

smaller part was dependent on settlements forming the economical hinterland of the agglomeration. **Not a single one of these three models is a reconstruction of the past reality**, because many factors that could influence the results have not been taken into consideration. Higher-ranking members of society as well as some groups of specialised craftsmen did not take the same part on agricultural production as the rest of the community. Furthermore trade, which indubitably strongly influenced the life of Libice, is not part of the calculations. All the three models simply try to define the boundaries of further thinking about the economy of centres like Libice.

### **Potential Economical Hinterland of Early Medieval Libice**

The space of potential economic hinterland of the Early Medieval Libice was defined and explored under several conditions:

A – Diversity of natural environment: The space has to cover more geological units as well as more than one type of natural environment (see Fig. 57, 58).

C – Distance between the Libice agglomeration and borders of the investigated area has to be more than half the distance between Libice and other centres of comparable importance in the same period. Two sites fulfill this condition: the Early Medieval Hillfort of Kouřim and the agglomeration at Kolín (see Fig. 62–65).

B – Density of archaeological activities has to be evenly distributed within borders of investigated area (see Fig. 60).

The potential economical hinterland of Libice was analysed on area covering 500 square kilometres. The main source of archaeological data represented Archaeological Database of Bohemia<sup>4</sup> (Fig. 61–64). In the middle ‘Hillfort’ period (the first phase of Libice) were founded settlement agglomerations in Libice and Kolín. The agricultural settlements were situated on the edges of river terraces on light sandy brown soils. The density of agricultural settlement increased during the following the Late ‘Hillfort’ period (the second phase of Libice). This chronological phase is also connected with a new feature in the settlement network. There were founded 3 new fortified settlements between Libice and Kolín on the right bank of Elbe (Fig. 64). These fortified locations are very comparable in terms of: 1. location – They were founded on remnants of river terraces surrounded by floodplain, 2. extent – It was ranging between 2.7 ha – 5 ha, 3. dating – They were indwelled in the Late ‘Hillfort’

period (the second phase of Libice) to the Terminal ‘Hillfort’ (the third phase of Libice). For these reasons they are assumed as part of larger settlement system connected with the centres in Libice and Kolín.

The most of open settlements within the analysed area were concentrated along the Cidlina (east of Libice) and the Elbe rivers (south of Libice). The concentration of settlements along the river of Cidlina is assumed to be more convenient for of the economical hinterland of the Libice agglomeration especially in the Late ‘Hillfort’ and the Terminal ‘Hillfort’ when the new strongholds were built along the Elbe river. This hypothesis can confirm also the donation deed to the Saint George monastery at the Prague Castle from 1227. This document mentioned a group of six villages around former stronghold of Libice (Fig. 69). Similar settlement structures based on written sources have been identified in case of other Přemyslid centres. The princely donations (villages, services, taxes, products of specialised craftsmen) to ecclesiastic institutions dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century were concentrated within the distance of 8 kilometres (Fig. 70, 71) and spatial analyses of these donations implies that they mirror part of the economical hinterland of the former centres.

It is obvious that the radius of 6 or 8 km did not cover all the needs of a central place (like some mineral raw materials, specialized professions, etc.). However, it seems rather evident that the impact on natural environment as well as the need of human labour did not exceed the latter mentioned distance of several kilometres.

### **14.3. List of Illustrations:**

Fig. 1 Early Medieval agglomerations. **Litoměřice:** 1 – burial places, 2 – Middle and the Late ‘Hillfort’ period settlement, 3 – the Late ‘Hillfort’ period settlement, 4 – fortification (after *Zápotocký 1965*, Fig. 27); **Kaupang:** Viking period (after *Clarke – Ambrosiani 1991*, Fig. 4.16); **Žatec:** Early Medieval agglomeration, A – castle, B – fortified outer bailey, C – southern unfortified bailey, D – suburbium, 1 – non-church burial places, 2 – settlement (modified after: *Čech 2008*, Fig. 1); **Haithabu:** Viking period, (after *Clarke – Ambrosiani 1991*, Fig. 4.12); **Gniezno:** 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century, A – castle, B – cathedral, C – church, D – settlement at the Lech Hill, E – stronghold, F – burial place, G – settlement, H – dam, I – bridge (after *Janiak – Stryżewski 2001*, Ryc. 2); **Dorestad:** Early Medieval Age (after *Verwers 1988*, Fig. 16); **Staré Město:** Great Moravian settlement agglomeration, A – Na Valách church, B – Na Špitálkách, C – St. Michael church and Na Dědině palace, D – church Rybárny, E – chapel at the island of St. George (after *Galuška 2008*); **Nitra:** Great Mo-

4 The database is central evidence of archaeological excavations in Bohemia and it is maintained by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague.

ravian Period, A – stronghold, B – outer bailey, C – monastery (hypothetic), d – church (hypothetic), e – church (hypothetic), f – settlement, g – burial place, h – settlement graves (after *Fusek 2008*, Abb. 14); **Kolín**: the Middle and the Late ‘Hillfort’ period settlement, 1 – individual Early Medieval graves, 2 – settlement, 3 – floodplain, A – height at St. Bartholomew church, B – Kolín-Hánín (modified after *Valentová – Tvrđík 2004*); **Libice nad Cidlinou**: the Middle and the Late ‘Hillfort’ period settlement (see Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Early Medieval settlement agglomeration of Libice. A – inner bailey (acropolis), B – outer bailey, C – settlement on the right bank of Cidlina, D – Kanín, E – Kuchynka, F – Huslík, G – U radiostanice, H – Mýto, I – Na Střelnici, J – Na křížkách (Trench 320).

Fig. 3 Libice nad Cidlinou 2007, inner bailey (Photo: M. Gojda).

Fig. 4 Libice nad Cidlinou, inner bailey, non-destructive research conducted in the year 2008. Black: cropmarks, coloured: concentrations of Early Medieval pottery from surface collection.

Fig. 5 Libice nad Cidlinou, map of archaeological trenches. 1 – Early Medieval graves, 2 – trenches with Early Medieval sunken features outside the fortified area, 3 – trenches with Early Medieval cultural layer, 4 – excavations of J. Hellich.

Fig. 6 Libice nad Cidlinou, fortified area. Locations with finds documenting processing of gold, silver and iron; 2 – jeweller’s pliers (Trench 14A/2).

Fig. 7 Libice nad Cidlinou, trenches on southern edge of the outer bailey, section through the fortification.

Trench 236/1: a – greyish ashy and sandy loam; b – greyish white sintered sand; c – reddish yellow sandy loam; d – marlstone; 1001 topsoil; 1003 brownish sandy loam, bricks and marlstone clasts; 1004, 10011, 1013, 1022 yellowish brown, sporadically reddish sandy loam; 1007 compact brownish sandy loam; 1008 yellowish brown sandy loam with low portion of charcoals; 1010 greyish sandy loam; 1012 reddish yellow sandy loam; 1016, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1027, 1032 greyish white sintered sand; 1017, 1029 greyish ashy and sandy loam; 1019 reddish yellow sandy loam; 1024 greyish sandy loam; 1026, 1028 reddish yellow sandy loam; 1027, 1030 brownish sandy loam; 1031 greyish brown sandy loam; 1033 brownish sandy loam; 1035 yellowish sand; 1036 brownish loamy sand.

Trench 236/2: 2001 greyish loam with marl clasts (60%), rich in humus; 2002 greyish brown loamy ma-

trix with marl stones (up to 25 cm); 2003 black organic layer; 2004 calcareous dark brown loam with organic material; 2005 greyish coarse grained sand with low portion of loam; 2006 yellowish sand.

Trench 265/6: 1 brownish sandy loam with charcoals; 2 marlstone clasts; 3 marlstone clasts with sandy loam (50%), brownish sandy loam (50%); 4 brownish sandy loam; 5 yellowish sandy loam; 6 brownish sandy loam, marlstone blocks (30%); 7 marlstone clasts with sandy loam (50%), brownish sandy loam (50%); 8 greyish brown with white sandstone clasts, charcoals; 9 yellowish sand with pieces of sandy loam; 10 greyish sandy loam with pieces of yellowish clay, charcoals, daub; 11 yellowish loam (80%), daub, charcoals; 12 greyish brown sandy loam; 13 greyish sandy loam with pieces of yellowish clay, charcoals, daub; 14 greyish brown loam, rare charcoals; 15 greyish brown sandy loam, charcoals, rare daub; 16 greyish sandy loam, charcoals, daub, sporadically marlstone blocks, rare pieces of clay; 17 greyish sandy loam, charcoals up to 2 cm, rare marlstone blocks up to 20 cm; 19 greyish sand, charcoals and sandstone clasts; 20 compact greyish sandy loam, with pieces of yellowish clay and charcoals; 21 greyish sand, daub clasts and organic material; 22 greyish sandy loam with pieces of yellowish clay and charcoals; 23 yellowish sand with brownish loam; 24 greyish sandy loam with pieces of yellowish clay and charcoals; 25 yellowish sand; 26 greyish sandy loam and marlstones up to 25 cm, charcoals; 27 compact greyish sandy loam; 30 marlstone blocks up to 30 cm (80%), greyish sandy loam (20%); 32 – greyish watery loam, marlstone blocks up to 15 cm (50%), timber pieces; 33 – greyish sandy and watery loam, rare charcoals, rich in timber pieces; 34 – auburn sandy loam on charcoals and timber pieces; 35 – auburn sandy loam, with organic material rich in charcoals and timber pieces; 36 – greyish coarse grained sand with pieces of blackish sandy loam rich in charcoals and timber pieces; 38 – auburn sandy loam, numerous timber pieces; 39 – greyish coarse grained sand with brownish loam layers, charcoals and timber pieces; 40 – compact blackish brown sandy loam rich in charcoals and timber pieces; 41 – marlstone blocks up to 10 cm; 42 – yellowish fine-grained sand; 43 – marlstone blocks up to 10 cm.

Trench 265/7: 1 compact greyish sandy loam rich in charcoals, rare marlstone blocks up to 10 cm; 2 marlstone blocks up to 60 cm (80%), compact greyish sandy loam rich in charcoals (20%); 3 brownish yellow loamy sand; 4 marlstone blocks up to 60 cm (80%), compact greyish sandy loam rich in charcoals (20%); 5 greyish brown sandy loam (50%), marlstone blocks up to 10 cm (50%); 6 greyish sandy loam

(50%), marlstone blocks up to 10 cm (50%), rare marlstone blocks up to 20 cm; 7 compact yellowish loamy sand; 8 brownish sandy loam rich in charcoals, rare marlstone blocks up to 10 cm; 9 greyish fine-grained sand, rare marlstone blocks up to 20 cm; 10 brownish loamy sand rich in charcoals, pebble stones up to 3 cm, low portion of timber pieces; 11 greyish coarse grained sand rich in pebble stones up to 10 cm; 12 coarse grained loamy sand rich in pebble stones up to 3 cm; 13 brownish loamy sand; 14 frictional greyish fine-grained sand rich in charcoals; 15 brownish loamy sand, rare organic materials, pieces of timber; 16 yellowish fine-coarse sand; 17 greyish brown sand, rare charcoals, marlstones blocks up to 10 cm; 18 greyish brown sand fine-coarse sand rich in charcoals; 19 yellowish fine coarse sand; 20 blackish watery loam rich in charcoals and pieces of timber; 21 yellowish coarse grained sand rich in pebble stones up to 1 cm; 22 yellowish fine coarse sand; 23 greyish fine coarse sand with brownish sandy loamy sand layers; 24 greyish sand (80%), clay (20%); 25 brownish sandy loam (40%), marlstone clasts up to 10 cm (60%); 27 greyish sandy loam rich in brick and glass clasts; 28 compact brownish sandy loam; 29 greyish sand rich in marlstone blocks up to 10 cm.

Trench 267a:1 greyish brown loam with marlstone clasts (up to 5 cm); 2 greyish brown loam, rare marlstone blocks (up to 15 cm), low portion of charcoals; 3 yellowish brown silty loam; 4 auburn sandy loam (50%), sandy loam (50%); 5 marlstones up to 25 cm (80%), greyish brown sandy loam (20%); 6 greyish sandy loam (50%), marlstone blocks up to 10 cm (50%); 7 marlstone clasts up to 5 cm (90%), rare marlstone blocks up to 30 cm; 8 greyish black loamy sand, numerous charcoals; 9 marlstone blocks up to 40 cm (70%), marlstone clasts up to 5 cm (20%), greyish loamy sand (10%); 10 yellowish compact sand, rare charcoals and pebble stones up to 3 cm; 11 greyish brown loamy sand, numerous pebble stones up to 3 cm, rare marlstone blocks up to 10 cm; 12 coarse grained sand, numerous pebble stones up to 3 cm, rare slag.

Fig. 8 Libice nad Cidlinou, selected fragments of pottery vessels significant for individual chronological phases.

Fig. 9 Libice nad Cidlinou, Trenches 236, 265/6, 265/7, 267a. Absolute percentual distribution of decorated sherds and rims. 1 – horizontal lines, 2 – combed stitches, 3 – combed wavy lines, 4 – the so-called pottery of the Slavniks phase, 5 – simple wavy lines, 6 – simple rims, 7 – rims with emphasized upper edge.

Fig. 10 Libice nad Cidlinou, outer bailey, Trench 28 (1981). Selected pottery sherds from layer 6 in the inner defensive ditch, related to layer 5 containing a denar of Bořivoj II from the years 1118–1120. 1–10 – pottery with drawn up rim; 11 – lid; 12 – small bowl; 13, 14 & 17 – basal markings; 15, 16 – club-shaped rim of a graphite-coated storage jar; 18 – denar of Bořivoj II.

Fig. 11 Kouřim, At St. George and St. Kliment. Absolute percentual distribution of selected rims, after M. Šolle (1969). A – simple rims, B+D – rims with emphasized upper edge, E – drawn up rims.

Fig. 12 Libice nad Cidlinou, inner bailey cemetery. A – graves dated stratigraphically, B – graves dated by pottery from the filling, Blue – the Middle ‘Hillfort’ period, red – the Late ‘Hillfort’ period.

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Fig. 14 Libice nad Cidlinou, outer bailey, Trench 267h (2004). 1–5 – the so-called pottery of the Slavniks phase (layers 2, 10); 6–7 – ceramics from the Central Bohemian production sphere – grey-white with gritty surface (layers 2, 10); 8–12 – layer 5; 13–15 – layer 11.

Fig. 15 Sunken features outside fortifications on the right bank of Cidlina. A – the Middle ‘Hillfort’ period, B – the Late ‘Hillfort’ period. 1 – cemetery, 2 – sunken feature dated to the ‘Hillfort’ period, 3 – sunken features with slag in the filling, 4 – sunken feature dated to the Middle ‘Hillfort’ period, 5 – sunken feature dated to the Late ‘Hillfort’ period, 6 – floodplain.

Fig. 16 Libice nad Cidlinou, burial place ‘*U cukrovaru*’ (after Hellich 1892)

Fig. 17 Libice nad Cidlinou, burial place ‘*U nádraží*’. Redrawn after original field documentation, archive of the Polabské Museum in Poděbrady, signature 13 830.

Fig. 18 Kanín, review of archaeological excavations conducted in 1905–2005.

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Fig. 21 Kanín, Trench 320. Blue – sunken features dated to the Early Slavic period.

Fig. 22 Confluence of Morava and Dyje Rivers. Red – sand dunes with Early Medieval settlement (after *Poláček – Škojec – Havlíček 2005, Abb. 4*).

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Fig. 24 Libice nad Cidlinou, site ‘*Kuchynka*’ from the north.

Fig. 25 Burial places at Kanín on the map of the first Military Survey. 1 – Kanín II, 2 – Kanín I, III. © 1<sup>st</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup>) Military Survey, Section No. 110, Austrian State Archive/Military Archive, Vienna, © Geoinformatics Laboratory, University of J.E.Purkyne – <http://www.geolab.cz>, © Ministry of Environment of Czech Republic – <http://www.env.cz>.

Fig. 26 Kanín, site ‘*Na křemenu*’. Archaeological excavations in 1903. archiv archive of Polabské muzeum in Poděbrady, sign: 13 829.

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Fig. 29 Libice nad Cidlinou, cemetery ‘*Na rúžku*’. Archive of the Polabské Museum in Poděbrady, signature 13 829.

Fig. 30 Libice nad Cidlinou, cemetery ‘*U katolické fary*’.

Fig. 31 Libice in the second half of 17<sup>th</sup> century. After M. B. Bolelucky: *Rosa Boemica sivr Vita sancti Woytiechi agnomine Adalberti Pragensis episcopi Vngariae Poloniae Prussiae apostoli*, Praha 1668. Drawn by Karel Škréta.

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Fig. 38 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, orientation of graves. 1 S – N, 2 SE – NW, 3 SES – NWN, 4 SW – NE, 5 SWS – NEN, 6 N – S, 7 NE – SW, 8 NW – SE, 9 NWN – SES, 10 E – W, 11 ESE – WNW, 12 W – E, 13 WSW – ENE, 14 WNW – ESE.

Fig. 39 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, distribution of graves with unusual position of body. 1 man, 2 woman, 3 infans/juvenis, 4 adultus, 5 maturus, 6 senilis, 7 adult, 8 unspecified.

Fig. 40 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, distribution of graves with knives according to their length. 1 man, 2 woman, 3 child.

Fig. 41 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, distribution of graves with temporal rings according to their diameter. Black: diameter was not recorded.

Fig. 42 Relative proportion of temporal rings according to their diameter at cemeteries in Libice agglomeration.

Fig. 43 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, distribution of graves with jewellery. 1 button, 2 captorg-box, 3 earring with spiral pendant, 4 grape-shape earring, 5 basket-shape earring, 6 ring, 7 pyramid-shape earring, 8 bell, 9 fibula, 10 tag-shape temporal ring.

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Fig. 45 Cemeteries in Libice agglomeration, distribution of graves with ceramic vessels and buckets. 1 bucket, 2 ceramic vessels dated to the Late ‘Hillfort’

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Fig. 57 Basic geological units of the analysed area (after Demek et kol. 1987)

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Tab. 47 Kanín II, Grave 147–149, 1–3: Grave 148.

Tab. 48 Kanín II, Grave 150–152, 1–3: Grave 150.

Tab. 49 Kanín II, Grave 153–155, 1–2: Grave 133.

Tab. 50 Kanín II, Grave 156, 158–159, 1: Grave 159.

Tab. 51 Kanín II, Grave 157, 160–162, 1: Grave 157, 2: Grave 161.