

BRESLAU-HARTLIEB REVISITED: NEW LIGHT CAST ON THE AMBER DEPOSITS FROM THE PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE SITE OF WROCŁAW-PARTYNICE 1 (WOJ. DOLNOŚLĄSKIE / PL)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN BRESLAU-HARTLIEB / WROCŁAW-PARTYNICE

In the early 20th century, the densely populated and rapidly growing city of Breslau was desperately in need of new leisure areas and venues which could accommodate large-scale entertainment, sport and business events. The construction of the monumental Centennial Hall designed by Max Berg was a response to these needs. However, since it would take the place of the existing racecourse, Breslau needed a new one (Seger 1931, 171; Niedźwiedzki 2014). Spring 1906 saw the launch of the construction works by the river Lohe (Ślęza), between the villages of Hartlieb (Partynice) and Oltaschin (Ołtaszyn). The spot was conveniently located by the railroad running southwards from Breslau to Koberwitz (Kobierzyce) (fig. 1).

Late Friday afternoon on June 1st, just before the Pentecost holiday, the workers spotted large amounts of raw amber in the gravel layer exposed after removing the topsoil. The rumour quickly spread, so part of the precious deposit had gone missing before the archaeologists arrived at the site on Saturday morning. The excavations revealed that the amber filled a 2-metre deep pit (named pit B) which on the level of the ground covered an area of ca. 1.7 m × 1.2 m (Seger 1931, fig. 4). The smallest pieces were deposited in the top layers of the pit, the largest on its bottom. Disappointingly, the lack of dating material made the chronology of the discovery obscure (Seger 1931, 180-182). No finds from the feature other than amber pieces (inv. no. 851:10) survived in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław, neither is any information on such artefacts available in the literature and archives. The excavations yielded two more features (fig. 2): a pit house (pit A) and a settlement pit (pit C) – both filled with early Bronze Age material attributed to the Únětice culture. The former was located less than 35 m west of the amber deposit, the latter ca. 10 m west of pit house A. The consulted geologists and amber specialists agreed that the deposit was anthropogenic and contained succinite from the Baltic coast (Seger 1931, 175-179). The estimated total weight of the amber ranged between 8 and 12 centners (Prussian centners, 1 Ztr. = 51.45 kg), of which most was sold to unknown parties. Some pieces were sent to other academic centres for further investigations, some donated to the Silesian Museum of Decorative Art and Antiquities (*Schlesisches Museum für Kunstgewerbe und Altertümer*), and the largest piece allegedly offered to Emperor Wilhelm II (Seger 1931, 173).

In 1906, one more round of investigations, the so-called Frech excavations (*Ausgrabung Frech*) took place at the site. Unfortunately, no information on the size and location of the trenches is available. The finds stored in the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław (inv. no. 351:06) include four pottery sherds, of which one was a faceted rim of a cup and one a faceted rim of a pot/storage vessel (cf. fig. 15, 1. 3), a fragment of a canine mandible, and a sheep/goat mandible.

In 1909, the Silesian Museum of Decorative Art and Antiquities acquired remains of a few Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery vessels (cf. fig. 16, 1-4) from a construction supervisor named Assmann (*Schichtmeister Assmann*). The available assemblage includes 23 pottery sherds (inv. no. 261:09. 252:09).

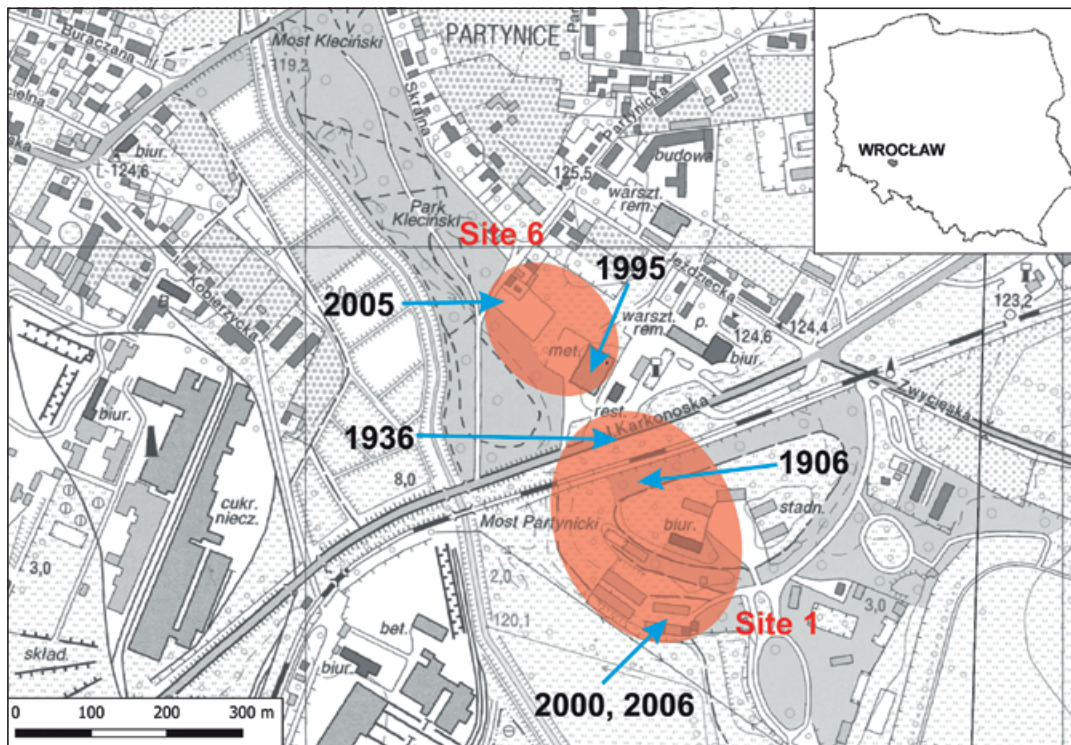


Fig. 1 Location of sites 1 and 6 in Breslau-Hartlieb/Wrocław-Partynice (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) and archaeological excavations conducted in the area. – (Map P. Dułęba). – Scale 1:10,000.

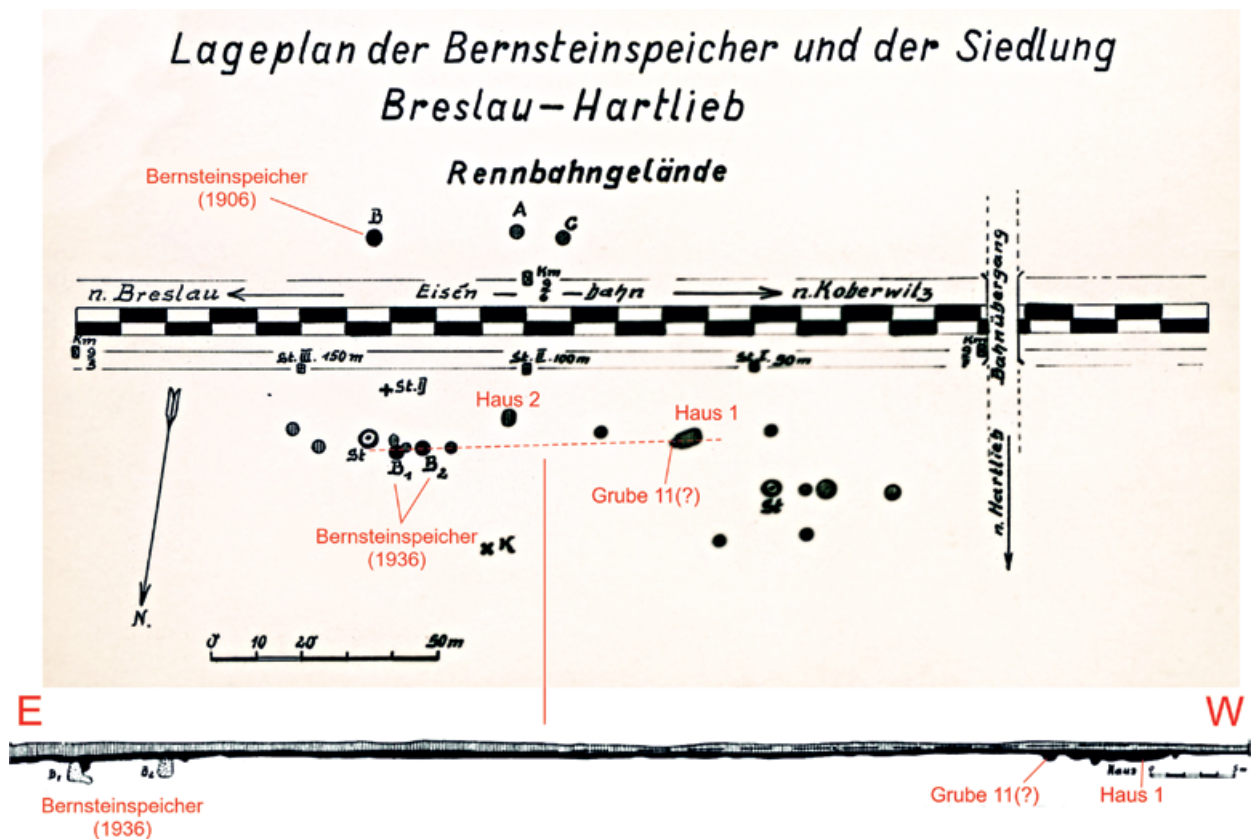


Fig. 2 Combined 1906 and 1936 excavation plans with cross-sections of the amber deposits B1 and B2 and house 1. – (Map P. Dułęba based on the plan available in the Photo Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław and Nowothnig 1937a, fig. 3).

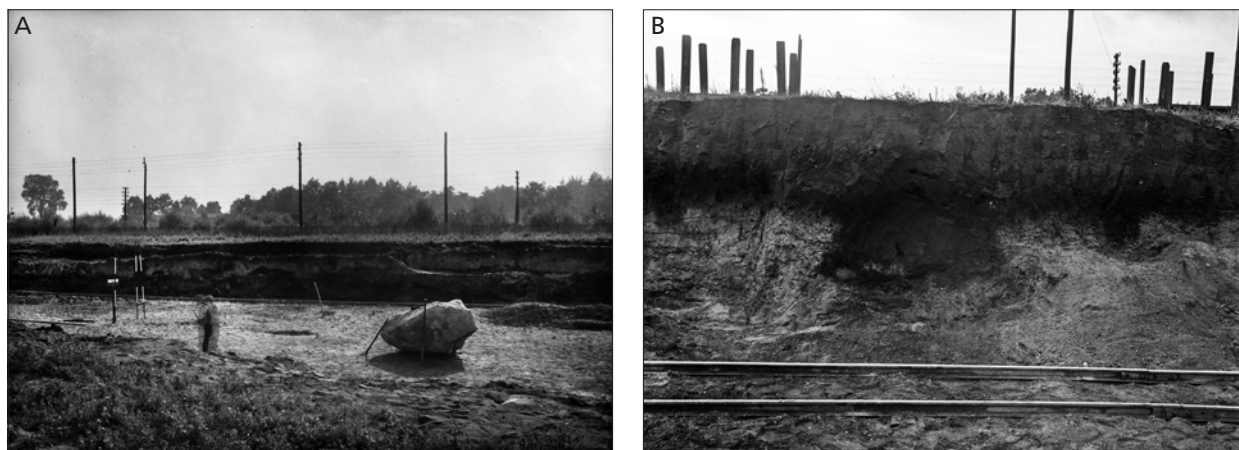


Fig. 3 Original photos from the 1936 excavations. – (Photos Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław).

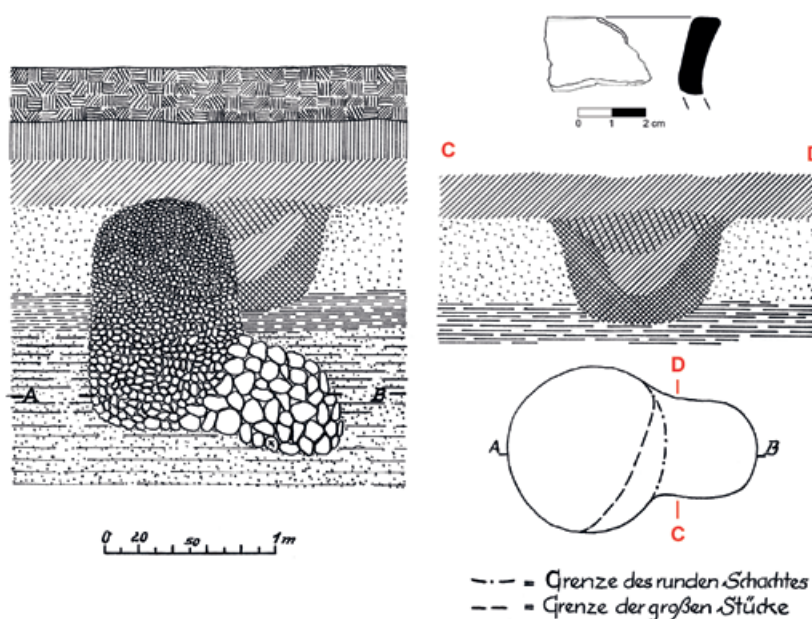


Fig. 4 Cross-sections of the B1 amber deposit and pottery sherd from its fill. – (Drawing P. Duleba based on Nowothnig 1937a, fig. 1). – Not to scale.

Thirty years after the discovery of the amber deposit, Breslau was about to be linked to a new motorway (*Reichsautobahn 9*) which would ultimately connect the city with Berlin. In autumn 1936, the construction of an access road running through Partynice began. The works took place in a short distance from the 1906 finds (figs 1-3), west of the Wrocław-Kobierzyce (Breslau-Koberwitz) railroad. On September 14th, the construction supervisor reported the discovery of a new amber deposit. It filled a 1.5-metre deep pit (B1) with a diameter of ca. 0.9 m. A smaller pit at its side sized 0.9 m × 1 m might have been used to access the storage space. The fill contained pieces of raw amber and probably pottery sherds of which only one rim fragment of a cup/vase was preserved (fig. 4). Eleven days later, regular rescue excavations revealed another pit (B2) filled with amber. It was circular in planum with a diameter of ca. 0.8 m and a maximum depth of 1.3 m, surrounded by five postholes containing burnt wood (figs 5-6). Pottery sherds found in the access pit by the first deposit (*Bernsteinspeicher I – B1*), in one of the postholes around the second deposit (*Bernsteinspeicher II – B1*), and between the amber pieces made the discoverers interpret the site as a »Vandalic amber distribution centre from the second half of the 1st century BC« (Nowothnig 1936; Petersen 1937). Although

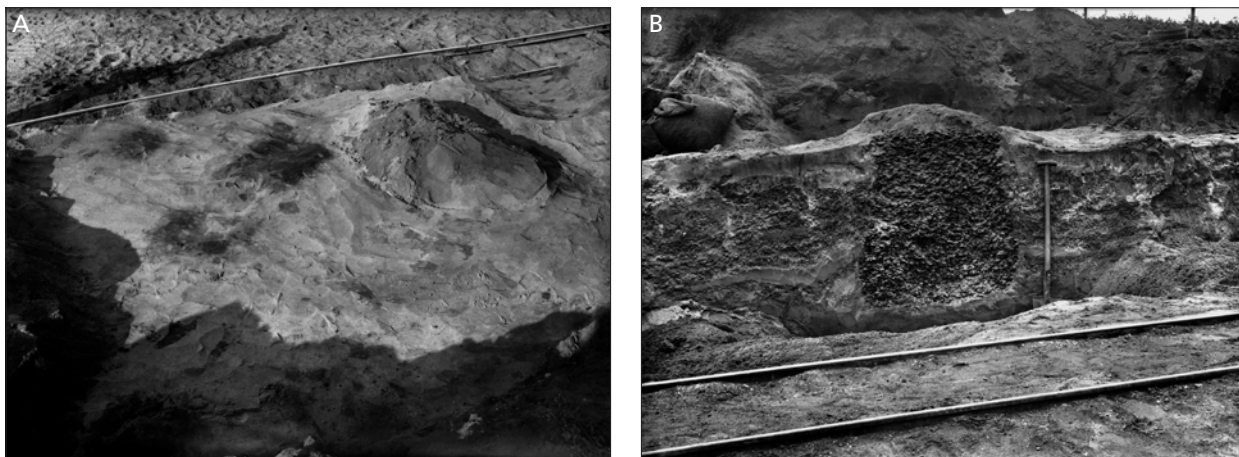


Fig. 5 Ground-plan and cross-section of the B2 amber deposit. – (Photos Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław).

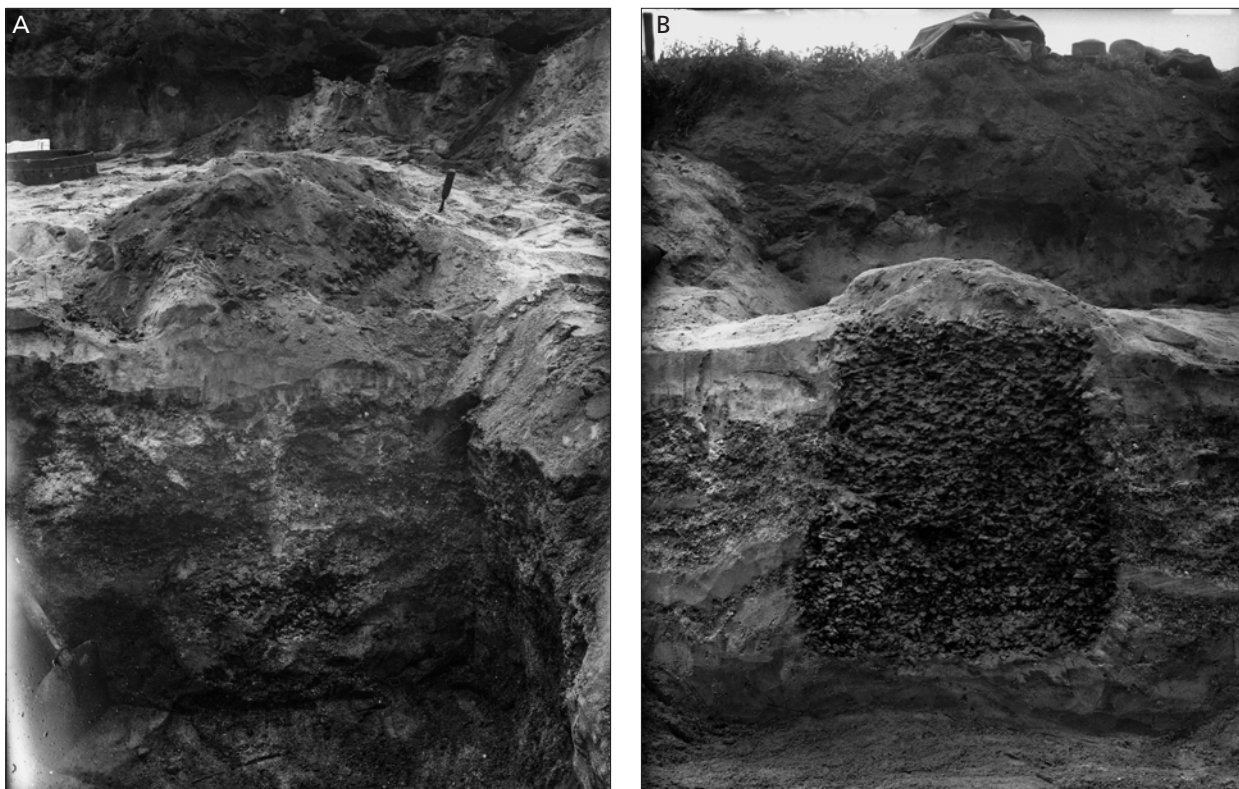


Fig. 6 B2 amber deposit under excavation. – (Photos Archive of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław).

sherds from deposits B1 and B2 available in the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław are disappointingly few and not diagnostic, the type of the applied ceramic mass, temper and firing match the Pre-Roman Iron Age finds recorded in other features. Pit house 1 (*Haus 1*) had a rectangular, ca. 4 m × 6 m ground-plan, was ca. 1 m deep and featured a flat bottom and vertical walls (fig. 2). Traces of posts are visible on its gable walls. It contained pieces of raw amber (cf. fig. 19), pottery sherds of which 284 were preserved (cf. figs 8-11), three spindle whorls (cf. fig. 18, 1-3), a whetstone (cf. fig. 18, 4), and 20 fragments of animal

Plan und Schnitte der Mühle von Breslau-Hartlieb.

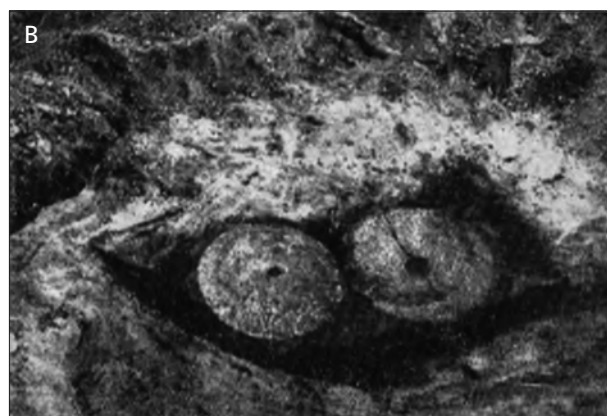
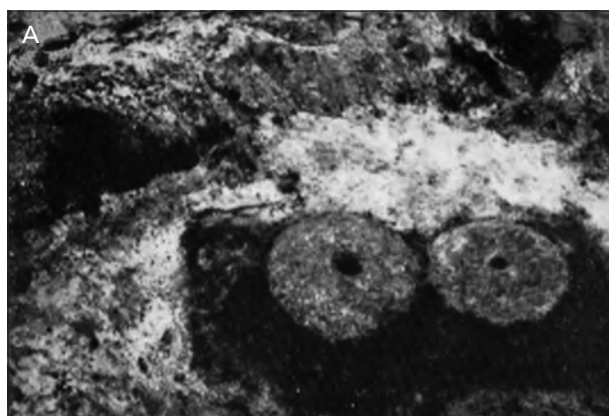
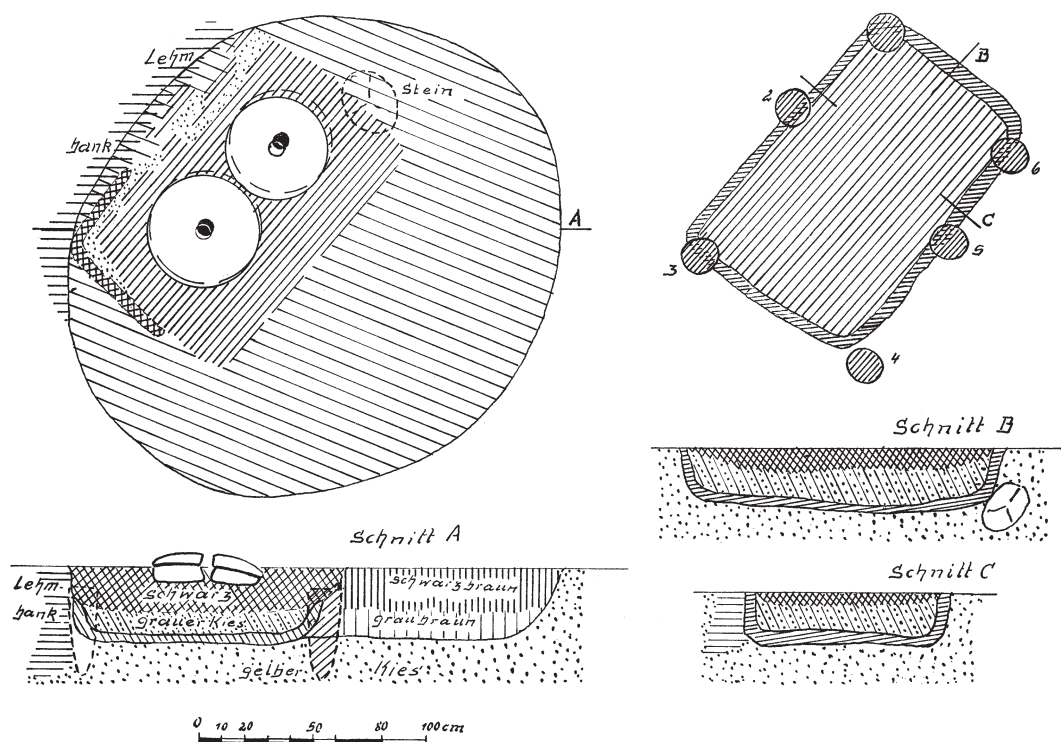


Fig. 7 Drawings and photos of house 2 (*Mühlenhütte*) and the wooden box with rotary querns found in its fill. – **A** stones deposited on the top. – **B** stones deposited on the bottom. – (Drawing P. Dulęba based on Nowothnig 1937b, figs 1-2 and archival drawings). – Not to scale.

bones. The second pit house (*Haus 2*) might with great probability be identified with the »quernstone hut« (*Mühlenhütte*) – a small sunken-floor construction that yielded two sets of rotary querns originally placed in a wooden box on six posts (fig. 7) (Nowothnig 1937b). The house was a postless structure with an area of ca. 2.5 m × 2 m. Only eight pottery sherds and a lump of iron slag were preserved (cf. figs 12; 18, 5). No information on the dimensions and location of pit 6 (*Grube 6*) within the excavated area is available. It contained pottery sherds, of which 126 were preserved (cf. fig. 13), and a piece of iron ore (cf. fig. 18, 6). Pit 11 (*Grube 11*) was probably adjacent to pit house 1 since some of the pottery sherds from its fill were attached to sherds from the pit house. The feature's dimensions were not specified. It yielded at least 138 pottery sherds (cf. fig. 14) and pieces of raw amber.

The 1936 excavations also produced finds associated with the Funnel Beaker, Únětice and Pomeranian cultures, as well as isolated Roman Iron Age and medieval finds. Deposit B1 found on September 14th contained 5.5 centners of amber (while an unknown amount had been stolen). The weight of the amber in the B2 deposit found on September 25th reached as much as 12 centners. As the amber deposit from 1906 bore a striking resemblance to the structures discovered 30 years later, the chronological interpretation of the 1936 finds could be relatively securely applied to the earlier discovery.

It took over sixty years before a new series of rescue excavations took place in Breslau-Hartlieb, now known as Wrocław-Partynice (**fig. 1**). The investigations performed in the mid-1990s at site 6, directly west of the motorway access road, revealed remains of settlements from the early and late Pre-Roman Iron Age (Kosicki 2001). The adjacent plot excavated in 2005 (presently 5a Partynicka Street) yielded traces of a La Tène farmstead from LT B2-C1 stage consisting of a pit house and a few settlement pits. The dating might be possibly stretched towards the beginning of the middle La Tène period but no chronologically sensitive artefacts from this period were recorded (Dulęba 2019b, 129-131).

In spring 2000 and autumn 2006, R. Jarysz carried out a series of small-scale rescue excavations at site 1, between the racecourse facilities (Jarysz 2000; 2006). Among the 13 recorded features, two (nos 5 and 15) contained late Pre-Roman Iron Age finds. They were located between the stalls, ca. 150-200 m south-east of the 1906 amber deposit. Unfortunately, neither of them was fully excavated. Feature 5 was ca. 1.9 m wide and 0.65 m deep with vertical walls and a flat bottom. It yielded 53 pottery sherds, a whetstone, 14 pieces of daub, 2 fragments of stone tools, 28 fragments of animal bones (cf. **fig. 17**). Feature 15 contained a few pottery sherds and a piece of daub.

FIND ANALYSIS

The collection of the finds from Wrocław-Partynice (Breslau-Hartlieb) available in the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław consists of 672 Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery sherds, 51 animal bone fragments, 3 ceramic spindle whorls, 2 whetstones, 2 fragments of stone tools, 1 lump of iron slag, 1 piece of iron ore, and numerous pieces of raw amber. Although modest, the assemblage has an excellent analytical potential due to a relatively large number of diagnostic pottery fragments.

Pottery

Unfortunately, typically of settlement contexts, the material was heavily fragmented and only exceptionally allowed for a full reconstruction of the vessel forms (**figs 8-17**). We divided the vessels into six formal groups: cups, bowls, vases/tureens, jugs, pots and storage vessels. We also distinguished three types of surfaces: polished, unpolished, and roughened/textured. Most of the analysed pottery sherds did not bear any decorations. One sherd featured an incised ornament and nine fingertip or fingernail impressions. The latter occurred either on the rims or on clay strips around the vessels.

Cups

We defined cups as small tableware vessels with polished surfaces, thin walls and height greater than rim diameter. Seven vessels from the assemblage match these criteria. Their surfaces were mostly polished and

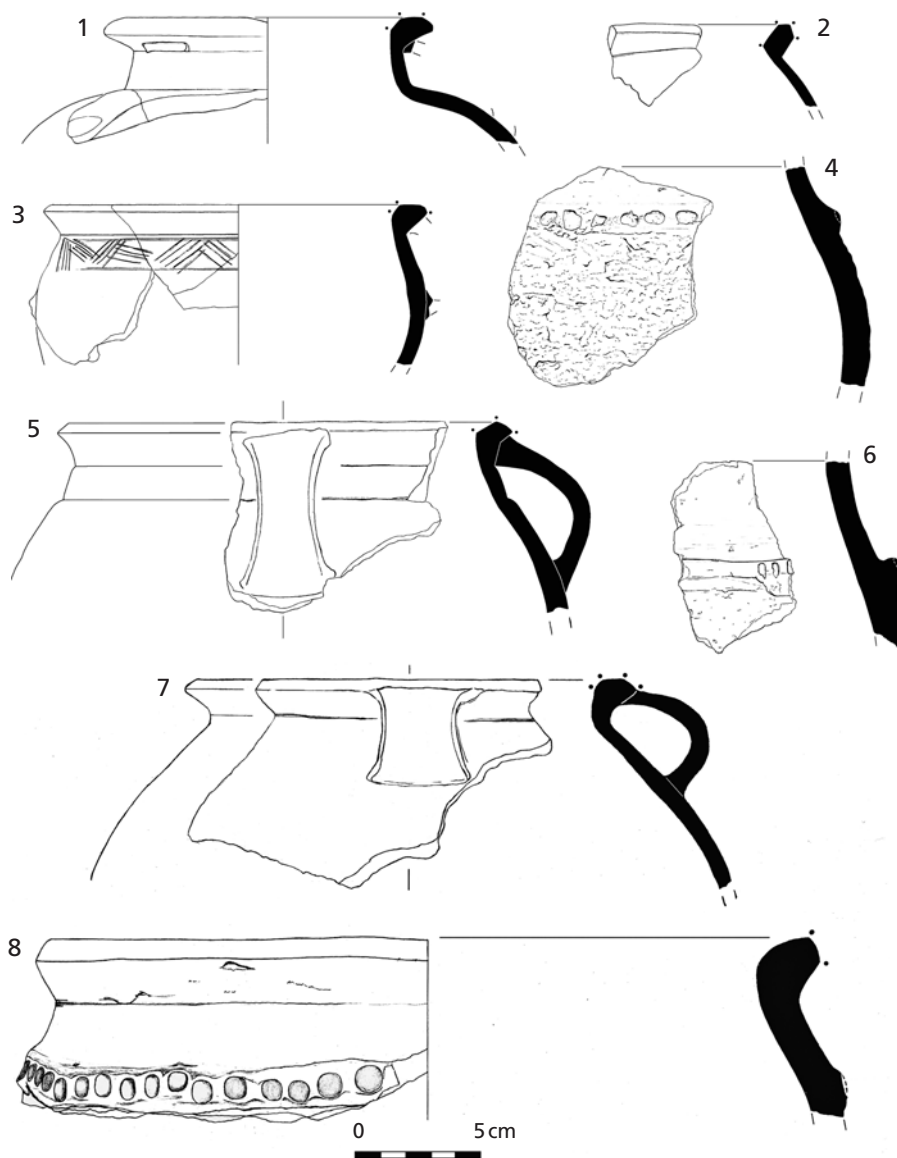


Fig. 8 Pottery from pit house 1. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

their walls between 0.5-0.6 cm. All of the rims were everted and thickened. Three vessel forms could be fully reconstructed: a specimen from pit 11 (**fig. 14, 5**), another one from pit 6 (**fig. 13, 4**), and the one delivered to the museum in 1909 (**fig. 16, 1**). All of them featured three facets located both on the inner and outer side of the rim. The remaining four cups lacked bottom parts but the preserved upper parts were large enough to provide sufficient information on their form. Two of them were found in pit house 1 (**figs 8, 3; 10, 1**), one in pit house 2 (**fig. 12, 1**), and one in the course of the »Frech excavations« in 1906 (**fig. 15, 3**). The cups fall into three categories:

1) Cups with slightly rounded bodies with diameters decreasing towards the bottom of the vessel. This body shape might be linked to Dąbrowska's category I (cups), type 1 (Dąbrowska 1973, 500) and matches specimens found in the Przeworsk culture contexts dated to stage A2 (e. g. Dąbrowska 1973, pls VIII, 15; X, 23; XVI, 12; XXVII, 5) but also in the late Jastorf assemblages in the Polish Lowland zone (see e. g. Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008b, pl. 35, 3) and in the Oksywie culture (e. g. Bokinić 2018, fig. A30, 6).

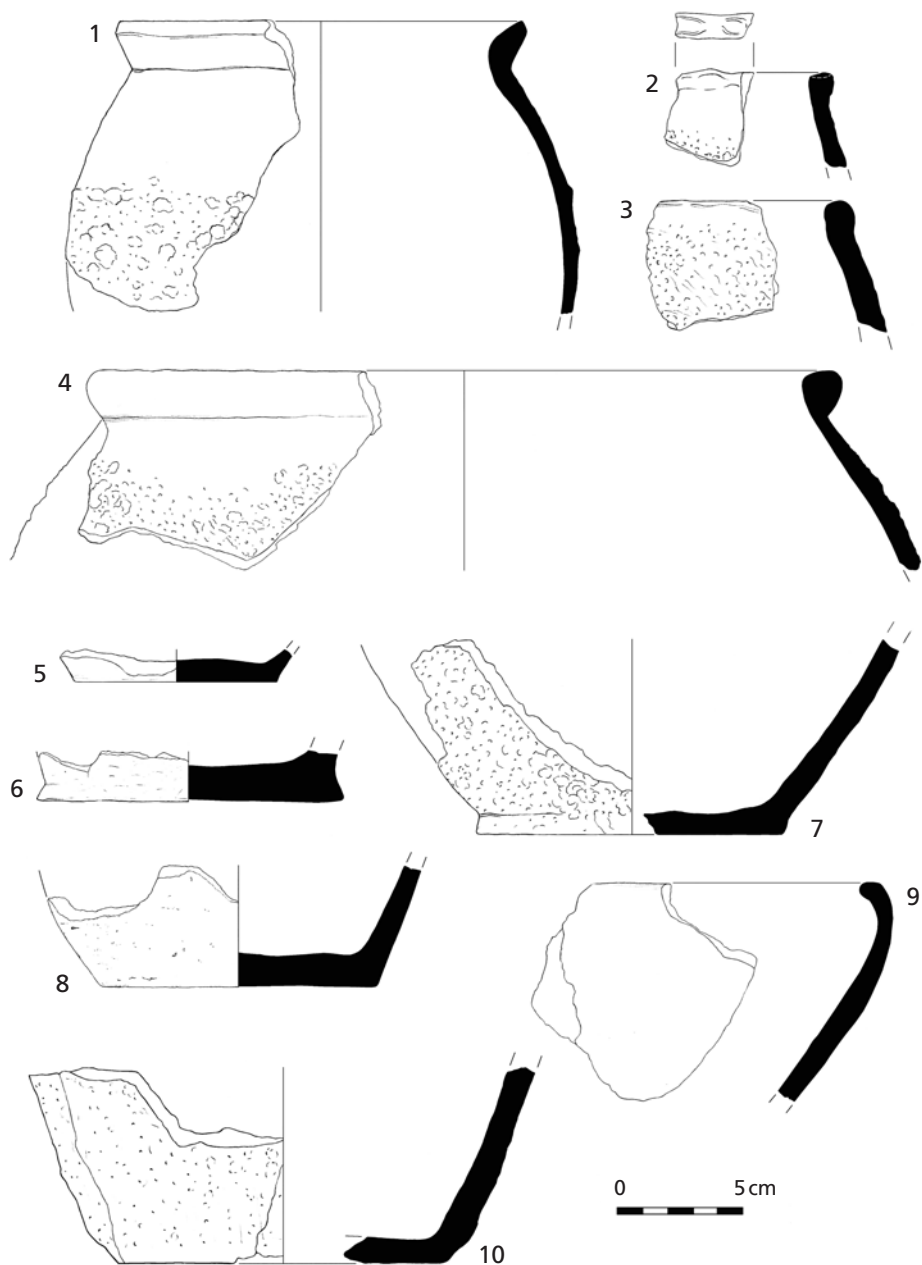


Fig. 9 Pottery from pit house 1. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

All of the specimens from the discussed collection displayed multiple facets on the thickened and everted rims. Two of the cups featured three facets – both on the outer and inner side of the rim (figs 16, 1; 14, 5) – and one only two facets on the outer side (fig. 15, 3).

2) Cups with rounded bodies with maximum width at the vessels' mid-height. They match the smallest specimens from Dąbrowska's category VI: bulging vessels (Dąbrowska 1997, 103 pl. CLXIX, 7-8). At the same time, E. Bokinić classifies such vessels as pots (Bokinić 2014, 23-24 fig. A31, 9. 13) or D1e-type cups (Bokinić 2018, 117 figs B41, 17; B45, 5; B54, 4).

Specimens from Hartlieb displayed two different shapes of the rims: thickened and everted (figs 8, 3; 10, 1; 12, 1) and thickened, horizontally everted and faceted (fig. 13, 4).

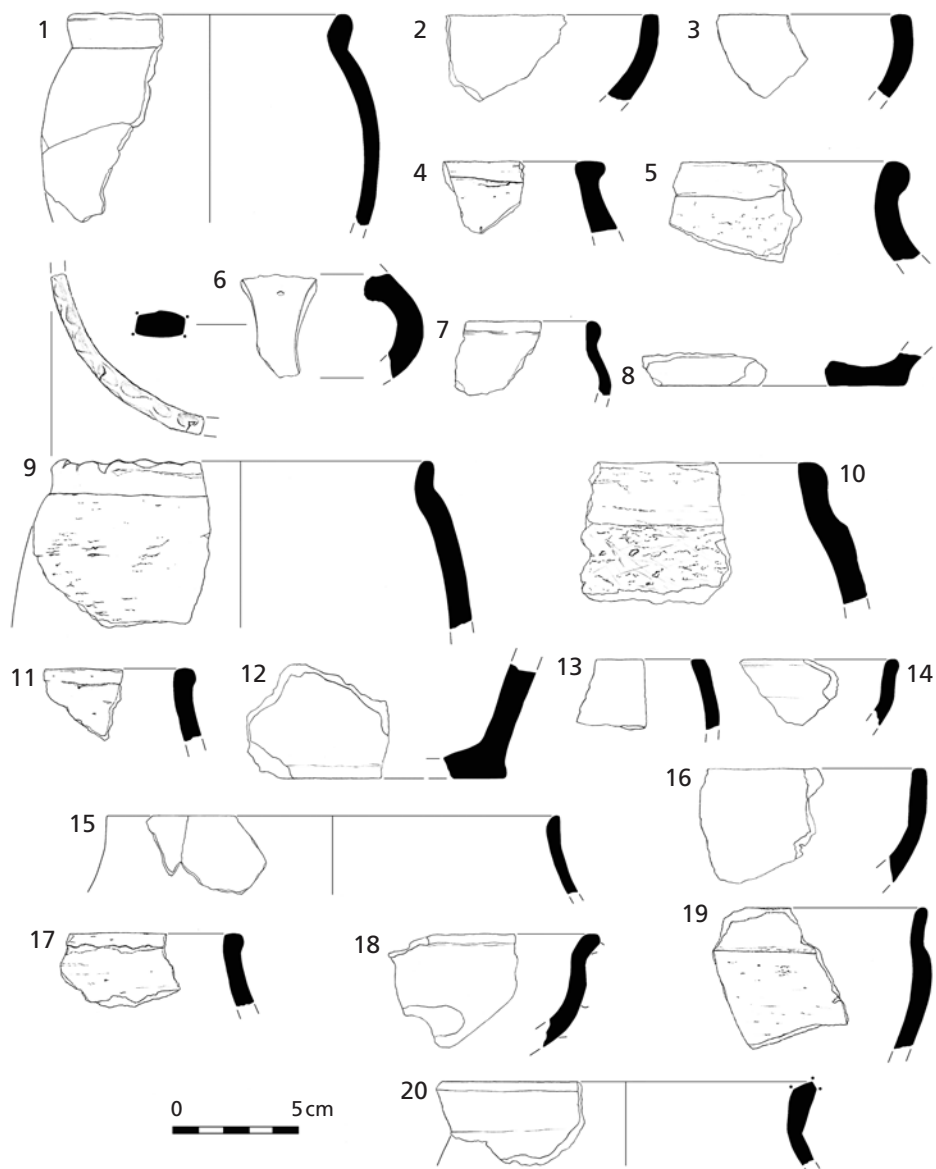


Fig. 10 Pottery from pit house 1. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

3) Cups with rounded shoulders and maximum width above the vessels' mid-height. Those also correspond with Dąbrowska's type I.1 (Dąbrowska 1973, 500 pl. XLIV, 2). The only specimen representing this category in our assemblage has a fracture trace after a broken handle. It was located in the uppermost part of the vessel, only slightly below its lip. The vessel featured an incised decoration placed immediately below the rim. The ornament consisted of two horizontal, parallel lines and a zigzag pattern composed of multiple, diagonal dashes between them (fig. 8, 3). The cup matches quite accurately vessels recorded at the site of Poznań-Nowe Miasto 226 (woj. wielkopolskie/PL), where they were classified as vases (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2004, 92-93 pl. IX, 4-9; 2008b, 302 pl. 27, 1). Similar specimens occurred in Izdebnó Kościelne (woj. mazowieckie/PL) (Grygiel 2013, fig. 12, 6), Brodno (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Bykowski 1977, pl. 15, a) and the burial from Chełm-Bielawin (woj. lubelskie/PL) (Łuczkiwicz 2014, fig. 11). The latter contained a middle La Tène-type brooch with a circular disc on the foot dated to LT C1b.

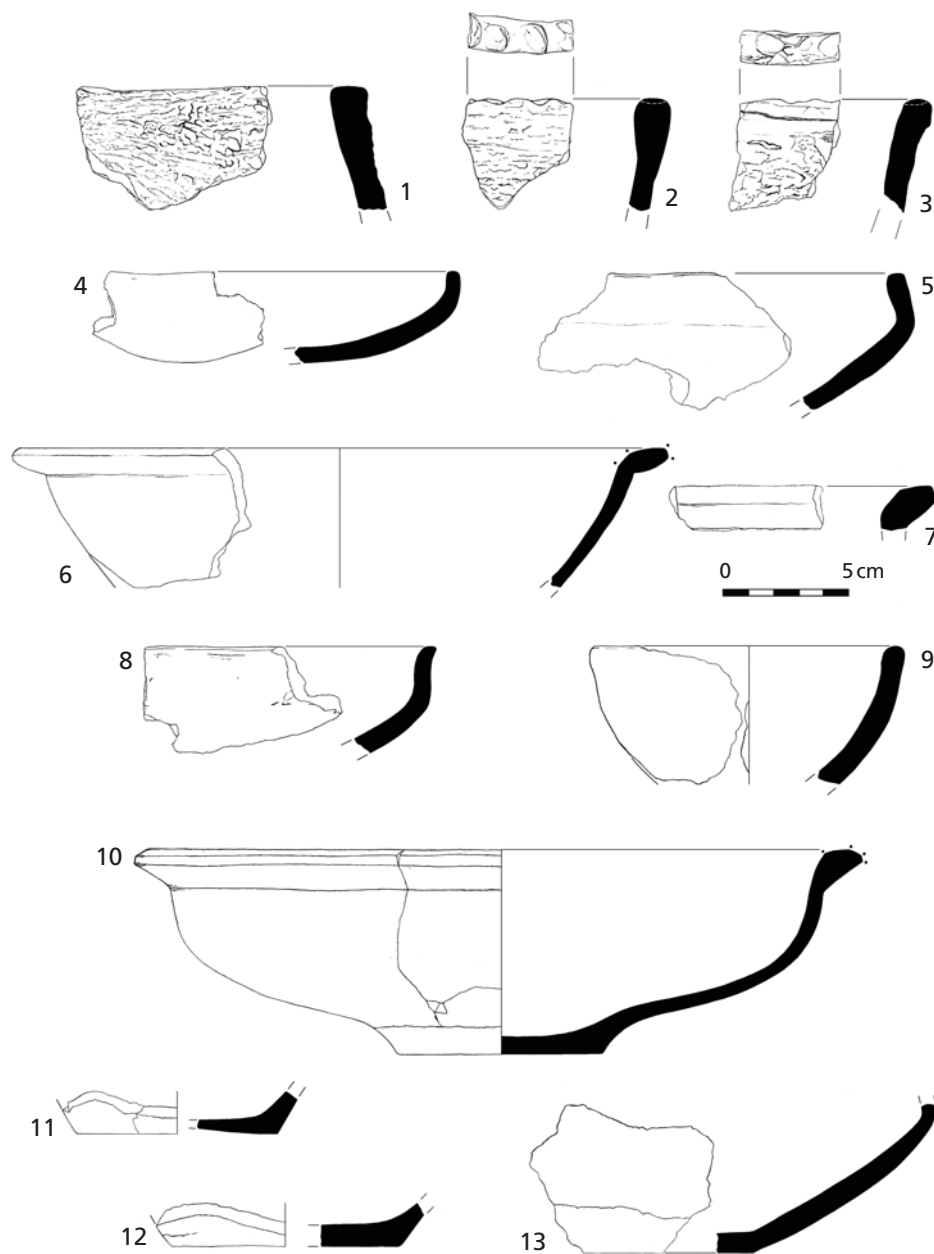


Fig. 11 Pottery from pit house 1. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

Apart from the rims, the assemblage of cup sherds included one x-shaped, faceted handle (fig. 10, 6) and two bases (fig. 11, 11-12).

Bowls

Bowls are vessels with thin walls, usually polished surfaces and rim diameter greater than height. In most of the Pre-Roman Iron Age settlement contexts in this part of Europe, bowls dominate the pottery assemblages. The Hartlieb assemblage includes fragments of at least 18 specimens, of which 16 were possible to reconstruct and classify. As many as 13 were recorded in pit house 1. One of the remaining bowls comes

from an unclear context (illegible label, **fig. 15, 4**), one from the 1909 find (most likely a cremation grave, **fig. 16, 4**), and one from pit 11 (**fig. 14, 9**). Bowls from the discussed assemblage might be divided into four main categories:

1) Hemispherical bowls with vertical rims. They were in use throughout the whole prehistory, in all cultural contexts. Thus, they cannot function as chronological or geographical markers. The discussed assemblage includes seven specimens of various sizes (**figs 10, 2-3, 16; 11, 4, 9; 14, 9; 15, 4**) which would fall into Dąbrowska's types II.8 and II.9 (Dąbrowska 1973, 502), Dulęba's type 121 (Dulęba/Kosicki 2017, fig. 10), Bokinić's type E2 (Bokinić 2014, 222) and Machajewski's and Pietrzak's types E.I.2.a, E.I.2.b, and in some of the cases also E.I.4.a and E.I.4.b (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2004, 91-92 pl. VII, 1-4).

2) Hemispherical bowls with inverted rims. Three such vessels were found in pit house 1. Two of them were shallow (**figs 9, 9; 11, 5**) and one deeper (**fig. 11, 13**). This bowl type is neither culturally nor chronologically specific. In the discussed period, it frequently occurred in the La Tène, Przeworsk and Jastorf contexts.

In the La Tène culture, hemispherical bowls with inverted rims were in use throughout its whole existence, while in the Przeworsk contexts mostly between phases A2 and B1 (Dąbrowska 1973, 502). They occasionally also occurred in the late Jastorf/early Przeworsk horizon. Vessels from Partynice match types 131 and 132 according to Dulęba (Dulęba/Kosicki 2017, fig. 10), type II.8 according to Dąbrowska (Dąbrowska 1973, 502), some of the specimens within Machajewski's and Pietrzak's types E.I.4.a and E.I.4.b (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2004, 91-92 pl. VII, 1-4), and within type E2 according to Bokinić (Bokinić 2014, 222 figs C20, 10; C26, 11).

3) Shallow bowls with everted rims and mild, s-shaped profile. The excavations in Breslau-Hartlieb yielded three bowls of this type. All of them were found in pit house 1. They are relatively shallow, one originally featured a handle (**figs 10, 14, 18; 11, 8**). Such vessels, deriving from the Hallstatt tradition, were present but not prevalent in the later Pre-Roman Iron Age traditions. Yet, they were frequently recorded in the LT B period in the La Tène culture – both as hand-built and turned vessels. They were also identified at the early La Tène Pomeranian culture settlements (e. g. Rodzińska-Nowak 1999, figs 6, 4; 7, 4) and in the final early Pre-Roman Iron Age (LT B2-C1) Jastorf contexts (e. g. Grygiel 2018, pl. 18, 4 fig. 146, 6). A few of the Pre-Roman Iron Age vessels found in Jutland also bear some resemblance to the discussed bowls (e. g. Hatt 1957, fig. 256; Martens 2017, figs 15, 1; 24, 4). Those originated in Becker's IIIa or Martens' IIA phase.

Taller specimens, whose form – but for the lip shape – resembles the La Tène s-shaped bowls (type 230 according to Salač/Kubálek 2015, fig. 12), were also prevalent in the late Jastorf/early Przeworsk assemblages (see e. g. Kasprówicz 2008, pls 5, 17; 7, 4).

4) Bowls with thickened, faceted, and everted rims. One such bowl was part of the 1909 find (**fig. 16, 4**). It was relatively deep, with a rounded body and two facets on a vertically everted rim. It represents Dąbrowska's

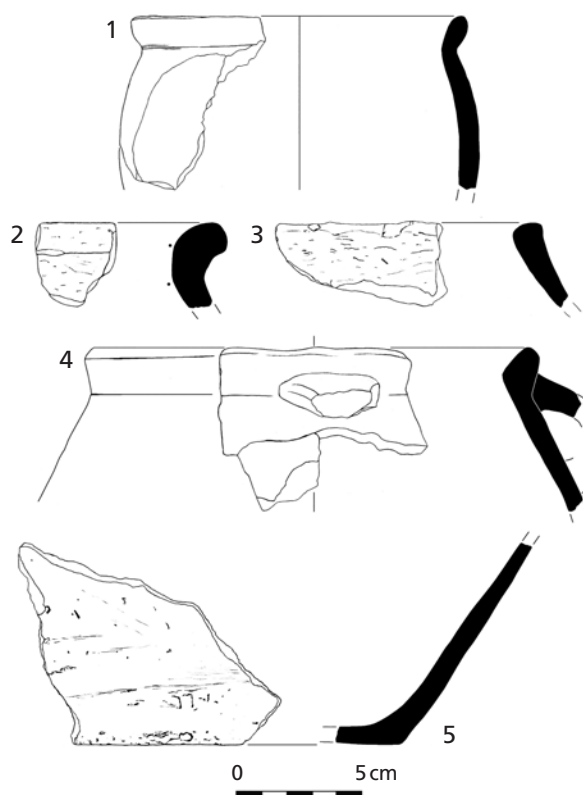


Fig. 12 Pottery from pit house 2. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

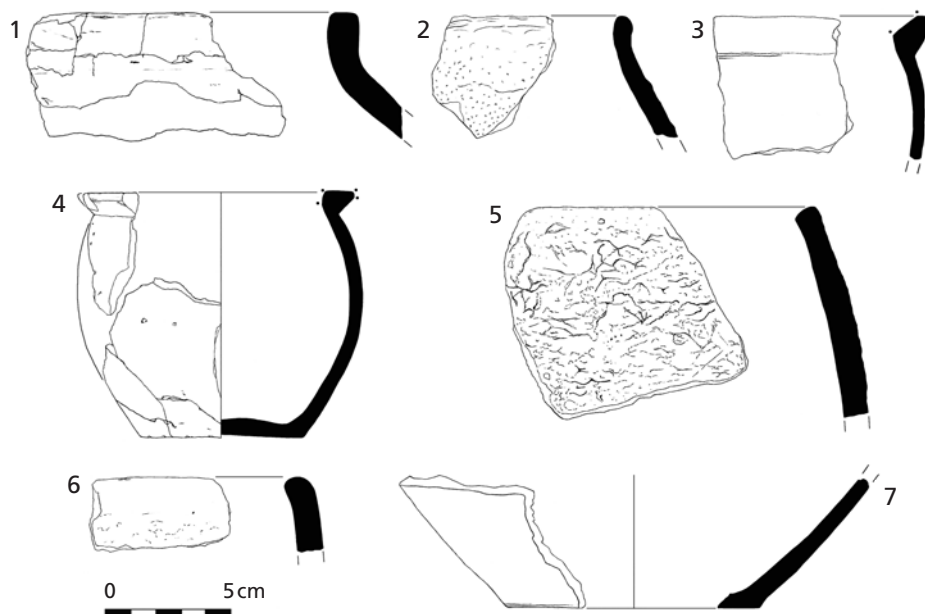


Fig. 13 Pottery from pit 6. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

type II.1b dated to stage A2 (Dąbrowska 1973, 501) and is typical of the Pre-Roman Iron Age Przeworsk culture.

The other two bowls representing this type were found in pit house 1. They also had rounded bodies but with slimmer, more cone-shaped lower parts and more prominent shoulders (fig. 11, 6, 10). The diagonally everted rims featured multiple facets, also on the inner side of the lip. This vessel type is prevalent in the late Jastorf assemblages in the Polish Lowland (e.g. Kasproicz 2008, pls 5, 19; 18, 14; Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008b, pl. 35, 6; Bokiniec 2014, fig. C44, 8; Kot/Piotrowska 2014, fig. 13, 8; Grygiel 2018, 303-306 fig. 146, 1-2 pl. 31, 6). Such bowls do not normally occur in the Przeworsk culture contexts. One of the specimens (fig. 11, 10) was preserved well enough to be fully reconstructed. It was relatively shallow (8.1 cm tall), wide (rim diameter of 29 cm), with a carefully smoothed and polished surface. Although it was fired in an oxidising atmosphere, it technologically resembles the black tableware vessels prevalent in the late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Vases/Tureens

Vases or tureens are medium-sized or large tableware vessels, usually with polished surfaces, thin walls and height greater than rim diameter. Only one vessel, which comes from the 1909 find, falls in this category. The specimen (fig. 16, 2) had a thickened, everted rim with two facets and a rounded body. Its maximum body diameter was most likely located above the vessels' mid-height and was only slightly greater than the rim diameter. It could be classified as a group VII vessel – vessel with a rounded body – according to T. Dąbrowska (1973, 505). It is relatively prevalent in the Przeworsk culture, although more frequent in burials. This variant (VII.1.b) is dated to stages A1 and A2 of the Pre-Roman Iron Age. H. Machajewski and R. Pietrzak classified such vessels as bi-partite pots (group B) which, in many variants, were distributed over vast areas of north-central Europe in the Pre-Roman Iron Age (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008b, 300). The shape of the rim in the discussed specimen suggests an A1/A2 chronology.

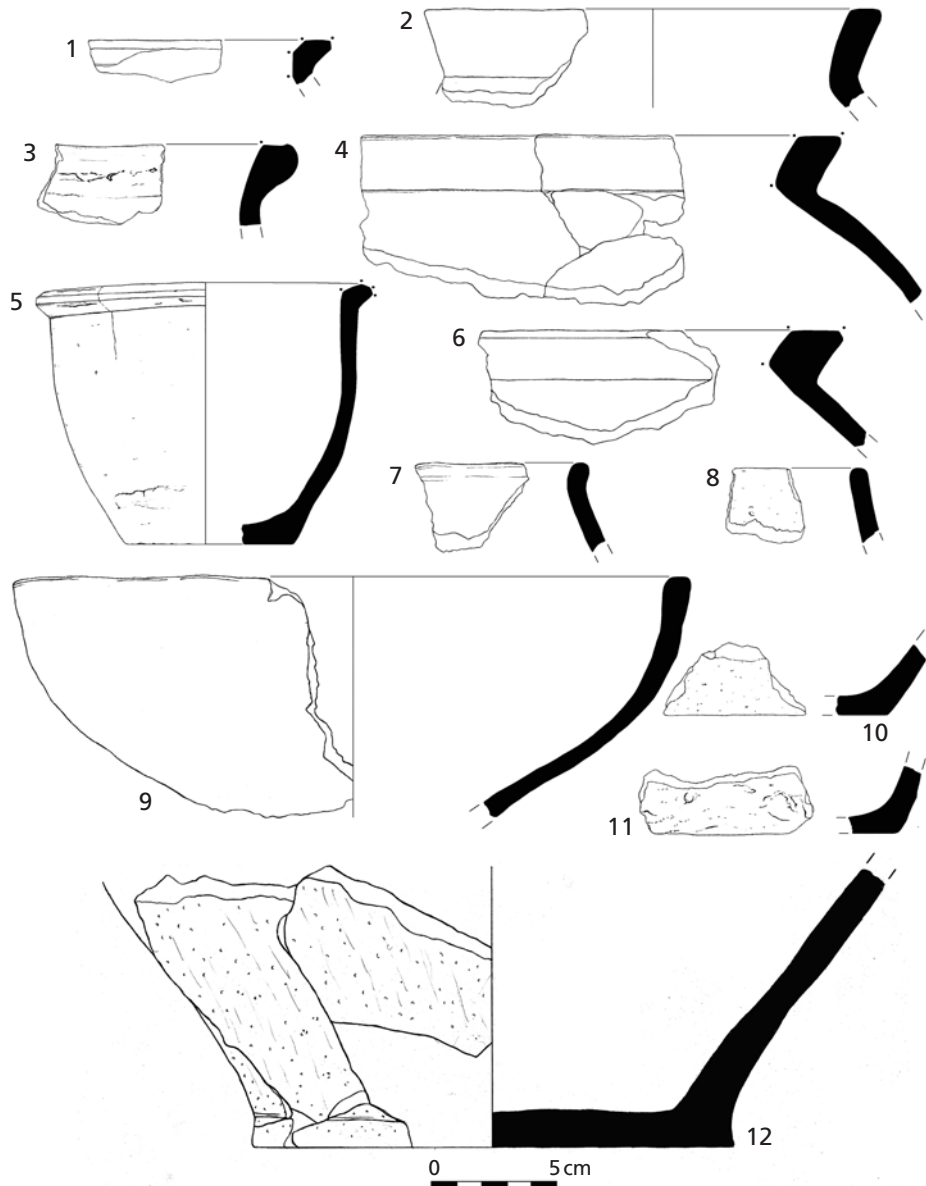


Fig. 14 Pottery from pit 11. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

Jugs

We understand jugs as vessels with a handle, maximum body diameter at least 1.3 times greater than the neck diameter, and height greater than the maximum body diameter. Their surfaces were typically polished, less often unpolished. The Hartlieb excavations yielded four vessels classified as jugs. Three of them came from pit house 1 and one from pit house 2.

The first vessel was three-partite with a separated neck (**fig. 8, 1**). The rim was thickened, everted and featured two facets – including one on its inner side. The missing handle was probably ca. 1.5 cm wide. The maximum body diameter was located above the vessels' mid-height. T. Dąbrowska referred to such vessels as group III – »inverted pear-shaped« vessels (Dąbrowska 1973, 503). Unlike the discussed specimen, some of the vessels in Dąbrowska's group III did not feature handles.

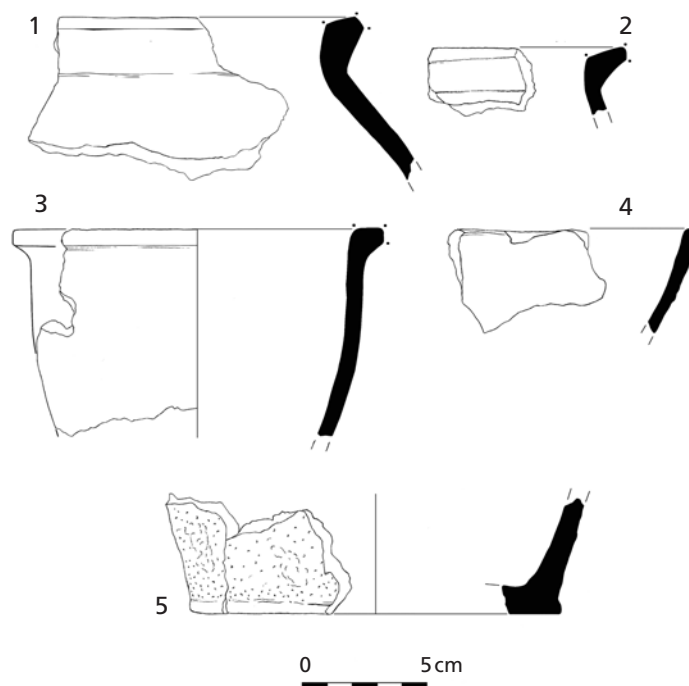


Fig. 15 Pottery finds from 1906. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

The other three-partite jug with separated neck part also had a thickened, everted rim with two facets but the handle was a bit wider, ca. 2 cm, slightly narrowing towards the middle (**fig. 8, 5**). The body was mildly rounded with a maximum diameter located most likely at mid-height of the vessel. A matching specimen comes from grave 14 in Krusza Zamkowa (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL), site 13, furnished with Kostrzewski's A iron fibula (similar to Gebhard's group 16) which dates it to stage A1 of the Pre-Roman Iron Age (Kokowski 1991, fig. 11i).

The last jug from pit house 1 lacked the separated neck part (**fig. 8, 7**). Its handle was almost 3 cm wide, more band-shaped than x-shaped. The rim was thickened, everted and with three facets, of which one was located on its inner side. The maximum body diameter was located most probably at the vessel's mid-height or slightly above it but the rounding is milder than in the first of the discussed jugs.

The two latter vessels represent T. Dąbrowska's group V: pear-shaped vessels (Dąbrowska 1973, 504). Dąbrowska dated group III and group V vessels with everted, thickened and faceted rims to the A2 stage of the Pre-Roman Iron Age (Dąbrowska 1997, 101-103). H. Machajewski and R. Pietrzak dated similar jugs (vessel category F) to the period corresponding with the Ripdorf phase, which coincides with the beginning of stage A1 (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008b, 301). However, in the assemblage they discussed, some specimens with more archaic, straight, unfaceted rims occurred.

The jug from pit house 2 (**fig. 12, 4**) was also a two-partite vessel. The preserved part of the handle suggests that it was x-shaped, faceted and 2.4 cm wide in its widest point. The rim was everted, thickened but unfaceted. The maximum body diameter was most likely placed at the vessel's mid-height or below it and the body rounding was mild. The vessel also matches T. Dąbrowska's group V: pear-shaped vessels (Dąbrowska 1973, 504). A similar specimen (but with two facets on the rim) occurred in grave 325 in Kamieńczyk (woj. mazowieckie/PL) with a short variant of Kostrzewski's C fibula (Dąbrowska 1997, 66 pl. 146, 8).

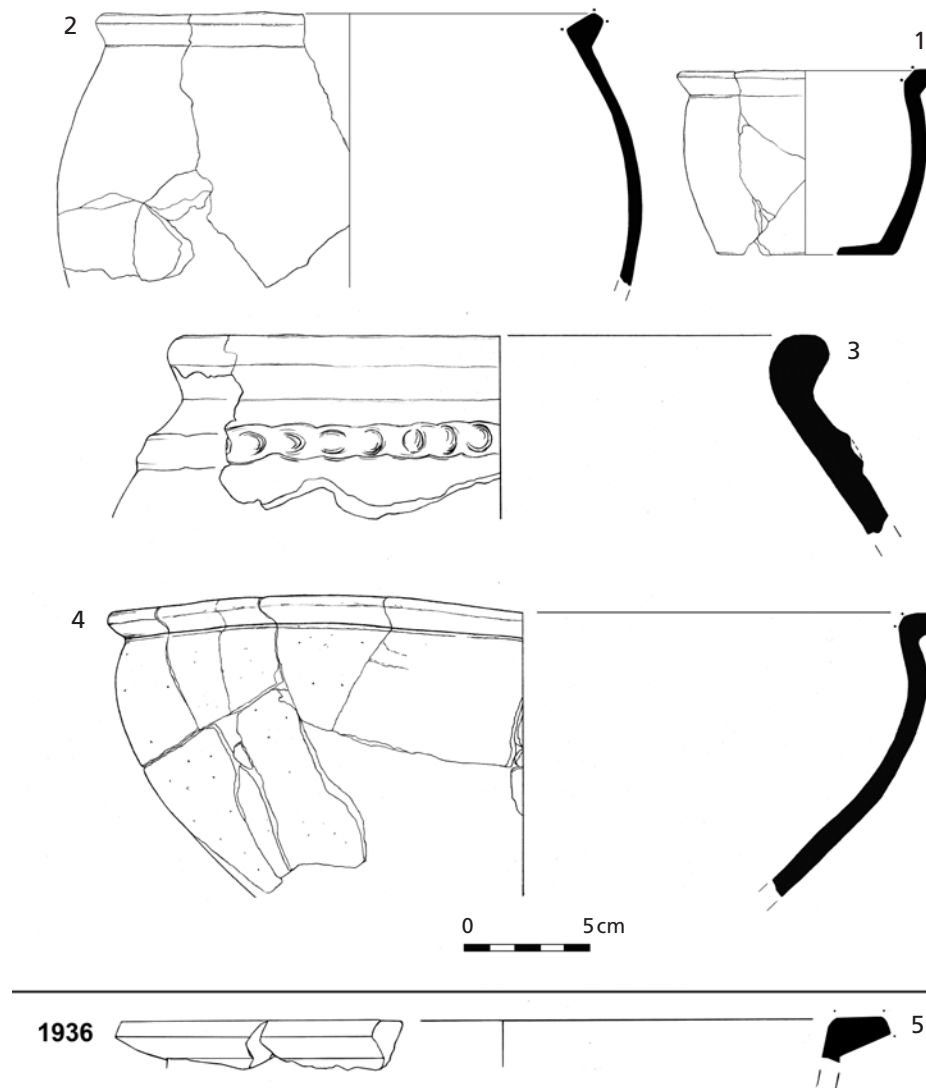


Fig. 16 Pottery finds from 1909 and 1936. – (Drawings A. Pyzik). – Scale 1:3.

Pots and storage vessels

We defined pots as medium-sized or large kitchen vessels with medium-thick or thick walls and roughened, textured, less often unpolished surfaces. Storage vessels were thick-walled, large vessels with roughened, less often unpolished surfaces and the height greater than both the rim and the maximum body diameter. Most of the pottery sherds found in settlement contexts are fragments of kitchen and storage vessels. In Hartlieb, roughened pottery constituted almost 40% of the whole assemblage. Less than 20% of the sherds were parts of polished tableware vessels. The remaining fragments were unpolished but did not bear traces of any roughening either. In some of the cases, the heavily abraded surfaces made it impossible to observe any traces of surface treatments.

Unfortunately, the heavily fragmented material allowed to fully reconstruct only one vessel (fig. 17, 1): a large pot with an opening in the bottom found in the course of R. Jarysz's excavations in 2000. The vessel was 33.5cm high, with a rim diameter of 32cm, bottom diameter of 14cm and the widest point above the

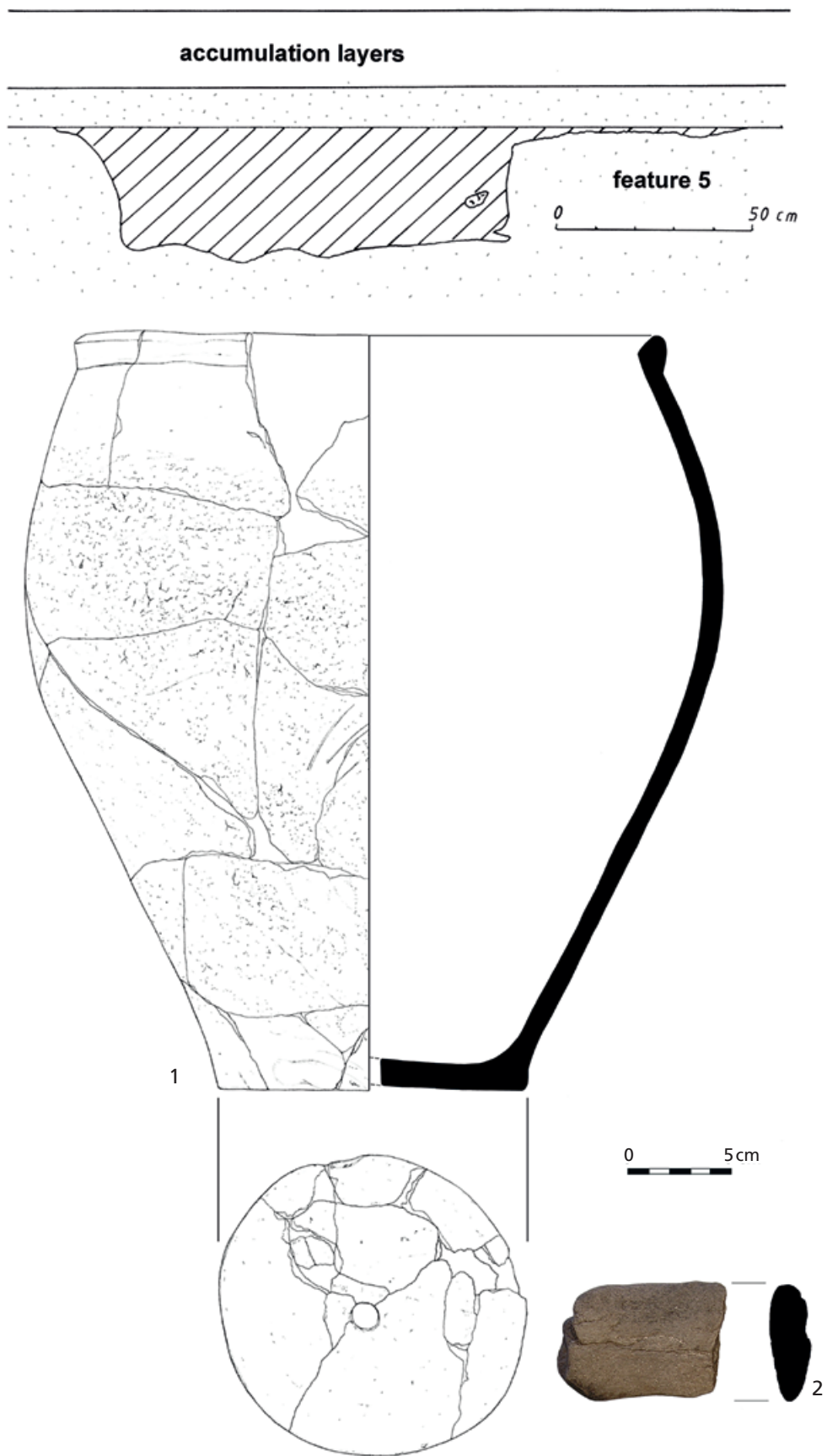


Fig. 17 Finds from 2000. – (Drawings A. Pyzik, Photo J. E. Markiewicz). – Scale 1:3.

vessel's mid-height. It was also roughened from the shoulder down to the base. The rim was slightly thickened, everted and mildly faceted. In prehistory, vessels with openings in the bottom served for obtaining birch tar. A more archaic form of a tall pot with an opening in the bottom – dated to Becker's period I – was recorded e.g. in grave no. 107 at a cemetery by the Iron Age village of Grøntoft in Jutland/DK (Becker 1968, fig. 10, 107). A specimen matching the pot from Partynice was found in feature A5 at the site of Poznań-Nowe Miasto 278 (Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008a, pl. 17, 2). The chemical analysis of its content confirmed the presence of tar (Langer/Pietrzak/Groszewska 2008). At the same time, we did not macroscopically observe any traces of tar inside of the pot from Partynice.

For the other vessels, which were poorly preserved, we applied a simplified, arbitrary criterion for differentiating between the kitchen and storage ware. In our understanding, storage vessels were those with rim diameters equal to or exceeding 30 cm. The discussed site produced only two such rims. Both of them were thickened, everted and recorded in pit house 1 (figs 8, 8; 9, 4). The vessels had rounded bodies, roughened from the shoulder down. One of the sherds featured a single facet on the outer side of the rim and a clay strip with finger impressions on the shoulder.

Kitchenware vessels with rim diameter below 30 cm were classified as pots. We identified four such vessels – one in pit 11 (fig. 14, 2) and three in pit house 1 (figs 9, 1; 10, 9, 20). Their rim diameters ranged from 15 to 18 cm. All of the rims were everted but otherwise, their shapes varied: one was thickened and faceted, one thickened and diagonally cut, one unthickened and horizontally cut from the top, and one thinned and decorated with finger impressions on the top.

The other rim fragments were too small to be used for determining the vessel diameter and did not allow for a more detailed classification. They came in all possible shapes but might be generally divided into the following groups:

- 1) thickened, everted and faceted (figs 12, 2; 14, 3-4, 6),
- 2) thickened and everted (fig. 10, 5),
- 3) plain, vertical (figs 9, 3; 13, 1-2),
- 4) inverted, sometimes thickened (figs 11, 1; 12, 3; 13, 5-6),
- 5) thickened, vertical or slightly everted rims with fingertip decoration on the top (figs 9, 2; 10, 9; 11, 2-3).

The identified bases of the kitchen and storage vessels (figs 9, 6-8, 10; 10, 8; 12, 5; 14, 10-12) were flat, sometimes slightly footed. The roughened bottom parts of the vessels widened towards the shoulder.

While all of the lower parts of the discussed vessels were roughened, the top parts were often unworked, sometimes decorated with clay strips with fingertip or fingernail impressions (fig. 8, 4, 6).

In the Iron Age, clay strips with fingertip impressions were present in many potting traditions. Vessels most resembling the finds from Hartlieb might be found in Jutland (Hatt 1957, figs 247, 261, 308-309; Martens 1988, figs 15, 6a; 16, 14; 1997, fig. 3) and in the Jastorf and early Przeworsk contexts in the North European Plain (e.g. Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008a, pls 7, 1-2; 11, 2-4; 23, 5-6; 40, 3; Markiewicz 2016, fig. 41, 6). Fragments of vessels of northern origin with such decorations were also recorded at the La Tène culture settlement in Nowa Cerekwia (woj. opolskie/PL) (Czerska 1959, fig. 9, 9). This decorative tradition, however, was already an archaic feature in the late Pre-Roman Iron Age potting. It was present in the Bronze Age, and in the early Iron Age, hand-built vessels with ornamented clay strips occurred frequently both in the Pomeranian (Kosicki 2001, fig. 3, 1, 8, 10) and the early La Tène culture (Salač/Kubálek 2015, fig. 24, 15 pls 34, 9; 68, 19).

As we have already mentioned, fingertip impressions also featured on the top of the rims. This type of ornamentation was used as early as in the Neolithic and did not disappear throughout the following periods – including the late Pre-Roman Iron Age (e.g. Salač/Kubálek 2015, pls 53, 9; 141, 2; Martens 2017, pl. 6; Bohr 2017, figs 1, 8; 3, 4; Rogalski 2017, pl. 4, 21).

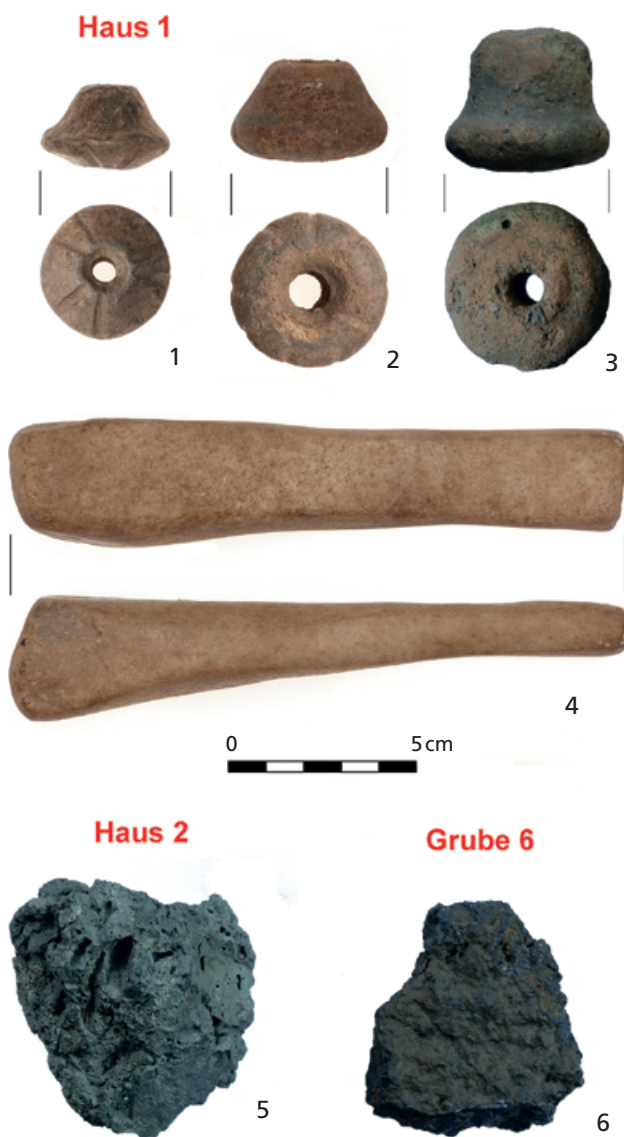


Fig. 18 1-3 Spindle whorls and 4 whetstone from pit house 1. – 5 iron slag from pit house 2. – 6 iron ore from pit 6. – (1-4 photos Z. Grunt, courtesy of the Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk; 5-6 photos P. Dulęba). – Scale 1:2.

While the discussed decorations were part of a well-established potting tradition, the thickened, everted and faceted rims observed in vessels from pit house 1 and pit 11 were a new feature characteristic specifically of the late Pre-Roman Iron Age. The facets placed on the inner side of the rims might point at the very dawn of this period, that is stage A1 in central European terms. The other recorded rim shapes were neither chronologically nor culturally diagnostic.

Other Finds

Apart from the pottery assemblage, the preserved late Pre-Roman Iron Age finds from Wrocław-Partynice (figs 17-20) include three spindle whorls (fig. 18, 1-3), two whetstones (figs 17, 2; 18, 4), two sets of rotary querns (fig. 7), one lump of iron slag, one lump of relatively high-quality iron ore (fig. 18, 5-6), and pieces of raw and initially worked amber (figs 19-20). A few of the latter bear traces of being cut (figs 19, A; 20) but their heavily weathered surfaces do not allow for any further analyses. The whetstone from pit house 1 was 16.3 cm long, 3.4 cm high, 3.4 cm wide in the widest point and 1.4 cm in the narrowest (fig. 18, 4). It was probably made of quartz-sericite schist. The only known deposit of this material is located close to the present border of the city of Wrocław and was exploited already by the La Tène culture communities (Dulęba/Lisowska/Soida 2019). The preserved fragment of the whetstone from feature 5/2000 was 7.6 cm × 5.2 cm × 1.9 cm (fig. 17, 2). The two other

fragments of stone tools were too damaged to interpret them functionally but they resembled handstones. They were made of reddish, erratic stones.

All of the recorded spindle whorls were bell-shaped and two of them ornamented with radially distributed grooves (fig. 18, 1-2). Surprisingly, such forms of spindle whorls do not typically occur in the Jastorf and early Przeworsk contexts but prevail at the La Tène culture settlements (Meduna 1961, pl. 44, 7; Jacobi 1974, pl. 86, 1704; Meduna 1980, pls 1, 1; 65, 4-7; 128, 2; Trebsche 2010, pls 4, 2; 20, 1; 70, 1; 81, 1). In Berching-Pollanten (Lkr. Neumarkt i. d. Oberpfalz/D), such a spindle whorl was found in the context dated by a glass bracelet to LT C2 (Schäfer 2010, pl. 63, 3395-3396).

The find of rotary querns discovered – apparently – *in situ* in pit house 2 seems unprecedented in this part of Europe. Not only were the stones almost perfectly preserved but also paired in two complete sets and deposited in a wooden box they had most likely belonged to. However, while the stones in one of the sets



Fig. 19 Amber from pit house 1: **A** worked. – **B** unworked. – (Photos Z. Grunt, courtesy of the Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk). – Scale 1:2.

(fig. 7, A) were deposited in the position in which they had worked, the other set of querns (fig. 7, B) seems to have been turned upside down before the deposition. The convex stone with a smaller opening (quernstone) is placed on the concave stone with a larger opening (muller). The latter fractured into two parts – either before or after the deposition. According to the original publication and the archival drawing, all of the stones had a diameter of ca. 45 cm. Unfortunately, we could not unambiguously identify any of the rotary querns preserved in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław as specimens from Partynice.

Finds of rotary querns north of the La Tène zone in the Pre-Roman Iron Age are extremely rare. Fragments of such quernstones were recorded in settlement contexts in Kołoząb (woj. mazowieckie/PL) (Pyrgała 1976) and Dzbądzek (woj. mazowieckie/PL) (Przewoźna/Rozlachowska 1974). Evidence of quernstone manufacturing comes from the Kuyavian sites of Janikowo 11 (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL) (Makiewicz 1973, 167 figs 1-2) and Strzelce 2 (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL) (Wiślański 1959, figs 47, 16-17. 20; 50, 8. 17-20; 53, 5; 58, 1-2). However, the precise chronology of the workshops is uncertain since the sites yielded both Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman Iron Age finds.



Fig. 20 Amber from pit 11. – (Photos P. Dułęba). – Scale 1:2.

Querns from Partynice differ from their counterparts in the La Tène world and the Przeworsk finds discussed above. As the diameter of the stones reached 45 cm, they were larger than the other recorded specimens – perhaps but for a miller with a diameter of 52 cm secondarily used in the fortifications of a Roman military camp in Limburg (Lkr. Limburg a. d. Lahn/D) (Wefers 2020, 159). Moreover, the lower stones had openings instead of the sockets in the centre. Such a solution occurred in a few of the quernstones recorded in the La Tène zone. J. Waldhauser classified them as type L6 and identified them at the oppidum of České Lhotice (okr. Chrudim/CZ) and settlements in Brandýs (okr. Praha-východ/CZ), site 1, and Třebusice (okr. Kladno/CZ), site 1. The upper stones recorded in Partynice would fall into the B6 category, as their upper surface was convex, not concave. Such specimens occurred in Brandýs, site 2, and Nový Bydžov (okr. Hradec Králové/CZ), site 4 (Waldhauser 1981, fig. 14 tab. 4.0). However, in none of the stones listed by Waldhauser the diameter exceeded 37 cm. According to the information collected by M. Čižmář and J. Leichmann, lower stones with openings were also occasionally in use in Moravia (Čižmář/Leichmann 2007, 110-111) but again they were very few and smaller than the specimens from Partynice.

The settlement in Partynice yielded some modest evidence of iron processing. According to P. Madera's expertise, pit house 2 produced a lump of iron slag (most probably from the smelting process) and pit 6 a chunk of ore with relatively high iron content (fig. 18, 5-6). So far, the Lower Silesian Pre-Roman Iron Age sites yielded scarce evidence of iron processing (Madera 2000, 34-41; 2002, tab. 3, 63-69). Finds from Partynice strengthen the premises for the hypothesis that iron was locally smelted in Silesia already in the late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

The site in Wrocław-Partynice produced totally 1300-1500 kg (25.5-29.5 Prussian centners) of raw amber. Traces of working on some of the pieces might indicate they were locally prepared for further transport or processing. The results of the Raman spectroscopic studies confirmed the previous assessments that the examined material was succinite, that is Baltic amber (pers. comm. P. Madera). It was throughout prehistory acquired in a few zones on the Baltic's southern coast (Bukowski 2002). Here, we might assume that the deposits were located close to the mouth of the Oder or Vistula, which were major transportation routes – also in the La Tène period. In our case, the Oder route seems more probable due to geographical conditions.

LAYOUT AND BUILDING TYPES

The space inhabited by the Pre-Roman Iron Age communities in Partynice was investigated over almost a century in a series of excavations of varying scale. No paper documentation from before 1945 survived. All of the available photos and drawings were preserved on glass photographic plates in the Archaeological Museum in Wrocław. The location of many features, and even many trenches (such as the already mentioned »Frech excavations«), remains obscure. The most accurate plans are available for the rescue excavations from 1906 and 1936 (Seger 1931, fig. 4; fig. 2). Yet, even there, only features from 1906 are fully identifiable. Features discovered in 1936 – but for the amber deposits – were drawn on the plan without any numbers. Thus, none of them might be linked with the material preserved in the museum. Houses 1 and 2 were possible to identify due to their size and shape.

The settlement area discovered up to 1936 was ca. 130 m × 70 m but the occupied zone extended probably towards the south-east where late Pre-Roman Iron Age features were discovered in 2000 and 2006. Some of the undocumented trenches with Pre-Roman Iron Age finds were also located within the racecourse facilities, outside of the area investigated in 1906 and 1936. In the documented area, the distribution of the features was not particularly dense which might suggest that the area was a peripheral part of the set-

tlement or that some archaeologically unidentifiable, ground-level structures had originally been there. The two 1936 amber deposits were located at the side of one another, the 1906 deposit ca 50 m away towards the south.

Pit house 2 (fig. 7) was a small, postless structure with an area of ca. 5 m², probably an auxiliary building used for grinding grain. Postless pit houses (type E according to Meduna 1980, 48; type 1 according to Michałowski 2011, 90-101) were the most prevalent group of buildings in the discussed region in the late Pre-Roman Iron Age (Markiewicz 2019, 54-56). Being often of very modest size, they are generally interpreted as auxiliary structures used for specific household or production purposes. According to the excavation plan (fig. 2) and Nowothnig's report (Nowothnig 1936, 174), pit house 1 was a 3.5-4 m × 6 m (21-24 m²), rectangular feature with traces of posts. Unfortunately, the available documentation does not make the posthole distribution clear. The cross-section shows at least two postholes, of which one (in the middle of the eastern gable wall) was most likely a ridge post. The other one was located on or near the western gable wall but the available drawing of the cross-section does not make it clear whether it was situated inside or outside of the fill and if it was closer to the building's axis or rather its corner. It is, thus, highly probable that the building's roof rested on two ridge posts and a ridge beam, alternatively on a ridge post, a king post and a ridge beam. The discussed feature was among the largest pit houses in this part of Europe (Meduna 1980, 57; Markiewicz 2019, tab. 6.1 fig. 6.1-3). Its area and construction type match such structures as houses 1 and 2 from Nowa Cerekwia (Czerska 1959, 29-45 figs 4-5), building 2 from Roszowicki Las (woj. opolskie/PL) (Bednarek 1993, 108-109 fig. 3) and building 2 from Antoniew, site 1 (woj. mazowieckie/PL) (Skowron 2002, fig. 1; Michałowski 2011, 128-129).

CHRONOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDS

Remains of the late Pre-Roman Iron Age settlement found at site 1 in Partynice represent two successive chronological horizons. Pit house 1 and pit 11 originated in the earlier occupation stage. As we have demonstrated in the analytical part of this paper, the pottery found in their fills has exact matches in the contexts associated with the so-called late Jastorf horizon in the Polish Lowland, such as the settlements in Poznań-Nowe Miasto, Izdebno Kościelne, Brześć Kujawski (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL), and Smólsk (woj. mazowieckie/PL) (Grygiel 2004; Kasprowicz 2008; Kot/Piotrowska 2014; Machajewski/Pietrzak 2008a; 2008b; Machajewski/Rozen 2016), as well as the burial from Chełm-Bieławin (Łuczkiwicz 2014, fig. 11). In tableware, the combination of features that suggest that the discussed material predates the earliest Przeworsk assemblages includes strongly everted, broad rims faceted on the inner side and cone-shaped lower parts of the vessel bodies. While some of the rims in kitchen and storage vessels were faceted, a large number of fingertip decorations on vessel rims and bodies is typical rather of Jastorf than Przeworsk contexts. According to the latest study by M. Grygiel, the discussed horizon might be generally synchronised with stage LT C1 and displays similarity to finds from Jutland on the one hand, and the Poienęști-Lukașevka material on the other hand (Grygiel 2018, 355-356. 369-375).

Given the lack of archaeologically detectable contact between the local La Tène culture (Dulęba 2019a) and Jastorf communities in stage LT C1, we might cautiously date the discussed features from Partynice to the final stage LT C1b (220-210-175/165 BC as understood by Gebhard 1989, 127) and initial stage LT C2 (until ca. mid-2nd century BC). As both of them yielded pieces of raw and initially worked amber, it seems highly probable that the structures were in use at the time when the amber deposits were made.

Pottery assemblages from pit house 2 and pit 6 did not contain any sherds displaying Jastorf features and represent the so-called early Przeworsk style. The latter is characteristic of finds from the period by and large

coinciding with stages LT C2 and LT D1 (175/165-125/115 until ca. mid-1st century BC) in the La Tène world (Dąbrowska 1988, 28-29. 62). In our study, we did not identify any evidence of the Przeworsk culture occupation during stage A3. This conclusion is in concert with the long-observed depopulation of Lower Silesia in this period (Godłowski 1985, 35 map 2).

The discussed discoveries capture the moment when the material culture associated with the Jastorf societies – allochthonous to Lower Silesia – transformed into a new quality, classified by archaeologists as the Przeworsk culture. The Jastorf population must be, thus, perceived as a direct predecessor of the emerging Przeworsk society, also in the demographic aspect. Moreover, they must have been one of the major agents in the exchange network, which involved the transport of amber from the Baltic Sea to the south.

SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

The late Jastorf settlement discovered in Hartlieb was by no means an isolated outpost but part of a regional settlement network (fig. 21). A late Jastorf settlement phase might be identified at the site of Brodno 3 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Błażejewski 2017, 288 pls 1, 5; 3, 9-10; 6, 1-3. 7). The sites of Mierczyce 8 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Mertschütz, Kr. Liegnitz), Wrocław-Muchobór Mały (Breslau-Klein Mochbern) and Bielany Wrocławskie, site 3 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Bettlern, Kr. Breslau), yielded sherds of Jastorf-style pots ornamented with clay strips with finger impressions (Pescheck 1939, 221-242 pl. 8, 7-10) matching the finds discussed in the previous sections of this paper. Late Jastorf-type pottery vessels come from a settlement site in Wilczków (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Wiltschau, Kr. Breslau – Pescheck 1939, pl. 2, 14-16). Investigations conducted in the 1970s at the site of Stary Zamek (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) produced a rich assemblage of late Jastorf-type sherds and a fragment of a La Tène-type sword (Domański/Lodowski 1984). Rescue excavations in Wierzchowice, site 2 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL), also revealed traces of a late Jastorf occupation phase with pottery sherds and a fragment of a firedog (Kendelewicz 2006, figs 5, 1-3; 7, 13). The relatively recently excavated Wrocław-Widawa 17 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) did not yield any features which might unambiguously be associated with this chronological horizon but some of the sherds found in the cultural layer suggest that the late Jastorf communities were at some point present at the site (Bohr 2014, figs 13, 1. 10; 14, 3-6). A large series of late Jastorf-style pottery occurred also at the multi-phase settlement recently discovered under the rescue excavations in Wrocław-Muchobór Wielki (pers. comm. A. Limisiewicz).

Sites with late Jastorf-type finds excavated before 1945 were, according to the state of the art of that time, dated to the 1st century BC. This dating remained in most of the cases unverified until now and caused an apparent settlement hiatus between the Pomeranian and the Przeworsk culture settlement. Apart from Wrocław-Partynice, the incorrectly dated sites include the already mentioned Mierczyce, Wrocław-Muchobór Mały, Bielany and Wilczków, as well as the more distant Siedlisko (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Carolath, Kr. Freystadt), site 2 (Petersen 1928; Bohr 2017, 99-103). What is more, some types of the Jastorf-style settlement pottery might easily be confused with the Pomeranian culture's vessels and it is almost certain that much of it remains unidentified.

The discussed chronological horizon is also represented by finds recorded outside of settlement contexts, such as the well-known crown-shaped necklace (*Kronenhalsring*) from Świdnica (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Schweidnitz – Seger 1896, 418), the isolated cremation burial from Bogusławice (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (Boguslawitz/Dalbersdorf, Kr. Groß Wartenberg – Pescheck 1939, 214 tab. 7, 6), and the brand new find of a bronze Holstein-type pin from site 12 in Warkocz (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) (P. Dułęba's investigations conducted in 2018-2019).

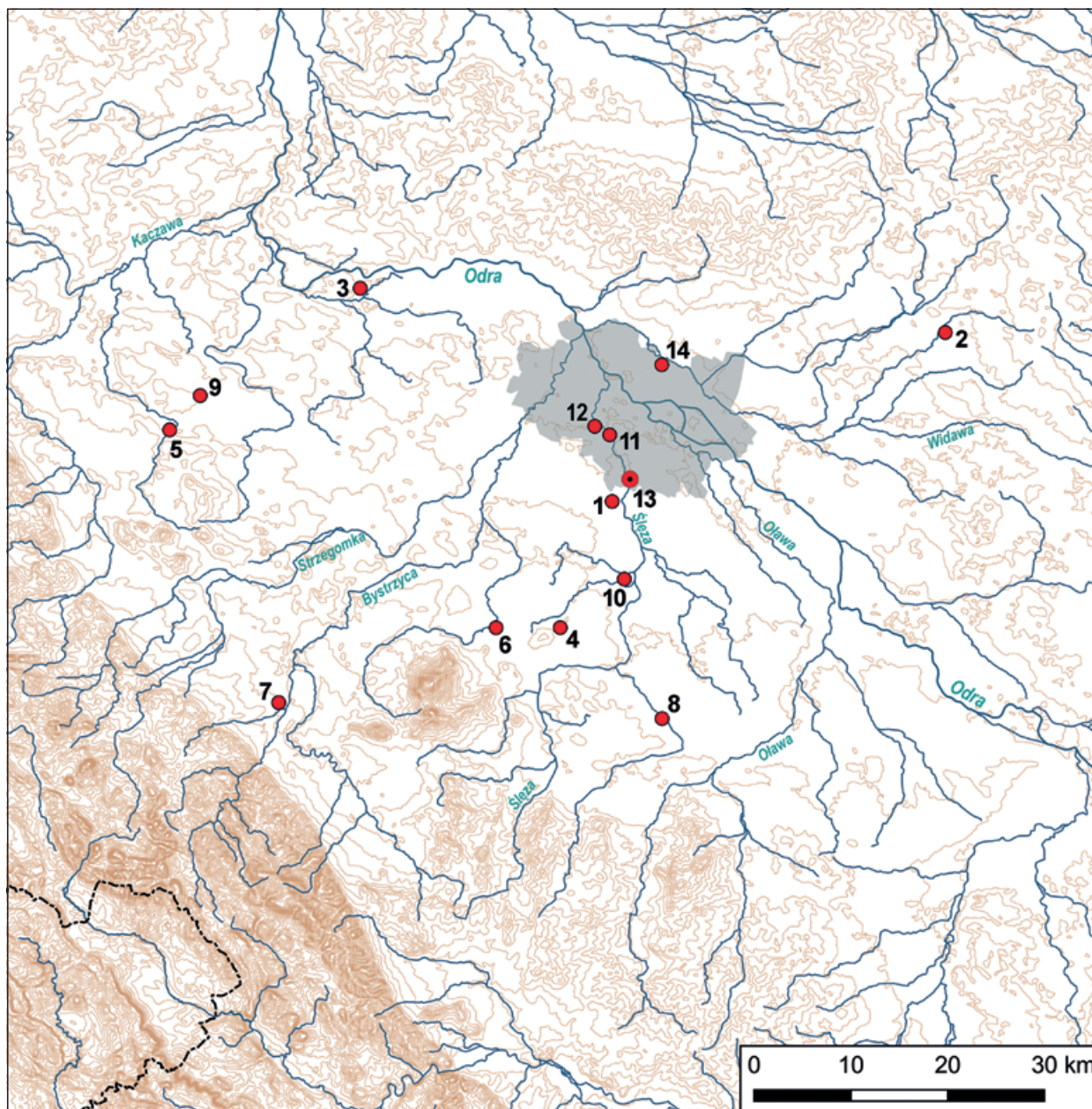


Fig. 21 Sites with Jastorf culture finds from Lower Silesia (woj. dolnośląskie): **1** Bielany Wrocławskie. – **2** Bogustawice. – **3** Brodno. – **4** Jaszowice. – **5** Mierzyce. – **6** Stary Zamek. – **7** Świdnica. – **8** Warkocz. – **9** Wierzchowice. – **10** Wilczków. – **11** Wrocław-Muchobór Mały. – **12** Wrocław-Muchobór Wielki. – **13** Wrocław-Partynice. – **14** Wrocław-Widawa. – (Map P. Dułęba).

THE STORY OF BRESLAU-HARTLIEB AND THE SPATIAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF SETTLEMENT NETWORKS IN LOWER SILESIA

In the Iron Age, the discussed site was continuously inhabited by several communities. The occupied area was conveniently located on a high terrace above the Ślęza's floodplain, within an exceptionally fertile soil stretch (figs 1. 21). Moreover, it enabled access both to long-distance routes – via the Oder River – and to the Lower Silesian hinterland – via the Ślęza (Lohe) River.

Traces of the Pomeranian culture settlement from the early La Tène period (at the latest LT A) were revealed during rescue excavations conducted in 1936 at site 1 and in 1995 at site 6 (Kosicki 2001). The former included one settlement pit (pit 10), the latter remains of a pit house with a hearth and postholes and two other pits of undetermined function. The find assemblage consisting of pottery sherds, pieces of daub and animal bones does not allow for more precise dating.

Apart from the Pomeranian culture settlement, the 1995 excavations yielded eleven pits attributed to the Przeworsk culture of the late Pre-Roman Iron Age (Kosicki 2001, 77-84). The chronology of the settlement shall be established to the A2 stage of the late Pre-Roman Iron Age – despite A. Kosicki's suggestion to stretch it into the A3 stage. In our opinion, the presented pottery assemblage does not support such an interpretation.

The excavations conducted in 2005 on the adjacent plot (now 5a Partynicka Street) produced remains of a La Tène culture pit house and four settlement features. The house was most probably a typical La Tène culture structure raised on two ridge posts and a ridge beam (Meduna's type A1a – Meduna 1980, 48). Although the farmstead originated most likely in stage LT B2, the vessel forms identified there also occur in stage C1 and make a slightly later chronology possible as well. Unfortunately, the site lacked chronologically sensitive glass and metal artefacts (Dulęba 2019b, 84-92. 95-125).

The 1936 rescue excavations at site 1 in Partynice yielded a fully reconstructed La Tène culture vessel (Dulęba 2019a, fig. 41) delivered to the former Breslau State Office for Prehistory (*Landesamt für Vorgeschichte Breslau*, inv. no. ZV 1936:566, E 566:36). The vase is relatively small (16 cm tall), wheel-made and fired in a reduction atmosphere. It has a footed base with a diameter of 9 cm, an s-shaped profile, a strongly rounded body (max. diameter of 19 cm), and a thickened, everted rim with a diameter of 15 cm. Such vessels occur both in the La Tène culture burials and settlement features. Since it was secondarily burnt and oxidised, it is difficult to trace its original context.

The story of Hartlieb is an excellent illustration of the cultural changes in Lower Silesia in the Iron Age. The local La Tène culture populations inhabited the basins of Bystrzyca, Ślęza and Oława rivers from stage LT B1 until the beginning of the middle La Tène period, as the La Tène-type finds cease to occur at the latest in stage LT C1 (Dulęba 2014, 197 reference 9). Strikingly, the area abandoned by the La Tène culture communities lacks any graves attributed to the Przeworsk culture dated to stage A1 (Dulęba 2019b, 152-153). Stage A1 corresponded formerly with final stage LT C1 and stage LT C2 in the La Tène culture periodisation (Dąbrowska 1988, 56. 62). The earliest Przeworsk-type graves in central Lower Silesia emerged as late as during stage A2 which used to be synchronised with final LT C2 and LT D1 (Dąbrowska 1988, 56-59. 62). Thus, finds representing the late Jastorf horizon fill the chronological gap previously erroneously interpreted as a settlement hiatus (cf. Dulęba 2019b, fig. 3).

At this point, however, we cannot determine whether the population, which produced the late Jastorf-type evidence discussed above, coexisted with the La Tène communities. The few investigated La Tène culture settlements lack any traces of this hypothetical neighbourhood. Similarly, the Jastorf culture settlements mentioned in the previous sections did not yield any substantial series of La Tène culture finds. What they did yield were sherds in the early Przeworsk style. This combination might indicate that the population, which moved to the study area in the middle La Tène period, remained there until the beginning of the late La Tène period when societies north of the La Tène zone experienced unprecedented demographic growth.

A similar transformation pattern might be observed in the Brodno area (ca. 35 km north-west of Wrocław-Partynice) where site 3 produced both late Jastorf-type evidence and early Przeworsk-style items (cf. Błażejowski 2017). The nearby Lusatian culture cemetery located at site 1 yielded an isolated Przeworsk culture cremation burial (Jarysz 1999) which originated in stage LT C2 (A1 in the Przeworsk culture perio-

disation). It contained an iron specimen of a middle La Tène-type brooch similar to R. Gebhard's group 16 (1991, 17-18 fig. 42).

This transformation of the Jastorf cultural model into the so-called Przeworsk culture is still difficult to date with any greater precision, although chronologically sensitive artefacts were recorded at a few sites within the study area. Out of the two brooches of the middle La Tène design found in Brodno (Bykowski 1975, pl. XIIIa; 1977, 47), one was a Celtic Mötschwil-type brooch and the other one formally resembled Gebhard's group 19 brooches (Gebhard 1991, 18-20). The Mötschwil fibulae constitute the main chronological indicator for stage LT C2 in the whole Celtic world (Polenz 1971, 34-35 fig. 59; Stöckli 1974, 371; Márton 2004). Gebhard's type 19 brooches occur in stage LT C2 and the very beginning of stage LT D1 (Gebhard 1991, 18-20 fig. 42). The settlement site in Wrocław-Muchobór Mały produced another fragment of a bronze fibula which shall most probably also be classified as a Mötschwil type (Pescheck 1939, 221; Maciałowicz 2015, fig. 5, 3). Unfortunately, the above-mentioned brooches do not come from well-documented contexts which makes it difficult to determine whether they occurred in the Jastorf or early Przeworsk assemblages.

CONCLUSIONS

The here discussed context of the unique discoveries made in 1906 and 1936 is smoking-gun evidence proving the existence of a well-organised and most likely long-distance network for amber exchange into the La Tène world. The organisation of this exchange system was owed most likely to the La Tène culture societies inhabiting the area north of the Sudetes and Carpathians, particularly Upper Silesia. The settlement in Nowa Cerekwia, which functioned as a craft, trade and distribution centre, yielded finds of raw amber (Maciałowicz 2015, 279 fig. 4). Worked amber was found at the La Tène culture settlement in Samborowice (woj. śląskie/PL) (investigations by P. Dulęba and J. Soida, finds in the collection of the Silesian Museum in Katowice). Finds of amber products at the La Tène culture sites in Central Europe occur occasionally in LT B-C1 contexts but it was only at the end of the middle La Tène period when they emerged in greater numbers at the oppida (Waldhauser 1996, 80-85 tab. 1). Some of them, such as Staré Hradisko (okr. Prostějov/CZ), produced massive numbers of amber dress accessories, unfinished products and raw material (Čižmářová 1996, 177 fig. 2) which soundly testify that the imported goods were processed locally.

In this context, pottery sherds characteristic of the Polish Lowland societies north of the La Tène zone (Godłowski 1985, 25; Dąbrowska 1988, 112; Woźniak 1992, 10) deposited in most of the La Tène culture settlement features in Nowa Cerekwia gain major significance. Contrary to the existing opinions, they were fashioned in the Jastorf, not the Przeworsk style. Hand-made pottery crafted for household purposes proves that – apart from the La Tène culture residents – the central site in Nowa Cerekwia housed a difficult to estimate number of migrants from the Polish Lowland. Finds from Wrocław-Partynice show that the Jastorf culture societies migrating from the north were crucial agents in the exchange network organised by the Celtic inhabitants of Silesia. This exchange intensified the cultural interrelations and accelerated the laténisation process of the societies inhabiting the Oder and Vistula river zones.

At the same time, the settlement site in Partynice did not produce any evidence other than the amber deposits, which would support its interpretation as a distribution, trade and craft centre. Imports from the La Tène world are entirely lacking, as well as any substantial traces of specialised craft activities. Thus, unless some new evidence comes to light, it shall be interpreted as a stop on the way south rather than an exchange hub.

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Breslau-Hartlieb neu betrachtet: Neues Licht auf die Bernsteindepots von Wrocław-Partynice 1 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) aus der vorrömischen Eisenzeit

Die drei riesigen 1906 und 1936 in Wrocław-Partynice (Breslau-Hartlieb) entdeckten Bernsteindepots wurden bisher ins 1. Jahrhundert v. Chr. datiert, d. h. in die Zeit, als die Siedlungsstrukturen der Latènekultur in diesem Teil Europas zusammenbrachen. Die Deponierungen wurden zunächst mit den »germanischen« Bewohnern des Ortes und später mit der Przeworsk-Kultur in Verbindung gebracht. Die Untersuchung der im Archäologischen Museum von Wrocław vorhandenen Keramikfunde hat uns jedoch dazu veranlasst, die Chronologie der Fundstelle zu revidieren und ihre kulturelle Interpretation zu modifizieren. Wir haben zwei Siedlungsphasen identifiziert, die auf die Zeit um die Wende vom 3. zum 2. Jahrhundert v. Chr. zu datieren sind. Die Funde der ersten Phase weisen typische Merkmale des späten Jastorf-Horizonts in der polnischen Tiefebene auf, während die zweite Phase bereits Merkmale der frühen Przeworsk-Kultur zeigt. Der Ort scheint also ein wichtiger Verkehrsknotenpunkt an der Bernsteinstraße in der Mittellatènezeit gewesen zu sein. Er war zeitgleich mit Bernsteinfundstellen der Latènekultur, wie etwa Nowa Cerekwia, Samborowice und der Anfangsphase von Staré Hradisko.

Breslau-Hartlieb Revisited: New Light Cast on the Amber Deposits from the Pre-Roman Iron Age Site of Wrocław-Partynice 1 (Woj. Dolnośląskie/PL)

The three enormous amber deposits discovered in 1906 and 1936 in Wrocław-Partynice (Breslau-Hartlieb) have until now been dated to the 1st century BC, i. e. the time of the collapse of the La Tène culture settlement structures in this part of Europe. The deposits were first linked to the »Germanic« inhabitants of the site and later to the Przeworsk culture. The study of the pottery finds available in the Archaeological Museum of Wrocław, however, made us revise the site's chronology and modify its cultural interpretation. We identified two settlement phases, which shall be dated to the time around the turn of the 3rd and 2nd century BC. The finds from the earlier phase displayed features typical of the late Jastorf horizon in the Polish Lowlands, the later phase was already early Przeworsk in character. Thus, the site seems to have been a major transportation hub on the Amber Road in the Middle La Tène period. It was chronologically contemporaneous with La Tène culture sites with amber finds, such as Nowa Cerekwia, Samborowice and the initial phase of Staré Hradisko.

Breslau-Hartlieb reconsidéré: Nouvel éclairage sur les dépôts d'ambre du site de Wrocław-Partynice 1 (woj. dolnośląskie/PL) de l'âge du Fer préromain

Les trois énormes dépôts d'ambre découverts en 1906 et 1936 à Wrocław-Partynice (Breslau-Hartlieb) ont été datés jusqu'ici du 1^{er} siècle av. J.-C., soit la période où la structure de l'occupation territoriale laténienne s'est effondrée dans cette partie de l'Europe. Ces dépôts furent d'abord rattachés aux occupants »germaniques« du site, puis à la culture de Przeworsk. Cependant, l'étude de la céramique conservée au Musée archéologique de Wrocław nous a obligé de revoir la chronologie du site et d'en modifier l'interprétation culturelle. Nous avons identifié deux phases d'occupation qui doivent dater du tout début du 2^e siècle av. J.-C. Les trouvailles de la première phase présentent des traits typiques de l'horizon tardif de Jastorf dans la grande plaine polonaise, tandis que la deuxième a déjà des caractéristiques du Przeworsk ancien. Ce site serait donc une plaque tournante sur la route de l'ambre à La Tène moyenne. Il était contemporain de sites laténiens possédant de l'ambre tels que Nowa Cerekwia, Samborowice et la phase initiale de Staré Hradisko.

Traduction: Y. Gautier

Schlüsselwörter / Keywords / Mots-clés

Vorrömische Eisenzeit / Mittlere Latènezeit / Jastorf-Kultur / Przeworsk-Kultur / Bernstein / Siedlungsarchäologie
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