

# Spis treści

<i>Piotr Świątkiewicz</i> Średniowieczne militaria z gdańskiego zespołu grodowego (stanowiska 1, 2 i 4) .....	5
<i>Monika Garas</i> Lokalizacja cmentarzysk wczesnośredniowiecznych na terenie Pomorza Zachodniego. Analiza topograficzna .....	75
<i>Mateusz Janczyński</i> Grody Wysoczyzny Żarnowieckiej na tle przeobrażeń historycznych Pomorza Gdańskiego .....	89
<i>Alicja Kujawska</i> Pozamilitarne funkcje grodów wczesnośredniowiecznych na przykładzie Pomorza. Aspekt użytkowy i sfera symboliki .....	127
<i>Ewa Starczewska</i> Grodzisko w Sopocie – przyczynek do rozważań nad problematyką rekonstrukcji dziedzictwa archeologicznego .....	163

**Piotr Świątkiewicz**

**ŚREDNIOWIECZNE MILITARIA  
Z GDAŃSKIEGO ZESPOŁU GRODOWEGO (STANOWISKA 1, 2 i 4)**

**Medieval militaria from Gdańsk**

Summary

This paper deals with finds of medieval weaponry, riding gear and horse harness, discovered in the course of archaeological research in Gdańsk. They were discovered at Site 1 (a settlement dated to the period from the late 11th to the turn of the 12th and the 13th c.), as well as at Sites 2 and 4 (a settlement from the late 12th-early 15th c.). The chronology of these sites was established based on dendrochronological analyses.

108 finds were taken into consideration. They include 2 items of sword fittings (a scabbard and a chape), parts of shafted weapons, including 5 spearheads and 1 putative fitting of a spear shaft, a javelin head with a tang, which is a very rare find in the territory of Poland, as well as 23 heads of projectiles for missile weapons. A considerable group of militaria comprises 4 daggers and different variants of 11 sheaths and 23 fittings of sheaths

for knives, which were considered here as personal weapons. The riding gear includes first of all 15 entire and fragmentarily preserved spurs, 1 stirrup, 1 entire and 3 fragments of bits, as well as 12 horse-shoes.

The entire material was arranged and classified according to classifications used in Polish studies on arms and armour. For some categories of finds (heads of projectiles for missile weapons, sheath fittings) new classifications were worked out. This allowed for an identification of a few particular finds. These finds include a head of an awl-pike, which was previously referred to as a lance head, 4 heads of bolts for a heavy siege defensive cross-bow and 2 arrowheads of Scandinavian origin, 12th c. spears with globular and plate rowel guards, which are known in other Polish territories from the 13th c. onwards, as well as a bit with a cheek-piece.

**Monika Garas**

**LOKALIZACJA CMENTARZYSK WCZESNOŚREDNIOWIECZNYCH  
NA TERENIE POMORZA ZACHODNIEGO. ANALIZA TOPOGRAFICZNA**

**Location of the cemeteries in West Pomerania in the XI-XIII century. Topographic analysis**

Summary

While describing the location of Slavic cemeteries, three main aspects should be taken into consideration: the location in relation to places of worship, to human settlements, and to the Christian churches. Neither archaeological excavation nor written sources have confirmed the existence of any burials in the vicinities of cult and worship places. The archaeological research based on some of the settlements suggests that the distance between a cemetery and an establishment was not less

than a dozen meters to three kilometers. Although necropolises were not located within the borders of towns or settlements, they were often adjacent, thus emphasizing the fact that they were not territorially autonomic. With the reception of Christianity, the location of new sepulchral places changed and now adjoined the churches. Consequently, the old burial grounds were gradually abandoned. Nevertheless, the rural communities retained the non-church necropolises and continued to bury their dead there.

**Mateusz Jarczyński**

**GRODY WYSOCZYZNY ŻARNOWIECKIEJ  
NA TLE PRZEOBRAŻEŃ HISTORYCZNYCH POMORZA GDAŃSKIEGO**

**Gords from the region of Wysoczyzna Żarnowiecka**

Summary

The article is an attempt to present the current state of research on early medieval Slavic gords from the region of Wysoczyzna Żarnowiecka. The geographical borders of the area discussed are delimited by the Łeba-Reda valley from the South and the Baltic Sea from the North. The author has listed available information about the gords, further attempting to outline the historical processes, which affected the functioning and destruction of individual fortified settlements. The oldest early medieval strongholds were built in this area in the 7th century A.D. At that the habitation in most parts of Gdańsk Pomerania was still rather unstable. Archeological research serves as the main source of information for structures in use up to the 12th century AD. Results of this research are presented

in the article. Written sources shed light on the history of those gords that were built during the rule of the Sobiesławowic dynasty (until 1294 A.D.) and the short-lived domination of the Polish sovereigns (until 1308 A.D.). Moreover, in case of some of the settlements years of archeological excavations provided a multitude of information. The aim of the author is to create a comprehensive list of all known Slavic gords from the area of Wysoczyzna Żarnowiecka, including those, that no longer exist or are mentioned only in testimonies from the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century A.D. Non-invasive field verification complemented the research. The enclosed catalogue contains observations and data on a total of 19 strongholds.

**POZAMILITARNE FUNKCJE GRODÓW WCZESNOŚREDNIOWIECZNYCH  
NA PRZYKŁADZIE POMORZA. ASPEKT UŻYTKOWY I SFERA SYMBOLIKI**

**Non-military functions of early medieval strongholds based on examples from Pomerania.  
Utility aspect and sphere of symbolism**

Summary

Strongholds in Pomerania, and all over the Lowlands as well, occupied a very important place among the early medieval settlement structures. Although the analyses of topographic position and fortifications' forms and sizes seem to prove their military character, they were built not only for defensive purposes. Most of the strongholds had already in the tribal period concentrated the whole community life becoming the social, economic, political and religious centre. Internal structure of the stronghold had a greater complexity than settlements since it included not only all the features of the unfortified settlement, but also the ones resulting from its military function. Recently the aspect of the internal structure of these objects and their non-utilitarian-symbolic content have been also included in attempts to interpretation.

The importance of strongholds in the development of individual sectors of the economy changed over the centuries. In the case of the oldest strongholds the essence of economic activities were related to agriculture and farming, as indicated by found objects connected with farming activities and caves for storing grain. On the other hand, the skeletons of livestock provide the share of farms in the economic structure. What is more, the fishery was important, which is confirmed by numerous finds of tools to catch fish.

The craft cannot be missed among the sectors of the economy. Traces of production premises (workshop), tools and the accumulation of material and objects with traces of working discovered in the layers of strongholds, point to their participation in this area – from a small cottage industry through a sales-oriented production to a developed craft. Traces of this type activity can prove the importance of strongholds as local craft centers.

What is more, the presence of strongholds along the trade routes can suggest their significant role in the exchange control. This fact is shown by a number of findings with Scandinavian, West European, East European and Asian provenance. Not only imports, but also bronze scales and weights with Scandinavian provenance point to the strongholds'

role in the trade. They prove the presence of merchants in the Pomeranian centres, and therefore the citizens' direct participation in exchange throughout Europe. In addition, the contact of different cultures allowed the exchange of ideas and skills. As a result, strongholds became the promoters of cultural patterns.

In addition to economic activity, strongholds were of importance as political centres. The fact that the stronghold constructions were getting more and more popular is associated with the process of becoming local communities hierarchical. Strongholds with the surrounding settlements often formed the smallest units in a spatial organization. They were the centers of power where the heads stayed with a group of warriors. General meetings and rallies took places there as well. Having included Pomeranian territory in the area of Piast state influence, the stronghold became the basic form of organization. Strongholds became administrative centres and formed a network to manage the country. They were the places where payments were taken, arguments were settled and people assembled before going to war.

Except the essential economic and political functions strongholds were also the centres of religious significance. In the tribal period there were ceremonies connected with pagan cult performed what is confirmed by finds related to them and the remains of Slavic sacral buildings. With the introduction of Christianity, there was the church territorial division used on the Pomeranian territory. Strongholds became the seats of spiritual leaders and in consequence – the centres of church administration. The oldest Christian buildings – churches and chapels, first were created on the strongholds what was not only for practical reasons, but also because of meaning of the area sacred by pagans.

Not only did the strongholds have numerous utility functions, but also the symbolic ones. This fact is proved by their unique central position in the settlement structure, the exposed location in the landscape and the result of archaeological research. The last one raises doubts about the defensive

character of some strongholds. Surrounding them with ramparts and moats could be the sign of magic activities connected with division their space into sacrum and profanum sphere. Closed areas gained the sacred space's features. Whereas the fence was to designate the point prevailing over a territory of community. The strongholds were just the 'central points' concentrating and uniting the local community. Symbolic meaning of fortification is also proved by the traces of additional rituals accompanying the process of their building, i.e. traces of burning fire and the sacrifice victims in foundations of defensive construction.

Strongholds' function related to the sphere of designing the domination in symbolic way as well, what can be considered as a prestige. The strongholds had a significant role in competition for power. Firstly, the fact of their existence had some kind of ideological meaning. On the other hand, the stronghold was a symbol of independence and sovereignty. They began the measure of magnitude and power in particular community. Conquering the

stronghold gave the power and allowed to take over the people gathered around the centre. In this way, the ability to give the authority became one of the stronghold's function.

Review of strongholds' utilitarian and symbolic functions shows their importance as a complex case, dependent on many factors often illegible in archaeological material. Analysing this problem is sometimes connected with resignation from observation early medieval world according to the rules of contemporary culture. Nowadays the real stronghold role can be considered as a result of social, political, religious and economic occurrences and transformations. Moreover, the more complex was the system connected with it, the more complicated was this role. Various method to consider this problem (utility or symbolic aspect) not only do not collide, but also complement each other. Taking into consideration all possible aspects gives a greater range of interpretation possibility and, as a consequence, brings the arguments to support the thesis about the complexity of this problem.

## GRODZISKO W SOPOCIE – PRZYCZYNEK DO ROZWAŻAŃ NAD PROBLEMATYKĄ REKONSTRUKCJI DZIEDZICTWA ARCHEOLOGICZNEGO

### **Stronghold in Sopot – a voice in the discourse of the archaeological heritage reconstructions**

#### Summary

The world surrounding us is a mixture of a great number of elements, created in the various periods throughout history. The remnants of the past eras that still exist in the present are denominated as the cultural heritage. The concept of the cultural heritage can be divided into specific categories. One of the major ones is definitely the archaeological heritage. This term has been described in detail in the International Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage signed in 1990 in Lausanne. The archaeological heritage includes all the artifacts, physical objects and tokens of humanity, gathered from the archaeological site research. This kind of cultural goods are to be protected and conserved, but above all it must be researched for the purpose of the mass education. The best way to achieve this goal is to concentrate on the development of the archaeological reconstructions.

#### **The definition of reconstruction**

Reconstruction as it is understood means a recreation of the non-existing relic based on its preserved fragments. If we look at the archaeological heritage as the area of expertise, usage of the term 'reconstruction' will gain another meaning. Z. Kobyliński believes 'archaeological reconstruction' to be an integral part of the heritage preservation. The International Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage defined the need for the reconstruction of archaeological sites as well as the possible functions of those reconstructions. The use of the archaeological sites and the research methods bring forth many concerns. All reconstructed objects should be identified as reconstruction, recreated with the same type of tools and with the same raw materials, as well as exhibited in a clear and understandable manner.

#### **Features of archaeological reconstruction**

The primary function of archaeological reconstruction is educational, since it should bring knowledge to people and explain the results of archaeo-

logical research sites. Also they serve well as a center of experimental archeology. We can't forget about their exhibition function, thus it is possible to present authentic artifacts to the populace. Archaeological reconstructions also play an important role in cultural tourism in the region. In the social aspect reconstructions integrate locals by building or strengthening the local and cultural identity.

#### **The problem of denomination of the objects composed of archaeological reconstruction**

Another problem is the systematization of nomenclature associated with construction and reconstruction of archaeological sites in the assumptions which they come. In archaeological literature we can find many terms used synonymously to describe reconstruction of objects such as Archeopark, Archeon, open-air museum, archaeological park, an archaeological reserve and a cultural park. In scientific discourse those terms should be systematized and applied to objects that exist in Poland.

#### **Sopot's stronghold**

The stronghold in Sopot is one of the most impressive monuments in the city itself. It has not yet been fully examined, we know approximately only 75% of its history and related facts. Within the archaeological site, based on archeological researches, the archeological reserve of early medieval fortified settlement was created. Among the reconstructed objects are: a gate, part of the rampart and residential structures. After analyzing the results of archaeological research and the diagnosis of buildings erected in the museum, it was found that the museum's reconstructions are inconsistent with the research results.

#### **The concept of reconstruction in relation to the issue of authenticity and heritage disneyization**

When developing large projects that include archaeological reconstructions, there is a concern

that these objects can become theme parks and not proper science centers. Of course, both elements must be present, but in the same time they have to be properly balanced. We have to remember that the main function of archeological reconstruction is still education and exhibition. Disneyization risks associated with such project realization are being noticed and described in the literature.

### **Recapitulation**

Recently we can observe the emergence of a kind of fashion to create reconstructions of archaeological sites. As a result there are many objects that present not a past but a pure fantasy. How, therefore, should we create reconstructions of archaeological sites that are both factually correct and attractive to tourists?