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Different faces of one ‘idea’

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Architectural transformations on the Market Square in Krakow

A systematic visual catalogue

Jean-Yves BLAISE

Iwona DUDEK

Different faces of one ‘idea’

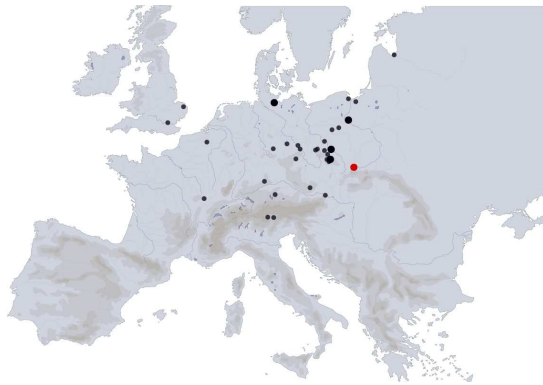
Section three, presents a selection of analogous examples (European public use and commercial buildings) so as to help the reader weigh to which extent the layout of Krakow’s marketplace, as well as its architectures, can be related to other sites. Market Square in Krakow is paradoxically at the same time a typical example of medieval marketplace and a unique site. But the frontline between what is common and what is unique can be seen as “somewhat fuzzy”.

Among these examples readers should observe a number of unexpected similarities, as well as sharp contrasts in terms of form, usage and layout of buildings. At the end of the day, one may spot, behind layers of local political, cultural and climatic differences, one *‘idea’* (a common practical need) with different faces, faces that here and there end up playing a major symbolic role. Noticeably, commercial and trade related buildings were indeed at the heart of every-day life and were intensively used. That is why they were often destroyed and repaired or rebuilt, rearranged and adapted to new functions or tastes. Those that survived - that were not dismantled or simply destroyed by fire, wars or simply time passing by, bear witness to manners of thinking and living that have now (partly) changed.

The fact that a certain number of commercial and trade related buildings that will be mentioned in this section are 20th century reconstructions clearly shows that functionality and usefulness of these buildings is not the only thing that makes them important for people today.

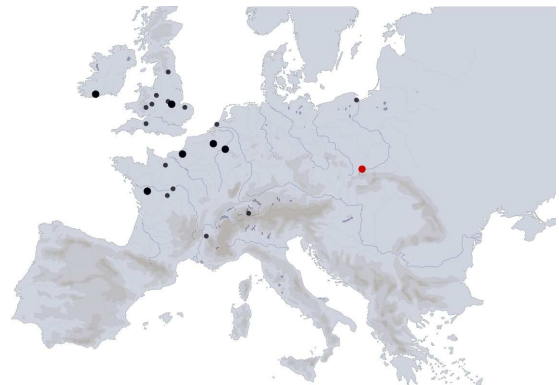
Whatever the region these buildings were built in, whatever the culture and ways of living they correspond to, whatever the initial function they may have had, they end up today as different faces of yet another idea: identity and remembrance.

Note: In the following section, readers should note that cities are related to today’s political frontiers, which may be misleading in a number of cases.



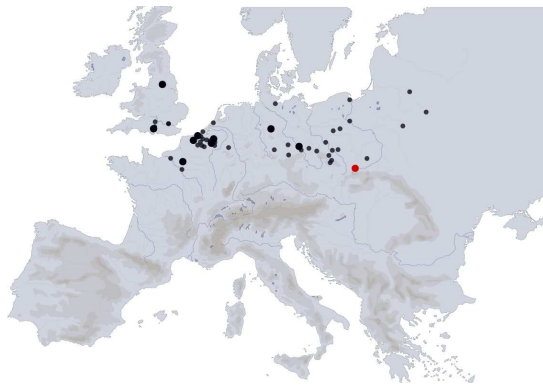
bakers' stalls

p. 249



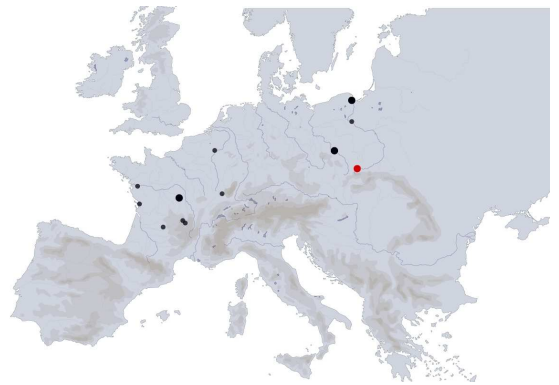
butter stalls

p. 250



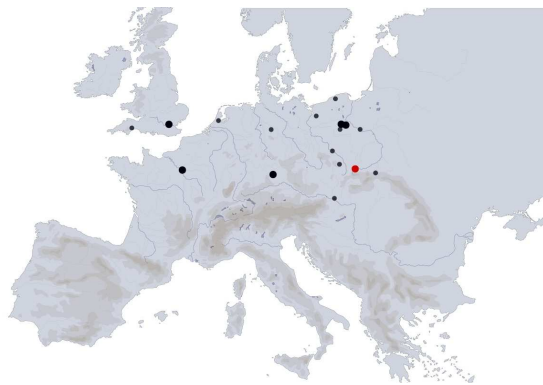
cloth hall

p. 251-252



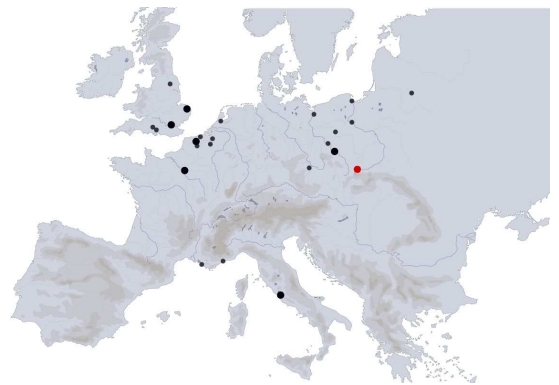
council member's house

p. 253



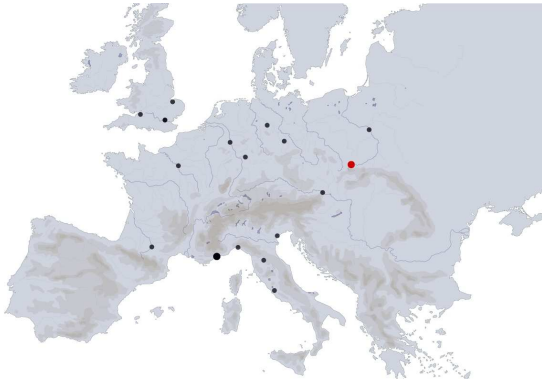
dungeon

p. 254



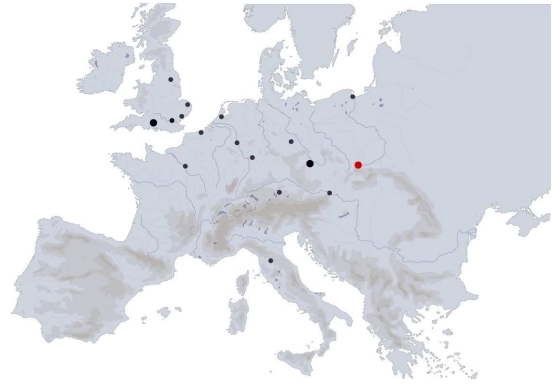
fish stalls

p. 255-256



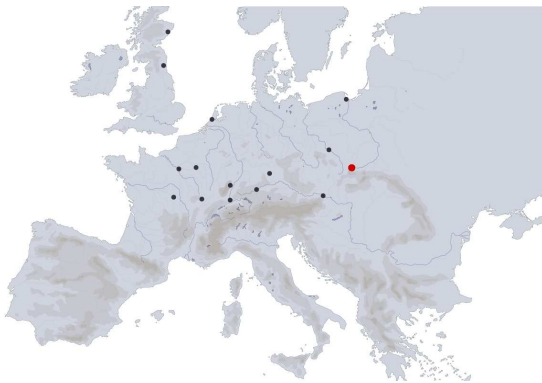
cookshops

p. 257



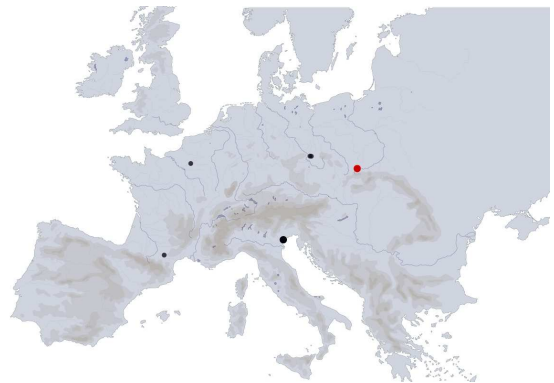
food supplies and general retail stalls

p. 258



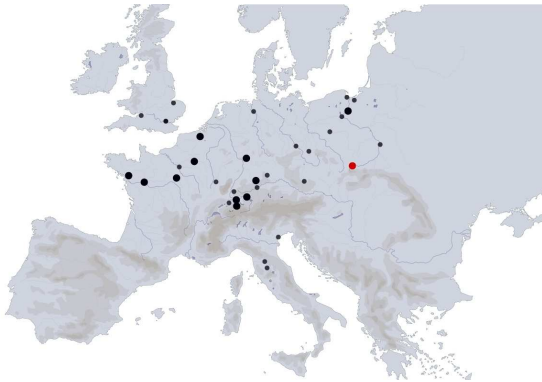
gingerbread stalls

p. 259



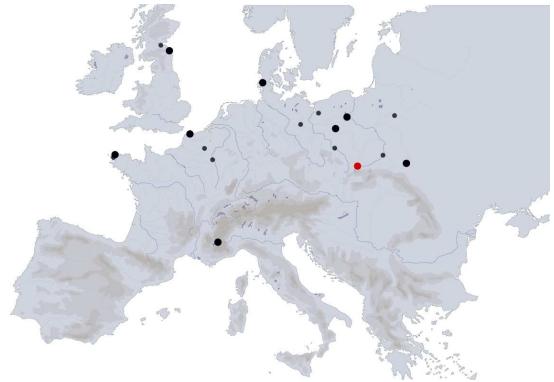
glass stalls

p. 260



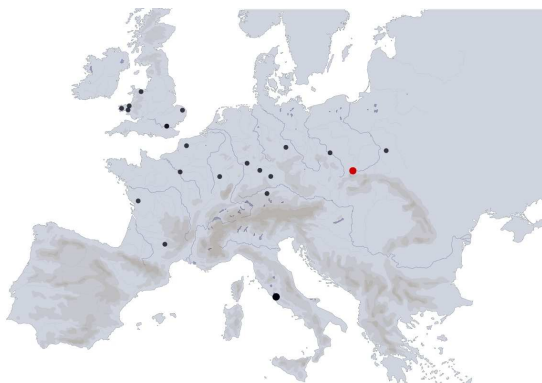
granary

p. 261-262



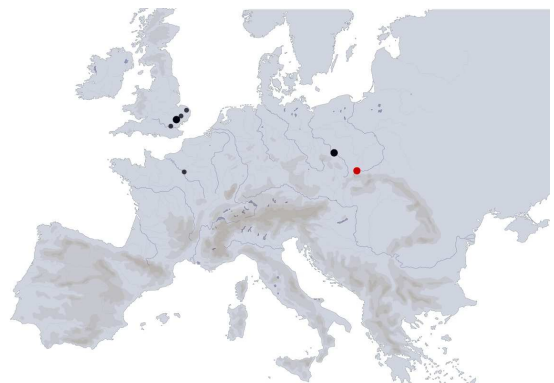
guardhouse

p. 263-264



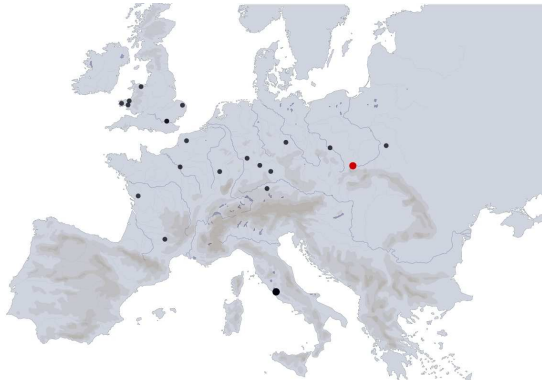
hatters' stalls

p. 265-266



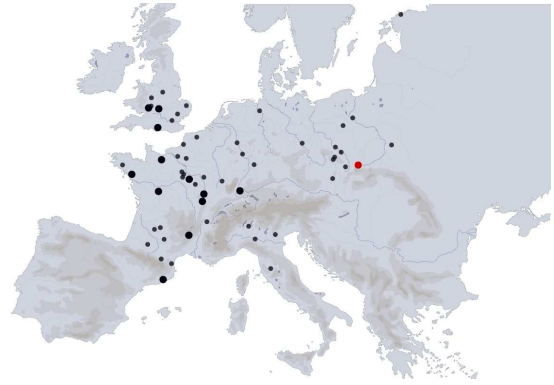
ironmongers' stalls

p.267



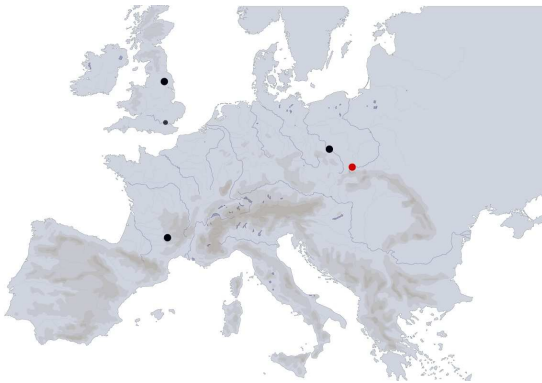
haberdashers' stalls

p. 268



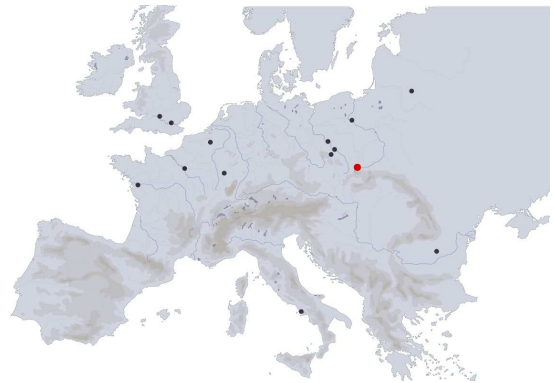
market hall for minor traders

p. 269-270



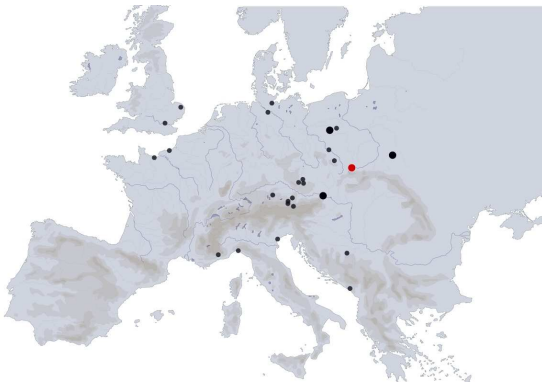
pottery stalls

p. 272



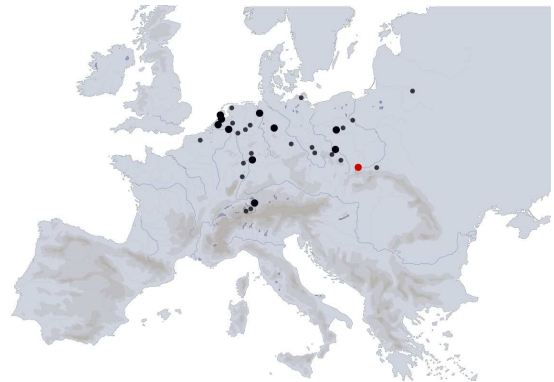
rich stalls

p. 273



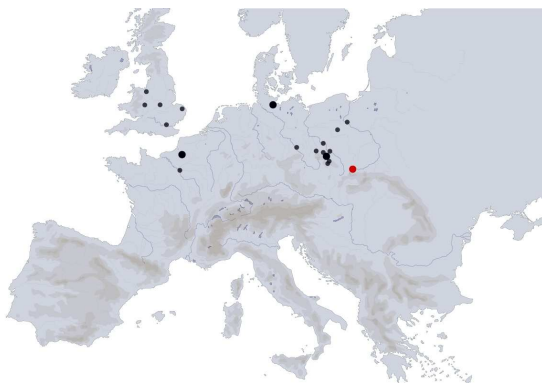
salt stalls

p. 274



scales

p. 275-276



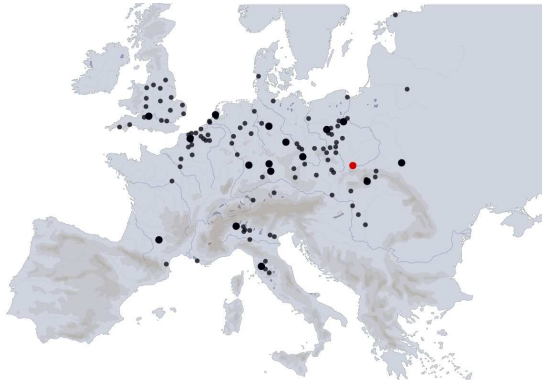
shoemakers' stalls

p. 277



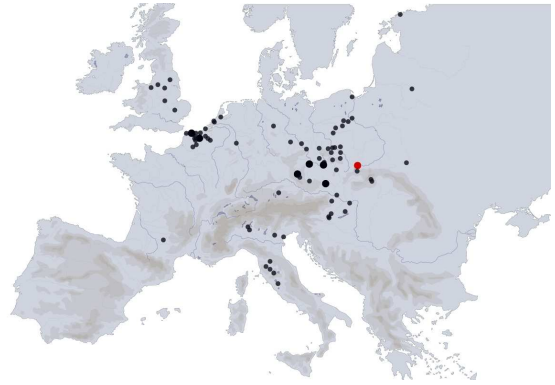
tanners' stalls

p. 278-279



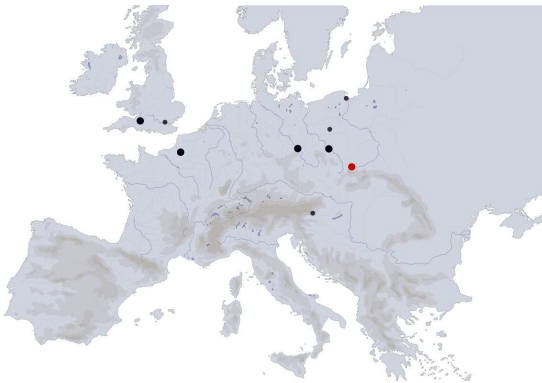
town hall

p. 280-284



belfry

p. 285-286



wooden stalls

p. 287-288



notary's house

p. 217

bakers' stalls / *jatki piekarskie*

In the Middle Ages in Europe the making of bread and its trading (Fig. 1) were generally two separated activities, in accordance with local regulations. Both activities were strongly monitored (*i.e.* the type and quality of bread was controlled, as well as its weight and size. The quantity of bread that could be sold, its price, places where the trading was authorized were also under direct control, *etc.*). In the majority of towns independent street trade, for example by pedlars, or sale directly in bakeries or houses of bakers was forbidden.



Fig. 1

Generally bread could be sold in:

- stalls or benches located on designated bread markets, e.g. In German speaking Switzerland, in Germany (e.g. Lübeck – stalls nearby the town hall (Fig. 2), Dresden – on the north side of *Neustadt* market), in Great Britain (e.g. Norwich – stalls on the marketplace, London - Bread Street), in Austria (e.g. Vienna - *Gaben* and *Hober Markt* in the 14th and 15th centuries), in France (e.g. Dijon- towards *rue de la Préfecture*, ancient *rue de la Corroierie*), in Poland (e.g. Elbląg, Ząbkowice Śląskie in the 14th century - stalls nearby the town hall or in arcades of the tenements nearby the marketplace, Gdańsk – in many places amongst others on *Brotbänkengasse Mittelmarkt* and in stalls nearby the town hall, Wrocław – in the northern part of the marketplace).
- bread benches located inside other public buildings like market halls for minor traders or town halls, e.g. inside a market hall for minor traders – Wrocław (Fig. 3), Gniezno, Ząbkowice Śląskie in the 16th century;
- inside a town hall – Grossenhain (Germany), Toruń old town in the 15th century, Klodzko.
- independent wooden or stone built buildings appointed to bread trade, also called bread benches e.g. Brussels, Nördlingen (Germany), Toruń old and new town (Fig. 4), Lubań, Ząbkowice Śląskie (Fig. 5), Lwówek Śląski, Jawor. In some cities space in a building was shared with other traders (e.g. Świdnica – bread benches on the ground floor while the shoemakers occupied the first floor).

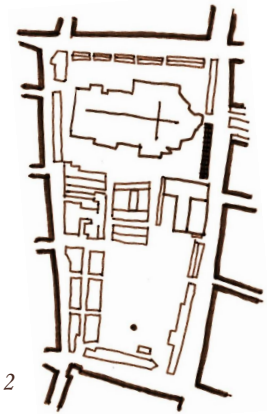


Fig. 2

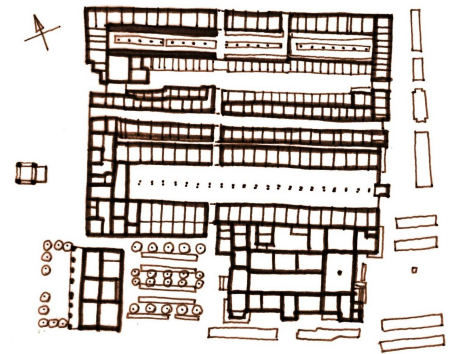


Fig. 3

Some bread benches:

Belgium: Brussels

Great Britain: Norwich, London

Germany: Erfurt, Nördlingen, Dresden, München, Leipzig, Lübeck, Grossenhain

Italy: Bressanone, Merano

France: Dijon

Austria: Weitra, Vienna

Czech Republic: Chomutov

Latvia: Riga

Poland: Wrocław, Toruń, Kraków, Gdańsk, Radków, Lubań, Lwówek Śląski, Poznań, Jawor, Elbląg, Ząbkowice Śląskie, Gniezno, Głogów, Klodzko, Świdnica



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

butter stalls / *kramy maślane*

In many towns the trade of butter took place in specific, designated zones of marketplaces, commercial streets or on allotted separated markets.

e.g. French towns like: Romans-sur-Isère (Drôme), Blois (Loir-et-Cher), Cholet (Maine-et-Loire) (Fig. 6), Vimoutiers (Orne), Loches (Indre-et-Loire), Brussels (Belgium) – in the neighbourhood of St. Nicolas church and more recently *place des Récollets* (Fig. 7), Liège (Belgium) – *place St-Denis* (Fig. 8), the Hague (Netherlands) - *Groot Boterbuis*, Gdańsk (Poland)- *targ Maślany*.



Fig. 6

Quite often the names of these places still refer to the butter trade (e.g. *Buttermarkt*, *rue au Beurre*, *targ Maślany*).

These commercial zones were equipped with most often simple wooden stalls or benches (including portable ones) (*cf.* wooden stalls).

In regions where the butter trade was particularly important, buildings specifically dedicated to that trade were erected, or parts of buildings devoted to it.

e.g. Cork (Ireland) - *Butter Market* (Fig. 9), Foucarmont (France) (Fig. 10) - *le marché au beurre* (butter market), Altdorf (Switzerland) – the ground floor of *Ankenwaage* (butter scales) was used as a butter market.

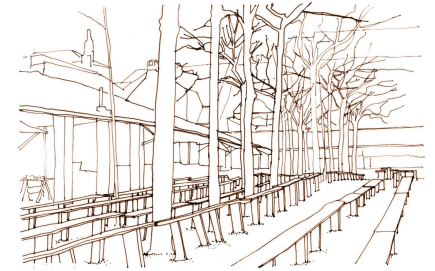


Fig. 7

In Great Britain, “market crosses” – originally used to mark the position of marketplaces in market towns – were often used as trade places for dairy products. In the close vicinity of those market crosses there could be gathering points for certain types of retailers, *i.e.* more general markets. The names given to the “market crosses” often indicate their specialization - *buttercross* or *butter markets* exist in many British towns, but also *cheese cross*, *wool cross*, *poultry cross*, *etc.*

e.g. Mountsorrel (Leicestershire), Swaffham (Norfolk), Hay-on-Wye (Powys, Wales), Audlem (Cheshire), Oakham (Rutland) (Fig. 11), Barnard Castle (County Durham), Somerton (Somerset), Ludlov (Shropshire).



Fig. 8

Some butter markets:

Belgium: Brussels, Liège

Great Britain: Mountsorrel, Swaffham, Hay-on-Wye, Audlem, Oakham, Barnard Castle, Somerton, Ludlov

Ireland: Cork

France: Romans-sur-Isère, Blois, Cholet, Vimoutiers, Loches, Foucarmont

Netherlands: the Hague

Switzerland: Altdorf

Poland: Gd



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

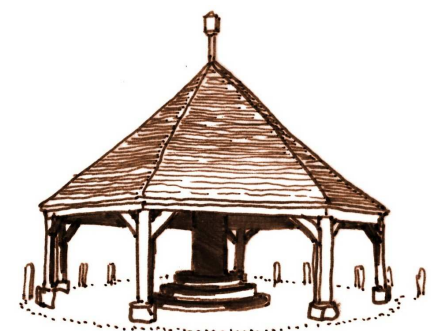


Fig. 11

cloth hall / *sukiennice*

Cloth Halls were the buildings used by cloth merchants (Fig.12) to store and trade cloth and wool. Cloth halls were erected on marketplaces or in their proximity, in towns situated on European trade routes.

These large trade buildings sometimes also housed the town halls. In Ypres - Belgium (Fig.13), Bruges - Belgium, Klodzko - Poland and Clermont l'Oise- France (Fig.14), town halls were an integral part of the cloth halls. In Dresden - Germany, Herentals - Belgium town halls were introduced later on inside the cloth hall structure. They could also house other trade related functions (e.g. In Southampton's Westgate Hall, until late 17th century, the cloth hall's open-arcaded ground floor housed the fish market).



Fig. 12

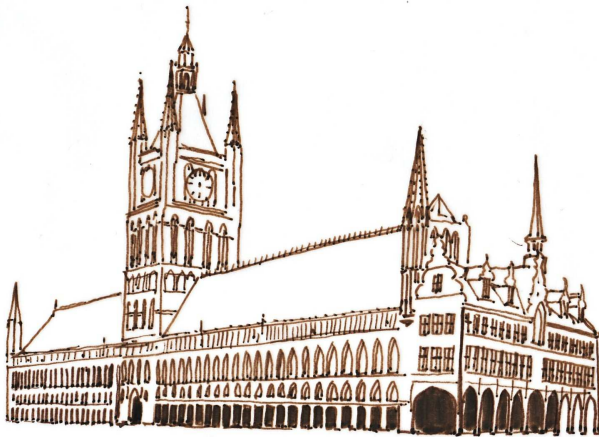


Fig. 13



Fig. 14

It also happened that the function of cloth hall was located inside a town hall - e.g. Toruń old town – Poland, since the end of 14th c., Grossenhain - Germany (Fig.15). At this stage it is important to mention that reasons why publications mention that a town hall is localised inside a cloth hall, or vice versa, may strongly vary: they can be related to the order of appearance (in time) of the two functions inside the actual building, to the relative size of both functions, or simply to toponymy.



Fig. 15

The cloth merchants also traded in other medieval market facilities - in London the Stocks Market also housed drapers; in the 16th century in Zabkowiec Śląskie - Poland and in Gniezno – Poland, cloth and wool trade took place mainly in market halls for minor traders; in Norwich - England drapers traded in stalls on the marketplace.

The cloth halls that functioned as independent buildings were sometimes initially made of wood (e.g. Tournai - Belgium) or half-timber structures (e.g. Southampton – England (Fig.16)). Nevertheless the majority of the known and preserved cloth halls are brick or stone built. Some of them even have belfries (e.g. especially in Belgium: Ypres, Bruges, Herentals (Fig.17)).

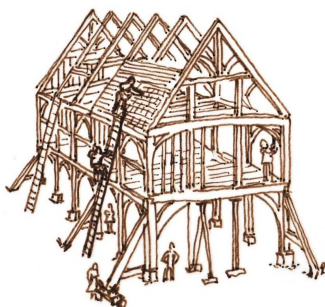


Fig. 16

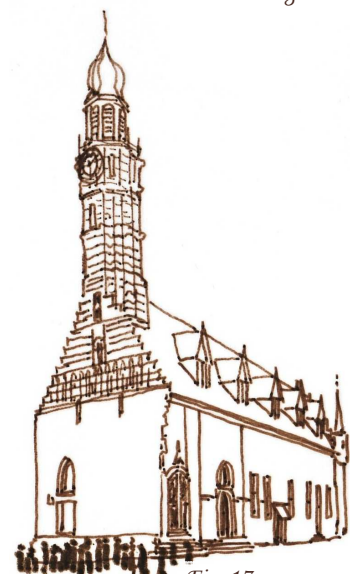


Fig. 17

Medieval cloth halls existed in many big and small towns in Belgium

(e.g. Tournai, Louvain (Fig.18), Ypres, Diest, Zoutleeuw, Herentals, Mechelen, Bruges, Soignies, Ghent, Ath), in Germany (e.g. Braunschweig (Fig.19), Leipzig, Lübeck, Düren, Bautzen, Dresden), in Poland (e.g. Wrocław, Kłodzko, Głogów, Oleśnica, Lubań, Świdnica, Jędrzejów, Toruń, Poznań), in France (e.g. Rouen, Paris, Clermont – Oise), in Great Britain (e.g. Cheapside, Winchester), *etc.*



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

Some of those buildings were constructed after the medieval period - in the 16th c. (e.g. Poland - Zabkowice Śląskie, Gniezno, Belgium – Zinnik/Soignies) 17th c. (e.g. Great Britain - Newbury, Netherlands - Leiden) and 18th c. (e.g. Great Britain - Leeds (Fig. 20)), *etc.*

In some towns the cloth trade was key to the development of the city: accordingly several cloth halls were constructed so as to house various trades (e.g. Belgium - Bruges (Fig.21), France - Rouen, *Halle aux Toiles* for cloth and linen, *Halle aux Grains* for cotton and *Halle aux Draps* - drapery).



Fig. 21

Some cloth halls:

Belgium: Tournai, Louvain, Ypres, Diest, Ghent, Herentals, Mechelen, Bruges, Zinnik/Soignies, Zoutleeuw, Oudenaarde, Dendermonde, Eeklo, Ath

Great Britain: Southampton, Winchester, Cheapside, Newbury, Leeds, London

Germany: Erfurt, Düren, Dresden, Braunschweig, Leipzig, Lübeck, Grossenhain, Bautzen, Zwickau

France: Paris, Rouen, Clermont

Netherlands: Leiden, Middelburg

Poland: Wrocław, Toruń - old town, Gdańsk, Kraków, Lubań, Głogów, Oleśnica, Zabkowice Śląskie, Gniezno, Świdnica, Kłodzko, Jędrzejów, Poznań

Lithuania: Vilnius

Belarus: Nesvizh, Pruzhany

council members' house / *dom ławników*

The *law of Magdeburg* implemented in Poland was combined with a set of civil and criminal laws, and included urban planning regulations. Towns founded with location privilege (known as *settlement with German law*) or the ones that adopted it at one moment, had their own government: a mayor and a *council board* (*ława miejska*), that was composed of several persons acting as municipal magistrates (Fig. 22, 23).

In Poland, starting from the 13th century – *i.e.* after the creation of city councils – the council board exclusively played a judicial role.

The council board chamber was generally located inside town halls (e.g. Wrocław (Fig. 25), Poznań) but before the construction of appropriate seats (a specific building, or a chamber inside town halls) the council board members (Fig. 24) had to meet somewhere else – e.g. they could rent a room in one of the tenements nearby the marketplace. Sometimes a building dedicated to the council board was erected even before the construction of a town hall, seat of the City council, and was later on replaced or annexed by a proper town hall building (e.g. Toruń – 13th or 14th century building, located between the northern extremities of the cloth hall and the bread benches).



Fig. 24

In Gdańsk in the sixteenth century the council board met inside an urban tenement – the council members' house (*Dom Ławników*), also called *Sień Gdańska*, is located at *Długi Targ* (number 43). (Fig. 26, 27)

Council boards were widespread during the mediaeval period, with or without the law of Magdeburg. In France council board houses (*maison des échevins*, *hôtel des échevins*) housed municipal magistrates in a number of cities, may they be large cities or small, independent or not (e.g. Bourges (Fig. 28), Billom, *etc.*).

Some council members' houses:

France: Montferrand, Nantes, La Rochelle, Luxeuil-Les-Bains, Billom, Brive La Gaillarde, Bourges

Poland: Gdańsk, Toruń (13th -14th c.), Kraków

Belgium: Namur

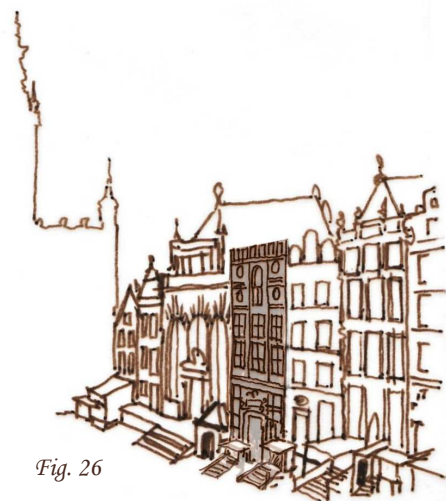


Fig. 26

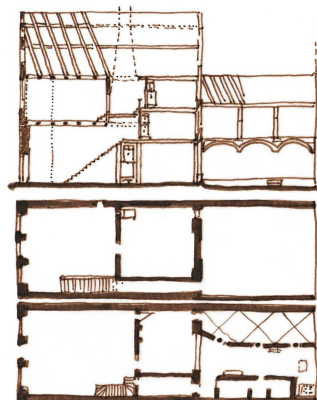


Fig. 27



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 25

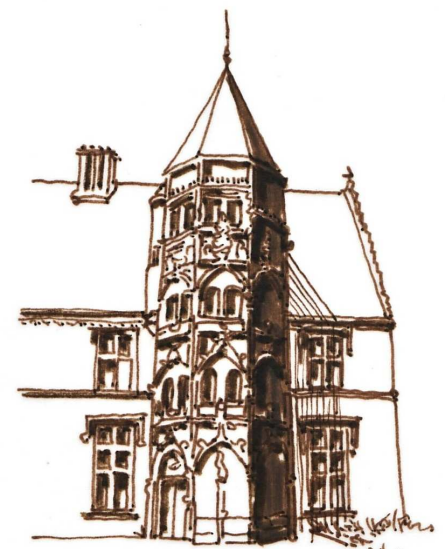


Fig. 28

dungeon / kabaty

Krakow's dungeon (*kabaty*) was used as a prison for debtors. Prior to the middle of the 19th century specific debtors' prisons served as places of detainment and the 'coercion' of debtors (Fig. 29). Generally, people imprisoned for that reason were not detained in individual cells, and their level of liberty could vary. According to estimations by Barty-King [1], in 1641 around 10,000 people in England and Wales were in prison for debts.

Originally, prisons were located in the cellars of town halls, or in the basements of belfries (e.g. Nuremberg (Fig. 30), Exeter Guildhall - a cellar under the council chamber was called *pytt of the Gwyldhall*, Plock, Inowroclaw (Fig. 31), Żnin (Fig. 32), Słupsk, Biecz, Bratislava, Braunschweig, Gniezno). In Amsterdam a prison was located on the ground floor of the town hall.



Fig. 29



Fig. 30

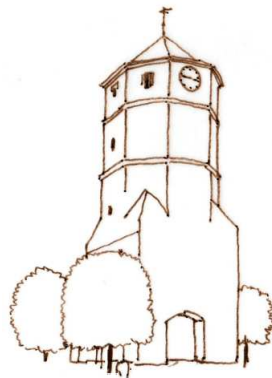


Fig. 31



Fig. 32

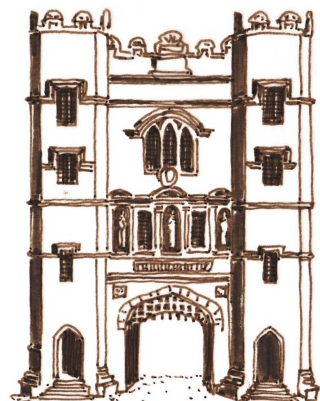


Fig. 33

Towers or city fortifications were also used as jails, hence some towers were called debtors prison (*Schuldturm*) (e.g. Nuremberg - *Schuldturm*, London- *Ludgate* or *Nengate* (Fig. 33), Stargard Szczeciński, Prudnik).

In Southwark there were at least two prisons for debtors: the *King's Bench Prison*, and the famous *Marshalsea* prison in which Charles Dickens' father was kept. Debtors in Birmingham were imprisoned on the *High Street*, in Exeter in *St Thomas* prison and in London in *Fleet Prison*, *Poultry Compter*, *King's Bench*, *Horsemonger Lane Gaol*, *Whitecross Street* or in *Wood Street Compter* prison. In Paris since the medieval period debtors were closed in the *geôles du Châtelet* (Fig. 34), later on in a prison called *Sainte Pelagie* (18th and 19th centuries), or in the prison de *Clichy* (19th c.).



Fig. 34

Debtor's prisons were abolished in the United States in 1833, in France in 1867 and in England in 1869.

Some old prisons:

France: Paris

Poland: Kraków, Wrocław, Gniezno, Plock, Inowroclaw, Żnin, Prudnik, Słupsk, Biecz, Stargard Szczeciński

Great Britain: Exeter, London,

Germany: Nuremberg, Braunschweig

Netherlands: Amsterdam

Slovakia: Bratislava

Note 1. of BARTY-KING H., *The Worst Poverty: A History of Debt and Debtors*. Alan Sutton Publishing, 1991, p.38

fish stalls / *jatki rybne*

Fish trade took place in designated areas of a town. In large cities there could even be several places dedicated to that purpose. In the course of the urban development, fish markets have changed position - so it was in Vienna, Rome and Brussels. In order to organise fish trade big towns invested in new structures (e.g. London, Paris, Brussels). Trade of freshwater (Fig.35) and marine fish could be held in different locations and on other principles.

In the medieval Paris, freshwater fish were sold in stalls called *pierres le Roy* and *les pierres aux poissonniers* (Fig. 36) situated on the *Quai des Ormes* (elm quay) between the *Marie bridge* and the *Hay port*. Fairground merchants had their shops at a port called *l'arche Beaufils*, under the *Marie bridge*. Marine fish - were not subjected to these restrictions because they were usually sold salted. Fishmongers called *Saurs*, who sold salted, dried or smoked fish, traded on the *Petit Pont* connecting the *île de la Cité* to the right bank of the river *Seine*. The sale took place in baskets or in barrels, species were not mixed.

In the 13th century the city's fish market in Vienna was held on *Hober Markt*. In the 14th century, marine fish and crustacean market was established at *Am Hof*. In the 18th century both fish markets were moved to the Danube Canal.

In the centre of Brussels, throughout the ages, there were four successive fish markets. In Bruges fish were sold on a separate square called *Vismarkt*, in Southampton on *St Michael's Square* - originally on the ground floor of the Westgate Hall (a cloth hall). In London a traditional fish market was *Billingsgate Market*, but fish were also sold on the old *Stocks' Market*. In Norwich (Fig. 37) a fish market functioned close to *St. Peter's street*, in Amsterdam at *Dam* (a principal marketplace). One of the established fish markets in Rome was the *Portico d'Ottavia* (near the Church of *Sant'Angelo in Pesceria*) (Fig. 38), but fish were sold in many markets, for example on *Piazza Della Rotonda*.

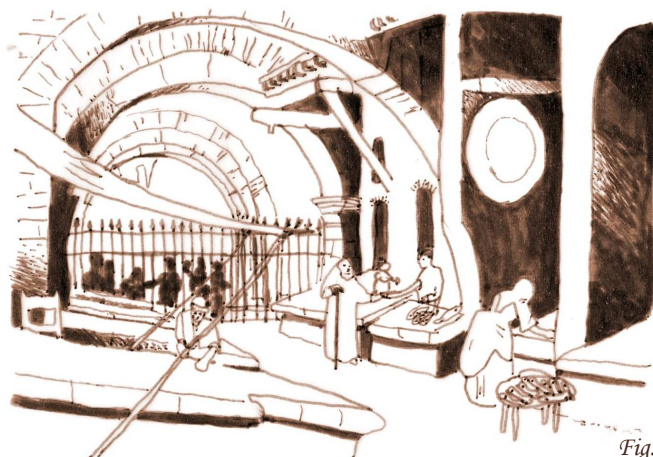


Fig. 38

Separate fish markets or commercial streets where fish vendors gathered existed in Lille, Salisbury, and many other cities. The last section of Castle Street in Vilnius was called the 'Fish End' (*Rybny Koniec*) - fish were sold there from the fish benches. In Wroclaw, the fish market was located near the town hall (Fig. 39).



Fig. 35

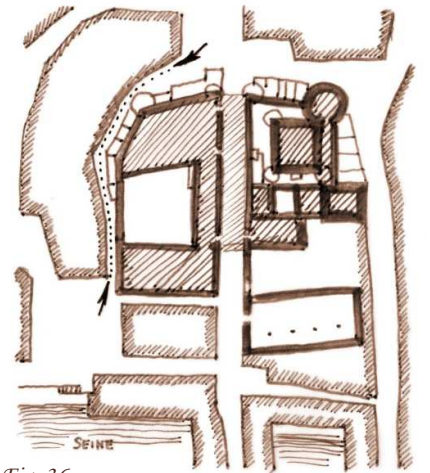


Fig. 36



Fig. 37

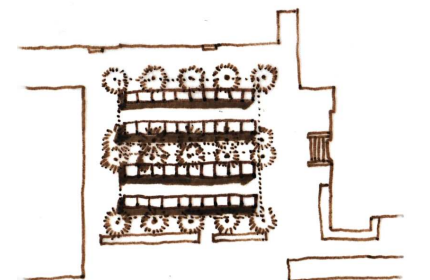


Fig. 39

Originally a fish market was furnished with simple market stalls (covered or not) (Fig. 40). They could be organised in rows (e.g. Poznań – stalls in the marketplace), or arranged in a more special way (e.g. Lille). The stalls were generally wooden structures (e.g. Brussels, Anvers, Lille, London), sometimes constructed from wood and clay, here and there stone surfaces were used (e.g. Ypres - old fish market (Fig. 41), Rome - *Portico d'Ottavia* (Fig. 38), Paris - *la rue Pierre à Poisson* (Fig. 36)).



Fig. 40

In general, fish could be sold:

- by pedlars – in this case the quantities put up for sale could not exceed the weight tolerable by a man. They were carried in a basket posed on the seller's abdomen and maintained by a strap passing behind his neck (e.g. Paris) (Fig. 43, 44),
- on specific and permanent spots, but without any particular protection in terms of roof (e.g. Rome - *Portico d'Ottavia* (Fig. 38)), and generally from portable stalls (Fig. 45) (e.g. Bruges - *Le Petit Marche aux Poissons*, Marseille - *marché de la criée aux poissons, Quai de la Fraternité Vieux Port*),
- in roofed fish markets (e.g. Paris - *halle aux poissons* opened in 1661 in *rue de la Cossonnerie*, London – *Billingsgate Fish Market* (Fig. 42) that stood between *Lower Thames Street* and the riverside, constructed in 1850, Brussels, Marseille - *Criée libre aux poissons*),

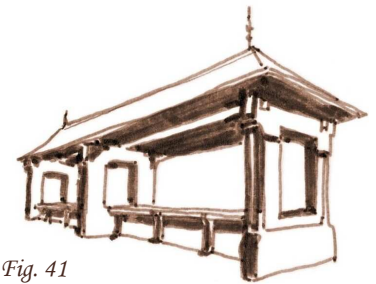


Fig. 41



Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44

- in covered markets situated on the ground floor of other buildings (e.g. Southampton).

In Paris, at the time of spawning – it means from mid-April to mid-May - sale of fish was prohibited by order of the city's *provost*.

Some fish markets:

Belgium: Brussels, Ypres, Bruges, Anvers

Great Britain: Southampton, Norwich, London, Salisbury, York

Austria: Vienna

France: Paris, Marseille, Lille, Nice

Netherlands: Amsterdam

Poland: Wrocław, Kraków, Gdańsk, Głogów, Toruń, Szczecin, Poznań

Italy: Rome

Lithuania: Vilnius

Czech Republic: Prague



Fig. 45

cookshops / *kramy warzeszne*

The cookshops were the places in which simple, ready-made dishes were sold – a sort of take-away. Only cities which attracted an important number of traders and travellers could support permanent cookshops. Cookshops needed to be close to the markets and shops so as to attract and capture passing trade.

The cookshops could be permanent stalls – independent or arranged in rows (e.g. Braunschweig, Bristol) – or mobile stands like *Bratelbratereien* in Vienna, in which hot sausages and meat dishes were sold. Cooks that worked in these stalls and sold food were called *Garkoch*. They were selling meat dishes (chicken, wildfowl, geese and rabbits) - roast, fried and boiled - fish, coarser meats for the poor and more delicate for the rich. Meat could be stewed in a cauldron or roasted on a spit over an open fire. In mobile stands, cauldrons, pots, pans or marmites could be isolated from the fire and the embers by an iron trivet, or alternatively three-legged cooking pots (Fig. 46) could be used that would directly stand over the fire. In permanent installations, the cookshops had to have hearths inside the shops (Fig. 47, 51). Like other medieval shops, the cookshops had a narrow frontage to the street and a long plot behind, the tables on which food was prepared.

Flour also formed the basis of a wide variety of prepared foods, most of which were sold hot (*i.e.* meant for immediate consumption). Onions, garlic, nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon added savour to bland food. Medieval take-away meals included also meat pies, hot cakes, pancakes, wafers and pasties. Hot food to take away could be purchased either from market stalls (Fig. 48), shops or from pedlars (Fig. 49, 50) meandering in the city's street with for instance *poêlons de tripes* (tripe casserole), *pâtés de viandes* (meat pâtés), *pâtés en croûte* (stuffed with salmon, eel, pork, woodcock, etc.), *écrevisses* (crayfish), *saucisses* (sausages), *gaufres* (wafers) and many others ...

Cookshops are mentioned in Köln, Venice, Rome, Frankfurt am Main - *Garkuechenplatz*, London - area on the Thames, Leipzig, Braunschweig – nearby the Cloth Hall, Bristol - *Cook's Row* in the *High Street* nearby the church of *All Saints*, Warszawa, Vienna, Toulouse, Nice and Genoa - specialities of *Socca* (Fig. 50) or *Polenta*, etc.



Fig. 49



Fig. 50

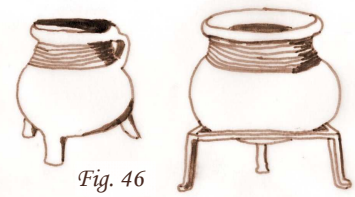


Fig. 46



Fig. 47



Fig. 48



Fig. 51

Some cookshops:

Germany: Cologne, Frankfurt am Main, Leipzig, Braunschweig

Great Britain: London, Cheapside, Bristol, King's Lynn

Austria: Vienna

France: Paris, Toulouse, Nice

Poland: Warszawa

Italy: Venice, Genoa, Rome, Florence

food supplies and general retail stalls / *jatki wielorakie*

Areas on a marketplace, as well as some commercial streets, were allotted to specific crafts and trades. Food products often occupied one particular zone of a marketplace (e.g. Salisbury - in the middle of the market) (Fig. 52) with some independent markets for particular products (e.g. poultry market, corn market, wheat market, cheese market, flower market, *etc.*).

In Wrocław flour traders gathered in the proximity of *St Elisabeth* church, while the wheat market was situated in the south-east corner of the city's marketplace. The place where Norwich's wheat market was situated is still called *The Haymarket*. In the centre of Colchester nearby the High Street there was a spot specifically dedicated to particular goods (e.g. medieval corn market). The *Targ Maślany* in Gdańsk, literally butter market, was in fact used as a general food market.

These zones were generally equipped with permanent stalls (Fig. 53) arranged in rows of commodities. Some markets had structures that hosted numerous traders under one roof - so called *selds*. A *seld* was usually occupied by traders who offered close or identical products. In other places smaller individual stalls or simply chests stuffed with goods were used by traders to sell their products.

Alternatively, food supplies could be sold in mobile stands (Fig. 54). In Norwich *Pudding Lane* (leading down from the Market Place) is named after 'peds' or baskets used by traders who did not own permanent stalls. In Great Britain more generally food was sold in *market crosses* situated on the marketplaces. In Salisbury the *High Cross* was also known as the *Poultry Cross*, and the *Cheese Cross* marked the location of the dairy products market. In London the *stations* at the *High Cross* in Cheap and the *Broken Cross* on the north side of *St. Paul's* were rented to the sellers of small wares.

In big towns large structures, called *market halls* or *general markets* were constructed to host general retail stalls. In some cases these constructions could be dedicated to some particular type of product (e.g. *halle au blé* in Paris, cereal markets in Amsterdam and Bruges). In a number of cases, however, a variety of products could be sold there, including food (e.g. London - medieval timber-covered market called *the Stocks*, 15th century *Leadenhall Market*). (*cf.* market hall for minor traders).

In many towns some areas of a market were kept clear of permanent buildings for the use of smallholders (e.g. Norwich - the *Lower Market*).

Some food markets:

Germany: Cologne, Frankfurt am Main, Leipzig, Munich

Great Britain: London, Cheapside, Colchester, Salisbury, Norwich, York

Belgium: Bruges

Austria: Vienna

France: Paris

Poland: Gdańsk

Italy: Florence

Czech Republic: Prague (Fig. 55)

Netherlands: Amsterdam

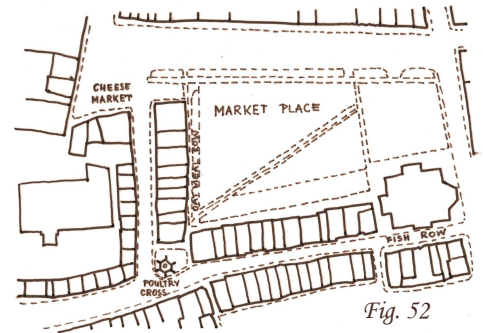


Fig. 52



Fig. 53



Fig. 54

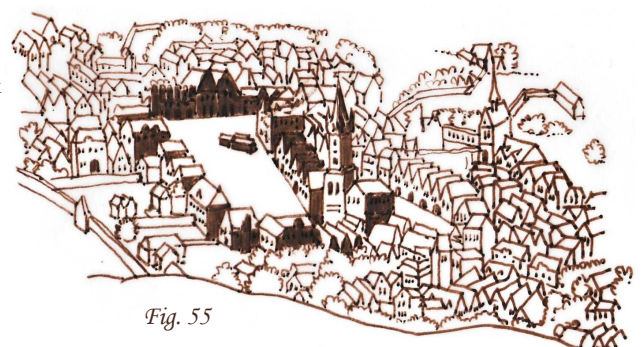


Fig. 55

gingerbread stalls / *kramy kichlarskie*

Originally confectioners were members of the bakers' guild. In some places they created separate guilds (e.g. in Switzerland, in Haarlem or in Aberdeen). Sometimes confectioners preferred joining others guilds – e.g. the goldsmiths' guild in Newcastle.

Confectioners often were specialised in specific types of products. In France they would be called *pâtisiers*; if they used eggs and butter to prepare pastries and cakes. *Oublayeurs* baked light dough called *oublies* – once very much in vogue, and employed spices in their manufacture – they also baked wafers for the celebration of masses. There were also *fleuriers*, who employed only the finest type of flour and *nieuliers*, who produced small cakes called *nieules*.

Different types of pastries could be sold in stalls located around a marketplace or in some commercial streets that had been allotted to this specific trade, as well as from mobile stands (Fig. 57) or by pedlars (Fig. 56, 58).



Fig. 57

Separate places where pastries and cakes could be found appeared therefore quite soon. In Gdańsk, they were sold at the *Targ Wąchany* (*Mittelmarkt*) as soon as 1342. In Wrocław, the whole northern part of the marketplace was called *Targ Łakoci* ('goodies market'). In Vienna cakes and pastries were traded at *Am Hof*. In Paris sweets were sold both in stalls and by pedlars (*crieurs ambulants*) (Fig. 58) in the streets.

Stalls of confectioners – seem not to have any particular 'type'. As other merchants, they used benches, individual stalls, or grouped their stalls in rows – attached or not to other trade buildings. (*cf. wooden stalls*)

Medieval sweets used less sugar and more honey than modern palates are accustomed to, since sugar was expensive and not always available. Some of the earliest confections still surviving are marzipan, jams and sweets. Everybody knows also gingerbread. Confectioners of different towns had their own recipes for gingerbread (Fig. 59). Until now towns like Zagreb, Toruń, Nuremberg, Ulm, Reims, Bourges, Dijon, Paris, Gertwiller – Alsace, Basel are proud of their gingerbreads. English sweets included many types of cakes, custards, and fritters such as funnel cakes. In France recipes for baked or sweetened fruits seem to have been standard. Germans had many recipes for tarts, puddings, and pastries. Italians had a large number of *torta* recipes (mashed filling in a thin pastry crust).



Fig. 56



Fig. 58



Fig. 59

glass stalls / *kramy szklarskie*

A glazier (or *glasier*) could be a craftsman who worked glass or a person who sold it. Glassmaking manufactures (Fig. 60) could be found throughout all Europe, in areas where material needed to produce glass was available: wood needed for the glass furnace, soil containing silica, alkaline products. Although Glass from Murano (Fig. 61) was probably the most famous, there were glassmaker workshops in many other areas: glassmaker furnaces are created, for instance, in the *forêt royale de Compiègne* (a forest north of Paris) in 1179, there is glassmaking craftsmanship in the duchy of Lorraine, in the *montagne noire* (black mountain - north of Carcassonne), and in Bohemia (e.g. Nový Bor, Kamenický Šenov).

For a long time, however, glass remained uncommon in the Middle Ages. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries only rich people could afford objects made of glass (Fig. 62). Gradually, such items became everyday objects: expensive in the Middle Ages, glass starts to spread widely in the 16th century.



Fig. 60



Fig. 61



Fig. 62

At the time of the high Middle Ages there was an increase in the buying and selling of goods, objects ranging from household items (food, clothing...) to specialized goods like glass. Glass merchants (Fig. 63) ranged from pedlars (Fig. 64) who sold goods from door to door, to wealthy traders who travelled across Europe. And naturally, one of the many ways to sell glass-based products were markets held in many towns.

Stalls in which glass traders sold their products could vary from simple ones – benches or equivalent - to more sophisticated ones – permanent shops on the marketplace or in the city streets (*cf. wooden stalls*).



Fig. 63



Fig. 64

granary / spichlerz

Granaries were used to store loose products (e.g. grain : London (Great Britain), Ulm, Freiburg, Spalt (Germany), Ghent (Belgium) (Fig. 65), Kazimierz Dolny (Poland), Castelnuovo Berardenga (Italy), Angers (France), or salt: Redon (France) (Fig. 66), Venice (Italy), Soleure (Switzerland), České Budějovice (Czech Republic) Zittau, Frankfurt am Main (Germany), or both at the same time: Lucerne (Switzerland) (Fig. 68).

Sometimes granaries were combined with some others functions - e.g. with a market hall: Beaumont-du-Gâtinais (France, Seine-et-Marne), Vézélise (France, Meurthe-et-Moselle), London - *Leadenhall*, a ballroom: Freiburg, *etc.*

In port towns such as Gdańsk or Elbląg, granaries could be built on islands. Sometimes they were incorporated into the towns' defensive system (e.g. Grudziądz – Poland (Fig. 67), Brugg – Switzerland (Fig. 68)).



Fig. 65

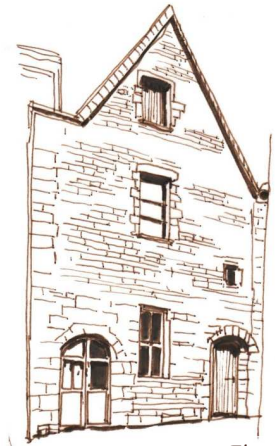


Fig. 66



Fig. 67

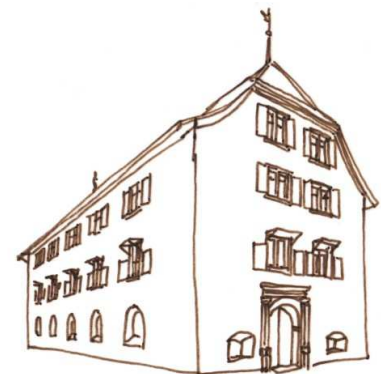


Fig. 68

They are generally characterized by a compact form, steep roofs, triangular gables and small openings.

Granaries were built from various materials:

- wood: Vézélise - France, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Beaumont-du-Gâtinais - France, Seine-et-Marne (Fig. 69),
- half-timber construction: Bydgoszcz - Poland, Schwäbisch Gmünd – Germany (Fig. 70),
- half-timber construction on the stone floor: Frankfurt am Main – Germany, *Salzhäus* (Fig. 71),



Fig. 69



Fig. 70

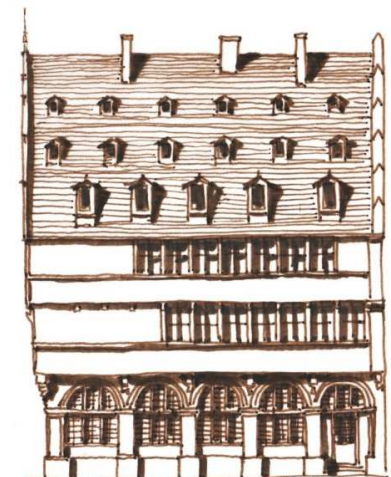


Fig. 71

- masonry and wood: Konstanz - Germany (Fig. 72),
- brick: Meissen - Germany, Bremen - Germany, Brodnica - Poland, Gdańsk - Poland, *Spichlerz Królewski*, Vauclair - France, Aisne (Fig. 73),
- stone: Ghent - Belgique, grenier d'abondance, Redon - France, Castelnuovo Berardenga - Italy, Angers - France, *greniers Saint-Jean* (Fig. 74).

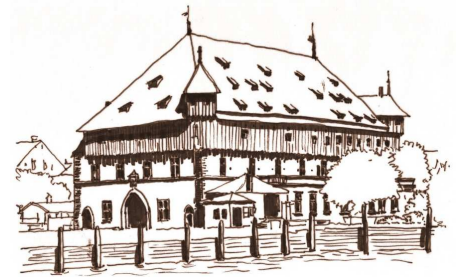


Fig. 72

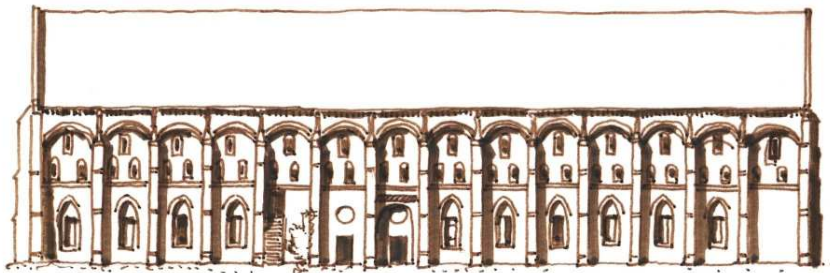


Fig. 73

Many of the old granaries are now dismantled. The function of those that survived has been altered, and the buildings transformed into conference centres, exhibition rooms, libraries, housing, museum, concert hall, *etc.*



Fig. 74

Some granaries:

Germany: Ulm, Freiburg, Spalt, Zittau, Frankfurt am Main, Freiburg, Konstanz, Meissen, Bremen, Schwäbisch Gmünd

Great Britain: London, Cheapside, Bristol, King's Lynn

Belgium: Ghent

Czech Republic: České Budějovice

Switzerland: Soleure, Lucerne, Brugg

France: Paris, Redon, Angers, Beaumont-du-Gâtinais, Vézélise, Vauclair

Poland: Kazimierz Dolny, Brodnica, Gdańsk, Elbląg, Grudziądz, Bydgoszcz, Kraków

Italy: Castelnuovo Berardenga, Florence, Venice,

guardhouse / *odwach*

A guardhouse (in French *Corps de Garde*) was a building composed of rooms for military or police guards, officers rooms, and, in addition, generally housed an arrest room.

Their construction as separated buildings started in the 18th century and lasted until the beginning of the 20th century. Guardhouses were generally freestanding buildings, designed as a part of bigger ensembles, generally situated near key defensive spots.

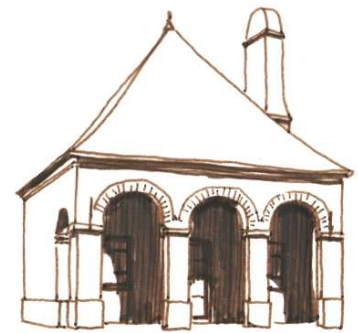


Fig. 85

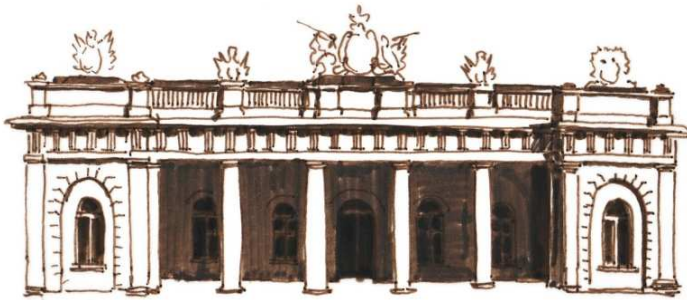


Fig. 86



Fig. 87

In Poland guardhouses were often situated on the marketplaces nearby the town hall (e.g. Wrocław, Poznań (Fig. 86) - the first guardhouse in Poznań was a wooden building, Bydgoszcz (Fig. 89), Białystok, Sandomierz).



Fig. 89



Fig. 88

Guardhouses could also be part of the defensive system of the city, in that case they were supposed to ensure the protection of troops who guarded sensitive points in the city – gates in particular.



Fig. 90



Fig. 91

Some guardhouses:

France: Gravelines (Nord) (Fig. 85), Brest (Finistère)- *corps de garde de la porte Tourville*, Maubeuge (Nord) - *corps de garde de la demi-lune de la porte de Mons*, Dibennou (Guissény) (Fig. 87), Mont-Dauphin (Hautes-Alpes) (Fig. 91), Sedan (Ardennes) - *corps de garde du pavillon d'Oyré*,

Great Britain: Berwick-upon-Tweed (Northumberland, England) - guardhouse that used to stand in *Marygate* (Fig. 88), Leith (Edinburgh, Scotland) - *fort guardhouse*

Poland: Wrocław, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Białystok, Sandomierz, Kraków, Stargard Szczeciński

Denmark: Tønder - *former guardhouse of the castle* (Fig. 90)

Germany: Berlin - *Neue Wache*

Ukraine: Lviv (Fig. 92)



Fig. 92

hatters' stalls / *kramy kapelusznicze*

A hatter (or milliner) could be either a craftsman that manufactured or repaired hats, or a hat merchant. The former could sell their products directly or by the agency of the latter.

In the Middle Ages the profession of hatter was divided in several branches, quite unsurprisingly when considering that headgears (Fig. 93, 94, 95) were of universal usage. Different types of headgears existed, made from different materials (e.g. flower crowns, hairbands, headdresses - *coiffes*, wimples, *bennis*, chaperons, hats, ...).



Fig. 94



Fig. 93

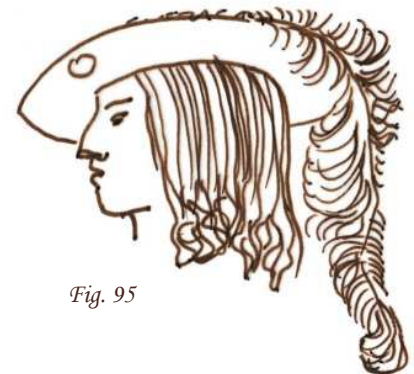


Fig. 95

The first authentic accounts of regular hatters appear in the Middle Ages - in Nuremberg (*Filzkapfenmacher*) in 1360, in France in 1380, in Wurzburg - Bavaria in 1401, in Lublin - Poland in 1473 and in London in 1510. In the Medieval Paris the hatters' guild was one of a few privileged guilds - known under the name of *The Corps of Merchants* - which occupied a predominant position.

Until the 19th century, the centre of the hatmaking trade in Britain was London - and in France, Paris. In Wales, hatters were concentrated in towns (e.g. Denbigh, Carmarthen and Haverfordwest). Hatters and milliners who lived and worked in towns had frequently boutiques nearby their workshops (Fig. 96, 97, 100), on the ground floor of their houses. Hatters in Paris lived in the centre (*l'île de la Cité*) and its neighbourhood (e.g. *Saint-Denis Street* or *la Saint-Jacques Street*).

As many other merchants, hatters' or milliners' also sold on the marketplace - their stalls were situated in specific zones, often clustered in one area. They could vary from movable stands (Fig. 98, 99) to permanent stalls (cf. wooden stalls).

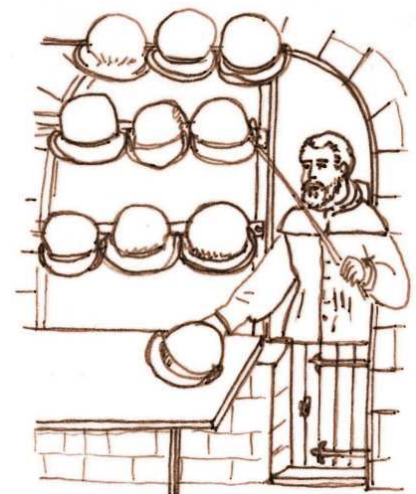


Fig. 96

In Norwich - England hatters sold their products on the periphery of the marketplace. In Cheapside – England, the *calleres* (headdress makers) and wimple makers sold their products in the *Soper Lane*. In Metz - France hats were traded in *impasse Chaplerne*, in Aire-Sur-La-Lys - France in passage des *Hallettes*, in Wroclaw - Poland on the eastern part of the marketplace and in Llanwenog - Wales they were concentrated to the north of the parish, adjacent to *Gors Goch*.

Hatters and milliners traded also at fairs (e.g. Leipzig, Frankfurt am Main, Nuremberg and Augsburg).



Fig. 98



Fig. 99

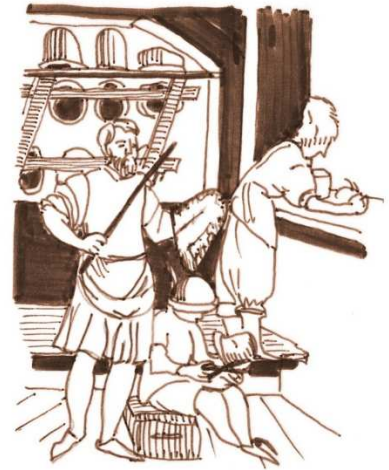


Fig. 97

Although hatters' stalls and boutiques largely disappeared, replaced by industrial production, many street names recall the important role of this profession at the time (e.g. Fontenay - *ruelle foraine des cappellerris* - chapeliers *i.e.* hatters, Roma - *via dei Cappellari*, (Fig. 101) *i.e.* 'hatters street').



Fig. 100

Some hatters' stalls:

France: Paris, Metz, Aire-Sur-La-Lys, Sauveterre-de-Rouergue, Fontenay le Comte

Great Britain: London, Cheapside, Norwich, Llanwenog, Denbigh, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest

Poland: Kraków, Wroclaw, Lublin

Italy: Rome

Germany: Leipzig, Frankfurt am Main, Nuremberg and Augsburg



Fig. 101

iron stalls (ironmongers' stalls) / *kramy żelazne*

The iron stalls in Krakow were used to sell miscellaneous goods made of iron. The term *ironmongery*, that refers to the manufacture of miscellaneous iron goods, can also have a second meaning - referring then to the place where iron items for domestic use were sold. A hardware merchant was called an *ironmonger* (Fig. 105).

In Norwich – England, the ironmongers were located in front of *Tollhouse*, in the northern section of the main marketplace. In Bury St Edmunds - England, their stalls were grouped at the west end of the marketplace. Hardware merchants of Cheapside – England, were clustered in an alignment of shops located in the eastern part of the town and copper alloys were sold in *Ironmonger Lane*. Ironmongers of Wrocław – Poland, could be found for example in *Przejście Żelaznicze* (ironmongers' passage) (Fig. 102).

A guildhall in Thaxted (Fig. 104) – England, is often associated with the cutlers' guild. The open-paved ground floor was used as a market and the first floor as an open gallery (openings could be screened when necessary). Even if it was not a cutlers' guildhall but a mot hall, ironmongers could trade there.

Like many other retail products, iron goods could be sold on temporary stalls, from more permanent structures (*cf.* wooden stalls), or by pedlars (Fig. 103) (in Paris such traders specialising in iron goods are mentioned in the 1220-1230 *Première description des métiers de Paris* - the first description of the professions in Paris - by Jean de Garlande).



Fig. 102



Fig. 103



Fig. 104



Fig. 105

'Lithuanian' stalls (haberdashers' stalls) / *kramy litewskie*

On Krakow's Market Square's haberdashers traded in the so-called *Lithuanian' stalls*, formerly called *kramy norymberskie*. Haberdashers were basically merchants – they bought small articles of daily use from craftsmen, and sold them on the marketplaces, fairs, etc. They were therefore either travelling or led a more a settled way of life, buying goods from those who travelled.

Nuremberg was the central market of small articles of daily use for Polish traders. Products bought there (called '*norymberszczyzna*') by ambulant traders (Fig. 106, 107, 108) or wholesalers were sold on various Polish markets (often by Scots).



Fig. 106



Fig. 107

Fig. 108

In France haberdashers traded diverse products: small jewellery, belts, mirrors and combs, needles and pins, but also toys at low prices (e.g. whistles), and from the 15th century on, playing cards.

In the Middle Ages Parisian haberdashers were clustered on the right bank of the river Seine (the most esteemed of them were in *rue Quincampoix*). Others traded on benches (*Grand-Pont*), on marketplaces (cf. wood stalls), and some were ambulant traders. With time, they slowly moved towards *Les Halles*, where they established themselves for longer.

In Dijon (France) the haberdashers traded under the porch of Notre-Dame. In Lübeck (Fig. 109) – Germany, they had their stalls in the western part of the marketplace.

The headquarters of the *Worshipful Company of Haberdashers* in London was located on the corner of *Staining Lane* and *Maiden Lane* (Fig. 110). They sold ribbons, beads, purses, gloves, pins, caps and toys and in 1502 were joined by the hatmakers' fraternity. Thereafter there were two types of haberdasher: haberdashers of hats and the original haberdashers of small wares. The stock of the latter could include metallic goods and sewing items, called *small haberdashery*.

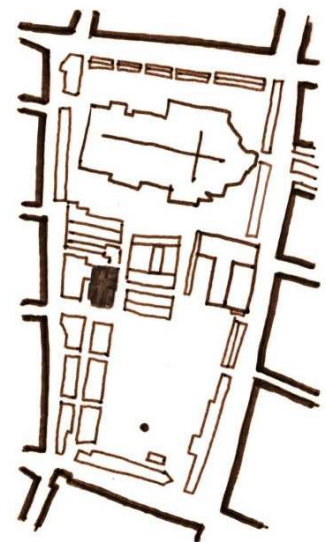


Fig. 109



Fig. 110

market hall for minor traders / *smatruz*

A market hall for minor traders is a single-space, large building constructed in order to provide shelter to traders. Various merchants could trade inside the building – either temporarily or on a regular basis, for instance using wooden benches to display their products.

This type of market halls existed in Germany (*Schmetterhaus*), on the territory of the Czech Republic (e.g. Brno, Opava), in Poland (e.g. Brzeg, Zabkowice Śląskie, Wrocław, Lublin, Gniezno). Sometimes they had more than one storey (e.g. Wrocław).

The closer equivalent to a *market hall for minor traders* in France are *les halles*. In big cities some of those halls buildings could be reserved to specific types of products (e.g. halles au poisson, halles au cuir, etc.), but in smaller towns citizens could not afford (or did not need) several market halls. *Les halles* are generally situated in the centre of marketplaces. (Fig. 111)

Depending on the climate of the region, and on local traditions, *les halles* could be closed buildings (e.g. St Pierre Sur Dives (Fig. 112) - Calvados), half-open structures (e.g. Vitteaux (Fig. 114) - Côte-d'Or), or open buildings – basically a roof supported by pillars (e.g. Nolay (Fig. 113) - Côte-d'Or). Naturally, such buildings could be open structures in the beginning, and be enclosed with time (e.g. Dives-sur-mer - Calvados).

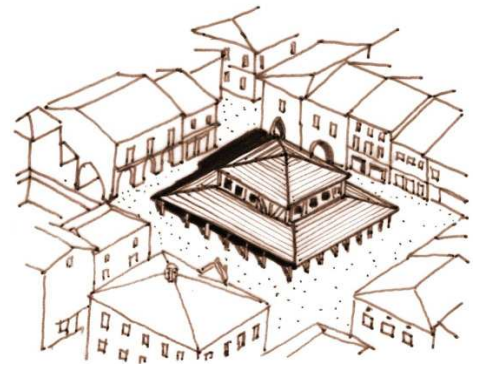


Fig. 111

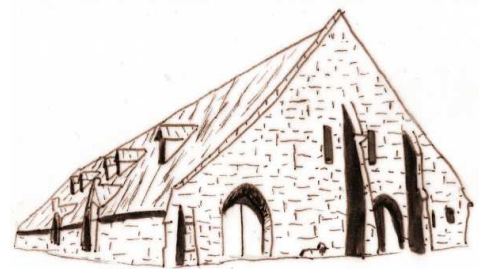


Fig. 112

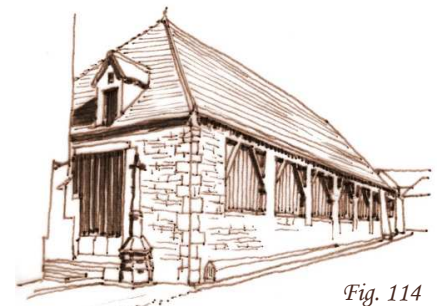


Fig. 114



Fig. 113

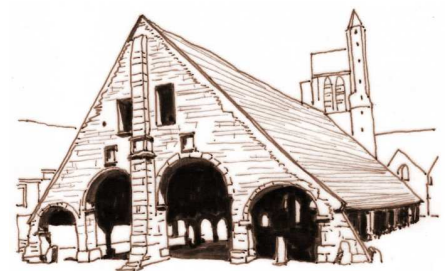


Fig. 115

Materials from which they were constructed vary as well. Stone structures can be found in Égreville (Fig. 115) - Seine-et Marne, Crémieu - Isère or Vitteaux - Côte-d'Or, wooden structures in Richelieu (Fig. 116) - Indre-et-Loire, Nolay - Côte-d'Or, Questembert (Fig. 117) - Morbihan, Milly-la-Forêt - Essone, Le Faouët - Morbihan, Seignelay - Yonne, Lyons-la-Forêt - Eure, Beaumont-du-Gâtinais - Seine-et- Marne, Lesmont - Aube, Arpajon – Essonne, etc.

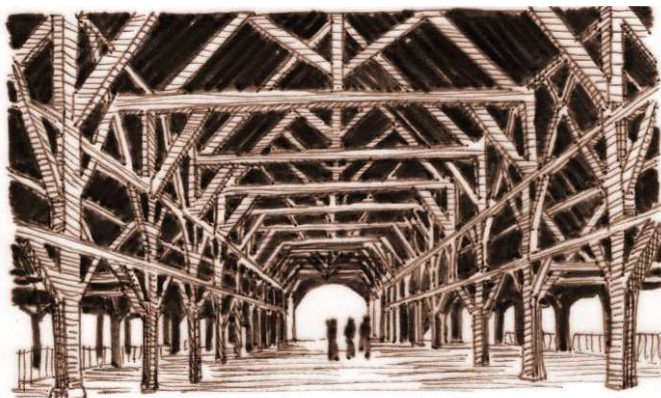


Fig. 116



Fig. 117

In some places the structure is supported by stone or brick pillars (e.g. France: Barran - Gers, Langogne (Fig. 118) - Lozere, Le Peyrat - Ariège Spain: Granollers (Fig. 119) - Catalogne, Italy: Piazza del Mercato in Siena, *etc.*).

Open or half-open structures used as market halls also existed in Great Britain (e.g. market hall in Chipping Camden (Fig. 120) - England, as well as *market crosses* , corresponding to the same function (e.g. Market cross in Wymondham - Norfolk). Closed, single-spaced market structures that could be found on marketplaces or commercial streets of Great Britain were called *selds* - long and narrow halls occupied by traders. However a *seld* was usually occupied by traders who offered close or identical products.

In a number of countries market halls were embedded inside a bigger building: the most widespread model of such covered market hall was a multi-storey (quite often only two -storey) building with an open arcade on the street level (e.g. market hall in Ross-on-Wye (Fig. 121) - Herefordshire, market hall in Winster - Derbyshire).

The upper floor of those buildings could then be used for various purposes – most often in connection with the town authorities or with guilds or collective bodies. Guildhalls in Great Britain were typical examples of this model (e.g. Guildhouse in Thaxted – Essex, Much Wenlock - Shropshire).

The second floor of a *halle* in Vézélise – France, was used as a granary and Freiburg im Breisgau's *Kaufhaus* (Fig. 122) – Germany, was a meeting place where various festivities could be organised.

In many cities the second floor was used as a chamber for the town council - town halls or moot halls – or for other legal authorities (e.g. England: Titchfield (Fig. 123), Ledbury; Poland: the 13th century town hall at Wrocław, Toruń, Klodzko; Italy: Como, Piacenza, Vicenza; Germany: Michelstadt, Lahnstein, Bremen, Grossenhain; Belgium: Ypres, France: Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val - Tarn et Garonne, Clermont - Oise, Perpignan - Pyrénées-Orientales, Villeréal - Lot-et-Garonne, Estonia: Tallinn, *etc.*)

Some market halls for minor traders:

France: St Pierre Sur Dives, Vitteaux, Nolay, Égreville, Crémieu, Richelieu Questembert, Milly-la-Forêt, Le Faouët, Seignelay, Lyons-la-Forêt, Beaumont-du-Gâtinais, Lesmont, Arpajon, Barran, Langogne, Domme, Vézélise, Perpignan, Villeréal, Nouvion-en-Ponthieu, Le Peyrat

Spain: Granollers

Italy: Siena, Como, Piacenza, Vicenza

Great Britain: Chipping Camden, Wymondham, Ross-on-Wye, Winster, London, Titchfield, Ledbury, Thaxted, Much Wenlock

Poland: Wrocław, Kraków, Brzeg, Ząbkowice Śląskie, Lublin, Gniezno, Toruń, Klodzko

Czech Republic: Brno, Opava

Germany: Cologne, Freiburg im Breisgau, Michelstadt, Lahnstein, Bremen, Grossenhain

Estonia: Tallinn

Belgium: Ypres

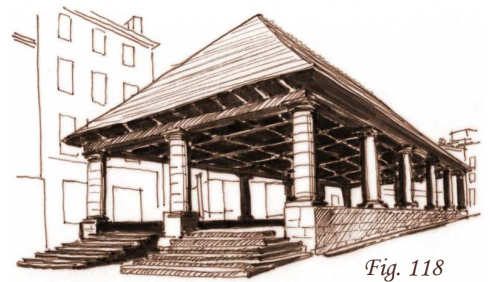


Fig. 118



Fig. 119



Fig. 120

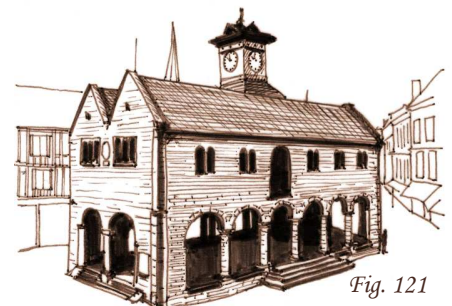


Fig. 121

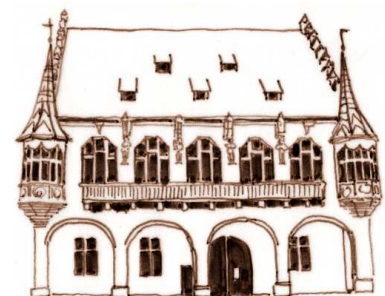


Fig. 122



Fig. 123

notary's house / *dom notariusza*

In Roman law-based systems – i.e. France, Spain, Italy, Germany and other European nations - the profession of notary was widespread. Traditionally, notaries recorded matters of judicial importance as well as private transactions or events where an officially authenticated record or a document drawn up with professional skill or knowledge was required.

Notaries accordingly existed in a number of medieval towns - but they could be 'authorized' by a variety of political authorities – royal, municipal, episcopal, papal *etc.*

pottery stalls / *jatki garncarskie*

Potters are one of the oldest profession, but in the Middle Ages they were probably some of the lowest-status craftsmen (Fig. 126).

If 'clay craftsmen' were mostly men, their wives and daughters were responsible for selling. In towns potters organised themselves in guilds.

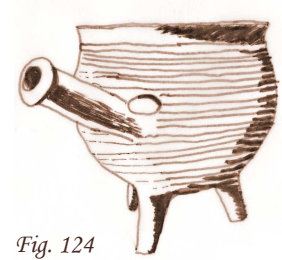


Fig. 124



Fig. 125



Fig. 126

Pottery was sold on open markets, on individual stalls or in selds. (cf. wooden stalls).

In London (England) until the 16th century *Billingsgate Market* was a general market, among others for pottery.

In York (Fig. 125) - England, potters traded in *Fossgate guildhall*, in Wroclaw (Fig. 128) - Poland, they traded in - *Przejsie Garncarskie* ('pottery passage'). Today's street names often recall that profession (e.g. *Villecomtal* (Fig. 127) - France, *ruelle ou "calade" des Potiers*, i.e. 'potters lane').

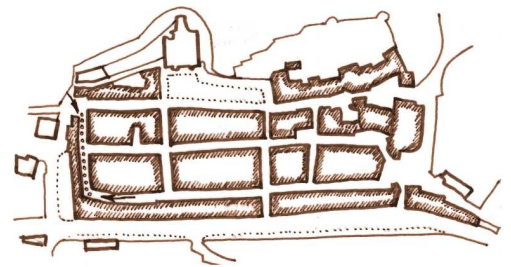


Fig. 127



Fig. 128

rich stalls / *kramy bogate*

Kramarze bogaci were rich retail merchants. They bought various products and traded them in their shops. *Rich stalls* were in fact big commercial galleries, divided in individual chambers owned by the so-called *kramarze bogaci* (literally 'rich merchants').

This type of merchants' galleries, consisting of two rows of commercial chambers opened on an internal, covered gallery, existed in Wrocław - Poland, Świdnica - (Fig. 129, 130) Poland, Głogów - Poland, Vilnius - Lithuania. This architectural composition also appears in some other trade related buildings (e.g. cloth halls).

In some places stalls of this type were housed in other public buildings (e.g. In Toruń - Poland, *Rich Stalls* were located in the eastern wing of the old town's town hall).

A later, and somewhat comparable architectural solution are *shopping galleries* or *shopping arcades* - covered markets with permanent stalls and shops - such as London's *Leadenhall*, Oxford's *Covered Market*, London's *Burlington Arcade* (Fig. 131), *Marché Des Enfants Rouges* in Paris, *Covered Market* in Metz, ...

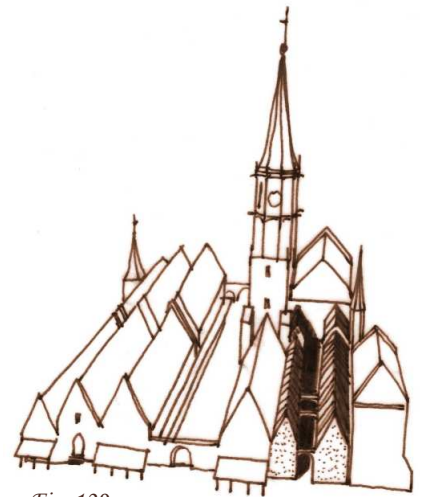


Fig. 129

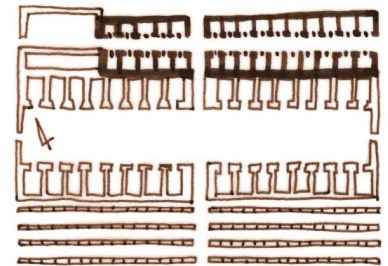


Fig. 130



Fig. 131

Such galleries will become quite popular during the 19th century all across Europe, with, however, a shift in scale, in standard, and the frequent use of glass roofs (e.g. *galeries royales Saint-Hubert* in Brussels, *galleria Umberto I* in Naples, *passage des Panoramas* or *galerie Vivienne* in Paris (Fig. 132) etc.)

Some market rich stalls or comparable solutions:

France: Paris, Metz, Nantes

Poland: Głogów, Świdnica, Wrocław, Toruń

Belgium: Brussels

Great Britain: London, Oxford

Lithuania: Vilnius

Italy: Naples

Romania: Bucharest



Fig. 121

Fig. 132

salt stalls / *kramy solne*

Salt was during the medieval period an expensive - as well as essential preservative. Salt was produced from evaporation ponds located on the Mediterranean Sea or on the Atlantic Ocean, from natural sources of brine scattered throughout Europe, or from rock salt mines. Salt extracted from the Wieliczka mines, 13 km to the southeast of Krakow, was 'packed' and transported in 165 kg pieces called '*balwan*'.

Salt was an important factor in the development of many towns like Venice or Genoa in Italy, Salzburg, Gmunden, Hallstatt or Hallein in Austria, Tuzla in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lüneburg, Munich or Lübeck in Germany, Aigues-Mortes, Salins les Bains, Dives sur Mer, Dieppe, Saint-Martin-Vésubie in France, Prachatice, České Budějovice or Týn nad Vltavou in Czech Republic, Kotor in Montenegro.



Fig. 133

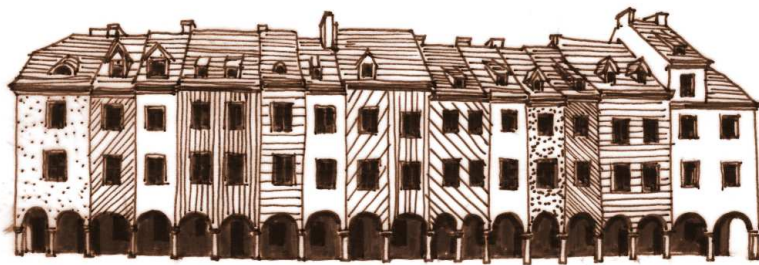


Fig. 134

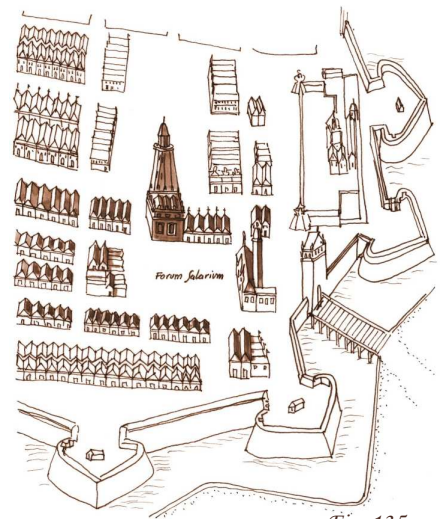


Fig. 135

Salt was stored in warehouses (*cf.* granary) situated in towns along the old salt routes, and could be traded on markets specifically dedicated to salt (e.g. Wrocław (Fig. 133), Zamość (Fig. 135), Nysa, Gniezno, Munich). It could however also be traded on general markets – e.g. London – England, on *Billingsgate Market*, Norwich - England, Poznań -Poland - in the arcades of market square's commercial terrace (*domki budnicze*) (Fig. 134). Salt could be found in more surprising places too - during the Middle Ages, Vienna's *St. Rupert church* was the seat of the Salt Office (*Salzamt*) (Fig. 136), which distributed salt to individual buyers.



Fig. 136

scales / waga miejska

A weigh house - also called city scales - was a public building within which goods brought to the town by merchants were weighed according to the units established by the city authorities.

Strongly related with trade and municipal authorities, weigh houses were often located on the main marketplace, in the vicinity of the town hall and of major commercial buildings (e.g. Wrocław (Fig. 75), Gniezno, Poznań (Fig. 76) - Poland, Osnabrück - Germany, Amsterdam, Gouda, Nijmegen - Netherlands), close to some other marketplace, or important commercial street (e.g. Deventer - Netherlands, Frankfurt am Main, Bremen, Zittau - Germany, Saint-Gallen (Fig. 77) - Switzerland).



Fig. 75

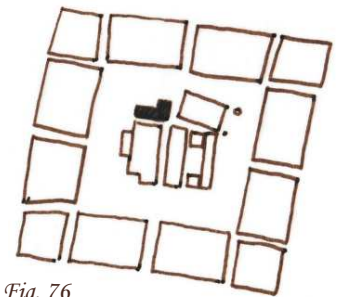


Fig. 76



Fig. 77

Weigh houses were often freestanding buildings (e.g. Amsterdam (Fig. 78), Gouda, Wrocław -Wielka Waga, Braunschweig, Nijmegen, Toruń – the 13th c. weight house of the old town, Leeuwarden). They could be wooden structures (e.g. Gniezno), half-timber constructions (e.g. Braunschweig – Germany (Fig. 79)), brick built (e.g. Kortrijk, Bremen (Fig. 80)) or stone built (e.g. Gouda, Osnabrück).



Fig. 78

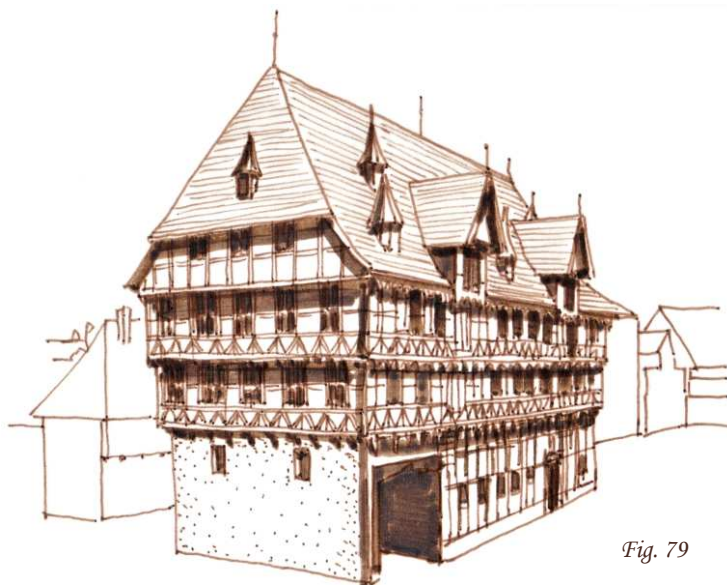


Fig. 79



Fig. 80

In order to facilitate access to the scales themselves, these buildings usually had their main openings on the ground floor. Most of them

were built before 1800, prior to the establishment of international standards for weights.

Weigh houses were used to weigh various goods, and in some big towns there were several of them (e.g. Wrocław, Frankfurt am Main, Vilnius). Grain Scales (*Mehlwaage*) existed in Frankfurt am Main – *Garküchenplatz* (Fig. 81), Wetzlar and Bad Kreuznach - Germany. Butter Scales (*Ankenwaage*) in Altdorf - Switzerland, Glarus - Switzerland, Nijmegen (Fig. 82) - Netherlands. In the 19th century Gouda's weigh house was mainly used to weigh cheese (Fig. 83).



Fig. 81

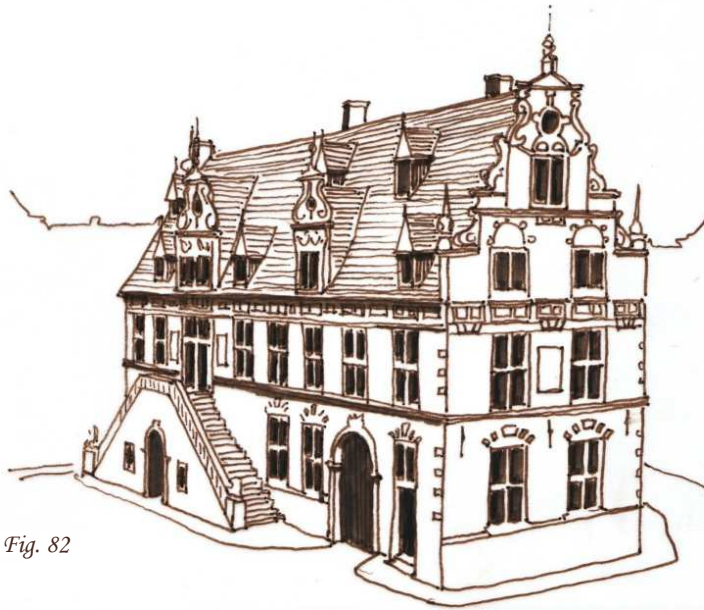


Fig. 82

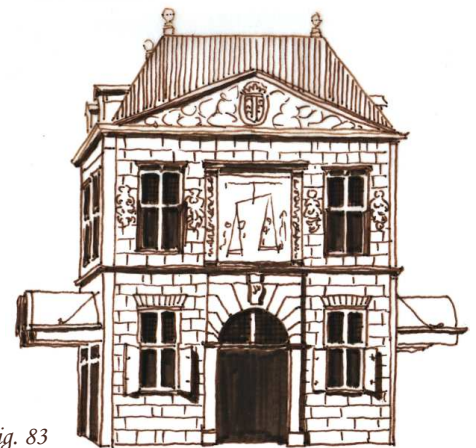


Fig. 83

As public edifices, weigh houses housed sometimes other functions (e.g. a granary in Bremen, *Kruisribgewelven* a meat market and city venture in Nijmegen, trade market stalls in Gniezno, a warehouse in Braunschweig).

It was not rare that a weigh house was not an independent building but occupied a part of another municipal edifice - the weigh houses in Toruń (old town), Tarnów and Vilnius were located inside the town hall, a scale in Cambridge was housed in the *Guildhall*, in Newcastle inside the market hall (*Grainger Market*), in Bautzen inside the cloth hall, etc.

Sometimes already existing buildings were adapted to play the role of a weigh house - e.g. the weigh house in Alkmaar (Fig. 84) - Netherlands, was originally a chapel that belonged to a hospital.

Some scales :

Germany: Frankfurt am Main, Braunschweig, Bautzen, Bremen, Münster, Osnabrück, Dorstern, Leipzig, Stralsund, Zittau, Wetzlar, Bad Kreuznach

Belgium: Kortrijk

Poland: Poznań, Nysa, Wrocław, Gniezno, Świdnica, Toruń, Tarnów, Kraków

Lithuania: Vilnius

Netherlands: Alkmaar, Gouda, Nijmegen, Amsterdam, Leeuwarden, Deventer, De Rijp

Switzerland: Saint-Gallen, Glarus, Altdorf

France: Wissembourg

Great Britain: Cambridge, Newcastle

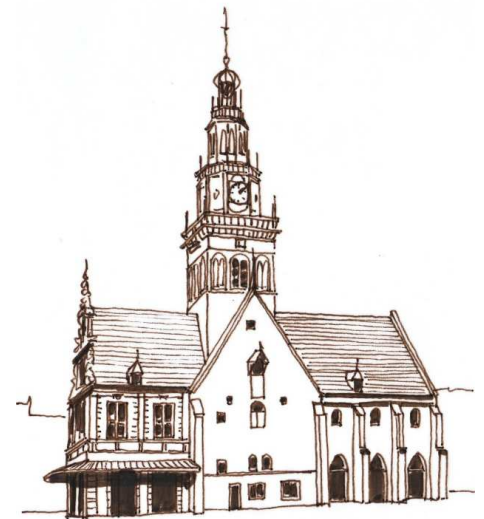


Fig. 84

shoemakers' stalls / *jatki szewskie*

Shoemakers (Fig. 137) specialised in various products: typically cobblers made and repaired ordinary shoes, and cordwainers produced luxury shoes. The latter were likely to be established in cities and to be members of trade guilds.

Shoemakers sold their products in various places :

- on marketplaces
e.g. Paris (France), Norwich (England) in stalls on the marketplace, Ludlow – *Shoemakers row* on the *Castle Square*, Lübeck (Fig. 138) - Germany – in stalls located in several areas of the marketplace, Gniezno - Poland - in stalls on the marketplace, Ząbkowice Śląskie - Poland, at first in stalls before the town hall, later on in stalls touching the cloth hall, Głogów –Poland, Leicester (England) – close to *The Gainsborough*,
- in market halls for minor traders
e.g. Wrocław - Poland
- in town halls
e.g. Grossenhain - Germany, Kłodzko - Poland, Toruń – Poland, new town hall
- in commercial streets
e.g. Cheapside - England - in *Ironmonger Lane* and *Bow Lane*
- close to churches
e.g. Amiens (Fig. 139) - France, in stalls attached to the *Eglise Saint-Germain*



Fig. 137

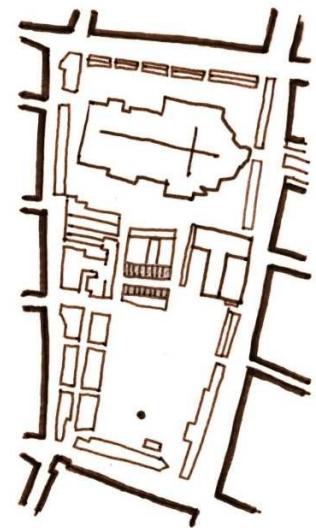


Fig. 138



Fig. 139

- in shops localised in tenements
e.g. Chester – England, in *Shoemaker Row*

In Medieval Paris shoes could also be sold by pedlars.

Shoemakers frequently shared a building with other craftsmen – for example with bakers in Jawor, Lwówek Śląski, and Świdnica (Fig. 140) -Poland.

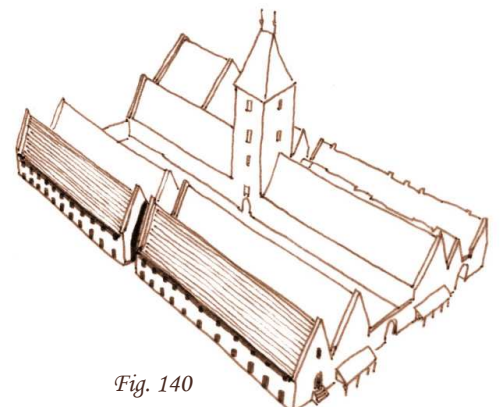


Fig. 140

tanners' stalls / *jatki garbarskie*

Tanners were highly skilled craftsmen (Fig. 141) - they tanned skins and hides. Because of smell of tanning substances, tanners' workshops were generally situated in separated quarters of towns or suburbs, close to rivers.

e.g. France: Strasbourg - *la Petite France* (Fig. 142), Metz, Dijon - in *faubourg d'Ouche*, Paris - close to *Seine* river, Colmar - *la Petite Venise*, Châteldon, Germany: Ulm, Poland: Poznań, Toruń, Lithuania: Vilnius - the suburbs between the *Trocka gate* of and *Wilijska gate*, but also by branches of the *Wilenka river*, Great Britain: Aberdeen - Scotland, *Gallowgate*, York - in *Tanners Row*, London - for example in *Curries Row*.



Fig. 141



Fig. 142



Fig. 143

Alternatively, in Nuremberg (Fig. 143) - Germany, tanners workshops were situated in the *Weißgerbergasse*, where almost each tanner's house had a private individual well.

After the initial steps of the tanning process, curriers had to make the leather strong, flexible and waterproof: they stretched and burnished it in order to produce uniformly thick and supple material. Tanned skins were then sold, and in contrast with other craftsmen like bakers, potters or shoemakers, tanners or curriers mainly sold their production to other craftsmen - shoemakers, saddlers, girdlers, glovers, *etc.* They also could sell their products to leather sellers - either to merchants selling the product on their behalf (*leather factors*) or to independent merchants, who were selling it on their own account (*leather merchants*) (Fig. 144).

Stalls or selds in which tanned skins were sold could be located :

- on a marketplace,
(e.g. Lübeck - Germany, Norwich - England)
- on commercial streets,
(e.g. Cheapside - England)
- or on separated markets.
(e.g. Bruges - Belgium, *marché aux peaux*)
- In and around bridges and riversides
(e.g. Florence - Italy, *Ponte Vecchio*, Originally, the bridge housed butchers and tanners but the Medici family, on account of the bad smell, expelled those craftsmen from the bridge and favoured the installation of others crafts and merchants - in particular jewellers.) (Fig. 145)



Fig. 144

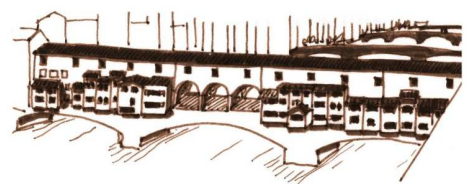


Fig. 145

In some towns there were separated buildings dedicated to the leather trade.

(e.g. Paris - *la halle au cuir* (Fig. 146)– the first one was situated in the quarter of the Innocents - *rue de la Lingerie*; London's Cheapside - *Tanners' Seld*, maintained communally by tanners, it was situated opposite the church of *St Mary le Bon*).

Leather trade also took place in buildings that were used for more general local trade.

(e.g. York - *Merchant Adventurers Hall*, In Wroclaw leather was sold in the market hall for minor traders).



Fig. 146

Some tanners stalls or workshops:

France: Paris, Strasbourg, Metz, Dijon, Paris, Colmar, Châteldon,

Great Britain: Cheapside, Norwich, Aberdeen, York

Poland: Wroclaw, Kraków, Poznań, Toruń

Lithuania: Vilnius

Italy: Florence

Germany: Lübeck, Ulm, Nuremberg

Belgium: Bruges

town hall / ratusz

Town halls were the most important secular buildings in autonomous cities, and the seat of local governments. However, depending on the local conditions (political systems in particular) they did not play exactly the same role. Depending on those local conditions, the building that played the role of town hall – centre of the civilian life and of the public administration - could serve other roles too, and could include for instance chapels, treasury chambers, ballrooms, guild chambers, municipal scales, jails and prisons, spaces dedicated to various trade, *etc.*

Guildhalls in Great Britain belonged to guilds and could combine an administrative and a commercial role (e.g. London, Norwich, Boston, Much Wenlock, Windsor). Moot halls played a similarly multi-function role (e.g. Aldeburgh in Suffolk).

In Italy public officers often lived in public administration buildings, hence comes the residential character of *palazzi pubblici* (that quite often were fortified buildings). M. Girouard [2] points out that the defensive character of these buildings was not a response to exterior threats, but rather thought as a protection against citizens. (e.g. Florence - *Palazzo Vecchio*, Volterra - *Palazzo dei Priori* (Fig. 147)).

The so-called *palazzi della Ragione* – buildings with commercial arcades on the ground floor (e.g. Monza – *Arengario*, Milan, Padua, Vicenza) represent another type of building that played a role of public administration centres in Italy.

Town halls were generally located along with the market squares in the centre of the town. They could be constructed as freestanding buildings :

- Poland: Toruń - in new and old town, Wrocław, Kolo, Kościan, Poznań, Klodzko, Żnin, Dolsk, Osiek Jasielski
- England: Ledbury, Wootton Bassett (Fig. 148), London Guildhall, Norwich Guildhall
- Ukraine: Lviv (Fig. 149)

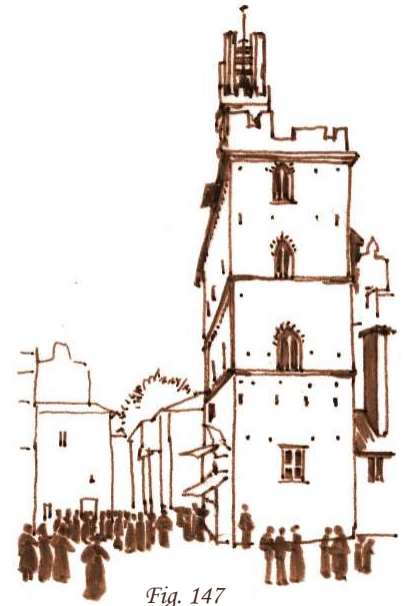


Fig. 147

Note 2. cf. GIROUARD M., *Des Villes des Hommes, Architecture et Société*, Flammarion, Paris 1987, p.54



Fig. 148



Fig. 149

Czech Republic: Uničov, Sušice
France: Arras, Bailleul, Armentières
Belgium: Antwerp
Italy: Milan - Palazzo della Ragione, Monza - Arengario, Padua - Palazzo della Ragione, Orta San Giulio - Broletto
Estonia: Tallinn
Netherlands: Delft
Lithuania: Vilnius
Slovakia: Kežmarok
Germany: Michelstadt, Bremen, Pirna, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Lübeck, Nuremberg, Hannover - old town hall,

or be part of frontages (marketplace or street frontage) :

Germany: Münster, Lahnstein - *old town hall*, Dinkelsbühl - *old tow hall*
England: Exeter Guildhall, Much Wenlock Guildhall
Belgium: Bruges, Brussels
France: Saint-Quentin, Douai
Italy: Pienza - *Palazzo Comunale*, Siena - *Palazzo Pubblico*, Bergamo - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Florence - *Pallazzo Vecchio*,
Poland: Lubań, Gdańsk
Netherlands: Amsterdam, the Hague - *the old Town Hall*
Czech Republic: Litoměřice (Fig. 150)
Hungary: Budapest - *Buda old town hall*

To the latter category belongs also town halls that have been transformed from (an) existing tenement(s) :

Czech Republic: Prague, Plzen, Jihlava
Slovakia: Bratislava
Belgium: Bruges
France: Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val (Fig. 151), Paris - *Maison aux piliers*

Sometimes they happen to be situated in a most peculiar location – e.g. Bamberg (Fig. 152) - Germany, the old town hall was built in the middle of the river *Regnitz*.

Town halls could be wooden constructions (e.g. Opalenica (Fig. 153), Żnin or Osiek Jasielski in Poland), half-timbered constructions (e.g. Ledbury in England, Michelstadt (Fig. 154) and Lahnstein in Germany) but most often were masonry structures.

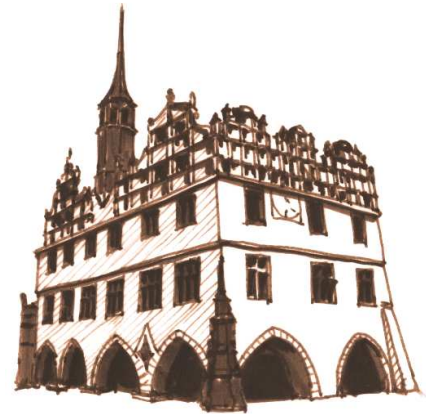


Fig. 150

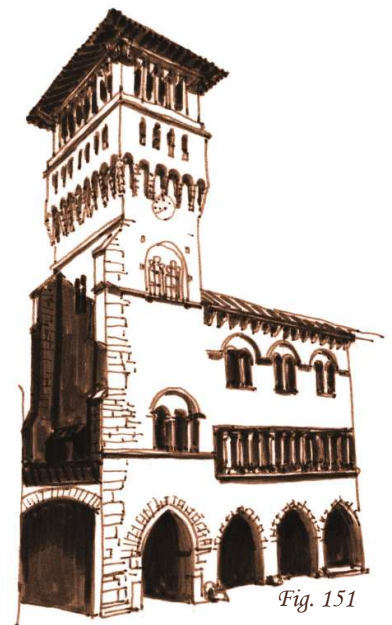


Fig. 151



Fig. 152



Fig. 153



Fig. 154

As already mentioned, some town halls were combined with trade functions: the ground floor served as a covered extension of the market, and was most often left open, while the first floor housed a council chamber.

e.g. Orta San Giulio (Italy) – *Broletto* (Fig. 155), Como (Italy) - *Palazzo Broletto*, Piacenza (Italy) - *Palazzo Comunale*, Vicenza (Italy) - *Basilica Palladiana*, Padua (Italy) - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Bergamo (Italy) - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Antwerp (Belgium), Bremen (Germany), Michelstadt (Germany), Lahnstein (Germany) - *old town hall*, Grossenhain (Germany), Exeter Guildhall (England), Wootton Bassett (England), Ledbury (England), Much Wenlock Guildhall (England), *Wroclaw* (Poland) - the 13th c. town hall, Tallinn (Estonia).



Fig. 155

A tower (often a belfry) was frequently combined with town halls, notably as symbol of the city's autonomy – however towers were not necessarily part of the original design of the town hall, and not systematically added. "Towerless" town halls were quite common in Germany.

e.g. Nuremberg (Fig. 157), Lübeck, Dinkelsbühl, Münster, Michelstadt, Paderborn, Bremen, Osnabrück, Hattingen, Braunschweig - *old town hall* (Fig. 156), Hannover, Lahnstein and Lindau. Town hall in Pirna was originally without a tower, finally added in 1718.

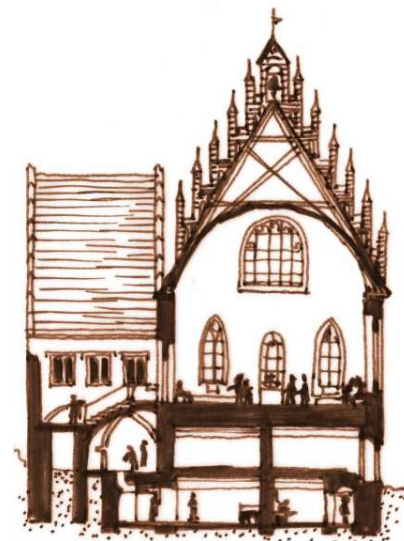


Fig. 157

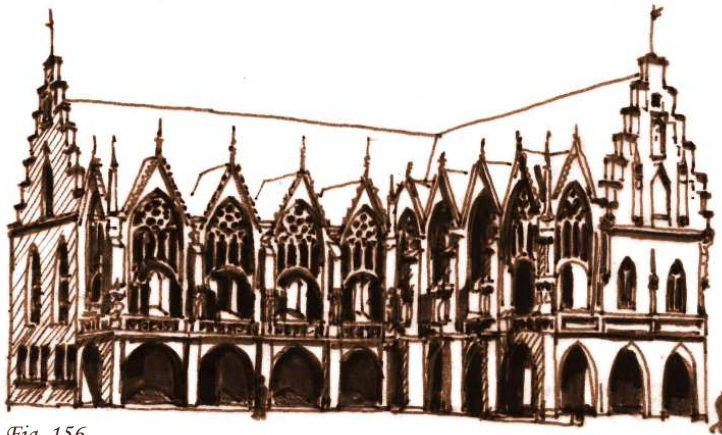


Fig. 156

Such town halls can also be found outside Germany: in Italy (e.g. Milan – *Palazzo della Ragione*, Padua - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Bergamo - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Piacenza - *Palazzo Comunale*), in England (e.g. Wootton Bassett, Manchester - *old town hall*), in France (e.g. Clermont, Perpignan - *Loge des Marchands*, Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val - a belfry added by Viollet-le-Duc, Marseille), in Belgium (e.g. Bruges, Antwerp), on the territory of Czech Republic (e.g. Plzen), in Poland (e.g. Chojna), etc.

British Guildhalls were also generally 'towerless' buildings.

e.g. Exeter, Bath, Cambridge, York, Boston, Leicester, Thaxted, Norwich, Much Wenlock, East Looe

Sometimes a freestanding tower could play the role of town hall.

(e.g. Ypres – Belgium, in the 14th c., Inowroclaw (Fig. 158) - Poland)

Town halls with towers were quite frequent in Poland (e.g. Toruń - town hall in the old town, Lubań, Gdańsk, Wrocław, Kalisz, Kościan,

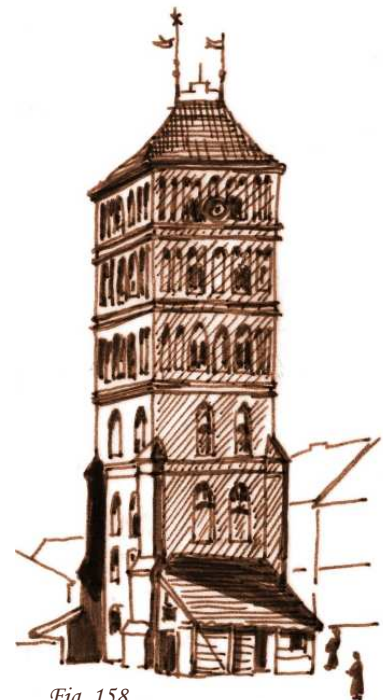


Fig. 158

Poznań, Lubań, Gniezno, Żnin, Klodzko) and in the north of France (e.g. Bailleul (Fig. 159), Douai, Armentières, Arras).



Fig. 159



Fig. 160

They can also be found also in the Czech Republic (e.g. Uničov, Prague, Sušice), in Slovakia (e.g. Bratislava, Kežmarok, Levoča (Fig. 160)), in Belgium (e.g. Brussels), in Italy (e.g. Siena - *Palazzo Pubblico*, Monza - *Arengario* tower added as soon as the 14th c., Florence - *Palazzo Vecchio*, Volterra - *Palazzo dei Priori*, Orta San Giulio - *Broletto*), in the Netherlands (e.g. old town halls in Amsterdam and the Hague, Delft), in Ukraine (e.g. Lviv), in Germany (e.g. Leipzig (Fig. 161), Cologne, Braunschweig - new town hall) or in England (e.g. Manchester - new Town Hall, Chester, Sheffield).

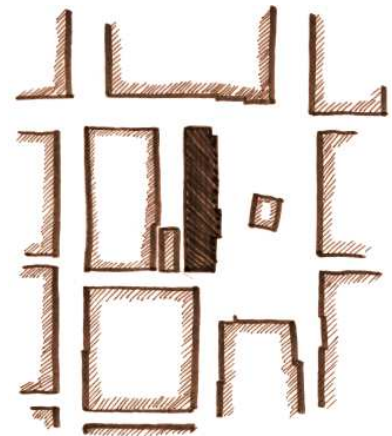


Fig. 161

Functions devoted to a town hall could also be housed in some other municipal building, or be an integral part of it (e.g. in Ypres – Belgium, the town hall was an integral part of the cloth hall. In 1380 the cloth hall of Dresden – Germany, was also used as city hall. In the first mention of a town hall in Clermont l'Oise – France, the building is given the name of *cloth hall*, in the Netherlands De Rijp's town hall is called *Waag* (Fig. 162) - weigh house - as it used to house the municipal scales).



Fig. 162

Some town halls:

Great Britain: Norwich, Ledbury, Wootton Bassett, London Guildhall, Boston, Much Wenlock, Windsor, Aldeburgh, Exeter, Manchester, Bath, Cambridge, York, Leicester, East Looe, Chester, Sheffield

Italy: Florence - *Palazzo Vecchio*, Volterra - *Palazzo dei Priori*, Monza - *Arengario*, Milan - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Padua - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Orta San Giulio - *Broletto*, Pienza - *Palazzo Comunale*, Siena - *Palazzo Pubblico*, Bergamo - *Palazzo della Ragione*, Como - *Palazzo Broletto*, Piacenza - *Palazzo Comunale*, Vicenza - *Basilica Palladiana*,

Germany: Michelstadt, Bremen, Pirna, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Lübeck, Nuremberg, Hannover - old town hall, Münster, Lahnstein - *old town hall*, Dinkelsbühl - *old town hall*, Bamberg, Grossenhain, Hattingen, Braunschweig, Lindau, Leipzig, Cologne, Dresden, Munich - old town hall

Belgium: Bruges, Antwerp, Brussels, Ypres, Louvain, Nieupoort, Aalst, Ghent

Poland: Toruń - new and old town, Wrocław, Koło, Kościan, Poznań, Klodzko, Żnin, Dolsk, Osiek Jasielski, Kraków, Lubań, Gdańsk, Opalenica, Inowrocław, Kalisz, Gniezno, Sulmierzyce, Świdnica, Jawor, Brzeg, Oleśnica, Chojna

Ukraine: Lviv

Denmark: Ribe

Czech Republic: Uničov, Sušice, Litoměřice, Prague, Plzen, Jihlava, Olomouc

France: Paris, Arras, Bailleul, Saint-Quentin, Douai, Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val, Clermont l'Oise, Perpignan, Marseille, Armentières, Orléans - old town hall, Bergues

Estonia: Tallinn

Netherlands: Delft, Amsterdam, the Hague, De Rijp, Middelburg

Lithuania: Vilnius

Slovakia: Kežmarok, Bratislava, Levoča, Banská Štiavnica, Bardejov

Hungary: Kecskemét, Szeged, Budapest - *Buda old town hall* (Fig. 163)



Fig. 163

belfry (town hall's tower) / *wieża ratuszowa*

Belfries (bell towers) were either attached to the structure of another building or freestanding constructions (e.g. Nysa, Poland). They were most often associated with a church (e.g. belfry at St. Stephen church (Fig. 164) - *Kostel Sv. Štěpána*, Prague), a monastery, or a town hall – and could even be part of the city's defensive system.

A belfry's original and key function was to act as a watchtower, from where a watchman could observe invaders or detect fires 24 hours a day. A belfry often contained bells thanks to which a watchman could warn the inhabitants of a danger. Different bells had distinct sounds – and distinct meanings. There were bells for imminent danger, bells for important announcements, bells to indicate time, *etc.*

Naturally, belfries had several floors – in a number of cases one of them is devoted to the clock mechanism, and the basement to a prison. Remaining levels of civil belfries may correspond to a variety of functions, housing for example a council chamber (e.g. Inowrocław, Poland), a chapel (Prague - Czech Republic, town hall tower), a treasury (e.g. Ghent, Belgium), municipal archives (Toruń, Poland - town hall tower), guild charters, armoury (e.g. Ypres, Belgium), torture rooms (Klatovy (Fig. 165) - Czech Republic, Black Tower), *etc.*



Fig. 164



Fig. 165

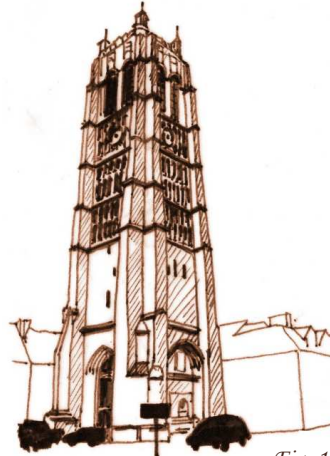


Fig. 166



Fig. 167

A belfry is covered by a spire, and because of recurrent fires spires often changed form and roofing material.

Belfries of the 13th century were often wooden constructions (e.g. belfry at St. Stephen church – Prague, Czech Republic). Later on they were most often built of stone (e.g. Dunkerque - France, *Belfroi Saint Éloi* (Fig. 166), freestanding since 1558, Braunschweig - Germany, new town hall, Prague - Czech Republic, *Jindřišská věž* (Fig. 167), the original freestanding bell tower of the church of St. Henry and St. Kunhuta) or brick-built (e.g. Inowrocław – Poland, Toruń – Poland, town hall of the old town, Kortrijk – Belgium, freestanding belfry of the ancient cloth hall (Fig. 168)).

The role of belfries may vary inside a consistent territory: Klatovy's *Black Tower* - Czech Republic, is a belfry designed as a part of the city's fortification system, as well as this in another Czech city, Jičín, called *Valdice Gate*. But another example of belfry in the Czech republic, Hradec Králové's *White Tower* was used as a watchtower.



Fig. 168

A number of the gothic spires that covered belfries across central Europe – including the one in Krakow – can be associated with Czech examples like *Sv. Štěpán kostel* - Prague, Church of Our Lady - Prague, *Jindřišská věž* – Prague, *Emauzský klášter* - Prague, the freestanding town hall tower (Fig. 169) – Znojmo, Green Tower (*Zelená brána*) (Fig. 170) – Pardubice, *Black Tower* – Klatovy.



Fig. 169

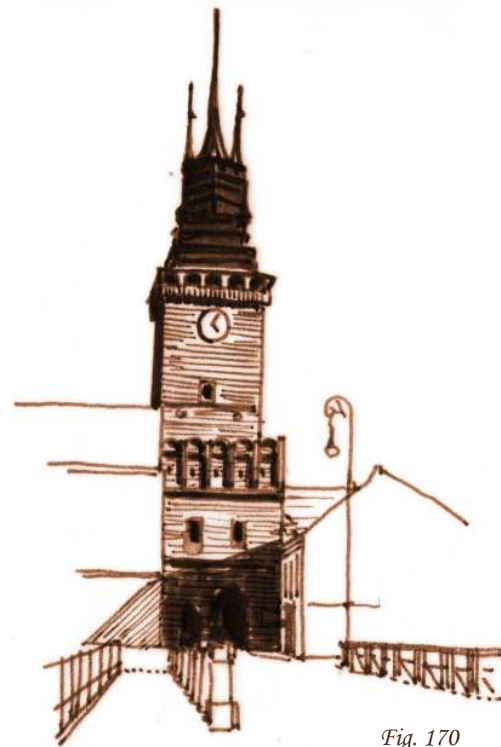


Fig. 170

Some belfries:

Great Britain: Manchester – new town hall, Cambridge – city hall, York, Leicester, Chester, Sheffield

Italy: Florence - *Palazzo Vecchio*, Volterra - *Palazzo dei Priori*, Monza, Pienza, Siena - *Palazzo Pubblico*, Como - *Palazzo Broletto*, Vicenza, Viterbo, Venice

Germany: Pirna, Grossenhain, Brunswieg – new town hall, Leipzig, Cologne, Munich – old town hall

Belgium: Ghent, Bruges – cloth hall, Brussels, Ypres, Nieuport – town hall, Aalst – town hall

Poland: Nysa, Toruń, Wrocław, Kościan, Poznań, Klodzko, Żnin, Kraków, Lubań, Gdańsk, Inowrocław, Gniezno, Świdnica, Jawor, Brzeg, Oleśnica, Środa Śląska, Żywiec

Ukraine: Lviv

Czech Republic: Prague - town hall, *Kostel Sv. Štěpána*, *Emauzský klášter*, *Jindřišská věž*, Church of Our Lady, Uničov, Sušice, Klatovy - *Black Tower*, Jičín, Hradec Králové - *White Tower*, Znojmo, Pardubice - *Zelená brána*, Olomouc, České Budějovice - *Černá věž*,

France: Dunkerque - *Belfroi Saint Éloi*, Arras, Bailleul, Armentières, Douai, Saint-Antonin-Noble-Val, Armentières, Bergues, Gravelines, Calais

Estonia: Tallinn

Netherlands: Delft, Amsterdam, the Hague, Kortrijk – cloth hall tower, Middelburg

Lithuania: Vilnius

Slovakia: Kežmarok, Bratislava, Levoča

Hungary: Kercaszomor, Pankasz, Gödörháza, Tata, Sopron, Veszprem

wooden stalls / *drewnane kramy*

Depending on the type of goods they were selling, craftsmen or/and merchants could use either permanent structures or portable stalls, provisionally set inside buildings or in the free spaces of marketplaces or shopping streets.

Permanent structures used as trade facilities could have various forms - from the simplest benches (Fig. 171), to covered stalls (e.g. Shepton Mallet (Fig. 172) – Great Britain), lockable booths or *selds*.

Benches are one of the oldest and simplest forms of stalls: they are not much more than tables on which goods for sale can be exposed.

Lockable booths, (*échoppes*, *institae*) were relatively small trade spaces – frequently less than two meters wide – that could be closed overnight. The door, accessible from the street or marketplace side, could be less than 50 centimetres wide. The remaining space in the frontage was used for an opening (window) equipped with a counter (*mensa*). Generally, the closer booths were to places with peaks of commercial activity (central marketplaces, typically), the smaller they were. Most of them were built in wood, often on stone foundations that could shelter a storeroom. In lockable booths merchandise could be stored inside chests, in built-in wardrobes or in cabinets.



Fig. 171



Fig. 172



Fig. 173

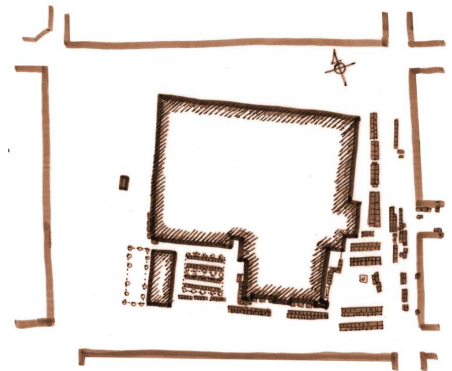


Fig. 174

This type of stalls could be freestanding structures or be adjacent to other municipal buildings, to private tenements or to churches - positioned between the buttresses (e.g. Amiens (Fig. 173) – France, Graz - Austria). From practical reasons booths were often grouped and arranged in rows (e.g. Wroclaw (Fig. 174), Gdańsk, Poznań – Poland; Dresden (Fig. 175)– Germany).



Fig. 175

On some marketplaces structures were built that could host numerous traders under one roof - so called **selds**. Selds were long and rather narrow structures (generally several meters wide however), now and then with windows, occasionally with some boutiques embedded close to the entrance. In a number of cases the inside basically consisted of large rooms filled with wooden benches. A seld was usually occupied by one group of craftsmen or merchants with close or identical interests (cf. *Jatki Szevenskie* – shoemakers' stalls – in Krakow).

The interior space could also be subdivided into individual chambers - each chamber belonging to one merchant. (e.g. *Saint-Martin's Seld*, (Fig. 176) Cheapside - England).

Ground floors of permanent edifices located in commercial zones of town, were also often used for trading - they are often called **boutiques** (Fig. 177, 178). Sometimes even basements were rented to various traders.

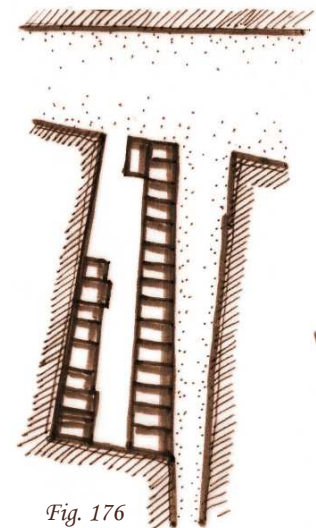


Fig. 176



Fig. 177

Portable, **temporary commercial facilities** could have diverse character as well, including simple benches or tables, folding market stalls, mobile stands on wheels, pedlars' baskets, *etc.* (Fig. 179, 180)



Fig. 178



Fig. 179



Fig. 180

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Illustrations:

All the figures in this section are fragments of illustrations redrawn by I. Dudek, except of figures number 29, 34, 67 and 69 redrawn by T. Blaise and figures number 38, 45, 53, 54 and 112 redrawn by A. Blaise.

numer schematu	odnośnik do materiałów w oparciu o które wykonany został uproszczony rysunek
1.	<i>Baker stall, 17th c.</i> redrawn after : GEMAINER H., <i>A Baker</i> , 1607 [in] Amb. 317b.2° Folio 85 recto (Mendel II), Stadtbibliothek Nürnberg, Die Hausbücher der Nürnberger Zwölfbrüderstiftungen
2.	<i>Bakers stalls on the marketplace in Lübeck, Germany</i> redrawn after : XX., <i>Le marché de Lubeck</i> , atlas Westermann [in] LE GOFF J., <i>La civilisation de l'occident médiéval</i> , Artaud, Paris 1967, ill.20 p.109
3.	<i>Marketplace in Wrocław, Poland, in 1800</i> redrawn after : STEINER R., <i>Der Ring zu Breslau um 1800 Innerer Block</i> , 1934 [on-line] Fotopolska, Wrocław - Stare Miasto, Rynek
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5.	<i>Ząbkowice Śląskie central block, Poland, 18th c.</i> redrawn after : WERNER F.B., <i>Ząbkowice Śląskie - blok śródrzynkowy</i> , c 1750

6. *Butter market in Cholet, France, 20th c.*
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9. *Butter Market, Cork, Ireland, 20th c.*
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11. *Buttercross in Oakham, Great Britain, 20th c.*
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37. *A fish market in Norwich, Great Britain, 19th c.*
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40. *A fish market, 18th c.*
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54. *Trade from mobile stands, 15th c.*
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55. *Panorama of Prague, Czech Republic, 16th c.*
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71. *Saltbouse in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 19th c.*
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72. *Ancient granary and warehouse in Konstanz, Germany, 19th c.*
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74. *Ancient granary of Saint-Jean Hospital in Angers, France (Maine-et-Loire), 21th c.*
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94. *Different types of medieval headgears.*
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96. *Hatter, 16th c.*
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97. *Hatter, 16th c.*
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107. *Mediaeval pedlar – haberdasher, 15th c.*
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110. *The headquarter of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers in London, Great Britain, 16th c.*
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174. *Marketplace in Wrocław, Poland, 1800*
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175. *Lockable boots on the marketplace in Dresden , Germany, 18th c.*
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176. *Saint-Martin's Seld, Cheapside, Great Britain 13th c.*
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177. *Stalls at the town hall in Toruń (old town), 18th c*
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178. *Boutique in a craftsmen's tenement, Bordeaux, France, 21th c.*
179. *Portable, temporary commercial stall, 15th c*
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180. *A mobile stand on wheels, 16th c.*
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