



# ANALECTA

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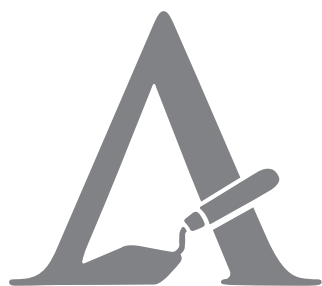


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VOLUME **18** RZESZÓW 2023



Uniwersytet Rzeszowski  
Kolegium Nauk Humanistycznych  
Instytut Archeologii

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(review) Michał Grygiel. *Osadnictwo celtyckie w zachodniej Małopolsce. Ze studiów nad grupą tyniecką* [Celtic settlements in western Lesser Poland. From studies on the Tyniec group]. Kraków 2022: Polska Akademia Umiejętności, 571 pages, 112 figures, 100 plates, 8 tables ..... 237

## R E V I E W S

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Michał Jabłkowski

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(review) Wojciech Poradyło. *Cmentarzysko z epoki brązu i wczesnej epoki żelaza w Machowie (Tarnobrzeg)* [A cemetery from the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age in Machów (Tarnobrzeg)] (= *Biblioteka Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie* 11). Kraków 2022: 330 pages, 18 figures, 174 plates, 5 tables.

A monograph presenting the results of research at the cemetery in Machów was published in 2022 as part of the series of the *Library of the Archaeological Museum in Kraków* [*Biblioteka Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie*]. The presented publication by Wojciech Poradyło is a comprehensive study of grave materials from research conducted by the Museum in the 1960s in the area of the emerging sulphur mine in what is today Tarnobrzeg.

The reviewed monograph consists of two main parts. The first is a typical archaeological analysis of the material (by Wojciech Poradyło). It is divided into six chapters. The *Introduction* describes the history of research and the location of the site, the scope of research conducted and the state of preservation of materials and documentation. The second chapter is the *Materials Catalogue* in descriptive form. The next chapter covers material analyses. A division was made into metal artefacts, other objects and ceramics. The fourth chapter is devoted to dating the cemetery. The next chapter refers to the characteristics of the cemetery, including its size, layout and funeral rites. The last one is devoted to the settlement of the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture in the Machów area. The first part of the monograph ends with a short summary in English. The work then includes 174 tables showing material from the graves. The second part of the reviewed work is a presentation of the results of anthropological and bioarchaeological analyses of burnt human bones (by Anita Szczepanek, Bogumiła Wolska, and Paulina Żelazko). The analyses are divided into three parts: paleo-demographic analysis, strontium isotope analysis, and an anatomy-anthropological

catalogue. The whole work ends with a short summary in English.

The first part of the publication opens with the *Introduction*, which contains information that the cemetery in Machów was discovered in 1928 while clearing trees. A year later, the first reconnaissance excavations were carried out, where 14 cremation graves were discovered (Czapkiewicz 1935, 148–149; Jakimowicz 1935, 270). Further excavations were carried out under the leadership of Adam Krauss in 1957 (Krauss 1963, 348–349). The excavations were of a rescue nature and were related to the construction of a sulphur mine. They were carried out in the area between the then villages of Machów and Nagnajów. The cemetery was located south of the current Tarnobrzeg Lake.

The next chapter contains information about the graves discovered at the site in Machów. The subject of the study was a cremation cemetery of the Lusatian culture from the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, where 614 graves were discovered. They create the source and analytical base of the reviewed work. The catalogue is descriptive in terms of the individual graves. It contains a description of burials and an inventory of discovered monuments. An undoubted deficiency in the catalogue is the failure to include anthropological analyses in the description of the graves. They constitute a separate subchapter and are located at the end of the publication, which must be considered a certain difficulty in using the catalogue for the reader.

The third chapter presents analyses of material. They begin with a presentation of metal monuments. The dominant form among them are pins made of



bronze. Other items made of bronze were also discovered, such as earring of the nail type, moulded bracelet, necklace with tops hammered and rolled into handles, rings, pendant with the shape of a triangular plate and *salta leone* beads. Noteworthy are the lack of objects made of iron. The author also mentions other monuments included in the grave equipment in the form of two clay beads. Then he moves on to the characteristics of ceramics, describing their technology and forms.

The issues of the chronology of the cemetery in Machów were presented in the fourth chapter. It was presented against the background of the regional periodization system of the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture (Czopek 2006, tab. 5). Analyses of material showed that the cemetery was probably founded around the 12<sup>th</sup> century BC. It operated for several hundred years, perhaps even until the turn of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. A certain shortcoming of the work is the lack of radiocarbon dating of the cemetery, which could be compared with the dating of monuments.

Chapter five is devoted to the characteristics of the cemetery. The author of the publication describes the arrangement of graves in the cemetery and the elements of the funeral rite in detail. It is worth noting that the work includes a plan of the cemetery, divided into graves from individual development phases (plan on a scale of 1:200).

The topic of the last chapter is a brief characterization of the settlement of the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture in the Machów area.

The second part of the reviewed work is a presentation of the results of anthropological and bioarchaeological analyses of burnt human bones. It is worth mentioning two conclusions of the conducted research. First of all, there was a higher mortality rate among adult women than men and a very small percentage of people aged 50–60. However, the analysis of strontium isotopes showed that the people buried

in the cemetery in Machów were of local origin. The reviewed part of the work was enriched with tables and charts presenting a summary of the analysed anthropological parameters. An anatomical and anthropological catalogue is included at the end.

All things considered, the reviewed publication is a valuable read. Attention should be paid to the author's use of the term "Tarnobrzeg group", while the term "Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture" proposed by Jan Dąbrowski (1980) has been used in the literature for a long time. Despite several imperfections in the work, the author's effort should be appreciated in analysing numerous grave materials from the cemetery in Machów (Tarnobrzeg). The aesthetic workmanship of the tables, plans, and graphic design of the book also deserve praise.

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