

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE SITES
IN POLAND IN 1975*The Lusatian Culture*

In 1975 excavations were conducted on more than 20 cemeteries and on about 40 settlements of the Lusatian culture in various parts of Poland, revealing features from various phases of this culture. Attention is claimed by the results obtained during the study of the following cemeteries: **Kietrz** (41), Opole province (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — the excavations, continued for many years, were concentrated on the zone mainly occupied by cremations from BA III (after Mont.) (about 200 pit and urn burials and 2 burials in large pits with traces of timber constructions); other discoveries included some cremations from BA IV and from the final phase of the Lusatian culture (Hallstatt D/La Tène A). **Siemirowice** (5), Słupsk province (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — the investigations comprised a further 4 barrows with single, double or triple concentric stone circles at the base and with stone cists containing urns in the centre, and with loosely placed urns in the barrows; the graves date from BA IV-V. **Wieleń Południowy** (12), Piła province (M. Grabka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), where 42 cremation graves (over 50% with urns) from BA IV-V were examined and a stone pavement has come to light. **Sobiejuchy** (15), Bydgoszcz province (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, J. Strzałko and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — exploration of a further 104 graves (170 individuals), mostly of the urn type, dated to the Hallstatt C-D contemporaneous with the neighbouring earthwork. **Cieszków** (37), Wrocław province (J. Domańska, J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 26 cremations, predominantly in urns, from Hallstatt C-D, with a large number of vessels, many of which were painted, stone settings and stone pavements, a spearhead of iron. **Smolna** (38), Wrocław province (J. Bukowska, D. Wojciechowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 45 cremations in urns, some multi-burial, some with stone-settings, painted pottery, BA V-Hallstatt. **Kościeliska** (43), Częstochowa province (W. Łonak, Muzeum J. N. Jaronia, Olesno Śląskie) — a further 84 graves from BA IV-V (inhumations, pit and urn burials), usually with stone settings, often covered with pavements, **Opatów** (45), Częstochowa province (K. Godłowski and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 32 cremation graves, predominantly of the urn type, one inhumation from BA V, one grave contained a bronze neckring. **Zbrojewsko** (44), Częstochowa province (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 49 graves (inhumations and cremations), BA III-V, the younger graves were covered with pavements and set by stones. **Baczyn** (46), Kraków province (J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne,



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Bronze and Iron Age, investigated in 1975. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text

Kraków) — a further 20 graves from the Hallstatt period, including 6 inhumations and 14 cremations, frequently with stone settings. **Opatowice** (49), Kielce province (K. Laskowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Kielce) — 84 cremations from Hallstatt D, predominantly of the urn type, found within the new cemetery.

Moreover attention should be called to the following results obtained during the investigations of the Lusatian settlements: **Gzin** (17), Bydgoszcz province (J. Chudziakowa, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń) — the investigation continued within the earthwork from Hallstatt D revealed 11 pits, some of which showed traces of cannibalism. **Przemęt** (25), Leszno province (D. Durczewski, W. Smigielski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — traces of an open settlement preceding the fortifications were revealed within the earthwork of the Hallstatt period, situated on an island; the features explored comprised fragment of the rampart with timber construction several levels of a timber street running along the rampart and remains of dwelling features. **Łubowice** (42), Katowice province (J. Chochorowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — the investigations continued within the earthwork revealed remains of

2 buildings from BA V-Hallstatt C. **Strobin** (28), Sieradz province (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — the investigations continued of the stronghold from Hallstatt C-D revealed fragment of the rampart with box construction, a hut and traces of build-up in the central space. **Maszkowice** (50), Nowy Sącz province (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — excavations continued on a late stronghold revealed 2 huts, a bloomery bar of iron and an iron sickle. **Łagiewniki** (16), Bydgoszcz province (A. Dymaczewski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — traces of a settlement from Hallstatt D (remains of buildings and pits) were uncovered within a large area. **Grabice** (22), Zielona Góra province (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — 9 settlement pits from BA III-V, and a „hoard” of bronze objects from BA III (2 axes, 2 sickles and raw bronze).

The Pomeranian Culture (Wejherowo—Krotoszyn)

In 1975 more than 20 features of the Pomeranian and Bell Grave culture were explored. Of special interest were the results of investigations at **Nowy Targ** (10), Elbląg province (E. Kazimierczak, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork), where exploration was continued of a cemetery continually used from BA V to the 5th century AD, revealing *int. al.* 4 cremation „bell” graves with upturned urns inside. The discoveries at **Rumia-Jacewo** (8), Gdańsk province (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk), included a family grave (3 urns) in a stone cist and a symbolic grave in a stone cist, both from the later phase of this culture. At **Tyłowo** (7), Gdańsk province (A. Kruk, Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa), 2 graves in stone cists, 7 urn graves and 1 pit burial from Hallstatt D were explored. At **Igrzyczna** (6), Gdańsk province (G. Jezierska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk), 1 cist grave of Hallstatt D with 2 urns (1 face urn) was discovered. In **Warszawa (36)-Grochów** (H. Młynarczyk, U. Perlikowska, Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa) investigations of the cemetery were continued revealing a further 7 bell graves. Also of interest is the discovery of a new cemetery in the north-eastern periphery of this culture at **Grady-Woniecko** (20), Łomża province (K. Burek, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok), where a bell grave and 4 pit graves have come to light.

Other cultures of the pre-Roman period

At **Jeroty** (11), Olsztyn province (W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, Muzeum Warmii i Mazur, Olsztyn), a part of the cemetery of the West Baltian Barrow culture was investigated and 4 cremation graves without stone constructions were uncovered.

At **Wielotów** (23), Zielona Góra province, 10 settlement features of the Gubin group of the Jastorf culture were explored and at **Luboszyce** (24), Zielona Góra province, one post-house of this culture was investigated (G. Domańska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław). These are the first large scale investigations of Jastorf settlements in Poland.

Further discoveries were made on the cemetery on the La Tène (Celtic) culture at **Kietrz** (41), Opole province (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where the features explored included 2 inhumations and several cremation graves from La Tène B, fragment of a large ditch of undetermined function, whose fill contained graphite pottery, and a further 3 groove features,

part of which is presumably linked with the La Tène cemetery and part with Roman period graves.

The discovery of a considerable amount of graphite pottery of the La Tène culture at **Bachórz** (52), Przemyśl province (M. Parczewski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), strengthens the possibility of the presence of a small group of Celts in south-eastern Poland.

In the environs of Kraków, at **Gdów** (48), Kraków province (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), a new settlement of the so-called Tynieć group from La Tène C was discovered; it yielded 3 pits with wheel-made and graphite pottery of the La Tène culture type and hand-made pottery of the Przeworsk culture type.

The Przeworsk and the Oksywie Cultures

In 1975 more than 10 cemeteries and about 30 settlements of the Przeworsk and Oksywie cultures were examined. Interesting results were yielded by the investigations of two cemeteries of the Oksywie culture from the Late pre-Roman period, i.e. at **Nowy Targ** (10), Elbląg province (E. Kazimierzczak, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork), where the cemetery, continually used from BA V to the 5th century AD, yielded 5 cremation graves of this culture from the close of the pre-Roman period, and at **Rogowo** (2), Koszalin province (H. Kočka-Krenz, H. Machajewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań), where 39 cremation graves were uncovered (part of them belongs to the Wielbark culture from the Roman period) including one warrior grave (with a one-edged sword) what occurs seldom in this part of Pomerania.

Attention should also be called to the following cemeteries and settlements of the Przeworsk culture: **Łęg Piekarski** (32), Konin province (K. Jażdżewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — the site known of the barrow prince's graves from phase B₂ of the Roman period was examined. Excavations yielded several artifacts which were part of the inventory of prince's inhumation grave no. III destroyed in 1947 (the finds included a gold ring and 2 chair-shaped bronze spurs); moreover in the neighbourhood a concentration of fragments of at least 13 provincial Roman vessels of glass came to light. **Kamieńczyk** (19), Ostrołęka province (T. Dąbrowska and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — a further 53 cremation graves, mostly in urns, from Late pre-Roman and Early Roman periods were discovered, the presence of early influences from Pomeranian and Baltian area (bracelets) was detected and part of a settlement contemporaneous with the cemetery was uncovered. **Brzeźce** (35), Radom province (B. Balke, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — the new cemetery (site 5) yielded 19 graves, mostly of the pit type, from the Late pre-Roman and Early Roman periods, including one warrior grave with complete furniture from phase B₂ of the Roman period. **Konopnica** (27), Sieradz province (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) — exploration of a further 61 cremation burials, mostly in pits, dating from the beginning of the Roman period to the beginning of the Migration period; one grave from phase B₂ contained fragment of early *terra sigillata*, in Late Roman period graves wheel-made pottery was frequent. **Zadowice** (26), Kalisz province (E. Kaszewska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — a further 22 pit graves from the Late pre-Roman period and 6 cremation graves from the Early Roman period (in all 720 graves). **Opatów** (45), Częstochowa province (K. Godłowski and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 62 features, predominantly cremation graves from phases C₁ and C₂ of the Roman period, including a double burial (a male inhumation and

a female cremation), moreover part of a cremation layer cemetery from phase C₂/D. **Kietrz** (41), Opole province (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 3 pit graves from the Roman period, including two richly furnished (*int. al.* imported vessels of bronze). **Kryspinów** (47), Kraków province (K. Godłowski and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 16 cremation graves, predominantly from the Late Roman period and a quadrangular groove feature which yielded fragments of painted pottery of the La Tène culture.

Łagiewniki (16), Bydgoszcz province (A. Dymaczewski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — within an extensive area a settlement from the Late pre-Roman and Early Roman periods was uncovered revealing intentional dog's burials, pottery kilns with a fire-grate construction and smelting furnaces (?). **Koźdob** (18), Ciechanów province (J. Pyrgała, P. Urbańczyk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), site 2 — a further 28 pits of various types and rotation querns from the Late pre-Roman period have come to light. **Łęgonice** (34), Radom province (T. Liana and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — investigations of a Late Roman period settlement were concluded; the finds included a further 2—3 post houses, 18 pits and a denarius of Traianus remade into a pendant. **Regów** (33), Skierniewice province (J. Okulicz, A. Waluś, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — a hut of the Late pre-Roman period and features, including a horn workshop, yielded by a settlement that persisted into the Late Roman period; the finds included a small anvil of iron and a denarius of Faustina Maior. **Tędów Górny** (30), Sieradz province (J. Bednarczyk, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — excavations of a settlement lasting from the Late pre-Roman period to the close of the Roman period revealed dwelling features, pits, a well with a stone casing, Fragments of rotation querns; borings were made and a proto-magnetometer was used. **Łyszkowice** (31), Sieradz province (R. Mazurowski, T. Łaszkiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — exploration of a further extensive part of the settlement lasting from the Late pre-Roman period to the close of the Roman period revealed remains of buildings, numerous pits, ovens, hearths, a workshop producing rotation querns. **Siemiechów** (29), Sieradz province (M. Jażdżewska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — the settlement from the Late Roman period yielded a further 24 stone hearths and rotation querns. **Mionów** (40), Opole province (J. Romanow, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — a further 2 post houses with hearths and 2 pits from the Roman period. **Czarnowasy** (39), Opole province (K. Spychała, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 3 features with iron slag from a settlement from the 3rd cent. AD. **Ujazd** (51), Krosno province (K. Pohorska, Muzeum Regionalne, Jasło) — 3 features from a Late Roman period settlement situated deep in the Pogórze Karpackie region. **Korytniki** (53), Przemysł province (A. Koperski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Przemysł) — 1 post house and 5 pits found in a settlement from the close of the Roman period.

The Wielbark Culture

In 1975 about 10 cemeteries and several settlements of the Wielbark culture from the Roman period were investigated. Attention should be drawn to the results obtained on the following sites: **Pruszcz Gdański** (9), Gdańsk province (M. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — during the latest season of excavations 15 inhumation graves from the Late Roman period were discovered. **Nowy Targ** (10), Elbląg province (E. Kazimierczak, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork) — a further 14 inhumation graves and 1 pit grave. **Odry** (14), Bydgoszcz province

(J. Kmieciński and team, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — in the course of the continued excavations 1 stone circle with a robbed cremation grave pit was explored; moreover 2 barrows (each with three cremations), 24 flat inhumation graves and 19 cremation graves were excavated. **Leśno** (13), Bydgoszcz province (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — an explored stone circle yielded a pit of undetermined function and an inhumation grave with a richly furnished burial in a tree-trunk (a small cauldron of bronze, 2 glass beakers, ornaments of silver, gold and glass); moreover 2 flat urn graves were explored while a contemporaneous settlement, situated in the neighbourhood, yielded 2 buildings, 9 hearths and 5 pits. **Gronowo** (1), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) — a further 13 barrows without stone structures were explored; they usually contained one burial, generally an inhumation, though multi-burial barrows also occurred; rich grave goods (numerous spurs) typical of phases B₁—C₁ of the Roman period and numerous fragments of leather from garments were found. **Grzybnica** (4), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) — the second stone circle, comprising a stone stela, 2 cremation places and a stone pavement, was explored; moreover, one stone pavement and one barrow with a stone construction and an inhumation grave from phase B₂ of the Roman period were excavated. **Kowalki** (3), Koszalin province (T. Makiewicz, J. Żak, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — investigations were continued of the cemetery from phase C₂ of the Roman period (5 inhumation graves, unworked amber, preserved fragments of leather garment); moreover a settlement also occupied in the Late Roman period yielded 29 pits.

Other cultures of the Roman period

In 1975 investigations were continued of the cemetery of the Luboszyce culture at **Grabice** (22), Zielona Góra province (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław), where 26 cremation graves, including one warrior grave, from phases C₁ and C₂ of the Roman period were explored.

In the West Baltian culture area investigations were conducted on the new cemetery at **Podliszewo** (21), Łomża province (M. Kaczyński, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), where 40 cremation graves, almost all of the pit type, one with a stone construction, were discovered; they range in date from the beginning of the Roman period to its close.