

ZENON WOŹNIAK

SURVEY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGES IN POLAND IN 1967

Lusatian Culture

In the season of 1967 a large number of Lusatian sites of the Bronze Age and Hallstatt period were excavated. The recovered materials were rather typical and usually occurred in large numbers.

Much effort was devoted to the study of cemeteries. Of particular interest are the excavations of bi-ritual cemeteries in Upper Silesia and western part of Little Poland. They have provided data which allow us to reconstruct more fully the culture of contemporary people (particularly dress) and their anthropological composition. Special attention deserves the newly discovered cemetery at **Łagisza**, distr. Będzin (W. Hrebenda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Katowice), which has yielded 173 richly furnished skeleton graves and 7 cremation burials of Bronze Age V. The grave goods included clay wheels of a cult chariot. Excavations were continued on the following cemeteries in this area: **Częstochowa-Wyczerpy Dolne** (J. Radkiewicz, Muzeum, Częstochowa) — 18 skeleton graves and 4 cremation burials of Bronze Age V; **Zbrojewsko**, distr. Kłobuck, site 3 (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — cremation burials of Bronze Age III and cremations and skeleton graves of Bronze Age V; **Opatów**, distr. Kłobuck (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 51 burials of both types ranging in date from Bronze Age III to the Hallstatt period; **Swibie**, distr. Gliwice, site 16 (A. Węgrzykówna, Muzeum, Gliwice) — 33 richly furnished skeleton graves and 5 cremation burials of the Hallstatt period.

Among the numerous cremation cemeteries of the Lusatian culture, which were investigated in 1967, the following are of considerable interest. **Grabowo**, distr. Bytów (F. Lachowicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin), where two cemeteries of burial mounds dating from Bronze Age V were examined. The explored features consisted of 6 flat graves and 7 barrows with stone covering and a concentric circle of stones. At **Kietrz**, distr. Głubczyce (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), the excavation was continued of an extensive cemetery with over 1000 graves ranging in date from Bronze Age III to the Hallstatt C period. A further 100 graves were explored, mostly of Bronze Age III, though periods IV and V were also represented. Horizontal stratigraphy was observed and interesting burial customs noted (traces of coffins in large cremation burials). The graves were richly furnished (one grave contained a dagger). Investigations were undertaken in the northern part of the Kielce region, little known in archeological respect (W. Twarowski, Muzeum, Radom). On the cemetery at **Radom-Wośniki** 40 burials of Bronze Age V were discovered and stratigraphical observations made; at **Tresta Rządowa**,

distr. Opoczno, 180 burials of Bronze Age III were explored; they overlay a settlement of the so-called Konstantynów group dating from the transition period from Bronze Age II to III. Excavations were resumed at **Przyborów**, distr. Nowa Sól (A. Marcinkian, Muzeum Okręgowe, Zielona Góra), yielding 138 graves of Bronze Age II—IV, one furnished with a bronze cup of period IV. At **Dytmarów**, distr. Prudnik (M. Dutkiewicz and J. Romanow, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole), 52 cremation burials from the end of the Bronze Age were found and stratigraphical observations made. The continued research at **Opole-Groszowice** (D. Woźniak, Muzeum, Opole) brought to light 38 cremation burials from the end of the Bronze Age and from the Hallstatt period, and a richly furnished skeleton grave of a Hallstatt C date. At **Miechów**, distr. Góra (J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), 46 richly furnished graves dating from Bronze Age IV to the Hallstatt period were discovered. The initial excavation at **Tryńcza**, distr. Przeworsk (J. Martuszewski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów), revealed 60 Hallstatt burials; at **Trzebula**, distr. Krosno Odrzańskie (A. Kołodziejski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Zielona Góra) — 58 burials of Hallstatt C date; and at **Zukowice**, distr. Głogów (A. Marcinkian, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Zielona Góra) — 152 Hallstatt burials including two ones with a stone setting bearing convex solar signs.

A number of open settlements of the Lusatian culture were examined. The following should be noted: **Pałecznica**, distr. Proszowice, further excavation (R. Rogozińska-Goszczyńska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Kraków) — 10 early Lusatian features which formed two farmsteads; **Dębica**, distr. Trzebnica, further excavation (T. Kaletyn, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Wrocław) — 7 post houses and 75 other features from the end of the Bronze Age; **Lizawice**, distr. Oława, further excavation (S. Pazda, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) — a house and a domed oven of Bronze Age IV—V; **Suraż**, distr. Łapy, further excavation (J. Głosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — features of the late Bronze Age with pottery of the „Lusatian type”, and elements of the pre-Baltian culture, numerous bone artifacts (including harpoons).

The investigations of the fortified sites of the Lusatian culture were carried out on a large scale. Excavation was continued at a fortified site dating to the transition from the Hallstatt to the La Tène period at **Wicina**, distr. Lubsko (A. Kołodziejski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Zielona Góra). The discoveries consisted of a large quantity of valuable materials, including bronze arrowheads from a „Scythian” bow, unfinished bronze objects and raw material. The investigation was continued at the well-known fortified site of Hallstatt D at **Biskupin**, distr. Żnin (Z. Rajewski, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), where further portion of the occupation layer was discovered. At **Maszkowice**, distr. Nowy Sącz (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), a trench was dug through the rampart revealing houses of an earlier phase and providing evidence for the existence of two habitation phases assignable to the Hallstatt and probably to the La Tène periods. Examination was also continued of an fortified site on Babia Góra at **Biskupice**, distr. Kraków (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The trenches dug through ramparts I and III uncovered a Late Hallstatt habitation layer underlying rampart I. The excavation of other fortified sites of the Lusatian culture were of less interest.

Pomeranian Culture

Large-scale excavations of Pomeranian features were limited to Pomerania. Excavations were continued of a habitation site of the Hallstatt D period at **Będziszyn**, distr. Gdańsk (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk). The site, one

of the few known of the early phase of the Pomeranian culture, revealed 18 pits and 6 fireplaces. Small finds included 30 fragments of casting moulds used in the *cire perdue* process. Among the cemeteries of the Pomeranian culture investigated in 1967 of considerable interest are those of the La Tène period. The cemetery at **Górki**, distr. Chojnice (Z. Gaca, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń), yielded 11 graves, and that at **Sopieszyno**, distr. Wejherowo (H. Różańska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), revealed 2 "family" cist graves, one with a face urn.

La Tène and Roman periods

Much effort was devoted to the study of the sites of these periods in all parts of Poland, and a large number of features were explored.

Of great interest was the discovery of a further cremation burial of the La Tène (Celtic) culture at **Kietrz**, distr. Głubczyce (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), and of a concentration of raw graphite found in a Late La Tène habitation site of the Celtic-Przeworsk group at **Wieliczka**, distr. Kraków, site XI (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka).

The excavation of the cemetery at **Lubieszewo**, distr. Gryfice, site 1, brought important results (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). The discoveries included 55 cremation burials assignable to the La Tène period (the Jastorf culture, stage Jastorf and Ripdorf) and to phase B of the Roman period, and 2 skeleton graves of the Roman period. Moreover, stratigraphical observations were made.

In the season of 1967 a lot of cemeteries of the Late La Tène and Roman periods were explored. On account of the results obtained, the following cemeteries deserve to be mentioned. The cemetery at **Ciecierzyn**, distr. Kluczbork, site C (R. Pastwiński, Muzeum, Kluczbork), yielded 24 richly furnished cremation burials of the Late La Tène period (in all, 107 burials were discovered). At **Podwiesk**, distr. Chełmno (J. Janikowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń), a further 47 Late La Tène burials were found (the total: 444 burials), including 2 skeleton graves. The burials were richly furnished and some had stone stelae. Excavation was continued of the cemetery at **Niedanowo**, distr. Nidzica, dating from the 2nd century A. D. until the Late Roman period (W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn). The features explored comprised 42 graves including 2 barrows and one skeleton grave, in addition to stelae, stone circles and pavements (in all, the discoveries included 463 cremation burials, 5 skeleton graves and 4 collective burials in barrows). Field work was continued at **Kleszewo**, distr. Pułtusk (S. Woyda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa), revealing 108 richly furnished cremation burials, ranging in date from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A. D., and 2 skeleton graves from the 4th century A. D. (the total number of graves is over 300). The investigations began on the cemetery at **Pruszc Gdański**, distr. Gdańsk (W. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk), brought to light 183 cremation burials assignable to the Middle and Late La Tène and to the Early Roman periods, and 32 skeleton graves dating from phase B₂ and C₁ of the Roman period. The grave furniture was rich. At **Luboszyce**, distr. Lubsko (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław), 22 cremation burials of the Late La Tène and Roman periods were disclosed and a cemetery of scattered cremation burials explored. The burials contained numerous grave goods. The cemetery at **Łęgonice**, distr. Opoczno, was fully explored (T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The discoveries included a further 50 richly furnished cremation burials of

the Late La Tène and Early Roman periods, some overlain by a barrow from the 2nd century A. D. The region is little known archaeologically.

The investigations carried out for several years in the Częstochowa region were continued (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The cemetery at **Opatów**, distr. Kłobuck, revealed 44 richly furnished cremation burials from phases B₂ and C₁ of the Roman period. At the neighbouring cemetery at **Rybno**, distr. Kłobuck, one grave of the groove type and a further 4 cremation burials were examined. The small but interesting cemetery at **Zabiniec**, distr. Częstochowa, was explored to its limits, yielding remains of two multiple graves of the groove type and a further 5 cremation burials. Among the grave goods a glass beaker was found. The cemetery is dated to the 4th and the first half of the 5th century A. D.

Field work was continued on a very important cemetery at **Cecele**, distr. Siemiatycze, in the north-eastern part of Poland, hitherto little known in archaeological respect (J. Jaskanis, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Białystok). The excavation revealed 111 burials, mostly cremations without urns and a few inhumations. In addition, interesting small finds from the second half of the 3rd and the 4th century A. D. were obtained. Similar materials were yielded by a Late Roman period cemetery at **Sarnaki**, distr. Łosice (A. Kempisty, Zespół Badań nad Polskim Średniowieczem, Uniwersytet i Politechnika, Warszawa), where 37 cremations and 9 inhumations were discovered.

The habitation sites of the Late La Tène and Roman periods were intensively studied. Of primary importance is here the settlement at **Otałużka**, distr. Grójec (W. Bender, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). This is the first bog settlement of the Late Roman period in Poland, which has produced well preserved organic materials (parts of a cart wheel, a large number of identifiable bones of domestic animals).

The iron working sites in the area of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains were further examined (K. Bielenin, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The discoveries included remains of 156 iron smelting furnaces at **Cząstków**, distr. Kielce, and of 189 furnaces at **Nieczulice**, distr. Starachowice. A Late La Tène settlement, associated with the iron working centre, was explored at **Wymysłowo**, distr. Starachowice (R. Mycielska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). A number of iron working sites was recorded in other parts of Poland as well. These are: **Falenty**, distr. Piaseczno (S. Woyda, J. Piniński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa) — 7 smelting furnaces of the Late La Tène date; **Lizawice**, distr. Oława (S. Pazda, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) — 1 smelting furnace and a well discovered on a habitation site of the Roman period; **Opole-Groszowice**, further excavation (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław) — pit furnaces and a heap of slag from the 4th century A. D.; **Psary**, distr. Góra (T. Różycka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław) — 4 furnaces found in a settlement of the Roman period; **Przywóz**, distr. Wieluń, further excavation (S. Madajski, Z. Błaszczyk, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 1 pit furnace found in a settlement of the Late Roman period (abundant finds).

The discovery of further pottery kilns in Silesia is of considerable importance because it provides evidence for the existence of ceramic centres in this area. The excavation, continued on a settlement of the Roman period at **Radwanice**, distr. Wrocław (I. Kramarkowa, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), brought to light another pottery kiln, whereas the discoveries at **Wołów-Piotroniowice** (S. Pazda, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) included a pottery kiln of a Late Roman date, two stores of clay, one smelting furnace and blast pipes of clay (of uncertain chronology).

Valuable contribution to the history of farming was provided by the study of the following settlements: **Ldzań**, distr. Łask (M. Jażdżewska, Muzeum, Pabianice) — plough-marks and numerous pieces of daub with grain impressions discovered in a settlement from the 2nd-3rd centuries A. D.; **Mokra**, distr. Prudnik (P. Kaczanowski, M. Grabowska, T. Skąpski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — an iron ard and coulter found in a pit which contained Late Roman "grey" pottery; **Lesko**, situated, in the heart of the sub-Carpathian region (A. Szałapata, A. Talar, Muzeum, Rzeszów) — an iron ard and coulter disclosed at a settlement of the Late Roman period.

The excavations of the settlement at **Piwonice**, distr. Kalisz, conducted for several years, were continued in 1967 (K. Dąbrowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). The site revealed a further 4 houses and other features of the Late La Tène and Roman periods. Attention should be paid to the discovery of a settlement of the Late Roman period at **Swierchowa**, distr. Jasło, in the heart of the sub-Carpathian region (A. Szałapata, Muzeum, Rzeszów). The site yielded abundant materials including a Roman pilum.

The excavation of a settlement of the Migration period on site 2 b at **Lubieszewo**, distr. Gryfice, has brought very interesting results (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). The finds included 3 huts, 2 baking ovens, charred grains of rye and barley.

A valuable discovery was made at **Drzewicz Nowy**, distr. Grodzisk Mazowiecki (S. Woyda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa), where a hoard of Roman denarii came to light. The hoard consisted of 1087 coins ranging in date from the times of Vespasian to those of Septimus Severus.

The investigation was continued at **Osinki**, distr. Suwałki (J. Okulicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa), where a small Jatvingian fortified site was examined. Information on the construction of the rampart was obtained and two phases distinguished: one of the Late Roman period and the other of the 5th—7th centuries A. D.

