This study, dating from 1932, deals with the problem of locating the Wogastisburg. Taking into account what is said in the Fredegar chronicle and the Chronicon Moissianence, Wogastisburg had to be taken to refer to a place in the vicinity of the town Eger (Cheb), in the region today known as Chebsko. Topographical and archaeological research around an ancient crossing over the river Eger (Ohře) near Wogau (Vokov), a few miles northeast of the town Eger, made this a prime candidate for the location of the statio ad Agaram. Apart from the remains of fortifications belonging to a medieval manor house, a fortifying mound of slavic type (hradiště) of considerable dimensions could be shown to have been situated on a gravel terrace above the river, in a position dominating the surroundings. Two impressive bridgehead settlements belonging to the newer Lusatian culture are proof to an early importance of this river crossing.

There is convincing evidence for locating the statio ad Agaram and the decisive battle of Wogastisburg at the Eger ford near Wogau.

THE CULTURAL LEVEL OF MIDDLE-CLASS-EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE TOWN OF LAUN BEFORE THE BATTLE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN

Olga Fejtová

This contribution, as a part of the history of everyday life, focuses on the cultural aspect of life in a Bohemian town in the period which ended with the Battle of the White Mountain. Laun (Louny) was chosen, apart from its indisputable political significance in the period examined, because it furnishes an exceptionally broad spectrum of documentary evidence. Relying mainly on inventories of bequests, the author concentrates on libraries as one of the most important factors shaping the mentality of the middle-class society of the period. Analysis of qualitative as well as quantitative factors points to a prevalence of libraries with rather small or at least not exceptionally big holdings, a fact which had been presumed from the outset, and to a great variety of religious as well as non-religious literature being read. This includes Lutheran literature, which was, surprisingly enough for a Czech-speaking town, often read in the original rather than a Czech translation. Other factors of cultural life in the town, which exercised an influence on the mental disposition of its inhabitants, such as the educational system or the activities of learned societies, have not been neglected. Finally, by means of examining tax records and registries, the entire cultural life of the town has been correlated to the social and economic conditions, the result being that the latter did not play a decisive part when it came to acquiring books for a library of not-more-than-average size (and, as we have seen, most libraries belonged in this category).