

# Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses, vol. 47

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## Z-type sword from Latvia in the collection of the Poznań Archaeological Museum. An import or an East Baltic product?

### Summary

The subject of the paper is a single-edged sword (with an axe-shaped blade) originating from Latvia and kept in the Poznań Archaeological Museum. The artefact was classified as type Z after J. Petersen. Such specimens are usually dated to the 11th century and are mainly concentrated in the basin of the Baltic Sea, particularly on its eastern shore. The place of discovery, the shape of the blade and the concentration of this kind of artefacts indicate its east Baltic origin. The material analysis provided grounds for a technological evaluation of the product. Hammered from a uniform iron rod (a billet), the blade revealed a diversified level of carburizing which improved its efficacy. Together with the probable lack of hilt decoration, this particular property seems to suggest that the weapon was wrought in order to make it as effective as possible in battle.

## Some studies into the settlement of Przeworsk culture people and the early mediaeval population as exemplified by sources from Grodzisk Wielkopolski – Kobylniki, site 35 Summary

The site was discovered during archaeological work conducted in the years 2004-2005 by Henryk Klunder's Archaeologico-Conservation Workshop in relation with the construction of a ring road of Grodzisk Wielkopolski (fig. 1). The research covered an area 130m long and 23-26m wide, stretched between a road that runs from Kobylniki to Gnin (Kobylnicka Street) and the Letnica river. Altogether 3196 square metres were recognised and 80 objects were registered, 29 of which should be connected with the Przeworsk culture human settlement and 44 with early mediaeval settlement, with 7 objects impossible to date. Particular fragments of pottery testify to the existence of the Funnel Beaker culture settlement in the area. Overall, the site in Kobylniki yielded 2974 pottery sherds, 1156 animal bones, numerous lumps of daub, a stone quern, 2 clay spindle whorls and 8 iron objects (cf. Table 14).

A semi recessed shelter (object no 55) with two wooden ploughs registered beneath the fill-in (objects nos 60, 61), two furnaces (objects nos 6 and 54), a dugout shelter (object no 27) and a pits (objects 10b, 44 and 2b) and also post-pole pits (2a, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32,35, 36, 37 and 38), themselves remains of a larger arrangement with over-surface construction (figs 3-8). The supposed dwelling building, constituting one complex with the accompanying furnace, was placed 70m away from the area comprising the remains of outbuildings and located in the vicinity of the river. The fill-ins of the objects mentioned and partially the surface of the dig produced a collection of 107 handmade pottery sherds and container pots turned on a potter's wheel. The first group contains: pots (figs 6:5-6; 9:2; 11:6; 26:14), bowls (9:3, 4; 5:8; 15:6) and vase-shaped vessels (figs 6:3; 9:1). The second group includes container pots known as "Krausengefässe", characteristically large in size, whose sherds were retrieved from the furnace fill-in – object no 6). Out of the total number of over 200 fragments 5 different vessels were isolated (fig. 6:7). In all, the entity of the material connected with the Przeworsk culture human settlement should be dated to the close of the late Roman period, probably within the C<sub>2</sub> phase (probably at its closing stage) and the beginning of the wanderings of the peoples (phase D<sub>1</sub>).

The most numerous group of objects (55%) are the remains of early mediaeval settlement discovered on site 35. They were registered along 80 metres, throughout the width of the research belt. They are undoubtedly the remains of a single-phase settlement, which included dwelling constructions and a complex of household equipments: hearths, a well, storage pits and possibly constructions connected with husbandry. The unearthed remains permit an isolation of two zones. The first, located in the south-eastern part of the dig, included four dwelling structures (40, 41, 45a, 63) with adjacent objects probably connected with husbandry and food storage. They constituted a compact zone 40 metres wide which apparently went beyond the western border of the dig. Two groups can be isolated among the objects of a dwelling character – the first one includes objects nos 40, 41 and 53, with a rectangular outline in the roof, basin-shaped or trapezoid in vertical cross-section, never deeper than 0.6m. The second group contains objects nos 45A, 45B and 63 – their distinctive feature is the hollow reaching maximally an average of 1.12-1.15m, the presence of pit cellars that covered almost the whole floor area of homesteads, and the use of virgin layer as a construction element. The wooden floor construction preserved in object no 63, indicative of its fixing on the edges of the dig, supports the hypothesis of the existence of a utility stratum in the dwellings above the thill. The second zone, about 15 metres away from its closest building no 40, was decidedly economic in nature. Similarly to the settlement from the Roman period, it was located in the north-western part, in the immediate vicinity of the flooding area. The pottery collection (2747 fragments) presented two technological groups. The first (4.4%) contained sherds of hand-built vessels turned on a potter's wheel at the edge or the recess of the belly; the second (95.6%) – contained vessel material wheel-turned by the slide-band technique and totally thrown as the result. As for the partially turned vessels, they include barrel and egg-shaped pots (figs 21:7; 22:3; 23:10; 24:5; 25:3), double-cone vessels ((eg figs 21:8; 28:3-4; 29:8) closely linked with pots of the Menkendorf type, known from the territories of north-western Slavonic lands, and also forms with a more marked sinuous shape (fig. 29:7). The decoration was found on 35 sherds of bellies and lips, amounting to 31.25% of the collection (figs 19:1; 21:5; 22:3; 23:10; 24:4-5; 25:3; 29:7, 8; 28:3, 4). In the case of wholly thrown pottery lip classification was performed, resulting in an isolation of 7 main types (I-VII – fig. 32). As for the vessel forms, a classification of 7 types was suggested: sinuous pots (type A), forms with a gourd-shaped belly with no separate neck or with a short neck (B), objects with a distinctive segmentation (C), vessels with a cylindrical neck (D) beakers and/or bowls (E)

and E2) and vessels with a flat-spherical belly (F). The collection of decorated sherds constitutes 55.14% of the total of wholly thrown pottery. 7 main groups of ornamentation were isolated (I-VII), and in all contained 79 taxonomic units, from single motifs to elaborate multi-element decorative systems (fig. 32). The analysis conducted and analogies considered allow to date the discussed collection of early mediaeval pottery from Kobylniki and the recognised part of the settlement to phase E<sub>1</sub>, ie the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

Only 15 fragments of vessels can be linked to the late Middle Ages (the 14<sup>th</sup>-beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century), including a biggish pot sherd secondarily deposited in the fill-in of an early mediaeval well (object no 5), (fig.11:7). A collection of 99 pottery fragments found in a secondary deposit in the fill-ins of older objects and the surface of the excavation pit is related with the Modern Age (cf. Table 1). In terms of the colour after firing, the pottery was divided into six categories: brick, steel-grey, cream, steel-brick, dark brown and stoneware. A more precise dating of the modern pottery cannot be decided; it can only be stated that most of the material seems to come from younger periods of the Modern Age – that is, the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, or even the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Michał Brzostowicz

## Archaeological research into the base of the early mediaeval stronghold in Ląd, powiat Słupca Summary

Studies on the subject of the early mediaeval stronghold in Ląd have been considerably assisted by archaeological research conducted on the sites connected with its immediate settlement base. It has a fairly long tradition and recent investigations, carried out by the Poznań Archaeological Museum in the years 2008-2009, have produced yet more interesting materials concerning the issue in question. The present paper discusses the results of the excavation works on sites nos 3 and 9 in Ląd and site no 15 in Lądek and of surface examination conducted in the region of the stronghold. Together with older materials they have served to present the dynamics of the development of early mediaeval human settlement in the area under discussion.

So far, during the archaeological research carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Ląd stronghold 23 early mediaeval archaeological sites have been registered. They were found in the Warta river pre-valley and on its northern edge, on the land situated within the borders of the villages of Ląd, Lądek and Dolany. The zones mentioned constituted two locations of concentrations of these objects. The sites analysed yielded remains of 8 settlements, 4 burial grounds, 3 hoards containing coins and silver ornaments, and 20 traces of human settlement over a broad chronological time bracket covering the 7th – 13th century period.

The results of the recent archaeological research and the analysis of older materials have produced much valuable data on the development of early mediaeval settlement in the region of Ląd. I date its beginnings to the period of the 7th – 8th century. The central point of the arrangement, based on the exploitation of sandy dunes, sand bars and elevations situated in the Warta pre-valley, was probably the ‘Sand Mountain’, which in my view seems to have performed the role of a pagan cult centre. At the turn of the 9th/10th century or at the beginning of the 10th century a stronghold was built in its vicinity and played an important function in the social life of the local community. Due to its favourable location along water and land routes its significance increased under the first Piast rulers. Numerous archaeological sources found in the stronghold and the sites connected with its immediate settlement base show Ląd to have been an important element in the defensive and administrative system of the Polish state as well as a place of the growth of elitist culture, of religious and economic life. In the 12th century, however, first signs of changes in the settlement organisation appeared, visible in the slow decline of the significance of the stronghold and traces of colonisation of the highland. The tendencies proved to be permanent. Over the 13th century the area of the Warta pre-valley was abandoned and the role of the main centre of the region was taken over by a Cistercian monastery which owned the village settlements of Lądek, Dolany, Ratyń and Wielodwór set up on the pre-valley’s borders.

The materials and conclusions drawn from their analysis presented in the present article provide a basis for further studies on the issue in question. Some of them will be probably verified and supplemented after the results of the excavation works performed in the Ląd stronghold are published. It can be safely assumed, however, that the basic construction of the depiction of early mediaeval settlement transformations in the area presented here will not undergo considerable changes.

Katarzyna Samela

## An early mediaeval cemetery in Łąd on the Warta, site 9, *powiat Słupca*, wielkopolskie voyvodship Summary

Site 9 in Łąd (Polish Archaeological Record - APP 55/57-37) is situated in the bed of the Warta pre-valley, within a sandy dune ca 250 m in diameter located on the northern bank of the river about 500 m north-east off a mediaeval stronghold on "Rydłowa Góra" (site 1). In the past the site was separated from the stronghold by a depression flooded with water. It was discovered in 1997 and the first excavation work was carried out in October 1998 under the supervision of K. Gorczyca and J. Kapustka from the Regional Museum in Konin-Gosławice. The investigations were continued in July 2008 under M. Brzostowicz from the Poznań Archaeological Museum.

The early mediaeval necropolis covers the central and eastern part of the upland. Excavations encompassed the western edge of the cemetery. Altogether an area under 2 ares was investigated, with the resultant discovery of 31 flat graves containing 32 skeleton burials and three non-grave objects related with funeral practices (open hearths and the remains of a small overground object). The graves were arranged in a row along a N-S axis. All burials were oriented along E-W, NW-SE and NE-SW axes. During the excavations no remains of wooden coffins were revealed, which suggests that the corpses were placed directly in burial pits or wrapped in shrouds. In the case of grave 14/2008 elements of a stone surround were found. Apart from single burials a grave with the remains of two adult individuals and a burial of an adult man situated parallel over an older burial of an adult woman (a family grave?) was found. Most of the dead were laid in a straightened position on their backs, with the hands stretched along the body and the heads directed W, NW or SW. An exceptional case was the burial of an individual placed on the back with crossed feet and a burial of a body in embryonic position on the left side (anti-vampire burials?). An oddity of the Łąd necropolis is a grouping of graves 12-14/2008 in the northern part of uncovered area, with SE-NW orientation of burial pits and untypical burials.

Out of 32 investigated graves furnishings and offerings were found in 18. They were more often encountered in female graves in the form of ornaments (temple rings, finger rings, a bead) and objects of every use (iron knives – including one specimen in a sheath with bronze fittings, an iron-fitted pail, a coin). The objects found in male graves included: a belt-end fitting, iron knives (with a specimen in a silver-fitted sheath), a pail with iron bands and a flint and steel together with a piece of flint. The only child burial discovered was richly furnished and contained a temple ring, a finger ring, a knife in a preserved leather sheath and an awl. In graves of individuals with unidentified sexual category iron knives and an iron key were registered. Within object 1/2008 an iron knife, an iron key and a silver Bohemian dinar of Otto I the Beautiful (1061-1087). The area of the cemetery also yielded a silver Bohemian dinar of Bretislaus I (1037-1055), a buckle fragment (?), an iron cornet, nails, a stone whetstone, an iron hook and numerous pottery fragments.

Anthropological analysis allowed to determine the gender of 19 individuals and an approximate age of 18. 11 were determined as male, 8 as female and 1 as a child burial. The highest mortality rate was among women past 35-40 years of age, and among men after 40-45 years of age. The oldest individual buried within the western edge of the necropolis was a man who died at the age of ca 65. The youngest individual died before completing 6-7 years.

Anthropological studies also permitted to determine pathological changes in the bone material caused by diseases and injuries. The most frequent ones were traces of disease of chewing organs, changes in the orbital roof (so-called *cribra orbitalia*), symptoms of infectious illnesses and stress changes of the skeleton.

The material discovered on the site and the history of the use of the Łąd cemeteries from the area of the stronghold and the suburb settlement allows to define the chronological bracket of the functioning of the burial object discovered on site 2 as the period from the 2nd half of the 10th to 11th/12th century.

Andrzej Krzyszowski

## The results of excavation research on a multicultural site no 6 in Suchy Las, wielkopolskie voyvodship Summary

Rescue excavation research on site 6 in Suchy Las, gmina loco, powiat Poznań, were begun in 2007 after dehumification of development lots nos 256/10, 256/11 and 256/12 located in Modrakowa Street (figs 1-3) had revealed archaeological finds registered as fragments of ceramic vessels, animal bones and relics of primary humus.

During the excavations an area of 698 square metres was methodically explored and 27 immovable objects were found. 1282 piece of pottery were registered, as well as 8 flint objects 13 daub lumps, a tile fragment, 714 pieces of animal bones, a sample of charcoal and several separated artefacts (iron knives and nails, a, iron and bronze wire, an iron coultter, a carpenter's tool, 2 buttons, a bead, a small cross). The archaeological sources discovered represent five chronological horizons, and in functional terms these are: 1. a camp/settlement (?) of Funnel Beaker culture from the Neolithic, 2. a settlement of Pomeranian culture population, 3. an early mediaeval settlement, 4. a late mediaeval settlement, and 5. a settlement point from the Modern Age. The most interesting materials among them are the sources of the Pomeranian culture and those from the early Middle Ages.

And so, the settlement of the Pomeranian culture are two immovable objects (pits) accompanied by a pottery collection of 145 sherds. Chronology of the sources was determined on the basis of a few diagnostic features of vessel pottery contrasted with other materials of the Pomeranian culture from Wielkopolska. By this determination, it covers the period between HaD2 and LtB1/C1, strongly tending towards the LtB materials, which in relative chronology corresponds with the period ca 450 B.C – ca 250 B.C. Even more, it could be said that the material is contemporaneous with the sources discovered quite close on site 12 in Suchy Las, both in the settlement and the part of the cemetery of that culture. Thus, they would be contemporaries. The culture's materials demonstrate a set of standard features of the bell-grave style; in Wielkopolska terms this can be linked with the classical phase of Pomeranian culture (HaD-LtB).

In cognitive terms, the most valuable finds are the early mediaeval remains of a settlement dated to phases D2 –E1, ie the period covering the first half of the 11th - the first half of the 12th century inclusive. A fragment of a settlement from that period discovered on the site as well as parts of data sources unearthed slightly earlier in 2002 at the neighbouring site 12 in the same place might be probably identified with the remains of an early mediaeval village of Zuchilecz (Suchy Las), mentioned in written sources (the first mention apparently dates back to 1170). It follows that the village was founded by Mieszko Stary (the Old) and given to the Knights of Malta who ran a hospital of St John of Jerusalem in Poznań in the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Thus it would be a servicing settlement (a village) to the Knights of Malta order and to which, together with several other villages outside Poznań, it would pay the tithe.

Results of the research started in 2007 and earlier in 2002 in the neighbouring Suchy Las 12 site prove that the beginnings of the foundation of the village are to be placed in the early Piast period, thus at the latest between the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The discovered archaeological sources seem to confirm the above historical data. The then early mediaeval settlement undoubtedly served as a servicing to the capital town of Poznań. And one of the elements of submission to the ducal rule was certainly the function of an agrarian settlement providing the stronghold with food, as surely confirmed by the coultter fragment discovered. These functions ought to be extended with the role of handicraft base, possibly connected with metallurgy and blacksmithery. The finding of a tiny fragment of a probably imported graphite vessel could indicate yet another "service" the inhabitants of the village performed for the duke of Poznań.

The dating of the discovered archaeological sources from the settlement on site 6 and the chronology of earlier determined sources on the neighbouring site Suchy Las 12 (cf. A. Krzyszowski 2005, p. 247-272) demonstrates that they formed one entity, certainly connected with the time the village was founded. So far it has been determined that the settlement encompassed two neighbouring elevations situated on the local water flow Wierzbak. One of them, site Suchy Las 12, is located in the modern Toyota car showroom (132, Obornicka Street), and the second elevation – now partially excavated – is occupied by the Suchy Las site.



Daniel Makowiecki, Marzena Makowiecka

## Strategy of animal economy in the mediaeval village of Suchy Las, *powiat* Poznań Summary

The picture of animal economy by the populations of early mediaeval villages has been poorly recognised both in Wielkopolska and in the vicinity of the Poznań settlement centre. Thus the present article shows the results of archeozoological studies and the ensuing conclusions concerning the subject in question for a village situated in the Suchy Las area.

With this goal in mind, 276 bone remains from site 6, found mainly in storage and waste pits and half-dugout dwellings (Table 1), were investigated. They were dated to: a) early Middle Ages (phases D, D2, D2/E2, D2-E2, E2) covering the 10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> c. period, b) late Middle Ages (LMA), c) early and late Middle Ages (EMA/LMA) and d) remains of indeterminate chronology. (I). At site 12, 113 animal remains were registered in dwellings – a pole-hut and a half-dugout. A very small number was discovered in pits and objects performing different functions (Table 2). Chronology of the material was dated to the early Middle Ages, phases D and D-E.

Drawing on the achieved results the basic features of the early mediaeval menu and animal economy have been established. It was found that the meat of domesticated animals was mainly consumed, a trait characteristic of a farming community engaged in animal husbandry of domestic species. The most commonly consumed species was pig, less frequently cattle and small ruminants, ie sheep/goat. Horse flesh was very rarely eaten. It was established that the strategy of animal economy in the settlement at the Suchy Las area was the same as that in fortified settlements. The ratio of the headage of domestic herds was similar as well. Until ca 13<sup>th</sup> c. the principle of maintaining large pig herds dominated in animal economy. Only at the time when “location” towns (founded on Magdeburg law) were set up, cattle and sheep began to play a bigger role. Thus it is worth emphasising that in the material from site 6 dated to the late Middle Ages and so parallel with the functioning of “location” Poznań is characterised by the predominance of cattle remains over pig.

The similarity of the menu and principles of animal economy by village and town population in Wielkopolska, Poznań included, is also confirmed by the remains of hen documented in the collected material. Like the pig, this species can be included among the typical components of the domestic animal herds of the period.

It has been established that the meat bill of fare of the inhabitants of two separate village dwellings – and so inhabited by separate families – was identical. The consumed flesh was not of the highest quality due to the part of the carcass eaten – many portions were brawn and totters.

The populations inhabiting the early mediaeval village and fortified settlement centres alike consumed carp family fish, the most common species in the lakes and rivers of Wielkopolska. Apart from meat, animal economy provided material for the production of tools for everyday use. They were most often made from skeleton elements localised in places almost free of flesh (hand and foot bones). Combs were made of deer antlers.

Leszek Kajzer, Tomasz Olszacki

## The Pyzdry castle in the light of archaeological and architectural research

### Summary

Archaeologico-architectural studies of the castle in Pyzdry (wielkopolskie voyvodship, powiat Września) were carried out in the years 2007-2009 by the Institute of Archaeology, Łódź University, and the present paper is a preliminary summing up. The studies allowed a reconstruction of settlement processes and the accompanying spatial transformations that occurred on the site from the second half of the 13th century until the 20th century. The oldest found layers are to be identified with the ducal castrum (of Bolesław the Pious or Przemysł II) from the second half of the 13th century. After it had been destroyed in the attack by Teutonic Knights in 1331, king Casimir the Great erected there a wooden mansion which was soon dismantled and the area was completely converted to prepare it for the construction of huge brick residence. The construction work lasted from the close of the 40s till the beginning of the 60s of the 14th century, a period when no royal visits were mentioned; starting with 1362, such visits were frequent. Field research shows the castle to have been a huge regular design on a rectangular plan, ca 49.50 x 60.50 metres in size, built of bricks laid on lime mortar in Gothic motif. Already in the first stage there were four multi-storey houses that followed the length of the castle walls, and a quadrilateral tower was put in north-western corner. The most imposing was the eastern house, a two-bay object that performed the function of a "royal palace". A construction of a monumental brick gallery was planned from the side of the yard, but it was never realised and finally a more modest, possibly wooden object was erected. Numerous buttresses (perpendicular and diagonal) protruded from the elevations, corresponding to the divisions inside. Foundations of tower structures outside the course of the defensive walls were also identified, with the north-eastern one certainly a multi-storey latrine servicing the eastern and northern houses. In modern times the castle in Pyzdry suffered destruction and demolition, resulting in a considerable reduction of its buildings. In the 19th and 20th centuries the foundations of the mediaeval plan were used for the construction of new buildings, including a tenement house (formerly a prison), a granary and a mill whose arrangement partly copies the projection of the original castle. The briefly presented castle is one of the most magnificent residences of Casimir the Great and one of the most imposing mediaeval Polish castles.

Maksymilian Frąckowiak

## A 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century hoard of coins from Stawna Street, Poznań

### Summary

The archaeological research in Poznań's Old City in Stawna Street was carried out by H. Klunder's Archaeologico-Conservation Workshop (December 2008 – January 2009). As a result fragments of the inner encircling wall of the city east of the Wroniecka Gate and elements of other immediately adjacent building structures were discovered. During the investigations a hoard of coins from the 15th and 16th century was found among abundant moveable material. At the time the assemblage was buried the district was a Jewish quarter.

A lump of stuck coins with much tarnished and sand-covered surface was dug from the ground. This permitted a textile analysis which suggested that the coins had been wrapped up in a linen fabric and that the assemblage had not been split up.

The hoard contains 16 silver mediaeval and Modern Age coins, with Jagellonian half-groschen predominating. The oldest coin is a Teutonic schilling of Michael Kűchmeister von Sternberg from the years 1416-1422, minted in Toruń, and the youngest crown 3 groschen of Stefan Batory dated 1585, which thus indicates terminus post quem the time the coins got buried in the ground.

Traces of the textile container and the modest pecuniary value of the coins allow to conclude that we are dealing with an accidental loss or cash lost in some unforeseeable circumstances and which was kept in a pouch or a small bundle. Its owner was probably an "everyman" inhabitant of the city carrying money meant to cover the basic few days' expenses.

The assemblage discussed is the fifteenth modern age hoard found on the territory of the modern city of Poznań and a third discovered in the former Jewish quarter.

Bogumiła Twardosz

## Three late mediaeval and Modern Age glass bowls from Poznań

### Summary

The paper discusses three fragmentarily preserved glass vessels discovered during the archaeological research carried out on two sites in Poznań, 17 Wielka Street (site 9, part 5, cat.no 2, 3) in 1996 and in 17 Plac Kolegiacki (site 3, part 30, cat.no 1) in 1999 (plan 1, 2). A varied archaeological material was found during the research, including pottery, bones, metal objects and glass items such as fragments of three small bowls. The preserved fragments were much damaged. One of the bowls (cat. no 1) was decorated with a thin surrounding glass thread below the rim and the ovoidal body with a row of slightly diagonal bottomwards regular ribs, out of which only five were preserved. The glass is colourless, badly plained, with many gas bubbles; the surface of the glass is partly covered with iridescent and flaking tarnish. The two other bowls are decorated with a single (cat.no 3) and double, slightly flattened, strip (cat.no 2) forming the foot. The fragmentarily preserved bottoms are convex and their formation suggests a formidable vaulting. Funnel-shaped bodies of the vessels are much damaged and the belly of one is bent outwards (cat.no 3). The glass of both vessels is light green in colour, with one specimen containing single gas bubbles and the glass of the other is covered with a cream-reddish tarnish and pits. The first bowl is dated to the turn of the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and the remaining two hypothetically to the 17<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, the paper discusses the function of the analysed vessels.

Joanna Sawicka

## Late mediaeval and Modern Age glassware from Kruszwica castle, from 2007-2008 studies

### Summary

In the years 2007-2008 a survey archaeological research was carried out on site 2 in Kruszwica. The area under investigation are the remains of a castle built in mid-14th century and destroyed in 1657. In the rubble layers left after the demolition of the castle and the dismantling of its remains (end of the 18th century) a collection of glassware was discovered. It contained mainly fragments of window panes produced by means of various techniques: crown glass, cylinders, panel glass. They came from different periods of the castle's existence. Glass vessels, less numerous in the collection, are mainly household vessels – demijohns, bottles and fragmentarily preserved table ware. There appear a few vessels characteristic of late mediaeval town and ruling centres. Some of them bear traces of local products and apparently were manufactured in unidentified glass-works in Wielkopolska; a few were most probably imported from the territories of Silesia and Bohemia.

The material discussed in the present article was highly fragmented and the glass much corroded. It came from the levelling layers but particular artefacts can be related with different stages of the castle's existence (mid-14th – mid-17th century) and the dismantling of its remains (end of the 18th century).

Andrzej Kokowski

## Kreismuseum Flatow (Złotów) and Provinzmuseum Schneidemühl (Piła). The unknown story of archaeological collections in museums of the former Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen province

### Summary

The aim of the article is a presentation of the history of archaeological collections and the activities of museums in the northern part of today's wielkopolskie voyvodship which prior to the Second World War constituted part of Germany as Grenzmark Posen-West Preussen. The author focuses on the story of the artefact collection from Złotów (Germ. Flatow), Piła (Germ. Schneidemühl), Człuchów (Germ. Schlochau) and Wałcz (Germ. Deutsch Krone). The time bracket covers the first half of the 20th c., and more precisely the period between 1915, when the Kreismuseum in Złotów was established and 1966, when the Museum of the Złotów Region moved to a new location.

The archaeological finds from the Złotów powiat went to Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde and Märksiche Provinzial-Museum in Berlin and to Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum in Poznań, among others. Earlier, in 1912, the Heimatmuseum in Wałcz (Germ. Deutsch Krone) was created, and the beginnings of one were set up in Człuchów (Schlochau). In 1929 the Provinzmuseum in Piła (Schneidemühl) was established with the archaeologist Friedrich Holter, Ph.D. as director. In a short time he gave the museum a distinct archaeological drift. Himself he conducted research in Śmiardów Krajeński (Smirtenau) and Skrzatusz (Schrotz).

In the 30s of the 20th c. the status of the Złotów museum decreased and it was reduced to a Heimatmuseum. On the other hand, the significance of the museum in Wałcz (Germ. Deutsch Krone), which in 1934 was both Kreis- and Heimatmuseum, rose. By 1936, however, its position diminished to the rank of a Heimatmuseum, the same status as that of the museum in Człuchów (Schlochau).

A reconstruction of the artefact catalogue of the Złotów Kreismuseum (later Heimatmuseum) is difficult. It was only possible to establish that up to 1928 it could have housed findings from, among others, Błękwit (Blankwitt), Buczek Mały (Klein Butzig), Buntowo (Seefelde vel Buntowo), Debrzno Wieś (Dobrin), Krajenka (Krojanke), Scholastykowo (Scholastikowo), Skic (Skietz vel Kietz), Stare Gronowo (or the vicinity) (Grunau), Stawnica (Stewnitz), Święta (Schwente), Trudna (Kappe), Żeleźnica (Hammer). The most spectacular artefacts from the Złotów collection probably found their way to Piła, though the catalogue of the Piła collection is missing. In 1941 H.J. Schmitz gave general information about the "richness" of archaeological objects of the province, mentioning 160 sites of the Pomeranian culture with 370 box graves that yielded 700 (!) vessels and over 1000 other artefacts.

During the front-line fighting of 1945 the museums in the north of today's Poland were almost completely destroyed. The museum in Złotów "disappeared" in unclear circumstances, and that in Piła was bombed and practically completely destroyed. The action of removing rubble from Piła remains was started in 1947. Poznan-based archaeologist Bogdan Kostrzewski reported in "Z otchłani wieków" journal that some of the Piła artefacts had been saved from the ruins of the museum building and then given as a deposit to the Archaeological Museum in Poznań. The rich excavation documentation and the catalogues, however, had not been preserved.

The first attempts to reactivate the museum in Złotów started as early as 1959. The artefacts collected at the time were first exhibited in October 1961. Starting with 1966, the Museum of Złotów Region finally found a permanent and worthy venue in Wojska Polskiego Street. There archaeology was once more assigned a lasting location.

Joachim Śliwa

## Amelia Hertz (1878 – 1942/1943) and her contribution to the research on the beginnings of the Egyptian civilization

### Summary

Amelia Hertz (born in Warsaw on 15.10.1878), a forgotten researcher of ancient civilizations of the Near East, had also contributed to the studies on the beginnings of the Egyptian civilization and state. In her works she brought up topics that fall into the domain of widely comprehended history of civilizations, theory of culture and history of writing, but also more detailed topics. The latter included among others studies on mutual relations between Upper and Lower Egypt in ancient times (1931), remarks on contacts between the oldest Egyptian cultures and the Near East (1934), ponderings on the origins of Egyptian vessels with wavy handles (1928) as well as a short text regarding the identity of Narmer and Menes (1929). As an Egyptologist Amelia Hertz was a pupil of Adolf Erman; she had also spent a few years in Paris studying on the Sorbonne and participating in classes in the École de Louvre. Having returned to the country she was connected with the Warsaw education system as a German teacher. For a few years she had also taught in the Free Polish University. She died in 1942 or 1943, tortured in the “Pawiak” jail. Regardless of her scholarly work Amelia Hertz was also known as a highly regarded drama and prose writer. Lately (2003) her literary works were recollected and some of her dramas won high acclaim translated into English.

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