

BEATA JURKIEWICZ

University of Warsaw
lunula.beata@gmail.comNORTH OR SOUTH? NEW FINDS OF FIREDOGS FROM WESTERN MAZOVIA
IN CONTEXT, WITH A CATALOGUE OF ALL POLISH FIREDOG FINDS¹

ABSTRACT

Clay exhibits described as firedogs or fire wolves are found all over Europe in the area of influence of the Jastorf and Poienęști-Lukaševka cultures from the pre-Roman period. Firedogs are found/identified more and more often on the territory of Poland. This paper

offers a catalogue of all the 22 finds identified so far. The analysis of decorative motifs found on fire wolves unearthed in Poland indicates greater connections with the Jastorf culture from the Jutland area.

Keywords: firedogs, Przeworsk culture, Jastorf culture, pre-Roman period

Among the characteristic artefacts associated with the Jastorf culture are clay objects described in Polish literature as firedogs (*psy ogniowe*) or fire wolves (*wilki ogniowe*), sometimes also firegoats (*kozy ogniowe*), in German literature as *Feuerböcke*, and in Danish as *ildbukke* or *lerblokke*.² For the purposes of this article, we will use the term firedogs. These are forms of chenet-type figurines and coasters, often found in association with ornamented clay altars.³ Their origin goes back to Greek traditions. They spread in the Celtic, Scythian and Dacian worlds,⁴ as well as in the Germanic cultural area. Pre-Roman period firedogs are found in Northern Germany, Denmark, southern Sweden, Poland, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine.⁵ These finds, apart from the native areas occupied by the Jastorf culture, coincide with the areas where settlement related to this archaeological culture is confirmed. Their function is not entirely clear. Usually they are interpreted as objects of a cult nature; however, it is also noted that they could have served as tools for preparing meals or even as 'hot water bottles'.⁶ Here, less

carefully made specimens are pointed out, often found in pairs near fireplaces in residential buildings.⁷

Firedogs found in the native areas of Jastorf culture, in Jutland, and in the areas occupied by the Poienęști-Lukaševka culture were studied by researchers of these regions.⁸ Carl Becker described two main groups of such figurines that occur in Jutland in what he identified as phases I–III (Fig. 1). The first group consists of objects in the form of cuboids of various proportions. Objects from the second group are more elongated, with a horns-like ending on one side.⁹ In Jutland both the engraved ornament and the stamp ornament firedogs are registered.¹⁰ Mircea Babeș, keeping the division into two types of this kind of objects, additionally separated three varieties of each type.¹¹ Type I (also described as Borosești type) consists of pyramidal (trapezoid) quadrilateral supports, with flat or sunken top. Bases of this type can be full (versions 2 and 3¹²) – or openwork, with large oval holes in the walls (version 1¹³). Type II (Ghelăiești type) firedogs are usually elongated cuboids with a more or less stylized

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² Becker 1961.

³ See Makiewicz 1976.

⁴ Woźniak 1974, 133; Makiewicz 1987, 96–107; Dąbrowska 1988, 186–188.

⁵ Becker 1961, pls 4c, 11c, 28g, 29g, 58g–h; Babeș 1993, 77, fig. 22; Pachkova 1983, 13, fig. 12: 7–10.

⁶ Iarmulski 2022, 272; Moser, Biermann 2018, 137–138.

⁷ J. Jensen 2013, 676–677.

⁸ Becker 1961, 221–222; Babeș 1993, 76–79; Iarmulski 2016, 489; Iarmulski 2020, 76–78.

⁹ Becker 1961, 221–222, 230–232, 341.

¹⁰ Becker 1961, pl. 58g–h.

¹¹ Babeș 1993, 76–79.

¹² Babeș 1993, pl. 20: 14.

¹³ Babeș 1993, pls 16: 1; 17: 9.

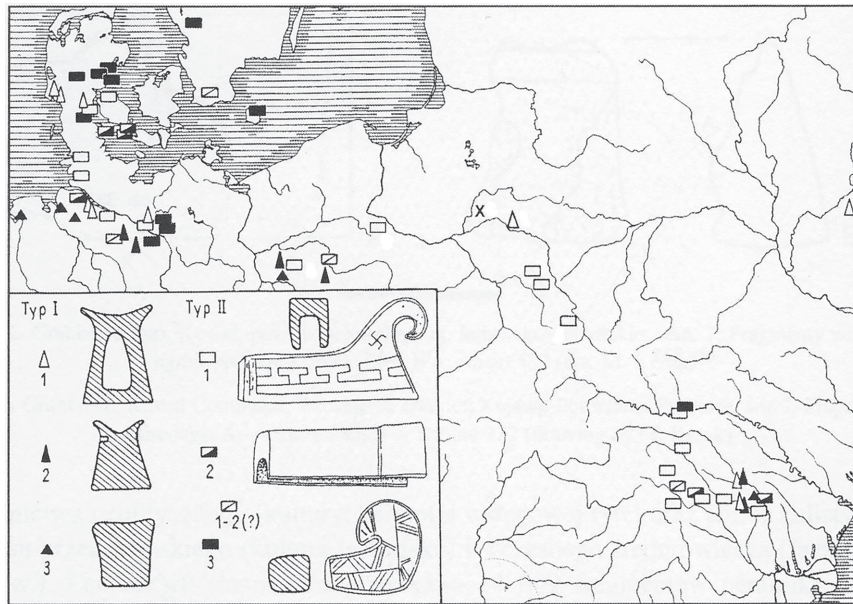


Fig. 1. Typology of firedogs according to M. Babeș, supplemented with new finds by Iarmulschi (2020, fig. 11).

animal head at one end.¹⁴ Objects of the second type are often covered with an engraved geometrical ornament, which sometimes takes on the form of elaborate decorative motifs (version 1).

The typology created by M. Babeș is more complex than C. Becker's, and most studies on firedog finds from Poland refer to the first one. At this point, however, we should pay attention to some differences in forms occurring in the areas analyzed by C. Becker and M. Babeș. In Jutland figurines of Becker's first type are mainly massive, brick forms, sometimes decorated with an engraved and imprinted ornament.¹⁵ Such forms are also commonly found in northern Germany.¹⁶ Specimens with horns are predominantly full forms (without separate legs), with no engravings¹⁷ or occasionally decorated with engraved lines.¹⁸ In northern Germany, among the horned objects, the full forms also dominate, and the decoration is made up of motifs of engraved lines with sporadic round imprints.¹⁹ It is also worth to mention that there are different forms, described by N. Thomsen,²⁰ which resemble upside-down vessels. These firedogs are usually oval in cross-section and have round holes on both of the oppo-

site longer sides as well as additional holes at the bottom. The upper part is flat or shaped like horns. Such forms are not included in M. Babeș's typology.²¹

Based on the finds catalogued by Babeș and Vasile Iarmulschi,²² it can be seen that in the Poienest-Lukaševka culture area, trapezoidal forms with full or concave bases (type I: 2 and 3²³) as well as those with holes and openwork (type I: 1²⁴) are more common within type I. Among type II objects, most of the cited finds have separate legs and a gutter-like, rectangular hole.²⁵ Almost all specimens of this type are decorated with engraved lines, in many cases with complex motifs.²⁶ The meander motifs characteristic of type II are not found on firedogs from Jutland. In the areas of Poienest-Lukaševka culture there are no firedogs with ornaments imprinted with stamps. It seems that these regional preferences regarding the form of firedogs and their decoration in Jutland and Moldova can be very helpful in determining the directions of cultural influences in the younger pre-Roman period in Poland. Yet the problems mentioned above require a detailed analysis of firedog finds from the whole Europe, which goes beyond the scope of this article.

¹⁴ Babeș 1993, pl. 25: 3–5.

¹⁵ Becker 1961, pl. 58g, h; Haberman 1997, 8, Fig. 7; O. Jensen *et al.* 2013, 25–26.

¹⁶ See Moser, Biermann 2018, figs 4–5, 14, 15.

¹⁷ Becker 1961, pls 4c; 11f; 1971, figs 3, 4, 5.

¹⁸ Becker 1961, pl. 29g.

¹⁹ Moser, Biermann 2018, 129, figs 2–3.

²⁰ Thomsen 1951.

²¹ Perhaps an analogy to this type is a fire wolf found in Borosești (Babeș 1993, pl. 17: 6). However, the drawing provided by Babeș does not allow for unequivocal assignment to this type.

²² Iarmulschi 2016, 490, fig. 16; 2020, 76–78.

²³ Babeș 1993, pls 17: 8, 10; 20: 14; Iarmulschi 2020, 169, pl. 16: 8.10, 171, pl. 18: 11, 171, pl. 18: 6.

²⁴ Babeș 1993, pls 16: 1; 17: 9; 20: 15; Iarmulschi 2020, 167, pl. 14: 1.

²⁵ Babeș 1993, pls 17: 11; 22: 12; 25: 3–5; 26: 51; Iarmulschi 2020, 169, pl. 16: 12, 184, pl. 31: 3–5, 190, pl. 37: 18–19.

²⁶ Babeș 1993, pls 17: 11; 22: 12; 25: 3–5; Iarmulschi 2020, 169, pl. 16: 11, 176, pl. 23: 3, 183, pl. 30: 42, 184, pl. 31: 3–5, 194, pl. 41: 10.

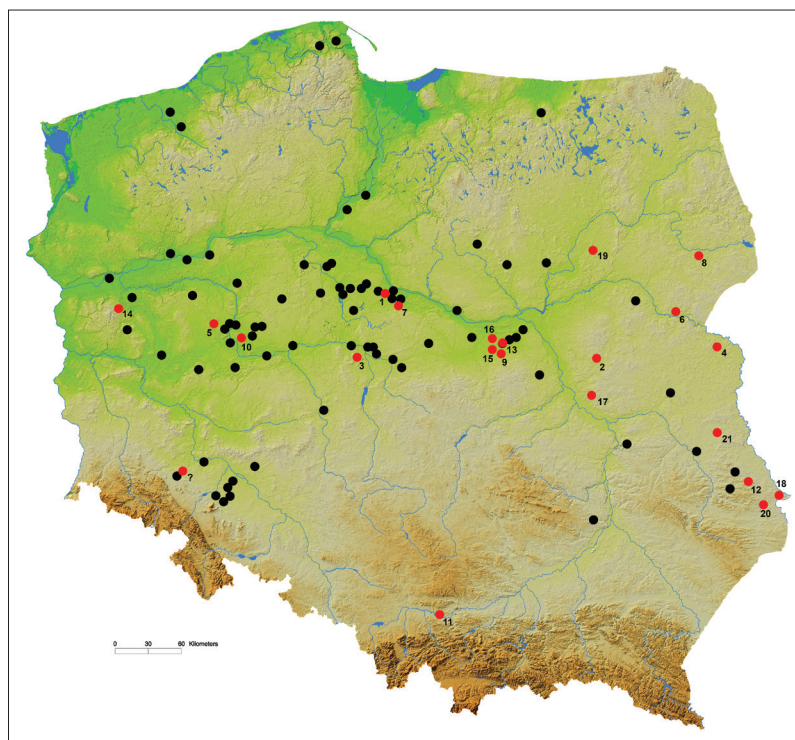


Fig. 2. Firedog finds in Poland (red) against the background of settlements of Jastorf culture (black) (according to Grygiel 2015; Bryńczak 2017, with the author's additions). Numbers correspond to the catalogue at the end of the article.

Until recently, clay firedogs were sporadically found in Poland. This state of research may also have to do with problems with identifying such finds. Due to the similarity of the forms, they are sometimes mistaken for pans/plates but also for clumps of clay from floors or walls.²⁷ In earlier studies by Teresa Dąbrowska²⁸ and Mircea Babeş,²⁹ the only mentioned Polish finds are those from Werbkowice-Kotorów and Drohiczyń-Kozarówka.

Recently there has been a significant increase in the source base regarding the occurrence of firedog figurines in Poland. Up to today firedogs have been registered in 22 sites, where at least 50 fragments of this kind of objects have been found³⁰ (Fig. 2). Previous studies show that firedog finds are characteristic of settlement sites. The only exception are the specimens discovered at the cemetery in Drohiczyń-Kozarówka.³¹

In the area of western Mazovia some objects have also been registered which, taking into account the above-mentioned reservations, can be interpreted as firedogs. A total of ten fragments of objects in this category were discovered at three sites – Nowy Drzewicz, Izdebnio Kościelne and Morgi.³²

The largest assembly of these items was discovered at the Jastorf culture settlement in Nowy Drzewicz. All eight fragments of objects identified as firedogs were found in the cultural layer (Pl. 4: 15.1–15.8). It is possible that these fragments come from one specimen or several similar ones, but none could be fully reconstructed.³³ Despite their considerable damage, it is most likely that all are fragments of a type II item according to Babeş. Particularly interesting is the ornamentation. All fragments are decorated with an engraved ornament in the form of multiplied lines and triangle-shaped stamp impressions.

In the settlement at Morgi one find described as a firedog was discovered in object no. 55 (Pl. 3: 13). This is a non-characteristic, inconspicuous element, which is probably a fragment of Babeş's type I stand.³⁴ Similar ones were discovered in Drohiczyń-Kozarówka,³⁵ although there are doubts as to the accuracy of the presented reconstruction (Pl. 1: 6.1–6.2). The find from Morgi is dated, on the basis of a collection of pottery from object 55, to phase A2 (perhaps earlier section of this period), which seems consistent with the dating of the graves from Drohiczyń to phases A1–A2.³⁶

²⁷ Dąbrowska 1988, 186–188, figs 186–187.

²⁸ Dąbrowska 1988.

²⁹ Babeş 1993.

³⁰ Full details of the finds are to be found in the catalogue at the end of the article.

³¹ Dąbrowska 1978, 63, tab. I: 1, 17; 1988, 187; 2008, 96.

³² Galewski, Michalak 2011; Machajewski, Rozen 2016; Dłubakowski, Jurkiewicz 2010.

³³ Galewski, Michalak 2011, fig. 217; Galewski 2015, 220, fig. 13.

³⁴ Dłubakowski, Jurkiewicz 2010, 69, fig. 17: 1.

³⁵ Dąbrowska 1978, 78, tab. I: 1.17.

³⁶ Dąbrowska 1988, 188.

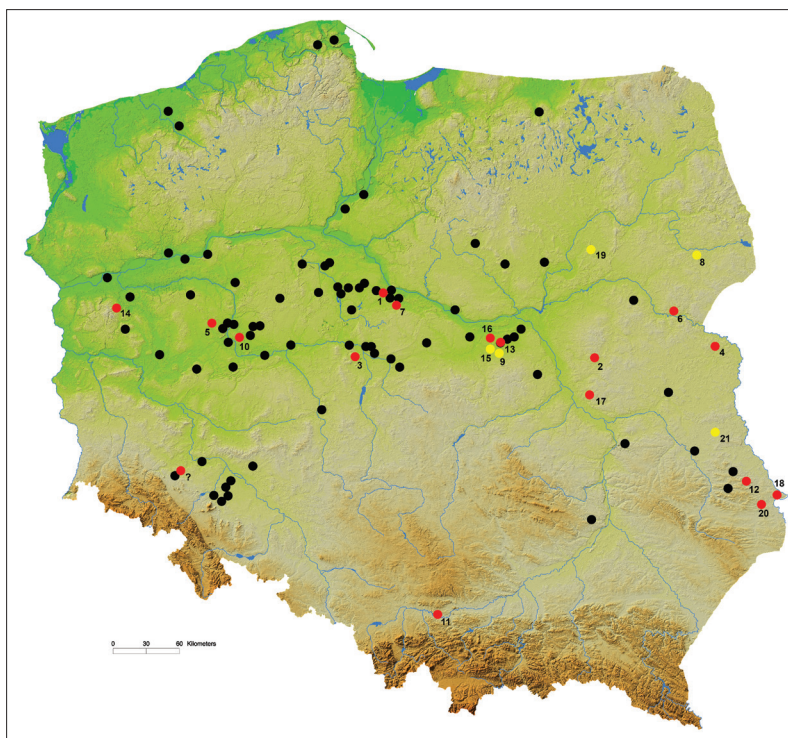


Fig. 3. Firedogs decorated with an engraved ornament of straight lines and zigzags (red), combined with triangle-shaped stamp impressions (yellow) (based on Grygiel 2015, 128, fig. 1; Bryńczak 2017 with the author's additions).

The interpretation of a fragment of a ceramic find from the settlement of Jastorf culture in Izdebno Kościelne is problematic (Pl. 1: 9). This fragment, discovered in object C596, was described as the bottom part of a vessel;³⁷ however, the analysis of the drawing suggests that it may be a fragment of a firedog (although some doubts may arise due to insufficient wall thickness). On the fragment from Izdebno Kościelne, an ornament made with a triangular stamp is visible. Ornaments of this type are rare in the Polish Lowlands during this period and never occur on the bottom part of a vessel. Analogous imprints of the triangular stamp occur on the fragments of aforementioned firedogs from Nowy Drzewicz. Hence, if the interpretation of this specimen is correct, then we may be dealing with a firedog of a similar form.

Summing up, in western Mazovia mainly fragments of firedogs of Babeș's type II have been found. Due to the degree of their fragmentation, it is impossible to reconstruct their full form and to attribute them to specific variants. Special attention should be paid to the ornamentation of these finds. As I mentioned above, the motifs made with triangular-shaped stamp impressions appear on vessels from the younger pre-Roman period in Poland only sporadically. This type of decoration was registered on firedogs from five settlements from Poland:

Izdebno Kościelne, Nowy Drzewicz, Tomasze, Haćki and Wytyczno (Fig. 3). A sixth find of a firedog decorated in this way might be a fragment from Werbkowice-Kotorów. This small fragment is decorated with imprints, but its state of preservation does not allow us to determine the shape of the stamp (Pl. 4: 20). The closest analogy for the find from Werbkowice-Kotorów is the Haćki specimen, where the larger portion of a firedog decorated with such an ornament was found³⁸ and it might be attributed to Babeș type II (Pl. 1: 8). At the settlement in Wytyczno at least two fragments of figures decorated in this way were registered (Pl. 4: 21.1–21.2).³⁹ On the figurines from Wytyczno the decorative motif consists of lines and rows made with a triangle-shaped stamp. A similar object is also known from the settlement in Tomasze (Pl. 4: 19), where a fragment of a firedog, decorated with the imprints of triangular stamps, was found in the cultural layer.⁴⁰

Analyzing the discoveries of firedogs from the area of present-day Poland, it is important to compare them with those made in areas occupied by Jastorf culture and Poienęști-Lukaševka culture. In the case of finds from western Mazovia special attention is drawn to the fact that the firedogs discovered here have decorations with stylistic features characteristic of the southern Jutland

³⁷ Machajewski, Rozen 2016, 74, tab. 51: 1.

³⁸ Kobylński, Szymański 2005, 55, fig. 13; 2015, 123, fig. 17.

³⁹ Mazurek 2001, 53, fig. 4: 31, 32.

⁴⁰ Prochowicz 2017, 352, tab. I: 2.



Fig. 4. Firedogs decorated with an engraved ornament in the form of straight lines and zigzags combined with triangle-shaped stamp imprints. 1–2 – Boplands 33 (Becker 1961, pl. 58g–h).

zone. The closest analogies are visible among the specimens described by Becker and dated to phase II (Fig. 4).⁴¹ According to Becker, it is in this phase that stamp decorations appeared on firedogs.⁴² At the same time, it should be noted that no such decorations were registered on the Poienęști-Lukaševka sites. In this connection, it can be concluded that the firedogs from western Mazovia and the analogous finds from Tomasz, Haćki and Wytyczno show closer affinity to figurines from Denmark.

Looking at all the firedogs found in Poland, it can be seen that there are no finds resembling specimens of Babeș's type II: 1, with a refined zoomorphic form and extensive decorative motifs (e.g. engraved meander-shaped decorations – see Fig. 1), characteristic of the Poienęști-Lukaševka culture.⁴³ Only on the specimen from Nowa Wieś was the swastika motif recorded, which also occurs on firedogs from Ghelăiești.⁴⁴ Unlike them, however, the firedog from Nowa Wieś was carelessly decorated, with the pattern not finished. All in all, then, we observe the presence of decorations characteristic of Jastorf culture from the Jutland area, with almost complete absence of ornaments characteristic of Poienęști-Lukaševka culture. The observations made here are another contribution to the discussion on the directions of cultural changes in the younger pre-Roman period in the area of contemporary Poland.

Catalogue:

1. Brześć Kujawski, sites 3–5, Włocławek Powiat/District, Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship; settlement

1. Unknown number of clay firedog fragments. No detailed data.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Information from list 1 according to Grygiel 2015, 155.

2. Chyżyny, site 4, Mińsk District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

1. A firedog fragment measuring $4 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$ cm. Three preserved surfaces. Decoration in the form of horizontal etched lines and slanting short pointed lines placed in between them. Clay with numerous admixtures of fine-grained and medium-grained crushed mineral stone. Worn surfaces, but careful smoothing is visible.

A settlement from a younger pre-Roman period.

Bibliography: Bryńczak 2017, 267, fig. 2c; Grygiel 2018, 466.

3. Daniszew, sites 18 and 19, Kolno District, Greater Poland Voivodeship; settlement

1. Fragment of a type I: 1 firedog from object no. 75, which is not functionally defined. Preserved dimensions:

⁴¹ Becker 1961, tab. 58g, h.

⁴² Becker 1961, 230–232.

⁴³ Babeș 1993, pl. 25: 3, 5.

⁴⁴ Babeș 1993, pl. 25: 3, 5.

5.8 × 4.7 cm. Top wall thickness: 1–1.1 cm, side wall thickness: 0.7 cm. Made of clay with a mineral admixture (sand, gravel) with granulation of 1–2.5 mm. Both sides carefully smoothed. Possibly slip-painted before firing. Burned under oxidative conditions, one-coloured fracture, with a thin layer of engobe. Signs of use, mechanical wear and sooting visible on the outer side. Coarse fabric prints preserved under the paint.

A settlement from the younger pre-Roman period with ceramics from the Jastorf and Przeworsk cultures.⁴⁵

Bibliography: Michałowski *et al.* 2018, 494, 496, figs 2, 4.

4. Dobryń Mały, site 7, Bielsk District, Lublin Voivodeship; settlement

Three fragments of clay spoons found on the site. No detailed information.

The settlement is dated to phases A1–A2 of the pre-Roman period, with materials of Przeworsk and Jastorf cultures.

Bibliography: Bienia, Żółkowski 1994.

5. Dopiewo, site 29, Poznań District, Greater Poland Voivodeship; settlement

1. Fragment of a clay figurine of undetermined type. According to the drawing, the height is 5 cm and the thickness – about 3 cm. No detailed description of the item.

Note: A problem of identifying the place where the monument was found: According to the unpublished study, the fragment of a firedog figurine was found in object 130/D123. It should, therefore, be included in Fig. 27: 5 (page 724 of the typescript). However, according to Fig. 36: 5, the firedog comes from object D92. Until the full publication, there is no certainty as to the location of the firedog and hence the attribution of the accompanying vessels.

A settlement from a younger pre-Roman period, dated to phases A1–A2, with materials from Przeworsk and Jastorf cultures.

Bibliography: Bednarczyk *et al.* 2006, 724, fig. 27: 5.

6. Drohiczyn-Kozarówka, Siemiatycze District, Podlasie Voivodeship; cemetery

Two fragments of firedogs found in graves nos I and III,⁴⁶ both of type I: 1.

1. The figurine from grave I is made of fine-grained clay. Smooth, brown surfaces. Wall thickness: 0.5–0.6 cm; downward-tapering foot, dimensions: 0.5 × 0.7 cm.

Note: The firedog from grave I is shown differently in the drawings, therefore the original drawing from Dąbrowska 1978 has been taken into account.

2. The figurine from grave III is made of fine-grained clay. Smooth, brown surfaces. The wall thickness is 0.4–0.6 cm.

Bibliography: Szmit 1921, 65; Dąbrowska 1978, 78; 1988, 187–188, fig. 15; 2008, 97; Michałowski, Teska 2012, 326.

7. Grabkowo, sites 7 and 8, Włocławek District, Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship; settlement

Two fragments of firedogs figurines – type II: 1.

1. A fragment with flat, carefully smoothed surfaces and light brown colour. Preserved dimensions: 4 × 5 cm. Clay with a mineral admixture, fine- and medium-grained crushed stone. Object 285 – medium-sized pit (diameter: 1.6 m; depth: 0.36 m). 297 pottery fragments.

2. Fragment of a triangular, brick-red firedog. Preserved dimensions: 4 × 2.5 cm. The surface is carefully smoothed. Clay with a mineral admixture, medium-grain crushed stone. A fragment of decoration in the form of engraved lines has been preserved. Object 332 – remains of an overground building, area: ca. 60 m². 27 pottery fragments.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Michałowski, Teska 2012, 320–325, 322, fig. 2.

8. Haćki, site 1, Bielsk Podlaski District, Podlasie Voivodeship; settlement

1. One firedog of Babeś's type II found in a pit. No detailed data.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Kobyliński, Szymański 2005, 55, fig. 13; 2015, 123, fig. 17.

9. Izdebnko Kościelne, site 1, Grodzisk Mazowiecki District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

⁴⁵ At the settlement Przeworsk culture finds were discovered, with dating ranging from phase A3 of the younger pre-Roman period to the Migration Period (Michałowski *et al.* 2018, 404).

⁴⁶ Michałowski and Teska (2012, 326) point out that the function of object/grave no. 1 is problematic. According to the author of the primary publication (Szmit 1921), the inventory of object no. 1 could belong to two graves. The hypothesizes that the original burial (no. 1a) is from the younger pre-Roman peri-

od (the author points to the La Tène period), and in the Roman period a pit (no. 1b) was dug for another burial (Szmit 1921, 65). According to Dąbrowska (1978, 63), the Roman period grave could have been dug next to the younger one, damaging it only partially. The younger grave, perhaps skeletal, is located slightly north of grave 1a. Unfortunately, there is no information regarding the part of object no. 1 from which the 'firedog' figurine comes.

1. A possible fragment of the firedog (type II), discovered in object C596. Smooth surfaces have a light brown colour. Clay with an admixture of fine-grained sand. Decoration in the form of at least two lines of stamped triangles.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Machajewski, Rozen 2016, 156, fig. 51: 1.

10. Jeziory Małe, site 30, Środa District, Greater Poland Voivodeship; settlement

1. A firedog (type I: 1) found in pit no. 15. Height: 15 cm, width: 15 cm, wall width: approx. 4 cm. Conical shape, with a circular base and a flat upper surface in the shape of a narrowed triangle. There are three holes below the narrowing, approx. 4 cm wide. Clay with a large admixture of fine sand and coarse crushed stone. Light brick surface colour with a rough texture.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Machajewski, Pietrzak 2015, 407, fig. 2.

11. Kraków-Wyciąże, site 5, Kraków District, Lesser Poland Voivodeship; settlement

Two fragments of firedogs – single finds.

1. A fragment of a pyramidal clay object with a hole. Height: 5 cm, base dimensions: 9.4 × 5 cm, hole diameter approx. 4 cm. Brown, smoothed surfaces. Clay with an admixture of chamotte. Are 154/1951, 80–90 cm deep – probably the remains of a destroyed pit of the second phase of the Tyniec group.

2. A pyramidal clay object with a hole. Carefully modelled base, damaged in the upper part. Retained height: 8 cm, dimensions of the base: 6.5 × 6.5 cm. Surfaces very well-smoothed, slightly shiny. Clay with an admixture of chamotte. Are 159/1951, 40 cm deep.

Bibliography: Woźniak, Poleska 1999, 384–385, 388, 394, figs 3p, r.

12. Leszczany, site 3, Żmudź District, Lublin Voivodeship; settlement

1. A possible fragment of a firedog (type II).

A multicultural settlement including Jastorf culture.

Bibliography: Mazurek 1995, 240, fig. 12g.

13. Morgi, site 9, Nasielsk District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

1. A fragment of a firedog of Babęs's type I, found in feature no. 55, dated to phase A2 of the younger pre-Roman period.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Dłubakowski, Jurkiewicz 2010, 69, fig. 17: 1.

14. Nowa Wieś, sites 1 and 12, Międzyrzec District, Lubusz Voivodeship; settlement

Fourteen fragments of firedogs.

1. A firedog with a massive body and low legs. Height: 6 cm, length: 3.5 cm, width at the bottom: 7 cm, width in the upper part: 6.4 cm. Strongly smoothed surfaces, brown colour. Type I: 2. Found in object no. 28, site 12, with three non-characteristic fragments of Przeworsk culture ceramics.

2. A 5.5 cm thick cuboid firedog. On one wall there is an ornament with an engraved decorative swastika motif. Type I: 3. Found in object no. 128 with pottery of the Lusatian culture.

3–14. Twelve fragments in the form of oblong, narrow cuboids found in the cultural layer: ten specimens from site 1; two specimens from site 12. All made of fine clay with fine-grained admixture, surfaces well-smoothed. According to the authors, all of type II.

A Jastorf culture settlement.

Bibliography: Dzieduszycki *et al.* 1998.

15. Nowy Drzewicz, site 5, Wiskitki District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

1–8. Eight fragments of type II firedogs – loose finds from ares 147, 167 (3 pcs), 180 (2 pcs) and 191 (2 pcs). Engraved ornament in the form of multiplied lines and rectangles, with triangular stamp imprints. There is no data on the technique and surface finish.

A multicultural settlement including Jastorf culture.

Bibliography: Galewski, Michalak 2011, 468–469, fig. 217; Galewski 2015, 220, fig. 13.

16. Nowy Łuszczewek, Błonie District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

1. One fragment of a firedog's leg from object no 20. Pottery of Jastorf culture from phase A2/A3 of the younger pre-Roman period was found in the same object.

A multicultural settlement including Przeworsk and Jastorf cultures.

Bibliography: Orłowska 2015.

17. Oronne, sites 1 and 2, Garwolin District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement

1. A single fragment of a firedog's leg. According to the description, the preserved length is 3.5 cm. According to the drawing, the dimensions of the preserved fragment are: length: approx. 4 cm, height: approx. 3 cm, thickness: 2.5 cm. Light brown surface.

A multicultural settlement including Przeworsk and Jastorf cultures.

Bibliography: Czarnecka 2012, 123, 132, fig. 12: 14.

18. Strzyżów, Hrubieszów District, Lublin Voivodeship; settlement

1. One fragment of a firedog mentioned in the literature – no illustration.

A multicultural settlement including Jastorf culture.

Bibliography: Dąbrowska 1994, 73.

19. Tomasz, site 4, Ostrołęka District, Mazovian Voivodeship; settlement and cemetery

1. A fragment of a firedog, found in the cultural layer, similar to type II (Ghelăiești).

A multicultural settlement, younger pre-Roman period.

Bibliography: Prochowicz 2017, 343, pl. I: 2.

20. Werbkowice-Kotorów, site 1, Werbkowice District, Lublin Voivodeship; settlement

1. A fragment of type II firedog in pit no. 61. Made of clay with an admixture of fine-grained crushed stone and sand. Surfaces carefully polished. Decoration in the form of an engraved ornament and stamp imprints.

A multicultural settlement including Jastorf culture.

Bibliography: Dąbrowska, Liana 1963, 50, 57, fig. 8e.

21. Wytyczno, site 5, Urszulin District, Lublin Voivodeship; settlement

According to the description of Mazurek (2001), seven fragments of firedogs (type II) were discovered at the site.

1. One fragment of a figurine from object no. 13. Preserved decoration consist of engraved lines and zig-zags as well as prints of a triangular stamp.

2. One fragment from the cultural layer. Decorated with engraved lines and rows of prints in the shape of a triangle.

3–7. The remaining fragments come from the cultural layer. No more detailed data on them.

A multicultural settlement including Jastorf culture.

Bibliography: Mazurek 2001, 53, fig. 4: 31–32; 1994, 84, figs 1: 9, 8; 1996, 22, pl. VIII: 5–6.

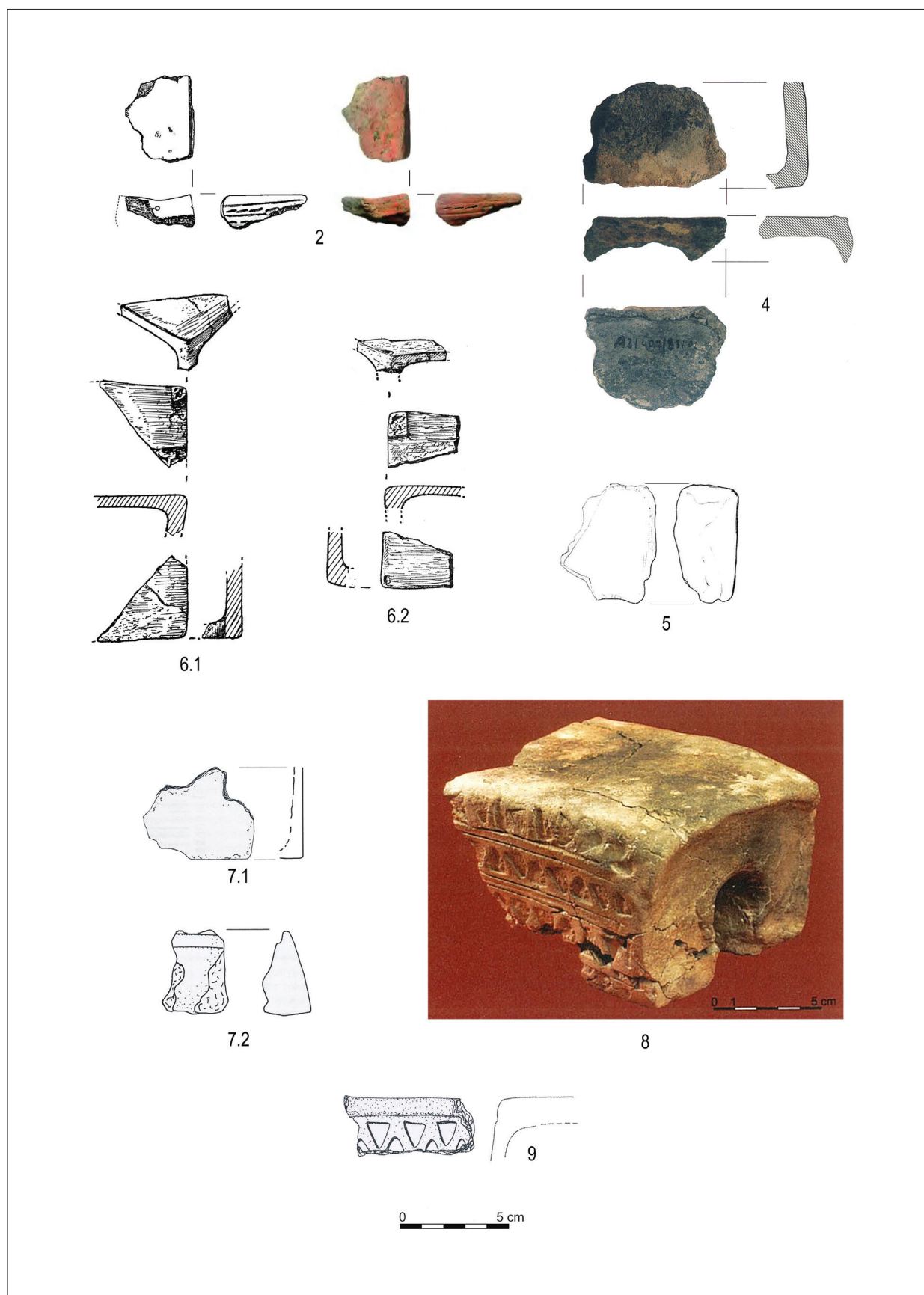
22. Wierzchowice, site 2, Jawor District, Lower Silesian Voivodeship; settlement

According to Grygiel (2015, 157, list 1), a fragment of a clay firedog was found at this site. In the cited source publication (Kendelewicz 2006) this object was described as a weaving weight. The preserved fragment raises doubts as to its interpretation.

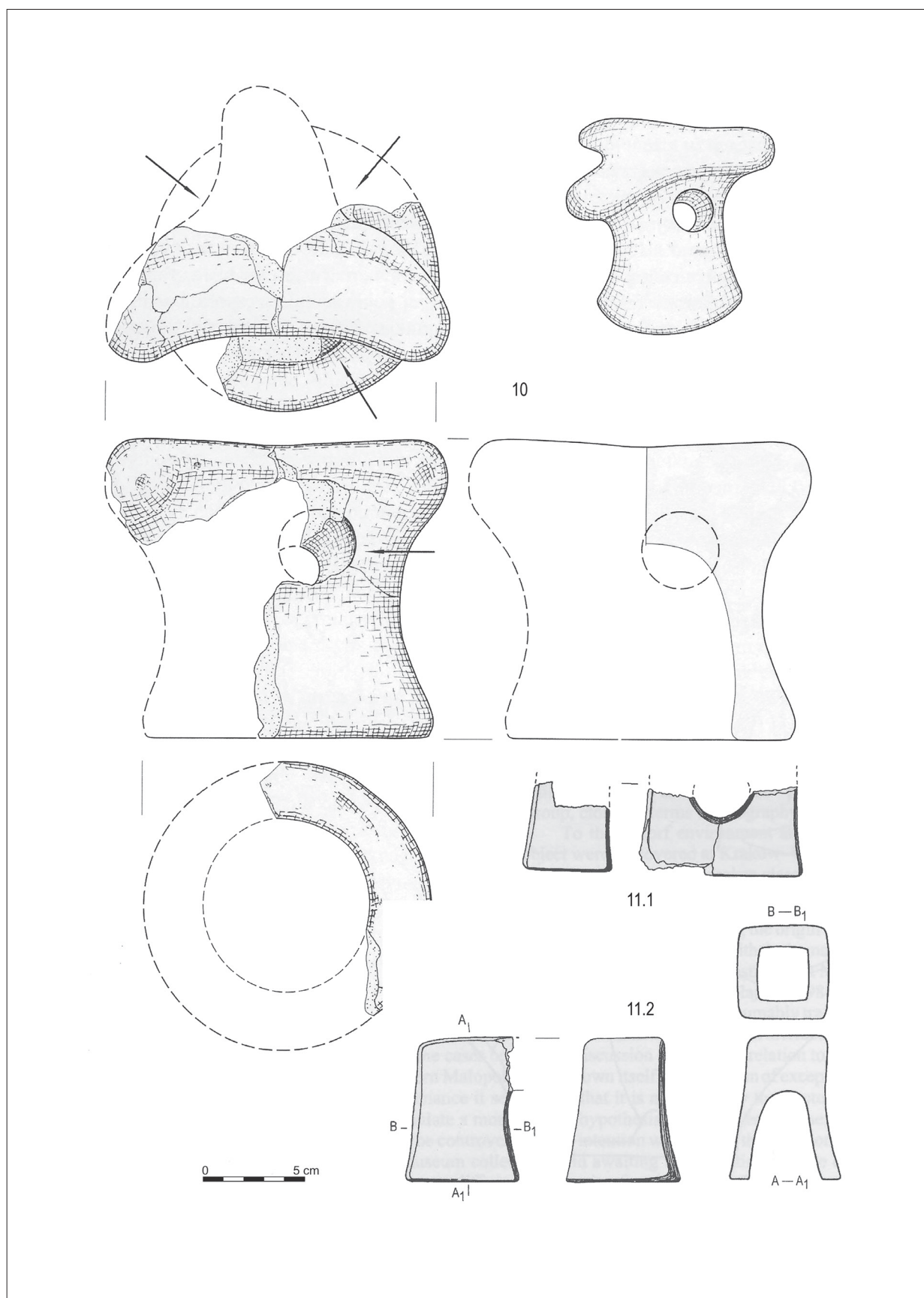
Note: Supposed firedog. No detailed data.

A multicultural settlement including Przeworsk culture.

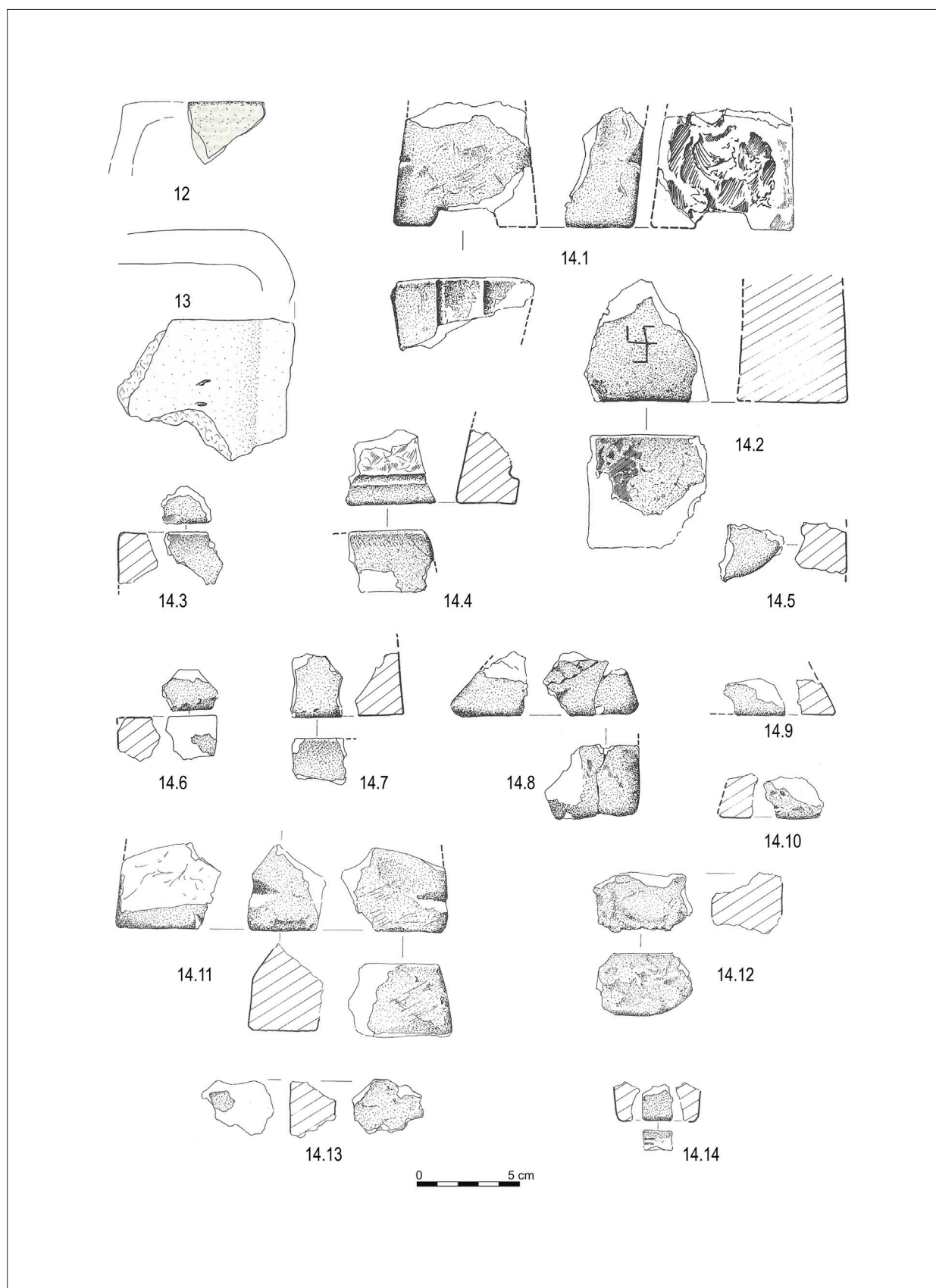
Bibliography: Grygiel 2015, 157, list 1; Kendelewicz 2006, 321, fig. 7: 13.



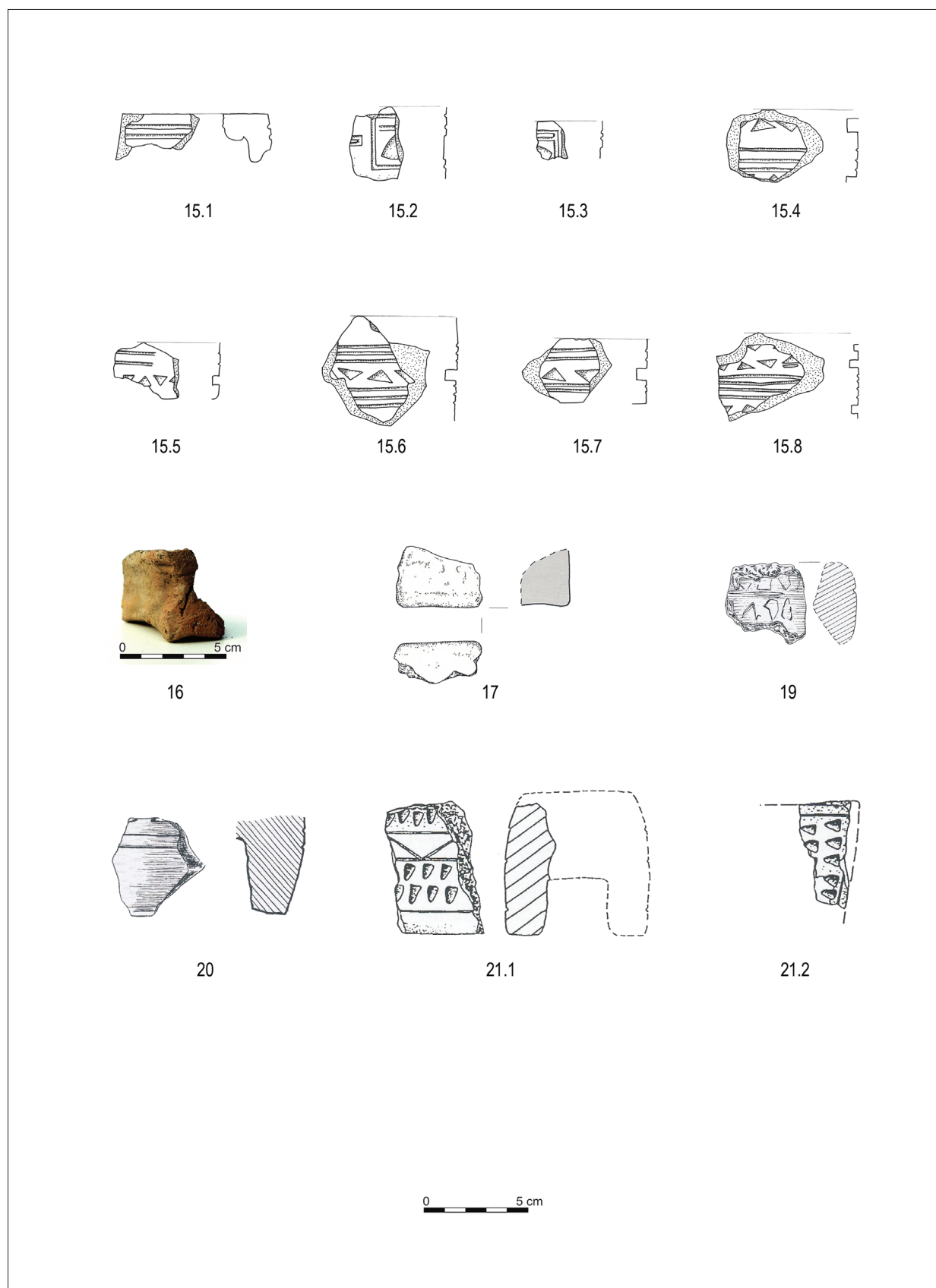
Pl. 1. Firedogs from Poland. Numbering as in the catalogue: 2 – Chyżyny; 3 – Daniszew; 5 – Dopiewo; 6 – Drohiczyn-Kozarówka; 7 – Grabkowo; 8 – Haćki; 9 – Izdebno Kościelne.



Pl. 2. Firedogs from Poland. Numbering as in the catalogue: 10 – Jeziory Małe; 11 – Kraków-Wyciąże.



Pl. 3. Firedogs from Poland. Numbering as in the catalogue: 12 – Leszczany; 13 – Morgi; 14 – Nowa Wieś.



Pl. 4. Firedogs from Poland. Numbering as in the catalogue: 15 – Nowy Drzewicz; 16 – Nowy Łuszczewek; 17 – Oronne; 19 – Tomasze; 20 – Werbkowice-Kotorów; 21 – Wityczno.

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