

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

**RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES
NOUVELLE SERIE 1**

KRAKÓW 2009

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Kraków 2009

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MISE EN PAGES
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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

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Michał Grygiel, Jacek Pikulski, Marek Trojan

**The research on the multicultural site no. 1 in Zagórzycze,
com. and distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie
during the years 2003 to 2004¹**

In the years 2003 and 2004 the archaeological study on site 1 in Zagórzycze, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, was being continued. Researches carried out during the two-season excavation campaigns concentrated on the central area of the site, preliminary characteristic of which has already been published (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006)². While planning further seasons they endeavoured to use the results of test actions and first systematic excavation recognition of site 1, carried out in 2001–2002³. By the end of 2004 an area

of ca. 21.5 ares has been excavated, noting total of 209 features from various chronological levels (Pl. 1: see interleaf; 3, 4).

The excavations from years 2003–2004 were located on a plateau, within the highest part of the site. On the examined area a sequence of natural and anthropogenic layers similar to those determined in the eastern part of the site in the year 2002 were

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 1 in Zagórzycze.

² The supplement for these information are the detailed data concerning the geomorphologic structure of the area, where the site in Zagórzycze is located. They can be found in studies by J. Kościelniak (2003) and A. Michno (2004).

³ At present (September 2008) the actions of the team examining the site in Zagórzycze are significantly intensified. Excavation researches branched over numerous archaeological sites situated in region neighbouring with the ones in Zagórzycze and Jakuszowice. These complex archaeological studies are carried out there as separate projects within the undertaking “Ekspedycja Ponidzie” (Ponidzie Expedition), which brings together scientific efforts of employees, doctor candidates and students of the Institute of Archaeology,

Jagiellonian University. The Expedition’s members, within bounds of their abilities and financial resources, are trying to recognize a series of cemetery and settlement sites having in purpose the reconstruction of the settlement structure in the area between Nida and Nidzica Rivers as well as adjoining regions in antiquity. Although the Expedition’s actions aim at the examination of the remains of settlements and graveyards from the La Tène and Roman Period, a significant series of materials from other prehistoric and early-historical periods have been discovered as well. The members of the Expedition hope that these findings shall become the subject of archaeological research work as well, especially among people just starting their archaeological adventure. Among the main sites being examined by the “Ponidzie Expedition” are sepulchral objects, connected with Przeworsk Culture, such as Jadowniki Mokre, sites 1 and 2, distr. Tarnów, voiv. Małopolskie, Michałowice-Ciuślice, site 1, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie. Archaeological investigations are also carried out on settlements, such as Zagórzycze, sites 1, 2 and 3 (Pl. 3:1) (Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan, the same volume), Charbinowice site 1, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie.

reported. The upper part in this section of the site consisted of humus 20–30 cm thick. Beneath it, in the southern part of the excavated area, there was natural layer, which, to an archaeologist, was formed by loess formation, belonging to so-called valley-loess facies, characterized with clear horizontal stratification, contrary to most often occurring structural-less interfluvial-loess (Śnieszko 1995). On most of the examined site, between humus and natural layer, a shallow soil level was reported, within which there were remains of prehistoric cultural layer and upper parts of features' fillings. In the following parts of this study this layer is called subsoil, in order to prevent a discussion concerning the nomenclature used by geomorphology. This layer's thickness fluctuated between 10 and 40 cm and was definitely the thickest in the lowest, northern part of the examined area. This subsoil was not noted within the top part of the point, where the natural layer in the form of loess described above occurred directly beneath the humus. The authors are of the opinion that it might be an effect of an activation of erosion processes in this part of the site and depositing the top soil covers at the foot of the terrain form, on which the site is located. In the result of such a process a significant part of prehistoric features situated on the top of Zagórzyce point has been destroyed or seriously damaged. Heavily destroyed relics of settlement dated to Early Roman Period (feat. 87), which originally might have had thicker filling may be an example. Erosion might have been started during 2nd half of 20th century AD. after introducing machine-using tillage.

The main goal of excavations carried out on site 1 since the year 2001 has been the recognition within the area of the settlement sequence connected with the Iron Age. This idea being the foundation of one of the projects carried out by "The Poniżcie

Expedition" has the aim of completing the image of the settlement from the La Tène and Roman Periods around the multicultural site 2 in Jakuszowice, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie (Pl. 2), which was archaeologically studied for a long time. Preliminary results of the first regular excavation season on site 1 in Zagórzyce have been published in a previous issue of "Recherches Archéologiques" (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006). In this article a specific prehistoric settlement structure on the site has been mentioned. It is of multicultural character and the terrain form within which it is situated was used by man almost from Early Neolith to Late Medieval. It is characteristic that the majority of settlement traces noted within site 1 has the form of brief settlement episodes divided by the periods when there are no archaeologically noticeable traces of human activity. It has been interpreted by the authors as a proof for intervallic rhythm of settlement on site 1 and high instability of this process in Zagórzyce region. Such arguments are supplied especially by the settlement sequence tied to the Iron Age. The 2002 excavation revealed the existence of three episodes of settlement connected with the La Tène and Roman Periods within the site. In the period of time between the 3rd century BC and 2nd century AD, that is during 500 years, presumably three open settlements, not connected with each other, existed on the area site 1 (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 5). These features, fragmentary examined in 2002, have been, on the base of the analysis of movable artefacts, tied to Celtic people and societies of Przeworsk cultural model. In case of each settlement quite clearly singled out horizons of their existence have been suggested. This was mainly possible thanks to the presence of a numerous group of artefacts of precise chronological indicating character, in the context of the settlements' remains.

Excavations carried out on site 1 in seasons 2003–2004 were aimed at recognizing further parts of settlements connected with the Iron Age. The unexpectedly fruitful results have broadened the knowledge of authors of this study concerning the spatial organization structure of the settlements. However, these have not essentially influenced the previously developed cultural-chronological settlement development scheme concerning the La Tène and Roman Periods on site 1. An exception to this is the fact of revealing within the excavated area another settlement horizon dated to the twilight of Halstatt and the beginning of La Tène Periods. With this period of time a small series of materials, provisionally described as a part of the late-Lusatian-Pomeranian horizon, are connected. The inventory of a pit-house character building marked as feature 186 can be regarded as an illustration of this settlement horizon (Fig. 1–3, Pl. 5). It was discovered in 2004 within the highest part of the point. The filling of the feature was heavily damaged by the later Przeworsk Culture settlement from the Roman Period. The upper part of the late-Lusatian-Pomeranian pit-house suffered the most, in a major part destroyed by house feature dated to twilight of the Early or the beginning of the Younger Roman Period. Original dimensions and capacity of feat. 186 are very difficult to determine due to its preservation state. On the basis of terrain observations it has been determined that this building in horizontal plan must have been close to a quadrilateral with rounded corners and measured 460×340 cm. The longer axis was E-W oriented. Original depth of feature 186 is practically undeterminable due to the destruction of its top part by a pit-house from a Roman Period and modern erosion taking place within the exposed part of the point, where it was discovered. As the result of the excavation it was determined, that its bottom had been placed

within the stable loess level, ca. 110 cm below present ground surface. The filling of feature 186 was clearly horizontally layered, with a little layer-fall towards the south. It consisted mostly of dark grey and very dark brown humus and small layers of clear loess material with varied thickness, splintering off on a few levels. The most distinct one occurred in NE part of the feature's filling, ca. 20–70 cm below the feature's recognition level. This layer's purpose, presumably not of a functional character, is not clear at this state of analysis. In the bottom part of the feature very thin layers of loess mixed with humus were revealed, showing the process of filling it with such a material as a result of water flow effect. In some places of this feature it was possible to determine that the loess material accumulated on its bottom might have come off the feature's walls. All the processes described above possibly occurred after the original function of the feature had stopped, during the final stage of its destruction. In the bottom of this pit-house few post-holes, on which probably the roof construction had leaned, were discovered. Its framework was possibly made using timber frame (post and beam?) construction. This might be proved by two post-holes discovered on the feature's axis. The roof itself must have been light due to the fact that both post-holes were quite shallow, and of a bearing character, rather than stabilizing a more solid wooden construction. A few other post-holes were discovered in the feature's bottom which function is hard to determine as well. Also traces of few, small stakes hammered in the stable loess level below the feature's filling, with sharpened endings downwards were discovered (Fig. 3). In its eastern wall there were probably steps cut creating probably a kind of entrance to it⁴.

⁴ The authors, however, are not confident about this interpretation. It cannot be excluded that the steps⁴

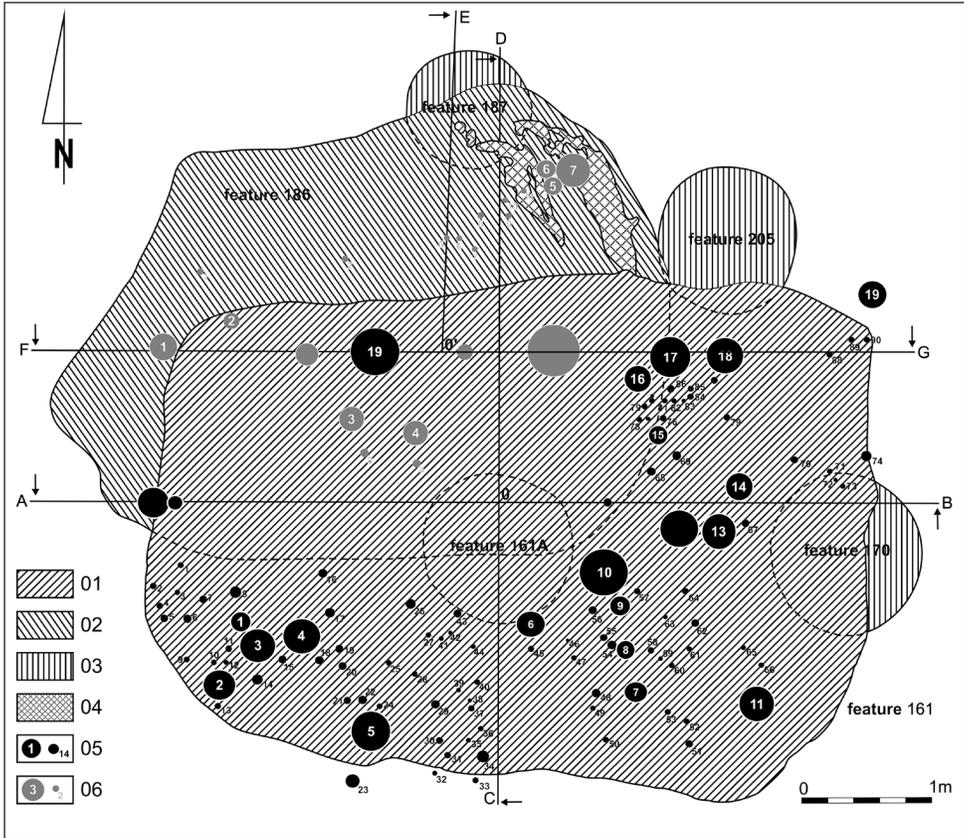


Fig. 1. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Plan showing the complicated stratigraphic situation concerning features 161, 161A, 170, 186, 187, 205: (1) dark brown-grey humus; (2) dark brown humus; (3) sandy humus; (4) light yellow loess; (5) post-holes and stakeholes discovered on the bottom level of feature 161; (6) post-holes and stakeholes discovered on the bottom level of feature 186

The feature 186 delivered quite numerous series of artefacts, among which hand-made pottery predominates (Fig. 4–5). Stylistically, this collection may be described as a mixture of Late Lusatian and Pomeranian features, i.e. elements encountered in western Małopolska among the youngest units defining the Biskupice-Tyniec phase (Gedl

1982; latest analysis and complementation of this topic Poleska 2006). An interesting finding connected with this analyzed feature seems to be a small, convex “cork-like” lid, with a hole in its central part (Fig. 4:1). This artefact’s character refers to Śląsk and Wielkopolska regions and intense Pomeranian Culture settlement appearing there⁵.

outline observed in various sections might have been an effect of a few features’ fillings, coming from various time periods, superimposing on each other.

⁵ The „cork-like” form of the lid itself is mentioned here; it became popular especially within the SW part of the Cloche Grave-Pomeranian circle. Among others

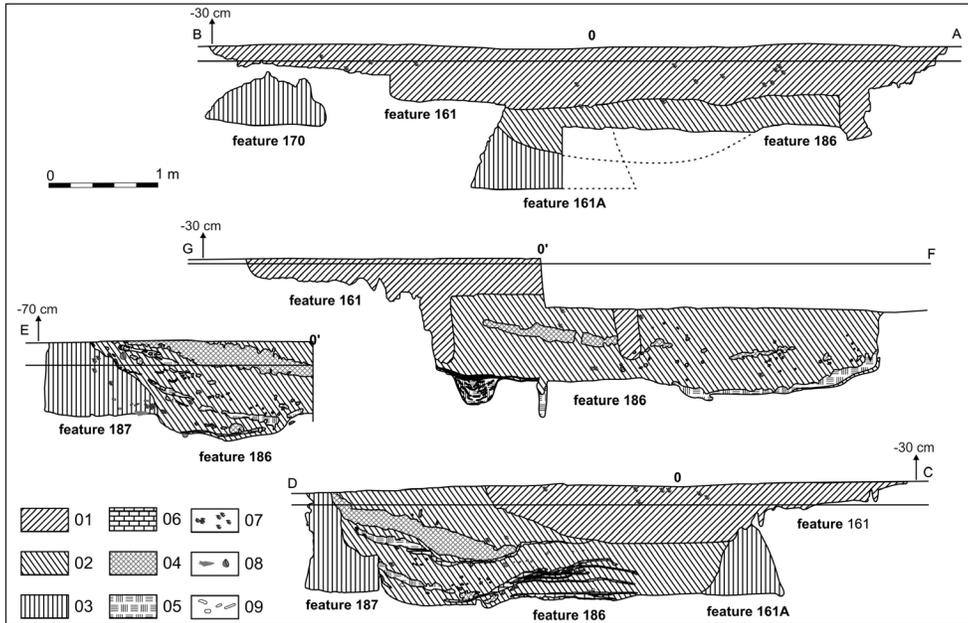


Fig. 2. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of features 161, 161A, 170, 186, 187: (1) dark brown-grey humus; (2) dark brown humus; (3) sandy humus; (4) light yellow loess; (5) grey sand; (6) dark dark-brown humus; (7) daub; (8) stones; (9) pottery

on site 1 in Nosocice – modern part of Głogów (Noßwitz or Nosswitz = since 1938 until 1945 Urstetten), voiv. Dolnośląskie in the Pomeranian grave 4–6/1950 a fragment of a flat, “cork-like” lid with a hole in its central part was discovered, close to the one from Zagórzycze (excavations by W. Sarnowska in 1950) (Sarnowska 1957, Fig. 23:b). This burial is dated on the base of the so called *Ösenring*-type necklace present there to the twilight of HD phase or, which is more probable, to the LTA phase (Sarnowska 1957, Fig. 25:a). Taking the artefact’s small size into consideration, it can be suggested that it concerns the form typical for its youngest stage of the latest phase – in the issue concerning the dating of the *Ösenring*-type necklaces see Joachim 1992; Parzinger 1989 – a review of chronological indicators’ forms typical of the HD and LTA phases: in northern Württemberg – Pl. 64:17, middle Rhineland – Pl. 78:70a–b, on the cemetery in Dürmberg, Bez. Hallein, in Austria, phase IIIb – Pl. 120:79a–d; Trachsel 2004, 86, 88, Fig. 43:109). Probably the custom of placing the holes in the lids appearing in Cloche Grave-Pomeranian Circle should be connected with the tradition of making the so-called “holes for souls” (*Seelelöchern*), widespread in eastern part of middle Germany. This custom is present in

It might have had come to Małopolska together with the current of influence originating in Wielkopolska cultural area, which

various vessels’ forms and was widespread among others within the groupings creating the western periphery zone of Lusatian Culture as early as from III–IV Bronze Age Periods. It got to northern Germany during the V Bronze Age Period and the Early Iron Age, where it became popular among the northern part of Jastorf Culture. The tradition of placing the holes on souls is encountered in this area even in the beginning of Early Middle Ages (Tackenberg 1976, 42–43). The function of such elements is difficult to unravel. Without a doubt a part of them, especially those present on urns, are tied to the sphere of beliefs and, furthermore, burial rituals (Tackenberg 1976, 23–24). The custom of placing the holes on souls on the urns, appearing in the materials from SW part of Cloche Grave-Pomeranian Complex is connected with the “West-Lusatian” tradition getting out of fashion in this environment, which was pointed out very earlier by K. Tackenberg (1926, 148), and also J. Kostrzewski (1961, 84).

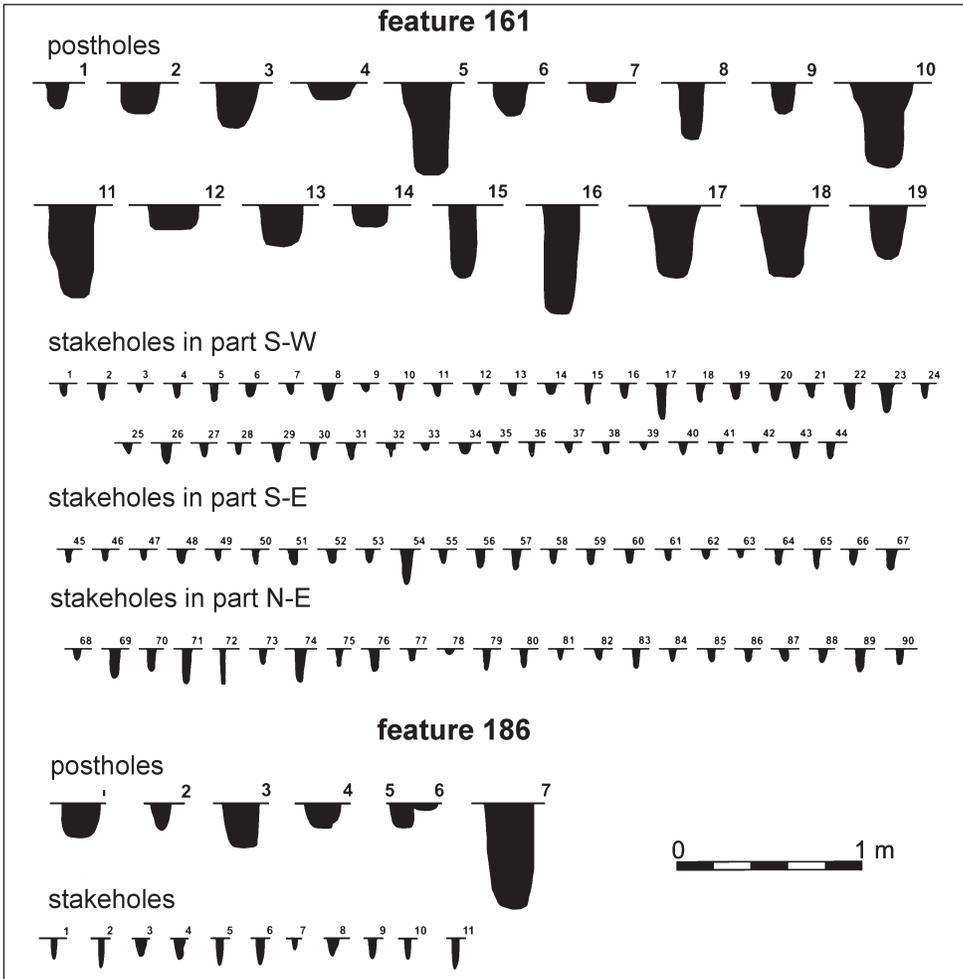


Fig. 3. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of post holes (constructional) and of small diameter stakeholes discovered within features 161 and 186

was also the Late Halstatt – Old La Tène style metal items' forms medium (Grygiel in preparation). These are more and more often found in western Małopolska, north of the Vistula River (up-to-date specification of such forms: Grygiel in preparation). In various parts of the filling of feature 186 a quite numerous series of formally varied clay weaving weights was discovered as well (Fig. 4:2–7). Determination of precise

chronology of the feature meets great difficulties caused by the lack of precise chronological markers within its filling. Judging by the character of the collection delivered by the feature itself, which resembles the inventor of the late Lusatian Biskupice-Tyniec phase, it can be dated to the twilight of the Halstatt or the beginning of the La Tène Period. The cultural situation in this period in the southern part of Niecka Nidziańska,

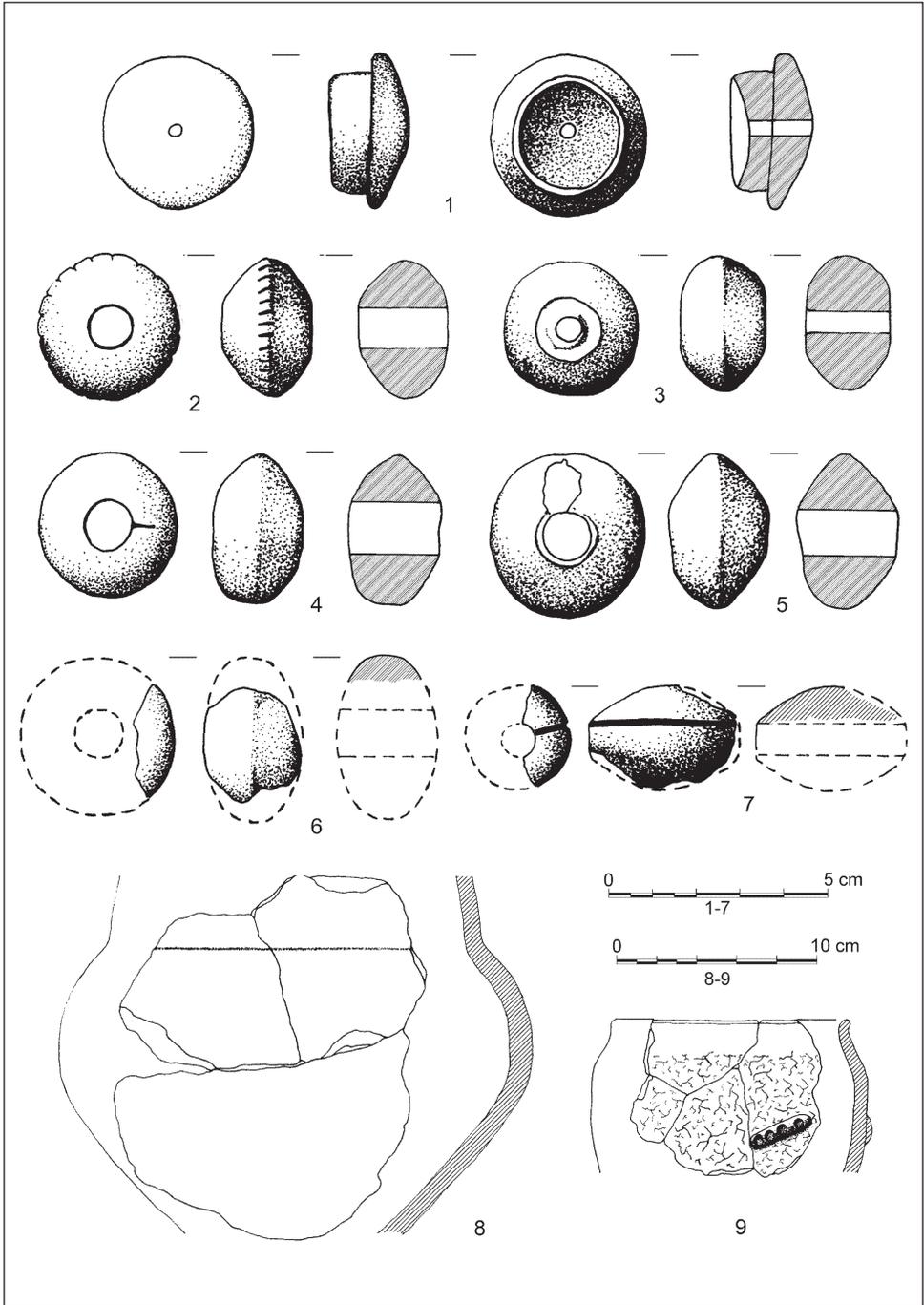


Fig. 4. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts (all clay) – feat. 186

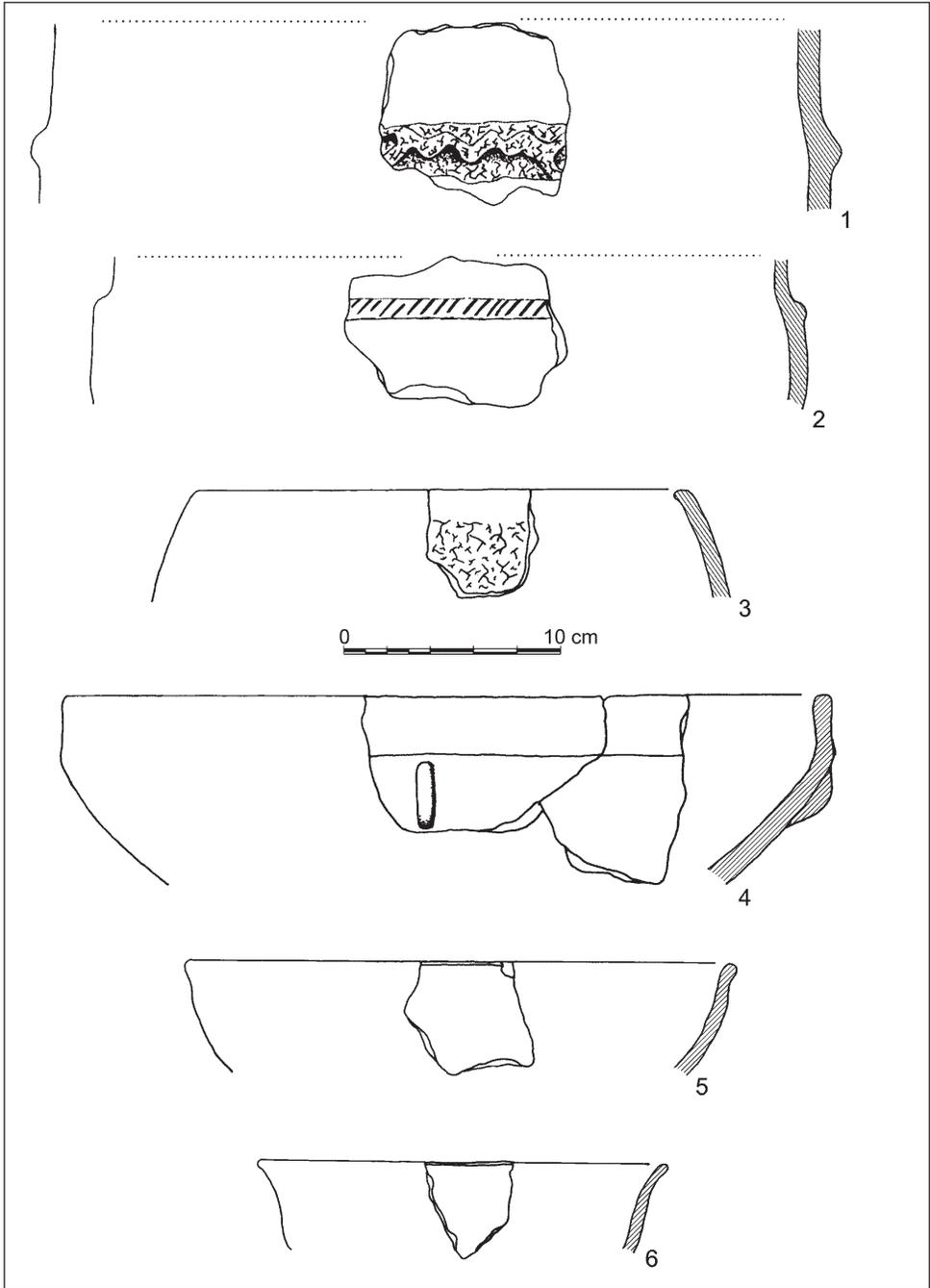


Fig. 5. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Pottery forms' selection discovered within the filling of feat. 186

with which the Zagórzycze region is connected, remains unclear due to the existing, disastrous state of archaeological studies and unsatisfactory quality of publications on the subject. The region of Niecka Nidziańska which is the point of contact between geographical units with varied landscape, may be considered as the zone of mixing of some elements of three groupings. The units, as far as their character is concerned, referring to the inventories of the late Lusatian Biskupice-Tyniec phase, as well as findings tied to the southern zone of the Cloche Grave Culture should be listed here. An example of the biggest cemeteries of the latter which have been unpublished until now or unsystematically excavated may be objects in Korytnica, distr. Jędrzejów, voiv. Świętokrzyskie (Arct, Matoga 1995) and Janina, distr. Busko-Zdrój, voiv. Świętokrzyskie (Nosek 1946, 95–98). The next cultural quality emerging approximately in the same time on the discussed terrain is the Pomeranian Culture. These findings clearly resemble Śląsk and Wielkopolska regions and might have gotten to Małopolska as the result of the influence of the same cultural current that brought the artefacts made in Late Halstatt-Old La Tène style to the basin of Upper Vistula⁶. Late Lusatian-Pomeranian artefacts from the site in Zagórzycze seem to belong quite well to the cultural mosaic described above. Its origins should be searched for in the period after the disappearance of the coherent settlement structures of the Lusatian Culture's Górny Śląsk-Małopolska Group in western Małopolska, as well as the materials reported on the terrains between the Nida and Wschodnia rivers and

connected with the North-West faction of the Tarnobrzeg Group (Gedl 1982; Matoga, Matoga 1985; Matoga 1989). The dating of the materials from Zagórzycze, even though its imprecise character, seems to include this series of artefacts in a time gap noticeable in western Małopolska, between the disappearance of the youngest groups of Late Halstatt tradition and the appearance of the Celtic settlement on this terrain in the twilight of the Early La Tène Period⁷.

Excavation carried out in Zagórzycze in 2002 delivered a numerous series of the La Tène Culture materials tied to the settlement functioning on site 1, whose inhabitants may be indentified with Celtic ethnos. One of the main scientific goals of the seasons

⁷ From the perspective of the present state of archaeological study on site 1 in Zagórzycze (2008) the dating of the late-Lusatian-Pomeranian settlement horizon there can be narrowed down to the twilight of HD phase or to the LTA phase (horizon 8–10 according to H. Parzinger 1989). It is indicated by a series of metal objects discovered on the surface of site 1 during the prospection using metal detectors. Among them, the artefacts made in Late Halstatt and Old La Tène styles can be listed, to which belong: a fragment of a bracelet decorated in Late Halstatt Rib style (the only artefact from cultural layer), a fibula with decorated foot close to the Bielawska Wieś form according to M. Gedl (2004, 113–114), typologically unidentified fragment of the Kowalowice type fibula and probably an element of the fibula decorated with the human mask motif (so called *Maskenfibel*) (Binding 1993, 5–16) or a decorative detail from the Early La Tène belt clasp in the type of the examples from Stupava, okr. Bratislava, and Želkovice, okr. Beroun, or from the grave 195 from Dürrnberg, Bez. Hallein (Lenerz - de Wilde 1980, 63, fig. 1, 65, fig. 2, 68, fig. 4:16,18, 85, fig. 12, 89, fig. 16; Neugebauer 1982, 468, fig. 479; Frey 1996, 200, fig. 5:5). This collection is supplemented by the surface findings from site 2 in Zagórzycze, which is treated by the authors of the research as one settlement cluster in prehistory, together with site 1. Among the most important, an iron fibula with decorated foot of the Wicina variant according to M. Gedl (op. cit. 108–110) should be connected with the late-Lusatian-Pomeranian horizon (all the artefacts mentioned above are currently stored in the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, and remain unpublished).

⁶ The grave (?) inventory from Ławy, com. Opatowiec, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie (Nosek 1946, 73–74, Pl. V) might be regarded as the territorially closest group of West Pomeranian character as well as a settlement feature no 926 from site 2 in Jakuszwice (Rodzińska-Nowak 1999).

2003–2004 was the reconnaissance of further parts of the La Tène settlement, which image, as for Małopolska standards, appeared to be unusually rich after the 2002 excavations (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006). As a certain disappointment may be regarded the small number of features connected with the Celts, discovered during the 2003 season. As the most important ones, certainly identified within the archaeological material acquired so far, features 100 and 124⁸ should be regarded. Especially the first one, originally probably a pit-house, seems to be worth a closer investigation (Fig. 6, 7, Pl. 6:1–3). It was unearthed in NW part of the excavated area within the northern, slope part of the point where site 1 is situated. The feature's top was beneath the thick series of layers of erosion and anthropogenic (remains of cultural layers from various time periods) origin, ca. 50 cm beneath the ground level. The presence of this feature had been signaled by loose fragments of wheel-made pottery (gray and graphite) connected with the La Tène Culture and the fragment of a belt clasp being a part of the locking system of a chain-belt tied to a feminine dress (Fig. 8:4), found above the feature's distinguishing level⁹. In the plan feature 100 showed itself as a quadrilateral darkened shape with a uniform, humus filling of dark brown colour and measured ca. 350×400 cm. In two

places the top part of the pit-house's filling was disturbed by younger Early Medieval features (135 and 136). The bottom of feature 100 had been based on a stable loess level, lingering ca. 110 cm beneath the top of the pit-house. The filling was distinctly horizontally layered with distinguishing humus films divided by loess or sand layers. In the bottom part of the feature clear signs of filling it with sedimentary layers due to erosion process, coming probably from the period of the feature's destruction, were spotted. These had the form of fine, laminated loess-sandy-humus films and were of compacted consistency. The roof construction of the pit-house had been probably leaned over a massive pillar situated on the longer axis of the feature, W-E oriented. In the eastern part of the feature's bottom a smaller, shallow post-hole, probably functioning as the pit-house's wooden upper structure support, was unravelled. Moreover, in the bottom of the feature traces of a few posts of small diameter, hammered into the stable loess level with sharpened endings downwards, were discovered. Their function is unknown so far. The artefacts' inventory of feature 100 was remarkably small and consisted of a small, highly split collection of pottery, with a small number of chronologically distinctive forms¹⁰. The character of this settlement group generally did not differ from the determined technology and morphology of the La Tène Culture pottery discovered on site 1 in 2002 (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 143–144). In the case of feature 100 the pottery inventory consisted of fragments of hand-made and wheel-made vessels. The

⁸ The inventory of the latter is not really homogenous. Beside the Middle La Tène vessels' fragments, a certain amount of early Przeworsk Culture pottery, connected with the site's settlement horizon later than the Celtic one, was found there. Some fragments of graphite pottery might be connected with Early Medieval.

⁹ It cannot be excluded, that this might be a fragment of a belt clasp as well, originally supplied with a quadrilateral frame. Such artefacts have been discovered, among others, in grave 183 from a La Tène cemetery in Münsingen-Rain, Kanton Bern, dated to LTC1 phase and in Bernhardstahl, Bez. Mistelbach (Hodson 1968, pl. 85:170e, 115:170e; Allerbauer, Jedlicka 2001, 615, Fig. 527).

¹⁰ During the analysis of the pottery from feature 100 the presence of few rim and bottom parts and also slim number of ornamented pieces stands out. The feature's inventory has been partially analyzed in a M.A. thesis by Małgorzata Wawer (IA UJ) in 2006 entitled *Lateńska ceramika siwa w zachodniej Małopolsce (The La Tène wheel-made, grey Pottery from Western Małopolska)*.

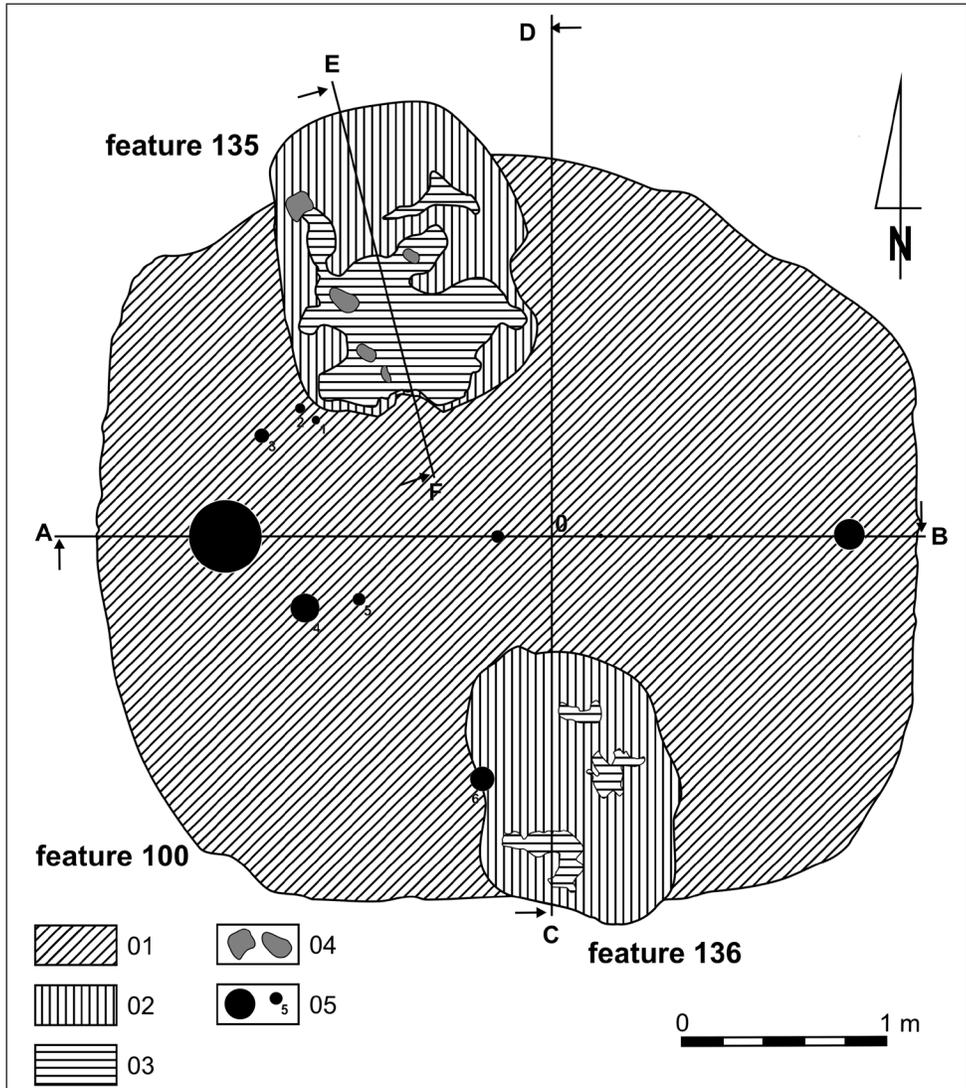


Fig. 6. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Plan of features 100, 135 and 136:

(1) dark brown-grey humus; (2) sandy humus; (3) sandy humus with burning; (4) burnt stones; (5) post-holes and stakeholes discovered on the bottom level of feature 100

last category is represented mainly by small series of so-called grey and graphite pottery which is characteristic of the part of La Tène Culture. The only reconstructed wheel-made form, belonging to the grey pottery category, resembles the cups on more or

less distinguished foot, present in western Małopolska and Middle Danube¹¹ (Fig. 8:6).

¹¹ Territorially closest analogies are cups found within the Celtic sepulchral feature (feature 107) on site 7 in Zakrzowiec, distr. Wieliczka, voiv. Małopolskie

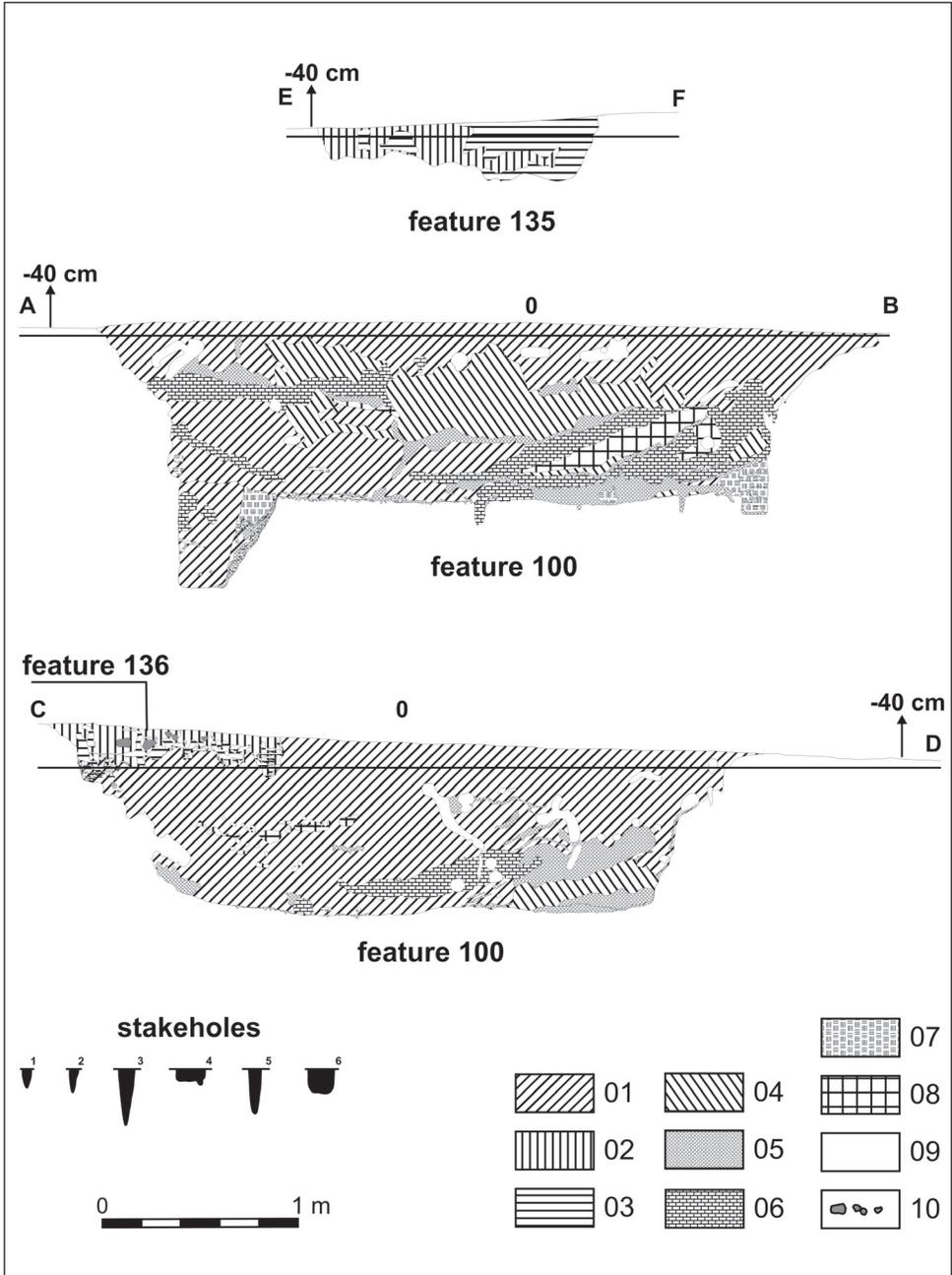


Fig. 7. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of feature 100, 135 and 136:

(1) dark brown-grey humus; (2) sandy humus; (3) sandy humus with burning (4) dark grey sand; (5) light grey sand; (6) yellow sand; (7) light yellow loess; (8) greenish clay; (9) mole-holes; (10) stones

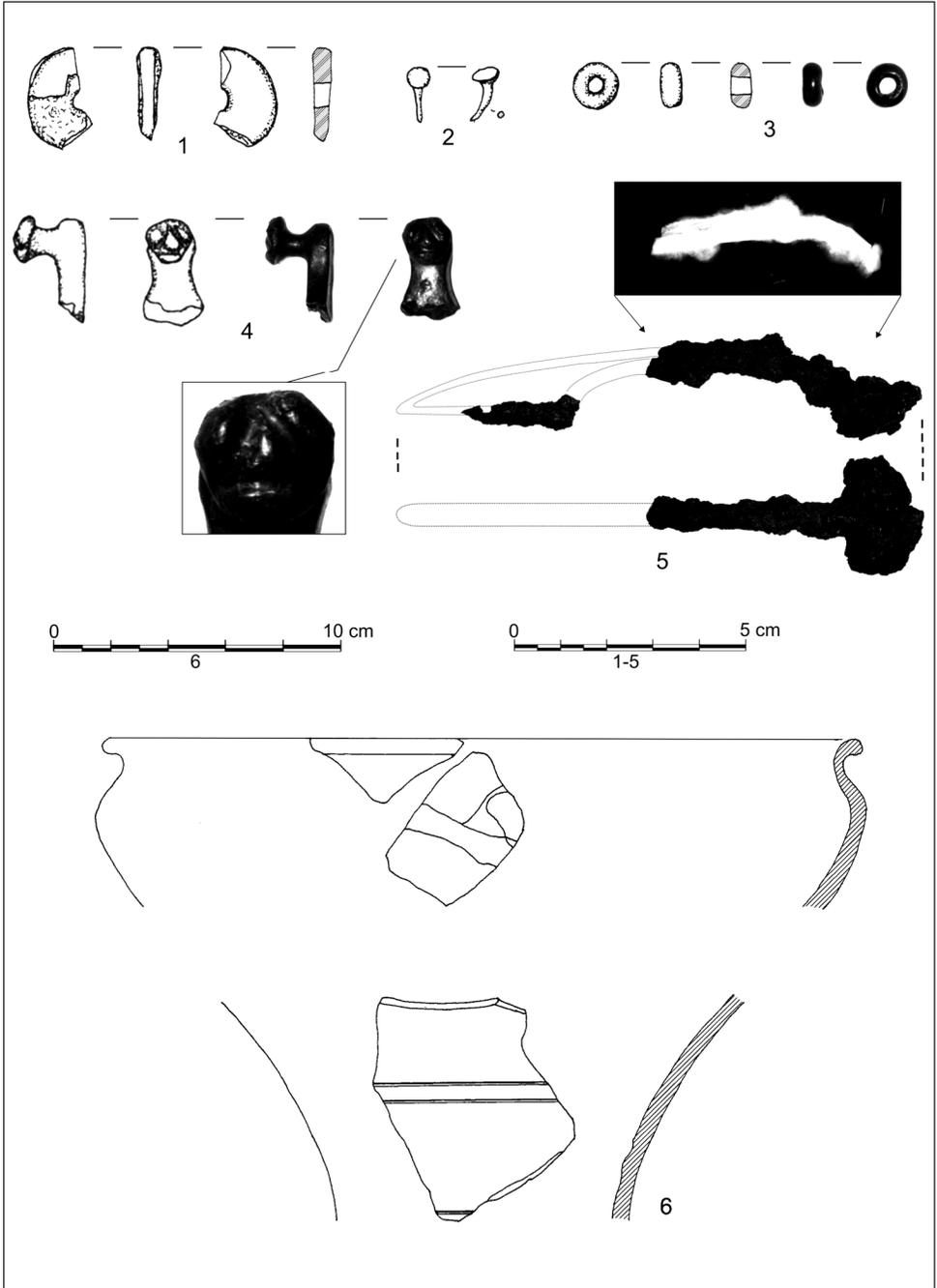


Fig. 8. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts and pottery – feat. 100 (1, 2, 5, 6), section LIII (3), section LXI (4); (2, 5) – iron; (3) – glass; (4) – bronze; (1, 6) clay

Within the collection of the hand-made pottery the little morphologically varied forms predominate, almost exclusively limited to few examples of half-spherical bowls with a rim folded inside. The characteristic feature of the pottery from feature 100 is the lack of early Przeworsk style within it, which circulated in western Małopolska in the Late La Tène Period. The artefact directly dating the settlement group connected with site 100 is a fragmentarily preserved iron fibula of middle La Tène construction (Fig. 8:5) which was discovered within this area. This item probably belongs to type EF K–C according to J. Bujna (2003, 81, fig. 61), which chronological position oscillates around horizon 7–8 acc. to R. Gebhard (=LTC1b–C2) (1989). With certain caution the fibula from feature 100 may be considered as belonging to or derive from “ball brooches” of A–1(?) construction scheme acc. to A. Bieger (2003). It cannot be excluded that the already mentioned fragment of chain-belt’s buckle, discovered above the pit-house’s top distinguishing level, should be connected with the feature¹². Chain-belts made of links cast in bronze, often ended with zoomorphic-shaped buckles, belong to the decoration category widespread in the Celtic feminine dress (Reitinger 1966; Stanczik, Vaday 1971; Lauer mann 1989, 64; Brandt 2001, 107–108). Such forms appeared in La Tène Culture’s environment as early as in LTB2 (Suter 1984, 85–86; Gebhard 1989, 119, fig. 45; Lauer mann 1989, 64). The zone of maximum circulation of the

described belts’ category seems to be linked to the Czech, Moravian, Lower Austrian, and partly Bavarian territories, where such forms were being used mainly in the LTC1 phase (Gebhard 1989, 119, fig. 45; Lauer mann 1989, 64). Some authors believe, that this forms should be dated to the whole Middle La Tène Period, with the possibility of their production and use until the beginning of the Late La Tène Period (Lauer mann 1989, 64). It cannot be excluded, that the buckle from Zagórzycze should be dated back to the Middle La Tène Period, and therefore connect the feature 100’s inventory with this time period. Irrespectively of these chronological nuances of little importance, the series of Celtic materials discovered in seasons 2003–2004 seems to belong to the chronological scheme of the La Tène Culture’s development on site 1, suggested in the previous summary study (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 26). This period would have included the decline of the Early and the majority of the Middle La Tène Period, probably without the second’s youngest part, directly preceding the LTD phase. This fact may be indicated by a small number of glass artefacts discovered in the Celtic context in Zagórzycze. It does not seem to result from the exploration techniques applied on site 1, distorting the results of the excavations. This phenomenon is rather tied to the fact that the period of Celtic settlement in Zagórzycze and the period of maximum circulation of the glass artefacts in the middle part of La Tène Culture and North of Carpathian and Sudetes Mountains exclude each other, according to the latest studies falling on the LTC1b–D1a phase (Gebhard 1989; Venclova 1990; Karwowski 1997; 2004; Březinová 2004).

The Celtic materials from Zagórzycze have been so far connected with the so-called Tyniec Group, presented in traditional formulation in studies by Z. Woźniak (1981;

(Jarosz, Rodak 2006, 628, Fig. 11), in a La Tène cremation grave in Aleksandrowice, distr. Kraków, voiv. Małopolskie, site 2 and 3 (Bochnak 2006, 169, Fig. 7:8) and on the La Tène Culture’s settlements on site 1 in Dalewice, distr. Proszowice, voiv. Małopolskie – feature 36/60 (Trzeciński 1996, 258, fig. 1:g), Kraków–Nowa Huta–Pleszów site 17 – feature 340/369 (Poleska 2006, pl. 43:1, 44:1,3).

¹² Take into consideration the remarks from footnote 9.

1992; 1996; 2004) and P. Poleska (2005; 2006) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006). Hereby, in this article, the authors suggest leaving this artificially, as it seems, created idea. The base of this is the conviction that such a term, having the meaning of the phenomenon of coexistence of the La Tène Culture societies with people of “early Przeworsk” cultural model in western Małopolska had been created on the erroneous methodological basis. These assumptions did not respect, for instance, the chronological differences between those two phenomena, which according to the present state of knowledge seem to be limited to various parts of the La Tène Period (Grygiel in preparation). The materials of the La Tène Culture from western Małopolska may be, with high probability, placed within the time period synchronized with the twilight of the Early and the Middle La Tène Period (Grygiel in preparation). However, the oldest “early Przeworsk” groups known from this territory seem to be connected with the concept of the LTD phase (alternatively with the A2–A3 phases of the Younger Pre-Roman Period) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 151). Also, within such groups the processes leading to the formation of the actual Tyniec Group occurred. It had been crystallizing on the terrains near Cracow, with the participation of Late Celtic elements from Middle Danube, since the turn of the LTD1/D2 phases. The misguided concept of the Tyniec Group, marked mainly by the settlement sites, seem to result from the fact of disrespecting, by some researchers, the role of such findings in determining the relative chronology. Especially the question of the settlement unit’s homogeneity seems to be overestimated and it cannot become the source of dating individual cultural phenomena without proper analyses (for example the vessel-reconstruction statistics). This seems to result in the treatment of some collections of La Tène

and early Przeworsk artefacts as complexes of homogenous character. Whereas such findings represent mixed materials from different time periods, from multi-periodic settlements, basing on the phenomenon of re-deposition and residual finds resulting from it (Grygiel in preparation)¹³.

On the basis of previous arrangements the authors of this study feel authorized to link the Celtic materials from site 1 in Zagórzycze to the La Tène Culture. It seems important to point out the fact that the discussed La Tène settlement belongs to the oldest of such objects in western Małopolska (Grygiel,

¹³ A certain hope for explanation of the complicated cultural situation in the Middle and Late La Tène periods in western Małopolska should be placed in the study and new examination of the La Tène and so-called “Tyniec Group” materials from two archaeological sites in Podlężę and Zakrzowiec, both distr. Wieliczka, voiv. Małopolskie. As particularly valuable for the subject matter of cultural interactions between the Celts and the bearers of Przeworsk cultural model, the biggest, so far, La Tène Culture settlement in Małopolska should be considered. It was examined during the rescue excavations, tied to the A4 highway construction program, on site 17 in Podlężę and site 1 in Zakrzowiec (Dzięgielewska *et al.* 2006; Dzięgielewska, Dzięgielewska 2008; Dzięgielewska, Dzięgielewska in print; Grygiel in preparation). This settlement demonstrates the signs of intensive settlement in the Middle La Tène Period. The advanced stage of this settlement’s materials study shows that until the end of the site’s functioning the “early Przeworsk” materials are absent. The results of the excavation-reconnaissance of site 17/1 in Podlężę-Zakrzowiec suggest, that this place was not used by the man during the Late La Tène Period and the beginning of the Early Roman Period (kind information from K. Dzięgielewska, M.A., Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, examining the materials characterized above, for which the authors are grateful). However, the examined (during rescue excavations) La Tène settlement on site 1 in Podlężę is clearly connected with the Late La Tène Period. The materials from it were published by Z. Woźniak (1990). The numerous La Tène and Przeworsk pottery fragments appearing together on this site credibly prove the phenomenon of coexistence of two human groups of different origins. In the case of site 1 in Podlężę, considering it the representative of the mixed Tyniec Group seems to be fully justified.

Pikulski 2006, 144). The site in Zagórzycze proves, so far, the absence of direct connections of such settlement with chronologically preceding it late-Lusatian-Cloche Grave-Pomeranian groups. This strengthens the thesis of exogamic character of the La Tène Culture in western Małopolska, which presently seems to be as a whole an effect of human groups migrations, connected with Middle Danube Celtic settlement zone. The site in Zagórzycze also delivers arguments for the lack of the direct cultural meeting point between the La Tène and “early Przeworsk” groups. Faint traces of permanent settlement connected with the latter were found in 2002. As early as then it was possible to determine, that within site 1 such groups appear after a few dozen years-lasting settlement gap caused by leaving of the Celts during the LTC2 phase (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 26).

The materials linked to a small “early Przeworsk” settlement in Zagórzycze have been, so far, placed within a remarkably small time horizon including the turn of the LTD1/D2 phases and the beginning of the LTD2 phase (alternatively the A2/A3 stage and the beginning of the A3 phase) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 149–151, fig. 26). In the previous study it was attempted to emphasize the exogamic face of such groups in western Małopolska illustrating their character with the representative of this settlement horizon feature 11 (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 148–149, fig. 16–19). So far, this is the only pit-house connected with early Przeworsk Culture settlement on site 1. Another features tied to this particular Culture were unearthed in seasons 2003–2004. Features 89 and 90, the pits of economical character, belong to the most important ones. The latter had quite regular, quadrilateral shape and measured ca. 200×200 cm. Its filling was reaching the depth of 65 cm from its distinguish level (Fig. 9, 10, Pl. 6:4–5). It

consisted of dark grey and black humus saturated with a large amount of charcoals. Within it a significant number of pottery fragments and animal bones were discovered. In the bottom part of the pit a wreath made of stones, partly burnt out and placed along the feature’s walls was reported. Within it, a large number of fragments of animal bones and pottery were discovered. Presumably, feature 90 was, in a certain stage of its existence (maybe the final one), a hearth used by Przeworsk Culture people as an household feature. The dating of the feature’s filling is based necessarily on its rich pottery inventory exclusively (Fig. 11–12). The fragments of the vessels close to the types V–VII acc. to T. Dąbrowska (1997), often were belonging to the kitchen ware category, with coarse and rough surface (Fig. 11:2, 12:2–7). A part of this form has deliberate roughing on their external surfaces (Fig. 12:1). Apart from this, there were also fragments of bowls, type II.4 acc. to T. Dąbrowska (1997) (for example Fig. 11:11,13), fragments of a small bowl close to the type VI.1 acc. to T. Liana (1970) (Fig. 11:1), and a sieve-like vessel (Fig. 11:10) discovered in feature 90. This collection demonstrates stylistic features close to the rich and considered representative for the early Przeworsk settlement on site 1 inventory of the already mentioned pit-house, marked as feature 11. The pottery being the indicators of this settlement stage are characterized by the tendency to mix two significant styles described by T. Dąbrowska (1988, 14–66) for the environment of the early Przeworsk Culture. In the same “Przeworsk” features, presence of the elements of the older and younger Przeworsk pottery styles is a typical feature of the units defining the transitional stage between the A2/A3 phases of the Younger Pre-Roman Period. Such pottery inventory structure is proven within Przeworsk environment as early as in the

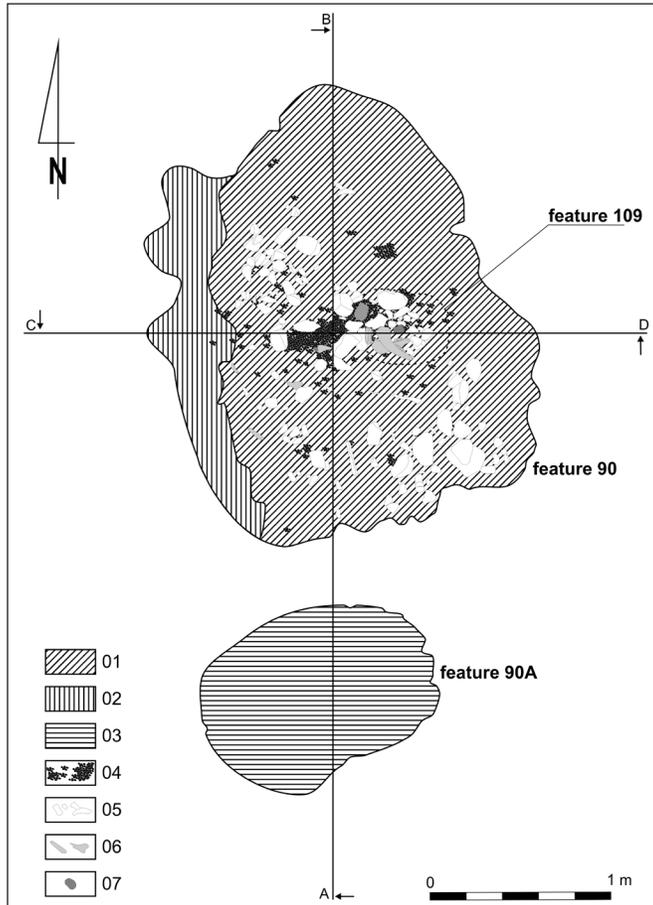


Fig. 9. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Plan of features 90, 90A and feature 109 found beneath feat. 90: (1) dark brown-grey humus with burning; (2) sandy humus with burning; (3) sandy humus; (4) daub; (5) burnt out stones; (6) animal bones; (7) pottery

beginning of the A3 phase. The part of the Younger Pre-Roman Period listed above in the light of recent determination can be synchronized with the turn of the LTD1/D2 phase or the LTD2a stage (Dąbrowska 2003). This would correspond with time frame of functioning of the early Przeworsk settlement on site 1, already mentioned in the earlier part of this study. This observations are confirmed by the collection of the objects (precise chronological indicators)

discovered in Zagórzycze in the context of the early Przeworsk materials. Among them, examples of iron fibulae of late La Tène construction and strongly bent bows, belonging to the types M and N acc. to J. Kostrzewski (1919, 37, fig. 23–24) (Fig. 14:1–6) predominate¹⁴. These forms, preserved in a state making their identification possible,

¹⁴ Until 2008, 11 examples of such fibulae have been discovered on sites 1 and 2.

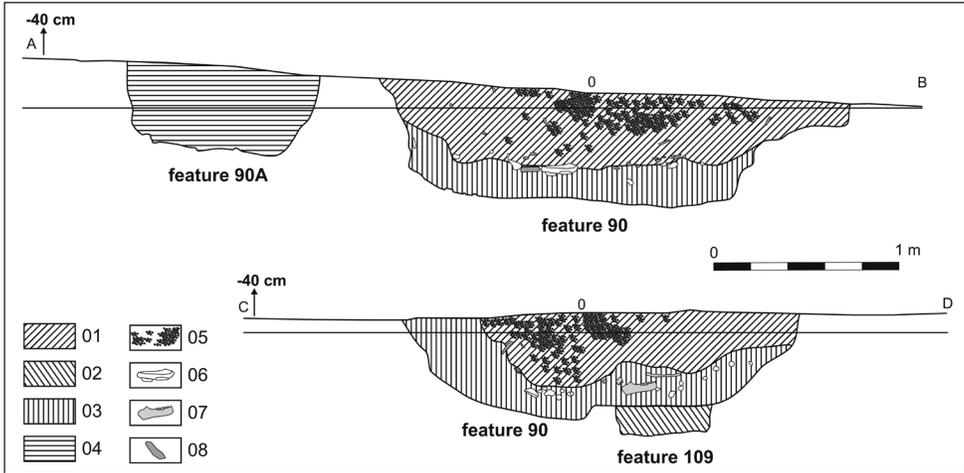


Fig. 10. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of features 90, 90A and 109:

(1) dark brown-grey humus with burning; (2) light brown sandy humus; (3) sandy humus with burning; (4) sandy humus; (5) daub; (6) burnt out stones; (7) animal bones; (8) pottery

represent the typologically older variants of the listed fibulae, belonging to variant a acc. to Th. Völling (1995, 193–207). In the context of the early Przeworsk materials from Zagórzycze, one example of the transitional fibulae between types K and M acc. to J. Kostrzewski was discovered, so far. It is morphologically close to the fibula placed in the figure 17 in the previously mentioned 1919 study of this author (Fig. 14.7) (Kostrzewski 1919, 32, Fig. 17, see also brooches listed in Beilage 11, 7 [261]; Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 149, footnote 7). Few finds from site 1 certify the contacts between the inhabitants of the early Przeworsk settlement and the Late Celtic environment. Without a doubt, examples of such forms are single fragments of the imported wheel-made, painted pottery (Fig. 14:9–12) and a glass bead of group 25 acc. to Th. E. Haevernick (1960) (Fig. 14:8) discovered in the Early Roman feature 76 as the residual find. This artefact might have gotten to the site 1 in Zagórzycze directly from the area of Middle Danube, where they are quite often found in

the units tied to the “Oppidum Culture”. The period of their production and use also fell on the post-Oppidum times, which preceded the earliest Germanic Peoples and Roman Empire expansion on those terrains¹⁵. In case of the Late Celtic Painted Ware discovered in Zagórzycze, its connection with the area around Cracow, where the production centres of such pottery have been discovered in the environment of the Tyniec Group, seems the most probable (on

¹⁵ Current information on the subject of dating the youngest series of Celtic glass products, including the beads of 23–25 groups acc. to Th. E. Haevernick can be found in following studies: Gebhard 1989; Venclová 1990; Karwowski 1997; Zepezauer 1993; 1997. The subject matter of the Late Celtic, specialized pottery production on the area of Middle Danube has not gotten any monographic view so far. Scattered informations on the subject can be found in: Maier 1963; Meduna 1980, 98–99; Woźniak 1990; Cumberpatch 1993; Poleska 2000; 2006; Čambal 2004; Pieta, Soják 2004; Karwowski 2006. This question seems to partly deal with the environment of the Púchov and Zemplin Cultures, where this topic has not been mentioned in the bibliography on the subject since the studies of B. Benadik (1965) and K. Pieta (1982).

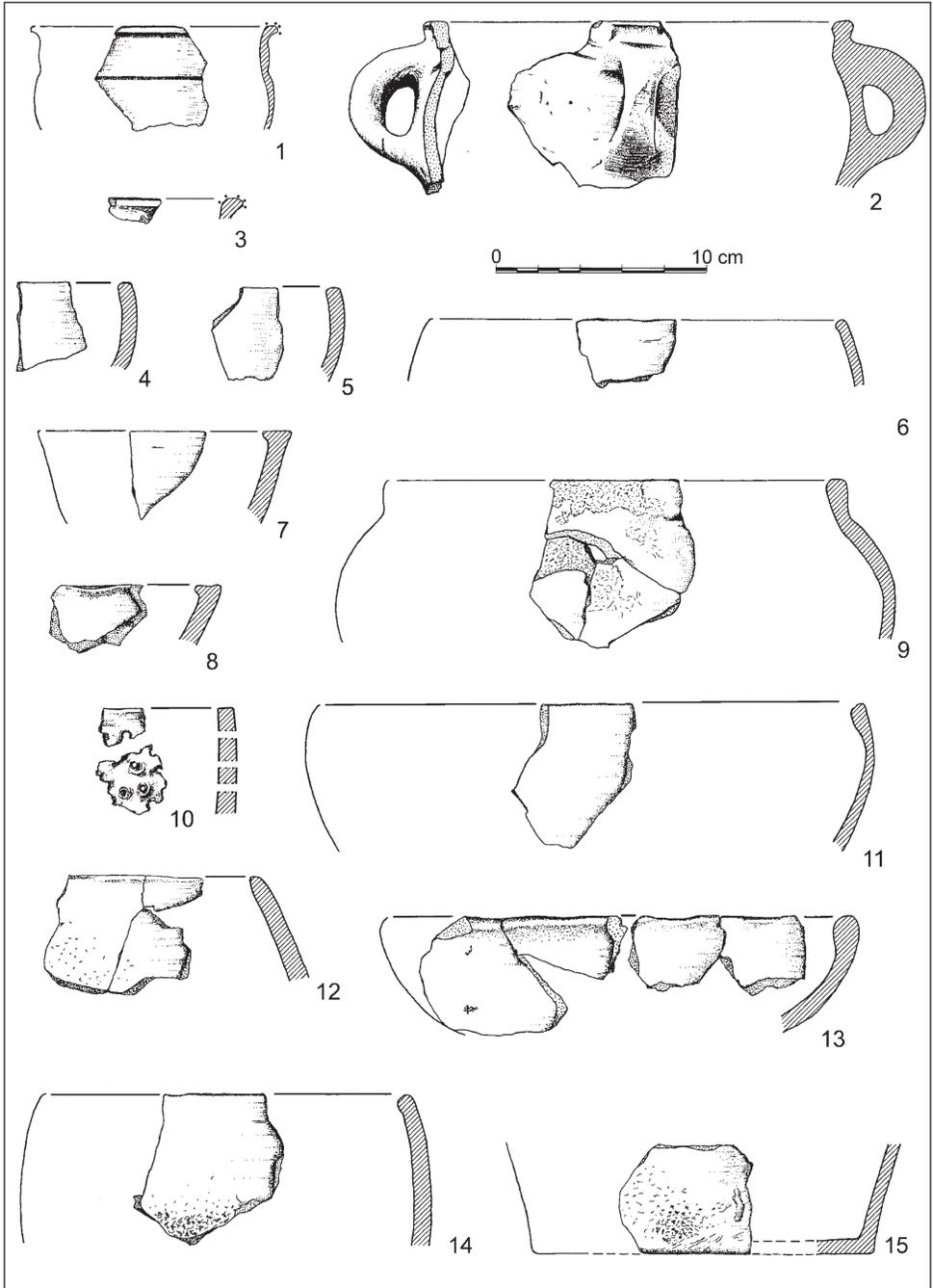


Fig. 11. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms discovered in feature's 90 filling.

Drawn by P. Oczko

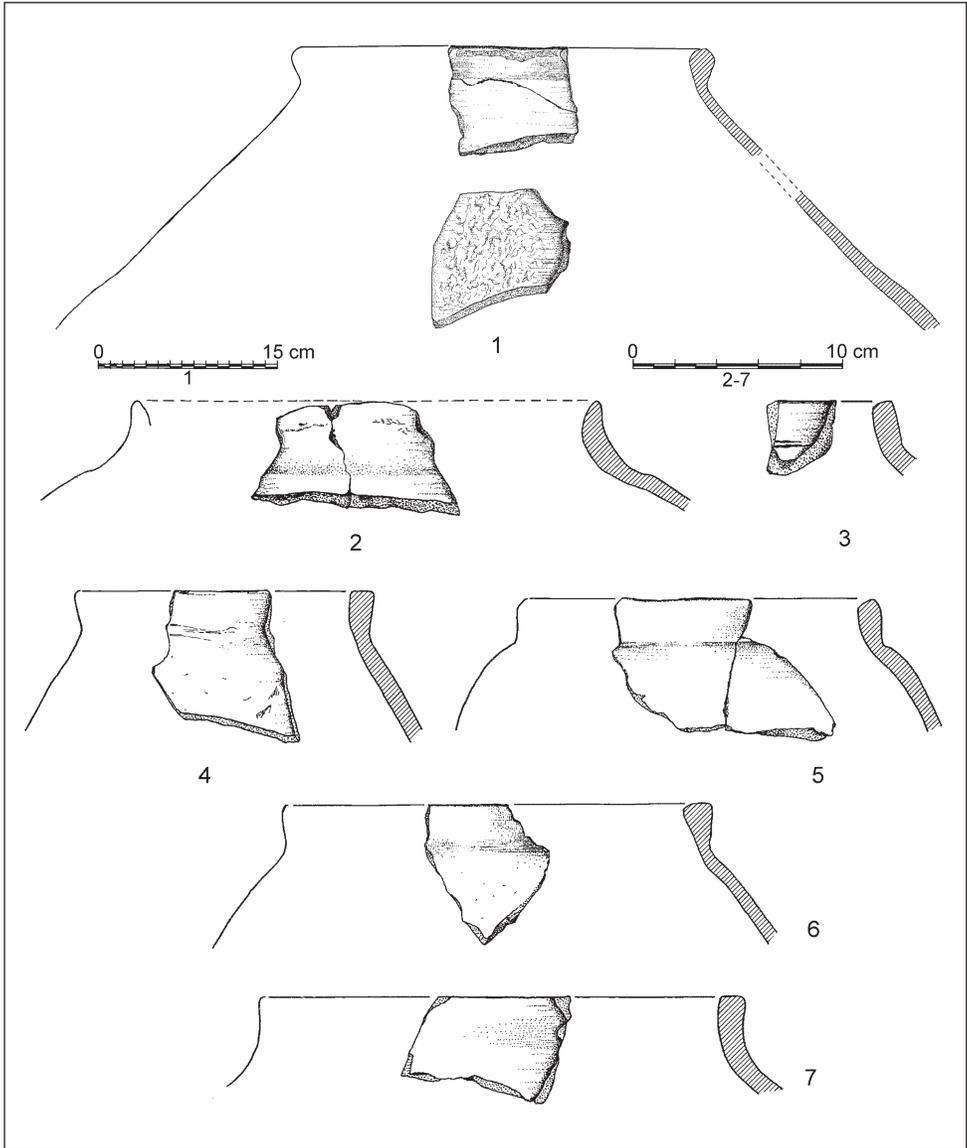


Fig. 12. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms discovered in feature's 90 filling.
 Drawn by P. Oczko

the current view on the subject see Poleska 2006, 180–189). This cultural unit is, so far, the only confirmed redistribution centre of the Late Celtic Culture elements for

the terrains located north of the West Carpathian Mountains and Sudetes (Woźniak 2004). The characteristic feature of this group is also the occurrence of numerous

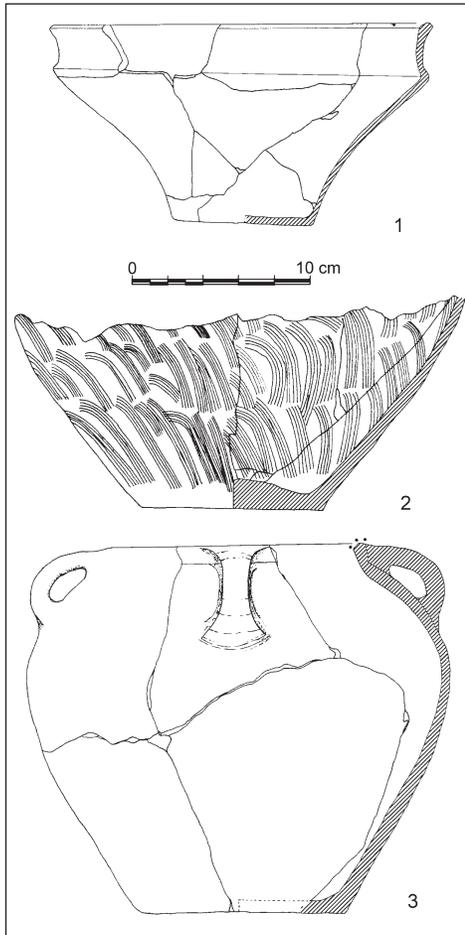


Fig. 13. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms discovered in feature's 89 filling

finds, commonly attributed to Púchov Culture environment and the broadly conceived Dacian Circle from the Carpathian Basin.

So far, no artefacts of the precise chronological indicators character, doubtlessly connected with the time period overlapping with the twilight of the Late La Tène (Younger Pre-Roman Period) and the B1 phase of the Early Roman Period, have been discovered on site 1 in Zagórzycze.

This phenomenon does not seem accidental, considering the high number of such forms connected with every settlement horizon on the site during the Iron Age. This caesura is also noticeable among the mass material of artefacts found on site 1. Within it, there has been, so far, no numerous series of ceramic artefacts attributed to Przeworsk Culture, which would convincingly illustrate the transition between the Pre-Roman style and the style widespread in Małopolska in the Early Roman Period¹⁶. The results of the 2003–2004 excavations confirmed the authors' earlier observations concerning the discontinuation of Przeworsk settlement on site 1, including the twilight of the LTD (alternatively A3 of the Younger Pre-Roman Period) and the whole B1 phase of the Early Roman Period (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 152, fig. 26). At the moment it should be supposed that this terrain was settled again not until the younger stage of the B2 phase. In this period, a large, intensively used open

¹⁶ Actually, the only such assemblage, mixing the Pre-Roman style with the Early Roman pottery/ceramic style is the presented on Fig. 18 inventory of feature 89. Within it, a vase, formally referring to the type II vessels acc. to T. Liana (1970) (Fig. 13:1) was found together with the double-handle pot, type VI.2 acc. to T. Dąbrowska (1997) with faceted rim of c type (Fig. 13:3). The chronological position of such assemblage, however, cannot be certain, considering the relatively early appearance of the Early Roman style elements, present as early as in the Tynieć Group environment in the area of western Małopolska (for example Kraków-Nowa Huta-Pleszów site 17 feat. 198 (Poleska 2006, pl. 38:5), Kraków-Nowa Huta-Pleszów site 17 pottery from are no. 22 (Poleska 2006, pl. 78:21), Kraków-Pleszów site 17 pottery from are no. 237 (Poleska 2006, pl. 129:1,2,4), Kraków-Nowa Huta-Pleszów site 17 loose-found pottery (Poleska 2006, pl. 145:4), Kraków-Nowa Huta-Wyciąże site 5 pottery from are no. 174 (Poleska 2006, pl. 327.2–4), Kraków-Nowa Huta Wyciąże site 5 pottery without localization (Poleska 2006, pl. 357:2–3)). Therefore, it cannot be excluded that this assemblage should be connected with the “early Przeworsk” settlement period on the site in Zagórzycze.

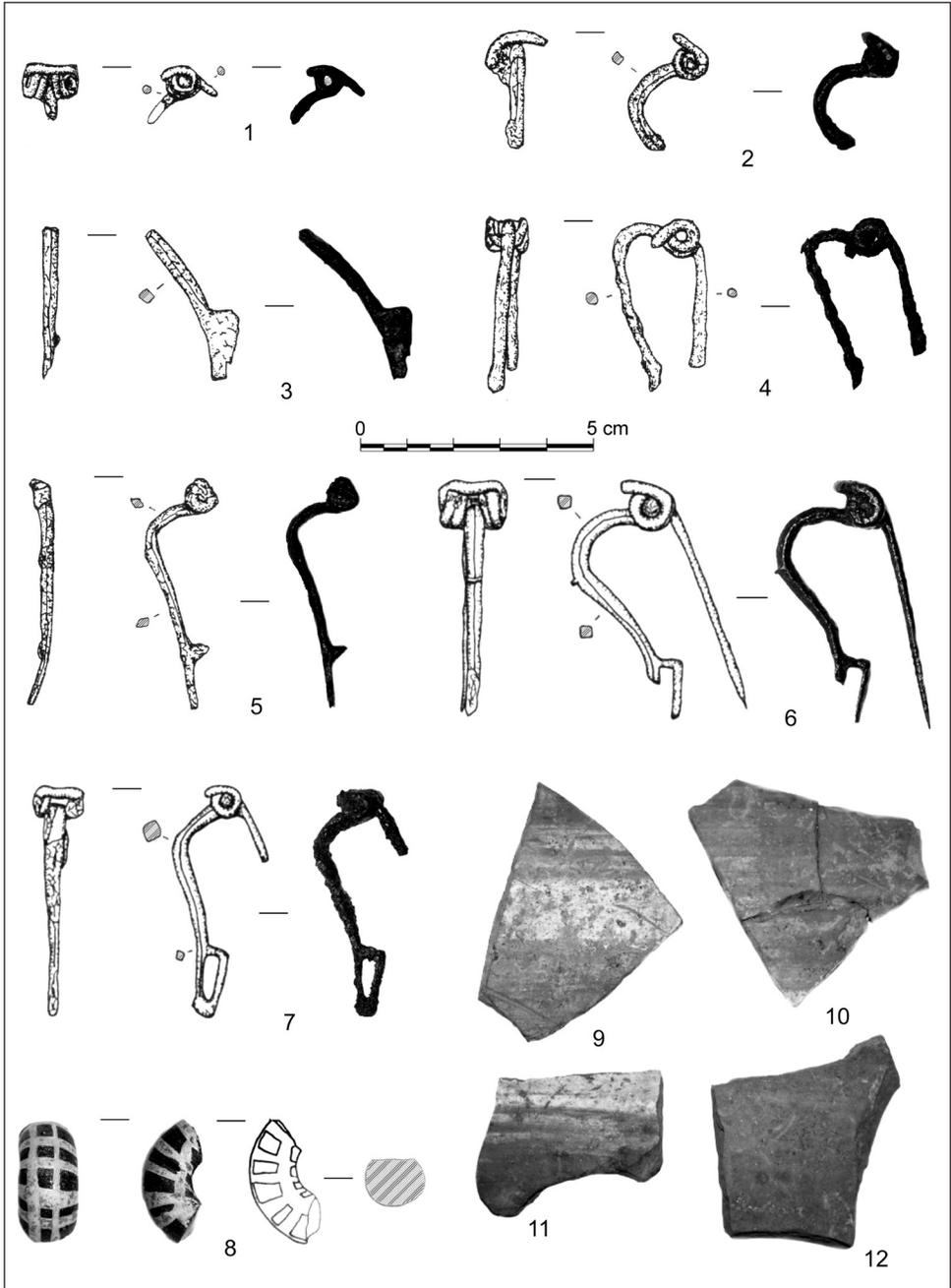


Fig. 14. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts and pottery – section LXXI (1), section XL (2), section XLIV (3), section XLVI (4), section XLVI (5), section III (6), section VII (7); feat. 76 (8); different sections (9–12): (1) – iron and bronze (traces of repairation); (2–7) – iron; (8) – glass; (9–12) – pottery

settlement on site 1, connected with another Przeworsk group, was established. Its small part was unearthed as early as in the 2002 and characterized in the previous publication of the researches' results (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 152, Fig. 5, 26). By the end of the year 2004 the remains of 14 buildings with their ground parts deepened into the ground and small series of other economic features accompanying them, have been recorded on the site¹⁷. The boundaries of the Early Roman settlement have not been found in any of the archaeological trenches so far. The activity zone of the settlement presumably covers a significant part of the terrain form, on which site 1 is located¹⁸. The functional character of the Early Roman features unearthed in the trenches indicates that a part of the residential zone of the site has been examined so far. It consists of the remains of the building bases of a dozen or so, regular features of varied size and construction (Pl. 1). In that respect a series of such structures stands out. Their considerable sizes bring the assumption that it deals with the houses¹⁹. In this context the following features may be listed: feat. 30–34 m², feat. 76–31.5 m², feat. 70–20 m², feat. 87–24.5 m², feat. 139–25 m², feat. 141–25 m², feat. 161–23 m² (Fig. 1–3, Pl. 5), feat.

183–24 m²²⁰. These structures, which character is well illustrated by feature 76 (Fig. 15–17, Pl. 7), had an approximately quadrilateral shapes, with dark grey or dark brown fillings. The interesting fact is, that the humus content lingering within the features' fillings was most often compacted, very much, significantly differing from other kinds of anthropogenic layers recorded on site 1. The described group of remains of Przeworsk Culture buildings had a varied depth of the fillings, fluctuating between 0.2 to 0.6 m. In case of the features unearthed on the top parts of the Zagórzycze point, their archaeologically recorded depth might have been influenced, among others, by the degree of their preservation determined by modern erosion. The shape of the fillings of such features is reconstructed on the basis of the numerous sections and was most often close to the basin-shaped, with flat bottom based on the stable loess level. The filling of Przeworsk Culture buildings was, most often, homogenous, without visible signs of horizontal layering. Only in their part close to the bottom, in a few cases, distinct traces of filling such features with sedimentary layers due to erosion process, in the form of wafer-thin, laminated loess-humus films, creating highly compacted groupings, were registered. Beneath the fillings of the

¹⁷ The materials connected with the Early Roman settlement horizon on the site in Zagórzycze have been the subject of a detailed analysis in the study by J. Pikulski (2006). Research included all pit-houses discovered until the year 2004.

¹⁸ Conclusion uncertain, based on the surface prospection on site 1 only.

¹⁹ Functional connection with individual Early Roman features is very hard. As a hint concerning their residential character, the size criterion, connected with the surface of such features, used to be considered first and foremost. In such classification many dangers, connected with the diverse stage of preservation of such features, as well as the fact, that they might be some remains of much bigger buildings of mixed wall construction, made also in the archaeologically unnoticeable log construction, may occur.

²⁰ The difficulties concerning the recognition of the features' top parts of the discussed series of Przeworsk Culture features caused that their potential surface was given basing on the measures calculated on the base of the distance between the constructional posts discovered within such structures exclusively. It acted similarly while estimating the orientation of the buildings, which longer axis was most often oriented N-S or E-W, with a few exceptions from the rule (Pl. 1). Such interpretation was forced by the specific geomorphologic situation on site 1, which top cover, lingering beneath the so-called "plowzone", which was destroyed in modern times, consists of sandy subsoil. Within it, all traces of prehistoric features blur, which is additionally increased by the fact of destruction and stretch of their top parts by modern heavy plough.

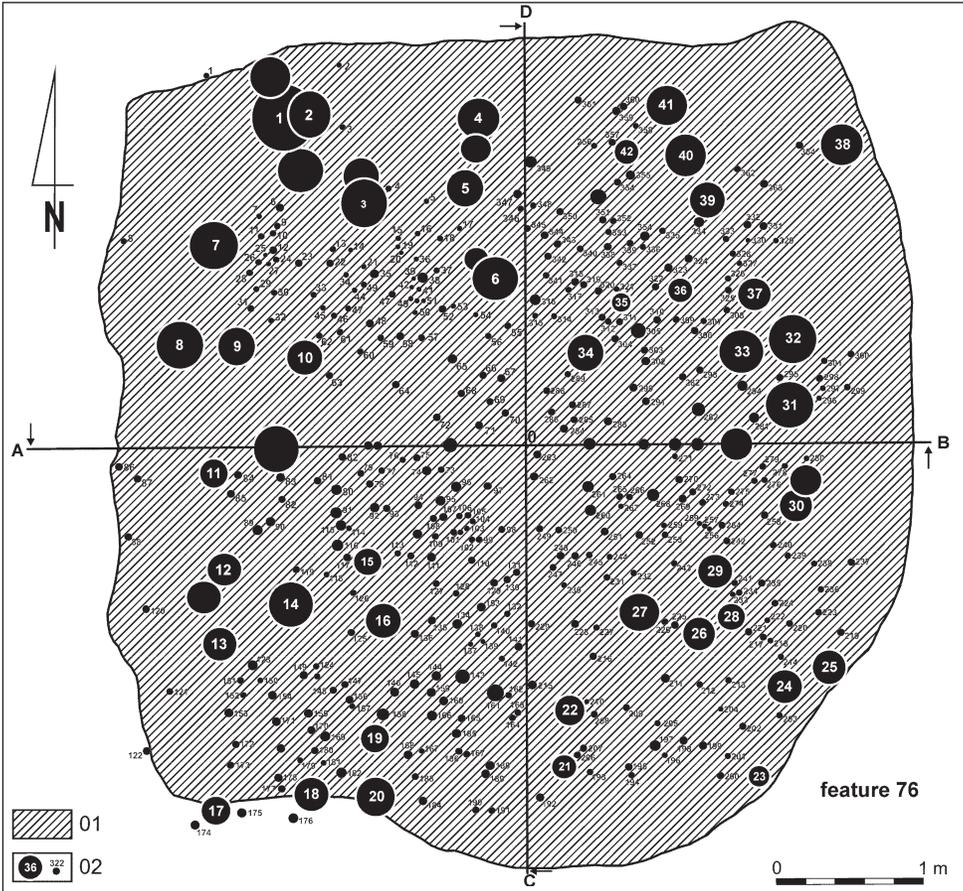


Fig. 15. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Plan of feature 76. 90: (1) dark brown-grey humus with burning; (2) post-holes and small diameter stakeholes, discovered on the bottom level of feature 76

preserved parts of the buildings numerous post-holes of varied depth and shape were discovered. Presumably, originally they created the framework supporting walls and roof of such structures. Transience of such elements may be shown by the fact, that in a few cases evident traces of exchanging and strengthening of such elements have been registered. Przeworsk houses walls and roof's building technique is extraordinarily difficult to reconstruct. It is caused, among others, by the highly disturbed layout of the pillars registered by an archaeologist within

such buildings. Presumably it is an effect of overlapping construction phases from different time periods, concerning the wooden construction of such. They were evolving under the influence of numerous conversions and repairs. The reconstruction of Przeworsk houses' building scheme is also significantly impeded, considering the possibility of erecting the parts of such structures in technique unnoticeable for an archaeologist. Significantly interesting is the discovery of numerous post-holes of small diameters in the bottoms of most of the buildings. Such

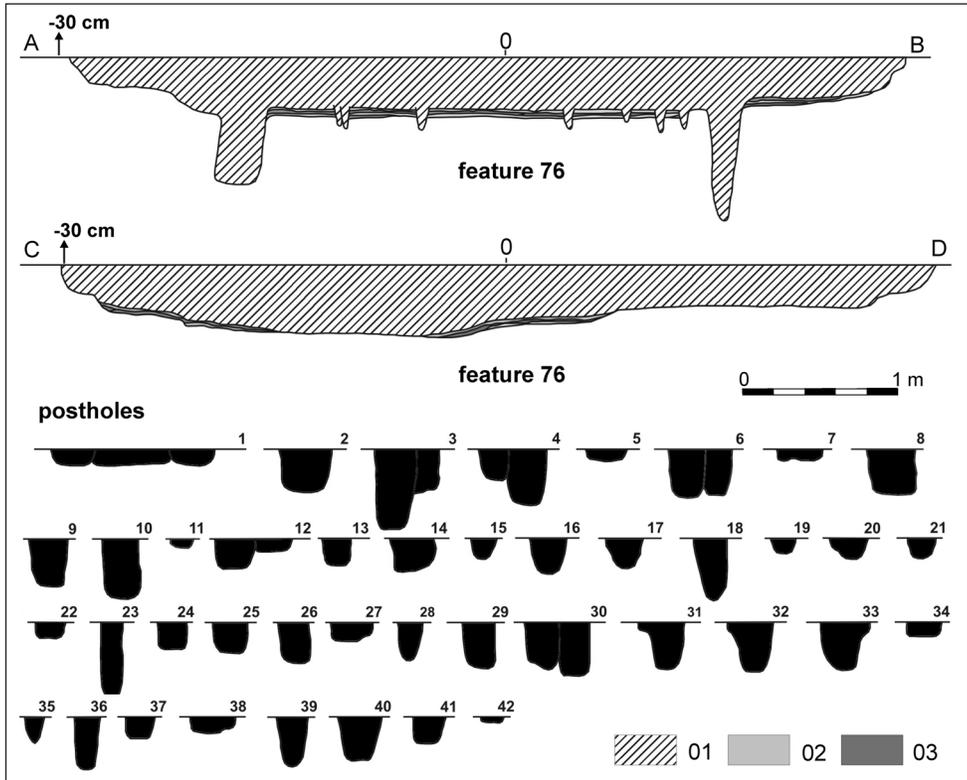


Fig. 16. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of feature 76 and post-holes (constructional): (1) dark brown-grey humus; (2) light grey sand; (3) dark grey sand

elements, most often, did not create any regular layout, appearing mostly in the area determined by the range of main pillars in the structures. The depth of such post-holes was small and rarely exceeded a dozen centimetres or so, and their number in a few cases almost reached four hundred (for example feature 76 – Fig. 17). It is conceivable, that it was some kind of a small wooden pole hammered into the bottoms of the houses from the Roman Period, which is suggested by their sharpened shapes and the lack of the evident traces of preparing such holes before putting such elements in there. The function of the small posts remains, at this stage of research, uncertain, and an interpretation of

the construction phenomenon certainly goes beyond this study. However, it cannot be excluded, that such elements stabilized the construction of Przeworsk houses (especially wooden floors), or are remains of certain household activities (Dzięgielewski 2007, 128 – following bibliography there).

Within the examined, residential part of Przeworsk Culture settlement, a series consisting of the remains of smaller buildings deepened into the ground was also discovered. The area of such features did not exceed 20 m². The following features could be classified as belonging to this group: feat. 2–8 m², feat. 8–9 m², feat. 12–7.5 m², feat. 37–9 m², feat. 57–12 m², feat. 64–17 m².

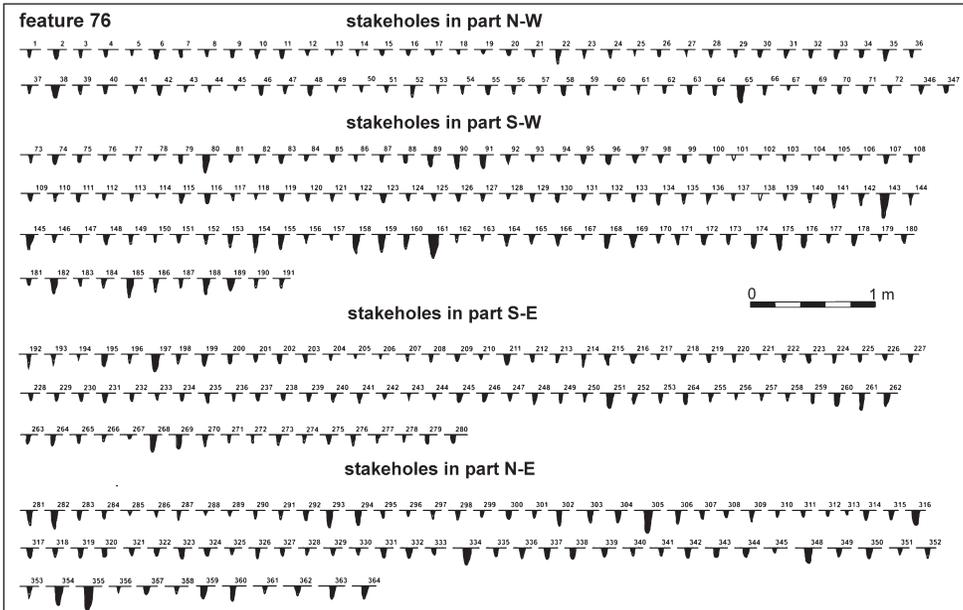


Fig. 17. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Sections of stakeholes of small diameter discovered within feature 76

The sections of its fillings looked similar to the residential features described above. The only noticeable difference between these constructions may be the shape of the filling's plan. In case of smaller buildings it usually had a shape close to a rectangle with rounded corners. Moreover, the features classified as such were characterized by the walls and roofs' construction coming close to the one observed within the residential features. It may be shown by the remains of main pillars (posts) within the bottoms of such ones. Such elements are, of course, less numerous than in the residential buildings, and their original layout is less disturbed by later repairs. It does not necessarily show the length of functioning of particular building's category, distinguished in Zagórzycze. Such observation might rather concern the durability of certain structures and their resistance to weather conditions. It cannot be

excluded, that in the case of smaller buildings, the wooden framework might have better born the adverse tensions, caused by the wrong balance of gravity forces and changeable climate conditions. In the discussed group of features' bottoms traces of small post-holes have been recorded as well. Likewise the residential buildings, their function, however, remains uncertain. Moreover, there is no basis to a complete reconstruction of the wooden upper parts of the smaller building with bottom parts deepened into the ground. In this case a danger of original existence of the parts that have not left any archaeologically noticeable traces, appears as well. Only in cases, when the remains of timber frame construction (for example post and beam) are recorded, it can be presumed that the recorded archaeological traces of the lower part of the building correspond to its original surface (for example features 2 and 12).

Within the filling of the two kinds of features listed above, no remains of any heating devices were discovered. They might have been located outside the houses, in their surroundings, or, which is more probable, they were situated on the higher levels than those archaeologically recordable. Such a view seems to be based on the lack of the levels of use, made of threshing floor or the remains of wooden floor, within the buildings. This may indicate the fact, that the whole human activity inside the buildings had taken place in their higher parts, disturbed by the later settlement or erosion. Regarding, among others, these considerations, interpretation of the function of such buildings should not be made on the basis of the movable artefacts discovered within their preserved lower parts. Against the treatment of the fillings' content as the functional assemblages stands a well-grounded fear, that in this case the assemblages of items were possibly accidentally formed, as well as production waste or the useless substances in the broadly conceived household²¹. This indicates certain activities of the settlement's inhabitants, yet this fact should not play a significant role in resolving the mystery of the features' original function. How therefore did the inventories of such Przeworsk features originate? Practically, this question cannot be comprehensively answered, nor can a hypothesis be suggested regarding this problem. As long as the reconstruction of the internal organization of such settlement is not made, nor its functioning rhythm is credibly proven, it seems impossible to reconstruct the rubbish processes on site 1 as well.

²¹ This is the way the authors treat the presence of cinders concentration, coming from the iron smelting, within the filling of feature 76. Similarly, the presence of raw clay within the filling of feature 161 (Pl. 5:7) seems to be functionally unexplainable.

The remaining features connected with the Roman Period, revealed during the excavations in Zagórze, are few pits of, so far, not interpreted functional explanation²². The features of this type appear in certain distance from the buildings described above and might have something to do with the undetermined production and economic activity run by the inhabitants of the Roman Period settlement.

In the inventories of Przeworsk Culture features', connected with the Early Roman settlement, the hand-made pottery appears exclusively. The analysis system of this exceptionally numerous series of materials, with taking their settlement peculiarity into consideration, was proposed by J. Pikulski (2006). This author has developed his own, or the adapted ones, schemes of Przeworsk Culture hand-made pottery description, in terms of technology, material and style. Such criteria were used to distinguish two main groups from the collection of vessels from Early Roman Period from site 1. They include the so-called table and kitchen ware. These collections, in turn, have been systematized according to the typological order proposed for Przeworsk Culture pottery by T. Liana (1970). The analysis of the described category of artefacts revealed that the majority of forms classified as the tableware is typical of Przeworsk Culture environment in the younger stage of the Early and the beginning of the Younger Roman Period (Pikulski 2006). In the collection from the site in Zagórze, the forms of vessels with rounded profile of type I/2, which might resemble the older style of Przeworsk pottery, connected with the beginning of the Early Roman Period, are not numerous (Fig. 18:1–2). The

²² The total number of such features is, however, not certain at this moment. With its final evaluation one should hold until the completion of the study of the excavations on site 1 in Zagórze.

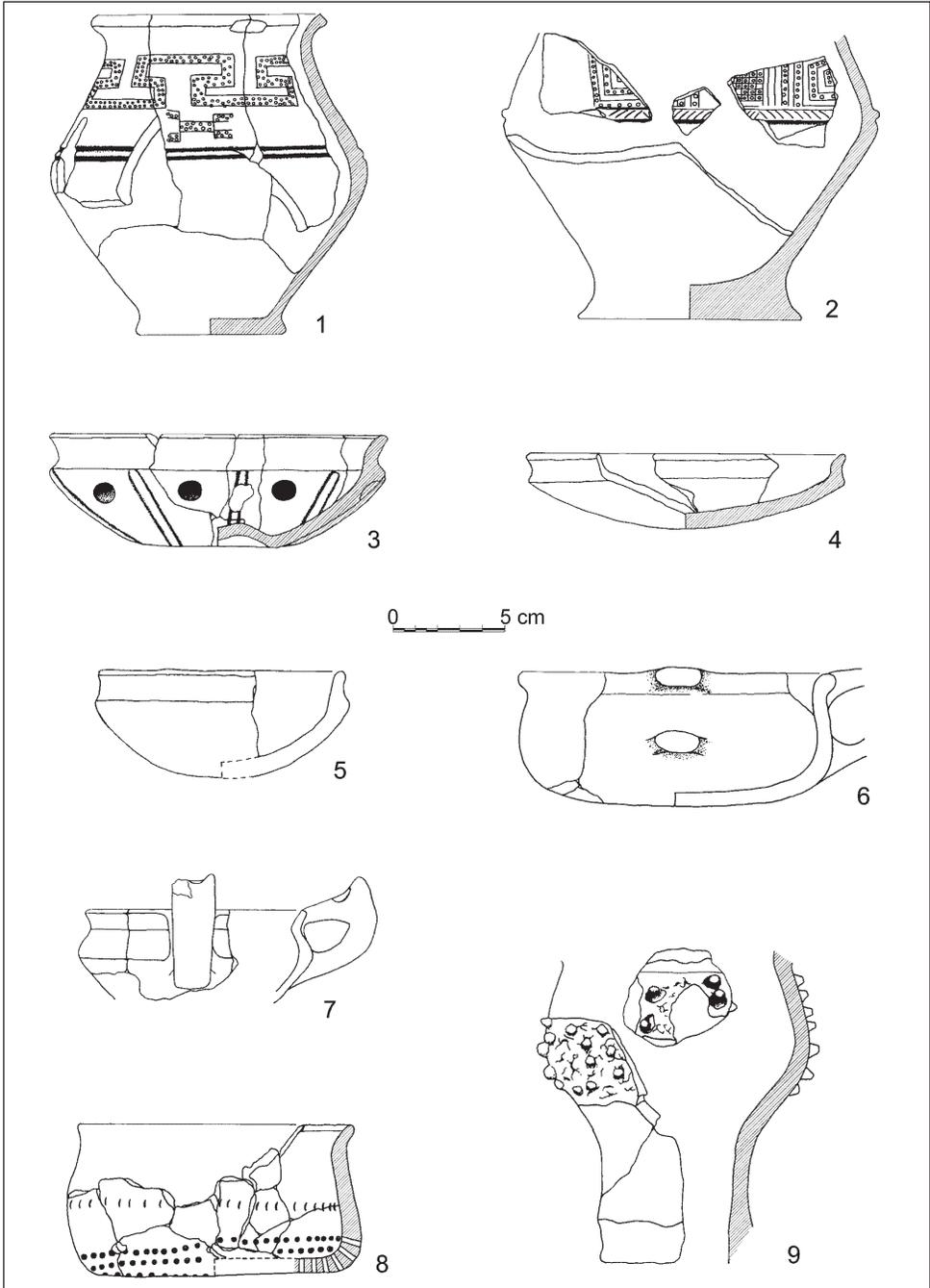


Fig. 18. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms – feat. 12 (1); feat. 76 (2, 6); feat. 161 (3, 5); feat. 2 (4); feat. 139 (7); feat. 141 (8, 9)

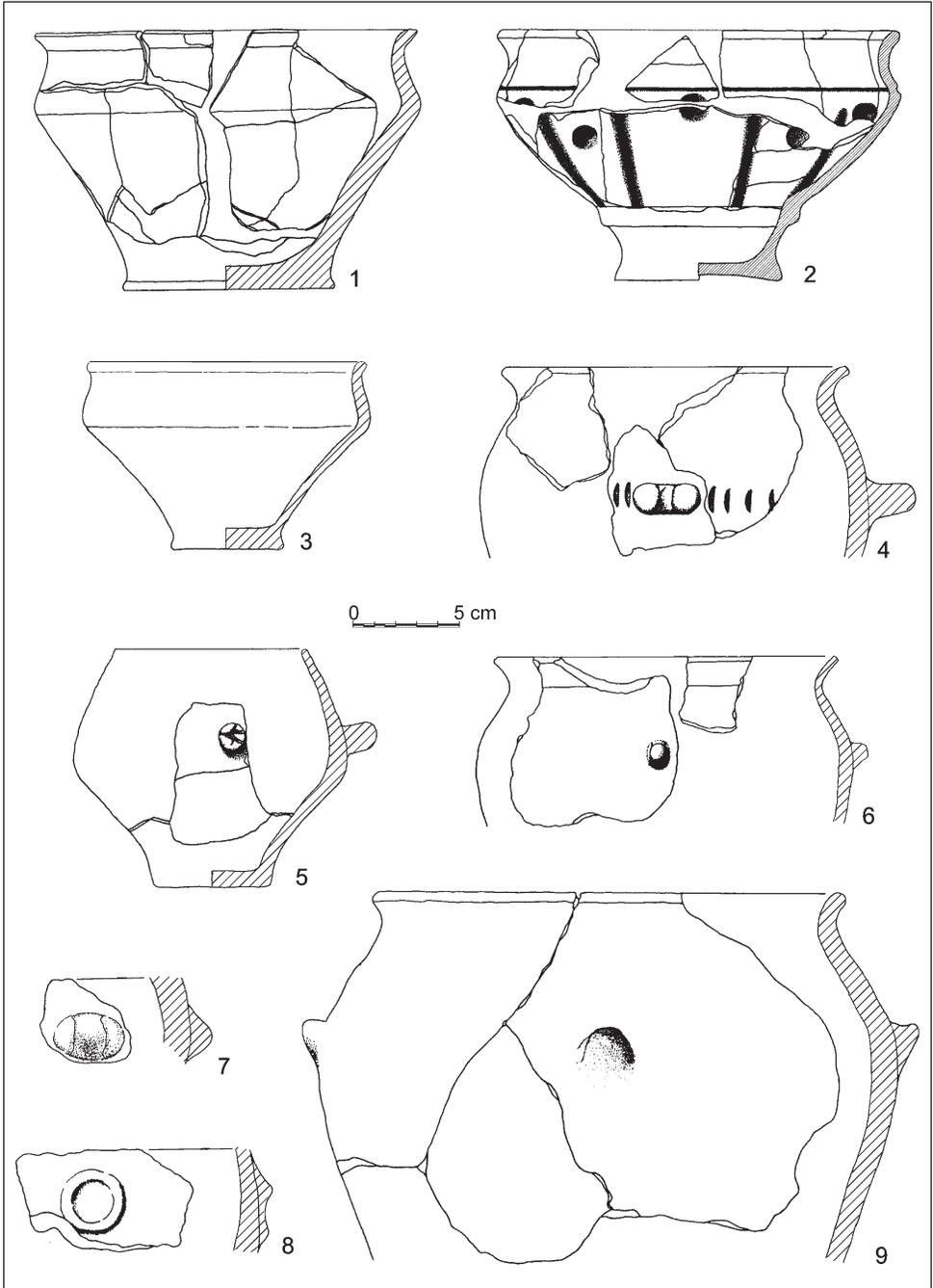


Fig. 19. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms – feat. 87 (1); feat. 76 (2); feat. 12 (3, 5); feat. 141 (4, 8); feat. 183 (6); feat. 70 (7); feat. 139 (9)

vase-like vessels with bi-conical body, type II/2 and II/3 acc. to T. Liana, were appearing in large numbers. They are known from most of the analyzed features (Fig. 19:1–3). Few egg-like or cask-like pots, belonging to the group III, and wide-mouthed bowl-like vessels with highly placed body-bend, belonging to the group IV, also appeared. Quite often the bowls with concave or rounded bottoms belonging to the group VI acc. to T. Liana (Fig. 18:3–5) were found, too. The group VII, cups, is represented on the small scale in the studied collection by the squat forms exclusively, commonly considered as younger within Przeworsk pottery from the Early Roman Period (Liana 1970, 440; Godłowski 1981, 60–73) (Fig. 18:6–7).

In the context of such stylistically analyzed table-ware collection, the artefacts which might be considered as deviating from the customary typological norms, appear. These contain the fragments of vessels with “Prunt-like” ornament, including the one with partially reconstructed profile²³. It was reconstructed using the fragments found in the filling of feature 141 (Fig. 18:9).

To exceptionally interesting finds belongs the only, so far, fragmentarily preserved unit of the sieve-like vessel, revealed in feature 141. It has been reconstructed well enough to determine its original shape (Fig. 18:8). The artefact has a shape similar to the Roman bronze strainer type 159-162 acc. to H. J. Eggers (1951, pl. 13:159–162) and might have been its clay imitation.

²³ Such vessels appeared in the European *Barbaricum* in the beginning of the 2nd century AD and were, presumably, the imitations of Roman glass vessels (so called “*Nuppenglas*”=“the Prunt ornamented glass”). It is believed, that the area where such forms originated, was Rhineland. The time of the appearance of the “prunt-like” – ornamented vessels coincided with the mass flow of the *terra sigillata* vessels into the Middle European *Barbaricum* (Domański 1967).

In the kitchen-ware collection from site 1 in Zagórzycze, vessels with burnished surface predominate, most often deliberately blackened and polished using animal or vegetable fat. Among this category of artefacts the fragments of coarse pottery rarely appear, the rough or intentionally roughened pottery, however, is completely lacking. The etched ornament is the most common among the burnished vessels. The most often encountered etched motifs are single, horizontal grooves running around the vessel, placed on the body-bends or slightly above them. Sporadically, plastic ribs, ornamenting mostly the lower parts of bodies, and horizontal finger-imprinted plastic list, appear on the burnished ware. The finger and nail ornament, as well as other forms of the impressed ornamentation, appear first and foremost on the kitchen-ware vessels.

The kitchen-ware is the most numerous among the Early Roman materials from Zagórzycze. It is not surprising, considering the settlement character of the analyzed collection and *stricte* utilitarian meaning of such pottery. One of the most frequently appearing types are the S-profiled pots, morphologically resembling group V acc. to T. Liana (Fig. 19:4,6,9, Fig. 20:1,3–5). Among them the largest forms of clay containers appear, connected with the storage-ware category (Fig. 20:1,3–5). To the most popular decoration motifs among the kitchen-ware belongs the horizontal row of single and double finger imprints, most often placed in the area of the maximum body-bend. Quite often the plastic knobs of varied shapes are encountered, most frequently on coarse and roughened ware (Fig. 19:4,6–9). The vessels preserved in their entirety or in the larger part let to assume that the discussed ornament of knobs were placed in the area of the maximum body-bend (Fig. 19:4,6,9). They appear most frequently on the S-profiled vessels, in spaces, in groups of two, three

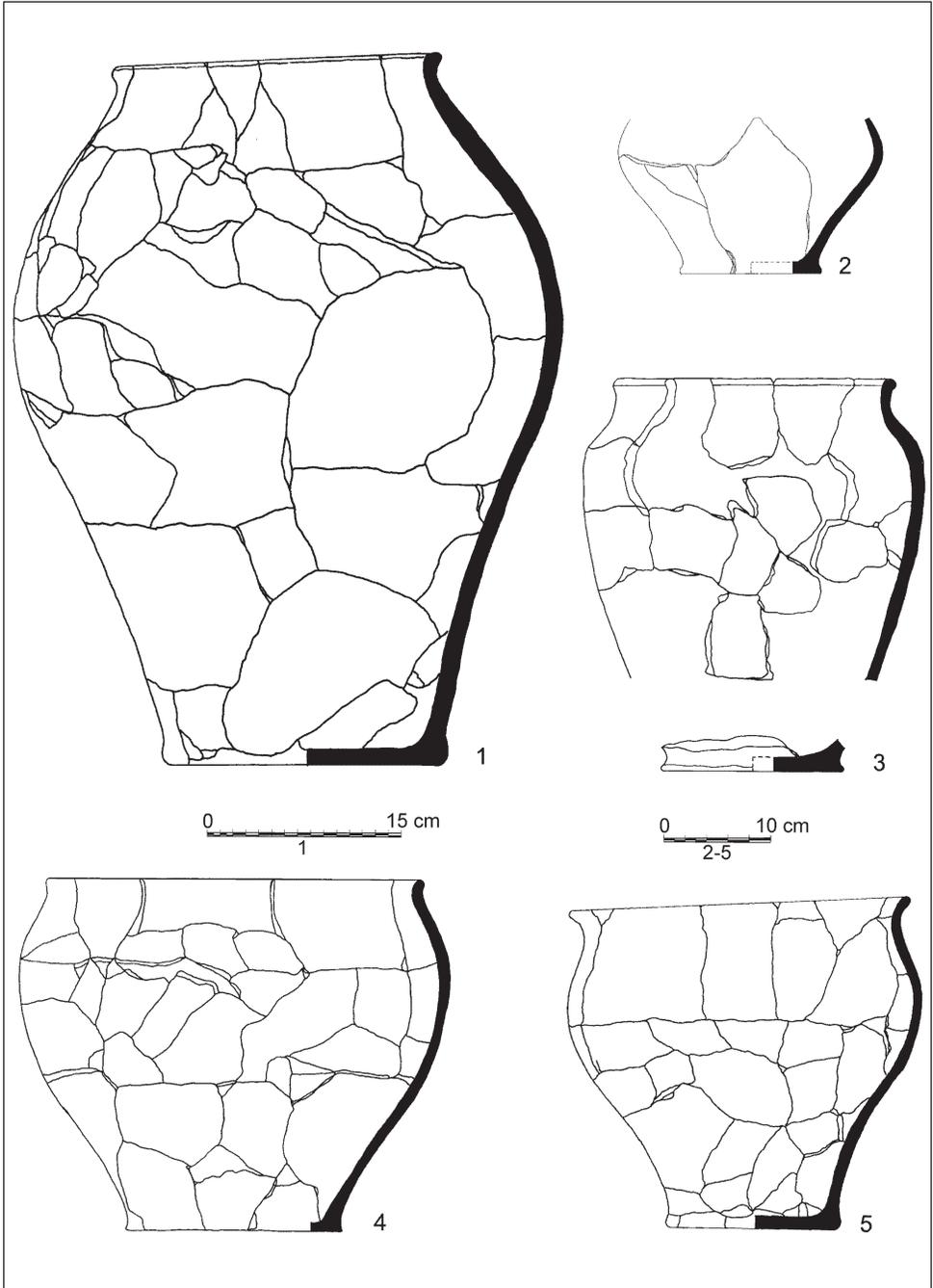


Fig. 20. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected pottery forms – feat. 57, concentration D (1, 4, 5); feat. 70 (2); feat. 141 (3)

or four. In some cases the ornament of such types appears in combinations with other kinds of decoration (Fig 19:4). The significant part of the kitchen-ware does not differ from the style encountered in Przeworsk Culture environment, predominating especially since the B2 phase of the Early Roman Period (Liana 1970; Godłowski 1981, 62, 65). This observation concerns both the morphology of such vessels and the treatment of their external surfaces and few, simplified decoration motifs placed on them. The kitchen-ware category in Zagórzycze reveals yet another important stylistic trend, characteristic especially for numerous Przeworsk assemblages from Małopolska. The matter is the presence of so-called Púchov-Dacian influences, being emphasized quite clearly among the kitchen ware category²⁴. As the elements of such types the making technique and morphology of some vessels, such as Dacian crater, lids, storage vessels and their decoration (especially the rich plastic ornamentation in the form of handles and knobs) should be considered. This proves the foreign, south-eastern and southern influences on the pottery of the people inhabiting the settlement in Zagórzycze in the Roman Period. The kitchen-ware is characterized by the uniquely varied external surfaces' colour and, most frequently, its not careful finish. Hence, in this collection the units of coarse, rough or intentionally roughed external surfaces are present exclusively.

An undoubtedly symptomatic matter considering the functioning rhythm of the Early

²⁴ It is assumed, that the Dacian influences in Przeworsk Culture pottery are the result of the indirect contacts between those cultures rather than the result of close relationships with the terrains characteristic for Dacian culture. The role of the mediating factor in their adaptation within Przeworsk Culture played, presumably, Púchov Culture (Poleska, Toboła 1986, 114; Woźniak 1990, 56, 76; Madyda-Legutko 1996, 65; 2004, 83–84; Kaczanowski 1996, 124).

Roman settlement in Zagórzycze is the absence of the wheel-made pottery within its excavated part. So far, only a single fragment of the body part of a hand-made vessel has been discovered on the site. Its ornamentation consisting of a double wavy line divided by the horizontal plastic batten clearly imitates the style of the wheel-made vessels known from the western Małopolska. The latter pottery category has been numerous represented in the settlement and sepulchral materials connected with Przeworsk Culture since the beginning of the C1 phase of the Younger Roman Period (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 189, 238–239). This observation considers especially the northern part of Górny Śląsk and western Małopolska. On the latter territory the oldest, so far, production centres of such pottery located north of the Sudetes and west Carpathian Mountains, functioning since the beginning of the C1 phase of the Roman Period, have been discovered (Godłowski 1977, 167–169; Dobrzańska 1990, 17–18; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 45). Among them undoubtedly most important are the workshops using the pottery wheel discovered in the area of Igołomia, Tropiszów and Zofipole (all distr. Kraków, voiv. Małopolskie), and also the lately discovered production centre located in lower Raba region (Kordecki, Okoński 1999; Okoński 2000). In close surrounding of site 1 in Zagórzycze the presence of the wheel-made pottery is confirmed in the context of Przeworsk Culture assemblages as early as in the beginning of the C1 phase. A good example may be the situation noticed on a multicultural site 2 in Jakuszowice (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006).

With the described Przeworsk settlement in Zagórzycze a remarkably numerous series of varied artefacts of specific character is connected. Among them, a significant group represents the forms being the precise chronological indicators, which are the basis

of the discussion considering the functioning rhythm of this settlement. Most of them were discovered during the systematic excavation, as well as the detailed field walk on site 1, using the metal detector. The fibulae, preserved fragmented or in the whole, are most frequently represented (12 items)²⁵. To group II acc. to O. Almgren (1897/1923) a single bronze example/unit, belonging to eastern series with spring cover type A II 38-39a acc. to M. Olędzki (1995; 1998) has been assigned (Fig. 21:5) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 25:a). To group IV acc. to O. Almgren belong three fibulae, from which a silver one has been counted as second variant of the trumpet-headed fibulae A IV, s. 2, 75-77 acc. to T. Liana (1970) (Fig. 23:1). The second one is made of bronze and resembles the type A IV 80 (Fig. 22:1). The third one, fragmentarily preserved, should be connected with the type A IV 84 (Fig. 21:3) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 25:c). Quite numerous collections create the fibulae forms of group V acc. to O. Almgren or their derivatives. Uncharacteristic, rarely encountered variant represents the bronze fibula resembling the A V, s. 3, 101²⁶ (Fig. 21:4) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 25:b). As belonging to series 8 two massive, stocky examples resembling the type A V, s. 8, 126-131 have been counted (Fig. 21:2, 22:4) (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, fig. 25:d-e). As a derivative of series 10, a single bronze example, closely resembling the type A V 148 should be considered (Fig. 22:2)²⁷. In the collection of fibulae from the site in Zagórzycze there was, furthermore, one example of the provincial Roman one – a so-called Pannonian knee-like fibula, type A 247/type 82 acc. to I. Kovrig

(1937, 57–59, pl. IX:82) (Fig. 23:2). The fragment of an item decorated with enamel should be considered as a unique find; it was discovered within the filling of feature 141 (Fig. 23:3). The preservation state of this artefact does not allow an unambiguous determination of its original form and purpose. It is conceivable, that it might be a fragment of the enamelled fibula's bow, belonging, according to the K. Exner's classification, to group I, type 1.I.1 (Exner 1941, 46, pl. 6). However, the connection of this find with the provincial-Roman, bronze belt-mount seems more probable, decorated on the external surface with polygonal, circular cells filled with multicoloured enamel²⁸. Such artefacts are found, for example, in Pannonia, where they are broadly dated from I to the 1st half of 3rd century AD (Sellye 1939, 81, 89–90, pl. XIV:1–2; Stuppner 1991, 306, fig. 1036; Karl, Karl 1997, 497, 498, fig. 525; Legionsadler und Druidenstab 2007, 155, fig. 216:576, 169). Similar strap-ends occur also in the layers of some Roman castella in the Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes zone (Oldenstein 1976, 197–198, pl. 64:826–831). The basis of dating of such forms are remarkably poor. However, it cannot be excluded, that these were the parts of the dress used both in the 1st half of 2nd century AD and in the period falling on the time

²⁵ Until 2008 there was a total of 35 examples of Early Roman fibulae discovered on sites 1 and 2. Most of them can be precisely typologically identified.

²⁶ This fibula refers to the A 101a variant by A. Böhme-Schönberger (1998, 177).

²⁷ It has a cord wrapped round bow.

²⁸ It is conceivable, that such artefacts had originally carried out the role of buckles' plate (Oldenstein 1976, 197). The find from Zagórzycze demonstrates a certain similarity to a fragmentarily preserved bronze item from grave no 254 from Przeworsk Culture cemetery in Kamieńczyk, distr. Wyszaków, voiv. Mazowieckie, interpreted as a part of the alleged suspension loops (Dąbrowska 1997, 55, 89, pl. CXXII:254:6). This assemblage, on the basis of presence of the fragments of two strongly profiled fibulae of Masovian variety (variants of fibulae of group IV acc. to O. Almgren, variants 1Ab and 1A acc. to T. Dąbrowska – 1995) can be dated to the phases B2b – B2/C1 (alternatively B2c – B2/C1) of the Roman Period, that is, the same twilight of Przeworsk settlement in eastern Mazowsze (Andrzejowski 2007).

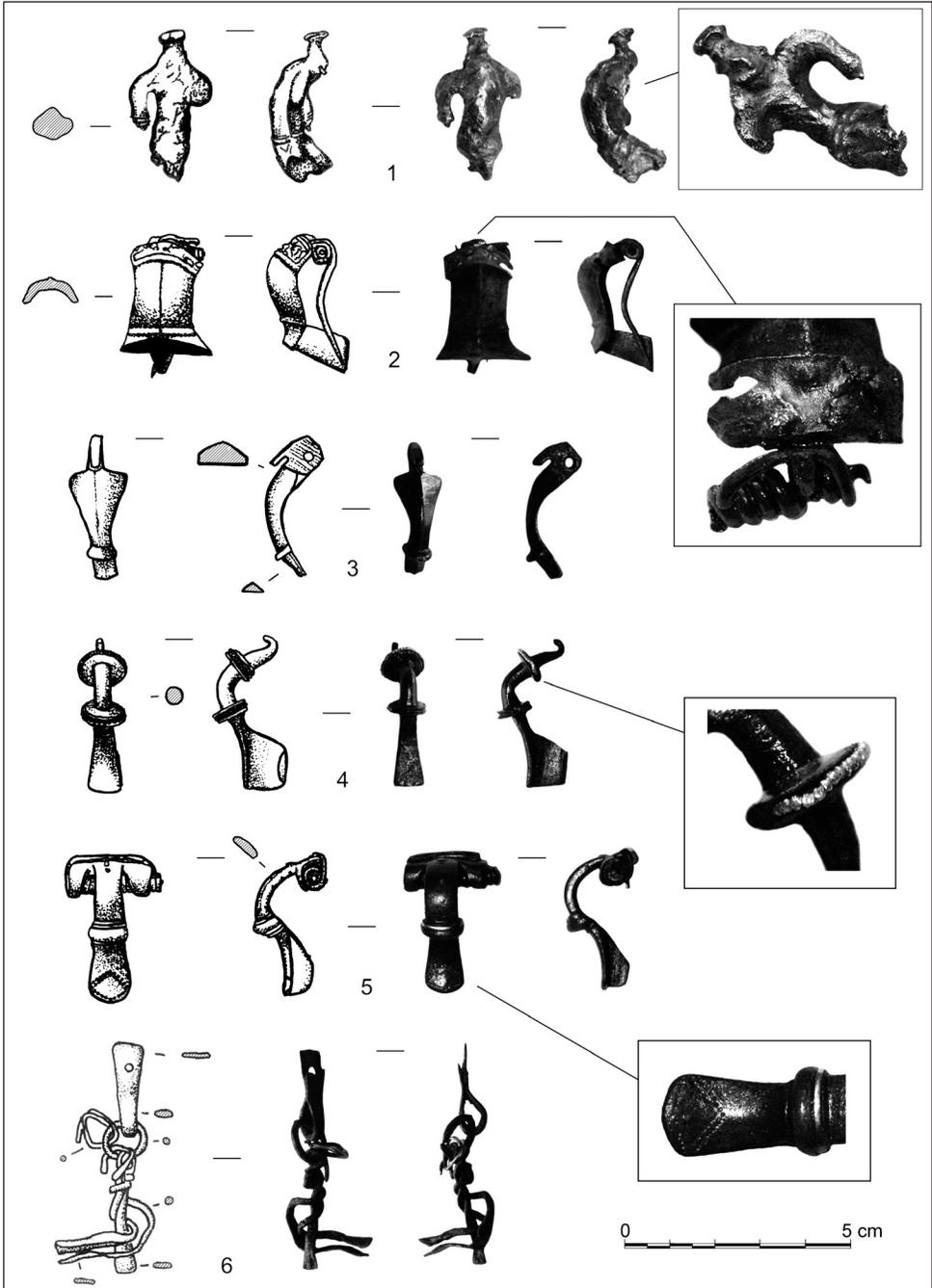


Fig. 21. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts – loose finds (1, 2, 4); section IX (3); expanded area W-2002 (5); feat. 2 (6): (1) – silver; (2, 4-6) – bronze and silver; (3) – bronze

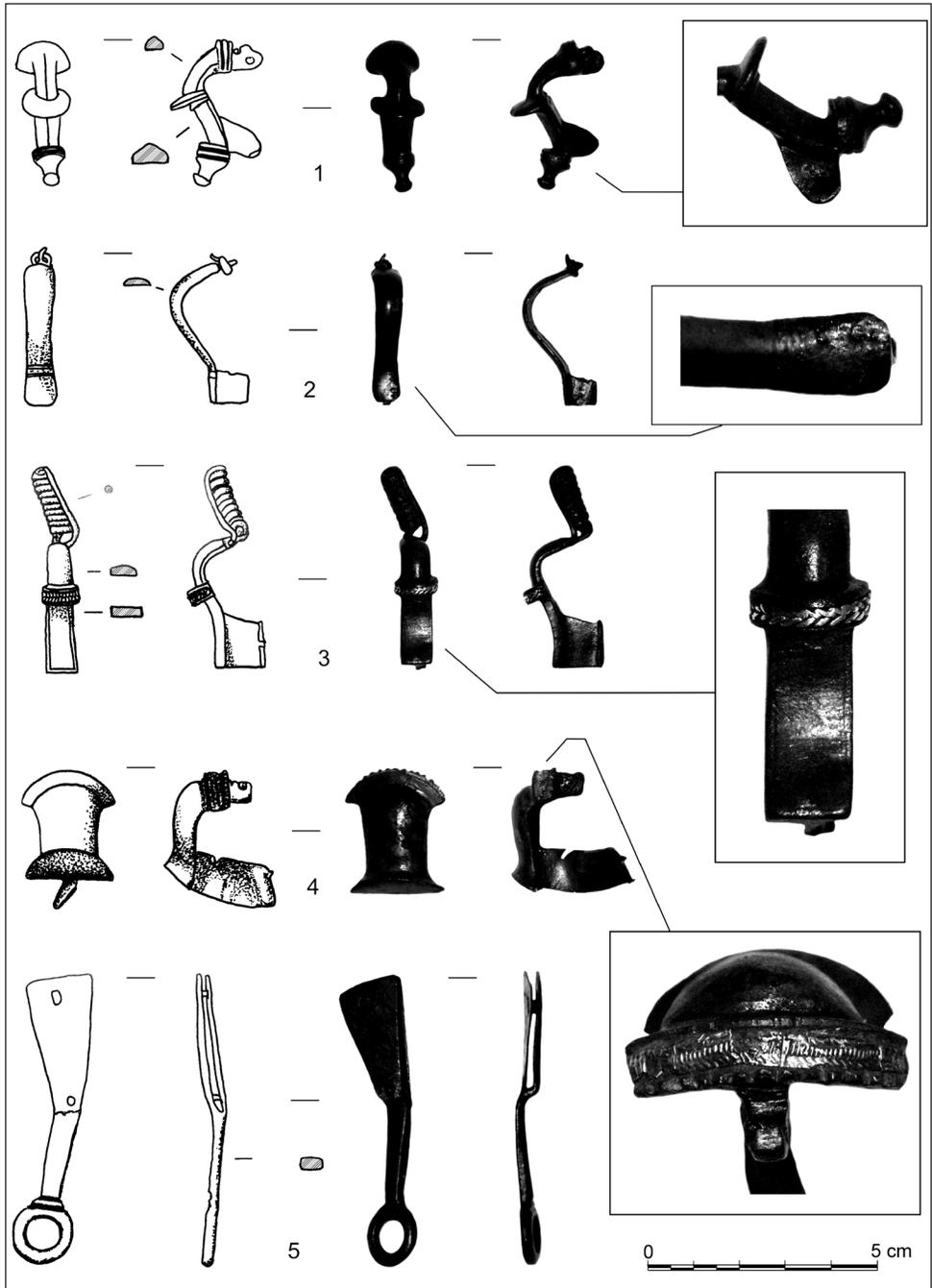


Fig. 22. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts – loose finds (1, 4); section LVI (2); feat. 76 (3); section LVII (5): (1, 2, 5) – bronze; (3) – bronze and silver; (4) – bronze, gold and silver

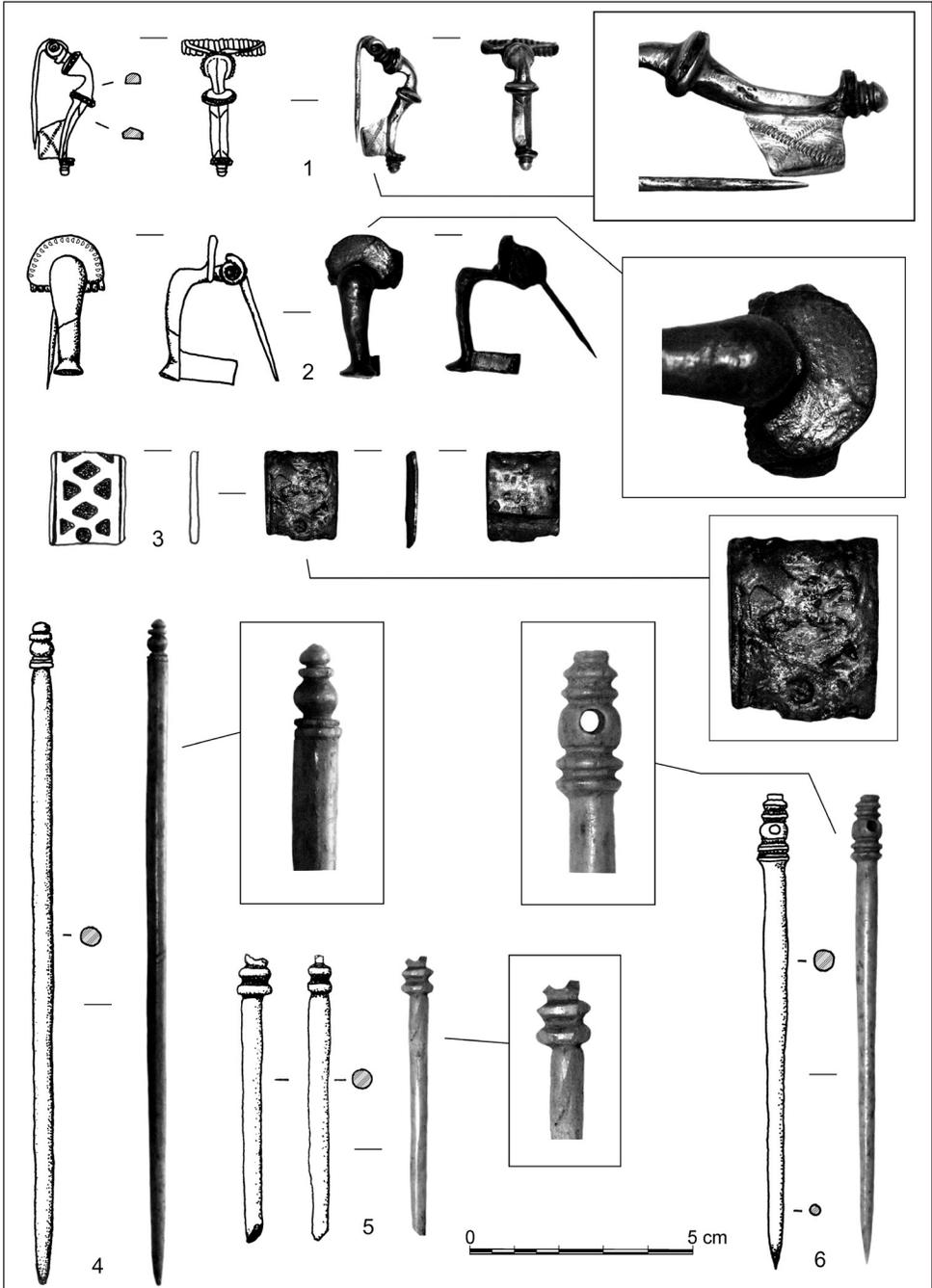


Fig. 23. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts – loose find (5); feat. 141 (1, 3); feat. 183 (2); section XXIII (4); feat. 139 (6): (1) – silver and copper; (2) – bronze; (3) – bronze and enamel; (4–6) – bone

after the middle of this century, from which comes the majority of finds from the Roman castella from the Upper Germanic-Raetian limes (Oldenstein 1976, 197–198). As a form of imported provincial-Roman brooch should be considered the fragmentary preserved, melted silver anchor-shaped fibula²⁹ (Fig. 21:1). So far, on the terrain of Poland, only one such find has been recorded, yet the fibula from Zagórzycze, made of silver, is probably the first discovery of such kind found in *Barbaricum* (Gładysz-Juścińska, Juściński 2005; Cociş 2006)³⁰. All the items mentioned above are made of the non-ferrous metal. The interesting matter seems to

be the absence of iron fibulae in the context of Przeworsk Culture materials from the Roman Period in Zagórzycze. These belong to a typical set of “Przeworsk” forms accompanying the finds of such cultural unit virtually from its very beginning (Godłowski 1995, 478–496).

Also a bronze strap-end (Fig. 22:5) comes from site 1 in Zagórzycze. It resembles the group J II acc. to the classification by K. Raddatz (1957, 95–97). It is a sleek, bronze item 6.5 cm long, decorated with two horizontal grooves, ended with a ring. Such artefacts belong to group II acc. to the classification by R. Madyda-Legutko (Madyda 1977, 384).

In the category of decorations, the pendants belong to few artefacts discovered so far. The only confirmed example of such kind of decoration is a damaged banded pendant of eastern variant, type III A acc. to the classification by K. Stanek (1999, 333–344), discovered within the filling of feature 2, excavated in 2002. It is made of bronze and is 5 cm long. It has an attachment of silver wire, hanged on a small link in the middle part of the pendant (Fig. 21:6).

From the area of the site in Zagórzycze examined so far, two glass beads are known. The first one is a partly melted pendant or a glass bead, ribbed, black-coloured (?) and made of faience (Fig. 24:4). Its shape resembles the type 82a-82b, group VIII of single-coloured, 8-like or bucket-like pendants acc. to the classification by M. Mączyńska (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985, 32, 172, pl. 2). The second example discovered on the settlement in Zagórzycze, is a glass bead, oblong ribbed, of starry cross-section, made of transparent, light blue glass (Fig. 24:3). Unfortunately, it is a surface find, discovered on the northern slope of the site. This artefact can be classified as type 171 group XVIII of melon-like beads acc. to the classification by M. Mączyńska

²⁹ This artefact was discovered in 1995 during the field walk carried out on the site in Zagórzycze by Prof. K. Godłowski on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University.

³⁰ The Zagórzycze fibula's fragment can be classified as belonging to the brooches defined in German terminology as „Ankerfibeln”=group IX acc. to I. Kovrig (1937, 119–120, pl. VIII, XXX); (Patek 1942, 100–105, map on p. 287, pl. VIII:14–18, IX; Buora 2004; Gładysz-Juścińska, Juściński 2005; Cociş 2006). These fibulae belong to forms prevalent among the territory of the ancient Roman Empire's provinces, such as Pannonia, Moesia, Dalmatia and Dacia (Gładysz-Juścińska, Juściński 2005, 132, 133, Fig. 2; Cociş 2006, Pl. XV). The fibulae of such type were made of silver or bronze and are usually dated quite broadly within 1st and 1st half of 3rd century AD (Gładysz-Juścińska, Juściński 2005, 133, 135). The anchor-shaped brooch from Zagórzycze was made of silver and is deformed by the action of high temperature. This fact hinders the precise typological classification of this artefact, which can be only generally attributed to internally diverse family of anchor-shaped brooches. However, just the fact of making it from silver may indicate, that it is a form imported from the southern, Balkan zone of such artefacts' presence (Patek 1942, 103). The genesis of the anchor-shaped fibulae is connected with the Thracian-Illirian production circle (Patek 1942, 103–104). E. Patek dated the whole family of anchor-like fibulae, including the ones made of silver, to 2nd and the beginning of 3rd century AD. However, the presence of the silver anchor-shaped brooches in hoards with the coins of Gordian III and Philip the Arab indicates that the chronology of such forms may be, in some cases, a bit longer (Gładysz-Juścińska, Juściński 2005, pl. 1; Cociş 2006, 398).

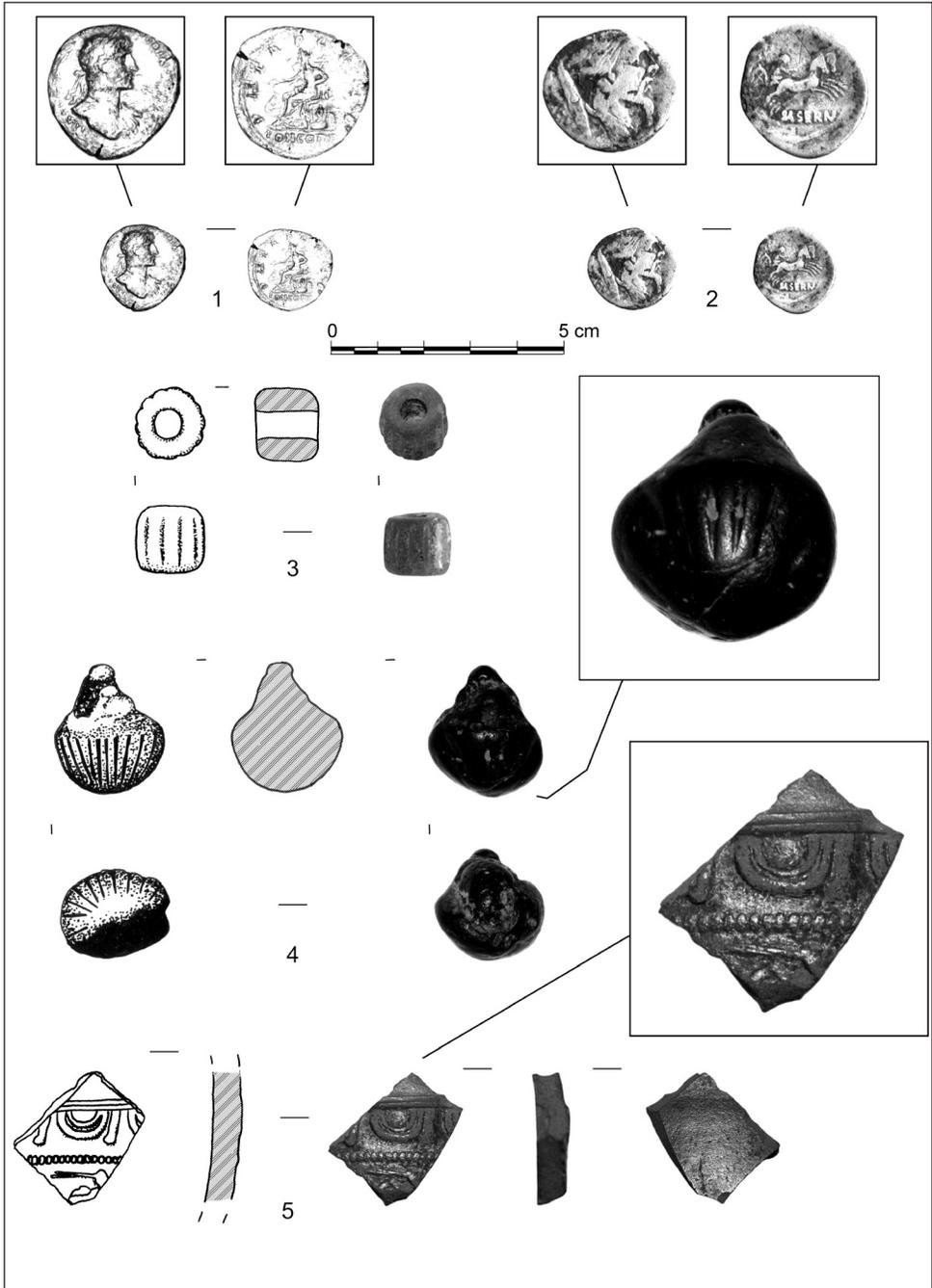


Fig. 24. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka. Selected artefacts – loose find (3); section XLVI (1); section XXII (4); feat. 141 (2); feat. 139 (5): (1, 2) – silver; (3, 4) – glass; (5) – clay

(Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 42, 177, pl. 3).

Three bone pins come from the site's excavation area from seasons 2003–2004. In the discussed collection a straight bone pin appeared, characterized by a profiled head. This artefact is 14.4 cm long, 0.5 cm in diameter (Fig. 23:4). It was found above feature 30. It may be assumed, that originally it belonged to the feature's filling, which top part was destroyed by modern heavy plough³¹. The second example, straight as well, has drilled, profiled head. It is 10.5 cm long, 0.5 cm in diameter (Fig. 23:6). It was discovered in features's 139 filling. The third example, also straight, has a profiled head with a hole drilled through it. The artefact is 6.3 cm long, 0.4 cm in diameter (Fig. 23:5). Unfortunately, it is a surface find, discovered on the northern slope of the site³².

From the area of Zagórzycze settlement, examined in 2004, two Roman coins are known. Above feature 139, in the plowzone on section XLVI, the denarius of Hadrian was discovered, which was struck 119–122 AD and is well preserved (Fig. 24:1). The Republican denarius of L. Hostilius Saserna, minted in 48 BC, appeared in feature 141, tied to the Early Roman use horizon of

the site in Zagórzycze³³. It is hardly readable, most probably due to natural process of being in use. On the coin's reverse, above the representation of biga drawn by the picking-up speed horses, a sign of the diagonal cross, engraved probably in a later time period, is visible (Fig. 24.2)³⁴.

Among the items imported from the Roman provinces discovered by 2004, special attention draws a fragment of a *terra sigillata* vessel, probably connected with the filling of feature 139 (Fig. 24.5)³⁵.

The chronological analysis of the artefacts' forms, categories and groups coming from the examined part of the settlement in Zagórzycze indicates that their dating can be limited to the younger stage of the B2 phase and the beginning of the C1(C1a) phase³⁶

³³ Three further Republican denarii were discovered in the context of Early Roman materials from Zagórzycze in seasons 2006 and 2008 (unpublished materials in the collection of the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University). At present with the Early Roman materials from Zagórzycze a total of 10 Roman coins can be connected. The youngest of them was minted by Marcus Aurelii in 163–164 AD (preliminary study by Dr. J. Bodzek, Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University).

³⁴ A detailed numismatic study of both coins was made by Dr. J. Bodzek. The results of the expert opinion have been attached as a supplement to this article (Appendix 1).

³⁵ This artefact was discovered in the top part of feature 139. It comes most probably from the type 37 bowl acc. to the classification by H. Dragendorff (1895/96). This vessel was probably manufactured in the Lezoux. The most likely maker of the described artefact was CASURIUS. This vessel might have been created in the period including the times from Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) up to Clodius Albinus (193–197 AD) (Tyszler 1999, 27–35). A typological determination of the artefact was made by A. Przychodni, M.A., from the Heritage Preservation Office in Kielce (Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków w Kielcach). The results of the expert opinion have been attached as a supplement to this study (Przychodni, the same volume).

³⁶ Significant attention is drawn by the presence of quite numerous forms recognized within the environment of Przeworsk and Wielbark Cultures as the indicators of the retarded Early Roman style defining

³¹ Additionally, such conclusions are confirmed by the vessel-reconstruction statistics, coming from the sections XXIII and XXVIII with the pottery from feature 30, unearthed beneath them. It was made in laboratory conditions after the excavation work.

³² The preliminary archaeozoological determination of the material, from which the mentioned pin was produced, was made by U. Zielińska, M.A., from the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University. The results of this study revealed, that those artefacts might have been made in the result of a big terrestrial or water mammal dentin processing. It cannot be excluded, that in this case it might be the ivory. The semi-finished product of a pin made of such material was discovered during the excavations in season 2007 in one of the pit-houses linked to the Early Roman settlement horizon on site 1 (unpublished materials in the collection of the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University).

(Liana 1970; Godłowski 1985, 52–88). In such possible way the time of the existence of Przeworsk settlement in Zagórze is in the Roman Period can be narrowed down. One of the youngest artefacts present in the context of Przeworsk materials on site 1 is the already described fragment of the *terra sigillata* vessel, production date of which can be linked to the last decade of the 2nd century AD³⁷. Undoubtedly, a significant contri-

the concept of the B2/C1 phase (such indicators were quite clearly given by: R. Wołagiewicz 1974; 1981, 143–146; 1981a, 82, fig. 1, 1993, 24–25; K. Godłowski 1974, 26–35; 1982; 1985, 53, 67–68; 1988, 39; 1994; 1995, 478–496; current remarks considering the indicators of this stage with a complete chronological-typological analysis of A II 41 type fibulae can be found in a study by J. Schuster 2005). In the case of Wielbark Culture environment such style spread doubtlessly as early as in the stage defined as the B2c phase acc. to R. Wołagiewicz (1993, 24–25). As the indicators of such stage in Zagórze should be considered firstly some of the presented fibulae types, this means, typologically-late derivatives of group V – the brooches of the series 8 with attached stripes of coloured metals on the combs decorating the head of such fibulae (Fig. 21:2, 22:4), as well as a brooch belonging to series 3 (Fig. 21:4); group IV – especially an example of features resembling the type A IV 80 – transitional to series 1 of group V (Fig. 22:1) and a fragment of the A IV 84 type fibula (Fig. 21:3). The fact of absence of forms recognized as the indicators of the C1 phase of the Younger Roman Period in Central Europe within it remains not meaningless for the possibility of dating the twilight of the settlement in Zagórze. The authors mean here the absence of the artefacts connected with the Late Roman style, such as the Almgren group VI or VII fibulae, within site 1, already signalized in the previous article (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006, 154).

³⁷ This artefact, together with the series of Roman coins discovered in 2008 indicates that the settlement in Zagórze must have functioned as early as the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD. In the subject's reading it used to be considered that this period (basically corresponding with the C1a phase) in Przeworsk Culture environment is characterized by overlapping of the Early and Late Roman style in the field of metal items' forms (Godłowski 1985, 67–68). This phenomenon is not confirmed by the spectrum of artefacts from site 1 in Zagórze, which will perhaps soon become a subject of the discussion on the diachronic development of the youngest Early Roman style and the oldest Late Roman

contribution to dating the twilight of the Early Roman settlement in Zagórze is the absence among the materials connected with the category of wheel-made pottery. This seems to show that the functioning time of the described settlement had been overlapping to a little degree with the spreading period of such forms, registered among the archaeological material, throughout western Małopolska since the C1 phase of the Younger Roman Period. The fact, that the pottery made using a pottery wheel might have been familiar to the inhabitants of the Zagórze settlement, may be confirmed by the presence of the fragment of a hand-made vessel, imitating

style in western Małopolska. It should be reminded, that the concept of the permeation of both enumerated styles in the environment of Przeworsk Culture was created mainly on the basis of the materials from the northern parts of Górny Śląsk and border zone of the latter and Małopolska (Godłowski 1970, 15–16). It cannot be excluded, that in case of western Małopolska this image can manifest in a slightly different way. In the face of present, bad state of research on the subject matter considering the Roman Period on this terrain, there are no basis to assume the similar stylistic dichotomy as, for example, in case of the cemetery on site 1 in Opatów, distr. Kłobuck, voiv. Śląskie, in the time period corresponding with the C1a phase. The site in Zagórze seems to suggest a different Przeworsk Culture's development rhythm on the Małopolska's loess, than it occurs at the turn of the Early and Younger Roman Periods in other zones encompassing Przeworsk settlement. Maybe in this case it should be dealt with the phenomenon of retardation of the Early Roman style, which is only just followed by the phase of spreading of the Late Roman style, so far intangible on the site. The coexistence of this currents in Małopolska is so far not confirmed in a credible way by any better recognized and published sepulchral or settlement site. A period, in which a caesura between the Early and Late Roman Periods in Małopolska should be placed, is for sure a subject for future studies. This remark involves the causes of this stylistic transformation as well. Was this just a result of intercultural current's affection on a stable Przeworsk Culture settlement ecumene. Or maybe this phenomenon was caused by some changes of settlement and cultural character? All the answers to such questions can be given by the results of further, intensive archaeological researches.

the decoration characteristic of the so-called grey burnished ware, in one of the residential feature's filling.

In the features deepened into the ground, connected with the Early-Roman settlement period in Zagórze a remarkably numerous, i.e. representative, series of animal bones was discovered. This collection has to a large degree the post-consumer character, characterized by the fact that the bones were significantly broken into pieces, and the presence of the traces tied to the division and filleting of meat rations on it. The osteological material connected with Przeworsk Culture settlement shows, among others, the basis of its inhabitant's existence. Basing on its preliminary analysis' results³⁸ it should be supposed, that Przeworsk population staying in the vicinity of Zagórze, in a short time period, subsisted mainly on the breeding effects, presumably supplemented, to a smaller degree, with agriculture. The role of the latter in the daily life of the Zagórze settlement's inhabitants cannot be properly determined at this moment. It is doubtlessly influenced, at present, by the lack of complex palinological researches in the vicinity of site 1, as well as a useless role of vegetable macro-remains discovered within the fillings of features from the Roman Period in the paleobotanic researches³⁹.

As a result of excavations carried out in 2003–2004 a significant fragment of a residential zone of the Early Roman settlement

was unravelled. The layout of the ground-deepened buildings, recorded within it, should be considered as existing simultaneously during one certain chronological horizon, or more probably, in time periods divided by a indistinctive chronological gap. A significant artefacts' series of precise chronological indicators character discovered in the context of this settlement indicates, that it might have been functioning during remarkably short time period encompassing the period around the half of the 2nd century AD and its second part. Therefore, it should be considered, that the Zagórze settlement existed mainly in the period of significant political perturbations, connected with the series of Roman-Barbarian conflicts in the zone of Middle- and Upper-Danubian limes, described in modern literature as the Marcomannic Wars (Kaczanowski, Kozłowski 1998, 237–240). The population movement attributed to this event, recorded deeply in the territory occupied by Barbarian tribes had not bypassed the Polish territory as well (Godłowski 1982). One of the regions afflicted with these events was presumably western Małopolska, for which the period of Marcomannic Wars, in the light of available archaeological sources, was characterized by the processes of deep transformations, which affected Przeworsk Culture enclave, developing on these terrains. This phenomenon is visible, among others, in the Zagórze region, and manifested itself by rapid changes of the Early Roman settlement network. This process, in the beginning of 3rd century AD, resulted in the formation of large settlement of central character, in type of the settlement on site 2 in Jakuszowice⁴⁰.

³⁸ The preliminary analysis of the osteological materials from Zagórze was carried out by U. Zielińska, M.A. The results of this study are attached as a supplement to the present article (Appendix 3).

³⁹ The decisive meaning in this matter has the multicultural character of the examined part of the site and the analytically confirmed admixture of older materials accumulated in the Roman Period features' fillings on the principles of a residual finds (Pikulski 2006). This puts the homogenous character of such features in question, whose structure was being disturbed by the intensive activity of burrowing animals.

⁴⁰ The existence of a similar phenomenon, concerning the region of western Małopolska loess upland located in the lower and middle Szreniawa basin, not far from Zagórze, was already suggested by H. Dobrzańska (1992, 200, 205).

Such sites opened a new stage in the western Małopolska's prehistory, leading, especially in the loess zone, to specific economic "boom", having its reflection in the archaeological materials coming from the region and dating from the antiquity's twilight.

So far, there were no archaeologically discernible traces of human activity in the substantial part of the Younger and Late Roman Periods, and also the Migration Period. Presumably, the Zagórzycze headland, after the leaving of Przeworsk community due to unexplainable causes, remained unsettled until the end of 7th century AD. From this time, the oldest traces of the land development by the Early Slavic community can be dated.

As it was mentioned in the introduction to this study, the archaeological researches carried out in Zagórzycze until 2004 brought also the discoveries of interesting materials from the chronological levels different from those connected with the Iron Age. To the oldest of them, at the same time determining the beginnings of permanent settlement of site 1 belongs a series of materials connected with the settlement of the Linear Pottery Culture's population. The finds of this kind were recorded mostly during season 2003. They lingered loosely in central part of the examined area, within the layer of sandy subsoil⁴¹. At this stage of research only four features of settlement character can be connected confidently with Linear Pottery Culture: features 109, 116, 118, 126A (Pl. 1). The filling of a dump-pit turned out to be the richest and at the same time the most interesting. It is marked with no. 118, and a few hundred flint artefacts (predominated definitely the fragments of implement – flakes and blades, as well as numerous small debite-

age) and quite a large amount of pottery has been found there. This feature, on the basis of its inventory's preliminary analysis can be connected with the earliest stage of first farmers' stay in Małopolska, dating from the development period of the so-called Zofipole pottery style. A similar chronological position have the other Linear Pottery Culture's materials discovered during this year's excavations, among which there is no developed stylistic current characteristic of the classic Linear Pottery Culture's development stage in Poland. At the present stage of research the presentation of the oldest Neolithic settlement's layout seems to be impossible. The shape and size of the point where site 1 is located may suggest that it was a small open settlement of the agricultural population, or even some kind of seasonal camp. The settlement forms of this kind were probably characteristic of the environment of the Linear Pottery Culture in its crystallization phase on Małopolska loess. Therefore, the settlement in Zagórzycze can be connected with the oldest wave of the southern part of Niecka Nidziańska penetration by the early farming communities, preceding the horizon of establishing the large, stable Linear settlements of Olszanica type (Milisauskas, Kruk 1986).

Another interesting find connected with the Neolithic on site 1 is a flint-stone deposit found within the section LII (feat. 92) (Pl. 1). Within a shallow hollow an accumulation of 5 cores of chocolate and Jurassic flint, which on the basis of technological analysis can be connected with Lublin-Volyn' Culture⁴². So far, the excavated part of the site has not delivered any further finds tied to this culture. However, this observation may

⁴¹ Materials have been acquired mainly from the sections L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI.

⁴² The cultural-technological classification of these materials was carried out by Prof. P. Valde-Nowak from the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, for which the authors of this article are very grateful.

be somehow distorted, due to the unfinished process of analysis of the archaeological materials from Zagórzycze. In seasons 2003 and 2004 there were no further finds connected with the Funnel Beaker Culture of which Wiórek-stage settlement was discovered in 2002. The absence of such materials suggests dealing with a small settlement or a camp of this culture, located in the eastern part of site 1.

With the Early Bronze Age the materials of Mierzanowice and Trzciniec Cultures should be connected. Only loosely found pottery fragments, a visible concentration of which appeared on section LV, excavated in 2003, within the layer of sandy subsoil, can be tied to the first of them. However, only three trapezoid pits are presumably connected with Trzciniec Culture: feat. 59, 75, 78 in which only a slender amount of archaeological material appeared⁴³. In the top part of one of them (feat. 59) a badly preserved, presumably cow skeleton, was discovered.

Within the area excavated in seasons 2003–2004, another fragment of an extensive open Lusatian Culture settlement was unearthed. It originally occupied most probably the whole area of the point where site 1 is located. Numerous dump-pits should be connected with the discussed settlement level, as well as a sizeable amount of movable material – first and foremost the pottery, present in the whole subsoil layer. The acquired collection of artefacts can be dated similarly as the Lusatian materials discovered in 2002. The basis of this reasoning concerning their chronology is, out of necessity, the stylistic analysis of pottery. It indicates the connections between the Lusatian

settlement in Zagórzycze and the Kielce subgroup of Górny Śląsk-Małopolska Group and enables to synchronize this settlement-stage on site 1 with this culture's classic phase, encompassing the twilight of the Bronze Age and the beginnings of Early Iron Age.

The youngest settlement horizon recorded so far on site 1 is tied to the Early and Late Medieval periods. The inventory of a housing-feature no 32 (Pl. 1) should be considered as the oldest on the site; it represents one of the oldest development-stages of Early Slavic Culture in Poland. The preliminary chronological evaluation of the pottery collection acquired from its filling seems to indicate a possibility of its 7th century AD origin⁴⁴. In seasons 2003 and 2004 a further part of a large, intensively used open settlement, tentatively dated from the developed stage of the Middle Ages was discovered on site 1. With this settlement numerous household features in form of deep storage pits (concentrating mainly in the southern and eastern parts of the examined area) are connected. The pottery from them can be dated to 10 and 11th century AD. With the described series of materials, two silver coins found loosely in the bottom part of humus seem to be connected as well: denarius of empress Adelaide of Italy and a small cross denarius of undetermined time and place of minting. Apart from the mentioned household pits, the remains of two hearths (feat. 135, 136) can be linked to the described Early Medieval settlement (Fig. 6–7). In their fillings, numerous burnt out stones and small number of early medieval pottery shreds

⁴³ The data concerning the intensity and form of Early Bronze Age settlement on site 1 are only approximate. A final evaluation should be postponed until a complete analysis of the archaeological material from Zagórzycze.

⁴⁴ The preliminary cultural and chronological classification evaluation of the pottery from feature 32 was made by Prof. M. Parczewski, from the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, for which the authors of this article are very grateful.

were found. One of more interesting early medieval features is the remains of two stove-like constructions, including probably a pottery kiln (feat. 114). A stove-pit connected with it delivered numerous vessels' fragments dating this assemblage to 11th or 12th century AD.

The continuation of excavations on site 1 in Zagórzycze seems to be necessary, not only because of the permanent threat of the site by the modern cultivation and erosion tied to it. Doubtlessly, further complex archaeological research on this site is justified by the high cognitive merit of the artefacts discovered there. The conclusions coming from the analysis of this research's results,

especially concerning the La Tène and Roman periods, seem to significantly broaden our knowledge involving settlement-cultural transformations on the terrain between the middle Nida and Nidzica rivers. This constitutes only a modest contribution to unravel the fascinating prehistory of this region, where a settlement complex connected with the sites (1 and 2) in Jakuszowice functioned. The latter site, despite its small stage of analyzing and publishing processes of the archaeological materials related to it, has permanently found its place in the European literature on the subject.

Translated by P. Biela, M. Trojan

Badania wielokulturowego stanowiska nr 1 w Zagórzycach, gm. i pow. Kazimierza Wielka, woj. świętokrzyskie w latach 2003-2004

W roku 2001 zostały wznowione prace archeologiczne w sąsiedztwie zespołu wielokulturowych stanowisk w Jakuszowicach na Płaskowyżu Proszowickim. Projekt ten, który realizuje Zakład Epoki Żelaza Instytutu Archeologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, jest kontynuacją badań archeologicznych rozpoczętych w tym regionie blisko trzydzieści lat temu przez K. Godłowskiego. Ma on wzbogacić i uzupełnić informacje o przemianach osadniczych i kulturowych zachodzących w okresie lateńskim i rzymskim na skraju zachodniomałopolskiej wyżyny lessowej. Głównym zadaniem tego projektu jest rozpoznanie archeologiczne unikatowego w skali Małopolski zespołu osadniczego w Zagórzycach. Wyjątkowe jest jego położenie, tylko pozornie związane ze strefą lessową, która otacza ten teren niemal z czterech stron. Badane stanowiska archeologiczne leżą na skraju długiego na kilkanaście kilometrów płata ziem bielcowych wytworzonych na piaskach, ciągnącego się niemal w układzie południkowym od Zagórzyc do miejscowości Opatowiec nad Wisłą. Najbliższym dużym ciekim wodnym jest Nidzica, która pełniła zapewne funkcję ważnej arterii komunikacyjnej w okresie pradziejowym. Stanowiska w Zagórzycach położone są w środkowym biegu niewielkiego, lewego dopływu Nidzicy – Zagórzanki. Pozostałości osadnictwa ludzkiego z czasów od neolitu po wczesne średniowiecze zostały odkryte w trzech miejscach terasy nadzalewowej tego cieku. Dokładny obraz zasiedlenia rozpoznano wykopaliskowo jedynie w obrębie stanowiska 1 położonego na niewielkim cyplu, będącym lessowym ostańcem erozyjnym pokrytym grubą warstwą piasku. Szczegółowe badania powierzchniowe pozwoliły zaś ustalić chronologię osadnictwa na sąsiadujących z nim, niewielkich powierzchniowo stanowiskach 2 i 3 znajdujących się na krawędziach terasy Zagórzanki. Na stanowisku 3 przeprowadzono również niewielkie prace wykopaliskowe o charakterze ratowniczym, których efekty zostały omówione w osobnym artykule zamieszczonym w niniejszym tomie. Wstępne wyniki badań archeologicznych prowadzonych na stanowisku 1 w latach 2001–2002 opublikowano w poprzednim tomie „Recherches Archéologiques” (Grygiel, Pikulski 2006).

Wiedza na temat formy terenowej, na której położone jest samo stanowisko oraz obecnego na nim osadnictwa pradziejowego uległa znacznemu poszerzeniu podczas dwóch kolejnych sezonów prac wykopaliskowych. W obrębie założonych w centralnej, kulminacyjnej partii cypla wykopów szeroko płaszczyznowych do 2004 roku odkryto ponad 200 różnoczasowych obiektów archeologicznych, często wielokrotnie nakładających się na siebie i tworzących skomplikowane układy stratygraficzne. Część z nich wiąże się z okresem lateńskim oraz rzymskim i funkcjonującymi tu czterema osadami będącymi przedmiotem szczegółowych badań prowadzonych przez autorów.

Najstarsza z nich została założona przez ludność, której model kultury materialnej można określić jako późnołużycko-pomorski. Do tej pory z tym horyzontem osadniczym można wiązać jeden obiekt półziemiankowy oraz jedną jamę o charakterze gospodarczym. Jak wskazują nieliczne, „czułe” chronologicznie zabytki metalowe związane z czasem istnienia tego osiedla, funkcjonowało ono w okresie, który można synchronizować ze schyłkiem fazy HD i fazą LTA.

U schyłku wczesnego okresu lateńskiego i w środkowym okresie lateńskim na stanowisku 1 istniała niewielka osada celtycka. Jej pozostałości tworzą przyziemia trzech czworokątnych budynków, w których wypełniakach odkryto znaczną ilość zabytków kultury lateńskiej datowanych ramowo na fazy LTB2–C2. Na ten sam okres może być datowana duża seria przedmiotów metalowych i nielicznych szklanych znalezionych bez kontekstu w obrębie powierzchniowych warstw stanowiska.

W późnym okresie lateńskim pojawiły się tu po raz pierwszy społeczności kultury przeworskiej. Moment ich przybycia przypadł na okres synchronizowany ze schyłkiem fazy LTD1 lub, co bardziej prawdopodobne, początkiem fazy LTD2. Założone przez ludność „przeworską” osiedle, z którym można łączyć jeden zaledwie budynek o przyziemiu zagłębionym w podłoże i nieliczną serię obiektów gospodarczych, zostało porzucone zapewne jeszcze przed początkami wczesnego okresu rzymskiego.

Po długiej, zauważalnej w masowym materiale zabytkowym przerwie osadniczej na stanowisku 1 powstała druga, znacznie większa osada kultury przeworskiej, z którą wiązać można pozostałości przyziemi czternastu budynków. Zapewne było to osiedle z wydzielającą się strefą mieszkalną odsuniętą od części gospodarczej, co potwierdza niemal całkowity brak innych typów obiektów, niż czworokątne budynki. Uwagę zwraca także zwarty charakter zabudowy osiedla bez śladów wydzielających się zagród. Sytuacja ta znajduje analogie wśród innych, lepiej przebadanych osad kultury przeworskiej z okresu rzymskiego. W zasypiskach pozostałości budynków odkryto liczną serię ceramiki ręcznie lepionej. Wśród niej za charakterystyczną dla kultury przeworskiej należy uznać gładkościenną ceramikę stołową z dominującą formą wazy ostro profilowanej. Typowa dla tej kultury jest również część naczyń kuchennych o niestarannie wykończonych powierzchniach i zestandaryzowanej formie garnka esowatego lub rzadko jajowatego. W obrębie tej kategorii ceramiki ujawnia się również drugi, zasadniczy nurt stylistyczny, który można określić jako „puchowsko-dacki”. Należą tu najczęściej naczynia garnkowe zdobione rozbudowanym ornamentem plastycznym w postaci listew i odcisków palcowych na brzuścach oraz krawędziach wylewów. Sporadycznie pojawiają się specyficzne dla dackiego kręgu kulturowego formy naczyń takie jak np. czasie dackie czy pokrywki. Uwagę zwraca niezwykła ilość i różnorodność form przedmiotów metalowych odkrytych na osadzie. Większość z nich to zachowane najczęściej fragmentarycznie zapinki brązowe. Przeważnie są to formy o proveniencji miejscowej. Importowane egzemplarze prowincjonalnorzymskie należą do rzadkości. Jedną z takich fibul jest srebrna zapinka kotwicowata, będąca przypuszczalnie pierwszym publikowanym tego rodzaju zabytkiem odkrytym w *Barbaricum*. Innym rzadko spotykanym importem prowincjonalnorzymskim jest odkryty w przyziemiu jednego z budynków emaliowany fragment

skuwki rzymskiej sprzączki lub okucia pasa. Zabytkowi temu towarzyszył znaleziony w tym samym obiekcie rzadki na obszarach Europy środkowej typ denara republikańskiego. Z przyziemiem innego budynku wiąże się znalezisko drugiej monety rzymskiej, którą jest denar cesarza Hadriana. Na osadzie odkryto trzy egzemplarze szpil „kościanych”. Dwie z nich są w idealnym stanie zachowania i posiadają efektywnie profilowane główki. Analiza archeozoologiczna surowca, z którego zostały one wykonane wskazuje, że jest to zapewne zębina dużego ssaka lądowego lub wodnego. Nie można wykluczyć w tym przypadku użycia kości słoniowej do produkcji takich szpil. Wstępna analiza materiałów zabytkowych związanych z osiedlem wskazuje, iż ludność przeworska przebywała tu niezwykle krótko, a zarejestrowany układ budynków ma charakter jedno- lub bliskoczesowy. Osada istniała w okresie przypadającym na fazy B2b i C1a okresu rzymskiego. Wyznacznikami tego okresu są liczne fibule należące do późnych form rozwojowych grupy II, IV i V wg O. Almgrena. Jak dotąd na stanowisku 1 nie odkryto ani jednej zapinki VI grupy wg O. Almgrena, co sugeruje, iż koniec osady nastąpił przed okresem rozpowszechnienia tego typu form przypadającym w środkowoeuropejskim *Barbaricum* na fazę C1b okresu rzymskiego. Podobnie może być interpretowany brak na stanowisku ceramiki warsztatowej wykonanej przy użyciu koła garncarskiego pojawiającej się licznie w tej samej fazie w zachodniej Małopolsce. Prawdopodobnie osada w Zagórzycach została opuszczona w ciągu fazy C1a okresu rzymskiego. Najmłodszym precyzyjnie datowanym zabytkiem związanym z tym osiedlem jest fragment naczynia *terra sigillata* wyprodukowany w okresie pomiędzy panowaniem Antonina Piusa i Clodiusa Albinusa. Znaczne rozmiary osiedla z przełomu wczesnego i młodszego okresu rzymskiego wskazują, iż zamieszkiwała je duża grupa ludzka. Jedną z podstaw jej utrzymania była gospodarka hodowlana. Badania archeozoologiczne potwierdziły, iż wśród szczątków zwierząt udomowionych dominują kości takich gatunków jak owca, koza oraz bydło. Znikomy odsetek kości zwierząt dzikich sugeruje, iż łowiectwo odgrywało niewielką rolę w życiu codziennym mieszkańców osady.

Luکی rejestrowane w materiale zabytkowym, czy to masowym takim jak ceramika, czy też w obrębie zbioru przedmiotów metalowych pełniących funkcję precyzyjnych wyznaczników chronologicznych, sugerują, że opisywane osady były najprawdopodobniej nie związane ze sobą i istniały przerwy w zasiedleniu stanowiska. Podobny obraz rozwoju osadnictwa rysuje się w regionie otaczającym Zagórzycę i Jakuszowice. W chwili obecnej brak podstaw by wyjaśnić przyczyny tej niestabilności osadniczej. Mogło być to spowodowane oddziaływaniem czynników naturalnych lub nieczytelnych najczęściej dla archeologa zmian o charakterze politycznym. Niewykluczone, iż w przypadku pradziejowych społeczności rolniczych zamieszkujących w okolicy Zagórzyc jednym z czynników mających wpływ na częste zmiany miejsca ich pobytu była niska wydajność zalegających tu dużych płątów gleb biellicowych.

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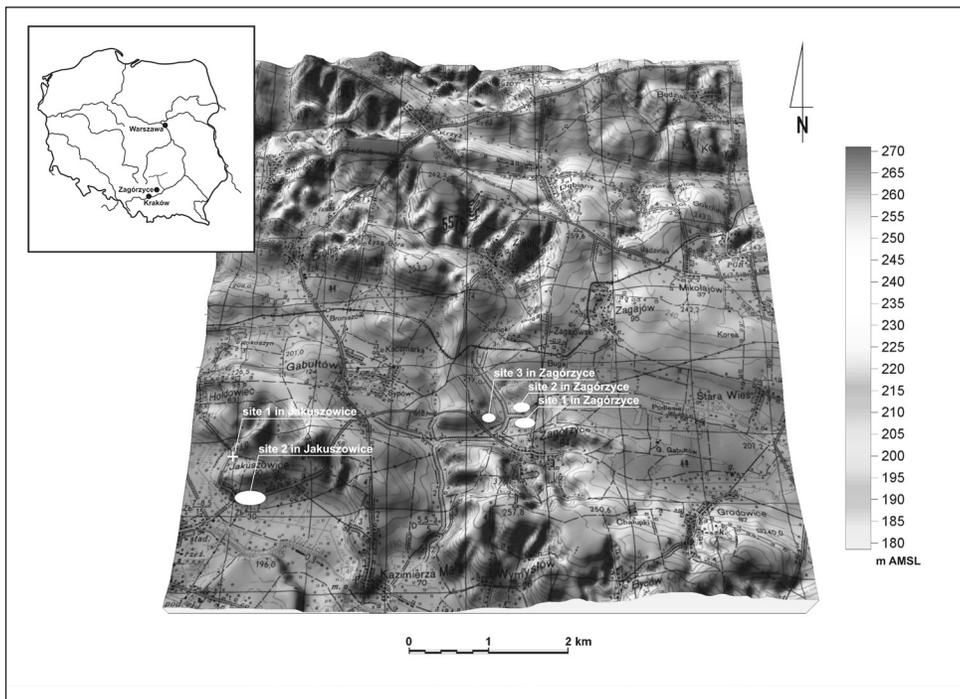
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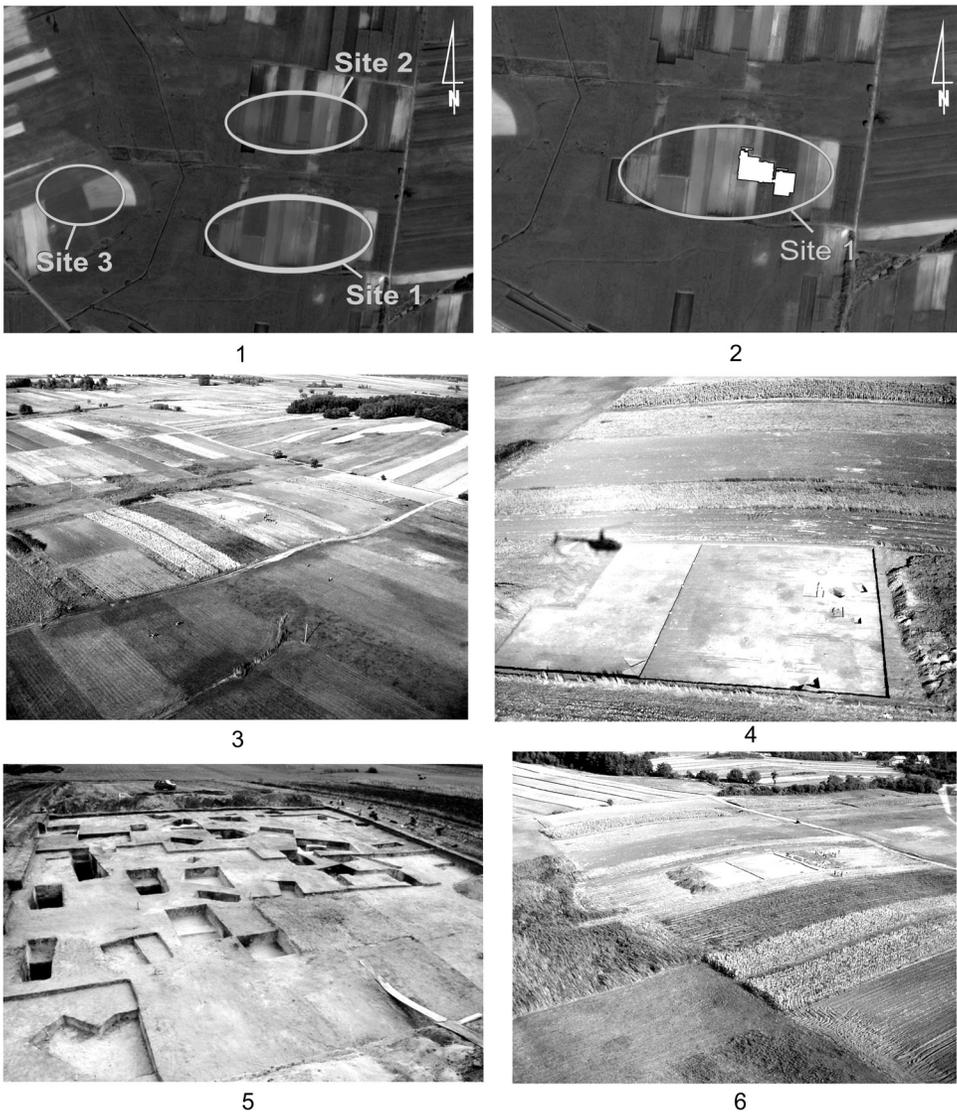
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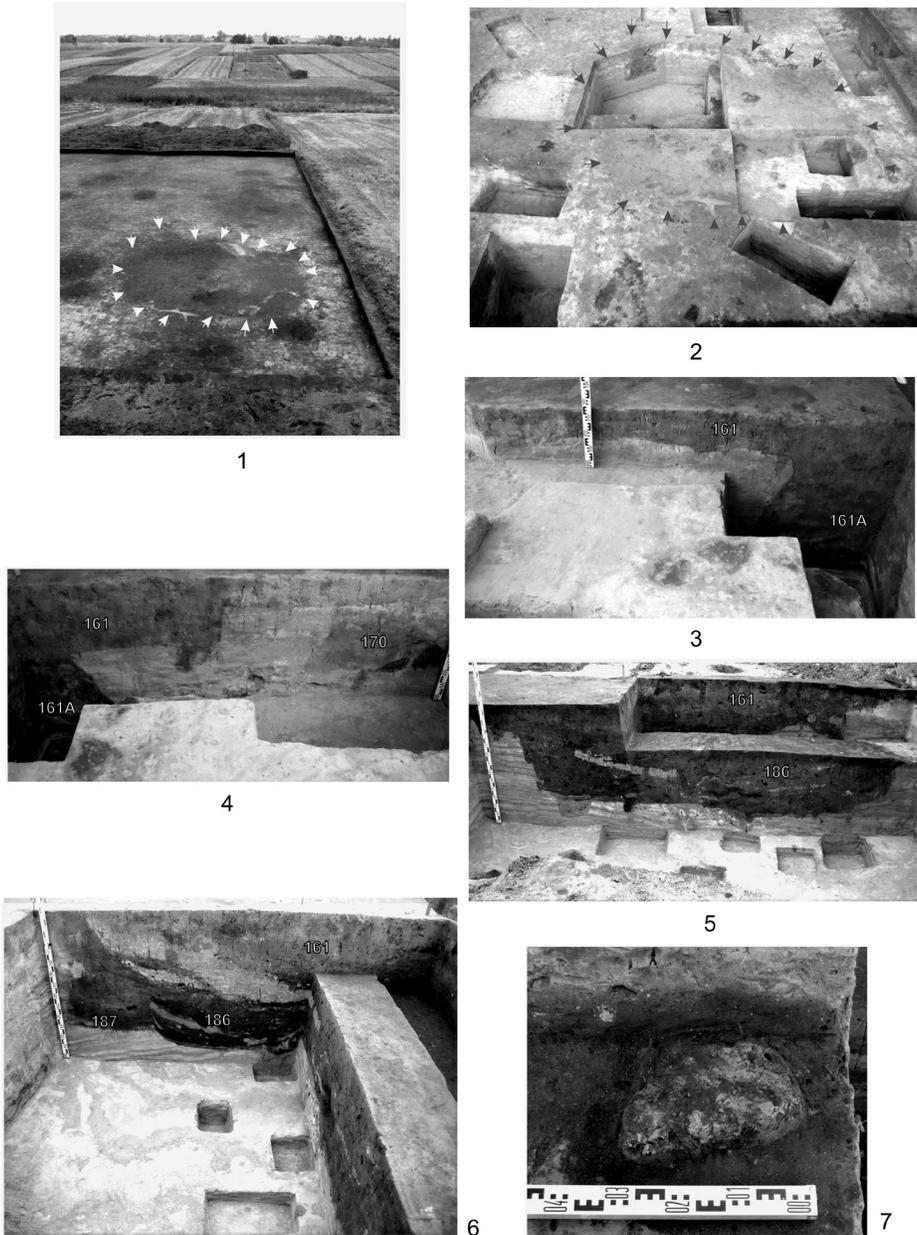
Pl. 2. Localisation of archaeological sites in the vicinity of Zagórzycy, a base for the “Ponidzie Expedition”



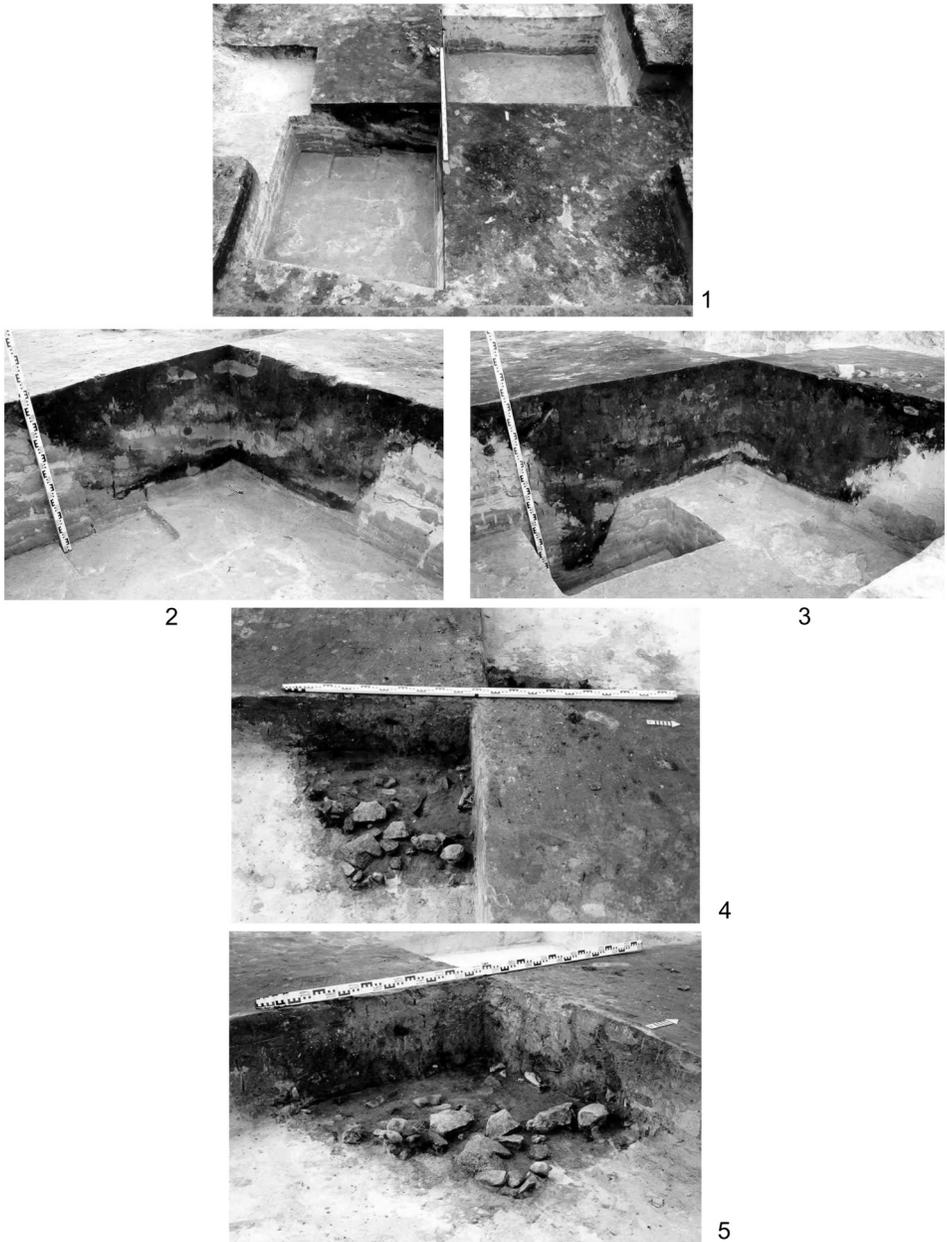
Pl. 3. (1) Satellite view of the archaeological sites' area in Zagórzycze, the base for the "Ponidzie Expedition" during the years 2003 and 2004, source: www.earth.google.com; (2) satellite view of site 1 area in Zagórzycze, source: www.earth.google.com; (3) aerial photograph of site 1 in Zagórzycze with the area excavated in 2003 (view from SW); (4) aerial photograph of archaeological trench from 2003 (situation after excavating the plowzone, view from W); (5) archaeological trench from 2003 r. during the climax of exploration (view from N); (6) aerial photograph of the archaeological trench from 2003 (situation after excavating the plowzone, view from NW)



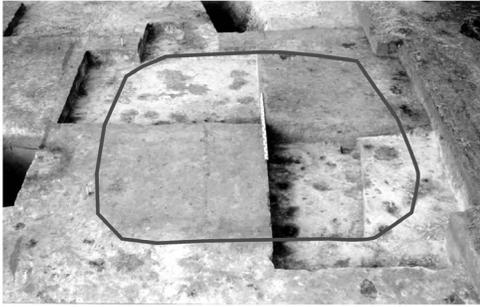
Pl. 4. Zagórzycze, site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka: (1) archaeological trench in 2004 after excavating the plow-zone (view from S); (2) archaeological Trench from 2004 w during the climax of exploration (view from N); (3) aerial photograph of the archaeological trench from 2004, during the climax of exploration (central view); (4) aerial photograph of the archaeological trench from 2004 (trench during the climax of exploration, view from N); (5) aerial photograph of the trench from 2004 (archaeological trench during the climax of exploration, view from W); (6) aerial photograph of site 1 in Zagórzycze with the area of research in 2004 (view from NE)



Pl. 5. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka: (1) feature 186 and accompanying features after removing the plowzone (view from S); (2) feature 186 and accompanying features during the exploration's climax (view from S); (3) western section of feature 161 and others accompanying it; (4) northern section of feature 161 and others accompanying it; (5) southern section of feature 186; (6) eastern section showing the stratigraphical relationship among features 161, 186, 187; (7) small clay depot discovered on the bottom level of feature 161



Pl. 6. Zagórze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka: (1) feature 100 during the exploration's climax (view from N); (2) southern and western sections of feature 100; (3) northern and eastern sections of feature 100; (4) feature 90 during the exploration's climax (view from E); burnt out stones and animal bones discovered within feat. 90 (view from SE)



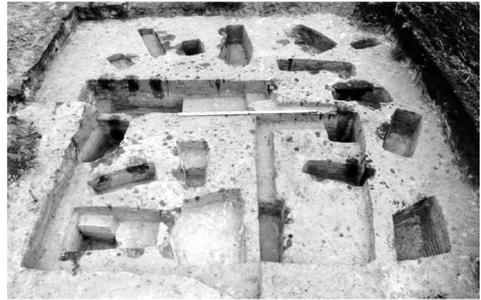
1



2



3



4



5



6

Pl. 7. Zagórzycze site 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka: (1) feature 76 during the climax of exploration (view from S); (2) northern section of feature 76; (3) western section of feature 76; (4) photo showing negative of feature's 76 filling and post-holes of big and small diameter discovered on the bottom level of the feature; (5) post-holes of small diameter discovered within feature 76 (northern section – detail); (6) view on one of the construction posts of feature 76 (northern section – detail)

Appendix 1

Jarosław Bodzek

Ancient Roman coins found in Zagórzycze, site 1 in 2003 – 2004

Archeological excavations carried out in 2003–2004 on the site 1 at Zagórzycze yielded two ancient Roman coins: a Republican denarius of L. Hostilius Saserna (Cat.1) minted in 48 BC and a denarius of Hadrian struck 119–122 AD (Cat. 2) (cf. the main article of M. Grygiel, J. Pikulski and M. Trojan)¹.

The first piece was found in 2004 in north-west part of feature 141. The mentioned feature recognised as a hut is located in sectors: LXIII, LXIV, LXVI, LXVII. Apart from the coin, significant well-dated artifacts² allowed to date feature 141 to the younger stage of B2 phase of the Roman period. Due to a natural process of being in use the described coin is hardly readable: the warrior-passenger of the biga and partly the legend [HOSTILIVS] located over the chariot is wiped off. In the exact place the graffito of figure “X” can be seen. It appears that mentioned graffito had been placed on the coin after a longer time of being in use and as the character of “X” suggests it took place within the Roman Empire territory (engraved equivalent of a punch-mark?). The poor condition of described coin

indicates that it had been in circulation for many years after minting. An interesting aspect is the time, when the coin had actually arrived to the region of Zagórzycze. It is said that the coins issued during the Republic in general must have left the Imperium not later than between 1st and 2nd century AD. In this case the Traian’s monetary reform in 107 AD, due to which the denarii that had been minted before 64 AD were taken out of circulation, would be the final closure (Wielowiejski 1977, 66; Bursche, Kaczanowski, Rodzińska-Nowak 2000, 117). However, at least some part of Republican coins arrived to *Barbaricum* must have had been in circulation for some time afterwards. In the case of Zagórzycze settlement the *terminus ante quem* for the described coin to arrive is the archeological context of the feature 141 dating it back to the B2 phase of the Roman period. As a result the Saserna denarius matches the whole group of similarly dated coins collected from the settlement sites in southern parts of Poland territory. In Otałęż, distr. Mielec, voiv. Podkarpackie, the features 17 and 11 produced denarii of Tiberius Claudius struck in 79 BC and of Mn. Acilius dated to 49 BC (Kunisz 1985, No. 183 II, III; Podgórska-Czopek 1999, 126; Kaczanowski, Margos 2002, 232, No. 544). Both mentioned features recognized as the building remains are dated to the B2/C1–C1a phase of Roman period (Podgórska-Czopek 1999, 139). Similar chronological position has the feature 17 discovered on settlement site 16 in Mielec, voiv. Podkarpackie, which produced a Pinaris Natta’s denarius minted in 155 BC (Mitura 1999, 144f; Morawiecki

¹ In this place I would like to thank Michał Grygiel, M.A., and Jacek Pikulski, M.A., for the ability to study on described coins and for sharing all the relevant information on the context of the finds. Conclusions about the Roman period settlement development on the site are based on the results of archeological excavations that have been carried out in Zagórzycze until 2008.

² A developed form of silver trumpet-headed brooch of group IV according to O. Almgren (1897/1923), variant 2 according to T. Liana (Liana 1970, 442); and pottery – ceramic sherds of vessels with “Prunt-like” ornament (cf. Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan, the main article).

1999, 79). As so all of the mentioned Republican coins, including the Hostilius Saserna's denarius must have had been deposited not later than in the end of the 2nd century AD. Basing on well-dated artifacts the duration of settlement in Zagórzycze can be dated to the period not to exceed the phase B2b–B2/C1–C1a of the Roman period (Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan, the main article). As so the L. Hostilius Saserna's denarius couldn't have had arrived to Zagórzycze area earlier than in the turn of the 1st and 2nd century AD.

The second coin found in Zagórzycze belongs to Hadrian's issue minted between 119 to 122 AD (Cat. 2). The coin was found in XLVI sector within the arable layer, above the feature 139 recognised as a building remains that produced a fragment of *terra sigillata* bowl manufactured in Lezoux somewhere between the time of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) and Clodius Albinus (193–197 AD) (cf. Przychodni, Appendix 2). Basing on this artifact the mentioned feature can be dated to the B2b or B2/C1–C1a phase. It is considerable that described denarius was originally located within the context of feature 139, which top part of filling was destroyed by deep plough. The coin is in good condition and has minor traces of being in use, which indicates that it hadn't been in circulation for a long time. The Hadrian's reign coins create a numerous group among the Imperial denarii finds within the Poland territory. In example in Jakuszowice, distr. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie – the near to Zagórzycze settlement site – 75 Imperial denarii were found, out of which no less than 18 had been minted during the Hadrian's reign (Bursche 1997, 129 ff, Nos. 22–34, 36–40; Kaczanowski, Margos 2002, 72 ff, No. 218). Out of mentioned 18 coins, 6 were issued between 119 to 122 AD (Bursche 1997, 129 ff, Nos. 25–34). The great number of denarii minted during

Hadrian's reign had arrived to *Barbaricum* along with loads of silver coins minted by other emperors mainly in the end of the 2nd century which can be connected to Marcomannic Wars or at the very beginning of the 3rd century (namely right after 194–195 AD – Bursche 2002, 71; 2003, 123; 2004, 198). It might have stayed in circulation until the Migration period (Bursche 2004, 198). *Terminus ante quem* for the described coin to arrive to Zagórzycze is the time of its end, which is fixed to the B2/C1–C1a phase of the Roman period. It is however worth considering to specify it to the very end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century AD if we agree on the coin being connected with the feature 139 (see above). On the other hand it doesn't exclude the possibility that the coin had arrived to Zagórzycze earlier, sometime within the 2nd century AD. This way or another, the described coin is one of the unusual examples when the Imperial denarius minted in the 2nd century AD can be linked to an archeological context dated to the early phase or the beginning of the younger stage of the Roman period (cf. Morawiecki 1999, 79, 81).

Translated by K. Zuch, J. Bodzek

1. AR, denarius, L. Hostilius Saserna, Rome, 48 BC (cf. Grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan the main article, Fig. 24:2)

Obverse: Bearded male head (a Celt) right, the Celtic shield behind dotted border.

Reverse: Biga right with a charioteer holding reins (r.) and whip (l.); next to him a warrior with shield and spear; above: L.[HOSTILIVS], below: SASERN; dotted border: above the biga a graffito: X.

RRC, p. 463, No. 448/2a.

2. AR, denarius, Hadrian (117–138 AD), Rome, 119–122 AD (cf. grygiel, Pikulski, Trojan the main article, Fig. 24:1)
 Obverse: Laureate bust of emperor right drapery on left arm;
 IMP CAES[AR TRAIAN H]ADRIAN[VS AVG]
- Reverse: P M T R P C O S I I I, in exergue: CONCORD
 Concordia seated left, holding patera, and resting elbow on a Spes statue; cornucopia below the chair.
 RIC II, p. 339, No. 118.

Starożytne monety rzymskie znalezione na stanowisku 1 w Zagórzycach w latach 2003 – 2004

Badania archeologiczne prowadzone w latach 2003–2004 na stanowisku 1 w Zagórzycach przyniosły znaleziska dwóch monet rzymskich – wybitego w 48 r. przed Chr. republikańskiego denara L. Hostiliusa Saserny (Kat. 1) oraz denara cesarza Hadriana z lat 119–122 (Kat. 2). Pierwsza z wymienionych monet znaleziona została w wypełniku obiektu nr 141, datowanego na fazę B2 ewentualnie B2/C1–C1a okresu rzymskiego. Wspomniane datowanie stanowi *terminus ante quem* dla czasu przybycia opisywanej monety na teren osady w Zagórzycach. Wyznaczniki chronologiczne osady w Zagórzycach (fazy B2b–B2/C1–C1a okresu rzymskiego) pozwalają jednocześnie przypuszczać, że denar L. Hostiliusa Saserny nie dotarł do Zagórzyc wcześniej niż pod koniec I lub na początku II w.

Znalezisko denara Hadriana znalezione w Zagórzycach pochodzi z warstwy ornej, nad identyfikowanym jako mieszkalny obiektem 139. Obiekt ten datowany jest na fazę B2b lub C1a. Nie można wykluczyć, że moneta pochodzi z wypełnika tego obiektu, zniszczonego przez orkę. *Terminus ante quem* dla przybycia denara Hadriana na teren osady w Zagórzycach stanowi kres istnienia tejże, przypadający na fazę C1a. Opisywana moneta należy więc do nielicznych przypadków, gdy denar cesarski wybity w II w. może być łączony z kontekstem wczesnorzymskim.

Abbreviation List:

RRC – M. Crawford, Roman Republican Coinage, Vol. I-II, Cambridge 1974.

RIC – H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, The Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. II. Vespasian to Hadrian, London 1926.

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Appendix 2

Andrzej Przychodni

***Terra sigillata* from the site 1 in Zagórze, com. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie**

The *terra sigillata* fragment found in feature 139 (Fig. 1) on the settlement site of the Przeworsk-Culture in Zagórze is another evidence of the influx of Roman vessels from the Central Gaul area.

The mentioned fragment is the upper part of the most probably Dragendorff 37 bowl. It is made of pinkish clay with its surface covered with red, shiny slip, slightly wiped off. There are still some relief ornaments preserved: *ovolo* (CGP fig.40:1 = CGP pl. 137:59) with pearl ornament emphasizing the band of *ovolo* decoration (like CGP pl. 136:47). Underneath *ovolo* there is a fragment of relief decoration that can be identified as a horse-rider facing left (Oswald 263).

The recognized details of relief decoration on the sherd allow to specify the place

of origin of the vessel as Central Gaul and the so called Lezoux Group of pottery workshops. The most likely maker of the described vessel was CASURIUS – a potter who performed between reigns of Antoninus Pius and Clodius Albinus in Lubiè. As so, there can be no doubt about the contacts between Małopolska region and western provinces of the Roman Empire.

The pottery made by CASURIUS of Lubiè has been recognised on five another sites of the Przeworsk Culture (cf. Tyszler 1999, 32). What's worth to emphasize, there is no trace of other finds that can be linked with the mentioned potter in other cultures' context within Polish territory. The fragments of vessels made by CASURIUS were found on two settlements sites of the Przeworsk Culture: Piwonice, site 1, distr.

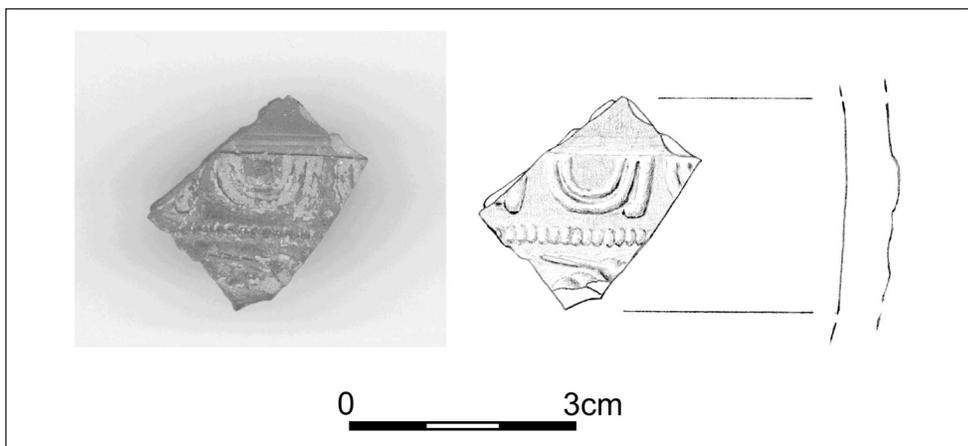


Fig. 1. *Terra sigillata* fragment found in feature 139 on the settlement in Zagórze, site 1 (picture by A. Przychodni; drawn by D. Czernek)

Kalisz (Tyszler 1999a, 79, No. cat. Piwonice 2.1.) and Jacewo, site 4b, distr. Inowrocław (Tyszler 1999a, 35, No. cat. Jacewo 1.1.). The next finds are known from the cemeteries: Lachmirowice, site 1, distr. Inowrocław, (Tyszler 1999a, 57, 58, No. cat. Lachmirowice 1.1–42; 3.5–6), Zapowiednia, site 5, distr. Września (Tyszler 1999a, 106, No. cat. Zapowiednia 6.1) and Opatów, site 1, distr. Kłobuck (Godłowski 1994, 127, fig. 6:1; Tyszler 1999a, 70, 74, No. cat. Opatów 22.1–25, pl. LV:6,1,3, 22.26, pl. LV:4, 22.27, pl. LV:5, 44.1–3, pl. LV:2, 45.1, pl. LV:7, 45.2; TIR, 229–230, No. cat. 532). It is worth to notice that the CASURIUS ware has the widest chronology among Central-Gaulish *terra sigillata* known from Polish territory. In general the grave-finds allow to synchronize pottery products of CASURIUS with the C1a stage of the Roman period. Only in case of the find from Lachmirowice, the authors agree on dating it to the B2/C1 phase of the Roman period (Bursche 1992, fig. 2:3; Godłowski 1994, 127, fig. 6; Tyszler 1999, 170 pl. XXV, 172 pl. XXVI). It seems that aforementioned vessels had arrived to what is today Poland in the second half of the 2nd century along with the other *terra sigillata* products of the Central Gaul workshops and vessels of the so called Group I of the potters from Rheinzabern, according to H. Bernhard (1981) (Fig. 2). That is the first stage of the mass arrival of *terra sigillata* ware to Polish territory. Its very beginning is indicated by some scarce finds of pottery manufactured during Antoninus Pius' reign in the Blickweiler and Ittenweiler workshops in the Eastern Gaul. The vessels of CASURIUS, including the fragment of the one found in Zagórze, appoint the end of influx of the East Gaulish *terra sigillata* dated to the close of Antoninian dynasty. However the finds of argoninian *terra sigillata* from the cemetery in Kocina, distr. Ostrów Wielkopolski (Błażejowski

2007, 82, fig. 55) and Nitra-Párovské Háje in south-western Slovakia (Kuzmová 1997, 31) indicate occasional arrival of the vessels of Gaulish origin in the middle of the 4th century as well.

According to L. Tyszler the main influx of *terra sigillata* ware to Polish territory was provided by the agency of local trading centres in Moravia and Slovakia and its distribution should be connected with contacts along the Amber Road (Tyszler 1999, 76). It is worth to point out that during the beginning of mass distribution of *terra sigillata*, that falls to the mid 2nd century, the influx of pottery products from the Central Gaul occurs simultaneously with *terra sigillata* ware manufactured in the newly opened by this time potteries in Eastern Gaul – *Tabernae Rhenanae*, that is Rheinzabern (Fisher 1968; Gabler 1987). According to D. Gabler i A. H. Vaday, the products from the Central Gaul and those of early stages of the Rheinzabern manufactory found in *Barbaricum* occupied by Sarmatian settlement were not the subject of trade, but mainly the spoils of war (Gabler, Vaday 1986, 44). It is however hard to presume that all of the *terra sigillata* vessels that had arrived during mentioned time to Polish territory are the results of plunders during Marcomannic Wars, for there are certain products among them that can be dated to the nineties of the 2nd century, that is the postwar time after the peace concluded by Commodus. The mentioned products would be the *terra sigillata* from the Central Gaul pottery workshops and according to H. Bernhard the so called Group I of the potters from Rheinzabern (Bernhard 1981, Appendix 5). Leaving the question of the possible ways for *terra sigillata* ware to arrive for further discussion, its remarkable value for chronological conclusions concerning the cultures within the Vistula and Oder basins seems to be vital. They may be regarded as determinants

of the end of the early stage of the Roman period and the beginning of the C1a phase of the younger stage of the Roman period. The remarks mentioned above find its confirmation in K. Kuzmová's thesis concerning the issue of the influx of *terra sigillata* vessels to the Northern Pannonian limes foreground (Kuzmová 1997, 95).

Just the opposite to the Roman provinces, in *Barbaricum* there seem to be no evidence of stoppage of *terra sigillata*'s influx during

the Marcomannic Wars and the postwar time (Godłowski 1994, 117). Its distribution to the regions north of the Sudeten and Western Carpathians coursed probably in different rhythm than within the Roman provinces or the nearby territory. The seasons of eventual stoppage in circulation of *terra sigillata* within the Roman provinces may not have any reflection in archeological materials known from Polish territory, mainly due the smaller quantity of pottery that was

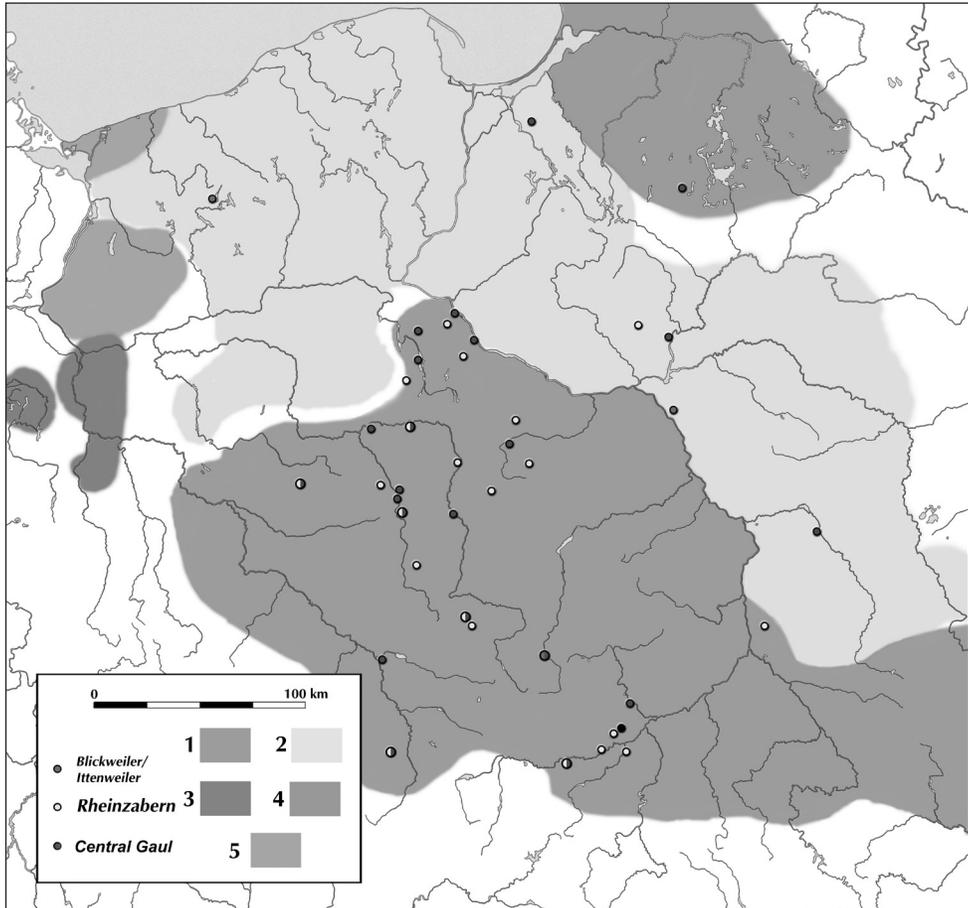


Fig. 2. Terra sigillata ware imported to Polish territory in second half of 2nd century. Fragment of vessel discovered in Zagórzycze is signed by the black color. Cultural groups in the beginning of the Younger Roman Period (acc. to Kaczanowski, Kozłowski 1998, 292, Fig. 154): 1 – Przeworsk Culture; 2 – Wielbark Culture; 3 – Luboszyce Culture; 4 – West Baltic Circle; 5 – Gustow Group (drawn by A. Przychodni)

admitted by the population of the Przeworsk and Wielbark Cultures. The high costs of transportation as well as the local customs regulations introduced in the Roman provinces must have had certain influence on the process of distribution (Gabler, Vaday 1986, 45; cf. Gabler 1986). The presence of *terra sigillata* products in Roman outposts e.g. Bratislava-Devín, Bratislava-Dúbravka, Stupava or Cífer-Pác, that were located on the north side of the limes, within the *Barbaricum* boundaries seems to be relevant. It is highly presumable that places mentioned above could have played an important part in the process of distribution of *terra sigillata* among the *Barbaricum* territory (cf. Kuzmová 1997, 41–55).

The status of studies on chronology of the *terra sigillata* influx seems to be the best in the southern part of *Barbaricum*, which is Moravia, Slovakia, Lower Austria and the region between the Tisza and Danube basins (Droberjar 1991; Kuzmová, Roth 1988; Kuzmová 1997; Stuppner 1994; Gabler, Vaday 1986; 1992). At least some part of

terra sigillata products found within Polish territory could have had been imported via the regions mentioned before. Therefore the chronology conclusions of *terra sigillata* influx to the territory north of the Sudeten and Western Carpathians should be drawn in reference to the results for the Middle Danube limes foreground. *Terra sigillata* vessels of the Lezoux origin appear here in large number at the same time as in Poland, which is during the Marcomannic Wars. It is confirmed by the presence of the vessels made by CINNAMUS and REGINUS I in the Roman outpost in Mušov, in the layer of destruction dated to 170/180 (Tejral 1992, 400). It is also possible to point at the certain finds of the Rheinisch and Central Gaulish pottery products dated to the late Antoninian times in the Roman cities located in the Panonnian borderline that had been found within the destruction layers connected with the Marcomannic Wars.

Translated by M. Grygiel, K. Zuch

***Terra sigillata* ze stanowiska nr 1 w Zagórzycach, gm. Kazimierza Wielka,
woj. świętokrzyskie**

Fragment naczynia *terra sigillata* znaleziony w obiekcie 139 na osadzie kultury przeworskiej w Zagórzycach jest kolejnym znaleziskiem potwierdzającym napływ na teren ziem polskich naczyń wytworzonych w Galii Środkowej. Zidentyfikowane elementy dekoracji reliefowej pozwalają na określenie, jako wytwórcy naczynia – garncarza CASURIUS, działającego w czasach od Antonina Piusa do Kłodiusza Albinusa w Lubiè, ośrodkiem należącym do wyróżnianej w obrębie pracowni środkowogalijskich *terra sigillata* grupy Lezoux. Wyroby CASURIUS z Lubiè, w tym naczynie, którego fragment odnaleziono w Zagórzycach wyznaczają kres napływu *terra sigillata* z Galii Środkowej na teren ziem polskich, przy czym należy podkreślić, że kontakty z zachodnimi prowincjami odbywały się w tym przypadku najprawdopodobniej za pośrednictwem obszarów środkowonaddunajskich. Znaleziska argońskich *terra sigillata* na cmentarzysku w Kocinie, pow. Ostrów Wielkopolski (Błazejewski 2007, 82, ryc. 55) oraz z osady w Nitra-Párowské Háje w południowo-zachodniej Słowacji (Kuzmová 1997, 31) wskazują na sporadyczne docieranie naczyń galijskich w połowie IV w. n.e., po ok. 150 latach przerwy importu *terra sigillata* z tego obszaru.

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Appendix 3

Ulana Zielińska

Analysis of animal bone remains from the settlement of Przeworsk Culture in Zagórzycze, site no. 1, com. Kazimierza Wielka, voiv. Świętokrzyskie

Materials and methods

The analyzed bone collection has been retrieved from 13 features of residential character, dated on the basis of the materials found within their fillings to the Early Roman Period, which were examined on site 1 in Zagórzycze in seasons 2002–2004. 1230 osteological items were identified (out from the number of 1694), comprising 72.61% of the analyzed collection. This proves good preservation state of the material. On the basis of the degree of bones' fragmentation and traces found on their surfaces it has been determined that the analyzed materials are first and foremost of post-consumption character.

The examination of animal bones' remains was carried out macroscopically, according to the analytical procedures included in the works of A. Lasota-Moskalewska (1997). The participation of remains of particular species and anatomical parts among the domestic and wild animals has been calculated. Because of the numerous anatomical similarities between sheep and goat skeletons, a common group sheep/goat was created. The slaughtering age of the domestic animals was determined on the basis of adhesion of epiphyses and bodies of long bones (Kolda 1936). The width-length indicators of metacarpal and metatarsal bones were used in order to determine the sex of cattle, however the sex of swine was determined on the basis of the outline of an upper/lower row's tusk's cross section (Lasota-Moskalewska 1997). In order to determine the morphology of horse, the K. Kobryń (1989) point scale was used, however the morphology of cattle

was determined using the A. Lasota-Moskalewska (1984) point scale. The height of the withers of cattle was calculated by applying the J. Fock (1966) rate. The reconstruction of the sheep's height was made by applying the rates fixed by A. Driesch and J. Boessneck (1974). The evaluation of the morphology of swine was made by using the scale by A. Lasota-Moskalewska, H. Kobryń and K. Świeżyński (1987). The traces spotted on the bones during the macroscopic identification were subjected to the analysis as well.

Species' composition

Among the remains coming from domestic mammals the most numerously represented were the bones of small ruminants and cattle – the difference between them is just 1%. The bones coming from swine were more than half less, however the remains of such species as horse or dog did not exceeded 3%. The list of wild mammals consists of deer only, which participation in the bone material is about 1 % (Table. 1). Moreover,

Table. 1. Species composition of animal remains on site 1 in Zagórzycze, seasons 2002–2004.

	N	%
CATTLE	475	39.62
SHEEP/GOAT	464	38.70
SHEEP	12	1.00
GOAT	10	0.83
SWINE	177	14.76
HORSE	32	2.67
DOG	19	1.58
DEER	10	0.83
TOTAL	1199	100.00

there were 17 bird bone remains and 4 shell fragments indentified.

Anatomical composition

The anatomical distribution of bone remains of cattle, sheep, goat and swine demonstrates the presence of almost all skeletal elements (Table. 2, 3). The anatomical composition of the remaining species is less representative, which comes from the smaller number of the remains.

Among cattle bones of the head and torso are the most numerously represented items. The surplus of the remains from the closer

part of chest limb in relation to further parts of the analogical limb was observed. What is noticeable is a small shortage of bone elements from closer parts of pelvic limb in relation to the distal parts (Table. 2, 3).

In case of small ruminants the most numerous components of carcass were the closer part of chest limb. The participation of bone elements from head and torso are the same. The high number of remains from closer and further parts of pelvic limb is noticeable as well (Pl 2, 3).

Among the swine remains most of the bones come from the head. Shortages were

Table. 2. Anatomical composition of animals remains on site 1 in Zagórzycze, seasons 2002–2004

ANATOMICAL ELEMENT	CATTLE	SHEEP/GOAT	SHEEP	GOAT	SWINE	HORSE	DOG	DEER
CRANIUM	53	21	0	0	7	0	0	0
HORN CORE/ANTLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MANDIBLE	35	29	0	0	38	2	0	0
MAXILLA	2	5	0	0	20	0	0	0
TEETH	38	32	0	0	63	2	1	1
VERTEBRAE	37	20	0	0	1	1	0	0
STERNUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIBS	91	66	0	0	6	14	15	3
SCAPULA	9	14	0	0	4	2	0	1
HUMERUS	20	24	4	0	8	0	0	0
RADIUS	27	59	0	1	1	0	0	0
ULNA	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	1
WRIST BONES	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
METACARPUS	34	24	3	3	13	3	0	0
PELVIS	5	13	1	0	1	2	1	0
FEMUR	39	79	0	1	3	3	0	0
PATELLA	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIBIA	22	27	0	0	0	1	0	1
FIBULA	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
HEEL BONE	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASTRAGAL	8	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
METATARSUS	19	21	4	4	1	2	0	0
PHALANGES	23	13	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	475	464	12	10	177	32	19	10

Table. 3. Anatomical composition of cattle, sheep/goat and swine remains at site 1 in Zagórzycze, seasons 2002–2004

ANATOMICAL ELEMENT	CATTLE		SHEEP/GOAT		SWINE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
HEAD	129	27.16	87	17.90	128	72.32
TRUNK	128	26.95	86	17.69	7	3.95
PROXIMAL PART OF FORE LIMB	58	12.21	103	21.19	18	10.17
DISTAL PART OF FORE LIMB	38	8	33	6.79	13	7.34
PROXIMAL PART OF REAR LIMB	44	9.26	94	19.34	4	2.26
DISTAL PART OF REAR LIMB	55	11.58	70	14.40	6	3.39
PHALANGES	23	4.84	13	2.67	1	0.56
TOTAL	475	100.00	486	100.00	177	100.00

noted among the parts of torso, however there are more bone remains from chest limbs than pelvic ones.

The age of the animals

The age profile of the cattle was estimated on the basis of observation of 16 bone remains, among which all came from the specimens killed before their morphological maturity had been reached (Table. 4). The percentage of bones of animals killed in young age is 3,38% (Table. 7), which is less than the common norm, 5–8% for the cattle (Lasota-Moskalewska 1997).

Basing on the estimation of the slaughtering age of small ruminants it was determined, that the morphologically mature specimens were most often intended for consumption, however the percentage of bone remains coming from the young specimens is ca. 8.64%, which is slightly more than the predetermined regularity (Table. 5, 7).

The clarification of the age of death of the swine was possible in case of 17 bone fragments, from which all stemmed from the animals killed before they reached their morphological maturity (Table. 6). Most often the specimens which did not reach the age of two were killed. The percentage of bones coming from the animals killed in

the young age is ca. 9.04% (Table. 7); such value is significantly below the determined standard, which in case of swine should be between 30 and 35% (Lasota-Moskalewska 1997).

The sex of animals

Among all the appointed bone remains of cattle one bone only was coming from a

Table. 4. Slaughtering age of cattle

AGE	NUMBER OF BONES
12 – 15 MONTHS	3
15 – 20 MONTHS	3
2 – 2,5 YEARS	4
3 – 3,5 YEARS	3
3,5 – 4 YEARS	3

Table. 5. Slaughtering age of sheep and goat

AGE	NUMBER OF BONES
3 – 4 MONTHS	1
UNDER 5 MONTHS	4
5 – 7 MONTHS	1
7 – 10 MONTHS	7
15 – 20 MONTHS	2
UNDER 3 YEARS	4
UNDER 3,5 YEARS	4
3 – 3,5 YEARS	19

female. This statement was based upon the width-length indicators of metacarpal and metatarsal bones. No bone coming from a male was recognised and there were no ox present in the bone material. Only one bone element from small ruminants, bearing the proper features indicating the sexual dimorphism, was found. The identified bone was female's. The estimation of sex among the swine was possible in 10 cases. On the basis of the shape of tusk's tooth socket in the jawbone, the presence of 10 males and 1 female was confirmed. This is an uncommon situation, resulting most probably from the small number of the remains specified in terms of sex.

The animals' morphology

The osteometrical analysis of the bones coming from the cattle was made by applying the 100-point-scale by A. Lasota-Moskalewska (1984). From 30 measurements of the bone fragments from various parts of the skeleton made (Table. 8), 13 with the estimated value fit the range from 10 to 30 points. This indicates the presence of small-sized specimens. However, 14 values (measurements) indicated the presence of medium-sized specimens. Both small- and medium-sized specimens represent the form *Bos taurus brachyceros*. On the basis of the total length of metacarpal bones the height at the withers was calculated and it amounted to 113.04 cm. Three of the acquired parameters indicated the presence of the high-sized type.

Because of the small number of measurable fragments coming from the small ruminants, their withers height was estimated on the basis of fragments coming from the sheep. It was estimated, that the height at the withers of the specimens of this species fits the range from 48.47 cm to 69.17 cm, with the predominance of the ones measuring over 60 cm. The values of the mentioned

Table. 6. Slaughtering age of swine

AGE	NUMBER OF BONES
UNDER 12 MONTHS	2
UNDER 2 YEARS	11
UNDER 2,5 YEARS	1
3 – 3,5 YEARS	2

Table. 7. The percentage of bones of animals killed in young age (n – number of young animals' bones; N – total number of bone remains for individual species)

SPECIES	n/N	%
CATTLE	16/475	3.38
SHEEP/GOAT	42/486	8.64
SWINE	16/177	9.04

parameters indicate the presence of the small, as well as the high form.

From all the measurements made according to the swine bones, only three of them bore the proper metrical features, allowing to reason as far as the morphology is concerned. In relation to the obtained parameters it was estimated, that all the specimens belonged to the domestic form, which does not exceed 80 cm of height of the withers. The height of swine, calculated on the basis of the total length of talus, was 67.87 cm.

Only three horse bones bore the proper metrical features. The values of measurements only allow us to estimate that the measured fragments came from small-sized or very slender specimens.

The traces on bones

There were anthropogenic, animal, and soil-lingering traces observed on the bones. Among the traces connected with the butcher practices and culinary processing the most numerous were the traces of chopping, which are noticeable on almost every analyzed bone. Such traces appear on the bones connected with the meat part of the carcass,

as well as on the culinary unattractive parts (jawbone, skull, parts of distal limbs). The frequency of traces tied to the culinary processing, such as filleting and cutting is also high.

The significant part of the remains bears the traces of fire contact in the place where the bone had been chopped. This may indicate the warming up of the marrow, or it may be an accidental effect.

A part of the remains bears traces of butchery processing. In the first row phalange of the cattle a hole was drilled. Most probably, such a processed bone might have been

used as a whistle blow. Also, a carpus of a small swine, which might have been a button, was found. In feature 30, on the depth of 171 cm a pin with heavily profiled head was discovered, made probably of ivory. A similar pin made of the same material was found in feature 139 on depth of 225 cm.

No pathological changes on bones were found, except for one case, when on a swine rib a trace of a fracture knit during the lifetime was discovered.

A significant part of the remains acquired during the excavations on site 1 in Zagórze bears the signs left by carnivores, probably

Table 8. The animals' morphology. Measurements: GL – greatest length; GLI – greatest length of the lateral half; GLm – greatest length of the medial half; Bp – greatest breadth of the proximal end; Bd – greatest breadth of the distal end; SD – smallest breadth of diaphysis; GLP – greatest length of the Processus articularis (glenoid process); LG – length of the glenoid cavity; BG – greatest breadth of the glenoid angle; SLC – smallest length of the Collum scapulae (neck of the scapula); LA – length of the acetabulum including the lip; 3 – length of the cheektooth row, measures along the alveoli on the buccal side

SPECIES	ANATOMICAL ELEMENT	MESUREMENT	LENGTH (MM)	POINTS (ACC. TO LASOTA-MOSKALEWSKA 1984)
Cattle	mandible	3	129	
		Bp	68.5; 77.6	<0; 18.75
		Bd	67.1	67.5
	metacarpus	GL	188.4	WH=113.04 cm
		Bp	53.3; 59.1	43.75; 57.5
		SD	32	50
		Bd	60.3	46.25
	tibia	Bd	46.5; 51	13; 22
	heel bone	GL	129.5	73.75
	astragal	GLI	50.0; 57.4; 57.8; 57.8; 58.8; 61.2; 63.2	10; 28; 75; 30; 30; 32.5; 37.5; 42.5
metatarsus	Bp	42.8	43	
phalanx I	GL	47.4; 52.0; 51.3; 53.6; 53.9; 55.5; 55.5; 59.3; 70.5	18.75; 30; 27.75; 33.75; 35; 38.75; 38.75; 48.75; 76.25	
Sheep	femur	GL	137.3	WH=48.47
		SD	19.6	
		Bd	21.6	
	astragal	GLI	28.1; 30.5	WH=63.7; 68; 69.17
Swine	humerus	Bd	36.5	24.5
	astragal	GLI	37.9	WH=67.84
		GLm	36.9	
		Bd	23.6	
Horse	metacarpus	Bd	39.6	2.5

dogs. Also, traces made during the deposition of the bones in the soil were found, among others the traces of tree roots.

Summary

The analysed bone collection consisted predominantly of post-consumption remains, which is indicated by their heavy fragmentation and traces showing the culinary processing.

Among the remains the most numerous represented are the domestic animals. Bones stemming from the game are only a fraction of a percent, yet their presence allows the processing concerning the natural environment in the examined chronological period. Because of the fact, that deer and boar, which remains were discovered in Zagórze, are the animals living in the forest ecosystems, one can assume that in the Early Roman Period the landscape around the settlement in Zagórze might have been forest. A small number of wild animal bones shows that the population from the settlement was hunting to a limited degree, however the main way of meat-gaining was the breed.

The main species concerning the breed and consumption were small ruminants (sheep, goat) and cattle. The swine bones comprised no more than a half of the above, which indicates the small popularity of the species. The presented species distribution is an evidence for the pastoral and stock-raising economy.

The anatomical distribution allowed the illustration of way of carcass division. Among the remains of cattle and swine the surplus of the bones from head parts is noticeable, that is – the culinary unattractive part of the carcass. However, the culinary attractive parts, such as shoulder or ham, were divided into smaller parts. Such a model is

often encountered in the prehistory and it characterizes the poor population, forced to (in order to survive) using all parts of the carcass, even those seemingly inedible. Moreover, the presence of all elements of the skeleton indicates that the animals were killed and skinned within the settlement.

The osteometric researches indicate the morphological variety of cattle and small ruminants. Among the cattle remains two morphological type were identified: the small cattle – the most prevalent on the modern Polish territory in the prehistory, and big cattle – found in Ukraine, where it was used to be called the grey Ukrainian cattle, or in Hungary, where it is called the step cattle (Lasota-Moskalewska 2005). A similar situation occurred in case of sheep; two morphological types were also identified. In Zagórze there was the small sheep of “wrzosówka” type (*Ovis brachyra borealis*), common in prehistoric Poland, and high sheep in type of “miedziana” (“copper”) sheep, which existed, for example, in southern Europe (Lasota-Moskalewska, 2005).

The metrical data delivered by the swine remains indicate the presence of the specimens representing the small-sized form, bred in cell system or in a pen close to the house. From the acquired animal mortality profile results, it appears that the adult specimens were mostly intended for consumption. The age profile of small ruminants points at the fact that the economical breed was used towards these animals, that is the one, which allows the proper development of the flock. In turn, swine was bred longer, probably in order to acquire the pork fat.

Translated by M. Trojan

**Analiza zwierzęcych szczątków kostnych z osiedla kultury przeworskiej w Zagórzycach, st. 1,
gm. Kazimierza Wielka, woj. świętokrzyskie**

Niniejsza analiza została przeprowadzona w oparciu o zwierzęcy materiał kostny pozyskany na terenie osady społeczności kultury przeworskiej w Zagórzycach, gm. Kazimierza Wielka, datowanej na wczesny okres rzymski. Badany materiał dostarczył informacji na temat gatunków hodowanych zwierząt, sposobów eksploatacji ich tusz, wieku uboju, płci oraz form morfologicznych.

Z analizy gatunkowej wynika, że dominującymi gatunkami w konsumpcji była wołowina oraz jagnięcina. Sposób dzielenia tuszy przez mieszkańców badanej osady charakteryzuje ludność zmuszoną do eksploataowania wszystkich części ciała zwierząt, nawet tych z pozoru nienadających się do spożycia. Profile wiekowe dwóch głównych gatunków wskazują na gospodarkę ekonomiczną, czyli taką, w której zachowane są odpowiednie proporcje pomiędzy osobnikami przeznaczonymi do uboju a osobnikami przeznaczonymi do dalszej hodowli. Wśród szczątków bydła zidentyfikowano dwa typy morfologiczne, bydło małe – najbardziej rozpowszechnione na terenie ziem polskich w pradziejach oraz bydło wysokorosłe – występujące m.in. na terenie Węgier, gdzie nazywane jest „bydłem stepowym”. Analiza osteometryczna kości pochodzących od małych przeżuwaczy również wykazała obecność zarówno formy nisko- jak i wysokorosłej. Parametry uzyskane na podstawie pomiarów dokonanych szczątkach kostnych pochodzących od świni wskazują obecność formy domowej.

Wyniki opracowania stały się podstawą do oceny zachowań gospodarczych ludności zamieszkującej badaną osadę.

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