

KRZYSZTOF TUNIA

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE
AND EARLY BRONZE AGES IN POLAND IN 1977*The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic*

Large scale rescue excavations, continued at **Brzoskwinia-Krzemionki** (17), Kraków province (B. Ginter, B. Drobnowicz, K. Sobczyk, Uniwersytet Jagielloński and Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) revealed further flint workshops associated with mines and linked with the upper palaeolithic Magdalenian complex.

At **Kochlew** (11), Sieradz province site 1 (M. and K. Cyrek, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) excavations were continued of an upper palaeolithic camp (elements of Swiderian, Ahrensburgian and epi-Magdalenian cultures) revealing flint concentrations where all stages of flint working from raw concretions to finished tools took place.

During the excavations at **Grzybowa Góra** (12), Kielce province, site "Rydno" (S. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) habitation traces of the upper palaeolithic Swiderian culture were recorded.

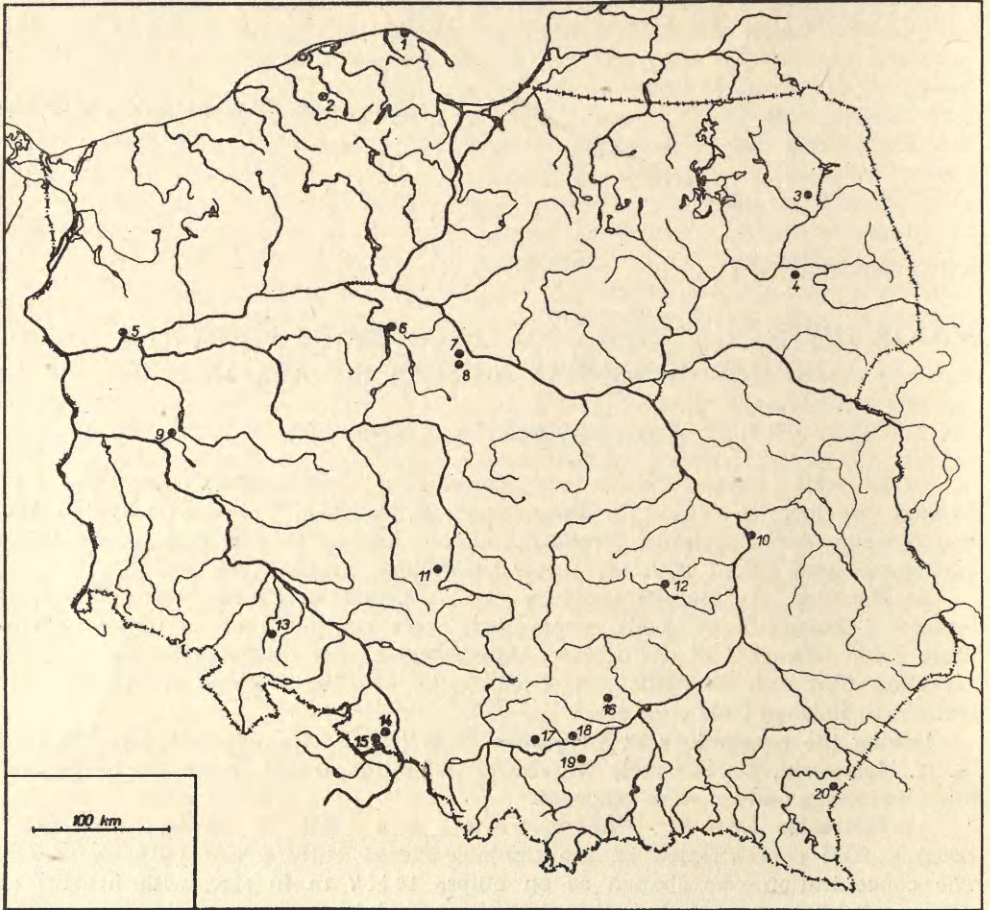
At **Jastrzębia Góra** (1), Gdańsk province, site 4 (L. Domańska, Uniwersytet, Łódź) a flint concentration of the Chojnice-Pieńki culture was fully uncovered. The concentration was shaped as an ellipse 14×7 m in size, with hearths at either end. Flint material showed typical set of Chojnice group.

Remains of a mesolithic and neolithic settlement came to light on a peat-bog site at **Chwalim** (9), Zielona Góra province, site 1 (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań).

The Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age

After a break of several years excavations were resumed on a Bandkeramik settlement at **Kormanice-Fredropol** (20), Przemyśl province (M. Proksa, Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków, Rzeszów). The excavations, which were concentrated in the eastern part of the site, uncovered several tens of pits and several hundred of post-holes. At **Strachów** (13), Wrocław province, site 2a (A. Leciejewiczowa, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław), the western part of the Bandkeramik settlement was explored, revealing large quantity of ceramic material typical of the Šarka phase. The discovery in this context of a fragment of an imported cup of Želiezovce type settles the question of the contemporaneity of the late Bandkeramik phase (Šarka) in the Odra basin and the Želiezovce phase in the upper Vistula basin.

Excavations were continued at **Brześć Kujawski** (8), Włocławek province, site 4 (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) uncovering a Bandkeramik post house, 20×5 m in size, as well as several trapeze-shaped houses, inhumation graves and pits of the Brześć Kujawski group, the Lengyel culture.



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Stone Age and Early Bronze Age, investigated in 1977. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text

Numerous traces of Lengyel settlement including 4 trapeze-shaped houses, were moreover uncovered at **Krusza Zamkowa** (6), Bydgoszcz province, site 2a (A. Cof-ta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań).

Remains of the settlement of the TRB Luboń phase were again investigated at **Gorzów Wielkopolski** (5), site 10 (T. Szczurek, Muzeum Okręgowe, Gorzów Wielkopolski). At **Łupawa** (2), Słupsk province, site 18 (D. Jankowska, A. Weber, Uniwersytet, Poznań) exploration and reconstruction of "Kuyavian" barrows nos. 2 and 3 were finished. The barrows, which belong to the TRB culture, were trapeze-shaped and measured respectively $41.2 \times 6.8 \times 3.8$ m and $35 \times 11 \times 5.2$ m. They were built of tightly fitting stones, surrounded on the outside by a stone mound 2 m wide, and covered by earth mound at the broad end and by a stone-earth mound at the opposite end. One of the barrows probably contained 2 burials in pits, and the other revealed traces of a small post building and a hearth. Four-years' excavations were finished on an large TRB settlement at **Bronocice** (16), Kielce province (J. Kruk, J. Machnik, S. Milisauskas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków, State University of New York, Buffalo) where further pits and defensive ditches have come to light. The investigations have

shown the dominance of the remains of the latest TRB phase, characterized by strong influences of the early and classic Baden style. The classic Little Polish phase of the TRB culture is also well represented. On the other hand, occupational traces of the Lengyel-Polgar type were less in evidence. On the grounds of 13 radiocarbon dates the Bronocice settlement could be attributed to the 31st-24th cent. BC. A complex of features which represent the transitional phase between the TRB and the Baden cultures was revealed by investigations continued at **Kornice** (14), Katowice province, site 11 (J. Chochorowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków).

Excavations were continued at a multi-culture site at **Kraków-Pleszów** (18), site 17 (M. Godłowska, E. Rook, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The site yielded storage pits of the middle Lengyel phase and features of the Radial-Decorated Pottery culture with big amounts of potsherds, flint artifacts and bones. Abundant materials of the Radial-Decorated Pottery culture were also obtained during excavations continued at **Gdów** (19), Kraków province, site II (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka).

Excavations were continued at a multi-culture site at **Kraków-Pleszów** (18), site 17 (M. Godłowska, E. Rook, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków).

A Globular Amphorae grave came to light at **Puławy-Wiostowice** (10), Lublin province, site 2 (M. Matyaszewski, G. Miliszkiewicz, Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin). The grave which had a stone-setting, 2.7 × 2.5 m in size, contained skeletons of 3 adults and probably of a child, furnished with 2 vessels, 2 flint axes, fragment of a bone point, boar's tusks and a belemnite. The Globular Amphorae cemetery at **Polówka** (7), Włocławek province, site 1 (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), yielded a megalithic grave of oval shape, 1.5 × 1.2 m in size, covered with a stone slab. The grave contained a skeleton of a man, lying in the contracted position on the right side, oriented N—S, furnished with 2 vessels, 2 flint axes, a boar's tusk and animal bones. Nearby were numerous remains of the funerary rite such as a stone pavement, human skeletons, animal bones etc.

The investigations at **Woźna Wieś** (3), Łomża province, site I (E. Kempisty, Z. Sulgostowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) yielded further flint and ceramic materials of the Niemen culture.

At **Kietrz** (15), Opole province (B. Bugajska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) a collective inhumation grave containing remains of 7 individuals (2 men and 5 children) was recorded. The skeletons lay in three layers in an oblong pit, widening towards the bottom. The grave probably dates from EBA.

Several tens of features with numerous ceramic and flint artifacts, typical of the Masovia-Podlasie group of the Trzciniec culture were discovered during investigations of a dune site at **Góra Strąkowa** (4), Łomża province, site 1 (K. Burek, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok).

