

STRESZCZENIA (SUMMARIES)

AUDRONĖ BLIUJENĖ (*KLAIPĖDA UNIVERSITY, LITHUANIA*)

DONATAS BUTKUS (*KRETINGA MUSEUM, LITHUANIA*)

BRONZE DRINKING HORN TERMINALS FROM KAŠUČIAI CEMETERY IN THE WESTERN LITHUANIA AS A PART OF LIVELY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SOUTHERN CURONIA AND CENTRAL SCANDINAVIA

Brązowe okucia rogów do picia znalezione na cmentarzysku w Kašučiai
w Zachodniej Litwie, jako świadectwo żywych kontaktów między południową
Kuronią i Środkową Skandynawią
(STRESZCZENIE)

Ciałopalne cmentarzysko w Kašučiai (północno-zachodnia Litwa), jest jednym z najważniejszych stanowisk kurońskich, sięgającym swoją genezą schyłkowych faz zachodnioliteńskiej kultury cmentarzysk z grobami w obstawach ogródkowych. Położone jest na prawym brzegu rzeki Akmena/Danė. Cmentarzysko w Kašučiai zostało odkryte przypadkowo w latach 60-tych XX w. podczas eksploatacji żwirowni. Najstarsze z odkrytych wtedy zabytków mogą być datowane na VII w. n.e.

W wyniku badań ratowniczych, prowadzonych w Kašučiai w 1967 r. odkryto (na terenie skrajnie zniszczonym) dwadzieścia dziewięć zabytków wydzielonych, wśród których znajdowały się dwa dolne okucia rogów do picia, analizowane przez Autorów niniejszego artykułu.

Według ich domysłów, przedmioty te pochodziły z dwóch przypuszczalnych grobów męskich oraz trzech rekonstruowanych grobów kobiecych. Dwa brązowe, dolne okucia rogów do picia, zostały przez Autorów tego artykułu przypisane do domniemanego grobu I/1967. Według ich opinii oba zabytki, o charakterystycznym ornamentem ażurowym, zostały złożone do grobu między drugą ćw. VII w. a połową tego samego stulecia.

Ażurowe okucia rogów do picia z Kašučiai są drugą tego typu parą zabytków brązowych, znanych z południowej Kuronii (lub inaczej mówiąc z rejonu tzw. Ziemi Mėguva). Inna para zabytków, będąca najbliższymi analogiami dla okuć z Kašučiai została znaleziona jeszcze w XIX w. w grobie CCCXXVIII w b. Anduln/ Anduliai – cmentarzysku zlokalizowanym także w dorzeczu Akmena/Danė. Datowane są one na połowę VII w., lub też na czasy nieco późniejsze. Warto podkreślić jest to, że zarówno okucia rogów z Kašučiai, jak i z Anduln/ Anduliai pochodzą z granic późniejszej, historycznej Ziemi Mėguva.

Trzeba także zaznaczyć, że kolejna para bardzo podobnych, dolnych brązowych zakończeń rogów do picia, wykonana w ornamentyce ażurowej, znana jest też ze szwedzkiego (Uppland – Środkowa Szwecja) cmentarzyska kurhanowego w Valsgärde (grób nr 7). Ten niezwykle bogaty pochówek łodziowy datowany jest ostatnio na schyłek wieku VII, bądź też na początki następnego stulecia (chronologia tożsama z tzw. skandynawską Nordische Stufe IV, wyznaczającą chronologię między latami 680 a 740/750).

Autorzy tego artykułu sądzą więc (wbrew ostatniej opinii A. Bitner-Wróblewskiej i W. Wróblewskiego 2001), że zarówno okucia rogów do picia z Kašučiai jak i z Anduln/Anduliai (grób CCCXXVII) miały swoje wcześniejsze inspiracje w przedmiotach znalezionych w kurhanie łodziowym Valsgärde 7. Sądzą przy tym, że inspiracje te sięgają tzw. południowoskandynawskiego Late Germanic Iron Age, który może być synchronizowany z wczesną fazą okresu Vendel, czyli VI–VII w. n.e.

Pozostaje jeszcze kwestia dolnego okucia rogu do picia, znalezionego w Anduln/Anduliai w grobie 487. Autorzy przypuszczają, że inspiracją dla jego ażurowej ornamentyki mogą być znane z południowo-wschodnich pobrzeży Bałtyku zapinki o podobnej stylistyce wzoru.

Z tego też powodu skłonni są datować moment złożenia tego zabytku do ziemi nie wcześniej niż na pierwszą połowę VIII w., lub też okres nieco późniejszy. Według ich opinii chronologia taka korespondowałaby ze skandynawską Nordische Stufe IV, datowaną na lata 680–740/750.

Podsumowując swoje rozważania na temat analizowanych znalezisk autorzy dochodzą do wniosku, że niezależnie od dotychczasowych dyskusji, zarówno dwa brązowe okucia rogów do picia z rekonstruowanego przez nich grobu I/1967 z Kašučiai oraz dolne okucia rogów do picia z pobliskiego cmentarzyska w Anduln/Anduliai (groby: CCCXXVIII i 487), stanowią niewątpliwe świadectwo intensywnych kontaktów między południową Kuronią a Środkową Skandynawią i Gotlandią w ciągu VII–VIII w.

(tłumaczył Wojciech Wróblewski)

MARCIN ENGEL (*PMA*), PIOTR IWANICKI (*PMA*),
ALEKSANDRA RZESZOTARSKA-NOWAKIEWICZ (*IAiE PAN*)

SUDOVIA IN QUA SUDOVITAE.

NOWA HIPOTEZA NA TEMAT GENEZY KULTURY SUDOWSKIEJ

Sudovia in qua Sudovitae. Origins of Sudovian Culture Revisited
(SUMMARY)

The rise, development and distinctive features of Sudovian Culture (NE Poland), first identified by Marian Kaczyński (1976), continue to be discussed by researchers concerned with Balt archaeology. New potential for research is offered by the recently resurfaced private files on archaeological material from pre-1945 investigations made in Prussia (among others: H. Jankuhn and K. Voigtman), and archaeological materials from East Prussian museum collections (including also Prussia-Museum in Königsberg, previously thought lost). Further support was provided by materials from excavation started in 2004 by the Sudovian Archaeological Expedition in the drainage basin of the Gołdapa River and Borecka Forest which now may be compared against material known from the archival records.

Using such input authors of the present study propose to examine what is known of Sudovian Culture from a new perspective. Departing from an earlier interpretation which traces the origins of Sudovian Culture to the region around Suwałki, they see an alternative more coherent and logical solution. Analysis of the archaeological record suggests that Sudovian Culture developed in the period around 100 AD in the region between the upper reaches of the Węgorapa River and the middle course of the Gołdapa River over a local substrate of the final phases of West Balt Barrow Culture, with some strong stimuli from Bogaczewo Culture to the south, and Dollkeim-Kovrovo Culture to the north. It appears from the continuity of burial grounds and persistence of the same funerary tradition that from the start through to the late phase of the Migrations Period the same culture model was in existence, and may be referred to as Sudovian Culture, a term already accepted in literature.

The main element which distinguishes Sudovian Culture material from that of its neighbours is the form of graves, with cremation burials in stone cists covered by small stone cairns. It is more difficult to isolate pottery forms and dress accessories characteristic for this culture. The more distinctively ‘Sudovian’ forms enter the archaeological record only at the close of the

Late Roman Period and during the Migrations Period. During earlier phases most forms are interregional in character, with pottery apparently representing forms similar to Bogaczewo and Dollkeim-Kovrovo ceramics, derived from the same culture tradition. Somewhat later, around 2nd/3rd c. AD, as a result of similar processes at work in the valley of Czarna Hańcza River a new culture group took form, its character mixed. In materials from the Suwałki Region one finds numerous visible elements known from Bogaczewo, Dollkeim-Kovrovo and Lithuanian cultures, and the Gołdap Concentration of Sudovian Culture, the latter mostly in the form of burial. Apparently, the late Roman Period was a time of intensification of Sudovian influence, which during the Migrations Period led to the unification of the grave and pottery forms. The Augustów Group, presumably the youngest, would have developed as a result of acculturation of Bogaczewo people of the southern reaches of Elk Lake District. A fully formed Sudovian Culture is noted during the mature Migrations Period, at the time of its maximum territorial expansion. The process of culture model transformation which started in the region of Eastern Mazury and Suwałki Region during a later period probably may be linked to influence of early Slav cultures. During the early medieval period Sudovian Culture was succeeded by a new culture unit, which may be given the interim name of Yatvingian Culture. Basing on what one reads in Ptolemy about the situation in the region in early 2nd c. AD we may conjecture that the Soudinoi were living somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Galindai. Since in archaeological literature the Galindai are generally placed in Mazury, the Soudinoi would have lived in an area farther to the east. The area between the upper Węgorapa and the middle reaches of the Gołdapa River is during this period the place of emergence of a strong culture unit with a funerary rite characteristic for the entire Sudovian Culture. In this same region were located the Sudavitae known to the chronicler Petrus von Dusburg. One may venture therefore that Sudovian Culture took shape in the region indicated here, in the neighbourhood of the Galindians, rather than more to the east, in the circle of 'woodland cultures'. The hypo-thesis presented here finds support in the findings of Jerzy Nalepa, who on the basis of historical records and data from linguistic studies defined the following medieval provinces of the Yatvingians: Sudovia, Polexia, Yatvingia proper and Dainove. The first three, their location best supported by argument, overlap with the range of culture groups from the Roman Period which were the nucleus of Sudovian Culture.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

MIROSLAW J. HOFFMANN (*MUZEUM WARMII I MAZUR W OLSZTYNIE*)

**HEINRICH KEMKE – POCHWAŁA ARCHEOLOGII MUZEALNEJ,
CZYLI SZKIC O RZETELNOŚCI I ZALETACH PÓŹNEJ MIŁOŚCI**

Heinrich Kemke – in Praise of Museum Archaeology
or a Note on Sound Scholarship and Merits of Postponed Late Marriage
(SUMMARY)

Heinrich Kemke, one of the most distinguished German archaeologists active in East Prussia (Ostpreußen) in the period before the outbreak of World War II, was born on 2 August 1864 in Königsberg. He studied at the local grammar school but did not take his secondary school certificate. After finishing his school education he took up work in a bookshop, at first, in Königsberg, subsequently, in Berlin, where he soon became a partner in an old bookshop. In Berlin Heinrich Kemke met his future wife, Rosa Faltin. After his shop went bankrupt he returned to Königsberg and lived with his mother until her death in 1917.

In 1920 Kemke ran across Rosa Faltin in Rauschen, fashionable watering place in Sambia in Ostpreußen. They decided to marry, and settled in Königsberg, where H. Kemke engaged in active research. In 1934 the couple moved to Berlin and a year later Rosa Kemke died. It is known that in 1939 Kemke was still in good health, living in a Joannite house Bodelschwingh in Berlin-Spandau. Little is known of the final years and date of death of the German archaeologist.

Heinrich Kemke started on his career of prehistorian in 1893 when he became member of the Physikalisch-Ökonomischen Gesellschaft zu Königsberg. Active at first as librarian of this society only a year later Kemke published his first article in the yearly journal of his society, reporting on excavations at Scharnigk (at present, Żardeniki, near Olsztyn). In late 19th c. H. Kemke not only published reports on excavation results but also took active part in fieldwork, eg. at Oberhof (at present, Aukštakiemiai in W Lithuania), or at Bartlickhof (at present, Bartlikowo in NE Poland) and published the results of the research at Bartlickhof in what was for the time a model monograph (1900). Two years Kemke was instrumental in publishing a fundamental work on the archaeology of Ostpreußen, a volume which recapitulated the contribution to archeology made by Otto Tischler (d. 1891), one of the most distinguished European archaeologists of the late 19th century (Tischler, Kemke 1902). Other important contributions by H. Kemke include an analysis of a hoard of silver ornaments from Marienhof (at present, Brodzikowo in NE Poland) (Kemke 1897) and a polemic with the views of late O. Tischler in an article published in 1914.

Heinrich Kemke also made an important contribution to the work on the final form to the law on protection of archaeological finds and monuments (Ausgrabungsgesetz) for East Prussia, enacted in 1914, one of the most progressive in European legislation on archaeology. At this time he had been for nine years on the staff of the Prussia Museum w Königsberg. In 1920 Heinrich Kemke was appointed to the post of the deputy of the East Prussian Vertrauensmann for archaeological monuments, his most important professional function which he discharged until retirement.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

WOJCIECH NOWAKOWSKI (*IA UW*)

**DIE ERHALTENEN BESTÄNDE UND ARCHIVALIEN DES PRUSSIA-MUSEUMS
ALS EINE QUELLE FÜR STUDIEN ÜBER RÖMISCHE FUNDE
IM GEBIET ZWISCHEN WEICHSEL UND MEMEL**

Zachowane zbiory i archiwalia Prussia-Museum
jako źródło do badań nad importami rzymskimi z obszaru między Wisłą a Niemnem
(STRESZCZENIE)

Importy rzymskie z obszaru między Wisłą a Niemnem były przed II wojną Światową kilkakrotnie omawiane w literaturze; opracowania te nie jednak zawierały pełnej dokumentacji znalezisk. Wydany po wojnie katalog importów rzymskich pióra H.J. Eggersa stanowił z kolei powtórzenie wcześniejszych opracowań. W tej sytuacji wszelkie próby studiów nad importami rzymskimi z dawnych Prus Wschodnich musiały się ograniczać do scholastycznej analizy tekstów sprzed 1945 roku. Dopiero odzyskanie części kolekcji i archiwaliów dawnego Prussia-Museum oraz stopniowe wprowadzanie do obiegu naukowego spuścizny archeologów, studiujących przed wojną zbiory królewieckie pozwoliło na weryfikację wcześniejszych ustaleń i odkrycie „nowych” importów.

Sprawdzenie i uściślenie sądów prezentowanych we wcześniejszych publikacjach stało się możliwe, między innymi, w przypadku brązowego czerpaka typu Eggers 160 z Povarovki, zapinki Almgren 238 z Tylży (Sovetsk) czy tarczowatej fibuli z Babięt. Z kolei odnalezione w Kaliningradzie fragmenty malowanego szkła pozwoliły ustalić, że opisywane przez M. Eberta naczynie z Popielna, malowane w białe i czerwone pasma, jest identyczne z czarką na czarno-białym zdjęciu, publikowanym przez W. Gaertego; nie ma więc wątpliwości, że chodzi o jedno znalezisko, mimo sprzeczności dotyczących datowania samej czarki (okres merowiński) i kontekstu, w jakim ją znaleziono (okres wpływów rzymskich). Nowe odkrycia nakazują też skreślenie z listy importów zapinki tarczowatej z Muntowa, którą na podstawie publikowanych rysunków interpretowano jako fibulę zdobioną emalią; okaz ten, odnaleziony w zachowanej części kolekcji, wskazuje jednak, że najprawdopodobniej, było to naśladownictwo okazów sambijskich. Zachowane archiwalia z dawnego Prussia-Museums dostarczają danych o „nowych” importach, takich jak zapinki tarczowate z Wólki Prusinowskiej i z Kosewa.

Szczególnie interesującym „nowym” znaleziskiem jest brązowa bransoleta z Romotów, przypominająca ozdoby celtyckiej ludności rzymskiej prowincji Raetia. Podobne okazy tworzą wyraźne skupienie między Wisłą a Niemnem, co pozwala przypuszczać, że wiodło tędy odgałęzienie słynnego szlaku bursztynowego. Za tą tezę przemawia kolejny rzymski import znany z zachowanych szczątków – zapinka galijskiego typu Nertomarus, znaleziona w okolicach Wystruci (Černjachovsk).

ANNA PĘDZISZEWSKA (*KATEDRA EKOLOGII ROŚLIN UG*)

WYNIKI ANALIZY PYŁKOWEJ OSADÓW ZE STANOWISKA W REJONIE KOMPLEKSU KURHANOWEGO UNIRADZE-PRZEWÓZ NA POJEZIERZU KASZUBSKIM

Analysis of Pollen Profiles from the Region
of the Barrowfield Complex at Uniradze-Przewóz, Kaszuby Lake District (N. Poland)
(SUMMARY)

The article reports on results of analysis of pollen profiles taken in the area of the barrowfield complex at Uniradze-Przewóz, Kaszuby Lake District in N Poland; the earliest barrows date from the Neolithic, the latest from the Early Medieval period. The pollen diagram made it possible to trace changes in plant cover starting from the close of the Late Glacial Period until the modern age.

During Younger Dryas the study area was under open pine and birch forest with juniper (*Juniperus*) in the undergrowth. More open plant communities included various species of Poaceae, *Artemisia* and *Helianthemum*; the presence of wetter habitats is indicated by lesser clubmoss (*Selaginella selaginoides*). Contamination of the bottom section of the profile by pollen from the Tertiary Period, indicates intensive processes of erosion. At the end of Younger Dryas a shallow lake developed in the area, with rich Nymphaeaceae flora. Hornwort (*Cerato-phyllum*) and chlorophyta from genus *Pediastrum* and *Botryococcus* were abundant. The period between ca. 10 000 to 5 000 ¹⁴C is not documented by the pollen diagram probably due to the interruption of sedimentation processes following a drop in the water level in the region. Sedimentation resumed around 5300 (5390 ±50 ¹⁴C BP) ¹⁴C BP. From 5300 to ca. 3500 (3000) ¹⁴C BP the area was under forest, with oak, linden, elm, ash and with hazel in the undergrowth. Milder climatic conditions are indicated by the presence of ivy (*Hedera*) and mistletoe (*Viscum*) pollen. Sustained very high birch pollen levels, a pioneer

heliophyte tree, presence of other heliophytes eg, heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), mugwort (*Artemisia*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), and regular occurrence of charcoal dust indicate human occupation and activity in the region of the barrowfield complex and the open character of its woodlands. From the same period we have the first pollen grains of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), species associated with grazing, and pollen of other species associated with human occupation, including cereals (*Cerealia*). At this stage aquatic species were replaced by communities associated with transitional peat-bog with periodically high water levels which made possible the development of algae (*Botryococcus*, *Pediastrum*).

In the period from ca. 3500 (3000) to 1000 14C BP, the area was under dry ground forest with a high participation of hornbeam. Human occupation is documented by the first pollen grains of rye (*Secale*) and other taxa indicative of human activity, including mugwort (*Artemisia*) and sorrel (*Rumex*) and other plant typical for communities of disturbed ground. There was also an expansion of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Unfortunately, the pollen record for this period is patchy, probably owing to fluctuating water levels in the peatbog which presumably interrupted processes of sedimentation. This change could be the result of human activity in the area around the study site. Unstable hydrological conditions are reflected in the pollen record by sharp variation in local components of the flora.

During the Early Medieval period anthropogenic pressure continued to grow. Major change in forest communities is evidenced by high – up to 80% – birch pollen values and sharp decline of pollen curves for tree species other than beech. The high participation of birch pollen 'covers up' the real proportions of other components of the pollen spectrum. It seems nevertheless that in the direct neighbourhood of the site the forest had largely been destroyed but the area was not being used for agriculture (crops).

During the early historical period despite growing anthropopressure beech continued to expand in the area. At the same time, rapid deforestation and intensification of crop farming is indicated by high pollen proportion of herbs (30%), including marked participation of cereal pollen, mainly rye (*Secale cereale*), and by the presence of pollen of characteristic weed species as eg. cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). One other crop cultivated during this period was buckwheat (*Fagopyrum*).

The period of the final 100-200 years documented in the pollen diagram corresponds to the most recent changes in vegetation. Lessened anthropopressure, associated with agricultural use of the area bordering the peatbog, led to the revival of forest communities, mainly beech forest. An important role is also played by plantations of spruce (*Picea abies*) and pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

EDELGARDA M. FOLTYN (*INSTYTUT HISTORII UŚ*)
EUGENIUSZ TOMCZAK (*ŚLĄSKIE CENTRUM KULTURY, KATOWICE*)

OSADA WczesnoŚredniowieczna w Poborszowie, woj. opolskie

Early Medieval Settlement at Poborszów, voiv. Opole, SW Poland
(SUMMARY)

Poborszów, site 8, lies in the valley of the Odra river, in a border zone between Holocene and Pleistocene terrace plain. The area's rich natural environment favoured farming and animal husbandry. A dense network of streams facilitated communication with other areas on the Upper Odra, particularly, the plateau of Głubczyce.

The site, a typical open settlement, lies roughly at the centre of „Kędzierzyn-Koźle concentration” of Early Medieval sites, about 4 km from the Early Medieval fortified stronghold at Komorno.

The present analysis focuses on material recovered during 1970-71 rescue excavation and does not cover finds known from the publication of M. Parczewski (1980).

The 1970-71 excavation of a 700 m² fragment of the settlement exposed the remains of eleven pits, oval or suboval in outline, with a basin-like cross-section (no. 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12), or sub-circular, with a basin-like or kettle-like cross-section (no. 4, 5, 7, 11).

A number of these features were interpreted tentatively as remains of huts (no. 1, 3, 8, 12); others may be associated with some sort of production activity. Due to its partial destruction the original extent and layout of the settlement cannot be determined.

The materials from Poborszów include pottery fragments, fragmented fired clay pans for roasting corn, whetstones, a stone rubber (?), and a small number of obscure stone and iron objects, lumps of daub, and animal bones.

Pottery fragments largely belong to forms with a wheel-turned upper section, outsloping sides and a straight or lightly profiled rim. The section of the vessel near the base was usually vertical, most bases were flat. On a number of bases were noted circular impressions left by the pottery-wheel axle – concave or convex in shape. In a unique specimen a fragment of a raised mark was observed, resembling the letter ‘L’, perhaps a surviving fragment of a rectangular mark. Many vessel bases retained traces of mineral dusting used to steady the vessel during pottery making. Reconstructed rim diameter range was 10.0-23.7 cm, base diameter – 7.0-12.4 cm. Vessel walls ranged between 0.7 and 1 cm thick. Decoration, seen on nearly a fourth of all pots, tended to carelessly executed and typically appeared on the vessel body. The prevailing form of ornament was comb-impressed or engraved, the preferred ornamentation pattern was one of horizontal bands of one to several straight and wavy grooves running in an unbroken line around the vessel body. Other patterns include groups of vertical grooves, and vertical zones of straight and wavy grooves, zones of intersecting diagonal grooves and similar designs arranged at an angle, finally, rows of vertical jabbed marks or shallow circular indentations. On the largest potsherds are seen various zonal compositions. The clay fabric contained sandy or crushed rock temper, occasionally, also grog; granular size was mostly 3-4 mm. Firing was usually good, in a reduced or oxidised atmosphere.

Ceramics from the Early Medieval settlement at Poborszów find analogy eg in material recorded in Upper Silesia, Małopolska (Poland), also, Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Chronologically they correspond broadly to a period from ca. 650 until the 10th; this dating may be narrowed further down to 8-9th c.

The condition of the roasting pans (40 fragments) is too poor for reconstructing their original form (PARCZEWSKI 1980, fig. 7c). Their organic temper included fragments of grass or cereal stems and leaves, also, of flowering glumes, spikelets and caryopses of cereals (cf.: Annex).

Whetstones, distinguished into two groups: specimens with a flat upper face (PARCZEWSKI 1980, fig. 8) and specimens with an asymmetrically concave upper face were in phyllite slate, presumably obtained in the region of present day Głubczyce. The stone rubber is in beige quartz which may be traced to the region of the town Głuchołazy.

Dating of the Early Medieval settlement at Poborszów site 8 is problematic. Basing on stylistic and technological features of the ceramic material (the only basis for dating at hand) it is possible to date the site only very broadly to the period from the 2nd half of the 7th until the 10th century, most likely, to 8th-9th century.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

Anex

AGATA SADY (*MŚ, KATOWICE*)

WYNIKI BADAŃ ODCISKÓW ROŚLINNYCH ZACHOWANYCH NA POLEPIE I FRAGMENTACH WCZESNOŚREDNIOWIECZNYCH PRAŻNIC ZE STANOWISKA 8 W POBORSZOWIE, WOJ. OPOLSKIE

Analysis of Plant Macro-Remains from Daub and Roasting Pans from the Early Medieval Site
at Poborszów Site 8, Voivodship Opole (SW Poland)
(SUMMARY)

Analysis of fragments of fired clay roasting pans (45 pieces) and lumps of daub (10 pieces) recovered from eight pits excavated at the Early Medieval (7/8-10th c.) settlement at Poborszów, in the Opole region (S. Poland), identified a number of plant macro-remains impressions; the small number detected on the roasting pans fragments included the following species of cereals: wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), rye (*Secale cereale* L.) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.).

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

ELŻBIETA KOWALCZYK-HEYMAN (*IA UW*)

STAN BADAŃ ARCHEOLOGICZNYCH NAD WCZESNYM ŚREDNIOWIECZEM PÓŁNOCNO-WSCHODNIEGO MAZOWSZA

Archaeological Medieval Studies in the region of NW Mazowsze
(within its early medieval boundaries)
(SUMMARY)

The level of recording of medieval archaeology in NW Mazowsze continues to be deplorable despite concern, voiced over the decades in relevant publications. Equally shameful is the quality of the reporting on the results of excavation made in the region (which mostly is in the form of very brief, hurriedly written reports, and consequently, of suspect reliability, published in „Informator Archeologiczny”); to make things worse, some excavation seasons are not documented in this way at all.

The only synthetic analysis of value was published over thirty years ago. The upshot of this situation is that the input from archaeological investigation is being used only to a very limited to supplement evidence from the written sources on the medieval period. Worse still, imperfect interpretation of investigated archaeological sites becomes fodder for pseudo-scientific analyses written by amateur regional-study specialists and subsequently, thanks to their misguided efforts, these distorted views find their way into more serious publications, where they become established and help spawn never-ending misconceptions.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

JAROSŁAW OŚCIŁOWSKI (*IAiE PAN*)

**SIEĆ GRODOWA NA WYSOCZYŹNIE KOLNEŃSKIEJ WE WCZESNYM ŚREDNIOWIECZU.
ZE STUDIÓW NAD POGRANICZEM MAZOWIECKO-PRUSKO-JAĆWIESKIM**

Revisiting 10th-13th Century Earthworks in Kolno Heights (NE Poland).
From the Study of Mazowsze – Prussia – Yatving Borderland
(SUMMARY)

Similarly to what recently is being done with increased frequency with respect to different areas of regions Poland the author chose as subject of his study the network of early medieval fortresses (burgs) in NE region of Mazowsze known as Kolno Heights, poorly illuminated as it is by the early written sources and archaeological investigation. The aim was to reconstruct the system of early medieval strongholds in Kolno Heights in relation to the region's settlement pattern and natural environment, and, possibly to determine the territory controlled by each of these focal points of settlement. An attempt was also made to review the ethnic attribution of early medieval burgs in the region of interest.

Kolno Heights is a corner of NE Mazowsze bounded in the south by the Narew, in the east by its tributary the Biebrza and in the west by another of its right-hand tributaries, the Pisa. The author included as relevant to his study the area found south of the Narew, near the town Łomża. The period considered in the study was Early Middle Ages, ie, 10th-13th c.

The only written record from the early medieval period on fortresses in Kolno Heights is on the locality Wizna on the Narew river (mainly, the burg and its administrators – *castellani*) and war campaigns waged against Balt Yatvingians across the border; imaginably the war parties crossed through the Kolno Heights on their way north. In the Mogilno charter (dating from ca. 1146) under yearly date of AD 1065 we find a reference to the ford at Wizna; the first reference to the fortress at Wizna appears under the year date AD 1145. By the 13th c. the lands on the Narew had lost most of its Slav settlement due to Yatvingian raids.

By late 19th and early 20th c. researchers had identified the location of most early medieval burgs in Kolno Heights recorded in documentary sources (Mały Płock, Stara Łomża, Wizna, Ruś-Sambory, Pieńki-Grodzisko and Truszki-Zalesie); only the remains of the establishment at Stawiska was identified as late as ca. 1950. According to written sources there might have been a burg at Ławsko, on the Ława stream; its location fits well into the region's fortress network. Further support comes from the name of this burg, which like in case of many fortresses in Mazowsze takes after the name of the stream on which it stood. The location of the earthwork at Ławsko has not been identified so far. Another burg, located by earlier literature at Nowogród and dated to 9th-11th c., is much more doubtful. Early medieval earthworks were excavated on a wider scale in 1960s, 70s and 80s. The earthwork at Truszki-Zalesie, revisited in 2001-2002, was found to be at least a hundred years older than assumed previously, its origins pushed back to the 900s. Its decline, formerly placed around 1050, was contradicted by the dating of pottery finds which have many analogies in ceramics from earthworks known to 11th and 12th c. authors.

Similarly it is now necessary to reconsider the earlier (12th c. and later) dating of the remaining earthworks. Pottery finds from Mały Płock and Pieńki-Grodzisko are strikingly similar to ceramics recovered at other burgs known from the written sources, which produced a great number of vessels dated to mid 11th-12th c. The earthwork at Stara Łomża may be slightly later date, as indicated by its predominantly 13th century ceramics. The author was not able to gain access to pottery from other burgs considered in his study.

Analogically as burgs elsewhere in Mazowsze, previously dated to the 11th-12th c., now pushed back to early 10th c., the defensive establishments in Kolno Heights probably originated in the 10th c.

All the fortresses had their satellite open settlements, but only a part of these have come under excavation. Cemeteries were identified only next to the centres at Mały Płock, Pieńki-Grodzisko and Ruś-Sambory.

Most probably apart from the burg at Ruś-Sambory, found near Wizna, the remaining establishments were responsible for administering individual territories, protecting the inhabitants of the border zone, controlling the routes running to Balt territory, Rus and to Old Mazowsze. From the 12th c. Wizna and – perhaps – ,om”a too, were the two central (castellan) burgs on the Middle Narew.

All fortresses in Kolno Heights are thought to have been peopled by a Slav population the only exception used to be Truszki-Zalesie, which was considered Prussian. But this ethnic attribution is undermined by finds of pottery which are typical for ceramics known from northern Mazowsze which was a Slav territory. Moreover, the burg Truszki-Zalesie takes its name from a river, typical for Mazovian Slav strongholds.

Non-Slav placenames recorded in 14th-15th c. written sources such as *Grajwy*, *Kurejwy* and *Rawciszken* (lake, river and forest), *Regismieden*, *Narwomede* (forest), *Gayle*, *Łabna*, *Kumela?* and possibly, *Skroda* (lesser streams), suggest that the northern fringe of Kolno Heights had a Prussian population at some time in the past. However, after the founding of burgs between the Biebrza, Narew and the Pisa the area increasingly came under control from Mazowsze Region in 11th-12th c.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

JOANNA PIĄTKOWSKA-MAŁECKA (*IA UW*)

TUR W NEOLICIE NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH

Analysis of Aurochs Bone Remains from Neolithic Sites in Poland
(SUMMARY)

The aim of the study was to determine whether cattle could have been domesticated locally on territory of Poland during the Neolithic or was introduced from outside the region as part of the Neolithic package. Analysis was made of numerical data on faunal remains of wild species drawn from published archaeozoology studies.

Aurochs remains are not represented in faunal assemblages of the following archaeological Neolithic cultures in Poland: late Bandkeramik phase I, Lengyel C., Globular Amphorae C., Radiating-pattern Ware C. and Corded Ware C.; they occurred in Bandkeramik Stichbandkeramik Kultur, Lengyel-Volhynia C., Painted Pottery C., late Bankeramik from phases II-III, Funnel Beaker C. and Rzucewo C.

The average percentage participation of aurochs bones in wild fauna assemblages during the early Neolithic is around 50% and decreases steadily over time to around 15% during the Middle Neolithic and a mere 1% during the Late Neolithic suggesting captured of this species for the purpose of domestication is most likely during the early phases of the Neolithic. This is supported by large percentage (up to 80%) of cattle bones noted at some locations, as

opposed to 60% noted at sites which lacked aurochs remains, all of them dating from the early Neolithic; in later stages the average percentage of cattle bones in both types of site (with Aurochs remains and without) was similar – around 50%.

An additional argument in favour of local domestication of aurochs during the early Neolithic in Poland is provided by morphological analysis. Studies show that during the early phases of the Neolithic the cattle herd included individuals of „primigenic” outlook next to transitional forms – recently domesticated – characterised by substantial body size similar in build to the aurochs.

It was also noted that the sites included in the analysis (with aurochs remains and without) do not seem to be restricted to any specific geographic range and are found in different regions of Poland. This would presumably reflect the mode of life and the feeding requirements of the Aurochs as the species frequented a wide spectrum of environments ranging from broad-leaved forest to the grassy steppe.

It may be said in conclusion that aurochs could have been domesticated locally on territory of Poland during the Neolithic, but only during the early stages of this period.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

EWA MARCZAK (*IA UW*)

**WYNIKI BADAŃ WYKOPALISKOWYCH PRZEPROWADZONYCH NA
WCZESNOŚREDNIOWIECZNYM KOMPLEKSIE OSADNICZYM
W TRUSZKACH ZALESIU, WOJ. PODLASKIE W 2003 ROKU**

Excavating Early Medieval Settlements at Truszki Zalesie (Results from 2003)
(SUMMARY)

The village Truszki Zalesie lies in NW area of Kolno Heights on the northern fringe of Mazowsze, in NE Poland (Fig. 1). Three early medieval settlement sites in its vicinity were investigated in 2003 by the team the Archaeology Institute Warsaw University: an earthwork „Okop” (fifth season), fortified settlement „Góra Wieżowa” (third season) and open settlement „Siedlisko” (first season of fieldwork). Students from the Archaeology Institute took part in the research.

I. Site 1 – Earthwork „Okop”

The earthwork lies 400 m to the southwest of the village buildings of Truszki Zalesie, on the left bank of a small stream (Wincenta). Some 90 m across, it has an area of ca 1600 m². The interior of the earthwork, ca. 490 m² lies within a single ring wall which in some places is still 4 m high. About 15 m thick at its base the wall had a gap – entranceway – in its NW section.

The 2003 year’s was a continuation of earlier seasons of fieldwork (1984, 1985, 2001 and 2002), when a total area of 243 m² was investigated exposed by eight trenches. So far it had been established that the central part of the enclosure had been empty; houses and outbuildings were situated at the foot of the wall, on its outside. The wall of the fort was a timber-and-earth structure additionally shored up with stone. The foundation of the wall was dated by dendrochronology to early 10th century.

In 2003 sondage investigation was made with a geological drill (151 boreholes) inside the enclosure to determine whether the stone pavement discovered at the foot of the wall in SE quarter of the site occurs elsewhere within the wall. Stones were detected in 96 locations at the depth of ca. 0.20-0.60 m below the level of turf, clustering at the foot of the wall. At the

centre of the inner space of the earthwork a layer of coarse-grained sand and gravel was discovered under the humus.

II. Site 2 – Fortified settlement „Góra wieżowa”

The aim of excavation carried out in 2003 at this site was twofold: a) to determine whether the upper part of the elevation on top and around which the early medieval settlement had developed harbours the remains of defensive structures (Trench VII) and b) to investigate the NW area of the site (Trench VIII). The only archaeological features detected occurred in Trench VIII: a pit (Feature 19) and a semi-sunken dwelling (Feature 20). Both had been seriously eroded by deep ploughing.

Archaeological material recovered in 2003 includes 328 fragments of early medieval pottery, 14 fragments of animal bone and two clay spindle-whorls. The settlement, presumably enclosed by defenseworks developed and was occupied during early medieval period (10-11th c.).

III. Site 3 – Open settlement „Siedlisko”

Investigation made in this area in 2003 had the nature of a reconnaissance. Trench I (30 m²) was found to contain 4 archaeological features: antler workshop, open hearth and two pits.

Archaeological finds included ca. 5707 pottery fragments, ca. 1457 animal fragments and a substantial quantity of small finds. Of these the most notable were a red deer antler comb, a whistle also of this material, and a white glass paste bead. The village dates back in its origins to the early medieval period (10-11th) and was an important satellite settlement of the burg (site 1). Site 3 also produced traces of prehistoric occupation, mostly associated with Lusatian C.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)

MICHAŁ STARSKI (*IA UW*)

BADANIA ARCHEOLOGICZNE NA TERENIE DZIEWIĘTNASTOWIECZNEGO CMENTARZA KATOLICKIEGO W PUCKU W SEZONIE 2004

Excavating 19th Century Catholic Cemetery in Puck (2004)
(SUMMARY)

The article reports on the results of excavation made in 2004 at Puck (ca 40 km N of Gdańsk, N Poland) in SW area of its historical district. A total 370 m² were investigated. Of nine trenches which were cut, no. 01-06 were meant as sondage trenches; they uncovered a modern stratigraphic sequence and building remains. Three archaeological features discovered include two obscure pits dated by pottery to Early Medieval period, and an Iron Age oven which was associated with Pomeranian C. Area trenches 07, 08 and 09 were cut after discovery in trench 05 of an inhumation burial, to determine the chronology and extent of the cemetery and document and explore the burials.

Archaeologists investigated a total of 84 graves and recovered 124 burials (some of the burials were on two levels). Analysis was made of all skeletons to determine sex, age and height, in most cases, with success. Grave inventories and data from cartographic sources helped date this fragment of the cemetery to the 2nd half of 19th c. The most outstanding items were the following: 82 clothes buttons, springs, presumably from corsets, a pince-nez, metal pins, bone combs, corroded metal snuff box, bronze openwork brooch, three finger rings in colour metal, four earrings, dentures, very poorly preserved rag doll with white china head

and two Prussian coins – issues from 1875 and 1876. Next to one of the buried was a neat stack of notebooks filled in hand and remains of newspapers. The results from the investigation of a modern period cemetery provide interesting insight useful for comparative studies of life and customs of nineteenth century population in Eastern Pomerania.

(translated by Anna Kinecka)