



Doktorandendreieck Přebuz 2022: colloquium programme, v. 1.0

Pension Kovářská bouda, Přebuz 82, CZ-35801, 50.3671914N, 12.6189814E

Thursday 30 June

- 15.30 opening of accommodation check in
- 17.30 reunion and ice-breaker barbecue

Friday 1 July

- 08.30 breakfast
- 10.00 Morning session
- 10.00 Claudia Maria Melisch: Answers from the past - genetic and bio -archaeological research on the beginning of Berlin

The area of present-day Berlin-Brandenburg underwent a profound change in the 12th-13th centuries AD, when regional powers from the empire west and south of the Elbe/Saale brought it under their control. The polytheistic and tribal Slavic culture bearers who had resided there until then were displaced or retreated. Existing settlements were restructured and expanded, and many new places were created. Historians and archaeologists believe that a massive immigration of German-speaking culture bearers occurred at that time and the Slavic-speaking population was severely decimated, expelled or quickly assimilated. Recent research states that this view is based primarily on the one-sided and fragmentary textual tradition. Our knowledge of high medieval migration and demography remains very limited. In 2007, excavations in Cölln, one of the two medieval nuclei of Berlin, recovered the remains of 3,717 people. The oldest graves date back to the 1150s. These graves could help to better understand the processes of the time.



10.30 Georg Singer: Law and truth of listing archaeological monuments in Germany

The listing of archaeological monuments takes an area of which archaeological finds are known or expected and puts it under governmental protection. Listing is the foundation of cultural heritage and protection. The main goals of the PhD-thesis is to explain the development of listing archaeological monuments since the early 19th century, the legal requirements for listing and the transfer of these requirements in reality. It is a comparative study among the German federal states, which all have their own Monuments Protection Acts and their own cultural heritage management. The thesis also includes the accessibility of the lists and other archaeological data for the public and the archaeological scientific research.

11.00 Stefanie Bilz: Der Kachelofen der Herzogin Sidonia von Sachsen!? Möglichkeiten und Grenzen von archäologischem Befund und historischer Überlieferung

Im Zuge der Beräumung von Schuttschichten vor allem aus dem Zwinger der Burg Tharandt 1977 – 1992 durch den Kulturbund der DDR wurde ein umfangreicher Komplex an mittelalterlicher Keramik geborgen. Dieser enthielt neben der zeittypischen Gefäßkeramik einen umfangreichen Bestand an Ofenkeramikfragmenten. Ausgehend von diesem Bestand wird der Frage nach dem Besitzer oder der Besitzerin des oder der Kachelöfen nachgegangen. Kann dieses als Lesefund zu wertende Material mit den Ausbauten der Burg und noch wichtiger mit der historisch überlieferten Anwesenheit der Herzogin Sidonia von Sachsen (1449–1510) verbunden werden? Welches Bildes eines herzoglichen Haushaltes überliefern Schriftzeugnisse und archäologisches Material? Wie ist dieses im Kontext der ansonsten in Sachsen bekannten spätmittelalterlichen Ofenkeramik zu bewerten?

11.30 Timo Feike: The town of Burg (bei Magdeburg) in the Middle Ages

The town of Burg (bei Magdeburg), located east of the River Elbe in central Saxony-Anhalt, was the third largest city of the archdiocese of Magdeburg after Magdeburg and Halle in the late Middle Ages. Founded as a market town in the middle 12th century in the course of the German Ostsiedlung, it had a fortified Slavic settlement core. There is also documentary evidence of an Ottonian rule in the 10th century. However, in the course of the Slavic uprising in 983, the documentary records break off for the following 150 years. After the granting of the town rights, the town managed to grow rapidly and to generate a long-lasting prosperity, which ended with the Thirty Years' War. In addition to the editing and presentation of the local excavations, the aim of the dissertation project is to shed light on the development of the city. One of the main questions is the nature of continuities within the early period of the city, since the site seems to have been continuously settled between the Slavic period and the city foundation phase. The subsequent phases of expansion up to the time of the Thirty Years' War will also be examined archaeologically in more detail. A first impression of the place as well as the state of work shall be given.

12.00 end of the morning session



12.30 lunch

14.00 afternoon session

14.00 Dominika Václavíková: The Issue of villages with market law with focus on site "Staré Město" near Žďár nad Sázavou

The site "Staré Město" near Žďár nad Sázavou is very unique, because it is only one village with market law, which was excavated as whole. There were realized five archaeological excavations in 1970, 1996/1997, 2004, 2005 and 2006. During these excavation was uncovered whole area of village and was gained many features of material culture (pottery, bones, irons etc.). Results which was gained by excavation could be confronted by written sources, esp. Cronica Domus Sarensis. By reasons of results of comparison has been able to form view of village and its function. Study is focused on production of pottery, iron and limestone. Last aim is using of spatial analyses by GIS, which is focused not only on site but also on its surroundings.

14.30 Martin Fajta: Geophysical survey of the early medieval hillfort Prague-Vinoř

Prague-Vinoř is an early medieval hillfort associated with the Přemyslid domain in Central Bohemia. The Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts of Charles University has been examining the locality systematically since 2013 using a combination of non-destructive methods and archaeological excavations. The paper summarizes the results of various geophysical surveys carried out in past and presents results of new measurements from seasons 2020 and 2021. During these seasons, a wider range of methods were used to verify extension of archaeological situations and to supplement the information obtained by archaeological excavations.

15.00 Marta Pietruszka: Methods of obtaining plants in medieval Wroclaw as an element of the food system

The food obtaining is one of the most important parts of economy. This area of knowledge is the subject of historical archaeology research. Contemporary food research increasingly uses elements of systems theory that have led to new developments and perspectives in research on socio-economic aspects in food studies. For this purpose, we use diverse, interdisciplinary research methods, for example written sources analysis, iconography, material culture, geological and bio archaeological research. The purpose of this paper is to present methods of obtaining vegetation for consumption on the basis of interdisciplinary studies conducted in medieval Wroclaw and its suburban areas. Wroclaw was important city in which a constant exchange of natural resources including plant food took place. Gardens, created for the purpose of cultivating basic vegetables and herbs were located within the city walls. Moreover, townspeople were concerned with fruit-growing and agriculture, which focused on grounds around Wroclaw. Vegetable villages were a special form of settlement with economic function. Those were to deliver plant products to the city. The vegetable villages were located south of Wroclaw due to the fertile soil. In addition to the above methods



of obtaining food, people were collecting wild plants from nearby forests and meadows. It is worth emphasizing the role of trade which has contributed to the spread of exotic species. The specified forms of urban and suburban space management in Wrocław have been identified as a result of analysis of written and iconographic sources as well as geomorphological studies. Archaeobotany, on the other hand, provides information on cultivated and wild plant species used in consumption. The results of archaeobotanical analysis are all the more interesting because they can point to the introduction of wild species into permanent, intentional cultivation. These studies are an invaluable source of information not only about the economy of ancient societies, but also about consumption and the impact of the environment on everyday life. They can also provide a lot of information about the prevailing climate and development of the settlement network.

15.30 Dawid Maciejczuk: Silesian coinage in the kwartnik period.
National Science Centre Project: research assumptions and goals

Silesian coinage at the turn of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is poorly recognized, although we know more than a hundred types of coins called Silesian kwartniki minted at that time, and the research of the last half century has significantly extended our knowledge. The representations on the coins vary greatly in style. Most of the kwartniki have no legends, nor are they mentioned in documents, so the coins are still anonymous and our knowledge about them is insufficient. The previous attempts and methods of identifying and dating individual types of kwartniki have not produced satisfactory results, which was mainly caused by the lack of access to coins themselves, being mostly lost during the war or dispersed in European collections.

16.00 end of the afternoon session

16.15 Petr Hasil: montanistic walk to the Otto mine
(in good weather possibility of swimming in the pond Přebuz)

20.00 closing party

Saturday 2 July

08.30 breakfast

10.00 check out from the accommodation

10.00 The Hasil Brothers: excursion to the 1945/46 deserted village of Rolava, the WWII Sauersack mining and processing plant and a prisoner of war camp (1941-1945/47).

