

# SURVEY OF RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, t. XXV, 1973

JAN MACHNIK

## MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE AND EARLY BRONZE AGES IN 1972

The investigations conducted in 1972 were fairly regularly distributed all over Poland. The study of some sites was discontinued but on the other hand reconnaissance and sondage works were carried out. Activities of this kind took place mostly in Great Poland and in the south-eastern part of this country. The results will provide grounds for planning area-excavations in next years.

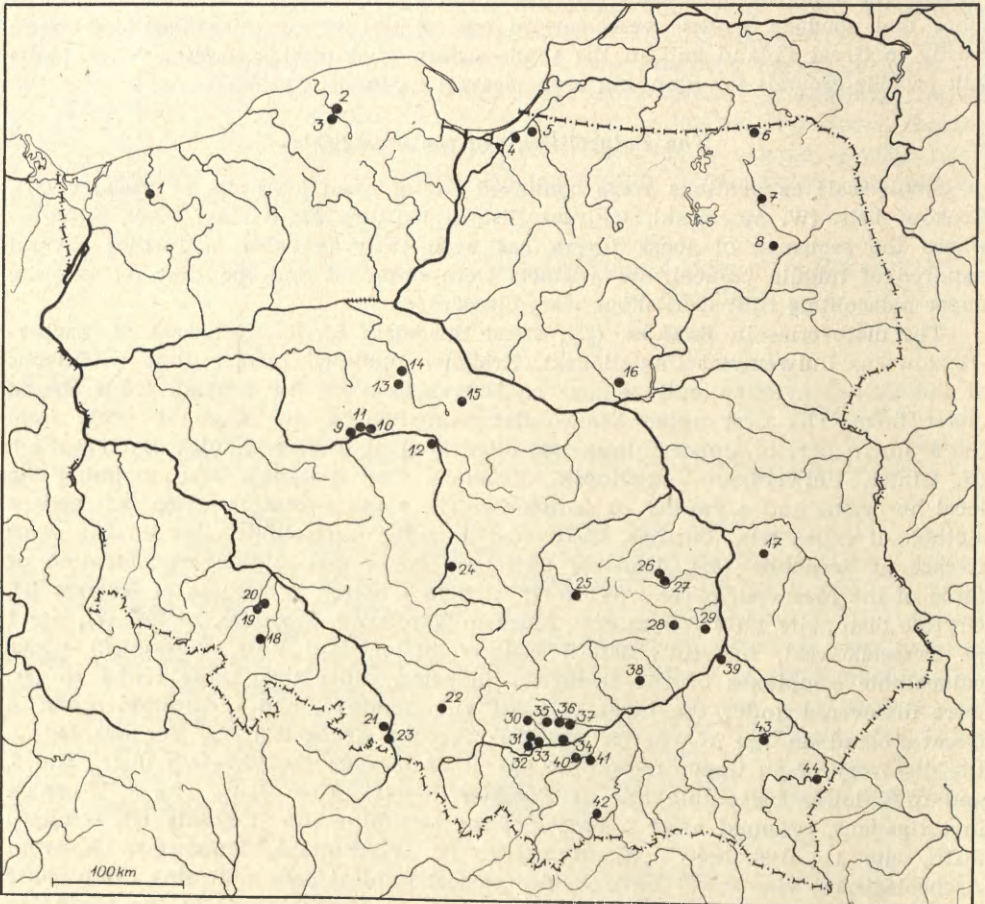
### *The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic*

Small scale excavations were continued on an open loess site at **Piekary** (32), Kraków distr. (W. Morawski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) where the sequence of loess layers has been fully revealed, a further several hundred of middle palaeolithic artifacts were obtained and the first on the site upper palaeolithic flint workshops were discovered.

The discoveries in **Kraków** (33), street Spadzista (J. K. Kozłowski, E. Sachse-Kozłowska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) included further flint workshops of the East Gravettian culture and artifacts displaying Aurignacian traits, found under them. The first upper palaeolithic workshop of the Masovian cycle from the southern part of Upper Silesia was discovered at **Zabrze-Mikulczyce** (22), site 6 (B. Ginter, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The materials used included the local hornstone and a variety of radiolarite. The same excavator, using the modern method of dense trial borings, discovered 3 upper palaeolithic sites on the river terrace at **Jacentów** (25), Końskie distr. An upper palaeolithic concentration of flints of the Masovian cycle was investigated in Western Pomerania at **Kocierz** (1), Gryfino distr., site 1 (M. Czarniecki, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin). At **Elk** (7), site 1 (J. Trzeciakowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) upper palaeolithic complexes of the Swiderian industry, older than those found so far, were discovered under the layer of fossil soil. Sondages and verification made in Great Poland on the Warta (A. Prinke, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) led to the discovery of an upper mesolithic site at **Bialobrzeg** (9), Września distr., site 6, and of a lower mesolithic site at **Ruszków II** (12), Koło distr., site 3. Complex investigations, resumed after a break, of the bog-dune site at **Sosnia** (8), Grajewo distr., site 1 „Michałków” (E. Kempisty, H. Więckowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) have yielded palaeobotanical data indicating three phase of human activity: in the Mesolithic, in the Early Neolithic and in the beginning of the Bronze Age. The extent of the site has been established and a great number of flint artifacts, including mesolithic microlithic truncations of the Wieliszew type, have come to light.

*The Neolithic, the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age*

Area-excavations of the large Danubian I (Linear Pottery) settlement at **Olszarnica** (31), Kraków distr. (S. Milisauskas, J. Machnik, State University of New York at Buffalo, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) have revealed further longhouses and a number of farming tools such as stone hoes and sickle-inserts from flint and obsidian. During the excavations continued at **Niemcza** (18), Dzierżoniów distr. (A. Leciejewiczowa, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) the extent of the settlement of the Linear and Stroke-ornamented Pottery cultures was established. The discoveries included further pits and traces of overground buildings and a large number of flint artifacts, mostly of Little Polish material. The same excavator conducted investigations at **Strachów** (19), Strzelin distr., site 2, where a settlement of the late phase of the Danubian I culture with elements of the Šarek and Želiezovce type was discovered on the slope of a hill. Moreover, further traces of a TRB overground building were found there



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Stone Age and Early Bronze Age, investigated in 1972. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text.

by another expedition (H. Gosławska, E. Noworyta, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław). The site at **Gniechowice** (20), Wrocław distr. (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) yielded further habitation features of Danubian I and II (Linear and Stroke-ornamented Pottery cultures) and a trapezoid-shaped house (16 m long, 6.20 and 4.60 m wide) of the Lengyel culture. A settlement of the Stroke-ornamented Pottery culture was moreover located at **Lubowice** (21), Racibórz distr. (J. Chochorowski and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), yielding a large rectangular earth house and traces of overground buildings. Two graves of the Early Lengyel culture, furnished with pottery and flint tools, were discovered in **Kraków-Nowa Huta** (34), site Pleszów I (M. Kaczanowska, A. Kogus, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). Other discoveries made here include a pit of the Radial Decorated Pottery culture with a large amount of wheat and animal bones (also complete skeletons were found). Traces of overground post buildings and pits of the Lengyel culture were discovered at **Przemyśl** (44), street Cicha (J. Kowalski, Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej, Przemyśl); small finds included many tools, mostly of Volhynian flint. A settlement of this culture was also found at **Łańcut** (43) (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów).

During the study of ancient salt-making in the saliferous region of Pogórze Karpackie traces of a Lengyel settlement were revealed at **Chodnice** (41), Bochnia distr. (E. Folwarczny-Miśko, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka); the materials discovered included fragments of mugs with pointed bases, used in salt production. At **Sąsław** (30), Olkusz distr. (J. Lech and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa-Kraków) a rock-shelter, situated near the previously discovered early neolithic flint mine, was investigated; the shelter was used by the Lengyel population probably as a seasonal camp of the miners.

The investigations of the TRB settlement at **Niedźwiedz** (36), Miechów distr. (B. Burchard, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) were the most extensive, yielding a full outline of a rectangular house, about 16 m long and 7 m wide, built on a frame of vertical posts and oriented NW-SE, with a sacrificial burial (2 goats or sheep and a dog) under one of the corners. Inside the house 2 domestic pits with a large number of artifacts dated by C14 have come to light. Other discoveries consisted of over 20 features, including large pits with traces of hearths, numerous imprints of cereals and tools of bone, antler and other material. Pits of the Chłopice-Veselé group have been also recorded.

At **Poganice** (2), Słupsk distr. (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) further TRB quadrangular houses, built on the frame of vertical posts and derived from two or even three phases, were discovered and a lot of pottery was obtained. During the investigations continued of the cemetery of megalithic TRB long barrows at **Lupawa** (3), Słupsk distr. (A. Koško, D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) 4 large barrows were explored and a further 3 pseudomegalithic features were discovered. The barrows, which contained one or more chambers, differed strikingly in length (from 3 to 15 m). The burials were usually located one above the other. All sorts of annexes and superstructures occurred. Initial investigations were carried out on several other sites of the TRB culture in various parts of Poland. These are: **Góry** (17), Puławy distr. (A. Uzarowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — pits, including one large feature, 6.20 by 5.5. m, with a hearth, situated on the hill-top; **Racibórz-Studzienna** (23), site 2 (A. Rachwaniec, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — features with a lot of pottery, including collared flasks; **Polanowice** (14), Inowrocław distr., site 3 (W. Dzieduszycki, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — a large

trough-like pit with a large amount of pottery and 2 inhumations, oriented N-S, all situated on the top of a hill; **Sierakowo** (13), Mogilno distr., site 8 (A. Prinke, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — a settlement site of the Wiórek phase located on a sandy eminence; **Łąd** (10), Słupca distr., site 4 and **Policko** (11), Słupca distr., site 2 (W. Tetzlaff, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — camps of the TRB and Corded Ware cultures. Investigations were commenced of barrow 9 on the cemetery of Kuyavian graves at **Sarnowo** (15), Włocławek distr., site 1 (H. Wiklak, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź).

After a break of several years excavations were resumed at **Chełm** (40), Bochnia distr. (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków); the discoveries included further habitation features of the classic phase of the Radial Decorated Pottery culture and a grave of a woman (with head to E, facing S, hands near the face) of this culture furnished with bone beads, a flint blade and a bone awl. Moreover, foundations of an enigmatic building, represented by grooves with post-holes, have come to light. At **Kosowice** (28), Opatów distr. site III (J. Bąbel, K. Kowalski, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) a settlement of the Globular Amphorae culture was discovered and 9 pits were explored. Remains of Early Bronze Age habitation have also come to light. Investigations were begun of a cemetery of the Globular Amphorae culture, situated on the NE slope of a moraine hill at **Zaborze** (16), Pułtusk distr., site 1 (R. Mazurowski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), where 2 graves built of blocks and stone slabs were explored; one of the graves contained remains of 4 or 5 individuals and the other, a single burial. In addition to pottery and flint artifacts both graves contained a relatively large number of amber ornaments.

At **Osjaków** (24), Wieluń distr., site 3 (E. Niesiołowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) another habitation feature with a hearth of the Pit-comb Ware culture was discovered. Near the hut traces of flint working came to light. The investigations at **Garbina** (5), Braniewo distr., site 1 (M. Mączkowska, I. Kupczyk, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn) have confirmed the presence of two habitation layers of the Rzucewo culture with remains of further buildings on the frame of vertical posts; small finds included numerous flint tools, lumps of amber and rich botanical and zoological materials. Traces presumably of fortifications were discovered on the western margin of the site. Habitation traces of this culture were also discovered on the Vistula lagoon at **Tolknicko** (4), Elbląg distr., site 2 (J. Szwed, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk).

The extensive program of research on ancient barrows in the eastern part of the Little Polish Upland comprised investigations at **Koniusza** (37), Proszowice distr. (J. Kruk, Komisja Archeologiczna Oddziału PAN, Kraków) where a damaged barrow of the earlier phase of the Corded Ware culture was found on the top of the hill dominating the surroundings; under its mound a skeletal grave furnished with a stone battle axe and bone objects was discovered in a pit surrounded by a groove. After a break of several years investigations were resumed at **Zerniki Górne** (38), Busko distr. (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) in the immediate neighbourhood of a large barrow from the Early Bronze Age, revealing further inhumations of the Corded Ware, Mierzanowice and Trzciniac cultures and important stratigraphical data. A sandy hill at **Orliska Sokolnickie** (39), Tarnobrzeg distr. (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) produced remains of a settlement from the final phase of the Corded Ware culture (Chłopice-Veselé group) in the form of oval and rectangular pits and post-holes of a rectangular overground structure. Moreover, a hoard of flint arrowheads was found in a vessel.

Area-excavations continued on a settlement complex from the Early Bronze Age at **Iwanowice** (35), Miechów distr., site „Babia Góra” (J. Machnik, S. Milisau-skas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków, State University of New York at Buffalo) revealed a concentration of habitation features (pits) on the top of an eminence near a defensive ditch. The features form distinct concentrations around empty spaces, perhaps originally occupied by overground buildings. In addition to pottery, flint tools and waste material and zoological remains the pits contained numerous artifacts of bone and antler. Traces of local production of axes and shell ornaments came to light. In addition to a further 4 cattle burials (one double), a burial of a goat or sheep was discovered. The cemetery, situated outside the ditch, yielded a further 23 inhumations, including a more richly furnished burial of an elderly woman and a puzzling burial of a man with a dog, the male skeleton being scattered over the bottom of the pit. At **Wojciechowice** (29), Opatów distr. (J. Miśkiewicz, K. Kowalski, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), some 3 km to SE of the well known cemetery at Mierzanowice, an extensive settlement and a cemetery from the Early Bronze Age were discovered. The cemetery yielded a cattle burial. Of the 24 inhumations discovered on the cemetery one contained particularly rich grave goods, including numerous beads of shell. Remains of settlements or rather camps from the beginning of the Bronze Age were discovered on a sandy hillock on the lake side at **Goldap** (6), sites IV and V (J. Trzeciakowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa).

A major discovery of the season were 2 mines of chocolate-coloured flint located at **Polany-Kolonia II** (26) (R. Schild and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) and at **Polany II**, (27), Radom distr. (M. Chmielewska and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa); the mines were exploited in the beginning of the Bronze Age by the people of the Mierzanowice culture. The first mine consisted of shafts inside which mining tools were found, and the second mine was a quarry. Also very surprising was the discovery made at **Maszkowice** (42), Nowy Sącz distr. (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where pottery showing traits of the Otoman culture came to light in a large pit under Lusatian objects. This would be the northernmost site of the Otoman culture.

