

New data concerning the cultural situation in the basin of the Upper San River during the Roman Period

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Results of excavations conducted during last twenty years in the Upper San Basin (Fig. 1) allow us to claim that the cultural situation in the Roman Period was different in the eastern and western parts of Polish Carpathians. It should be assumed that the Upper San area was inhabited in the discussed period by the representatives of various cultural traditions. Groups of the Przeworsk Culture population were flooding from the north, heading up the San River and towards the Upper Tisza Basin (GODŁOWSKI 1985. 82–84, Fig. 5, 6, Madyda-Legutko 1995., Madyda-Legutko 1996.). The area in question was also penetrated by the Dacians from their enclaves situated on the Upper Dniester and in Eastern Slovakia in the 1st and early-2nd century AD (Luštiková 2007.). Natural conditions of the Upper San Basin enabled contacts with the Carpathian Basin via Lower Beskids Range or via passes through Bieszczady Mountains, and close neighbourhood of the Dniester Basin favoured connections with the Eastern Carpathians foreland (Madyda-Legutko 2004. 77).

A significant contribution to the studies on complex ethno-cultural situation observed on

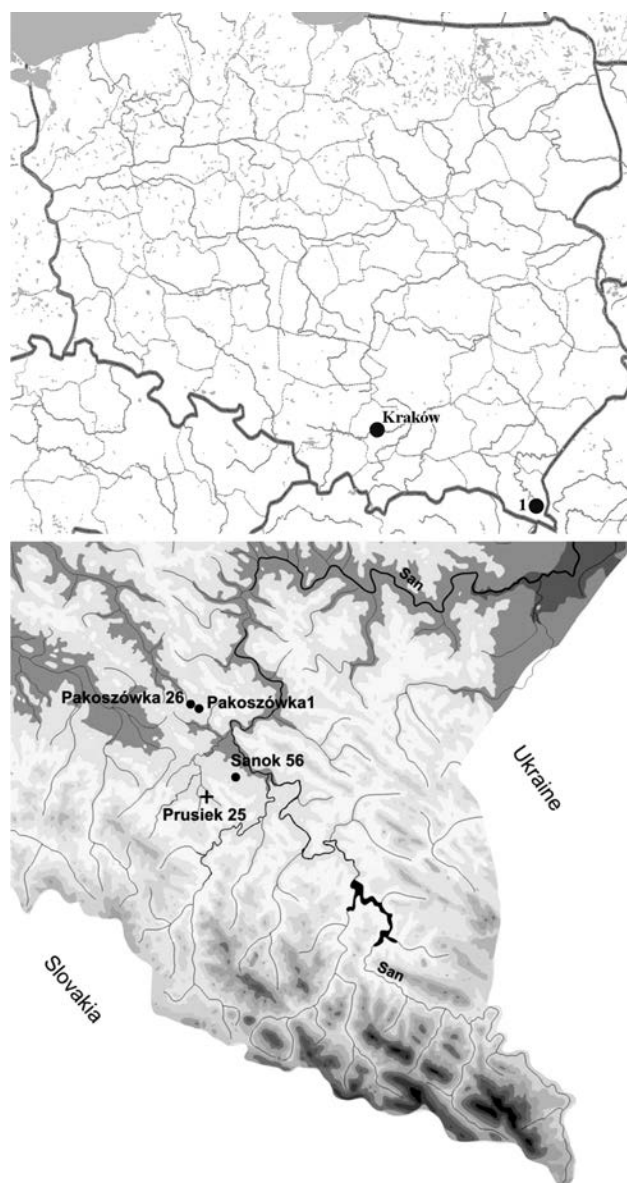


Fig. 1

The Upper San River basin. Sites excavated by the Institute of Archaeology, Jagellonian University 1: excavated area

1. kép

A Felső-San völgye. A Jagelló Egyetem Régészeti Intézete által feltárt lelőhelyek 1: a kutatott terület

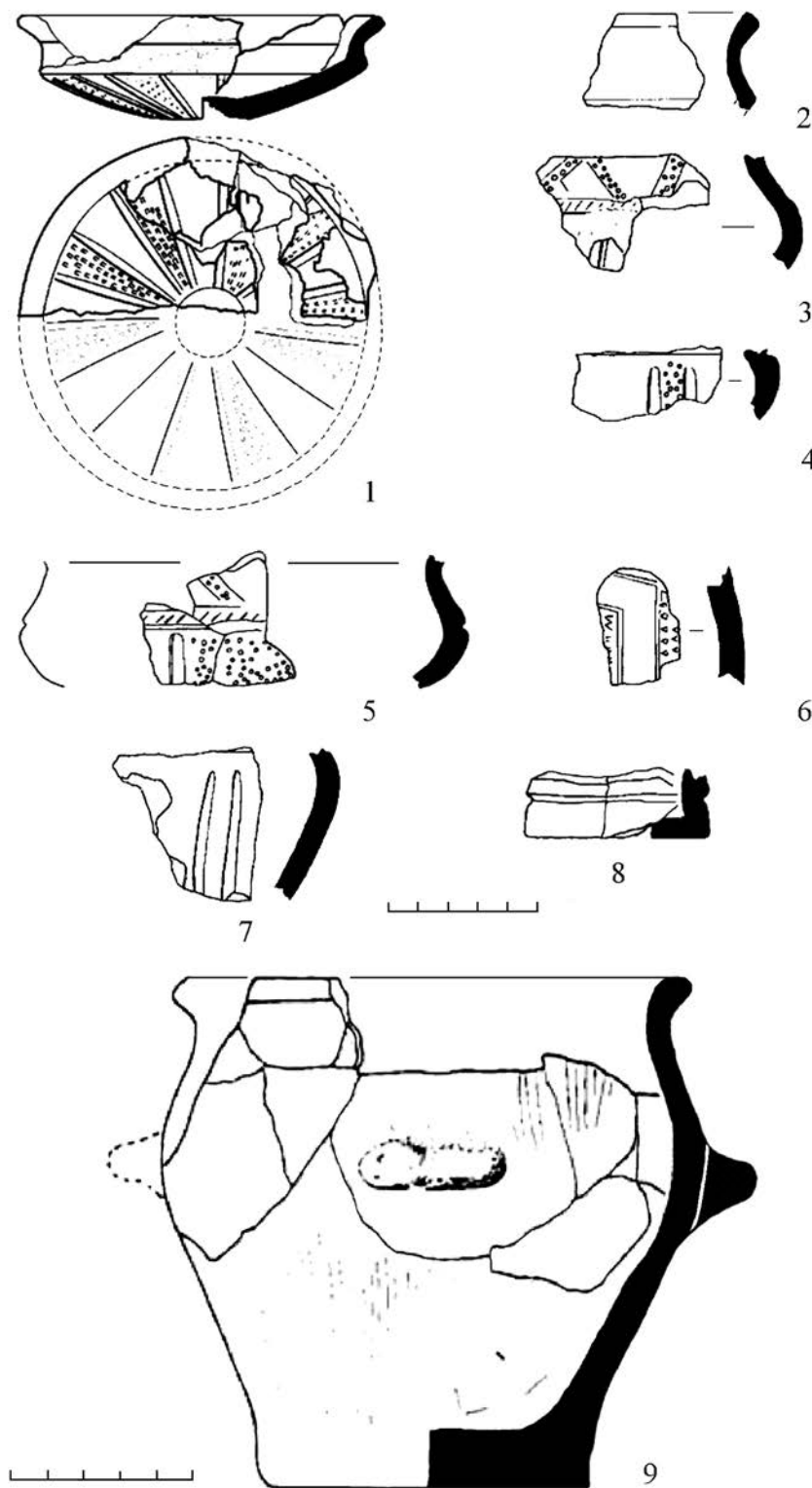


Fig. 2
 Pakoszówka, Site 1, Sanok district. Hand-made pottery
2. kép
 Pakoszówka, 1. lelőhely, Sanok járás. Korongolatlan kerámia

the San River during the Roman Period comes from the results of excavations on the settlement in Pakoszówka, Site 1 (Sanok District), situated on the slopes of the Wroczeń Mountain. These excavations brought the discovery of two zones of the settlement: the production zone at the foot of the mountain with a complex of rectangular, multi-function hearths, and the residential zone, situated higher on the slope, with remnants of semi-subterranean buildings and traits of post constructions (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A. 69–70, Fig. 2; MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006B.). The above model of spatial and functional layout of the settlement has analogies on the territories of the Przeworsk Culture north of the Carpathian zone (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A. 81).

Three main groups of sources can be distinguished in the pottery from Pakoszówka. The first one is represented by hand-made vessels with black, smoothed surfaces (Fig. 2: 1–8), technologically and stylistically typical for the Przeworsk Culture pottery from the Early Roman Period and the beginnings of the Late Roman Period (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A. 79, Fig. 4: 2–3, Fig. 6: 1–2, Fig. 9: 1–2, Fig. 10). The second group consists of hand-made vessels with coarse surfaces (Fig. 2: 9), sometimes

decorated with plastic applications (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A, Fig. 6: 3, 6–7, Fig. 8: 1–3, Fig. 9: 3–7) typical of the Dacian cultural complex in the Early Roman Period (MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1996. 61–63, Fig. 5). To the third group of ceramic materials from Pakoszówka we should include wheel-made vessels with smooth, effaceable surfaces (Fig. 3), represented mostly by thick-walled storage specimens (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A. 79, Fig. 4: 4–8). Most likely, this latter group should also be connected with the Dacian complex (MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1996. 77–78, 90–91, 107–108, MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA 2001. 305–106, MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA 2004, KORDECKI-OKOŃSKI 1999. 212–213, OKOŃSKI 1999–2000. 153, 163–164).

In the above mentioned residential part of the settlement we should turn particular attention to the cluster of mutually intersecting features, consisting of two household pits (nos. 140 and 155) and a dwelling (semi-subterranean hut). In the youngest of the above features (140) a fragment of a mirror made of white metal, with perforated edge (dimension: 9.9 cm) was discovered. Such artefacts occur in the limes zone, both along the Danube and the Rhine border. In the Central European Barbaricum the concentration of such finds is recorded in Sarmatian milieu on the Great Hungarian Plain. In most cases, mirrors in question are dated to the transition between the Early and Late Roman Periods, that is to say, approximately to mid-2nd century AD, while specimens known from Sarmatian context are dated already to the 3rd century AD (ISTVÁNOVITS-KULCSÁR 1993., VARSÍK 1999., NIEZABITOWSKA 2004.). The above dating is consistent with the chronological position of other materials from the settlement in Pakoszówka, Site 1, which are dated to the transition between the Early and Late Roman Periods (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2006A. 81, MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2009.).

The discovery of the Przeworsk Culture cemetery in Prusiek, Site 25 (Sanok District), brings new quality to the studies on the Roman Period in the territories on the San River (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-POHORSKA-KLEJA-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK 2005., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2006A., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2006B., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2007., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2008., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2009.). This is the first necropolis in the Polish Carpathians dated to that time. The completely excavated site produced 47 features, including 41 cremation burials (the vast majority of them in urns) and 6 small pits. Preliminary analysis of grave inventories from the Prusiek cemetery allows us to assume that materials in question reveal clear connections with the so-called eastern zone of the Przeworsk Culture. This term is used to describe certain differences noticeable between the eastern (or more precisely: north-eastern) part of the Przeworsk Culture range (which is mainly the right-bank Masovia) and other territories occupied by this group in the Early Roman Period (ANDRZEJOWSKI 2001. 99). First of all, these differences consist of a specific style, merging typical Przeworsk Culture traits with elements of other origin. Without doubt, the most important was the impact of the Wielbark Culture, but influences from Western Scandinavia, from the territories by the Elbe and from the Baltic zone were noticeable as well (DĄBROWSKA 1973., DĄBROWSKA 1981A., DĄBROWSKA 1981B., DĄBROWSKA 1991., NOWAKOWSKI 1994., ANDRZEJOWSKI 2001. 82).

Burial inventories from the Prusiek necropolis included, among other objects, metal parts of dress and ornaments, such as fibulae, belt elements and pendants. Their form and decoration have analogies in the territories occupied by the Wielbark Culture, as well as in other regions situated within the Baltic Sea Basin. Particular attention should be paid to the fragmentarily preserved iron fibula of A. V type, series 8 (i.e. with small crest on the head), discovered in grave 22. It was decorated with a silver plate, filigree and granulation (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-

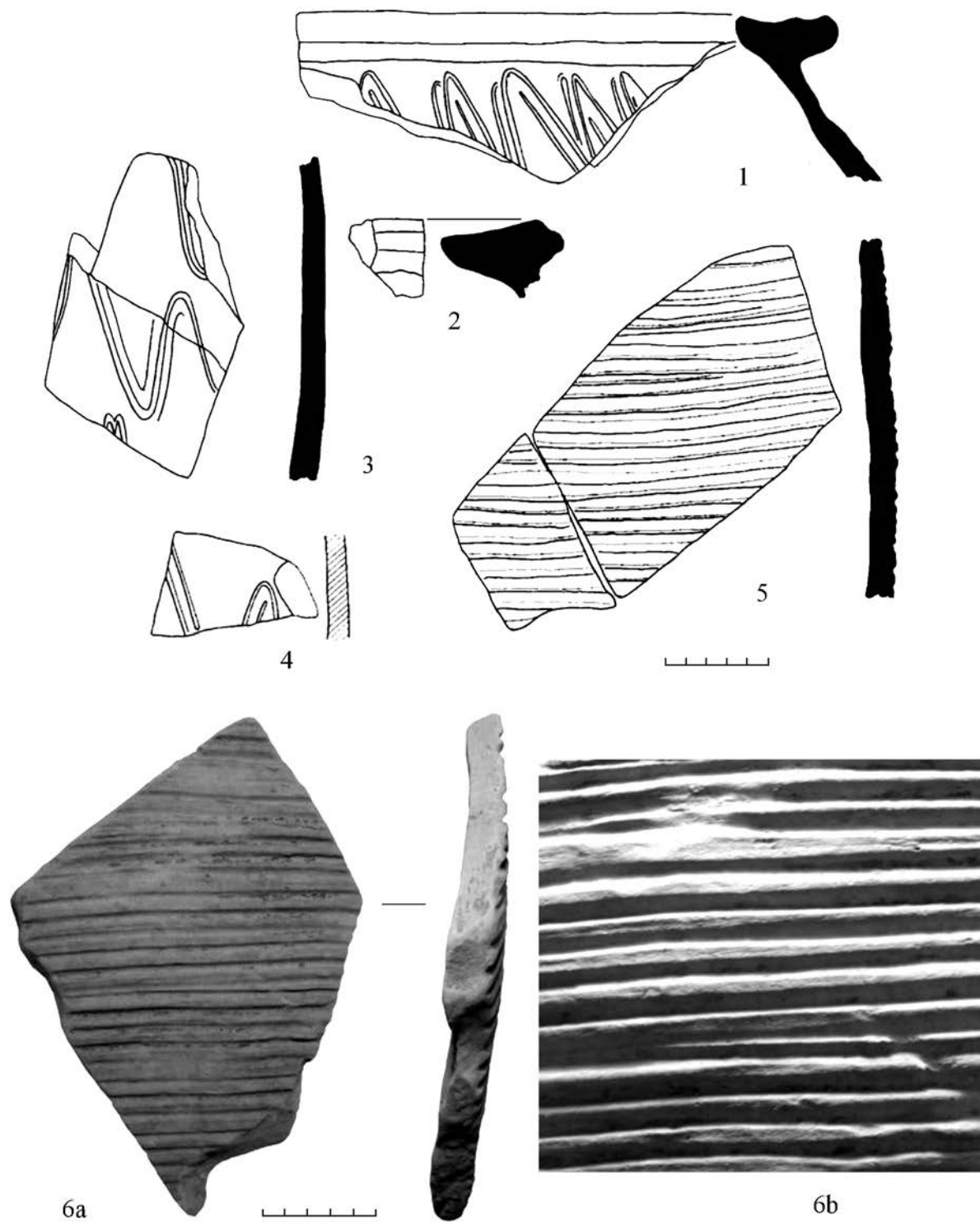


Fig. 3
Pakosówka, Site 1, Sanok district. Wheel-made pottery
3. kép
Pakosówka, 1. lelőhely, Sanok járás. Korongolt kerámia

TELEGA 2007. 63, Fig. 3, MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2010. 389, Fig. 1: 2). This fibula is a unique find in the Przeworsk Culture inventories and provides an excellent example of the use of decoration known from A. V, series 8 bronze fibulae, typical for the Wielbark Culture milieu during the development of the so-called Baroque style, that is, in phase B2/C1 (MACHAJEWSKI 1998. 189, MACZYŃSKA-RUDNICKA 2004. 402, 414, Fig. 7: 9, Fig. 14, Fig. 16).

Beside these, the Prusiek necropolis yielded two gold pendants, also typical for the Wielbark Culture. From grave 22, dated to the close of phase B2 or phase B2/C1, comes a spherical gold pendant decorated with granulation and pearled wire (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2010. 389, Fig. 1: 1). Another gold pendant decorated with filigree and granulation was found secondarily burnt in the similarly dated grave 10. Most probably, this specimen was also a spherical one (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2010, 387–389, Fig. 1: 4). Spherical pendants, both gold and silver, occur in the inventories from the eastern zone of the Przeworsk Culture (i.e. mainly in the right-bank Masovia) in the developed phase B2 and in phase B2/C1 (ANDRZEJOWSKI 2001. 70, Fig. 11., MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2010. 391–392, Fig. 2).

Another observation worth mentioning concerns the significant number of male burials equipped with weaponry (Fig. 4), including swords which are known from as many as six graves (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2007. 64), while three other burials yielded metal parts of scabbards

(chapes and attachments). Five of these swords are specimens imported from the territory of the Roman Empire. On the tang of the sword from feature 16 two impressions of the blacksmith's stamp (maker's mark) were preserved. This was a rectangular stamp with partially legible letters (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2007. 64, Fig. 4.) Swords with stamps are quite numerous among specimens of provincial origin found in Barbaricum. However, those with more than one stamp impression are unique (BIBORSKI 1994. 171–179, BIBORSKI-ILKJER 2006. 302). Another unique find is the sword

from feature 42. Both sides of its blade bear traces of incrustated representations of Mars and Victoria (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2008. 49, Fig. 2–4). From the Przeworsk Culture area we know only one sword with analogical incrustations, from an unknown locality (BIBORSKI 1978. 84). From Podlodów (Ułęż Commune, Lublin Province) comes a sword dated to phase C1a, also decorated with incrustated representations of Mars and Victoria. However, in this case both figures are placed on the same side of the blade (GURBA-ŚLUSARSKI 1966. 202–203). The fragment of a sword decorated similarly to the Prusiek specimen comes also from Jevnaker, in the Norwegian



Fig. 4

Prusiek, Site 25, Sanok district. Urn grave (feature 25)

4. kép

Prusiek, 25. lelöhely, Sanok járás. Urnasír (25. objektum)

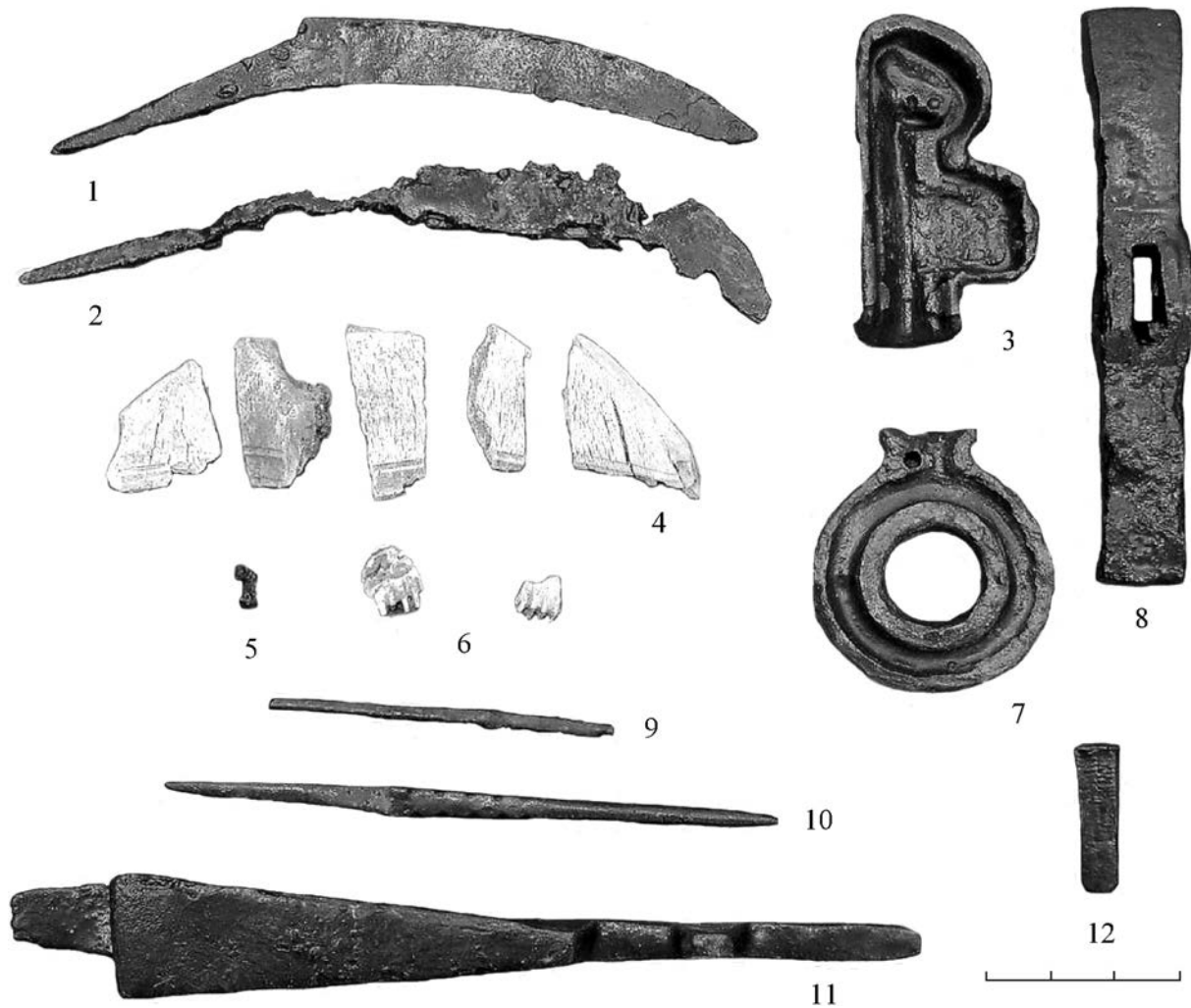


Fig. 5
Prusiek, Site 25, Sanok district. The inventory of a male grave (feature 24)

5. kép

Prusiek, 25. lelőhely, Sanok járás. Egy férfisir mellékletei (24. objektum)

province of Opland (ROSENQUIEST 1970. 143, Fig. 2: a, Fig. 3: a, b). Incrusted swords appear in the European Barbaricum in the developed stage of phase B2, but they are most common in phase C1a (KACZANOWSKI 1992. 13).

Male burials from Prusiek yielded also metal parts of shields – bosses and grips. The bosses represent Jahn's type 7a, i.e. with the blunt spike. Some specimens have traces of bronze decorative rivets (see ANDRZEJOWSKI 2001. 78). All shield grips discovered so far have distinctly separated rivet plates. Bronze shield grip and rim fitting from grave 21 should be regarded as unique finds (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2007. 65). It is worth noticing that while bronze grips do occur in the eastern zone of the Przeworsk Culture, their majority belong to the strongly profiled type, unlike those from Prusiek (see DĄBROWSKA 1997. 92–93, ANDRZEJOWSKI 1998. 70).

In the discussed cemetery a burial with male grave-goods seems to be particularly interesting (feature 24). Its inventory (Fig. 5) includes a semi-product of a knife and a set of specialised tools, such as a small hammer, file, die and two bronze casting moulds (MADYDA-LEGUTKO-

RODZIŃSKA-NOWAK-ZAGÓRSKA-TELEGA 2007. 65, Fig. 6). These moulds, which are extremely rare finds both in the Barbaricum and in the Roman provinces, could have been used to shape wax models of dress elements. These elements could be next cast in bronze using the so-called lost-wax casting technique. One of the artefacts in question can be interpreted as a mould for production of fibulae with high foot and upper spring cord, commonly described as “Sarmatian” fibula. Fragment of another, slightly melted bronze casting mould was found in the topsoil. Perhaps, it also belonged initially to the inventory of grave 24. A mould for the manufacture of a Sarmatian fibula, similar to the specimen from Prusiek, comes from Neunheilingen in Thuringia (WALTHER 1992.). Relics of a Barbarian metal-melting workshop have been recently discovered in Southern Moravia, in Pasohlávky near Břeclav. The site yielded a series of clay casting moulds used for manufacturing fibulae with high pin-holder, specimens with upper spring and belt fittings. This find is an important source for studies on long-range inter-cultural contacts in Barbarian Europe after the Marcomannic Wars (TEJRAL 2006.).

Equally outstanding was the inventory of grave 40, which included full set of weaponry (with a sword) and bronze belt fittings (Fig. 6). The assemblage should be dated to the beginnings of the Late Roman Period (C1a). The belt in question is a unique find in the Przeworsk Culture milieu. It consists of a large buckle with rectangular frame on the hinge (Fig. 6: 1), supplied with a spike resembling letter H and a rectangular ferrule fastened with rivets (MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1986. 54) and of a massive bronze terminal (Fig. 6: 2a–2b) crowned with a loop with trapezium-shaped protrusion

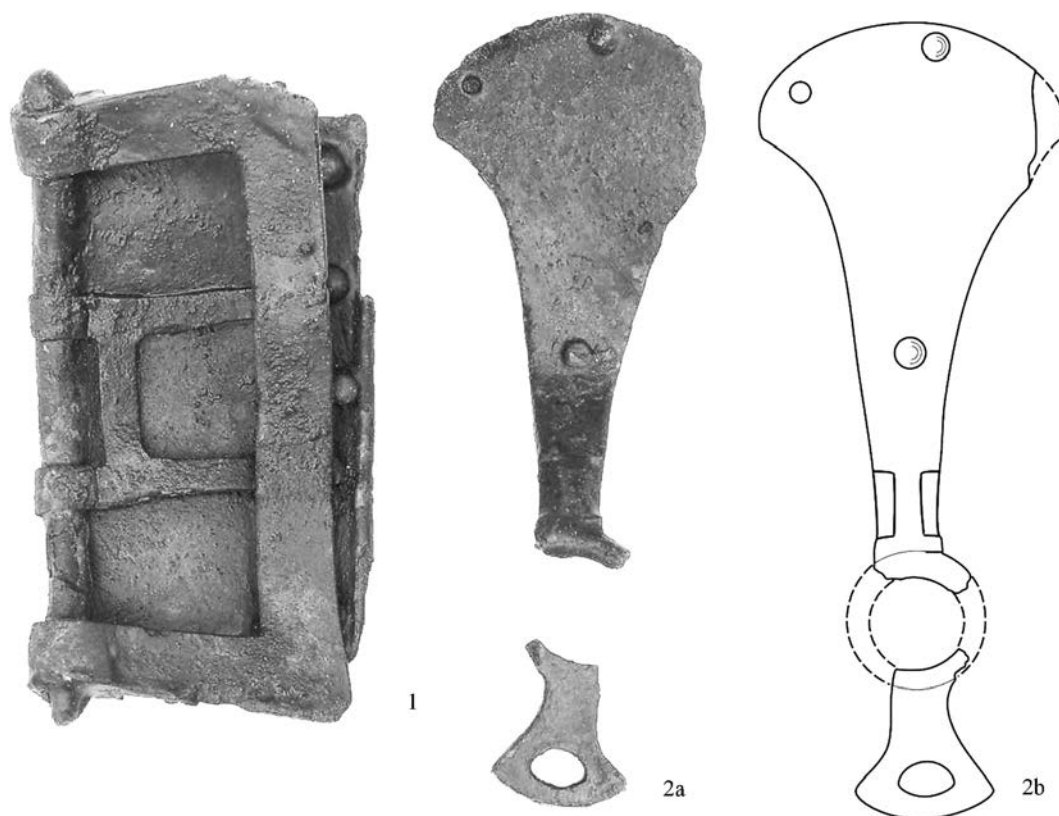


Fig. 6

Prusiek, Site 25, Sanok district. Bronze belt fittings (feature 40)

6. kép

Prusiek, 25. lelőhely, Sanok járás. Öv bronz alkatrészei (40. objektum)

(RADDATZ 1957. 95–96). It should be emphasised that buckles of that type worn by the Przeworsk Culture warriors were usually made of iron. Bronze specimens occurred only sporadically. However, few finds of bronze buckles with rectangular frames and double spikes, accompanied by bronze belt terminals, are known from the territory occupied by the Wielbark Culture. Belt terminal from Prusiek, very large and massive, should be recognised as unique within the Przeworsk Culture territory. So far, the only analogies for the open-work ending of an artefact in question come from the Wielbark Culture milieu (MADYDA-LEGUTKO 2011.).

Results of the hitherto studies on materials from Prusiek indicate that the discovered graves should be dated to the close of phase B2 of the Early Roman Period and to the beginning of the Late Roman Period, i.e. the early stage of phase C1a (B2/C1 horizon). People using the necropolis in question originated, at least partially, from the so-called eastern zone of the Przeworsk Culture, that is to say, from the left-bank Masovia. This is supported by some of the metal objects, style of the hand-made pottery and certain traits of burial rite. Migration of the Przeworsk Culture population up the San River was most likely connected with the general direction of this culture's expansion to the Upper Tisza Basin, which is reflected by grave finds from Eastern Slovakia, Transcarpathian Ukraine, North-Eastern Hungary and North-Western Romania. From the above mentioned territories we know funeral sites revealing traits typical for the Przeworsk Culture, such as the specific set of weaponry or the custom of ritual bending of weapons. These sites are dated to the late stage of phase B2 and to phase C1 (BUDINSKÝ-KRIČKA 1967, 309–310, BUDINSKÝ-KRIČKA–LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1990., LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ–MAČALA 1991., LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1992. 75–78, Fig. 2, GODŁOWSKI 1985. 82–84, Fig. 6, GODŁOWSKI 1994. 72, 73, Fig. 2). From the territory in question we also know single metal artefacts or vessels, which were typical for the Przeworsk Culture (LAMIOVÁ-SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1969. 463–466). On the transition between the Early and Late Roman Periods, the Przeworsk population penetrated the Upper Dniester Basin, too (ŚMISZKO 1932., KOZAK 1984. map 1, GODŁOWSKI 1985. 81, 82, Fig. 5).

Presented facts perfectly correspond to the appearance of the Vandal tribes – the Hasdingi, Lacringi and Victovali – recorded by written sources. These tribes are commonly assumed to have originated from the territory of the Przeworsk Culture. They appeared on the borders of Dacia during the Marcomannic Wars (CASSIUS DIO LXXI, 12, 1, GODŁOWSKI 1982. 48–49, GODŁOWSKI 2000. 28). Therefore, the cemetery at Prusiek links the burial materials of the Przeworsk Culture from the Lower San with the similar materials discovered in the Upper Tisza Basin. The issues concerned with the decline of the Roman Period settlement in the Upper San Basin require further studies. An important part of these studies should include excavations of settlements recorded during field surveys.

Translated by Piotr M. Godlewski

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Új adatok a Felső-San-vidék római kori kulturális helyzetéhez

A cikk a San folyó felső folyásának (Lengyel Kárpátok) kulturális helyzetét vizsgálja a római korban. Két lelőhelyen folytatott ásatások eredményeit mutatják be a szerzők: a Pakoszówka 1. lelőhely telepén (Przeworsk és dák kulturális elemek) és a Prusiek 25. lelőhely urnasíros temetőjében (Przeworsk kultúra, az első római kori temető ezen a vidéken) történt feltárásokról esik szó.

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