

SURVEY OF THE RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

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SURVEY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STONE AND EARLY BRONZE AGES IN POLAND IN 1968

The 1968 season is marked by vigorous study of the earlier prehistoric periods. Most of the sites examined in 1967 were further explored, and systematical excavation of new sites was undertaken.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Efforts were concentrated mainly on the study of Upper Palaeolithic and End-Palaeolithic sites in southern Poland. Excavation was continued in the cave Raj at Zagórsko, Kielce district (J. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet, Kraków) where further series of flint artifacts came to light in a loess layer. The finds are characteristic for the micro-Mousterian industry of southern Europe of the Tata or Subalyuk type. The cave Ciemna at Ojców, Olkusz district, in the southern part of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jura, was further examined (S. Kowalski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The study of important stratigraphy revealed 12 Pleistocene layers including two loess levels, the lower of which contained a culture layer with artifacts of the later Prądnik phase (Middle Palaeolithic).

Among the Upper and End-Palaeolithic sites, of special interest is the site in Kraków, Spadzista street (J. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet, Kraków) which contained large concentrations of Pleistocene mammalian bones, mostly of mammoth, arranged in circles regarded as traces of over-ground dwelling structures. They were accompanied by East-Gravettian flint industry (back points of the Kostienki type and burins). Investigation was concluded of the unique dune site situated on a peat-bog at Całowanie, Otwock district (R. Schild, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). In a number of cases it was possible to synchronize archaeological finds with geological layers. In whole 8 archaeological horizons were distinguished. The two earliest (VIII, VII) occurred below Usselo soil and contained concentrations of flint artifacts of a still unknown industry linkable with the Late Magdalenian industries. The richest in flint artifacts Upper Palaeolithic site in Poland, systematically explored at Wójcice, Grodków district (B. Ginter, Uniwersytet, Kraków) yielded a new series of flint artifacts of the East-Gravettian industry, earlier than the solifluction phase of early Würm III. The nearest analogy is known from the Moravian-Upper Silesian group. A large number of End-Palaeolithic artifacts of the Masovian cycle was also found on an open site at Gójsć, Pajęczno district (B. Ginter, Uniwersytet, Kraków).

Three Mesolithic sites merit special attention: Pobiel, Góra Śląska district (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) which yielded a large number of Early Mesolithic flint artifacts of the Komornica industry, Nieborowa, Chełm Lubelski district (H. Mackiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) representative of the Late Mesolithic Wisła cycle, and Luta, Włodawa district (H. Więckowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) with Late Mesolithic Narew industry and Wisła cycle.

Apart from stationary investigations during a systematical reconnaissance on the northern slopes of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains 17 flint workings were recorded (R. Schild, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). Some of these are linkable with the so-called Łyse Góry i.e. Świętokrzyskie Mountains cycle which in the light of recent research seems to be earlier than the Masovian cycle. Certain workings were explored already in the Palaeolithic, some still in the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age.

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

As in former seasons, in 1968 several sites of many cultures were examined. However, in this year efforts were concentrated on large-scale and long-range research projects. The largest number of sites was examined in Little Poland and Silesia. Excavation was continued also in fertile Kujavia and was vigorous in the Lublin Upland, particularly in the Hrubieszów chernozem area. On the other hand, no notable investigations were recorded in Great Poland and Pomerania. Extensive excavations (partly mechanized) were gone on a large Danubian I settlement at Olszanica, Kraków district (S. Milisauskas, J. Machnik, Museum of Anthropology University of Michigan, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, PAN, Kraków) where a further 7 long houses of the Bylany type were discovered. In all, 10 houses were explored, each surrounded by a system of long pits with a large number of pottery and artifacts of flint and obsidian (int. al. blades used as inserts for sickles).

Very suprising was the discovery of a trapeze-structure about 50 m long, probably a house of the Brześć Kujawski type, of the Lengyel culture which came to light at a Funnel Beaker habitation site at Niedźwiedz, Miechów district (B. Burchard, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). Another house (the second on this site) of a post construction of the Lengyel culture was discovered at Tomice, Dzierżoniów district (B. Miśkiewicz et al., Muzeum Archeologiczne and Uniwersytet, Wrocław). The site has also yielded Funnel Beaker dwelling and domestic features and an inhumation cemetery of the Unětice culture. Destroyed traces of a second Lengyel house were revealed at Kraków-Nowa Huta-Mogiła (M. Godłowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). A layer rich in Lengyel artifacts was explored in a rock shelter at Saspów, Olkusz district (W. Chmielewski, S. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa). Further parts of Lengyel salt-working installations, the first of the Neolithic date to be discovered in Europa, came to light at Barycz, Kraków district (A. Jodłowski, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka). The discoveries included a second square reservoir and grooves which carried the salt-brine from the spring. The bottom and walls of these features were lined with clay which prevented the salt-brine from infiltrating into the sandy subsoil. Mugs with pointed bases, used in salt-working, were found in quantity. Reconnaissance has revealed a large concentration of Lengyel sites in the saliferous part of this area of the sub-Carpathian region.

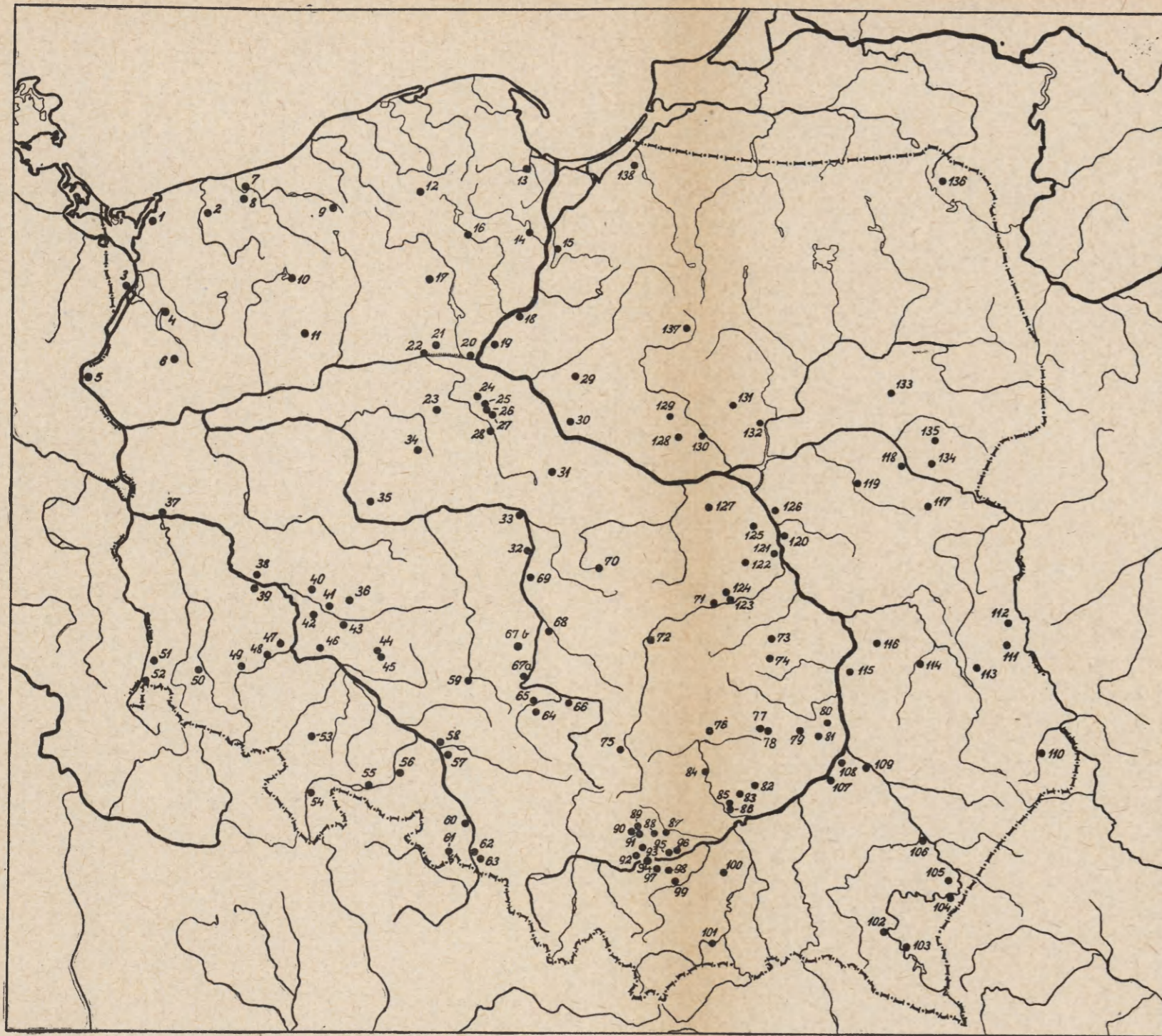


Fig. 1. Map showing important archaeological sites investigated in 1968 (discussed in the papers by J. Machnik, Z. Woźniak and H. Zoll-Adamik). Figures in brackets after the place-names correspond to the number of the point on the map, the letters denote the chronology of the site: P — Palaeolithic and Mesolithic; N — Neolithic and Early Bronze Age; L — Lusatian culture; PC — Pomeranian culture; R — La Tène, Roman and Migration periods; M — Early Medieval period

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| Barycz, pow. Kraków (97, N) | Kłopotów, pow. Lubin (47, L) | Przywóz, pow. Wieluń (67a, R) |
| Będziszyn, pow. Gdańsk (13, L, PC) | Kobylniki, pow. Busko-Zdrój (85, R) | Psary, pow. Góra Śląska (42, R) |
| Białogórze, pow. Zgorzelec (51, M) | Kołożąb, pow. Płońsk (130, R) | Ptkanów, pow. Opatów (79, N) |
| Bielice, pow. Niemodlin (56, L, R) | Kościelniki-Cio, pow. Kraków (96, R) | Raciaz, pow. Sierpc (129, M) |
| Bieniewo, pow. Pruszków (127, N) | Kozia Góra, pow. Wyrzysk (22, PC) | Racibórz-Obora (62, M) |
| Biskupin, pow. Żnin (23, M) | Koźlice, pow. Zgorzelec (52, M) | Radom and Radom-Woźniki (73, L, M) |
| Bnin, pow. Srem (35, M) | Kraków-Wawel, Zakrzówek, — ul. Spadzista (94, P, M) | Rakowice Wielkie, pow. Lwówek Śląski (50, L) |
| Bogdany, pow. Braniewo (138, M) | Kraków-Mogiła (95, N) | Róże, pow. Golub-Dobrzyń (29, R) |
| Boleszyn, pow. Turek (32, M) | Kruszwica, pow. Inowrocław (28, M) | Sarnaki, pow. Łosice (117, R) |
| Borki, pow. Opole (58, R) | Kryspinów, pow. Kraków (93, R) | Sarnowo, pow. Włocławek (31, N) |
| Bydgoszcz-Brdyujście (20, PC) | Krzekotów, pow. Głogów (38, M) | Sąspów, pow. Olkusz (90, N) |
| Całowanie, pow. Otwock (120, P) | Książek, pow. Kłodzko (54, L, R) | Siedliszcze, pow. Chełm Lubelski (113, L) |
| Cecele, pow. Siemiatycze (134, R) | Kunice, pow. Legnica (48, L) | Siemiechów, pow. Łask (68, PC) |
| Cedynia, pow. Chojna (5, M) | Kunowo, pow. Stargard (4, R) | Skronie, pow. Kołobrzeg (8, L) |
| Chełmca Duża, pow. Włocławek (30, L) | Lesko (103, R) | Ślupia Kapitulna, pow. Rawicz (36, L) |
| Chodlik, pow. Opole Lubelskie (115, M) | Lubieszewo, pow. Gryfice (2, R) | Ślupia Nowa, pow. Kielce (78, R) |
| Ciecierzyn, pow. Kluczbork (59, R) | Lublin (114, M) | Stare Borne, pow. Koszalin (9, M) |
| Czarna Wielka, pow. Siemiatycze (135, M) | Lubomia, pow. Wodzisław Śląski (63, M) | Stare Drawsko, pow. Szczecinek (10, PC) |
| Czarnikowice, pow. Złotoryja (49, L) | Luta, pow. Włodawa (112, P) | Stawy, pow. Jędrzejów (84, M) |
| Czersk, pow. Piaseczno (121, M) | Łysa Góra (Sw. Krzyż), pow. Kielce (77, M) | Stodoły, pow. Opatów (81, N) |
| Długomiłowice, pow. Koźle (60, L) | Machów, pow. Tarnobrzeg (107, L) | Strączno, pow. Wałcz (11, M) |
| Dobropole, pow. Kamień Pomorski (1, L, R, M) | Maszkowice, pow. Nowy Sącz (101, L) | Szczaworyż, pow. Busko-Zdrój (83, M) |
| Drochlin, pow. Włoszczowa (75, L, R) | Nieborowa, pow. Chełm Lubelski (111, P) | Szczecin (3, M) |
| Dziarnów, pow. Grójec (123, R) | Niedanowo, pow. Nidzica (137, R) | Świelubie, pow. Kołobrzeg (7, M) |
| Dziedzice, pow. Mysłibórz (6, M) | Niedary, pow. Trzebnica (45, N) | Świeck-Strumiany, pow. Wysokie Mazowieckie (133, M) |
| Dzierżąnia, pow. Płońsk (128, R) | Niedźwiedź, pow. Miechów (87, N) | Teresin, pow. Bydgoszcz (21, PC) |
| Falenty, pow. Piaseczno (125, R) | Nowe Miasto, pow. Rawa Mazowiecka (71, R) | Tomice, pow. Dzierżoniów (53, N, M) |
| Gdów, pow. Myślenice (99, R) | Obojna-Zaosie, pow. Tarnobrzeg (109, L) | Trepcza, pow. Sanok (102, M) |
| Gniezno (34, M) | Obrowo, pow. Tuchola (17, M) | Trójczyce, pow. Przemyśl (105, L, R) |
| Gójszc, pow. Pajęczno (66, P) | Odry, pow. Chojnice (16, R) | Tryńcza, pow. Przeworsk (106, L) |
| Grodzisko, pow. Olkusz (89, N) | Ojców, pow. Olkusz (91, P) | Trześń, pow. Tarnobrzeg (108, M) |
| Gródek, pow. Sokołów Podlaski (118, M) | Okalew, pow. Wieluń (67b, N) | Turkowice, pow. Hrubieszów (110, N) |
| Gzin, pow. Chełmno (19, L) | Olszanica, pow. Kraków (92, N) | Warszawa-Zerzeń (126, PC) |
| Inowrocław (26, L) | Opatów, pow. Kłobuck (64, L, R) | Wieliczka, pow. Kraków (98, R, M) |
| Inowrocław-Szymborze (25, R) | Opole-Ostrówek (57, M) | Wietrzychowice, pow. Koło (33, N) |
| Iwanowice, pow. Miechów (88, N) | Osiecznica, pow. Krosno Odrzańskie (37, M) | Wiślica, pow. Busko-Zdrój (86, M) |
| Jabłoń Wielki, pow. Bytów (12, M) | Osinki, pow. Suwałki (136, R) | Wola Worowska, pow. Grójec (122, R) |
| Jacowo, pow. Inowrocław (27, R) | Otałążka, pow. Grójec (124, R) | Wołów-Piotroniowice (46, L, R, M) |
| Jadowniki, pow. Brzesko (100, M) | Ożarów, pow. Opatów (80, N) | Wójcice, pow. Grodków (55, P) |
| Jaksice, pow. Inowrocław (24, M) | Pajewo-Szwelice, pow. Ciechanów (131, R) | Zagórsko, pow. Kielce (76, P) |
| Janiszewo, pow. Tczew (14, M) | Pęczniew-Pólko, pow. Poddębice (69, L) | Zarzęcin Duży, pow. Opoczno (72, L) |
| Jarnice, pow. Węgrów (119, R) | Pobiel, pow. Góra Śląska (41, P) | Zawonia, pow. Trzebnica (44, M) |
| Kaszowo, pow. Milicz (43, M) | Podwiesk, pow. Chełmno (18, R) | Zbrojewsko, pow. Kłobuck (65, L) |
| Kietlów, pow. Góra Śląska (40, R) | Podzamcze, pow. Kwidzyń (15, M) | Zgierz (70, R) |
| Kietrz, pow. Głubczyce (61, L, R) | Polany, pow. Radom (74, M) | Żerniki, pow. Busko-Zdrój (82, N) |
| Klementowice, pow. Puławy (116, N) | Przemysł (104, M) | Żukowice, pow. Głogów (39, M) |
| Kleszewo, pow. Puitusk (132, R) | | |

The studies of the Kujavian long barrows of the Funnel Beaker culture were continued in Kujavia. At Sarnowo, Włocławek district (L. Gabałówna, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) one long barrow of the Early Wiórek Phase was fully explored. A Funnel Beaker collective burial with probable traces of cannibalism was dug into its mound. Moreover, at another site in the same locality, a Funnel Beaker settlement of the Becker's A—B, phase was further examined, revealing enigmatic stone paving. More flat graves of this culture were disclosed. The excavation at Wietrzychowice, Koło district (K. Jażdżewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) included another barrow with a setting of large boulders, gradually decreasing in size from the front side. The barrow revealed traces of hearths regarded as remains of a funeral feast. After a five years break excavation was resumed at Klementowice, Puławy district in the Lublin Upland (A. Uzarowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The locality is known for the large number of Neolithic sites, particularly of the Funnel Beaker culture. In 1963 efforts were concentrated on a Funnel Beaker cemetery which revealed 15 inhumations under stone pavements. Of special interest are double burials and a burial with three skeletons. Only some graves were furnished.

Further investigations of a Globular Amphora cemetery at Bieniewo, Pruszków district (J. Kowalczyk, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) revealed an animal burial of this culture. It consisted of a large timber structure, about 10 m long and 1.5 m wide. At Niedary, Trzebnica district (H. Hołubowicz, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) barrow no. 3 with a stone burial chamber was partly examined on a Globular Amphora cemetery of burial mounds.

The studies continued in the cave Mosur Stary at Grodzisko, Olkusz district (E. Rook, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) where in the previous season a stratigraphical sequence of Neolithic layers, very rare in Poland was revealed, have enabled us to distinguish an earlier layer of the Radial decorated pottery culture with elements of the Boleraz phase and a later layer with materials of the Bośca group.

Large-area excavations were conducted on the site Babia Góra at Iwanowice, Miechów district (J. Machnik, S. Millisaukas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan). The site consisted of a settlement and an inhumation cemetery of the Early Bronze Age. The settlement yielded numerous pits occurring in groups and two cattle burials of the Mierzanowice culture. Mierzanowice pottery, found in quantity, shows close links with the areas of the Carpathian Depression (e.g. fragment of an imported vessel of the Nyírség group). A large number of obsidian artifacts and blades were found. Shell beads, loom weights of limestone and axes of flint extracted from nearby deposit (as shown by picks and antler chisels) were produced on the spot. A Trzciniec-culture ditch regarded as remains of a caual was discovered on the top the eminence. The inhumation cemetery which is near the settlement yielded 22 burials furnished with bone ornaments and flint artifacts only. Investigations were concluded of a large Trzciniec barrow laying on an extensive cemetery of the Corded Ware and Mierzanowice culture at Żerniki, Busko Zdrój district (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa). As the earlier studies of neighbouring barrows at Miernów and Kolosy, also this researches have revealed extremely important data (also stratigraphic) on the ground of which it has been possible to distinguish in the Upper Wisła area several phases of the Corded Ware and subsequent cultures. Valuable anthropological material has been also

obtained. A further three Trzciniec barrows were examined at Okalew, Wieluń district (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń). The burials were single and double and their furniture betrayed influences of the pre-Lusatian culture. Traces of funeral feast were disclosed in the mounds. At Turkowice, Hrubieszów district (Z. Ślusarski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Lublin) part of an inhumation cemetery with flat graves of the Early Bronze Age was explored. The grave goods consisted of cooper ear-rings, bone medallions and flint artifacts. A striking feature is the absence of pottery typical for the Strzyżów culture dominating in this region.

Reconnaissance activities were carried out, mostly in the Little Polish Upland. Several workshops with half-finished axes, sickles and other tools typical of the turn of the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Chłopice-Veselè and Mierzanowice cultures) were recorded in the region of Ożarów, Opatów district, where chalk was extracted (Z. Krzak, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). Research activities in the Upland of Opatów (Z. Krzak, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) and Miechów (J. Kruk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) have resulted in the discovery of a number of important Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites, f.i. an extensive Funnel Beaker Settlement at Ptkanów, Opatów district and a large Globular Amphora settlement at Stodoły, Opatów district. Moreover, the research carried out on the Szreniawa river (the Miechów Upland) has made it possible to trace the difference in the occupation and use of land by various cultures and to isolate a number of habitation zones.