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REMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRZEWORSK CULTURE SETTLEMENT IN UPPER SILESIA*

The territory of Upper Silesia is particularly well disposed for the carrying out of detailed research regarding the development of settlement conditions in the late La Tène and Roman period. On the one hand explorations already fairly advanced, on the other a complex and interesting set of problems concerning this region's early history, form a favourable basis to further research.

The aim of this article is to draw a general outline of the development of Przeworsk culture settlement in Upper Silesia and to discuss some social and economic problems connected with this region in remote times.

Not attempting to analyse the great quantity of archaeological material provided by research, or to estimate the resulting conclusions as to this culture's absolute and relative chronology, it may be mentioned that we have succeeded towards a certain “shortening” and setting back the chronology of the Roman period, in accordance with the trend, represented particularly by H. J. Eggers. Thus the ceasure falling in between the earlier and later phase of an early Roman period (Eggers' phase B₁ and B₂) is placed in this work to the beginning of the second half of the 1st century; the turning point between the early and the late Roman period — to the second half of the 2nd century, preceding the end of the Marcomannic wars; finally we have placed and early phase of the late Roman period (Eggers' phase C₁) in the first decades of the 3rd

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century. The remaining part of the late Roman period may be presented in three phases. The first of them is closely connected with the preceding period and corresponds to Eggers’ phase C₂, the two following ones to phase C₃ signalled by Eggers himself, and perhaps to the beginning of the Migration period. The last phase of the Roman period in Upper Silesia comprises among others cemeteries of the Dobrodzień type (in particular Dobrodzień, district Lubliniec, Szczedrzyk, district Opole and outside the Upper Silesian area — Olsztyn, district Częstochowa and corresponding settlements such as Opole–Zakrzów and Turek—district Opole). Some of these sites e.g. Dobrodzień were hitherto dated in literature to a very late period, i.e. the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century. It would, however, seem fair to put them to a rather earlier date, i.e. not later than the first half of the 5th century.

Discoveries coming from 763 settlement points situated in 376 localities form a vast material leading to the consideration of problems concerning the Przeworsk culture in Upper Silesia. A large number of these are big, methodically investigated settlements and cemeteries.

In the late La Tène period we shall mention three regions of Upper Silesia, differing in respect to settlement conditions (map 1). The eastern area of the Głubczyce Upland, situated between the Odra and the Osobłoga, was densely covered by settlements of Celtic culture, that occurred here probably at the end of the 3rd century before our era or at the beginning of the 2nd, according to the opinion of Z. Woźniak, as regards the dating of Celtic cemeteries. It seems very likely that these finds are connected with genuine Celts, who had invaded the country after a time of decreasing settlement that occurred here, according to the results of M. Gedel’s research, in the Hallstatt D period. The findings of Nowa Cerekiew, district Głubczyce, tell the great flourish of Celtic settlement on the Głubczyce Upland towards the end of the 2nd and in the first half of the 1st century before our era. Certain elements of the Przeworsk culture may also be traced in Nowa Cerekiew for instance pottery, it is, however, difficult to establish its connection with any spreading of the Przeworsk culture’s population. It rather seems to reflect contacts between the Celtic and Przeworsk culture occurring in territories where they had been meeting more directly.

Traces of dense settlement belonging to Przeworsk culture of a late La Tène period may be observed only in the northern patch of Upper Silesia, on the river Prosna, district Kluczbork. They undoubtedly join here the zone of this culture in the territory of Great Poland. Between these two settlement centres: of Przeworsk culture in the north and the Celtic one in the south of Upper Silesia, lies the great part of a territory
covered in the La Tène period by loose settlements revealed only in scanty and scattered findings. These are mostly loose findings of fragments of Przeworsk culture ceramics or single pottery fractions of Celtic graphite earthenware (Wroczyń, district Olesno, Krzanowice, district Opole, site 10). Many sites of other periods appearing in this area excluded the occurrence of research status; they are rather a continuation of conditions existing here in the early and middle La Tène period, with only casual traces of scattered settlements of Pomeranian culture.  

The Celtic culture disappears completely from the Głubczyce Upland not later than at the beginning of the early Roman period (map 2). We have so far discovered no material indicating its persisting up to the turning point of a late La Tène and Roman period, e.g. no painted pottery appearing in Small Poland with Przeworsk materials from the beginning of the early Roman period, has ever been found here. On the other hand territories covered previously by Celtic culture are followed by settlements with pottery of Przeworsk culture, coming from an older phase of the early Roman period. Unfortunately most of them were investigated only on the surface or by excavation on a small scale. The zone of these settlements agrees more or less with the range of Celtic Culture of a previous period, often displaying materials of both periods in the same sites. Surface investigations evidence less sites from the early Roman than the late La Tène period on the Głubczyce Upland.  

It would be difficult to determine today how did it happen that the Przeworsk culture replaced the Celtic one along the Głubczyce loess land and what were the causes of that event. Whether it was a migration of the population that brought here the Przeworsk culture and what was its character and range — is a matter to be studied. At any rate, the according limits of the main core of the Celtic La Tène — and Przeworsk early Roman settlement, may indicate a certain continuity of settlement and the persistence of at least a part of the former population up to the Roman period. Let us also mention other circumstances: there are no cemeteries on the Głubczyce Upland that could be dated to the beginning of the Roman period, which would correspond to phenomena observed in a late phase of the La Tène period throughout the whole of the Celtic world, where both skeleton and cremation graves of that time are very rare. Similar phenomena may be observed in the Roman period also upon territories occupied formerly by Celts, e.g. the northern part of Moravia, north-western Slovakia and the neighbourhood of Cracow. This may be the result of some burial customs still unknown to us, causing that graves are quite impossible to be traced and escape archaeological investigation. However, in a cemetery at Kietrz, district Głubczyce a number of unsightly pit graves have been
discovered, lying next to skeleton and cremation graves of Przeworsk culture. It was difficult to put a date on them as they possessed no equipment.\textsuperscript{21} If they really were connected with the Przeworsk culture it would explain the lack of a greater number of graves from an early Roman period to be found on the Głubczyce Upland. It may be assumed that these undetermined burial customs probably transferred from the Celtic to the Przeworsk culture on the Głubczyce Upland, indicate the persistence of the same population in this territory. It is characteristic that the above mentioned site at Kietrz revealed skeleton graves of Przeworsk culture, dated however to the B\textsubscript{2} phase. A concentration of such graves occurred also in Middle Silesia near Wroclaw in another area also knowing dense Celtic settlement in the La Tène period and they are considered as expression of the Celtic tradition persisting in that region.\textsuperscript{22} Something similar might have occurred in Upper Silesia, unless it were an influence penetrating here from Middle Silesia, already in the Roman period.\textsuperscript{23}

Also on the remaining Upper Silesian area we observe the existence of settlement conditions continuing here from a late La Tène to the older phase of the early Roman period. And so: there still persists a zone of dense Przeworsk culture settlement on the river Prosnà, district Kluczbork, which is probably connected with that of Great Poland, whereas the remaining part of Upper Silesia, lying between the two settlement centres Prosnà and Głubczyce, is always an area with a very thin population. The same appears within the nearby Częstochowa region.\textsuperscript{24}

We may believe that settlements of Przeworsk culture began to grow solid around Opole at least towards the half of the 1st century, although their scattered instances may be traced already in the late La Tène period. A chieftain's grave of “Lubieszewo type” discovered in Gosławice near Opole, coming from the turning point of phase, B\textsubscript{1} and B\textsubscript{2},\textsuperscript{25} shows that some kind of local authority centre had then existed in this region. Samples of iron slag\textsuperscript{26} found in a settlement of Gosławice next to the chieftain's grave reveal iron smelting which was later known to be the basis of economical development for the Opole-Strzelce settlement centre. In the later phase of the early Roman period, probably towards the end of the 1st century, begins in the Upper Silesia the period of lively development, lasting throughout the 2nd century. Traces of Przeworsk culture settlement on the Głubczyce Upland become now more intense. We find settlements and cemeteries, the latter are, however, scare and rather small. We have therefore once more to suppose that part of the population professed burial customs which disposed of the dead according to some unknown rite that did not allow any evidence of their graves.
Particularly many sites of Przeworsk culture are found in the basin of the river Troja, around Kietrz and Nowa Cerekiew. Among others we know in Nowa Cerekiew a site where tremendous quantities of Roman coins have been discovered. It was probably a place of cult.27

A second distinct settlement centre consolidates definitely in the well advanced phase B2 — at the latest in the beginning of the 2nd century in the region Opole and Strzelce Opolskie. In a territory where only a small number of sites of an earlier period could be noted, appear suddenly many settlements and vast cemeteries established nearly at the same time. We may therefore take into account the possibility of a population arriving here from other regions of Przeworsk culture, e.g. Great Poland, where material culture was most similar to the local one. Iron smelting as seems to have played a considerable role in the welfare of the population inhabiting this region. Many sites with bloomery pits, mostly, however, of a late Roman period have been discovered here.28 Metallographic investigations of the ancient iron objects carried out by J. Piaskowski confirmed the existence here of an important centre of ironworks.29

Within the region of Kluczborz we note a certain decline of the Przeworsk culture settlement during the second phase of an early Roman period, as compared with the previous ones. On the other hand, traces of settlers penetrating on other regions of Upper Silesia hitherto lacking, or almost completely lacking sites of a late La Tène and the older phase of an early Roman period — are visible. They appear along the right bank of the Odra in the district of Rybnik and on loess lands situated between the Osobloga and the Nysa Kłodzka. They may be a result of colonization moving in here from the main centre on the Głubczyce Upland. Sites of Przeworsk culture appear now also over Kłodnica, on the left bank of Nysa Kłodzka and in the basin of Liswarta, where for instance a cemetery in Opatów, district Kłobuck is established towards the end of the early Roman period.30

At the same time trade and culture contacts with the Roman Empire become lively, as testified by an increase of Roman imports, mostly bronze vessels, found in rich graves of that period.

An increased inflow of Roman coins, especially denarii, starts from the beginning of the 2nd century. In the 1st century Roman coins arrived here only casually and were represented by rare Republican coins and those of the Julian-Claudian dynasty. A mass inflow of coins appeared only after the reform of the Emperor Trajan, who withdrew from circulation in the year 107, all golden and silver coins that were struck before reducing the weight of the denarius and aureus, during the reign of Nero in 63.31 Considering that these pre-Neronian coins, especially
denarii, constituted still in the second half of the 1st century a very important part of the mass of coins circulating within the Roman Empire, which is proved by hoards discovered throughout this area, their scanty occurrence in Polish territories may be explained by the fact that their mass inflow to these lands began only after the year 107. This would agree with the record of Tacitus from the end of the 1st century, who states that Roman coins were not used by the peoples of Germania, living at a great distance from the frontiers of the Roman State. The lack of certain hoards of Roman coins earlier than the epoch of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius over the Polish territory, would suggest the same conclusion. These first hoards mark most probably the beginning of a greater inflow of Roman denarii, the greatest intensity of which will take place only in the second half of the 2nd, and may be also in the beginning of the 3rd century, therefore, according to the chronological criteria we have accepted, already in the late Roman period. It seems that during the mass inflow and circulation of Roman denarii in our lands, they had been used as current money also for inland exchange. The latter's development is also indicated for instance by the existence of great metallurgical centres in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, or in the region of Opole, both of which produced goods suited to very vast markets.

The animation of contacts with the Roman provinces in the 2nd century is a phenomenon of a wider range, possible to be traced over large areas of Polish lands and having more general grounds. We may, however, suppose that in the case of Upper Silesia, a shifting of the amber route more to the east played an additional role. In the first half of the 1st century the main route of Roman trade seems to have led through Bohemia and Middle Silesia, in the 2nd century its course was directed rather through the Moravian Gate, or the Waag Valley and over the Jabłonków Pass directly on the territory of Upper Silesia and further probably towards the valley of the Prosna. It is characteristic that one part of this route running across the Beskidy Mountains, along the foreland, north-west of the Jabłonków Pass has been possible to trace owing to the finding of many Roman coins, whereas its other course, north of Opole, probably through the Basin of the Stobrawa towards the river Prosna — cannot be proved by archaeological findings.

In the late Roman period (map 3) a considerable increase of settlement intensity among the population of Przeworsk culture may be observed in Upper Silesia. Its symptoms are an increasing number of sites from this period within the area of an older dense settlement and above all in the settling of new areas hitherto scarcely inhabited, owing to less favourable natural conditions, such as poorer soil and
others. This process is marked already in the early Roman period, it gains strength, however, only in the late Roman period, becoming most intense probably in the second half of the 3rd and in the 4th century, although it was already fairly strong about the end of the 2nd and in the first half of the 3rd century. A considerable growth in the number of population was probably its direct cause.

Colonization seems to have started out of territories that were settlement centres in the early Roman period and kept developing throughout the late Roman period. The number of sites on the Głubczyce Upland increases steadily, the region of Raciborz, where the sites from the early Roman period were relatively scarce, becomes now inhabited. Traces of settlement become also more numerous between the Osobłoga and the Nysa Kłodzka and on the left bank of the Odra in the district Rybnik.

Particularly in the early phase of the late Roman period a favourable development of the Opole-Strzelce settlement region may be noted. It appears in the increased number of sites and especially in the occurring of many new cemeteries. One of its causes may be the development of iron smelting and smithery supported by the discovery of local valuable ores with low content of phosphorus. The results of metallographic investigations seem to indicate that in the late Roman period the products of this centre begin not only to supplant articles manufactured in the Świętokrzyski region, but are also exported to other Przeworsk culture areas. We have observed in the Opole-Strzelce region several smaller settlement concentrations, separated as it were, by stretches of land with a lesser quantity of sites. The Opole-Strzelce centre is limited to the north by the region of the Stobrawa basin lacking nearly every trace of settlement. This area, having unfavourable natural conditions, constituted probably an "intertribal vacant space." In the territory of Kluczbork district a decrease of archaeological sites coming from a late Roman period may be observed in the settlement centre on the banks of the river Prosna. A quite new, intense settlement centre begins definitely to form at that time near the sources of the Prosna and in the basin of the Liswarta.

The settlements found in the eastern part of Upper Silesia, especially in the basin of Kłodnica, may be the result of colonization coming from the region of Strzelce Opolskie, from the Głubczyce Upland and even from Small Poland. We may suppose that a communication route joining Small Poland and Upper Silesia followed the valley of the Kłodnica, and it seems that a considerable development of settlement over this territory occurs only in the latest phase of the late Roman period.

On the middle course of the Nysa Kłodzka, on her left bank forms, at
the late Roman period, a lively settlement centre, connected may be to Middle Silesia.

It has so far not been possible to state specific connections of the settlement of Przeworsk culture in Upper Silesia with its original landscape, vegetation and other natural factors because of the lack of suitable special research. It may be generally certified that traces of settlements and cemeteries are most often found on terraces and eminences over rivers and streams, descending sometimes, mainly in the late Roman period, right down into valleys liable to flooding. They are seldom situated on elevations and water sheds.

On the other hand a more detailed analysis concerning the disposition of settlement in relation to kinds of soil seems attainable. Settlers of Przeworsk culture favoured especially soils formed out of loess, cretaceous rendzina soils and brown sandy soils, then podsoils formed out of loamy sands, also alluvial soils and lastly podsoils formed out of slightly loamy sands and of light and mean boulder loams used to be cultivated. On the other hand loose sands and rendzina soils with the exception of cretaceous formations were avoided, although several exceptions to this rule may be noted. It is characteristic that settlers may have crowded on a certain kind of soil in one region and rather avoided a similar one in the next, which suggests that they used to choose kinds of soil most suitable to their husbandry necessities, adjusting their choice to local conditions specific in that region and to possibilities of their own. It seems that they particularly sought fertile and easily arable soil, just as was done in other lands and in other epochs, preferring sandy soils to loamy ones. Loamy soils were sometimes also densely populated if they dominated in large areas but were avoided in regions where also lighter soils appeared, for instance podsoils formed out of loams or even slightly loamy sands. Light soils were probably favoured by settlers because, on account of their dryness, they were especially suitable for settlements. Therefore, in cases where traces of dwellings are found on sands, but along the border of other areas with more fertile soil, we may suppose that this was just the space used for the needs of husbandry, but that settlements were placed on more convenient sandy soils. Thus it may perhaps be explained that traces of settlement appear also sometimes on quite barren gravel soils. Brown soils were preferred to podsolic ones, being certainly more fertile and more suitable to cultivation. Their original covering with leafy forests and rich undergrowth was favourable to stock breeding, hunting, gathering every sort of forest product and perhaps also to the clearing of the land for cultivation by means of burning forests, which gave a fair amount of ashes useful to agriculture. Also the soils of river
valleys, especially the alluvial ones, attracted settlers. This is proved not only by settlements built within such areas — even those liable to flooding, e.g. on small islets lying a little higher, which may be explained by reasons of safety, as marshy surroundings made them rather inaccessible, but also by the fact of finding settlements placed in the neighbourhood of alluvial soils on loose sands, therefore on soils that were mostly avoided by settlement.

Watching the chronological variation of settlements establishing their abodes on different kinds of soil, we are able to observe that oldest settlers, from a late La Tène and older phase of the early Roman period, favoured brown soils formed out of loess and loessoid sediments on the Głubczyce Upland, rendzina soils around Opole and podsolic soils formed out of loamy sands in the neighbourhood of Kluczbork. Scattered settlements in Upper Silesia's middle part, on the banks of the rivers Odra and Stobrawa appeared also on slightly loamy sands. In the later phase of an early Roman period and still more so in the late Roman period we may observe more intent occupation of slightly loamy soils, brown sands and heavy loams. In the northern part of the Kluczbork district, where a permanent and rather intense settlement from the La Tène up to the late Roman period may be observed, the oldest sites seem to appear mostly on sandy, podsoils, formed out of loamy sands. On the other hand sites from the end of the early Roman period and especially in the late Roman period appear more frequently but also in small numbers on podsoils formed out of boulder loams and of dust sediment of water origin. Towards the end of the early Roman period begins also the colonization of podsoils formed out of boulder loams in the area of today's Gliwice district and becomes intensified especially in the late Roman period.

Such a process may have been the result of an increase in the number of population, followed by taking new stretches of land into possession and the progress in mechanical soil cultivation, allowing the labouring of heavier loamy soils. One of the factors of settlement spreading may have been the change of climate which became considerably drier and allowed to make use of alluvial and also hardly penetrable loamy soils. Traces of settlement of the Roman and especially late Roman period in territories that were even now wet before introducing melioration, may be observed also in Small Poland. Another example of settlements being established in the late Roman period on territories with comparatively worse soils, formerly not inhabited, is the appearance of sites on the Głubczyce Upland, on podsoils formed out of loessoid sediments, which remained free of settlement in the early Roman period. A future more detailed research concerning these
problems would certainly be useful, especially if carried out over small territories. It would also be difficult to explain just now the connections that existed in those remote times between the disposal of settlements and contemporary husbandry.

Although we have managed to grasp distinct connections occurring between the disposition of settlements and the quality of soil that they used to cover, it must be stated that no absolute interdependence of these phenomena had existed here. We meet cases where regions with poor soil happen to be quite closely inhabited and on the contrary we meet a lack of more numerous sites on soils displaying traces of very dense settlement in other regions. We are therefore obliged to conclude that other factors, probably of a social and political character, had here an important influence.

When analysing the planigraphy of sites of the Przeworsk culture in Upper Silesia we can distinguish a number of concentrations divided by stretches of only scarcely inhabited land. Such concentrations coming from the late Roman period are found on the Głubczyce Upland; on the territory of the today’s districts: Opole, Strzelce Opolskie and Krapków, especially over the Odra; in the Kluczbork district over the Prosla; in the basin of Liswarta; in the Gliwice district, over the mean course of the Kłodnica and over the mean course of Nysa Kłodzka in the districts Grodków and Nysa. It seems rather probable that centres, especially those that display a continuity of existence through several stages of the period under consideration, correspond to some social and political units such as tribes, or even smaller territorial units within the limits of tribes.

The settlement centre discovered on the Głubczyce Upland is most clearly distinct. Its main core is limited by the Sudety Mountains, by the valleys of the Odra and Osobłoga and the northern border of the Głubczyce Upland. On this area, covering some 1,500 sq. km. persists a dense settlement from the La Tène period, i.e. from the time when the Celtic culture was existing here — up to the end of the Roman period. It is probably also from here that waves of settlers emerged during the Roman period and colonized weakly inhabited areas beyond the Odra and Osobłoga. We may assume that the centre of this settlement concentration occurred in the region of Kietrz and Nowa Cerekiew, where the sites are very closely situated; also findings of many rich graves, some of them equipped with imports, and of golden coins and ornaments were concentrated here (map 4). In this area existed also the presumed site of cult in Nowa Cerekiew. This would be one more suggestion implying the persistence in this region of certain traditions lasting from the time of Celtic culture up to Przeworsk culture.
Also the Opole-Strzelce settlement's centre corresponded probably, at least from the half of the 1st century, to some distinct social-political unit. Its core seems to have covered an area of ca. 1,000 sq. km. The discovery of a chieftain's grave in Gosławice, district Opole, dated to the turning point of the B₁ and B₂ phase, would prove the existence here of a centre of ruling authority. A presumable plundered mound of the Chorula cemetery, district Krapkowice, (former Strzelce-Opolskie) was probably also a chieftain's grave from a later period. The planigraphy and equipment of the Chorula cemetery, as compared with all neighbour- ing ones, also suggest the burial place of a human group distinguished from the remaining population by wealth and social meaning. It would be difficult to tell to what an extent were distinct particular groups corresponding to the other above mentioned settlement concentrations.

Approximate figures computing the population inhabiting the Głubczyce Upland and the Opole-Strzelce settlement centres seem to indicate that they contained only several and at most over ten thousand inhabitants. What we do know from ancient written sources, e.g. Tacitus, about peoples inhabiting Central Europe is, that such groups have rather been smaller than tribes determined by Tacitus as civitates who could usually, like for instance the Batavians — not ranged among the largest tribes — forward several thousand armed men. Some at least from the above described settlement concentrations, could have rather corresponded to smaller territorial groups within tribes. It isn't, however, stated whether these would be units called by Tacitus pagus, or else larger ones, comprising several pagus and corresponding perhaps to still smaller settlement concentrations, which we shall be able to observe, as was said above, within the Opole-Strzelce centre.

In the 2nd half of the 2nd century we observe here an increase of contacts, presumably mainly trading ones, with the Roman Empire. This is a general phenomenon, including the majority of Polish lands. The inflow of Roman denarius reaches now its summit, the quantity and variety of Roman industrial imports grows considerably, there appear particularly large quantities of terra sigillata. This would be, on the one hand the result of a growing economical development within the local tribes and, on the other hand a proof of an increased interest of Roman trade and industry spreading over these territories. Maybe the Marcomannic wars had played a certain role in the stirring up of political and military contacts between the Roman Empire and the peoples inhabiting areas lying beyond the Carpathians and the Sudet Mountains. The boundaries of the Roman Empire were then spreading temporarily as far as the south foot of the mentioned mountain chains, which had probably influenced the animating of contacts with countries lying
further north. This period of lively relations with areas of the Roman Empire lasted only for a short time and expired in the first half of the 3rd century, owing to the economical and political crisis that befell the Roman Empire.

When considering the circulation of Roman coins it would seem that the territory of Upper Silesia fell distinctly into two different regions, with the same phenomena taking on different aspects. Contrary to the region of Opole and Strzelce Opolskie the settlement centre of the Głubczyce Upland belongs together with Moravia, Slovakia and Bohemia to the zone, where occur many findings of loose Roman coins and very seldom hoards, in particular hoards of denarii, so typical for territories situated more to the north (map 4). There is also no distinct decrease in the number of findings containing coins in the 3rd century over these territories. It may be presumed that this was connected with the fact that the countries lying nearer to the Roman frontiers, being economically more developed, had already learnt to make larger use of Roman coins, as the general equivalent of value and means of exchange and with swifter circulation of money. Also a greater supply of Roman money may have occurred in regions lying further to the north, supplying the articles required by Roman trade in larger quantities and at lower prices.

One of the symptoms of economic development of peoples dwelling in South Poland is the mastering in a late Roman period of shaping pottery on a wheel, which took place probably in the first decades of the 3rd century. Investigating the forms and manufacturing technique of vessels excavated in Upper Silesia, we may suppose that a local centre of wheel-shaped pottery existed on the Głubczyce Upland. Its produce may have been partly exported to Upper Silesia's northern regions, although we must presume here a local ceramics production starting at least in the 4th century. For instance the Dobrodzień cemetery displays forms of pottery not to be found in the Głubczyce Upland.

In the later Roman periods (Eggers' C2 and C3 phase) considerable changes occur in burial rites. The quantity of urn graves decreases and finally disappears in phase C3 and there appears a trend to the scattering of the remainders of the dead and their equipment and a tendency to part burials. This may probably be the result of an influence coming from the south, from beyond the Carpathian and Sudet Mountains, where similar phenomena occur already in the early Roman period in territories inhabited by the Dacian peoples and also in Bohemia.

The above mentioned tendency, visible also in other territories of Przeworsk culture, led probably to the forming, somewhere about the
4th century in Upper Silesia, of a singular kind of cemeteries, so called Dobrodzień type, with a continuous cinerary layer containing remainders of a large number of cremation burials with remnants of small pits holding almost no charred bones or equipment. It has not been possible to state pure forms of such a rite outside Upper Silesia and the region of Częstochowa (Olsztyn, Częstochowa district), though in theory it may be expected to appear also in neighbouring regions. Difficulties in grasping that kind of cemeteries and their easy destroying cause probably the fact, that we know only a small number of cemeteries of that period. It may be supposed that the lack of more abundant material later than phase C₂ (rather its beginning) within most cemeteries established in previous periods, remains in connection with the above mentioned alterations of burial rites.

The 4th century is a period of particular development in the territory under consideration. It is probably a period of the greatest activity of Przeworsk culture’s settlement. The taking into possession of new areas, often with poor soil, indicates a considerable increase in the number of population. Trading contacts with the Roman Empire become again lively, a proof of which is the great quantity of coins, mostly in bronze from the reign of the Constantin’s dynasty and also plenty of glass products. Probably towards the end of the 4th century new, so far unknown elements of culture appear in the north-eastern part of Upper Silesia, mostly in the Dobrodzień cemetery (bucket-shaped vessels, storey vessels, earthenware facett. beaker, singlehandled jugs shaped on wheel, all these having certain, however not always exact, similarities in the Black Sea regions and in the Carpathian Basin of East Hungary. They appear, however, in a context of a tremendous preponderance of materials linked to an older local culture, it seems therefore, that there are no sufficient reasons to distinguish here a particular Dobrodzień culture. Only certain local differences and some foreign influences deserve mentioning.

The problem of Przeworsk culture’s decline in Upper Silesia demands elucidation. The dating of cemeteries of the Dobrodzień type (considering their latest phases) and their corresponding settlements is a key to the grasping of this phenomenon’s chronology. Oscillations from the end of the 4th century up to the beginning or even the half of the 5th century are here admissible, although the latter seems scarcely probable (as was already mentioned in this article). The halted inflow of Roman coins occurring a little earlier and more radically in Silesia than in the neighbouring territories (at the turning point of the 4/5th century) allows to apply a rather early date to the crisis that afflicted the Przeworsk culture in this area. It is not excluded that the disappearance,
or at any rate the weakening of the Przeworsk culture in this territory, is somehow connected with the invasion of Huns over Central Europe towards the end of the 4th century. The presence of Hunnish elements or at least of contacts with them, is proved by the finding of a fragment of a bronze cauldron of Middle Asiatic type discovered near Opawa and also by graves related to the culture of the ruling class in Attila's state, found in Small Poland and Middle Silesia.

The contemporaneity and overlapping in time of ceramics material of the late Roman final phase and the Middle Age's beginning, remains a matter to be discussed. It is not a question of the connections linking the above mentioned ceramics groups, only the problem of their contemporaneity within a certain fraction of time in the territory under consideration. J. Szydłowski put forward such a thesis with regard to the settlement site 8 in Chorula, district Krapkowice, and Z. Trudzik with regard to the settlement in Kościeliska, district Olesno. In both cases the basis of such a statement was the co-appearance of both types of pottery in the same pits and houses. It is also characteristic that Z. Trudzik places all the materials of Kościeliska to the 5th century, shifting back the dating of early mediaeval ceramics discovered here, whereas J. Szydłowski estimates the Chorula settlement to belong to the second half of the 6th, or even to the 7th century, extending the persistence of late Roman pottery up to then. This would concern, among others, the so called "grey pottery", appearing together with early mediaeval pottery in house No. 1 of Chorula. Both authors, in spite of a similar methodical point of view and analogous premises, draw quite different conclusions concerning absolute chronology.

Owing to the kindness of the investigators with whom I dare to open discussion, I have had the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the material discovered in both settlements. It seems to me on this basis that in Chorula, as well as in Kościeliska there are no reasons supporting the thesis of simultaneity concerning all the material found there. There occur in both settlements pits with mixed material of the late Roman and early mediaeval type and also with exclusively late Roman materials (e.g. Chorula, house No. 2). In the case of Kościeliska we seem to have found even materials earlier than the final Przeworsk Culture phase, obvious in the cemeteries of Dobrodzień type, and in the settlements, e.g. of Turawa and Opole-Zakrzów. This last conclusion is limited in the measure that I had no chance of autopsy concerning all the material from Kościeliska collected by Z. Trudzik or the lost pottery of F. Hufnagel’s research.

Both sites have also yielded, besides compact complexes, single specimens belonging undoubtedly to the 8th century, and so: in
Chorula an Avarian belt-ornament \(^{74}\) in Kościeliska a spur with hooks bent outwards. \(^{75}\) The Kościeliska settlement contains materials from two distinct periods, confirmed by the results of metallographic research carried out by J. Piaskowski, \(^{78}\) on iron objects found here. Some of them were typical for the technology of the Roman period — others had an early mediaeval character. It may therefore seem probable that the Chorula settlement No. 8, as well as that of Kościeliska should have been used twice, i.e. once in a late Roman and again in an early mediaeval period, the 7th or 8th century. Or else we may at most suppose that lively settlements lasted here from the late Roman through to an early phase of the early mediaeval period.

The above discussed matter is connected with the problem of how the late Roman Przeworsk culture was related to the culture of the early Middle Ages. Unfortunately the latter period, and especially its initial phase, have not till now been examined and worked out in the Upper Silesia to a degree allowing detailed comparison of the conditions existing throughout both periods, especially in the field of the dislocation and the character of settlement, as well as the structure of their economy.

**LIST OF SITES PLOTTED ON MAPS**

The lists do not take account of the new administration division including districts Wodzislaw and Krapkowice. Figures following the names of localities refer to the numbers given to sites

(Maps attached in band)

**Map 1**

**District Cieszyn**

1. Cieszyn

**District Kluczbork**

2. Ciecierzyn 13
3. Ciecierzyn 16
4. Duczów Mały 4, 5
5. Roszkowice 8, 12
6. Roszkowice 11, 14, 16

**District Olesno**

7. Wroczyn-Walce

**District Opole**

8. Krzanowice 11
9. Opole-Zakrzów 11
10. Wąwelnko 3

**District Prudnik**

11. Prężynka 13
12. Prężynka 18
13. Prężynka 20
Map 2

District Cieszyn

1. Cieszyn

District Gliwice

2. Dzierżno 19
3. Dzierżno 21

District Piekary Śląskie

4. Szarlej

District Rybnik

5. Łyski
6. Popielów

District Głubczyce

7. Baborów 2
8. Bliszczycy 9
9. Branice 13
10. Branice 6, 18, 21
11. Głubczyce 1
12. Głubczyce
13. Głubczyce
14. Kietrz 6
15. Kietrz-Krotoszyn 1
16. Kietrz-Łegi
17. Klisino 1
18. Księże Pole
19. Lewice 13
20. Lisięcice 7
21. Nowa Cerekiew 1
22. Nowa Cerekiew 5, 7, 11, 19
23. Nowa Cerekiew 12
24. Sucha Psina
25. Sucha Psina
26. Szonów I Ka
27. Włodzienin 8

District Kluczbork

28. Brzezinki 4
29. Ciecierzyń 4, 6
30. Ciecierzyń 13
31. Ciecierzyń 16
32. Duczów Mały 4, 5
33. Gólkowice 6
34. Gólkowice 14
35. Jaśkowice 1
36. Jaśkowice 4
37. Komorznik 1
38. Komorznik 14
39. Kostów 4
40. Proślice 2
41. Roszkowice 2
42. Roszkowice 8, 12
43. Roszkowice 11, 14, 16
44. Roszkowice 13, 19, 20
45. Skałągi 1
46. Błażejowice 9
47. Błażejowice 10
48. Cisiek 13
49. Cisiek 26
50. Dziergowice 3
51. Grudynia Wielka 2
52. Grudynia Wielka 5
53. Grudynia Wielka 17
54. Ligota Mała 6
55. Ligota Mała 8
56. Ligota Wielka 1
57. Ligota Wielka 2
58. Ligota Wielka 4
59. Łany 7
60. Łany 6
61. Miejsce Odrzańskie 8, 12
62. Polska Cerekiew 10
63. Roszowice 2
64. Roszowice 5
65. Roszowice 14
66. Roszowice 15
67. Szczyty 2
68. Szczyty 5

District Nysa

69. Radzikowice 7
70. Radzikowice 11, 13, 14, 30
71. Radzikowice 15
72. Stary Paczków 5
District Olesno

73. Olesno
74. Stare Karmonki

District Opole

75. Boguszyce 2
76. Dąbiec 7
77. Dobrzeń Mały 4
78. Gosławice 1
79. Gosławice 2
80. Górki 1
81. Kąty Opolskie 3
82. Krzanowice 17
83. Opole
84. Opole-Zakrzów 11
85. Rogów 10
86. Siółkowice Stare 1, 3, 7, 8
87. Siółkowice Stare 10
88. Szczedrzyk 1
89. Tarnów 3
90. Ziemnice Małe 4

District Prudnik

91. Głogówiec
92. Prężyńka 12
93. Prężyńka 13

94. Ścinawa Mała 1
95. Wróblin 2

District Racibórz

96. Bojanów 3
97. Krowiarki 7
98. Modzurów
99. Pietraszyn 7
100. Pietraszyn 13
101. Pietraszyn 19
102. Pietrowice Wielkie 6
103. Tworków 9

District Strzelce Opolskie

104. Chorula 1
105. Chorula 2
106. Gogolin ("Strebinow") 1
107. Jasiona 1
108. Kalinowice 2
109. Kalinowice 3
110. Obrowiec 5
111. Otmęt 11
112. Strzelce Opolskie — Suche Łany (Szymiszów) 1
113. Zakrzów 3

District Opava (ČSSR)

114. Vavrovice

Map 3

District Cieszyn

1. Cieszyn
2. Goleszów
3. Kończyce Małe
4. Kończyce Małe

District Gliwice

5. Dzierżno 12 a, 18
6. Dzierżno 16
7. Dzierżno 21
8. Dzierżno 22
9. Łabędy
10. Łany Małe 5, 7, 9
11. Łaskarzówka 4
12. Paczynka 3
13. Poniszowice 2
14. Rzeczycy 7
15. Świebie 4
16. Wilkowiczki

District Lubliniec

17. Chwostek
18. Dobrodzień-Rządowice
19. Leśnica

District Rybnik

20. Brzezie
21. Grabówka
22. Grabówka
23. Syrynia
24. Wielkie Turze
25. Wodzisław

District Tarnowskie Góry

26. Górinki
27. Repecko 2, 3 Rybna-Kolonia 1
28. Rybna-Kolonia 7
29. Stolarzowice 5

District Zabrze

30. Zabrze
31. Zabrze

District Głubczyce

32. Babice 4
33. Boboluszki 1
34. Boguchwałów 12
35. Boguchwałów 22
36. Branice 4, 5
37. Branice 7
38. Branice 13
39. Branice 6, 18, 21
40. Chrościoletów 2
41. Chrościoletów
42. Dierżysław 9
43. Dzielów 4
44. Głubczyce 1
45. Głubczyce 5
46. Głubczyce
47. Głubczyce
48. Grobniki 8
49. Jaroniów 1
50. Jaroniów 2
51. Kietlice
52. Kietrz 7
53. Kietrz-Krotoszyn 8
54. Kietrz-Łęgi
55. Kietrz-Łęgi
56. Klisino 4
57. Klisino 6
58. Klisino
59. Kozłówki 6
60. Lewicze 3
61. Lisieczce 11, 17, 20, 23
62. Nowa Cerekiew 1
63. Nowa Cerekiew
64. Nowa Cerekiew, pole Lammicha
65. Nowa Cerekiew 4, 6
66. Nowa Cerekiew 5, 7, 11, 19
67. Nowa Cerekiew 9
68. Pilszcz
69. Pomorzowice 2, 12, 17, 24
70. Pomorzowice 6
71. Pomorzowice 7, 18, 22
72. Pomorzowice 4, 8, 13, 24
73. Raków 1
74. Raków
75. Rogóżany
76. Rozumice 12, 14, 25, 28
77. Posucice 1
78. Równe
79. Sucha Psina
80. Szonów
81. Ściborzycy Wielkie 9
82. Włodzienin 3
83. Włodzienin 8
84. Wojnowice 1, 19
85. Wojnowice 24
86. Wojnowice 26
87. Wojnowice 27

District Grodków

88. Białowieża
89. Gierów 2
90. Grodków
91. Grodziszcze 4, Ligota 43
92. Laskowice 1, Ligota 1, 2, 4, 5, 9
93. Ligota 12—16, 19—20
94. Ligota 17, 21—24
95. Ligota 25, 26
96. Ligota 34, 35
97. Lubiatów 3
98. Maciejowice 2
99. Maciejowice 8
100. Maciejowice 9
101. Maciejowice 10
102. Ogonów 1
103. Otmuchów 3, 5, 6, 7
104. Sarnowice
105. Sarnowice 4
106. Tarnów Grodkowski 2
107. Wójtowice 2
108. Wójtowice 6
District Kluczborn

109. Bruny 1
110. Daniszów 2
111. Krzyżwina 3
112. Ligota Wołczyńska 1
113. Roszkowice 8, 12

District Koźle

114. Bierawa 2
115. Błażejowice 5
116. Błażejowice 9
117. Błażejowice 11
118. Brzeżce 4
119. Cisek 26
120. Cisek 27
121. Dębowa 1
122. Dziergowice 3
123. Grudynia Mała 3
124. Grudynia Mała 8
125. Grudynia Wielka
126. Grudynia Wielka 17
127. Grzędziń 2
128. Grzędziń 4
129. Grzędziń 11
130. Kędzierzyn-Pogorzelec 1
131. Koźle
132. Ligota Mała 6
133. Ligota Wielka 1
134. Ligota Wielka 2
135. Łany 7
136. Łany 10
137. Mechnica 1
138. Mechnica 2
139. Miejsce Odrzańskie 8, 12
140. Miejsce Odrzańskie 7, 9, 10
141. Miłowice 1
142. Podlesie 2
143. Podlesie 3, 7
144. Podlesie 4
145. Polska Cerekiew 5, 6, 7
146. Przewóz 3
147. Reńska Wieś 3
148. Roszowice 5
149. Roszowice 14
150. Roszowice 19
151. Roszowicki Las 20
152. Sławęcice
153. Sławęcice
154. Stęblów 21
155. Sukowice 6
156. Szczyty 2
157. Szczyty 5
158. Większyce 3
159. Wronin 1

District Niemodlin

160. Bielice 1
161. Korfantów
162. Roszkowice 1
163. Skarbiszów 10, 11
164. Tarnice 4

District Nysa

165. Broniszowice 3
166. Charbielin
167. Domaszkowice 34
168. Kozielno 1
169. Miedniki
170. Niewnica 2
171. Nowy Świętów 3
172. Radzikowice 2
173. Radzikowice 3
174. Radzikowice 7
175. Radzikowice 11—14, 30
176. Radzikowice 12, 27
177. Radzikowice 15
178. Radzikowice 16
179. Regulice
180. Trzebowskiwice 1

District Olesno

181. Biskupice 2
182. Biskupice-Kolonia
183. Kościeliska 3
184. Kościeliska 4
185. Krzyżanowice 4
186. Kucoby
187. Ligota 2, 11, 12
188. Słetnalice 6
189. Uszyce 1

District Opole

190. Chrościce
191. Chrościce
192. Chrząszczycy 1  
193. Chrząszczycy  
194. Czarnowasy 3  
195. Czarnowasy 25  
196. Daniec 6  
197. Falmirowice 2  
198. Groszowice 2  
199. Groszowice — zwirownia  
200. Grudzice 2, 3, 5  
201. Kąty Opolskie 3  
202. Kępia 2  
203. Krapkowice 12  
204. Krapkowice 13  
205. Krzanowice 1  
206. Krzanowice 7, 18  
207. Krzanowice 9, Luboszycy 2  
208. Krzanowice 19  
209. Krzanowice  
210. Nowa Wieś Królewska 6, 14  
211. Nowa Wieś Królewska 11  
212. Ochodez  
213. Opole  
214. Opole-Półwieś 7  
215. Opole-Zakrzów 11  
216. Opole-Zakrzów 13, 14, 15  
217. Prószków  
218. Prószków  
219. Prószków 2  
220. Przysiecz 3, 6  
221. Rogów 2  
222. Rogów 9, 10  
223. Szczędryk 11  
224. Tarnów 1  
225. Tarnów 3  
226. Turawa 1—2  
227. Turawa 3  
228. Wąweleno 2  
229. Wąweleno 3  
230. Ziemia Małe 4  
231. Ziemia Wielkie 1  
232. Złotniki 1  
233. Dziedzice 2  
234. Dzierzysławice 1  
235. Kromół  
236. Krzyżkowice  
237. Nowy Browniec  
238. Prężynka 4  
239. Prężynka 6  
240. Prężynka 7  
241. Prężynka 8—11  
242. Prężynka 12  
243. Prężynka 16  
244. Prudnik  
245. Radostynia  
246. Roszkowice  
247. Ścinawa Mała 1  
248. Śmiecz 5  
249. Śmiecz 18  
250. Śmiecz 19  
251. Śmiecz 31  
252. Wasiłowice 1  
253. Wróblin 2  

District Racibórz  

254. Babice 7  
255. Babice 11  
256. Biernkowice  
257. Bolesław 3  
258. Borucin 3  
259. Borucin 9  
260. Brzeźnica 4 lub 5  
261. Ciechowice  
262. Cyprzanów 3  
263. Czerwiec  
264. Grzegorzowice 1  
265. Grzegorzowice 4 i 7  
266. Grzegorzowice 9  
267. Krowiarki  
268. Krowiarki 3  
269. Krzyżanowice  
270. Łubowice 1  
271. Maków 20, 22  
272. Maków 27  
273. Miedonia  
274. Pawłów 8  
275. Pietraszyn 7  
276. Pietrowice Wielkie 13  
277. Pietrowice Wielkie 21  
278. Pietrowice Wielkie  
279. Ponięcie 7  
280. Racibórz-Odra  
281. Racibórz  
282. Racibórz-Ocice 1  
283. Racibórz-Ocice  
284. Racibórz-Studzienna  
285. Roszków 2  

District Prudnik
PRZEWORSK CULTURE SETTLEMENT IN UPPER SILESIA

286. Rudnik 4
287. Samborowice 9
288. Sławików 1
289. Tworków 8
290. Tworków 9
291. Tworków 11
292. Tworków
293. Wojnowice

District Strzelce Opolskie

294. Biłtnica
295. Chorula 1
296. Chorula 3
297. Chorula 4
298. Chorula 8
299. Chorula 12
300. Dolna
301. Gogolin ("Strebinow") 1
302. Izbicko 2
303. Izbicko 3
304. Izbicko 4
305. Jasina 1
306. Kalinowice 2
307. Kolonowickie 1
308. Krejna
309. Malnie 3
310. Niezdrowice 2
311. Obrowiec 5
312. Obrowiec 9
313. Obrowiec 16
314. Otmęt 12
315. Rozmierz 1
316. Strzelce Opolskie
317. Strzelce Opolskie
318. Strzelce Opolskie
319. Strzelce Opolskie — Mokre Łany
320. Strzelce Opolskie — Suche Łany (Szymiszów) 1
322. Szymiszów 1, 3
323. Szymiszów
324. Wysoka 7
325. Zakrzów 2
326. Zakrzów 3
327. Zakrzów
328. Żyrowa

District Opava (ČSR)

329. Vavrovice

Map 4

District Cieszyn

1. Kończyce Małe

District Gliwice

2. Toszek

District Rybnik

3. Brzezie

District Tarnowskie Góry

4. Kozłowa Góra

District Głubczyce

5. Baborów 2
6. Głubczyce

7. Głubczyce
8. Kietlice
9. Kietrz 7
10. Kietrz-Lęgi
11. Księże Pole
12. Nowa Cerekiew 1(?)
13. Nowa Cerekiew 1(?)
14. Nowa Cerekiew — pole Lammicha
15. Posucice
16. Raków
17. Zawieszyce

District Koźle

18. Grudynia Mała 2
19. Grudynia Wielka
20. Kędzierzyn-Pogorzelec
21. Kędzierzyn-Pogorzelec
22. Wronin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Opole</th>
<th>District Strzelce Opolskie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23. Gosławice 1</td>
<td>29. Błotnica Strzelecka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Komprachcice</td>
<td>30. Dolna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Ochodze</td>
<td>31. Szymiszów</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Dziedzice 2</td>
<td>32. Ujazd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33. Zakrzów</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Racibórz</th>
<th>District Český Těšín (CSSR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Racibórz-Odra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Racibórz-Studzienna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34. Ligotka Kameralna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

1 The following territories have been here taken into consideration: the voivodship Opole with the exception of the districts Brzeg and Namysłów; the voivodship Katowice without the districts: Będzin, Zawiercie, Myszków, Częstochowa and Kłobuck. The historical background and administrative shaping of Upper Silesia's boundaries in the last centuries and the conservation of relics and archives required such a design of territory, accepted also by other authors studying the same subject, e. g. M. Gedl, *Kultura Łużycka na Górnym Śląsku* [Lusatian Culture in Upper Silesia], Wrocław—Warszawa—Kraków 1962.

2 All materials concerning the Przeworsk culture known before the First World War, had already been elaborated by M. Jahn, *Die Oberschlesischen Funde aus der römischen Kaiserzeit, „Prähistorische Zeitschrift“,* Vol. X, 1918, p. 80—149; Vol XIII/XIV, 1921—1922, p. 127—149. Research carried out in the following years brought great quantities of new material, mostly so far not published, beyond short informative mentions, often inexact especially with regard to the chronology of findings. Fortunately certain collections of Upper Silesia's archaeological materials have mostly escaped war destruction. In the museum of Bytom nearly complete archives containing originals and copies of documentation concerning pre-war excavation works and accidental discoveries — have been saved; also the inventories of this museum, and part of the inventories as well as the majority of relics kept before the war in the museum Racibórz — are safe. On the contrary, the archives of the museum of Racibórz (with the exception of some photographic plates) and the majority of materials of the Roman period kept in the museum of Bytom — are lost.


6 Unpublished, Archives of Bytom museum, materials from the museum of Opole.
The majority of these materials have not been published — relics are in the Opole museum, documentation concerning research carried out in Opole-Za-

This is indicated among others by the lack in "Dobrodzień-type" cemeteries and in other sites contemporary to them of fibulae, typical for the developed style of the Migration period, not counting longlasting forms of brooches with turned up foot. For the absolute chronology of Dobrodzień's cemetery an important finding is the faceted domed umbo (Pfützenreiter, op. cit., p. 43, fig. 20). A closely related grooved umbo has been found in the grave of a horseman warrior at Ujhartyán in East Hungary. The grave contained also a green glazed vessel of Roman provincial type, produced in Pannonia in the years 270—330 (I. Bonä, Az Ujhartyáni Germán lovassír, "Archaeologiai Ertésitő", Vol. LXXXVIII, 1961, No. 2, p. 192—209). It is here worth mentioning that the Ujhartyán grave is, in respect to its burial rite, closely related to the grave of Lugí, Góra district, E. Peter- sen, Neue Wandalische Grabfunde aus dem 2—4 Jahrh. n. Chr., "Altschlesien", Vol. IV, 1932, No. 1/3, p. 154—161; H. Zeiss, Die Zeitstellung des Reitergrabes von Königsbruch Kr. Gührau, "Altschlesien", Vol. VII, 1937, No. 1, p. 34—39). The latter also belongs to the latest Roman period in Poland. The domed and grooved umbo from the Menza diptych representing Stylichon (about 395) ar Aetius (from the thirties of the 5th century) has a most important meaning towards the possible dating of the Dobrodzień umbo — R. Delbrueck, Die Consular Diptychen, Studien zur Spätantiken Kunstgeschichte, Vol. II, Leipzig—Berlin 1929, p. 242—

The term "settlement point" often used in this paper does not exactly agree with the idea of an archaeological site, which may be excluded mechanically as they depend on contemporary boundaries running between localities, roads, territorial property etc. A "settlement point" may be several sites of a similar type if they lie close to one another and are supposed to have formed one settlement unit (e. g. a single large settlement). I also recognize as distinct "settlement points" all findings of Roman coins (also if their localization cannot be exactly determined) if they do not occur within a well defined site, such as dwelling centre or cemetery. Such "settlement points" have been plotted on maps 1—3 enclosed here, taking, however, into account only those sites which may be well determined in time within the period under consideration. Those, which may be only generally included to the Przeworsk culture or to the Roman period, have been purposely overlooked. A fairly complete list of localities where materials of a late La Tène and Roman period have been found, is contained in: E. Konik, Śląsk starożytny a Imperium Rzymskie [Ancient Silesia and the Roman Empire],
Warszawa—Wrocław 1959, Biblioteka Archeologiczna vol. IX; J. Wielowiejski, Przemiany gospodarczo-społeczne u ludności południowej Polski w okresie późnołacińskim i rzymskim [Economic and Social Transformation Occurring Among the Population of South Poland in the Late La Tène and Roman Period], "Materiały Starożytné", Vol. VI, 1960. The author last mentioned considers also without any distinction sites of Celtic culture. Both E. Konik and J. Wielowiejski have made exclusive use of data found in literature, often inaccurately or falsely determining the detailed chronology of findings. This may cause divergences in relation to the dating applied in my article to the disposition of maps 1–3.


16 C z e r s k a, op. cit., p. 60.


18 No detailed chronology concerning all sites of an early Roman period with the exception of sites from the older phase (B1) of this period has been marked out on map 2, supposing that a long list of symbols might make the map illegible. Neither have findings of Roman coins struck after 63 been taken into account, considering that they were perhaps brought here later, had circulated for a long time and then been lost or buried only in the late Roman period (Cf. below, point 36). Instead of that we have marked on map 2 findings of Roman Republican coins.


23 Wóżniak, op. cit., p. 22.


27 It is believed sometimes in literature (Wielowiejski, op. cit., p. 348) that a large hoard of Roman coins from the Republican period up to Constantin II, had been discovered in Nowa Cerekiew. Meanwhile, we know from the archives of the museum in Bytom, that the greatest part of the above mentioned coins have been found in the north-eastern territory of Nowa Cerekiew, in a relatively large, but well determined space, i.e. in the valley of a small stream and on the slope of a neighbouring hillside. The coins discovered here are mentioned for the first time in the 18th century and lastly in 1940. This would suggest, as put forward by G. Raschke (noted in Bytom's museum archives), that this spot was used in the Roman period to some special aims, connected perhaps with cult, or else was a ground of meetings. The coins may have been votive offerings, considering the analogous findings of Danish swamps in Nydam and Thorsberg which might here be quoted. P. L a B a u me, Zwei neue Funde römischen Münzen in Norden-Ditmarschen, "Offa", Vol. XI, 1952, p. 45—60.

28 Eg. J. K aźmierczyk, Osada hutnicza w Groszowicach, [Founders' Settlement in Groszowice], "Dawna Kultura", Vol. L, No. 1, p. 31—32; idem,


30 Godłowski, Ein Gräberfeld..., p. 302.

31 S. Bolín, State and Currency in the Roman Empire to A. D. 300, Upsala 1958, p. 52—58.

32 Bolín, op. cit., p. 33.

33 Tacitus, Germania, cap. 5.

34 This results from materials collected by M. Gumowski, Moneta rzymska w Polsce [Roman Coins in Poland], "Przegląd Archeologiczny", Vol. X, 1958, p. 107—135.

35 A comparison of the structure of large denarii hoards buried in Poland and in the Roman State's area (the latter according to data presented by Bolín, op. cit., 336 and fol.) indicates that the inflow of Roman coins to our country in the 2nd century occurred with delay (approximately the time of one reign). Therefore the denarii of Antonius Pius and Marcus Aurelius are represented in Poland in larger quantities in hoards buried after 192, than in those coming from the time of both above mentioned sovereigns (the same applies to Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire, but not to the remaining Roman areas). It should also be considered that after the strong reducing of minting standards that occurred during the reign of Septimius Severus — older denarii, with a higher silver content, may have flowed and circulated for a certain time in countries not belonging to the Roman State and therefore not compelled to make use of the new and lower estimated currency. A similar phenomenon occurred in India and in Central Europe after Nero's far less drastic reform in 63 (Bolín, op. cit., p. 59, 64—77).


39 W. Bender, Znaleziska monet rzymskich z terenu Śląska Cieszyńskiego [Findings of Roman Coins from the Cieszyn Silesia Territory], "Sprawozdania PMA", Vol. V, 1953, No. 3—4, p. 12—19; E. Pochitonov, Nalezy antických minci, in:

40 Similarly to map 2, no exact chronology of particular sites of a late Roman period has been determined here. Only cemeteries belonging to the latest phase of Przeworsk culture in Upper Silesia have been marked out, with the special aim to stress their small number as compared to those of an earlier time. (The majority of remaining cemeteries marked out in map 3 belong to Eggers’ phase C1 and C2).

41 Piaskowski, op. cit., as well as personal information obtained directly from the author.

42 I keep here to the Map of Polish Soils, scale 1 : 300.000, published by Instytut Uprawy, Nawożenia i Gleboznawstwa w Puławach, edited by A. Musierowicz.


46 G. Godłowski, Kultura Przeworska... [The Przeworsk Culture...], p. 199—200.


48 Eg. Tacitus, Germania, cap. 13, 30, 41, 43.

49 L. Schmidt, Geschichte der deutschen Stämme bis zum Ausgang der Völkerwanderungen, die Ostgermanen, 2 Aufl., München, 1934, p. 49.

50 Tacitus, Germania, cap. 6, 39.

51 B. Rutkowski, Terra sigillata znalezione w Polsce [Terra Sigillata found in Polish Lands], Wrocław 1960, Biblioteka Antyczka Vol. II, p. 111.

52 Based on materials collected by Pochitov, Należy...


54 Conditions indicated by the work of R. Kiersnowski might here be quoted as a certain analogy: Pieniędż kruszowy w Polsce wczesnośredniewiecznej [Metal Money in Early-medieval Poland] Warszawa 1960, p. 55—62 and 109. The author considers Northern Europe during an early mediaeval period, when large quantities of silver flowing into these territories offering plenty of forest products and slaves did not find sufficient outlet and used to be kept and treasured in larger quantities than in other areas, such as South Poland or Kiev Ruthenia.

55 L. Gajewski, Badania nad organizacją produkcji pracowni garnkarskich z okresu rzymskiego w Igolomii [Investigations Concerning the Organization of Pottery Production in Igolomia during the Roman Period], "Archeologia Polski", Vol. III, 1959, No. 1. p. 117—121. We have put so early a date to the appearance of wheelthrown pottery manufactured in Poland, for this was indicated by its occurring
together with *terra sigillata*, also among others in Upper Silesia, dated there to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century.


60 Pfützenreiter, op. cit., table 6, 2—4.

61 Pfützenreiter, op. cit., table 8, 3.

62 Pfützenreiter, op. cit., table 5, 3.

63 Pfützenreiter, op. cit., table 6, 5—10.

64 Pfützenreiter, op. cit., p. 43, fig. 20.


or the influence of the Huns. ("Materiały Archeologiczno-Antropologiczne i Etnograficzne", Vol. XII, 1912, p. 50).


72 J. Szydłowski, Sprawozdanie... [Report...], p. 66—70. An important support helping to determine the date of the settlement at Chorula to the 7th century was a bronze Avarian belt-ornament found here. However, as W. Szynański has shifted the dating of this item to the 8th century (W. Szynański, Uwagi o kwestii za- bytków awarskich znalezionych na terenie Polski [Remarks on Avarian Relics Discovered in Poland], "Archeologia Polski", Vol. VII, 1962, No. 2, p. 303) we must consider a later dating applied to at least one part of the pottery of an early mediaeval type discovered in Chorula; this would further diminish the probability of its appearing simultaneously with the late Roman wheelthrown grey pottery.


74 J. Szydłowski, Sprawozdanie... [Report...], table VIII, 2; cf. note 73.


76 J. Piaskowski, Metaloznawcze badania przedmiotów żelaznych z Sobocińska, Nowe Cerekwia i Kościelisk [Metallographic Investigation applied to Iron Objects found in Sobocińska, Nowa Cerekiew and Kościeliska], "Archeologia Śląska" (in press).
Map 1. The Przecworsk Culture settlement in Upper Silesia in the late La Tène period. (Arch. IHKM PAN)

1: cemetery; 2: settlement; 3: loose ceramics finding; 4: approximate range of Celtic Culture settlement (according to G. Raschke); 5: Upper Silesia's border; 6: the State's frontier

Map 2. The Przeworsk Culture settlement in Upper Silesia in the early Roman period. (Arch. IHKM PAN)

1: cemetery; 2: settlement; 3: loose ceramics finding; 4: Roman coins from before the year 48; 5: loose finding of another type; 6: site of cult in Nowa Cerekiew; 7: sites dated to an older phase of the early Roman period (stadium B2); 8: Upper Silesia's border; 9: the State's frontier

Map. 3. The Przeworsk Culture settlement in Upper Silesia in the late Roman period. (Arch. IIKMK PAN)

1: cemetery; 2: settlement; 3: loose ceramics finding; 4: Roman coins; 5: Roman coins treasure; 6: cemetery used in the final phase of the late Roman period (stadium C); 7: Upper Silesia's border; 8: the State's frontier
