

POTTERY FROM THE WELL AND ITS CONTEXT. SEARCHING FOR DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES¹

CERAMIKA ZE STUDNI I JEJ KONTEKST. W POSZUKIWANIU RÓŻNIC I PODOBIEŃSTW

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ABSTRACT: In this article the pottery obtained from three wells from the settlement in Kwiatków was analyzed. Compared to other sites associated with the Przeworsk culture, this site deserves a special attention due to the presence of over a hundred of artificial water intakes within excavated area. The method of the vessels production, macro and micromorphology characteristics, the degree of their preservation and the level of deposition inside the features were examined in detail. Most of the pottery fragments should be associated with the Przeworsk culture from the Roman Iron Age, however there was also a small percentage of pottery with Jastorf culture elements. The information obtained allowed to define the context of their discovery and to explain its presence inside the well.

KEY WORDS: pottery, well, Przeworsk culture, Jastorf culture

Kwiatków is a multicultural site located in Greater Poland near the Warta River and some smaller watercourses – the Teleszyna and the Siedza (fig. 1). During several

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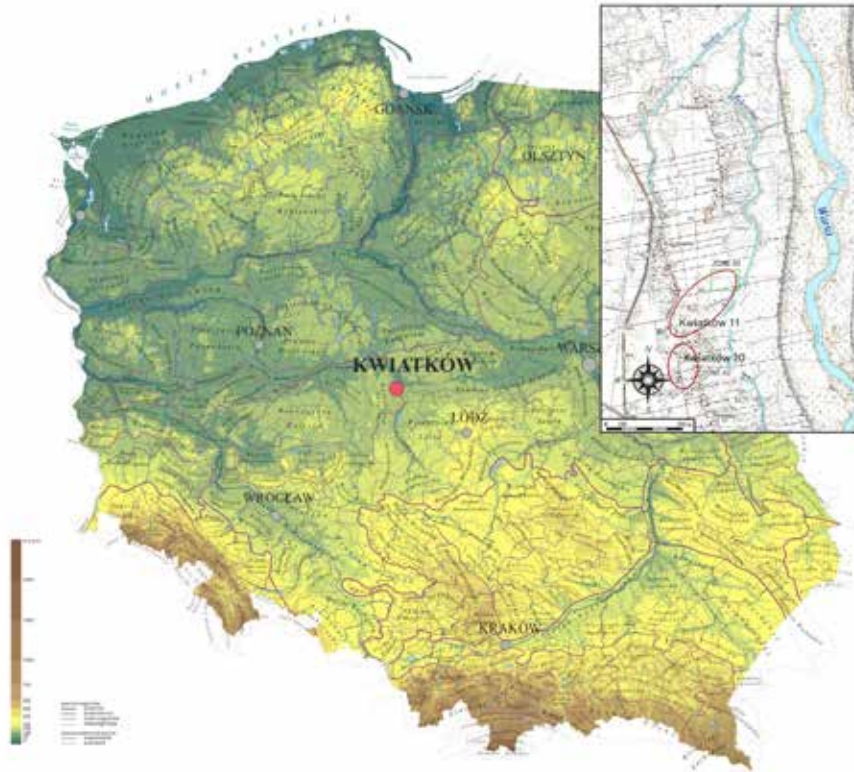


Fig. 1. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Location of the site against the background of the map of Poland

seasons of researches, an area of approximately 17 ha was excavated (fig. 2). Most of the discovered sources are associated with the extensive settlement of the Przeworsk culture population (Rzepecki et al., 2016). Pottery prevailed among the finds. Large amounts of vessel fragments (a total of about 290 thousand sherds) were obtained from both the cultural layer and the fills of features. This material became one of the foundations to determine the chronology of this vast settlement (Kot, Piotrowska, 2016, p. 287–301).

Among the recorded features, a group of over one hundred wells, which distinguish Kwiatków from other Przeworsk settlements, deserves a special attention. These features were found within the entire excavated area and they did not form distinct clusters within the settlement (Piotrowska, 2015; Piotrowska, 2016, p. 63–95). The most numerous finds obtained from the fills of wells included also pottery. Both the amount of the artifacts discovered in the wells and the state of preservation of the vessels varied. The finds included from a few to several hundred fragments of pottery. Some of the preserved vessels and forms were suitable for reconstruction.

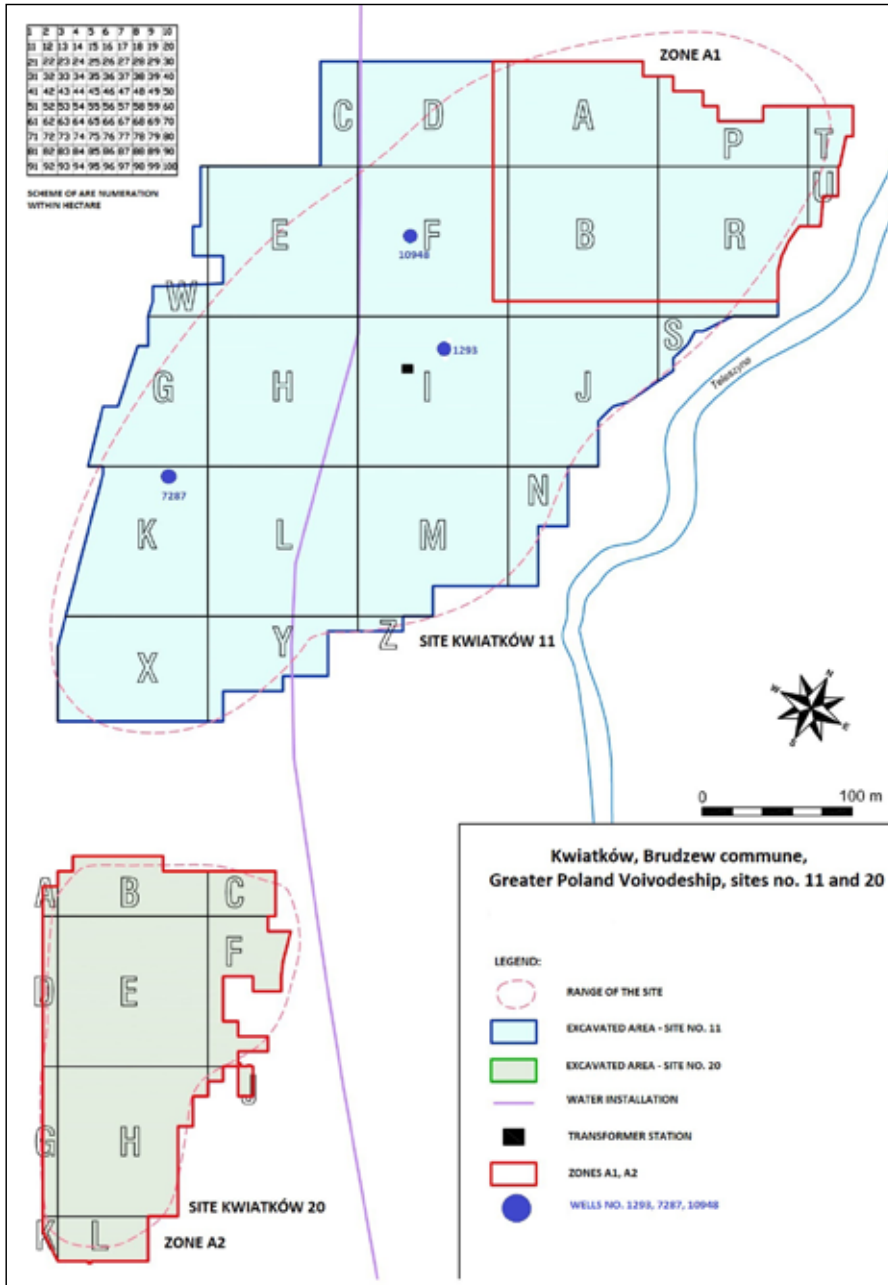


Fig. 2. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune: range of the site, excavated area, zones A1 and A2, location of the wells no. 1293, 7287, 10948 (after Rzepecki 2016 with changes by M. Piotrowska)

The subject matter of this article is fractions of the vessels coming from the fills of three selected wells from the Kwiatków 11/20 site. The material does not differ from the majority of pottery fragments obtained from other wells and features or cultural layer recorded in the comprehensively researched part of the site defined as zone A1 (Kot, 2016, p. 141–274). In addition to the materials of the Przeworsk culture, these features yielded pottery which stylistics is associated with vessels of the Jastorf culture. Two of the selected wells show structural differences in comparison with the other wells.

CHARACTER OF THE DATA

The vast majority of wells reordered at the site in Kwiatków is associated with the settlement of the Przeworsk culture population. The pottery discovered in the fills of the wooden casings come mainly from the Roman period, and the dendrochronological dates obtained for zone A1 indicate the second century AD. Materials obtained from zone A2 have later provenance (Kot, Piotrowska, 2016, p. 292–294).

The dating of the pottery obtained from the wells, in the majority, correlates with the time when the wells functioned as artificial water intakes. The fills of these compelling features, occasionally yielded pottery of the Przeworsk culture from the younger pre-Roman Iron Age and also some fragments of vessels with features of the Jastorf culture were recorded there. It is so, for example, in the case of zone A1 (Kot, Piotrowska, 2016, p. 293) and in the case of the features selected for this article which were found outside the zone. Two of the presented wells were located in the central part of the Kwiatków 11 site, and the third feature was recorded in the south-western part of this area.

At the current stage of research of the materials from the site in Kwiatków, it is known that the Przeworsk cultural settlement functioned already in the younger pre-Roman Iron Age. This is confirmed by a significant collection of the “younger-pre-Roman” pottery, and an almost complete lack of features from that period, as those were destroyed mostly by the intense Przeworsk settlement activity in the first centuries AD. This is the case noted in zone A1. Further research will show whether the intensive exploitation of the area during the period of the Roman Iron Age also contributed into the degradation of the older sources in the area where the wells selected for the analysis are located.

As already mentioned, pottery was obtained from the fillings of the discussed wells, which stylistically referred to the forms characteristic of the Przeworsk culture and referred to the materials of the Jastorf “circle”. The largest amount of pottery deposited in the well fills, should be undoubtedly linked to the period of the Roman Iron Age and only a small percentage was represented by pottery of the “Jastorf” provenance. This became the basis for an elaboration of these interesting materials, the context of their discovery and an explanation of their presence in the well fills.

The obtained pottery was subjected to a detailed analysis. Attempts were made to capture the differences between the techniques of its production as well as its macro and micromorphological characteristics. The degree of its destruction and fragmentation, the frequency of its occurrence in the fills of the described features and its quantity in relation to the material characteristic of the Przeworsk culture were taken into account. Also, the formal character (depth, width, type of construction – the casing etc.) of the analysed features were presented.

CONTEXT OF DISCOVERY OF THE ANALYSED POTTERY – CHRONOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL OUTLINE

The first analysed well was feature 7287. It was located in the south-western part of Kwiatków 11, within section K (fig. 2). It was characterized by a log casing construction, below which there were still present, vertically placed – driven sharpened planks, which partly “overlapped” with the log casing. The height of the preserved construction was about 0.4 m, and it was made up of 6 boards (laths). The original depth of the entire well together with the laths below the log casing might be about 2.6 m (fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Well no. 7287

The fill of the well contained over 300 chronologically varied sherds of pottery – a significant part of the assemblage accumulated in the upper part of the fill. Most of them should be associated with the Roman Iron Age and some analogies to a small part of them can be found in the pre-Roman Iron Age. The upper layers of the feature contained the most fragmented and destroyed material which was not suitable for reconstruction of the forms (fig. 4: 1–7 – mechanical layer I–III). Its state of preservation gives grounds for including it in the period of the Roman Iron Age. Larger fragments were recorded in the far lower layer. Almost all the fragments of vessels found in the fill of the well can be linked with the Przeworsk culture (fig. 4–6). The find included remains of some small, vase-shaped vessels. The first vessel had a nearly vertical spout and its shoulder was strongly accentuated (fig. 4: 8 – mechanical layer V). Such forms, without a distinct neck, can be linked to type II/3 type defined by T. Liana for the entire early Roman Iron Age (Liana, 1970, p. 439). The second form had a finer profile with a distinct neck (fig. 5: 3 – mechanical layer XII). The vessel correlated with type II/2 which occurred in both phases of the early Roman Iron Age (Liana, 1970, p. 439). The next part of the fill of the wooden casing yielded upper parts of vessels with short necks which expanded into bulbous bodies (fig. 4: 11 – mechanical layer VIII, 5: 1 – mechanical layer XII, 6: 3 – mechanical layer XVIII). Vessels with similar tectonics are recorded at the sites covering a broad chronological range from phase B2/C1 through the late Roman Iron Age and up to the Migration Period (Abramek, 2004, p. 335–342; Bender, 1980, p. 367; Kot, 2016, p. 290). Also, the upper part of the vessel with raised and sharp body was identified (fig. 6: 1 – mechanical layer XVI), which suggests phase B2 or perhaps the beginning of the younger Roman Iron Age (Godłowski, 1977, p. 126; Liana, 1970, p. 439).

One of the fragments raises questions – both its technique of production and the tectonics deviate from the typical representatives of the Przeworsk culture. Only the upper part of the vessel – rough and beige-brown in colour, was preserved. The described fragment of the vessel was deposited at a depth of about 1m from the upper part of the feature (approximately mechanical layer VIII) (fig. 7: a, b, c). The form of the sherd refers to the tripartite vessels encountered in the Jastorf culture circle from Mecklenburg and Brandenburg, where they were recorded in the material from the end of the older pre-Roman Iron Age to the beginning of the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (Keiling, 1969, p. 145–146). They are noted throughout the Polish lands at the sites with the materials showing Jastorf features, e.g., in Greater Poland (Kaspro-wicz, 2008, table 13: 5; Żychliński, 2004, p. 248; Kot, 2016, p. 149–150) or Masovia (Machajewski, Rozen, 2016, p. 59–60, table 54:2). The single fragment clearly deviating in terms of stylistics and chronology from the remaining fragments obtained from the well indicates its secondary deposition.

A large glass Celtic bead – *Ringperle* (Bochnak, 2014, p. 50) is an interesting artefact found in the discussed well. It was obtained from the lower parts of the fill, in which pottery of the Przeworsk culture from the period of Roman Iron Age was also noted. The preponderance of the rest of the materials shows that this artefact probably entered that place during levelling of the feature.

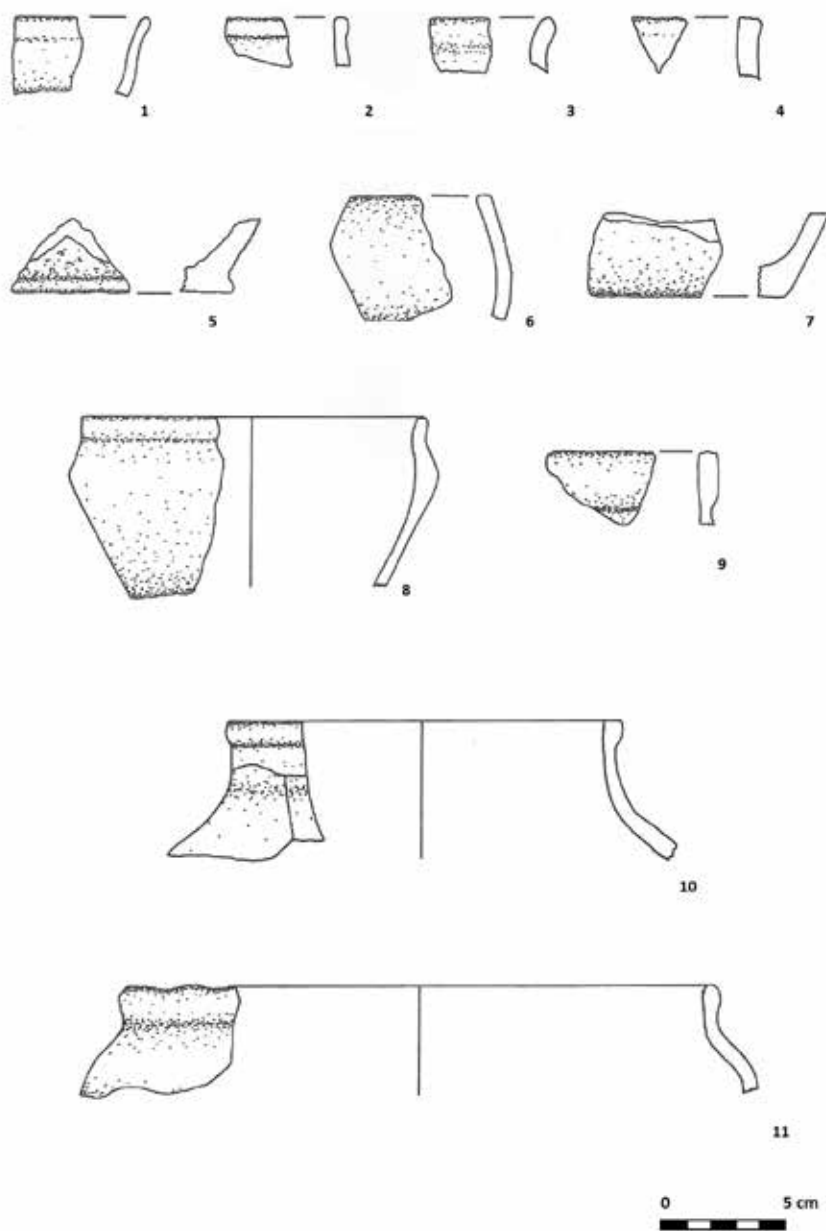


Fig. 4. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Pottery from feature no. 7287: 1-6 – I mechanical layer, 7 – III mechanical layer, 8-9 – V mechanical layer, 10 – VI mechanical layer, 11 – VIII mechanical layer

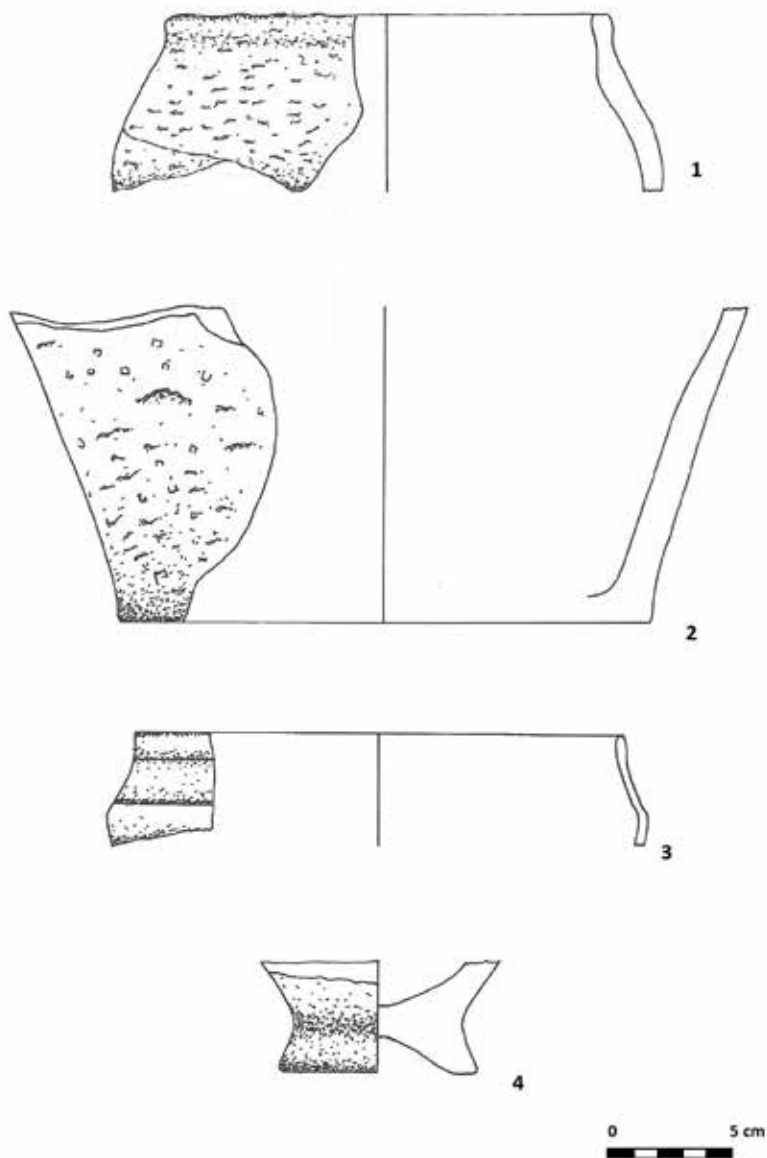


Fig. 5. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Pottery from feature no. 7287: 1–3 – XII mechanical layer, 4 – XV mechanical layer

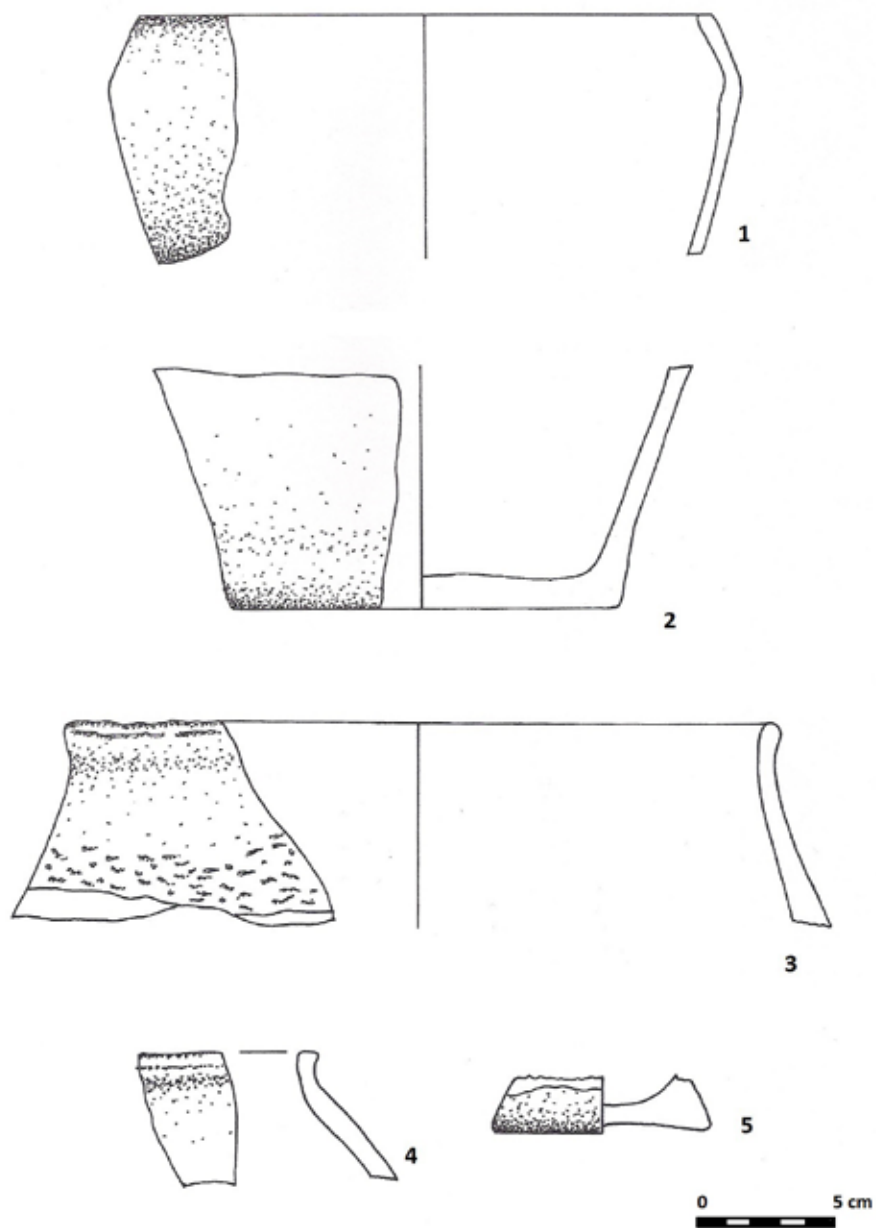


Fig. 6. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Pottery from feature no. 7287: 1 – XVI mechanical layer, 2 – XVII mechanical layer, 3–4 – XVIII mechanical layer, 5 – XXII mechanical layer

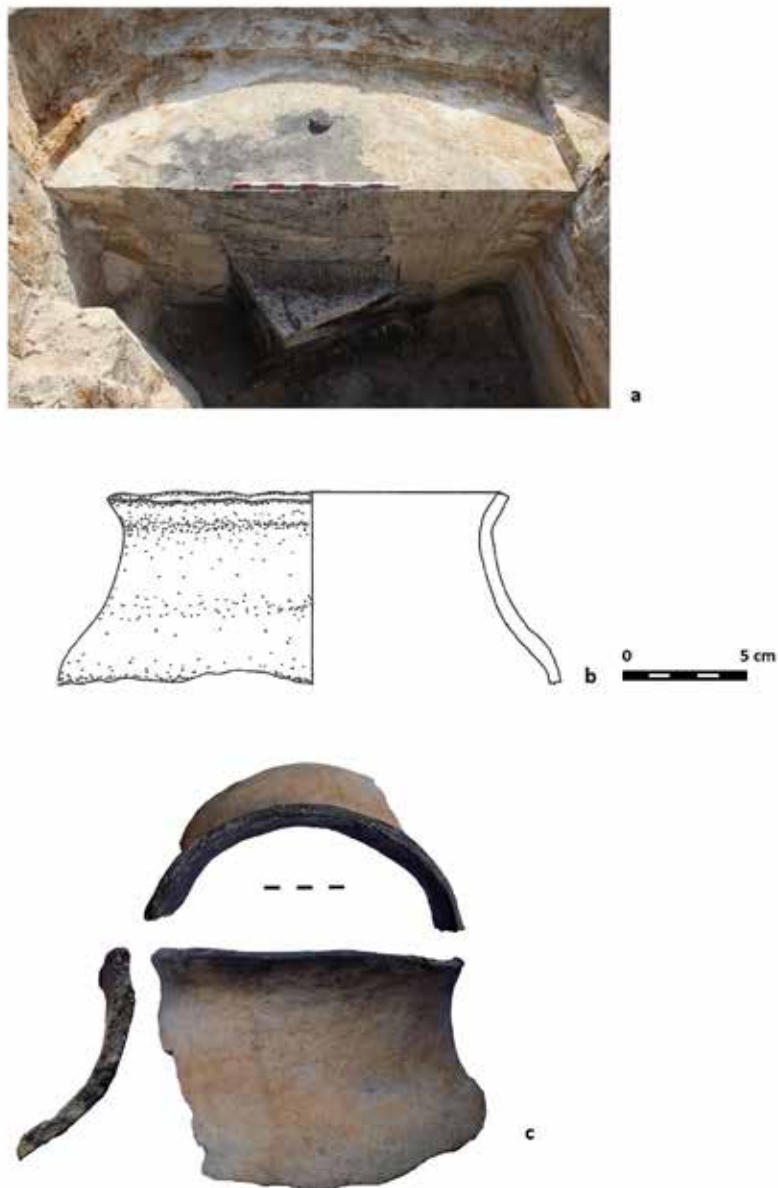


Fig. 7. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 7287: a – during the exploration with pottery fragment at the level of the VIII mechanical layer, b–c – pottery fragment from VIII mechanical layer

The nature of the fill indicates that the feature had been spontaneously filled as a result of post-depositional processes. This is additionally evidenced by numerous fragments of wood obtained from the filling and probably coming from the upper parts of the structure which had collapsed inwards (fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 7287 – fragments of wood seen in the well – probably parts of collapsed, upper construction

The most probable chronology of the feature would involve the Przeworsk culture from the period of the Roman Iron Age, despite some inclusion of the artefacts having older provenance. The pottery obtained from the fill of the well preclude the possibility of providing an unambiguous date for this feature. The sherds are dated both to the early stages of the Roman Iron Age and a much later period associated with its decline. In the deepest layers of the backfill material which chronology extends over the end of the early Roman Iron Age through the younger Roman Iron Age up to the late Roman Iron Age prevailed. Unfortunately, dendrochronological analyses failed to determine dates for wooden casing. Predominance of the materials dated to the period of the Roman Iron Age over the artefacts which have older provenance shows that the area around the well was used intensively in that period.

Feature 1293 is unique in comparison with other wells from the presented site. This well is the only recorded feature with a circular casing constructed out of wattle (fig. 9). The external construction was additionally strengthened with upright, sharp-edged laths. An analogy to this feature was recorded at the site in Izdebno Kościelne,



Fig. 9. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 1293

where several wells had similar casings made from wattle (among other things) and they were associated with the Jastorf culture (Domaradzka, Waluś, 2009–2010, p. 206, fig. 5). In the specialist literature, features which possess casings built in such a way are often linked with flax retting (Bednarczyk, 1998).

The fill of the feature yielded a small assemblage of pottery which consisted of two vessels only. At a depth of 40–50 cm (mechanical layer IV–V) from the upper part, there was a shallow bowl with a slightly outward rim and black, shiny surface with a spout diameter of approx. 9 cm (fig. 10). The vessels of this type refer to the forms classified by T. Liana to group VI/2 and are dated to phase B2 (Liana, 1970, p. 440).

At a far deeper depth (about 160 cm), 54 pottery fragments from one vessel were recorded. The obtained sherds provided a basis for a reconstruction of the almost complete vessel. The reconstructed vessel belongs to pot-shaped forms, 37 cm high, with a spout diameter of 19.5 cm and a base diameter of 16 cm. Despite its considerable size, the reconstructed form is characterized by relatively thin walls – also at the base. The vessel had a bulbous body, with the widest part placed in its middle part. Two methods of surface treatment were recorded – the under rim and base zones were smoothed out, whereas the body carries some traces of careful roughening (fig. 11). The colouration of the inner and outer surfaces is mostly dark brown but in some parts it is blackish (fig. 12). Both the method of the surface



Fig. 10. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 1293: small bowl from IV–V mechanical layer

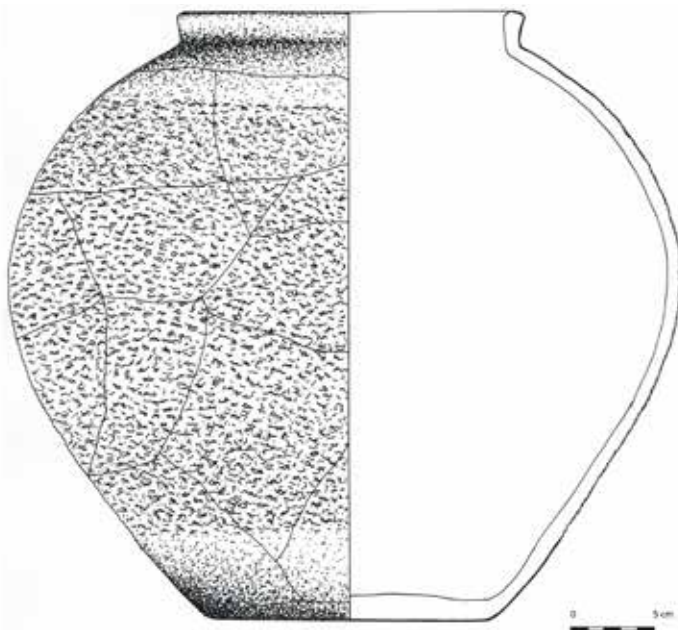


Fig. 11. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 1293: pot from XVI mechanical layer



Fig. 12. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 1293: pot from XVI mechanical layer

treatment and the characteristics of the micro- and macro-morphology show the Jastorf stylistic elements in the analyzed vessel form (Machajewski, Pietrzak, 2008, p. 157). Numerous analogies can also be found among the forms from the Jutland Peninsula (Dąbrowska, 1994, fig. 7) or in Denmark which (according to C. J. Becker) are linked to phase IIIa (Becker, 1961). Similar vessels are also recorded in the area of Mecklenburg, where they are synchronized (according to Keiling) with phase IIb (Keiling, 1969).

It cannot be ruled out that the fragments of a storage vessel got into the well when it was still in use – as they were recorded at level of XVIth mechanical layer, while the small bowl dated to the period of the Roman Iron Age occurred in the secondary context. Also in the case of this feature, no dates were obtained by means of dendrochronological analyses.

The well 10948 was the only feature without preserved casing. It was conservatively classified as a well because of its formal characteristic. The feature was probably in use for a relatively short time and then it was backfilled. This is indicated by the character of the fill and the obtained pottery. Maybe it was a vestige of some uncompleted, faulty well from which the wooden construction was removed or perhaps it was never even embedded on it (fig. 13). The presumed wells devoid of wooden casings were recorded, among other features, at the site in Izdebno Kościelne, Grodzisk Mazowiecki commune (Machajewski, Rozen, 2016, p. 54–55).

More than 170 fragments of vessels were documented in the fill of this well, which can be linked to the younger pre-Roman Iron Age and the period of the Roman Iron Age. Several fragments of decorated vessel bodies can be identified with the pre-Ro-



Fig. 13. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 10948

man Iron Age (fig. 14: 4, 8, 11, 13; 15: 3; 17: 4). The majority of the decorations included shallow-engraved lines and stubs, and narrow bands composed of engraved lines. Both the threads and the technique of their production refer to the decorations frequently found in the pottery of the Przeworsk culture dated to the younger pre-Roman Iron Age, and they were usually placed in the upper part of the body and on the handles (Dąbrowska, 1988, p. 28–29). Analogous decoration elements occur in the materials from Brześć Kujawski dated to the turn of the older and younger stages of the pre-Roman Iron Age linked to the Jastorf circle (Grygiel, 2004, p. 81). The upper parts of the backfill yielded highly fragmented material which mainly included rims of vessels, which micromorphology (in the majority) points to the younger pre-Roman Iron Age and the Przeworsk culture. The assemblage included a vessel fragment (fig. 14: 9 – mechanical layer II) similar to the inverted pear-shaped jug linked to the early phase of the Przeworsk culture (ceramic phase 1) (Dąbrowska, 1988, p. 28–29). Another vessel that can be linked to the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (phase A3) (Skowron, 2008, table XXIV, 76: 2) is a biconical bowl with a thickened, inwardly oblique rim (fig. 16: 2 – mechanical layer III–VIII). The fill also yielded an assemblage of undistinguished base zones with arcuate profiles (fig. 15: 2, 5, 7; 17: 3). Such shape of the base part is noted in the materials from both the older and the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (Machajewski, Rozen, 2016, p. 69).

Fragments of the same vessel were found within several levels at a depth between 0.2 m and 1 m (fig. 18: 1, 2). Such vertical spread of the material may indicate an

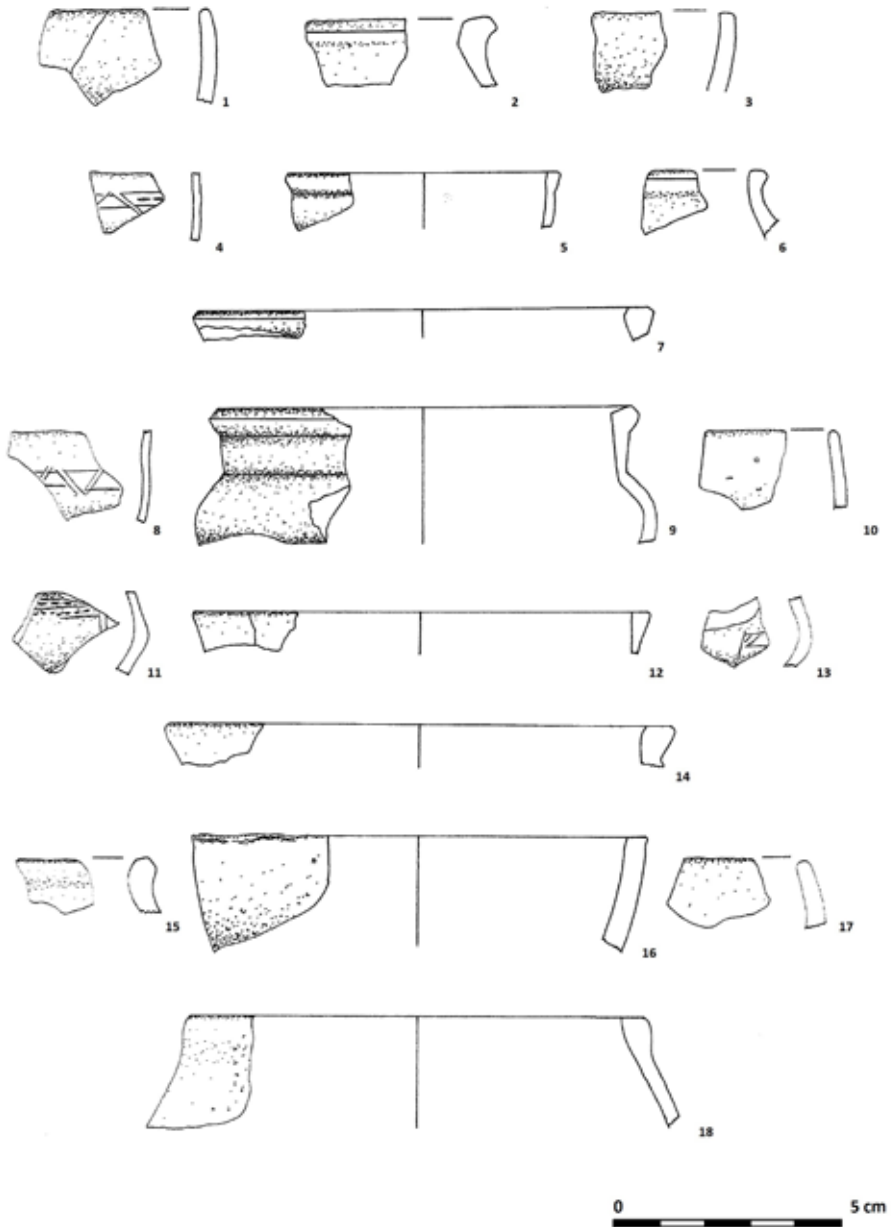


Fig. 14. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Pottery from feature no. 10948: 1-7 – I mechanical layer, 8-10 – II mechanical layer, 11-18 – II-IV/V mechanical layer

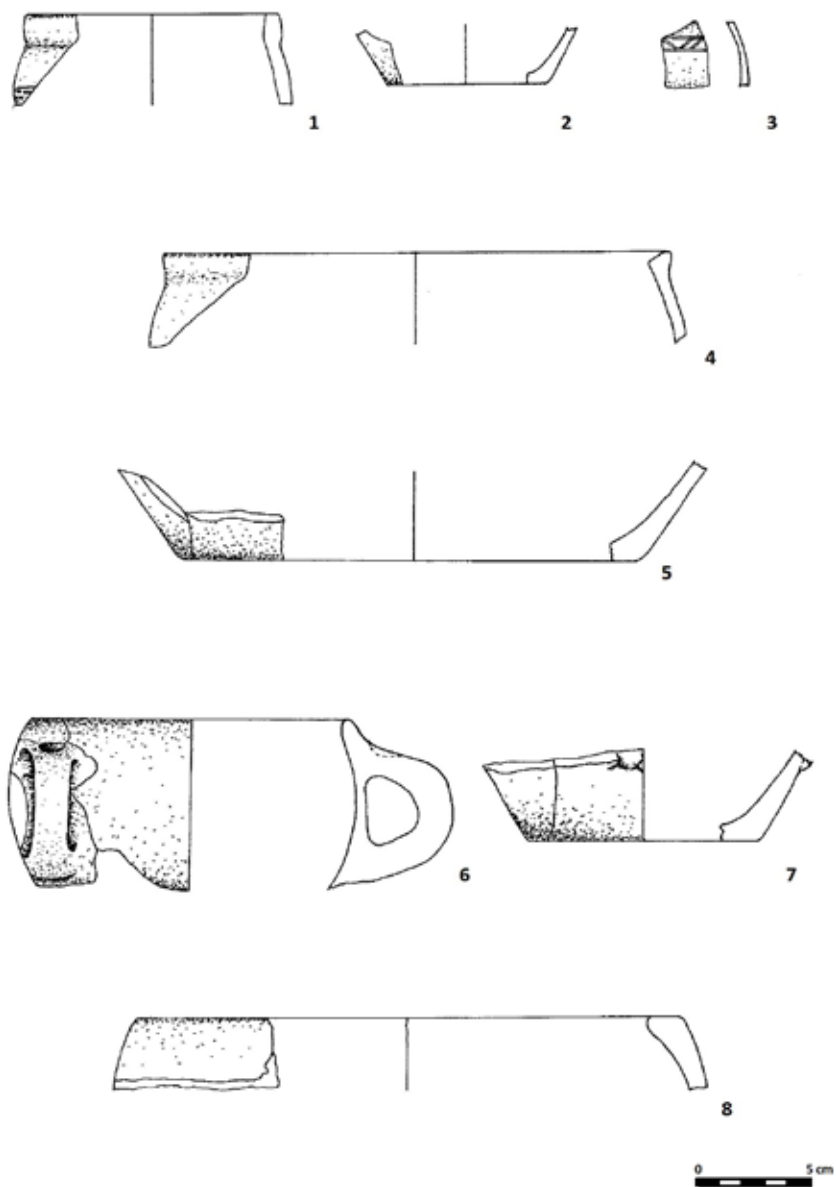


Fig. 15. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Pottery from feature no. 10948: 1–8 – II–IV/V mechanical layer

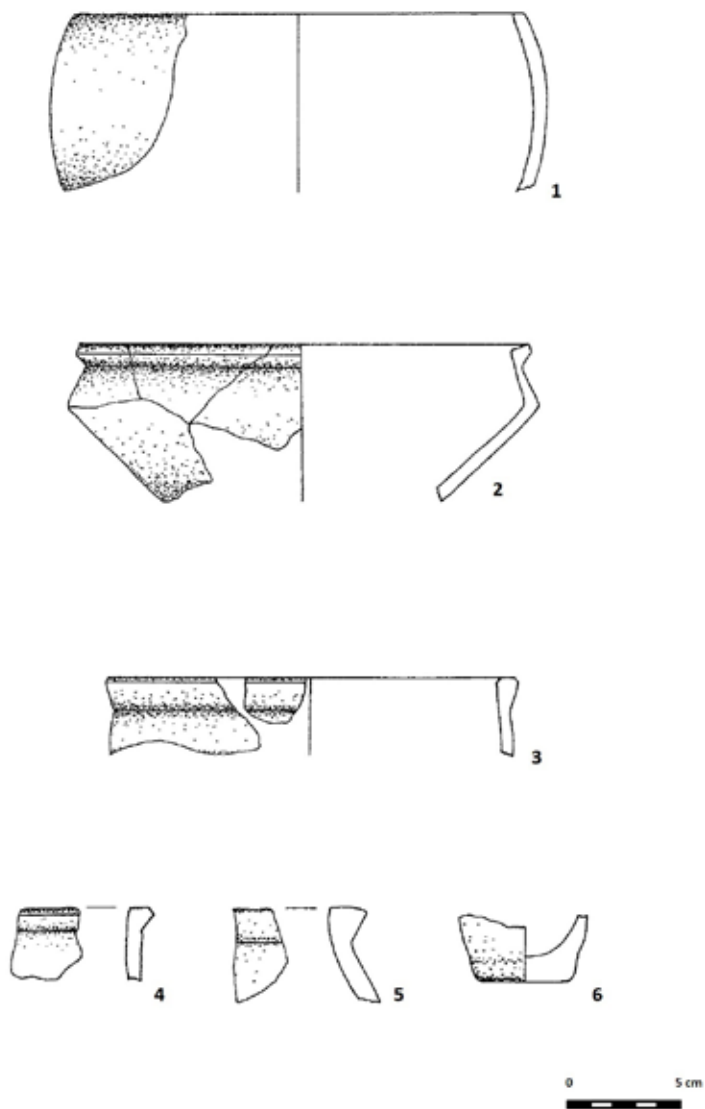


Fig. 16. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 10948: 1–6 – III–VIII mechanical layer

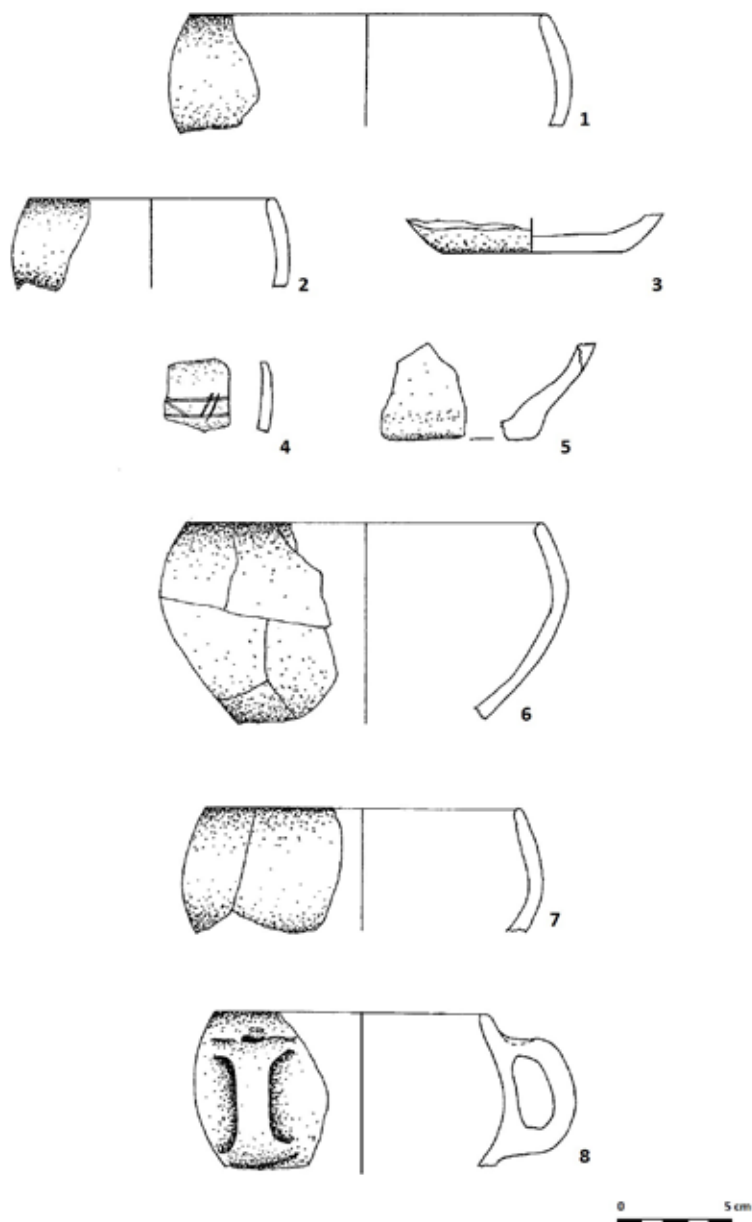


Fig. 17. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 10948: 1 – VI mechanical layer, 2–3 – VIII–XI mechanical layer, 4–5 – IX–XVI mechanical layer, 6–8 – XXI mechanical layer

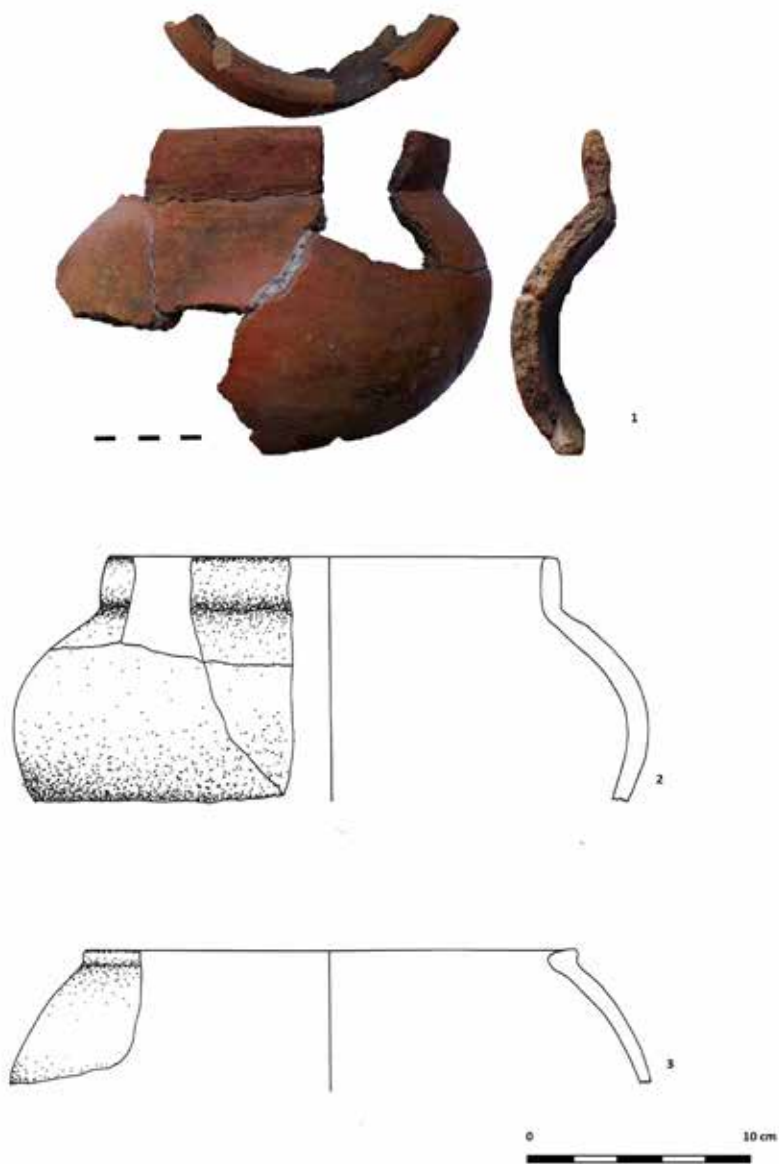


Fig. 18. Kwiatków 11/20, Brudzew commune. Feature no. 10948: 1–2 – IV/V and III – X mechanical layer, 3 – II–IV/V mechanical layer

intentional backfilling of the well shaft. The discussed form belongs to pot-shaped vessels with a spout diameter of 20 cm and a bulbous body. The rim of the bipartite pot was vertical, its edge was not thickened but it was truncated from the top. Most likely, its widest part was placed above the mid-point of its height, which may be implied by the inverted pear-shaped form characteristic of the vessels representing the Przeworsk culture. However, in this case, the formula used for the preparation of the ceramic mass as well as the shape of the rim were different. The study vessel has a smooth surface, brick-red in colour. Vessels with analogous tectonics are typical of the decline of the older and the beginning of the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (Machajewski, Rozen, 2016, p. 61). The second of the partly reconstructed vessels has its analogies in bulbous pots (fig. 18: 3 – mechanical layer II–IV/V). The reconstructed diameter of the spout is 22 cm. The surface of the vessel is smooth, brick-brown in colour. This type of containers is not often listed among the materials from Kwiatków (Kot, 2016, p. 146). Vessels of this type refer to the materials with clear stylistic features of Jastorf and Przeworsk provenance from the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (Seyer, 1982, p. 44; Muzolf, 2004, p. 88).

Almost identical mug forms were recorded at various depths (fig. 15: 6 – mechanical layer II–IV/V; fig. 17: 8 – mechanical layer XXI). In both cases, they had a bulbous shape and the handle was placed in the widest part of the vessel body. Vessels with this type tectonics are not too chronologically sensitive and they are recorded both in phases A2 and A3 of the younger pre-Roman Iron Age, but more often they occur in inventories from the early Roman Iron Age (Dąbrowska, 1973, p. 501; Gajewski, Woźniak, 2000, p. 301; Godłowski, 1981, p. 65–66). The deepest layer of the backfill, in which the pottery material was recorded (mechanical layer XXI), yielded some partly preserved wide-mouthed vessel forms with tall shoulders (fig. 17: 6, 7). Their analogies show in the vessels classified by T. Liana as type IV/2, occurring mainly in phase B2 (sporadically B1) (Liana, 1970, p. 439).

DISCUSSION

Deposition level of the pottery material obtained from the presented features is an important factor in its analysis. An occurrence of the vessels in the bottoms of the casings proves that they were present there when the wells were still in use or very shortly after their end-of-use. In the case of some wells, the discovered artefacts probably occurred in their interiors when the features were not used as artificial water intakes any more and the material could get inside the abandoned well with the ground coming away from the upper walls of the feature even long after it was ceased or as a result of an intentional backfilling of the wells. This pottery material, with earlier provenance, usually comes from the layers surrounding these features and it got into the shafts as a result of slow post-depositional processes or as a result of a single, intentional backfilling of the feature performed by inhabitants of the settlement. Such material was characterized by strong fragmentation,

came from many vessels and was registered at various levels of fills. Consequently, the pottery material discovered in the wells which were dated to the period of the Roman Iron Age coincided in the secondary context with some pottery fragments which were older than the features themselves. Such a situation was observed in the case of features 7287 and 10948. In the first of these features, an assemblage of pottery representing the Przeworsk culture from the period of the Roman Iron Age clearly prevailed, while a single, partially reconstructed vessel recorded above the preserved construction refers to vessels of foreign provenance. The feature was subjected to spontaneous backfilling for a long time. Probably, it comes from the vicinity of the well and entered the fill in the result of long-lasting post-depositional processes (secondary context). Also in feature 10948 the Przeworsk culture materials prevailed. The feature was probably backfilled, and the material in its fill entered the surroundings of the “well” during its intentional levelling. To sum up, some partially reconstructed, single vessels referring to forms found in the materials of the Jastorf Culture entered the two features in the course of different processes – natural, slow levelling and intentional filling of the well. An advantage of artefacts representing the Przeworsk culture in the fills of both presented features can be explained by an intensive exploitation of their surroundings by the residents of Kwiatków in the first centuries AD. Therefore, it can be assumed that this settlement superimposed the earlier stages of the settlement’s use and largely destroyed it, or perhaps those were some zones of the settlement which were not intensively used during the pre-Romanian Iron Age.

As mentioned before, the majority of the obtained materials representing the pre-Roman Iron Age were recorded in the upper parts of the backfills, in the form of highly fragmented shreds, among which only a few were suitable for reconstruction. The vessel from the fill of feature 1293 was an exception as, unlike the earlier finds of fragments of vessels, it was recorded at a depth of c. 1.60 cm. Despite the fact that it was heavily destroyed, its complete reconstruction was possible. The level of deposition of the vessel and its “state of preservation” suggest that it was chronologically close to the time when the well was still in use. In this case, an artefact of a younger provenance – a small, black bowl was recorded in the upper parts of the backfill in the secondary context. So far, it is the only well from the site in Kwiatków which can be linked to the pre-Roman Iron Age. It is worth re-emphasizing that it is also the only casing within the entire site made from wattle. This may indicate a different cultural background. Based on the available sources, it can be noticed that this type of construction belonged to more frequent finds in the settlements representing the younger pre-Roman Iron Age (Krzyszowski, 2005, p. 194; Żygadło, 2012, p. 401, 407; Nierychlewska, Tyszler, 2009, p. 107; Żychliński, 2010, p. 537–538). Generally, wells which constructions were made from wattle are treated as rare finds in the materials representing the Przeworsk culture (Nowakowski, Waluś, 1986, p. 46).

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CERAMIKA ZE STUDNI I JEJ KONTEKST. W POSZUKIWANIU RÓŻNIC I PODOBIEŃSTW

Streszczenie

Kwiatków to wielokulturowe stanowisko zlokalizowane na terenie Wielkopolski nad rzeką Wartą oraz mniejszymi ciekami – Teleszyną i Siedzą. Większość odkrytych źródeł związana jest z rozległą osadą ludności kultury przeworskiej. Do najliczniej rejestrowanych zabytków należała ceramika. Olbrzymie ilości fragmentów naczyń pozyskano zarówno z warstwy kulturowej, jak i z wypełnisk obiektów – łącznie około 290 tys. ułamków naczyń. Materiał ten stał się jedną z podstaw do określenia chronologii tej rozległej osady.

Wśród zarejestrowanych obiektów na szczególną uwagę zasługuje zespół ponad stu sztucznych ujęć wody wyróżniający Kwiatków na tle innych osad przeworskich. Do najliczniej pozyskanego materiału zabytkowego z wypełnisk tych obiektów należała również ceramika. Ilość materiału zabytkowego odkrywano w studniach była zróżnicowana podobnie jak stan zachowania naczyń. Rejestrowano od kilku do kilkuset fragmentów. Niekiedy pozyskiwano w całości zachowane naczynia oraz formy nadające się do rekonstrukcji.

Przedmiotem niniejszego artykułu będą ułamki naczyń pochodzące z wypełnisk trzech wybranych sztucznych ujęć wody ze stanowiska w Kwiatkowie. Materiał ten nie różni się od większości ceramiki pochodzącej zarówno ze studni, jak i z innych obiektów oraz warstwy kulturowej. W obiektach tych oprócz materiałów kultury przeworskiej wystąpiła także ceramika nawiązująca swą stylistyką do naczyń kultury jastorfskiej. Największy zbiór ułamków zdeponowanych w wypełniskach studni niewątpliwie należy łączyć z okresem wpływów rzymskich, natomiast jedynie niewielki procent stanowiły fragmenty ceramiki o „jastorfskiej” proveniencji. Stało się to podstawą do omówienia tych interesujących materiałów, kontekstu ich odkrycia oraz wyjaśnienia ich obecności w wypełniskach studni.

Pozyskana ceramika została poddana szczegółowej analizie. Starano się uchwycić różnice zarówno w technice jej wykonania, jak i cechy makro- i mikromorfologiczne. Wzięto też pod uwagę stopień jej zniszczenia i rozdrobnienia, poziom jej występowania w wypełniku opisywanych obiektów oraz jej ilość w stosunku do materiału charakterystycznego dla kultury przeworskiej. Zaprezentowane zostały także cechy formalne analizowanych obiektów.

Obecność naczyń w partiach spągowych cembrowin świadczy, że znalazły się one w studniach jeszcze w trakcie ich funkcjonowania lub w bardzo krótkim czasie od zaprzestania użytkowania tych obiektów. W przypadku części studni zabytki w nich rejestrowane dostały się tam już po zaprzestaniu ich użytkowania jako sztucznych ujęć wody – materiał zabytkowy mógł dostawać się do wnętrza porzuconej studni wraz z ziemią z obrywających się górnych ścian obiektu długo po zaprzestaniu jej funkcjonowania lub w wyniku intencjonalnego zasypania studni. Ta ceramika o wcześniejszej metryce pochodzi głównie z warstw otaczających te obiekty i dostała się do ich wnętrza w wyniku powolnych procesów podepozycyjnych lub też w wyniku jednorazowego, celowego zasypania obiektu przez mieszkańców osady. Taki materiał zabytkowy charakteryzował się silnym rozdrobnieniem, pochodził z wielu naczyń i rejestrowany był na różnych poziomach wypełnisk. W ten właśnie sposób wśród ceramiki ze studni datowanych na okres wpływów rzymskich znalazły się na złożu wtórnym fragmenty o starszej metryce niż same obiekty.