

Botanical Macroremains from Slav Settlements on the River Elbe Floodplains in Comparison to On-Site and Off-Site Pollen Data

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Lecture at 15th Conference, International Work Group Palaeoethnobotany, June 2010

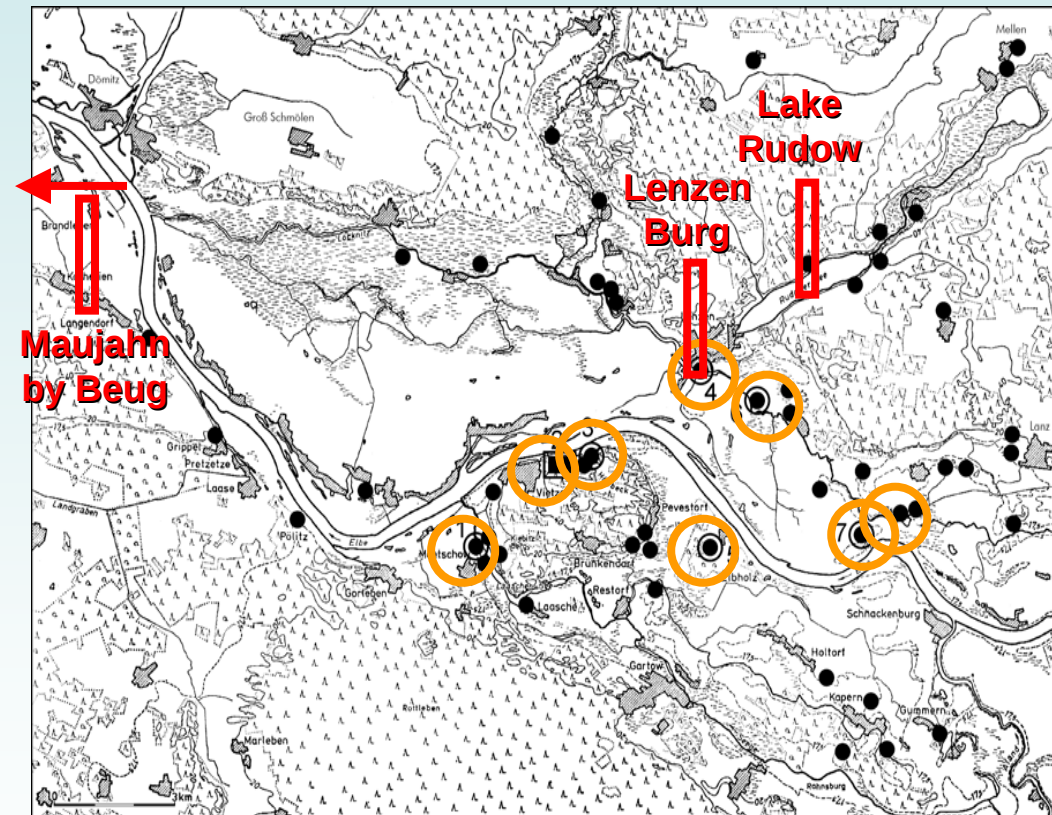


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Location of the Slavic Sites on River Elbe Floodplains



Some of the analysed Slavic Sites in Arial Photos



DFG-Project „Slawen an der unteren Mittel-elbe – Untersuchungen zur ländlichen Besiedlung, zum Burgenbau, zu Besiedlungsstrukturen und zum Landschaftswandel“

Brandenburg, Niedersachsen & Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Historical Background



castellum
Hohbuoki

Dykes at River Elbe since 13./14. c. AD

Slavic fortresses on both sides of River Elbe

Slavic Friedrichsruhe since late 8th c. AD

Slavic Lenzen-Neuehaus since 800 AD

Slavic Lenzen-Burg since 950 AD, 11-12th c.

Lenzen main place of **Linonen**

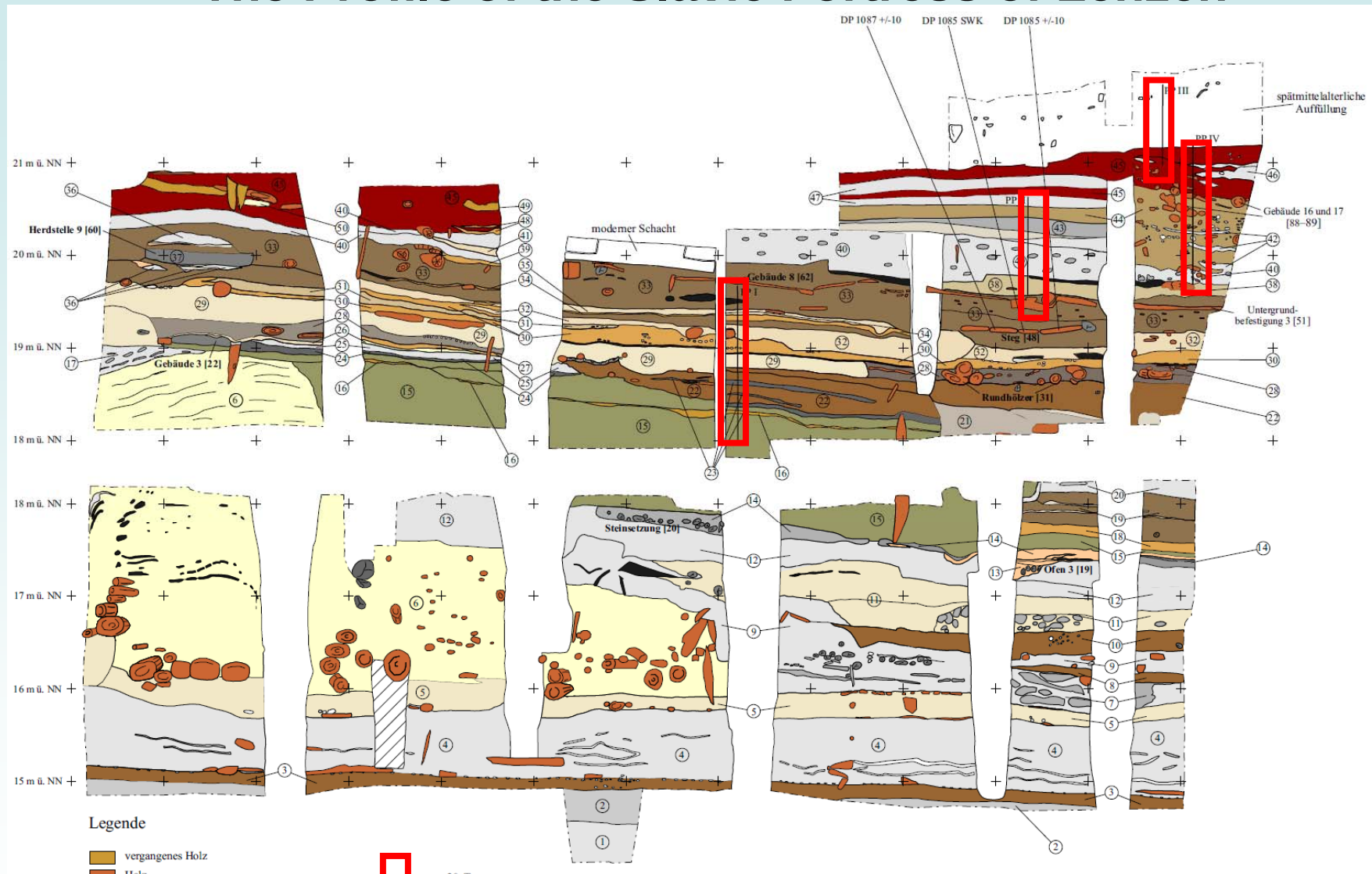
Slavic passage through River Elbe

Vietzer Schanze = *castellum* Hohbuoki

Carolinian fortress by Carolus Magnus 810/811

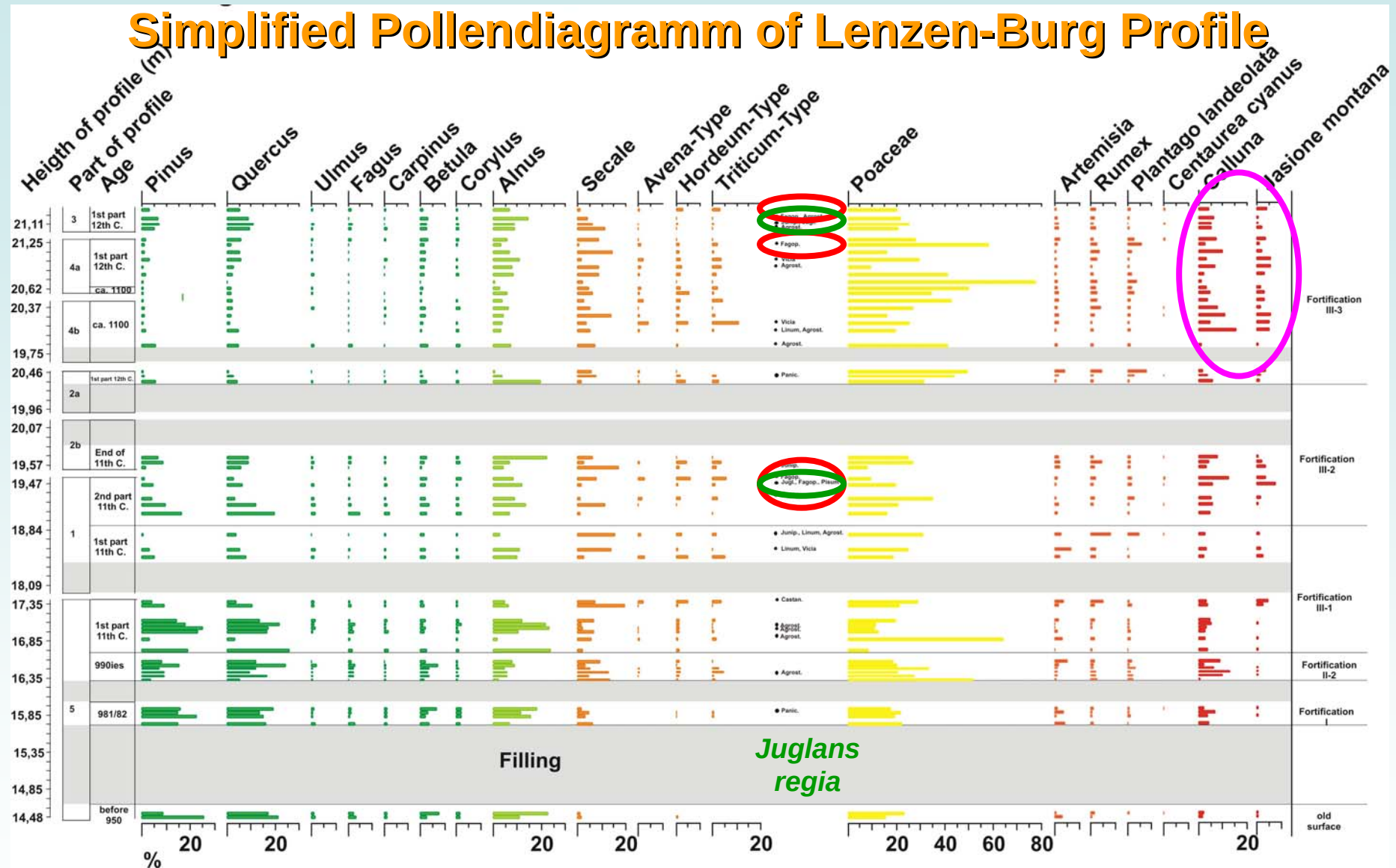
Franks and Saxons - Slavs

The Profile of the Slavic Fortress of Lenzen



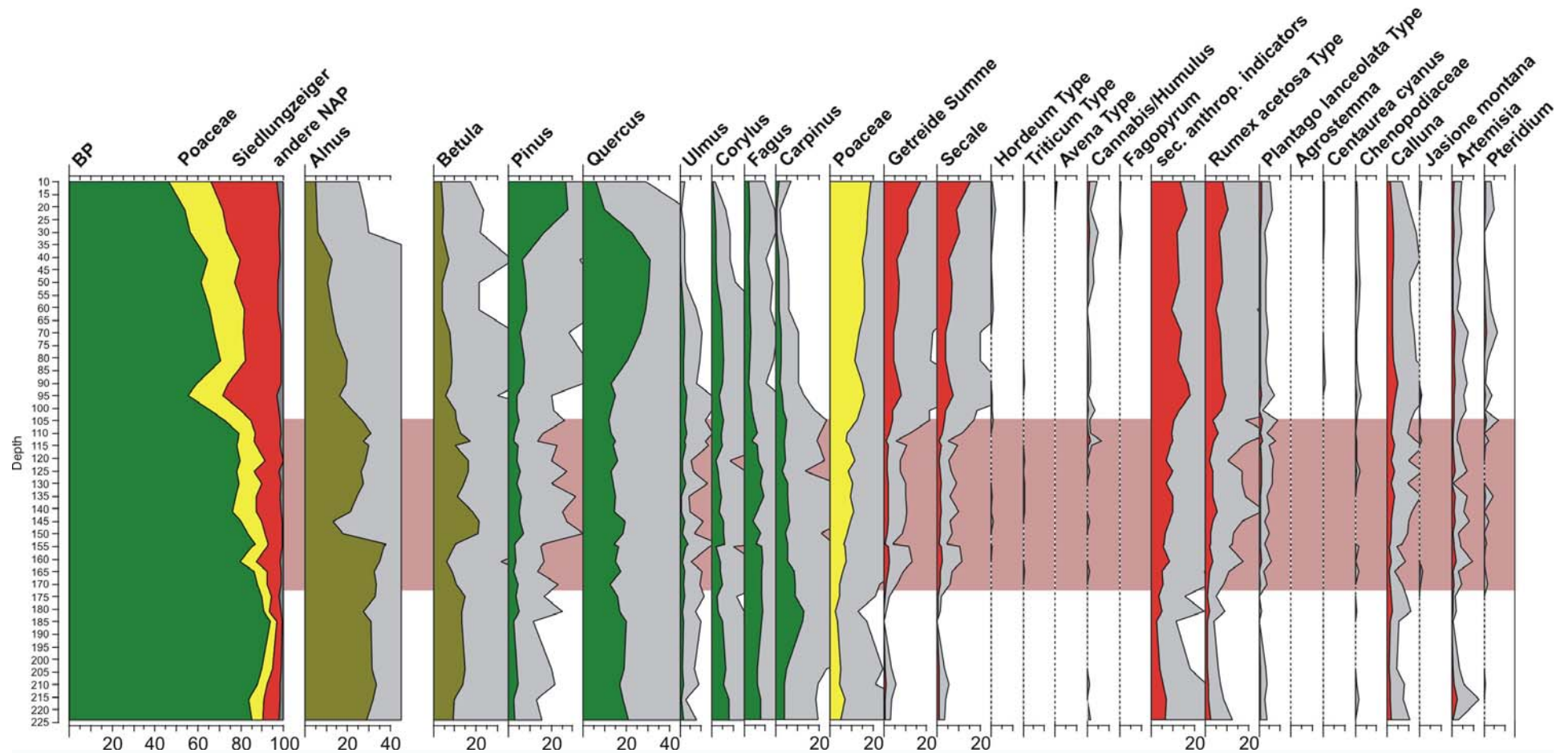
Pollen profile segments visible in Profile III Nord

Simplified Pollendiagramm of Lenzen-Burg Profile



*Fagopyrum
esculentum*

Lake Rudow - Pollendiagramm



Conclusions

- **main crops** millet, rye, oat – hulled barley, bread wheat and lenseed
- **waterlogged** preservation: millet gets more important - representativity
- **wild plants** building the fortress walls mud from the floodplains was used
- **dung layers** from Lenzen-Burg – must be dung of pigs
- **comparison with pollen data**: crops cannot be calculated by pollen
- **pollen data** give a different information
- **pollen and macroremain data** complete each other

