

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE
SITES IN POLAND IN 1973 AND 1974*The Lusatian Culture*

In 1973—1974 excavations were carried out on over 50 cemeteries and over 80 settlements representing various phases of the Lusatian culture and distributed fairly regularly all over Poland. The intensification in the studies of Hallstatt earthworks (11 sites) should be stressed. One of these is **Biskupin** (20), Żnin distr. (Z. A. Rajewski and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) where the resumed excavations have revealed in the western part of the site fragments of a breakwater, a timber hut and fragment of an inner road. The investigations of the defensive system, continued at an earthwork from Hallstatt D at **Wicina** (27), Lubsko distr. (A. Kołodziejcki, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra) revealed remains of an abattis, a palisade and part of a rampart. Dendrological and palynological investigations were carried out; moreover, the neighbouring cemetery yielded 70 cremation graves partly contemporaneous with the stronghold. Further exploration of the enclosed southern part of the earthwork from Hallstatt D at **Gzin** (23), Chełmno distr. (J. Chudziakowa, O. Grabowska, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń) revealed 21 pits of various types (2 were cremation graves, one contained a whole human skeleton), some very deep, probably connected with a cult and containing remains of cannibalistic practices. The excavations of the earthwork at **Lubowice** (65), Racibórz distr. (J. Chochorowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) uncovered a two-phase rampart from Hallstatt C and remains of an earlier open settlement; and of the earthwork at **Maszkowice** (77), Nowy Sącz distr. (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 3 huts and an imported bloomery bar.

Among the Lusatian sites those explored in Pomerania claim attention. They include an extremely interesting group of cremation barrow-grave cemeteries from Bronze Age IV—V at the following sites: **Niesiołowice** (13), Kartuzy distr. (Z. Szafranski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 2 barrows with single stone-circles inside; **Porzecze** (8), Lębork distr. (E. Skarbek, Muzeum, Lębork) — 2 barrows with stone circles and an associated settlement; **Siemirowice** (9), Lębork distr. (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 9 barrows with stone circles, occasionally with stone cists and in one case with stone stelae.

Attention should be called to the results obtained in the following sites: **Sychowo** (11), Wejherowo distr. (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a cist grave from Hallstatt D with a house urn; **Władysławowo-Chłapowo** (10),



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Bronze and Iron Age, investigated in 1973 and 1974. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text

Puck distr. (M. Pietrzak, J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 33 cremation graves from Hallstatt C usually with cists or set by stones; **Wolin** (1), Kamień Pomorski distr. (W. Filipowiak, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wolin) — a further 56 pits and 12 hearth from a Hallstatt C—D settlement; **Juszkowo** (14), Gdańsk distr. (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a further 99 pits and hearths from Hallstatt C, fragments of casting moulds of clay, saddle querns, amber lumps; **Pruszcz Gdański** (15), Gdańsk distr. (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 53 pits from Hallstatt C—D, including an oven (for lime burning?) and a pit with 3.65 kg of amber.

Very important results were obtained at **Woryty** (24), Olsztyn distr. (J. Dąbrowski, M. Mogielnicka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) where the investigations of a settlement complex of the Mazurian group of the Lusatian culture were concluded, revealing over 70 features in two settlements, stratigraphy, saddle querns, geological and palynological studies were performed.

Among the sites investigated in Great Poland and the neighbouring areas the following should be mentioned: **Sobiejuchy** (21), Żnin distr. (J. Ostojka-Zagórski,

Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — 114 fairly richly furnished cremation graves from Hallstatt C—D, often with stone pavements, uncovered on two cemeteries contemporaneous with a neighbouring earthwork: **Łupowo** (31), Gorzów Wielkopolski distr. (T. Seniów, Muzeum, Gorzów Wielkopolski) — 57 richly furnished cremation graves, Bronze Age V—Hallstatt C; **Pratkowice** (37), Radomsko distr. (Z. Błaszczyk, Muzeum Regionalne, Radomsko) — a settlement and a cemetery (74 cremation graves), both from Bronze Age IV—V; **Niechmirów** (40), Sieradz distr. — a further 71 cremation graves with stone pavements, Bronze Age III—V; and **Owiczki** (39), Sieradz distr. (A. Kufel-Dzierzowska, Muzeum, Sieradz) — 44 cremation graves, mostly in urns, with stone pavements, Bronze Age III—V; **Swinice-Kolonia** (41), Łęczyca distr. (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 85 cremation graves, Bronze Age IV.

In Silesia, the most rewarding were the excavations at **Grzybiany** (53), Legnica distr. (Z. Bukowski, L. Gajewski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — where a settlement with well preserved organic materials from Bronze Age IV — Hallstatt D, situated on a lake isle, was explored, revealing bridge constructions and layers with stratigraphy on the ancient lake shore (small finds included a Certosa brooch). The other noteworthy sites include **Nowa Sól-Koserz** (30), Nowa Sól distr. (M. Kwapiński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra) — 29 urn graves of the earliest Lusatian phase, an animal cremation burial, an assumed cremation place?; **Samborowice** (64), Racibórz distr. (K. Macewicz, G. Martyniak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 40 cremation graves, Bronze Age III; **Kietrz** (63), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 400 cremation graves from Bronze Age III, some in large pits, several graves from Bronze Age IV and over 10 from Hallstatt D; **Dąbrowa** (60), Namysłów distr. (L. Szadkowska, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole) — 19 cremation graves (some set by stones) from Bronze Age III—IV, 1 inhumation; **Dobrzeń Mały** (61), Opole distr. (E. Tomczak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 88 cremation graves from Hallstatt C, uncovered on two cemeteries, frequent stone pavements, painted vessels; **Cieszków** (59), Milicz distr. (J. Domańska, J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 86 cremation graves from Bronze Age IV-Hallstatt period, with stone settings or stone pavements, stratigraphy, numerous painted vessels and metal objects, a richly furnished warrior's grave; **Karów** (57), Góra distr. (D. Wojciechowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 74 urn graves from Bronze Age IV—V, stratigraphy; **Stara Góra** (58), Góra distr. (K. Maksymowicz, Wojewódzki Ośrodek Archeologiczno-Konserwatorski, Wrocław) — 51 cremation graves from Hallstatt C, with stone constructions, numerous painted vessels, skeleton of a young cow in one grave; **Legnica** (52), (T. Kaletyn and team, Wojewódzki Ośrodek Archeologiczno-Konserwatorski, Wrocław) — 149 cremation graves from Bronze Age V, 2 casting moulds for axes; **Łazy** (56), Wołów distr. (excavation team, Wojewódzki Ośrodek Archeologiczno-Konserwatorski, Wrocław) — 70 cremation graves from Hallstatt C—D, stone constructions, skeleton of a cow in one grave, a terracota (?) figurine of a cock.

In the area of the Upper Silesian-Little Polish group of the Lusatian culture the following cemeteries were further explored: **Zbrojewsko** (66), Kłobuck distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 50 cremation and inhumation graves, Bronze Age III—IV; **Baczyn** (74), Kraków distr. (A. Krauss, J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) a further 89 Hallstatt graves (inhumation, urn and pit burials) with stone settings; **Jankowice** (73), Chrzanów distr.

(C. Popko, Muzeum, Chrzanów) — a further 16 graves (inhumations and cremations) from Hallstatt C, stone constructions, lead beads (the investigations were concluded); **Malusy Wielkie** (67), Częstochowa distr. (Z. Bolek, Muzeum Częstochowa) — 25 cremation graves from Hallstatt D, some burials under inverted vessels, a cremation place.

In the area of the Tarnobrzeg group of the Lusatian culture excavations were continued of the cemetery at **Chodorówka** (79), Brzozów distr. (B. Bugajska, R. Kiszka, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów and Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 59 cremation graves, 1 inhumation, and 1 skeleton of a child in a vessel, Bronze Age IV—V. Moreover the following sites were explored: **Furmany** (82), Tarnobrzeg distr. (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — a further 208 graves, mostly of the urn type, Bronze Age III—V; **Pysznica** (83), Nisko distr. (K. Moskwa, E. Pohorska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 402 urn graves, Bronze Age V; **Paluchy** (80), Jarosław distr. (S. Lewandowski, Muzeum, Jarosław) — 189 cremation graves (Bronze Age III—Hallstatt D) and 6 inhumations (Bronze Age III—IV), a gold fingerring, two-eared vases of the Noua culture, nail-like („Scythian”) ear-rings; **Zawada** (70), Staszów distr. (B. Chomentowska, E. Twarowska, J. Michalski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — 2 settlements from Bronze Age V—Hallstatt C, 5 buildings, 84 pits, hearths, saddle querns.

The Pomeranian (Wejherowo-Krotoszyn) Culture

In 1973—1974 excavations were conducted on about 20 cemeteries and 10 settlements of this culture from Hallstatt D and early phase of the pre-Roman period of the Iron Age. The sites excavated in Pomerania included **Igrzyczna** (12), Wejherowo distr. (G. Jeziorska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 6 collective cist graves from Hallstatt D, 2 face urns; **Sychowo** (11), Wejherowo distr. (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a collective cist grave from Hallstatt D with a face urn; **Toninek** (18), Sępólno Krajeńskie distr. (Cz. Potemski, Muzeum L. Wyczółkowskiego, Bydgoszcz) — further 7 cist graves and 8 hearths (linked with a cult?), an assumed cremation place, Hallstatt D; **Osiek-Prac** (19), Wyrzysk distr. (W. Kuczowski, Muzeum L. Wyczółkowskiego, Bydgoszcz) — excavations continued on an exceptionally extensive cemetery from Hallstatt D and early phase of the pre-Roman period revealed 6 urn graves set by stones and 9 without settings, 23 bell graves, 52 pit graves, over 80 hearths (ritual?) and 4 cremation places.

In Silesia a settlement of the Early pre-Roman period was explored at **Dąbrowa** (60), Namysłów distr. (L. Szadkowska, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole) — revealing 8 post houses and hearths. In central Poland the following cemeteries were examined: **Warszawa** (46) - **Grochów** (J. Michalski, H. Młynarczyk, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa) — 24 bell graves, 9 urn graves, 13 pit graves and 3 cist graves, Hallstatt D and Early pre-Roman period; **Piaski** (68), Opoczno distr. — 21 graves (of the bell, cist, urn and pit type) from the Early pre-Roman period; and **Mierzyn** (38), Piotrków distr. (M. Gąsior, Muzeum, Tomaszów Mazowiecki) — 46 graves (of the pit, urn and cist type) from the Early pre-Roman period.

The West-Baltic Barrow Culture

Attention should be called to the excavations of several sites of this culture (end of the Hallstatt, the pre-Roman period) at: **Rembielin** (48), Przasnysz distr. (Ł. Okulicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — a further 130 flat cremation graves, richly furnished with metal objects including La

Tène imports, stone pavement, stratigraphy, numerous cereal grains in grave pits; **Małe Raczki** (51), Suwałki distr. (D. Jaskanis, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok) — a settlement, 14 pits; **Tarławki** (25), Węgorzewo distr. (J. Okulicz, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — investigations of a fortified settlement have been concluded, revealing fragments of defensive constructions, outlines of dwelling features, pits, numerous casting moulds, crucibles and casting spoons (Late pre-Roman period).

The La Tène (Celtic) Culture

In Upper Silesia excavations were continued of a bi-ritual cemetery from La Tène B at **Kietrz** (63) Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) where the discoveries included 6 urn graves, 2 pit graves and a quadrangular ditch of this period as well as over 10 slightly earlier cremation graves from the final phase of the Lusatian culture. Moreover in 1973 final excavations were conducted on a settlement from La Tène C at **Nowa Cerekwia** (62), Głubczyce distr. (B. Czerska, Uniwersytet B. Bieruta, Wrocław) — 1 hut, 2 pits, a few glass artifacts; the investigations have shown the absence of defensive constructions.

In Little Poland (sites of the „Tyniec” group) excavations were conducted at **Pelczyska** (69), Pińczów distr. (L. Gajewski, D. Szlifirska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — 1 semi-subterranean hut, an iron brooch of type B after Kostrzewski. Final investigations were also carried out on a settlement connected with salt-making at **Wieliczka** (76), Kraków distr., site XI (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — 4 pits, 3 hearths linked with the La Tène C—D phase.

The Late pre-Roman and Roman periods

In the excavation seasons under discussion some 35 cemeteries and about 70 settlements of this period were explored. The sites are distributed rather evenly over Poland and represent most cultures known from these times.

In the area of the Przeworsk culture, attention should be called to the investigations of a second important smelting centre recently discovered in the region west of Warsaw. The excavations were conducted there at **Milanówek-Falecin** (43), Pruszków distr. — 1 hut from the Late pre-Roman period and 42 smelting furnaces of later date (stratigraphy), in irregular arrangement, geophysical examinations, and at **Pęcice** (45), Pruszków distr. (S. Woyda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa) — 33 smelting furnaces from the 2nd-4th cent. A.D., geophysical examinations; the discoveries at **Kanie** (44), Pruszków distr. (J. Głosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) have also included 30 smelting furnaces and a pit for storing bogiron ore (Roman period?), geophysical research.

Excavations were also carried out of some important Przeworsk cemeteries, i.e.: **Zadowice** (33), Kalisz distr. (E. Kaszewska, J. Hasegawa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) where investigations were continued in the part with burials (73 uncovered) mostly of the pit type including some warrior's graves, from the Late pre-Roman and Roman period; **Swierkówiec** (22), Mogilno distr. (J. Janikowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń) — 8 cremation graves from the Late pre-Roman period, a „Celtic” buckle of bronze with a horse-head; **Puławy-Włostowice** (72), Puławy distr. (J. Gurba and team, Uniwersytet M. Skłodowskiej-Curie, Lublin) — 33 cremation graves, mostly of the urn type, from a newly discovered cemetery of the Roman period, phases B2—C1; a coat-of-mail?, game dice; **Kamięńczyk-Suwiec** (47), Wyszaków distr. (T. Dąbrowska, Państwowe Muzeum

Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 30 cremation graves from a newly discovered cemetery, Late pre-Roman and Early Roman period, an imported *gladius* in an early Roman complex; **Kraków-Kryspinów** (75) (K. Godłowski and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 29 cremation graves dating from the end of the Late pre-Roman period (first graves of that date to be discovered in the environs of Kraków) to the Late Roman period, a quadrangular groove feature, inhumation burial from phase C1 of the Roman period, terra sigillata potsherds, chair-shaped spur of bronze; **Konopnica** (34), Wieluń distr. (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) — 64 cremation graves, mostly of the pit type, from the end of the pre-Roman period and the Early Roman period, numerous terra sigillata potsherds, a large barrow in the neighbourhood with a stone pavement and 3 pit burials (an imported wheel-made bowl with glaze) from phase B2 of the Roman period.

Among the many Przeworsk settlements explored in these seasons the following claim attention: **Baranów Sandomierski** (81), Tarnobrzeg distr. (A. Szałapata, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 8 features of the Early Roman period, including one linked with smelting; **Kunin** (50), Ostrołęka distr. (K. Przewoźna, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — excavation commenced on a settlement on the north-east periphery of this culture, 1 earth house, traces of huts and pits, a casting mould of clay, Late pre-Roman period; **Dzładzek** (49), Ostrołęka distr. (K. Przewoźna, B. Rozlachowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — 13 settlement pits and 3 (?) cremation graves from the Late pre-Roman period, a short scythe and a stone from rotation querns (the northernmost finds of this period); **Otałążka** (42), Grójec distr., (W. Bender, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — excavations continued at a cult centre from the Late Roman period revealed a stone circle, part of a pavement and a hearth, geological and palynological investigations were carried out; **Grzegorzewice** (71), Opatów distr. (K. Bielenin, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) — 104 systematically arranged smelting furnaces, Early Roman period; **Świlcza** (78), Rzeszów distr. (A. Gruszczyńska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — an amber workshop-pit from the Late Roman period, 235 amber beads, whole or fragmentary, 10 amber chips; **Przywóz** (35) Wieluń distr. (K. Jazdźewski and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — completion of investigations of a settlement from phases B2—C2 of the Roman period, further 5 semi-subterranean huts, over 30 pits, 2 smelting furnaces, hearths and other features connected with iron smelting; **Strobin** (36), Wieluń distr. (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) — a further 4 huts from the Roman period, phases B1—B2, fragment of an imported painted vessel; **Dobrzeń Mały** (61), Opole distr. (E. Tomczak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 1 smelting furnace of the permanent type, charcoal piles, hearths, Late Roman period; **Stary Zamek** (55), Wrocław distr. (J. Lodowski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — a one-chamber pottery kiln, another oven, 4 pits (one with a complete human skeleton), Late pre-Roman period; **Brodno** (54), Środa Śląska distr. (J. Kaźmierczyk and team, Uniwersytet B. Beruta, Wrocław) — 2 cremation graves from the Roman period, 15 buildings, over 70 pits of various types, all found in a settlement dating from the Late pre-Roman to Roman period, phase C2 (coin of Mark Aurelius); **Krusza Zamkowa** (32), Inowrocław distr. (A. Cofa and team, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) — multi-phase settlement (from the beginning of the Late pre-Roman period to the close of the Roman period) with a rich assortment of finds, assumed cult features, dog's burials, nearby a contemporaneous cemetery.

In Pomerania no large-scale investigation were conducted on the sites of the Oksywie culture from the Late pre-Roman period. On the other hand, of considerable interest were the excavations of several sites of the Wielbark culture (formerly called the Gotho-Gepidian or Late Oksywie culture) from the Roman period. Excavations were resumed at **Odry** (17), Chojnice distr. (J. Kmiecński and team, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — flat graves: 41 inhumations, 58 pit- and 12 urn graves, barrow 23 covered with stones (2 inhumations and 1 pit burial), barrow 16 with stone pavement and plough-marks beneath (1 inhumation, 1 pit burial), all from phases B₂—C₁ of the Roman period. The features explored at **Gronowo** (3), Drawsko distr. (R. Wołągiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) included 1 stone circle (without burials), 1 barrow with a stone circle (without burial), 9 barrows without stone constructions from phases B₂—C₁ of the Roman period: 4 with single skeletons, 3 with multiple inhumations in tree-trunks, 1 barrow with an urn grave and 1 barrow with a cremation layer, numerous silver ornaments, several pairs of bronze spurs, a gold clasp and beads. At **Grzybnica** (6), Koszalin distr. (R. Wołągiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) the features explored included 1 circle of large stones with a central pit grave and part of another circle as well as 4 flat pit graves (Roman period, phase B₂). A similar stone circle (undated) was discovered at **Kocierz** (2), Gryfice distr. (M. Czarnecki, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin).

Flat cemeteries and settlements of the Wielbark culture were also explored on a fairly scale. The cemetery used since the Hallstatt period at **Nowy Targ** (16), Sztum distr. (E. Kazimierczak, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork) has yielded 4 inhumations from the 2nd cent. A.D. and a glass bead ornamented with mosaic representations of female faces. The other sites of this culture included: **Pruszcz Gdański** (15), Gdańsk distr. (M. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a further 4 pit graves and 8 inhumations in tree-trunks, Late Roman period; **Dębczyno** (4), Białogard distr. (J. Żak, Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) — 7 semi-subterranean huts, 5 ovens, 87 hearths, 8 post-buildings, 25 pits, cereal grains, fragments of glass vessels, a glass bead ornamented with mosaic representations of human heads in helms, found at a settlement from the 2nd-5th cent. A.D.; **Rogowo** (5), Białogard distr. (J. Żak, Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) — a post-house an oven, 13 hearths, 12 pits, 1st-2nd cent. A. D.; a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius; **Dzierżęcín** (7), Sławno distr. (Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) — numerous features uncovered at a settlement from the 1st cent. B.C. to 2nd cent. A.D., a stone anvil (?), saddle querns, etc.

In the borderland between Poland and the German Democratic Republic (the Lubuska group) excavations were conducted of the cemetery at **Grabice** (28), Lubusko distr. — 34 pit graves, 1 inhumation and a part of a cemetery with dispersed cremation layer, phases C₁—C₂ of the Roman period, and of the neighbouring Late Roman period settlement at **Jazów** (29), Lubusko distr. (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław). The features explored at **Grzmiąca** (26), Słubice distr. (A. Marcinkian, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra) included a further 13 pit graves of the Late Roman period and features of a contemporaneous settlement situated in the neighbourhood.

