61–83 Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. **Folia Archaeologica** *38 (2023)*

https://doi.org/10.18778/0208-6034.38.04

Luboš Hobl

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2889-7537

On the Issue of the Typological Definition of the So-called "Central European Castell"

W kwestii typologicznej definicji tzw. „kasztelu środkowoeuropejskiego"

Abstract: Typology is one of the fundamental archaeological methods that helps to organise large amounts of data and facilitates their handling. It is also used in castellology, where it categorises castles into various types, for example, on the basis of their layout, as observed in Czech castellology. Among these classifications, the so-called Central European castell has proved to be particularly problematic. Nevertheless, none of the representatives within this group completely aligns with the definition formulated by T. Durdík. The best-explored representatives of this group, which come closest to meeting the definition, are the castles in Písek and Kadaň. For this reason, they served as analogies for other supposed representatives, forming the basis for the conceptualisation of the original form. Recent research has cast doubts on their inclusion in this typological group. In contrast to the examples mentioned above, there are other sites that come close to the definition, yet their classification into the group of so-called Central European castell has been questioned, to say the least. The issues discussed in this article underscore the insufficient level of knowledge available regarding the representatives of the so-called Central European castell, effectively challenging the legitimacy of using this type in terms of an archaeological method. A potential solution to this situation lies in reclassifying them into another typological group, preferably within the category of castles with a perimeter layout, which would allow their further use. Moreover, such a merger would eliminate the artificial boundaries currently separating these related sites. Nevertheless, typology should primarily be regarded as a method that helps and simplifies the handling of accumulated data. Existing groups require revision to make them more applicable for further research. This should not be limited to the assessment of architectural and historical qualities; it should also incorporate other approaches that have been underutilised thus far. This will help to create a more nuanced understanding and improved comprehension of castle sites.

Keywords: typology, archaeological methods, castellology, castles, revision, so-called Central European castell

Introduction

Typology is one of the basic archeological methods that helps sort a large amount of data and makes working with this data easier (for more about typologies in archaeology, see Adams, Adams 1991). We also encounter this method, which is also naturally used by other scientific branches, in castellology. Castellology attempts to classify castles based on their dispositional layout (more about this concept, see e.g. Durdík, Bolina 2001: 75–76; Gabriel 2014). Nonetheless, we are, in fact, dealing with artificial groups, and this means that there is no general agreement surrounding them. There are several castle types in Czech castellology that have long been under criticism by a portion of the academic community. One of these types is the so-called Central European castell, which this paper will deal with in greater detail[1].

This type has been defined by T. Durdík as one of the fundamental typological groups. It immediately became the subject of criticism and academic discussion. This has resulted in a large number of academic articles, the focus of which gradually shifted to individual castles (e.g. Durdík 1989; Razím 1992; Plaček 1997; Durdík 1998; Ježek, Slavík 1998; Ježek 1999; Durdík 2001; Frolík, Sigl 2001; Razím, Ježek 2001; Frolík 2008; Razím 2014). These discussions yielded few results and gradually shifted to a personal level rather than remaining focused on pragmatic discussion. This critique has been ongoing in the recent past and is still ongoing at present; however, this typological group continues to be seen as an integral part of current castle typology (for an overview of the currently used typology, see e.g. Durdík, Bolina 2001: 76–135).

However, this castle type is the one that appears most frequently in foreign literature, as it has been identified as a possible source of inspiration for the castles of the Teutonic Order in the Baltic (Durdík 1993a). This article, and especially the subsequent publication (Durdík 1994a)[2], which dealt with this typological group, is still widely cited in literature lists of articles and books by authors from various European regions (especially Poland and Austria; e.g. Schicht 2003; Jóźwiak, Trupinda 2012; Torbus 2014; Schwarz 2015; Schicht 2018; *Castra Terrae Culmensis. Na rubieży...* 2020 etc.). This is mainly due to the fact that, unlike others, they were published in German, which greatly contributed to and facilitated their use.

1 Previously, the term "so-called Italian castell" was used for this type (cf. Durdík, Lehečková 1977 or Durdík 1987: 46). Some authors still use this term to date, e.g. M. Plaček (cf. Plaček 1997 or Plaček 2001: 28–29).

2 The text below uses a slightly more recent Czech book (Durdík 1998), which has been expanded and updated compared to the German version.

This paper focuses on verifying the justification for the creation of this typological group. For this reason, it is necessary to focus on individual sites and compare them with their definition. This definition appears in academic literature as the following:

> Castells of the Central-European type are considered to be four-sided and most often having four towers, and are primarily urban castles with perimeter buildings. The towers are usually rectangular without the possibility of flanking. Inner horizontal connection between rooms can be made possible by an arcade gallery (Durdík 1998: 150)[3].

When we look in greater detail at this definition, it is clear at first glance that we are dealing with a polythetic structure[4]. This means that inclusion into a typological group depends on the will of the scholar, who includes individual objects into this group based on their intuition. They thus decide which characteristics are necessary in specific situations for inclusion into this group and which are not.

In the following sections, individual localities will be briefly described with an emphasis on new information and the problematic areas of individual examples. This paper primarily draws from examples that appear in comprehensive publications (e.g. Durdík, Bolina 2001: 94–100)[5].

The Main examples

Písek

The castle in Písek (Fig. 1) is one of the primary examples of the whole group. Only the west wing of the castle has been preserved until the present day. Nonetheless, archaeological research, historical construction surveys, and historical iconography have provided fairly detailed knowledge of the castle, which had palace wings around the entire circumference of its core. Its whole courtyard was lined with a walled arcade gallery (e.g. Durdík 1993b; for the most recent works, see Lavička et al.

3 This part was translated from the original Czech text with an emphasis on preserving the meaning of the definition.

4 For polythetic structures, multiple descriptors that characterise the structure are typical; however, not all must be present for the entity to be included in the structure (for more details, see Neustupný 2007: 129–130).

5 The overview will not include the castle in Jaroměř, which often appears on the ground plan comparison of the so-called Central European castells (e.g. Durdík 1999, Fig. 1137). However, this castle is referred to as a "supposed" example (cf. Durdík 1998: 235–239). Besides, scholars doubt that this castle existed at all (the most detailed account is found in Ježek and Slavík 1998).

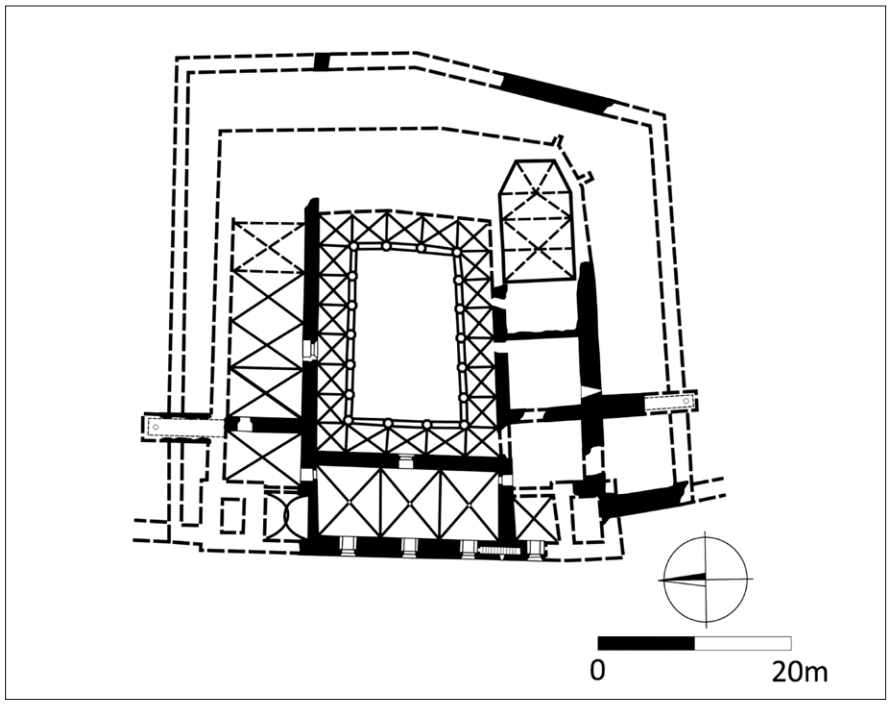

Fig. 1. Plan of the castle in Písek (after T. Durdík, edited by the author).

2016: 84–101). When we compare this reconstruction with the definition of the so-called Central European castell, we find that, by and large, they coincide. The greatest discrepancy is that the castle is thought to have had three towers, not four. The tower, known from iconographic sources (eighteenth and nineteenth century), in the now-defunct east wing is thought to have been located in its centre according to T. Durdík. These, however, are rather "cosmetic" problems. However, the overall interpretation of T. Durdík has been criticised by some scholars (e.g. Varhaník 2000 or Razím 2014)[6]. V. Razím has long postulated that a cylindrical tower located in the northwest corner is shown on the ceiling mural from 1743, although traditionally there should also be a rectangular tower[7]. However, this change does not

6 The last works of V. Razím (2014) do not, unfortunately, focus in detail on the exclusion of present knowledge. As a result, various exclusions and assumptions contradict one another. However, the goal of this text is not to analyse these problematic sections, and therefore, will not be elaborated upon further.

7 The last reconstruction depicts the castle only with a cylindrical tower (Lavička et al. 2016: Fig. 76–77).

fundamentally affect its inclusion into the category of "Central European castells", as the aforementioned definition does not rule out the presence of cylindrical towers (although it primarily assumes they are rectangular). The next relative doubt relates to the linking of the castle layout to the urbanistic plan of the town, which has been disputed specifically in Písek, as the area between the castle and the Dominican monastery was to serve as an outer bailey and not as part of the town (but also in other localities; cf. Razím 2014: 506–507).

Kadaň

The second most significant representative of the so-called Central European castells is the castle in Kadaň (Fig. 2). This castle closely fits the definition of this castle type. On a practically square ground plan, the castle had four corner towers. According to older conceptions, three palace wings (in two phases) were to have been built in the early Gothic period around the courtyard, and later an arcade gallery in

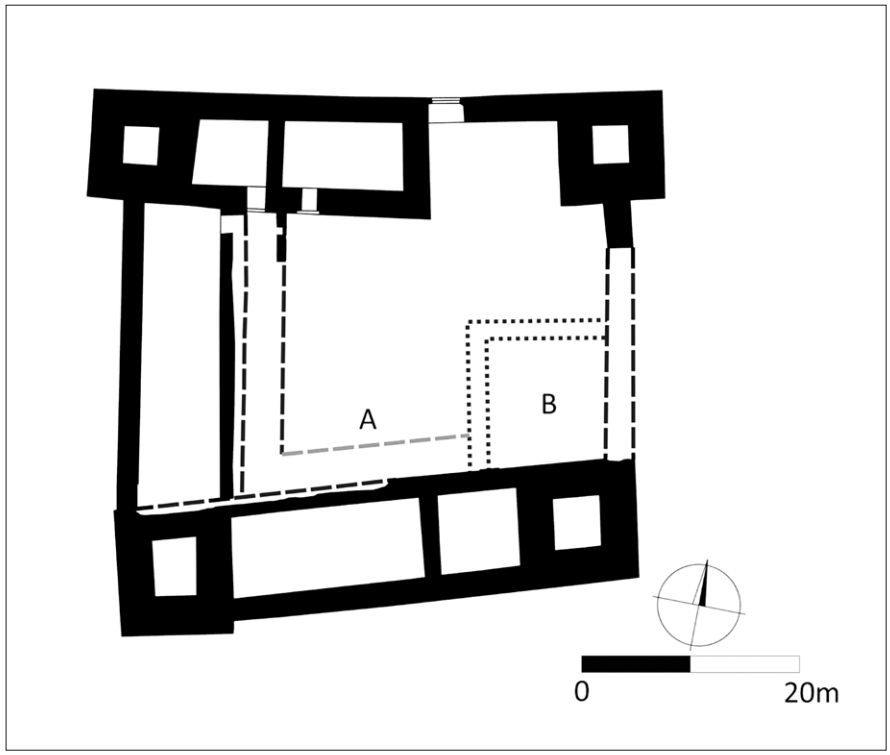

Fig. 2. Plan of the castle in Kadaň (after T. Durdík, edited by the author). A – assumed arcade gallery at the south wing; B – the extent of the east wing.

the west wing (e.g. Durdík, Lehečková 1977: 286–288 or Durdík 1998: 160–167)[8]. Further archaeological surveys led by PhDr. Eva Černá in 1999–2000 revealed the foundations of another palace wing on the eastern side of the core (Fig. 2:B; Durdík 2002: 43). To this day, no documentation has been published for this palace wing, which hinders its chronological classification. However, T. Durdík assumed that it was related to the oldest phase of the castle from the second half of the thirteenth century (cf. Durdík 2011: Fig. 100). A recent historical building survey conducted on this castle is still waiting to be published; nonetheless, its results are limited primarily by the extent of preserved Early-Gothic constructions, which are mainly restricted to the basement of the current building (except for the northeast tower)[9]. However, the current courtyard level is likely different from the level of the thirteenth century. Despite the generally widespread opinions and the fact that it most corresponds to the definition of "Central European castells", there are doubts concerning the justification for its inclusion in this typological group (most recently Razím 2014: 509).

Domažlice

The castle in Domažlice (Fig. 3) was located in the southwest corner of the town. Most opinions do not dispute that the extent of the castle was basically the same as the current object, which was significantly modified and renovated in the modern period (e.g. Sedláček 1893: 74; Menclová 1976: 212; Durdík 1987: 6–7; Fig. 4:A). Research carried out hitherto assumes that the circular bergfried located in the southeast corner of the castle area is the most significant remnant of the Early Gothic castle. Furthermore, the south and west enclosure walls of the castle are thought to have been preserved; these walls were a remnant of the city fortifications. T. Durdík also assumed that some of the other inner constructions are from the Early Gothic period (Fig. 3:B). Based on his analysis, he postulated that the castle had three palace wings (i.e. the wing on the south side was not the only one), which may have been connected by an arcade gallery. Based on analogies, another two rectangular corner towers were deduced (Durdík 1998: 204–208; 1999: 117)[10].

8 The presence of an arcade gallery relies on the wall that was parallel to the west wing and is thought to have been its foundation. Nonetheless, only a part of it was discovered, and therefore, it is not clear whether it ran along the whole wing or what the whole extent of the arcade gallery was (Durdík 1998: 167). The arcade gallery or another form of external horizontal connection can, to some extent, be assumed, by analogy, even at the south wing (Fig. 2:A).

9 His results were presented by Ing. arch. Jaroslav Cígler and Lukáš Gavenda at the conference Dějiny staveb in 2015.

10 The extension of the enclosure wall of the town's fortifications in the corner of the present structure is thought to provide evidence of a tower in the northwest corner (Fig. 3:C; this extension is marked on the plan "likely Early-Gothic"; Durdík 1998: 205–206). The second

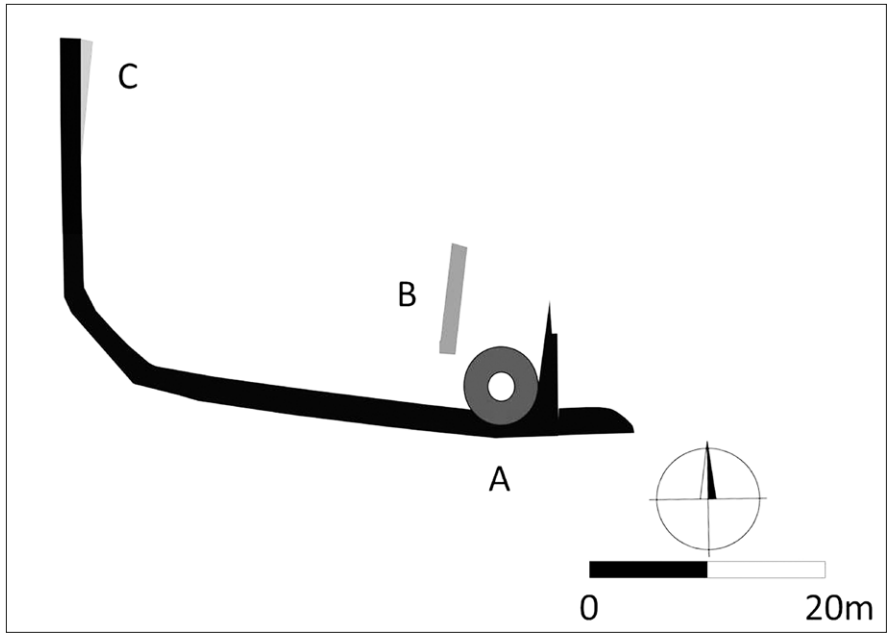

Fig. 3. Plan of the castle in Domažlice (after T. Durdík, edited by the author).
A – the circular bergfried dated to 1377; B – assumed Early Gothic construction;
C – the extension of the enclosure wall of the city's fortification.

Creators of the SÚRPMO passport, P. Vlček and J. Urban, hold significantly different opinions regarding the original appearance and extent of the castle in Domažlice. These two scholars also managed to acquire archival sources[11]. In their interpretation, these sources point to the fact that the castle was almost twice as large (in the direction north; Fig. 4:B). In terms of the structure itself, aside from the enclosure wall of the city fortifications and the circular tower, they do not assume any medieval constructions and see it basically as a modern-period building (Urban, Vlček 1992: 13–23). However, T. Durdík has disputed this interpretation of these sources (Durdík 1994b: 263–269).

Another argument that opposes the "traditional" concept of the appearance of the castle in the thirteenth century is the dendrodate taken from the scaffold beam of the large tower, which makes it possible to interpret that the tower and

corner tower is purely hypothetical, as the northeast corner in which it is thought to have stood is basically a structure erected in the modern period (Durdík 1998: 208).

11 This was a depiction of the town after the fire in 1592 and a sign with the dimensions of the castle, which was also damaged in the fire. Another similar depiction referenced in the study is from 1669 (Urban, Vlček 1992: 13–14).

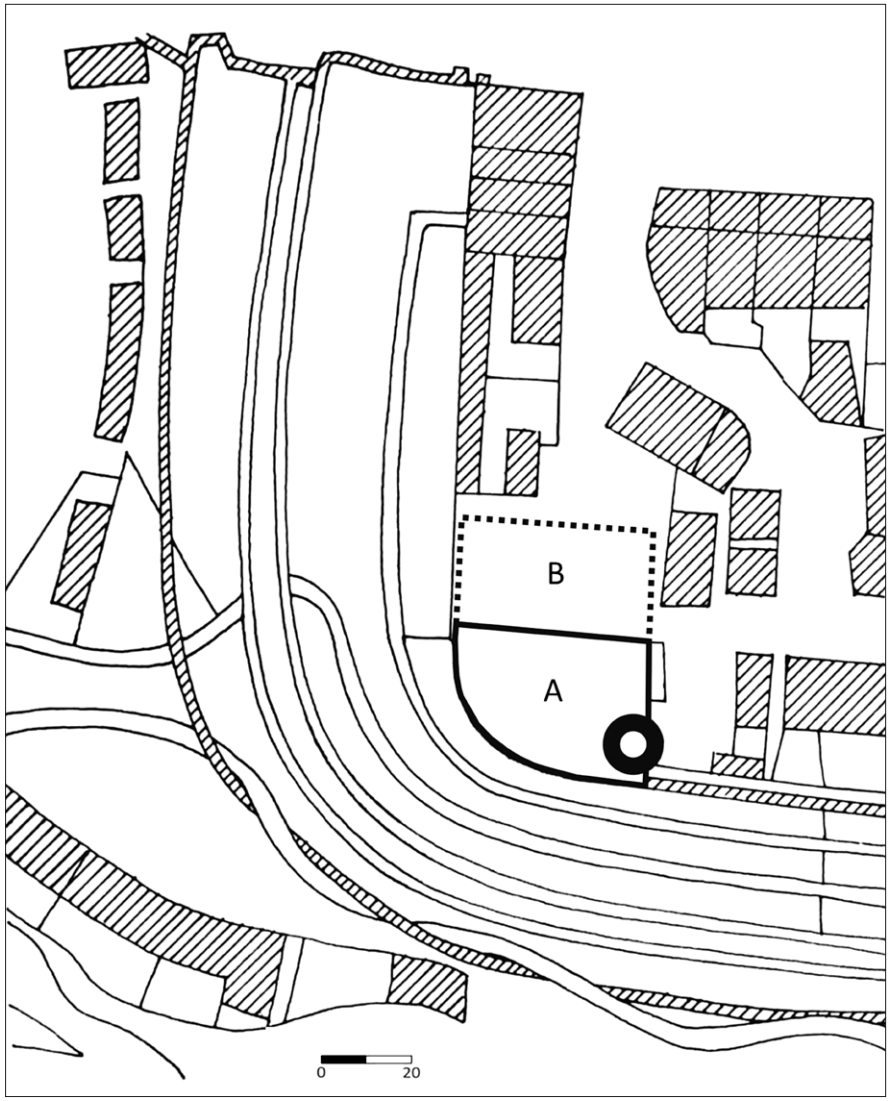

Fig. 4. The highlighted extent of the castle on a redrawn cut-out of the topographical plan from 1780. A – after T. Durdík; B – after P. Vlček and J. Urban.

the adjacent portion of masonry was built as late as 1377 (Fig. 3:A; Procházka 2014: 65). This information has not yet been registered by current research in any significant manner. All information above disputes the aforementioned concept, and therefore, it is not unfortunately possible to establish what the castle looked like in the thirteenth century.

Litoměřice

The next castle that is included amongst exemplary "Central European castells" is located in Litoměřice (Fig. 5). Unfortunately, this castle was also strongly damaged in the later modern period. Research up to now has most commonly linked this castle to the figure of Přemysl Otakar II, similarly to the majority of Central European castells. However, the most recent archaeological research has redated the remnants of the castle to the period of Wenceslaus II of Bohemia's reign, at the end of the thirteenth century, and its most distinct additions in the initial period of John of Bohemia's reign (Kotyza, Sýkora 2012: 121, 124)[12].

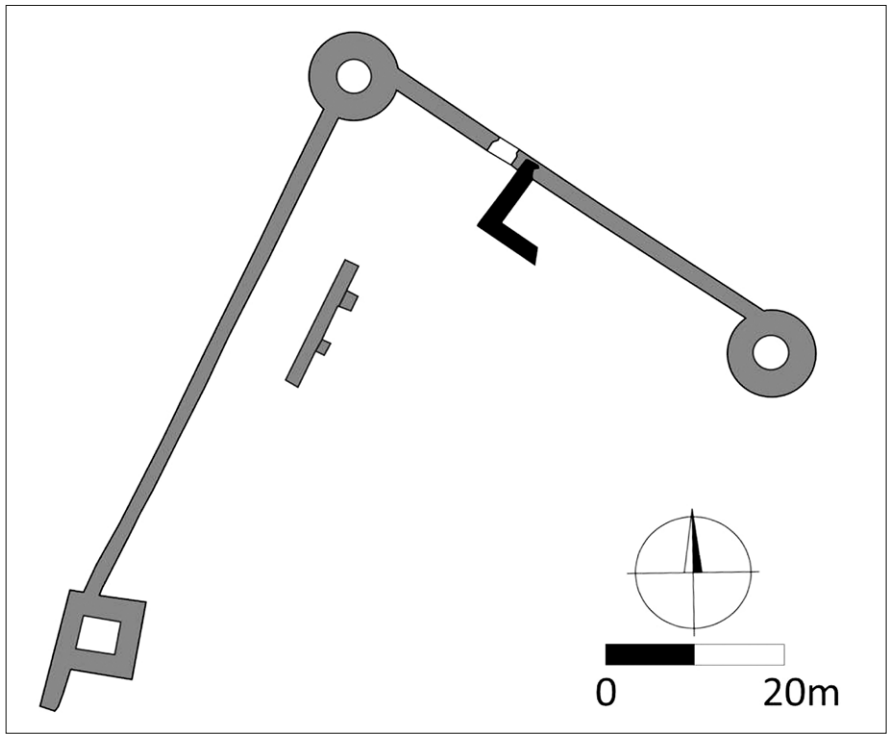

Fig. 5. Plan of the castle in Litoměřice (after O. Kotyza and M. Sýkora).
Black – masonry from the end of the 13th century; grey – masonry from the first half of the 14th century.

12 The initial phase can be divided into two microphases, between which there was a certain hiatus. The first microphase is linked to Wenceslaus II, and today only small remnants of it are known; therefore, the castle's appearance and ground plan are unclear (Kotyza, Sýkora 2012: 103, 124).

Current theories assumed the existence of four corner towers. Initially, it was assumed that three of these towers were rectangular and one circular (located in the northeast corner; e.g. Macek 1989). However, most recent research has shown that the tower in the northwest corner (and also in the corner of the whole city fortifications) was also circular (Kotyza, Sýkora 2012: 114–118, Fig. 29). In this case, the only documented rectangular tower was located in the southeast corner, as the tower in the southeast corner is only assumed and no evidence of it exists (Macek 1989: 175; Durdík 1998: 235). According to P. Macek, the existence of one corner tower that had *a certain flanking ability* contradicts the concept of the *pure* form of the Central European castell (Macek 1989: 180). Questions thus arise concerning the degree to which this concept contradicts the presence of two circular corner towers. Another characteristic of a Central European castell that is absent in Litoměřice is the arcade gallery, although O. Kotyza and M. Sýkora assume that the western palace may have been equipped with a wooden gallery (cf. Kotyza, Sýkora 2012: 137). The relationship between the castle and the system of city fortifications is also unclear.

Chrudim

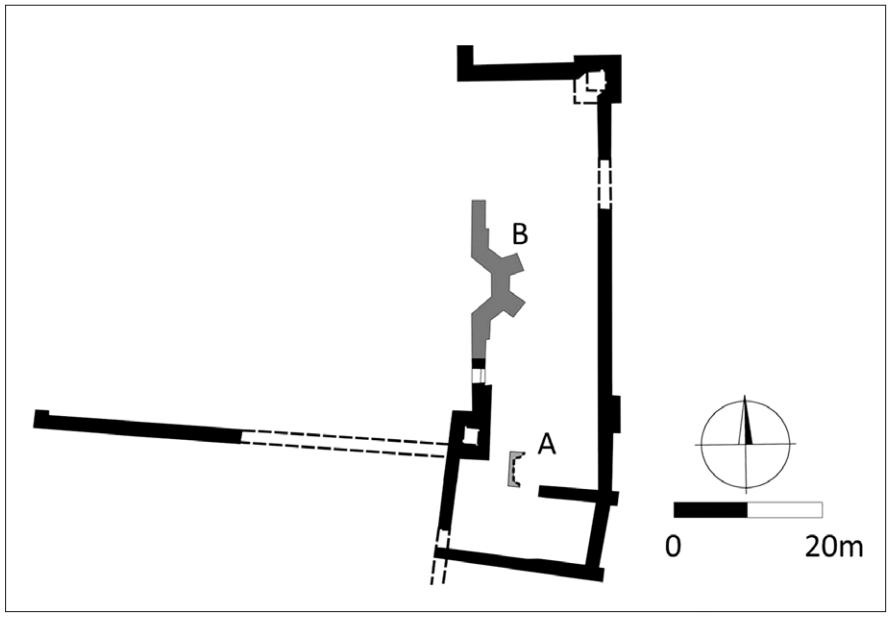

Fig. 6. Plan of the castle in Chrudim (after T. Durdík, edited by the author). A – foundations of the tower-like building; B – presbytery of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

The castle in Chrudim (Fig. 6) has been almost completely destroyed. This situation caused the castle to become the subject of heated discussions concerning whether the castle actually existed or not (e.g. Ježek, Slavík 1998: 136, note 103; Ježek 1999; Durdík 2001; Frolík, Sigl 2001; Razím, Ježek 2001). The primary remnant is thought to have been the now non-existent "Žižka Tower". Archaeological research finally proved the existence of the castle, which was built together with the foundation of the town before 1276 and was destroyed in 1338. This date is linked to the foundation of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the presbytery of which is probably not linked to the hypothetical castle chapel, respectively devalued archaeological situations do not allow closer evaluation (Fig. 6:B; Frolík 2008)[13]. Unfortunately, the present state does not allow for a more detailed understanding of the castle's construction. Apart from the aforementioned Žižka's Tower, one more tower-like building was discovered during archaeological research (Fig. 6:A). Despite a complex survey, the presented ground plan by T. Durdík is only a hypothetical result that stems from analogous structures included in the category of so-called Central European castells (cf. Durdík 1998: 210–218; 1999: 216–217). In light of this fact, it is not possible to include the castle with certainty into this group.

Horšovský Týn

Horšovský Týn (Fig. 7) is an exception within the studied group. This is primarily due to the fact that its founder was not a king but a bishop of Prague. Traditionally, it is assumed that the castle was founded on the site of an older fortified Episcopal court, which is thought to have affected its overall design (e.g. Durdík 1998: 221). However, a more recent survey by J. Anderle assumes that the precursor to the Early Gothic castle may have been a Romanesque palace, which lined the south side of the area and was completed with a Romanesque chapel[14]. As observations suggest, this section may have been destroyed by a fire. According to these assumptions, the chapel was renovated in the Early Gothic style and the Romanesque palace was perhaps replaced with a residential tower which was adjoined to the western façade of the chapel (ca. 1230s; Anderle 2007: 200). In the second half of the thirteenth century, a new western palace was built. Despite several identified microphases, the appearance of the Early Gothic castle was for the most part the

13 The connection between the presbytery of the present church and the castle chapel was assumed primarily by T. Durdík (1998: 214) in agreement with earlier nineteenth-century research.

14 The extent of this assumed palace is unknown; however, its existence is suggested by the archaeological research of L. Foster and Lenka Krušinová (Anderle 2007: 200).

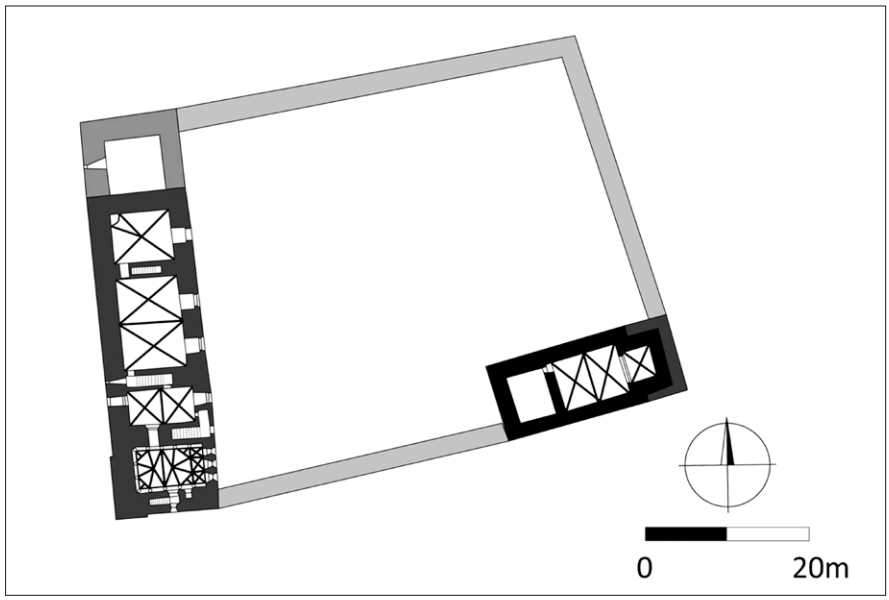

Fig. 7. Plan of the castle in Horšovský Týn (after T. Durdík). Colour differences reflect different construction phases (from the darkest/oldest to the lightest/youngest).

result of a single construction plan (cf. Durdík 1998: 221–224). From both sides, the palace is thought to have been connected to two rectangular towers. The tower in the southwest corner, in which a new castle chapel was built, is the most preserved and is also evident on the ground plan. The situation in the opposite northwest corner cannot be clearly interpreted as a tower. The next corner tower is thought to have been built over the presbytery of the older chapel (Durdík 1998: 221–224)[15]. T. Durdík also assumed a tower in the last (northeast) corner. However, this tower has yet to be verified (Durdík 1998: 224). While this assumed design should unquestionably qualify this castle for the category of "Central European castells" (Durdík 1998: 231), nonetheless, disputes on the existence of another tower would notably challenge this classification. Other characteristic that goes against including the castle in this group is the absence of an arcade gallery

15 The presence of a tower in this (southeast) corner stems from a building archaeological survey in the 1960s, which, however, did not discover the presence of this older chapel (cf. Heroutová et al. 1967: 111–113). Given the differing width of the walls, such an interpretation seemed logical compared to connected spaces on the south side of the layout. Although there is no concrete evidence of the presence of a corner tower, it cannot be completely ruled out either.

(and actually any external horizontal connection on the first-floor level)[16]. Finally, the relationship between the town (or the town's division of land) is, to a certain degree, debatable (cf. Razím 1992: 135; Durdík 1994b: 263).

Wiener Neustadt

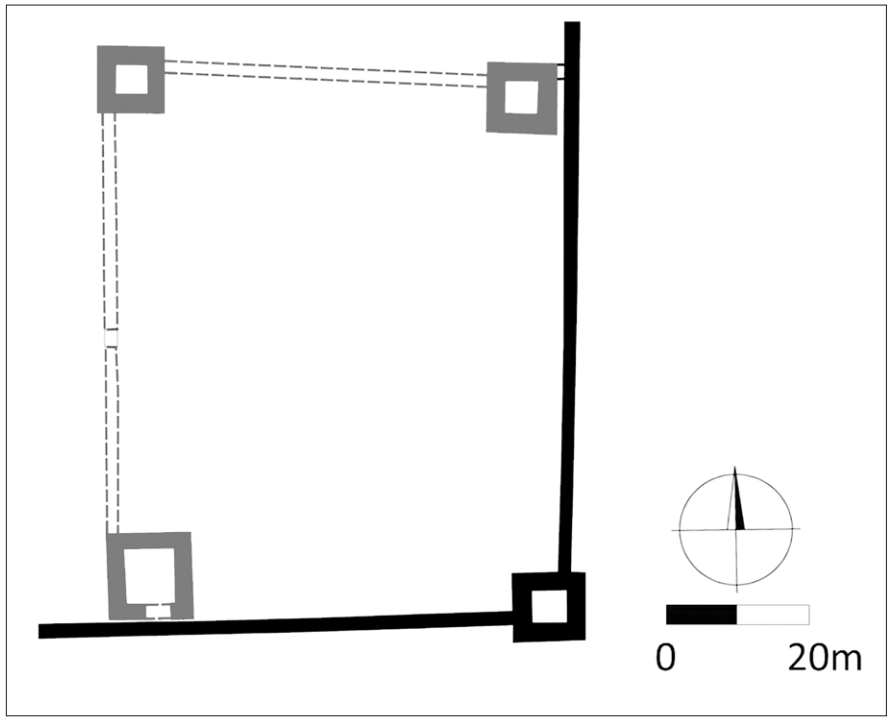

Fig. 8. Plan of the castle in Wiener Neustadt (after P. Schicht). Black – masonry of the older city fortifications, preceding the foundation of the castle.

Wiener Neustadt (Fig. 8) is one of two Austrian localities that are considered examples of Central European castells. This castle was founded before the rule of Přemysl Otakar II in Austrian lands[17]. In literature, it is considered to be the first known castle of this type, although according to T. Durdík, it may have been

16 D. Menclová assumed the existence of a wooden gallery (Menclová 1976: 263), but this idea has been reliably refuted (Durdík 1998: 230).

17 Most recent research assumes that its founder was most likely Frederick II, Duke of Austria (i.e. Frederick the Quarrelsome) from 1237 to 1246 (Schicht 2003: 182).

a precursor to it (Durdík, Bolina 2001: 95)[18]. Unfortunately, only four corner towers and the eastern and southern curtain are known from its four-sided layout. Both curtains and a tower in the southeast corner constituted the earlier city fortifications before the construction of the castle (Durdík 1998: 258–259; Schicht 2003: 182–184; Schwarz 2013: 278–280). Unfortunately, the castle was extensively rebuilt during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Age, and therefore, the original inner constructions from the thirteenth century are not known. It is thus debatable whether we can include the castle into this typological group without this knowledge.

Hofburg

Přemysl Otakar II is mentioned in chronicles as the founder of this second Austrian example, Hofburg (Fig. 9), in Vienna (e.g. Kuthan 1991: 198–199). Nonetheless, most recent research attributes the founding to Emperor Frederick II (evidently in 1237; e.g. Schwarz 2015: 81; Mitchell 2018: 141) or Frederick (II) the Quarrelsome (Schicht 2018: 376). Přemysl is believed to have continued its construction after a certain hiatus (Schwarz 2015: 59–60, 81; Mitchell 2018: 139–141)[19]. Three of four towers protrude from the ground plan and allowed for partial flanking, which goes against the definition of Central European castells. Similarly to its founder, this strongly links the castle to locations in southern Italy (Schwarz 2013: 228–238). Only the palace by the southwest curtain and the upper section of the eastern tower can most likely be linked to the construction activities of King Přemysl Otakar II; however, this palace and the adjacent chapel were completed during the reign of the Habsburgs, which undoubtedly influenced the final appearance of this castle (Schwarz 2015: 59–60; Mitchell 2018: 140; Schicht 2018: 376–377)[20].

18 At present, however, it appears that the oldest castle of this group is Viennese Hofburg.

19 M. Schwarz primarily draws from an architectural analysis and states that the structures of Přemysl Otakar II have elements of French Gothic style, while the oldest parts of Hofburg are closer to Emperor Frederick II's Gothic style, also used by Frederick (II) the Quarrelsome (Schicht 2018: 376). At the same time, it would have been the only regular castle that Frederick II had founded north of the Alps (Schwarz 2013: 230; 2015: 79–80). Further support for an older dating includes the use of ashlars with bossage and finds of Romanesque windows, which can be dated to several decades before the assumed year of foundation listed by chroniclers (Schwarz 2013: 228; 2015: 79, 81).

20 T. Durdík also mentioned other supposed representatives, namely Marchegg and Ebenfurth in Austria and Köszeg in Hungary (located respectively on the Austro-Hungarian border; Durdík 1998: 262–264, 267–272). In Austria, there were more castells (some with a reduced number of towers) in the thirteenth century, even outside the urban areas. Most of them have a different character than the similar castles in Bohemia (cf. Schicht 2003).

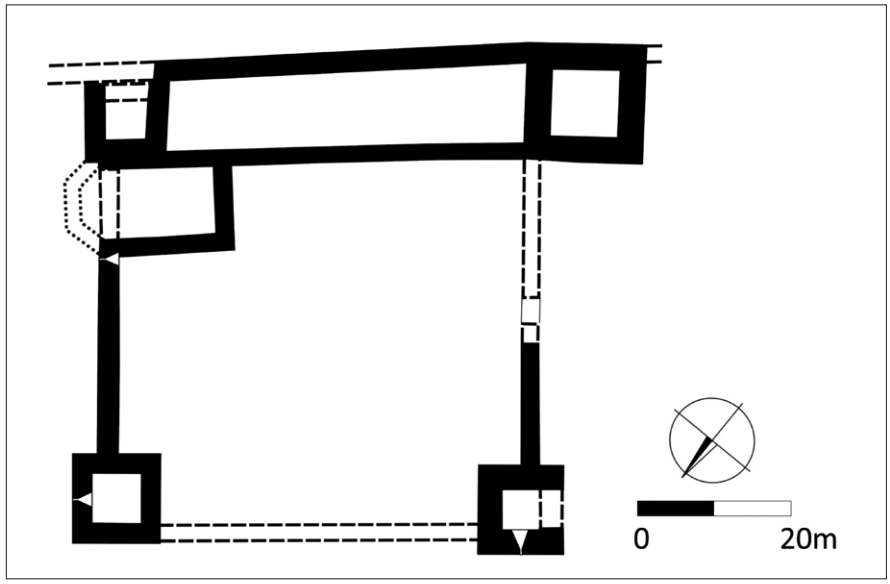

Fig. 9. Plan of the castle in Wiener Neustadt (after P. Schicht, edited by the author).

Verification of the typological group of so-called Central European castells in regard to most recent research

The overview above illustrates that the inclusion of the castles mentioned in the category of so-called Central European castells is ambiguous. The entire group primarily relies on the most well-known and preserved castles in Písek and Kadaň. However, the current state of knowledge and preservation do not allow us to create an "ideal" exemplary site. Other locations have been included in the category based on deduction, primarily influenced by these two aforementioned sites. More recent surveys do not confirm such inclusion (Fig. 10).

The situation in Moravia provides more evidence supporting the idea that inclusion in this group is always the result of the researcher's subjective perception[21]. In Moravia, two localities, i.e. Moravský Krumlov (Fig. 11:A) and Jemnice (Fig. 11:B) have been classified as "possible" in a publication dealing with Central European castells (Durdík 1998: 254–256). Nonetheless, their known appearances align them more closely with the definition than some of the previously mentioned examples, even though not all of their elements have been clarified, which is

21 In this sense, subjectivity is not considered negative. Given the complexity of castle structures, it is not possible to pinpoint all defining characteristics. However, it is crucial for the method of their categorisation to be clearly defined and justified.

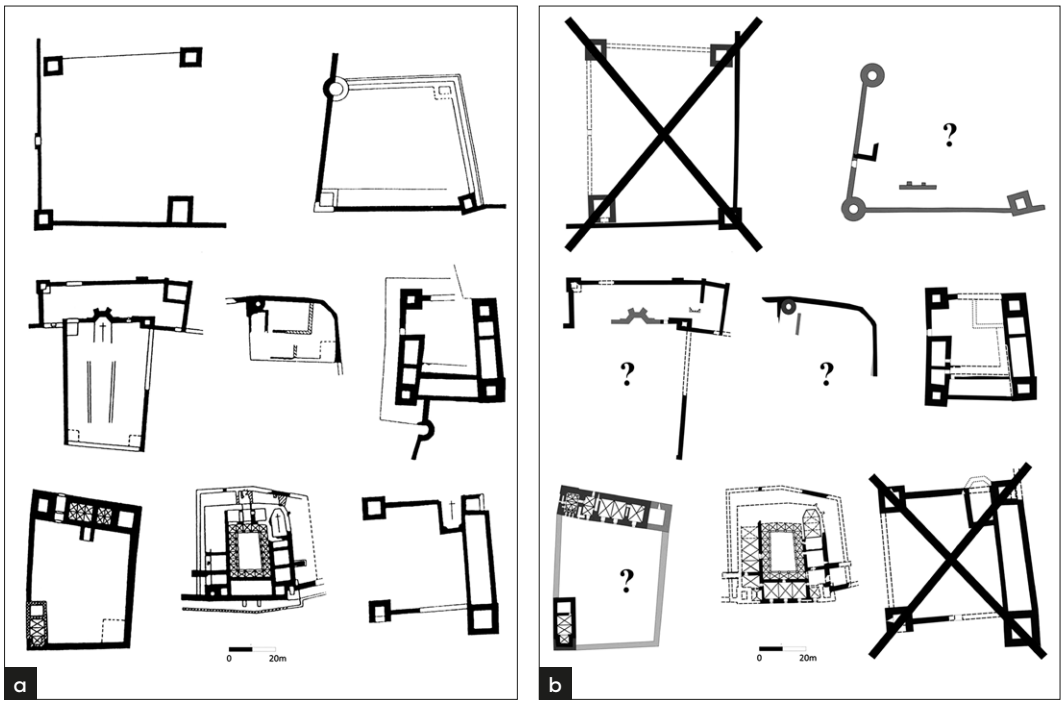

Fig. 10. Plans of so-called Central European castells. a – after T. Durdík; b – revised by the author (X – eliminated castles; ? – problematic categorisation).

due to the current state of research. For instance, we do not know whether they contained arcade galleries or any other form of external horizontal connections between rooms on the main level[22]. On the other hand, the classification of some locations seems problematic due to considerable differences (e.g. Horšovský Týn, as discussed above). Additionally, the castles of Wiener Neustadt and Hofburg are closer in resemblance to other contemporary locations in Austria than to Czech representatives. These castles formed an expressive group on the eastern border with Hungary, i.e. on the border of the Holy Roman Empire (Schicht 2003: 226–231; 2012; Schwarz 2013: 278–280)[23].

22 The castle in Jemnice has even been classified by M. Plaček as a so-called *French castell* (e.g. Plaček 2001: 278) based on the presence of circular corner towers, despite lacking the capability for active defence (flanking). However, it is worth noting that not all locations included in this group possess the potential for such defence.

23 Except for the Marchegg castle, which is also classified by Austrian scholars based on analogies (e.g. Jemnice) and the founder, among the Czech castles (cf. Schwarz 2013: 317; Schicht 2018: 422).

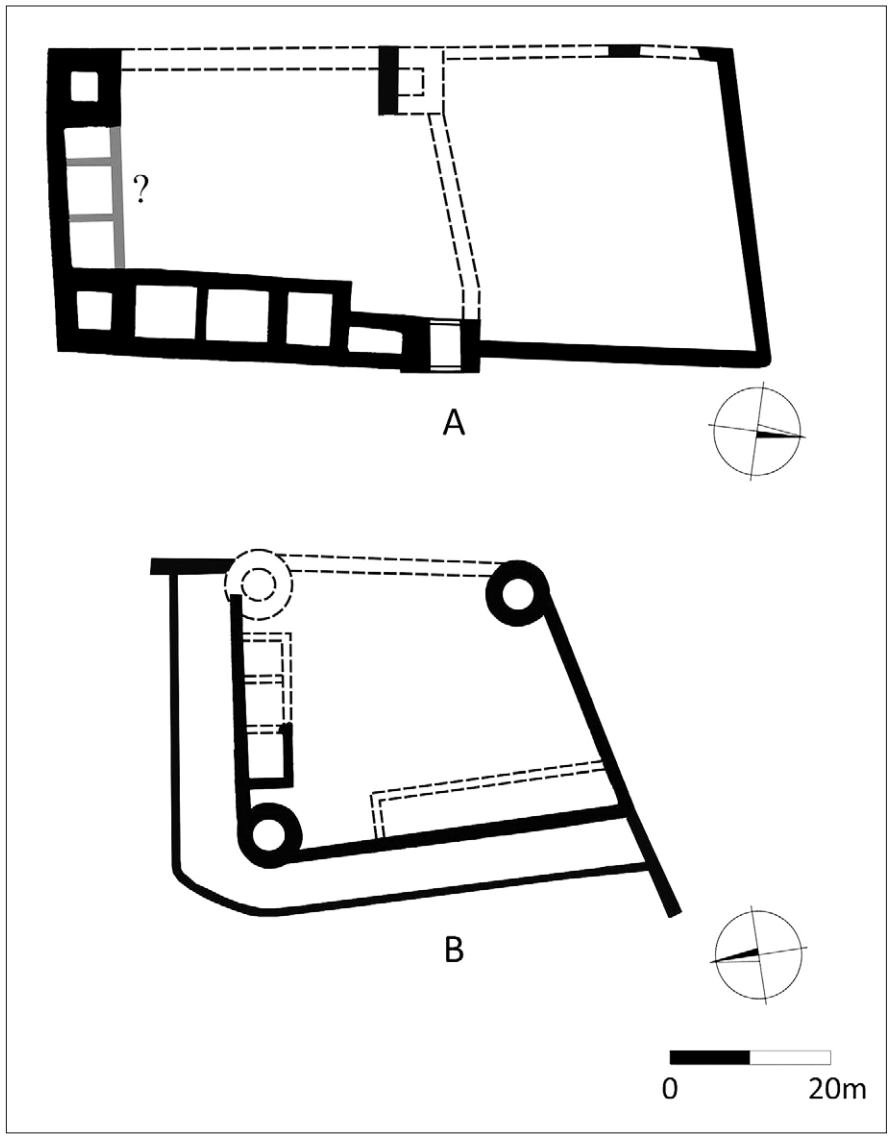

Fig. 11. Plans of Moravian castles: A – Moravský Krumlov (redrawn and edited by the author after M. Plaček 2001); B – Jemnice (redrawn by the author after M. Plaček 2001).

If we return to the definition of so-called Central European castells, perhaps the most problematic aspect of the whole definition is the one that considers these castles to be "primarily" urban. This implies that their regular layout originates from the regular urban division of land. As has been pointed out several times in

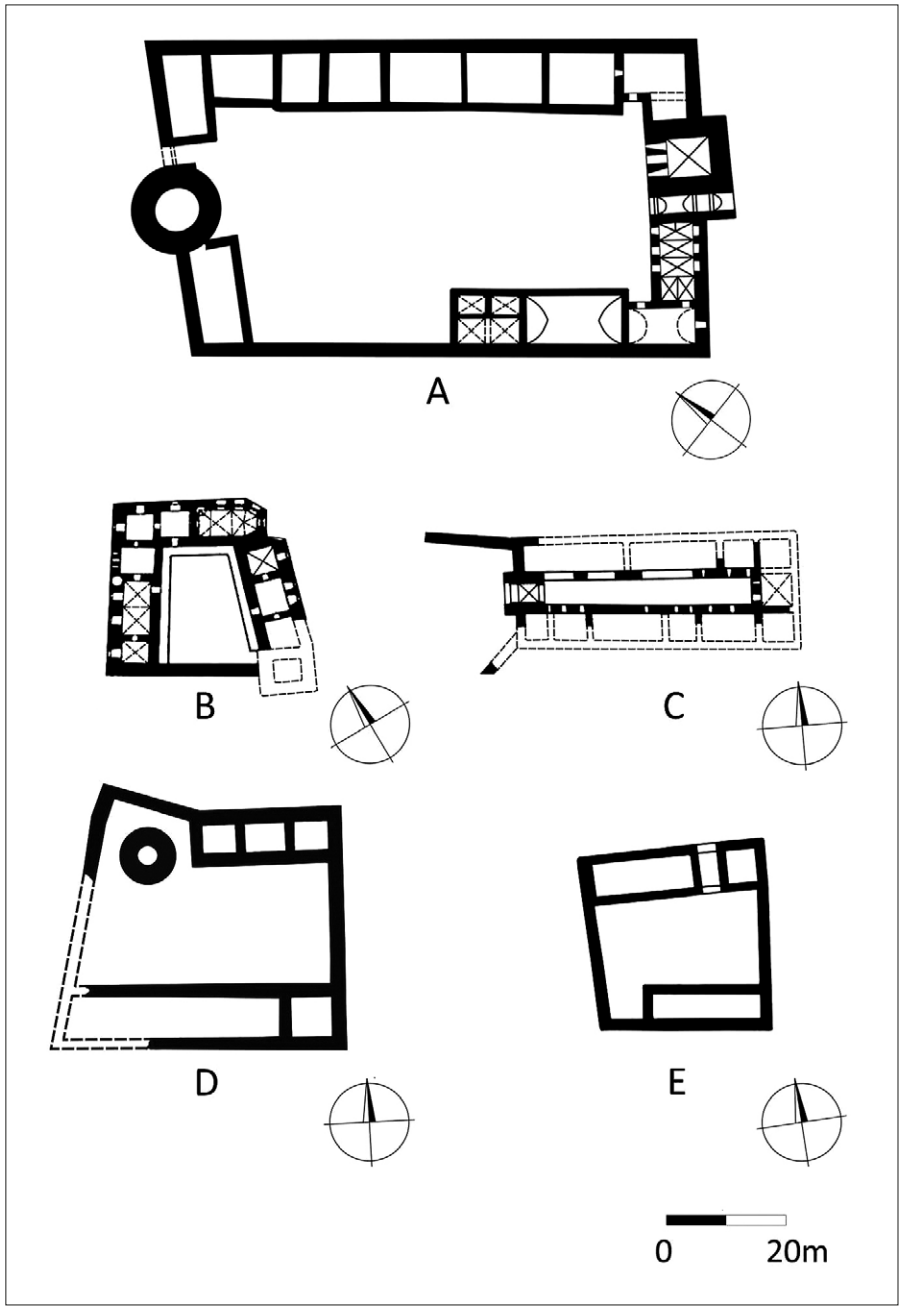

Fig. 12. Plans of so-called *castles with a perimeter layout*: A – Špilberk, B – Houska, C – Kamýk, D – Poděbrady, and E – Protivín (A after D. Cejnková, I. Loskotová, and M. Plaček, B–C after F. Záruba, and D–E after T. Durdík, edited by the author).

the past, however, the castle was often situated within the city in a way that this "limitation" was not a decisive factor, and it was possible to build a castle with any kind of layout. The regularity is more a reflection of contemporary trends than a deliberate effort to place the castle in a vacant spot within a precisely measured street network. As evidence for this assertion, we can mention the fact that a significant number of royal castles from the second half of the thirteenth century lean towards regularity even though they are located outside urban areas (e.g. Protivín (Fig. 12:E), Poděbrady (Fig. 12:D), Špilberk (Fig. 12:A), Houska (Fig. 12:B), Kamýk (Fig. 12:C), etc.).

Here, we can revisit the overall typology presented at the beginning of this paper. The typology results from classification based on their properties, and its purpose being to facilitate the management of vast amounts of data and further work with them. However, the state of preservation and knowledge concerning individual representatives of so-called Central European castells does not make such work possible. Consequently, there is no justification for classifying them as an independent group. If we do not insist on the association with towns, we can include this group within the broader category of so-called *castles with a perimeter layout*[24]. This extensive category already contains a sufficient number of viable examples. If we were to insist on differentiating this hitherto independent group, there is also the option of categorising it as an urban, or more aptly, a castell (in the case of having more corner towers) variation of this type[25]. Nonetheless, including them in a single category seems to be the most productive approach for subsequent use. Defining a group in this way would also eliminate the distinction among closely related locations that the current castle typology concept classifies into separate typological groups (most notably Písek and Zvíkov).

Conclusion

This paper is not intended to be a critique of the overall concept of typological division based on layouts, as it remains the best approach for subdividing structures based on their formal structures. Simultaneously, it is an attempt to highlight the fact that the current state of knowledge and preservation of individual examples

24 The name of this castle type isn't the most appropriate. However, it was selected for this paper primarily because it is part of the currently used typology (see Durdík, Bolina 2001: 80–88, 267).

25 This discussion should, of course, primarily take place within the Czech scientific community. At the same time, it should remain open to researchers from other European regions who wish to engage with the new results. For this reason, it is advisable to choose a language and platform for their presentation that will be more accessible to them.

of so-called Central European castells does not allow for their classification as an independent type. The newly proposed division enables their use in further research, which should be a fundamental prerequisite for any typological group, and, conversely, helps address the criticised and problematic aspects.

In conclusion, it is necessary to reiterate what was mentioned in the first sentence of this paper. Typology is one of the fundamental methods that help and simplify with the handling of a substantial amount of data. The very typological categorisation into any group should not be seen as the ultimate goal or outcome of any research, but rather as a process to comprehend and qualitatively compare similar structures. The classification of individual castle sites into typological groups has reached its limit. Currently, these groups need to be revised to facilitate further research, which is the primary goal of this paper. However, the revision alone will not suffice if our research is confined solely to the evaluation of the architectural and art-historical qualities of castle buildings. Research should encompass the functional and structural aspects of castles (even for their individual components). These utilitarian elements will contribute to forming a more comprehensive understanding and more objective comparative analysis of castles, as these components are less susceptible to symbolic and propagandistic influences[26].

Acknowledgment: This article was written at University of West Bohemia as part of the project of Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic NAKI III DH23P030VV040 Map of Czech Castles: *Castles as Cultural Phenomenon Subject of Research and Remains of the Past*.

Bibliography

Adams W.Y., Adams E.W. (1991), *Archaeological Typology and Practical Reality. A Dialectical Approach to Artifact Classification and Sorting*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511558207

Anderle J. (2007), *Románská kaple na hradě Horšovský Týn*, [in:] *Dějiny staveb 2007*, Klub Augusta Sedláčka ve spolupráci se Sdružením pro stavebněhistorický průzkum, Plzeň, p. 195–200.

Castra Terrae Culmensis. Na rubieży chrześcijańskiego świata (2020), M. Wiewióra (ed.), Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, Toruń.

Durdík T. (1987), *Chodský hrad v Domažlicích*, Muzeum Chodska, Domažlice.

Durdík T. (1989), *K původu kastelů středoevropských typu*, "Archaeologia historica", 14, p. 232–255.

26 The author of this paper has successfully employed this approach in his Ph.D. thesis, which will be published soon.

Durdík T. (1993a), *Mitteleuropäische Kastelle – ein mögliches Vorbild der Ordensburgarchitektur im Balticum*, [in:] K. Drake (ed.), *Castella Maris Baltici*, vol. 1, Aarhus University Press, Aarhus, p. 45–50.

Durdík T. (1993b), *Hrad v Písku*, Prácheňské muzeum, Písek.

Durdík T. (1994a), *Kastellburgen des 13. Jahrhunderts in Mitteleuropa*, Böhlau, Wien.

Durdík T. (1994b), *K problematice kastelů středoevropského typu*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 46, p. 255–273.

Durdík T. (1998), *Hrady kastelového typu 13. století ve střední Evropě*, Academia, Praha.

Durdík T. (1999), *Ilustrovaná encyklopedie českých hradů*, Libri, Praha.

Durdík T. (2001), *K problematice hradu v Chrudimi*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 53, p. 615–619.

Durdík T. (2002), *Ilustrovaná encyklopedie českých hradů. Dodatky*, Libri, Praha.

Durdík T. (2011), *Ilustrovaná encyklopedie českých hradů. Dodatky 4*, Libri, Praha.

Durdík T., Bolina P. (2001), *Středověké hrady v Čechách a na Moravě*, Argo, Praha.

Durdík T., Lehečková E. (1977), *Stavební vývoj a podoba středověkého hradu v Kadani na základě archeologického výzkumu*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 29, p. 281–292.

Frolík J. (2008), *Hrad v Chrudimi? (Archeologický výzkum na Školním náměstí a Komenského ulici v letech 2004–2006)*, "Castellologica bohemica", 11, p. 553–584.

Frolík J., Sigl J. (2001), *K úvahám Martina Ježka o počátcích města Chrudimi a tamějším hradu*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 53, p. 620–629.

Gabriel F. (2014), *Poznámky k třídění hradů podle dispozičních typů*, "Castellologica bohemica", 14, p. 5–18.

Heroutová M., Holanová E., Líbal D. (1967), Horšovský Týn. Zámek. Stavebně historický průzkum, inv. č. 037-4-2791-5, Plzeň (unpublished report stored in National Heritage Institute – Regional Office in Plzeň).

Ježek M. (1999), *Kastel východočeského typu? A další otázky ze středověké Chrudimi*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 51, p. 833–871.

Ježek M., Slavík J. (1998), *K možnostem interpretace nálezů v chrámu sv. Mikuláše v Jaroměři. (Cesta jedné hypotézy do encyklopedií)*, "Průzkumy památek", 5.2, p. 118–139.

Jóźwiak S., Trupinda J. (2012), *Krzyżackie zamki komturskie w Prusach – Topografia i układ przestrzenny na podstawie średniowiecznych źródeł pisanych*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń.

Kotyza O., Sýkora M. (2012), *Litoměřický hrad a jeho počátky. (Poznámky k hradní politice Jana Lucemburského v severozápadních Čechách)*, [in:] J. Kuljavceva Hlavová, O. Kotyza, M. Sýkora (ed.), *Hrady českého severozápadu. Sborník k životnímu jubileu Tomáše Durdíka*, Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, Most, p. 87–148.

Kuthan J. (1991), *Zakladatelské dílo Přemysla Otakara II. v Rakousku a ve Štýrsku*, Academia, Praha.

Lavička R., Čapek L., Fröhlich J., Havlice J., Krajíc R., Reitinger L. (2016), *Královská založení na jihu Čech za vlády posledních Přemyslovců*, Národní památkový ústav, České Budějovice.

Macek P. (1989), *Městský hrad v Litoměřicích*, "Castellologica bohemica", 1, p. 101–112.

Menclová D. (1976), *České hrady*, vol. 1, Odeon, Praha.

Mitchell P. (2018), *Die Baugeschichte der Wiener Hofburg im Mittelalter. Neue Ergebnisse im Bau und Boden*, "Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich", 34, p. 137–153.

Neustupný E. (2007), *Metoda archeologie*, Aleš Čeněk, Plzeň.

Plaček M. (1997), *Hrady v hrazených moravských městech*, "Archaeologia historica", 22, p. 199–215.

Plaček M. (2001), *Ilustrovaná encyklopedie moravských hradů, hrádků a tvrzí*, Libri, Praha.

Procházka Z. (2014), *Domažlice. Historicko-turistický průvodce městem a jeho památkami*, Nakladatelství Českého lesa, Domažlice.

Razím V. (1992), *Kastel středoevropského typu?*, "Archaeologia historica", 17, p. 133–139.

Razím V. (2013), *Ke stavu a potřebám výzkumu středověkých fortifikací v ČR*, "Svorník", 11, p. 142–148.

Razím V. (2014), *Městský hrad v Písku jako předmět mezioborového výzkumu historické architektury*, "Archeologické rozhledy", 66, p. 493–514.

Razím V., Ježek M. (2001), *Ke stavebnímu vývoji kostela Nanebevzetí P. Marie v Chrudimi*, "Průzkumy památek", 8.1, p. 37–66.

Schicht P. (2003), *Österreichs Kastellburgen des 13. und 14. Jahrhunderts*, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Mittelalterarchäologie, Wien (Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich. Beihefte, 5).

Schicht P. (2012), *Kastellburgen an der Reichsgrenze, imperiale Machtgestik oder lokaler Herrschaftsanspruch?*, [in:] O. Wagener (ed.), *Symbole der Macht? Aspekte mittelalterlicher und frühneuzeitlicher Architektur*, Peter Lang, Bern–Frankfurt am Main, p. 89–104.

Schicht P. (2018), *Kastelle: Architektur der Macht*, Michael Imhof Verlag, Petersberg.

Schwarz M. (2013), *Die Baukunst des 13. Jahrhunderts in Österreich*, Böhlau Verlag, Wien–Köln–Weimar, https://doi.org/10.26530/OAPEN_467999

Schwarz M. (2015), *Die Wiener Hofburg im Mittelalter. Von der Kastellburg bis zu den Anfängen der Kaiserresidenz*, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien.

Sedláček A. (1893), *Hrady, zámky a tvrze Království českého, díl 9, Domažlicko a Klatovsko*, Franttišek Šimáček, Praha.

Torbus T. (2014), *Zamki konwentualne Państwa krzyżackiego w Prusach*, Wydawnictwo Słowo/obraz terytoria, Gdańsk.

Urban J., Vlček P. (1992), *Dějiny a stavební vývoj domažlického hradu*, [in:] *Minulostí Západočeského kraje 28*, Albis International, Plzeň, p. 7–31.

Varhaník J. (2000), *K morfologii hradu v Písku*, "Archaeologia historica", 25, p. 159–170.

Streszczenie

Typologia to jedna z podstawowych metod archeologicznych, która pomaga uporządkować duże ilości danych i uprościć pracę z nimi. Stosowana jest również w kastelologii, gdzie dzieli zamki na typy, np. na podstawie ich rozplanowania (tak jest w przypadku kastelologii czeskiej). Jedną z problematycznych grup są tzw. *kasztele środkowoeuropejskie*. Żaden z przedstawicieli tej grupy nie odpowiada jednak w pełni definicji

sformułowanej przez T. Durdíka. Najlepiej zbadanymi zamkami tej grupy, które są najbliżej definicji, są te w Písku i Kadani. Z tego powodu posłużyły one jako analogie dla pozostałych domniemanych przedstawicieli, na podstawie których stworzono koncepcję formy pierwotnej. Najnowsze badania pogłębiły wątpliwości co do zaliczenia ich do tej grupy typologicznej. W przeciwieństwie do wspomnianych przykładów, istnieją inne stanowiska, które zbliżają się do definicji, ale ich włączenie do grupy tzw. *kasztelów środkowoeuropejskich* zostało co najmniej zakwestionowane. Przywołane w artykule problemy podkreślają niewystarczający poziom dostępnej wiedzy o zamkach reprezentujących tzw. *kasztele środkowoeuropejskie*, co *de facto* wyklucza zasadność stosowania tego typu w zakresie metody archeologicznej. Rozwiązaniem tej sytuacji jest włączenie ich do innej grupy typologicznej (najlepiej do tzw. *zamków z obwodową zabudową*), co pozwoliłoby na ich dalsze stosowanie. Co więcej, takie połączenie usunęłoby sztuczne granice między obiektami, które są ze sobą bezpośrednio powiązane. Niemniej jednak o typologii należy myśleć głównie jako o metodzie, która pomaga i upraszcza pracę z pewną ilością zebranych danych. Istniejące grupy należy zweryfikować, aby można je było wykorzystać do dalszych badań. Nie powinno to ograniczać się do oceny cech architektonicznych i historycznych, ale powinno również obejmować inne podejścia, które do tej pory były rzadziej stosowane, co pomoże stworzyć bardziej plastyczny obraz, a tym samym pozwoli lepiej zrozumieć obiekty zamkowe.

Słowa kluczowe: typologia, metody archeologiczne, kastelologia, zamki, rewizja, kasztel środkowoeuropejski

Luboš Hobl
University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Faculty of Arts
Department of Archaeology
e-mail: hobll@ff.zcu.cz