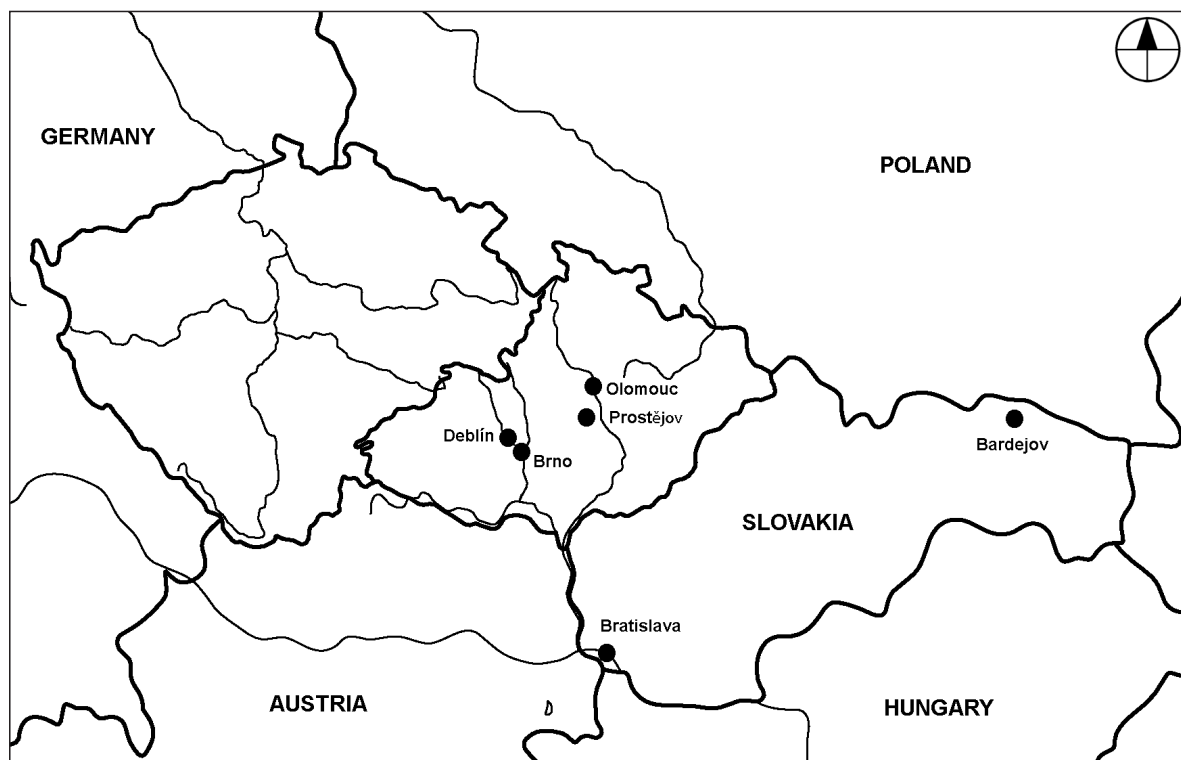


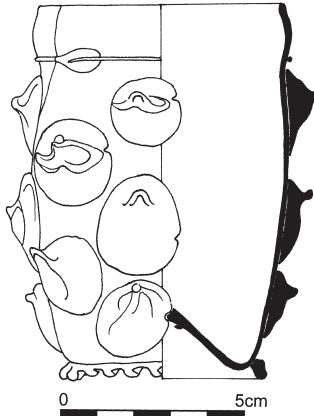
**Glass from Venice/Italy, dated to 15th and 16th century  
in archaeological finds and museum collections, with sure origin  
in Moravia and Slovakia**



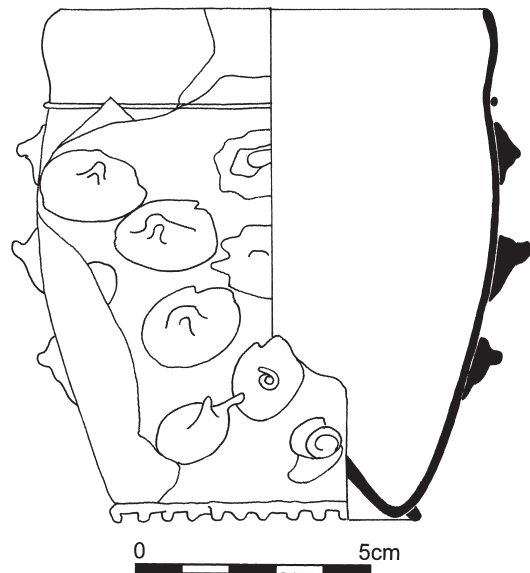
Hedvika Sedláčková & Lenka Sedláčková  
Archaia Brno o.p.s.  
Bezručova 15  
602 00 Brno/Czech Republic  
E-mail address: [hedvika.glass@seznam.cz](mailto:hedvika.glass@seznam.cz)  
Related web pages: [www.archaiabrno.org](http://www.archaiabrno.org)



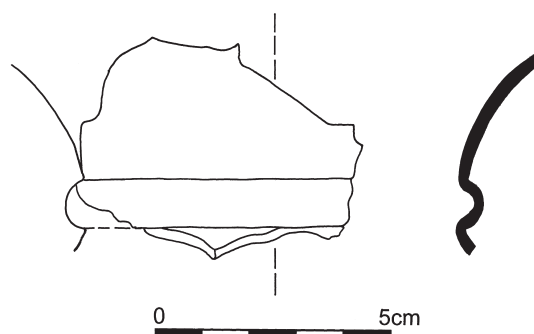
**Brno, Zelný trh 9**, refuse pit 4/88,  
dated by ceramics around 1400.  
*Krautstrunk*- type beaker.  
Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, p. 201,  
Figs. 20: Zt6-1 and 21.



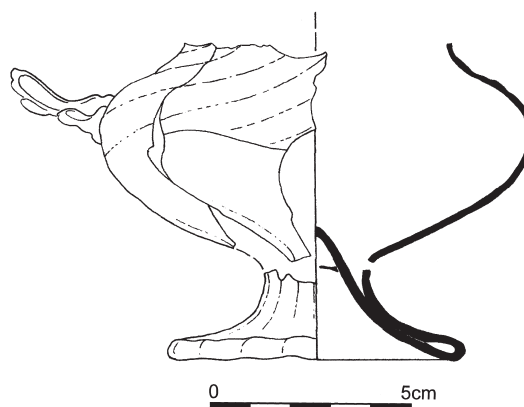
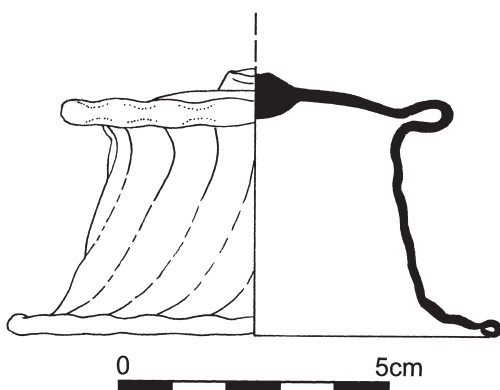
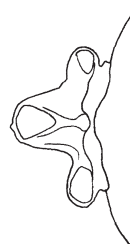
**Melice at Pustiměř**, Moravian bishops' castle built ca 1339–1423, destroyed during  
the Hussite wars.  
Fragments of two *Krautstrunk*- type beakers made from sea-green glass.  
Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, p. 201, Figs. 20:Mel-1, 2.  
Analyse No. 1.



**Brno-Komárov**, well in Benedictine Abbey, destroyed in 1428 during the Hussite wars.  
Fragment of beaker or goblet, made from white opaque glass of unusual composition.  
Ref.: Sedláčková 2006, p. 210, Figs. 7.1 and 7a.  
Analyse No. 2.



**Brno, Františkanská Str. 9**, refuse pit 521/90, dated by ceramics ca 1450/80–1500  
Fragments of a goblet and a cup – *scheuer* made from yellowish glass with optic-blown ribs.  
Ref.: -  
Analyse No. 3.

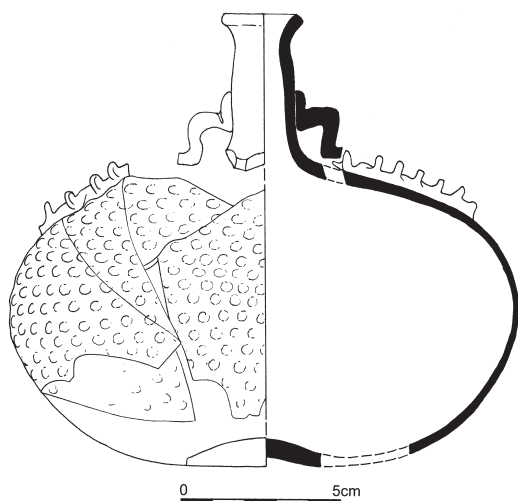


**Brno, Mečová Str. 2**, refuse pit used since the 2nd half of 13th up to the end of 14th century and then later during 16th century. It was supposed that this pilgrim flask made from sea-green glass with optic-blown lenses should be dated in 2nd half of 14th century but due of stratigraphy of the pit backfill and due of the analyse, the later date of the 1st half of 16th century was hardly supported.

Ref.: Sedláčková 2006, p. 207,

Figs. 5.18 and 5a.

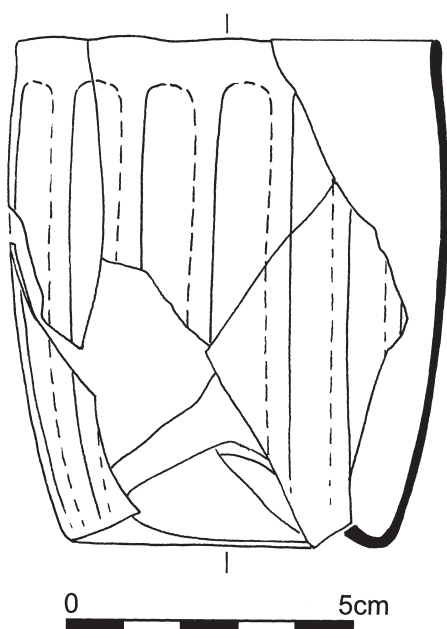
Analyze No. 4.



**Brno, Petrov 2**, well 1/94 in the cathedral house. The beaker was found in the layer dated since ca 1480 to ca 1510. An analogical beaker was found in other refuse pit of the same date.

Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, pp. 203–204, Figs. 24:Pet1-040 and 25c.

Analyze No 5.



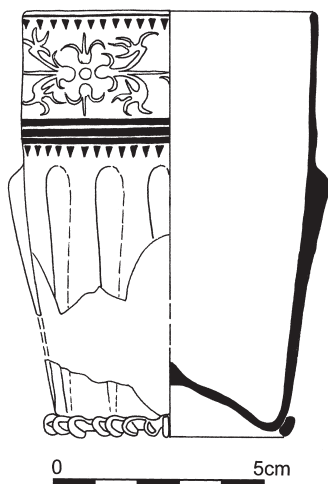
**Very popular Venetian ribbed beakers with gilded and enameled decoration are known from archeological research at Brno, Olomouc and Bratislava as well.**

**Brno, Petrov 2**, well 1/94 in the cathedral house. The beaker was found in the layer dated ca 1480–1510.

Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, pp. 203–204,

Figs. 24: Pet1-041 and 25b.

Analyze No. 6.

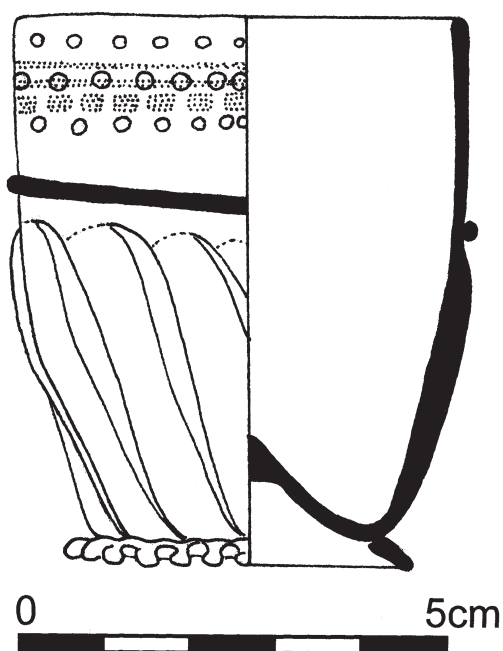


**Olomouc, Riegrova Str. 11**, refuse pit 151/77 dated ca 1490–1510.

The beaker was found intact.

Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, pp. 203–204, Figs. 24: OlRie-1 and 25a.

Analyze No. 7.



**Bratislava, Sedlárska Str. 4, refuse pit 35.**  
Dated to the 1st half of 16th century.  
Museum of Bratislava City.  
Ref.: -



**Olomouc, Dolní náměstí (Low Square) 20,**  
refuse pit 12/96, in use ca 1490–1560. The  
goblet was found intact on the bottom of  
the pit. Identical goblet, so called “Luther’s  
goblet”, was included in the Martin Luther’s  
property. Currently stored in Germanisches  
National Museum in Nuremberg. It is  
supposed that the so called Luther’s goblets  
were produced in a glasshouse at Hall/Tyrol  
in 1540’s.  
Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, pp. 208–209,  
Figs. 27:OIDN20-1 and 28.  
Analyze No. 8.



**Beside those complete or nearly complete Venetian vessels there are also not very much numerous fragments from archaeological excavations at Brno and Bratislava.**

## Venetian goblets from museum collections with sure origin in Moravia and Slovakia

Goblet of Deblín Lords, the most known vessel of this category was made at Venice in ca 1480. Small town Deblín is situated close to the town Tišnov, north-west of Brno. In the 16th century the castle was abandoned, since then was gradually coming down and it's disappeared today. Currently the goblet is stored in the British Museum at London.

The vessel is shrouded in mystery series. It got its name after the inscription engraved on its foot, which dedicates it to the Lords of Deblín Manor and with date 1415. These dates don't fit in the known historical frame: the Manor of Deblín belonged in the property of Brno city since 1466 when it was sold to Brno city by former Lords of Deblín. Later in 1573 this manor was again purchased, also together with the right to use the title "the Lords of Deblin", by private owners. It means, when the goblet was produced, it could not be in the hands of the Lords of Deblín. They were not existing.

I assume that this goblet was produced for Hungarian king (and since 1469 also Czech king) Mathew Corvin and represents a royal present as an another known analogical vessel "the Goblet of Puchheim Lords" (see Strasser, V. R. – Baumgärtner, S. 2002: Licht und Farbe, pp. 21–27).

It is also possible that Mathew Corvin, an adorer of Venice glass, has presented the goblet to the city of Brno by any important event as it is supposed with Puchheim Goblet and other presents.

It is also very much probable that the inscription was engraved much later, might be in the 2nd half of 17th century when one of "new" Deblins (which purchased the manor with the title) has established a collection of antiquities and obtained this goblet. In the frame of the effort to mark up value of the vessel or importance of his family, and without a proper knowledge of history, he might order this inscription with the date, which is wrong. Also the inscription of the Goblet of the Lords of Puchheim was engraved some two hundred years later than the vessel was made. It was undoubtedly proofed by paleographic analyses.

After last new Lord's of Deblin death in 1784 all collection was sold out and one its part moved to Vienna.





The goblet with a centaur from **Prostějov** (town in Middle Moravia) has on the foot engraved date 1518. Probably its first owners were aristocrats of Pernštejn which imported the renaissance style in architecture and art in their domain, especially in town of Prostějov since the end of 15th century. Currently stored in Museum in Prostějov. Ref.: Sedláčková 2007, p. 210, fig. 33. Contact to curator of museum: Blanka Veselá <veselab@seznam.cz>

These two lidded goblets originate in the collection of 6 goblets with the city of Bardejov blazon (Eastern Slovakia), which were ordered by local Town Hall's committee directly at Venice. There are 17 cm in high, 24 cm with lids.

There are currently stored in **Bardejov Museum** (inv. č. H 712 a H 713), other 4 goblets are in National Museum at Budapest. Contact to the museum director: František Gutek <frantisek.gutek@gmail.com>).





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*Sedláčková, H. 2007:* From the Gothic period to the Renaissance. Glass in Moravia 1450–circa 1560) In: Žegklitz, J. ed., Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology 2, 181–226. Archaia Praha o. p. s. Praha.

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**Chemical composition of Venetian glass from Moravia**

(Katharina Mueller, Technische Universität Berlin, prepared for publication “Glass in Brno and Moravia CA 1200–1550”, Hedvika Sedláčková ed., forthcoming.

A 7 and A 8 see Sedláčková ed. 1998).

Probe	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5	A 6		A 7	A 8
Cat.No/ Type	Mel-01/ IV.1.8	Kom-01/ VIII?	Fr9521-12/ IV.4.3	Me24-017/ I.3.6	Pet1-040/ IV.4.2	Pet1-041/ IV.4.3		OIRie11-4	OIDN20-01
Na <sub>2</sub> O	8,7	13,9	9,1	16,6	10,9	16,4	Na <sub>2</sub> O	12,84	14,03
MgO	4,6	< 2,0	4,3	< 2,0	3,2	< 2,0	MgO	1,75	2,65
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,3	4,0	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,0	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1,64	1,76
SiO <sub>2</sub>	66,0	69,2	66,6	66,6	69,2	72,4	SiO <sub>2</sub>	73,04	67,86
Cl	~1,3	< 0,1	~1,5	~1,2	~1,5	~1,4	ClO <sub>0</sub>	1,09	0,97
K <sub>2</sub> O	3,05	4,27	2,31	3,73	2,12	2,85	K <sub>2</sub> O	2,65	3,04
CaO	12,93	5,95	12,25	6,95	11,44	6,62	CaO	5,21	7,47
MnO	0,14	0,00	0,71	1,13	0,61	0,60	MnO	0,76	0,53
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,70	0,06	0,68	0,55	0,44	0,33	FeO	0,29	1,08
CuO	0,007	0,005	< 0,001	0,019	0,007	0,006	TiO <sub>2</sub>	0,18	0,16
ZnO	0,012	0,015	0,015	0,024	0,015	0,010	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,56	0,45
Rb <sub>2</sub> O	0,006	0,010	0,005	0,004	0,004	0,002			
SrO	0,092	0,003	0,51	0,036	0,081	0,036			
PbO	< 0,01	0,02	< 0,01	0,02	< 0,01	0,01			
<b>Summe</b>	<b>107,3</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>100,8</b>	<b>94,4</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>101,4</b>			