

SURVEY OF RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, t. XXIV, 1972

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A SURVEY OF DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE AGE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE BRONZE AGES IN POLAND IN 1971

In 1971 the geography of the sites examined changed slightly, more emphasis being now laid on the study of the northern and western part of Poland. Moreover, after a break excavations were resumed of some large sites of southern Poland (e.g. Piekary, Olszanica). Certain south Polish regions, hitherto rather neglected, were also included in the research programme (e.g. Sandomierz region), and a number of accidental discoveries, notably of eneolithic graves, were recorded.

The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic

After a two-year break excavation was resumed of the open site of the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic at **Piekary** (38), Kraków distr. (W. Morawski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) which produced valuable clues to the chronology of fossil soils and cultural levels¹. A middle palaeolithic workshop complex, using blade raw material, was discovered. Investigation was continued of the site in **Kraków**, street Spadzista (39) (J. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) which in former seasons revealed remains of upper palaeolithic huts². In this season a fragmentary fence of mammoth shoulder-blades, vertically stuck into the ground, came to light. Investigation was concluded of the cave Zamkowa Dolna at **Olsztyn** (22), Częstochowa distr. (J. Kopacz, A. Skalski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Częstochowa) where a full stratigraphy of the sediments was revealed and a layer of clay with remains of Pleistocene mammals distinguished. In former seasons the cave yielded flint artifacts showing middle palaeolithic features³. In the course of comprehensive studies of the extraction and distribution of chocolate-coloured flint in the north-eastern margin of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (R. Schild, M. Chmielewska and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) sites I and II at **Polany-Kolonie** (24), Szydłowiec distr. produced extremely interesting flint materials (such as pre-cores and bifacial knives), made in local workshops and assignable to Masovian industry, yet partly displaying middle-palaeolithic Micoquian traditions. During the same study similar materials were discovered in the neighbouring village of **Polany**, site II (24), Szydłowiec distr. Systematic reconnaissance was continued in the district of Włoszczowa in north-

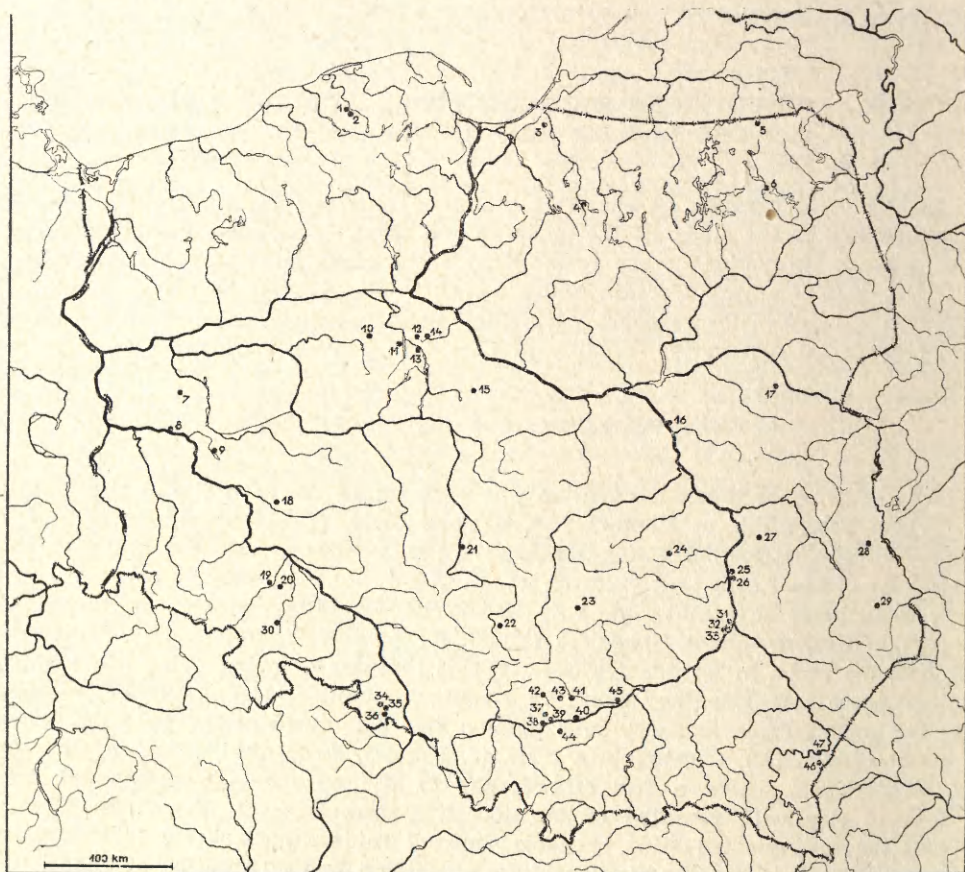
¹ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 22: 1970, p. 295.

² Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 22: 1970, p. 295.

³ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 23: 1971, p. 36.

-eastern part of Little Poland, where a site of the Janisławice and Komornica cultures was examined at **Czostków** (23) (B. Ginter, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków).

In Lower Silesia investigation was continued of the site of the Komornica culture at **Pobiel** (18), Góra distr. (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) which in addition to numerous flint artifacts produced palaeobotanical and palaeozoological materials; owing to this it has been possible to date the site with more precision to the close of the Boreal period.



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Stone Age and the beginning of the Bronze Age, investigated in 1971. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text.

In Great Poland investigation was continued at **Pomorsko** (8), Sulechów distr. (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań); it yielded enormous quantities of flint artifacts of the Swiderian and early mesolithic type, betraying influences of the North German Plain, testified for instance by the occurrence of a large number of leaf-shaped points of the Hintersee type. Moreover, a small pit with imported hematite and another with hearths were discovered. The chronology of the latter is still uncertain.

Reconnaissance was carried out in Pojezierze Mazurskie (Mazurian Lake district) (J. Trzeciakowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) including mesolithic sites at **Elk** (6), and **Goldap** (5) in the region of the lake Goldap (sites I—IV). Owing to favourable conditions it has been possible to associate the mesolithic habitation with changes in the natural environment.

The continuation of studies of mesolithic sites of the Masovian cycle with Janisławice and Wisła elements at **Nieborowa** (28), Chełm distr., the Lublin region (H. Mackiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN; Warszawa) yielded new clues to their relative chronology. Interesting observations have been made as to the possibility of the survival in flint industry of late mesolithic traditions into the Neolithic and even into the Early Bronze Age.

The Neolithic, the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age

Excavations were resumed⁴ of a Danubian I (Linear Pottery) settlement at **Olszanica** (37), Kraków distr. (S. Milisauskas, J. Machnik, State University of New York at Buffalo, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków); the uncovered part of the site (open space?), which this time did not reveal traces of long houses, was partly empty (cattle-pen?) and partly occupied by large but rather shallow pits, perhaps of domestic character, and several domed ovens of clay. The pottery found is dominated by thick-walled fragments of kitchen ware. Other discoveries include a number of truncated blades used as sickle-inserts, and shoelast celts. Rescue-excavations at **Kraków-Nowa Huła**, site Pleszów II (40) (M. Kaczanowska, G. Kałka-Toboła, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), conducted on the left terrace of the Vistula, resulted in the discovery of Danubian I and middle Lengyel pits (the latter predominating in number) and traces of overground post buildings. A Danubian I pit contained a fragmentary female figurine of clay with traces of painting. Investigations were continued of an extensive settlement of the Danubian I culture at **Kormanice** (46), Przemyśl distr. (T. Aksamit, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów), revealing further traces of long post houses, orientated N—S and accompanied by numerous pits.

New Danubian I site (cultural layer) was discovered on the dune at **Kaliszany** (26), Opole Lubelskie distr., site 2 (M. Sułowska, Katolicki Uniwersytet, Lublin).

In Lower Silesia a Danubian I settlement was discovered at **Niemcza** (30), Dzierżoniów distr. (J. Lodowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław); it yielded several pits with material of the middle and late Danubian phase (pottery with note-head ornament) as well as features with Lengyel and stroke-ornamented pottery. Excavations conducted on a Danubian I habitation site known from the pre-war period at **Gniechowice** (20), Wrocław distr. (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), produced post-holes associated with dwellings, and pits. Pits of the same culture were moreover discovered on an extensive sandy eminence at **Gogólkowo** (10), Żnin distr., site 1/A in the neighbourhood of Biskupin (J. Głosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa).

A number of Lengyel sites were also investigated. At **Niedźwiedź** (41), Miechów distr. (B. Burchard, J. Kamińska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków), investigation was concluded⁵ of a large trapeze-shaped building, some 48 m long and 3.80 to 9.50 m wide, oriented E—W. The wall-slots of the building revealed

⁴ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 22: 1970, p. 297.

⁵ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 21: 1969, p. 376.

closely set post-holes. Moreover, the southern limit of an extensive TRB settlement site has been established.

At **Broniewice** (11), Mogilno distr., site 4 (E. Krause, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań), exploration of a similar building was concluded. The building, 26.5 m long and 3 to 6 m wide, was oriented N—S. Its wall slots contained Lengyel potsherds (Brześć Kujawski group) and animal bones. Moreover, in the immediate neighbourhood several pits of the same culture have come to light.

Site Żmigród situated on a loess hill at **Sandomierz** (33) (E. Tabaczyńska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) produced a number of Lengyel features which in addition to pottery contained flint artifacts, zoological materials (including fish remains) and obsidian. Prior to excavations, the site was recognized by means of geophysical methods.

A surprising discovery was made on an early medieval earthwork at **Grabowiec** (29), Hrubieszów distr., the Lublin region (M. Supryn, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Lublin), where in the course of excavations a Lengyel inhumation grave with two vessels and fragments of several other came to light.

Investigation was continued of a quarry of Jurassic flint at **Saspów** (42), Olkusz distr. (J. Lech, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), where further shafts and remains of workshops associated with the mine were uncovered.

The investigations of some TRB sites seem to be very promising. Large-scale investigations were commenced of a habitation complex (settlement and cemetery) at **Poganice** (1), Słupsk distr., in Pomerania (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań), where traces of quadrangular buildings were revealed on the settlement of the developed Wiórek phase. The pottery shows links with the North. In the same region at **Lupawa** (2), Słupsk distr., site 15 (A. Koško and team, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Koszalin), excavation was begun of a cemetery of megalithic barrows (7 to 15 m long) oriented N—S and E—W and dating from the developed Wiórek phase. Other discoveries included a post building presumably associated with the cemetery and plough-marks preceding the building of the barrows.

Investigation was continued of Kuyavian long barrows at **Sarnowo** (15), Włocławek distr., site 1 (K. Jażdżewski and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), where in barrow 7 a central burial was revealed. The skeleton was in supine position with feet directed towards the narrow end of the barrow. No grave goods were found.

TRB graves of slabs were discovered on loess hills near Sandomierz at **Dwikozy** (31) and **Góry Wysokie** (32), Sandomierz distr. (S. Tabaczyński, E. Tabaczyńska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). The graves seem to indicate the existence of extensive cemeteries. In the graves discovered the dead were lying erected on back with their heads to W. One grave contained two skeletons lying head to tail.

The discoveries made in Silesia on a site of many cultures at **Strachów** (19), Wrocław distr. (E. Noworyta, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), included traces of an assumed post building of the TRB culture and a grave of the Bell Beaker culture with the skeleton lying on its right side with head to S and drawn up legs, furnished with horn buttons, an amber pendant and a beaker with zone ornamentation. TRB features were moreover discovered at **Baborów** (34), Głubczyce distr. (F. Bryłowska, J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), and at **Raków** (35), Głubczyce distr., site 9 (D. Woźniak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole). In addition to pits, the latter site revealed a dwelling feature.

At **Klementowice** (27), Puławy distr., site VII (A. Uzarowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), excavation was resumed of a known neolithic

site 6 which yielded further part of a ditch (3 m wide and 1.20 m deep) with Lengyel and TRB potsherds⁶. Other discoveries included a Globular Amphorae grave which in addition to remains of a human skull contained bones of two cows found under a pavement.

Pits or potsherds of the Globular Amphorae culture were uncovered at **Marcinkowo** (14), Inowrocław distr. (B. Maciukiewicz-Czarnecka, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Bydgoszcz), at **Inowrocław-Szymborze** (12), site 1 (Cz. Sikorski, Muzeum J. Kasprowicza, Inowrocław), **Nowy Dworek** (7), Świebodzin distr., site 7 (E. Dąbrowski, Muzeum Ziemi Lubuskiej, Zielona Góra).

One of the major discoveries is doubtless the settlement site of the Rzucewo culture at **Garbina** (3), Braniewo distr., site 1 (M. Mączkowska, I. Kupczyk, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn). Preliminary excavations have revealed a cultural layer 50 to 70 cm thick with numerous potsherds, fragments of amber beads and lumps of amber. In addition to pits and a hearth, a fragment of a quadrangular post-building has come to light.

Corded Ware materials presumably of occupational character came to light at **Woryty** (4), Olsztyn distr., site 2 (J. Dąbrowski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), and at **Szarlej** (13), Inowrocław distr., site 5 (Cz. Sikorski, Muzeum im. J. Kasprowicza, Inowrocław). On the other hand, graves of this culture, located on a high eminence (barrows?) were discovered at **Witów** (45), Kazimierza Wielka distr. (J. Rydzewski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). Both were furnished with pottery, an axe, a battle-axe, though one did not contain any skeleton (a cenotaph?). The graves represent the earlier phase of the Corded Ware culture in Little Poland. To the same period belongs a single grave at **Kietrz** (36), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), discovered on a known cemetery of the Bronze Age and the La Tène period, and furnished with a stone battle-axe and a decorated object of bone. A Corded Ware grave with two vessels was moreover accidentally discovered at **Przemysł**, street Pstrowskiego (47) (A. Koperski and team, Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej, Przemysł).

The site of many cultures, abounding in finds from the Mesolithic to the end of the Neolithic at **Osjaków** (21), Wieluń distr., site 3 (E. Niesiołowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), yielded a second hut, partly sunk into the ground (with traces of a burnt construction, probably a roof) of the Pit-comb culture. Potsherds of this culture have also come to light on sites II and III at **Lubiatów** (9), Wschowa distr., Silesia (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), where flint artifacts showing traits from the end of the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic also occurred⁷.

Large-scale excavations⁸ were resumed of a habitation site and cemetery of the Mierzanowice culture from the Early Bronze Age at **Iwanowice** (43), Miechów distr. (J. Machnik, S. Milisauskas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków, State University of New York at Buffalo), yielding a further 60 inhumation graves and a number of habitation pits mostly from the earlier phase (with Chłopice-Veselé materials). A part of the cemetery was occupied by burials of young people only. Another part yielded double burials: a woman with a child and two male burials with children (!). Attention should also be drawn to a male grave furnished with 12 wild boar's tusks, a flint axe, copper ornaments and tools of

⁶ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 22: 1970, p. 300.

⁷ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 23: 1971, p. 197.

⁸ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, vol. 22: 1970, p. 300, 301.

horn and bone. Interesting stratigraphical observations were made (the graves cut into habitation pits), and a number of new pottery forms (i.e. pedestalled bowls), which link the site with the trans-Carpathian areas, were obtained. A hearth and pits with secondarily burnt pottery from the Early Bronze Age were found to the south of Kraków at **Barycz** (44), Kraków distr. (E. Folwarczny-Miśko, Muzeum Żup Solnych, Wieliczka).

The site of many cultures at **Piotrawin** (25), Opole Lubelskie distr., site 1 (M. Sułowska, Katolicki Uniwersytet, Lublin), produced a Trzciniec cultural layer. Materials of the Trzciniec culture were moreover obtained during investigations at **Czekanów** (17), Sokołów Podlaski distr. (B. Zawadzka-Antosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), at in **Warszawa-Zerzeń**, site 4 (16) (T. Węgrzynowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa).

Moreover, as in former seasons, a number of surface investigations were carried out in various parts of this country, e.g. in the upper Vistula basin. As a result several new archaeological sites from various periods has been revealed.