

# Jan Havrda – Miroslav Kovář – Anna Žďárská

## St. Clement Dominican monastery in the Old Town of Prague

### ANNOTATION

The appearance of what may have been the earliest mendicant convent in Prague has, to date, been unknown. This article presents, for the first time, its groundplan and structural development. This important Bohemian Dominican monastery was founded after the arrival of the Friars Preachers to Prague after 1225. The Dominicans first settled at the ancient church of St. Clement at Poříčí, situated at the north-east edge of the Prague medieval agglomeration. After several years they moved to a more convenient site of St. Clement church by the Judith bridge, where they built a convent. Its existence was until recently known only from written evidence, since the medieval monastery completely vanished during the construction of the Baroque Jesuit college called Clementinum. During the archaeological excavation between 2012 and 2017, among other discoveries, substantial parts of the Dominican monastery were revealed – the northern wing of the cloister with the refectory and the eastern wing with the chapter house and the chapel. A building history survey recognised the complicated development of the monastery with several structural phases.

### SUMMARY

In 2012–2017 rescue archaeological excavations were undertaken in the area of Clementinum in the Old Town of Prague, mainly in the southern and western part of this former Jesuit college. At this site the Dominican monastery of St. Clement was located from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the mid- 16<sup>th</sup> century. All earlier buildings were demolished during the Baroque redevelopment of the area, and therefore neither the character of the medieval buildings nor the urban structure of this site was known.

Recent excavations enabled a reconstruction of the appearance and the structural history of the Dominican monastery – one of the most important Bohemian mendicant monasteries –, which vanished between 1555–1726 during radical Baroque modifications of this Old Town Prague block. The Dominicans were the first mendicant order in Bohemia. The monastery in Prague was most probably founded from a convent in Krakow in Poland, most likely in 1225 or 1226. Possibly during the 1230s the convent moved from its early site at the east periphery of the town (Poříčí) to a more attractive site in the area of the Old Town end of the Judith bridge. According to the written evidence the monastery, or its substantial parts, stood as early as in the 1240s. The convent flourished for almost two centuries, being an intellectual centre with an important school of the order – *studium generale*. The Dominican masters also lectured at the theological faculty of the Charles University. After 1420, when the convent was damaged by the Hussites, the monastery was partially abandoned and some parts of the convent became private including the monastery garden. Some Friars Preachers returned after the Hussite rebellions to the devastated site, but the monastery has never been renovated to its original state.

Archaeological excavations revealed the northern wing of the medieval monastery with the refectory and part of the eastern wing with the chapter hall. Also two buttresses of the polygonal presbytery of St. Bartholomew chapel were revealed, which protruded from the chapter house to the east. To the east from the cloister a feature was discovered, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The remains of the medieval monastery, revealed below the cellar floors and below both south courtyards of the former Jesuit college, were not damaged during the reconstruction of the area but were backfilled after their documentation. Also three cemeteries connected with the convent were revealed. Burials were found in the cloister walk, a second cemetery with an earlier tradition was situated to the west from the cloister, and a late medieval-early post medieval one was located to the north-west from the north monastery wing.

The research of the medieval monastery covers three aspects, namely the character and the buildings of the earliest clausura, the question of the first church and the development of the periphery of the area.

The reconstruction of the appearance of the convent was, within certain limits, based also on several historic plans. Archaeological excavation and the building history survey identified not only the basic disposition, but also the

modifications of the convent in four medieval building phases. The disposition of the earliest cloister, dated possibly between the 1220s–1240s, followed a standard model of monastic layout.

From the *first building phase* substantial wall fragments of the northern wing of the cloister are preserved, built in “the Romanesque style” of ashlar masonry with characteristic undercut pointing on the face. The northern wing included a large refectory, probably with a flat ceiling and no cellar. In the southern wall of the refectory a couple of niches were built (possibly for windows or a doorway) and a “cupboard” niche, typical for “Prague Romanesque houses”. A massive arch in the southern wall of the refectory could be connected with a communication within the wall thickness, a well compartment or generally with a large niche (for a lavabo?). One of the adjacent rooms can be identified as the monastery kitchen. From the east wing of the primary cloister a fragment of the outside wall was revealed, built by similar technology as the northern wing. The appearance of the earliest church is unknown.

According to the written evidence the community came to an earlier sanctuary of St. Clement. A new church was probably built soon afterwards, possibly with a complex three naved disposition and an elongated presbytery. Also a simpler hall type of the church may be considered, which appears within the earliest convents. Possibly during the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century a massive ashlar building with a single tract was built to the east from the cloister, with a cellar in the southern part, perhaps a monastery school or a publican house (*domus hospitum*).

The *second building phase* is documented only by the dislocated architectural masonry, represented by fragments of vault ribs and of associated piers with round shafts. This period of adaptation of monastery buildings can be dated to the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, according to some fragments to the third quarter of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The monastery area went through a substantial redevelopment either at the end of the Přemyslid dynasty period, or during the reign of John of Luxembourg (*proposed third building phase*). In this period the elongated and long presbytery of the convent church of St. Clement was mainly constructed, with the east end formed by seven sides of a dodecagon (but the visible details are from the Renaissance historicism period). A fragment of a composite vault pier with filleted shafts, revealed in a secondary position, may be of that context, or from a vaulting in the cloister walk. Also fragments of window traceries are probably connected with this phase, some of them with sharply cut cusplings of high Gothic moulding, and the polygonal presbytery of the chapter house may also have been built in this phase.

The original refectory was substantially adapted in the *fourth building phase* from around the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. The inner space of the refectory was widened to create a large hall in the northern wing of the cloister, to the detriment of adjacent rooms in the east and west. In the south wall of the refectory a couple of new window niches were inserted and a third one substantially reused an opening from an earlier building period. A bench was built along the perimeter of the refectory with wooden paneling, and architectural fragments, probably from the previous period, were reused in its stone plinth. Also a new floor of large opus tiles was laid. This adaptation could have corresponded with the holding of the general order chapter in the Prague convent in 1359, for example. Directly in the cloister walk there was an extensive high and late medieval multi-level cemetery for burying lay supporters of the monastery. Among the skeletons both male and female were represented, along with a number of children burials. In the late medieval and early post-medieval times a new cemetery was established to the west from the north arm of the convent. This later cemetery ceased to be used after the departure of the Dominicans in 1555, when its site was replaced by later buildings.

After the devastation of the convent during the Hussite rebellions provisional alterations were pursued in the interior of the north wing of the cloister (*fifth building phase*), with characteristic use of clay mortar and a number of reused fragments from the earlier dismantled building constructions. These adaptations, probably from around the mid or second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, preceded the arrival of the Jesuits and their modification of the convent building to a school.

The excavation also opened up the question of the pre-monastery development of the site with its remains revealed in the whole area of the monastery. Exact localisation of the Romanesque church of St. Clement by the Judith bridge, by which the Dominicans settled, remains unknown. It was situated most probably on the site of the nave of the present Jesuit church of The Holy Saviour. To the north from it a cemetery was revealed, which most probably belonged to an earlier sacral building standing to the west from the cloister, since the earliest graves may be dated to the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Perhaps an early medieval farmstead with a church and a cemetery could have been situated there. Apart from the timber or timber and clay buildings an ashlar house might have been a part of it. One wall of such building was discovered in the cellar below the sacristy of The Holy Saviour's church, to the north from the Vlach chapel. How was this structure set in the development of the convent, specifically to the south end of the east wing of the cloister, and when was it demolished, remains unknown.

One of the generally accepted reasons for transferring the convent, is the construction of the Old Town fortification, instigated by the king, which commenced sometime after 1230. The fortification, completed in the mid-

13<sup>th</sup> century, placed the complete Poříčí outside the town ramparts and many buildings in front of the rampart vanished. The Dominicans probably attempted to settle their convent within the town, which was successful, probably with the king's support. Similarly other orders settled in the Old Town of Prague, the Templars (at the church of St. Lawrence), Minorites (St. James) and the German order (at the church of St. Benedict). Also combined monasteries of St. Clara order and the minor brethren, founded by St. Agnes of Bohemia, were constructed. The construction of the Dominican convent of St. Clement, whose appearance and structural layout were partly revealed for the first time by the referred excavation, happened in the period of rapid development of the most important town of the Bohemian kingdom.

**Fig. 1.** Prague 1-Old Town, No. 190/I a 1040/I Clementinum. Archaeological excavation in the trench at the Main courtyard of the former Jesuit college. A wall of the eastern wing of the medieval Dominican monastery was revealed at the west end of the trench. View from the east (photo J. Hlavatý, 2014).

**Fig. 2.** Old Town of Prague and his hinterland around the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. **1** – the Dominican monastery of St. Clement "at the foot of the bridge"; **2** – St. Clement church at Poříčí (currently Klimentská street), where the Dominicans originally settled after their arrival to Prague (map source: Map of the real estates; data by the authors depicted by S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 3.** Prague 1-Old Town with ecclesiastical buildings shortly after the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. **1** – church of St. Clement with the Dominican monastery; **2** – church of St. John the Baptist At the Banisters; **3** – rotunda of St. Cross; **4** – church of St. Valentin; **5** – church of St. Lawrence with a Templars commandry; **6** – church of St. Andrew (uncertain site); **7** – church of St. Phillip and James; **8** – church of St. Stephen in the wall (uncertain site); **9** – church of St. Martin in the wall; **10** – church of St. Aegidius with a collegiate chapter; **11** – church of St. Michael; **12** – church of St. Gall (proposed Romanesque phase); **13** – church of St. Leonard; **14** – church of the Virgin Mary At the puddle; **15** – church of St. Martin the Minor (hypothetical Romanesque dating); **16** – church of Virgin Mary before Týn with a hospital; **17** – church of St. Benedict with a commandry of The German knights; **18** – church of St. Castulus; **19** – "old" synagogue; **20** – monastery of the Clarisses and the Friars Minor Order; **21** – church of St. James with the Minorite monastery; **22** – church of The Holy Ghost with a monastery of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Star; **23** – church of St. Cross with a monastery of the Knights of the Cross with the Red Heart (map source: Stable cadastre print; historic data from the authors' sources compiled and depicted by S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 4.** Illustration from the *Graduale magistri Wenceslai*, used during the liturgy in the Dominican church of St. Clement in Prague around 1400. Detail of St. Dominic with a kneeling monk (after SVATOŠ 1986; *Graduale Magistri Wenceslai*, fol. 104v).

**Fig. 5.** Illustration from the *Graduale magistri Wenceslai*, used during the liturgy in the Dominican church of St. Clement in Prague around 1400. Detail of the initial C with a church building (after SVATOŠ 1986; *Graduale Magistri Wenceslai*, fol. 198v).

**Fig. 6.** Jan Miller, 1710: Building ancestors of Clementinum. The plan depicts buildings existing in the area around 1555, i.e. tightly prior to the arrival of the Jesuits to Prague. According to the archaeological excavations the plan is not very accurate. (photocopy of an unpreserved plan, archived in AHMP, sign. A 481).

**Fig. 7.** Anonymous author, 1581–1590: schematic proposal of the modifications of the northern and eastern wing of the Dominican monastery for the use of the Jesuit school and college (Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris, Nr. 1032, Hd-4c, 70).

**Fig. 8.** Anonymous author, 1593–1597: Plan of the completion of The Holy Saviour's church depicts the earliest Jesuit school building in the Bohemian Lands, including the individual classrooms. This is the only known plan depicting in detail the northern wing of the Dominican monastery. This part of the medieval convent was significantly modified after the arrival of the Jesuits, and demolished at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. During the archaeological excavation the southern wall of the building was revealed at the courtyard. This is also the only plan depicting the polygonal end of the church – detail on the right (Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris, Nr. 1033, Hd-4d, 168).

**Fig. 9.** Anonymous author, 1641: Plan of the Old and Jewish Prague Town. Detail of the eastern wing of the Dominican convent, apparent behind the newly built church of The Holy Saviour. The entrance into the convent is to the north from the church (copied from KUCHAR 1976).

**Fig. 10.** Anonymous author, shortly after the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century: Plan of the Knights of the Cross, a section. Earlier buildings on the site prior to the Dominican convent are depicted together with the earliest Jesuit buildings – the western wing of Clementinum, Holy Saviour's church and the Vlach chapel (AHMP, sign. MAP P1 A/2231).

**Fig. 11.** Anonymous, 1696: Plan of the Old Town Jesuit Clementinum college with the detail of the eastern convent wing with the protruding polygonal end of the chapel with supporting pillars. This part of the original Dominican

monastery was not demolished until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The accuracy of the plan was archaeologically confirmed (see the Fig. 35). After VALLERY-RADOT 1960, tab. 38, Nr. 1031–40; latest published in VLČEK/SOMMER/FOLTÝN 1997, 528 (ARSI Rome, Boh. 200, Fundatio Coll. Pragensis ad S. Clementem).

**Fig. 12.** V. V. Tomek, 1892: Reconstruction plan of Prague in the year 1419. The section depicts the buildings in the closest vicinity of St. Clement convent (TOMEK 1892a). The monastery area is highlighted.

**Fig. 13.** Musílek, 2012: Schematic picture of Clementinum with the evidence of the earliest owners (MUSÍLEK 2012, 67).

**Fig. 14.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Plan with all archaeological trenches in Clementinum between 1970 and 2017. (Depicted by J. Hlavatý, editing by S. Babušková, 2017).

**Detail:** The area of the medieval monastery outlined in a dashed line. Legend: **1** – archaeological trenches; **2** – archaeological trenches with excavated early medieval stratigraphy; **3** – area, where the medieval stratigraphy was destroyed during the foundation of Clementinum, and where only significantly sunken features were excavated; **4** – archaeologically documented tunnelled pipes; **5** – documented medieval constructions of the Dominican monastery; **6** – Romanesque constructions; **7** – outline of the medieval monastery; **8** – situations of the sections presented in the article; **9** – groundplans published in the article. The trenches from 2012–2015, described in the text, are labelled by a letter and a number, other trenches have the year of realisation (depicted by J. Hlavatý, editing by S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 15.** Prague 1-Old Town. Clementinum – the southern wing. Elevation of the southern wall of the staircase into the basement below the sacristy of The Holy Saviour's church. Position of the staircase and the cellar below the sacristy (yellow in the detail bottom left). **1** – ashlar masonry wall from an Romanesque building; **2, 3** – constructions from roughly worked ashlar – perhaps a fragment of the southern wall of the southern cloister walk of the Dominican monastery (after HAVRDA/KOVÁŘ/ŽĎÁRSKÁ 2015, 50; edited).

**Fig. 16.** Prague 1-Old Town. Clementinum. Area of the former Dominican monastery of St. Clement on a map with the present-day buildings. Compiled from archaeological evidence and historical plans. **Black** – archaeologically documented medieval walls of the convent; **grey** – hypothetical medieval walls. In colours the extent of the buildings according to the historical plans: **brown** – simplified Miller's plan from 1710 with the situation before 1555 (see the Fig. 6); **red** – plan from 1696 (see the Fig. 11); **greyblue** – the chancel of St. Clement church after the plan from 1593–1597 (see Fig. 8); **orange** – plan from 1719 (the street line prior to the building of the eastern wing of Clementinum). **Crosses** – burials, **dashed** – hypothetical buildings prior to the monastery. (Data by the authors, depicted by J. Hlavatý, 2017.)

**Fig. 17.** Prague 1-Old Town. Clementinum. Ashlar wall Z21 discovered below the cellar floor in the western wing of Clementinum, trench 2012/A06 (see the Fig. 14). This construction belongs to the development around the later parish church of St. Martin the Minor. View from the southwest (photo by E. Ditmar, 2013).

**Fig. 18.** Prague 1-Old Town. Clementinum – Student courtyard. Section Nr. E2-RZ in the trench E2 by the northern wall of The Holy Saviour's church, 2012. **A** – section on the western side of the trench oriented at the right angle to the church. **1** – recent built up layers and infill of the pipe line trenches; **2** – early post medieval ground raising (Jesuit modifications of the medieval monastery area – built up and paving layers during the Baroque construction of Clementinum); **Z01** – above ground and foundation walling of the Jesuit church from the last quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Situation of the section see on the Fig. 14 (drawing by M. Smělík, 2012; graphic editing by S. Babušková, 2017). **B** – upper part of the foundations, which originated during the construction of the nave of the Jesuit church (on the left). Lesenes of sandstone blocks were part of the walling. Documented section E2-RZ – on the right. Medieval constructions, not revealed in this shallow trench, are probably much deeper (photo M. Smělík, 2012).

**Fig. 19.** Prague 1-Old Town. Clementinum – northeast part of the Student courtyard. Section across the cloister and part of the northern wing of the Dominican convent and the wall Z7; western side of the trenches D10, D11 and D12 (section D10-RZ, D11-RZ and D12-RZ). Situation of the section see Fig. 14 and 24. Legend: **1** – infills of the pipe line trenches covered with recent built up layers; **2** – built up layers from the Clementinum construction with paving on top (end of the 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century); **3** – early post medieval ground raising and possibly exploitation pits in the site of the cloister walk Jesuit modifications of the medieval monastery area, a floor with ceramic tiles was laid in the interior of the northern wing (end of the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century); **4** – early post medieval ground raising, the earliest Jesuit modification in the medieval monastery area, in the interior of the northern wing opuka floor tiles were laid on a built up layer (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century); **5** – ground raising in the cloister (1<sup>st</sup> half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century); **6** – ground raising in the cloister (?) and burying in the cloister walk, a floor with opuka tiles was laid in the interior (end of the 13<sup>th</sup> – early 15<sup>th</sup> century); **7** – layers from the cloister area, from the earlier phase of the monastery existence (containing fragments of mortar) and the earliest burials in the cloister walk (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> third of

the 13<sup>th</sup> century); **8** – early medieval settlement stratigraphy (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 11<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century); **9** – burial from the 10<sup>th</sup> century; **10** – geological subsoil. (Excavation NPÚ in Prague Nr. 2012/35. Field drawing by E. Ditmar and P. Hladík, 2012; stratigraphic analysis by J. Havrda and A. Žďárská; graphic editing by J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 20.** Rims of pottery vessels from the trenches D11 and D12 in the northeast part of the Student courtyard, the former area of the cloister of St. Clement monastery. Excavation NPÚ in Prague Nr. 2012/35 (drawn by V. Čermák).

**Fig. 21.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the Dominican priory of St. Clement. The groundplan of the former north priory range with the area of the refectory revealed during the archaeological excavation in the year 2013. Situation see on the fig. 14. The legend: **1** – early Gothic masonry prior to the first half of the thirteenth century (probably from the 1230–1240s); **2** – high Gothic building alterations of the fourth construction phase of the priory, a stone bench and windows in the refectory (probably around the first half of the fourteenth century); **3** – provisional adaptations of the refectory (after the first half of the fifteenth century to the first half of the sixteenth century?); **4** – Renaissance alterations in the second half of the sixteenth century; **5** – early Baroque constructions (first half of the seventeenth century); **7** – high medieval graves; **8** – late medieval to early modern graves; **9** – high Gothic opuka floor of the refectory (probably around the mid fourteenth century); **10** – the position of the published sections and photogrammetric images (drawing J. Hlavatý, graphic editing S. Babušková 2017).

**Fig. 22.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – opuka ashlar (K 63) used secondarily in the early modern wall Z19 found beneath the floor of the west range of the Clementinum (drawing S. Svatošová, 2017).

**Fig. 23.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north part of the Student's Courtyard. **A** – adjusted photogrammetric elevation of the part of the north face of the south wall of the north range of the former Dominican priory. **B** – the groundplan of surviving masonry constructions (see figs. 14 and 24: D-Fg1 for the situation); **C** – photogrammetric image of the middle section of the north face of the south wall of the north range of the former Dominican priory with the best preserved constructions belonging to its first construction phase. For the archaeological situation see figs. 14 and 21 (photo and elevation J. Hlavatý, 2013, analysis M. Kovář).

The legend (the description of the modern constructions is omitted for the benefit of saving space; priority is given to the description of the first construction phase): **first construction phase:** **1** – foundations of the circumferential wall of the refectory; **2** – foundations of the partition wall of the refectory; **3** – rough foundations of a dividing wall; **4** – ashlar masonry; **5** – ashlar masonry with the remnants of the undercut pointing; **6** – western wall of the western wing by the refectory built of ashlar masonry; **7** – a niche; **8** – possible niche edge presumably from the first construction phase; **9** – an archivolt of a transverse rib; **10** – an archivolt of a transverse rib; **11** – walling modified during the modern structural adaptations; **12** – position of the western jamb of an aperture built probably in the first construction phase; **13** – Gothic fragment secondarily used in the stone bench; **fourth construction phase:** **14** – stone bench built with the use of Gothic architectural fragments; **15** – paving of the opuka tiles; **16** – plastered western jamb of an additional opening possibly of a window niche; **17** – east splayed jamb possibly of a window niche; **18** – the jambs and the sill of a possible window niche (the surface of the jambs was plastered); **19** – fragments of thin Gothic plaster; **20** – foundation beam of the wooden siding; **21** – the floor of an additionally adapted entrance in an opening within the ashlar wall and the narrowing addition within it (doorway?); **22** – walled-up Gothic (probably window) niche. **Modern building modifications:** **23** – the jamb of a modern opening partially broken into the area of the niche from the fourth construction phase; **24** – a blocking wall of the window niche (an early Gothic springing of the wedge shaped ribs was found in the infill of the niche); **25** – window niche; **26** – plinth plaster of the modern interior; **27** – arch base showing signs of provisional adaptations (underpinning with the portion of clay mortar); **28** – blocking of an earlier opening; **29** – doorway niche; **30** – foundation course dividing the modern walls; **31** – plaster covering the additional blocking of an earlier window niche; **32** – the level of the (raised) modern floor; **33** – secondarily built in Gothic architectural fragment; **34** – reused Gothic fragments; **35** – underpinning of the foundations from the first construction phase; **36** – restored and then partially chipped off architectural fragment (ashlar?); **37** – a carefully dressed architectural fragment (ashlar?).

**Fig. 24.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – north-eastern part of the Student's Courtyard. The north range of the Dominican priory. An upper part of the north face of the south wall of the early Gothic refectory. The top of the wall is to be found just beneath the courtyard's surface. In the modern period the wall was pierced through by a number of openings. View from the north-east. (Photo J. Hlavatý 2013).

**Fig. 25.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north part of the Student's Courtyard. The north range of the Dominican priory. A view of the lower part of the north face of the south wall of the early Gothic refectory (on the right). An ashlar face of the above-ground masonry (fig. 23: 46) and the opuka bench adjacent to it in the fourteenth century (bottom right). Far left – foundation masonry of the Clementinum. A view from the west (Photo J. Havrda, 2013).

**Fig. 26.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north-eastern edge of the Student's Courtyard. The cloister garth of the Dominican priory. Photogrammetric image of the part of the south face of the south wall of the north priory range (D-Fg2). The foundation masonry, heavily disturbed ashlar face of the above-ground part and the modern alterations are noticeable. The lines mark the division between the foundations and the above-ground masonry and the level of the terrain at the start of the construction of the priory (187, 2 m a. s. l.). See Fig. 21 for the situation: photogrammetric picture D-Fg2 (elevation and photo J. Hlavatý, 2013).

**Fig. 27.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north part of the Student's Courtyard. The north (interior) face of the south wall of the north priory range. Above the ashlar lines there is a partially walled-in niche (1) at the height of 1,15 m above the reconstructed floor level of the first construction phase (2), and the remains of the later bench of the fourth construction phase (3). (Photo E. Ditmar, 2013).

**Fig. 28.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the ground floor of the south range between the Student's and the Vine Courtyards. The Dominican priory, the north priory range. The middle section of the north wall of the refectory (Z74 = Z76; the earliest construction phase of the priory) revealed beneath the floor of the Baroque cellar of the south range of the Jesuit college (trenches A14, A15, A16). The groundplan catches the abutting bench (Z75 = Z80) and the preserved torso of the opuka floor of the refectory. For the situation see figs. 14 and 21. **A** – a view of the south face of the north wall of the refectory A14-RS + A15-RS, opuka ashlar course is preserved above the foundations; **B** – the groundplan of the revealed constructions; **C**, **D** – sections A15-R2 and A14-RV through the north wall (Z74 = Z76) of the north priory range. (Drawing E. Ditmar and A. Žďárská, 2013; graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017). The legend: **1** – the construction of the recent floor of the cellar in the year 2013; **2** – a Baroque cobble pavement of the ground floor and its bedding; **3** – pre-priory settlement stratigraphy (the eleventh to the beginning of the thirteenth centuries); **4** – the Gothic bench of the refectory (the fourth building phase) contemporary with the opuka pavement A15-13; **5** – subsoil.

**Fig. 29.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the south range, trench A13 (section/elevation A13-R3; see Figs. 14 and 21). The Dominican priory. South (interior) face of the north wall of the refectory (Z66 = Z74 = Z76). This is the only section of this wall with two above-ground ashlar lines preserved; foundations below are of roughly worked opuka. The legend: **1** – the construction of the recent floor of the cellar in the year 2013; **2** – Baroque cobble pavement of the ground floor of the Clementinum; **3** – medieval masonry of the priory; **4** – Baroque masonry of the Clementinum (drawing M. Smelík, 2013).

**Fig. 30.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum. Pottery from the trench A14 on the ground floor of the south range between the Student's and the Vine Courtyards. The finds from the settlement stratigraphy beneath the floor of the refectory (section A14-RV: layer A14-28, 30, 32), disturbed by the north wall of the early Gothic refectory (drawing V. Čermák, 2015).

**Fig. 31.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north part of the Student's Courtyard. The Dominican priory. Trench D6 – photogrammetric picture of the west face of the west wall of the north range (D-Fg3). **Above** – above-ground masonry with the face made of regular opuka ashlar lines; **below** – an upper part of the foundation masonry made of roughly worked opuka (foundation joint 184, 80 m.a.s.l.). A greater part of the wall was removed during the construction of the Clementinum (**left**). For the situation see Fig. 21 (photo and elevation J. Hlavatý, 2013).

**Fig. 32.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum – the north-western part of the Student's Courtyard, trenches D6 and D7. The Dominican priory of St. Clement. **A** – section A–A' made up of the sections D6-RJ, D7-RJ (see Figs. 14 and 21). Section E–W through the west circumferential wall (Z96) of the north priory range with the refectory. The legend: **1** – the infills of the pipeline trenches covered by the recent backfills; **2** – backfills made during the construction of the Clementinum and the paving layer D-15 laid on them (the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the eighteenth centuries); **3** – raised terrain in the modern period, the paving layer D-83 is situated to the west from the north range, the Jesuit alterations of the adjusted medieval buildings, raised floor level in the interior of the north range (the end of the sixteenth to the first half of the seventeenth centuries); **4** – raised terrain in the early modern period, the Jesuit alterations in the area of the medieval priory, new floor of the former refectory made of opuka layer D6-6 (the second half of the sixteenth century); **5** – raised terrain in the second half of the fifteenth century to the first half of the sixteenth century (the existence of a burial site, the grave H13 is projected to the section); **6** – layers with abundant construction rubble located to the west of the north priory range, originating at the time of the existence of the priory from the fourteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth centuries, the floor (layer D6-16) and the stone bench (Z115) in the interior of the refectory (the fourth construction phase) are to the left; **7** – layers containing construction rubble (abundant fragments of opuka) presumably from the second construction phase of the priory and the infill of the foundation trench for the west circumferential wall of the north priory range from the first construction phase (the second and the third third of the thirteenth century); **7/8** – layer containing construction rubble from the first half of the thirteenth century, presumably from the first construction phase of the

priory; **8** – early medieval settlement stratigraphy with features (from the second half of the eleventh to the first third of the thirteenth centuries); **9** – burnt-to-red bottoms of the pyrotechnological features (the twelve century?); **10** – geological bedrock. The stone bench in the refectory (Z115): the west bench in the section, the north face of the south bench is next to it. **B** – the groundplan of the south-western corner of the north priory range. In the exterior of the west wall of the building there are wider foundations and the foundation trench. The opuka floor of the refectory (layer D6-16) and the bench (Z115) along the circumferential walls with the slots for the timber beams of the panelled coping of the bench. (Field drawing P. Hladík, 2012; the analysis of the stratigraphy J. Havrda and A. Žďárská; graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 33.** Prague 1-the Old Town, the Clementinum. The rims of pottery vessels from the trench D7 in the north-western part of the Student's Courtyard from the area west of the north range of St. Clement priory. South section of the trenches D6 and D7 (see Figs. **21**, **32**). The chart does not feature undisputed earlier admixture in the high medieval contexts (chalice-like rims). (Drawing V. Čermák, 2015).

**Fig. 34.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – northern part of the Student courtyard. Area of the former Dominican monastery, northern wing of the convent, trench D6. **A** – view into the southwestern corner of the refectory interior. Peripheral stone bench from the fourth building phase. On the top there is evidence of timber slots for wooden panelling, view from the northeast. **B** – floor from square opuka tiles adjacent to the bench, view from the west (photo J. Hlavatý, 2013).

**Fig. 35.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard. Eastern part of the site of the former Dominican monastery in the area of the former chapter house with St. Bartholomew chapel and buildings to the east from it. The plan marks out linear trenches and revealed medieval constructions. Present day situation is underlaid with a section from a 1696 plan (see Fig. **11**). Legend: **1** – early Gothic constructions (the earliest building phase of the monastery); **2** – high Gothic constructions; **3** – post-medieval constructions demolished before 1719; **4** – a wall in the north-south direction, possibly evidence of high or late medieval burgher buildings; **5** – archaeological trenches; **6** – dashed lines indicate structures of St. Clement medieval monastery. Published sections are depicted on the Figs. **36**, **40**, **45** (from the data by the authors depicted by J. Hlavatý, 2017.)

**Fig. 36.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southwestern part of the Main courtyard, trench F2. Position see on the Figs. **14**, **35**. **A** – section F2-RS on the northern side of the linear trench with the eastern wall of the eastern wing of the Dominican convent (wall **Z137**) and its foundations (**Z140**). Interior on the western side (left). **B** – Groundplan of the eastern wall (Z137) of the eastern cloister wing of the Dominican monastery, altered in the post-medieval period with bricks, with wider foundations (Z140) on its eastern and western face. Small investigative trenches were undertaken on both sides. On the **left**, in the interior of the building, mortar bedding (layer F2-52) with the imprints of the medieval floor tiles in the chapter house (drawing L. Hájek, 2014). Legend: **1** – recent built up layers and backfills of pipeline trenches; **2** – built up, infill and paving layers from the Baroque construction of Clementinum (early 18<sup>th</sup> century); **3** – ground raising and the Jesuit adaptations of the medieval structures (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the 17<sup>th</sup> century), on top of the rubble ceramic floor tiles were laid in the former chapter house, adapted after 1420 to the convent church; **4** – ground raising, Jesuit modifications of the medieval monastery (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century); **6** – layers from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century; **left** – in the interior of the chapter house – mortar bedding (layer F2-52) with the imprints of the floor tiles probably from the fourth building phase of the monastery; **7** – infill of the foundation trench for the monastery wall and layers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century; **8** – early medieval settlement stratigraphy (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century); **10** – geological subsoil. **Red crosses** mark the two burnt places on the outer face of the building (drawing K. Žďárský, 2014; stratigraphy analysis J. Havrda; graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 37.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southwestern part of the Main courtyard. The eastern wall of the eastern cloister wing of the Dominican monastery (trench F2, wall Z137). The wall was damaged in the past by a canalisation trench. **A** – view from the southwest of the wall Z137, damaged by a canalisation trench; bottom left the floor with ceramic tiles laid during the post-medieval alterations of the former chapter house; **B** – view from the east of the wall Z137, above its wide foundations there is a face of the above ground level with regular lines of opuka ashlar (photo K. Žďárský, 2013).

**Fig. 38.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – Main courtyard. Fragments of late medieval burial tombs possibly from the medieval convent or the church of St. Clement, revealed in the post-medieval situations. **1**, **2**, **4** – trench F2; **3** – trench F9 (photo J. Havrda, 2016).

**Fig. 39.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Table of architectural remains from the 2<sup>nd</sup> building phase of St. Clement monastery (identical scale). **1** – fragment of an attached round shaft K92 – from the wall Z146 in the trench F3; K30 – set secondarily in the post-medieval paving in the trench D4; **2** – fragment of the springing of two chamfered ribs rising from an octagonal base K17, removed from the infill of the Gothic window niche in the wall Z7 in the trench D4 (Fig. **23**, **27**); **3** – fragment of wedge shaped hollow chamfered rib K62 with corresponding

parameters to the previous fragment, discovered in the wall Z72 in the trench A12 to the north from the monastery (Fig. 14); 4 – fragment of a window tracery K64, found in the post-medieval layer in the trench A5 to the northwest from the monastery (scaled drawing S. Svatošová).

**Fig. 40.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southwestern part of the Main courtyard. Trench F4 from 2013 in the front of the Baroque church of St. Clement. Two pillars of St. Bartholomew chapel, modified in the early post-medieval period. Position see on the Figs. 14, 35. **A** – section (F4-RJ) with the stratigraphy showing the fronts of the two northern pillars of the polygonal chancel end of the chapterhouse chapel in the Dominican monastery. **B** – groundplan. The structure of the pillars was modified/elongated during the post-medieval adaptations of the monastery by the Jesuits. Legend: 1 – recent built up layers and infills of pipe line trenches; 2 – built up and paving layers from the Baroque construction of Clementinum (early 18<sup>th</sup> century); 3 – post-medieval ground raising (17<sup>th</sup> century?); 4 – early post-medieval ground raising, Jesuit modifications of the medieval monastery (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century); 6 – layers of the existence of the monastery (14<sup>th</sup> to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century); 7 – layers of the existence of the monastery (13<sup>th</sup> century); 8 – early medieval settlement stratigraphy with indistinctive pebble paving at its basis (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 11<sup>th</sup> to the third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century); 10 – geological subsoil (drawing K. Žďárský, 2014, stratigraphy analysis J. Havrda, graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017.)

**Fig. 41.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southwestern part of the Main courtyard. Trench in front of the Baroque church of St. Clement. Remains of two pillars of the polygonal chancel end of the chapterhouse chapel in the Dominican monastery. The construction of the pillars was modified with bricks during the post-medieval adaptations of the monastery. View from the northeast (photo K. Žďárský, 2013).

**Fig. 42.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Architectural remains from the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> building phase of St. Clement Dominican monastery. 1 – reused fragment of a compound vault pier K37 with the remains of three filleted shafts, found in the wall Z70 in the trench A10; 2 – fragment of a filleted rib K45, found in the wall Z109 in the trench D6; 3 – fragment of a window jamb K1 found in the wall Z70 in the trench D7; 4 – fragments of window traceries K74, K67 reused in the stone bench in the refectory, found in the wall Z69 in the trench A11; 5 – K77 (fragment of an ogee doorway, found in the wall Z72 in the trench A12); 6 – K61 (fragment of a filleted mullion, found in the wall Z72 in the trench A12); 7 – segment of a window sill K5 and the junction with the moulded jamb from the trench D7; 8 – fragment of a window mullion K71, found in the wall Z69 in the trench A11. (Scaled drawing M. Kovář and J. Hlavatý; drawing J. Hlavatý).

**Fig. 43.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Architectural remains from the 4<sup>th</sup> building phase of St. Clement monastery. 1 – fragments of window traceries K68 (found in the wall Z13 in the trench A3) and K72 (found in the post-medieval built up layer B1-4 in the trench B1); 2 – fragment of a window tracery K75 from the infill of a well in the trench B1; 3 – vertical window mullion K93 with an engraving of a saint, found in the post-medieval built up layer D1-4 in the trench D1 in the cloister walk (sections J. Hlavatý; drawing S. Svatošová, 2014).

**Fig. 44.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard. Southern and part of the western wall Z156 of a late Romanesque to early Gothic building, situated to the east from the cloister of the Dominican convent, revealed in the trench F10. **A** – medieval constructions with adjacent post-medieval buildings, mainly on the south side, damaged by pipeline trenches, view from the south; **B** – the southern wall Z156 of a late Romanesque to early Gothic building, view from the south-east (A: photo J. Hlavatý, 2014; B: photo K. Žďárský, 2014).

**Fig. 45.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – Main courtyard. Southern part of a late Romanesque to early Gothic building to the east from the cloister in the eastern part of the monastery area (situation see on the Figs. 14, 35: trenches F10, F11 and F12). Legend: 1 – early Gothic constructions (Z156); 2 – revers of the vault of the early Gothic basement (Z170); 3 – high medieval to early post-medieval constructions; 4 – post-medieval constructions; 5 – canalisation structure; 6 – area of archaeological trenches; 7 – position of published trenches and photogrammetric images (**green**); 8 – direction of the view of the photographs (**blue**). (Drawing K. Žďárský, L. Hájek, J. Švach, 2014; graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017).

**Fig. 46.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard, trench F10. Southern end of the western wall (Z156) of late Romanesque to early Gothic building to the east from the cloister of the Dominican monastery with the section F10-R4 through the stratigraphy to the south from the wall Z156, including the foundation trench for it. Position of the section see on the Figs. 14, 35 and 45. Legend: 1 – recent built up layers and infills of pipeline trenches; 2 – built up layers from the construction of Clementinum – of the Baroque church of St. Clement (early 18<sup>th</sup> century); 3 – post-medieval ground raising; 7 – foundation trench for the wall Z156 (1<sup>st</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century); 10 – geological subsoil; 11 – early medieval pyrotechnological features (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century); 12 – Baroque Jesuit building also called printing works (No. 190/I); 13 – canalisation structure (drawing K. Žďárský, 2014; analysis of the stratigraphy J. Havrda; graphic editing J. Hlavatý and S. Babušková, 2017).



**Fig. 47.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard. Late Romanesque to early Gothic building to the east from the cloister of the Dominican convent. Part of the western face of the above ground level of the western wall, see the Fig. 46 in the centre (photo J. Hlavatý, 2014).

**Fig. 48.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard, elevation and sections F10-R5 + F-Fg1 + F12-RS (Figs. 14, 35 and 45). **A** – elevation of the southern face of the southern wall (Z156) of late Romanesque to early Gothic feature to the east from the cloister of the convent and the section through the stratigraphy to the east and west from the wall. Legend: 1 – recent built up and infills of pipeline trenches; 2 – built up layers from the construction of Clementinum, Jesuit modifications of the medieval monastery (17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century); 10 – geological subsoil. **B** – photogrammetric image of the most preserved part of the southern face of the wall Z156. Six layers of opuka ashlar are apparent; foundations below are from roughly quarried opuka (photo, survey and drawing J. Hlavatý, 2014).

**Fig. 49.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – southern part of the Main courtyard. Late Romanesque to early Gothic building to the east from the cloister of the Dominican convent. Southwestern corner, on the bottom left a later wall built to an angle from rough opuka, view from the south, see Fig. 48 left (photo J. Hlavatý, 2014).

**Fig. 50.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – north-western part of the Student courtyard, trench D11, the northern part (see Fig. 14, 21 and the section D11-RZ Fig. ). Multilevel burial ground of the laymen discovered in the central part of the northern cloister walk of the Dominican convent. Four burials from the later levels are not depicted from clarity reasons (survey and drawing P. Hladík, 2013).

**Fig. 51.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – western part of the Student courtyard, trench S9. Multilevel burial ground in the trench from 2011 in the passage from the Student courtyard to the Křižovnické square (see Fig. 14.). Damaged on the south by a post-medieval linear trench (excavation by NPÚ Prague nr. 2011/15; survey and drawing J. Hlavatý, 2011).

**Fig. 52.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum – north-western part of the Student courtyard and the adjacent basement of the southern wing of Clementinum, trench A10 (see Fig. 14, 21). Drawing documentation of the burial ground from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the west from the northern wing of the Dominican monastery. Legend: 1 – western and part of the southern wall of the refectory; 2, 3 – early post-medieval constructions; 4 – early Baroque constructions; 5 – south wing of Clementinum Z6 (survey and drawing P. Hladík, 2011).

**Fig. 53.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Fragment of an opuka relief – perhaps a part of the embellishment of St. Clement church. Possibly a votive panel or the choir screen decoration. A fragment with Christ praying in garden of Gethsemane. The work is dated to the last decades of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (ROYT 2017). The item was found (HAVRDA 2017) in an unused sacrarium in the church of The Holy Saviour in Clementinum in 2016 (photo P. Neubert, 2016).

**Fig. 54.** Prague 1-Old Town, Clementinum. Book fittings found in 2012–2014 in the post-medieval built up layers in the area of the former Dominican monastery (layers D2-05, D5-11 in the northern cloister walk, F7-31a, b in the monastery garden) and in the closest vicinity (A4-02) of the monastery (excavation of NPÚ Prague nr. 2012/35; drawing S. Svatošová).

**Fig. 55.** Material reconstruction of the Dominican monastery of St. Clement in the Old Town of Prague using 3D visualisation: **A** – state of the site prior to the arrival of the Dominicans; **B** – early Gothic convent; **C** – high Gothic convent (nave of the convent church hypothetically reconstructed with a couple of towers at the western gable end). Based on iconography, historic plans and excavation results. (From the data by the authors compiled by V. Dvořák, 2017).

**Fig. 56.** St. Clement Dominican monastery in the Old Town of Prague in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Proposed functional determination of the spaces. 1 – the convent church of St. Clement; 2 – cloister walks with burials; 3 – chapter house with the chapels of St. Bartholomew and St. Vincent (?); 4 – refectory; 5 – kitchen (?); 6 – latrines (?); 7 – an earlier Romanesque house (demolished or partly adapted for the use of the convent); 8 – earlier burial ground; 9 – later cemetery; 10 – monastery garden; 11 – wing to the east from the cloister: a school (?); 12 – supposed site of the Romanesque church of St. Clement (from the proposals by the authors compiled by J. Hlavatý, 2017).

*Translated by Linda and Patrick Foster, Martin Ollé*