

THE IDENTIFICATION OF A GROUP OF SETTLEMENT KNOWN AS "HIRZŮV ÚJEZD" BY ČERNÁ V POŠUMAVÍ

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ABSTRACT

Though small in area, Hirzův Újezd [1] was valuable, mostly because of its strategically important location on the Linec trail. From today's point of view, its value lies in its compactness and in the fact that it was probably founded by a single locator – Hirzo, which is in this size rare in our country.

This paper consists of identifying the aggregate of Hirzův Újezd and its development from its probable founding up to the present. The village identification method is based on the study of accessible historical records, which were partly uncovered by Jiří Kuthan. The method used for the determination of the presumed original founding concept is predominantly grounded in the research of Z. Pešková and J. Škabrada and is accepted among professionals.

The survey of the area identified all thirteen settlements, twelve of them were still well-preserved shortly after the end of the World War II. Unfortunately, only three of the settlements were preserved to the present day in a good condition and another three only as fragments. This information will be used as a base for further study of the settlement-founding systems in the examined area (dissertation on the topic of Identification of surveying methods of locator Hirzo). By better understanding of the founding process of a settlement, we can obtain materials for protection of valuable and in many places still visible original structure, for example by projecting it into Spatial planning.

KEYWORDS

urbanism; colonization; 13th century; burgrave Hirzo; Hirzův Újezd - Hirza's Domain

INTRODUCTION

Hirzův Újezd [2] was, despite its relatively small size, historically valuable, mainly because of its strategical position on the important „Linecká zemská stezka“ [3] which led through it (specifically, through Mýto and Dolní Vltavice) from the royal castle in Boletice to Kovářovice and further, up to Haslach in Austria [4].

From today's point of view, the value of the domain is mainly in the person of its likely locator, Hirzo [5]. In this country, it's comparatively rare for a single person who probably founded several settlements [6] in such a compact group and amount (up to 13 villages are ascribed to him [7]) to be directly known.

The goal of this paper is to identify the group of „Hirzův Újezd“ and its individual settlements, both the villages that were preserved to this day and those that disappeared. With villages thus found, I will search for their ground plans with the best correspondence to the probable structure of

the original founding – their survey systems [8]. With the disappeared villages, I will also determine the probable time of their disappearance.

This paper is also about the first part my PhD thesis I'm currently working on with the theme "Identification of the Survey Systems of the Locator Hirzo and their Present Use" [9]. The goal of this work is to find an answer to the question if it's possible to find the original survey systems of Hirzův Újezd, which has, in present time, partially disappeared and, first and foremost, was forgotten, and if it's possible to find, as a part of this group, certain unifying elements – a foundation system that would lend support to the theory that these villages were indeed founded by a single locator (Hirzo) or by his group. This could even give another view of the possible evaluation of survey systems from the Middle Ages and the deeper understanding of the original way of founding could give us materials for possible protection of valuable, and often still recognizable original structure of the settlements.

As the direct protection of the settlements does not seem to be really possible (as the settlements are not preserved enough to be put under a conservational protection), it seems optimal to project this information into the process of Regional planning, using Master plans as a part of Regional planning materials. This does not require any legislative changes and allows to intervene more or less immediately [10]. We could use this as another way to help protect the heritage of the past from destruction through continuing improper interventions in the character of our villages.

METHODS AND THE SCOPE OF THIS WORK

The method of village identification is based on the study of available historical sources that were sketched by Jiří Kuthan [11] and also mentioned by J. V. Šimák [12] who also claimed that the colonization of the domain was very likely finished during the Hirzo's period of ownership. To determine the survey systems – the original foundation, and therefore also the urbanistic conception of the settlement – I use the method, already accepted among the expert public, resting on the relatively recent research of Z. Pešková and J. Škabrada [13].

The scope of this work is defined by the activity (as far as can be found) of the locator Hirzo in the group of villages known as Hirzův Újezd [14]. The main sources are two documents mentioning the list of the villages of Mokerský Újezd for the first time: a document of the King Přemysl Otakar II about the donation of Hirzo, the Zvíkov burgrave, to the Zlatá Koruna abbey from 27th March 1268 [15], and a document of the king Václav II from 11th January 1284 confirming said donation [16].

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS

During the 13th century, the colonization activity in the Českobudějovicko [17] locality was at its peak, there were changes in the settlement structures, the foundation of the stable village net and vicarage organizations were laid down. A large amount of medieval towns and monasteries were founded [18]. The area of 13th century Českobudějovicko was not easily accessible – not just because of the enclosed vegetation, but mainly because of large amount of unpassable peat bogs of various types and various stages of development [19]. The proof of the increase of colonization activity in the České Budějovice basin during the end of the 12th century and during the 13th century are the surveys of plant macroremains and the reconstruction of the landscape changes during that time. These paleobotanical indicators suggest a vast reduction of the forested areas [20]. It can be proved, that in this period, Hirzo, as the burgrave, participated in the construction of the Zvíkov castle; he was also present at the construction of the royal town of Písek and, most importantly, at the foundation of the town of České Budějovice [21]. These facts incontrovertibly point to the importance of Hirzo's person, not only in the Českobudějovicko locality but also in the kingdom as such. Hirzo was most likely also a part of another location venture – the foundation of the town Netolice which was created by enlarging of the market settlement Staré Město in the vicinity of St. Václav's church in the middle of 1260s. There is also a possibility that Hirzo had his hand in the

foundation of the royal town of Vodňany in the newly created demesne Hluboká. The ground plan of this town shows striking concordances with the disposition of České Budějovice. Unfortunately, the creation of this town is not supported by written reports [22].

The person of Hirzo is also tightly related to the Cistercian abbey in Zlatá Koruna, founded right during the time when Hirzo worked in this locality – in 1263, by the king Přemysl Otakar II. The important position of the monastery in this locality is also confirmed by the king's gift: a relic, Jesus Christ's crown of thorns [23]; the monastery also owned vast estates in Netolicko and Boleticko [24], directly adjacent to Hirzův Újezd. After Hirzo's death, it became the property of the monastery thanks to his donation.[25] The locality in question was an important communication and trade line; the important "Linecká zemská stezka" [26] passed through there, beginning in Linz and going through Cáchlov (Freistadt), the country gate in Dolní Dvořiště, Kaplice, Velešín, Doudleby, České Budějovice where it split in two branches. One branch led to Netolice, Vodňany and Písek, the other one to Soběslav, Tábor and Prague. Another trail, "Vitorazská stezka", led from the Austrian monastery Světlá (Zwettl) through Vitorazsko to the country gate in the Novohradské hory mountain range to Trhové Sviny and through Doudleby to České Budějovice where it joined „Linecká stezka“. Also, one of Zlatá stezka's branches (of so-called Prachatice system) led in the direction of Netolice and Vodňany, joining Linecká stezka [27] (which had Hirzův Újezd on it) at Lhenice.

The main source for the identification of the villages of Hirzův Újezd are two documents that mention the complete list of Mokerský Újezd villages for the first time: a document of the King Přemysl Otakar II confirming the donation of Hirzo, the Zvíkov burgrave, to the Zlatá Koruna abbey from 27th March 1268 [28], and a document of the king Václav II from 11th January 1284 [29], once again confirming this donation. This document is also the first historical source that mentions the villages themselves (without being tied to the group as such) [30]. If we additionally take into account that the number of estates in the group is not growing since that first mention [31] and that the name, with exception of those which were probably "officially" germanized [32], are of Czech origin, it confirms the presumption that this area was colonized mostly by Czech people from the interior in the period when the group was owned by Hirzo, who basically finished the colonization of this area in this manner. This is also confirmed by Krumlov registers from 1445 [33]. Other valuable materials are the archives of Czech monasteries abolished during the reign of Josef II [34], which clearly once again show the transformation of village names into a germanized form between 1483 and 1513. This is now very similar to the names from the age of making of Indikační skici – a stable land register from 1826-1843 (for Bohemia) [35]. The correct assignment of village names in the present (19th-20th century) is then verified by direct search and compared with the database of villages that no longer exist (for example in: www.zanikleobce.cz).

As can be clearly seen from Table 1, all the villages have been traced back to the beginning of the 16th century. At the beginning of the 19th century, it is still possible to find 12 of them, including the sufficiently expressive ground plans. There is a whole gamut of settlements, from small ones that are basically just groups of several objects (Jankov, Skladné-Skalní, Dětochov) through villages with clear object groupings at one side of the village square line (Mladoňov, Záhlíní) to villages with clearly defined village square and many objects by its sides (Hoříčky, Radslav, Mýto, Mokrý, Dolní Vltavice, Bližná, Černá v Pošumaví) – which show character-location founding [36]. Namely, the research of Z. Pešková showed that the states shown at Indikační skici may be considered sufficiently evidential, illustrating the likely structures of the villages' foundation [37]. In fact, there are no other options. The archaeological surveys of this locality are practically nonexistent [38] and Indikační skici - Císařské otisky map stabilního katastru [39] are the first materials that more or less correctly describe the object locations, including the relation to the agricultural area.

In the era shortly after the end of the WWII, we are able to use extremely precise materials in the form of plane photos [40] which, in combination with SMO-5 maps and Indikační skici, allow identification of these villages with a high degree of certainty. 12 villages of the original Hirzův Újezd were successfully identified in this locality and time period: Hoříčky, Mladoňov, Radslav, Jankov,

Skalní, Dětochov, Mýto, Mokrá, Záhliní, Černá, Bližná and Dolní Vltavice. Unfortunately, only three settlements (Mýto, Mokrá and Černá) were preserved until present in relatively good state and three others (Radslav, Bližná and Dolní Vltavice) were preserved in fragments. This radical development was partially caused by the global decline of border areas after the WWII; all settlements in the area show devastation in the years shortly after the war, but the greatest direct impact happened at the settlements Záhliní and Bližná. However, the greatest damage was undoubtedly done by the foundation of military domain Boletice which led to the disappearance of settlements Hoříčky, Mladoňov and Dětochov [41] and the construction of the Lipno reservoir which caused the demise or strong modification of the settlements Dolní Vltavice and Radslav [42]. I study this problem from the point of view of an architect-urbanist and given the goals of this survey, I haven't done further historical research on this problem.

As this article does not have much space, I only present the map materials I found for all the villages only for Indikační skici (Figure 1-4) and only for one village – Mokrá – I show the complete summary of the map materials from all key periods (Figure 5-7). This village, although it does not have a typical locational ground plan, was chosen for illustration because it had the least intravilan changes while being preserved to the present (the complete summary of data found is shown in an easy-to-understand way in Table 1). When comparing all the villages, it can be clearly seen that several of them show signs of clear locational founding. The next planned step is to analyse directly the foundation modules and compare them with the surrounding villages [43]. The research done clearly shows that despite great changes the locality in question underwent, especially after the WWII, there is still a possibility to save and conceptually develop all the settlements of Hirzův Újezd, not just the ones that were relatively well-preserved.

Tab. 1: Searching for the individual village names – summary table

Document	from	Document from 1284*	Kumbivská 1445*	registry	Monastery archive 1483/1513*	"Stabilní katastr" 19 th half of 20 th century	the current date*
Naklonské Hory // Naklonské Hory	// Křemž (JAGR)		Černovický		Hoziny ¹⁴² B=Höwelsz=Hofčky ¹⁴³	Hřivčitz Hedý (číslo v katastru)	disappeared immediately after 1947
Výžec // Výžec	Jercentlag ¹⁴⁴ (ru)		Provedčice ¹⁴⁵		Výžec ¹⁴⁶ B=Právníci=Provedčice ¹⁴³ (ru)	X	probably disappeared in the period 1483-1513
Vrslavice // Vrslavice (ru)	Detarlag ¹⁴⁷ (ru)		Detarčovice ¹⁴⁸		Detroch ¹⁴⁹	Modašov (ru)	disappeared immediately after 1947
Naachovle	X		Okrouhá ¹⁵⁰		Radslav ¹⁵¹	Radslav (číslo v katastru)	partially submerged in 1951-1958 ¹⁵²
Vyankla	Jankabog ¹⁵³ (ru)		Jankov ¹⁵⁴		Jankov ¹⁵⁵	Jankov (číslo v katastru)	gradual disappearance after 1945
Naběleň Chůme	Zabyl ¹⁵⁶ (ru)		Stáhy ¹⁵⁷		Stáhy ¹⁵⁸ B=Jankabog=Jankov ¹⁵⁵	Stáhy (číslo v katastru)	gradual disappearance after 1945
Vělika	Jurabog ¹⁵⁹ (ru)	X	X		Archiep=Ušín=Lutis ¹⁶⁰	Stáhy (číslo v katastru)	disappearance immediately after 1947
Vnisko	Mucabog ¹⁶¹ (ru)		Maleyn ¹⁶² (ru)		Mautzabog ¹⁶³ (ru)	Mlyto (číslo v katastru)	preserved
Nemochleň // Nemochleň	Molapog ¹⁶⁴ (ru)		Molava ¹⁶⁵		Molava ¹⁶⁶	Molava (číslo v katastru)	preserved
Vhřel	Zarabyl ¹⁶⁷ (ru)		Zachytar ¹⁶⁸		Emerub ¹⁶⁹ (ru)	Záhřel (číslo v katastru)	gradual disappearance after 1945
Nahchemence	Nochintog ¹⁷⁰ (ru)		Černo Svazobog ¹⁷¹		Schwarzobog ¹⁷² (ru)	Černo (číslo v katastru)	preserved
Nabláň	X / Blany ¹⁷³ (ru) Some times mentioned as Subobog ¹⁷⁴ (ru)		Blancobog ¹⁷⁵		Egencobog ¹⁷⁶	Silná (číslo v katastru)	gradually disappeared after 1945
Nahyzave	Hazyabog ¹⁷⁷ (ru) / Hazyov ¹⁷⁸		Wulawice ¹⁷⁹		Untermodau ¹⁸⁰ (ru) Wulaw ¹⁸¹ (ru)	Dolní Vlavočice ¹⁸² (ru)	several estates preserved
Buděčbog	ru – probably disappeared before 1375 (ru) and in its place, newly ->		X / Trschlackam=Slawowice ¹⁸³ (ru)		Slawow ¹⁸⁴ (ru) Slawow ¹⁸⁵ (ru)	Slawowice ¹⁸⁶ (ru) Slawowice ¹⁸⁷ (ru)	mostly submerged in 1951-58 ¹⁸⁸

The references (ru) and potential exclusion of some settlements is explained on the following itself. Bold settlements are those that were determined with confidence, including usable map material for further study.

Table legend, Notes for settlement identification in Table 1:

All settlements were checked in the map materials (Stabilní katastr – plane photosurvey 1946 – current satellite maps 2014) during identification verification. I now list the explanations about their identification and potential exclusion of some settlements mentioned in the literature as a part of Hirzův Újezd. These are direct references from Table 1.

JAG/ Only for these villages Jagr (JAGR S. and ZÁHORA F. Kronika obce Černá v Pošumaví (Chronicle of the village Černá in Pošumaví), transl. 1995, for download at http://www.geosumava.cz/web/index.php?web_show=dokument) claims that the current name of



the village can be provably found. Josef R. Hahnel says, in his chronicle, that the data was taken from the archive of the castle of the prince Schwarzenberg in Krumlov. "Through the benevolent interposition of the head director of the archive, Mr. Dr. Tannich, the mayor of Krumlov, did His Highness grant a special authorization to the writer of the village chronicle to perform the necessary research for the aforementioned village chronicle. For the reason of distance in space, this part of the work was done by the teacher Mr. Leopold Eichler from Krumlov."

FS/ The identification was performed by the chronicler and author of large amount of articles about the Vyšebrodsko region František Schusser, In: <http://www.horniplana.cz/clanek.php?id=396>

CD/ Identification according th the information from FRIEDRICH, DUŠKOVÁ, VAŠKŮ. Codex Diplomaticus Et Epistolaris Regni Bohemiae Tomi V. Pragae MXMIII. p.94-279.

ČO/ Translations listed in the analysis "Přivlastková místní jména z materiálu 11. – 13. Století" (Adjective local names from the 11th–13th century sources), In: ČORNEJOVÁ, Michaela. Místní jména z materiálu 11. – 13. století (Local names from the 11th–13th century sources). IN: Acta onomastica 47.140-50,2006.

PA1/ Source: PANGERL, Stift Goldenkron (=FRA II/37, Wien 1872), S. 32, Nr. 10, commentaries to the donation document "Konig Wenzel II. bestätigt die Güterschenkung des Hirzo (Hrz) Burggrafen zu Klingenberg an das Kloster Goldenkron." Available at: http://monasterium.net/mom/CZ-NA/AZK/1284_I_11/charter.

PA2/ Source: PANGERL, Anhang Stift Goldenkron (=FRA II/37, Wien 1872) S. 617-622, Nr. 44. Commentaries to the document – names listed here can be found directly in the document.

PA3/ Source: PANGERL, Stift Goldenkron (=FRA II/37, Wien 1872), S. 579, Nr. 254. Commentaries to the document – the names cannot be gleaned from the document – assignment is only in the commentaries.

PRU/ PRUSIK, František – Pomezny hvozď a nejnovější spisy o něm (Pomezny hvozď and the latest treatises about it). Sborník historický 1885. Printed and published by J. Otta, pp. 9-16; 111-119; 169-177.

KRO/ The original German chronicle of the village of Černá v Pošumaví. Volume one, until 1945.

KRO2/ The chronicle of the village Černá v Pošumaví. Volume two, 1977-1989. The author, Ing. František Záhora says that his source was Státní archiv in Český Krumlov, but unfortunately he does not specify anything more. He is not the only author mentioning this hypothesis, for example also František Prusik In. : Pomezny hvozď a nejnovější spisy o něm (Pomezny hvozď and the latest treatises about it). Sborník historický 1885. Printed and published by J. Otta, pp. 111-119.

CH1/ CHYTIL, Alois. Chytilův úplný adresář království Českého (Chytil's complete directory of the kingdom of Bohemia). Prague 1915.

CH2/ CHYTIL, Alois. Chytilův Místopis ČSR (Chytil's topography of ČSR) 2nd edition. Prague 1929.

Author's Note:

CHy1/ This is apparently an error (probably during transcription) when the settlements Mokrý and Mýto were confused (see the reference FS).

CHy2/ No other publication, nor the original document, lists this site here, so it's very likely an error or an imprecise settlement inclusion (see FS)

MN1/ Most likely a simple confusion in the text of the article , the settlement definitely corresponds to Hoříčky.

MAP/ Confirmed in the map materials by confronting the maps of Stablní katastr, the maps of SMO-5 and the military mappings. Present state checked via satellite photos.

^A Document of the king Přemysl Otakar II confirming the donation of Hirzo, the Zvíkov burgrave, to the Zlatá Koruna abbey from 27th March 1268 In: RBM II., No. 608, p. 236. (the literature more often uses the transcription of names shown in the first position (for example KUTHAN, Jiří. Zvíkovský purkrabí Hirzo – příspěvek k dějinám kolonizace Jižních Čech (Hirzo the Zvíkov Burgrave – A

Contribution to the History of Colonization of Southern Bohemia). *Českomoravský časopis historický*, XIX, 1971, No. 5, p. 719. after // shows the direct transcript from the original document)

^B Document of the king Václav II from 11th January 1284 confirming Hirzo's donation. In: *RBM II.*, No. 1309, p. 564. (the first position shows the direct name transcription from the document, which is available online: <http://147.231.53.91/src/index.php?s=v&cat=8&bookid=132>),

^C Taken from František Schusser in: *Hornoplánské listy*, <http://www.hornoplana.cz/clanek.php?id=396>. There is a problem with searching, as František Schusser, an author who spent most of his life researching the microregion of so-called "Vyšebrodsko" mentions Krumlovské registry as his source, as Kuthan does (see above), the closest to this work description is: SCHMIDT and PICHA. *Urkundenbuch der Stadt Krummau in Böhmen II. Band (1420-1480)*. Prague 1910., however this name wasn't found here successfully, there is a question whether the author did actually mean this source.

^D The archive of Czech monasteries abolished during the reign of Josef II (1715-1760), document from 1483 in: PANGERL, *Anhang Stift Goldenkron (=FRA II/37, Wien 1872)* p. 617-622, No. 44, available for example at: http://www.mom-ca.uni-koeln.de/mom/CZ-NA/AZK/1483_X_16/charter?lang=ces

^E The archive of Czech monasteries abolished during the reign of Josef II (1715-1760), document from 1513 in: PANGERL, *Stift Goldenkron (=FRA II/37, Wien 1872)*, p. 579, No. 254.

^F So-called "mandatory imperial imprints" in the scale 1: 2,880 that show the state during the mapping time (1826-1843 for Bohemia and 1824-1836 for Moravia and Silesia) are the key for the identification of the survey systems themselves (source: <http://oldmaps.geolab.cz>), and so the physical identification requires to determine their names in this time period.

^G The materials are an air photosurvey of ČSR from 1947-1952 available for example at <http://kontaminace.cenia.cz>, names searched and checked using the SMO5 maps.

^H The materials are current (2014) satellite photos available for example at <https://www.google.cz/maps/preview>. (state on 1/9/2014 as for the Internet source dating)

^I The foundation of military domain Boletice, for example the official website of ČR army at <http://www.vojuzezd-boletice.cz/>

^J The foundation of military domain Boletice, for example the official website of ČR army at <http://www.vojuzezd-boletice.cz/>

^K Construction of the valley reservoir Lipno 1951-58, for dating see the official website at <http://www.lipensko.org>

^L Confirmed both on the map materials and with "Statistický lexikon obcí republiky Československé 1955", in 1950 there were 3 houses and 0 inhabitants, available for example at: <http://www.zanikleobce.cz/index.php?menu=121&obec=616>.

^M Confirmed both on the map materials and with "Statistický lexikon obcí republiky Československé 1955", in 1950 there were 3 houses and 0 inhabitants, available for example at: <http://www.zanikleobce.cz/index.php?menu=121&obec=616>

^N The comparison of plane photosurvey of ČSR from 1947-1952 with the current satellite photos clearly shows that the present settlement Květušín expanded to the position of the settlement Dětochov, which therefore no longer exists. The plane photos also show that the settlement disappeared – was disappearing during this exact period. The estates are heavily damaged and the photos indicate they are probably uninhabited; with surrounding settlements taken into account, we can assume that it disappeared after the displacement of Germans, i.e. cca after 1947.

^O Confirmed both on the map materials and with "Statistický lexikon obcí republiky Československé 1955", in 1950 there were 6 houses and 35 inhabitants, available for example at: <http://www.zanikleobce.cz/index.php?menu=121&obec=616>

^P Construction of the valley reservoir Lipno 1951-58, for dating see the official webpage at <http://www.lipensko.org>

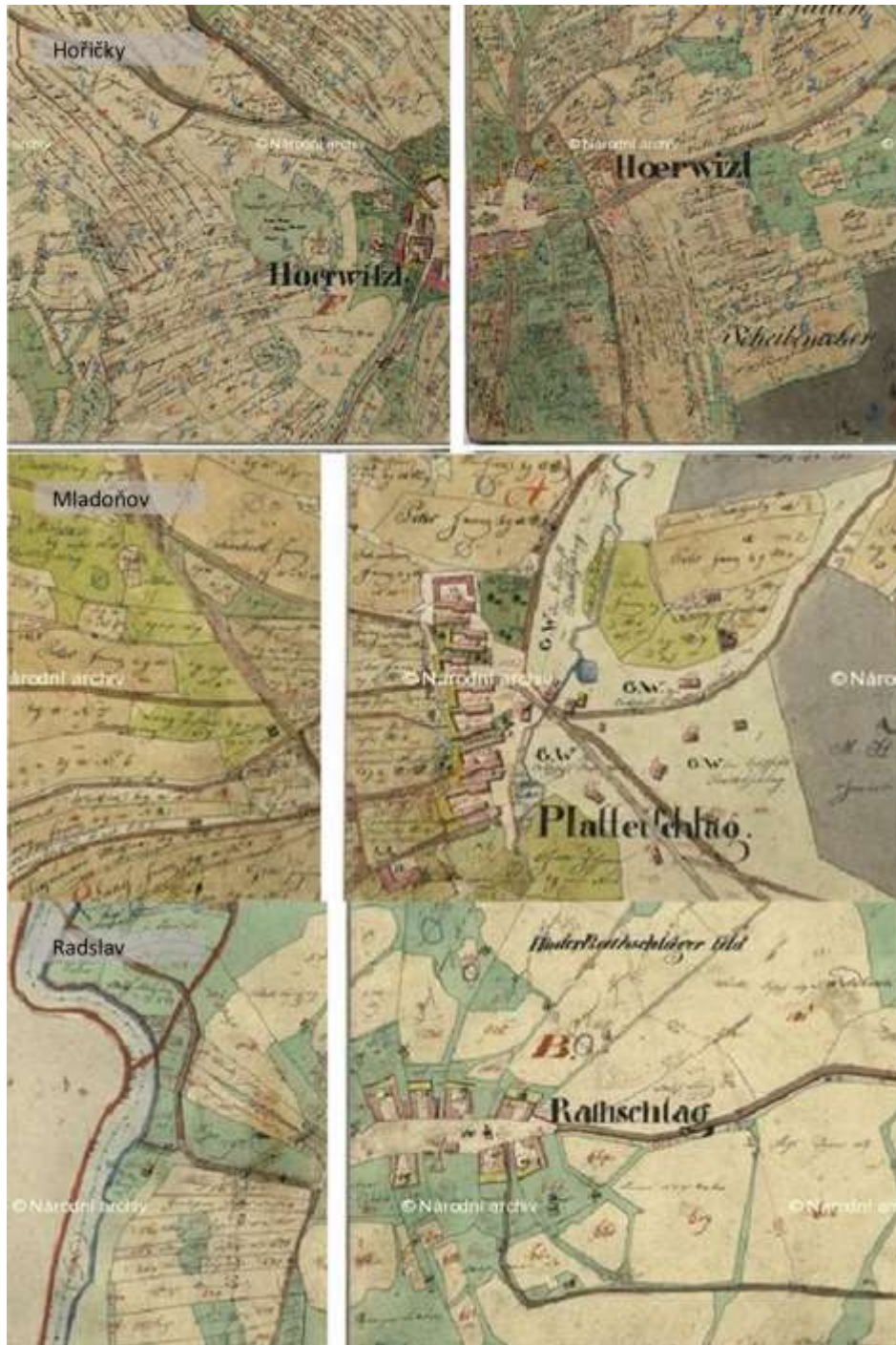


Fig. 1: The villages of Hirzův Újezd in "indikační skizzy" (author's archive)



Fig. 2: The villages of Hirzův Újezd in "indikační skizy" (author's archive)



Fig. 3: The villages of Hirzův Újezd in "indikační skizy" (author's archive)



Fig. 4: The villages of Hirzův Újezd in "indikační skizzy" (author's archive)



Fig. 5: Military mapping 1764-1878. (author's archive)

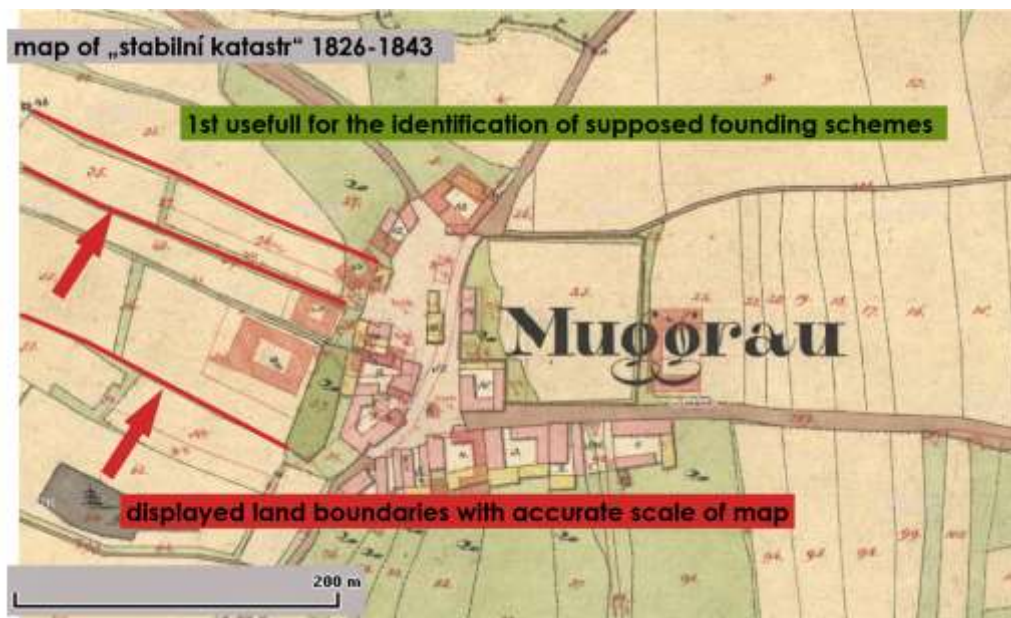


Fig. 6: Map of „Stabilní katastr“ 1826-1843 and the oldest plane photosurvey from 1949-1952 .

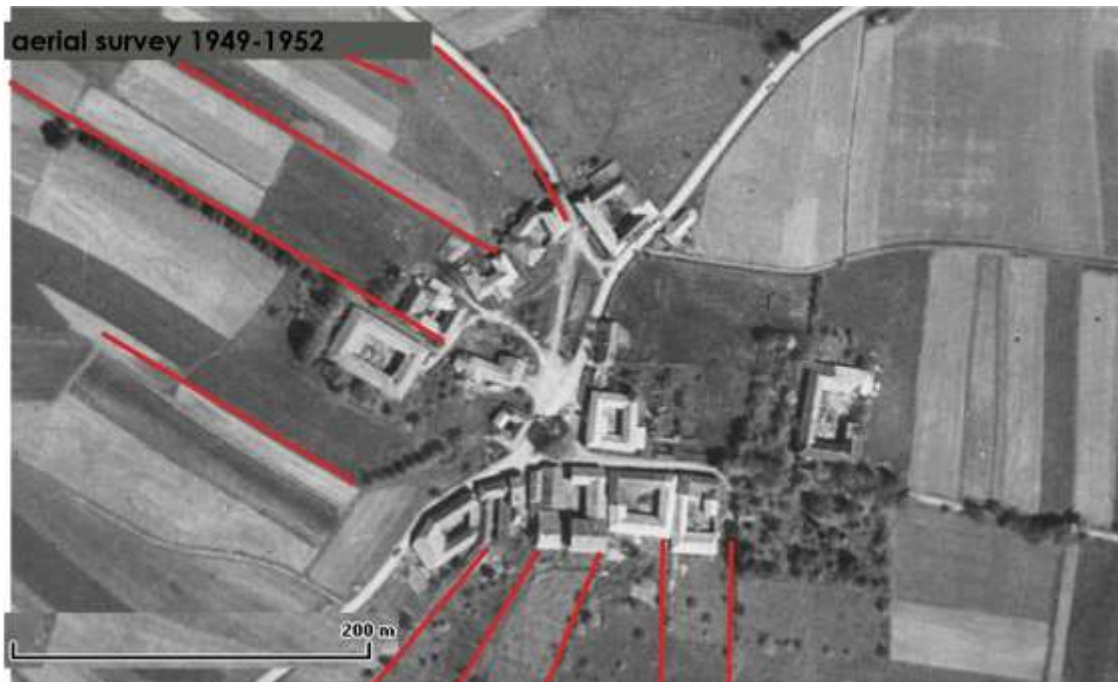


Fig. 7: Military mapping cca 1878/plane photosurvey 1949-1952 -> still preserved core of the village.

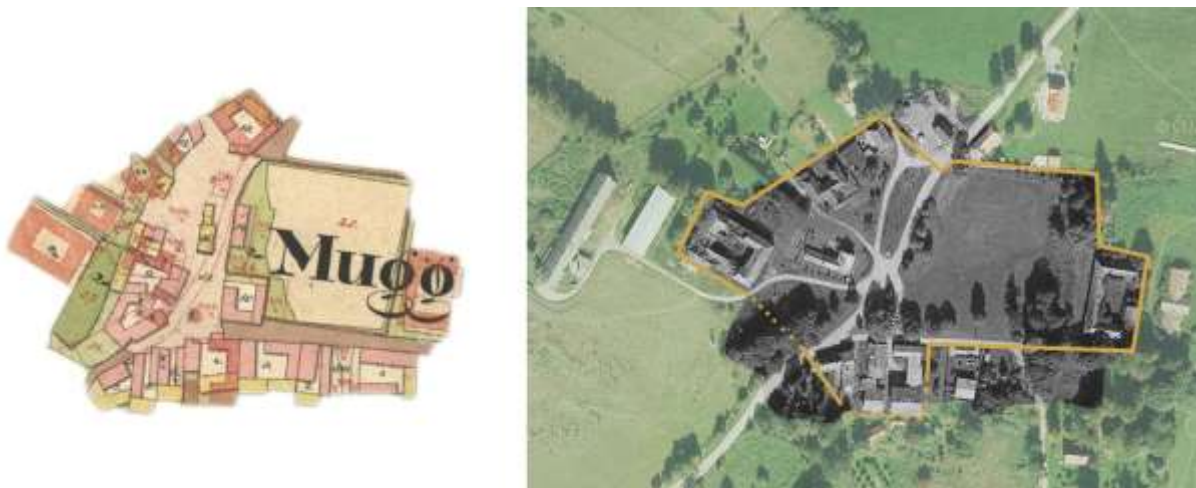


Fig. 8: Expected foundation date of still preserved buildings.

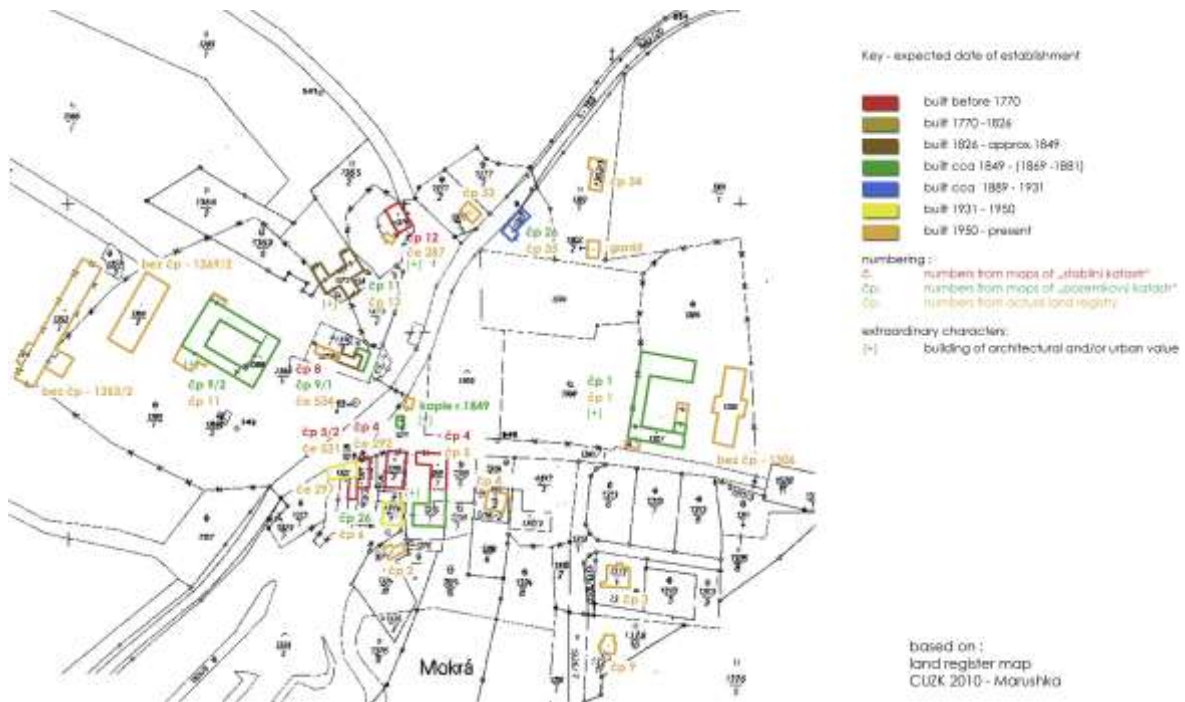


Fig. 9: Still preserved buildings founded before 1900s and fragments of supposed medieval ground modules.

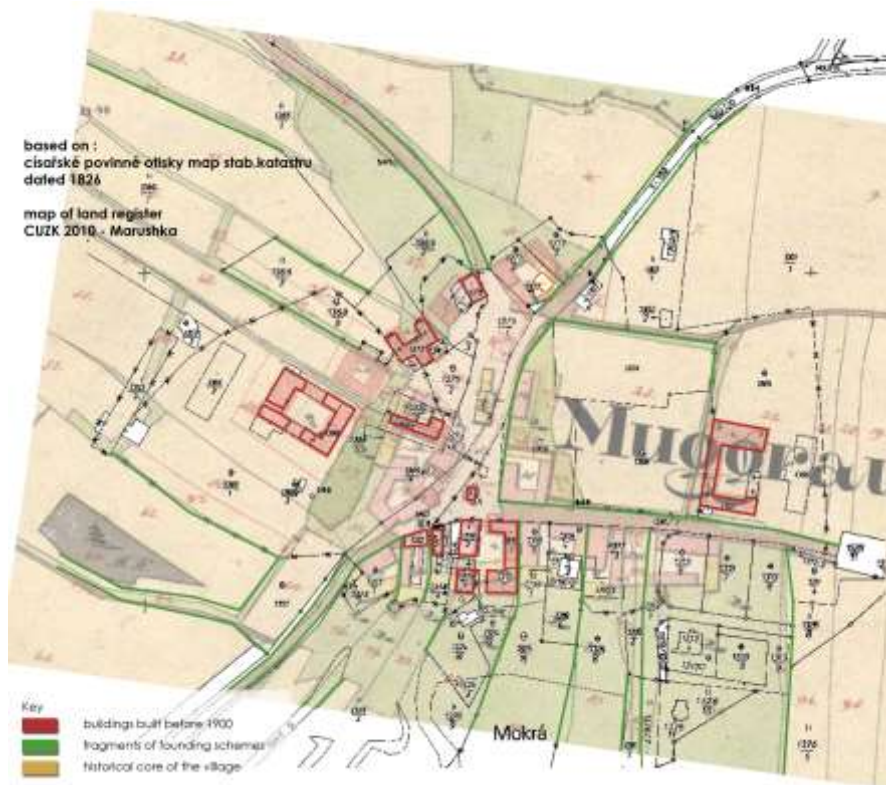


Fig. 10: Overlay of previously mentioned information layers

CONCLUSION

The research proved that it is possible to identify the individual villages of Hirzův Újezd and to map their development up until today. Out of the 13 villages listed in the document of the King Přemysl Otakar II from 27th March 1268 that confirms the donation of Hirzo the Zvíkov burgrave to the Zlatá Koruna abbey [44], the first mention of Hirzův Újezd, 12 villages were managed to be identified in the beginning of the 19th century and their ground plans (sufficiently describing their foundation conception) were successfully obtained from Indikační skici. Unfortunately, only three settlements (Mýto, Mokrá and the center of Černá) were preserved more or less intact and further three (Radslav, Bližná and Dolní Vltavice) can be found as fragments. This radical development was partially caused by the general decline of the border areas after the WWII, and especially by the foundation of the military domain Boletice which led to the disappearance of three settlements [45] and by the construction of the Lipno reservoir which caused the disappearance or substantial modification of further three settlements [46]. Table 1 describes the identification of these villages since their probable founding in 13th century until today. The likely original foundation of at least three of the settlements is still readable and it still seems to be possible to protect their partially preserved style (Figure 8. and 9.).

Writing down the knowledge about their probable original method of founding and the scope of their preservation into „Územně analytické podklady - territorial analysis for Master Plan“ could potentially allow the experts to reflect these values in „Spacial plan“ and therefore achieve their preservation of at least pondering about the possibility to develop a settlement thus inspired.

REFERENCE

- [1] Hirzův Újezd – Hirza's Domain
- [2] Hirzův Újezd (the literature also sometimes calls it "Mokerský Újezd" for the most important village of the group – Mokrý) is named after the burgrave Hirzo who owned this domain before 1263, the first mention of his ownership comes from the doudation document of the Zlatá Koruna monastery (In: RBM II., No. 409, p. 158).
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- [7] Regesta diplomatica nec non epistolaria Bohemiae et Moraviae II. Ed. J. Emler, Praha 1890, No. 608, p. 236.
- [8] For the purpose of survey system identification, the oldest usable source are no doubt Indikační skici and the maps of Stabliní katastr that came from them. As was already proven (for example ŠKABRADA, Jiří, - PEŠKOVÁ, Zuzana. K možnostem identifikace středověkého vyměřování vesnic v českých zemích (About the Possibilities of Identification of the Medieval Village Survey in Bohemia). Dějiny věd a techniky XXXIX, 3. Prague 2006, p. 163-177.), these materials can be still used as a starting point despite the relatively long period of time between the foundation of the settlements and the creation of the maps.
- [9] The working name of the author's dissertation.
- [10] For example KUČA, Karel 2014: Oblasti dochovaných strukturálně výrazných plužin v České republice (Areas of Preserved Structurally Striking Village Agricultural Areas in Czech Republic). Zprávy památkové péče 74, No. 1, p. 34–49.
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- [13] For example PEŠKOVÁ, Zuzana. Vybrané kolonizační podniky stejných lokátorů v Čechách (Selected Colonization Ventures of the Same Locators in Bohemia). Quoted in footnote 6, p. 237-260.; ŠKABRADA, Jiří - PEŠKOVÁ, Zuzana. K možnostem identifikace středověkého vyměřování vesnic v českých zemích (About the Possibilities of Identification of the Medieval Village Survey in Bohemia). Dějiny věd a techniky XXXIX, 3. Praha 2006, s. 163-177.; PEŠKOVÁ, Zuzana. Dissertation thesis: Velkorysé návsi na Rakovnicku (Identifikace vyměřovacích soustav) (Generous village squares in Rakovnicko (Identification of survey systems)). Prague 2007.
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