

## Abstracts

**Nalaskowski F., Dejna D. 2021. Ten Years of Recruitment for Archaeology in Toruń – Candidate Profiles and the Student Recruitment Process. A Multi-indicator Data Analysis. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 7–18**

The article is a research report on candidates for archaeological studies, for which the source of data was the Internet Candidate Registration (IRK) system of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń. The analysis was carried out on a sample of 695 people admitted to the first year of archeology at UMK, with the material covering the period from 2007 to 2017. It was decided to build the profile of candidates for students based on six criteria: the size of the hometown and its distance from Toruń, gender, age of the candidates, completed secondary school, results of secondary school-leaving exams and recruitment decisions of candidates (priority system). As researchers, we had no influence on the set of data we had at our disposal, the work was carried out using an already existing database, the primary purpose of which was not research or analyzes similar to ours. The text presents conclusions and generalizations based on proprietary tools for the analysis of the existing database. The conclusions, although they concern archeology itself and candidates for archeology, may be a starting point for further analyzes of other majors. Archaeologists can use these outcomes to evaluate the condition of their discipline.

Keywords: archaeology, university pedagogy, academic education, youth, multi-indicator data analysis, Internet Registration of Candidates, enrollment for studies

**Golański A., Kadrow S., Krzywda A. 2021. Field Research in the Targowisko Region in 2018–2019. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 19–41**

The article presents the results of test excavations at three sites in the early Neolithic settlement region of Targowisko, carried out in 2018–2019. The goal of these investigations was the detection of fragments of Neolithic settlement zones where only one building phase has survived. It was decided to perform this task using a magnetometer as part of a slightly wider program of geomagnetic prospection. The second goal was to acquire sets of arti- and ecofacts related to the shortest possible period of time, i.e. equal to the existence of one family living in one house, representing one cultural tradition. The third goal was to explain the generators and mechanisms of early Neolithic cultural transformation from a micro-regional perspective.

Keywords: LBK, early Neolithic, Małopolska, Malice culture, transformation, dwellings, Targowisko region

**Wąs M., 2021. Early Neolithic Flint Assemblages from the Targowisko Settlement Region. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 43–62**

The article presents flint materials obtained from domestic facilities from the late phase of Linienbandkeramik from the Brzezcie 40 and Targowisko 16 sites and the classic phase of the Malice culture from the 14–15 Targowisko site. These complexes contain relatively few monuments. Their advantage, however, is that they belong to chronologically compact groups. Since the relics of the discovered houses are spatially isolated from other settlement structures, it can be assumed that the set of flint artifacts belonging to them is relatively

homogeneous. Thanks to this, they can contribute considerably to the discussion on the processes of cultural heterogenization and the origin of post-LBK cultures, including the Malice culture.

Keywords: LBK, Malice culture, flint industry, early Neolithic, Targowisko region, SE Poland

**Abramów W. 2021. Archaeobotanical Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Early Neolithic Dwelling Structures at the Brzezcie 40, Targowisko 16 and 14–15 Sites in Western Małopolska. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 63–72.**

The aim of this short article is to present the results of archaeobotanical analysis of macroscopic plant remains obtained in 2018–2019, during the test excavations carried out on three selected sites from Targowisko settlement region (Brzezcie 40, Targowisko 16 and 14–15). Thanks to the field research strategy adopted, chronologically compact plant remains were obtained from objects included in the house structures, coming from narrow time horizons, equal to the operation time of individual Linienbandkeramik houses from the beginning of the *Żeliezovce* phase (Brzezcie 40 and Targowisko 16) and the phase of the classic Malice culture (Targowisko 14–15).

Keywords: LBK, Malice culture, macroscopic plant remains, early Neolithic, Targowisko region, SE Poland

**Kieca P. 2021. The Diversity of Weaponry in La Tene Culture Burials in Poland and Comments on the Non-burial Find of a Celtic Sword in Rzeszow. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 73–101**

The purpose of this work is to create a comprehensive summary of arms originating from Celtic warrior graves in Poland. The largest number of artefacts comes from La Tene culture cemeteries from Lower Silesia, in Sobocisko and Głownin. Individual warrior graves came from Podgaj, Smolec and Wiązow. Other examples of weaponry were found in the Kietrz cemetery in Upper Silesia, with Lesser Poland warrior graves from Iwanowice, Aleksandrowice, and Krakow-Witkowice. From Lesser Poland we also know of alleged graves from Krakow-Pleszow and Krakow-Wyciąże. Some comments about the non-burial find of a Celtic sword from Rzeszow will also be given. A fresh consideration of the source material has corrected the earlier interpretation and reinterpreted some aspects. A new detailed chronology will also be proposed. It will also present a very broad area of connections of Celts residing in Poland.

Keywords: Poland, La Tene Culture, graves, weapon, sword, Rzeszow

**Stącel W. 2021. Hooked Pins in the Przeworsk Culture – Typology, Chronology, Distribution and Function. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 103–124**

Thanks to the analysis of hooked pins in the Przeworsk culture, a new division of this category was introduced. A new typological classification of the hooked pins was made and their two types (1–2) and their subtypes (A–B) were defined. The article takes into account the territorial and chronological range of their occurrence, from the early Pre-Roman Period to Roman Period and the Migration Period. The function of the hooked pins is also presented.

Keywords: metal tools, pins, spinning, Przeworsk culture

**Lutsyk I. 2021. The Medieval Christian Necropolis in the Kopachyntsi hillfort (Ukraine). Unpublished Research Materials. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 125–145**

The article deals with unpublished research materials from the medieval Christian cemetery located on the territory of the hillfort in the village of Kopachyntsi in Sub-Carpathian region (Ukraine) which were conducted in 1953. Excavations were verified, objects and artefacts were analysed, and an attempt to attribute and date them was made. The site is represented by inhumations in pits, as well as burials under stone slabs. The so-called “under the slab burials” are a separate category of monuments of funeral culture, which is characterized by its diffusion only on the territory of Halician-Volhynian state, but not the whole of Kyiv Rus’. At the same time, such monuments are known in Slovakia, Czech Republic, Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Macedonia and Poland. Data on most of the under the slab monuments discovered on the territory of Ukraine are often uninformative, and therefore the publication of the results of stationary archaeological excavations is extremely important for understanding this cultural and religious phenomenon. Special attention is paid to a rare stone cross that was found by the deceased. The search for analogies allows us to conclude that it may be a pilgrimage relic.

Keywords: Sub-Carpathian region, burial, funeral culture, under the slab burial, pilgrimage relics.

**Dobek M., Michalik J., 2021. Pilgrimage Crosses from Explorations of the Parish Church in Końskowola (Lubelskie province). *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 16, 147–156**

Archaeological explorations carried out inside the crypts of Catholic churches typically deliver a wealth of movable historical artefacts, including numerous devotional objects such as pilgrim souvenirs. During excavation works in the crypts of Końskowola parish church of The Discovery of The Holy Cross and St. Andrew the Apostle, two wooden crosses made of dark wood were found. Looking at the history of devotionalism and the pilgrimage movement, it became possible to define the role of the described objects when they reached Końskowola. Type analysis of the material used in the production of the objects can help in further studies on wooden objects brought to Poland over the centuries.

Keywords: pilgrimage crosses, wood, modern period, church, Końskowola, Poland

**Damian Wolski**

(review) S. Kadrow and J. Müller (eds.). *Habitus? The Social Dimension of Technology and Transformation (= Scales and Transformation 3)*. Leiden 2019: Sidestone Press, 230 pages, 15 figures (bw), 65 figures (fc).

**Ludmila Kaňáková**

(review) J. Kopacz (ed.). *The end of the Stone Age on the Stranska skala Hill in Brno – lithic production or “optimalisation”?* (= *Collectio Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 41). Rzeszów 2019: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 257 pages.

**Agnieszka Dzedzic**

(review) D. Wolski. *Krzemieniarnstwo wczesnobrązowe w Małopolsce w świetle analizy wybranych źródeł. Perspektywa traseologiczna [The Early Bronze Age lithic chipped industry in Lesser Poland in the light of analyses of selected evidence. Use-ware research perspectives]* (= *Collectio Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 42). Rzeszów 2020: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 199 pages.

**Paweł Kocańda**

**(review) J. T. Frazik. Zamek w Krasieczynie [The castle in Krasieczyn]. Przemysł 2020: Przemyskie Centrum Kultury i Nauki ZAMEK, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Przemysku, 200 pages, 200 figures.**