

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON
AGE SITES IN POLAND IN 1978*The Lusatian Culture*

In 1978 a large number of various sites were excavated, the excavations being conducted on a small scale mostly. About 25 cemeteries from various phases of the Lusatian culture were explored. The following sites claim special attention: **Kietrz** (34), Opole province, site 1 (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) which yielded about 180 cremation graves from the close of BA II and from BA III, including 10 burials in large pits with traces of wooden coffins (in all, over 3000 Lusatian graves have been explored there); similar materials came to light at **Krzanowice** (36), Katowice province, site 1 (M. Pawliński, Muzeum Górnośląskie, Bytom) where a further 33 cremation graves were examined. They included mostly urn graves from BA II/III and III and a few burials in large pits with traces of coffins, one burial was of BA V date; the excavations at **Zbrojewsko** (37), Częstochowa province, site 3 (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) uncovered a further 15 graves from BA V with stone pavements and stone settings; some graves may have contained inhumations; a further 45 graves from Ha (total 289) came to light at **Baczyn** (38), Kraków province (J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) of which at least 15 were inhumations with heads to the S, and a part had stone settings; the IInd season of excavations at **Madely** (23), Sieradz province, site 1 (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń; Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), revealed 31 cremation graves, mostly of the urn type, with stone pavements, BA V-Ha C; at **Kuźnica Skakawska** (22), Kalisz province (I. Jadczyk, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) a cremation cemetery associated with the nearby earthwork situated at Wieruszów-Podzamcze was investigated, yielding 11 graves from Ha under stone pavement; at **Sobiejuchy** (17), Bydgoszcz province, site 2 (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, J. Strzałko, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) excavations were concluded of a cremation cemetery from Ha C-D, associated with the nearby earthwork, revealing a further 35 graves, mostly of the urn type, and numerous metal objects; the anthropological analysis has shown a high proportion of children's burials; the excavations at **Złocieniec** (1), Koszalin province, site 4 (H. Janocha, F. J. Lachowicz, Muzeum Okręgowe, Koszalin) revealed 66 cremation graves from BA IV-V, part of which had stone settings; site 14 at **Byszyno** (3), Koszalin province (H. Machajewski, A. Sikorski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) yielded 37 cremation graves, BA V-Ha, including numerous urn graves with stone settings, and 8 hearths (associated with the burial rites?); a robbed barrow with two concentric stone circles, possibly BA IV-V, was examined in barrow-grave cemetery II at **Siemirowice** (7), Słupsk province (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk).

Moreover, nearly 40 settlement sites of the Lusatian culture were explored. Important results were obtained at the earthwork from HA D at **Sirobin** (24), Sieradz province (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), where during



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Bronze and Iron Age, investigated in 1978. Numbers of the points on the map correspond to the numbers after the place-names in text

the IVth season part of the rampart of box construction was explored and 2 fairly large huts with stone hearths in their middle were uncovered. Reconnaissance investigations were conducted at **Ostrowite Trzemeszeńskie** (20), Bydgoszcz province (W. Smigielski, A. Wawrzyński, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) where a cutting was made through the clay rampart with a capping of stone and earth and with a stone forewall on the outside, and where post buildings of Ha D date, with wattle-and-daub walls, were recorded inside the enclosure.

Of the numerous open settlements examined in 1978 the following have yielded noteworthy results: **Grzybiany** (33), Legnica province, site 1 (Z. Bukowski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) where a major part of a bronze workshop associated with settlement phase II (Ha C?) and part of a road built of logs and ground beams were explored; in addition to 2 complete casting moulds and fragments of about 800, the finds consisted of casting spoons, crucibles, a finger-ring, a bronze pendant in the shape of a miniature bull?, 4 pintaderas, corn grains, acorns, malacological and palynological samples; a further 33 features of various kinds (pit dwellings, pits, hearths) were discovered in the BA settlement at **Kłopotów** (32), Legnica province (J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), one pit dwelling con-

tained numerous stones — perhaps a ruined wall; at **Inowrocław** (18), Bydgoszcz province, site 95 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, and team, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) over 90 pits from the close of BA and from Ha were discovered; at **Wylazłów** (27), Sieradz province, sites 3 and 4 (R. Rogosz, E. Cnotliwy, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Szczecin) two settlements (Ha C-D and BA IV-Ha D) were investigated, revealing a large number of various features; the discoveries in **Kraków** (39) -**Bieżanów Gaj** (K. Reguła, Muzeum Zup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) included a further hut, 3 hearths, 11 pits, 2 grooves, BA III-Ha, and 2 quernstones; the settlement situated on the north-eastern periphery of the Lusatian culture at **Rybaki** (15), Łomża province, site 1 (J. Deptuła, Muzeum Okręgowe, Łomża) yielded 1 pit dwelling and 9 pits from BA V-Ha.

The Pomeranian (Wejherowo-Krotoszyn) Culture

About 10 cemeteries and several settlements of the Pomeranian culture were investigated in 1978. The following sites claim attention: **Klukowo** (11), Piła province, site 2 (J. Skrzypek, Muzeum Okręgowe, Koszalin) — 2 single cist graves, Ha D, and 23 settlement features (pit dwellings, hearths, ovens); **Orle** (12), Bydgoszcz province (W. Kuczkowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Bydgoszcz) — a further 4 cist graves, Ha D; **Janówek** (28), Warszawa province, site 1 (J. Głosik, M. Dessoulavy, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — the IIIrd season of excavations brought to light 1 bell grave (urn burial beneath an inverted vessel), 3 semi-subterranean huts, 2 pits, a hearth and a primitive pottery kiln with a grate, Early pre-Roman period; **Idzikowice** (34), Opole province, site A (K. Spychała, Biuro Dokumentacji Zabytków, Opole) — 27 graves, mostly of the urn type, Early pre-Roman period, 4 hearths; **Zbrojewsko** (37), Częstochowa province, site 1 (B. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 1 bell grave (urn burial beneath an inverted vessel) — the first burial of the Early pre-Roman period to be discovered in this area.

The Przeworsk Culture

In 1978 over 30 sites of the Przeworsk culture were excavated. More important results were yielded by the following sites: **Kamieńczyk** (30), Ostrołęka province (T. Dąbrowska, A. Urbańska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) where the Vth season of excavations yielded a further 95 cremation graves in the western part of the site; a few of these date from Late pre-Roman phase III (one grave contained a two-edged sword and an imported open-work scabbard), and the majority come from phases B₁ and B₂ of the Roman period — the finds included a two-edged sword and brooches of A 67 type; **Zgliczyn-Pobodzy** (13), Ciechanów province (A. Grzymkowski, Muzeum Ziemi Zawkrzeńskiej, Mława) — the features explored consisted of several cremation graves and pits of the Early Roman period and of 1 grave of the Lubieszewo type — this was an inhumation burial deposited in a timber-laced stonessetting, 4.5×2.5 m in size; the grave goods included 3 clay pots, a bronze ladle, a silver A 75 brooch, a bronze brooch inlaid with silver, 2 mounts of drinking-horns, strap-ends, 24 dice of glass substance, fragments of chains and rivets of bronze, the third season of excavations at **Modła** (14), Ciechanów province, site 1 (A. Grzymkowski, Muzeum Ziemi Zawkrzeńskiej, Mława) revealed 1 inhumation and nearly 40 cremations, mostly in urns, from phases B₁ and B₂ of the Roman period, and a concentration of stones; during the IInd season of excavations at **Łajski** (29), Warszawa province (A. Kruk, M. Kulisiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa) 58 cremation graves from phases B₁-C of the Roman period were explored; at **Wylazłów** (27), Sieradz province, site 3a (R. Rogosz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Szczecin) a barrow with a stone circle and traces of a grave pit was explored; this was probably a prince's of grave of the Roman period, now robbed; the exca-

vations at **Konopnica** (25), Sieradz province, site 7 (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) yielded a further 30 cremation graves (70 in all), usually of the pit type, *terra sigillata*, bronze ornaments of Celtic origin; in the IXth season of excavations at **Strobin** (24), Sieradz province, site 3 (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) excavations were concluded of the settlement built on an oval plan, revealing 2 hearths and 2 huts of the Early Roman period, with imported painted pottery and remains of a loom in one hut; at **Siemiechów** (26), Sieradz province, site 2 (M. Jażdżewska, Muzeum, Pabianice) a further 4 semi-subterranean huts of the Late Roman period were uncovered; one of the huts contained a wooden barrel placed in a special pit; other discoveries made there included 2 hearths, pits, an iron sickle and large amount of wheel-made pottery; excavations were continued of the cemetery at **Zadowice** (21), Kalisz province, site 1 (E. Kaszewska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) uncovering 7 graves from the close of the Late pre-Roman period and 2 of the Roman period as well as a pit with two layers of stone paving, filled with ash and charcoal; one of the pre-Roman graves (no. 773) contained a bronze mirror, 4 clay pots, a knife, a spearhead, a profiled mounting of bronze; the discoveries at **Inowrocław** (18), Bydgoszcz province, site 95 (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) included 9 huts, 4 animal burials, over 30 domestic features (ovens, hearths, a tar-pit) of the Roman period, numerous corn grains and imported objects; at **Polanowice** (19), Bydgoszcz province, site 3 (B. Dzieduszycka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) several pits of the Early Roman period and a pit containing numerous skeletons of dogs arranged in three layers came to light; the site at **Przemysł-Zasanie** (41), Przemysł province (W. Koperski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Przemysł) yielded 1 hut and 2 pits of the Late Roman period, one with remains of horn-working (half finished products and waste material); the investigations of site IX at **Wieliczka** (40), Kraków province (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) yielded another pit of the Late pre-Roman period, containing sherds of painted and graphite vessels. Moreover 4 pits, 3 hearths and 1 rectangular groove feature from phase B₂ of the Roman period have come to light.

The Oksywie, Wielbark and Baltian Cultures

About 10 sites of the Oksywie culture were investigated in 1978. Attention should be called to site 39 at **Dębczyno** (4), Koszalin province (A. Sikorski, E. Machajewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) which yielded 7 cremation graves from the turn of the 1st cent. B.C-1st cent. A.D., including a warrior's grave with complete equipment (*int. al.* a one-edged sword); and to site 4 at **Łężyce** (8), Gdańsk province (O. Felczak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) where part of a settlement of that period was explored (1 semi-subterranean hut, 1 pit, 2 hearths).

Excavations were conducted on over 10 sites of the Wielbark culture, of which the following should be mentioned: **Odry** (10), Bydgoszcz province (M. Trzcziński and team, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — in the XIIIth excavation season 13 flat graves of the Roman period, including 9 inhumation and 1 stone circle, were discovered; **Grzybni- ca** (5), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) — excavations were continued in the neighbourhood of barrows, yielding 8 flat graves from phases B₂-B₂/C₁ of the Roman period, covered with pavements or with pavements and stone circles (up to 3), biritual burials; the features explored during the IVth season of excavation at **Leśno** (9), Bydgoszcz province (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź) included 1 barrow with stone circles and with an urn burial inside, 2 stone circles surrounding an urn grave, and a pit burial (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.); at **Orle** (12), Bydgoszcz province, site 2 (W. Kuczkowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Bydgoszcz) 1 barrow with a stone circle was examined; the discoveries at **Głuszyno** (6), Słupsk province,

site 1 (T. Prasowska, Muzeum, Łębork) included a barrow with a stone pavement and a wooden coffin containing an inhumation (3 brooches, a necklace of beads), and 2 flat graves of the Late Roman period; the IVth season of excavations at **Dębczyno** (4), Koszalin province, site 6 (A. Żak, H. Machajewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) yielded 12 semi-subterranean huts arranged in a semicircle, 17 pits, 75 hearths, 1 charcoal-pile, numerous traces of post-buildings representing 3 habitation phases of the Late Roman period, 2 rotation quernstones, a glass vessel of Egg. 213 type; at **Rzyszczewo** (2), Koszalin province, site 14 (H. Machajewski, A. Sikorski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) 26 cremation graves of the Early Roman period were discovered; at **Nadkole** (31), Siedlce province (A. Urbańska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) a further 17 pit graves and 2 urn graves of phase C of the Roman period came to light.

The area which in the Roman period was occupied by the West Baltian culture continued to be investigated. At **Sterławki Wielkie** (16), Suwałki province (K. Lenarczyk, Muzeum Okręgowe, Suwałki) further parts of the cemetery from the late phase of the Late Roman period were investigated, revealing 6 urn graves and 26 burials in pits.

The number of the houses, the buildings, and that of the later has steadily grown. The early medieval ones comprise 19 postholes, including 11 posthole sites at the corners, 3 structures with postholes, but also

Areas from Polanowice etc. In the early medieval excavations were carried out in 1945 during the excavations of the early medieval Slav culture of the 6th-7th cent. Exploration was conducted at a distance of the Old Slavonic culture, 6th-7th cent., at **Stawki** in Koszalin province, site 1 (M. Pietrusz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdynia). The site has yielded further cremation burials in pits (one of 100 g of earth, in addition to bronze vessels, including a shroud of horse skull) and a lower level of earth grave pits were divided in iron bits and fragments of a sword in the horse buckle and 1/4 and 1/2 sword and strap-ends in one of the human burials.

The next phase, 8th to mid-10th cent., is represented by several earthworks which were intensively explored together with contemporary or earlier settlements. At **Krasnowo** (9), Koszalin province, site 1 (J. Burzycki, Muzeum Okręgowe, Koszalin) the excavations in the S part of the earthwork revealed the construction of the ramparts which in the light of the pottery from its lower layers should be dated to the second half of the 8th cent., the core of the rampart consisted of 11 layers of crossed logs, surrounded on the outside by a breastwork of clay and sand, built on two rows of crossed logs. Exploration was continued of the earthwork from the mid-8th to 10th cent. built in the site of an open settlement of the 11th to 13th cent. at **Stawki** (11), Bydgoszcz province, site 1 (A. Dymowski, S. Stralagier, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, PAN, Poznań and University in Louisville, Kentucky); the excavations revealed 7 semi-subterranean huts with remains of roofing, and a fragment of crossed logs built. The contemporary settlement at **Stawki** (11), site 1, contemporaneous with the earthwork, yielded 1 hut and 15 pits (one of which dates from an earlier phase than the earthwork). The settlement complex (stronghold, suburban, open settlement) of similar date at **Stawki Wielkie** (13), Bydgoszcz province, site 1 (A. Colla-Broniewska and J. J. M. Winiarski, Poznań) revealed several houses of hearths, pits and huts, a set of industrial features on the periphery of the site, timber construction of a bridgehead and of the remnant of the water-side as well as an additional campsite with a ramp to the N of the earthwork.

Among the sites revealed the fortified ones which were founded before the 10th cent. and continued to be used in the next phase, form a small but large group. The stronghold at **Stawki** (11), Gdynia province (H. Dolanowski, Muzeum Państwowe Archeologiczne-Kolonia, Gdynia) which functioned from the close of the 8th

