

THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SANDOMIERZ BASIN IN THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD¹

Settlements – Cemeteries – Elites

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The Early Roman artefacts found in the interfluvium of the rivers Vistula and San indicate that the travel and transport routes that run through the area in question led not only to the development of local settlement but also to the formation of a hierarchical local society. This is indicated by the presence of richly furnished burials, with grave goods including imported metal vessels. In the Younger and Late Roman Period, the region underwent changes caused by the growth of settlement and its move to the south.

Traces of relatively intense settlement dating to the Early Roman Period have been confirmed in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin, an area stretching between the Vistula Valley to the north, the Lower Wisłoka Valley to the west, the Lower San Valley to the east and the so-called Kolbuszowa Plateau to the south. The area comprises several mesoregions: the Vistula Lowland, including the wide Vistula Valley, the Lower San Valley and, below, the Tarnobrzeg Plain, covered to a large extent by the remnants of the so-called Sandomierz Forest. Between the present-day Vistula Valley and the Tarnobrzeg Plain, there is a hill called Garb Tarnobrzegi (Fig. 1; *Kondracki 1994, 233–240, fig. 29; Solon et al. 2018, 158, fig. 2, map*).

The specificity of settlement in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin was influenced mainly by the system of river valleys, which enabled contacts even with distant parts of Europe. Transport routes led to the Carpathian Basin along the rivers Wisłoka and San, and through convenient passes in the Beskid zone. The San in particular played a key role in these connections. Also important for the area in question was the route connecting the San with the Dniester through the Przemyśl Gate, which allowed contacts with the areas of eastern Europe (cf. *Czopek 2011; 2019*). No less significant was the route along the Vistula, enabling connection with other Przeworsk Culture areas. Simultaneously, intense Przeworsk Culture settlement was developing in the fertile Sandomierz Upland on the left bank of the Vistula, constituting a base for the Świętokrzyskie iron production centre (*Orzechowski 2007, 57–72*). It is possible that in the area in question the Vistula River not so much divided as united the two regions.

Favourable environmental conditions for the development of settlement were ensured by the presence of *rendzinas* – fertile soils, which can be found in the wide bottoms of the valleys of the Vistula River and its tributaries – and less fertile podzolic and sand soils. Bog ores, which provided the basic raw material for iron smelting at that time, can be found in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin. Natural forest complexes guaranteed the development of rich fauna and supplied wood for construction and fuel. The most favourable areas for settlement were river valleys and the so-called morphological edges (*Łańczot/Wojtanowicz 2005, 45, 48, 50*). The climate fluctuations that took place in the Holocene undoubtedly also influenced the choice of terrain for settlement.

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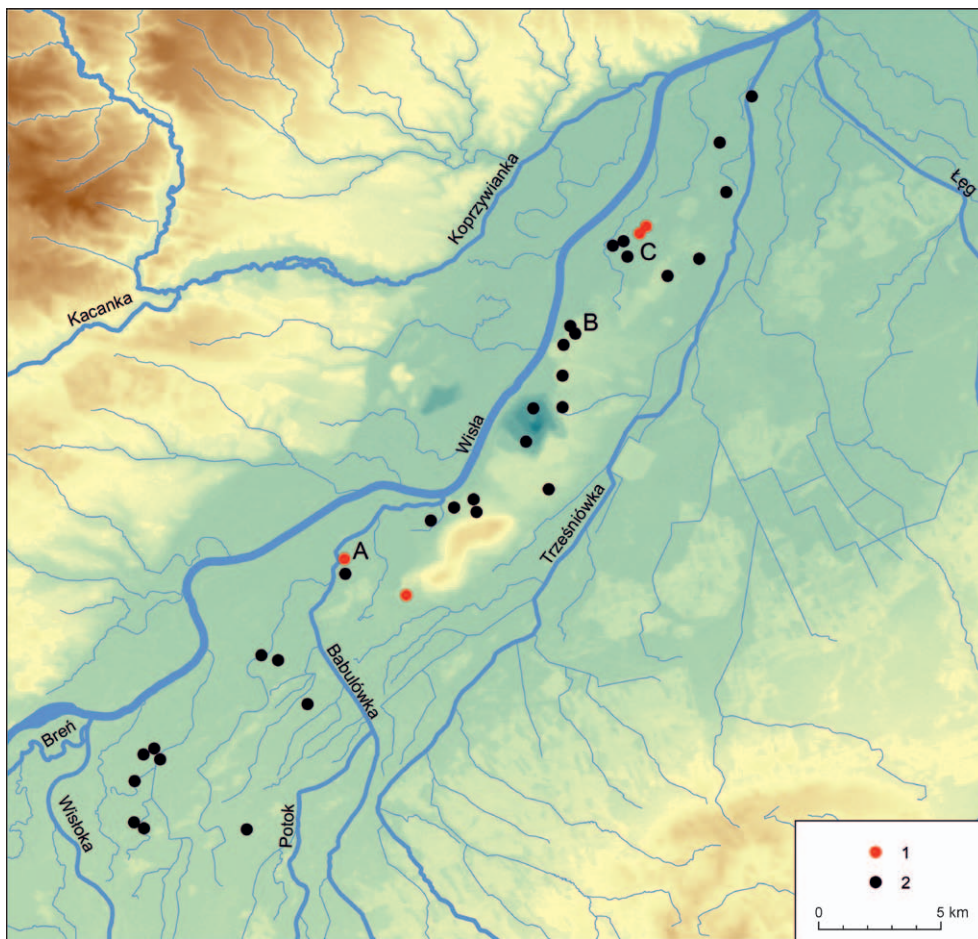


Fig. 1. Garb Tarnobrzegi. 1 – excavated settlements; 2 – surface and accidental finds. A – Baranów Sandomierski, site 1; B – Tarnobrzeg-Dzików; C – Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów, site 1.

The areas located in the forks of the rivers Vistula and San, especially the environs of present-day Tarnobrzeg, garnered interest of archaeologists already at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th c. (Woźny 2018). As early as 1897, Włodzimierz Demetrykiewicz drew attention to archaeological artefacts discovered in the vicinity of Tarnobrzeg (Demetrykiewicz 1897). The first synthetic study of Iron Age finds from the area in question was published in 1963 by Rudolf Jamka (Jamka 1963, 19–54). Among later works, Jerzy Kolendo's article on a presumed Roman princely burial from Wielowieś near Tarnobrzeg, which he based on archival data (Kolendo 1980, 37–42), as well as synthetic studies on the Roman Period settlement developing in the area of Garb Tarnobrzegi (Lasota 2005a) and in the Sandomierz Basin (Kokowski 2005a, 423–433) are also worthy of note.

According to archaeological sources, the Przeworsk Culture population that inhabited the area described above was hierarchical in structure from the beginning of the Early Roman Period. Imports from the Roman state have been discovered near the contemporary city of Tarnobrzeg since the 19th c. They used to be stored in the residence of the Counts of Tarnobrzeg in Dzików (today's dist. of Tarnobrzeg). The palace housed an extensive library, founded by Jan Feliks Tarnowski and his wife, as well as art collections and archaeological artefacts discovered on the family's estate (Grottowa 1957, 69–106). Unfortunately, most of them were destroyed in the palace fire in 1927 (Grottowa 1957, 90; Kolendo 1980, 38) and during World War II (Antoniewicz 1954, 71).

One of the first discoveries made in the Tarnobrzeg area was a bronze *stamnos*, found before 1876 and kept in the collection of the Tarnowski family in the palace in Dzików (Fig. 2: 1; Antoniewicz 1928, 321, pl. XXXVIII: 3; Eggers 1951, 156, cat. no. 2195; Kolendo 1980, 38, footnote 17; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 333). The vessel was mentioned in 1877 by A. H. Kirkor, an amateur archaeologist. He supposedly saw it in the library of the Dzików palace, among six clay urns (Kirkor 1877, 40). The height of the vessel was

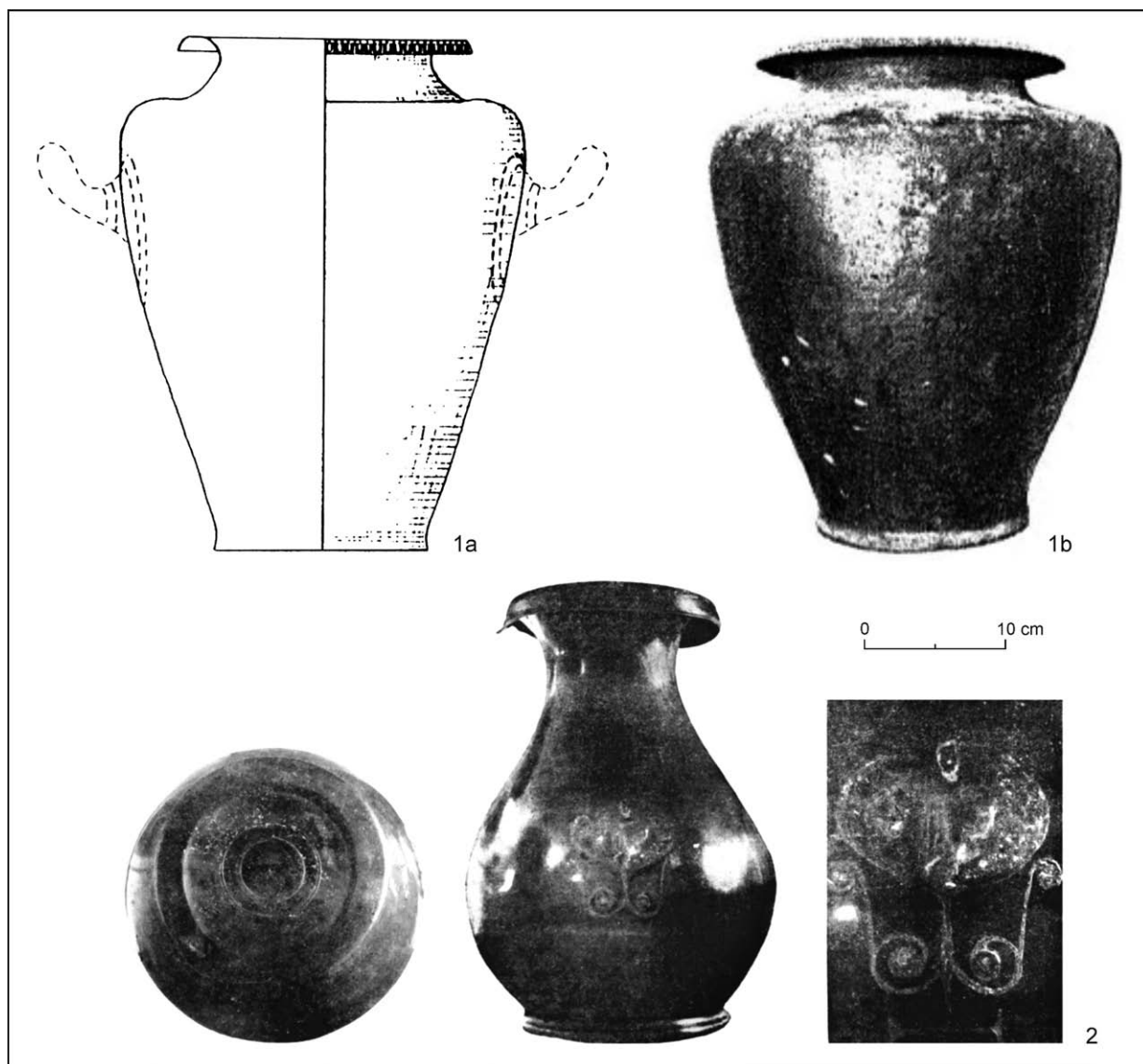


Fig. 2. Bronze vessels from the area near Tarnobrzeg. 1 – *stamnos* (1a acc. to Woźniak 1993, 1b acc. to Antoniewicz 1928); 2 – jug of type E 122 (after Antoniewicz 1953).

35 cm, and the rim diameter was 20 cm. The artefact might have been lost alongside other works of art probably during the Second World War. However, a later photograph showing a *stamnos*, taken by the archaeologist W. Demetrykiewicz, has been preserved in the Archives of the Archaeological Museum in Kraków (Fig. 2: 1b; Woźny 2018, fig. 2). The vessel, classified as type E 17, was previously dated to the Late Pre-Roman Period, around 90–60 BCE. It was believed that it had come from Hellenistic workshops and reached central Europe in the 1st c. BCE through the Celtic environment (Dąbrowska 1988, 189; Eggers 1951, 156, cat. no. 2195; Wielowiejski 1985, 175).

Stamnoi, typical vessels of Hellenistic wine serving set, are found outside the Etruscan world, primarily in the burials of early Celtic elites along the Moselle and in the Middle Rhine basin dated to the 5th c. BCE (Guggisberg 2017, 99–103, fig. 6). Taking into account the analysis conducted, Z. Woźniak considered the vessel from Tarnobrzeg to be an Etruscan product from the first half of the 4th c. BCE, which had arrived in the environment of the Pomeranian culture in connection with ethnic movements in the first half of the 4th c., triggered by the expansion of the Celts towards the east (Woźniak 1993, 373–376, fig. 3; 4; 1994, 131, 132). However, it cannot be ruled out that the *stamnos* was brought back by J. F. Tarnowski and his wife from their 10-month trip around Italy in 1803–1804, during which they also showed interest in Etruscan artefacts (Grottowa 1957, 90).

The next vessels from the Roman state were discovered among the materials of the Przeworsk Culture. In Polish archaeology, the scarce pre-Roman Przeworsk Culture materials found in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin are associated with the development of settlement on the left bank of the Vistula, in the Sandomierz Upland. They are supposed to be traces of penetration and extensive economic use of the adjacent area, i.e. the Sandomierz Basin, by the people inhabiting the left bank of the Vistula (Woźniak 1994, 127, 128). Said settlement intensifies from stage B1 of the Early Roman Period.

In 1898, another bronze vessel was accidentally discovered during earthworks near Dzików (now Tarnobrzeg-Dzików). It was a jug of type E 122 of the Ornavasso/Kærunggård variant, dated to phase B1a (Antoniewicz 1954, 71–77, fig. 1; 3; 4; Boube 1991, 38, fig. 15; Kunow 1983, 148, cat. K 282; TIR M 34, cat. 143; Werner 1978, 16, no. 13; Wielowiejski 1985, 302, no. 294). The jug, about 20 cm high, had a heart-shaped handle-mount forked into two symmetrical volutes (Fig. 2: 2). Traces of the tin that soldered three legs to the edge of the concave base were apparently also preserved, but the handle was not (Antoniewicz 1954, fig. 1; 3; 4). There were supposedly bones lying next to the vessel, which may suggest a destroyed burial.² The vessel was originally in the collection of the Tarnowski family in Dzików but was lost during World War II, and only photographs published by W. Antoniewicz in 1954 have survived. It is believed that vessels of this type arrived in the areas beyond the Roman limes via the Amber Road. Only two other jugs of this type are known from the Przeworsk Culture settlement range; they were found in the Prosna basin: at Siemianice, Kępno Dist., grave 8a/1898 (Eggers 1951, 155, cat. 2173; Wielowiejski 1985, 302, cat. 296, fig. 5: 1), and at Węglewice, Wieruszów Dist., grave discovered in 1931 (CRFB PL3 2018, 131, 132, no. EWE-3-1/1.1; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. 297). A third jug of this type comes from Podwiesk, Chełmno Dist. (grave discovered before 1887), in the Wielbark Culture area (Wielowiejski 1985, cat. 295). The vessels are dated from late phase A of the Late Pre-Roman Period to phase B1b of the Early Roman Period (Boube 1991, 38). An analogous jug from Kærunggård, Odense Amt, in Scandinavia is also dated to stage B1 (Lund Hansen 1987, 91).

A distinct expansion of settlement within an evolving socio-economic system in the area in question takes place during stage B2 of the Early Roman Period. Przeworsk Culture settlements, verified in the course of excavations, developed until the beginning of the Younger Roman period, up to stage C1. On the other hand, no cemeteries have been found to date on the right bank of the Vistula River; only isolated burials, usually discovered by chance, are known from this area. This scarcity results from the state of research, as cemeteries have been recorded further south, by the San River, and even in the Beskid zone (Tokarczyk 2018, 253, 254).

In the area in question, settlements are located mainly on the so-called Garb Tarnobrzeczski, which is a sand-and-loam hill (182 m above sea level) with *rendzinas* in its immediate vicinity, where settlement points identified in the course of surface surveys are concentrated (Fig. 1). Of note are the excavated settlements at Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów (Lasota 2005a, fig. 1; Podgórska-Czopek 1991, 71–114); Baranów Sandomierski, Tarnobrzeg Dist., site 1 (Lasota 2005a, fig. 1; 2005b, fig. 1; 2005c, 263–304); as well as at Machów, sites 3 and 10 (presently Tarnobrzeg-Machów; Krauss 1963, 351; Lasota 2005b, fig. 1), and at Skopanie, Tarnobrzeg Dist. (Krauss 1963, 351; Lasota 2005b, fig. 1). The last three have only briefly been mentioned in the literature. At Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów and Baranów Sandomierski, several features were identified as half-dugouts of residential character. Moreover, hearths were discovered there, and the settlement at Skopanie yielded three wells with wooden shafts. The presence of bloomeries was confirmed at site 3 at Machów. Furthermore, at site 10 in the same locality, attention has been drawn to the presence of a recessed dugout of post and beam construction. At the Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów settlement, there was a dog's head deposited in a half-dugout (feature 2), which should probably be interpreted as a sacrifice buried under the house threshold. Such behaviour is attested in the Early Roman Period in the areas of the Przeworsk Culture as well as other cultures of Central European Barbaricum (Beneš/Nýltová Fišáková 2009; Gralak 2012, 115, 116; Polit 2019; Sielicka 2015, 156, 157).

The chronological position of the settlements mentioned above is narrowed down by isolated metal artefacts. In the case of the Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów site, it is a brooch of Almgren group IV, probably representing the Brzeźce type, which should be regarded as indicative of a developed stage of stage B2 (Kokowski 1991, 109, 110), whereas two iron buckles of groups C 13 and G 1 after R. Madyda-Legutko (1989) indicate that the settlement functioned both in the Early Roman Period as well as at the beginning of the Younger Roman Period. A brooch of Almgren group VI was recovered from site 3 at Machów, which makes it possible to place the chronology of the settlement generally in the Younger Roman Period.

² According to J. Werner (1978), the jug was a container for the bones.

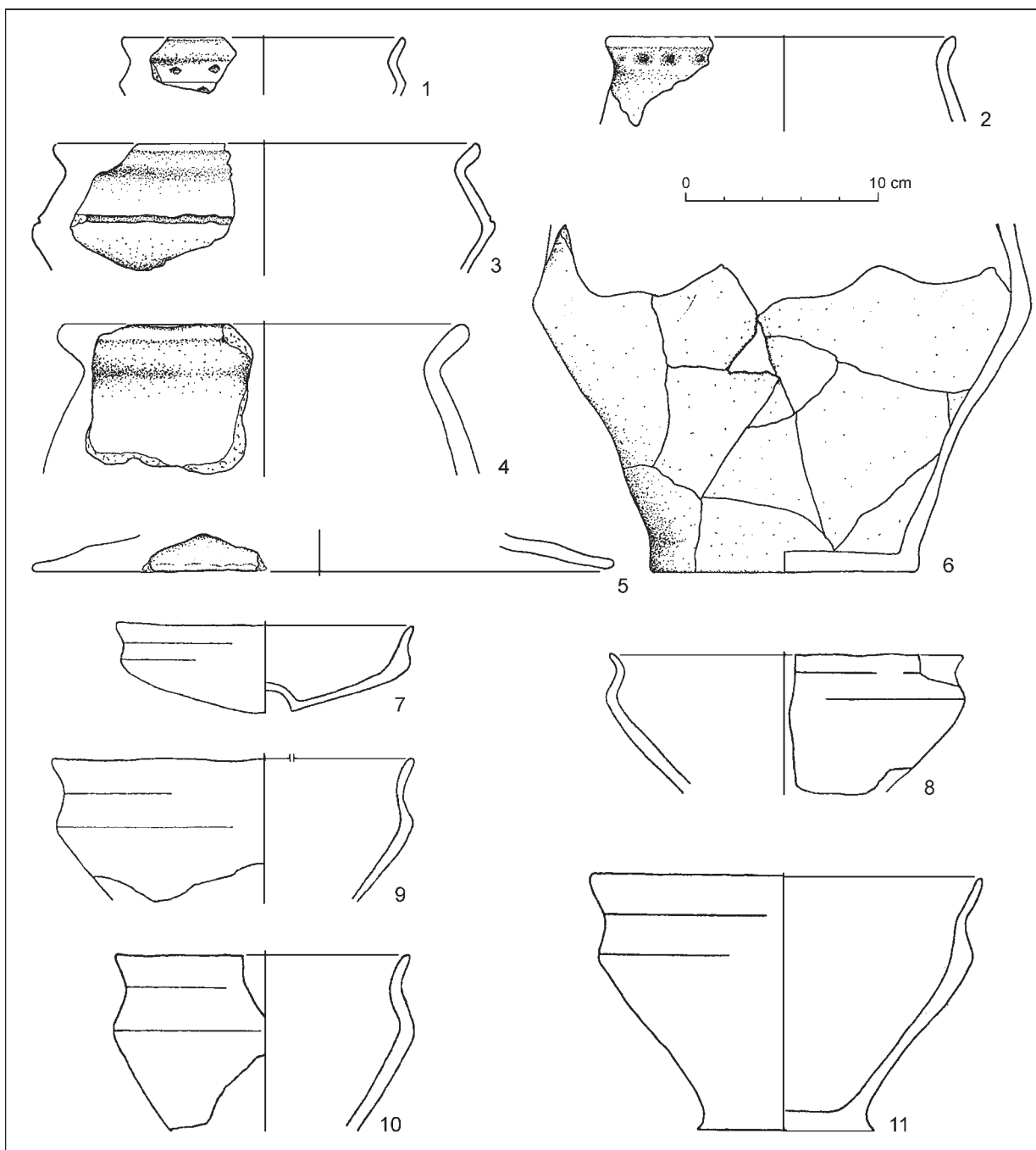


Fig. 3. Hand-made vessels from settlements. 1–6 – Baranów Sandomierski, site 1 (after *Lasota 2005a*); 7–11 – Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów, site 1 (after *Podgórska-Czopek 1991*).

The above-mentioned chronology of the settlements located on Garb Tarnobrzieski is confirmed by the ceramic material, as mostly fragments of hand-made vessels were discovered there. Kitchenware consisted mainly of pots with S-shaped profiles and coarse surfaces (Fig. 3: 2, 4, 6), while the so-called tableware included strongly profiled vases and bowls with smooth, blackened surfaces (Fig. 3: 1, 3, 7–11). Wheel-made vessels with smooth grey surfaces made up only a small percentage share. A somewhat different trend has been observed at the excavated settlement at Machów site 10, where pottery made using a potter's wheel was dominant (*Krauss 1963, 351*).

As mentioned above, no cemeteries and only few burials are known from the areas on the right bank of the Vistula (*Bochnak 2005, 244*; *Demetrykiewicz 1897, 155, 156, fig. 14; 1898, 107, 108, fig. 3; Florek/Gurba 2005,*



Fig. 4. Tarnobrzeg Dzików, grave discovered in 2008. 1 – clay cinerary urn; 2 – iron spearhead; 3 – iron sword; 4 – iron axe; 5 – iron rivet; 6 – iron knife; 7 – corroded iron object and bronze strap-end; 8 – bimetallic chair-shaped spur (photo U. Socha). Scale: a – 1–3, 6; b – 4, 5, 7; c – 8.

27).³ Noteworthy among them is a single cremation grave of a Przeworsk Culture warrior, discovered in 2008 during renovation works under the eastern part of the main body of the palace in Tarnobrzeg-Dzików. Objects of Roman provenience were found among the grave goods (*Handerek 2008*). An analysis of the elements of its furnishings indicates that the grave should be dated to phases B1b–B2a. The cinerary urn was a classic vessel of the Przeworsk Culture, vase of type II/3 as distinguished (Fig. 4: 1; rim diameter

³ This remark refers to the warrior burials from Trześć, Tarnobrzeg Dist., with a shield boss of Jahn type 7b (*Jahn 1916*), and from Miechocin (presently Tarnobrzeg Miechocin), with a polearm head.

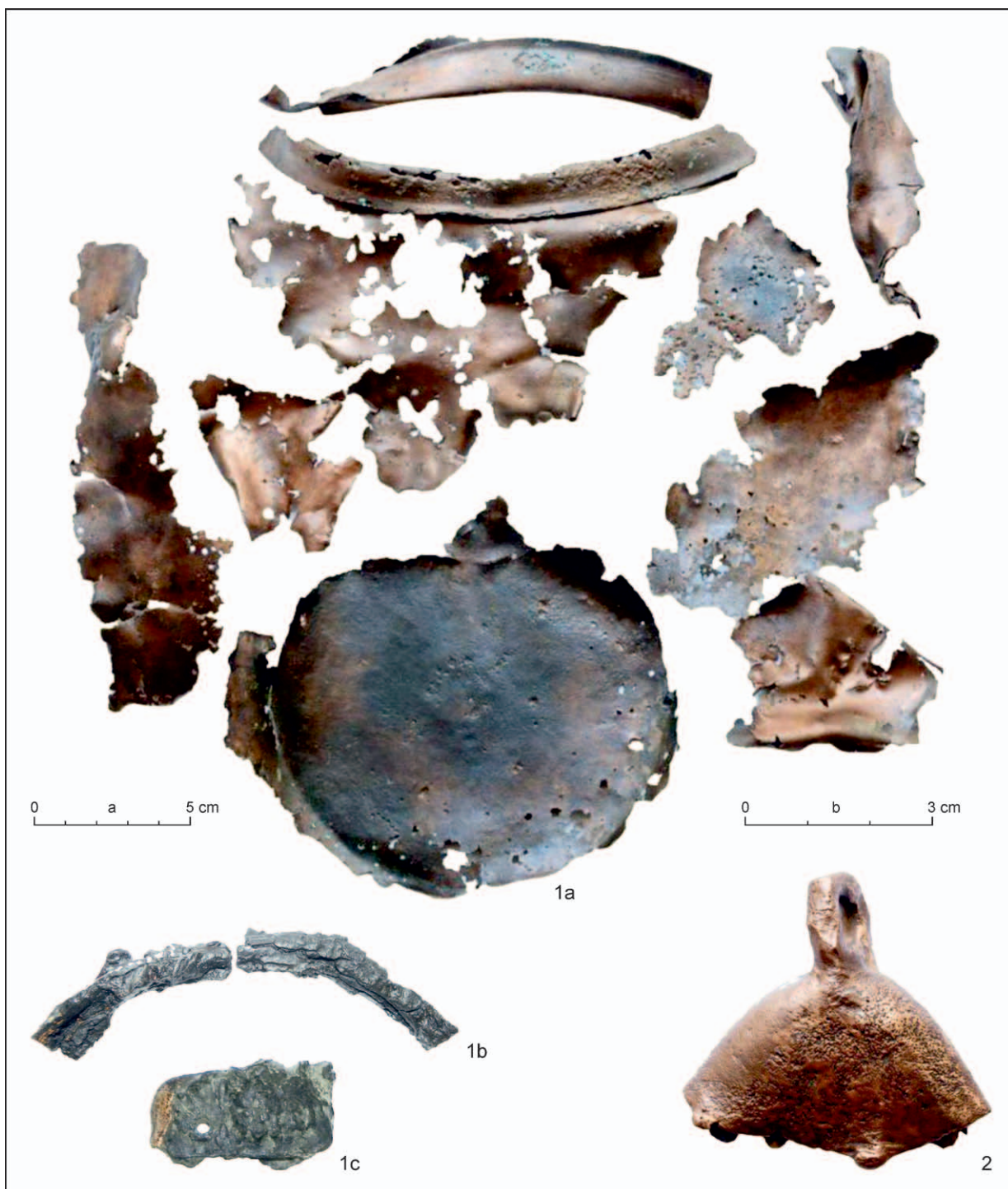


Fig. 5. Tarnobrzeg Dzików, grave discovered in 2008. 1a – bronze Östland-type bucket; 1b – iron bucket handle; 1c – fragment of an iron handle-mount; 2 – bronze bell (photo A. Wrona). Scale: a – 1; b – 2.

approx. 32 cm, height 24 cm, base diameter 14 cm) by *T. Liana* (1970). The preserved metal grave goods are heavily damaged, burnt on a funeral pyre and ritually bent. They include an iron double-edged sword with a lenticular cross-section of the blade, preserved in fragments, with a reconstructed blade length of approx. 60 cm and tang length of 8 cm (Fig. 4: 3); a very badly damaged shield boss, including a rivet with a high head (Fig. 4: 5); 2 iron spear heads – one with a broad blade, reconstructed total length of approx. 22 cm, the other much narrower, with a total length of 18 cm. Particularly noteworthy is a pair of chair-shaped spurs with bronze bases with decorative rivets and iron goads with engraved

parallel lines intended for applying inlay (Fig. 4: 8). Chair-shaped spurs are not common equipment of Przeworsk Culture horsemen, bimetallic specimens even less so, thus they should be considered unique. To date, they are known from the cemeteries at Kryspinów, Kraków Dist. (grave 23), dated to phase B1b (Godłowski 1970, 34, fig. 3: f, g); from Szarbia, Proszowice Dist. (feature 144), also from phase B1b (Naglik 2019, 211, 212, fig. 15: 6a–c; tab. 58: 15); as well as from Sandomierz-Krakówka (princely grave) from phase B2a (cf. below) and from the Early Roman cemetery at Michałowice, Kazimierza Dist., site 1, as a stray find (Zagórska-Telega et al. 2012, fig. 9: 10). The spurs have iron pricks decorated with silver inlay; their copper-alloy bases were fixed with four rivets, as indicated by the well-preserved examples from Szarbia and Kryspinów. In general, in the light of the latest research chair-shaped spurs of different variants are found in the Przeworsk Culture, as well as in the area of the entire Barbaricum, mainly in phases B2, (Smółka-Antkowiak 2016, 27). Chair-shaped spurs, often decorated with silver inlay, are characteristic mainly of the Elbe circle and Scandinavia; however, they are also attested in the Middle Danube region, especially in southern Moravia and Lower Austria (Tejral 2002, 141–159).

Another unique element of the grave goods from the Tarnobrzeg-Dzików grave under discussion is a massive iron socketed axe (length approx. 10 cm, width 7 cm; Fig. 4: 4). The state of preservation of the artefact makes it impossible to classify it in G. Kieferling's typology (cf. Kieferling 1994). Such axes are not very typical of Przeworsk Culture warrior burials. They are, however, found in the Early Roman Period in men's graves of the West Balt circle, especially of the Bogaczewo Culture (cf. Kontny 2019, 345, 350–353, fig. 5; about the function of axes compare: Jílek/Horník 2017). In addition, the grave contained 2 iron knives, one with a total length of about 15 cm (Fig. 4: 6), as well as fragments of heavily burned and corroded, difficult to identify iron (about 0.5 kg) and bronze (about 0.5 kg) objects, including a very fine bronze strap-end of group I type 2 as distinguished by R. Madyda-Legutko (2011; Fig. 4: 7), and probably a pair of iron scissors.

A special feature of the grave in question are the remains of a metal vessel formed by forging (Fig. 5: 1). It was made of thin sheet bronze, about 1 mm thick on the body and about 2 mm thick near the rim of the vessel. The rim is strongly everted, the body is bulbous, the base is flat and measures 13–14 cm in diameter. The weight of all preserved fragments is 360 g. Moreover, a fragment of an iron handle-mount (Fig. 5: 1b) and an iron rod (Fig. 5: 1c), which was part of the handle, also come from the vessel in question, which should be classified as an Östland-type bucket.

Another piece of equipment unique in the environment of the Przeworsk Culture is a massive, short, bronze bell with an iron clapper, with a total weight of 37 grams (Fig. 5: 2). As the dome was intentionally crushed, its shape cannot be reconstructed with certainty. In all probability, it was pyramidal, 30 mm high, with a hexagonal suspension loop of 18 mm in height. At the lower edge of the dome, there are 4 knobs, spaced equally around the perimeter. Bells of different variants are found in the area of Central European Barbaricum (Nowakowski 1988). The bell from Tarnobrzeg-Dzików can be classified as type I, variant D, as distinguished by B. M. Pomberger (2018). In the Roman world, bells had a variety of uses (cf. Garbsch 2003; Parker 2018; Pomberger 2018, 1), which cannot be clearly defined as regards the barbarian environment. Since the bell was found in a horseman's grave, it can be suggested that it was hung by the horse harness.

In the context of the discussed grave from Tarnobrzeg-Dzików, we should recall here information about the richly furnished burial with bronze vessels, "various wire and silver ornaments" and "copper statues" that was supposedly discovered in Wielowieś, located near Tarnobrzeg-Dzików and part of the estate of the Tarnowski family in the 19th c. This information can be found in two works published in the mid-19th c. by F. M. Sobieszczański (1847, 15; 1852, 42). A complete analysis of the data presented in those publications was carried out by J. Kolendo (1980), who concluded that the grave discovered in Wielowieś was of princely character. Unfortunately, there is no data concerning the circumstances of its discovery or its closer location. The artefacts have not been registered in any museum collections.

The presented picture of settlement on the right bank of the Vistula is complemented by the finds of Roman coins. We have information about hoards consisting of several hundred Roman denarii from the 1st and 2nd c., which, unfortunately, have not been preserved in their entirety. Worth mentioning is the hoard found in 1850 in Chmielów, Tarnobrzeg Dist., which was supposed to contain several hundred Roman coins, 21 of which, ranging from the issues of Nero to those of Marcus Aurelius, are detectable (Kunisz 1985, cat. no. 26). A hoard of about 1,000 coins is said to have been discovered before 1889 in Dzików (now Tarnobrzeg-Dzików); it supposedly consisted mainly of coins of Vespasian (Kunisz 1985, cat. no. 53). However, doubts exist that the information about the Dzików and Chmielów hoards may refer to the same deposit. Moreover, in 1885, in Wojków, Mielec Dist., on the right bank of the Wisłoka

River, at its confluence with the Vistula, a hoard of several hundred denarii from the 1st and 2nd c. was found in an earthen vessel (Kunisz 1985, cat. no. 309). Furthermore, in 1939–1944, in Trześń, Tarnobrzeg Dist., playing village children found a hoard of Roman denarii in a vessel. Its size has not been determined; however, two coins are identifiable, including one of Hadrian (Kunisz 1985, cat. no. 283). These hoards, albeit not preserved in their entirety, are part of a significant influx of 2nd c. denarii observed in the area of Central European *Barbaricum*. Extremely large coin hoards, containing issues from the times of Nero to the late Antonine era or the beginning of the reign of Septimius Severus, have been found. They testify not only to a considerable volume of exchange but also to an increase in hoarding at the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd c. (cf. Bursche 2008, 53, 54).

In the Early Roman Period, intense settlement developed not only in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin but also on the other side of the Vistula River, on its left bank, i.e. in the southern part of the Sandomierz Upland (Orzechowski 2007, 66–68). The archaeological material excavated in this area is essentially sepulchral in nature, whereas settlement sites are known mainly from surface surveys. Only the settlement at site 1 at Świniary Stare, Sandomierz Dist., was excavated to a greater extent, but the material recovered is yet to be studied (Krauss 1963, 351, 352; Orzechowski 2007, 275). The presence of a Roman Period settlement was also confirmed during rescue excavations at site 22 at Koprzywnica, Sandomierz Dist. In addition to numerous vessel fragments, the site yielded fragments of a glass goblet, fragments of three fibulae and an iron buckle (Orzechowski 2007, 245). As was the case with the previous site, the artefacts discovered there have not been subjected to a scientific analysis.

On the other hand, as already mentioned, the area contains small cemeteries and isolated burials, including those with above average grave goods, which indicate the high status of the deceased. Two Przeworsk Culture cemeteries (sites 1 and 3) were discovered at Piaseczno, Sandomierz Dist. (Krauss 1964). A cremation grave (14/1958) was found by chance at site 1; it contained a cinerary urn in the form of a massive bronze cauldron with an iron rim, type E 8 (Fig. 6: 1), measuring 50 cm in rim diameter and 35 cm in height, with a circular iron handle-mount with an internal diameter of 9 cm. It was made of riveted bronze bands. The funerary gifts that had originally been stored in the vessel have been lost. The burial is dated within stage A3 of the Late Pre-Roman Period and stage B1 of the Early Roman Period (Wielowiejski 1985, 66, cat. no. 80).

The custom of placing cremated remains in metal vessels, including cauldrons, first appears in the *Barbaricum* area in the Late La Tène Period in the Elbe River region and continues throughout the entire Early Roman Period (Bochnak 2011, 62, 63; Capelle 1971, 109, 146, 147; Jílek 2012, 20, 23–26; Peschel 1995, 69–94; Wegewitz 1986, 115, 132). Burials in cauldrons are known not only from the cemeteries in the Lower and Middle Elbe area but also those in Czechia (Droberjar 1999, 130, 131; Karasová 1998, 9) and the Middle Danube region (Kolník 1980, 109, 110), including the Danubian part of Lower Austria (Lauermann 1995, 130, fig. 2: 1). Cinerary urns in the form of cauldrons are found in richly furnished warrior graves, dating mainly to phases B1a and B1b of the Early Roman Period. In the Przeworsk Culture area, a cauldron of type E7, which served the aforementioned function, is known from a richly furnished grave of a warrior from phase B1a at the cemetery at Domaradzice (grave 1), Rawicz Dist., Greater Poland (Kostrzewski 1954, 155, fig. 2: 3; 15).⁴

At the abovementioned cemetery at Piaseczno, site 1, there was also a burial with grave goods typical of female graves, dated with a brooch of type A 68 to stage B1b (Fig. 6: 2), which contained fragments of a bronze vessel with an upright rim under which there were engraved lines – probably remains of a bowl (Fig. 6: 3).

Particularly noteworthy is an Early Roman burial of a representative of the local military elite from Sandomierz-Krakówka, located on the left bank of the Vistula. It has already drawn the attention of researchers many times before (Kokowski 2004, 294, fig. 10.12; 10.14; 10.23; 10.26; 10.28; 2005b, 109–114; Kokowski/Ścibior 1990; Kowalczyk-Mizerakowska 2018, 157–171; 2019, 121, 122, pl. 18; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 34, 46, 75, 326; Wilkoński 1938, 106–125). It is a cremation burial of a man who died at the age of 50, dated to phase B2a of the Early Roman Period, very richly furnished, which can be classified as a princely burial of the Hagenow type (Schuster 2010, 295). The cinerary urn was in the form of a bronze Östland bucket of type E 40 (Fig. 7: 1). In addition, several other bronze vessels were reconstructed, including a *situla* of type E 18–23? with an ornamented rim, a bowl of type E 93 (or plate of type E 115) and a small

⁴ In the Przeworsk Culture area, an iron handle/bail probably from an E 7, 9 cauldron or an E 11–14 form has been preserved in a princely grave at Giebułtów, Kraków Dist., dated to phases B1c–B2a (Dobrzańska/Wielowiejski 1997, 83, no. 1, pl. I: 1–2; TIR M 34, cat. no. 147; CRFB PL2 2017, 50, no. 28.1.1; pl. XXII: 1).



Fig. 6. Piaseczno, site 1, grave 14/1958. 1a – bronze cauldron; 1b – iron handle-mount, grave 17/1958; 2 – bronze brooch of type A 67; 3 – burnt bronze vessel (photo A. Lasota-Kuś). Scale: a – 1; b – 2, 3.

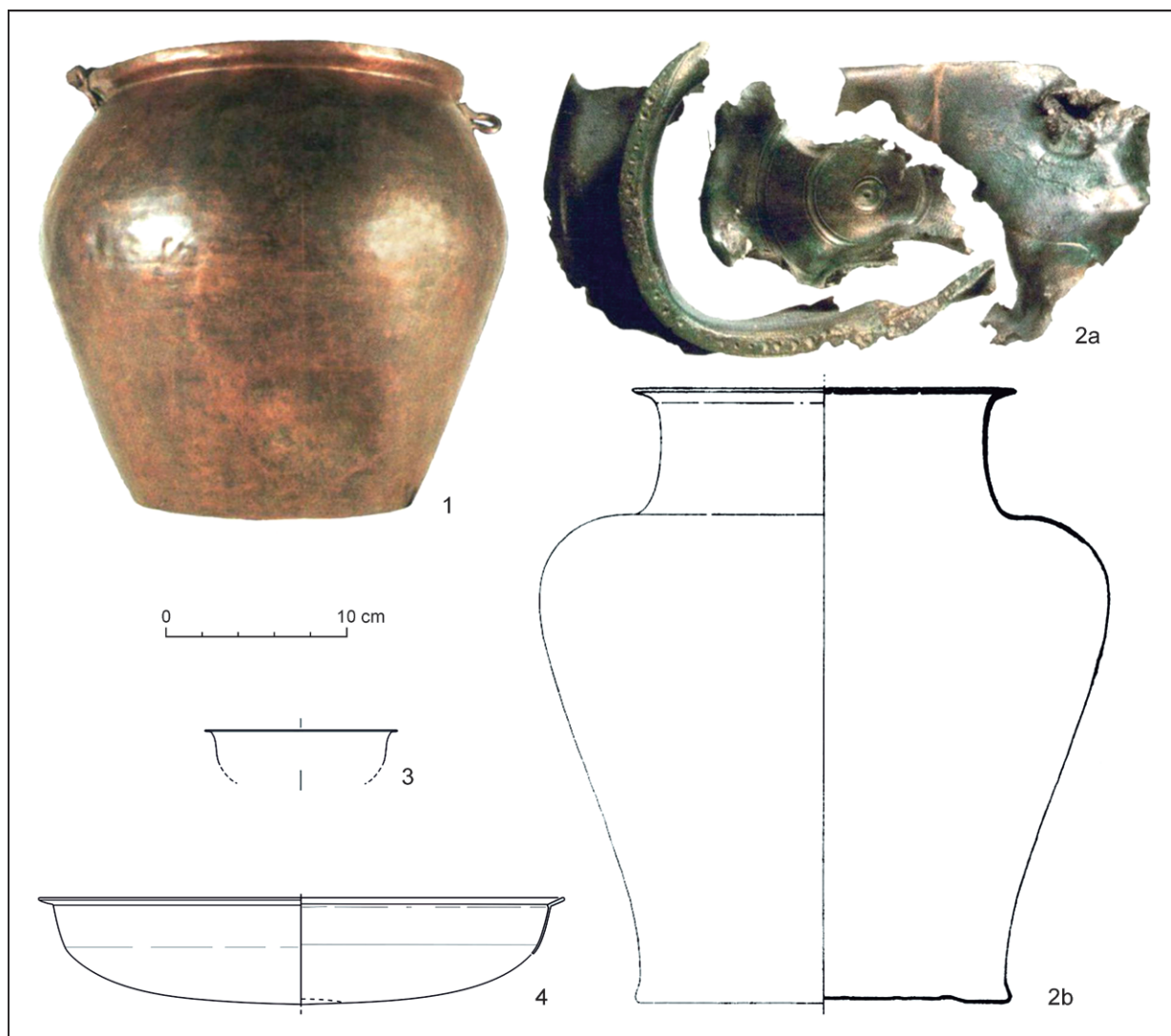


Fig. 7. Sandomierz-Krakówka, princely grave, metal vessels (after Kokowski 2004; Kokowski/Ścibior 1990).

bowl (Fig. 7: 2–4).⁵ Moreover, the burial contained about 4 kg of bronze alloy from a few more vessels and an iron bail of another bucket. Furthermore, several dozen fragments of melted green glass from a number of vessels, weighing 1.22 kg in total, were identified in the inventory of the grave. The elements of weaponry, above all a Roman sword of the Newstead-Zawada type, variant 1 (Fig. 8: 7), as distinguished by M. Biborski (Biborski/Ilkjær 2006), are also noteworthy. The sword finds close analogies among weapons found in south-eastern Gaul and used by auxiliary troops to fight against armoured opponents (Biborski/Biborski/Ścibior 2019, 280, 281). Swords of this type are dated to phases A3–B1, mainly to phase B1 of the Early Roman Period. This suggests that the sword from Sandomierz-Krakówka is older than the chronological position of the grave, which was dated, as previously mentioned, to phase B2a. It should be assumed that the sword was in the possession of its owner for a period of about 30 years. The grave also contained a shield boss with a sharp spike of Jahn type 7b, a pair of iron spearheads (Kaczanowski type I/3 and variant A/2) forming a set characteristic of the Przeworsk Culture (Fig. 8: 2, 3). In addition, a pair of bronzed iron spurs with silver-plated goads and terminals of type C1b as distinguished by J. Ginalska (1991) is worth noting (Fig. 8: 4, 5). The use of non-ferrous metals in the process of making spurs in order to obtain a specific colour effect was rare in the Przeworsk Culture. What is also exceptional is the presence of seven iron goads of chair-shaped spurs, covered with engraved lines for applying inlay

⁵ According to Kokowski/Ścibior (1990), the bowl is made of white metal and gilded; according to I. Kowalczyk-Mizerakowska (2018, 161) on the other hand, the bronze alloy contains a small share of silver and gold.

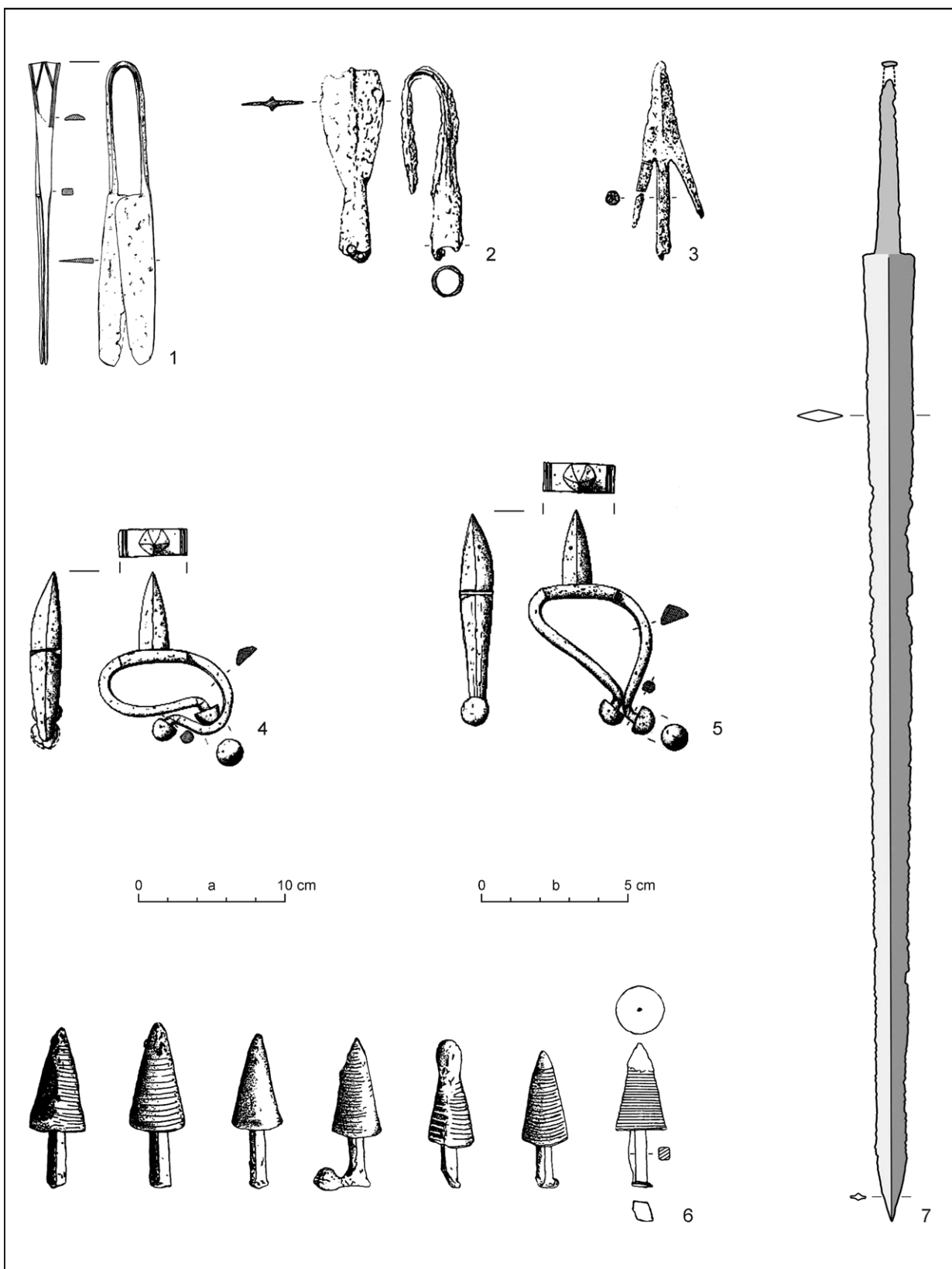


Fig. 8. Sandomierz-Krakówka, princely grave. 1 – scissors; 2, 3 – polearm heads; 4, 5 – spurs; 6 – goads (after Kokowski/Ścibior 1990). Scale: a – 1–3, 7; b – 4–6.

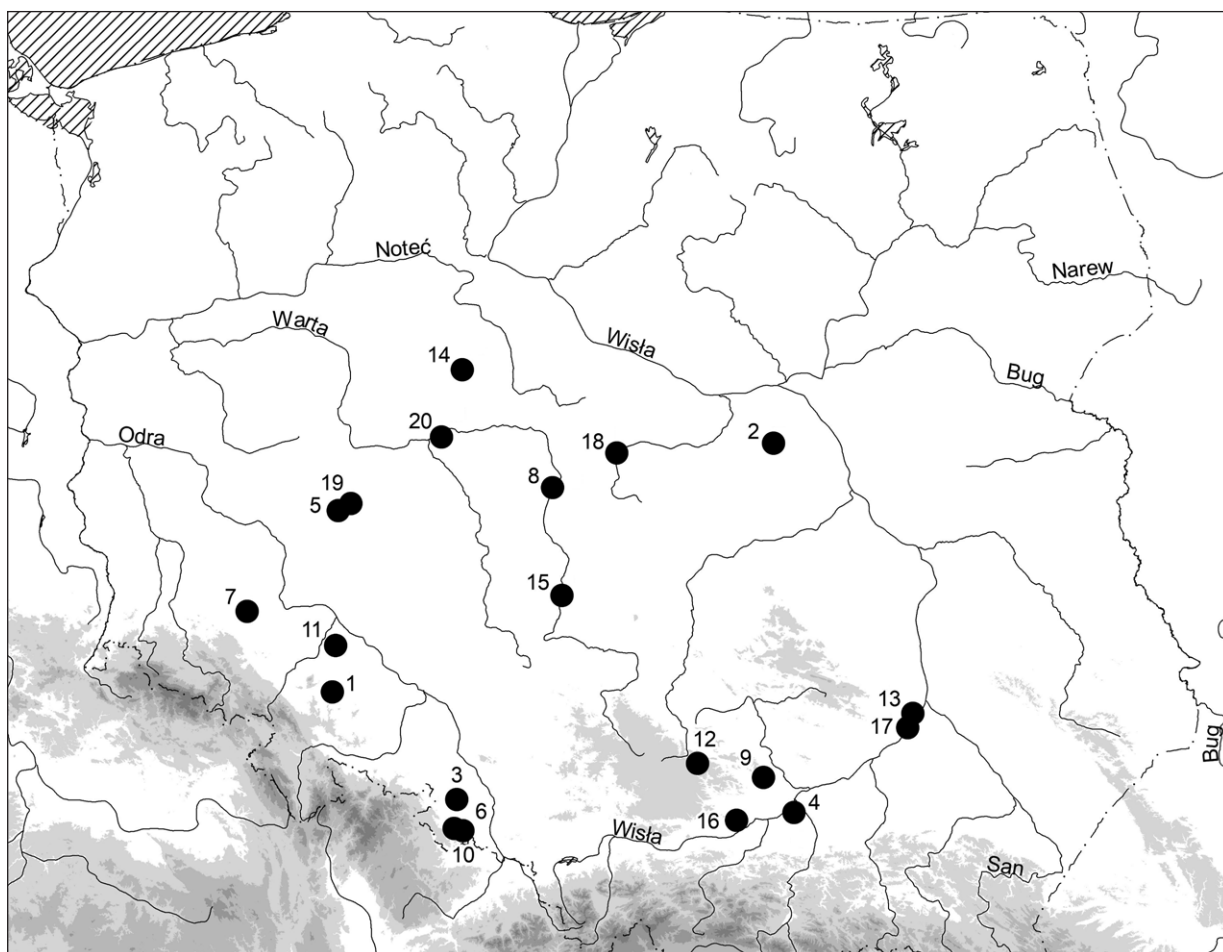


Fig. 9. Distribution of Östland-type bucket in the Przeworsk Culture.

(Fig. 8: 6).⁶ It can be assumed that they belonged to spurs analogous to those discovered at Tarnobrzeg-Dzików (grave from 2008).

The elements of the Sandomierz-Krakówka burial inventory in the form of bronze vessels, armaments and spurs clearly indicate its elite character. The status of the deceased was undoubtedly emphasised by placing his remains in an imported vessel, an Östland-type bucket. A vessel of this type was also found among the contents of the grave at Tarnobrzeg-Dzików (grave from 2008).

In the Roman world, Östland-type buckets were among the so-called vessels of everyday use, utilised for food preparation. They served an analogous function in the military environment of the Roman *castella* (Hrnčiarik 2013, 38; Jílek/Rožnovský/Jamrichová 2022, 516; Kunow 1983, 71). Such buckets are a fairly common import in Central European *Barbaricum* and are known from the Elbe region, Czechia and the Middle Danube areas (Bazovský 2010, 13, 17, fig. 2; Černý 2011, 92–94, fig. 12: 1; Elschek 2017, fig. 8; Hrnčiarik 2013, 36–39, pl. X–XV; Jílek 2012, 31–35; Karasová 1998, 17–20; Kokowski 2015, 291; Tejral 1967, 88). They are found in burials from stage B1, primarily from stage B2, as well as from later phases (Hrnčiarik 2013, 37, tab. 3; Jílek 2016, 406, fig. 11). According to Kunow, the buckets in question changed their function in *Barbaricum* and became part of a “barbarian” set used to serve and drink liquids, as indicated by their co-occurrence with cups and strainers (Hrnčiarik 2013, 37; Kunow 1983, 80).

In the Przeworsk Culture area, Östland-type buckets of varying proportions and varying degrees of preservation are relatively commonly found in cremation graves. Confirmed among them are buckets of type E 40 or ones classified generally as type E 38–40, i.e. the Juellinge variant (cf. List 1; Fig. 9). Such buckets are also found in princely inhumation graves (e.g. at Łęg Piekarski, graves I/1933, II/1936, III/1947). In the Przeworsk Culture area, buckets of the Östland type first appear in phase B1b (Strobin,

⁶ In the literature, there are isolated opinions that these are Sarmatian arrowheads (Dobrzańska 1999, 81).

site 4, grave 10) and become characteristic of stage B2, phase B2b of the Early Roman Period in particular. They are also present in assemblages dating to phase C1a (Grudynia Mała, grave 2/1879). Of note is the presence of Östland-type buckets in richly furnished cremation burials of warriors. The warriors' social position is emphasised not only by the above-mentioned buckets and other vessels imported from the Roman state (bowls of type E 70, E 99–100, platters of type E 154–155, ladles with strainers of type E 159–162) but also by the presence in some graves of numerous elements of weaponry, including swords (cf. List 1). In addition to Tarnobrzeg-Dzików and Sandomierz-Krakówka, the graves from Michałowice, Grudynia Mała and the grave discovered in 1959 at Grodzisk Mazowiecki (containing also a chair-shaped spur) should also be mentioned here. Grave 22 from Witaszewice, which has the character of an elite burial, is supposed to have originally contained a sword, as indicated by a preserved sword bead. Sets of dress elements typical of warriors, such as two belts with fire striking tools hung on them (Zapowiednia, grave 2) or a wide, so-called military belt with decorative fittings (Witaszewice, grave 22), can also be found among the grave goods. The only exception among the graves with Östland-type buckets is grave 1512 from Kietrz, whose contents are characteristic of female burials. According to an anthropological analysis, the grave belonged to a woman who died at the age of *adultus* and was buried alongside a child at the age of *infans I* (Gedl 1988, 151).

To date, the burial from Sandomierz-Krakówka is the only Przeworsk Culture grave in which an Östland-type bucket served as a cinerary urn. In this, it resembles the sepulchral customs prevailing in the Early Roman Period in the Elbe and Danube regions, where metal vessels were used as urns. At Marcomanni cemeteries, urns in the form of buckets of type E 38 first appear as early as stage B1a (Droberjar 1999, 132). From stage B2 to stage C1a, as was the case in the older periods, Roman vessels were used as urns for the elite (Voss 2006, 35, 36). Such custom emphasises the status of the deceased and points to the contacts with the Roman world and other cultural areas. In relation to this, we should mention the burial of an East Bohemian warrior from the village of Nepolisy, dist. Hradec Králové, deposited in an E 41 type bucket and exhibiting features of the Przeworsk Culture grave inventory (Jilek 2009, 257, fig. 7).

The Early Roman material from the Vistula-San basin presented here shows that the travel and transport routes that run through the area contributed not only to the development of settlement but also to the formation of a hierarchical local community. During the Younger and Late Roman Period, the region in question underwent changes, caused by the growth of settlement and its move to the south. Several settlements have been discovered along the San River Valley (Lasota 2005b). The changes in the funerary rite occurring at that time make it difficult to register cemeteries, and thus to identify elite burials. An analogous situation has been observed on the left bank of the Vistula, in the immediate vicinity of its valley. There have been no Late Roman cemeteries recorded there; only settlements are known from the chronological period in question (Orzechowski 2007, 70, 71, 263, 264, 284, 286). Traces of a Late Roman settlement have been discovered at Sandomierz-Krakówka (Wielowiejski 1967, 42, 43). The presented settlement situation in the northern part of the Sandomierz Basin is not an isolated enclave but is part of the intensively developing settlement on both sides of the Vistula, from the Kraków area to Sandomierz and Tarnobrzeg.

LIST 1

Östland-type vessels from the Przeworsk Culture area (Fig. 9)

1. Białobrzecze, Dzierżoniów Dist., Dolnośląskie Voivodeship, grave discovered before 1901: E 37–43, E 99–100, belt buckle, drinking horn fitting, spur, pottery vessels; stage B.
Lit.: Eggers 1951, cat. no. 766; Kramarkowa 1981, 138, no. 2a, fig. 1; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 53, pl. b: 2.
2. Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Chrzanowska Street, Grodzisk Dist., Mazowieckie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 1959: E 37–43, sword, 3 spearheads, barbed spearhead, 2 shield bosses, shield edge fittings, 2 spurs including one chair-shaped, 2 belt buckles, 3 knives, razor, scissors, 2 whetstones, pottery vessels; stage B2a.
Lit.: Kunow 1983, cat. no. K 284; Niewęglowski 1966, 152, no. 188; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 54.
3. Grudynia Mała, Kędzierzyn-Koźle Dist., Opolskie Voivodeship, grave 2/1879: frag. of E 37–43, sword, knife, scissors, 3 spearheads, shield boss, shield grip, spur, fire-striker, 2 whetstones, 2 iron rings, comb, bone needle, frag. of band-shaped object, 2 pottery vessels; stage C1a.
Lit.: Eggers 1951, cat. no. 749; Jahn 1919, 104, 122, fig. 2; pl. X: 9, 11; Kramarkowa 1981, 142, no. 11, fig. 2c; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 55.

4. Jadowniki Mokre, Tarnów Dist., Małopolskie Voivodeship, site 1, grave 1: Östland-type bucket (?), shield boss, shield grip; stage B2b–C1a.
Lit.: *CRFB PL2 2017*, cat. no. 43.
5. Karzec, Gostyń Dist., Wielkopolskie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 1889: E 40, shield boss, 2 spearheads, 2 knives, scissors, 2 pottery vessels; stage B2–C1.
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 2066; *Kostrzewski 1955*, 210, fig. 603; *Majewski 1949*, 73, cat. no. 57; *Voss 1889*, 457, 458; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 40.
6. Kietrz, Głubczyce Dist., Opolskie Voivodeship, grave 1512: E 39–40, E 160–162, bronze fittings, frag. of glass vessel, A 123 brooch, key, knife, key, lock bolt and lock mount of Kietrz type, comb, pin, melted glass, 3 pottery vessels; stage B2/C1.
Lit.: *Gedl 1988*, 147–151, 189, fig. 26: h-i; *Kunow 1983*, cat. no. K 287; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 50 (here as E 42).
7. Legnica, Legnica Dist., Dolnośląskie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 1850: E 43? (hammer marks at the base).
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 747; *Kramarkowa 1981*, 142, no. 14; *Tackenberg 1925*, 63, no. 11, pl. 27: 14; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 52.
8. Łęg Piekarski, Turek Dist., Wielkopolskie Voivodeship, grave I/1933: E 38, 2 E 24, E 99–100, E 141, E 142, bowl with an enamelled zoomorphic side spout, lancet, scissors, frag. of metal sheets; phase B1c. Grave II/1936: frag. of E 37–43, E 170, E 24, E 99–100, E 125, E 141, E 155, E 162, 30 gaming stones, 4 dice, 2 drinking horn fittings, A IV 74 brooch, belt buckle, shield edge fittings, razor, scissors, knife, small casket fittings; phase B1c. Grave III/1947: E 39–40, E 170–171, E 140, E 162, glass vessel, scissors, pottery vessels; stage B1c.
Lit.: *CRFB PL3 2018*, 101–104, with older literature.
9. Michałowice, Kazimierza Dist., Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, site 1, grave 92: E 39 or 40, melted glass, sword, frag. of shield grip, frag. of shield boss; stage B2.
Lit.: *Zagórska-Telega et al. 2012*, 140–145, fig. 9: 2, 3.
10. Nowa Cerekwia, Głubczyce Dist., Opolskie Voivodeship, grave 2/1876: frag. of E 37–43, E 160; stage B2b.
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 734; *Jahn 1919*, 108, pl. XIII: 2; *Kramarkowa 1981*, 142, no. 19; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 57.
11. Nowa Wieś Wrocławska, Wrocław Dist., Dolnośląskie Voivodeship, grave 122: frag. of E 40–43, E 162 (handle), A 132 brooch, spearhead, arrowhead, belt buckle, strap-end, belt fitting, knife, razor, scissors, comb, pin, tweezers, pottery vessels; stage B2b.
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 757; *Kramarkowa 1981*, 143, no. 20b; *Pescheck 1939*, 140, 141, 344, fig. 122: 1–4; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 58.
12. Pogwizdów, Miechów Dist., Małopolskie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 1912: E 39–40, frag. of E 70, shield boss fragment; stage B2.
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 2141; *Jamka 1966*, 163, 164, pl. XXIIIa: 4; *Kunow 1983*, cat. no. K 300; *CRFB PL2 2017*, cat. no. 155; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 59.
13. Sandomierz-Krakówka, Sandomierz Dist., Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 1928: E 40, iron bail from a bucket, frag. of E18–23, iron bail, frag. of bronze bowl of type E 93 (?), frag. of small bowl made of “white metal”, sword, javelin head, polearm head, shield boss, prick of a chair-shaped spur, two bronzed iron spurs, 7 spur goads, 8 rivets, 2 knives, razor, iron scissors, gilded silver fitting, unidentified small bronze and iron objects, 2 antler combs, 4 cuboidal dice, small clay bowl, wheel-turned beaker, clay cup, quartzite fire-flint, burnt clay vessel; stage B2a.
Lit.: *Eggers 1951*, cat. no. 2085; *Kokowski 2005b*, 109–114; *Kokowski/Scibior 1990*; *Kowalczyk-Mizerakowska 2018*, 157–171; *2019*, 121, 122, pl. 18; *Majewski 1949*, 74, no. 66; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 34, 46, 75, 326. *Wilkoński 1938*, 106–125.
14. Słowikowo, Słupca Dist., Wielkopolskie Voivodeship, bog site from 1938: E 40, coins: Trajan, Hadrian, Sabina, Antoninus Pius, Lucius Verus, Crispina.
Lit.: *Makiewicz 1992*, 155; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 61.
15. Strobin, Wieluń Dist., Łódzkie Voivodeship, site 4, grave 10: frag. of E 40 (?), frag. of E 154–155, melted purple glass, A 67/68 brooch, 2 belt buckles, tweezers, pincers, small hammer, file, perforator, shield boss, shield grip, sword, 2 spearheads, scissors, 2 knives, whetstone, band-shaped fittings, small spoon; stage B1b.
Lit.: *Abramek 1987*, pl. 356 (1): 2; 1985, 57–59, 62; *Orzechowski 2010*, 217, 218, 219, 221; *Wielowiejski 1985*, cat. no. 62.
16. Szarbia, Proszowice Dist., Małopolskie Voivodeship, site 7, feature 3–4: handle-mount and bail of an E 38–39 (?), spearhead, rivet, frag. of bronze sheet, melted bronze lumps, frag. of over a dozen burnt vessels; stage B1b–B2a.
Lit.: *CRFB PL2 2017*, cat. no. 178, XXVII: 3; *Naglik 2002*, 149, fig. 5: 8; *2019*, 205, pl. II: 23; fig. 15: 2a–b.
17. Tarnobrzeg-Dzików, Tarnobrzeg Dist., Podkarpackie Voivodeship, grave discovered in 2008: E 38–40, sword, shield grip, shield boss, iron rivet, 2 polearm heads, 2 chair-shaped spurs, iron socketed axe, 2 iron knives, iron scissors, bronze bell with iron clapper, 0.5 kg of corroded iron objects, 0.5 kg of melted bronze objects (including a strap-end), clay vase; stage B1b–B2a
Lit.: *Handerek 2008*, 8, 9.
18. Witaszewice, Łęczycza Dist., Łódzkie Voivodeship, grave 22: frag. of E 40, E 24, E 99 (?), E 102, E 161, frag. of bronze jug (?), silver vessel, glazed *kantharos*, *terra sigillata* from the Cinnamus workshop, melted frag. of glass vessel, decorative

buckle, strap-end, decorative belt fitting (?), spur, frag. of ring-mail, frag. of unidentified objects, sword bead (?), pottery vessels; stage B2/C1.

Lit.: Kaszewska 1971, pl. 167(4): 26, 27; Tyszlner 2015, 108–115; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 47.

19. Wymysłowo, Gostyń Dist., Wielkopolskie Voivodeship, grave 177 (destroyed): frag. of E 37–39, E 159–162 cup, melted glass vessel, belt buckle, spur, scissors, pottery vessels; stage B2.

Lit.: Jasnosz 1952, 123, fig. 160: 4–6; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 63.

Grave 327: frag. of E 40–43, brooch frag., miniature scissors, frag. of unidentified object, rivet, bone pin, pottery vessels; stage B2.

Lit.: Jasnosz 1952, 216, fig. 335: 9; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 64.

20. Zapowiednia, Września Dist., Wielkopolskie Voivodeship, grave 2: E 40, 2 spearheads, shield boss, shield grip, 2 belt buckles, 2 strap-ends, knife, rod fire-striker, pin fire-striker, flint flake, bone comb, ceramic cinerary urn; stage B2–C1a.

Lit.: Ciesielski 2008, 269, 270, pl. VIII: i; Wielowiejski 1985, cat. no. 51 (here as E 42)

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Severná časť Sandomierskej kotliny vo včasnej dobe rímskej

Osídlenie – pohrebiská – elity

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Súhrn

Oblasť, ktorá sa nachádza medzi riekami Visla a San, najmä oblasť okolo dnešného Tarnobrzegu, zaujímala archeológov už na prelome 19. a 20. stor. (Woźny 2018). V okolí dnešného mesta Tarnobrzeg sa od 19. stor. objavovali importy z územia Rímskej ríše. Boli uchovávané v rezidencii grófov Tarnowských v Dzikówe (dnes mestská časť Tarnobrzegu) spolu s početnými umeleckohistorickými zbierkami (Grottowa 1957, 69–106). Žiaľ, väčšina z nich bola zničená počas požiaru paláca v roku 1927 (Grottowa 1957, 90; Kolendo 1980, 38) a počas druhej svetovej vojny (Antoniewicz 1954, 71). Jedným z prvých nálezov, nájdený v oblasti Tarnobrzegu pred rokom 1876, bol bronzový stamnos, umiestnený v zbierke rodiny Tarnowských v paláci v Dzikówe (obr. 2: 1a, b; Antoniewicz 1928, 321, tab. XXXVIII: 3; Eggers 1951, 156, kat. 2195; Kolendo 1980, 38, pozn. 17; Wielowiejski 1985, kat. 333). Táto nádoba, klasifikovaná ako typ E 17, bola doteraz datovaná do mladšej doby predrímkej, približne do rokov 90–60 pred Kr. Predpokladalo sa, že vznikla v helénskejších dielňach a do strednej Európy sa dostala v 1. stor. pred n. l. z keltského prostredia (Dąbrowska 1988, 189; Eggers 1951, 156, kat. 2195; Wielowiejski 1985, 175). Nie je však vylúčené, že stamnos priniesol Jan Feliks Tarnowski s manželkou z cesty do Itálie, počas ktorej získali početné umelecké diela a pamiatky etruskej kultúry (Grottowa 1957, 90).

V okolí Dzikówa (dnes Tarnobrzeg-Dzików) bola v roku 1898 pri zemných prácach náhodne objavená ďalšia bronzová nádoba. Išlo o džbán typu E 122, variant Ornavasso/Kærumgård (obr. 2: 2), datovaný do fázy B1a (Antoniewicz 1954, 71–77, obr. 1; 3; 4; Kunow 1983, 148, kat. K 282; TIR M 34, kat. 143; Werner 1978, 16, č. 13; Wielowiejski 1985, 302, č. 294).

Okrem toho bol v roku 2008 počas renovačných prác v paláci v Tarnobrzegu-Dzikówe objavený ojedinelý popelnicový hrob bojovníka przeworskej kultúry (obr. 4: 1–8; 5: 1, 2). Analýza jeho výbavy naznačuje, že by mal byť datovaný do fáz B1b–B2a. Zachovaná kovová výbava je silne poškodená, prepálená prostredníctvom žiaru z pohrebnej hranici a rituálne ohnutá. Patrí k nej železný dvojsečný meč so šoškovitým prierezom čepele, ktorý sa zachoval vo fragmentoch. Rekonštruovaná dĺžka čepele meča je približne 60 cm a dĺžka rukoväti je 8 cm. K výbave tiež patrí veľmi silne poškodené umbo štítu, ku ktorému prislúcha nít s vysokou hlaviceou a dva železné hroty z bodných zbraní. Osobitnú pozornosť si zaslúži dvojica stoličkových ostrôh s podstavcami z bronzu s ozdobnými nitmi so železnými bodcami s vyrytými paralelnými líniami pre inkrustáciu. Unikátnou súčasťou výbavy hrobu z Tarnobrzegu-Dzikówa je železná masívna tuľajková sekera, ktorá nie je typická pre model výbavy hrobu bojovníka przeworskej kultúry. Okrem toho sa v hrobe nachádzali dva železné nože, fragmenty silne prepáleného skorodovaného železa (okolo 0,5 kg), ťažko identifikovateľné bronzové predmety (asi 0,5 kg), vrátane veľmi jemného bronzového nákončia opasku skupiny I typu 2 (podľa M. Madyda-Legutko 2011) a pravdepodobne časti železných nožníc. Zvláštnosťou spomínaného hrobu sú zvyšky kovovej nádoby tvarovanej kovaním. Nádoba obsahuje aj zlomok železnej atáše a fragment železnej tyčky, ktorá bola súčasťou držiadla. Túto nádobu radíme medzi vedrá typu Östland. Ďalším atypickým nálezom je malý masívny bronzový zvonček so železným srdcom, patriaci do typu I. Podľa B. M. Pomberger (2018) ide o variant D.

Vo včasnej dobe rímskej sa na ľavom brehu Visly nachádzali malé nekropoly a ojedinelé hroby, vrátane tých s nadštandardnou výbavou, ktoré poukazujú na vysoké postavenie zosnulého. V Piaseczne, okr. Sandomierz, boli objavené dve pohrebiská przeworskej kultúry (lokality 1, 3; Krauss 1964). Na lokalite 1 sa náhodne našiel žiarový hrob (14/1958), v ktorom bol ako urna použitý masívny bronzový kotlík typu E 8 so železným okrajom a železnou kruhovou atášou (obr. 6: 1a, 1b). Hrob je v rámci fázy A3 datovaný do mladšej predrímkej doby až fázy B1 včasnej doby rímskej (Wielowiejski 1985, 66, kat. 80). Zo spomínaného pohrebiska v Piaseczne 1 pochádza aj hrob so ženským modelom výbavy, datovaný sponou typu A 67 do fáz A3/B1 a B1a. V jeho inventári sa nachádzajú fragmenty bronzovej nádoby s rovným okrajom, pod ktorým sú gravírované línie. Tie pravdepodobne predstavujú zvyšky misy (obr. 6: 2, 3).

Osobitnú pozornosť si zaslúži včasnorímsky hrob predstaviteľa miestnej vojenskej elity zo Sandomierza-Krakówki, ktorý sa nachádza na ľavom brehu Visly (obr. 7: 1–4; 8: 1–7; Kowalczyk-Mizerakowska 2018; 2019, tam staršia literatúra). Ide o žiarový hrob datovaný do fázy B2a doby rímskej. Je veľmi bohato vybavený a možno ho zaradiť medzi kniežacie hroby typu Hagenow. Ako urna slúžilo bronzové vedro östlandského typu E 40. Na území przeworskej kultúry sa tieto typy vyskytujú v žiarových hroboch pomerne často. Medzi nimi sú potvrdené vedrá typu E 40, vo všeobecnosti označované ako E 38–40, variant Juellinge (pozri zoznam 1, obr. 9). Objavujú sa aj vo vybavení inhumáčnych kniežacích hrobov (napr. Łęg Piekarski hroby I/1933, II/1936, III/1947). V areáli sídlisk obyvateľstva przeworskej kultúry sa vedrá östlandského typu objavujú vo fáze B1b, charakteristickými sa stávajú pre fázu B2, najmä pre fázu B2b včasnej doby rímskej. Vyskytujú sa aj v nálezoých celkoch fázy C1a (Grudynia Mała, hrob 2/1879) a sú príznačné pre bohato vybavené žiarové hroby bojovníkov. Hrob zo Sandomierza-Krakówki je zatiaľ jediným hrobom v prostredí przeworskej kultúry, v ktorom vedro typu Östland slúžilo ako urna.

Uvedený včasnorímsky materiál z medziriečia Visly a Sanu ukazuje, že komunikačné trasy prechádzajúce touto oblasťou prispeli nielen k rozvoju osídlenia, ale aj k vzniku hierarchického spoločenstva žijúceho v tejto oblasti. Počas mladšej a neskorej doby rímskej dochádza v regióne k zmenám, ktoré sú spôsobené nárastom osídlenia a jeho presunom na juh. Pozdĺž údolia rieky San bolo objavených mnoho sídlisk. Zmeny v pohrebnom ríte, ku ktorým dochádza v tomto období, sťažujú možnosť identifikácie pohrebísk, a tým aj rozlišovanie pohrebov elitného charakteru.

- Obr. 1. Garb Tarnobrzieski. 1 – preskumane sídliská; 2 – ojedinelé nálezy; A – Baranów Sandomierski, stan. 1; B – Tarnobrzeg-Dzików; C – Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów, lokalita 1.
- Obr. 2. Bronzové nádoby z okolia Tarnobrzegu. 1 – stamnos (a – podľa *Woźniak 1993*; b – podľa *Antoniewicz 1928*); 2 – džbán typu E 122 (podľa *Antoniewicz 1953*).
- Obr. 3. Ručne vyrobené nádoby zo sídlisk. 1–6 – Baranów Sandomierski, lokalita 1 (podľa *Lasota 2005a*); 7–11 – Tarnobrzeg-Zakrzów, lokalita 1 (podľa *Podgórska-Czopek 1991*).
- Obr. 4. Tarnobrzeg-Dzików, hrob z roku 2008. 1 – hlinená urna; 2 – železný hrot kopije; 3 – železný meč; 4 – železná sekera; 5 – železný nôž; 6 – železný nôž; 7 – skorodovaný železný predmet s bronzovým nákončím opasku; 8 – bimetálická stoličková ostroha. Foto U. Socha. Mierka: a – 1–3, 6; b – 4, 5, 7; c – 8.
- Obr. 5. Tarnobrzeg-Dzików, hrob z roku 2008 1a – bronzové vedro typu Östland; 1b – železné držadlo vedra; 1c – fragment železnej ataše; 2 – bronzový zvonček. Foto A. Wrona. Mierka: a – 1; b – 2.
- Obr. 6. Piaseczno, stan. 1, hrob 14/1958. 1a – bronzový kotlík; 1b – železná ataša; hrob 17/1958; 2 – bronzová spona typu A 67; 3 – prepálená bronzová nádoba. Foto: A. Lasota-Kuś. Mierka: a – 1; b – 2, 3.
- Obr. 7. Sandomierz-Krakówka. Kniežací hrob, kovové nádoby (podľa *Kokowski 2004*; *Kokowski/Ścibior 1990*).
- Obr. 8. Sandomierz-Krakówka. Kniežací hrob. 1 – nožnice; 2, 3 – hroty bodných zbraní; 4, 5 – ostrohy; 6 – bodce ostrôh (podľa *Kokowski/Ścibior 1990*). Mierka: a – 1–3, 7; b – 4–6.
- Obr. 9. Rozšírenie vedier typu Östland v priestore przeworskej kultúry.

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