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**Professor BOLESŁAW GINTER**

THIS VOLUME OF *RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, NOUVELLE SERIE*  
IS DEDICATED  
TO PROFESSOR BOLESŁAW GINTER  
ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY



In 2013 Professor Bolesław Ginter turned seventy five, therefore his students, colleagues and friends, together with editorial board of *Recherches Archéologiques NS*, decided to dedicate to him the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> volumes combined.

Professor is one of the most eminent and respected European authorities in the field of Paleolithic and Mesolithic issues. In 1961 he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy and History at the Jagiellonian University, reaching his master's degree in archaeology. In 1966 he acquired his PhD and in 1973 he became Assistant Professor. In 1985 he received the title of Associate Professor and he obtained the full professorship in 1994. He is an educator and researcher, appreciated in many different centers. He has been conducting lectures at the University of Rzeszów since several years and in 2011 he was granted the *honoris causa* doctorate of the University of Wrocław. During his academic career he held scientific internships and invited lectures in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy. In the years 1984–1987 Professor Bolesław Ginter was Vice Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy at the Jagiellonian University and in the years 1990–1993 the Vice Rector. From 1985 to 2008 he was head of the Department of Stone Age Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University. Professor was a member of the Central Council of Science and Higher Education, and from January 3<sup>rd</sup> 2003, he served as Vice Chairman of the eighth cadency. Professor Bolesław Ginter conducted excavations at many sites. As particularly important we should mention the Balkan works, which embraced, e.g. Middle- and Upper Paleolithic sequences in Bacho Kiro and Temnata Caves. Last but not least were the works in Egypt, which initially had been performed in cooperation with the Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw and subsequently were run by share of the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* and encompassed predynastic positions of El-Tarif and Armant (west and south of Luxor) and also Qasr el-Sagha (north of the Fayum Oasis). In the years 1994–2005 Professor co-led the excavations in the Peloponnese, in the cave no. 1, in the Klissoura Gorge in Argolid. They led to the documentation of the first comprehensive sequence of the Neanderthal stratum in this part of Mediterranean Europe. From among Polish positions we should distinguish co-direction of a long-term, so far lasting project of the research of the main chamber of the Ciemna Cave in Ojców. He also directed an investigative project of the Committee for Scientific Research: “The site of the Magdalenian culture in Dzierżysław in Upper Silesia”.

Professor's studies enriched the Paleolithic flint workshops systematics by contents of fundamental significance. It can be best proven by the brilliant habilitation thesis titled *Wydobywanie, przetwórstwo i dystrybucja surowców i wyrobów krzemienych w schyłkowym paleolicie północnej części Europy środkowej* from 1974 and the monograph from the same year *Spätpaläolithikum in Oberschlesien und im Oberen Warta Flussgebiet*. Among other monographs, it would be hard not to mention about such important, co-edited

items like *Excavation in the Bacho Kiro Cave (Bulgaria)*, *Predynastic Settlement near Ar-mant, Temnata Cave. Excavation in Karlukovo Karst Area, Bulgaria* (1992, 1994, 2000), and also co-authorship of an eminent and repeatedly resumed academic textbook *Technika obróbki i typologia wyrobów kamiennych paleolitu i mezolitu* (1975).

Professor Bolesław Ginter has published a total of 170 scientific items. He is the author, co-author or co-editor of 14 books. He supervised 19 masters and 5 doctors. He has participated in the sessions of numerous scientific bodies on the electoral basis. Professor is a deputy president of the Committee of Prae- and Protohistoric Sciences Polish Academy of Sciences, a member of the board of Archaeological Commission of the Kraków Branch of Polish Academy of Sciences, and member of following Commissions of the Polish Academy of Art and Sciences: Paleogeography of Quaternary, European Affairs, Praehistory of Polish Carpathians. He is deputy chairman of the XXXII Commission of *Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*, member correspondent of *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut*, member of International Association of Egyptologists and American Academy in Rome.

In recognition of his services, Professor Bolesław Ginter was six times individually awarded and twice as a team by the Minister of Education. Eight times he received the Award of the rector of the Jagiellonian University. He was honored by the Knight's Cross and Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Medal of the National Education Commission.

Paweł Valde-Nowak

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Ewa Oziemska-Żmuda<sup>1</sup>

**The results of the rescue excavations conducted in 2012  
at site 2 in Jakuszowice, Kazimierza Wielka commune,  
świętokrzyskie voivodeship**

**Abstract:** Rescue excavations conducted in 2012 at the site no. 2 in Jakuszowice, Kazimierza Wielka commune, have confirmed both the chronology of settlement development of the Przeworsk culture at the site and the agricultural character of this part of the settlement. Among the discovered features were storage pits accompanied by a few postholes and a fire-hearth, unfortunately partly damaged by more recent settlement related with the modern period phase of the development of the village. The retrieved artefacts (more than 6000) were exclusively pieces of ceramic vessels mostly belonging to the Przeworsk culture which were dated to the Younger pre-Roman period and Early and Late Roman period, and a few stone tools related with the Neolithic settlement and the Early Bronze Age. Moreover, numerous animal bones were found, which were the subject of separate archaeozoological analysis, as well as pieces of daub. Rescue excavations within the site were continued in the following months by the Kraków Team for Archaeological Supervision of Motorway Construction.

**Keywords:** Przeworsk culture, Younger pre-Roman period, Roman period, settlement, rescue excavations, hand-made pottery, wheel-made pottery

The rescue excavation research at site 2 in Jakuszowice, which was conducted in April and May 2012<sup>2</sup>, covered the area of approximately 10 ares in the western part of the site, reaching as far as the boundary of the

Nidzica valley in the south-western zone<sup>3</sup>. The discussed area was adjacent both from the east and from the west to the area explored by the Kraków expedition in the period 1982-1991 (sections XXXVII-XXXIX, XCV-XCVIII – in the eastern part, and sections XIII-XXX – in the western part). Thus it was a complementation of the best

<sup>1</sup> Łomnicka St. 20/18, Wrocław, Poland; ewaoziemska@wp.pl

<sup>2</sup> The research was supervised by the author of this paper as a representative of the consortium composed of Pracownia Archeologiczno-Konserwatorska "Barta", an archaeological and heritage conservation studio, and Archaeological Office "Grandor" in Łódź. These were rescue works in connection with the alteration of the voivodeship road number 776 – in Jakuszowice, at the intersection with the road in the direction of Holdowice.

<sup>3</sup> Research was conducted at this site by prof. dr hab. K. Godłowski in the period 1982-1991, and the works were continued by prof. dr hab. P. Kaczanowski and dr hab. J. Rodzińska-Nowak from the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, in the years 1995-1997.



explored part of the settlement (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 11–15, ryc. 3).

The area in which the works were performed had been largely damaged, primarily due to levelling, which led to the removal of a circa 1 m deep cultural layer and the disturbance of features linked with the Roman period settlement. Moreover, numerous modern period pits connected with the functioning of the village were found over the entire investigated area, which had also caused considerable damage to the majority of the discovered prehistoric features.

The excavations led to the discovery of the total number of 22 prehistoric structures, most of which date to the Roman period. Their fills yielded only crushed fragments of ceramics and animal bones<sup>4</sup>. The preserved parts of the cultural layer, corresponding to layer I and related to the Przeworsk culture (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 13–15), also contained only fragments of pottery and a relatively high number of animal bones. The mentioned deposits were recorded in the whole area encompassed by the rescue works.

The presence of the successive cultural layer Ia (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 13–15), linked with the Younger Pre-Roman period and the onset of the Przeworsk culture settlement, was determined exclusively on the basis of the analysis of pottery fragments. Moreover, within the explored part of the settlement were discovered small portions of layer II, primarily related to the Trzciniec culture settlement. The presence of layer III is confirmed only by a few artefacts such as crushed fragments of vessels and flint objects generally dated to the Neolithic or to the beginning of the Bronze Age. Hence, it can be stated that the stratigraphic situation within the area covered by the discussed

research corresponds to the sequence of layers recorded in the course of the explorations conducted in other parts of the settlement.

The Bronze Age settlement, represented mainly by the Trzciniec culture pottery, is evidenced by layer II, ca. 80 cm thick, characterised by a fat consistency and black colour. Layer III, the last of the recorded cultural layers, contained mixed material, including a few fragments of heavily crushed vessels and flint artefacts generally dated to the transition of the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age or to the Bronze Age. Only a relatively small part of the cultural deposits were recorded in their original stratigraphic position, as the site area was considerably damaged by human activity. The greatest destruction occurred in layer I, which is attributed to the Przeworsk culture settlement from the Younger and Late Roman period, primarily within sections LXVII–LXIX and in the parts adjacent to the bend in the road. The devastation of this area was additionally exacerbated by numerous pits connected with the village functioning there from the Middle Ages to the modern times, including the remains of the dismantled farm buildings within sections XC and XCII. A similar situation was observed during earlier excavations carried out by the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University: prehistoric features were often damaged by modern pits, particularly at the bend in the road (Czerniak 2000, 60). The stratigraphic sequence recorded in the area under rescue research did not deviate much from the situation observed during earlier excavation seasons.

The oldest prehistoric artefacts discovered during the discussed research are a few flint tools dated broadly to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. They were found within cultural layers II and III in the context of the mass material dated to the Bronze Age and therefore it is difficult to determine their chronology precisely. This is also due to

<sup>4</sup> The archaeozoological analysis was conducted by Dr R. Ablamowicz, the Silesian Museum in Katowice.

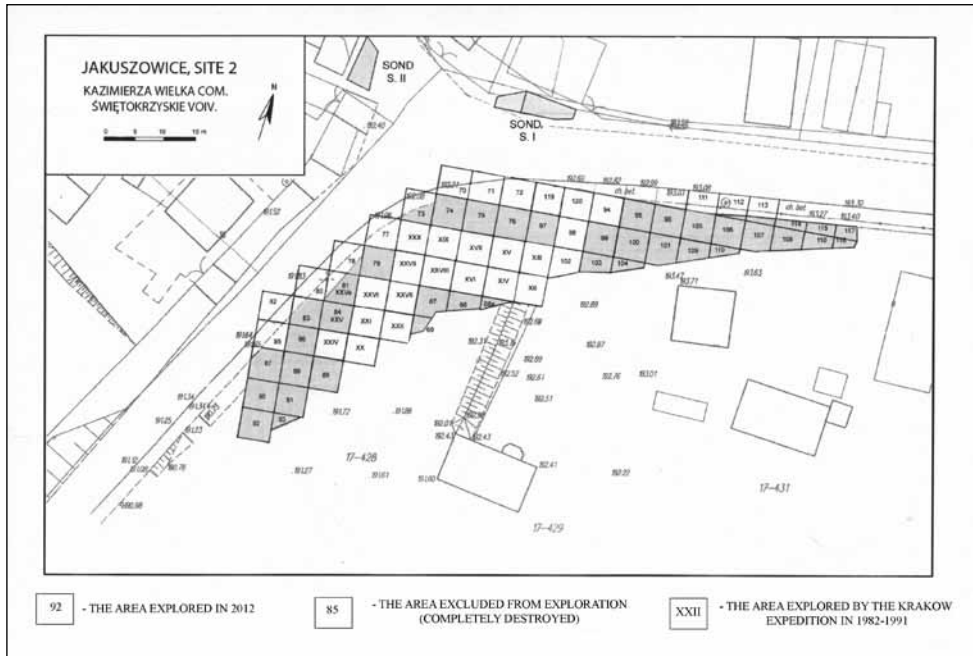


Fig. 1. Jakuszowice, site 2. The area under research

their long use by prehistoric communities and unchangeability of forms. It is generally recognised that the Jakuszowice settlement represents the third type of sites connected with flint industry (apart from mines and workshop settlements), where finished flint products were brought to. A typical set of tools within such sites commonly comprised endscrapers, core perforators and knives (including flake tools), mostly made of the local flint raw material using splinter technique (Kopacz 2010, 82). A similar composition can be seen in the extracted collection of flint artefacts, represented by 6 flakes, 4 blades, 1 splintered piece, 1 endscraper, 1 burin, and 2 cores, made of the local flints, including the Baltic, Jurassic and chocolate ones.

The archaeological material discovered in layers II and III comprised highly fragmented potsherds. Only several dozen such fragments were ornamented or came from

the rim or base parts, while the vast majority were not distinctive enough to determine their cultural or chronological attribution. There was merely one fragment discovered that could be unambiguously dated; it should be attributed to the Funnel Beaker culture (Fig. 2:1). Single potsherds can also be linked with the Mierzanowice culture (Fig. 2:6). Trzciniac culture pottery, which do not deviate from this culture material collected in other parts of the site, were found in greater quantities (Górski 1998). These are primarily fragments of medium-walled vessels classified as kitchenware, characterised by dark brown, dark brown/black, brown, and black colours, and smooth – rarely coarse – outer surface. The tempers included fine- or medium-grained gravel, less frequently coarse fragments of crushed rocks, but also mica and sand, either added intentionally or occurring as natural components. Only one fragment has

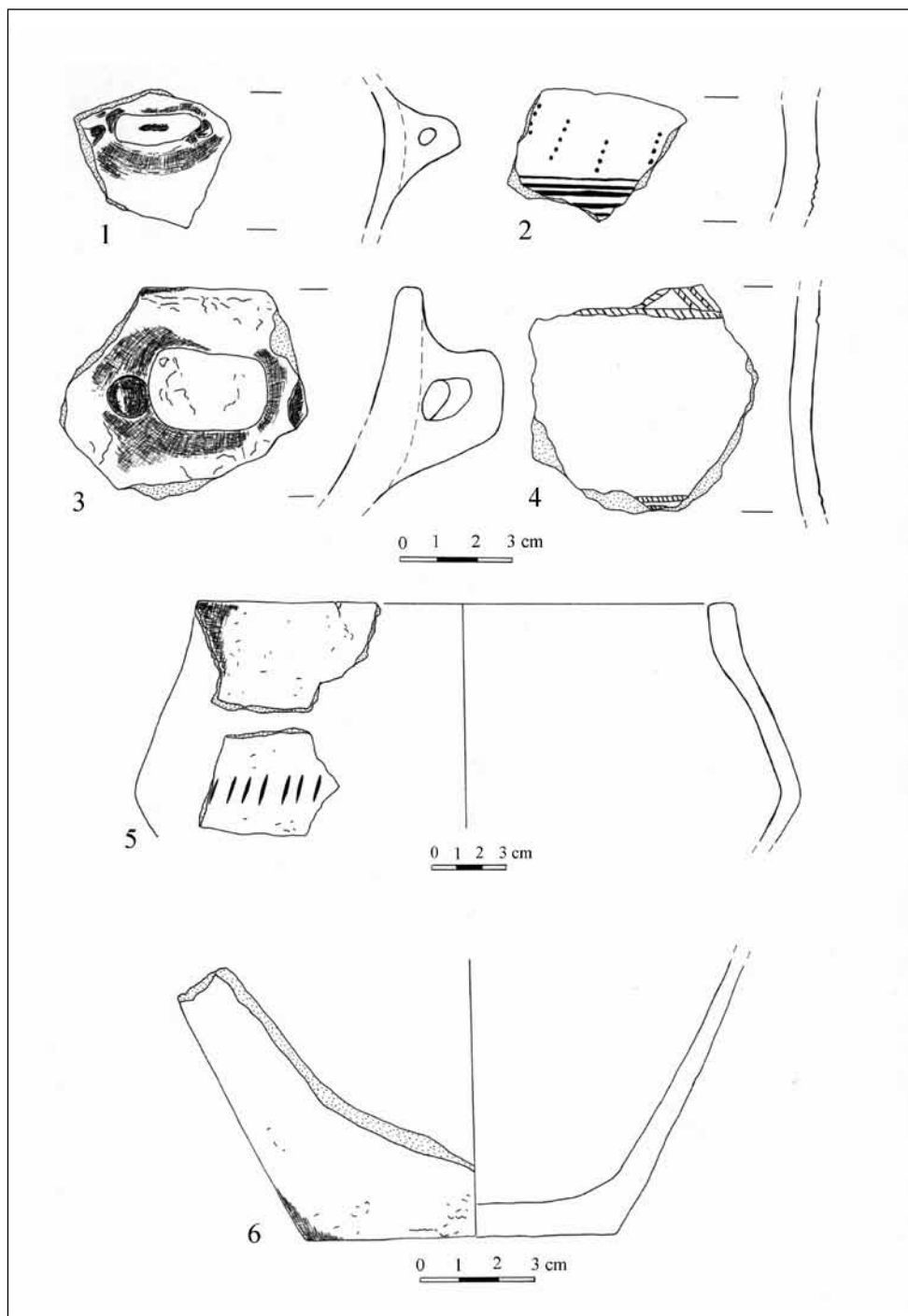


Fig. 2. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from cultural layer II

an ornament in the form of a combination of diagonal hatches and horizontal engraved lines (Fig. 2:2). The above characteristics prove the prevalence of vessels representing the classic phase of the Trzciniec culture, as in the case of the material analysed by J. Górski (1998) and R. Czerniak (2000). The fragment of a vessel ornamented with a knob (Fig. 2:3) refers to Otomani culture pottery, which seems to indicate contacts with the Carpathian Basin. Similar ceramics were also discovered in previously examined parts of the Jakuszowice settlement (Górski 1998, 14–18; Czerniak 2000, 69).

Another Bronze Age cultural unit represented in the ceramic material discovered in the course of the discussed research is the Lusatian culture. As in the case of the earlier materials, determining the exact chronology was hampered by the considerable fragmentation of pottery and the lack of cultural deposits attributable to the Lusatian culture settlement. What can be attributed thereto are several dozen fragments of vessels, mainly from rims and bases, as well as several fragments decorated with, among other motifs, incisions (Fig. 2:5), ornamentation similar to cord impression (Fig. 2:4), comb impressions (Fig. 3:7), and flutes (Fig. 3:8). Two shards of sieve vessels were also found, one of which was a fragment of a large everted rim (Fig. 3: 9,10). Shards of bowls, goblets and cups were prevalent, and several fragments of globular vases were also recognised. The majority of the excavated shards represented coarse kitchenware, whereas burnished pieces representing so-called tableware were less numerous. The dark brown or brown, as well as dark brown/orange colours were predominant, black or dark brown/black colours were less common, and the outer surface was usually burnished, occasionally coarse or roughened. Fine-grained or medium-grained gravel, at times also crushed stone, mica

and sand, were added to the mass of clay as a temper. The highest number of fragments came from partially damaged cultural layer II, recorded within sections LXVII–LXVIII, XCVII. Forms of the vessels did not diverge from the ceramics known from previous research and represented characteristics typical of phase III of the Tarnobrzeg group of the Lusatian culture (Górski 1998, 14–18; Czerniak 2000, 81).

The majority of the discovered materials are connected with the Przeworsk culture settlement dated mainly to the Younger and Late Roman period. Ceramic materials dated to the Younger pre-Roman period and connected with the beginning of the Przeworsk occupation in this area are less numerous, as are also those from the Early Roman period. The Przeworsk culture settlement is represented by features, usually small and with a homogeneous dark fill, as well as by cultural layer I, which exclusively contained the ceramic material dated to the Younger and Late Roman period, together with low quantities of the Younger pre-Roman period pottery representing the oldest phase of the Przeworsk culture occupation in the Jakuszowice settlement (layer Ia). The latter material was observed only within sections LXXXVIII–XCIII and CVI–CVII. The discussed research produced no artefacts related to the Tyniec group settlement, which were known from earlier excavation works at the site (Godłowski 1990, 10; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 14; Woźniak 1996, 168–169).

The features attributed to the Przeworsk culture were most numerous in the southwestern part of the investigated area (sections LXXXIX, XCI), whereas fewer of them were found in the eastern part (sections CVI, CVII, CXVII), which had been largely damaged in the modern times. There are no sufficient grounds to determine the function of the mentioned pits in most cases. Given their nature and size, it should be

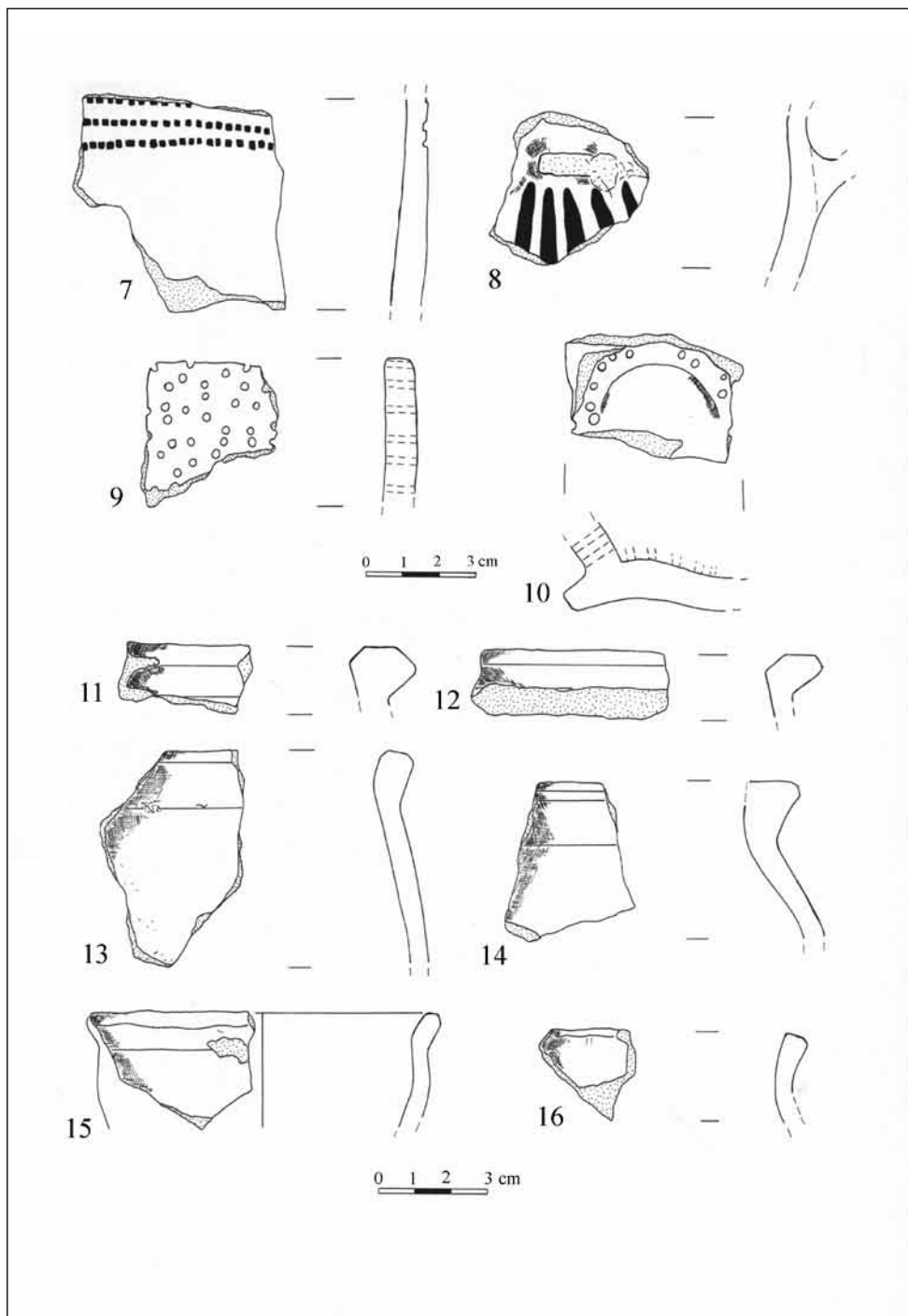


Fig. 3. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from cultural layer II (7–10) and from feature no. 1156 (11–16)

concluded that they did not fulfil a residential function. They were found in a zone which was most probably a supply area for the residential part of the settlement located higher. It needs to be emphasised here that no remains of dwellings of the Przeworsk culture population were discovered either in the course of the previous research conducted at the discussed site.

The discussed works brought the discovery of four features dated to the Younger Pre-Roman period, two – to the Early Roman period, and thirteen – to the Younger and Late Roman period. They include two storage pits and a fire-hearth, while – as was mentioned above – the functions of the remaining features could not be determined. Most of the pits were small, oval in plan and basin-shaped in cross-section, with a homogeneous dark fill. The outlines of these features were recorded at various depths, usually ca. 30–50 cm below the today ground level, while the features within sections XCI, CVI–CVII were discovered much deeper – at the depth of 80 cm. It needs to be emphasised that the destruction of the southern and western parts of the site makes it impossible to determine the original thickness of the discussed features' fills. It can be only assumed that the bottoms of those pits were at the level corresponding to the lower parts of layer I.

The Przeworsk culture features that deserve particular attention, include a concentration of ceramics (feature 1156) and a fire-hearth (feature 1168) dated to the Younger pre-Roman period, as well as two storage pits dated to the Younger and Late Roman period (features 1190, 1195).

The 120×100 cm concentration of ceramics – feature no. 1156 (Fig. 4), which was partly damaged by a modern period pit, was recorded at a depth of 20 cm, in the southern part of section LXXXIX, at the project boundary. The upper portion of layer I was

damaged in this part of the site and therefore the original depth of the feature's ceiling and the degree to which it was damaged remain unknown. Its fill was a few centimetre thick layer of light brown sandy humic soil containing a large number of potsherds and single post-consumption cattle bones *Bos primigenius f. taurus* (Abłamowicz 2013, 200–216). 500 shards discovered in the fill included characteristic fragments of faceted rims (Fig. 3:11–16; Fig. 5:17–21; Fig. 6:22–23) and ten-odd fragments of a two-handle pot (Fig. 6:24), which allowed us to date the feature to phases A2–A3 of the Younger pre-Roman period.

The hearth discovered within section CXI – feature no 1168 (Fig. 7) should be dated to the same period. It was quite big, ca. 243×222 cm in size and 42 cm deep, and was damaged in the central part by a later pit. The outline of the feature was observed at a depth of 80 cm below the ground level. In the upper parts, which were preserved, the feature was polygonal, while in the lower part it was near-rectangular. Fragments of a stone grate with a stepped profile were preserved at that level (at a depth of 120 cm). The feature was filled with dark brown humus containing a few lumps of daub, and a layer of burnt sand survived in some places around the perimeter. It yielded 44 shards of Przeworsk culture ceramics from the Younger pre-Roman period, including several fragments of rims (Fig. 8:25–28) and two body fragments of a storage vessel with roughened outer surface (Fig. 8:29).. Single post-consumption cattle bones (*Bos primigenius f. taurus*) were also found in the fill (Abłamowicz 2013, 200–216).

Another interesting feature discovered during the discussed research was a storage pit – feature no. 1190 (Fig. 9), dated to the Younger or Late Roman period (section CXVII). The pit, which was circular in plan and had the dimensions of 150×120 cm, was

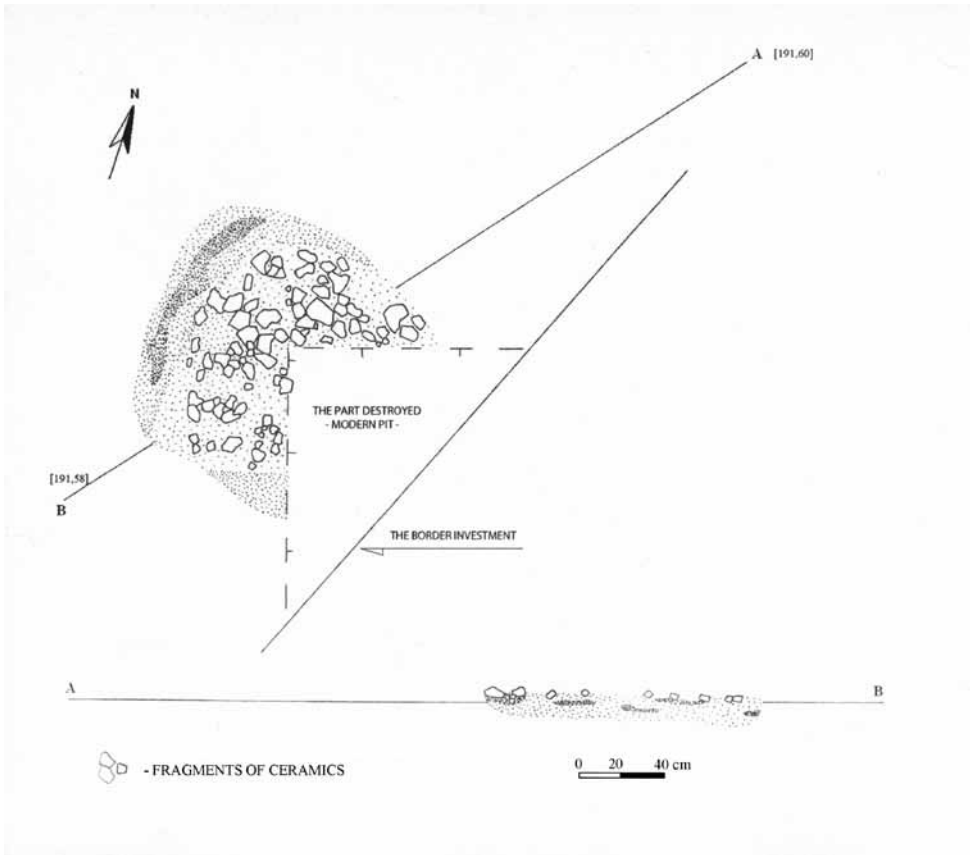


Fig. 4. Jakuszowice, site 2. Plan and cross-section of feature 1156

recorded at the depth of 80 cm. The feature was distinguished by a considerable depth reaching 140 cm and a bag-shaped profile. The upper part of its fill was a layer of a light brown highly sandy humus turning into a light brown clayey sand in the lower part. The walls of the pit were probably originally daubed with clay, which is implied by the sequence of layers seen at the bottom of the profile. It might have been accompanied by a roof structure, the traces of which were discovered in the form of a posthole ten-odd centimetres to the east of the pit. The feature yielded 43 fragments of Przeworsk culture ceramics. They comprise ten-odd shards of

wheel-made “grey pottery” (Fig. 10:30–34), including fragments of a bowl and goblets decorated with a single burnished zigzag line on rims or above the shoulder (Fig. 10:32–34), and ten-odd fragments of thick-walled storage vessels of Krausengefässe type (Fig. 11:35–36). A rich ornament in the form of a combination of horizontal grooves and teardrop-shaped imprints placed under the rim was preserved on one of them (Fig. 11:37).

One more storage pit – feature no. 1195 (Fig. 12), was discovered in close proximity to the feature described above, within section CVII. Its dimensions were

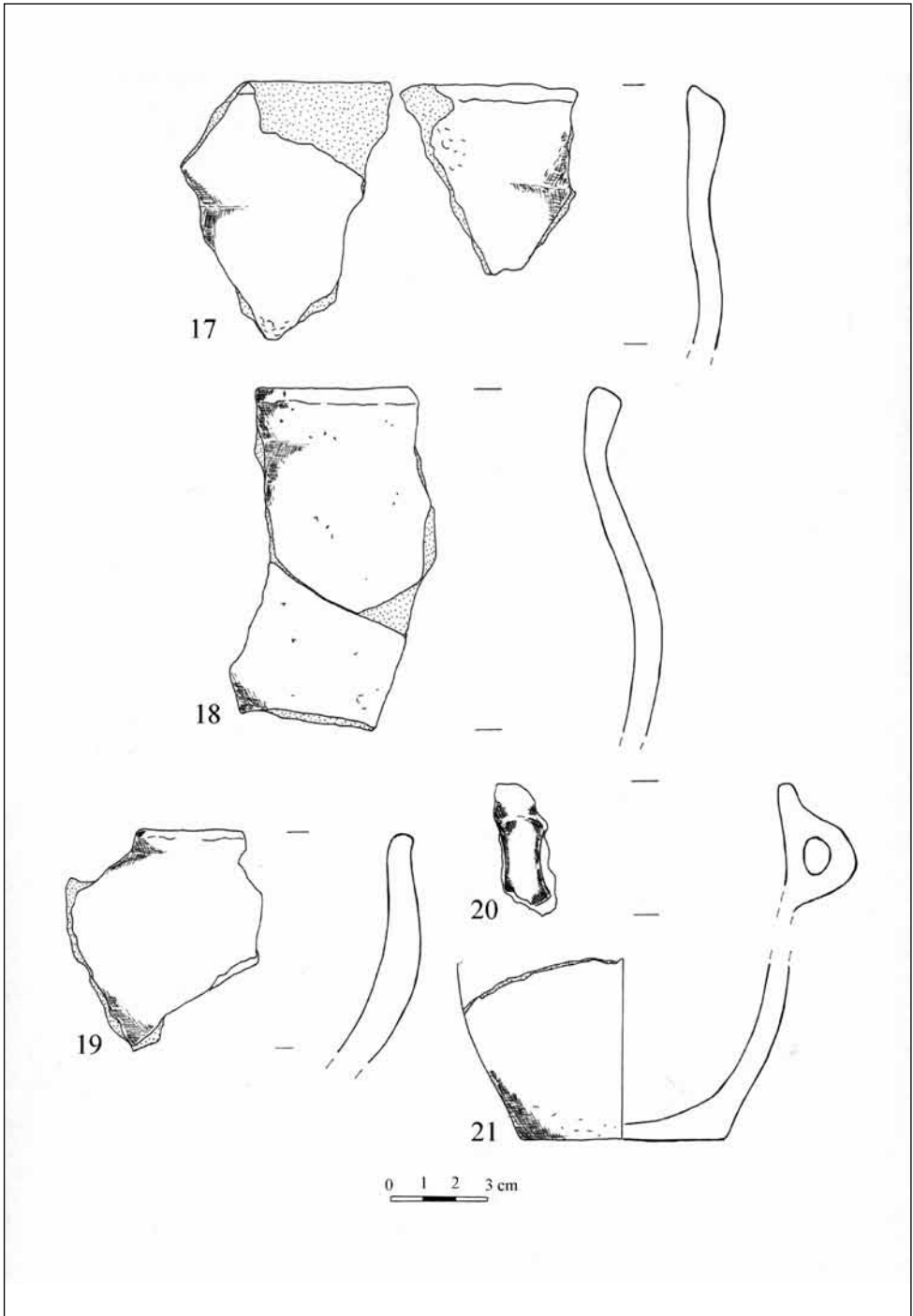


Fig. 5. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1156



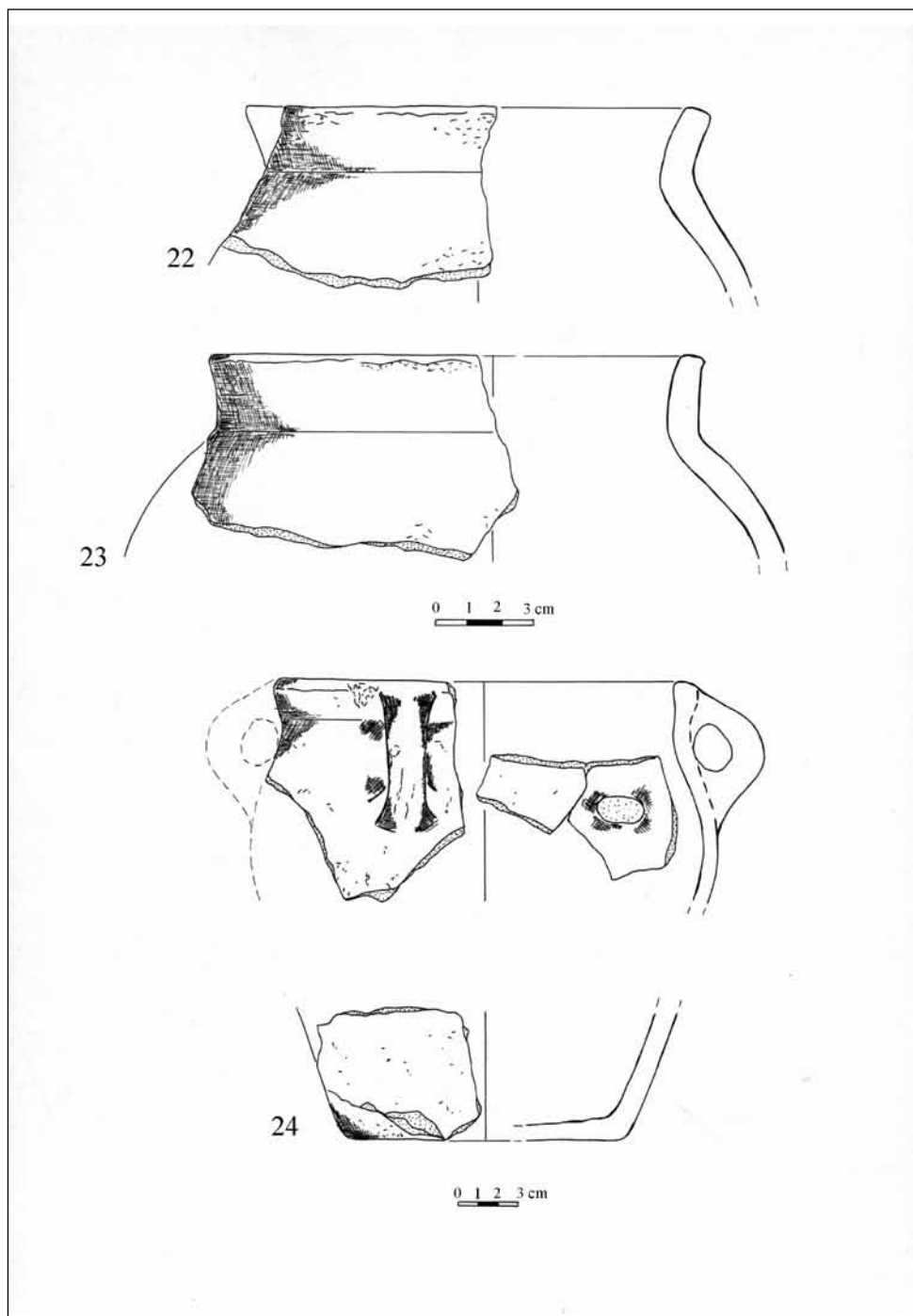


Fig. 6. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1156

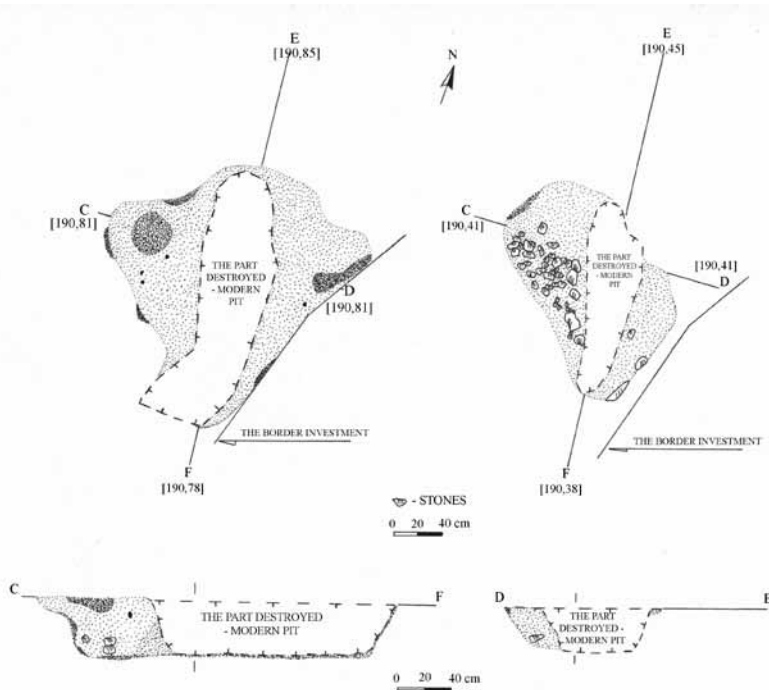


Fig. 7. Jakuszowice, site 2. Plan and cross-section of feature 1168

148×122 cm, it was ca. 120 cm deep, its layout was oval and the profile – bag-shaped. The upper part of the feature had been damaged by a modern pit. The fill was mainly brown humus; at the depth of ca. 150 cm a wide layer of black and dark brown humus appeared around the walls, which could have been the remains of a wooden reinforcement of the pit walls. Daub lumps discovered in the pit fill might also prove the existence of additional structures securing the pit walls against collapse. 35 Przeworsk culture potsherds were extracted, including fragments decorated with multiple zigzag lines (Fig. 13:38–39) and several fragments of bases, which imply that the feature dates to the Younger or Late Roman period. As in the case of the feature discussed above, a roof structure might have accompanied the pit, as suggested by the posthole found nearby.

The conducted excavation research produced a considerable quantity of Przeworsk culture ceramics. The material was highly fragmented, which in the majority of cases hampered the full reconstruction of the shapes, and hence the determination of the vessels typology. Merely 13% of over four thousand potsherds bore characteristics that permitted stylistic and chronological analysis. Fragments of hand-made pottery were predominant, while those of wheel-made pottery were less numerous. In terms of technology and ornamentation, the discovered fragments of vessels closely refer to the pottery discovered during the earlier research and fall into the groups distinguished by J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 45–49, 51–72).

Over 1,000 fragments of Przeworsk culture ceramics came from features' fills, 602 of which were dated to the Younger Pre-Roman

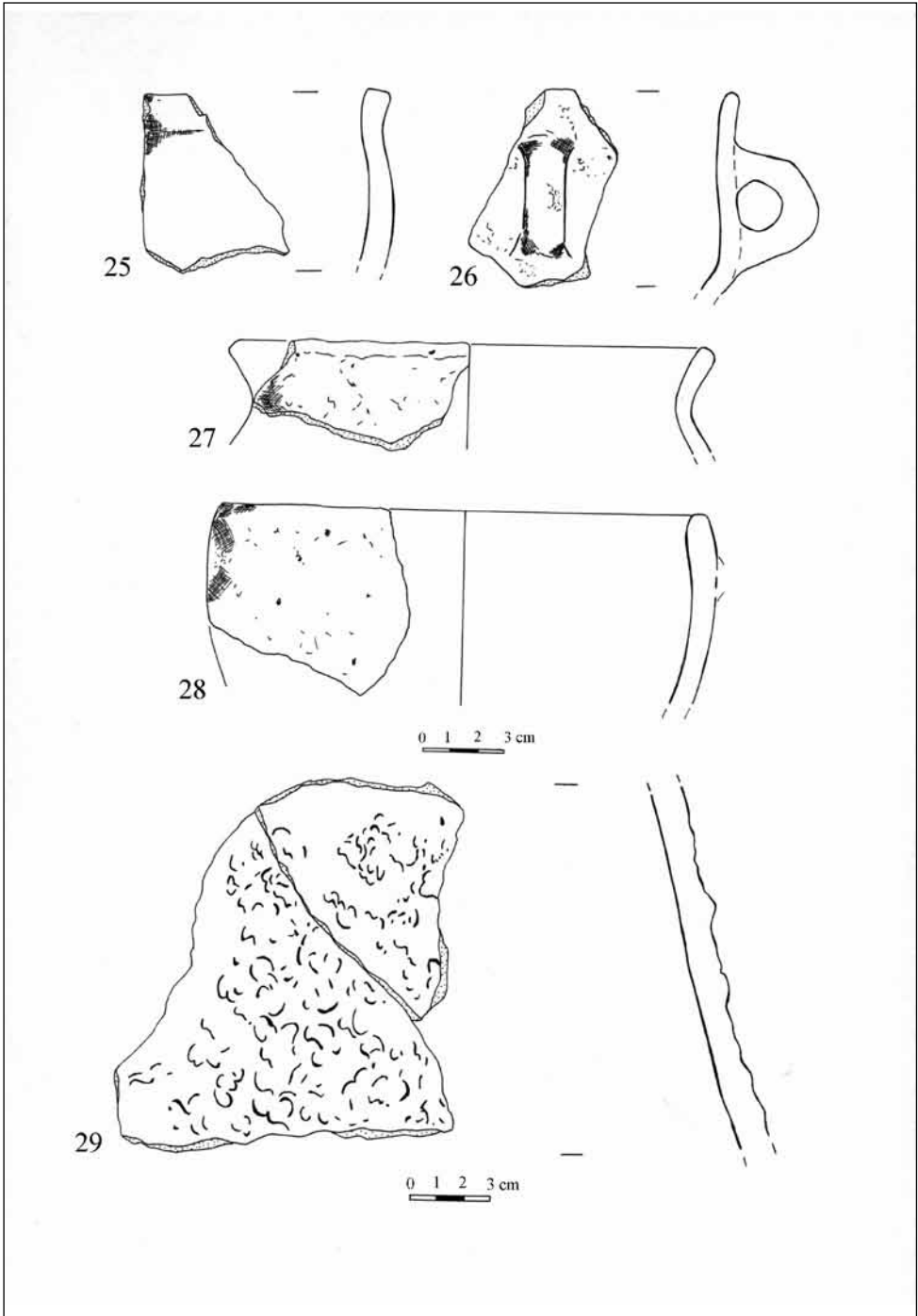


Fig. 8. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1168

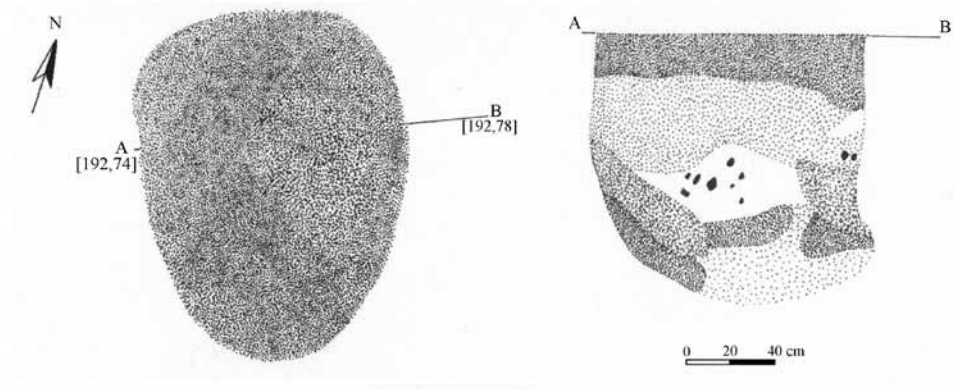


Fig. 9. Jakuszowice, site 2. Plan and cross-section of feature 1190

period (phases A2–A3), 62 – to the Early Roman period, and 356 – to the Younger and Late Roman period (phases B2/C1–C3). Wheel-made shards accounted for only 27% of this collection, while hand-made pottery prevailed (73%). As a result of the conducted analysis, the fragments of Roman period ceramics were attributed to seven groups which J. Rodzińska-Nowak distinguished in terms of raw material and technology – separately for wheel-made (group I/Ia–IV) and hand-made (group V–VI) ceramics. The identification of vessel forms was significantly hampered due to high fragmentation of ceramics. However, in the case of characteristic fragments, an attempt was made to determine their forms based on the following typologies: T. Dąbrowska (1973, 383–531) for vessels from the Younger pre-Roman period, T. Liana (1970, 429–487) for ceramics from the Early Roman period, and J. Rodzińska-Nowak (2006, 45–49) for vessels from the Younger and Late Roman period.

Ceramics attributed to the beginnings of the Przeworsk culture, dated to the Younger pre-Roman period (phases A2–A3), were represented less frequently compared to earlier research. These were only shards of

hand-made pottery, while there was no finds of graphite or painted ceramics attributed to the Celts or the mixed Celtic and Przeworsk population of the Tyniec group (Godłowski 1986, 27; Godłowski, Rodzińska-Nowak 1995, 34; Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 14). The tableware from that period was quite abundant in fragments of mugs (type I) and bowls (type II), while the kitchenware group included shards of bowls (type II), vase-shaped (type IV) and rounded profile vessels (type VII, variation 1), less frequently coming from globular (type VI), inversely pear-shaped vessels (type III) and mugs (type I) (Dąbrowska 1973, 383–531).

Among the hand-made Przeworsk culture pottery from the Roman Period, the predominance of pots (group B), bowls, vases and goblets (group A) was recorded both in the kitchenware (raw material and technology group VI) and in the tableware group (raw material and technology group V); single fragments of miniature vessels (group F) were also recorded. The case was similar with workshop pottery, where shards of bowls, vases and goblets (group A) were predominant, with less common shards of pots (group B) and only occasional shards of jugs (group C) – within both kitchenware

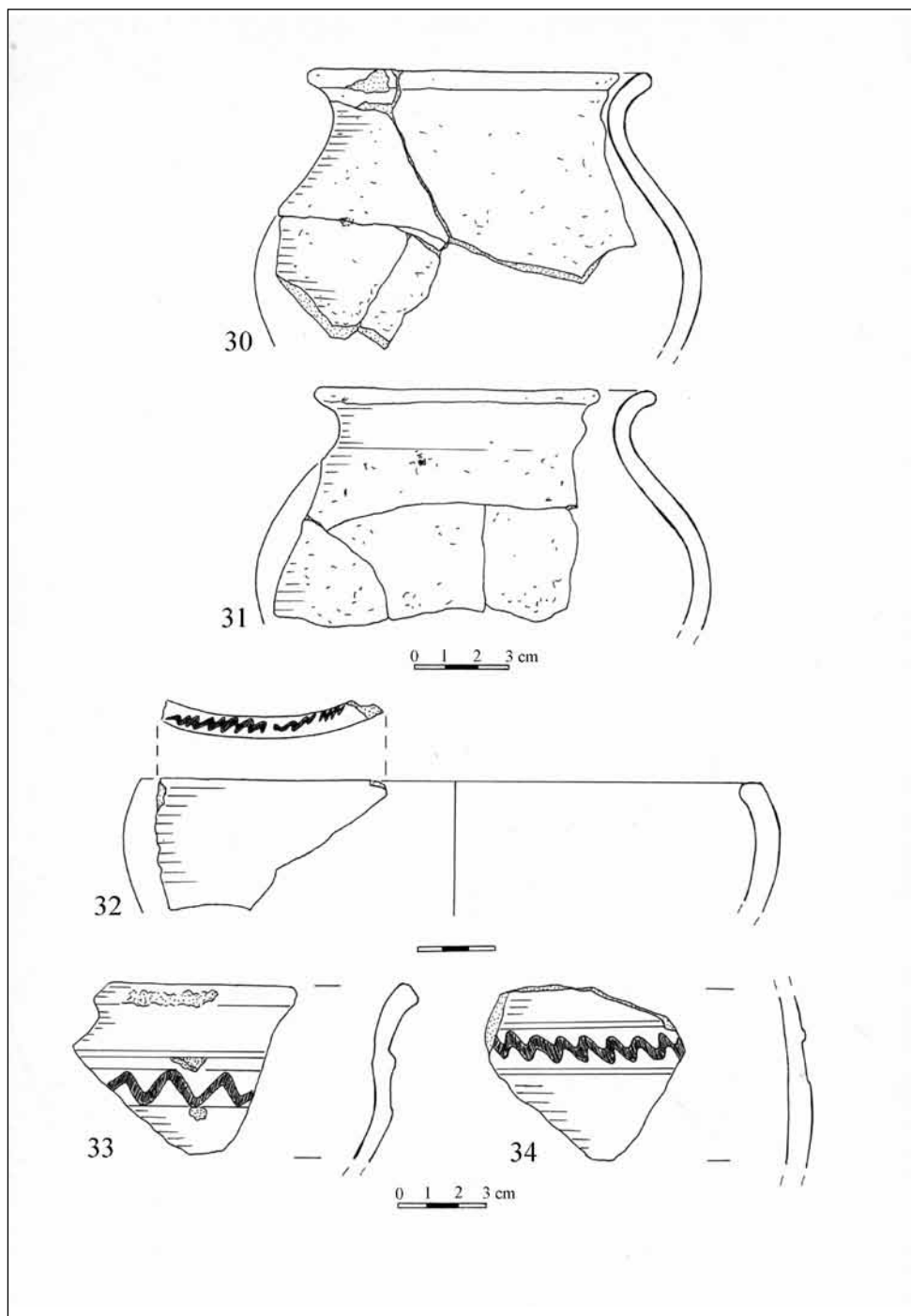


Fig. 10. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1190

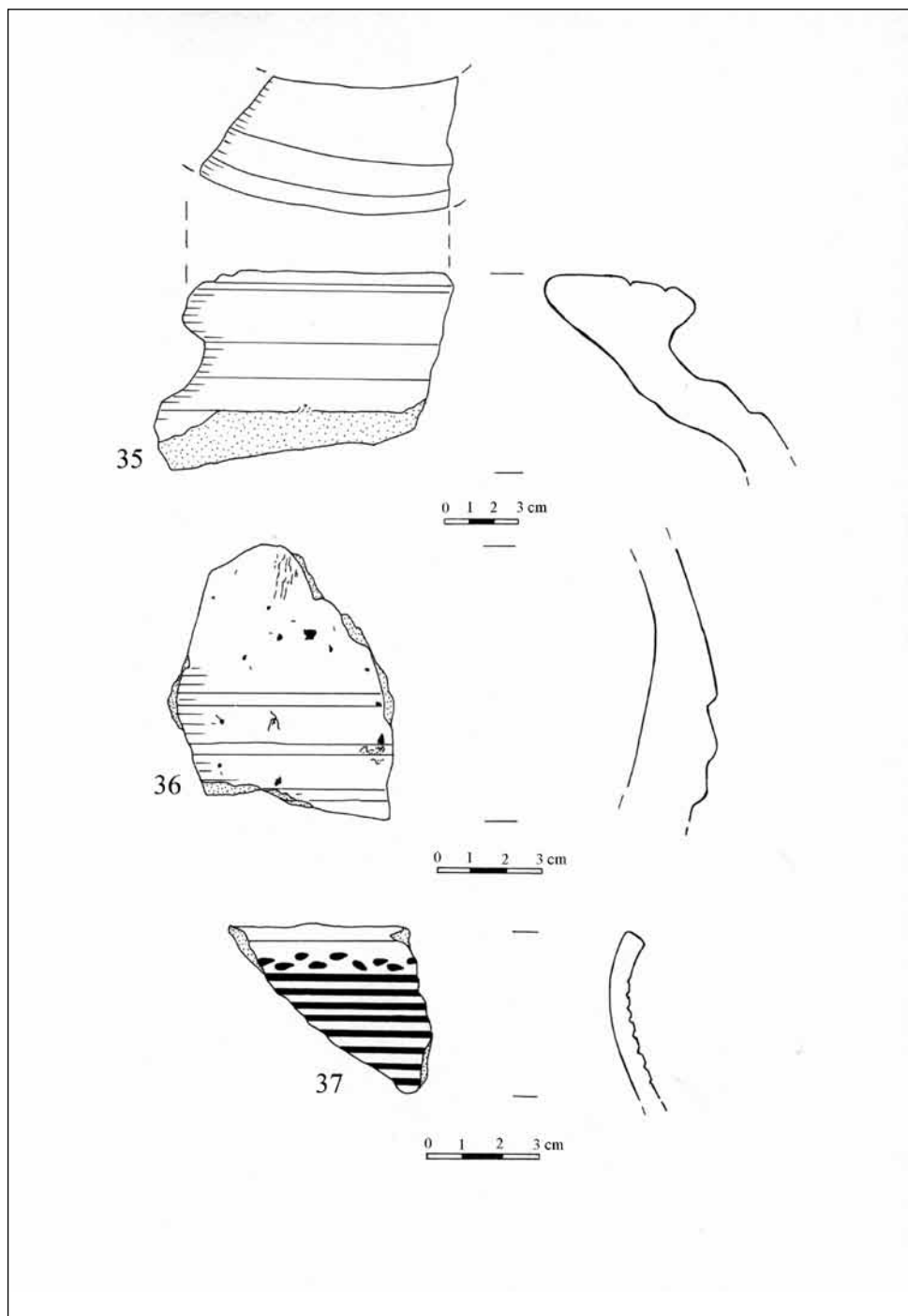


Fig. 11. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1190

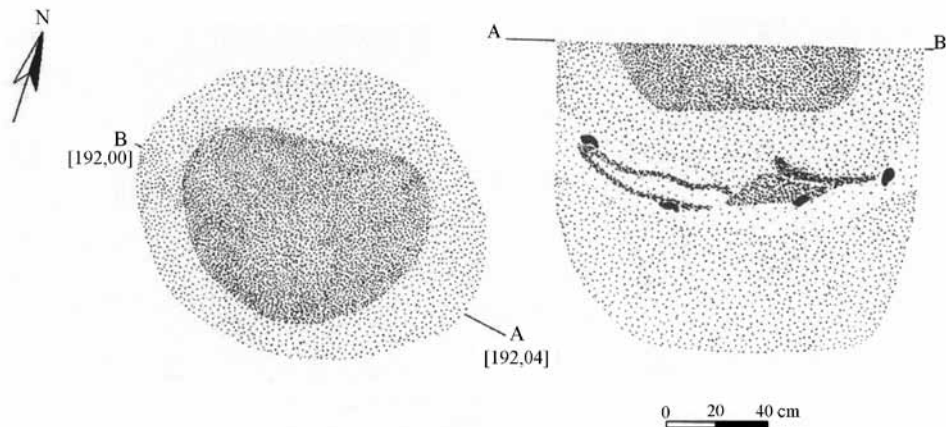


Fig. 12. Jakuszowice, site 2. Plan and cross-section of feature 1195

(raw material and technology group II) and tableware (raw material and technology group I/Ia). Fragments of storage vessels, including so-called Krausengefässe (raw material and technology group III), were found in significantly smaller quantities than those extracted during the previous research (Rodzińska-Nowak 2006, 45–49, 51–72).

The ceramic material attributed to layer Ia is represented by 240 fragments of pottery dated to the Younger pre-Roman period or the beginning of the Early Roman period (phases A3–B1). Layer I, which is attributed mainly to the Przeworsk settlement from the Younger and Late Roman period, produced 750 shards of hand-made pottery and 1,117 fragments of wheel-made pottery. Fragments of coarse kitchenware prevailed among hand-made pottery (46%), while sherds of storage vessels (29%) and burnished tableware (25%) were found in similar proportions. Within wheel-made pottery, in turn, the predominance of storage vessels (56%) over kitchenware (24%), tableware (2%) and “grey pottery” (18%) was observed. In terms of technology and forms, the discovered vessels represented identical groups and types as the ones

described above. However, as was already mentioned, the far-reaching damage of those artefacts did not permit reconstruction of vessel forms in most cases. The discussed collection of ceramics also contained decorated fragments, whose ornamentation was typical for Przeworsk culture vessels and known from earlier research, including such typically Przeworsk motifs as undulating or zigzag lines (Fig. 10:32–34; Fig. 13:38–42), engraved chevrons (Fig. 14:43–44), combinations of engraved lines, alternate bands of dotted or hatched triangles (Fig. 14:45–46), or bands of finger- and fingernail imprints (Fig. 15:53–54). In addition, impressed teardrop (Fig. 11:37) and small arch shapes (Fig. 14:47–48) were recorded, along with combinations of vertical and diagonal grooves and concave ovals (Fig. 15:50), and deeply engraved vertical grooves (Fig. 14:49) which were sometimes accompanied by concave circles (Fig. 15:51–52). Unfortunately, in the majority of cases the significantly damaged and uncharacteristic ceramic material did not allow for the specification of the chronology and hence the finds discussed here are generally dated to the Younger and Late Roman period. Moreover,

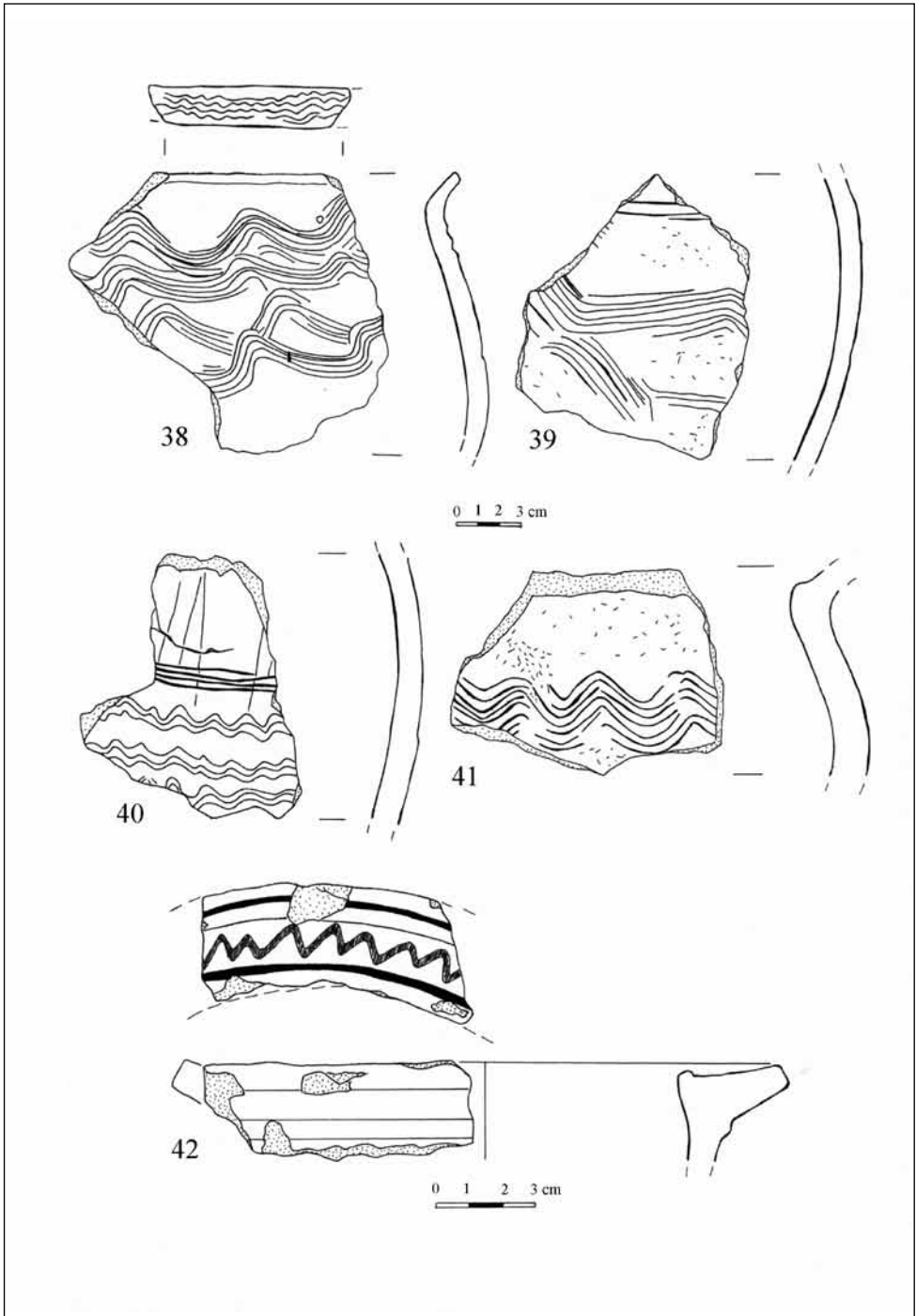


Fig. 13. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of pottery from feature no. 1195 (38–39) and from cultural layer I (40–42)



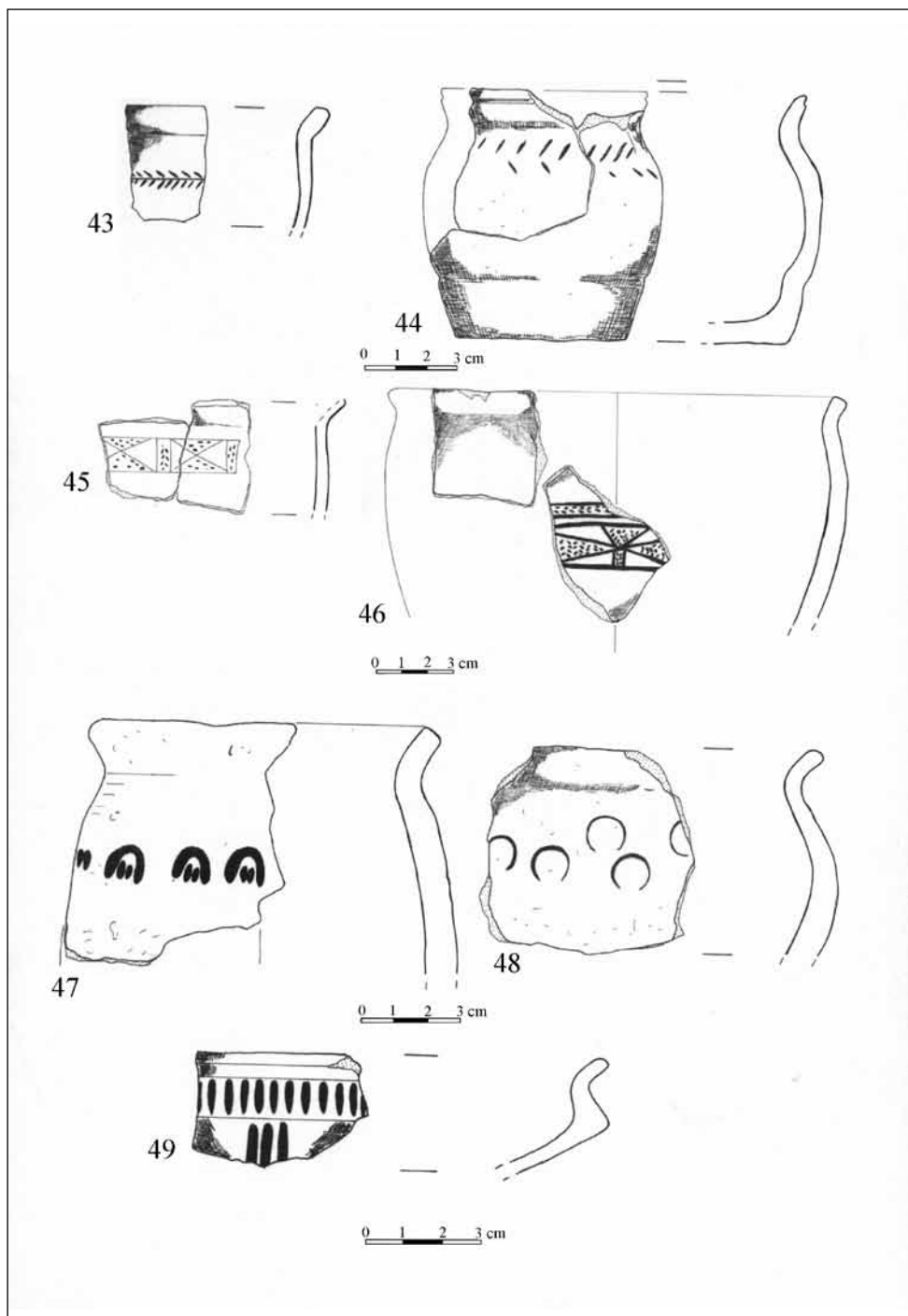


Fig. 14. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of decorated pottery, Przeworsk culture

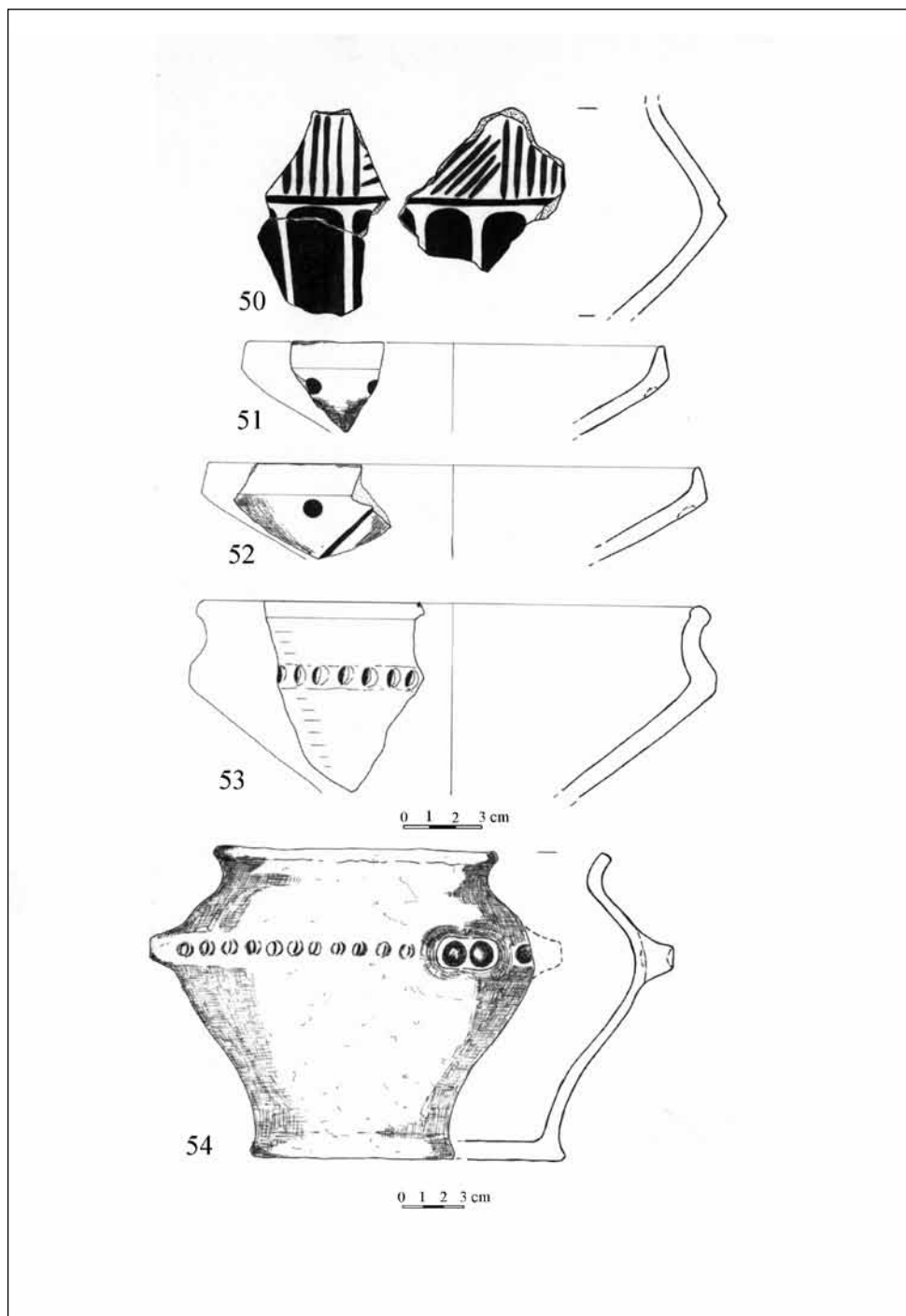


Fig. 15. Jakuszowice, site 2. Fragments of decorated pottery, Przeworsk culture

no vessel forms proving the latest period of the Przeworsk culture settlement at that site (attributed to the early phase of the Migration period) were discovered. What draws the attention is also the small number of the Krausengefässe type ceramics, which were more often recorded during the previous research.

When summarising the results of the discussed excavation research, the considerable extent to which the site was damaged, particularly in the south-western part, needs to be emphasised. This prevents the unambiguous identification of the character of the investigated zone, which was probably a supply area for the residential part of the Przeworsk culture settlement located in the nearest neighbourhood. In the case of the majority of the recorded pits it was impossible to determine their function, which was most likely related to the farming activities of the settlement residents. No features fulfilling residential functions were found

either – both in the course of the discussed rescue research and earlier works performed from the 1980s.

Apart from the Przeworsk culture ceramics, which were predominant in the archaeological material, traces of settlement from earlier epochs were also recorded. However, a lower concentration of features, and hence a lower intensity of occupation, was observed in the south-western zone of the site, reaching as far as the boundary of the Nidzica valley. The cultural layers known from previous research, characterised by high thickness and containing artefacts typical for the Przeworsk culture settlement (layer I, Ia) and the Trzciniec culture (layer II) had been largely damaged. Therefore, it remains unknown whether their absence in the lowest zone of the examined settlement situated at the boundary of the river valley marks the peripheries of the prehistoric occupation, or whether they were completely damaged in the modern period.

#### **Wyniki ratowniczych badań wykopaliskowych przeprowadzonych w 2012 roku na stanowisku 2 w Jakuszowicach, gm. Kazimierza Wielka, województwo świętokrzyskie.**

Ratownicze badania wykopaliskowe na stanowisku 2 w Jakuszowicach przeprowadzono w kwietniu i maju 2012 r. Objęły one powierzchnię 10 arów zlokalizowanych w zachodniej partii stanowiska i sąsiadujących z terenem poddanym eksploracji przez ekspedycję krakowską UJ w latach 1982–1991. W obrębie odcinków LXVII–LXIX zaobserwowano znaczne zniszczenie warstwy kulturowej z okresu wpływów rzymskich, wskutek niwelacji terenu sięgającej głębokości około 1 m. W trakcie badań odkryto łącznie 22 obiekty pradziejowe, głównie jamy, datowane na okres rzymski. Prawdopodobnie pełniły one funkcje gospodarcze, ze względu na ich usytuowanie w strefie stanowiącej zaplecze gospodarcze dla wyżej położonej części mieszkalnej osady. Niestety nie udało się jednoznacznie określić charakteru tej strefy, dochodzącej aż do skraju doliny Nidzicy. Nie było również możliwe określenie granicy osadnictwa pradziejowego, stąd nie wiadomo czy na skraju doliny rzecznej doszło do wypłycenia nawarstwień kulturowych, czy też do ich zniszczenia w czasach współczesnych. Z kulturą przeworską powiązano cztery obiekty z młodszego okresu przedrzymskiego, dwa z wczesnego okresu rzymskiego oraz trzynaście z młodszego i późnego okresu rzymskiego. Na szczególną uwagę zasługuje skupisko ceramiki (obiekt 1156), palenisko (obiekt 1168) oraz jamy zasobowe (obiekty 1190 i 1195). Zarejestrowano także nawarstwienia kulturowe o dużej miąższości, znane z wcześniejszych sezonów wykopaliskowych. Warstwa Ia, wiązana z początkiem osadnictwa ludności kultury przeworskiej w młodszym okresie przedrzymskim, została określona

wyłącznie na podstawie analizy fragmentów ceramiki. Warstwa I, datowana głównie na młodszy i późny okres wpływów rzymskich, uległa znacznej destrukcji wskutek późniejszej działalności ludzkiej. Ponadto odkryto niewielkie partie warstwy II, związanej z osadnictwem kultur z epoki brązu - trzcinieckiej i łużyckiej, a także warstwy III, zawierającej nieliczny materiał ceramiczny i wyroby krzemienne, datowane ogólnie na neolit lub początki epoki brązu. Na całość pozyskanego materiału archeologicznego składały się wyłącznie silnie rozdrobnione fragmenty ceramiki, kości zwierzęce i pojedyncze zabytki kamienne. Niewielką część tego zbioru stanowiły ułamki naczyń wykonanych na kole garncarskim, zaś dominowała ceramika lepiąca ręcznie, w obrębie której wystąpiły fragmenty garnków, mis, waz i czarek oraz pojedyncze ułamki naczynek miniaturowych i sitowatych.

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