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List of illustrations

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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 Bohemia⁴ (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 10th – 11th 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.

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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:** 10th–11th 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 – Huslák, G – U radiostanice, H – Mýto, I – Na Střelnici, J – Na křížkách (Trench 320).

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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.

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Tab. 44 Kanín II, Grave 136–138, 1–11: Grave 138.

Tab. 45 Kanín II, Grave 139–142, 1: Grave 139, 2–4: Grave 141, 5–7: Grave 140.

Tab. 46 Kanín II, Grave 143–146, 1–5: Grave 144, 6: Grave 145.

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.