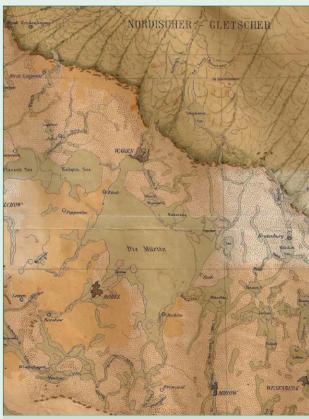


The Ratskamp



About 17,200 years ago the ice north of the terminal moraine running over the Waren Beeches and the holm soared to a height of several hundred metres. As this ice crust melted there formed on its surface a network of streams and lakes. The melt water also reached the depths through constantly widening crevices and fissures. It flowed off in canals inside the ice or plunged down to its base, where it scoured the ground underneath into channels on its way to the edge of the ice.



Source: Geinitz, E.: Die Endmoräne Mecklenburgs. Verlag: G. B. Leopold, Rostock, 1894

Between the Waren Beeches in the west and the holm in the east lav a glacier mouth, out of which the melt water from the disintegrating ice sheet flowed away to the south. It was located at the place where today the town moat flows into the Tiefwarensee.



With its depression reaching to the Falkenhäger Bruch, the town moat marks the course of the melt-water channel flowing out of this glacier mouth. After the end of the Ice Age a perfusion mire formed in the channel. The depression of the most is thus filled with several metres of thick mire deposits (mud, peat).





Ordnance survey map extract, 1932

The inscription on the granite boulder recalls a field formerly located along the holm which was still recorded on field maps until the beginning of the 18th century. According to written records it was transferred for use to the Waren town council in the 16th and 17th centuries as recompense for their efforts in administrating the town. In the realm of le-

gends, however, it is claimed that the councillors used to meet here in order to be able to reach their decisions undisturbed.

The boulder was put here in the 1920s to commemorate the promotion of local history in old place names. At the same time, the desire was to replace schematic number work for denoting forest sections and field marks by using the old field name.

