

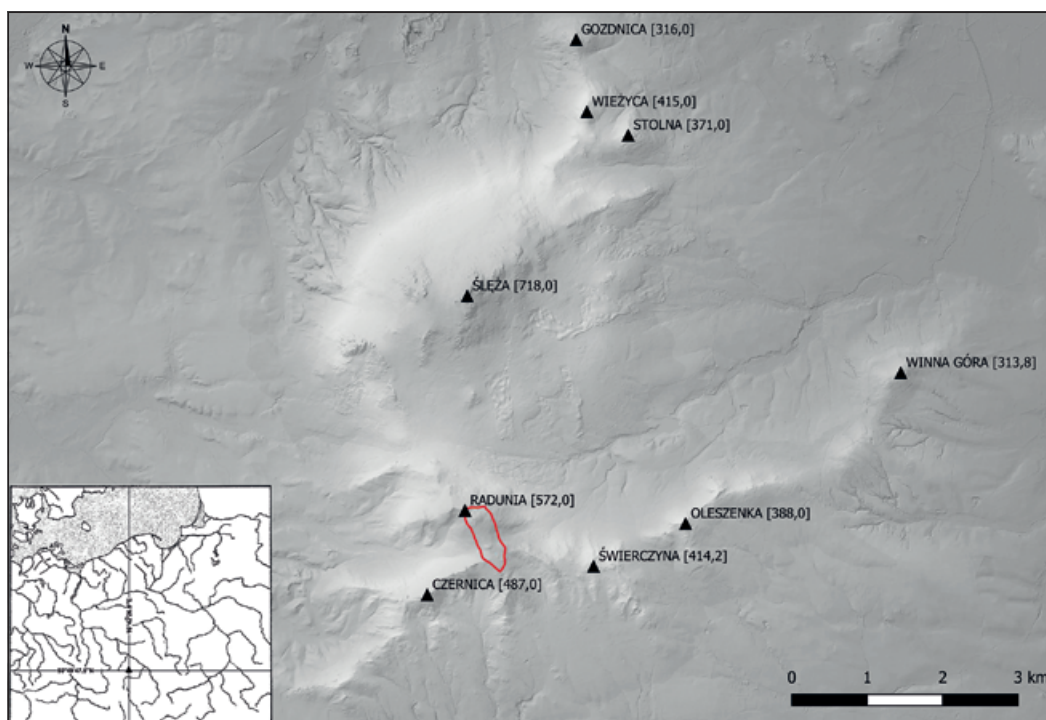
## A HOUSE ON A HOLY MOUNTAIN? A LATE BRONZE AGE BUILDING ON MOUNT RADUNIA IN THE ŚLĘŻA MASSIF (WOJ. DOLNOŚLĄSKIE / PL)

The Ślęża Massif (fig. 1) with its specific position in a generally flat landscape prevailing south of modern-day Wrocław has been considered to be a natural sanctuary. Generations of first German and then Polish archaeologists tried to present a coherent picture of the massif based on historical and archaeological evidence. For many years, there has been no doubt that mountain peaks, slopes and valleys of the Ślęża Massif hide numerous traces of human activities starting from prehistoric times until the modern era. Archaeological discoveries indicate that the mountainous terrain of Ślęża for centuries served as places of refuge, exploitation of natural resources and religious practices<sup>1</sup>. Although a newly unearthed building is located on an archaeological site considered by many researchers to be a place of pagan worship<sup>2</sup>, recently discovered finds shed new light on this issue. In our paper, we present the remains of a building dating back to the Late Bronze Age recently found on Mount Radunia in the Ślęża Massif.

### CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Mount Radunia is located on the southern side of the Ślęża Massif, a part of the Sudeten Foreland in Lower Silesia about 30 km south of Wrocław (fig. 1). The highest peak of the massif is Mount Ślęża (718 m a. s. l.) and its northern part includes the mountains Wieżyca (415 m a. s. l.), Stolna (371 m a. s. l.) and Gozdnica (316 m a. s. l.). Mount Radunia, whose height reaches 572 m a. s. l., is on the other side of Ślęża, separated from it by the Tąpadła Pass.

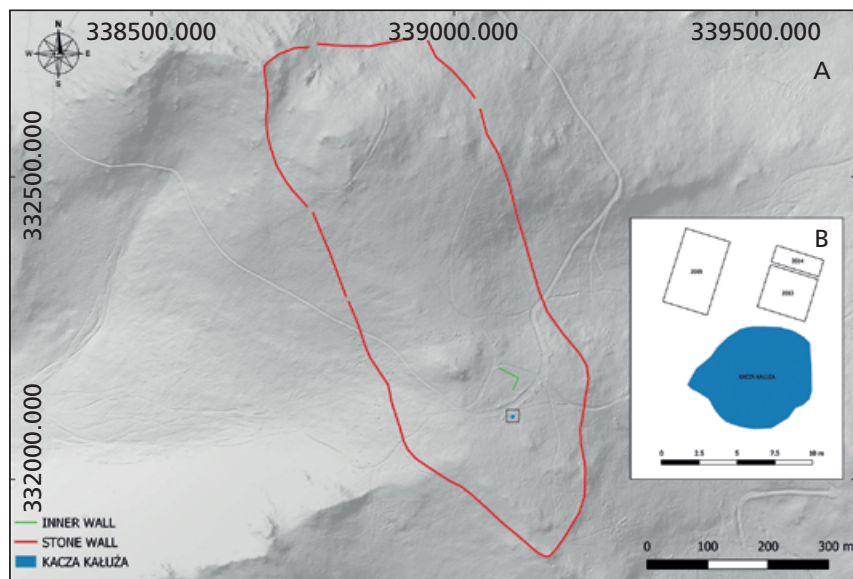
The Ślęża Massif, which dominates the Silesian Lowland, is clearly visible from relatively long distances and for a long time drew the attention of both local people and merchants who travelled here<sup>3</sup>. Bishop Thietmar of Merseburg mentioned the magical nature of this area already in the Early Middle Ages: »*Posita est autem haec in pago Silensi, vocabula hoc a quodam monte nimis excelsoet grandi olim sibi indito. Et hic ob qualitatem [...], cum execranda gentilitas ibi veneraretur, ab incolis omnibus nimis honorabatur.*«<sup>4</sup> The modern view on the role of the Ślęża Massif in prehistory and the Middle Ages was also shaped by contemporary legends, e. g. about the noble Piotr Włostowic, who owned this land, and about granite sculptures discovered in many parts of the massif and in its proximity<sup>5</sup>. Unfortunately, archaeological research, even though conducted for many years, cannot always deliver precise answers regarding the function of particular sites, which sometimes results in identifying them as »magical«, which is a popular and general description of the nature of the whole mountain. It should be emphasized that the Ślęża Massif, apart from possibly being used for ritual practices, definitely provided natural resources. The forests covering the massif's slopes certainly supplied fuel and construction material. Apart from that, mineral resources such as granite, gabbro and serpentine were quarried in the vicinity of the mountain from prehistoric times<sup>6</sup>. The results of fieldwork also suggest that the upper area of Mount Ślęża was used as grazing land for livestock, which is indicated by pens discovered there<sup>7</sup>. Early Medieval hillforts were discovered both on Ślęża's peak and its eastern slope.



**Fig. 1** Map of the Ślęza Massif. Height of the mountain peaks in m. – (Map R. Kuźbik based on [www.geoportal.gov.pl](http://www.geoportal.gov.pl)). – Scale 1:100,000.

Besides, a burial mound dated to the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century was unearthed near one of the hillforts – Będkowiec<sup>8</sup>. Most archaeological sites marked on maps are, however, limited to isolated artefacts (pottery sherds and e. g. stone axes), completely lacking context, which dramatically interferes with progress in research<sup>9</sup>. In contrast to many sites of the Ślęza Massif, the stone constructions on Mount Radunia are actually preserved in good condition. A bit more complicated, however, are their date and the nature of the archaeological site on Radunia. The site lies on one of the mountain's slopes, which descends gently towards the southeast (**fig. 2**). A stone wall runs along the slope in its central and eastern parts, while the western border lies a few metres from the peak, leaving the highest point outside of it. An area of approximately 20 ha was enclosed by this 2 km-long wall<sup>10</sup>, which has been completely destroyed only in a few places by modern forest roads and paths, while in the remaining sections it is preserved as a broad strip of stones (**fig. 3**). The long wall was erected from local stones (gabbro) without any mortar. According to the observations of previous researchers and the latest survey, the width of the present state of the wall ranges from 4 to 5 m, and its height does not exceed 0.6 m<sup>11</sup>. One should remember, however, that the present state of the stone wall preservation is the result of the long-term processes of natural erosion, i. e. run-off, scattering and heavy rains, but also the modern forest management, which has a significant influence on its destruction. In some places, it can be observed that the wall is much higher (mainly in the eastern part of the site), but according to the latest fieldwork it was built on rocky ridges slightly higher than the rest of the terrain. Although the passageway to the area delimited by the stone wall has not been discovered so far, it is believed to have been located on its eastern side, where the slope is least and permits free entry to the upper parts of the mountain. The wall has been explored in various places, but the digging did not reveal any finds, which could tell us something about its history, therefore the date of the wall remains unfortunately unknown. A little more about the chronology of the site can be said based on the results of excavations conducted in the area surrounded by the wall. Although only a few fragments of pottery vessels were unearthed during the

**Fig. 2** Plan of the archaeological site on Radunia (A) and the locations of the latest trenches opened next to Kacza Kałuża (B). – (Plan R. Kuźbik based on www.geoportal.gov.pl). – B scale 1:500; A not to scale.



**Fig. 3** Stone wall in the southern part of the site. – (Photo P. Chudzik).

recent investigation on the eastern side of the mountain's peak and in two trenches in the eastern part of the site, both located near the stone wall, their chronology as belonging to the Bronze Age can be determined according to their diagnostic features.

In the topographical context of the south-eastern slope of Mount Radunia, one should also pay attention to certain features of the terrain, which might have considerable significance for the interpretation of the site's character. There are two small elevations on the slope, described by Helena Cehak-Hoľubowiczowa as the so-called upper saddle and lower saddle<sup>12</sup>. Surveys conducted on them unfortunately did not reveal any material or constructions, which could shed some light on their nature.

In the eastern part of the archaeological site of Radunia, there is a small natural water reservoir, the so-called Kacza Kałuża (German: *Entenlusche*), which dries up seasonally (from June to September). In prehistoric times there was a large tree in this place, which, after falling down, left a 6 m in diameter and 1.6 m deep

depression in the ground in which fragments of mostly Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery sherds were discovered<sup>13</sup>. Previous excavations conducted in the vicinity of Kacza Kałuża, except for a few fragments of medieval and early modern vessels, brought to light a large amount of artefacts of the Funnel Beaker culture (TBK), Globular Amphora culture and Lusatian culture<sup>14</sup>. According to these data, one can clearly state that this small pond was most likely the centre of the site in prehistoric times.

About 15 m north of Kacza Kałuża there are remains of another stone wall construction, whose chronology is unknown, as is the date of the main wall<sup>15</sup>. This feature represents a regular, rectangular structure and was called the inner wall<sup>16</sup>. Unfortunately, the area is currently covered by a young forest, which significantly hinders the progress of any work. Although the wall has been preserved only partially, it is possible to establish the course of its northern, eastern and southern parts. The western portion of the construction has been completely destroyed by modern forest roads. The so-called inner wall enclosed an area which roughly formed a rectangle measuring 33 m (along NW-SE axis) by 18 m (along NE-SW axis).

## EXPLORATION OF THE STONE CONSTRUCTIONS ON MOUNT RADUNIA

The site is quite famous and has been revisited first from German and then from Polish academic institutions since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1866, Robert Schück, an amateur archaeologist, published the results of the first excavations conducted on the mountain<sup>17</sup>. His report contained a description of a dry-stone wall (made without mortar), which he called a ring wall. He believed it had served for pagan ritual practices.

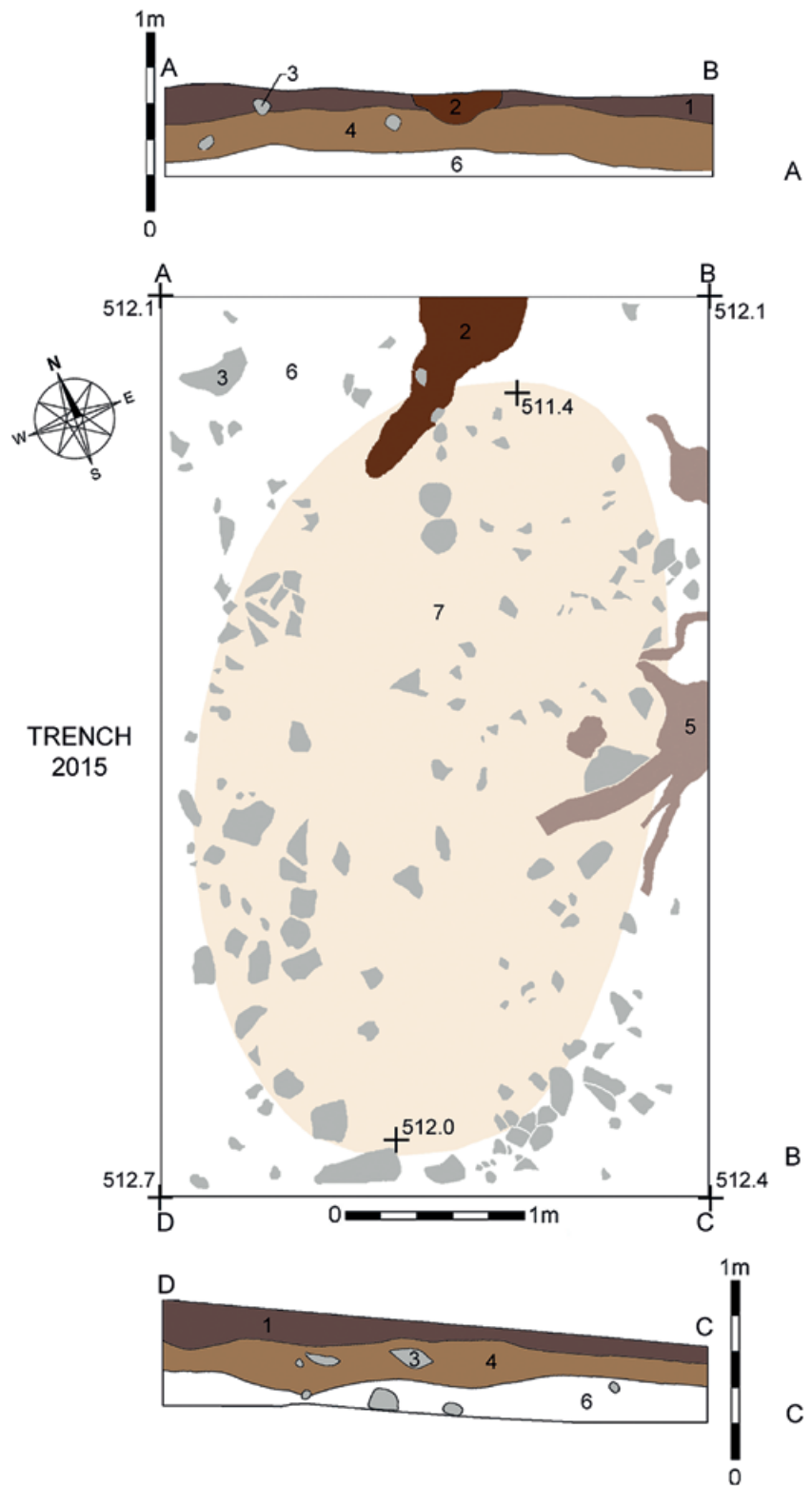
Another excavation campaign was launched by the German archaeologist Georg Lustig, who explored this region in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>18</sup>. In his opinion, the wall had been built for defensive purposes in the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age.

The next excavations on Radunia were conducted in the 1950s and 1960s by the Polish team headed by Cehak-Hołubowiczowa<sup>19</sup>. The results completely changed the view on the function of the whole area. Cehak-Hołubowiczowa believed that the stone wall was too small to fulfill a defensive function, and her opinion was further supported by the fact that it did not enclose the peak. According to her finds, the chronology of the complex has been divided into two periods, i. e. the Neolithic Funnel Beaker culture and the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age; however, as stated by Cehak-Hołubowiczowa, the inventory of portable artefacts also included fragments of medieval pottery vessels whose function has never been elucidated.

The latest research on Radunia was conducted by a team of archaeologists from the University of Wrocław headed by the first author from 2013 to 2015<sup>20</sup>, when several trenches were opened. The excavations conducted in different parts of the site brought to light a large amount of pottery sherds, mostly dated to the Late Bronze Age, and the investigation next to Kacza Kałuża yielded also a few fragments of Neolithic pottery. Besides, the surface survey on the area located north of the water reservoir led to the discovery of new stone structures called inner wall, which, according to similar constructions known, for instance, from the slopes of Ślęza<sup>21</sup>, were interpreted as a pen for animals. The most interesting results, however, brought the exploration of the vicinity of Kacza Kałuża on its north-western side, where remains of a building were discovered.

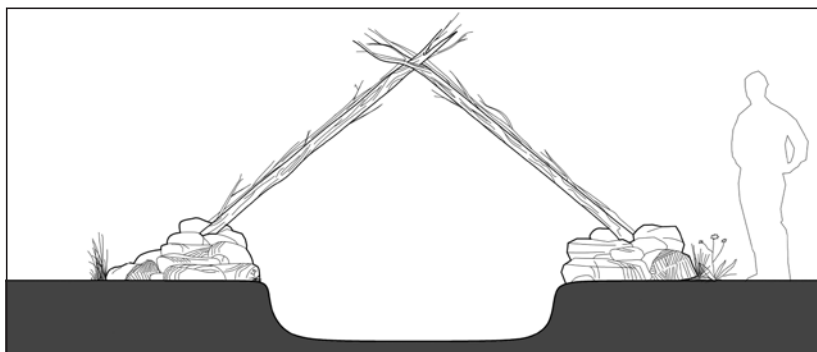
## THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE BUILDING

In 2015, in trench 1/2015 (3 m × 5 m), opened to the northwest of the water reservoir, a large structure aligned along the NE-SW axis was discovered (**fig. 4**). The investigation brought to light remains of a building about 4.6 m long and 2.7 m wide, with a roughly rectangular floor sunk into the ground. The object



**Fig. 4** Plan of the remains of a building found in trench 1/2015 next to Kacza Kałuża with northern and southern sections. – 1 humus. – 2 modern trench. – 3 stones. – 4 anthropological layer. – 5 tree roots. – 6 yellow-brown clay. – 7 remains of a building (dark-grey soil). – (Drawing R. Kuzbik). – Scale 1:40.

represents a semi-subterranean feature type, reaching 0.5m deep at most. The building was originally delimited by a very small wall of stones and earth<sup>22</sup>. Small irregular local stones were found in a chaotic arrangement, i. e. they had been displaced by water and the roots of trees; only some of them were probably found *in situ*.



**Fig. 5** Hypothetical reconstruction of the building. – (Drawing U. Kraśniewska).

A small strip of stones running around the inner part of the building indicates the presence of a superstructure, which has not survived. The superstructure was undoubtedly of wattle-and-daub, as indicated by small fragments of clay with imprints of branches unearthed in the upper layers of the filling. Though the boundaries of the object were explored thoroughly, neither traces of post-holes or beams, nor any other foundation remains were found. According to these observations, one can exclude the existence of vertical walls, of which at least some posts should have been driven into the ground<sup>23</sup>, or a skeleton construction, which was a characteristic type of building in the Late Bronze Age<sup>24</sup>. Instead, one can reconstruct a wooden superstructure built on the ground as a free-standing construction in the form of a gabled roof, which was reinforced with a relatively small accumulation of stones and earth, stabilizing the superstructure at ground-level (fig. 5). Besides, the small clay patches showing the imprints of organic materials indicate that the superstructure was a lightweight construction made of thin but probably long branches in a form of a hut. The building would, therefore, have had a shape of a semi-subterranean shelter with a pitched roof, covered with clay. Although the entrance to this building was not identified, according to the discovery of remains of a hearth located nearby, one can suggest that it was placed on the northern side of the hut.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE BUILDING: CHARACTER AND CHRONOLOGY OF FINDS**

The exploration of the building brought to light a large amount of artefacts, which shed some light on its chronology and character. Altogether, 746 fragments of pottery vessels of various shapes and sizes were discovered within the area enclosed by the building's remains.

Unfortunately, most of the ceramic sherds represent undiagnostic fragments of middle parts of the bodies, but the pottery assemblage included pieces of pots, two-handled jars and large storage vessels (fig. 6): the latter, like other pottery, were most likely brought to the spot from a location situated at the foot of the mountain, which the absence of appropriate clay in this part of the massif may suggest. These vessels were probably used for collecting and storing rainwater, which could provide favourable conditions for a relatively small group of people to occupy the site at a time when there were problems with access to water in this area. Both the technique of production and the shape of this group of ceramics are typical of Montelius IV and V periods of the Bronze Age, attested, for instance, in Sobótka (woj. dolnośląskie/PL)<sup>25</sup>.

The pottery assemblage also contains two fragments of disc plates (fig. 7, 10-11) with a carefully smoothed bottom surface and an upper surface decorated with two types of ornamentation, i. e. fingerprints and en-

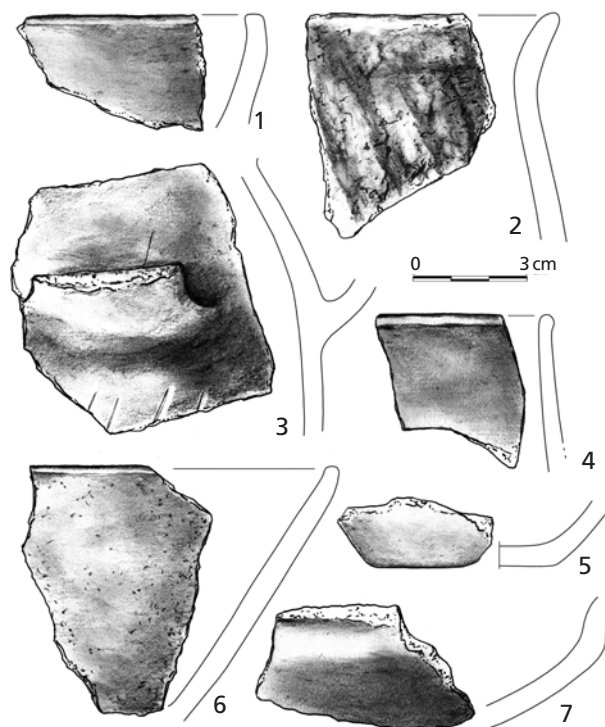
graved lines. On Lower Silesian archaeological sites they have been found in settlements and cemeteries both dated to the Bronze Age period IV to Hallstatt D and La Tène A<sup>26</sup>.

Among the large number of pottery sherds, there were also two small clay discs (**fig. 7, 14-15**) made from vessel sherds, parts of bottoms or middle parts of a body. Although some scholars consider them objects of cult<sup>27</sup>, one should note that they are chiefly known from settlements, for instance Biskupin (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL)<sup>28</sup>, Wrocław-Osobowice (woj. dolnośląskie/PL)<sup>29</sup>, Poznań-Nowe Miasto (woj. wielkopolskie/PL)<sup>30</sup> and Kunice (woj. dolnośląskie/PL)<sup>31</sup>. Among various functions attributed to the small clay discs, the most likely seem to be spindle whorls, polishing stones in pottery workshops or miniature pads in casting forms<sup>32</sup>. Small clay discs were discovered in archaeological contexts dating from the Early Bronze Age to the Przeworsk culture (Pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age). From the Lusatian culture sites, they are well attested from the period V of the Bronze Age to Hallstatt C-D.

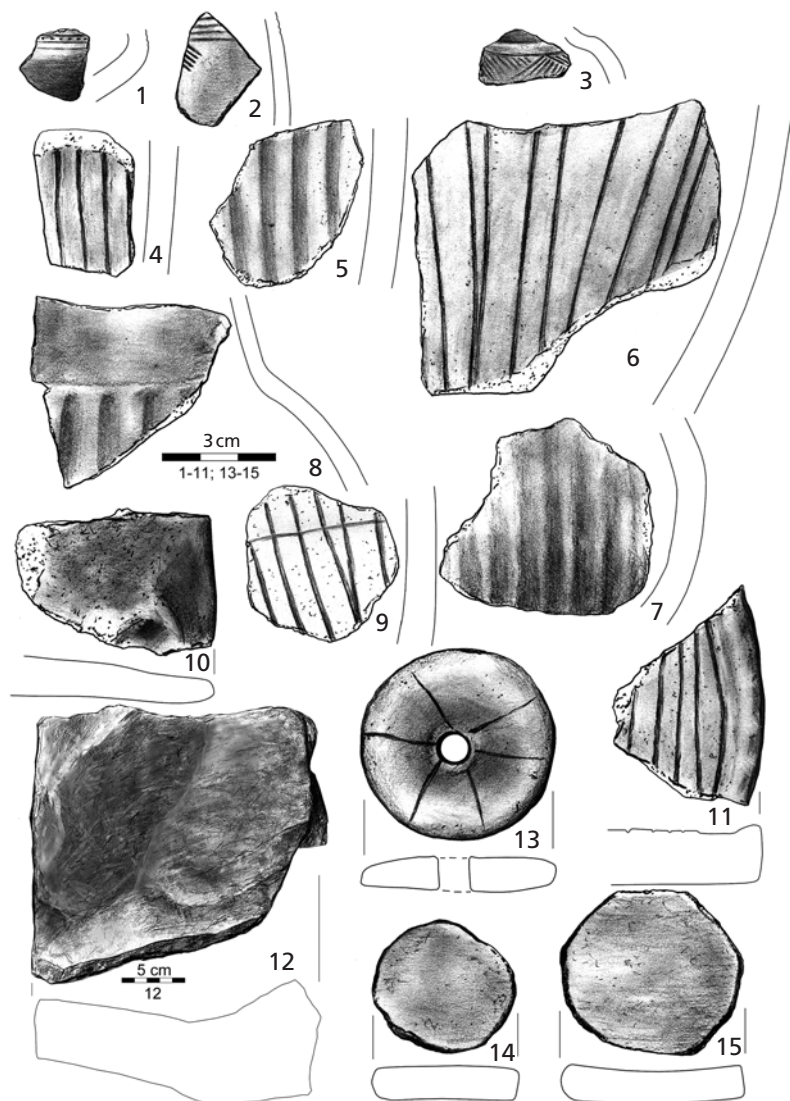
Small fragments of richly decorated body parts of rattles (**fig. 7, 1-3**) were also recognized in the ceramic material studied. Various motifs of engraved lines and small indentations covered the outer surface of these artefacts. All of the discovered fragments belong to Type I of spherical rattles with handles, the shape of which resembles a pear. This type has only been discovered on archaeological sites dated to the periods IV and V of the Bronze Age. Although rattles are usually found in cemeteries, the context of their discovery on Radunia clearly indicates their daily life character<sup>33</sup>.

The exploration of the building also led to the discovery of fragments of lower and middle parts of several large storage jars decorated with deeply engraved horizontal lines (**fig. 7, 4-9**). This ornament is relatively common on the wide-mouthed, double-conical vessels. Similar ceramics have been attested in central Silesia, where they appeared together with the so-called pottery with knob decoration; however, the most frequent finds of these artefacts are known from the funerary complexes dated to the period IV of the Bronze Age, while in the V period they were no longer used<sup>34</sup>.

Beside the pottery assemblage found in the building, one should also mention an artefact which most likely functioned as a millstone (**fig. 7, 12**). Another object found outside the building, i. e. next to a hearth on the north-eastern side of Kacza Kałuża, was a clay disc with a perforation in the centre (**fig. 7, 13**). In the 1950s, Cehak-Hołubowiczowa discovered similar discs and identified them as wheels of cult carts, suggesting that the site was a venue for pagan ritual practices. However, the decoration of the object, which resembles a spindle whorl consisting of six concentric lines, does not correspond with the number of spokes in the wheels of cult carts associated with the Lusatian culture peoples. A household application of this artefact seems highly likely, as well as of the ones discovered earlier, which were probably used as spindle whorls. To conclude, the pottery assemblage discovered in the building on the north-western side of Kacza Kałuża should be dated to the period IV of the Bronze Age. The unearthed fragments are characteristic of settlement sites, which clearly corresponds with the architectural context of this discovery.



**Fig. 6** Pottery assemblage from the building. – (Drawings N. Lenkowiak). – Scale 1:2.



**Fig. 7** Artefacts discovered in the building. – (Drawings N. Lenkow). – 1-11, 13-15 scale 1:2; 12 scale ca. 1:6.

## DISCUSSION

The latest excavation conducted on Mount Radunia revealed new features and finds concerning the date and character of the archaeological site on the south-eastern slope of this mountain. Although the investigation of the stone wall surrounding the site has not so far brought any data about its chronology, one can assume, according to two main chronological groups of finds, i. e. the Neolithic Funnel Beaker culture and period IV of the Bronze Age Lusatian culture, that the wall was erected in one of these periods. However, one should also pay attention to the fact that the Neolithic material was found only in the vicinity of Kacza Kałuża, while the Late Bronze Age artefacts were unearthed in all trenches opened within the stone wall, which suggests the later date for the monumental stone construction. At the current state of excavation and studies, one cannot clearly show the relationship between the stone wall, the building next to Kacza Kałuża and the nearby enigmatic inner wall, but it seems that all these constructions were built at the same time.

The architecture of the Late Bronze Age building unearthed next to Kacza Kałuża – a central point of the site –, clearly indicates the settlement character of the Radunia complex, which is also confirmed by the artefacts, in particular by the ceramic assemblage. If so, the previous statement on the ritualistic character



of the archaeological site on Radunia should therefore be rejected. On this basis, the recent discovery introduces a new consideration of the role and function of the archaeological sites in the whole Ślęza Massif, thus pointing out to the need of verifying their nature, as well as placing them in a broader topographical, cultural and architectural context.

At the end of the Bronze Age, the area of the Silesian Lowland was covered with a dense network of settlements<sup>35</sup>, to which the site on Radunia seemingly fits perfectly. Most of these settlements had, however, an open character, whereas the Radunia complex was limited by a very long, but small in size, stone wall construction. If so, then the recently excavated site should be studied in the context of the so-called fortified settlements<sup>36</sup>, which became increasingly popular in various parts of Central Europe starting from the Late Bronze Age, but, as was stated by Cehak-Hořubowiczowa, the stone wall construction on Radunia could not have had a defensive function. Despite this, the presence of the stone wall around the Radunia settlement provides its unique character, indicating the extraordinary nature of this area. On the other hand, the architectural design of the newly discovered building is quite ordinary, and together with some objects (storage jars and millstone) suggest a long-term and stable settlement.

Although the Radunia archaeological complex was a part of the settlement system of Silesia, there is no doubt that this site, according to its topographical and architectural features, is clearly different from them. The Late Bronze Age building on Radunia, located in the Sudeten Foreland, seems to be the northernmost example of the mountainous settlement architecture within the Lusatian culture sites. The closest analogies of archaeological hill sites of this culture's residential architecture are known from Slovakia<sup>37</sup>, which additionally indicates the unique character of the Radunia complex in the context of sites located north of the Carpathians and the Sudetes. The mountainous character of the Radunia complex sets it in a small group of sites placed high up above the lowlands in a very rough landscape. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the small number of attested sites in the hill terrain. However, this is also the result of the state of archaeological research. For many years, scholars have concentrated on sites located in river valleys and lowlands, leaving unrecognized or poorly explored mountainous areas beyond their sphere of interest. Therefore, it is necessary to place the archaeological complex of Radunia in a broader cultural context of other Lusatian sites of the region trying to exemplify its architectural similarities and differences.

Besides the topographical character of the lowland settlements, almost all of them are represented by the same model of residential architecture. Post structures were the dominant forms of buildings. They have been revealed only in the form of post-holes, but in some cases, skeleton constructions have also been attested, as exemplified by the longitudinal, shallow depressions left by the edges of the building<sup>38</sup>. Therefore, the archaeological complex on Radunia seems to be a unique site not only in the topographical, but also in the architectural context. The excavations on Radunia have not revealed, however, any traces of a post-hole or skeleton construction so far, but the semi-subterranean building with a free-standing wooden superstructure in the form of a gabled roof has been found instead. Similar semi-subterranean constructions surrounded by small stones were also found in Dolný Kubín (okr. Dolný Kubín/SK)<sup>39</sup>. Contrary to the single building on Radunia, these constructions were erected in the form of rows of houses. It seems to be however an obvious relation, since the contacts between the Bronze Age lowland settlements north of the Carpathians with northern Slovakia have also been attested in the other groups of archaeological finds<sup>40</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

The latest work on Mount Radunia led to the discovery of new material, which helps us to better understand the nature of this archaeological site and shed new light on the unique site of the Ślęza Massif in prehistory.

The artefacts revealed during the investigation of the building tell us much about its date and character, but not about its function in the context of the other structures on Radunia. Although there is no doubt that this building played the role of a shelter for a very small group of people, one can only speculate on what they actually did in this area. The construction in the form of a semi-subterranean mountain hut was strong and big enough to accommodate people permanently; however, the seasonal drying-up of the water reservoir Kacza Kałuża made life on this site all year round impossible. Therefore, one can assume that the site on Radunia functioned only seasonally, when Kacza Kałuża was filled with water, which also seems to explain the light construction of the superstructure. The seasonally used hut could have been easily rebuilt in a very short time by one person or a small group of people. But there is still a question about the reason, why the Lusatian culture people decided to build this hut and spend some part of the year on Radunia? In the light of the above, the most likely answer seems to be that the site on Radunia served seasonally as pasture for livestock animals. The 2 km-long stone wall surrounding the site was a barrier for a herd of animals. The original height of the wall, 0.6 m, indicates that they could not have been goats, because these could have easily got outside. Taking into consideration the mountainous terrain and rocky surface, one can also exclude any species of cattle, but sheep are perfectly adapted to such topographic conditions. The small inner wall might have served, therefore, as a night pen, for instance, to protect animals from predators and during bad weather. In these circumstances, the natural elevations described as »saddles« might have been observation posts for a person in charge of the herd, as the shepherd could have checked the location of the animals within the walled enclosure from one of these observation stations. In the context of these considerations, the currently discovered building can be described as a shepherd's hut.

## Acknowledgements

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## Notes

- 1) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1958, 15; Błażejowski 2001; Domański 2002.
- 2) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1960, 54.
- 3) Błażejowski 2001.
- 4) Thietmar VII, 59.
- 5) Kaźmierczyk 1994. For the other ancient and medieval mining activities on Ślęza and in its vicinity, see Domański 2002.
- 6) Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1993, 172-174.
- 7) Konczewski/Turakiewicz 1994.
- 8) Śledzik 1976, 67-69; Kaletyn 1977, 304-305; Śledzik-Kamińska 1979, 74-78; Domański 2002, 68-69.
- 9) Domański 2002, 10-82.
- 10) Korta 1988, 17-21.
- 11) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1960, 53.
- 12) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1959, 55-56.
- 13) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1964.
- 14) Ibidem.
- 15) Unpublished results of the survey done by a team from the University of Wrocław in 2015.
- 16) Unpublished records from the 2015 excavation.
- 17) Schück 1866.
- 18) Lustig 1907.
- 19) Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1959. For the later excavations by this author see: Cehak-Hołubowiczowa 1960; 1964.
- 20) Unpublished reports, see Chudzik 2014; 2015; 2017.
- 21) Konczewski/Turakiewicz 1994.
- 22) Similar constructions were attested, for instance, in Slovakia. See Veličik 2006, 233 figs 7-8.
- 23) See, for instance, Baron 2006.
- 24) Baron 2014, 585-598; Baron/Nowak/Bohr 2018, 94-100 figs 6-9.
- 25) Chudzicki 1959, figs 3-8. 10-12. 15. 20. 26.
- 26) Gediga 1967, 119-121.
- 27) Gediga 1976a, 107. 122-123; 1979, 324.

- 28) Kołosówna 1950, 193-208. 231-233.  
 29) Gediga 1976b, 152-153.  
 30) Krzyszowski 2008, 62-63 fig. 8, 5.  
 31) Mierzwiński 2003, 155. 158 fig. 56.  
 32) Żychlińska 2015.  
 33) Gediga 1967, 122; Lasak 2001, 218 fig. 72.  
 34) Gediga 1967, 47-49; Łaciak/Nowak 2016, 39-40.  
 35) Mierzwiński 1994, 14.  
 36) Niesiołowska-Wędzka 1974, 21-29 fig. 1; 1989, fig. 27; Gediga 1989; Harding 2000, 296-307.  
 37) See Veliačik 2006.  
 38) Romanow 1971; 1974; Konczewski et al. 1996; Bugaj/Kopiasz 2006; Veliačik 2006; Baron/Nowak/Bohr 2018, 95-98 fig. 8.  
 39) Čaplovič 1987.  
 40) Danielová 2018.

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### Zusammenfassung / Summary / Résumé

#### Ein Haus auf einem heiligen Berg? Ein spätbronzezeitliches Gebäude auf dem Berg Radunia im Zobten-Massiv (woj. dolnośląskie/PL)

Das Zobten-Massiv, ein riesiges Naturschutzgebiet und ein Komplex archäologischer Stätten, gilt seit vielen Jahren als Ort religiöser Praktiken. Neueste Forschungen werfen jedoch ein völlig neues Licht auf diese Frage. Tatsächlich spielte diese Bergregion nicht nur eine kultische Rolle, sondern diente vor allem als Refugium und für die Ausbeutung der natürlichen Ressourcen von der Vorgeschichte bis in die Neuzeit. Ziel dieses Beitrags ist es, die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen auf dem Berg Radunia (Geiersberg) im Süden des Massivs sowie der Entdeckung von Überresten eines Gebäudes bei Kacza Kałuża, einem natürlichen Wasserreservoir und dem Zentrum dieser archäologischen Stätte, vorzustellen. Das Gebäude wurde als halbunterirdische Konstruktion mit freistehendem Holzüberbau in Form eines Satteldachs errichtet. Außerdem kam bei der Erforschung des Gebäudes eine große Anzahl von Artefakten zutage, die eine spätbronzezeitliche Datierung des Gebäudes und den Nutzcharakter der Stätte auf dem Berg Radunia aufzeigen.

#### A House on a Holy Mountain? A Late Bronze Age Building on Mount Radunia in the Ślęza Massif (Woj. Dolnośląskie/PL)

The Ślęza Massif, a vast nature reserve and a complex of archaeological sites, has for many years been considered to be a place of religious practices. However, the latest research has shed a completely new light on this issue. As a matter of fact, this mountainous area played not only a cult role, but most of all it served as a place of refuge and exploitation of natural resources from prehistoric times up to the modern era. The aim of this paper is to present the results of the excavation on Mount Radunia, located on the southern side of the massif, and the discovery of remains of a building found next to Kacza Kałuża, a natural water reservoir and the centre of this archaeological site. The building was erected as a semi-subterranean construction with a free-standing wooden superstructure in the form of a gabled roof. Furthermore, the exploration of the building yielded a large amount of artefacts, which revealed the Late Bronze Age date of the construction and the utilitarian character of the site of Radunia.

## Une maison sur une montagne sacrée? Un bâtiment de l'âge du Bronze tardif sur le mont Radunia dans le massif de Ślęza (woj. dolnośląskie/PL)

Le massif de Ślęza, vaste réserve naturelle et complexe de sites archéologiques, est depuis de nombreuses années considéré comme un lieu de pratiques religieuses. Les dernières recherches ont cependant apporté un éclairage complètement nouveau sur cette question. En effet, cette zone montagneuse n'a pas seulement joué un rôle de culte, mais a surtout servi de lieu de refuge et d'exploitation des ressources naturelles de la préhistoire à l'époque moderne. Le but de cet article est de présenter les résultats de la fouille du mont Radunia, situé sur le versant sud du massif, et la découverte des vestiges d'un bâtiment trouvé à côté de Kacza Kałuża, un réservoir d'eau naturel et le centre de ce site archéologique. Le bâtiment a été érigé en construction semi-souterraine avec une superstructure de bois autoportante en forme de toit à pignon. Par ailleurs, l'exploration du bâtiment a livré une grande quantité d'artefacts permettant de dater cette construction à l'âge du Bronze tardif et de comprendre le caractère utilitaire du site de Radunia.

### *Schlüsselwörter / Keywords / Mots clés*

Schlesien / Zobten-Massiv / Berg Radunia (Geiersberg) / Spätbronzezeit / Haus / Steinmauer  
Silesia / Ślęza Massif / Mount Radunia / Late Bronze Age / building / stone wall  
Silésie / massif de Ślęza / mont Radunia / l'âge du Bronze tardif / bâtiment / mur de pierre

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