

# MATERIAŁY I SPRAWOZDANIA



RZESZOWSKIEGO  
OŚRODKA  
ARCHEOLOGICZNEGO

XXXV

Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie  
Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego  
Fundacja Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego

---

**MATERIAŁY I SPRAWOZDANIA**  
Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego

Tom XXXV

---

Rzeszów  
2014

Komitet Redakcyjny:  
Sylwester Czopek, Václav Furmánek (Słowacja), Diana Gergova (Bułgaria),  
Sławomir Kadrow, Michał Parczewski, Aleksandr Sytnyk (Ukraina)

Zespół stałych recenzentów:  
Jan Chochorowski, Igor Chrapunov (Krym), Wojciech Chudziak, Eduard Droberjar (Czechy),  
Lubomira Kaminská (Słowacja), Przemysław Makarowicz, Anna Zakościelna

Pozostali recenzenci tomu XXXV:  
Wojciech Blajer, Andrzej Kokowski, Maria Łanczont, Michał Parczewski, Janusz Rieger,  
Marcin Wołoszyn, Paweł Valde-Nowak, Jarosław Żrałka

Redaktor  
Sylwester Czopek  
(sycz@archeologia.rzeszow.pl)

Sekretarze Redakcji:  
Joanna Ligoda, Joanna Podgórska-Czopek  
(archo@muzeum.rzeszow.pl)

Strona internetowa czasopisma:  
[www.archeologia.univ.rzeszow.pl/?page\\_id=337](http://www.archeologia.univ.rzeszow.pl/?page_id=337)

Tłumaczenia  
Barbara Jachym – język niemiecki  
Beata Kizowska-Lepiejza – język angielski

Zdjęcie na okładce:  
Naczynie kultury Chimú (fot. Maria Szewczuk, Marek Kosior)

© Copyright by Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie  
© Copyright by Instytut Archeologii UR  
© Copyright by Fundacja Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego  
© Copyright by Oficyna Wydawnicza „Zimowit”

ISSN 0137-5725

WYDAWCA



Muzeum Okręgowe  
w Rzeszowie  
35-030 Rzeszów  
ul. 3 Maja 19  
tel. 17 853 52 78



Instytut Archeologii  
Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego  
35-015 Rzeszów  
ul. Moniuszki 10  
tel. 17 872 15 90

FUNDACJA



RZESZOWSKIEGO OŚRODKA  
ARCHEOLOGICZNEGO  
Fundacja Rzeszowskiego  
Ośrodka Archeologicznego  
35-015 Rzeszów  
ul. Moniuszki 10  
tel. 17 872 15 81



Oficyna Wydawnicza  
„Zimowit”  
35-604 Rzeszów  
ul. Zimowita 6/5  
[oficyna.zimowit@gmail.com](mailto:oficyna.zimowit@gmail.com)



*W 2014 roku  
Profesor Tibor Kemenczei  
obchodzi jubileusz 75-lecia urodzin.  
Z tej okazji wybitnemu badaczowi  
epoki brązu i wczesnej epoki żelaza  
ten tom poświęcamy*

*Redakcja*



## SPIS TREŚCI

Tibor Kemenczei – 75 .....	7
----------------------------	---

### STUDIA I MATERIAŁY

<b>Jan Chochorowski</b> , Scytowie a Europa Środkowa – historyczna interpretacja archeologicznej rzeczywistości	9
<b>Janusz Kowalski-Bilokrylyy</b> , Pochodzenie kolczyków typu Kłyżów .....	59
<b>Josyp J. Kobał</b> , Scheibengedrehte graue Keramik der Kuštanovice Kultur aus Transkarpatien (Ukraine) .....	65
<b>Sylwester Czopek, Andrzej Pelisiak</b> , Remarks on the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture flintworking with particular emphasis on settlement materials .....	77
<b>Monika Kuraś, Tomasz Tokarczyk</b> , Osada tarnobrzegskiej kultury łużyckiej na stanowisku numer 26 w Sarzynie, pow. leżajski .....	87
<b>Anna Bajda-Wesołowska, Tomasz Bochnak, Monika Hozer</b> , Bogaty grób kobiety z wczesnej epoki żelaza odkryty w miejscowości Zabłotce, pow. jarosławski, stan. 27 .....	105
<b>Agnieszka Reszczyńska</b> , Nowe materiały do poznania włókiennictwa kultury przeworskiej z obszaru południowo-wschodniej Polski .....	127
<b>Юрий А. Пуголовок, Сергей А. Горбаненко</b> , Печь как культовое место в жилище северян: археологические данные .....	141
<b>Tomasz Dzieńkowski</b> , Stan, potrzeby i perspektywy badań archeologicznych nad wczesnym średniowieczem zachodniej części ziemi chełmskiej .....	151
<b>Marek Florek</b> , Czy „grodzisko” to dawny, zniszczony gród? O niebezpieczeństwach korzystania ze źródeł topomastycznych .....	171
<b>Wojciech Krukar</b> , Uwagi historyczno-geograficzne do hydronimii wschodniej części Karpat polskich .....	189

### SPRAWOZDANIA I KOMUNIKATY

<b>Piotr Gębica, Sławomir Superson, Monika Hozer, Anna Bajda-Wesołowska</b> , Geoarcheologiczny zapis ewolucji doliny Wisłoka na przykładzie stanowiska nr 19 w Białobrzegach .....	217
<b>Sławomir Superson</b> , Znaczenie datowań archeologicznych i radiowęglowych w określaniu wieku współczesnych aluwii powodziowych na stanowisku Budy Łańcuckie III .....	227
<b>Marta Połtowicz-Bobak, Dariusz Bobak, Piotr Gębica</b> , Nowy ślad osadnictwa magdaleńskiego w Polsce południowo-wschodniej. Stanowisko Łąka 11–16 w powiecie rzeszowskim .....	237
<b>Michał Dobrzyński, Michał Parczewski, Katarzyna Piątkowska, Małgorzata Rybicka</b> , Zabytki kultury pucharów lejkowatych w miejscowości Jasienica Sufczyńska, stan. 5, na Pogórzu Przemyskim .....	249
<b>Elżbieta M. Kłosińska</b> , Nieznana szpila brązowa z miejscowości Pasięki, pow. Tomaszów Lubelski .....	259
<b>Elżbieta M. Kłosińska</b> , Unikatowa fibula brązowa z terenu Lubelszczyzny .....	263
<b>Piotr N. Kotowicz</b> , Ostroga żelazna z okresu wpływów rzymskich z Międzybrodzia, pow. Sanok .....	269
<b>Magdalena H. Rusek, Kamil Karski</b> , The double-chambered vessel of the Chimú culture in the Castle Museum in Łańcut .....	273
<b>Oksana Adamyszyn</b> , Działalność archeologiczna Jurija Zacharuka na zachodzie Ukrainy (z okazji 100-lecia urodzin) .....	281

### RECENZJE

<b>Tadeusz Malinowski</b> , (rec.) Alina Jaszewska, Sławomir Kałagate (red.), <i>Wicina. Badania archeologiczne w latach 2008–2012 oraz skarb przedmiotów pochodzących z Wiciny</i> , wyd. Stowarzyszenie Naukowe Archeologów Polskich Oddział Lubuski, Fundacja Archeologiczna, Zielona Góra 2013, 593 strony, ilustracje, ISBN 978-83-938557-0-4 .....	285
<b>Edyta A. Marek</b> , (rec.) Leszek Gardeła, Kamil Kajkowski (red.), <i>Motywy przez wieki. Tom 1. Motyw głowy w dawnych kulturach w perspektywie porównawczej</i> , Bytów 2013, 303 strony .....	291

„AAASC”	– „Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae”, Budapest
„AAC”	– „Acta Archaeologica Carpathica”, Kraków
„AAR”	– „Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia”, Rzeszów
„AHP”	– „Archaeologia Historica Polona”, Toruń
„AMM”	– „Acta Militaria Mediaevalia”, Kraków – Sanok
„APolski”	– „Archeologia Polski”, Warszawa
„APŚ”	– „Archeologia Polski Środkowowschodniej”, Lublin
„AR”	– „Archeologické Rozhledy”, Praha
„FAP”	– „Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses”, Poznań
„IA”	– „Informator Archeologiczny”, Warszawa
„Kwartalnik HKM”	– „Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej”, Warszawa
„MA”	– „Materiały Archeologiczne”, Kraków
„Mat. Star.”	– „Materiały Starożytne”, Warszawa
„Mat. Star. Wcz.”	– „Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne”, Warszawa
„Mat. Wcz.”	– „Materiały Wczesnośredniowieczne”, Warszawa
„(M)SROA”	– „(Materiały) i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego”, Rzeszów
„PamatkyA.”	– „Památky Archeologické”, Praha
„PBF”	– „Prähistorische Bronzefunde”, München
„PMMAiE”	– „Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi”, Łódź
„Pom. Ant.”	– „Pomorania Antiqua”, Gdańsk
„Prz. Arch.”	– „Przegląd Archeologiczny”, (Poznań, Wrocław – Poznań)
„RChełmski”	– „Rocznik Chełmski”, Chełm
„RPrzemyski”	– „Rocznik Przemyski”, Przemysł
„Sil. Ant.”	– „Silesia Antiqua”, Wrocław
„Slav. Ant.”	– „Slavia Antiqua”, Poznań
„Spr. Arch.”	– „Sprawozdania Archeologiczne”, Kraków
„WA”	– „Wiadomości Archeologiczne”, Warszawa
„ZOW”	– „Z otchłani wieków”, Warszawa

## Tibor Kemenczei – 75

PhD Tibor Kemenczei, the renowned, internationally acclaimed specialist of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age of the Carpathian Basin, turned seventy-five on September 11 this year. His Polish colleagues, and his friends and admirers familiar with his exceptionally rich academic oeuvre decided to make this festive day even more memorable by publishing a volume of studies in his honour.

Tibor Kemenczei was born in Kispest, now merged with Budapest, where he attended primary school and gymnasium. After matriculation in 1957, he applied to the Faculty of Humanities of the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, where he took courses in history and archaeology. After his graduation in 1962, he worked as the prehistorian of the Herman Ottó Museum in Miskolc between 1962 and 1971. While there, he completed his DSc (*Angaben zur Geschichte der Spätbronzezeit in Nordungarn. ArchÉrt 90/1968, pp. 169–188*). Between 1967 and 1971, he was a corresponding CSc student. He defended his CSc thesis in 1972, which was eventually published as *Die Spätbronzezeit Nordostungarns* by Akadémiai Kiadó in 1984. (*Archaeologia Hungarica*, 51.) Similarly to other archaeologists working in provincial museums, he conducted a very high number of excavations, the most important among these being the investigation of the Bronze Age settlements at Köröm and Prügy, the Bronze Age burial grounds at Gelej, Szajla and Litke, and the Bronze Age hillfort at Bükkaranyos. He was an active participant of the archaeological salvage excavations preceding the construction of the Kisköre hydroelectric plant.

From 1971 until his retirement in 2007, he worked in the Hungarian National Museum. Until 1977, he was senior researcher, between 1977 and 2004, he acted as the director of the Department of Archaeology, and between 2004 and 2007, he was one of the museum's consultants. His professional career truly blossomed during these decades: he published a series of seminal studies on Late Bronze Age hoards as well as papers on a wide variety of Middle and Late Bronze Age finds and assemblages, and on the chronology and distribution of the period's cultures. His interest in the archaeological heritage of the Early Iron Age populations settling in Hungary was kindled at this time. In 1997, he defended his academic doctoral dissertation on the eastern, steppean connections of the eighth-seventh-century pre-Scythian population of the Hungarian Plain. His study on the Middle Bronze Age cemetery uncovered at Gelej appeared in 1979, in the *Régészeti Füzetek* series published by the Hungarian National Museum. (*Das mittelbronzezeitliche Gräberfeld von Gelej. RégFüz, Ser. II, No. 20.*) He has authored three volumes in the *Prähistorische Bronze-funde* series covering the swords of Hungary and the find as-

semblages of the eastern Carpathians. (*Die Schwerter in Ungarn, I. Griffplatte-, Griffangel- und Griffzungenschwerter. PBF IV, 6. München 1988; Schwerter in Ungarn, II. Vollgriffschwerter, PBF IV, 9. Stuttgart 1991; Funde ostkarpatenländischen Typs im Karpatenbecken. PBF XX, 10. Stuttgart 2005.*) His fundamental works on the Early Iron Age in Hungary, with a special focus on the pre-Scythian and Scythian material, were written and published during the past years. (*Zu den östlichen Beziehungen der skythenzeitlichen Alföld-Gruppe. ComArchHung 2005, pp. 177–213; Studien zu den Denkmälern skythisch geprägter Alföld-Gruppe. IPH, 12. Budapest 2009.*) He has re-published several of the period's important assemblages and has offered a new assessment of these finds consistent with current scholarship. One particularly noteworthy finding of his research is that he has conclusively proven that the beginning of the Scythian period in Hungary should be dated roughly a century earlier. He devoted a masterly study to the eastern connections of the Scythian-type assemblages of Hungary, a subject he addressed again in his most recent, sixth monograph, published in 2009 as Volume XII of the Hungarian National Museum's *Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae* series.

It is only natural that Tibor Kemenczei, who was known for his systematic and meticulous excavations, did not discontinue fieldwork after taking up his post in the country's capital. His investigation of the Early Iron Age tumulus cemetery at Nagyberki-Szalacska and the prehistoric settlement at Pilismarót are particularly important. He organized, coordinated and directed the team of specialists from the Hungarian National Museum who participated in the rescue excavations undertaken in connection with the construction of the planned Nagymaros dam from 1978 to the late 1980s.

Tibor Kemenczei was an active participant of Hungarian and international academic life. From 1988 to 2010, he was a member of the Archaeological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; between 2008 and 2010, he was a member of the board of the Academy's Bólyai János Research Scholarship; between 1975 and 2000, he was the superintendent of the museums of north-eastern Hungary. He also took his share in the training of future generations of archaeologists, regularly holding seminars on material culture and artefact studies for graduate students of prehistoric archaeology at the Budapest university. Between 1990 and 2008, he offered courses at the Department of Archaeology of Szeged University. On several occasions, he acted as the reviewer of CSc and PhD theses defended at Hungarian universities. Between 1974 and 2010, he was one of the editors of *Folia Archaeologica*, the archaeological annual of the Hungarian National Museum.



On account of his exceptional academic work, Tibor Kemenczei is a renowned and highly respected member not only of the Hungarian, but of the international academic community as well. He has been regularly invited to participate in international projects: in addition to the volumes he authored for the PBF series, he also wrote the chapters on the Late Bronze Age and the pre-Scythian period for the Russian-language textbook on Hungarian archaeology published in Moscow. (*Поздний бронзовый век. Предскифская эпоха в Восточной Венгрии. // Археология Венгрии. Конец II тысячелетия до н. э. – I тысячелетие н. э. Ред. В. С. Титов – И. Эрдели. Москва 1986, стр. 37–153.*) He often read papers at major archaeological congresses and conferences (Nice, Cracow, Prague, Berlin, Novi Sad, Bonn, Hallstatt, Dresden, Munich, Potsdam, Regensburg, Naples, Stockholm), and he also undertook several study trips abroad.

Given that he had always worked in museums during his active career, he was also an outstanding museologist, in command of the finer skills necessary for cataloguing and adequately storing archaeological material, and he was an expert at breathing life into the finds for the museum-visiting public. He played an active role in designing and organising the two major permanent archaeological exhibitions of the Hungarian National Museum in 1977 and 2002; he also created the overall concept of and acted as the consultant of several temporary exhibitions. Like so many others before him, he was acutely aware of the fact that exhibition catalogues are one of the most perfect and, at the same time, most concise mediums for publishing various finds. He co-authored several catalogues, many of

which were read not only by visitors in Hungary, but also by museum-goers in other countries: *On the boundary between East and West* (Mont Beuvray, 1998), *Schätzen aus der Keltenzeit in Ungarn* (Hochdorf, 1999), *Prähistorische Goldschätze aus dem Ungarischen Nationalmuseum* (Frankfurt am Main, 1999, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 2001) and *Im Zeichen des Goldenen Greifen* (Berlin, 2008).

Tibor Kemenczei's remarkable academic achievements and his museum work has been officially recognised on several occasions. He received a ministerial award three times; he was honoured with the Széchényi Memorial Coin in recognition of his several decades of outstanding work on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian National Museum; in 1988, he was awarded the Academic Prize for his exceptional academic work by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Still, the recognition he earned in the Hungarian and international archaeological community, reflected by the countless citations of his works, was probably dearer to him, and they prove that Tibor's scholarly achievement has deservedly earned our respect. His work, however, is far from finished and he is constantly adding new gems to his already rich academic oeuvre. We truly wish that he would continue to enrich his already impressive scholarship for many years and decades, to which we wish him good health and undiminished creative powers.

Budapest, September 11, 2014

István Fodor

