

B. Muzolf, D. K. Płaza, P. Muzolf

**THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF THE MULTICULTURAL  
SITE NO 2–4 AT ROGASZYN, COMMUNE OF PIĄTEK, DISTRICT OF ŁĘCZYCA,  
PROVINCE OF ŁÓDŹ, MOTORWAY A-1  
SUMMARY**

**I. INTRODUCTION (B. MUZOLF)**

The monographic study of the site at Rogaszyn 2–4 was created as a result of a wide scope of archaeological research undertakings in the area of planned A-1 and A-2 motorways. The site in question is located in Central Poland, in the area of Piątek (fig. 1) and was discovered during archaeological surveys conducted prior to the construction of the A-1 motorway. The research was conducted by the Professor Konrad Jażdżewski Foundation of Archaeological Research in 1999. Rescue excavations of the site were conducted and supervised in the years 2002–2004 by Błażej Muzolf from the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź with the contribution of: B. Gwóźdź, M. Niziołek (Frączak), A. Pawlak, M. Starski, R. Zakrzewski and P. Muzolf.

The excavations resulted in the discovery of settlement remains from many cultural and chronological levels, such as:

- the traces of Mesolithic penetration
- the traces of Neolithic penetration of the Funnel Beaker culture
- the traces of the Trzciniec culture settlement from the Bronze Age I-II
- the traces of settlement connected with the Urnfield culture of the Hallstatt period
- the traces of settlement of the Cloche Grave culture from the older Pre-Roman Iron Age
- the traces of settlements of the Przeworsk culture from the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age
- the traces of early medieval settlement from the 8<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century
- the remains of the exploitation of the area in the early modern period.

A cemetery of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture and an area with a modern manor house dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century were discovered and researched during reconnaissance excavations conducted within the boundaries of the motorway (fig. 2).

The current study is based on an investment overview from 2010. It has been greatly changed and enriched in four appendices including: anthropological analysis of the graves found at the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture cemetery (A. Zielińska), dendrological analysis (T. Ważny), metallographic analysis (M. Krystek), and an aerial photographic documentation of the site (R. Brzejszczak).

In total 520 ares were surveyed and c.a. 1200 features were discovered at the site, which yielded almost 29000 artefacts (composite map of the site, fig. 128, in the form of a separate attachment to the book).

The current monograph was created thanks to co-financing from the programme Preservation of Archaeological Heritage (Ochrona zabytków archeologicznych) funded by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego) – Culture Promotion Fund (Fundusz Promocji Kultury). It was conducted in 2022–2023 supervised by dr P. Papiernik and dr B. Muzolf from the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź and the Professor Konrad Jażdżewski Foundation of Archaeological Research, in collaboration with a group of specialists in archaeology and auxiliary sciences from other research institutions in Poland.

## II. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SITE (B. MUZOLF)

Geographic location of the site in question is the Middle Mazovian Lowland (fig. 5; J. Kondracki 1978, p. 316), sometimes referred to as Mazovian Lowland (A. Dylikowa 1973, p. 434). The site at Rogaszyn is located on the boarder of two mesoregions of the microregion: the Kutno Plain (marked on the map as 318–71) and the Łowicz-Błonie Plain (marked on the map as 318–72). In the following study the site is placed within the latter mesoregion.

It is an almost entirely unforested area with varied soils which create conducive farming conditions. The most common soils in this area are brown earths and dusty soils, based on clay sands or heavy glacial tills, as well as black soils on dusty soils (J. Kondracki 1978, p. 190). The southern part of the site is close to the original valley of the Moszczenica river, which is currently occupied by the Malina river. Its northern border is marked by a lowered ground with wetlands, which is most certainly a trace of an unnamed watercourse, which was most likely a tributary of the Moszczenica river.

## III. PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT

### III.1. Analysis of flint artefacts (D. K. Płaza)

Rescue excavations at the site of Rogaszyn 2–4 have yielded 157 flint artefacts. 115 artefacts were found in the so-called cultural layer found between features, while the remaining 42 were unearthened in 13 features. The oldest artefacts include: microliths and a side-scraper, as well as scarce bladelets. Their presence gives merit to the theory that the site was already in use in the late Mesolithic. The site may have been occasionally used in the middle Neolithic by the Funnel Beaker culture communities, which is attested by the presence of some artefacts made of chocolate flint. Several characteristic artefacts, such as a dagger made of cretaceous flint, as well as the majority of splintered pieces and flakes from splintered pieces are a proof of flint artefacts having been used in the Bronze Age or in the Early Iron Age. Artefacts from younger features are mostly found on secondary deposit.

### III.2. Settlement of the Trzciniec culture (P. Muzolf, B. Muzolf)

31 fragments of vessels which were found scattered around the site (fig. 13) can be attributed to the Trzciniec culture. The site can be most likely classified as Hallstatt 3, and dated to 1750–1600 B.C. (P. Makarowicz 1998, p. 42, fig. 7–8; 2010, p. 51, fig. 1.14). In the classification of Lesser Polish areas by J. Górski, those artefacts would be classified as A2 assemblages, still present in the BrB phase (P. Makarowicz 1998, p. 42, fig. 7–8; 2010, p. 51, fig. 1.14). The fluted, stone mace pommel also known as “lemon-shaped” type requires utmost attention (fig. 14: 8).

### III.3. Settlement from the Hallstatt period (HaD) and the older Pre-Roman Iron Age (B. Muzolf)

3900 vessel fragments and over 100 recessed features were classified as the settlement level connected with Urnfield culture and Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture communities. As far as the terminology is concerned, the term “Lusatian culture” (KŁ) was rejected long ago as no longer valid (J. Dąbrowski 1980; B. Gediga 1983). In that case it is more accurate to refer to the diverse regional groups of the so-called Lusatian culture, as “different cultures of the Lusatian Urnfield culture” (B. Gediga 1993, p. 149). In cohesion with that view, the current study refers to the communities of Central Poland as the “Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture” (in the Polish text referred to as GŚPP). It has to be noted, that settlements and cemeteries which belonged to the cultural entity known as the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture also appeared in Central Poland during the Hallstatt period and the older Pre-Roman Iron Age. The study does not tackle the issue of differentiating between the Pomeranian culture and the Cloche Grave culture. Instead it chooses the term “Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture” which implies the double nature

of those assemblages. However, it is undoubtedly true that the burial rites and stylistics of pottery of this cultural unit indicate that it is alien to the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture. Its presence in the area is the result of the migration of cultural groups from Eastern Pomerania.

The dating of artefacts of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture is based on the research by M. Trachsel who dates the Hallstatt period between 660 B.C. and 530/510 B.C. (M. Trachsel 2004). Consequently, in the current study the years 530/510 B.C. mark the beginning of the older Pre-Roman Iron Age with Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture assemblages. The border between the older and the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age can be placed between phase LtC1 and LtC2, which according to various sources is between 260 – 250 B.C. and c.a. 175 – 165 B.C., which corresponds with the early phase of the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age, referred to as phase A1 (M. Grygiel 2018, p. 368 – 369). Przeworsk culture assemblages are dated to the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age and persist until the early Roman Iron Age.

### **III.3.1. Analysis of artefacts**

#### **III.3.1.1. Technological and morphologic classification of vessels**

The study applies the classification of pottery used in the study of settlements and cemeteries of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture (B. Muzolf 2012; 2021a; B. Muzolf *et al.* 2015; 2017) and recently in the analysis of artefacts from the cemetery at Sierpów near Łęczycza (I. Marchelak *et al.* 2022). The basic rules of classification in which all distinguished attributes of a vessel (or its fragments) are given appropriate code markings (fig. 17: 8) are depicted here (fig. 17).

#### **III.3.1.2. Analysis of vessel pottery**

Artefacts from the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture and the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture were mostly found in the cultural layer and are mainly situated in the northern part of the excavated area (fig. 18). In this chapter describes the technology used in their production and distinguishes different morphological groups of vessels, as well as classifies them according to the analysis of their stylistics and decorations. It also attempts to classify them within separate chronological and cultural levels.

### **III.3.2. Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture (GŚPP)**

The artefacts found at the site are primarily connected with the communities of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture. These are, inter alia, vessels with a “decoration” in the form of holes under the rim (fig. 19; 27; 28: 14; 29: 5, table 3). This type of “decoration” can be found in many sites in Central Poland and it is undoubtedly one of the telltale signs of the youngest phase of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture (fig. 20). Another characteristic decoration of vessels which can be also found in the vessels from the late phase of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture are impression motifs of an obliquely fluted necklace (fig. 21; 27, table 4), connected mostly with the HaD period in the area of Central Poland. Artefacts such as plates/ bases, spindle whorls (fig. 23; 24, table 6) and the so-called circles made of fragmented vessels (fig. 25) can be certainly attributed to the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture.

### **III.3.3. Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture**

Several characteristic elements of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture can be distinguished, especially forms of vessels (fig. 31: 3 – 5; 32: 4), decorations, in particular “pinched” motifs at the rims of the mouths and the bands of the vessels (fig. 26, table: 8; 9). It can be concluded that the artefacts can be undoubtedly dated to the end of the HaD period and the early phases of the older Pre-Roman Iron Age.

### **III.3.4. Spatial planning of the settlements of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture and the Pomeranian Cloche-Grave culture**

The analysis of the spatial distribution of the above-mentioned characteristic elements as well as the location of settlement features can lead to a few conclusions (fig. 27). It is highly likely that the excavated area consists of separate settlement entities (settlements) which may be dated with close proximity from each other, but with a differing chronology. Four basic zones can be distinguished based on the spatial distribution of characteristic elements. They are marked as: A1, A2, A3 and A4. Settlement features attributed to both cultures are mostly found in zone A2 (as their base zone) and A3 (fig. 27).

In addition, one can also note spatial planning of settlement features (fig. 27). Zone A2 is the most compact with 9 potential, smaller clusters (1–9), 6 of which create a hypothetical ring around the central square of the Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture settlement from phase II. A number of features also create a scattered zone A4, in which further smaller clusters can be distinguished (10–15). It is possible that these are remains of a scattered settlement unit, or a result of the exploitation of the area. A single feature from the Pomeranian culture (fig. 31) can be observed within cluster no 10. Single homesteads/clusters were also observed in zone A3 (cluster 16 and 18), where features of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture were discovered in cluster 17 (fig. 32: 4–7).

### III.3.5. Cemetery of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture

The cemetery of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture was first unearthed in 2002, beyond the area of the motorway. It underwent additional research in 2014 which led to the discovery of 13 graves (fig. 34). The artefacts found during the excavations at the cemetery underwent anthropological analysis (A. Zielińska, in this volume). Five AMS dates of the graves were also obtained.

#### III.3.5.1 Description of graves and their artefacts

This part of the study contains the description of individual graves and their assemblages (fig. 35–44). The unearthed vessels have been analysed according to the aforementioned technological classification.

#### III.3.5.2. General description of the excavated artefacts

Many types and variants of vessels were found at Rogaszyn. They are presented in the following morphological groups: vases (fig. 45), jugs and small jugs, bowls, mugs and cap-like lids (fig. 46) with reference to analogical forms. Special attention was paid to the “cap-like” lids from the area of Central Poland (fig. 46a). Also worth mentioning are artefacts made of organic materials, such as: bracelets (fig. 47) and other such finds unearthed in the area of Poland (fig. 48) and flat linings(?). Metal artefacts are rarely found in graves at Rogaszyn. They are represented by beads of the *annsa lunata* type (fig. 35: 14), 9 broken fragments of partially intertwined iron circles made out of a “strip” with a quadrangular cross-section (fig. 38: 5) and one bronze knob.

#### III.3.5.3. Burial rite

All of the excavated graves were mostly destroyed or looted in contemporary times, which is proven by the presence of fragments of modern vessels at the site, as well as spoken records from members of local communities, who attest the practice of digging out vessels and taking out stones. Several basic grave types were identified at the site. The most common ones are graves with a stone cairn in the form of a quadrangular box. Its height differs between the graves and it is made out of so-called pebbles with a bottom most likely made out of cobble stones (table 11). There were also cloche and pit graves as well as one grave, which is most likely a symbolic burial(?). A tabular summary presents basic grave finds (table 12). According to the anthropological analysis there were most probably between 30 and 58 people buried, both adults and children.

#### III.3.5.4. C14 dating of the graves

The study uses the dating system by M. Trachsel, which spans the entire Hallstatt period including early the La Tène period (the older Pre-Roman Iron Age) (M. Trachsel 2004, p. 316 and next). The HaC period is not the subject of interest in this study, which is why the authors focus on the HaD and LTA-B divisions. 5 AMS dates have been obtained for selected graves (table 12). The obtained dates indicate that the entire cemetery and its individual graves (fig. 49) span across a long period of time. However, it is possible that the cemetery was founded at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. and it persisted until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. at least. The distribution of graves and the obtained dates allow the assumption that the oldest burials occupy the southern part of the cemetery, but even in this part there are also graves from the youngest phase (fig. 49). Although the obtained dates are not fully satisfactory, they indicate some tendencies, especially when compared to the dates of the graves at Janówek, site XI (table 13).

### III.3.5.5. Summary

The discovery of the settlement complex of the late Central Polish group of the Urnfield culture found at Rogaszyn, as well as the settlement complex and the cemetery of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture has a particular significance in recognizing the mechanisms leading to cultural changes in the area at the turn of the Hallstatt period and the older Pre-Roman Iron Age period (LtA-LtB). The identification of the settlement – cemetery complex of the Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture is particularly important, since it is another in a series of sites which has this particular character. This type of spatial planning was also found at site 11 at Grabek, commune of Szczerców (B. Muzolf 2002a) as well as the site Janówek XI, commune of Wieliszew, district of Legionowo in Mazovia (B. Kaczyński 2022), both of which resemble spatial planning of the site at Rogaszyn.

## III.4. Settlement form the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age (B. Muzolf)

Most numerous artefacts in the form of 2170 fragments, and settlement features belong to the Przeworsk culture settlement from the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age (fig. 52).

### III.4.1. Analysis of artefacts

The analysis of vessel forms to a limited degree uses the classifications suggested by H. Machajewski and R. Pietrzak (2004) as well as B. Jurkiewicz and H. Machajewski (2008). However, due to great discrepancies in distinguishing the types of vessels, this study uses a new classification described above (fig. 17) with reference to the Jurkiewicz-Machajewski/2008 classification (table 14).

The distinguishing of different morphological groups was based on: the form of the vessel belly, the shape of its mouth and the rim. Scarce fragments belong to the morphological group of vases (W) (fig. 55: 1; 76: 1). Morphological group of pots (G) is represented by vessels of a few basic types: from the simplest two-element pots up to triple-element ones. The morphological group of bowls (M) (fig. 56) is quite numerous. The most common type of bowl found at the site are bowls with a hemispherical belly, however other forms are also present. Type M1/1b1x2 requires most attention. It is a large conical bowl with two roller-shaped handles (fig. 56: 1; 72: 1), which was discovered in the vicinity of other vessels as well as a fragment of an iron scythe blade or a sickle (fig. 73:1). The bowl has very few analogical forms. Their distribution in the area of Poland is presented in figure 57. The morphological group of mugs is represented by a single form (fig. 56: 8; 66: 1), likewise “sieve-like” vessels (fig. 74: 2). Some vessels were made with an admixture of graphite (from ares: C53 and E27). The vessels are scarcely decorated. Decorated forms constitute only a fraction of the entire assemblage. The most common decorative motifs are delicate carvings in the form of bands filled with pierced holes (fig. 58).

Four fragmented spoons (fig. 59: 1, 2; 72: 8) are of particular interest among pottery. Their spatial distribution is presented in figure 82. All artefacts lack the ladle part, but the handles have been preserved, which are the main distinctive feature of those finds (A. Michałowski 2004, p. 123–160). The distribution of similar artefacts is presented on the composite maps of Poland (fig. 60; 61). Another category of artefacts includes loom weights found in the feature (fig. 62; 78: 1) and spindle whorls (fig. 75: 3; 82).

The most common metal artefacts are ornaments in a very interesting selection: a fibula from the Almgren group 236 (fig. 63), a fragment of a bracelet with the so-called small windows (fig. 64: 1) and a small ring with knobs (fig. 64: 2). The latter two types are analysed in greater detail by B. Balke (1999) and their prototypes can be traced back to the La Tène Celtic culture. The dating of both artefacts indicates their chronology as A2 or B1b phase. The last artefact is a bronze circle (fig. 64: 3). The assemblage of metal artefacts also includes an iron axe with a quadrangular sleeve (fig. 65) and a fragment of a big sickle or a scythe blade (fig. 73: 4; 80: 2).

### III.4.2. Dating of the settlement from the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age

All vessels found at the site can be connected mostly with the A2 phase (mainly with its final part) and A3 – the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age. Some artefacts come from the B1 phase of the Pre-Roman Iron Age, which is further proven by the presence of metal artefacts such as the A236 fibula. The site is also dated to that period.



### III.4.3. Spatial planning of the site

Around 150 features were distinguished as the Przeworsk culture, based on the artefacts found in fills. This group includes various pits used for housing and household purposes, as well as postholes, hearths (fig. 79: 6; 81: 13; 82: 2) and one well (fig. 82: 4).

A hypothetical reconstruction of spatial planning of the settlement was attempted on the basis of the unearthed features (fig. 52; 82). The clusters of around 20 features with a similar chronology permit making an outline of houses or household buildings. It seems that they all mark hypothetical homesteads. 12 clusters are grouped into complex N which was the basis for the settlement in question. Nine of those groups (PL1-PL9), created a circle around the oval free space between the buildings – the central square. The unearthed well can also be included in the settlement. It was found in the south, around 30 m from the “border” of the compact complex of the “central” settlement and it forms a small cluster PL19.

The second complex was located south of complex N and encompasses 8 clusters of features (PL14-PL21). They are scattered and characterized by a relatively small number of unearthed artefacts. The last settlement unit can be found in complex S, which consists of several clusters of features (PL21-PL22) located in the vicinity of the original course of the Moszczenica river. The artefacts are dated similarly to the previous ones. The differences are very scarce.

### III.4.4. Summary

A characteristic feature of the material obtained from the settlement at Rogaszyn is the formation of vessel rims through facettes, which can be mostly attributed to the Przeworsk culture. Some artefacts can also be linked with the stylistics of the Jastorf culture. A similar situation occurs at a nearby settlement from the younger Pre-Roman Iron Age at the site of Łęki Głównie dated to an earlier period (B. Jurkiewicz, H. Machajewski 2008).

## IV. EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT (B. MUZOLF)

2109 vessel fragments, as well as over a dozen other artefacts in the form of spindle whorls, iron and stone artefacts are attributed to this chronological-cultural layer. In addition, there are 119 recessed features dated by means of pottery material. They are mostly in the form of hearth pits which are the remains of houses, hearths, postholes and other various pits for housing and household purposes, as well as two wells (fig. 84).

### IV.1. Analysis of vessel pottery

#### IV.1.1. Classifications of vessel forms

The study refers to several classifications, however it mostly relies on our own original one created *i.e.* in the study of Reków (B. Muzolf 2000) and in the study of the artefacts found at the Central Polish cremation burial of the Alt Käßlich type at Grabek, commune of Szczerców (B. Muzolf 2002b, p. 418 – 419, fig. 242). The typology of vessels is based on a slightly modified classification of vessels mentioned in chapter III.3.1.1. It has been altered to fit the analysis of early medieval artefacts. The rules of its application consists of 4 steps (fig. 85). The classification of vessel rims is the same as previously, with the division of mouths into three basic groups (fig. 87).

#### IV.1.2. Technology used in vessel production and morphological groups of vessels

All artefacts obtained from all the features and the layer underwent analysis in order to distinguish the so-called technological groups – GtI-V (W. Chudziak 1991).

All ceramic artefacts, based on the technology used in their production are classified as the so-called brown pottery, made from iron clays and fired in oxidizing atmosphere. All vessel fragments are parts of several specimens which to a lesser or greater degree were produced through throwing. There are no vessels of the GtI type, which is why the classification in this study combines groups GtII/III and group GtIV. Vessels from the GtII/III group from Rogaszyn mostly belong to a diverse morphological group

of pots (fig. 88) whose bottoms often have distinctive imprints of a pottery wheel head (fig. 88: 15 – 17). A beaker with a hollow stem is of particular interest (fig. 88: 12). Early medieval beaker forms are rarely found at the site. After analysing analogical sites (fig. 89), the Rogaszyn site was dated to the first half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The artefacts also include some scarcely found bowls (fig. 88: 13, 14).

Vessel group GtIV mostly includes fragments of pots (fig. 90) with some rare forms such as: a bowl or a cup (fig. 90: 23).

#### **IV.1.3. Decorations of vessels – decoration systems**

The analysis of the way of decorating vessels was conducted in accordance with the classification used by W. Chudziak for the artefacts found at the lower Drwęca river (1991), where first of all basic decoration elements were distinguished (fig. 91). A classification was made for decorative motifs from Gt II/III group (fig. 92) and GtIV group (fig. 93).

The most common decorations are motifs created with a pottery comb in the form of horizontal and wavy lines. Group GtIV is characterized by a greater variety of motifs. The most common ones are flutings going around the vessel often combined with other elements, such as e.g. moulded ribs.

#### **IV.1.4. Regional and chronological connections of pottery**

The site in question spans across two major time periods. Artefacts from the older one are represented by a small cluster of fragments of vessels partially thrown on the wheel from GtII/III group, which are typical of the early medieval period. Therefore they can be dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> centuries with the assumption that the site might have persisted until the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The younger level is represented by artefacts from GtIV group, dated between the 9<sup>th</sup>(?) and 11<sup>th</sup> century.

The pottery from Rogaszyn can be in general dated between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century. It is worth noting that almost any most abundant cluster from Rogaszyn includes vessels from group GtII/III and GtIV. An example of that can be the assemblage from well II, dendrochronologically dated to late twenties of the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

### **IV.2. Other artefacts**

Other artefacts include 11 spindle whorls of C type (in several variants) and of A type (table 14, fig. 99: 3; 100: 1, 2; 102: 3, 13; 105: 3). There is also a single large bead or spindle whorl made of amber using the technique of throwing on the wheel (fig. 94).

Iron artefacts include a sur with hooklike bangles angled to the inside (fig. 95: 1), connected with C and D variants (J. Żak, L. Maćkowiak-Kotkowska 1988). A similar artefact of D variant from the site at Bonikowo 1 and Obiszów 9 (which is the closest to the artefact from Rogaszyn) was recently dated by M. Kara to 807 – 826 AD and circa 933 AD respectively (M. Kara 2009, fig. 75: 3, 4). Consequently, the site at Rogaszyn can be situated in the confines between the 9<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Two fragmented iron arrow heads (fig. 95: 2, 3) are also connected with this time frame. The final miscellaneous artefacts are fragments of two iron knives found in the cultural layers (fig. 96). Knives of that type are often found at settlements as well as in graves which is why they do not allow for precise dating. A few whetstones made out of fine-grained sandstone of different colour and form were also found at the site (fig. 97).

### **IV.3. Spatial planning of the early medieval settlement**

The description of spatial planning of the early medieval settlement begins with the excavated wells due to their particular significance for the current study. Both wells formed a cluster (fig. 112, cluster IX) and were made out of planks, boards and fragments of hollowed out oak tree trunks (fig. 103: 1; 104: 1). The good condition in which both wells were found allowed for a dendrochronological analysis which resulted in the following dates for the wells: well I – 845 – 849 AD and well II – 924 – 925 AD. Also worth noting are pottery artefacts found in both wells. Flat bottoms of vessels partially thrown on the wheel were found in well I. Some of them bore visible traces of imprints of a wheel head (fig. 103: 2, 3) while

others had undistinguished bottoms (fig. 103: 4, 5). Slightly concave bottoms of vessels with very visible moulded rollers around the diameter of the vessel were found in well II (fig. 104: 2, 3). One vessel is almost fully covered with grooves. They go around the entire vessel and are placed in close proximity from each other. The vessel was fully thrown on the wheel.

On the basis of spatial distribution of the artefacts from the layer (fig. 84) and the location of the features, three zones of medieval settlement were distinguished. They are marked as complex: 1, 2, 3 (fig. 112). Within those complexes, clusters or groups of features were distinguished. They are mostly identified as homesteads of individual families who created the settlement. Complex 1 consists of 10 clusters of features (clusters I-X), most of which are the remains of settlements of individual families *i.e.* homesteads with a very interesting spatial distribution. It has been concluded that the centre of the settlement is designated by 7 clusters, 6 of which (clusters: I, VII, VIII, IX, III/IV and VI) are situated on the circumference of a circle with a diameter of c.a. 70 m. They are placed around a central square of a diameter of c.a. 45 m in which a small cluster (cluster II) is located. The two further clusters: V and X are located within the central circle. The character and type of features within specific clusters have been analysed in this study. Cluster IX is of utility character and comprises two aforementioned wells.

Complex 2 consists of features which create two clusters: 2/1 (fig. 113; 105: 1 – 10) and 2/2 which are placed 30 – 40 m away from each other. Cluster 2/1 includes the remains of houses and utility buildings. It is impossible to definitely confirm that cluster 2/2 is a classic homestead. Thus it can be supposed that it is a part of a homestead from cluster 2/1. Complex 3 is the smallest (fig. 112). It most likely includes three features which can be interpreted as remains of buildings (fig. 107: 1; 109: 2). Their fills contained quite abundant assemblages (fig. 107: 2 – 4; 108: 1 – 6). The beaker with the hollow stem, mentioned previously (fig. 107: 5 – 10) was found in the cluster.

As a result of the analysis of spatial planning of complex 1 it has been concluded that these are remains of one settlement with 7 distinctive clusters. Six of them (I, VII, VIII, IX, III/IV and VI) are located on the circumference of a circle with the diameter of c.a. 70 m. They are placed around a central square with the diameter of c.a. 45 m in which a small cluster (cluster II) is located. The two further clusters: V and X are located within the central circle. However, not all clusters are considered to be family homesteads. It has been established that the centre of the settlement was created by 6 homesteads located on  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the diameter of the circle around the central square. The circle was open from SW. This “free space” in the circumference of the settlement is filled by cluster IX which was of utility character, common for the entire settlement. It was a complex of two wells. It is possible that as a result of the growth of the settlement two homesteads outside of the main circle were created: Z7 (cluster V) and possibly Z8 (cluster X). The analysis of the clusters which form the settlement leads to one more conclusion: the homesteads were created according to two different rules. Clusters I and VI *i.e.* homesteads Z1 and Z6 were built on a circular (oval) plan, where the central feature (central building) was surrounded by other features. The diameter of that circle is around 20 m. The other clusters which were excavated in an untouched state, were built on a linear plan. This refers to the clusters, five of which are homesteads: II, VIII (Z3), III (Z4), IV (Z5), V (Z7) and X (Z8?). The length of those lines of features is around 20 – 25 m.

Settlement from complexes 2 and 3 was jointly analysed since it is very similar. Complex 2 contains two clusters which were identified as potential homesteads Z9 and Z10 in an extended form (with additional buildings). Complex 3 contains an extended structure described as a homestead Z11. It is important to note that they were built according to the second rule, *i.e.* on an linear plan.

The character of the connection between the central settlement and homesteads Z9, Z 10 and Z11 found in “nest-like” location remains open. However, the time in which both functioned seems to be the same: the second half of 9<sup>th</sup> century, throughout the 10<sup>th</sup> century possibly until the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century.



## V. EARLY MODERN ARTEFACTS (B. MUZOLF)

During the excavations in 2002, we were informed that according to local tradition Rogaszyn was supposed to have a “palace”. Unfortunately, its supposed location was only approximated. The land survey allowed us to narrow down the possible location of the remains of the palace/ manor house. To this end a reconnaissance trench was dug. It did not, however, comprise the remains of architecture of the potential manor house. Instead, a cultural layer was unearthed, which provided a great number of masonry heater tiles and some fragments of vessel pottery. The character of the excavated artefacts undoubtedly points to manor house/palace foundations.

### V.1. Vessel pottery

275 fragments of clay vessels were analysed. The classification was based on several basic works, such as the studies by: K. Radwański (1968), A Wałowy (1979), J. Krupe (1981) and L. Kajzer (1986; 1990). The classification of fragments of vessels was based on the type of firing, raw material and the ceramic mass, including the presence of glazes (table 16).

This rather small collection of vessels is divided into several morphological groups in the form of pots (fig. 115: 1 – 5), jugs (fig. 115: 6, 7, 14), mixing bowls (makitras), bowls, plates (fig. 115: 11), frying pans (fig. 115: 17) and lids (fig. 115: 18, 19). The aforementioned index of vessel forms indicates that the majority included either tableware or kitchen dishes. The whole collection indicates that they did come from a manor house and can be dated to between 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### V.2. Stove tiles

Stove tiles consist of only 420 fragments. 415 of them are plate tiles (256 of them are faceplates) and only 5 fragments are vessel tiles. Stove tiles can be divided into two morphological groups: A – vessel-like tiles (fig. 118: 12, 13, 15, table 17), and B – plate tiles (table 18).

The most common plate tiles were fragments with a navy blue – blue glaze as a background and white glaze decorations which created the so-called navy blue masonry heater. Several types, which formed the structure of the masonry heater were discovered in the cluster. Firstly, these are filler tiles (also corner tiles, fig. 118: 11), frieze tiles and cornice tiles. All tiles are covered with intricate decorations: stylized floral motifs in the so-called ferrule motif with an equally complicated decoration and with a characteristic 90-degree angle (fig. 116: 1, 2; 117: 1). Similar masonry heaters were found *e.g.* at Bolesławiec on the Proсна river. No identical motif was found, however a characteristic ferrule motif and stylized floral motifs were identified, which permits placing the masonry heater from Rogaszyn in the same stylistic trend dated to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Tiles with a green glaze constitute a smaller group (green masonry heater). The basic form of a reconstructed tile is a cornice tile with no frame around it (only upper and lower frames are present) (fig. 120: 3, 5 – 7). The reconstructed faceplate is decorated with complicated stylized motifs which combine geometric shapes with floral decorations (fig. 120: 1, 2, 4). Thanks to the reconstruction of the filler tile, the reconstruction of the structure of the heater was attempted (fig. 121). One of the unearthed green glazed fragments belonged most likely to the knob at the top of the heater (fig. 120: 8). Based on similar discoveries the heater can be dated between the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Unglazed tiles with a characteristic “rosette” (fig. 117: 5) or geometric motifs (fig. 118: 6, 11) have also been discovered.

### Summary

All excavated tiles can be dated to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the 17<sup>th</sup> century, possibly until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### V.3. History of Rogaszyn and its vicinity

The name Rogaszyn can be found in written sources at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, like other neighbouring villages such as: Ciechosławice, Janków, Orenice *etc.* Basic data about Rogaszyn can be found in the Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic Countries which include the information that in 1576 Rogaszyn was divided into *Rogaszino major* which fully belonged to Jakub Rogalski and *Rogaszino minor* which only partially belonged to him (*Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego...* 1888, p. 661). The same division of Rogaszyn was also noted in XVI *Liber beneficiorum* by J. Łaski (1881, p. 418) and can be seen on the map from 1793, where the village is divided into Roguszyn and Roguszynek (fig. 122).

Cartographic sources, such as maps from 1793 (fig. 122), 1803 (fig. 123) and 1822 – 1831 published in 1843 (fig. 124) provide a lot of valuable information. Their analysis shows that Rogaszyn was located on the main course of the Moszczenica river and not on the Malina river which currently flows in one of the riverbeds of the Moszczenica river.

The history of Rogaszyn is presented in the form of a timeline which shows its inheritance history and some transactions in the village. To sum up, Rogaszyn belonged to the family with the Nałęcz coat of arms at least from the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and provably stayed in their hands until the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. T. Nowak (2002, p. 94) confirmed the Nałęcz coat of arms of Rogaszyn owners. A 16<sup>th</sup> century heraldry expert B. Paprocki the family of Rogaski from the Łęczyca land (*i.e.* from Rogaszyn) used the coat of arms of Nałęcz (B. Paprocki 1858, p. 216).

Jakub Rogaski appears in sources from 1576, but with no specified coat of arms. It can be, however, assumed that he was the successor of the earlier owners of Rogaszyn – the Nałęcz coat of arms. Further heraldry information seems to disprove that. They point to a completely different heraldic connections of the Rogawski (Rogaski) family from Rogaszyn. A document from 1647 is an important piece of evidence, since it includes Eustachy Rogawski of the Rola coat of arms and his father – Jakub, both of whom belong to the Rolicz family (K. Bielecki 1931, p. 88). On the basis of the dating of the excavated artefacts it is possible that the same Jakub Rogaski mentioned in the sources from 1576, could have been the builder of the manor house at Rogaszyn (the one which contained the assemblage of stove tiles). It is however also possible that the manor house was built earlier. Undoubtedly, other owners of Rogaszyn in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, belonging to the Rolicz family, are worth noting as they most likely made further adjustments to the building at least until 1647. Thus the contents of the Pęcławice estate from the 18<sup>th</sup> century are quite surprising since they do not mention a manor house at Rogaszyn. This leads us to believe that the building must have been fully destroyed and disassembled before 1719.

Information about neighbouring villages of Ciechosławice, Pęcławice and Orenice were also mentioned.

## VI. FINAL THOUGHTS (B. MUZOLF)

In summary, the excavations at Rogaszyn attest that it is an important site with great scientific potential. All chronological levels distinguished at the site have yielded extremely valuable data. The so-called Lusatian- Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture with the settlement and the nearby cemetery points to the fact that the settlement was originally created by separate cultural groups: the newcoming Pomeranian Cloche Grave culture and the local Lusatian communities. The vast Przeworsk culture settlement with its very interesting artefacts (metal and ceramic) depicts a further stage in the cultural changes between 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It shows extensive cultural and trade connections (import of metal ware *etc.*). A great scientific feat is also the recognition of the nest-like early medieval settlement and the discovery of two wells from the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century (which are a rarity across Poland) *i.e.* the time period during which the early Piast dynasty political structures were consolidating.

Lastly, the medieval and early modern settlements are a necessary addendum to the development process of this settlement. It resulted in the location of a 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century manor house which belonged to the owners of the village. It can be assumed that the early medieval and medieval settlement developed in the area later known as Rogaszyn, with no greater changes (maybe with a few shifts) since the

beginning of the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The so-called “conical” stronghold exists in close vicinity of Rogaszyn on the present Malina river, originally on the main course of the Moszczenica river (currently within the boundaries of Orenice village). All the above mentioned information points to the fact that throughout centuries the area in question offered very appealing settlement conditions for different communities.

