

## REVIEWS

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(review) Stefan Łęczycki. *Takson Jordanów w dorzeczu Odry środkowej, na południe od obecnego Wrocławia. Cmentarzysko z klasycznego oraz późnego etapu rozwojowego na eponymicznym stanowisku nr V na toponimie Biskupicka Górka, na pograniczu byłych katastrów Jordanowa Śląskiego oraz Wilczkowic, obecny pow. Wrocław* [Settlement of the Jordanów taxon in the middle Odra river basin, south of present-day Wrocław. Funeral rite at the eponymous Site No V on the toponym Biskupicka Górka, on the border of the former cadastres of Jordanów Śląski and Wilczkowice, the current district of Wrocław]. Wrocław, Augsburg 2016–2021: author's own release, 226 pages, A4 format, paperback, ISBN 978-83-963506-0-2.

Stefan Łęczycki, an archaeologist educated in Wrocław, Munich and Bonn, has been dealing with the Eneolithic of Central Europe and early copper metallurgy for many years and has published several important publications on this subject. In 2021, he self-published a book entitled *Takson Jordanów w dorzeczu Odry środkowej, na południe od obecnego Wrocławia. Cmentarzysko z klasycznego oraz późnego etapu rozwojowego na eponymicznym stanowisku nr V na toponimie Biskupicka Górka, na pograniczu byłych katastrów Jordanowa Śląskiego oraz Wilczkowic, obecny pow. Wrocław*.

The discussed publication is a monographic study of the Jordanów Śląski (*Jordansmühl*) culture cemetery discovered at the multicultural site V in Jordanów Śląski (*Jordansmühl*), investigated in the years 1898–1911 by Hans Seger and Günther Ullrich. To date, selective information about this object, eponymous for the Jordanów Śląski (*Jordansmühl*) culture, was only available from Seger's articles devoted to Neolithic finds from Silesia. The cemetery was mentioned many

times in later literature, with selected remains or their sets being published, but – until Łęczycki's book – it was not fully elaborated and published.

The work, which unfortunately has not been assessed by reviewers prior to publication, has not been published by a professional scientific publishing house. For this reason, the presentation of my detailed, critical comments was abandoned. It consists of five chapters, a list of the literature used, 29 picture tables and an extensive summary in English. The text is illustrated with 50 figures presenting mainly photos of artefacts (vessels, copper, stone, and bone artefacts), as well as maps, skeletons arrangement diagrams and the arrangement of equipment for the deceased. There are also four tables listing the graves according to different features.

Regardless of the number of controversies and critical comments that arise when reading the study – starting from its title, through its construction (which is a reversal of the logical order of this type of work), the fact that the titles of individual chapters are not

always adequate to the content and the use of original (euphemistically speaking) language – it is a very important publication.

The author has done a great job of remains studies, penetrating the archives and museum collections in order to complete these scattered funerary complexes, allowing him to compile a catalogue

of objects and reconstruct missing documentation. After more than 100 years, he has made this extremely important object for the Eneolithic of Central Europe available to a wide group of researchers. Łęczycki's book should permanently enter the canon of required reading for researchers dealing with this subject.

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