

## Small Scales (with furriers house) / *Mata Waga (z domem kuśnierskim)*



A removed public weigh house situated in the neighbourhood of St Adalbert Church, within which goods like gold, silver, precious stones, as well as all goods weighing less than one hundredweight [1] were weighed (e.g. wax, rice, pepper, ginger and other spices, as well as soap, fat, tar, alum or resin – a raw material used in everyday life and in various crafts).

Merchants who came to the town had to weigh their goods there and paid for each transaction. [2]

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In Krakow the standard ell [3] was kept in the Small Scales.

In the 13th century the Krakow ell (*łokieć krakowski*) equalled 64,66 cm, but in the 14th century only 62,5 cm. In the 12th, 15th and 16th centuries the Magdeburg ell equalled 58,6 cm. In 1507, the Krakow and Poznań ells were set equals and starting from 1565 the Krakow elbow was used as the official unit in the whole country.

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The walls of the Small Scales' ground floor were covered with inscriptions – describing important events in the history of the country and of Krakow (*i.e.* fires, epidemics, earthquakes, *etc.*). No one thought to write down these information while the building was demolished. [4]

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*Skalka*, the public house located in the building of the Small Scales, belonged to the guild of furriers. [5]

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furriers (*pellifices, pelliones*) [6]

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In former Poland the furriers' guild fulfilled various tasks. Furriers traded in imported furs with eastern countries, so they had close relationships with various merchants. Furriers bought and refined furies, sometimes dyed them and sew clothing from them (*i.e.* overcoats, caps, *etc.*). [7]

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Furrier's guilds forbade the use of leather from died animals and cats. It happened however, that the poorest furriers used cat skin and dog skin (sewing caps out of them). In those cases they tanned leather in an home-made manner and naturally did not record them in official registers. [8]

Visual measure of complexity for the *Small Scales (with furriers house)*.

A relatively simple diagram, with one transformation the consequences of which are unknown (the doubts relate to the shape of the building after the works conducted in 1748–1747).

The presence of relics of the Small Scales was confirmed.

[I. Dudek, J.Y. Blaise, 2011]

*Note 1.* A *hundredweight* (or *centum weight*) is a unit of mass:

In 1764 a hundredweight (*cetnar koronny*) equalled 64,8 kg, while in 1818 only 40,55 kg.

*cf.* Leksykon Genealogiczny, [on-line] <<http://www.genealogia.okiem.pl/glossary/glossary.php?definition=miara>>, accessed 02 II 2013

*Note 2.* *cf.* Sudacka A., *Budynek Wagi na Rynku Krakowskim na podstawie źródeł historycznych*, RK t. LXXII, 2006, p. 48

*Note 3.* An *ell* is a unit of measurement, approximating the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

*cf.* Leksykon Genealogiczny, *op. cit.*

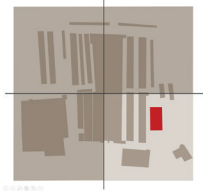
*Note 4.* *cf.* Grabowski A., *Starożytności m. Krakowa*. rkps [after] Tomkowicz S., *Ulice i place Krakowa w ciągu dziejów. Ich nazwy i zmiany postaci*, Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii i Zabytków Krakowa, Biblioteka Krakowska, nr 63–64, Kraków 1926, p. 35

*Note 5.* *cf.* Sudacka A., *Budynek Wagi... op. cit.*, p. 48

*Note 6.* *cf.* Chmiel A., *Godła rzemieślnicze i przemysłowe krakowskie od połowy XIV w. Aż do XX w.*, drukiem Muzeum Przemysłowego im. A. Baranieckiego w Krakowie, 1922, p. 10

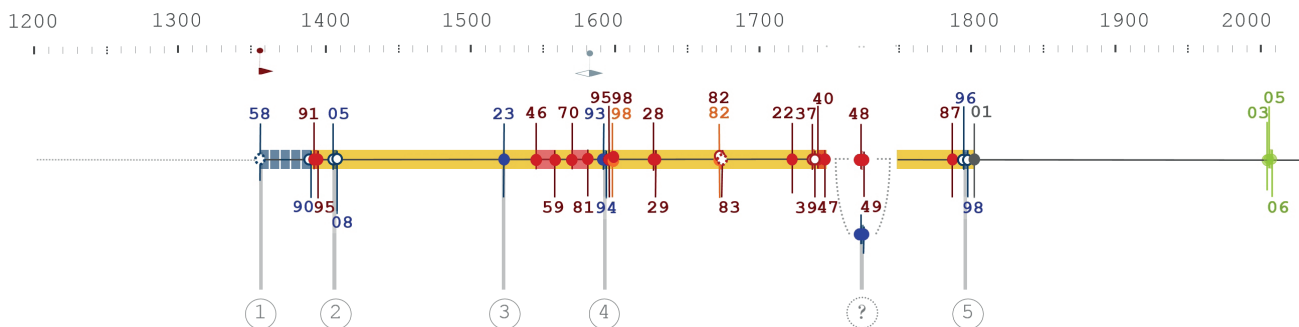
*Note 7.* *cf.* Turnau I., *Skórnictwo odzieżowe w Polsce XVI–XVIII wieku*, Wrocław 1975, p. 116

*Note 8.* *cf.* Żurawska-Chaszczyńska J., *Słownictwo rzemiosł skórzanych w polszczyźnie historycznej*, praca doktorska, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Wydział Filologii Klasycznej, Poznań 2010, p. 26



## Small Scales (with furriers house) / *Mała Waga (z domem kuśnierskim)*

<i>Waga Woskowa</i>	[Encyklopedia Krakowa, 2000, p. 1028] [Rederowa D., 1958, p. 90]
<i>Pensa Minor</i>	[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 48]
<i>Wagswage</i>	[Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 34]
<i>nova pensa</i>	[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 49] [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 31]
<i>saepi fusorium</i>	[Piekosiński F., <i>Stary Kraków</i> , 1901, p. 149]
<i>stratea cerea</i>	[Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 34]
<i>stratea sepacea</i>	[Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 34]
	dom kuśnierski
<i>Korszen haus</i>	[Tyszka P., 2001, p. 121]
<i>domus pellificum</i>	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 250] [Tyszka P., 2001, p. 121]
<i>smartuz kuśnierski</i>	[Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 52, 53] [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 38, 39] [Encyklopedia Krakowa, 2000, p. 1028]
<i>Küirschnerhaus</i>	[Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 34]
<i>Kusnerhause</i>	[Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 52, 53]



1358 [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 249]  
[Francić M., 1964]  
[Follprecht K., *Nieruchomości...*, 2007, p. 21, note 18]

Casimir III the Great confers on the city the right to own two weigh houses.  
[Francić M., 1964]

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before the construction of the Rich Stalls (*i.e.* before 1372–1390)  
[Zaitz E., 2007]

second half of the 14th century (E. Zaitz)  
[Niemiec D., 2008, p. 88]

during the reign of Casimir III the Great (*i.e.* 1333–1370)  
[Niemiec D., 2008, p. 88]

1390 – Incomes from the Small Scales are mentioned.

1391–1395 – small expenses on *super nova pensa* are mentioned  
[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 49], [Follprecht K., *Źródła...*, 2007, p. 31], [Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 35]

Possible period of construction of the Small Scales in Krakow. A text dating back to 1358, called the 'great privilege', already mentions two weigh houses (*duas pensas*).

[Komorowski W., 2006, p. 33] za Wyrozumska B., *Dwa wielkie przywileje średniowiecznego Krakowa.*, 1997, pp. 14–15

building with a basement  
[Buško C., 2006, p. 68]

masonry, the walls of basements date back to the first half of the 14th century  
[Zaitz E., 2004]

This type of commercial facility consisted of a ground floor that was narrower than the upper floors – with walls of upper floors protruding on corbels. They were either solely or partially framed constructions (e.g. furrier's house in Nördlingen).  
[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 52]

hypothetical reconstructions: [Tyszka P., 1390–1410, il. 1]

	1364	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 250], [Komorowski W., 2006, p. 35], [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 48]	Tasks, as well as prices of services, are fixed for both weigh houses – <i>pensa Maiori</i> and <i>pensa Minori</i> . [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 48], [Komorowski W., 2006, p. 35]
	1391 1395	1391 – notes about small expenses [Tomkowicz S., 1926, p. 35]  1391–1395 – Small expenses on <i>super nova pensa</i> are mentioned. [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 49], [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 31]	Minor renovation of the building. [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 49]  Between 1392 and 1395 a wax melting-place was moved <i>outside the Towns walls</i> . Before that period it could have been situated on the Market Square (possibly close to the Small Scales). [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 51]
2	1405 ? 1408 ?	1404–1408 – rebuilding [Niemiec D., 2008, p. 88]  1405 – Considerable expenses on <i>super nova pensa</i> are mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 31–33]  1408 – A note about the payment (to the clockmaker) for the adjustment of the weighing machine indicates the end of works (weigh house is ready to use). [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 250], [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 49]  1408 – A bonus (money to buy wine) was awarded to the clockmaker on completion of his task. <i>... pro ollis 2 gr. ad honores cum vino datis...</i> [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 33]  Transformations were completed <u>around</u> 1405. [Follprecht K., <i>Nieruchomości...</i> , 2007, p. 21, note 18]  Transformations were completed in the second half of the 15th century. [Buško C., 2007, p. 231]	Major rebuilding of the Small Scales (works under the responsibility of master Werner) – two-storey building with a weigh house on the ground floor, a furriers house on the first floor (leather and fur trade) and <i>Skatka</i> in the basement (a public house).  Originally the first floor could have been a timber framing construction. Sources mention considerable quantities of stones and bricks that were purchased, thereby suggesting a possible change of the first floor's construction type. [Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 48, 50]  first floor in masonry [Niemiec D., 2008, p. 88]  dimensions of the Small Scales in plan 26,5 m x 11,7 m [Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 45–47]  <i>domus pellificum</i> – [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 250]  hypothetical reconstructions: [Niewalda W., w <i>Rynek Główny</i> , il. 17, p. 38], [MHmK, 1450–1478], [Krzysztofory nr 28, cz. 1, 1450], [Krzysztofory nr 28, cz. 1, p. 123, il. 16]  analogous objects: [Reiffenstein C.T., Frankfurt nad Menem, Waga miejska, 1873], [XX., w Nagel W., <i>Das mittelalterliche...</i> , il. 341], [XX., Nördlingen, Dom Kuśnierski], [XX., Hildesheim, Dom Rzeźników, 1900], [Dodell R., Hildesheim, Dom Rzeźników-makieta, 2010], [Barbant C., Hildesheim, Dom Rzeźników, 1875], [Lancelot M.T., Hildesheim, Dom Rzeźników, 1892], [XX., Hildesheim, Dom Rzeźników], [XX, Strasbourg, Kammerzell, _1], [Muray, Strasbourg, Kammerzell, 1840], [XX, Strasbourg, Kammerzell, 1890–1905], [XX, Konstanz, Konzilgebäude, 1890–1905], [XX, Konstanz, Konzilgebäude, około 2010], [XX, Konstanz, Konzilgebäude, 1830], [XX., Braunschweig, Waga miejska, 1890–1905], [XX., Hattingen, Ratusz_2]
3	1523	1523 – renovation of the furriers house (expenses mentioned) [Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 69, 250–251], [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 52].	Major rebuilding and renovation of the furriers house – change for a masonry structure (?). [Sudacka A., 2006].  1523 – <i>...Works are carried out on the furriers house (Kusnerhause), bricks and other construction materials are delivered on the site, it seems that they are rebuilding the whole Small Scales...</i> (A. Grabowski) [Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 52–53]  1765 – Furriers house is a 50 ells long, 27 ells wide and 30 ells high. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 44]  1792 – The first floor longitudinal walls ( <i>considerably high</i> ) are supported by corbel table like structures (corbels supporting small barrel vaults). [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 44–47]
	1546 1559	1546, 1552, 1559 – Expenses concerning the Small Scales are mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007 pp. 33–34]	Works carried out on the Small Scales [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 33–34]
	1570 1581	1570, 1581 – Expenses concerning the furriers house are mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 34]	Works carried out on the furriers house [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 34]
	1587	08 May 1587 [Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]	Students were shot at from the windows of the furriers house during the riots that followed the destruction of the Evangelic church located on <i>św. Jana</i> street – many were killed. [Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]

4	<p>1593 1594</p> <p>1593 – A contract is signed with master Kasper.</p> <p>1594 – A contract is signed (repairs and painting)</p> <p>[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 53], [Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007, p. 209], [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 34]</p>	<p>Transformation. A butterfly roof hidden behind a Renaissance parapet is introduced.</p> <p>1593–1594 – Works concern mainly the covering (frame and roofing). Oval openings are introduced by master Kasper (<i>i.e.</i> Gasparo Arcani de Mesco?) and paintings added on the parapet (Jan Stawinoga?).</p> <p>[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 53], [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 34]</p> <p>Inventories from 1765, 1792, 1794, ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i>, rkps 1390, pp. 117, 120–121; rkps 1289, p. 38–39; rkps 1532, pp. 311–312; as well <i>Zbiór Ambrożego Grabowskiego</i>, sygn. E 39, pp. 21–23</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, pp. 44–47], [Rederowa D., 1958, pp. 90–92]</p> <p>iconography: [Stachowicz M., 1794, ban103], [Stachowicz M., <i>Pochód...</i>, 1796, ban17]</p> <p>hypothetical reconstructions: [Opaliński P., 2007, w Rynek Główny, p. 93], [Civitas..., 2007], [Gottwald, <i>Kraków 1650</i>, 2007], [Gottwald, <i>Rynek XVIII w.</i>, 2008], [Opaliński P., w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p. 68], [Opaliński P., w <i>Rynek Główny</i>, p. 112], [Opaliński P., <i>Zabudowa Rynku przed 1801</i>, 2006], [MHmK, II poł. XVI w]</p> <p>maps and plans: [plan 1667 JG], [plan szwedzki 1702], [plan 1773], [plan Żebrowskiego], [plan 1700_1773], [plan 1773_Derisha], [plan kołłątajowski 1785], [plan Pucka 1787], [plan pruski 1794], [plan 1797 z 1848], [plan 1975], [plan 2003–2007]</p>
	<p>1595</p> <p>1595 – Expenses concerning the furriers house are mentioned.</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 34]</p>	<p>Works carried out on the furriers house</p> <p>(ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i>, rkps 1667, p. 266)</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 34]</p>
	<p>1598</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p>	<p>Roof of the Small Scales damaged by a stroke of lightning.</p> <p>(ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i>, rkps 1673, p. 233)</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p>
	<p>1598</p> <p>27 June 1598</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p>	<p>Repairs to the Small Scales's roof</p> <p>(ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i>, rkps 1673, p. 233)</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p> <p>The Small Scales was roofed with tiles.</p> <p>(ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i>, rkps 1673, p. 233)</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p>
	<p>1628 1629</p> <p>[Komorowski W., <i>Kraków. Nowe studia...</i>, 2007, p. 247]</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 95]</p>	<p>Repairs to the Small Scales – cracks on the walls and works carried out on the roof.</p> <p>[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 54]</p> <p>Expenses on carpenters, masons and pavers.</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 35]</p> <p>1667 – Building is identified as a municipal property.</p> <p>[plan 1667 JG]</p>
	<p>1682</p> <p>[Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]</p> <p>[Wikipedia, <i>Kalendarium historii Krakowa</i>]</p>	<p>Stalls adjacent to the Small Scales are destroyed during riots.</p> <p><i>...stalls plundered by common people...</i></p> <p>[Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]</p>
	<p>1682 ? 1683 ??</p> <p><i>... the stalls were rebuild later on...</i></p> <p>[Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]</p>	<p>Reconstruction of the stalls near the Small Scales.</p> <p>[Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]</p>
	<p>1702 ? 1705 ?</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 106]</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 37]</p>	<p>The Swedish army plunders the Small Scales – among other things the weighing machine is stolen.</p> <p>[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, p. 106], [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, pp. 37, 54]</p>
	<p>1722</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, p. 37]</p>	<p>Repairs to <i>Skatka</i> (public house)</p> <p>[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i>, 2007, pp. 44–47]</p>

1732	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008] [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 37–38]	A call for the renovation of the Small Scales – walls torn apart by the heavy parapet, the roof requires repairs. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 37–38]
1737 ? 1739 ?	Inventory from 1739 mentions a new roof. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 38]	Repairs to the roof (ANKr, <i>Akta miasta Krakowa</i> , rkps 1386, pp. 11–12) [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 38]
1740 1747	1740, 1743, 1746–1747 Expenses on the Small Scales are mentioned. [Follprecht K., 2007]	The condition of the building is getting worse. Some short-term repairs are undertaken.  1740 – A note mentions <i>important cracks in the walls</i> (in front of St Adalbert church), and the necessity to build a buttress ( <i>up to the cornice</i> ) holding up the building. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 38–39]  1743 – Walls of the furriers house start splitting apart – the need of iron anchorages is mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 38–39]  1746–1747 – Small expenses on a mason and his assistants are mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 41]  1748 – The walls of the building are in very poor condition: southern wall (in front of St. Adalbert church) is bulged and in cracks, important cracks in the longitudinal walls supported by corbels, eastern wall in very poor condition, western wall is putrid, cracks in the northern wall. Immediate repairs are necessary. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 41]
1748 1749	[Komorowski W., Sudacka A., 2008, pp. 69, 251] [Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 54–55]	Repairs – construction of a buttress and renovation of the furriers house. [Sudacka A., 2006, pp. 54–55]  Since the repairs to the furriers house required free access to the walls, it is likely that the adjacent stalls were temporarily dismantled (as they will be later on, in 1765). [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 44]  The Small Scales was surrounded with individual ‘iron’ and/or ‘Lithuanian’ stalls. [Rederowa D., 1958, p. 92]
1757	1757 – Expenses on the furriers house are mentioned. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 43–44]	Repairs – expenses on a stoneworker, a mason and a blacksmith [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 43–44]
1765	[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 51] [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 44]	The building is in a very poor condition, walls of the furriers house split apart – important repairs are necessary. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, p. 44]  maps and plans: [plan 1773], [plan 1773_Derisha]
1787	[Sudacka A., 2006, p. 55]	After the conversion of the Grand Scales – not used any more as a weigh house, but as the seat of administrative offices ( <i>Komisja Porządkowa Cywilno-Wojskowa</i> ) – the Small Scales becomes a weigh house dedicated to all types of products. [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 55]  maps and plans: [plan kołłątajowski 1785], [plan Pucka 1787]
1792	[Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 45–47]	The building is still in a very poor condition – basements soaked up, rotten roof, wastes from <i>Skatka</i> ’s latrine are channelled towards the passageway between the Small Scales and the Rich Stalls.  1792 – The walls of the Small Scales are damped. Stairs leading towards the furriers house are old and in poor condition. Walls of the furrier house split apart, brick floor inside the furriers room is destroyed. The public house is composed of one room on the first floor (close to the furriers house) and of three rooms in the basement. [Follprecht K., <i>Źródła...</i> , 2007, pp. 44–47], [Follprecht K., <i>Nieruchomości...</i> , 2007, pp. 21–22]  iconography: [Stachowicz M., 1794, ban103], [Stachowicz M., <i>Pochód...</i> , 1796, ban17]

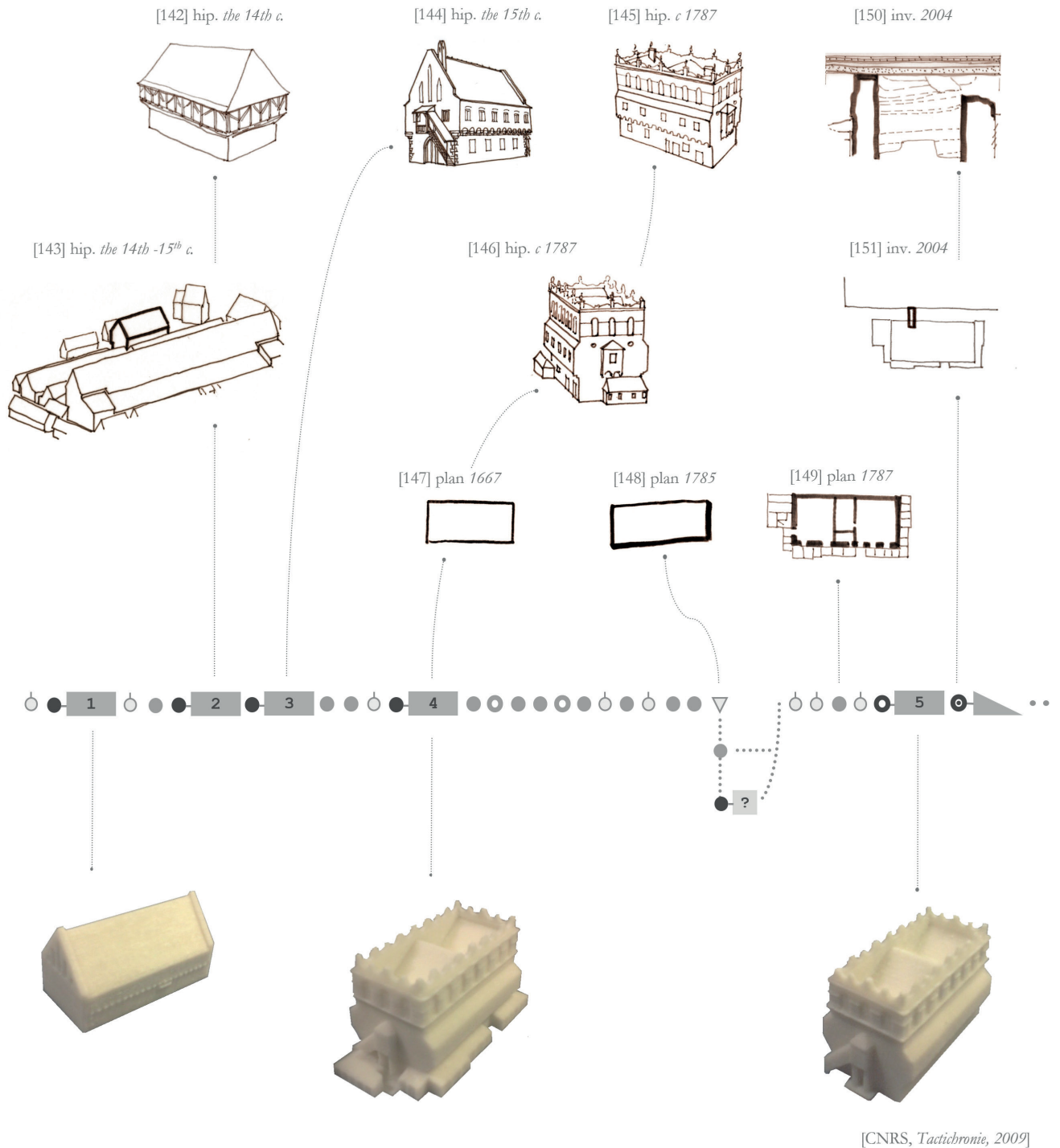
5	<p>demolished by Austrians [Rederowa D., 1958, p. 92] [Wawel Louis J., 1890, p. 28]</p> <p>1796 ? 05 January 1796 – entering of the Austrian army in Krakow, annexation of the city to the Habsburg monarchy [<i>Encyklopedia Krakowa</i>, 2000, pp. 1118–1119]</p> <p>1798 ?</p>	<p>Occupying Austrians forces dismantle the wooden stalls adjacent to the Small Scales so as to clear space inside the densely built-up area of the Market Square. [Rederowa D., 1958, p. 92]</p> <p>iconography: [Stachowicz M., 1794, ban103], [Stachowicz M., <i>Pochód...</i>, 1796, ban17] hypothetical reconstructions: [Opaliński P., <i>Zabudowa Rynku przed 1801</i>, 2006], [Opaliński P., <i>w Rynek Główny</i>, p. 68] maps and plans: [plan 1797 z 1848]</p>
R	<p>Dismantling of the Small Scales started on August 26 1801. [Rederowa D., 1958, p. 90]</p> <p>1801 [Tomkowicz S., 1926, pp. 34–35] [Tomkowicz S., 1907, p. 8] [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 45] [Follprecht K., <i>Nieruchomości...</i>, 2007, p. 21, note 18]</p>	<p>The Small Scales is sold by auction – its dismantling starts on August 26, 1801 (a portion of the stones from the Small Scales were handed over for the construction of walls of the <i>Rakowicki</i> cemetery). The function of <i>weigh house</i> is moved to the Cloth Hall. [Rederowa D., 1958, pp. 90–92]</p> <p>Only the relics of the basement were preserved. [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 45], [Buško C., 2007, p. 231]</p> <p>Soon after the dismantling, the furriers' guild filed a law suit for damages against the town (they demanded repayment of 1600 Austro-Hungarian gulden – total sum gained at auction). In 1827 the case was dismissed – the furriers' guild was repaid 3000 Polish zlotys. [Rederowa D., 1958, pp. 90–92]</p> <p>The Small Scales was demolished in 1801. [Tomkowicz S., 1907, pp. 7–8]</p> <p>1807 – Building number 8, the <i>Small Scales</i>, is mentioned as already demolished. [Münch H., 1959]</p> <p>The building was dismantled down to the level of foundations. [Buško C., 2007, p. 231]</p> <p>iconography: [XX, 2004, Kluj M., 2006, il. 3] hypothetical reconstructions: [Opaliński P., <i>Zabudowa Rynku przed 1801</i>, 2006]</p>
	<p>2003 [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 51], [Firllet E., 2010, p. 14]</p>	<p>Archaeological explorations inside the zone occupied by the Small Scales (E. Zaitz). [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 51]</p> <p>iconography: [plan 2004, w Kluj 2006, il. 2], [XX, 2004, Kluj M., 2006, il. 3] maps and plans: [plan 2003–2007]</p>
	<p>Works lasted <u>from August 2005 until the autumn of 2006</u>. [Komorowski W., 2006, p. 33], [Janczykowski J., 2006, p. 75]</p> <p>2005 2006 Works started in August 2005. [Buško C., 2007, p. 225]</p>	<p>Archaeological excavations (C. Buško) – the crowns of walls were revealed, but the works halted at that point. [Buško C., 2007, pp. 225, 231], [plan 2003–2007]</p> <p>The works were suspended by the Regional Monument Conservator. [Sudacka A., 2006, p. 52]</p> <p>Excavations showing the crowns of walls of the Small Scales were filled up. [Janczykowski J., 2006, p. 75]</p> <p>iconography: [Kalarus T., 2005-a], maps and plans: [Mamica M., 2005–2006], [XX., 2005–2006, WK 19/2006, il. 13]</p>

1358	Casimir III the Great confers on the city the right to own two weigh houses
1358 ?? - 1390 ?	Possible period of construction of the Small Scales in Krakow
1364	Tasks, as well as prices of services, are fixed for both weigh houses - pensa Maiori and pensa Minori.
1391 - 1395	Minor renovation of the building
1405 ? - 1408 ?	Major rebuilding of the Small Scales (works under the responsibility of master Werner)
1523	Major rebuilding and renovation of the furriers house
1546 - 1559	Works carried out on the Small Scales
1570 - 1581	Works carried out on the furriers house
1587	Students were shot at from the windows of the furriers house during the riots
1593 - 1594	A butterfly roof hidden behind a Renaissance parapet is introduced
1595	Works carried out on the furriers house
1598	Roof of the Small scale damaged by a stroke of lightning
1598	Repairs to the roof
1628 - 1629	Repairs to the Small Scale - cracks on the walls and works carried out on the roof
1682	Stalls adjacent to the Small Scales are destroyed during riots
1682 ? - 1683 ??	Reconstruction of the stalls near the Small Scales
1702 ? - 1705 ?	The Swedish army plunders the Small Scales - among other things the weighing machine is stolen
1722	Repairs to <i>Skałka</i> (public house)
1732	A call for the renovation of the Small Scales - walls torn apart by the heavy parapet
1737 ? - 1739 ?	Repairs to the roof
1740 - 1747	The condition of the building is getting worse. Some short-term repairs are undertaken.
1748 - 1749	Repairs - construction of a buttress and renovation of the furriers house
1757	Expenses on a stoneworker, a mason and a blacksmith
1765	The building is in a very poor condition, walls of the furriers house split apart
1787	The Small Scales becomes a weigh house dedicated to all types of products
1792	The building is still in a very poor condition
1796 ? - 1798 ?	Occupying Austrians forces dismantle the wooden stalls adjacent to the Small Scales
1801	The Small Scales is sold by auction - its dismantling starts on August 26th 1801
2003	Archaeological explorations inside the zone occupied by the Small Scales (E. Zaitz)
2005 - 2006	Archaeological excavations (C. Buško) - the crowns of walls were revealed, but the works halted at that point.

Graph of potential interactions for the *Small Scales* – a visualisation of the information compiled in the *chronological chart*.

Five phases of development have been identified. The last evolutionary phase (5) is the result of a destructive transformation – stalls flanking the Small Scales are removed. The diagram clearly underlines how much effort was put in trying to rescue the building (high number of recurrent transformations between phases 4 and 5). Relics of the Small Scales, buried under the Market Square’s pavement, were surveyed twice (archaeological sampling in 2003, excavations down to the crowns of walls in 2005–2006)

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Graph of potential interactions for the *Small Scales* – with additional visual indications on the possible morphology of the artefact at different steps.

There is not enough information available to propose a plausible morphology for all five phases of development that were identified – we here need to rely on analogies. The tangible model proposed for the earliest phase of development is, on purpose, rather terse: it only shows what can be said with a reasonable level of confidence (general layout, two-storey, masonry, entrance on the east side, pitched roof)

[I. Dudek, J.Y. Blaise, 2011]