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SURVEY OF THE 1967 INVESTIGATIONS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL SITES

As in former seasons, the excavations of 1967 concentrated on settlements (44 sites) and strongholds (53). Other groups of sites were less intensively studied. They included: 11 inhumation cemeteries, 4 cremation cemeteries, 1 bi-ritual burial ground, 2 cult sites, 1 production centre and 1 hoard.

It should be stressed that a high proportion of the habitation sites dates from the early stages of the Medieval period. These are: **Miszewko Strzałkowskie**, distr. Płock (W. Szymański, Zespół Badań na Polskim Średniowieczem, Uniwersytet i Politechnika, Warszawa), where remains of buildings (oblong pits) and traces of industrial production (pit furnace, slag) came to light. The finds are dated to the 6th—7th centuries. **Skronie**, site 3, distr. Kołobrzeg (W. Łosiński, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań) — traces of habitation of the 6th—7th centuries? (earth houses, hand-made, unornamented pottery, few iron objects). **Biskupin**, distr. Żnin, site 18 (J. Głosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — further excavation of a settlement dating from the 6th to the mid-11th century. The 28 domestic features and semi-subterranean huts included 2 pits for drying fish (7th—8th centuries) and a feature where tar was obtained (10th century). Small finds included a tubular bead of glaze (7th—9th centuries). The excavation, continued at **Warlów**, site 7, distr. Lubliniec (M. Wowra, Muzeum, Bytom), revealed traces of dwelling features and a domestic pit of the 7th—8th centuries. Further excavation at **Maćkówka**, distr. Przeworsk (J. Wielowiejski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa), brought to light materials of the 8th—9th centuries, and a group of vessels of the Prague type.

At **Kraków**, site **Nowa Huta-Mogiła** (S. Buratyński and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) excavation was continued of the habitation site with dwelling and domestic pits dating from the 6th—7th centuries pottery of Prague type (hand-made pottery) to the Early Piast sub-period (the finds included „white” pottery, two spurs, amber). Excavation resumed on an important site at **Lublin-Czwartek** (S. Hoczyk, Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin) disclosed two phases of early medieval occupation. The earlier stage of the 7th—8th centuries was attested by semi-subterranean huts with kitchen ovens or heartdes, by “primitive” pottery and a casting mould. The extent of the settlement was determined. The finds of the second phase datable to the 12th—13th centuries included storage pits and probably an iron smelting furnace.

Large scale excavations were conducted on sites 1, 2 and 3 at **Zawonia**, distr. Trzebnica (M. Młynarska-Kaletyn, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej

Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). Site 1 revealed traces of a large village of the 11th/12th—13th centuries. Among the finds were 42 buildings (over ground and of semi-subterranean type), domestic pits and hearths. Apart from 4 dwelling features of the same date as site 1, site 2 yielded 3 buildings from an earlier phase assignable to the beginning of the Early Medieval period. On site 3 three dwelling features with pottery datable between the 6th and 8th centuries were discovered.

Open settlements of a later date included site 5 at **Złotów** (K. Walenta, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin), which yielded 8 pits (one with a hearth and one with an oven) and 10th to 12th century pottery. At **Inowrocław** (A. Cofta-Broniewska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) a group of iron smelting furnaces from the end of the 11th and from the 12th century was discovered.

Among numerous earthworks examined in this season, the important Jatvingian fortified site at **Osinki**, distr. Suwałki, is the earliest (cf. Z. Woźniak, Survey of Investigations of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Poland in 1967).

Interesting results were obtained from the study of strongholds of the pre-Piast and Early Piast period. The earthwork at **Haćki**, distr. Bielsk Podlaski, claims the earliest date (W. Szymański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). The site was densely settled in the 6th century (hearths, post-holes, charred remains of timber construction, hand-made pottery, stone mould for casting, a short scythe), whereas in the 11th century the settlement was less intensive (apart from a culture layer, a ditch was revealed on the edge of the earthwork). Important excavation was continued on the stronghold at **Lubomia**, distr. Wodzisław Śląski (J. Szydłowski, Muzeum, Bytom). This was probably the principal centre of the area situated in the northern forefield of the Moravian Gate. This year's excavation provided further evidence for two occupation stages: the earlier from the end of the 7th to the mid-8th century (dated by spurs with in-bent hooks) and the later dating from the second half of the 8th to the 9th century. The later stage is represented by the surviving earthwork with timber revetment. The enclosure yielded traces of subterranean huts and overground buildings (post houses), a domed oven and numerous small finds, which in addition to a spur of the Great Moravian type included an iron bowl, various tools of iron, horn and bone, parts of horse harness and rotation querns.

Attention should be paid to the following strongholds, generally datable to the later stages of the Early Medieval period. **Charzykowy**, sites 1 and 2, distr. Chojnice (G. Wilke, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń) — initial excavation of two strongholds of the 9th—10th centuries. **Stare Drawsko**, site 1, distr. Szczecinek (H. Janocha, F. Lachowicz, Muzeum, Koszalin). Five-year excavation of a castle and an earlier stronghold was brought to an end. The earlier stronghold dating from the 7th—9th to the first half of the 12th century was probably burnt down in the times of Bolesław the Wrymouth during his struggle for Pomerania. The excavation has shown that the rampart was built of crossed logs and partly of boxes, the houses were of the block type, and the road was of timber. Small finds included a lot of military objects and parts of equestrian equipment (spurs, arrowheads, stirrups, bridle-bits). Fishing hooks and net-weights were also numerous. The discovery of the mint (dies, half completed and finished coins), which produced counterfeit Pomeranian and Silesian coins in the Medieval castle is of great importance. The mint has been dated at the end of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century.

The long-term program of verifying strongholds was continued in Masovia and Podlasie (W. Szymański, I. Górska, L. Paderewska, J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). Under this program a num-

ber of fortified sites, mostly of the 11th century, were examined (e.g. **Grodzisk**, distr. Węgrów; **Zwoła Duża**, distr. Garwolin; **Nasielsk**, distr. Pułtusk, 12th—14th centuries; **Stupsk**, distr. Mława, 11th—12th centuries). Some sites of the 11th century date revealed traces of earlier habitation, assignable to the 6th or 7th—8th centuries (e.g. **Proboszczowice**, **Brudzeń**, **Mokrzyk**, distr. Płock; **Wola Szydlowska**, distr. Mława).

However, among the strongholds investigated in 1967 those of the 10th—12th or 13th century are the most numerous. Under the long-term research program the systematic exploration of large early urban centres was continued, smaller strongholds were excavated and new sites localized. The main object was to study the defence system and wall construction.

In the group of early urban complexes the following sites deserve special attention. At **Opole-Ostrówek** traces of a settlement of the 8 th(?) and 9th century were investigated (B. Gediga, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław). Its character and association with the fortified town of a later date has not been yet clarified. Other discoveries included surface dressing of a new street (no 5, of the 11th century), foundations of a house built in the „post-yoke” construction, and fragments of the back part of a cart. Excavations were carried out on **Srebrne Wzgórze** (Silver Hill), which formed part of the **Wolin** habitation complex (W. Filipowiak and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wolin). Instead of the hypothetical stronghold, the investigations revealed a fortified quarter of Wolin, inhabited by artisans and tradesmen. Traces of working horn, amber and non-ferrous metals were discovered and remains of curing pits came to light. At **Kruszwica**, distr. Inowrocław, the rampart and suburb were further excavated (W. Hensel, E. Springer, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań). The rampart revealed 15 construction layers built of transverse beams laid on longitudinal ones. At the suburb, 11 habitation layers dating from the 10th/11th to the mid-12th century were explored, yielding 3 block houses, further section of a corduroy timber track, an industrial hearth and rubbish pits. Small finds included an ornamented part of a bronze balance. At **Kraków-Okół** (T. Lenkiewicz and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) excavation was continued of an early urban settlement dating from the mid-9th to the second half of the 13th century. The western limit of the settlement was defined and on its east side further parts of fortifications were revealed (palisade of the 9th—10th centuries, rampart with an earthen core and a base of transverse planks, stone revetted on its external face, 10th (11th—mid-13th centuries). At **Wiślica**, distr. Busko Zdrój (Z. Wartolowska and others, Zespół Badań nad Polskim Średniowieczem, Uniwersytet i Politechnika, Warszawa) a fragment of a circular building (no 4) and a ditch assignable to the first stage of early medieval habitation were explored. The building formed part of the palatial complex.

Of the group of over 30 fortified sites, not yet mentioned in this article, the following claim special attention. **Kaszowo**, distr. Milicz (Z. Hilczer-Kurnatowska, U. Dymaczewska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań), where on the site of a settlement datable to the second half of the 10th century, a stronghold was erected about the turn of the 10th/11th centuries and burnt down in the first half of the 11th century. The excavation revealed remains of a gateway consisting of a paved entry and foundations of a tower preserved to the height of 0.8 m. So far this is a unique find in Poland. A two-phase stronghold was further excavated on the peninsula „Szyja” (the Neck) at **Bnin**, distr. Śrem (J. Żak and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań). The earliest fortifications were dated to the 10th—

11th centuries, while in the early 13th century the defenses were built up considerably (four successive stages were distinguished in the structure of the wall). The investigations at **Śrem** (J. Fogel and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) revealed two phases of a rampart built of crossed logs and dated to the early 11th and 12th to early 13th century. Outside the rampart, fragments of a road built of transverse and longitudinal beams joined by hooks came to light. At **Węgry**, distr. Sztum (B. Wiącek, M. Haftka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk, and Muzeum, Malbork), a rampart and the adjoining part of the enclosure of the 11th century were explored. The rampart was built of crossed logs and boxes, reinforced by posts and a stone-earth forewall. Its filling contained two crucibles, bone needles and a pot with two lugs for suspending. The enclosure revealed one house and small finds including, a crucible, a chain with a knob, combs and crampoons. The excavation of a stronghold of the 10th—12th centuries at **Skrwilno**, distr. Rybin (J. Chudziakowa, Uniwersytet, Toruń), disclosed a rampart of crossed logs reinforced by hooks. At **Podzamcze**, distr. Kwidzyń (M. Haftka, Muzeum, Malbork), a rampart constructed in the 9th/10th centuries came to light under a castle of the Teutonic Knights (of 1233). The rampart was built of crossed logs revetted with timber and stones. At **Skarszewy**, distr. Kościerzyna (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk), features from two habitation phases were examined. The earlier phase was of the 8th—9th centuries (enigmatical crossed logs build with there adjoining layers-of stones) and the later of the 11th century. At **Stupsk** (M. Sikora, Muzeum, Koszalin) no traces of suburban habitation were found on the southern side of the stronghold. Among the rampart constructions (stones and charred transverse beams) burnt coins were found. The investigations at **Raciaż**, distr. Sierpc (B. Buczek-Płachtowa, Pracownia Archeologiczno-Konserwatorska PKZ, Warszawa), comprised part of the enclosure (materials of the 10th to 12th century) and a rampart built of the crossed logs (with hooks?). At **Rękoraj**, distr. Piotrków Trybunalski (A. Chmielowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), the elements of rampart construction were studied: a stone forewall, capping of clay on the outside, a charred structure on the inside, surmounted by charred remains of some timber structure, end of the 11th- to 12th century. At **Sandomierz** at Sufraganówka (E. Gąssowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa) fragments of a rampart and ditch (11th century) of the Sandomierz stronghold were for the first time discovered. Thus the problem of the localization of the stronghold was definitely solved in favour of the Cathedral Hill (Wzgórze Katedralne). At **Winnica**, distr. Staszów (J. Okulicz, Zespół Badań nad Polskim Średniowieczem Uniwersytetu i Politechniki, Warszawa), a stronghold dating from the early 11th to mid-12th century was examined, revealing three stages of fortifications (box construction in the second stage) and slight remains of habitation layer (2 huts, hearths, storage pits). The stronghold with the complex of settlements was probably the centre of the Połaniec castellany.

Among the cemeteries investigated in this season of special interest are two relatively large cremation burial grounds (each of over 100 barrows) at **Skronie**, site 1, and **Świelubie**, site 2, distr. Kołobrzeg, associated with the habitation complex of **Bardy**, distr. Kołobrzeg (W. Łosiński, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań). The cemetery at Skronie was exceptional in that the burials were superimposed on one another. The earlier graves (6th—7th centuries?) may be probably linked with the open settlement at Skronie, site 3, whereas the later burials with still surviving mounds may be associated with the earlier phase of the Bardy stronghold (mid-7th to 8th/9th centuries). At the cemetery at Świelubie, da-

table to the 9th century and coinciding with the later phase of the Bardy stronghold, a further 9 barrows were explored and the occurrence of poorer graves on the margin of the burial field noted. Among valuable finds were 3 brooches of the Scandinavian type and beads of glass and semiprecious stones. At **Racibórz**, forest „Obora” (E. Dąbrowska, Komisja Archeologiczna Oddziału Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków), the excavation was continued of a cremation cemetery of burial mounds dating from the 5th/6th? to the 8th/9th centuries. One barrow was explored, yielding bones and two vessels scattered in the capping. Nine barrows containing burials scattered in the cremation layer of the 10th—11th centuries was explored at **Czaje-Wółka**, distr. Siemiatycze (K. Chilmon, Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków, Białystok). Cremation burials in urns and later skeleton graves (lying near the ruins of a sacral building of stone were investigated at **Cedynia**, distr. Chojna (W. Filipowiak, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin).

A number of skeleton cemeteries were also excavated. Important results were obtained from the study of following sites. At **Brzeg**, distr. Poddębice (A. Kufel-Dzierzgowska, Muzeum, Sieradz), 18 graves (one double) of the 11th—13th centuries were explored (5 vessels and iron axe). Male burials were oriented to E, female to W. **Kraków-Zakrzówek** (T. Lenkiewicz, W. Morawski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) — initial excavation of an 11th century cemetery situated outside the church precincts. It yielded several skeletons oriented to E and W. The grave furniture included vessels, a bucket, jewellery and a coin. At **Święck-Strumiany**, distr. Wysokie Mazowieckie (D. Jaskanis, Muzeum, Białystok), a castellan's stronghold and a cemetery of the 12th—13th centuries were further explored and 73 burials oriented to W discovered. Attention should also be paid to the following cemeteries: **Gruczno**, distr. Świecie (R. Boguwolski, Muzeum, Grudziądz), where in the course of several years 460 graves of the 11th—12th centuries were explored (7 bracteates). **Czersk**, distr. Piaseczno (J. Rauhut, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa) — further excavation of a cemetery of the second half of the 11th to 13th century and of a Gothic castle chapel. **Otłoczyn**, distr. Aleksandrów Kujawski (B. Zielonka, Uniwersytet, Toruń) — exploration of 40 graves of the 12th—13th centuries, oriented to W (the finds included a ribbon with 5 temple rings).

The exploration of the hypothetical centres of pagan cult at Gorzycko and Tumlin were important for the study of Slav religion. The site at **Gorzycko**, distr. Międzybóże (S. Jasnosz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), was situated on a lake island. The enclosure, encircled by a ditch and a palisade, had an intentionally levelled surface. Very slight traces of a culture layer of the 9th—10th centuries came to light. At **Tumlin**, distr. Kielce (J. Kuczyński, Muzeum, Kielce), the stone walls surrounding the top of the hill „Góra Grodowa” were further explored. Within the walls no culture layer was found. Scanty materials of the 9th—11th centuries were discovered in the wall core.

The settlement dating from the end of the 10th to 11th century at **Mosiny**, distr. Człuchów (H. Janocha, Muzeum, Koszalin), yielded a hoard of silver coins (138 unbroken coins and 142 fragments) including Czech, German and Hungarian specimens issued in the 10th and 11th century.

A very interesting discovery was made at **Wieliczka**, distr. Kraków (A. Jodłowski, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), where features connected with obtaining salt came to light. The features, dating from the 12th to mid-13th century, consisted of a shaft, a reservoir, a waterpipe and lift posts.

A number of Gothic and Romanesque monuments were archaeologically examined. These include a 12th century church at **Prandocin**, distr. Miechów (W. Szy-

mański, A. Tomaszewski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa); **Wiślica**, distr. Busko Zdrój (see above); the northern wall of the nave of an 11th century cathedral at **Kraków-Wawel** (A. Żaki and team, Państwowe Zbiory Sztuki na Wawelu, Kraków); traces of an undefined pre- or early Romanesque building on the earthwork at **Kaidus**, distr. Chełmno (A. Kola, Uniwersytet, Toruń); **Cedynia**, distr. Chojna (see p. 409); **Czersk**, distr. Piaseczno (see p. 409), part of a church from the end of the 13th century, as well as 13th century and later burials at **Radom** (E. Kierzkowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa).

In 1967 certain new methods were introduced to the exploration and recording of early medieval features. On the earthwork at **Zawada Lanckorońska**, distr. Brzesko (A. Żaki, O. Daszkiewicz, Państwowe Zbiory Sztuki na Wawelu, Kraków), proton magnetometer was used to detect concentrations of pottery and iron objects. At **Biskupin** (see above) the so-called „lac-profiles” were employed to remove parts of the natural layer profiles.