destructa est, vocatur Smilonis penitenciarum ecclesie Pragensia, ubi nunc est balistaria") was no longer used by the Chapter, and the same was also true for the second house ("Secunda domuncula annexa Eberhardi canonici circa stabulum predictum portam"). The next two houses ("una sacristiani, alia altaris sancti Johannis Baptista") had been joined by an individual named Oboječek ("Obojgecziek"), who acquired the property for two generations (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 10). It would therefore appear that despite claiming the ownership rights, the Chapter wasn't using any of the houses. The first two were used as an armoury and stables, and the other two, probably in poor condition, were acquired by the aforementioned Oboječek. A report from 1488 apparently concerns the same real estate: brothers Václav and Jan of Tušice acquired the abandoned house for two generations on the condition of making repairs (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 14). We can only speculate on whether there had been a change in ownership or one of the brothers was in fact the listed Oboječek. Only the fifth house from the White Tower – "domus decani per Plihtem decanum" – was still actually held by the Chapter (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 11).

The medieval reports on the houses at the western walls of the 3rd castle courtyard end with the document from 1488. Although these reports are not numerous, they prove that as far back as medieval times a continuous row of houses was situated at the site and that their origin is connected with changes in the layout of development resulting from the building of Gothic St Vitus Cathedral.

Tied to the year 1534 is Ferdinand I's charter granting tailor Franc Beránek and his wife piece of land for a house next to the master gunsmith Vincenc, who lived next to the armoury along the northern side of the White Tower.⁴⁾ The charter makes no mention of the rights of the Prague Church Chapter. The same was true for the fourth house, which was granted to cutler Vít Zlomek⁵⁾ in a charter from Ferdinand I in 1537.

Note 4:

"The charter of His Majesty Ferdinand I granted to tailor Franc Beránek and his wife Anna for the house they built at Prague Castle. Tailor Oldřich Štěmil, the first husband of Anna Beránková, had two charters from King Vladislav and King Louis II for some type of rooms in a gallery 'across the moat of our Prague Castle at the house formerly held by the noble Hendrych of Plavno'. Ferdinand I gave Beránek a parcel of land next to the master gunsmith Vincenc as compensation for the rooms in questions..." (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 16).

Note 5:

Ferdinand I's charter to cutler Vít Zlomek for a house built at the Castle "between the dean's house and the pastor's house" (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 17).



Fig. 16. Prague Castle, excerpt from J. Willenberg's veduta from 1610. View of buildings between the White Tower (no. 2 – left) and cathedral (right). The "Mathematical Tower" is labelled no. 3. In front of the tower are four gables with chimneys likely belonging to the building in the southern half of today's Central Wing, i.e. the building rebuilt by Bonifác Wohlmut in 1567-69. The other two gables undoubtedly belong to today's Old Provost's House (no. 48/IV). Some of the small towers and chimneys in the background could be from buildings in the northwest part of today's 3rd courtyard (Old Vicarage, the deanery?). According to Hlavsa 1971, fig. 10.

Obr. 16. Pražský hrad, výřez z veduty J. Willenberga z roku 1610. Pohled na budovy mezi Bílou věží (č. 2 – vlevo) a katedrálou (vpravo). Číslo 3 označuje tzv. Matematickou věž. Před ní čtyři štíty s komíny, pravděpodobně náležející stavbě v jižní polovině dnešního Středního křídla, tj. budově přestavěné Bonifácem Wohlmutem v letech 1567-9. Zbylé dva štíty bezesporu náleží budově dnešního Starého proboštství (čp. 48/IV). Některé z věžiček a komínů vyčnívajících v pozadí mohou souviset s budovami v severozápadní části dnešního 3. nádvoří (Stará Vikárka?, děkanství?). Podle Hlavsa 1971, obr. 10.

Ferdinand II, Archduke of Austria, purchased these houses from their private owners in 1564 to realize his building plans. The houses are specifically listed as the "house of Hanuš at the White Tower", "the house of Lukáš Vetter, former building scribe", "the butcher's house", and the "small Chapter house".⁶⁾ The purchased houses were rebuilt by Bonifáce Wohlmut in 1567-9 and likely connected into a single whole with an assumed width of 30 m and a depth of 10 m (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 21).

The only building that indisputably remained in the ownership of the Prague Church Chapter was the deanery; this building however soon attracted the interest of the king as well. In 1603 Emperor Rudolph II asked the Chapter to turn over the "Chapter house occupied at the time by Father Šimon Brozius of Hornštejn, canon". The Chapter was also to surrender the neighbouring house, listed as "the house next door [to the deanery] occupied by Kryštof Renfft, head tailor and chamber servant, ...along with the adjacent garden and stables" (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 34). It would therefore appear that another property existed between the deanery and the Old Vicarage – a yard with a garden that had gone unmentioned until that time (or perhaps not built on until after the construction of the New Hall). The Chapter protested and rejected the transaction, claiming that it had lost numerous other houses in recent years, though to no avail. We can assume that Rudolph II purchased the houses "to expand our buildings, for our needs and the embellishment of Prague Castle," for the planned construction at the site of today's Central Wing, the western part of which already consisted at that time of a "long corridor". The Spanish Hall was built to the north above the stables (also called the New Hall, today's Rudolph Gallery; *fig. 16*).

The register of castle houses and rooms from 1620 provides a relatively detailed description of the houses.⁷⁾ Our study is restricted to the cesspits

Note 6:

The house of Hanušová (Nelzlová) at the White Tower – 800 thalers; the house of Lukáš Vetter, former building scribe – 1,000 thalers; the butcher's house – 450 thalers; the Chapter house – 295 thalers (from *Vilímková – Kašička* 1977, 138 – Prague Castle Archives, Court Chamber, inv. no. 186).

Note 7:

Anno 1620. Beschreibung aller Zimmer im Kunigl. Prager Schloss. Angefangen 28. Julii 1620 (from *Pasport SÚPRMO* 1970, 36 – Prague Castle Archives, HBA, inv. no. 398).

located at the deanery and neighbouring buildings. Given the number 7, the house to the south of the deanery had one small room and one small chamber on the ground floor (the "lower floor") and an empty yard. Court clockmaker Konrad Stuffenauer was granted use of the ground floor and the first floor in 1617. The second floor was occupied by the queen's equerry, Mr. Kefetter (*Pasport SUPRMO* 1970, 40).

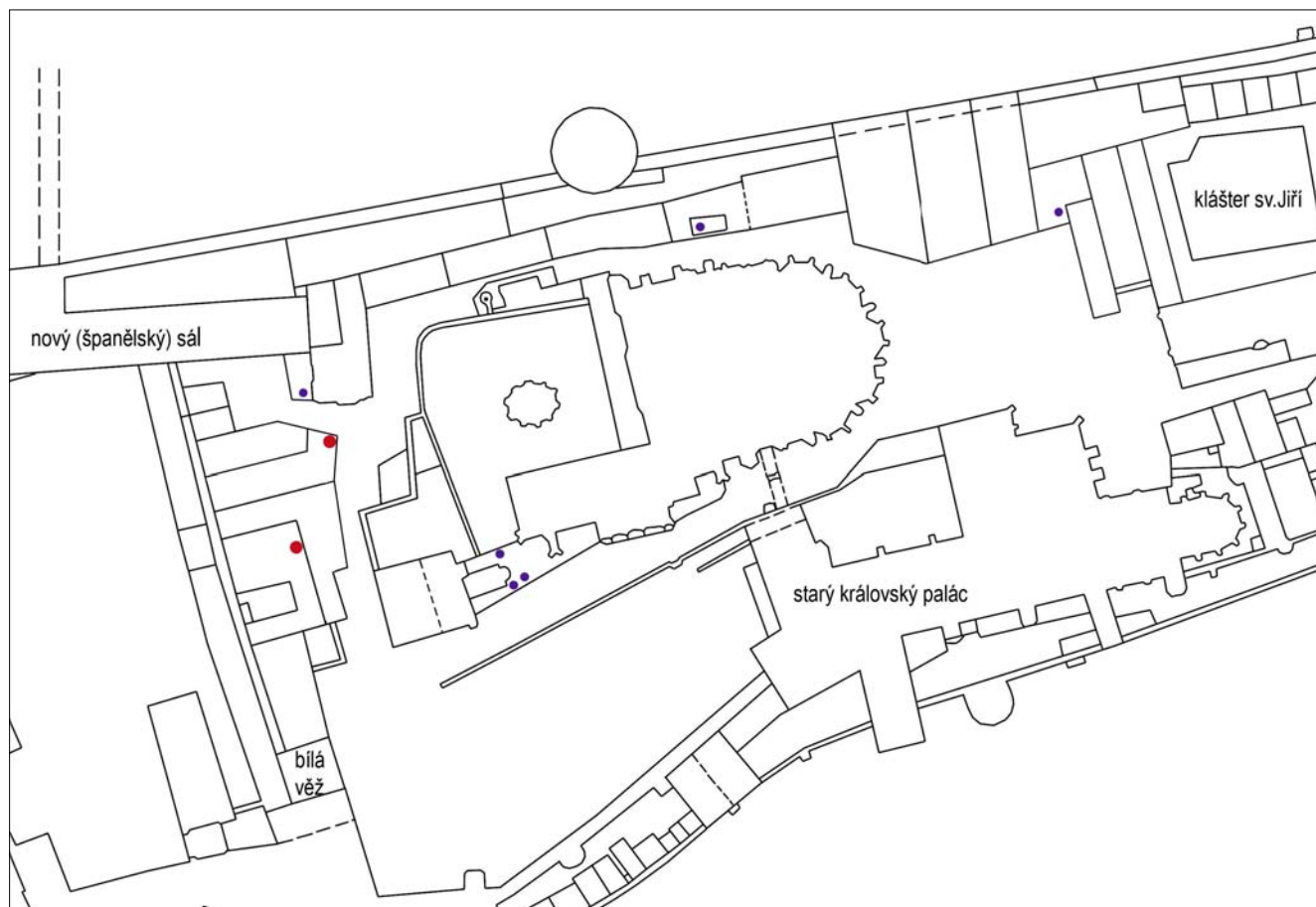
The deanery is described as house no. 8: "Below on the ground floor – one yard. On the left side, below on the ground floor – one small room and one small kitchen... This is used by the upholsterer as his flat and workshop. Below and to the right on the ground floor: one large cellar used by the upholsterer and one small cellar that is empty. Opposite: one small room – the residence of the member of the personal guards, Wolf Mauer. One sitting room with one rather large shop and two smaller ones. ... This is used by the court tailor" (*Pasport SUPRMO* 1970, 41).

House no. 9 followed: "A yard and a garden at the entrance. On the ground floor one room and, opposite, a bad chamber occupied by Andrea Strnad, a 70-year-old man who served for 40 years as a guard in the church tower. This dwelling was reportedly granted to him for the rest of his life by the Bohemian Chamber." At this time the section with the Rudolph Gallery already stood in the northwest corner of the original castle walls. The "New Royal Mint stood along its south side and inside on the right is one covered shop with an iron door" (*Pasport SUPRMO* 1970, 41).

The existence of all described houses ends in 1642 or 1643, when they were either demolished or used in part to build the eastern half of the Central Wing (described in 1644 as the "new building at the Royal Prague Castle from the tower up to the Vicarage"). This date is also the latest possible limit for the use of both cesspits.

The reconstruction plan of Prague Castle during the reign of Rudolph II, compiled by ing. arch. P. Chotebor and ing. arch. V. Prochazka (*fig. 17*), was used in attempts to locate the cesspits in the deserted development. This plan is based on the situation recorded on the plan of Prague Castle in the Uffizi Gallery that, in this part, relatively faithfully captures the "long corridor" in the western half of today's Central Wing and the building with the Rudolph Gallery. Drawn along the eastern side of the long corridor, i.e. on the eastern side of the original Romanesque castle walls, is a cluster of buildings separated from the Old Provost's House by only a narrow lane. This lane splits on the north end, with one branch running to the east (toward today's Vikarska Street) and the other to the northwest. As such, it demarcates along the south side of Rudolph Gallery a block of development undoubtedly identical to the remnants of the Old Vicarage (see below). To a certain extent the individual houses described above can be identified in the development along the walls, although it isn't possible to distinguish which parts of the properties are areas with buildings and which are areas with yards or gardens. The plan implies that the deanery (identified as the building that extends the farthest forward) had a complicated interior layout, a fact also documented in a description from 1620. The tangle of lines to the north of the deanery conceals a house with small garden occupied by Andreas Strnad and the house of "new mint".

A comparison of the plan from the Uffizi and the archaeological situation studied in 1929 raises a certain quandary. Excavations identified only two structures, and while these can be characterized as cellars, no walls were



found to help define the layout of the ground floor of individual houses. The find situation is proof that the excavations captured conditions after the substantial lowering of the terrain that was likely carried out in connection with the construction of the Central Wing in 1642-3; as a result, only the recessed parts of buildings survived. The relatively shallow depth of both cesspits also supports this line of reasoning. Later archaeological excavations on the ground floor inside the Central Wing confirm this assumption.

The fragmented nature of the captured situation makes it possible, on the basis of the description from 1620, to connect the two discovered cellars with the deanery building, since no cellars are listed for the other houses. However, we must correct the orientation of the description, i.e. switch the right and left sides, since the author of the entry must have stood facing the cathedral. Cesspit R (1609-1610) is situated by the corner of the cellar located farthest to the south, safely within the area of the defunct deanery. In the case of cesspit no. 1680 we reconstructed the course of the street line of the deanery so that the cesspit reaches the break of the enclosure (?) wall. Nevertheless, the imprecise scale of the map, which otherwise faithfully captures the layout of the buildings, does not permit greater elaboration.

A total of 39 vessels were retrieved from cesspit R (1609-1610). The majority (26 specimens) are barrel-shaped pots, the upper quarter or third of the bodies of which are mostly decorated with grooving, less commonly by rouletting (fig. 18). There are forms with a simple or double groove. While most have inner glazing, some are also unglazed. The lone preserved jug features a unique polychrome glaze and relief applications, including a portrait

Fig. 17. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard (western part). Reconstruction of development in the area of today's Central Wing (by P. Chotěbor and V. Procházka). The locations of cesspit R/1609-10 (below) and 1680 (above) are highlighted in red on the grounds of the deanery. The position of cesspit S is highlighted in blue above these pits.

Prepared by J. Žegklitzová.

Obr. 17. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří (západní část). Rekonstrukce zástavby v ploše dnešního Středního křídla (podle P. Chotěbora a V. Procházky). V ploše děkanství červeně zanesena poloha jímek R/1609-10 (dole) a 1680 (nahore). Nad nimi modře poloha jímky S. Zhotovila J. Žegklitzová.

Fig. 18. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit R/1609-10. Sample of pottery. Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 18. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka R/1609-10. Ukázka keramiky. Kresba V. Pincová.

R (1609-1610)



Fig. 19. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit R/1609-10. Polychrome glazed jug with relief portrait of Rudolph II. Photo by G. Blažková.
Obr. 19. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka R/1609-10. Polychromně glazovaný džbán s plasticky vyvedeným portrétem Rudolfa II. Foto G. Blažková.

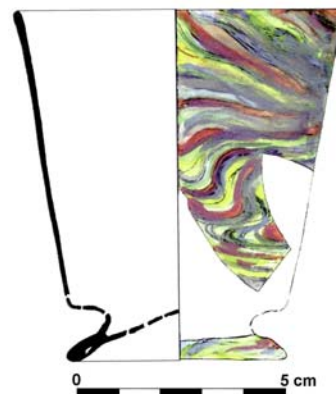


Fig. 20. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit R/1609-10. Chalcedony glass beaker. Fig. 20-24 drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 20. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka R/1609-10. Číše z chalcedonového skla. Obr. 20-24 kresba V. Pincová.

of Rudolph II (fig. 19). Additional pottery forms are represented by two fragments of shallow bowls and one fragment of a deep bowl with two handles. All of these forms belong to the "Beroun ware" group. The pottery assemblage also includes three pans, a lid and two medicinal cases.

1680



Fig. 21. Prague Castle,
3rd courtyard, cesspit 1680.
Sample of pots and jugs.
Obr. 21. Pražský hrad,
3. nádvoří, jímka 1680.
Ukázka hrnců a džbánů.

Glass sherds come from at least 46 objects, represented by goblets, beakers, bottles, bowls and window discs. Seventeen fragments of goblets with simple or intricately shaped stems have bowls decorated with enamel, etching and fused-on fibres. Two vessels (a beaker and an unidentifiable form) were produced from chalcedony glass, which was first made in approximately 1500 and then again beginning around 1700 (*fig. 20*). Due to the fact that the other glass is strictly Renaissance, these pieces are either Venetian products or Venetian-style glass imported, perhaps, from the Netherlands.

A total of 88 pottery vessels were retrieved from cesspit 1680. Not surprisingly, the assemblage is dominated by pots (53), the majority of which are barrel-shaped and decorated with grooving. The use of rouletting was in decline at the time. Also represented are funnel-shaped, painted "Beroun ware" pots. Jugs (7) are represented by remarkable pieces featuring varied decorative techniques such as painting, marbling and splashed or sprayed glaze with manganese dioxide (*fig. 21*). Relief appliqués, in combination with rouletting, are used on the stoneware jugs. A total of 14 bowls were identified

Fig. 22. Prague Castle,
3rd courtyard, cesspit 1680. Bowls.
Obr. 22. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří,
jímka 1680. Mísy.

1680



in the find assemblage (fig. 22). These include deep bowls with a reinforcing relief band, bowls with painted decoration, some with two handles. The find assemblage also features painted shallow bowls classified as "Beroun ware". The lone reconstructed plate, likewise "Beroun ware", is a remarkable piece decorated with the motif of a woman in Renaissance clothing (fig. 23). A pottery moneybox is a form that is rarely found. The assemblage includes eight bulbous vials and medicinal cases classified as Waldenburg stoneware. Glass from at least 48 vessels was retrieved from cesspit 1680. The assemblage includes nearly all types of tableware and utility glass: small humpen (cylindrical beakers), taller beakers, römer-type beakers, simple goblets and goblets with conspicuously large hollow nodes with lion mascarons and a raspberry motif. There are also bottles, vials, tankards (fig. 24) and bowls. Rare finds include a urinal with a length of 39.5 cm, with a longer narrow handle and a round bottom from dark green molten glass.

Cesspit 1680 was the only pit to produce coin finds (3 coins). The oldest is a jetton of Abbot Valentin Schönbeck from Sedlec Abbey (1598-1609), and the other two were a Pfalz groschen from 1620 and a groschen from the time of Wolfgang Jiří, the Count of Stollberg (1612-1631).

Cesspit R (1609-10) and cesspit 1680, dated between the final quarter of the 16th century and the first third of the 17th century, likely belong to the period captured in the register of 1620, which states that the building at the site of today's Central Wing was used as a dwelling and workshop by the court upholsterer of Rudolph II and perhaps even of Matthias I. While his name is not known, another report documenting repairs of the house indicates that the highest upholsterer, Tomas Nicolai, lived in the building at the turn of the 17th century. Member of the personal guards, Wolf Mauer, and the court tailor also lived in the house. All of these individuals could have deposited waste in cesspit R. The existence of the pit ended with the commencement of construction on the Central Wing in 1643.

The pits contained pottery that can be labelled as less common (a money box) and luxury goods (stoneware). One unique piece is a jug with relief decoration and a portrait of Rudolph II. The presence of stoneware, cases and a heavy representation of "Beroun ware" indirectly indicates a higher social environment. The case is similar with glass finds: chalcedony glass, likely of Venetian origin, is a remarkable find. We are of the opinion that these objects could have been available to the court upholsterer or tailor.

Cesspit S (acq. no. 2328)

Cesspit S is one of the features for which little information exists on the find context. All we know is that according to the entry from the acquisition book on 29 November 1932, finds were recorded from "cesspit S" located in the area of the 3rd courtyard and the staircase of the Spanish Hall. The entry states that the finds concern "items discovered in the cesspit while digging a tunnel beneath the staircase vault inside the building above the Carolingian terrain at the foundations of the south wall" (*Seznam předmětů*, 284).

There is a gap in the excavation site diary entries between 31 May 1932 and 19 November 1933, and the next entry is dated 20 November 1933. However, we know from the building site diaries that in 1932 modifications were made to the interior of the staircase built in the southeast corner of the section with the Rudolph Gallery, the interior of which was also reconstructed. The pit can be precisely located on the basis of this entry, which also suggests that the cesspit did not take up the entire (not overly large) area of the staircase addition.

Cesspit S is located in an area that went through an extremely complicated building history, one that left a visible trace only in its final phase – the classicist reconstruction from the time of Maria Theresa. From the perspective of earlier history, the cesspit is situated in the northwest corner of the Romanesque castle walls. We have no accounts of the initial development from the written sources. Thanks to archaeological excavations, we know that beginning in the 12th century the site was occupied by a vast Romanesque house (palace) with two to three rooms on the ground floor; an addition or additions, perhaps Gothic, later expanded the house to the west (Frolík – Smetánka 1997, 158-9; Durdík 1988). The first clearly dated written report – the 1486 register of Chapter houses – identifies the structure as the house of the vicars; the register notes that the house was built by Emperor Sigismund. And yet, with regard to the findings described above, the information cannot be correct or perhaps can be interpreted to mean that Emperor Sigismund had the house



Fig. 23. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit 1680. Beroun ware plate with motif of woman in Renaissance clothing.

Obr. 23. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka 1680. Talíř s motivem ženy v renesančním oděvu, tzv. berounské zboží.

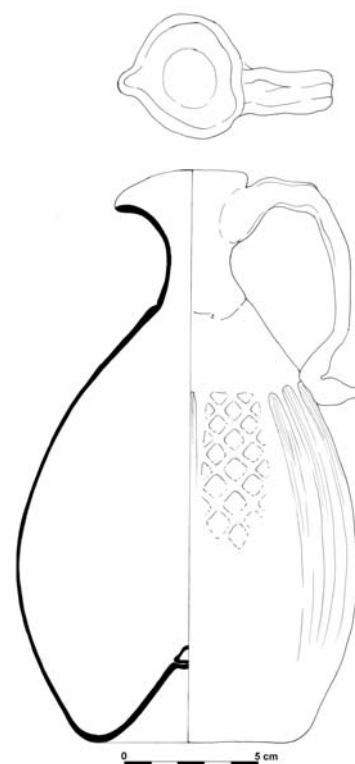


Fig. 24. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit 1680. Glass tankard.

Obr. 24. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka 1680. Skleněná konvice.

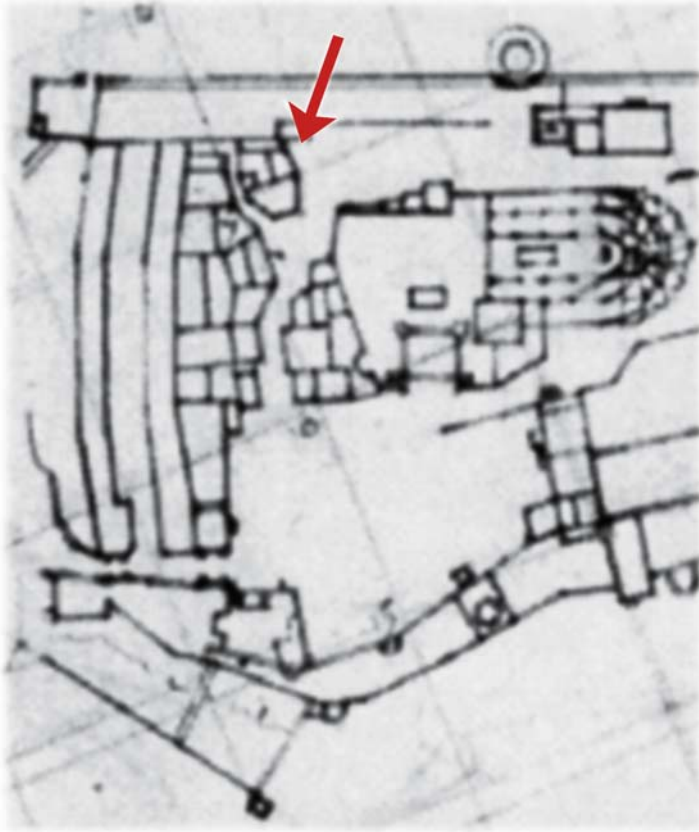


Fig. 25. Prague Castle, excerpt from plan in the Uffizi Gallery indicating the eastern part of the Old Vicarage. The building with the Rudolph Gallery is already standing in the western part of the grounds. According to Brykowska 1996, 107. Obr. 25. Pražský hrad, výřez z plánu z galerie Uffizi s vyznačenou polohou východní části Staré Vikárky. Na místě její západní části již stojí budova se sálem – Rudolfovou galerií. Podle Brykowska 1996, 107.

rebuilt or thoroughly reconstructed. The report from 1486 also makes it possible to correctly understand in retrospect a reference from 1419 when the house was sold to Canon Henslin of the Prague Church "in continuous installments ... the house near the vicars next to the school" (the school was located at the site of today's house no. 40). The same holds true for the information from 1479 regarding the abandoned plot between the vicars' house and the Church administration building which "was given to the vicars so they can build what they find appropriate" (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 163).

The long gap in written records after 1486 was broken in 1580 (1586?), when Emperor Rudolph II asked the St Vitus Chapter to surrender the building for compensation (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 163). Archaeological excavations have proven that the transaction in fact occurred and that the original Romanesque house was torn down (*Frolík – Smetánka* 1997, 158-9). Subsequent developments indicate that the western part of the house remained standing and was used by the Chapter. In 1603 the Chapter turned

to Rudolph II with a request for help in rebuilding the "Old" Vicarage that stood between the New Hall and the imperial "laboratory" after it was destroyed by an accidental fire. The emperor apparently planned to take advantage of the accident to acquire the house and to compensate the Chapter in a different way. On this occasion there is mention of the demolished rear house occupied by canons, the sacristan and a chimneysweep. The Chapter complained that it received no compensation for the demolished part and that the remaining part was as a result very cramped. This occasion marked the first mention of the fact that the building held taproom rights and that the profits were used to support the vicars (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 164). Instead of being demolished, the remaining part of the Vicarage was repaired. However, the Chapter never received compensation for the part of the house that was transferred to the emperor, and complaints about the lack of space were submitted again in 1612, 1615 and 1627, though to no avail.

A complaint submitted in 1618 was of a different nature: the Chapter wrote body of governors that "soldiers" were living in the vicars' quarters and that the vicars were forced to live in the lower taproom area, suffering injustice at the hands of the "soldiers" (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 165). The register of houses from 1620 provides information on the spatial layout of the house; apparently no vicar lived in the house at that time. One cellar was located beneath the house and the ground floor flat had a small yard, a small kitchen, a room, a chamber and another two chambers opposite. The flat was occupied by the royal "Brodmeister" (bread master) and a minor cook named Ludvík Schawars. The flat on the upper floor with a room, a chamber, two chambers opposite and an attic was used by the king's personal cook, Hans Phull (*Pasport SÚPRMO* 1965, 165). However, the Chapter soon resumed control of its property, as in this same year (1620)

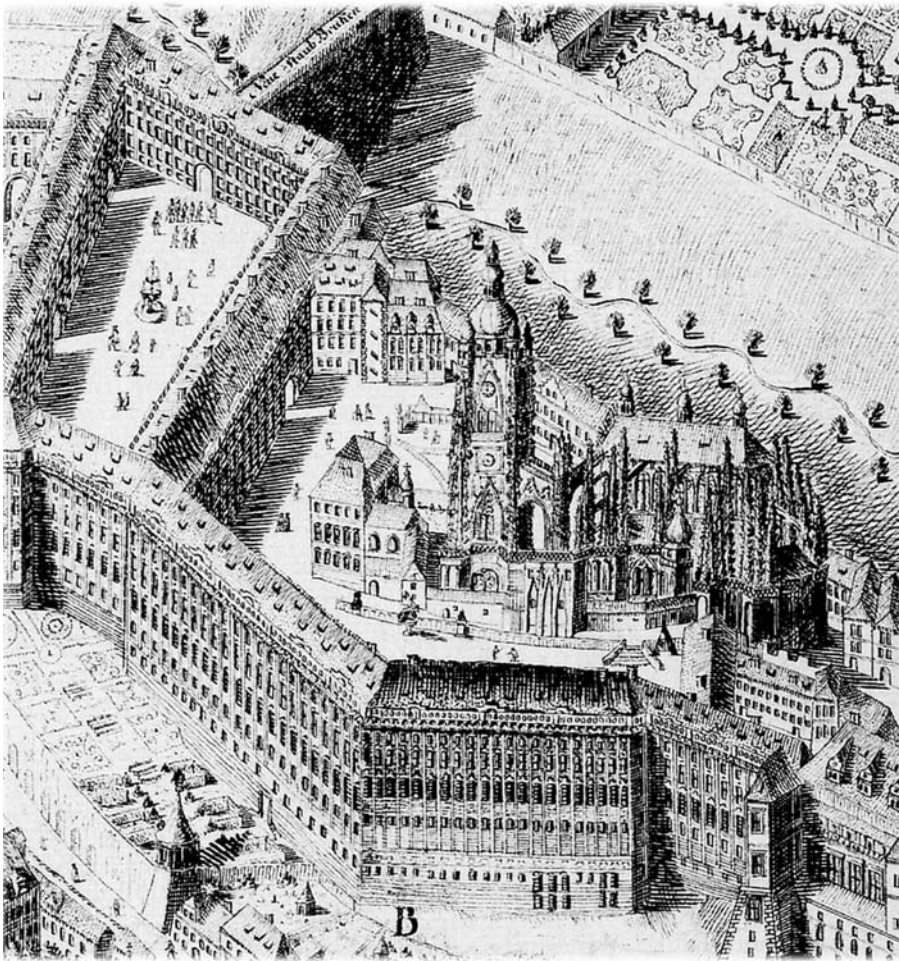


Fig. 26. Prague Castle, excerpt from J. D. Huber's depiction from 1769. To the left of the cathedral tower is the Old Vicarage; visible is the addition with the staircase to the Rudolph Gallery (cesspit S was found in the interior). According to *Bečková 2000*, 33, fig. 12.

Obr. 26. Pražský hrad, výřez z pohledu J. D. Hubera z roku 1769. Vlevo od věže katedrály budova Staré Vikárky, u ní patrný přístavek se schodištěm k Rudolfově galerii, v jehož interiéru byla nalezena jímka S. Podle *Bečková 2000*, 33, obr. 12.

a rental contract was signed with Balduin Zapyret for a flat in the vicars' house with taproom rights. This flat was made up of the lower room and chamber, the cellar, kitchen and small yard. The tenant had the right to serve beer and food to guests, and was also paid an annual sum of 20 threescores of Bohemian groschen to cook for the four vicars (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 165). Another tenant is mentioned in 1651 (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 166). For the sake of completeness we should add that the described building was replaced by a new building in 1730 which had to make way to cathedral construction in 1870.

The Old Vicarage is one of the few buildings depicted on the earliest plans and iconographic sources. This holds true for the plan of Prague Castle held at the Uffizi Gallery on which we can identify the Rudolph palace section with the New Hall – the Rudolph Gallery (*fig. 25*). On its east end is a smaller block demarcated on both sides by lanes. The Vicarage is captured in a tangle of lines that are not completely comprehensible; also visible on the plan is the small yard mentioned in 1620 and presumably a few other smaller additions or minor buildings. The building is also depicted on an anonymous plan of Hradčany from the middle of the 18th century as a single-story structure with a four-axis façade facing south and a two-axis façade to the east. The situation following the reconstruction in 1730 can be seen in Huber's panoramic view of Prague from 1769 (*fig 26*). This illustration shows the Vicarage with its southern façade connected to the staircase addition at the southeast corner of the Rudolph Gallery. As can be seen on a plan of the old ground floor layout from 1730, this façade had already been in the same line before

Fig. 27. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Sample of pots and jugs.
 Fig. 27-30 drawing by V. Pincová.
 Obr. 27. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Ukázka hrnců a džbánů.
 Obr. 27-30 kresba V. Pincová.



the reconstruction (*Pasport SÚRPMO* 1965). The building had a two-part layout with a central hallway accessible from the yard and a fireplace on the south end.

The construction date of the section that expanded the original narrow wing with the Rudolph Gallery to its present-day width (including the staircase addition) remains to be determined. Although written sources do not specifically record this building activity, it is clear that it occurred during the building of the Central Wing in 1642-43. Information provided by building scribe, Jan Jindřich Dienebier, from 1741 on the mint opposite the picture gallery next to the Vicarage torn down and rebuilt by Emperor Ferdinand III could be related to the aforementioned staircase addition.

A comparison of the situation following the rebuilding in 1642-43 with the situation depicted on the plan at the Uffizi shows that in the corner on the west side of the Vicarage by the wall of the New Hall was a recess apparently used by the residents of the Old Vicarage (no other structure stood at this site); cesspit S was also situated on this open space. The filling of the cesspit ended by 1642, at the latest.

A total of 124 vessels were reconstructed from fragments retrieved from cesspit S. The majority (84 specimens) are barrel-shaped pots, the upper quarter or third of the bodies of which are mostly decorated with grooving, less commonly by rouletting (*fig. 27*). There are also forms with a simple or double groove. With the exception of isolated pots fired in a reduction environment, the others are glazed on the inside. The combination of red painting and inner glazing also occurs in the find assemblage. Jugs (5 specimens) are represented by exceptional forms, the majority of which feature a barrel-shaped body. Decoration techniques include painting and figural relief

S

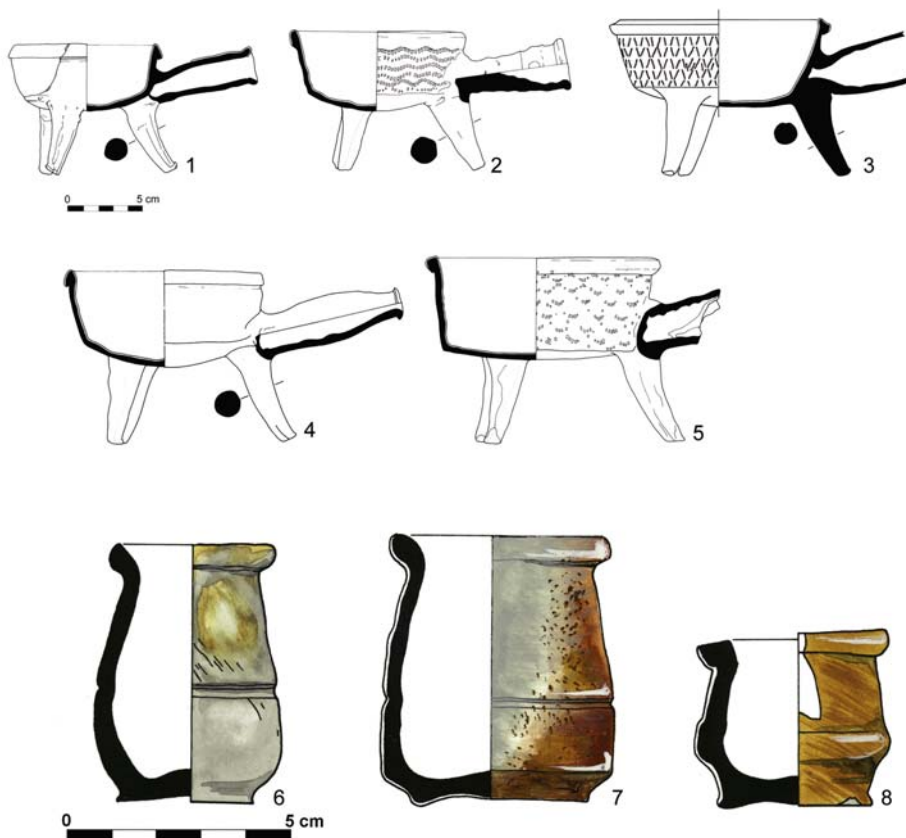


Fig. 28. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Pans and medicinal cases.
Obr. 28. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Pánve a lékárenské dózičky.



Fig. 29. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Glazed pottery flowerpot container.
Obr. 29. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Glazovaný keramický obal na květináč.

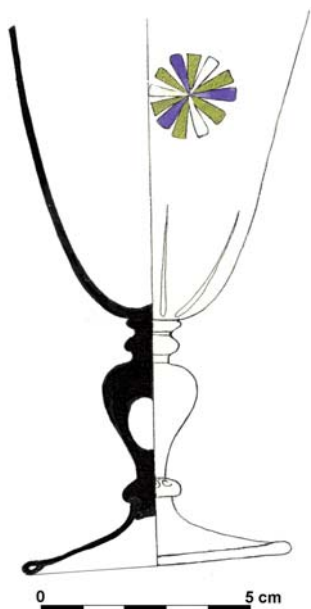


Fig. 30. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Glass goblet on a baluster hollow stem.
Obr. 30. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Ukázka skleněného poháru na balustrovém dutém dříku.



Fig. 31. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Bottle decorated with enamel painting with plant motif and remnant of a coat of arms.
Photo by J. Frolík.
Obr. 31. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Láhev zdobená emailovou malbou s rostlinným motivem a zbytkem erbu. Foto J. Frolík.

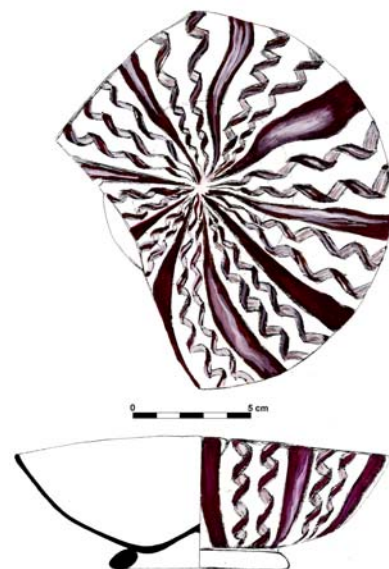


Fig. 32. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit S. Small glass bowl with red filigree. Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 32. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka S. Skleněná miska s nitkováním v červené barvě. Kresba V. Pincová.

appliqués. Bowls are represented by 14 specimens: deep bowls with and without a relief band and shallow bowls with painted interiors ("Beroun ware"). Pans (8 specimens – the most of all the cesspits) have a smooth body or one decorated with rouletting, a lenticular bottom and a handle that is either closed or open at the end (fig. 28). Other forms include three lids, one tankard, a crucible and a rare cuckoo bird. The six medicinal cases include glazed, painted and Waldenburg stoneware representatives. A glazed pottery container for a flowerpot with a relief appliqué is a unique find (fig. 29).

Glass sherds retrieved from the cesspit come from at least 50 vessels. Goblets, beakers, bottles and bowls are represented. The goblets have a simple shape with engraved decoration. Several of the goblets have bowls on a baluster hollow stem (fig. 30). At least 18 four-sided bottles of various sizes were reconstructed, including those decorated with white filigree and enamel paint with a plant motif. One bottle features the remnants of a coat of arms with an eagle with a yellow rose on its wing (fig. 31). There are also small thin-walled, low and widely splayed vessels and a bowl with red filigree (fig. 32). On the basis of the conspicuous distinctiveness of individual specimens, it is possible to conclude that the assemblage is merely a selection from the original whole.

The contents of the cesspit appear to be quite varied, perhaps a reflection of the fact that in addition to the vicars, other Chapter officials (the sacristan?) or other entirely different individuals (chimneysweep?) lived in the house. The taproom and the preparation of food also apparently left their mark (a greater number of pans, numerous bowls and jugs, tankard, a great amount of glass bottles). It is not possible to positively determine whether the cesspit had already been filled prior to the year 1580 (1586), i.e. before the demolition of the western part of the Old Vicarage. However, the location of the cesspit close to the west wall could indicate that it was used later, probably between 1580 and 1603 (until the fire at the house and its likely temporary inhabitability).

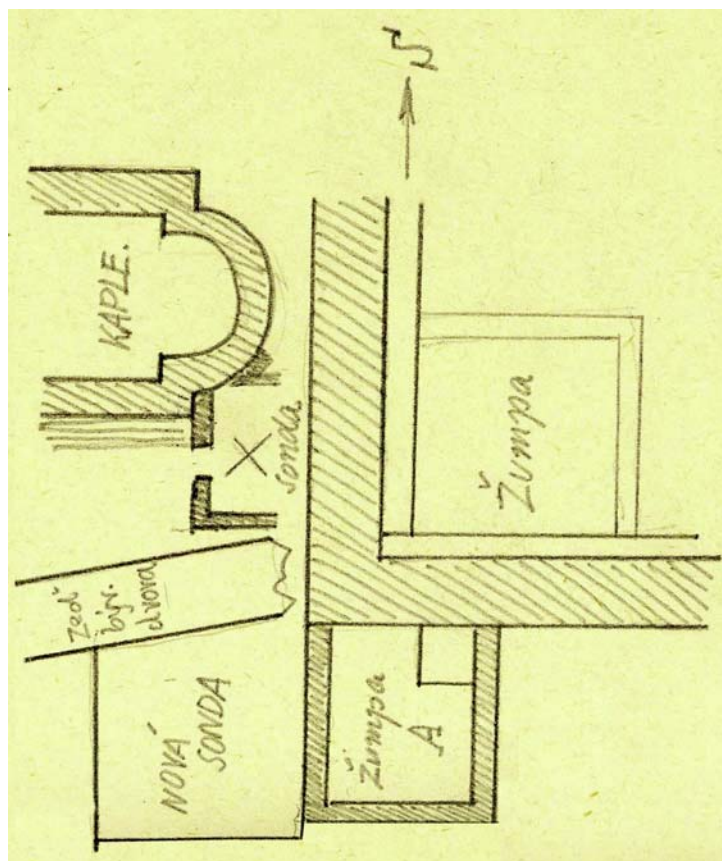


Fig. 33. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard. Location of cesspit A ("žumpa A") from the excavation site diary. Obr. 33. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří. Poloha jímky A („žumpa A“) podle terénního deníku.

Cesspits A (inv. no. 5214), B (acq. no. 1359, 1456), C

All three cesspits were studied in 1925 in the space between the Old Provost's House (no. 48/IV) and St Vitus Cathedral. Although a total of five cesspits were excavated (A, B, C, D and E), only A, B and C are addressed in this study.

Cesspit A was discovered during excavations of the deserted southwest part of the Romanesque St Vitus Basilica in July 1926: "11 July 1925 – A trench along the outer face of the wall of the basilica transept (from the south) was deepened; human bones and parts of two skulls were found in it. Cesspit A in the southwest corner of the basilica transept was then further excavated

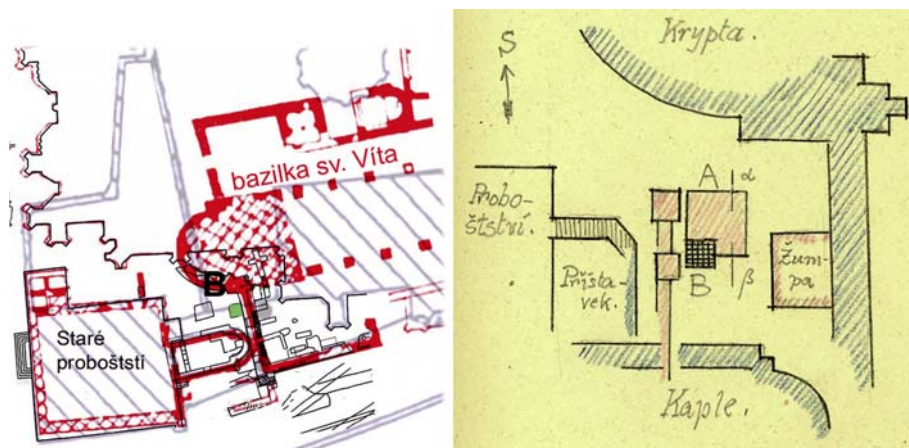


Fig. 34. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, location of cesspit B. To the left is the location of the pit built up against the remnants of the Romanesque St Vitus Basilica and remnants of the bishop's Chapel of St Maurice. To the right is the location of the pit (labelled as "žumpa") according to the excavation site diary.

Prepared by G. Blažková.

Obr. 34. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, poloha jímky B. Vlevo lokalizace jímky, vztažená k reliktním románské baziliky sv. Víta a reliktním biskupské kaple sv. Mořice. Vpravo poloha jímky (označeno „žumpa“) podle terénního deníku. Zhotovila G. Blažková.

and the uncovering of the inner face of the basilica wall from the west continued" (*Deník 1925/I*, 60). The sketch of the uncovered situation in the excavation site diary indicates that the cesspit was built against the south wall of the south wing of the transept of the defunct Romanesque basilica (fig 33). According to the sketch part of the east wall made of bricks was preserved (perhaps at a width of two bricks standing on their end); the bottom of the cesspit was at least partially inlaid with bricks. Finds from the cesspit are not registered under the acquisition number of the Institute of Archaeology inventories, but rather as part of the collections of castle builder Karel Fiala ("5214 – cesspit A on the corner of the basilica transept. 1925 – VII. Various potsherds"; from the Inventory of K. Fiala's Collections). This unusual and detrimental phenomenon occurred more frequently at the beginning of archaeological excavations at Prague Castle, especially in the case of extraordinary finds. Unfortunately it means that the completeness of the preserved assemblage cannot be evaluated. For example, the absence of pottery fragments indicates that the entire assemblage has not been preserved (Frolík – Žegklitzová 2005).

Cesspit B was built onto the west wall of the southern transept of the deserted Romanesque St Vitus Basilica (fig. 34). The walls of the cesspit were masonry, though the brickwork method is not described in greater

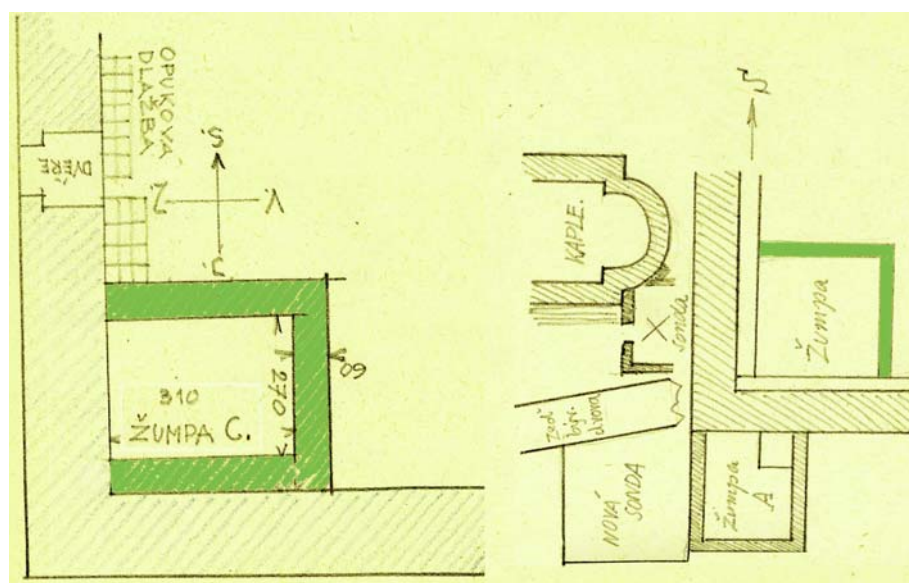


Fig. 35. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, location of cesspit C. To the left is the location of the cesspit ("žumpa C") in the southwest corner of the transept of the deserted St Vitus Basilica. To the right is the location of the cesspit with regard to cesspit A and the remnants of the defunct bishop's Chapel of St Maurice. According to the excavation site diary.

Obr. 35. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, poloha jímky C. Vlevo situování jímky („žumpa C“) v jihozápadním nároží transeptu zaniklé románské baziliky sv. Víta. Vpravo situování jímky vůči jímce A a reliktním zaniklé biskupské kaple sv. Mořice. Podle terénního deníku.



Fig. 36. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, area between the Old Provost' House and St Vitus Cathedral. At the right border is the wall of partially filled cesspit C. Negative no. 103130.

Obr. 36. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, plocha mezi Starým proboštvím a katedrálou sv. Víta. U pravého okraje obezdění částečně zasypané jímky C. Negativ č. 103130.

detail. The crest of the walls was uncovered directly below the surface of the terrain level at the time. The upper part of the cesspit contained a 40 cm-thick backfill. The cesspit itself reached a depth of 2 m and its lower part most likely extended down to subsoil level (*Deník 1925/I*, 62, 66).

Cesspit C is the best documented of the cesspits investigated at Prague Castle in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to eight small plans (*Deník 1925/I*, 82, 84, 86, 99, 128, 159, 181, 183; fig. 35) at least four photographs have survived (neg. no. 102 124, 102 131, 102 132, 102 157; fig. 36; fig. 37). Cesspit C was built onto the southwest corner of the transept of the deserted St Vitus Basilica from the inner side. The dimensions of the cesspit were unusually large: the length of the north wall was 310 cm, the east wall 270 cm; the walls were 60 cm thick. The calcic layers in the upper part of the cesspit were followed by backfill containing building debris, pieces of daub from a burned floor, brick tiles and recent pottery and glass fragments. The lower part of the fill was composed of the typical thin, viscous and malodorous soil with a great number of finds. The bottom of the cesspit was inlaid with bricks (*Deník 1925/II*, 92).

All of the listed cesspits are situated near the oldest standing residential building at Prague Castle and in the country in general – the Old Provost's House. The earliest written accounts that can possibly be tied to the building and which mention the "bishop's court" come from the Adalbert legends, and is dated to the year 994 (*Svoboda 1984*, 2). As has been documented by archaeological excavations (*Frolík 1998; Frolík 1999*), this building was built prior to 1060, since the south wing of the transept of the St Vitus Basilica respects the position of the Chapel of St Maurice, which was part of the Old Provost's House (*Frolík 1999*, 192; Fig. 17). The seat of the Prague bishop is then mentioned in various contexts in connection with the years 1109, 1162 and 1194 (*Svoboda 1984*, 2), and conjecture that these refer to a building at Prague Castle is highly justified. The building formally remained in the hands of the (arch)bishop until sometime in the 14th or 15th century, at which point it began to be used by the provost of St Vitus Chapter. Mention of this in the register of Chapter houses from 1486 is positive proof of this fact ("... primo in castro: domus archiepiscopi et prepositi in unam construitur per d. prepositum ..."; *Pasport SÚPRMO 1970*, 9), or according to the second version of the same register: "Domus, quam edificat dominus prepositus, est archiepiscopi et prepositi" (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1970*, 11). The report can also be interpreted to mean that the building was reconstructed (documented with archaeological evidence – *Boháčová – Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1986*) and divided into two parts, one used by the archbishop (for formal purposes only), the other (the eastern half) by the provost. The building remained divided until it was modified after the fire in 1541. The two houses were

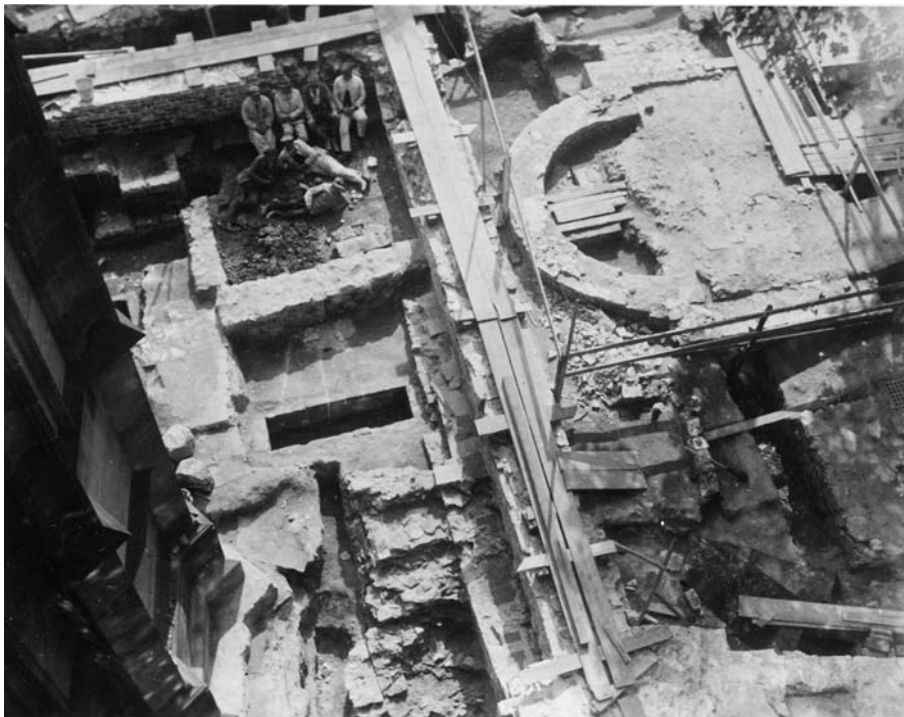


Fig. 37. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, area between the Old Provost' House and St Vitus Cathedral. A group of workers lie in partially filled cesspit C. Negative no. 102157.

Obr. 37. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, plocha mezi Starým proboštvím a katedrálou sv. Víta. Skupina dělníků leží v částečně zasypané jímce C. Negativ č. 102157.

rejoined after 1660, when the building, especially the northwest part, was expanded to today's appearance (Boháčová – Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1986, 119). The Provost's House and the Chapel of St Maurice acquired their present-day appearance in 1750 (Maříková-Kubková – Herichová 2009, 68). Important for our purposes is the space along the east side of the house where the Chapel of St Maurice stood. The chapel was built prior to 1060 and is mentioned in reports from 1390-94 and 1414. Following Baroque reconstruction in 1701-2, the chapel remained standing until being demolished in 1880 in connection with the completion of the cathedral.

Map and iconographic sources indicate that the space where the chapel stood was separated from the 3rd courtyard by the wall. The east and south side of this delimited yard was gradually built up with various extensions and smaller houses, though no written sources exist that would explain their use and development. It is not possible today to precisely determine whether the cesspits were situated in an open space or in the interior of the aforementioned additions, but they were clearly located in this yard. The possibility that the contents of the cesspits were contaminated from elsewhere is weakened by the fact that up until the modifications of the courtyard in 1925 the level of the yard along the east side of the Old Provost's House was 1-1.5 metres higher than the adjacent part of the 3rd courtyard.

Cesspit A

The only preserved finds are an assemblage of glass covering a relatively long period of time. Gothic forms are represented by a Krautstrunk beaker and tall beakers with a foot from wound fibre. Fully Renaissance forms are represented by goblets: a goblet with a chalice-like bowl with a compact ringlet at its bottom and enamel painting, an unusually tall goblet from greyish molten glass with a funnel-shaped bowl, a simple, hollow node and a bell-shaped foot likely from a Tyrolean glassworks (*fig. 38*)



Fig. 38. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit A. Fragment of a goblet likely produced in a Tyrolean glassworks. Photo by J. Žegklitzová.
Obr. 38. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka A. Fragment poháru, původem pravděpodobně z tyrolských hutí. Foto J. Žegklitzová.

Fig. 39. Prague Castle,
3rd courtyard, cesspit B.
Sample of jugs.
Fig. 39-41 drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 39. Pražský hrad,
3. nádvoří, jímka B.
Ukázka džbánů.
Obr. 39-41 kresba V. Pincová.



and a fragment of a goblet bowl with ribs from vertical rods with white filigree. The assemblage also includes a group of goblets whose form could possibly still be Renaissance; however, their full, massive ringlets and advanced, nearly clear molten glass are very close to Baroque products. The absolute dates of these pieces range from the second half of the 16th century to the first half of the 17th century.

Cesspit B

In comparison with the other analysed cesspits, cesspit B provided the largest assemblage of pottery vessels (187 vessels). Pots (120 specimens) are dominated by those with an ovoid form and an indented neck, decorated in some cases with shallow grooves or rills (*fig. 39; fig 40*). The pots are made of unglazed clay (sometimes coarse-grain) fired to a brick-red, light beige or greyish-brown colour. A quarter of the pots has a transitional body shape between ovoid and barrel-shaped, or are in fact barrel-shaped. These forms are for the most part glazed on the inside and fired to a light colour. Jugs (47 specimens)

B



Fig. 40. Prague Castle,
 3rd courtyard, cesspit B.
 Sample of pots.
Obr. 40. Pražský hrad,
 3. nádvoří, jímka B.
 Ukázka hrnců

typically have an ovoid-shaped body and a gently splayed neck that are sometimes divided by rills or rouletting. The forms are either unglazed and from clay that fired to a red colour or are glazed on the inside and made of clay that fired to a light colour. Jug body is decorated with rouletting, either in form of simple line or applied over the entire body. Red painting appeared on five vessels. The assemblage also included a small jug glazed both inside and out and a fragment of a stoneware facial jug (Jacobakanne).

B

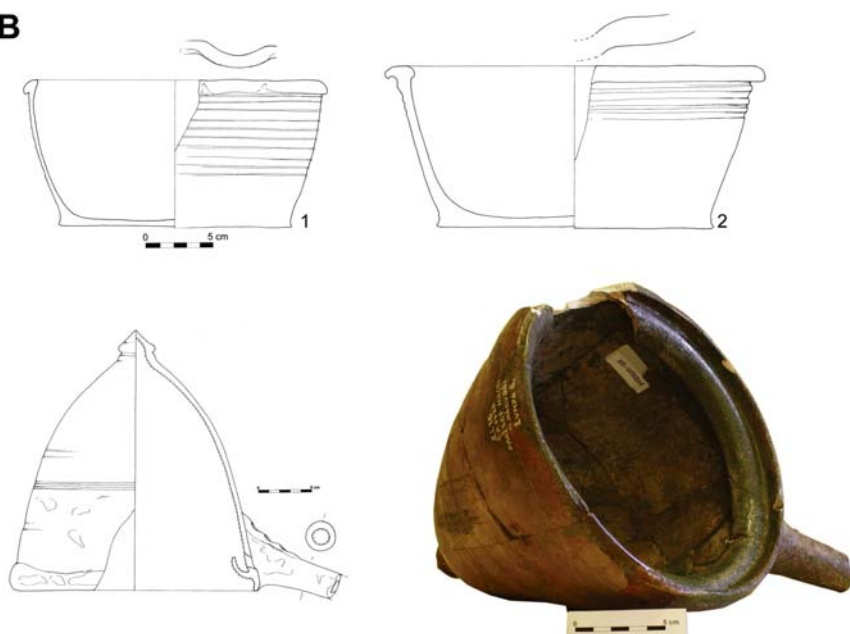


Fig. 41. Prague Castle,
 3rd courtyard, cesspit B.
 Deep bowls and a rectifier.
Obr. 41. Pražský hrad,
 3. nádvoří, jímka B.
 Hluboké mísy a rektifikátor.



Fig. 42. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit B. Small glass vials. Photo by J. Žegklitzová.
Obr. 42. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka B. Ukázka malých skleněných lahvíček. Foto J. Žegklitzová.



Fig. 43. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit B. Fragment of beaker bowl with inscription. Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 43. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka B. Fragment kupy číše s nápisem. Kresba V. Pincová.

Fig. 44. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit C. So called Beroun jugs with tin glaze. Photo by G. Blažková.
Obr. 44. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka C. Tzv. berounské džbány s majolikovou polevou. Foto G. Blažková.



Deep bowls (7 specimens) are unglazed and have a simple shape that can be decorated with one to three grooves. Two bowls glazed on the inside feature two handles. Additional forms include lids (4 specimens) and pans (2 specimens). Rare technical pottery is represented by a crucible and a conical, glazed rectifier (fig. 41). We date these objects to the turn of the 16th century, possibly extending into the first half of the 16th century.

In comparison with the amount of pottery, the preserved quantity of glass is relatively small (sherds from 50 objects – fig. 42). Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque glass is represented in the assemblage. In addition to remnants of goblets, bottles, a small plate and window discs, it is appropriate to mention a fragment of a cylindrical beaker bowl with rich enamel decoration, the inscription MIT.V...O (?), gold framing and vertical wavy lines (fig. 43). The latest represented component (Baroque) in particular indicates that the assemblage is likely contaminated or that finds from later contexts were also included (from the backfill covering the cesspit?).



Fig. 45. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit C. Sample of pans. Drawing by V. Pincová, photo by G. Blažková. Obr. 45. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka C. Ukázka pánví. Kresba V. Pincová, foto G. Blažková.

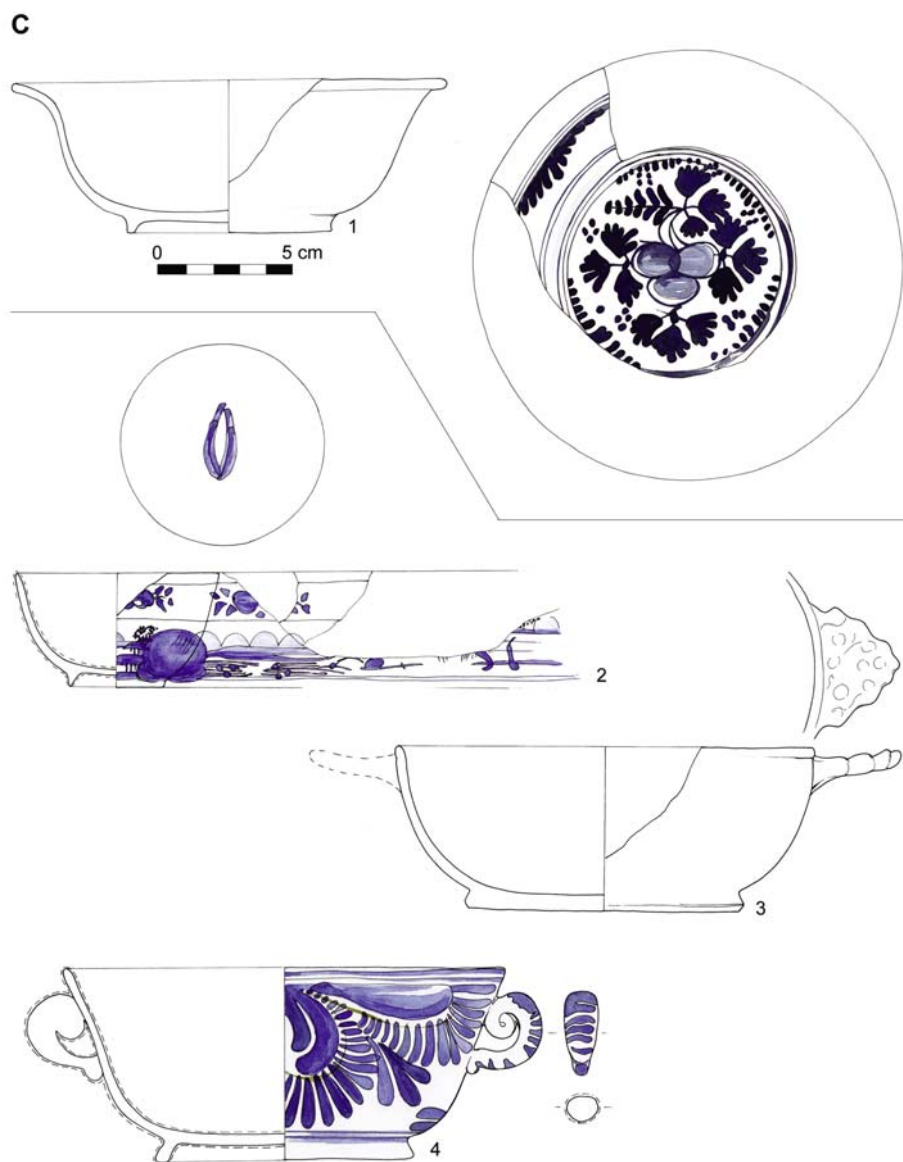
Cesspit C

An assemblage of 94 vessels with rich formal variation was evaluated. The barrel-shaped form was predominant among pots, the upper third or quarter of which were covered with grooving – involving a single to triple line just beneath the rim. The most common production material was light fired clay that was glazed on the inside. The prevailing barrel-shaped pots were joined by funnel-shaped pots with a rim that was sharply slanted outwards. Also represented was a cylindrical form glazed inside and out and decorated with soaked blots and a low cylindrical form classified as “Beroun ware”. Two small “Beroun” jugs with tin glaze were also recorded (fig 44). A total of four jugs were preserved – three bottle-shaped and reduction fired, one pear-shaped with an exterior tin glaze. A total of seven bowls, mostly shallow, were recorded; one was a miniature specimen. The assortment of bowls also includes a deep, reduction fired bowl with two handles. The eleven tripod pans identified in the assemblage can be divided into large pans with a grip on the opposite side of the handle and a body that is most commonly divided by shallow rills (fig. 45); the second group is represented by small pans with tin glaze and a feet that are turned up. The assemblage contained thirteen plates (fig. 46). The large-format specimens with a diameter over 35 cm and a tin glaze



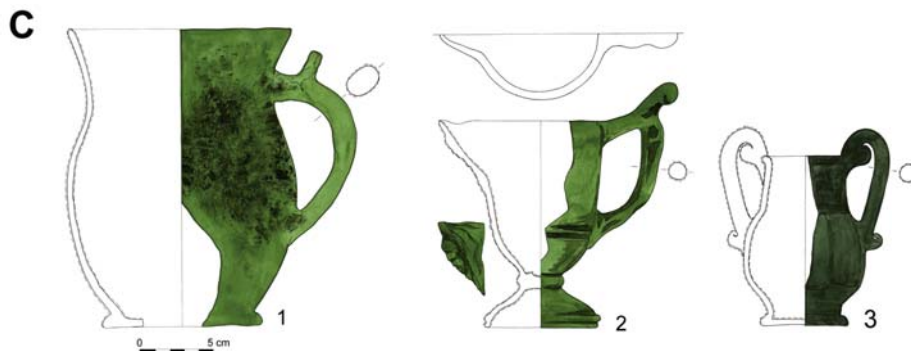
Fig. 46. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit C. Sample of plates. Drawing by V. Pincová, photo by G. Blažková. Obr. 46. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka C. Ukázka talířů. Kresba V. Pincová, foto G. Blažková.

Fig. 47. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit C. Bowls and cups.
Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 47. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka C. Ukázka šálů a šáleků.
Kresba V. Pincová.



were probably used as trays. Classic plates are decorated with cobalt-blue painted motifs. New bowl shapes and cups appear as new forms in the find assemblage (*fig. 47*). This formally mixed group includes low, shallow bowls with a bottom featuring distinctive ringlets, small chalice-like dishes and bowls with two flat handles of Beroun origin. The find assemblage also included a Helmkanne-type tankard and a versatore-type tankard. A vase is also present (*fig. 48*). Cesspit C was used in the first half of the 17th century (perhaps the second quarter) up until the 18th century.

Fig. 48. Prague Castle, 3rd courtyard, cesspit C. Helmkanne-type tankard, versatore-type tankard and vase.
Drawing by V. Pincová.
Obr. 48. Pražský hrad, 3. nádvoří, jímka C. Konvice typu Helmkanne, konvice typu versatore a vaso.
Kresba V. Pincová.





All that is available from cesspit A is an assemblage of glass dated to the period between the second half of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century. Imports and luxury glass with filigree appear in the assemblage. The best chronological link for these pieces can be made to Provost Jiří Bartold Pontanus of Breitenberg (provost in the years 1594-1614) and Šimon Brosius of Hornštejn (1614-1642).

The finds from cesspit B represent an assemblage that does not differ much from the period average. Nevertheless, it also contains some luxury objects (a stoneware facial jug, an inscribed glass beaker). While the presence of technical pottery is noteworthy, we are not able to connect these objects with any specific activity in the Provost's House. On the basis of a dating of the pottery, the use of the cesspits falls into the period of the presence of Provost Pavel Pouček (1484-1498), Jan Děčinský of Vartemberk (1498-1506) and perhaps even Arnošt of Šlejnice (1508-1548).

Cesspit C includes both kitchenware and tableware pottery that reflects the changes in dining appearing in the later parts of the 16th century (the presence of bowls, tankards and large plates interpreted as trays). The youngest pottery types might still have appeared in the 18th century. The absence of glass, mentioned in excavation site diaries, but not physically preserved, is unfortunate. Majolica imports also point to a luxury environment. In this context we can connect cesspit C to a specific provost. The best chronological matching relates to Provost Šimon Brosius of Hornštejn (1614-1642). The time period defined by the pottery also includes his predecessor, Jiří Bartold

Fig. 49. Prague Castle, building development and ownership changes in 1486-1660. Church property highlighted in brown, king's property in green, noble property in yellow, unknown owners in red. The locations of individual cesspits are marked with red dots. The reconstruction map of the castle grounds by P. Chotěbor and V. Procházka was used.

Prepared by G. Blažková and J. Žegklitzová.

Obr. 49. Pražský hrad, stavební vývoj a majetkové změny v období 1486-1660. Hnědě vyznačen majetek církve, zeleně majetek panovníka, žlutě majetek šlechty, červeně neznámí majitelé. Červenými body vyznačena poloha jednotlivých jímek. Použita rekonstrukční mapa hradního areálu, vypracovaná P. Chotěborem a V. Procházkou.

Zhotovily G. Blažková a J. Žegklitzová.

Pontanus of Breitenberg (provost in 1594-1614) and his two successors (Eliáš Kolbius of Kolumberg – 1642-1646 and Jan František Rasch von Aschenfeld – 1646-1666).

In closing we should make one final note: with seven cesspits (five in the yard and another two inside the building), the area of the Old Provost's House is the only location at Prague Castle that approaches the situation known from common city lots, including the longer chronological period (14th to 17th centuries) that they cover. The cesspits therefore merit closer study in the future.

Summary

Despite initial scepticism, a combination of written, plan and archaeological sources made it possible to locate and date all of the studied cesspits with a high degree of accuracy. The cesspits indicated a highly differentiated social environment in which Church individuals formed a minority, even though a superficial look at written sources suggested otherwise (*fig. 49*). Church dignitaries created lavish assemblages (Vikářská Street no. 37, cesspits A and C), and similar luxury also appeared in an environment we connect with the imperial court and several of its officials (cesspit R and 1680). Also represented is a cesspit from an environment that we would characterize as completely common (no. 34 and its blacksmith owner). Whether the higher proportional representation of certain forms (pans, bowls, bottles) indicates the operation of an inn in Vikářská Street (cesspit S), one documented in writing, would require an evaluation on the basis of analogical finds.

The cesspits have the occurrence of certain finds (pottery forms) such as small cases, stoneware vials (which indicate a more luxurious environment) and crucibles and technical pottery (part of a distillation device) in common. An explanation of their occurrence in a Church environment or an environment of individuals connected with service at the imperial court requires additional study. The existing results justify optimism for reaching similar conclusions with other cesspits yet to be studied and analyzed.

Translation by David J. Gaul

Resumé:

Pražský hrad je obvykle považován za místo pouze s doklady života dobové elity. Detailnější rozbor však poukazuje na rozrůzněné prostředí, v němž je kromě panovníka a jeho dvora početně zastoupena církev a množství obslužného personálu. Detailní pohled do života jednotlivých nemovitostí byl zatím proveden pouze ojedinele (*Blažková-Dubská 2007; táž 2009; Boháčová – Frolík – Petříčková – Žegklitz 1990; Dubská 2003; Durdík – Frolík – Chotěbor 1999; Frolík 1999; Frolík 2003; Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1991; Chotěbor – Frolík 2003*). Pro tuto studii jsme vybrali soubor osmi odpadních jímek z domů podél severní a západní strany 3. hradního nádvoří. Jedná se převážně o objekty zkoumané v letech 1925 až 1932 (jímky A, B, C, R/1609-10, S a 1680), event. v roce 1957 (čp. 37/IV ve Vikářské ulici). Jedinou nedávno zkoumanou jímku je objekt z čp. 34/IV na Jiřském náměstí (rok 1986).

Pro sledování majetkových změn je základním pramenem soupis kapitulních domů z roku 1486 (Kodex G15, Archiv Pražského hradu, sign. Cod. 22, f. 115 a 116). Další podobný soupis pochází z roku 1620 (Beschreibung aller /Häuser

und/ Zimmer im Kunigl. Prager Schloss, Angefangen den 28. Julii 1620 – Archiv Pražského hradu, Dvorní stavební úřad, sign. HBA 398). Ostatní písemné prameny představují v zásadě nahodilé zmínky o změnách majitelů jednotlivých nemovitostí. Prameny ikonografické nevyprávějí příliš přesvědčivě. Převážná část vyobrazení Pražského hradu je kreslena z jižní či jihovýchodní strany a sledované budovy jsou zakryty stojící zástavbou. Velký význam mají nejstarší mapová zobrazení, a to Wohlmütův plán z r. 1569 (uložen v SÚA, sign. ČDKM – IV – P, karton 191) a plán ze sbírek galerie Uffizi ve Florencii z počátku 17. století (Brykowska 1996, s. 107).

Jímka v čp. 34/IV: Současný dům čp. 34/IV stojí na místě dvou starších objektů. Západní – původní čp. 34/IV (dům hradního hejtmana) – zaujímal západní třetinu městiště. Na zbylé ploše stál dům čp. 33/IV (dům nejvyššího písaře). Tato nemovitost je objektem našeho zájmu. Dům je poprvé zmíněn k roku 1486 jako majetek blíže neurčeného kováře. Ten je jako majitel doložen ještě v roce 1526 (kovář Jiří). V roce 1536 se dům stal sídlem nejvyššího písaře. Stav po nové výstavbě po požáru v roce 1541 ukazuje Wohlmütův plán z roku 1569. V rukách úřadu nejvyššího písaře dům zůstal až do roku 1660, kdy byl přeměněn v obydlí svatojiřské abatyše.

Původně čtyřhranná jímka, z níž pochází presentovaný nálezový soubor, byla zjištěna v jihovýchodním rohu západního sklepa. Maximální dochovaná hloubka zásypu činila 80 cm (Frolík 1987). Z výplně bylo získáno 48 rekonstruovaných nádob (36 hrnců, 8 džbánů, 1 hluboká mísa, 1 kahan, 2 nádobkové kachle se čtvercovým ústím). Nálezový soubor datujeme na přelom 15. a 16. století s možným přesahem do první poloviny 16. století. Nálezy skla nebyly zaznamenány. Zaplňování jímky spojujeme s dobou, kdy dům vlastnil kovář Jiří, event. jeho předchůdce, pokud se u zpráv z let 1486 a 1526 nejedná o jednu osobu. Soubor keramických nálezů charakterizujeme jako průměrný a tudíž odpovídající vlastníkovu, málo významnému členu hradní komunity.

Jímka v čp. 37/IV ve Vikářské ulici: Rozlehlý dům čp. 37/IV, bývalé děkanství Svatovítské kapituly (též Mladotův dům), je poprvé doložen roku 1396 jako majetek pánů z Rožmberka. Do vlastnictví kapituly se dostává roku 1483. V roce 1518 byla Svatovítskou kapitulou uzavřena smlouva s architektem Benediktem (Riedem) o prodeji domu do konce jeho života. Nejednoznačné písemné zprávy dokládají, že dnešní čp. 37/IV původně tvořily dva domy, na východní straně v roce 1590 škola a na straně západní dům, v němž postupně (ne však za sebou) bydleli Benedikt Ried (Rejt), vrátný Jiljí Kurcz a kněz Bartoloměj. Oba domy jsou popsány samostatně v soupisu z roku 1620. Pro nás je zajímavější dům západní, v němž bydlel králův (= Fridricha Falckého) dvorní kazatel doktor Skultetus. Druhý dům je označen jako bývalý dům "choralistů" (Pasport SÚPRMO 1965, 78). Oba domy byly v roce 1621 navraceny Svatovítské kapitule. V roce 1705 byla dokončena barokní přestavba budovy.

Nálezové okolnosti jsou skoupé. Terénní dokumentace se nedochovala. Vycházet můžeme pouze ze zápisu v předmětovém katalogu: „13460 – 3.-4. I. 1957. Praha IV – Hrad, Vikářská ul., dům čp. 37. Objevena byla „zděná žumpa, hluboká ...m“. Nálezy byly objeveny ve 150 cm mocné „navážce“ nade dnem jímky.

Jímka obsahovala 43 nádob. Identifikováno bylo 5 hrnců, 8 hrnečků, 4 džbány, 5 mís, 2 pokličky, 1 pekáč, 1 talíř, 3 holby, 12 lékárenských lahviček a dóziček a květináč. Všechny džbány náleží tzv. berounské malované produkci. Také mísy, pokud jsou malované, patří tzv. berounské produkci. Zvláštností je prořezávaná mísa na prořezávané zvonovité nožce. Za studena malovaný majolikový talíř s novozákonním motivem je odsazený na nízkou zvonovitou nožku. Významnou složkou souboru jsou kameninové břichaté lahvičky a lékárenské dózičky, které stejně jako kameninové holby a radélkem zdobená kameninová láhev náleží produkci saských waldenburských dílen.

Jímka obsahovala velké množství skla, které je největším souborem skla z odpadních jímek z Pražského hradu. Mimořádným předmětem je 20,2 cm vysoký pohár s cylindrickou kupou, zdobenou bílým nitkováním, a ve spodní části nataveným vláknem s bílými emailovými tečkami. Kupa je doplněna emailovou malbou se znakem a datem 1595 a zbytkem nápisu „... Breitenberk ... Proep ... Pragensis“ a iniciálami S a /?/. Výjimečná je také sada 21 pohárů s vřetenovitou, polovejčitou, nálevkovitou i šestihrannou kupou, s dutým jednoduchým nodem a zvonovitou patkou. Vedle zoomorfní nádobky v podobě ptáka, laboratorního i hygienického skla jsou v souboru zastoupeny téměř všechny tvary běžného i honosnějšího stolního a užitkového skla (Veselá 2003, 11).

Datování se opírá o pohár s letopočtem 1595 a rozbor keramiky, která pochází z přelomu 16. a 17. století. To je v dobrém souladu s údaji písemných pramenů, kdy západní část budovy držela kapitula nesporně v roce 1580 a východní v roce 1590. Při pokusu o interpretaci přitahuje pozornost pohár, který můžeme spojit s Jiřím Bartoldem Pontánem z Breitenberka, který byl proboštem kapituly v letech 1594-1614 a před tím v letech 1586-1594 děkanem. Obsah jímky poukazuje na luxusní až velmi luxusní prostředí. Soubor podobných skleněných pohárů jakoby pocházel z většího

servisu. Velká série skla ukazuje na jednorázovou událost – katastrofu, která způsobila jeho přemístění do jímky. Spojení s určitým datem se může pohybovat pouze v úrovni hypotézy. Kapitula o dům přišla v roce 1619/1620, kdy byl poskytnut doktoru Skultetovi. Po bitvě na Bílé Hoře se jí objekt vrátil zpět. Dvojitá obměna obyvatel obou objektů nemusela proběhnout hladce.

Jímky R (1609-1610) a 1680: Vzhledem k lokalizaci odpadní jímky R bylo nezbytné bližší prostudování komplikovaného stavebního vývoje dnešního Středního křídla, na jehož místě se v průběhu staletí vystřídal různý počet budov. Přesto existují hned dva jednoznačně lokalizované objekty, které pomáhají s orientací v písemných zprávách. Prvním je západní hradba Pražského hradu, stavěná po roce 1135, která vymezila areál ze západu a její zachované části dodnes procházejí středem Středního křídla ve směru sever-jih. Druhým stabilním bodem je Bílá věž. Soupis kapitulních domů z roku 1486 hovoří o dvou domech v bezprostřední blízkosti Bílé věže jako o zbrojnici a stáji, pak následují dva pobožené domy v majetku jakéhosi Oboječka. Můžeme tedy konstatovat, že na konci 15. století byl prostor dnešního Středního křídla souvisle zastavěn obytnou zástavbou. Z rukou soukromých majitelů zakoupil domy v jižní polovině Středního křídla arcivévoda Ferdinand Tyrolský v roce 1564, aby následně mohlo dojít k jejich přestavbě a propojení Bonifácem Wohlmudem. V roce 1603 se na kapitolu obrátil císař Rudolf II., aby mu postoupila zbylé domy v severní části dnešního Středního křídla – „dům kapitulní, v němž na ten čas kněz Šimon Brozius z Hornštejna, kanovník, bytem jest“ a „dům vedle něho [tj. děkanství] ležící, v kterémž na ten čas Kryštof Renfft, přední garderob a komorní služebník jest, ... též i se zahrádkou a maštalí při tom ležící“.

Přesnější představu o podobě domů dává popis z roku 1620, který v jižní části Středního křídla uvádí dva domy, po nichž následuje dvoupatrový domek, ve kterém bydlel hodinář, jenž je patrně identický s domem z roku 1603, v němž bydlel Kryštof Renfft a který Rudolf II. vyměnil s kapitulou společně se sousedním domem obývaným kanovníkem Brosiem. Děkanství je popsáno jako dům č. 8: „Dole v přízemí 1 dvůr. Po levé ruce dole v přízemí 1 světnička a 1 kuchyňka ... Toto užívá čalouník jako svůj byt a dílnu. Po pravé ruce dole v přízemí: 1 velký sklep, který užívá čalouník a dále jeden malý sklep, který je prázdný. Naproti: 1 světnička, v níž bydlí trabant Wolf Mauer. 1 světnice, při ní 1 dost velký kvelb a dva malé stejné. ... Toto užívá dvorní krejčí“ (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1970*, 41). Existence všech domů v tomto prostoru se uzavírá v roce 1643, kdy byly zbořeny, event. zčásti využity pro výstavbu východní poloviny Středního křídla.

Pro lokalizaci jímek do zaniklé zástavby byl využit rekonstrukční plán Pražského hradu v době Rudolfa II. vypracovaný ing. arch. P. Chotěborem a ing. arch. V. Procházkou, vycházející z plánu Pražského hradu z galerie Uffizi (*obr. 17*). Archeologický výzkum identifikoval v roce 1929 dvě stavby, které můžeme charakterizovat jako sklepy a které je možné spojit s objektem děkanství, protože u jiného domu nejsou uvedeny. Jímka R (1609-1610) je situována u nároží jižnějšího ze sklepů. U jímky 1680 rekonstruujeme průběh uliční čáry děkanství tak, že se jímka dostává do místa lomu ohradní (?) zdi.

Jímka R (1609-10) poskytla celkem 39 nádob. Většinu tvoří hrnce (26 ks) soudkovitého tvaru. Jediný dochovaný džbán je zdoben polychromní glazurou a plastickou aplikací, včetně portrétu Rudolfa II. Další tvary zastupují čtyři mísy, které náleží ke skupině tzv. berounského zboží. Keramický soubor doplňují pánve (3 ks), poklička a dvě lékárenské dózičky. Skleněné zlomky pocházejí z nejméně 46 předmětů a zastupují je poháry, číše, lahve, mísy a okenní terčíky. Dvě nádoby (číše a neurčitelný tvar) byly vyrobeny z tzv. chalcedonového skla, které se vyrábělo poprvé okolo roku 1500 a posléze až kolem roku 1700. Jde patrně přímo o benátský produkt nebo o skla v benátském stylu, snad importovaná z Nizozemí.

Z jímky 1680 je k dispozici 88 keramických nádob. Opět převažují hrnce (53 ks), mezi nimiž se ve většině případů objevuje soudkovitý tvar, členěný rýhováním. Zastoupeny jsou i malované hrnce nálevkovitě se rozvírajícího tvaru, které náleží tzv. berounskému zboží. Džbány (7 ks) zastupují kusy s rozličnou výzdobnou technikou – malování, mramorování, nacákaná nebo nastříkaná burelová glazura. Na kameninových džbánech se uplatňují plastické nálepy v kombinaci s radélkem. Identifikováno bylo čtrnáct mís. Ojedinelý je jediný rekonstruovaný talíř, zdobený motivem ženy v renesančním oděvu z tzv. berounské produkce. Zřídka nalézáným tvarem je keramická kasička. Osmi kusy jsou zastoupeny břichaté lahvičky a lékárenské dózičky, náležející waldenburské kamenině.

V jímce 1680 bylo nalezeno sklo nejméně ze 48 nádob. Zastoupeny jsou téměř všechny druhy stolního a užitkového skla (humpeny, číše, römer, poháry, lahve, drobné lahvičky, konvice a mísy). Vzácným nálezem je urinal o délce 39,5 cm s delším úzkým hrdlem a kulatým dnem z tmavě zelené skloviny.

Jímka 1680 poskytla i nálezy mincí (početní peníz sedleckého opata Valentina Schönbeke – 1598-1609, falcký groš z roku 1620 a groš Wolfganga Jiřího, hraběte ze Stollbergu – 1612-1631).

Jímky R (1609-10) a 1680, datované do poslední čtvrtiny 16. století až první třetiny 17. století, spadají do období zachyceného soupisem z roku 1620. Objekt tehdy užíval dvorní čalouník císařů Rudolfa II. a snad i Matyáše I. Jménem je doložen nejvyšší čalouník Tomas Nicolai. Dále zde bydlel trabant Wolf Mauer a dvorní krejčí. Existence jímky se uzavřela v souvislosti s budováním Středního křídla, zahájeným v roce 1642. Jímky obsahují zčásti méně obvyklou (kasičku) či luxusní (kamenina) keramiku. Unikátní je džbán s plastickou výzdobou a portrétem Rudolfa II. Kamenina, dózičky i hojně zastoupení berounského zboží nepřímo ukazují na vyšší sociální prostředí. Obdobně je tomu s nalezeným sklem, zejména chalcedonovým, pravděpodobně benátského původu.

Jímka S (2328): Jímka S patří k objektům se spornými nálezy okolnostmi. Ze záznamu z přírůstkové knihy nálezu víme, že 29. 11. 1932 byly zaevidovány nálezy ze „smetiště S“, lokalizovaného do prostoru 3. nádvoří a schodiště Španělského sálu (*Seznam předmětů*, 284).

Jímka S se nachází v severozápadním nároží románské hradby. Jednoznačně datovaná písemná zpráva o konkrétním objektu se váže až k roku 1486, kdy je zmíněn dům vikářů. Pak následuje v záznamech mezera, přerušena až roku 1580 (nebo 1586?), kdy se císař Rudolf II. obrátil na Svatovítskou kapitolu s žádostí o vykoupení domu „řečenému na Vikarii“ (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 163). Východní část domu byla zbořena a západní byla nadále využívána kapitulou. Císař Rudolf II. se v roce 1603 pokusil získat i zbylou část. Při té příležitosti se poprvé uvádí, že budova má právo pivního šenku a výtěžek slouží k vydržování vikářů (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 164). V roce 1618 kapitula formulovala stížnost, že ve světnici vikářů bydlí „soldati“ a že se vikáři musí zdržovat v „dolejší světnici šenkovní“, kde od „soldátů“ trpí příkoří (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 165). S prostorovými možnostmi nás seznamuje soupis z roku 1620, kdy zde žádný vikář zřejmě nebydlel. Obýval ho králův „Brodmeister“ (chlebmistr), kuchař Ludvík Schawars a králův osobní kuchař Hans Phull (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 165). Kapitula se svého vlastnictví záhy znovu ujala, neboť ještě téhož roku (1620) byla podepsána nájemní smlouva s Balduinem Zapyretem o pronájmu bytu v domě vikaristů s právem šenkovním. Další nájemce je zmíněn k roku 1651 (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1965*, 165-6). Popisovaná budova byla zbořena v roce 1870.

Z odpadní jímky S bylo rekonstruováno celkem 124 nádob. Převažují uvnitř glazované hrnce (84 ks) soudkovitého tvaru. Džbány (5 ks) jsou převážně soudkovité. Čtrnácti exempláři jsou zastoupeny mísy, zčásti tzv. berounské produkce. Pánví je osm – nejvíce ze všech jímek. Dále se objevují pokličky (3 ks), korbel, tyglík a kukačka. Mezi šesti lékárenskými dózičkami jsou glazované, malované i kameninové z waldenburské produkce. Ojedinelým nálezem je glazovaný keramický obal na květináč s plastickým nálepem. Zlomky skla pocházejí nejméně z 50 nádob. Zastoupeny jsou poháry, číše, lahve (nejméně 18) a mísy. Doloženy jsou i tenkostěnné nízké široce rozevřené nádobky a miska s nitkováním v červené barvě.

Obsah jímky se zdá být dosti různorodý, zřejmě odrážející skutečnost, že objekt kromě vikářů obývali také další kapitulní činovníci (sakristián) či zcela jiné osoby (kominík). Svou stopu zřejmě zanechal i pivní šenk a příprava jídel. Nelze jednoznačně určit, zda se jímka zaplňovala již před rokem 1580 (1586), tj. před zbořením západní části Staré Vikárky. Její situování těsně k západní stěně by však mohlo naznačovat, že byla používána až po zániku západní části budovy, tj. nejspíše v období 1580 až 1603 (do požáru východní části budovy).

Jímky A (5214), B (1359, 1456), C: Všechny tři jímky byly prozkoumány v roce 1925 v prostoru mezi budovou Starého proboštství (čp. 48/IV) a katedrálou sv. Víta. Jímka A byla objevena při výzkumu zaniklé jihozápadní části románské svatovítské baziliky (*Deník 1925/I*, 60). Byla přizděna k jižní zdi jižního křídla transeptu. Jímka B byla přizděna k západní zdi jižního transeptu (*Deník 1925/I*, 62, 66). Jímka C byla přizděna k jihozápadnímu rohu křížové lodě zaniklé baziliky z vnitřní strany. Rozměry jímky byly nezvykle veliké (310 x 270 cm). Horní část záasypu byla různorodá a teprve spodní část záasypu měla klasický jímkový charakter řídké, mazlavé a nevábně vonící hlíny, značně nálezově bohaté (*Deník 1925/III*, 92).

Všechny uvedené jímky se nacházejí v sousedství Starého proboštství (čp. 48/IV), které je od 11. století zmiňováno jako sídlo pražského biskupa. Od 14., případně 15. století je začal využívat probošt Svatovítské kapituly. Soupis kapitulních domů z roku 1486 informuje o dvou držitelích – arcibiskupovi a proboštovi (*Pasport SÚPRMO 1970*, 11). Dům byl stavebně rozdělen, přičemž probošt užíval východní část. Opětovné spojení proběhlo po roce 1660 (*Boháčová – Frolík – Chotěbor – Žegklitz 1986*, 119). Současnou podobu získalo proboštství a kaple sv. Mořice v roce 1750 (*Maříková-Kubková – Herichová 2009*, 68).

Jímka A. Dochován je pouze soubor skla. Gotické tvarosloví reprezentuje krautstrunk a vysoké číše s patkou z navinutého vlákna. Plně renesanční jsou poháry. Nezvykle vysoký pohár z našedlé skloviny je pravděpodobně původem z tyrolských hutí. Doložen je fragment kupy poháru se žebry z vertikálně natavených tyčinek s bílým nitkováním. Následuje skupina pohárů, kterou plné masivní prstence a téměř čirá sklovina přibližují barokní produkci. V absolutních datech se jedná o 2. polovinu 16. století až 1. polovinu 17. století.

Jímka B poskytla nejrozsáhlejší soubor keramických nádob (celkem 187 kusů). Mezi hrnci (120 ks) převažují vejčité tvary s odsazeným hrdlem, někdy členěným nehlubokým rýhováním nebo vývalky. Džbány, jak rezné, tak vnitřně glazované (47 ks) mají zpravidla vejčitý tvar těla a mírně se rozevírající hrdlo, které může být členěno vývalky nebo radélkem. Výjimečné je torzo kameninového obličejového džbánu. Hluboké mísy (7 ks) jednoduchého tvaru jsou neglazované. Dvě vnitřně glazované mísy jsou opatřeny dvěma uchy. Z dalších tvarů jsou zastoupeny pokličky (4 ks) a pánve (2 ks). Zvláštností je technická keramika (tavící tyglík a kuželovitý, glazovaný rektifikátor). Keramický soubor datujeme na přelom 15. a 16. století s přesahem do 1. poloviny 16. století. Množství skla je relativně nevelké (zlomky z 50 předmětů). Zastoupeno je sklo gotické, renesanční i barokní. Vedle zbytků pohárů, lahví, talířku a okenních terčíků je vhodné zmínit fragment kupy číše s nápisem MIT.V...O (?). Nejmladší složka (barokní) ukazuje, že soubor je pravděpodobně kontaminován.

Jímka C. Vyhodnocen byl soubor 94 nádob. Mezi hrnci převažuje soudkovitý tvar, jehož horní část je pokryta rýhováním. Doloženy jsou dva tzv. berounské džbánky s majolikovou polevou. Dále se dochovaly tři lahvovité, redukčně pálené a jeden hruškovitý džbán s vnější majolikovou glazurou. Mezi osmi mísami převažují mělké. V nálezovém souboru bylo identifikováno jedenáct pánví, třinácti exemplářů jsou zastoupeny talíře. Velkoformátové s průměrem větším než 35 cm a majolikovou polevou byly zřejmě užívány jako podnosy. Klasické talíře jsou zdobeny motivy malovanými kobaltovou modří. Jako nový tvar se v nálezovém souboru objevují různorodé šály a šálky, zčásti berounské provenience. Součástí nálezového souboru je též konvice typu Helmkanne a konvice typu versatore. Těžiště fungování jímky C spadá do první poloviny 17. století, patrně s přesahem do 18. století.

Jímka A. K dispozici máme pouze soubor skla, datovaný do rozmezí 2. poloviny 16. a 1. poloviny 17. století. Zastoupeny jsou importy i luxusní nitkové sklo. Chronologicky nejlépe odpovídají probošti Jiří Bartold Pontanus z Breitenberka (jako probošt 1594-1614) a Šimon Brosius z Hornštejna (1614-1642).

Jímka B představuje soubor, který nevybočuje z dobového průměru. I zde však nacházíme luxusní předměty (kameninový obličejový džbán, skleněná číše s nápisem). Pozoruhodné je zastoupení technické keramiky. Podle datování keramiky spadá jímka do období proboštů Pavla Poučka (1484-1498), Jana Děčinského z Vartemberka (1498-1506) a možná ještě i Arnošta ze Šlejnic (1508-1548).

Jímka C zahrnuje keramiku, ukazující na změny ve stolování, odehrávající se od pokročilého 16. století (přítomnost šálů, konvice, velké talíře interpretované jako podnosy). V této souvislosti je citelná absence skla. Na luxusní prostředí ukazují majolikové importy. Chronologicky nejlépe odpovídá probošt Šimon Brosius z Hornštejna (1614-1642). Časové období, vymezené na základě keramiky zahrnuje i jeho předchůdce Jiří Bartolda Pontana z Breitenberka (jako probošt 1594-1614) a také dva nástupce (Eliáš Kolbius z Kolumberka – 1642-1646 a Jan František Rasch z Aschenfeldu – 1646-1666).

Shrnutí: Kombinace písemných, plánových i archeologických pramenů dovolila přes počáteční skepsi lokalizovat a datovat všechny zkoumané jímky. Ukázala na velmi rozrůzněné sociální prostředí. Církevní hodnostáři vytvořili soubory vykazující značný luxus (Vikářská čp. 37, jímky A, C). Ten se objevuje i v prostředí, které spojujeme s císařským dvorem a jeho činovníky (jímky R a 1680). Zastoupena je i jímka z prostředí, které bychom charakterizovali jako zcela běžné (čp. 34, kovář).

Bibliography:

Bečková, K. 2000: Zmizelá Praha. Hradčany a Malá Strana. Praha.

Blažková-Dubská, G. 2007: House of the armoury scribe at Prague Castle – Dům zbrojního písaře na Pražském hradě – Das Haus des Waffenschreibers auf der Prager Burg. *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology* 2, 9-42.

- 2009: Finds of Early Modern period ceramics from cesspit B at Prague Castle – Nálezy novověké keramiky z jímky B na Pražském hradě – Funde neuzeitlicher Keramik aus Abfallgrube B auf der Prager Burg. *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology* 3, 21-44.

Boháčová, J. – Frolík, J. – Chotěbor, P. – Žegklitz, J. 1986: Bývalý dům biskupův na Pražském hradě – Das ehemalige Bischofshaus auf der Prager Burg. *Archaeologia historica* 11, 117-126.

Boháčová, I. – Frolík, J. – Petříčková, J. – Žegklitz, J. 1990: Příspěvek k poznání života a životního prostředí na Pražském hradě a Hradčanech – Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis des Lebens und der Umwelt auf der Prager Burg und in Hradčany. *Archaeologia historica* 15, 177-189.

Brykowska, M. 1996: Plány Pražského hradu a Valdštejnského paláce z první poloviny 17. století ve sbírkách Uffizi ve Florencii – Pläne der Prager Burg und der Burg der Valdštejn (Wallenstein) Residenz aus der erste Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts in der Uffizi Sammlungen in Florenz. *Pražský sborník historický* 29, 107-116.

Chotěbor, P. – Frolík, J. 2003: Od smetiště k paláci z pálené hlíny – From a Rubbish Heap into a Terracotta Palace. In: Klazarová, P. (ed.): *Příběh Pražského hradu – Story of Prague Castle*. Praha, 264-268.

Deník 1925/I: Hrad pražský – III. nádvoří. *Denník vykopávek* (4. VI. – 27. VII.). Ms., uložen v archivu oddělení Pražský hrad ARÚ AV ČR, Praha v. v. i.

Deník 1925/II: Hrad pražský – III. nádvoří. *Denník vykopávek* (28. VIII. – 8. IX.). Ms., uložen v archivu oddělení Pražský hrad ARÚ AV ČR, Praha v. v. i.

Dubská, G. 2003: Příběh domu zbrojního písaře – The House of the Armaments Scribe. In: Klazarová, P. (ed.): *Příběh Pražského hradu – Story of Prague Castle*. Praha, 272-276.

Durdík, T. 1988: Záchraný výzkum domu čp. 40 ve Vikářské ulici v letech 1971-1974 – Salvage excavations in the house No. 40 at Vikářská Street in 1971-1974. *Castrum Pragense* 1, 191-214.

Durdík, T. – Frolík, J. – Chotěbor, P. 1999: Stavební dějiny Lobkovického paláce na Pražském hradě ve středověku a novověku – Die Baugeschichte des Lobkowitz-Palasts auf der Prager Burg im Mittelalter und in der frühen Neuzeit. *Castrum Pragense* 2, 21-112.

Frolík, J. 1987: O záchraném výzkumu v čp. 34, X.–XI. 1987. Ms., č. j. 3652/87, uložen v archivu oddělení Pražský hrad ARÚ AV ČR Praha, v. v. i.

- 1998: Dom biskupi na Zamku Praskim do końca XIII wieku – The Residence of the Bishop of Prague at Prague Castle till the End of the 13th century. *Acta archaeologica waweliana* II, 19-38.

- 1999: Dům pražského biskupa na Pražském hradě do konce 13. století na základě archeologického výzkumu v roce 1984 – The Old Provostship at Prague Castle Untill the End of the 13th Century According to the Excavation in 1984. *Castrum Pragense* 2, 169-292.

- 2003a: Biskupský palác a jeho obyvatelé – The Bishop s Palace and Its Residents. In: Klazarová, P. (ed.): *Příběh Pražského hradu – Story of Prague Castle*. Praha, 103-107.

- 2003b: Bývalý Tereziánský ústav šlechticů/čp. 2 na Pražském hradě (archeologie a stavebně historický průzkum). *Staletá Praha* 24, 15-28.

Frolík, J. – Chotěbor, P. – Žegklitz, J. 1991: Lobkovický palác na Pražském hradě a jeho hmotná kultura – Der Lobkowitz-Palast auf der Prager Burg und seine materielle Kultur. *Documenta Pragensia* 9, 215-234.

Frolík, J. – Žegklitzová, J. 2005: Renesanční sklo na Pražském hradě (nálezy z archeologických výzkumů 1925-2002 – katalog). Ms., uložen na pracovišti Pražský hrad ARÚ AV ČR Praha, v. v. i.

Fučíková, E. 2003: Pražský hrad nejen pro královskou rodinu: Paláce šlechty – More than just a Royal Seat: Aristocratic Palaces at Prague Castle. In: Klazarová, P. (ed.): *Příběh Pražského hradu – Story of Prague Castle*. Praha, 260-263.

Hlavsa, V. 1971: Praha a její život do poloviny 17. století v grafických listech – Prag und sein Leben bis zur Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts in grafischen Blättern. *Pražský sborník historický* 6, 145-183.

Klazarová, P. (ed.) 2003: Příběh Pražského hradu – Story of Prague Castle. Praha.

Maříková-Kubková, J. – Herichová, I. 2009: Archeologický atlas Pražského hradu. Díl I.: Katedrála sv. Víta – Vikářská ulice – Archaeological atlas of Prague Castle, St Vitus Cathedral – Vikářská Street. Castrum Pragense 10.

Pasport SÚPRMO 1965: Domy ve Vikářské ulici, textová část. Praha.

Pasport SÚPRMO 1970: Pražský hrad – Střední křídlo, textová část. Praha.

Seznam předmětů: Seznam předmětů č. 2 nalezených na Pražském hradě (vyk. r. 1925). Ms., uložen v archivu oddělení Pražský hrad ARÚ AV ČR, Praha v. v. i.

Sněmy české 1880: Sněmy české II. Praha.

Svoboda, J. 1984: Stručné dějiny domu čp. 48-IV na Pražském hradě. Ms., uložen v Archivu Pražského hradu.

Tomek, W. W. 1872: Základy starého místopisu pražského IV. Praha.

Veselá, J. 2003: Úvodní zpráva o archeologických nálezech renesančních skel z Pražského hradu – Vorläufiger Bericht über die archäologischen Funde von Renaissance-Glas auf der Prager Burg. Historické sklo 3, 9-19.

Vilímková, M. – Kašička, F. 1977: Stavební proměny Středního křídla Pražského hradu. Památky a příroda 2, 129-139.

www.sothebys.com

Gabriela Blažková

Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.

Letenská 4

118 01 Praha 1

blazkova@arup.cas.cz

Jan Frolík

Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.

Letenská 4

118 01 Praha 1

frolik@arup.cas.cz

Jana Žegklitzová

Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.

Letenská 4

118 01 Praha 1

jankovitz@seznam.cz