



The origins of burgher architecture in high-medieval Brno (until the mid-14th century)

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The Brno town is the result of a centuries-long development on the territory at the confluence of the Svitava and Svratka Rivers where settlements with attributes of central functions can be found since the Prehistory and Early Middle Ages already. A direct continuity of such a formation within the urban and suburban area can be considered at least from the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries. In the time span from the 11th to the beginning of the 13th century a structured agglomeration developed here with a castle being the residence of demesne princes of the Přemyslid dynasty. During the 12th century at least the economic centre of the settlement shifts to the south part of later institutional town area. It was at this place where newcomers arrived at the beginning of the 13th century, mostly from Austria, to a lesser degree also Romanic people maybe from the territory of today's France and Belgium. In the 1220s and 1230s the institutional town becomes constituted on an area of 36,6 ha. All the Middle Ages through it is representing the most-populous town in Moravia, only the North-Moravian Olomouc was of similar importance. It was before the mid-13th century already that stone defensive walls were built up, and mendicant monasteries settled down. A buttress of the monarchic power became the castle Špilberk on a dominant hill, built up by the last Přemyslids (Procházka et al. 2002; Zapletalová 2006).

Already the stray finds from the 19th century indicated that the abundance of archaeological finds is corresponding with the town's importance. Basing on iconographic sources as well as the monuments preserved one could imagine how extraordinarily imposing the town must have been.

Since the mid-1980s almost the entire building activity in the historical town core of Brno has been monitored. From that time we can also speak about a systematic archaeological research of the area of the Urban Historical Monuments Reserve of Brno, which yielded numbers of brand-new and irreplaceable general cognitions. Mainly from the late 1990s, as the specialised non-state company Archaia took charge of the research activity, the methodical level of archaeological excavations as well as of building-historical documentation became increased.

Archaeological excavations together with building-historical research contributed in a significant way not only to gaining a huge amount of sources from the realms of material culture, but also to an overall recognizing of the building development on the plots investigated. In the case of Velký Špalíček even an entire house block can be considered. Mainly in past years it comes out that the contribution of archaeology above all in the field concerning the character and development of the oldest urban build-up is completely irredeemable.

The initial period of burgher build-up can be delimited through the emergence of the Brno town in the 1st quarter of the 13th century and the rising build-up of masonry houses in the terminal 13th century and in the 1st half of the 14th century. On the basis of archaeological sources we know today that during the 13th century in Brno the houses of timber and earth were predominant, being gradually replaced by masonry architecture. Several masonry houses occur already in the period after the legal location, which is supposed in the 1220s or 1230s. We assume that they were inhabited by the richest individuals from among emergent burgesses, maybe also aristocracy, however, we are not able to relate any of these houses to a particular owner.

While considering the appearance and character of the first timber-and-earth burgher houses, we unfortunately lack in sources of another than archaeological nature. On the territory of the Brno historical downtown there is neither medieval timber-and-earth building still preserved. Only in the house Mečová 8 one could discover the remnants of a timber framework built up after 1450. Somewhat better starting points we possess at studying the oldest masonry buildings whereby in Brno there are several tens of them being found at various degree of preservation. The talk is mainly of basement rooms, because the aboveground storeys were mostly pulled down and rebuilt in the past. The small number of masonry cores relates to the destruction of more than half historical build-up in Brno within the framework of so-called big sanitation at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, and of tens of another features in following decades whereby we are concerned to state that this process didn't stop even at the beginning of the third millennium.

While studying the origins of burgher build-up in complexity, there are also another sources to be utilized to a limited degree, but these are of an indirect significance only. The talk is of iconography and written reports. In the former field only a town veduta from the bird's-eye view of H. B. Beyer and H. J. Zeiser comes into consideration, which captured the town as in 1645, after the Swedish siege finished. Although the build-up depicted on this veduta is different than was in the 13th and in the 1st half of the 14th century, at least some details may be connected to the period treated in our work. The features on this veduta are depicted in

a simplified way, but we can follow up e. g. the ground plan arrangement of houses, the roof landscape of house blocks a. o. Many houses are roofless due to war events, some of them have wooden, undoubtedly shingle roof cladding and also half-timbered storeys of the houses in fringe town parts are very well visible. This fact corresponds to our assumption that the timber-and-earth constructions perished in the 14th century only from the basement level, but they were further on frequently used at the aboveground storeys of burgher houses. Up to the 1340s the written reports on Brno confine themselves only to sources of diplomatic character containing no information on the town's appearance. Since 1343 we already dispose of a wider spectrum of products of the municipal office. For the topic treated a unique source is to be mentioned, the "Brno Town Memorial Book" (1343-1376). At the same time also some documents of accounting agenda, tax returns and registers occur. Not to forget, there is also the "Brno Town Legal Book" approximately from the same period (Mendl 1935; Flodr 1990; 1992; 1993; 2001; 2006). Despite a large number of entries touching the everyday urban life, in these sources, especially in the memorial book, there are only some scattered entries concerning the appearance of burgher houses. A little more information relates to plot borders and the neighbourhood conflicts related. Strictly on the basis of these sources an attempt was undertaken by Oldřich Vičar to reconstruct the character of burgher build-up (Vičar 1971). However, the author himself was aware of the fragmentary picture offered by these sources. For example, there are just four (!) stone houses – "domus lapidea", which are explicitly cited in this work.

Timber and earth build-up of medieval Brno until the mid-14th century

With regard to the continuous and constantly developing occupation of Brno since the town foundation up to today also the possibilities of archaeology in this field are limited. Destruction of medieval situations goes mainly to the credit of the sanitation of the historical town core at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, and the following build-up in the 20th century including extensive underground spaces.

Non-masonry architecture was treated in some in-depth sections already in the initial period of systematic research of the historical town core (Procházka 1988, 1992, 1993). Comprehensive articles from the 1990s still distinguished pit dwellings as sunken housing constructions, and basements as sunken storeys of aboveground features (Loskotová – Procházka 1995; Procházka 1996). Recently, in a synthetic work on the beginnings of the Brno town based on archaeological finds both these features are already interpreted to be cellars (Procházka 2000). The non-masonry burgher architecture in Brno was subject of the degree thesis of A. Zúbek, which completely processed all the archaeological evidences of basements belonging to timber-and-earth houses and moved forward our knowledge especially in the field of construction details (Zúbek 2001). Another studies likewise rejected the existence of so-called colonisation pit dwellings in the Brno area, and inclined to the term 'basement of timber-and-earth house', which better corresponds with the function of these features. The main argument for this statement represents the absence of any heating device, being inevitable for residential spaces. It was stated that the remnants of indistinct heating devices could be detected just in two cases. Now we also dispose of a catalogue of these features uncovered until 2005, comprising 50 features (Holub et al. 2003; Holub et al. 2005a; b).

We have only a very little knowledge of the oldest architecture belonging to pre-locational settlement on the territory of later Brno town. Within the historical downtown there are just three semi-sunken features found, however, being probably of housekeeping character (Radnická Str. 8, Starobrněnská St. 8 and Sq. Zelný trh 4). On the basis of previous finds we suppose that the build-up before the town foundation consisted of aboveground houses of wooden or timber-and-earth construction, from which single post/column holes, foundation trenches, or fragments of floor adjustments stay preserved. Any cellar rooms are not known, storage function in that period was still fulfilled by storage pits – so-called granaries.

Buildings with cellars, today known from 65 remnants (*fig. 1*), are typical representatives of the burgher architecture in Brno during the 13th century. The eldest horizon is represented through small cellars built up not until the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries, which then perish around the terminal 1st third of the 13th century, at the latest. At that time scarcely also some bigger cellars had been dug out. The main constructional wave arose during the 1st half, often maybe as late as in the 2nd third of the 13th century. This building horizon is represented so far through the largest number of investigated, or in such a way interpreted situations. Their gradual decline can be followed up from the last quarter of the 13th century up to the mid-14th century approximately when the occurrence of most timber-and-earth houses finished. Timber-and-earth constructions perish both through fire and for another, "non-violent" reasons. For example the basement s. j. 531 from Sq. *Dominikánské náměstí* No. 1 has got to make room for the build-up of the Dominican monastery. The extinction through fire is a typical trait mainly of the last quarter of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century. It was just the frequent fires, which probably became one of the main impulses leading to construction of houses or at least parts thereof of fireproof materials. However, it would be a mistake to assume that the entire timber-and-earth build-up was all at once replaced by masonry architecture. The ratio of masonry buildings increased gradually since the terminal 13th century until reaching

the dominant position. But as well in later periods there were buildings occurring, which utilized the timber-and-earth construction in aboveground storeys. A clear evidence thereof is the house *Mečová St. 8* mentioned above.

The oldest cellars could be uncovered in *Dominikánská St. No. 5*, *Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 17*, *Josefská St. No. 8* and *Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 1*. For dating their existence or extinction only the pottery material from their filling can be used, dating from the 1st third of the 13th century, at the latest. Considering the fact that these features don't confine themselves only to the southern – pre-locational town part, we can relate them to the first newcoming colonists after 1200. The area of these cellars reached about 6 m², and they were over 2 m deep. Their shape was regular, with upright walls and flat bottom, on which a floor treading was visible. The access was probably enabled through a ladder. Aboveground parts of the buildings couldn't be detected, neither in fragments. The fragment of a contemporary, though much bigger cellar, could be uncovered in the *Rašínova St.* (Feature 556). Maybe a little younger is the feature *VS10* in *Dominikánská St. No. 7* where also a construction fragment of the aboveground part was documented.

Most knowledge we have of the following horizon of non-masonry burgher architecture. It is delimited by the 1230s and the mid-14th century (Dvorská – Merta – Peška 2001; Holub et alii 2003; Holub et alii 2005b; Merta – Peška – Zúbek 2003). The information acquired on aboveground parts of the buildings is very fragmentary, too. It is again only post/column holes and remnants of floor adjustments, which are uncovered. Any more complete ground plan couldn't be documented. The most distinct evidences of non-masonry burgher architecture are the basements of timber-and-earth buildings. Besides basements also some cellars driven into ground (4 features) are documented outside the ground plans of proper houses. They probably related to the basements of timber-and-earth houses, from which they were entered. However, these cellars could have existed as independent features.

The very basements we regard as cellar rooms, i. e. places for storing foodstuffs, goods a. o., pertaining to the aboveground buildings situated above. For the time being we cannot more distinctly interpret the disposition tie-up and interconnection of basements against the aboveground parts of former houses. This state is the consequence of a high destruction degree of historical surface, or of an insufficient area investigated in the immediate neighbourhood of basements. An exception was represented only through the *feature 593* from *Rašínova St. No. 6* where probably some remnants could be documented of an aboveground wall with post construction, if not a separate plot enclosure, naturally.

The area of the basements investigated varies between 16 and 157 m², their depth between 2 and 3 m. In ground plan it is mostly rectangular, or quadratic dispositions (*fig. 2*). In the basements we can find evidences of vertical and horizontal timber construction. Wooden elements were used for construction and wall coating, for ceiling joists as well as for the build-up of partitions dividing a larger area into smaller parts. Two types of timber wall construction could be registered, namely post-and-beam and frame construction. Post-and-beam construction is typical through placing boards behind posts, or embedding them into grooves in posts. The remnants of frame construction are trenches, in which rested horizontal timbers co-creating a framework field. Proper walls were created through wickerwork or boards, or possibly through logs put vertically or horizontally behind timbers or into grooves therein and in supposed studs. The wall construction type isn't determined through its relation to the basement area. In two cases some of the basement walls were also built of masonry.

The proper construction and equipment of the buildings are quite well announced by fire destructions and the finds from secondary positions. Substantial parts of house constructions consisted of wooden elements. In the samples taken from the situations preserved oak and fir could be determined. For coating the aboveground wall parts they used daub, which also utilized as jointing compound between construction elements. For the moment we know that both the log and the post-and-beam constructions occurred in Brno whereby from the latter one timber framing emerged. The infill of framing panels in aboveground levels was often created by wattle (wickerwork), however, we have to accept also wainscoting, mainly from the inside view. From outside wainscoting was supplemented with daub, or with large-format adobes (?). Such a design was documented in the house *Mečová St. 8*. Though the building here is younger, its construction assumedly proceeded on older traditions. In fire destructions we find also bricks. They were probably used for the build-up of a heating device, which is to be supposed in residential buildings. However, for the time being only one such destruction was detected collapsed into the basement *s. s. j. 01* in *Mozartova St.* Just as bricks, as well floor tiles of baked clay are being found in small numbers within the destruction fillings. The reason for it may be sometimes the phenomenon, which is so typical of the Middle Ages, namely the re-use – “recycling” of all usable materials from the features to be extinct. In the fillings also plain tiles occur in a small number being not sufficient to cover the whole roof, which may have been coated with shingles only (Holub et al. 2005b).

Basements were accessible through entrance necks being likewise of wooden, rarely also masonry wall construction. With one exception they always faced the inside part of a plot. Basements are situated in various plot parts whereby the front location is prevailing. Their placement probably affected also the way of how they were used, i. e. as a part of residential or housekeeping features; as well a certain dependence on

the occupation held can be considered. This may be also one of the reasons for such a large variability of cellar dimensions. According to the situations in the eastern part of the house block Velký špalíček we can reflect about a chessboard arrangement of cellars on neighbouring plots. The reason may have consisted in the effort to avoid any disturbance of the already standing adjacent buildings.

We can partially comment on the disposition of residential houses. According to the placement of cellars being directed with their longitudinal axis mostly into the deep of a plot, it is obvious that the houses faced the street with their front gable. Side-gable orientation was detected so far at three buildings (the houses belonging to *feature 602* at Sq. *Dominikánské náměstí*, *feature 511* in *Panenská St.* and *feature 629* in *Starobrněnská St. No. 2-4*). Some of the cellars in the middle or rear segment of the plots could be parts of buildings with only economical function, but other appertained to the residential houses (*St. Kobližná 3*). The chessboard arrangement of cellars on neighbouring plots documented in the eastern part of the house block Velký Špalíček can also indicate that the houses were not equipped with cellars under the whole area. In case of the house being of a multiple-room disposition, the subbasement may have been only partly. It is namely very likely that the arrangement of basement rooms must have been reflected in the construction and disposition of the aboveground building. However, we dispose of examples where the houses have cellars in the entire ground plan, e. g. the *basement at Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 17*.

Our previous discoveries show that the houses respected the street network, which got finished in the terminal 1st third of the 13th century, at the bottom. A little more complicated is it with our supposition that most houses touched the street line, as well in case of a cellar being situated somewhat deeper in the plot. For this supposition we lack in direct evidences, so far. However, if we accept the assumption that cellars created only a part of the disposition reaching up to the street, then we would be able to estimate the proper house length varying from 12 to 23 m. Also a multiple-room disposition could be then considered.

The width of aboveground storeys may have exceeded the very cellars for construction reasons. This state is documented e. g. through the situation of the *feature 593* in *Rašínova St. No. 6*. The very house width amounts to 5 – 7 m. That is, with exceptions where the houses had a side-gable orientation, it didn't cover the entire plot width. From the above-said disposition documented and assumed in the eastern part of the house block Velký špalíček we can feel an effort to maintain the build-up in a mirror scheme (e. g. Radová-Štiková 1991, obr. 1). The oldest masonry houses following were of a similar disposition, and both types of buildings may have even coexisted for a certain time. Only a change in building technology occurred representing the use of a more durable and more resistant building material.

From the facts mentioned above follows that archaeology doesn't and (at least in the case of Brno) cannot offer a complete statement about non-masonry architecture of the High Middle Ages.

At least in a nutshell we can say that the oldest profane build-up in Brno during the 13th century was mostly created through timber-and-earth buildings of residential and housekeeping function. Both small and large buildings occurred, some of them also with multiple storeys. They used timber framing as well as log construction. To a large number of the buildings belonged non-masonry cellars used as storage rooms. In the 2nd half of the 13th century the first masonry constructions occur, prevalingly stone buildings, which begin to oust the non-masonry build-up since the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries to gradually become the dominant burgher houses of Brno.

The origins of masonry burgher build-up in medieval Brno

Besides timber-and-earth houses, which dominated in Brno during the 13th century, scarcely also some masonry houses existed before the middle of the said century. The talk is mainly of a unique house with tower in *Radnická St. No. 8*. The visual concept of vault corbels in the first floor of the tower allows to suppose the attendance of the building guild from the monastery in Tišnov built up since the 1230s. The second building is represented through a house in the area of the Minorite monastery founded about or shortly after 1230 (first mentionned 1239), which had to be founded before this time and perished already in the 13th century in connection with the enlargement of the monastic house reaching up to the street line (Samek 1963; Procházka 2003).

It was in the terminal 13th century that timber-and-earth houses began to be replaced by masonry build7ings, and in the mid-14th century we can maybe speak about a "stone town" already, at least in the level of cellars. This primary masonry build-up is partly preserved up to today, therefore while studying them we aren't confined only to archaeological sources as is the case with timber-and-earth houses. Nevertheless, the recognition of this architecture is complicated for the reasons following: 1) most of the first masonry houses are preserved just in the basement level, only exceptionally also in a part of the ground floor; 2) basements are included in historical houses, thus they can be reliably identified and investigated only on the occasion of in-depth reconstructions or demolitions of existing buildings; 3) particular features or fragments thereof can be mostly not exactly time-determined; most of them were not investigated by archaeology, we lack in wooden elements for a dendrochronological analysis, and only exceptionally some building details are

preserved with a certain degree of chronological sensibility (portal jambs, corbels of vault ribs a. o.). For the time being a time horizon of almost one hundred masonry houses with common traits can be determined, which are dated generally on the basis of several reliable stratigraphic situations, or with the help of common technological features.

In professional literature the oldest burgher masonry buildings were cited under the name 'house with tower' (Samek 1993). But the systematic study thereof showed that this term is not reasonable at this place. Therefore we chose a more general term – "stone house core" (Merta 2001; Merta – Peška 2001). From an archaeological point of view, the oldest profane masonry architecture was tried to be amplified by Rudolf Procházka (Procházka 2000). An important milestone in the up-to-now research is represented through the grant project "Burgher house of medieval Brno", the results of which had been published only in several partial studies including a brief catalogue (Merta – Peška – Procházka 2004; Procházka et al. 2006; Kováčik – Merta – Peška 2001; Merta 2001; Procházka 2003; Merta – Peška 2005; Borský – Merta – Zúbek 2006) (fig. 3, fig. 4). The unequivocal result thereof is that documenting the constructions exposed during in-depth reconstructions can considerably change the results of former surface prospecting (e. g. Eliáš 2001). Basing on the study of all the features available we tried to determine some common traits characterising the oldest masonry buildings mostly in the first underground storey:

- it is always the oldest masonry constructions on a plot
- cellar rooms have in vast majority a flat ceiling (beam construction), only in two cases a barrel vault was documented

- surface adjustment of walls had been often carried out with spread mortar
- to wall the jambs of window openings, entrances and storage niches they used small-format bricks (22 x 11 to 12 x 4,5 - 5,5 cm)

- building material for masonry comes generally from one and the same type of local rock, while in later periods often occurs masonry of a more variable composition.

The principal question, which is being answered only very exceptionally for the above-said reasons, is the absolute dating of masonry cores. Except for several examples (*Radnická St. No. 8*, *Minoritská St. No. 2*) only the archaeological stratigraphy and building-historical analogies can be used for this purpose.

Stratigraphic relations to former situations became very helpful with regard to time determination, above all in the case of houses at *Sq. Dominikánské náměstí* – so-called house of Cistercian nuns (end 13th cent.), *Minoritská St. No. 1* (Minorite monastery) – house I (1st half 13th cent.), *Dominikánská St. No. 5 and 9*, *Mečová St. No. 2* (end 13th cent.), *Koblišná St. No. 4* (mid-14th cent.), *Starobrněnská St. No. 2-4 and 8* (end 13th cent.), *Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 1, 8 and 17* (turn 13th and 14th cent.), *Sq. Zelný trh No. 9*, *Petrov St. No. 8* (1st half 14th cent. at the earliest).

Somewhat significant is the use of small-format bricks for walling architectonic details, which are typical of the building horizon treated. The masonry of these buildings may be mostly of stone, but somewhere during the 2nd half of the 13th century also mixed masonry occurs with fragments of small-format bricks or floor tiles (*Sq. Dominikánské náměstí* – in front of present-day *No. 1*). The jointing compound here is a coarse, prevailingly orange-coloured lime mortar tempered with small pebbles¹. Somewhere after 1300 this building technology together with small-format bricks gradually perished from the architecture of Brno.

On the basis of above-mentioned facts we can reflect about a considerably increased build-up intensity of stone cores generally since the 3rd third of the 13th, or the beginning of the 14th century. Stone cores represent the remnants of masonry buildings, which gradually completely replace former timber-and-earth houses. So far only one example is documented where the masonry core was probably built besides the timber-and-earth house still standing (*Starobrněnská St. No. 2-4*)². The houses undoubtedly respected the street line being mostly created by their fronts already. They are prevailingly longitudinal, similarly as it was the case with former timber-and-earth buildings. Front-gable orientation is predominant (*Minoritská St. No. 2*, *Radnická St. No. 2*, *Starobrněnská St. No. 8*, *Sq. Zelný trh No. 9*), exceptionally also side-gable orientation occurred (*Sq. Dominikánské náměstí in front of No. 1*, *Mečová St. No. 2*) as well as some houses built up on a square ground plan (*Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 1*, *Koblišná St. No. 4*, *Sq. Zelný trh No. 17*).

The present state of knowledge brings as well some another unsolved questions. The aboveground house disposition isn't unequivocally documented, so far. Longitudinal buildings were most probably divided into three parts. We suppose that the aboveground storey was situated not only above the cellar. Just exceptionally the house was primarily equipped with subbasement in the entire ground plan (*Sq. Dominikánské náměstí in front of No. 1*, *Sq. Zelný trh No. 17*). This assumption may be also confirmed in

¹ This technique corresponds with the earliest building stage of the Špilberk castle (1270s) as well as with the II building stage of the St Peter and Paul (probably 30th years of the 13th century). In both cases they applied one and the same building technique using small-format bricks. The dating is being supported by a chapel of the Virgin Mary at the Dominikánské náměstí Sq. built up with the same technology. The chapel near the margrave's house was built on behalf of the Czech king Wenceslaus II since 1297. To the same time or building horizon belongs as well the St. Nicholas church at náměstí Svobody Sq. (=Liberty square; after 1300). In case of the house Minoritská 1, however, we found a slightly different, tawny mortar (Procházka 2003).

² However, at this place it is appropriate to speak about a back room, which anyway represented the core of later masonry house.

some places by a chessboard arrangement of cellars of neighbouring houses (*Dominikánská St.*). Similar situation could be followed up for example at the oldest masonry houses in Bratislava (Ferus – Baxa 1991). The ground plan disposition is also related to the arrangement of aboveground construction. We suppose that in the earliest stage the houses were often of a mixed construction where only the cellar, or as well the ground floor were built of masonry while the upper storey being half-timbered. Any answer to this question is difficult when we consider the number of rebuilds that most houses underwent since the Middle Ages. As already stated, in Brno there are so far no remnants of timber framework construction from the 13th or 14th centuries found in situ. The preserved original masonry of ground floors or upper storeys, with exceptions (*Minoritská St. No. 2*), likewise cannot be assigned to the earliest building stage (*Dominikánská St. 9, Petrov St. No. 2*).

During the 13th century a qualitative change of housing occurred in Brno in relation to the foundation and development of communal town. While until the beginning of the 13th century mainly some single-room aboveground buildings can be assumed supplemented with sunken features of housekeeping function, in following decades of the same century at first a timber-and-earth house with partly or complete subbasement begins to be accepted, which still until the end of the said century gradually replaced by the house built up of masonry, at least in the basement level (*fig. 5*). The first distinct layer of profane masonry buildings is characteristic through some remarkable construction features.

The developmental stage of early masonry houses of the Brno burgesses is on the territory of Moravia comparable above all with the mining town Jihlava and probably also with Znojmo, while the North-Moravian town Olomouc appears to be a little behind, in this regard (Hejhal et al. 2006; Procházka 2007)³. Certain analogies can be found in the Lower-Austrian town Vienna, and in the field of transition from wooden to masonry architecture e. g. also in the Silesian town Wrocław (Buchinger et al. 2002; Mitchell 2006; Schön 2006; Chorowska 1994). On the Bohemian territory it is especially Prague, which is head and shoulders above due to an earlier ascent of masonry architecture than it was even in the most-developed Moravian towns (Škabrada - Dragoun - Tryml 2004). On the other town foundations of the 13th century there we have in this regard much less information.

³ Many royal towns likewise retained their wooden character for a long time during the Middle Ages, e. g. in Uherské Hradiště we know only one masonry house datable to the 13th century (Procházka 1996; Procházka – Snášil 1984).

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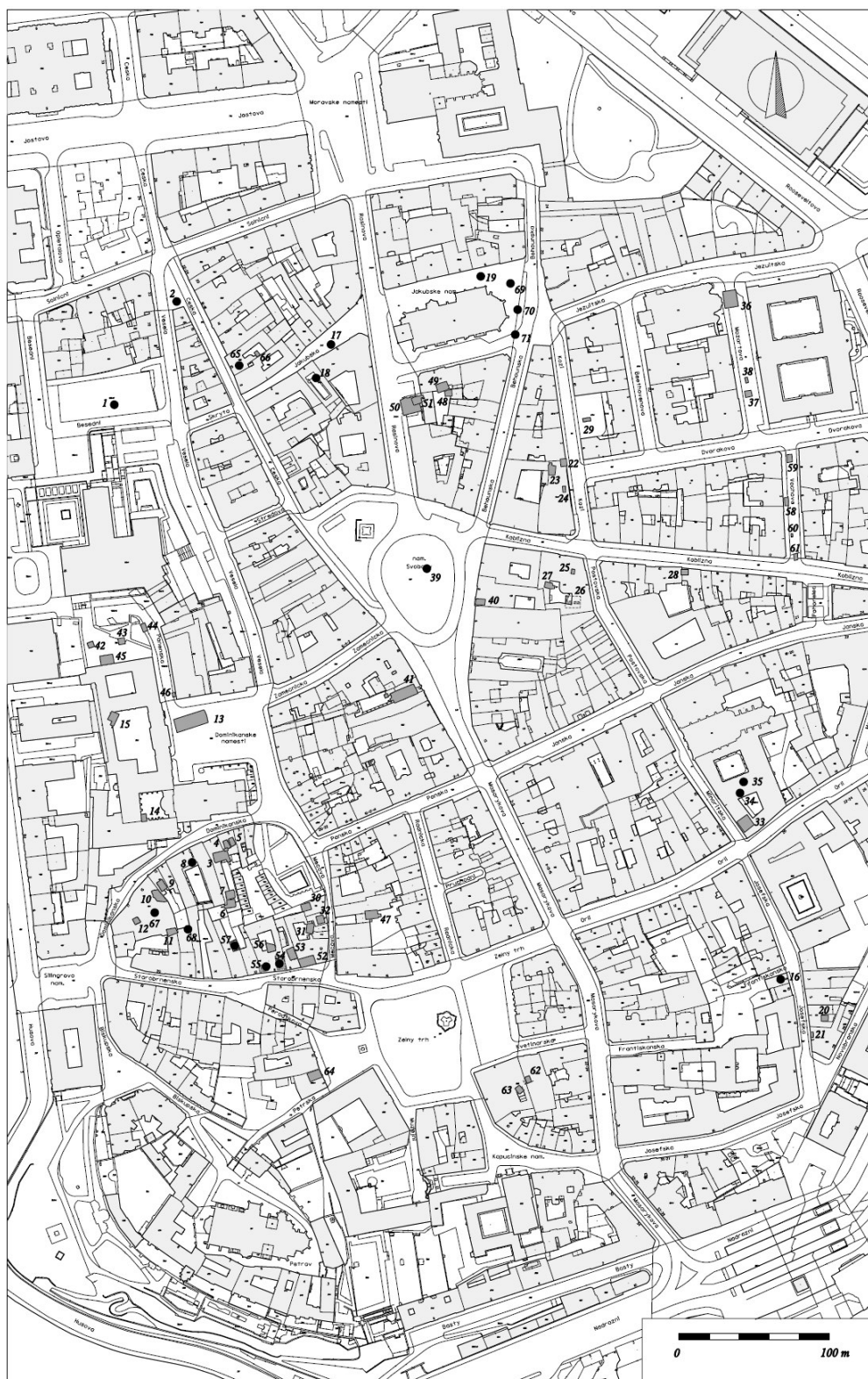


Fig. 1. Cellars of timber houses (know edge 2006); dark grey areas: explicit authenticated features, black ringlets – partially investigated (exact ground plan unknown) or unambiguously determinable features.

1-Besední St./Veselá St., 2-Česká St./Veselá St., 3-Dominikánská St. 5, 4-Dominikánská St. No. 5, 5-Dominikánská St. No. 5, 6-Dominikánská St. No. 7, 7-Dominikánská St. No. 7, 8-Dominikánská St. No. 9, 9-Dominikánská St. No. 13, 10-Dominikánská St. No. 15, 11-Dominikánská St. No. 15, 12-Dominikánská St. No. 17, 13-Sq. Dominikánské nám., 14-Sq. Dominikánské nám. No. 1, 15- Sq. Dominikánské nám. No. 1, 16-Františkánská St. No 10/Josefská St. No. 8, 17-Jakubská St., 18-Jakubská ST. No. 4, 19-Sq. Jakubské náměstí, 20-Josefská St. No. 7, 21-Josefská St. No. 9, 22-Koblišná St. No. 3, 23-Koblišná St. No. 3, 24-

Koblišná St. No. 3, 25-Koblišná St. No. 4 / Poštovská St. No. 2, 26-Koblišná St. No. 4 / Poštovská St. No. 2, 27-Koblišná St. No. 4 / Poštovská St. No. 2, 28-Koblišná St. No. 12, 29-Kozí St. No. 8, 30-Mečová St. No. 4, 31-Mečová St. No. 6, 32-Mečová St. No. 6, 33-Minoritská St. No. 1, 34-Minoritská St. No. 1, 35-Minoritská St. No. 1, 36-Mozartova St., 37-Mozartova St., 38-Mozartova St., 39-Sq. Náměstí Svobody, 40-Sq. Náměstí Svobody No. 8, 41-Sq. Náměstí Svobody No. 17, 42-Panenská St., 43-Panenská St., 44-Panenská St., 45-Panenská St., 46-Panenská St., 47-Radnická St., 48-Rašínova St. No. 6, 49-Rašínova St. No. 6, 50-Rašínova St. No. 6, 51-Rašínova St. No. 6, 52-Starobrněnská St. No. 2–4, 53-Starobrněnská St. No. 6, 54-Starobrněnská St. No. 8, 55-Starobrněnská St. No. 8, 56-Starobrněnská St. No. 8, 57-Starobrněnská St. No. 12, 58-Vachova St., 59-Vachova St., 60-Vachova St., 61-Vachova St., 62-Sq. Zelný trh No. 4, 63-Sq. Zelný trh No. 4, 64-Sq. Zelný trh No. 9, 65-Česká St. No. 10, 66-Česká St. No. 10, 67-Dominikánská St. No. 15, 68-Starobrněnská St. No. 20, 69-Sq. Jakubské nám., 70-Sq. Jakubské nám., 71-Sq. Jakubské nám.

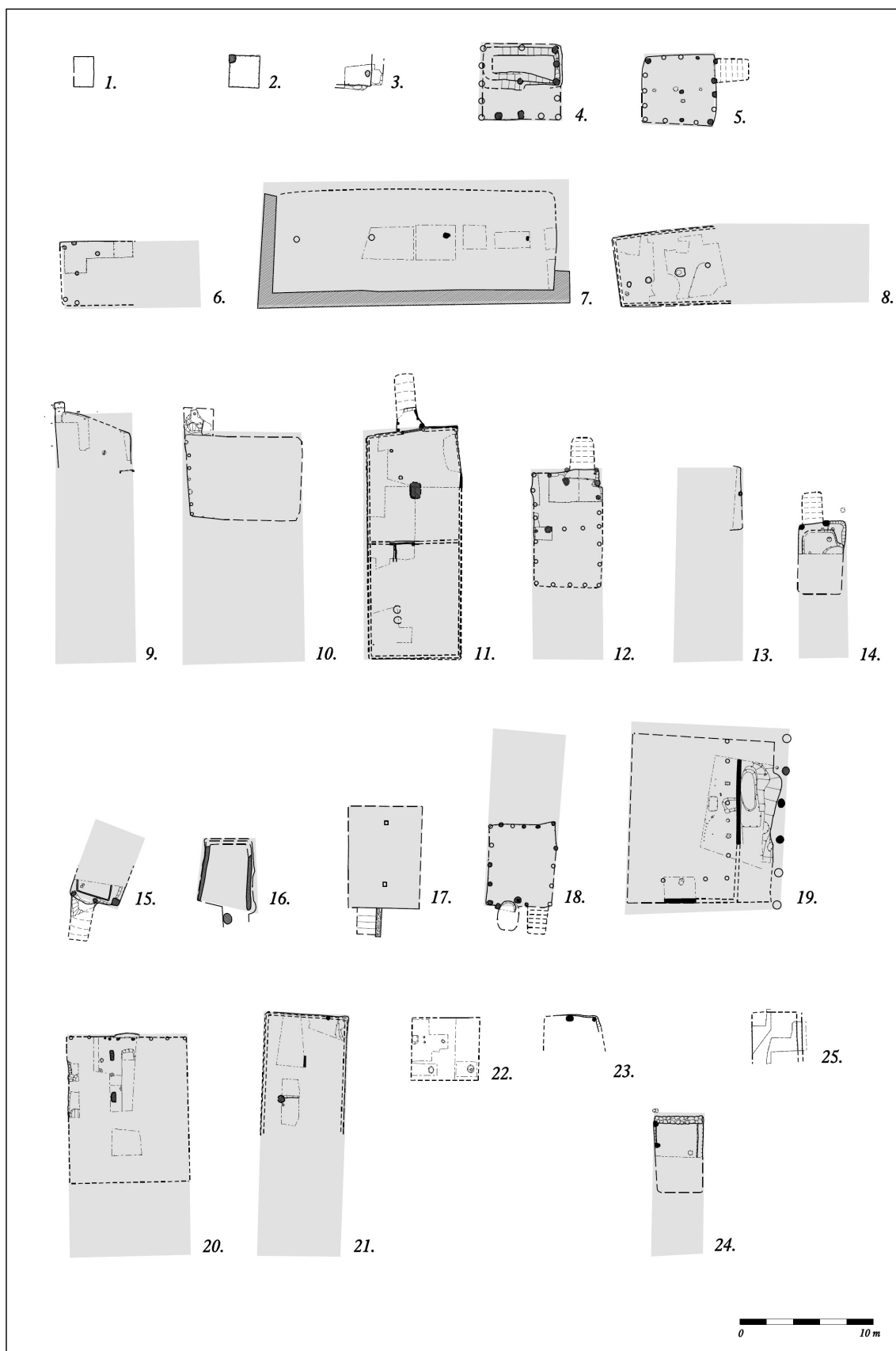


Fig. 2. Typological overview of the timber cellars; the street line under each figure. Grey areas: supposed extent of the buildings; double lines: wood – frame constructions; shaded areas – masonry walls.
 1-Dominikánská St. No. 5 (s. j. 2504), 2- Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 17 (s. j. 550), 3- Rašínova St. No. 6 objekt (č. k. 556), 4- Dominikánská St. No. 7 (VS010), 5- Dominikánská St. No. 7 (VS001), 6- Panenská St.

(č. k. 511), 7- Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 2 (s. j. 602), 8- Starobrněnská St. No. 2–4 (č. k. 629), 9- Starobrněnská St. No. 8 (č. k. 608/610), 10-Dominikánská St. No. 5 (VS003, 11). 11-Sq. náměstí Svobody (s. s. j. 2), 12-Starobrněnská St. No. 6 (č. k. 579/578), 13-Mečová St. No. 6 (objekt č. k. 501), 14-Dominikánská St. No. 5 (VS166), 15-Koblišná St. No. 4/ Poštovská St. No. 2 (VS029), 16-Koblišná St. No. 3 (ob. č. 5), 17-Radnická St. No. 8 (ob. č. 1), 18-Rašínova St. No. 6 (ob. č. k. 614), 19-Rašínova St. No. 6 (ob. č. k. 593), 20-Mozartova St. (s. s. j. 01), 21-Koblišná St. No. 4/ Poštovská St. No. 2 (VS014), 22-Mečová St. No. 6 (ob. č. k. 523), 23-Sq. Zelný trh (s. j. 547), 24-Dominikánská St. No. 5 (VS165), 25-Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 1 (s. j. 531).

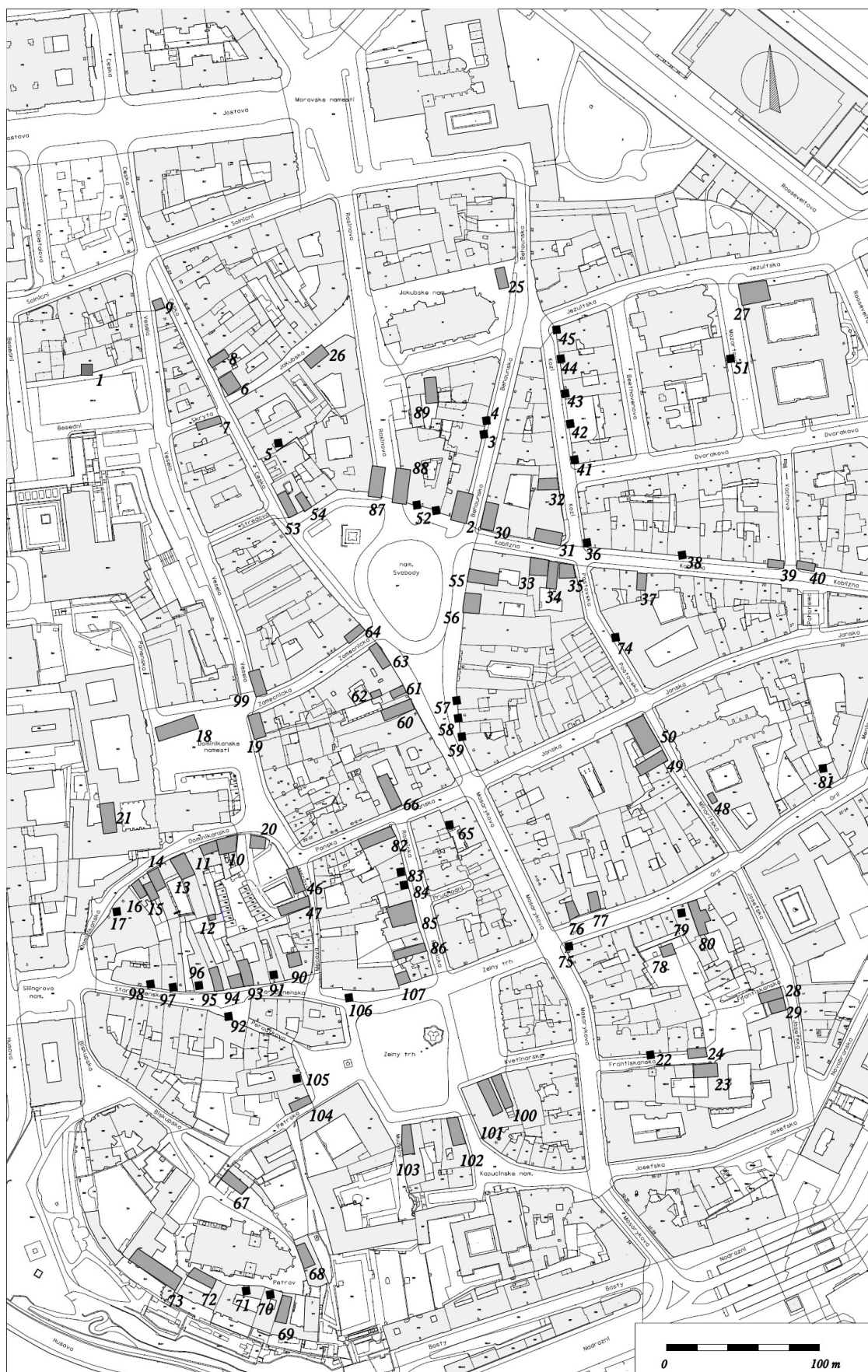


Fig. 3. The lay-out of the eldest stone houses. Rectangles – houses with the masonry cores; black squares – investigated houses with relicts of constructions of the same time.

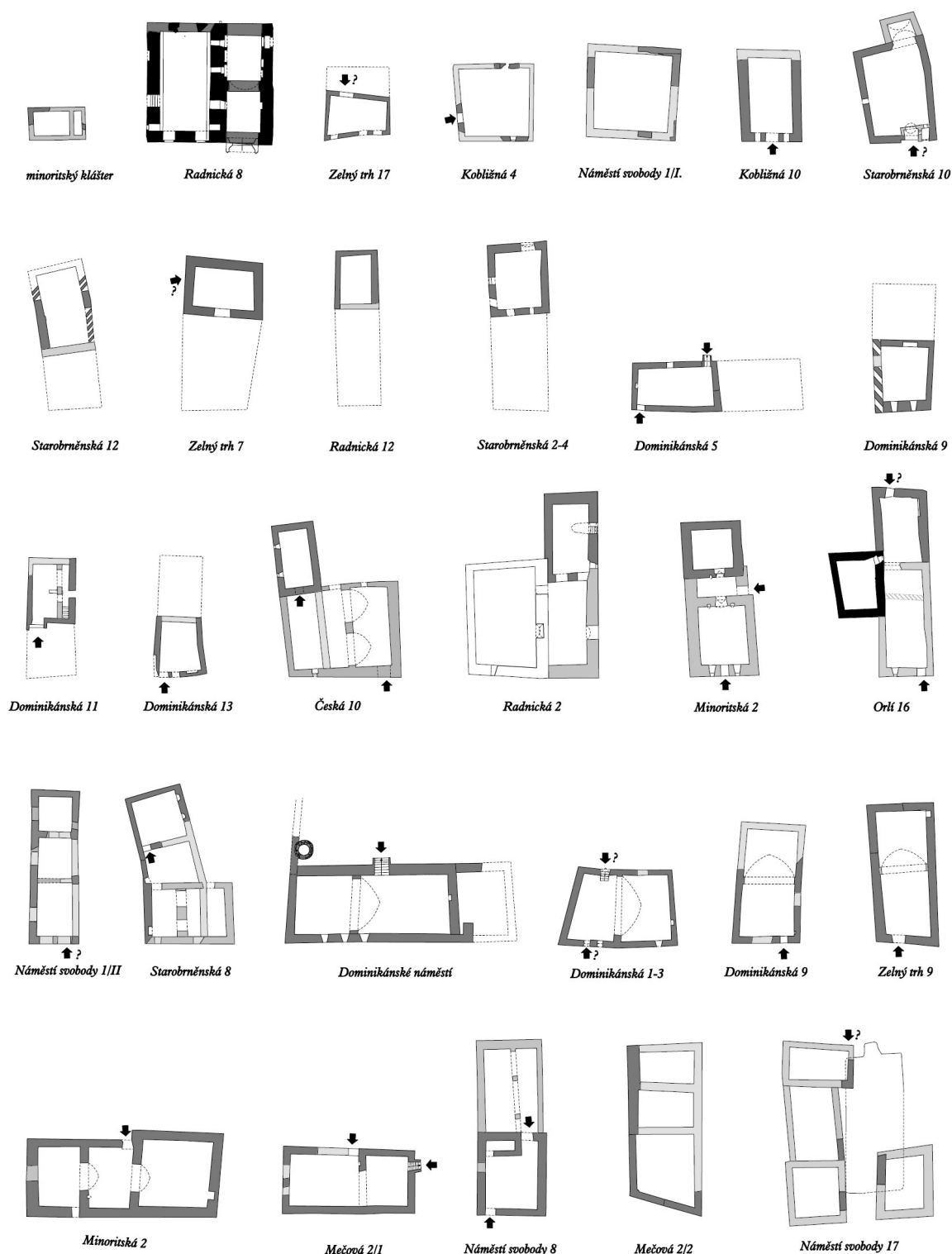


Fig. 4. Brno. The representative choice of the eldest stone house-cores (13th – 1st half of the 14th cent.). Dark grey – existing walls; middle grey – younger, but still medieval walls, light grey – supposed wall-lines. 1-Besední St. - Veselá St., 2-Běhounská St. No. 1, 3-Běhounská St. No. 7, 4-Běhounská St. No. 9, 5-Česká St. No. 6, 6-Česká St. No. 8, 7-Česká St. No. 9, 8-Česká St. No. 10, 9-Česká St. No. 21, 10-Dominikánská St. No. 1-3, 11-Dominikánská St. No. 7, 13-Dominikánská St. No. 9/1, 14-Dominikánská St. No. 9/2, 15-Dominikánská St. No. 11, 16-Dominikánská St. No. 13, 17-Dominikánská St. No. 15-17, 18-Dominikánské náměstí No. 2, 19-Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 4, 20-Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 13, 21-Sq. Dominikánské náměstí No. 1, 22-Františkánská St. No. 3, 23-Františkánská St. No. 4, 24-Františkánská St.

No. 9, 25-Sq. Jakubské náměstí, 26-Jakubská St. No. 6, 27-Jezuitská St. No. 2/ Mozartova St., 28-Josefská St. No. 8, 29-Josefská St. No. 10, 30-Kobližná St. No. 1, 31-Kobližná St. No. 3/1, 32-Kobližná St. No. 3/2, 33-Kobližná St. No. 4/1, 34-Kobližná St. No. 4/2, 35-Kobližná St. No. 4/3, 36-Kobližná St. No. 5, 37-Kobližná St. No. 10, 38-Kobližná St. No. 11, 39-Kobližná St. No. 17, 40-Kobližná St. No. 19, 41-Kozí St. No. 6, 42-Kozí St. No. 8, 43-Kozí St. No. 10, 44-Kozí St. No. 12, 45-Kozí St. No. 14, 46-Mečová St. No. 2/1, 47-Mečová St. No. 2/2, 48-Minoritská St. No. 1, 49-Minoritská St. No. 2/1, 50-Minoritská St. No. 2/2, 51-Mozartova St. No. 3, 52-Sq. náměstí Svobody, 53-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 1, 54-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 2, 55-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 7, 56-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 8, 57-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 11, 58-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 12, 59-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 13, 60-náměstí Svobody No. 17/1, 61-náměstí Svobody No. 17/2, 62-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 18/1, 63-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 18/2, 64-Sq. náměstí Svobody No. 19, 65-Panská St. No. 4, 66-Panská St. No. 6-8, 67-Petrov 1, 68-Petrov No. 2, 69-Petrov No. 4, 70-Petrov No. 5, 71-Petrov No. 6, 72-Petrov No. 7, 73-Petrov No. 8, 74-Poštovská St. No. 1, 75-Orlí St. No. 2, 76-Orlí St. No. 3/1, 77-Orlí St. No. 3/2, 78-Orlí St. No. 12, 79-Orlí St. No. 14, 80-Orlí St. No. 16, 81-Orlí St. No. 19, 82-Radnická St. No. 2, 83-Radnická St. No. 4, 84-Radnická St. No. 6, 85-Radnická St. No. 8, 86-Radnická St. No. 12, 87-Rašínova St. No. 1, 88-Rašínova St. No. 2, 89-Rašínova St. No. 6, 90-Starobrněnská St. No. 2-4, 91-Starobrněnská St. No. 6, 92-Starobrněnská St. No. 7, 93-Starobrněnská St. No. 8, 94-Starobrněnská St. No. 10, 95-Starobrněnská St. No. 12, 96-Starobrněnská St. No. 14, 97-Starobrněnská St. No. 18, 98-Starobrněnská St. No. 20, 99-Veselá St. No. 2, 100-Sq. Zelný trh No. 4/1, 101-Sq. Zelný trh No. 4/2, 102-Sq. Zelný trh No. 5, 103-Sq. Zelný trh No. 7, 104-Sq. Zelný trh No. 9, 105-Sq. Zelný trh No. 10, 106-Sq. Zelný trh No. 15, 107-Sq. Zelný trh No. 17.



Fig. 5. Brno, development of the house-building in the plot of the house Dominikánská street 5 – 7 in the course of the 13th cent. 1 – eldest small cellar from the first decades of the 13th cent. 2 – cellar of the timber house extincted before the half of the 13th cent.; 3 – cellars of the timber houses from the 2nd half of the 13th cent.; cellars of the stone houses from the turn of the 13/14th cent.