

**L'INSTITUT D'ARCHEOLOGIE
DE L'UNIVERSITE JAGELLONNE DE CRACOVIE**

**RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES
NOUVELLE SERIE 1**

KRAKÓW 2009

© Copyright by Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University
Kraków 2009

REDACTION
Wojciech Blajer

CONSEIL EN REDACTION
Jan Chochorowski, Krzysztof Ciałowicz, Piotr Kaczanowski, Janusz K. Kozłowski,
Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Jacek Poleski, Joachim Śliwa, Paweł Valde-Nowak

TRADUCTION
Piotr Godlewski, Romana Kielbasińska et auteurs des articles

SECRETAIRE DE LA REDACTION
Marcin S. Przybyła

ILLUSTRATIONS
Urszula Bąk, Elżbieta Pohorska-Kleja, Urszula Socha et auteurs des articles

MAQUETTE DE COUVERTURE
Jacek Poleski

MISE EN PAGES
Wydawnictwo i Pracownia Archeologiczna "PROFIL" Magdalena Dzięgielewska

EN COUVERTURE
Trois figurines d'ivoire de site prédynastique de Tell el-Farkha

ADRESSE DE LA REDACTION
Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, ul. Gołębia 11, PL 31-007 Kraków
www.archeo.edu.uj.pl/ra

ISSN 0137-3285

Cette publication est financée aux moyens destinés à l'activité statutaire
de la Faculté d'Histoire de l'Université Jagellonne

CONTENU

To Readers and co-Authors of „Recherches Archéologiques” 7

FOUILLES ARCHEOLOGIQUES EN POLOGNE

Bolesław Ginter, Marta Połtowicz-Bobak: <i>Dzierżysław 35 – an open-air Magdalenian site in Upper Silesia (part III)</i>	11
Paweł Valde-Nowak: <i>Early farming adaptation in the Wiśnicz Foothills in the Carpathians. Settlements at Łoniowa and Żerków</i>	15
Piotr Godlewski: <i>Rescue excavations at the multi-cultural site 1 in Grodowice, Kazimierza Wielka district, season 2005</i>	37
Tobias L. Kienlin, Paweł Valde-Nowak: <i>Bronzezeitliches Siedlungswesen im Vorfeld der polnischen Westkarpaten: Geomagnetische Untersuchungen und Geländebegehungen im Bereich des Dunajectals</i>	49
Wojciech Blajer: <i>Die Ausgrabungen an der Fundstelle 5 in Lipnik, Kr. Przeworsk (Siedlung der Trzciniec-Kultur, Gräberfeld der Tarnobrzeg-Gruppe), in den Jahren 2004–2006 (7.–9. Grabungssaison)</i>	73
Anna Gawlik, Piotr Godlewski: <i>Rescue excavations at site 1 in Witów, Proszowice district. Seasons 2004–2006</i>	83
Ułana Zielińska: <i>Bone material from the Lusatian culture settlement in Witów</i>	101
Karol Dziegielewski, Urszula Bąk, Tomasz Kalicki, Barbara Szybowicz: <i>Investigations in 2004–2006 at the Bronze Age cemetery (site 3) at Zbrojewsko, district Kłobuck, voiv. Śląskie</i>	109
Agnieszka Klimek, Łukasz Oleszczak, Zbigniew Robak: <i>Forschungen an der Fundstelle der Lausitzer Kultur in Sufczyce, Fst. 8, Kr. Staszów, im Jahre 2005</i>	141
Marcin S. Przybyła: <i>Sondierungsausgrabungen auf der Siedlung aus der Bronzezeit und der römischen Kaiserzeit in Markowa, Kr. Łańcut, Fst. 85</i>	157
Marzena J. Przybyła: <i>Bericht von den Rettungsausgrabungen in Lipnik, Fst. 3, Gde. Kańczuga, Kr. Przeworsk, Woiv. Podkarpackie. Saison 2003–2004</i>	171
Michał Grygiel, Jacek Pikulski, Marek Trojan: <i>The research on the multicultural site no. 1 in Zagórzycze, com. and distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie during the years 2003 to 2004</i>	199
Michał Grygiel, Jacek Pikulski, Marek Trojan: <i>Rescue excavations on the Late Roman period settlement on site 3 in Zagórzycze, com. and distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie</i>	277
Renata Madyda-Legutko, Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak, Joanna Zagórska-Telega: <i>Prusiek, Fst. 25, Gde. und Kr. Sanok, Woiv. Podkarpackie – das erste Gräberfeld der Bevölkerung der Przeworsk-Kultur in den polnischen Karpaten</i>	295
Renata Madyda-Legutko, Elżbieta Pohorska-Kleja, Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak: <i>Pakoszkówka, Gde. und Kr. Sanok, Woiv. Podkarpackie, Fst. 1 (Siedlung aus der Römischen Kaiserzeit)</i>	311
Marcin Biborski: <i>Abschließende Grabungsuntersuchungen an der Fundstelle 8 in Mokra, Gde. Miedźno, Kr. Kłobuck, Woiv. Śląskie</i>	321

Jacek Poleski: <i>Results of excavations conducted on the stronghold at Damice, commune Iwanowice, district Kraków, in the years 2004 – 2006</i>	327
Dariusz Niemiec: <i>Fragment der städtischen Wehrmauer des Krakauer Kazimierz, freigelegt 2005 an der Podgórska-Straße im Bereich des Spitals der Barmherzigen Brüder</i>	341
Dariusz Niemiec: <i>Archäologische Grabungen im Bereich des Wróblewski-Collegium der Jagiellonen Universität in Kraków in den Jahren 2003–2005</i>	347
Dariusz Niemiec: <i>Archäologisch-architektonische Untersuchungen im Hof des Collegium Novum der Jagiellonen-Universität in Kraków in den Jahren 2005–2006</i>	363

RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES A L'ETRANGER

Valery Sitlivy, Krzysztof Sobczyk, Margarita Koumouzelis, Panagiotis Karkanis: <i>The New Middle Palaeolithic Human Occupations in Cave 1 in Klissoura, Greece. The Investigations in 2004–2006</i>	377
Małgorzata Kaczanowska, Janusz K. Kozłowski, Adamantios Sampson: <i>Results of investigations into the Early Mesolithic site of Maroulas on the island of Kythnos (Western Cyclades)</i>	397
Marek Nowak, Magdalena Moskal-del Hoyo, Maria Lityńska-Zajac, Tomasz Kalicki, Janusz K. Kozłowski, Georgiy I. Litvinyuk, Marian Vizdal: <i>A settlement of the early Eastern Linear Pottery Culture at Moravany (Eastern Slovakia) – Preliminary report on seasons 2004 and 2006</i>	407
Krzysztof M. Ciałowicz: <i>Excavations of the Western Kom at Tell el-Farkha in 2006</i>	429
Joanna Dębowska-Ludwin: <i>The catalogue of graves from Tell el-Farkha</i>	457
Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Eugenia F. Redina, Jarosław Bodzek, Wojciech Machowski: <i>The Koshary Project (Ukraine, Odessa province), seasons 2004–2006</i>	487
Wiesław Koszkuł, Jarosław Żralka, Bernard Hermes: <i>Archaeological Investigations at Nakum, Peten, Guatemala: New Data on the Site's Development and the Discovery of a Royal Tomb</i>	509
Radosław Palonka, Kristin Kuckelman: <i>Goodman Point Pueblo: Research on the Final Period of Settlement of the Ancestral Pueblo Indians in the Mesa Verde Region, Colorado, USA. The Preliminary Report, 2005–2006 Seasons</i>	543

THESES DE DISSERTATIONS

Jacek Poleski: <i>Frühmittelalterliche Burgen am Dunajec</i>	569
Grażyna Bąkowska: <i>Oriental elements in the iconography of magical gems (1st – 3rd centuries A.D.)</i>	579
Marcin Biborski: <i>Schwerter aus der jüngeren und spätrömischen Kaiserzeit sowie der Frühphase der Völkerwanderungszeit aus dem Gebiet des europäischen Barbaricums und des Römischen Kaiserreichs. Typologie, Chronologie, Identifizierung römischer Erzeugnisse</i>	587

Mikołaj Budzanowski: <i>The cult niches on the upper court of the temple of Hatshepsut in Deir el-Bahari. Royal cult aspects in the Temple of Millions of Years Djoser-Djeseru during the reign of Queen Hatshepsut</i>	599
Joanna Dębowska-Ludwin: <i>Burial custom in Lower Egypt in the Pre- and Early Dynastic period</i>	601
Anna Gawlik: <i>Scythian influences on the western and north-western borderlands of Great Scythia</i>	605
Dorota Gorzelany: <i>Burial form vs. ideologia funeraria. Formation of monumental tombs in Macedonia in the Classical and Hellenistic periods and their impact on the funerary complexes of Alexandria</i>	613
Wojciech Machowski: <i>Kurgans in the necropoleis of ancient cities on the Black Sea northern coast</i>	623
Jacek Pierzak: <i>Mittelalterliche Topfhelme auf polnischem Boden im Hinblick auf Westeuropa</i>	629
Aleksandra Zięba: <i>The Middle Palaeolithic in Kraków region: Piekary IIa and Kraków ul. Księcia Józefa sites, in European context</i>	641
Leszek Zinkow: <i>Legacy of the Ancient Egypt in Polish literature (until 1914)</i>	655
Jarosław Żrałka: <i>Terminal Classic Occupation in the Maya sites located in the Triangulo Park area and the problem of their collapse</i>	657
Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, Wojciech Machowski, Marta Kania: <i>Black Sea links: exhibition and conference in Cracow</i>	659

Michał Grygiel, Jacek Pikulski, Marek Trojan

**Rescue excavations on the Late Roman period settlement
on site 3 in Zagórzycze, com. and distr. Kazimierza Wielka,
voiv. Świętokrzyskie**

Since 2001 systematic research has been carried out in the archaeological settlement microregion situated in the area of the well known multicultural site 2 in Jakuszowice, com. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie. Due to its extraordinary results, the authors of this text decided to formalize their, as well as the Jagiellonian University Archaeological Institute's, archaeological undertaking and efforts as the so-called „Ekspedycja Ponidzie” (“The Ponidzie Expedition”). One of the most important sites is site 1 in Zagórzycze, situated in the area of the middle course of a small stream called Zagórzanka, left tributary of middle Nidzica River (Map 1). The preliminary results of this research were published in the last volume of “Recherches Archéologiques” (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006). It shows, that in the context of the Iron Age, the main cultures that have been identified on this site are: Late Lusatian-Pomeranian horizon, La Tène Culture and Przeworsk Culture. Their presence is characteristic due to their intervallic existence,

that implies many hiatus periods on the site between specific settlement horizons. However, this article is focused on another site, located nearby (site 3 in Zagórzycze), which existed during one of those settlement gaps on site 1, mentioned above, but, as will be shown, on parallel line with site 2 in Jakuszowice, which becomes a leading center in this microregion (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006). It should be noted, that this site is probably linked to the famous grave of a prince, marked as site 1 in Map 1 (Żurowski 1921, 176, 179; 1924–1925, 332; Åberg 1936; Werner 1956, 82–95; Nosek 1959; Godłowski 1995, fig. 2:1; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 11–12, following bibliography there)². It also confirms the high rank of this microregion in the late antiquity and, as a representative of the Middle European polychromic style, can be quite certainly connected with the developed phase of Early Migration Period (Godłowski 1995; Mączyńska 1998). This topic has been one of the central ones in another study (Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan, in print). This article concentrates on site 3 in Zagórzycze exclusively.

¹ Authors of this study would like to warmly thank their friends, Ms Kate Taylor, M.A. (Cantab), and Mr Graham Hull, B.A., from Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Ireland) Ltd for their financial support during the post-ex analyses of the materials from site 3 in Zagórzycze.

² The first, unpublished study of this burial, by J. Żurowski, is currently stored in the archive of the Archaeological Museum in Kraków.

The settlement in Zagórzycze, site 3, is located on the opposite side of the Zagórzanka stream, vis-à-vis site 1 and 2, on a small area (ca. 1 ha) of Zagórzanka's terrace (Fig. 1). It was found during the field walk carried out by "Ekspedycja Ponidzie". It should be noted, that the last two of them indicate a noteworthy lack of the material from phases C1 to D, including the wheel-made pottery and chronology-determining artefacts. Apart from the material coming from the Roman Period, which is the main one, some of the Funnel Beaker Culture and Trzciniec Culture pottery and flints has been found on site 3. The first, small-scale, excavations took place in 2003 and had a rescue character, mostly because of constant destruction of the site caused by deep plough. A T-shaped trench, ca. 55 m², was made in the place of the high material (pottery and daub) concentration, and it showed a feature, whose function still cannot be determined (Fig. 1:6; Fig. 2). It was named feature 1 and had an oval shape, lengthened in the N-S axis (Fig. 2). Dislocation of the material clearly indicated the progressive destruction of the feature, and the site itself. Apart from the pottery, in the arable and below it series of metal objects were found. Those were: a fragment of an iron knife (Pl. I:5), a fragment of an iron object (Pl. I:8), a fragment of a small bronze socket pipe (Pl. I:7) and a fragment of a double conical weaver's weight, decorated with burnished zigzag lines forming some kind of a pattern (Pl. I:2). In the filling itself, three other artefacts have been found: a fragment of an iron buckle (Pl. I:6), an iron bolt (Pl. I:9) and a light olive glass bead (Pl. I:1), classified as type 36, group II acc. to M. Mączyńska (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985, 29–33, pl. 1). Acquiring such artefacts was possible mainly owing to the use of the metal detector. The dark brown filling of the feature was uniform (Fig. 2). This indicates, that it is a result of a one-

time action. Also, the vessel-reconstruction statistics (Poleski 1992, 62–75) prove this (Fig. 3).

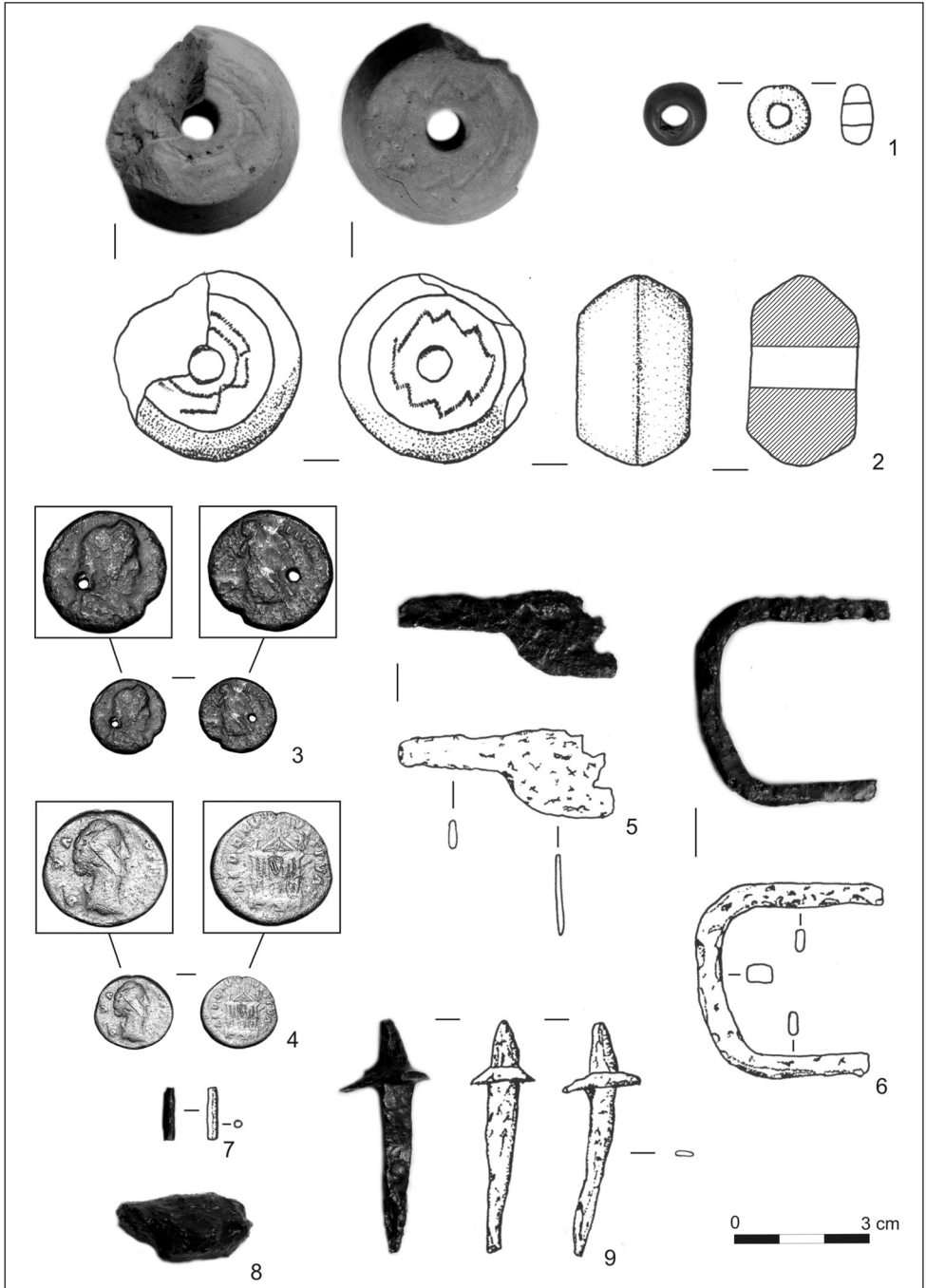
361 fragments of Przeworsk Culture pottery were found in the result of the action. Almost all (93%) were wheel-made fragments, except 4 that were hand-made (Fig. 4). There were also a few items of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery, as well as flints. Unfortunately, most of the elements dated to Roman Period is not chronologically distinctive. On the other hand, there are a few forms that indicate its later chronology.

The basis of the formal and technological analysis constitutes the system devised by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 51–72), on the basis of materials acquired from the settlement in Jakuszowice, relying on earlier work on the subject by K. Godłowski and H. Dobrzańska (Godłowski 1977, 167–169; Dobrzańska 1990b, 17–18; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 45). The following analysis of this type is presented according to this specific system.

There are three main groups of wheel-made pottery, which were distinguished in the collection discussed here:

group I – vessels with burnished surface (grey burnished ware) (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 52). In this group there were also pieces of different colours (mostly brick orange, sometimes dark grey) and surface (removable); group II – vessels with coarse surface (grey coarse ware) and group III – wide rimmed storage vessels („*Krausengefäß*” – type ware).

Also, there were a few (four) fragments of hand-made pottery found on the site 3. All of them have been classified into group VI, which contains vessels with coarse surfaces. As far as this basic division of pottery from site 3 (Fig. 4) is concerned, the most representative forms shall be discussed stylistic-wise.



Pl. I. Zagórzycze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts: feat. 1 (1, 2, 6, 7, 9), loose finds (3, 4, 5, 8):
 (1) – glass, (2) – ceramics, (3, 7) – bronze, (4) – silver, (5, 6, 8, 9) – iron

Vessels and its fragments, belonging to group I according to J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 52) comprised 22% of the whole collection (Fig. 4). They had a uniform surface and the sections' colour, which indicates the same firing process, yet some fragments' were not, that indicates the opposite. Almost all had features characteristic for the production deposits of the Kraków region (Wirska-Parachoniak 1985; Dobrzańska 1990b; 2000; Glanc-Kwaśny 1997; Glanc-Kwaśny, Rodak 2000). Regarding those which had different kinds of surface (brick-orange or red in colour, removable surface), these features were not a regional variation, but rather a side effect of the production process, in this case, firing. Yet one cannot reject a possibility that it could be a feature of the local clay resources, that were used in the mentioned process. It should be noted that the pottery paste of this particular group included some mica crystals, which were not added intentionally but rather were the local clay's feature. Similar cases were spotted in Jakuszowice (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 52).

Among the collection of pottery belonging to group I fragments of group A by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 73) dominate, this means vases, bowls and cups (Pl. III:1–3,6–8). They resemble the pottery from Jakuszowice almost entirely. Some of them, because of their extraordinary character, shall be discussed separately.

The first item is a vessel (Pl. III:2) which resembles the „*Faltenbecher*” type of pottery, but also has some unique features. These are: a plastic ornament of two faintly distinguished ribs, an ornament comprised of diagonal lines made in the course of the burnishing technique and a finger hole below. Moreover, the surface of the vessel was subject to the process of burnishing through the dense application of the motif of multiple vertical and partly horizontal lines as a

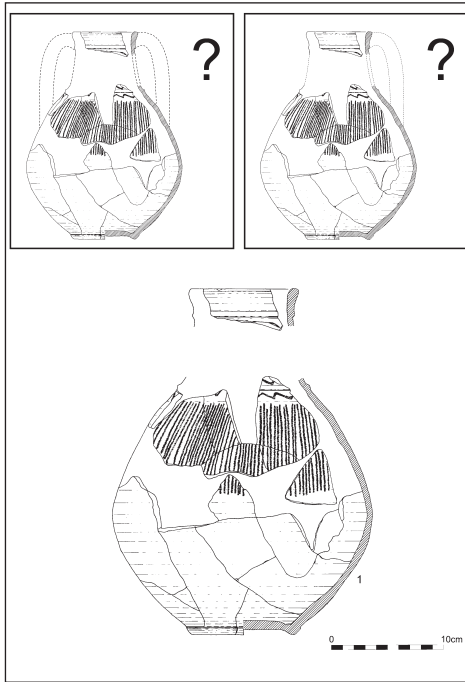
result of which it became smooth and shiny. This vessel does not have analogies in western Małopolska region and certainly it is not a typical cup of this kind, but it does resembles it.

The second fragment is a lower part of a vessel (Pl. III:3), which may be the part of the *Faltenbecher* mentioned above. Its combination of stylistic features is even more unusual than the previous one. These are: a marked out bottom whose upper edge of the base is decorated with an ornament comprised of diagonal cuts and an ornament of diagonal intersecting lines burnished in the preserved lower part of the belly. This vessel does not have analogies in western Małopolska either. If those two fragments were reconstructed as one, it would be a unique form not only in Małopolska, but probably in the whole Przeworsk Culture.

Another object is a fragment of a vessel with a ruffed rim (Pl. III:6). It can be reconstructed as a deep vase with the ruffed rim type IA/24 according to J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 101). However, the second possibility indicates, that it is actually a fragment of a pot or a vase, probably with a double conical belly, which were spotted in Jakuszowice and classified by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 121–122, 176) to group G. They resemble the late antique pottery connected with the so called Murga type pottery horizon, generally dated to the first half of 5th century AD in Lower Austria and Moravia (Friesinger, Kerchler 1981, 228, fig. 26:3; Tejral 1985, 128, 130, fig. 16:1).

Some fragments (Pl. III:4–5) belong to vessels classified by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 106) as group B, i.e. pots. One of them has blackened, removable surface (Pl. III:4).

There are also fragments of jugs (Pl. II, III:10), classified by J. Rodzińska-Nowak



Pl. II. Zagórzycze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka.
Grey burnished ware

(2006, 109) as group C. One example (Pl. II) deserves special attention. It is a jug that due to its characteristic ornament (multiple burnished zigzag lines on the neck, surrounded from above and below by two plastic ribs, a single line below the lower rib, dense vertical lines in the upper part of the belly) may point to the Murga type pottery, which would suggest its late chronological position, linked to the early phase of the Migration Period. Nowadays it is supposed, that the classic Murga type jugs appeared in Carpathian Basin and in Pannonia in the 20s or 30s of 5th century AD and appeared most frequently during the middle of this century (Tejral 1985, 139–140). This kind of ornament itself, i.e. vertical lines, especially in the case of jugs, is commonly perceived as characteristic of phase C3–D (Alföldi 1932,

52–57; Szydłowski 1974; Tejral 1985, 139–140)³. It seems that this vessel could be an indirect reference to this style at least, probably being an earlier form of it, or an imitation.

Vessels of group II by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 53), with coarse surfaces, primarily had grey surfaces and sections. However, there is one exception (Pl. IV:3), a brick-orange coloured vessel has features that indicate a different type of firing (oxygenate rather than reduction). This group made 49% of all analyzed fragments of pottery (Fig. 4). This seems to correlate with other Przeworsk sites from Małopolska and Silesia⁴, also other production centres, for example Igołomia, Zofipole, both distr. Kraków, voiv. Małopolskie, Kraków-Nowa Huta Mogiła, site 59, Kraków-Nowa Huta Cło, Jakuszowice, Radłowice, distr. Oława, voiv. Dolnośląskie, Radwanice, distr. Wrocław, voiv. Dolnośląskie, (Dobrzańska 1990b, 25, 107, fig. 3; 2000, 49; Glanc-Kwaśny, Rodak 2000, 97–98, fig. 3; Glanc-Kwaśny 1997, 44; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 204, 210, fig. 9). In this case one can also note small mica crystals visible on the vessels' surface and sections, similar as in Jakuszowice.

In this group the majority is comprised of pots (Pl. IV:1,4–10), classified as group B (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 126). In one case there is a textile mark on the surface (Pl. IV: 7).

An interesting vessel is a small cup (Pl. V:2), with a profiled ornament of plastic ribs, uncommon among other findings of this type, and especially this technological group.

³ J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 152–153) suggests, that this type of ornament may appear earlier, in phase C2. However, this remark does not refer to this particular case, due to its context.

⁴ Note that this material comes from a single *feature* only, and it might get to its *filling* selectively.

Vessels of group III by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 53–54), had coarse brick-orange or orange coloured surface, and usually grey sections. This features suggests firing/baking in oxidized atmosphere. In this case one can also note small mica crystals visible on vessels' surface and sections, similar as in Jakuszowice. It made 22% of the analysed collection (Fig. 4).

The most characteristic form is a big *Krausengefäß* type vessel (Pl. V:1). There is also a vessel belonging to this technological group, yet lacking the ruffed rim, characteristic of the *Krausengefäß* type vessels. (Pl. V:5). However, it has a „collar”, and a rim turned-up and cut in the upper part. Similar vessels, yet not good analogies, were found in Jakuszowice (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 137–138, Pl. IV:3), and Opole-Zakrzów, voiv. Opolskie (Godłowski 1977, 182, pl. XXIX:6). Moreover, similar vessels were found in Lower Austria and Moravia (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 138). Especially, with regard to the so-called “*Foederatenkeramik*”, a provincial pottery produced in the border zone near Danube, and dated to the end of 4th and beginning of 5th century AD (Tejral 1985, 132, pl. XIII:3,5; Marchelak in print).

The above discussed features of pottery from technological groups II and III are characteristic for other Małopolska sites (Dobrzańska 1990b, 17–18, 24–25; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 53–54; Marchelak in print).

There were no fragments of the technological group IV (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 54) and V (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 68) spotted. The only vessel of group VI (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 68–70) is probably an S-shaped pot (Pl. V:4).

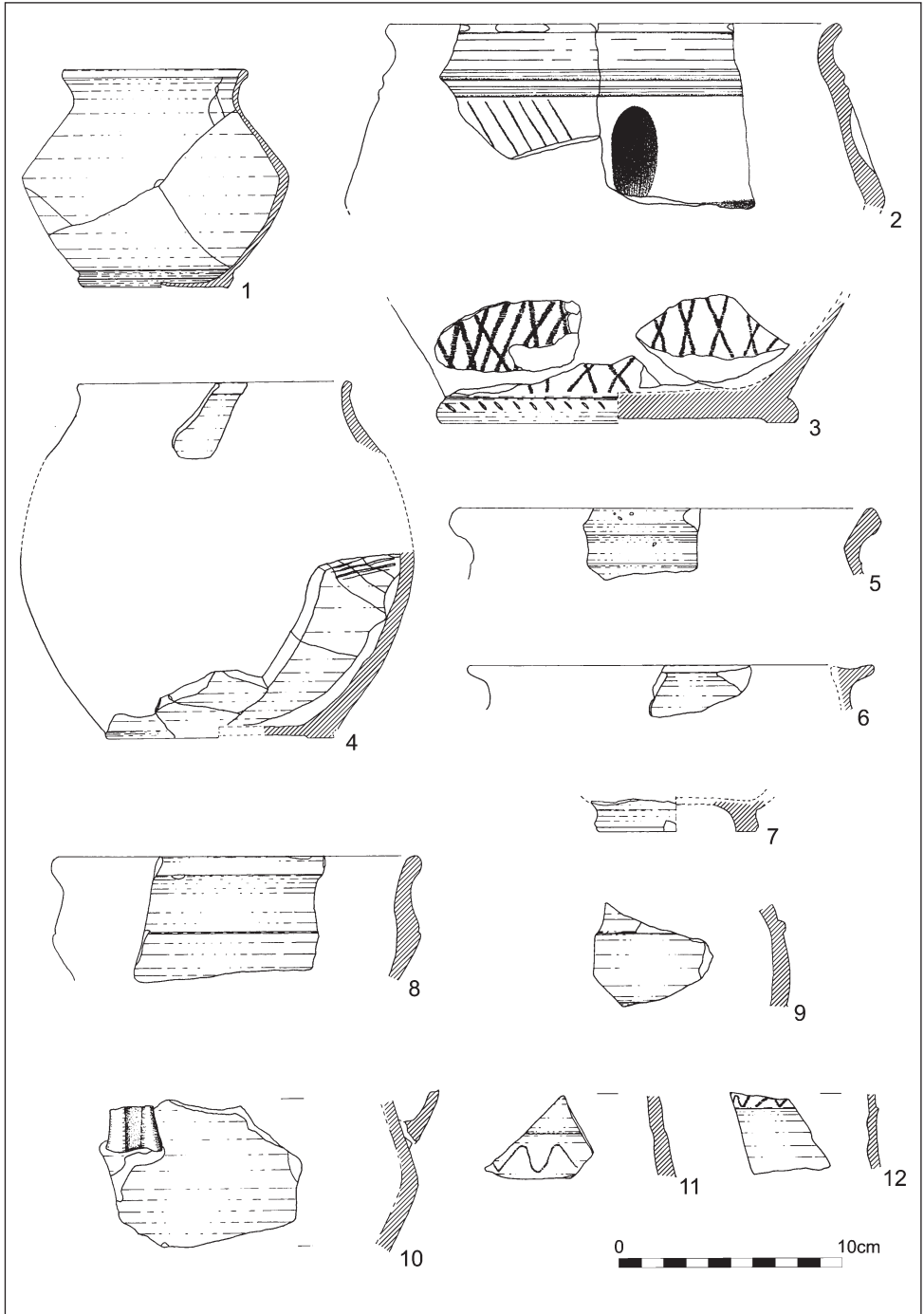
The discussed collection in a whole can be distinguished as Przeworsk Culture pottery. Moreover, some of the fragments, especially the small, profiled cup (Pl. IV:2) seems to

be a part of an interregional stylistic trend, spreading in the middle-European *Barbaricum* from phase C2 (Szydłowski 1974, Pl. LX:r, CXVI:b,c, CXVI:c; Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1983, 190, fig. 7:b; Pazda 1990, fig. 22:e; Peškař 1988, fig. 9:1–2; Dobrzańska 1990a, pl. XXVI:5,13–14; Madyda-Legutko, Tunia 1993, 42, pl. XVIII:h, XXXII:c; Kordecki, Okoński 1999, 185, fig. 3:m; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 94, 156, 203, pl. XI-V:2, XLI:3, XLIV:2, XLIX:3,8, LI:1, LVIII:8,10, LIX:9). However, this certain case requires further examination and research, focused on defining concrete trends in the discussed style.

The chronology of all above objects, as well as their implications, were a subject discussed thoroughly in another study (Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan in print). Generally, considering a few unique forms (Pl. II, IV:8, VII:5), a thesis and a founded assumption is made, that the materials discussed above can be linked directly to the early phase of the Migration Period⁵, or at least phases C3–D. Once again, however, it should be pointed out, that this collection's character requires circumspection in putting forward such a hypothesis.

Despite the rather moderate amount of material, some of its elements let us suppose, that there was a production activity taking place on the site 3. This especially concerns forms (Pl. III:2,3,6, IV:3) that should be fired in reduction atmosphere (and be grey), yet they were rather made in atmosphere, where oxygen was available (therefore they are orange). They also have a removable surface. Some were even fired too long (Pl. III:2, V:1). There is a possibility, that it was a consequence of wrong firing, especially regarding the grey coarse

⁵ This means phases D1 and D2 by J. Tejral (1997, 351, 393), yet in this case, due to the character of discussed collection, it cannot be estimated precisely.



Pl. III. Zagórze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Grey burnished ware

pottery (Dobrzańska 1990b, 25). Following this thread, one may consider a possibility that feature 1 was somehow connected with production activity, yet it cannot be stated without doubt⁶.

Generally speaking, site 3 in Zagórzycze can be doubtlessly considered as Przeworsk. Also, the pottery resembles the materials from nearby site 2 in Jakuszowice, as well as pottery-making centres like Igołomia-Tropiszów-Zofipole. This stylistic trends seem to be quite conservative. Therefore it is really interesting, that some unique forms resembling different traditions are present in the discussed collection. This refers especially to forms which are typologically later than others, and shows connections with the late antique pottery from the middle Danube, dated to late 4th early 5th century AD. The most interesting observation is that some of them are somehow related to the Murga style pottery, which spreading can be linked to the appearance of Huns. This indicates, that site 3 may be contemporary with the latest phase of Przeworsk Culture in this region. Also, it should be remembered, that its character was of a rather small size and chronologically close. This data is supplemented with recent findings acquired in 2007 surface prospection using metal detector – two roman coins were found⁷. The first one is a denarius of Faustina the Elder (Pl. I:4) minted after 141 AD, which is not that surprising regarding the character of coins of this type (Godłowski 1970, 240; Bursche, Kaczanowski, Rodzińska-Nowak 2000, 102). Far more interesting is the second one, a heavily rubbed small bronze coin

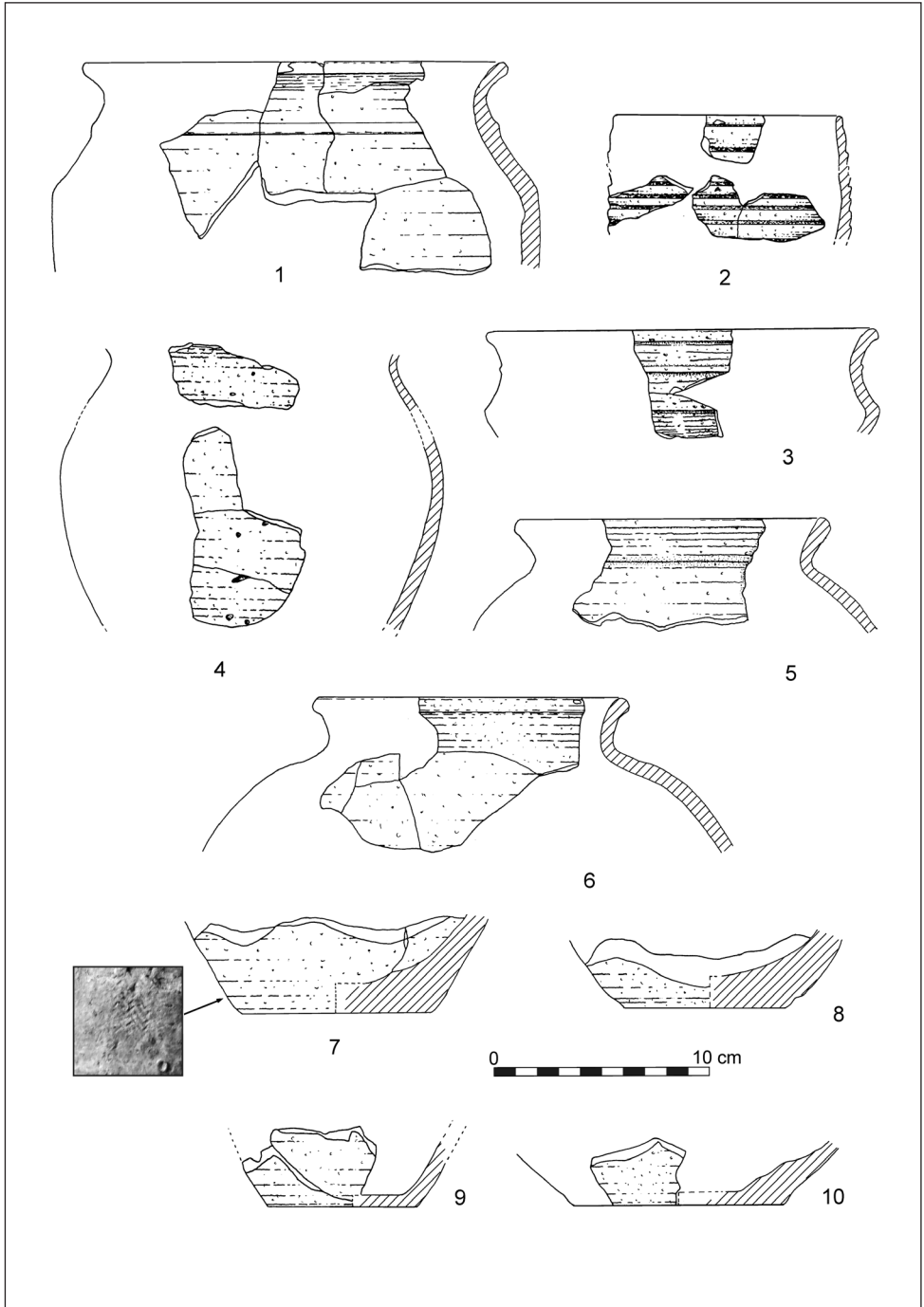
(Ae 3) of Valentinian I (Pl. I:3) with a small sized hole, made probably in order to attach it somewhere. It was minted in 3rd quarter of 4th century AD (364–375 AD). Those two coins were, as supposed, contemporary to the existence of the settlement in site 3, with the second one being important to estimate the *terminus post quem* of Przeworsk Culture's settlement there. Also, its condition may reflect the long time period through which it remained in use. Therefore, there exists a possibility that it got to the ground even in early 5th century AD, which correlates with the earlier results.

Finally, the problem of the relations between site 3 in Zagórzycze and site 2 in Jakuszowice was discerned. It is very possible, that the former was somehow subsidiary to the second one, which was at this time a great settlement, probably one of central ones in the region, with origins set in the earlier period. This is a part of the specific tendency visible in the result of the Archaeological Picture of Poland investigation (Rydzewski 1986, 164, 165; Dobrzańska 1997, 363, 364). This is also reflected in the rich prince grave in Jakuszowice, whose character is culturally different and alien. It resembles the interregional horizon of Hun or local, subject to them, aristocracy's graves. This may indicate a certain type of supremacy of Huns over those local centers⁸. It is supported by the fact, that the growth of political significance of Huns in Carpathian Basin and the date of burial in Jakuszowice is chronologically contemporary. So are other findings from the southern Przeworsk Culture area. This supports

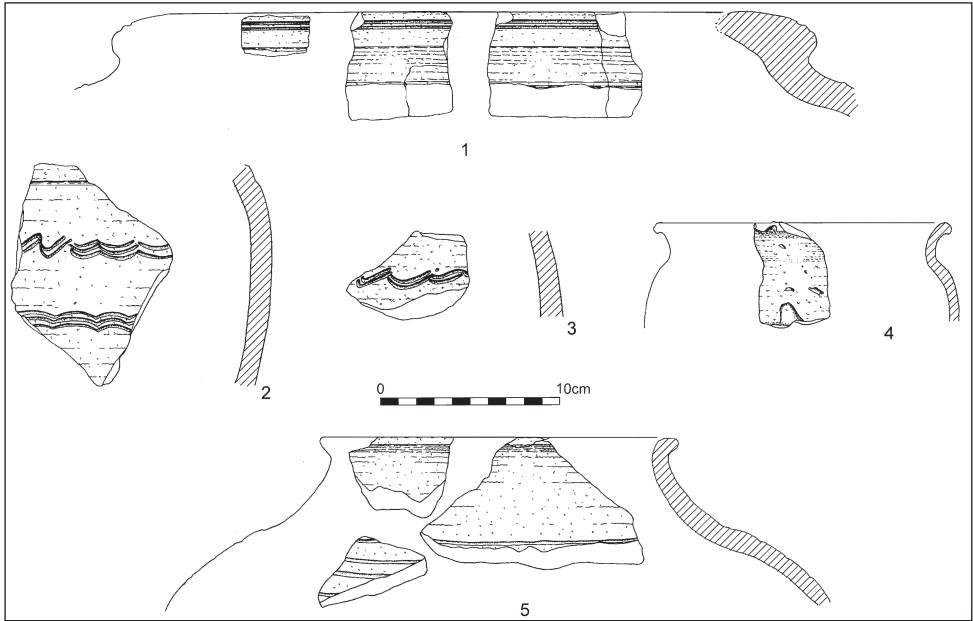
⁶ The production character of the settlement on the described site was confirmed as a result of excavation that took place in late summer 2008, when a pottery kiln was discovered.

⁷ Numismatic analysis was carried out by Dr. J. Bodzek from the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, for which the authors are grateful.

⁸ This thesis seems to have support in the historical sources. Priskos of Panion (Fragmenta, 8) in his report from a diplomatic journey to Attila's court mentions the presence of aristocracy of different ethnic origin, called „*logades*”. Part of them had German-sounding names. For a Polish translation – see Krawczuk 1978, 158–179.



Pl. IV. Zagórzycze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Grey coarse ware (1-10)



Pl. V. Zagórze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Storage ware (1–3, 5) and hand-made coarse ware (4)

the hypothesis indicating the possibility of a temporary dependence of this area to the Huns during the reign of Ruas, Bleda and Attila, and even their physical, yet not large, presence (Godłowski 1985, 155). This may be reflected in the new, late antique stylistic currents of a Danube origin, adapted and spreading in local pottery, which resemble the Murga style⁹. Such a picture of styles'

interaction can be seen in the collection of pottery from site 3 in Zagórze. It can be stated with certainty that it is a chronologically uniform set, which is a modest contribution to discover the exciting prehistory of the Jakuszowice region in late antiquity.

Translated by K. Danel, M. Trojan

⁹ It is supposed, that the Murga type pottery spread from Black Sea areas to Carpathian Basin and even farther to the west, while in this process the intercession of not

only Huns, but also other peoples remaining in close political or economical relations with them took place (Lamiová-Schmiedlová, Tomášová 1999, 97).

Badania ratownicze osiedla z późnego okresu wpływów rzymskich na stanowisku 3 w Zagórzycach, gm. Kazimierza Wielka, woj. świętokrzyskie

Podczas badań archeologicznych prowadzonych przez Instytut Archeologii UJ w rejonie Zagórzycze zostało odkryte niewielkie powierzchniowo stanowisko wielokulturowe oznaczone numerem 3. Położone jest ono na krawędzi prawobrzeżnej terasy Zagórzanki, naprzeciw badanego wykopaliskowo stanowiska 1 oraz sąsiadującego z nim stanowiska 2. Wraz z nimi tworzy ono zespół osadniczy funkcjonujący z różną intensywnością w okresie lateńskim i rzymskim. Warty podkreślenia jest fakt, iż na stanowisku 3 nie odkryto śladów działalności ludzkiej z przełomu wczesnego i młodszego okresu rzymskiego, kiedy na stanowisku 1 i przypuszczalnie także na stanowisku 2 istniała duża osada ludności kultury przeworskiej. Podczas kilkakrotnych badań powierzchniowych i przeprowadzonych na stanowisku 3 w 2003 roku niewielkich prac wykopaliskowych o charakterze ratowniczym odkryto tu pozostałości osadnictwa z okresu neolitu (kultura pucharów lejkowatych), starszej epoki brązu (kultura trzciniecka) oraz ze schyłku okresu rzymskiego. Z tym ostatnim horyzontem osadniczym wiąże się inwentarz przebadanego ratowniczo obiektu o nieustalonej funkcji. W jego zasypisku, którego jednoczasowy moment powstania potwierdzono za pomocą statystyki wykleień materiału ceramicznego, znaleziono liczny zbiór fragmentów naczyń związanych z kulturą przeworską. Większość z nich stanowi ceramika warsztatowa wykonana przy użyciu koła garncarskiego. Odkryto zaledwie kilka fragmentów naczyń ręcznie lepionych. Ceramika wykonana przy użyciu koła garncarskiego została szczegółowo przeanalizowana pod kątem technologicznym i stylistycznym. Niektóre z odkrytych fragmentów noszą ślady wtórnego przepalenia, co może być odczytywane jako efekt ich nieudanego wypału, który najprawdopodobniej odbywał się w piecu zlokalizowanym w obrębie osady. Większość z analizowanych form naczyń jest charakterystyczna dla podkrakowskiego ośrodka produkcji ceramiki toczonej i wykazuje szereg podobieństw do znalezisk z takich osad produkcyjnych jak Igołomia, Tropiszów, czy Zofipole użytkowanych intensywnie w młodszym i późnym okresie rzymskim. W zbiorze tym występują jednak pojedyncze elementy obce, świadczące o jego późnej pozycji chronologicznej. Do takich można zaliczyć między innymi naczynia nawiązujące do tradycji garncarskich rozpowszechnionych w IV i V w. po Chr. w środkowym dorzeczu Dunaju, takie jak dzban wykonany w stylu Murga, czy naczynie zasobowe zbliżone do form zaliczanych do tzw. *Foederatenkeramik*. Późną chronologię osady kultury przeworskiej na stanowisku 3 może potwierdzać jedna z dwóch monet rzymskich odkrytych na jej powierzchni. Jest to mała moneta brązowa (Ae 3) Walentyniana I wybita w latach 364–375. Egzemplarz ten ma silnie wytarte powierzchnie i został wtórnie przerobiony na zawieszkę, co może świadczyć o jego długim obiegu przed trafieniem do ziemi. Nie można wykluczyć zatem, iż niewielka osada na stanowisku 3 istniała głównie w IV wieku i została opuszczona w jakimś bliżej nieokreślonym czasie po dacie wybitcia monety Walentyniana I. Byłby to zatem okres świetności nieodległego centrum osadniczego kultury przeworskiej w Jakuszowicach.

References

Åberg N., 1936 *Till belysande av det gotiska kulturinlaget i Mellaneuropa och Skandinavien*, Fornvännen, 31, pp. 264–275.

- Alföldi A.**, 1932 *Funde aus der Hunnenzeit und ihre ethnische Sonderung*, Archaeologia Hungarica, 9, Budapest.
- Bursche A., Kaczanowski P., Rodzińska-Nowak J.**, 2000 *Monety rzymskie z Jakuszowic*, (in:) R. Madyda-Legutko, T. Bochnak (eds.), *Superiores Barbari*, Księga ku czci Profesora Kazimierza Godłowskiego, Kraków, pp. 101–128.
- Dobrzańska H.**, 1990a *Osada z późnego okresu rzymskiego w Igołomi, woj. krakowskie. Część I, Materiały*, Wrocław.
- 1990b *Osada z późnego okresu rzymskiego w Igołomi, woj. krakowskie. Część II*, Kraków.
- 1997 *Kultura przeworska w okresie rzymskim*, (in:) K. Tunia (ed.) *Z archeologii Małopolski. Historia i stan badań zachodniomałopolskiej wyżyny lessowej*, Kraków, pp. 331–382.
- 2000 *Ośrodek produkcji ceramiki „siwej” w Zofipolu*, (in:) J. Rydzewski (ed.), *150 lat Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie*, Kraków, pp. 37–68.
- Friesinger H., Kerchler H.**, 1981 *Töpferöfen der Völkerwanderungszeit in Niederösterreich. Ein Betrag zur völkerwanderungszeitlichen Keramik (2. Hälfte 4.–6. Jahrhundert n. Chr.) in Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich und dem Burgenland*, Archaeologia Austriaca, 65, pp. 193–266.
- Glanc-Kwaśny G.**, 1997 *Materiały kultury przeworskiej z okresu rzymskiego z Nowej Huty-Cla, woj. Kraków*, *Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty*, 20, pp. 39–117.
- Glanc-Kwaśny G., Rodak J.**, 2000 *Materiały kultury przeworskiej z ratowniczych badań archeologicznych z Krakowa Nowej Huty-Mogily, stan. 59*, *Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty*, 22, pp. 95–114.
- Godłowski K.**, 1970 (rec.) *Andrzej Kunisz, Chronologia napływu pieniądza rzymskiego na ziemię Małopolski, Kraków 1969*, *Archeologia*, 21, pp. 236–241.
- 1977 *Materiały do poznania kultury przeworskiej na Górnym Śląsku, cz. II*, *Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne*, 4, pp. 7–237.
- 1985 *Przemiany kulturowe i osadnicze w południowej i środkowej Polsce w młodszym okresie przed rzymskim i okresie rzymskim*. *Prace Komisji Archeologicznej PAN Oddział w Krakowie*, 23, Wrocław.
- 1995 *Das „Fürstengrab” des 5. Jhs. und der „Fürstensitz“ in Jakuszowice in Südpolen*, (in:) M. Kazanski, F. Vallet (eds.), *La noblesse romaine et les chefs barbares du III. au VII. siecle*, *Memoires A.F.A.M.*, 9, Condé-sur-Noireau, pp. 155–180.
- Grygiel M., Pikulski J.**, 2006 *Archäologische Forschungen von 2001–2002 an der multikulturellen Fundstelle 1 in Zagórzycze, Gde. Kazimierza Wielka, Woiv. Świętokrzyskie*, *Recherches Archéologiques de 1999–2003*, pp. 136–159.
- Grygiel M., Pikulski J., Trojan M.**, in print *Przyczynek do poznania przemian osadniczo-kulturowych u schyłku starożytności w rejonie wielokulturowej osady na stan. 2 w Jakuszowicach, gm. Kazimierza Wielka, woj. świętokrzyskie*.

- Kordecki J., Okoński J.**, 1999 *Mikroregion osadniczy na prawobrzeżu dolnego biegu Raby*, (in:) S. Czopek, A. Kokowski (eds.), *Na granicach antycznego świata. Sytuacja kulturowa w południowo-wschodniej Polsce i regionach sąsiednich w młodszym okresie przedrzymskim i okresie rzymskim*, Rzeszów, pp. 181–215.
- Krawczuk A.**, 1978 *Upadek Rzymu. Księga wojen*, Wrocław.
- Lamiová-Schmiedlová M., Tomášová B.**, 1999 *Nálezový horyzont z prelomu doby rímskej a doby sťahovania národov na viacvrstvovom sídlisku v Ostrovanoch*, *Slovenská archeológia*, 47/2, pp. 75–132.
- Madyda-Legutko R., Tunia K.**, 1993 *Rytro. Karpacka osada z okresu wędrówek ludów*, *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, 1118, *Prace Archeologiczne*, 57, Kraków.
- Marchelak I.**, in print *Materiały z osady z wczesnego okresu wędrówek ludów w Bizorzędzie, stan. 12, gm. Sobków, woj. świętokrzyskie*.
- Mączyńska M.**, 1998 *Die Endphase der Przeworsk-Kultur*, *Etnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift*, 39, pp. 65–99.
- Nosek S.**, 1959 *Jakuszowice, distr. de Pińczów*, (in:) A. Abramowicz, K. Dąbrowski, K. Jażdżewski, S. Nosek, *Periode des migrations des peuples*, *Inventaria Archaeologica Pologne*, II, 15, Łódź.
- Pazda S.**, 1990 *Osada hutnicza z późnego okresu rzymskiego w Izbicku, woj. Opole*, *Silesia Antiqua*, 32, pp. 23–59.
- Peškař I.**, 1988 *Hrnčířské pece z doby římské na Moravě*, *Památky Archeologické*, 79/ 1, pp. 106–169.
- Poleski J.**, 1992 *Podstawy i metody datowania okresu wczesnośredniowiecznego w Małopolsce*, *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, 1031, *Prace Archeologiczne*, 22, Kraków.
- Rodzińska-Nowak J.**, 2006 *Jakuszowice stanowisko 2. Ceramika z osady kultury przeworskiej z młodszego i późnego okresu wpływów rzymskich i wczesnej fazy okresu wędrówek ludów*, *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, *Prace Archeologiczne*, 61, Kraków.
- Rydzewski J.**, 1986 *Przemiany stref zasiedlenia na wyżynach lessowych Małopolski w epoce brązu i żelaza*, *Archeologia Polski*, 31/1, pp. 125–194.
- Szydłowski J.**, 1974 *Trzy cmentarzyska typu dobrodzieńskiego*, *Rocznik Muzeum Górnośląskiego w Bytomiu*, *Archeologia*, 11, Bytom.
- Tejral J.**, 1985 *Spätromische und völkerwanderungszeitliche Drehscheibenkeramik in Mähren*, *Archaeologia Austriaca*, 69, pp. 105–145.

1997 *Neue Aspekte der frühvölkerwanderungszeitlichen Chronologie im Mitteldonauraum*, (in:) J. Tejral, H. Friesinger, M. Kazanski (eds.), *Neue Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spätantike im mittleren Donauraum*, Spisy Archeologického Ústavu AV ČR Brno, 8, Brno, pp. 321–392.

Tempelmann–Mączyńska M., 1983 *Badania osady z okresu rzymskiego w Opatowie, stan. 6, woj. Częstochowa, w latach 1971–1980*, *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne*, 34, pp. 183–199

1985 *Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Phase der Völkerwanderungszeit im mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum*, *Römisch-Germanische Forschungen*, 43, Mainz am Rhein.

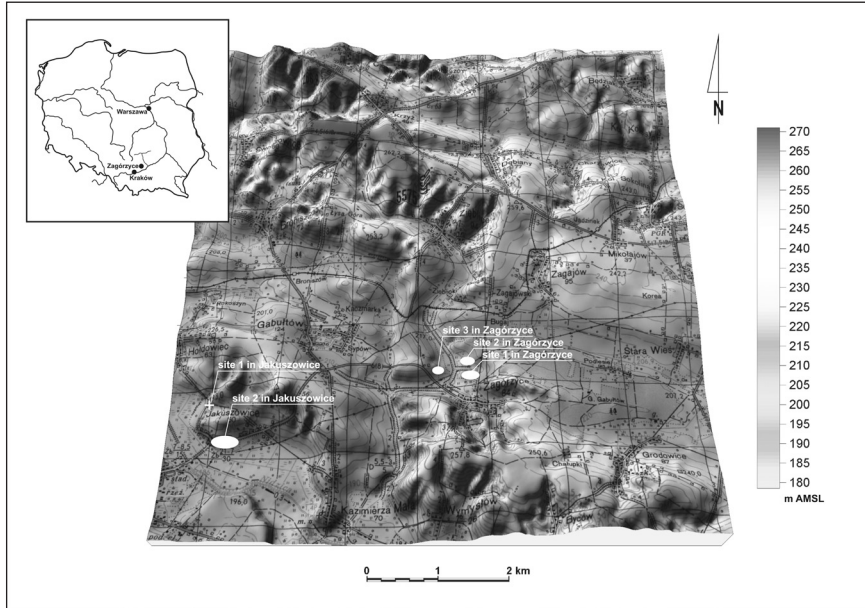
Werner J., 1956 *Beiträge zur Archäologie des Atilla-Reichs*, München.

Wirska-Parachoniak M., 1985 *Technologia produkcji późnorzymskiej ceramiki toczonej z dorzecza górnej Wisły. Część II: Omówienie wyników badań technologicznych wybranych materiałów ceramicznych i końcowe podsumowanie wniosków*, *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica*, 24, pp. 153–221.

Żurowski J., 1921 *IV. Sprawozdanie Urzędu Konserwatorskiego na okręg krakowski*, *Wiadomości Archeologiczne*, 6, pp. 169–180.

1924–1925 *Sprawozdanie z działalności Państw. Konserwatora Zabytków Przedhistorycznych okręgu Zachodnio-Małopolskiego za 1923 r.*, *Wiadomości Archeologiczne*, 9, pp. 331–342.

Wykopalisko z Jakuszowic Małych, na tle pokrewnych zabytków krajów ościennych, unpublished paper stored in the Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Kraków.



Map 1. Location of archaeological sites in Jakuszowice and Zagórzycze, com. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie

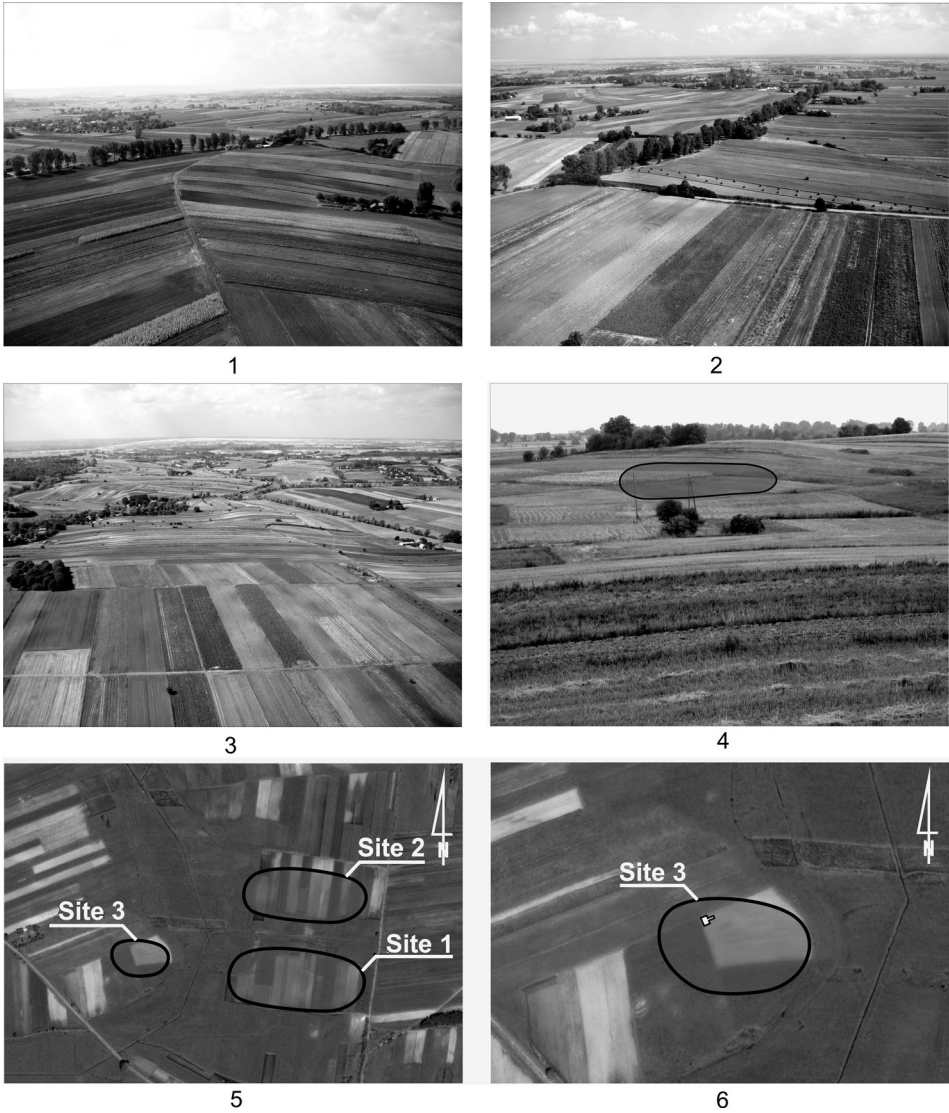


Fig. 1. Typical loess uplands landscapes, western Małopolska (1-3), view from E on site 3 in Zagórzycze (4), satellite view of Zagórzycze sites' and archaeological expedition activities' area (5) source: www.earth.google.com, satellite view of site 3 in Zagórzycze area (6) source: www.earth.google.com

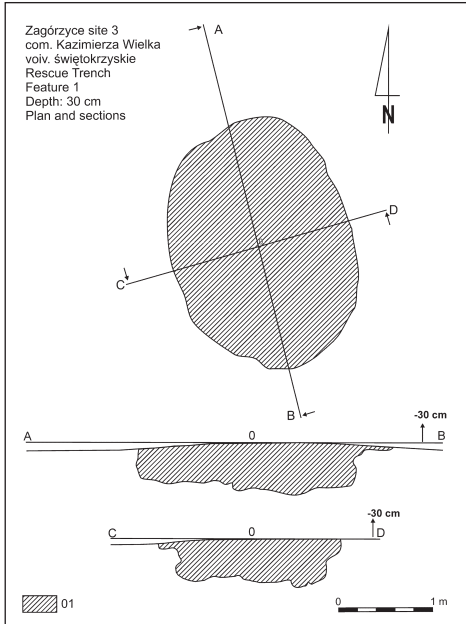


Fig. 2. Zagórzycze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka: Plan and sections of feature 1: (01) grey-dark brown sandy humus

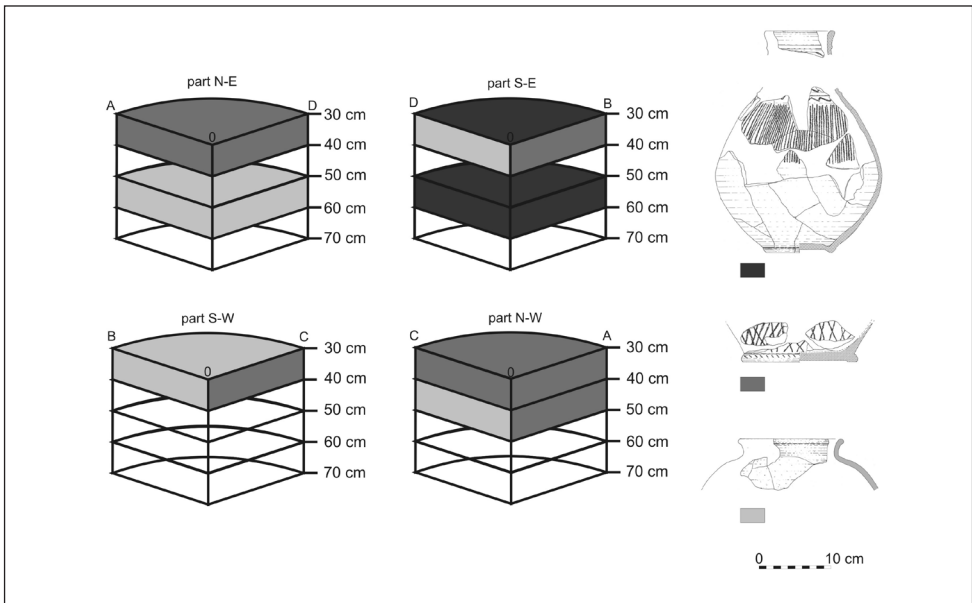


Fig. 3. Diagram showing the results of the vessel-reconstruction statistics, carried out on material acquired from feature 1. Detailed reconstruction of vessels from particular parts and levels confirming the one-time filling of feature 1

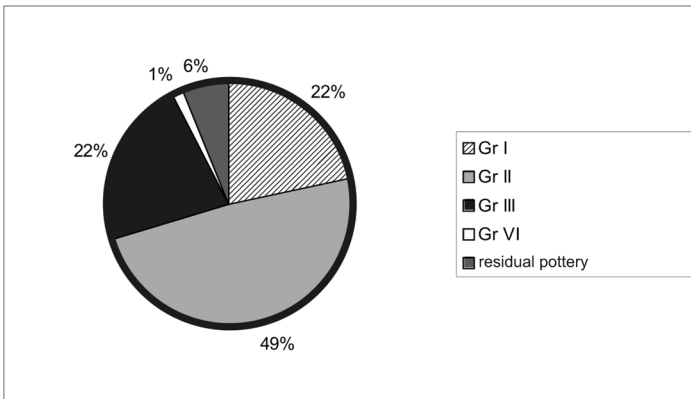
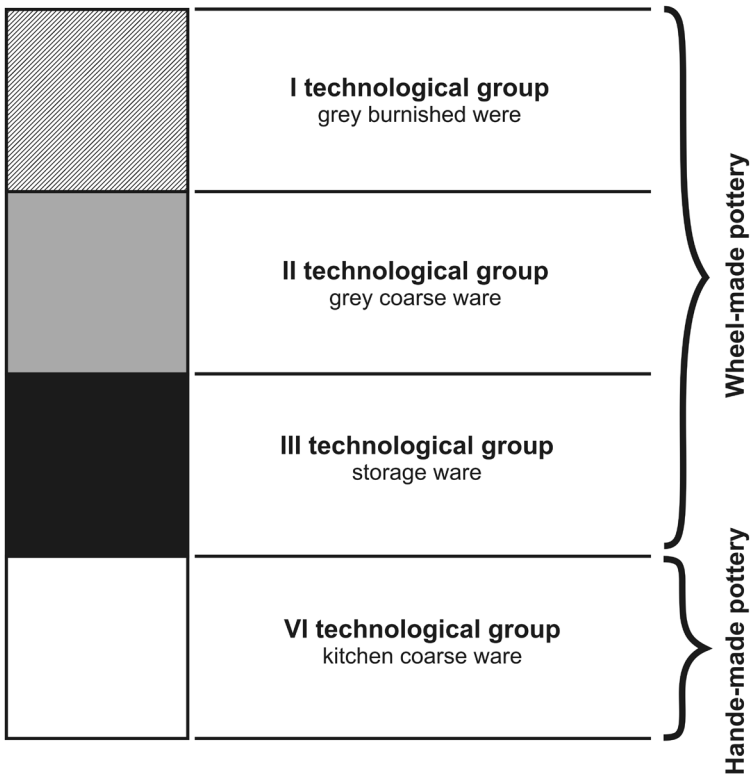


Fig. 4. Zagórze site 3, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Legend of technological groups and diagram showing their appearance frequency in feature 1