

The role of Medieval road operation on cultural landscape transformation

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Abstract

Connecting pathways are essential for cultural and economic exchange and play an important role in human life. Commonly, historians investigate the role of routes for cultural development, whereas the environmental consequences of historical route construction attract less attention. Here we present, for the first time, a high-resolution reconstruction of the impact of the major trade route via Marchionis in the southern Baltic lowlands on landscape evolution since its construction more than 800 years ago. We utilize precisely dated annually laminated lake sediments from Lake Czechowskie located alongside Via Marchionis to establish multiproxy data at 5-year resolution for an integrated interpretation with historical data. The transformation from a quasi-natural to a cultural landscape was promoted by the operation of Via Marchionis and occurred in three main phases. Superimposed on the long-term development were repeated interruptions by short-term downturns related to societal crisis caused by wars and partly overlapping with climatic deterioration.

Introduction

Anthropogenic pressure on landscapes related to the growth and development of human population is reflected in long-term land use changes¹ with consequences for hydrological and erosional cycles at the local^{2,3}, regional^{4,5} and global scale^{6,7,8}. Land routes have significantly contributed to transform landscapes from natural to cultural and they were an important factor in the development of civilizations. Famous examples are the Roman roads, Silk Roads⁹ from China or the Amber Road in Central and Eastern Europe^{10,11,12}. In history, we discern a multilayered and mutual relationship associated with the development of settlements and land routes¹³. However, we recognize also the negative impacts of mobility like the spread of plagues, for example the Black Death in mid-fourteenth century and later¹⁴. Investigating the impact of road construction and settlement network on local environments¹⁵ in great detail will contribute to a better understanding of the transformation of natural into cultural landscapes. One rarely applied approach to obtain such information is to investigate high-resolution lake sediment records located in the vicinity of a major route since lake sediments have been demonstrated to reliably record various aspects of past human impact^{16,17}. The ultimate prerequisite for investigating lake sediments to trace environmental change on human or historical time scales is a precise sediment chronology and sufficient proxy data resolution^{18,19}. The selection of certain historical events and their association with paleoenvironmental approaches can shed light on the interaction of historical and environmental processes shaping landscape evolution in an increasingly human-determined world¹⁸. Ideal recorders of environmental change in the human habitat are annually laminated (varved) sediment records¹⁹. In this respect, the varved sediment records from Lake Czechowskie²⁰, located in close vicinity to the *via Marchionis* (Fig. 1), which has been a main West-East connecting road in the southern Baltic lowlands since almost 800 years, is an ideal site to trace environmental impacts related to settlement changes through the centuries²¹. Exploiting natural archives for anthropogenic impacts necessitates an integrated exploitation of written sources including locations of the rural settlements, economic impacts

or war occurrence and their consequences on the local communities. Recent models of the adaptation strategies show that the pre-industrial societies have coped with both climate changes and economic difficulties²². The southern Baltic lowlands is a crucial region to understand the development and expansion of a European identity²³. In particular, the Medieval crusades played an important role for the development of societies and it is expected that local environments along the routes they used was especially impacted. With our integrated approach we trace the role of the so-called *via Marchionis* in the transition from a quasi-natural to a cultural landscape in the southern Baltic lowlands during the last centuries in great detail.

Results And Discussion

The proxy records from Czechowskie lake sediments demonstrate that the long-term landscape transformation from a quasi-natural to cultural state did not continuously occur but took place in three main phases which were repeatedly interrupted by short-term setbacks, mostly due to wars.

Low human impact phase (1000 AD until 1350 AD)

The environmental situation in the first phase was characterized by dominating mixed forest cover (65 up to 83% cover) with a large share of the *Carpinus betulus* (25 up to 32% cover) and *Pinus sylvestris* (up to 30 % cover). Agricultural areas as indicated by *secale* (rye) fields remained below 2% and, after a century with interruptions, became continuous only after ca 1150 AD (Fig. 2). This suggests low population density with only few and small settlements. During the wars 1238–1253 AD of the Teutonic Orders with Świątopęk II (Duke of Pomerelia) *secale* farming abruptly vanished completely again. Most likely the troops of the Teutonic Knights devastated the area when they used the pathway along the lake. Although for this time there are no written documents proving the existence of the VM²⁴, documents of the first towns from 1241 AD (Borzechowo) and 1305 AD (Zblewo) indicate that a connecting pathway already existed at that time. The disappearance of *secale* fields is accompanied by an increase in pine and decreasing erosion rates which reflect immediate re-forestation in the vicinity of the lake lasting for about a century. Apparently, people did not settle again in this area for about an entire century after the wars. This is explained by the poor, mostly sandy soils around the lake which were described as 'infertile' (LMC 1565: 133–135) and unsuitable for intensive cultivation²⁵ especially with the early medieval two-fields rotation system²⁶. In morainic landscapes with more fertile soils in the political heartland of the Teutonic Order around Malbork (Marienburg) and Radzyń Chełmiński 100 km further north-east pollen data do not show such long-lasting absence of agricultural activity during the 14th and early 15th century^{27,28}. The absence of agriculture around the lake might be further related to unfavourable climate in the first half of 14th century, which was characterized by precipitation extremes, floods and spring frosts^{29,30}.

Transitional phase (1350 AD until 1860 AD)

First evidence of re-appearing agriculture is seen around 1350 AD with a first peak in *secale* and only two decades later continuous *secale* cropping until today becomes evident (Fig. 2). The beginning of

permanent agriculture marks the onset of the transitional phase of landscape transformation. The socio-economic preconditions for this development were already set nine years earlier with the implementation of the colonization under German law in Pomerania from 1320s-1340s AD ³¹. This reform of the German law was a significant turning point in the development of contemporary societies. The establishment of new legal order (the right of peasants to use the land and to pay tributes in the form of crops or rents) and the implementation of a completely new spatial organization of medieval villages (concentration of previously dispersed settlements) and occupying previously pristine areas enabled significant economic development at that time ³². The institution of German law further favored technological changes including the open fields system that has contributed to accelerated deforestation, expansion of arable land and introduction of crop rotation ^{31, 33, 34, 35}. Together, these developments fostered agriculture and forced major changes in the structure of the landscape. It should be noted that, on longer-term perspective, these developments ³⁶ might have contributed to later crisis in the economy of the late Middle Ages through the over-exploitation of arable land.

The new legislation occurred at a long period without warfare in the region and favorable climatic conditions with increasing spring and summer temperatures (Fig. 3) (41, 42) in the second half of the 14th century. Furthermore, a suitable infrastructure for mobility was provided by the existence of the VM. In combination, these favorable socio-economic and climatic conditions paved the way for an accelerated colonization involving the construction of administrative urban sites and military fortresses as well as the development of the rural background with the foundation of new villages like, for example, Iwiczno in 1402 ³⁷, located only 500 meters north of Lake Czechowskie. This rural development is well expressed in the re-appearance of *secale* farming (Fig. 2).

The period of growth and economic development was abruptly interrupted by two wars between Poland and the Teutonic Order in 1409–1411 and 1414–1435 AD which left a clear imprint on the landscape as documented in vegetation setbacks and decreasing erosion (Fig. 2). The Pomeranian and Polish Crown armies recruited mercenaries *e.g.* from Czech territories or the western border of the margrave who used the VM and damaged villages along the route ³⁸. One typical example has been reported from 1433 AD when auxiliary troops of the Czech Hussites passed by the Neumark province on Pomeranian and burned and pillaged the settlements of the Teutonic Order lieges ³⁸. These events of destruction caused population declines and suppressed farming activities for about two decades before the fields recovered (Fig. 2), only briefly interrupted again by the Thirteen Year War (1454–1466 AD).

The peace treaty between the Teutonic Order and the Kingdom of Poland in 1466 AD heralded a period of peace for more than 50 years which favored rapid economic development and intensification of agriculture ²⁴. This is clearly expressed by the four-fold increase of *secale* fields reaching a distinct maximum of > 11% cover in less than 40 years. This remained the highest share of *secale* crops for 350 years in this region. The rapid expansion of agricultural land at the expense of forest areas is well-illustrated also by the decline in arboreal area from ca 70–50% cover. For the first time, we also observe consequences of increasing industrial activities. The rapid decline in the hardwood species *Carpinus*

betulus was caused by exploitation for building material and especially for the production of charcoal and potash ³⁸. The resulting deforestation had a direct impact on catchment erosion leading to a higher detrital influx into the lake (Ti, Fig. 2). Again, the VM was an essential factor for the regional development because it was the main pathway crossing Pomerania, leading to the two largest city ports of Gdańsk and Elbląg at Southern Baltic coast during this time. The development of these towns of the Hanseatic League stimulated the development of the entire region including smaller villages along the VM near Lake Czechowskie like Zblewo and Bytonia ³¹. After 5 decades of agricultural expansion and landscape opening the next war between the Teutonic Order and Poland from 1519 to 1525 AD again led to regression as evidenced by the major drop in *secale* crops by 50% and reforestation as indicated by the rise of pioneer tree species *Pinus* and *Betula* from 45% up to 70% cover (AP %, Fig. 2). Reforestation in turn caused an immediate decrease in catchment erosion (Fig. 2). This direct impact on the landscape is related to the destruction of villages along the VM by military troops of about 2,000 rides and 8,000 infantry which set off from the Margraviate of Brandenburg to help the Teutonic Order ³⁹. The AD 1519–1525 war marks the onset of a longer decline with a 90% cover reduction of *secale* lasting for about 80 years, probably enhanced by three waves of plague in 1538, 1549 and 1564 AD ⁴⁰. The devastation is expressed in the description of the villages Iwiczno and Piece located in the Czechowskie catchment as "Pustkowie" – a literally deserted area ³⁸.

Re-development of agriculture is expressed by a rapid increase in *secale* and sharp decline in tree pollen that coincided with a decrease in erosion at around 1610 AD. The agricultural development was only briefly interrupted by the wars with Sweden in 1626–1629 AD and 1655–1660 AD which apparently did not strongly affect the region around Lake Czechowskie. The next massive decline in agricultural activity is related to the Third Northern War from 1700–1725 AD that led to an abrupt fall in *secale* fields of 50% cover from 6.2 to 3.2 % cover within 5 years, resulting in a brief period of reforestation and decrease in catchment erosion (Fig. 2). The negative impact of this war most likely was further reinforced by unfavorable climate conditions related to the Late Maunder solar Minimum ^{22,29}. Very cold years that caused bad harvests and diseases like, for example, the rinderpest in 1709 and 1734 ^{40,41} exacerbated the situation for agriculture. This disturbance of landscape evolution lasted for a period of six decades that suffered from three consecutive wars. Immediately after the last of these, the 'Seven Years War' (1756–1763), crop area rapidly increased to 14% cover again. A re-intensification not only of agricultural and livestock farming activities but also of protoindustrial activities like smelters are documented by the Royal Lands Review from 1765 ⁴². The first partition of Poland in 1772 when Pomerania was annexed to Prussia led to changes in land management, in particular, the introduction of pine monocultures in silviculture and the drainage of wetlands ⁴³. Especially the planting of pine monocultures caused higher frequency of forest fires as evidenced in an increasing amount of charcoal the sediments (Fig. 2) ^{43,44}.

Anthropogenic-dominated phase (1860 AD until today)

The onset of the final, anthropogenic-dominated phase of landscape transformation is difficult to exactly define. An obvious option is around 1860 when we observe the strongest increase in *secale* up to almost

30% cover (Fig. 2). This was related to industrial revolution in the larger region and especially the growth of port cities in the vicinity of the Gdańsk Bay (~ 50 km) with growing demands for agricultural products. Industrial revolution began in the 1860s and 1870s and resulted in a more perforated landscape with a denser settlement structure and increase the agricultural areas documented in cartographic maps^{38,43}. A major change point for landscape transformation was the extension of the road by the construction of a parallel railway in 1871 in order to link the Prussian capital Berlin with the eastern province (city of Königsberg). This new transportation system provided new possibilities for developing the region and facilitated local enterprises such as sawmills¹⁶. The construction of the railway further accelerated the export of wood from the Tuchola Forest¹⁶. This is well documented in the rapid decrease of pine forest from ca 30 % to 15 % cover in only 23 years (1873–1896). This decrease in forest cover caused a peak in catchment erosion (Fig. 2). Another consequence of the operation of the railway with steam engines was the drastic increase of forest fires in the region as reflected by a peak in the charcoal record (Fig. 2)⁴⁴. Significant reforestation in the region mainly with pine (Fig. 2) occurred only after World War II leading to a decrease in catchment erosion^{43,44}.

We demonstrate that high-resolution pollen and sediment proxies from varved lake sediments evaluated together with written records allows to trace landscape transformation during the last 1000 years from a quasi-natural to the modern anthropogenic state at great detail. This transformation was not a steady process but characterized by several setbacks and periods of acceleration caused by complex interactions of socio-economic and climatic factors. The *via Marchionis* played a large but also diverse role in the process of landscape transformation during the last 800 years. On the one hand, the route favored the spread of new ideas and technical developments and enabled people to move into the area and, thereby, favored the growth of regional economy. On the other hand, this route was repeatedly used for troop movements during wars leading to local destruction, population decreases and setbacks in agricultural use of the landscape. Our data also shows that the effects of major political decisions like, for example, the agrarian reform in AD 1343 can have a clear impact on the environment even if that may be delayed by several years.

Materials And Methods

Historical documentation

The first existence of *via Marchionis* (VM) was confirmed in the 13th century (1286)⁴⁶ as one of the branches of the route running from Frankfurt (Oder) to Pomerelia (Eastern Pomerania) (city of Gdańsk and the castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork/Marienburg) which split into several smaller parts in western Poland^{21,47,48,49}. For several centuries this route became a main pathway of migration (Fig. 1) and its particular importance is documented by its former terms – *via Regia Prussica* or *via Regia Nove Marchiae*. This implies that the rulers whose lands were crossed by the road were obliged to guarantee the safety of all travelers⁵⁰. It was of particular importance during the development of the state of the Teutonic Order in the lands of Prussia, when troops regularly used this route to support the Teutonic

Knights, first in the battles with the pagan Prussia “Holy War”, and in the following centuries in wars with Poland and Lithuania⁵¹. The importance of this road in the early modern period is evidenced by the fact that in 1524 the Polish king established customs points between its two branches, which were collecting tolls from passing merchants⁵² and in 1549 the VM was described as “great and significant”⁵³. In the early 19th century, the road became a major factor for the development of the regional economy. Therefore, it was modernized and adapted to modern traffic technologies in the years 1816–1823 through widening up to 5 meters and rubble paving. Before, the road had an irregular course and was strongly dependent on weather conditions³⁸. This route remained geopolitically important even in the late 19th century, so that the Prussian king Wilhelm IV built a railway line linking Berlin and Königsberg along the same track parallel to the road which was opened in 1873. Thereby, the VM eventually became a modern multiple transport route.

Historical data

The basic settlement structure was developed on the basis of existing literature and available databases for the 16th century (supplement). In economic analyses we used the king’s estates inventories from 16th to 18th centuries^{42, 54, 55} that provide detailed information on the economic situation of rural settlements around Lake Czechowskie over a period of three centuries. Economic inventories gave further information about the use of natural resources in the region. We complemented this information source with other materials, including royal documents^{56,57}. The available written materials focus on the period from 1600 to 1800 for which abundant historical data is available.

Lake Czechowskie varved sediments

Lake Czechowskie (JC) is located about 1,5 km south of the VM in Northern Poland (53°52.2’N, 18°14.1’E, 108 m a.s.l.) and has a surface area of 0.73 km² and a maximum water depth of 32 m⁵⁸. Today, the lake is surrounded by forest, agricultural land and a recreational area. The VM crosses the lake catchment (19.7 km²) in its northern part. The sediments of the lake are seasonally laminated and proven as calcite varves by sediment trap studies⁵⁹ which predominantly consist of autochthonous material with only minor contributions of detrital catchment material²⁰. Microscopic analyses revealed that the varves consist of a seasonal succession of three sublayers commencing in spring with (1) diatom blooms followed by (2) endogenic calcite formation and a final re-suspension layer in autumn that in some years is accompanied by a second diatom bloom (supplement). A robust chronology has been established based on microscopic varve counting, identification of the Askja AD1875 volcanic ash layer, AMS 14C dating of terrestrial plant remains and 137Cs activity concentration measurements^{20, 60} (supplement). The excellent varve preservation and mean varve thickness 0.6 -22.4 mm/yr enabled precise sampling in 5-year (varve) intervals for high-resolution pollen analyses.

Proxy interpretation

Environmental reconstruction is mainly based on proxy evidence for landscape openness, agriculture and erosion including selected human pollen indicators, charcoal, and μ XRF element scanner data (supplement). In order to obtain quantitative vegetation reconstruction we applied the REVEALS model⁶¹ with the REVEALSinR function⁴⁵ (supplement). A key indicator taxon for agriculture practice is *secale* pollen (rye) (Fig.1), while the sum of non-arboreal pollen from terrestrial plants reflects deforestation. In addition, individual tree taxa allow tracing economic development and forest management practices. For example, Hornbeam (*Carpinus*) was a major hardwood species for economic development during medieval times and mirrors cultural and economic growth in the region. Pine reflects developments in forest management especially since the late eighteenth century⁶². Variations in titanium, measured at sub-annual resolution are a proxy for detrital sediment transport from the catchment into the lake which is interpreted as a measure for erosion processes triggered by anthropogenic changes in vegetation cover.

Societal Impact Index (SII)

We developed a subjective Societal Impact Index (SII) as a measure for anthropogenic pressure on the landscape through combining continuous palaeoecological data (vegetation changes, fire reconstruction, erosion) with non-continuous historical data (foundation of towns, populations in local centers, wars, plagues). From paleoecological data, land coverage of *secale* was particularly rated because it provides good manifestation of human pressure and modification of the landscape. The SII is an attempt to depict anthropogenic pressure on landscape change.

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Declarations

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Author contributions M.S. and A.B. conceived and designed the project, analyzed the data, prepared figures, and tables, jointly wrote the manuscript text, and approved the final draft. P.G., T.Z. and R.C. analyzed the historical data, prepared figures and tables, reviewed drafts of the paper, and approved the final draft. F.O. and R.T. analyzed the core, XRF data and prepared chronology, prepared figures and tables, reviewed drafts of the paper, and approved the final draft. M.O. and M.T. vegetation data and REVEALSinR function (pollen analysis), prepared figures and tables, reviewed drafts of the paper, and approved the final draft. M.S., M.B. and E.D. responsible for sediment coring and core handling, prepared figures and tables, reviewed drafts of the paper, and approved the final draft.

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Data and materials availability: All data needed to evaluate the conclusions in the paper are present in the paper and/or the Supplementary Materials. Additional data related to this paper may be requested from the authors.

Figures



Figure 1

Present day location of Lake Czechowskie with coring site and catchment and modern road and railroad locations (upper left, image source: air image provided by provided by Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, Warsaw, Poland). Upper right: core photograph showing the varved sediment interval from AD 1489 – AD1432. Bottom: Course of the via Marchionis and location of the lake (red circle) on a map which provide special to this manuscript Piotr Kann. Note: The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the

part of Research Square concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. This map has been provided by the authors.

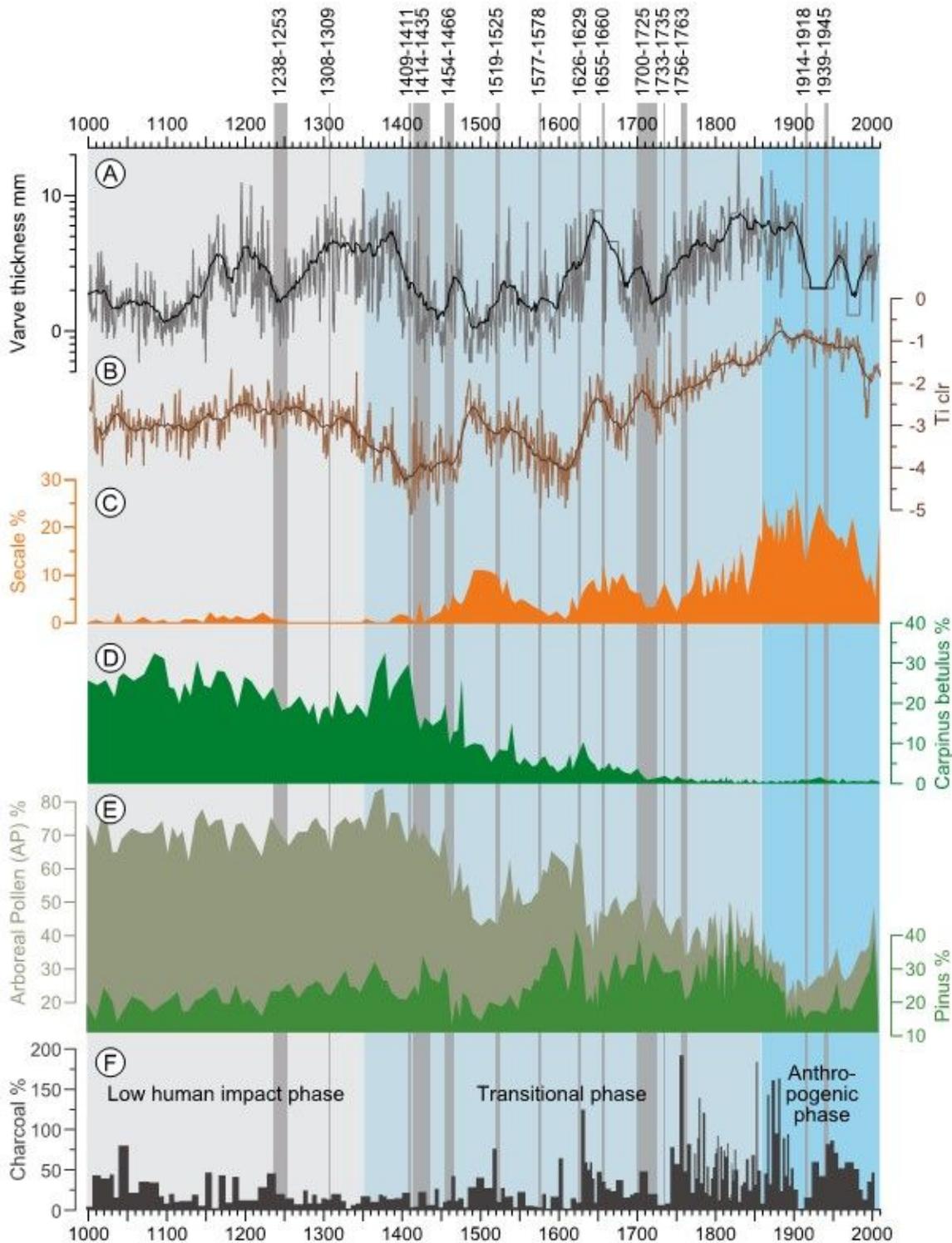


Figure 2

Sediment proxy data for the last 1000 years obtained from Lake Czechowskie cores. From top to bottom: (A) Varve thickness (21 running mean (bold line) and annual data); (B) Titanium (Ti) counts (clr) from XRF

scanning at 50 mm resolution and 21 running mean (bold line) as proxy for detrital catchment material. (C) Secale % (indicator for agricultural land area), (D) Carpinus % (hardwood species used for buildings), (E) total arboreal pollen (AP) % (proxy for land openness) and Pinus % (typical regional pioneer tree species) All pollen data are presented REVEALS transformation with the REVEALSinR function from the R package 'discover' (Theuerkauf, Couwenberg 45 see methods). (F) Charcoal % as proxy for fires.

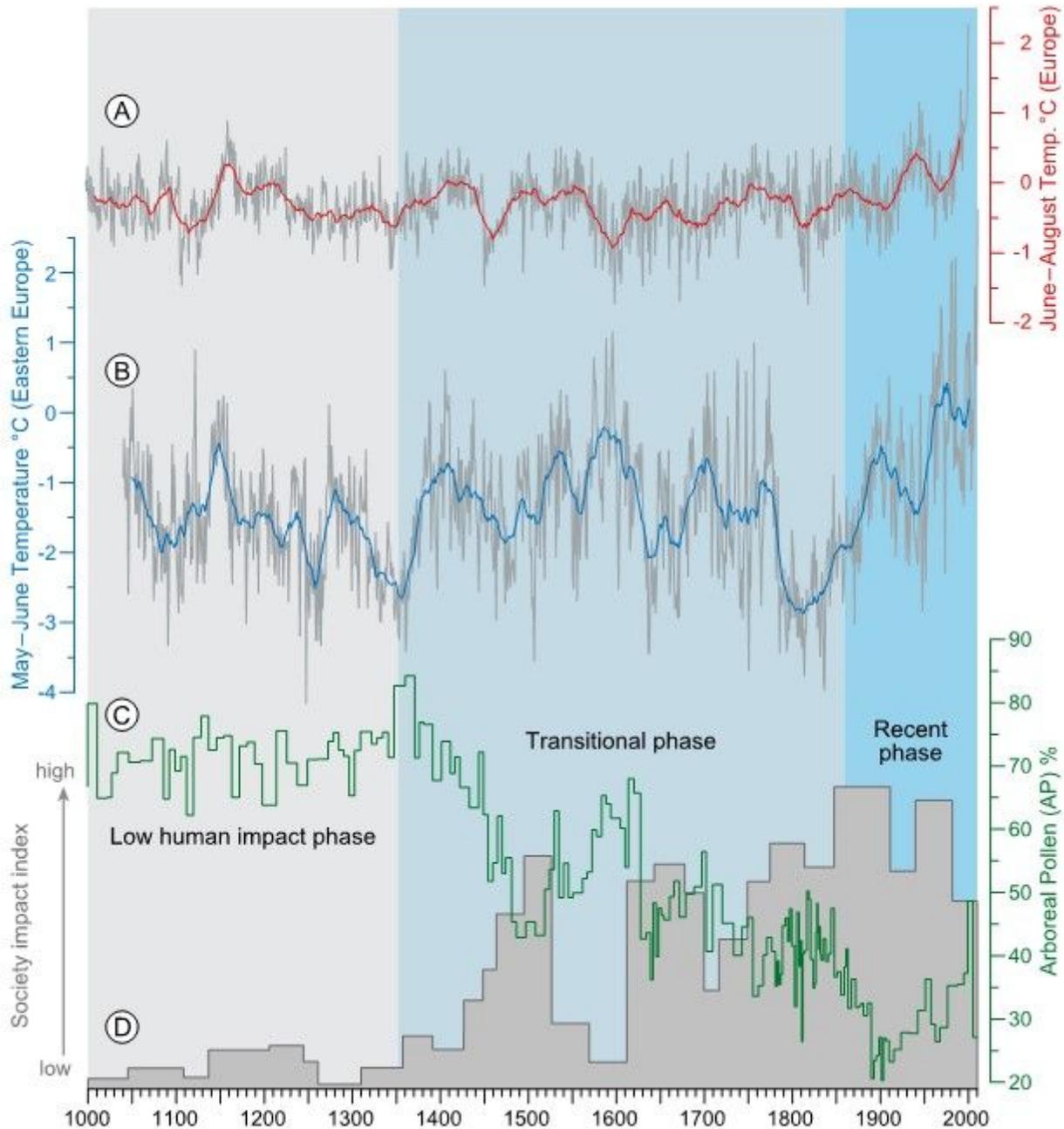


Figure 3

European summer June–August temperature reconstruction ((A) anomalies with respect to reference period AD 1500 – AD 1850) from 30; (B) Eastern European May–June temperature reconstruction from tree rings (deviation from mean of reference period 1961-1990) 29; (C) Landscape openness calculated from arboreal pollen (AP) with with the REVEALSinR function from the R package 'discover' Theuerkauf,

Couwenberg 45; (D) Society Impact Index derived from for vegetation (pollen) data and historical data (see supplement).

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