Family. Such a prototype can be linked with the preferences of individual potters.

The author considers the possibilities lying in the application of this new model. He sees the possibility of defining hierarchically subordinated to each other levels of classification corresponding to the pottery produced by one workshop, a group of workshops in one place, region, and group of regions.

After describing, analyzing and classifying the material, the assemblages from the various sites were dated. This served to describe the process of changes which pottery manufacture underwent in Sandomierz in the early Middle Ages in relation to the development of the town. Pottery made on the wheel by coiling and turned in its upper part, from the 8th century to the middle of the 10th, shows the influence of trade contacts with Little Poland. Its spatial distribution points to the existence at this time of a pre-urban settlement on Castle Hill.

The second phase, associated with the dynamic growth of Sandomierz (second half of the 10th to 11th century), shows not only local ties with Little Poland (Kielce, Cracow) but also the very strong influence of contacts with the Great Poland region, ruled by the Piast dynasty, as well as certain features characteristic of Mazovian pottery. It is at this period that the Collegium Gostomianum was also settled. The heterogeneous character of cultural traditions mirrored in pottery finds is repeated in the diverse burial customs discovered when excavating the 11th century cemetery on St. James' Hill.

Further changes in pottery manufacture took place in the 12th and first half of the 13th century when the coil throwing technique became widespread. In the urban settlement of that period the “Great Poland” tradition disappears and is continued only in the surrounding villages. The disappearance of regional differences in pottery manufacture is evidence of the economic and cultural integration of the country. This process results in a unification of vessels forms similar to that occurring in other parts of Poland.

The results of A. Buko’s studies seem to support his choice of method, however, several problems certainly demand further research. Notwithstanding, his work illustrates the possibilities offered by a complex analysis of ceramics when discovered in such large amounts.

Przemysław Urbańczyk

Wojciech Dzieduszycki, Wczesnomiejska ceramika kruszwicka w okresie od połowy X w. do połowy XIV w. [The Early-Urban Kruszwica Ceramics From the Second Half of the 10th to the Mid-14th Century], Wrocław 1982 Ossolineum, 205 pp.
Recent studies concerning the forming of the organizational structure of the Polish state deal to a large extent with socio-economic problems. Changes taking place in this sphere were mirrored in pottery manufacture as proved by studies of pottery from Pomerania and Great Poland. One stage of these studies resulted in a monography of the processes which took place in the pottery manufacture of Kruszwica from the second half of the 10th to the mid-14th century against the background of broader transformations.

In the introduction to this work, it is stated that source material came from 13 settlement levels of mediaeval Kruszwica where excavations were conducted for many years. The levels had a very clear stratigraphy and numerous movable chronological determinants. Studies of material from other regions of Poland and Europe are also discussed and the opinion is expressed that information about pottery from a centre as important as Kruszwica would be a significant step in closing the gap in our knowledge of this subject in the area between Pomerania and Great Poland. To show the more important changes in this craft in Kruszwica the author synchronized them with changes in urban planning, demography, politics, and economy. The introduction characterizes this synchronization and the methods used to analyze the 102,736 pottery fragments. These include a comprehensive analysis of technology, technique of production, morphology, and certain specialist investigations.

Chapter One, which contains a description of early-urban Kruszwica pottery presents data concerning its technology, morphology, and functions. After the analysis of the granulometry of the non-plastic admixtures, it was ascertained that during the period between the second half of the 10th and 11th centuries a medium-grained admixture was mainly used, while from the second half of the 11th till the mid-14th century the admixture was usually fine-grained. In the 10th and 11th centuries 68.8—85.6 per cent of the Kruszwica vessels were fully turned. From the mid-11th century a larger percentage of the vessels were thin-walled, grey, with multi-coloured fractures. 32 glazed vessels were found and analysis of the glaze showed that there were two stages in the local technology of glazing. From the end of the 11th to the middle of the 13th century a lead-silicate glaze was used while in the second half of the 13th century the glaze was an alumino-calcium-lead-silicate mixture.

A description of the morphology of the vessels is based on their forms (15 groups and 25 subgroups), rims (26 groups and 63 subgroups), ornamentation (14 groups and 47 subgroups), and potters’ marks (21 groups and 61 subgroups). The groups and subgroups are described from the point of stratigraphy and chronology, with appropriate illustrations included.

The next part of the work deals with imported vessels and those produced under foreign influences discovered in the Kruszwica complex.
Among them were flask-like vessels showing eastern and southern influences: the korchaga amphora, a kettle, a flask amphora, a graphite vessel and a Byzantine turned and glazed bowl on a stem. It is possible that other glazed specimens came from western centres. Those associated with the Weisdin group, with east Pomerania, Little Poland, and Ruthenia (some potters' marks) are classified as produced under foreign influences. When analyzing the function of Kruszwica pottery it was discovered that the greatest number of storage vessels came from the second half of the 10th century while, beginning with the middle of the 11th, the number of cooking vessels increased. Table-ware became more common in the last quarter of 13th century. Other vessels used in the glass industry, metallurgy, etc. are also described. The author then characterizes the pottery complexes of individual settlement layers.

Chapter Two deals with the chronological-spatial relationships of Kruszwica ceramics. It was found that in the second half of the 10th and first half of the 11th century older pottery traditions, documented by the production of vessels turned in the upper part and connected with the northern zone, began to disappear. Beginning with the middle of the 11th century there was a unification of forms and ornamentation and only a few forms can be considered as specimens with local characteristics.

Chapter Three discusses the periodization of changes in Kruszwica ceramics and begins with a characterization of extra-ceramic time determinants discovered together with the analyzed ceramic material. Among these were coins, spurs, axes, ornaments, combs, etc. Data resulting from the analysis of these extra-ceramic time determinants were then correlated with the more important changes in Kruszwica ceramics. The next step was a synchronization of the results obtained with the chronology of Great Poland ceramics given by W. Hensel and Z. Hilczerówna. Thus the existing phase D was divided into two subphases of change in ceramics: D₁ (second half of the 10th century) and D₂ (the 10th century, the 11th—the first half of the 11th century), phase E was divided into subphases: E₁ (second half of the 11th century), E₂ (first half of the 12th century), E₃ (second half of the 12th century—1271). A new phase, F, was created (the last quarter of the 13th to the middle of the 14th century).

In the Fourth chapter the author presents the socio-economic conditions in which changes in the Kruszwica ceramics occurred with reference to the subphases. Thus, it was found that during subphase D₁ (second half of the 10th century), fully turned vessels became widespread and new forms of vessels, ornaments, rims, and marks were introduced. All this was linked with changes of a more general nature: the formation of the Polish state, the rise of early urban centres, the centralization of administration. In subphase D₂ (the 10th, the 11th to the middle of the 11th century) there was a marked decrease in the amount of primitive ceramics, and vessel forms
became more unified. Subphase E₁ (second half of the 11th century) was
categorized further changes especially evident in the technology and
 technique of vessel manufacture, the ornamentation and potters’ marks.
Weisdin type ceramics were discovered as well as imports from the south-east.
The changes which occurred towards the end of the 11th century (1093),
as a result of the defeat of Kruszwica, were reflected in the ceramics.
For this reason the material from this period is classified as subphase
E₂ (first half of the 12th century). The pottery of the period was characterized
by an increased diversity of morphology, rims, marks, and ornamentation.
There was also a partial deterioration of technological parameters. These
products were considered to be the work of craftsmen coming in from
the country. In the next subphase, E₃ (second half of the 12th century
till 1271) these elements were superseded by work from standarized workshops.
From the middle of the 13th century till 1271 (the burning of Kruszwica)
there was an increase in the number of new rims, a decrease of vessels
with potters’ marks. At this time many marks disappeared. Phase F (last
quarter of the 13th to middle of the 14th century) is very significant
as far as further transformations of Kruszwica pottery are concerned.
Steel-grey vessels appeared, as well as new forms (jugs) and more complicated
rims. At the same time potters’ marks and many types of ornaments
disappeared. The pottery of this period shows a technological instability.

The conclusion contains several notions as to the changes evident in
Kruszwica ceramics. The changes of the second half of the 10th century
are connected, on the one hand, to general processes occurring in the pottery
of that period and, on the other hand, to the role of Kruszwica as sedes
regni principales. The importance of the town influenced to a great extent
the tempo of change and general progress in the crafts. The favourable
circumstances of the second half of the 11th century which were evident
in many of the crafts in Kruszwica, probably stemmed from the fact that
the town was not damaged during the turmoil of the first half of the
11th century. It was only after the defeat of 1093 that the administrative
system fell apart and some of the townspeople (some of the lesser knighthood)
returned to farming. People coming in from the country brought their own
traditional ideas of craftsmanship and these became noticable in the pottery.
It is thought possible that groups of Pomeranians, Mazovians, inhabitants
of Little Poland, and Ruthenia coexisted. The period between the last
quarter of the 13th and the middle of the 14th century was especially important
for pottery manufacture in Kruszwica. At this time the original autarky
was supplanted by a more advanced system of administration and this change
was reflected in the ceramics. Traditional vessels, fully turned, dominated
but the appearance of steel-grey vessels was the evidence of basic changes
in the area. Accepting that the middle of the 14th century saw the end
of early-urban pottery manufacture, it can be stated that from that period.
it was connected with the fully developed standard production of newly founded urban centres.

Władysław Łosiński


Die Anfänge der frühmittelalterlichen Kultur der Slawen in Pommern kann man am wahrscheinlichsten auf das 6.Jh. festlegen. Auf dieser Entwicklungsetappe hat man mit den Siedlungen vom sogenannten Typ Dziedzice zu tun, die bis jetzt lediglich aus der Gegend von Szczecin und von Pyrzyce,