Pine, birch and hazel: Early Mesolithic plant management systems at Krzyz Wielkopolski 7 (Poland)

Auréade Henry^{*1}, Maxime Rageot^{2,3}, Maria Lityńska-Zajac⁴, and Jacek Kabaciński⁵

¹Culture et Environnements, Préhistoire, Antiquité, Moyen-Age (CEPAM) – Université Côte d'Azur, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7264 – Université Nice Sophia Antipolis Campus

Saint-Jean-dÁngély - SJA3 24, avenue des Diables Bleus 06357 Nice Cedex 4, France

 $^2 \rm Eberhard$ Karls Universität Tübingen – Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 72074 Tübingen, Germany

³Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München – Schellingstr. 12 80539 München, Germany

⁴Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences – Cracovie, Poland

⁵Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences (IAE PAS) – Rubież 46, 61-612 Poznań, Poland

Abstract

Within most archaeological sites, Mesolithic plant exploitation strategies are generally inferred from the study of carbonized plant remains of ligneous origin, providing some insights about plants used for fuel or subsistence. As a result, our perception of Mesolithic plant use has long been biased, this being particularly true for Western European contexts. Peatbog sites represent rare opportunities to better understand the role plants played in the closing landscapes of the Preboreal-Boreal. Krzyz 7, located in Greater Poland, is such a site with exceptional preservation conditions. The aim of this paper is to present our first results on plant use provided by the analysis of botanical macroremains (wood and bark, seedsand fruits, charcoal) and organic chemistry (GC-MS). Subsistence, woodworking and adhesive production systems are then discussed in the light of relevant archaeological, paleoenvironmental, experimental and/or ethnoarchaeological data.

Keywords: Early Mesolithic, Poland, peat bog archaeology, multi, proxy archaeobotanical analyses

^{*}Speaker