

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGES IN POLAND IN 1969

Lusatian culture

Over 80 sites examined in 1969 have revealed traces of settlements or cemeteries of the Lusatian culture from the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period. The investigations performed consisted mostly of small scale rescue works, while some discoveries were made during excavations of sites from other periods. The materials revealed are mostly typical, usually found in quantity and primarily derived from the later phases of the Lusatian culture.

Over 30 cemeteries were investigated, some of which yielded interesting results. Attention should be drawn to the long-term excavation of site 1 at **Kietrz**, Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where the number of systematically examined graves of the Lusatian culture is the highest in Poland. In 1969 about 150 burials were investigated in the part of the cemetery which was predominantly used in Bronze Age III and partly in Bronze Age IV. Urn burials, sometimes with two or more urns, predominated in number, though pit burials also occurred. The burials were usually poorly furnished. An exceptional discovery included 7 large pits from Bronze Age III with cremated burials in wooden coffins.

Among the cemeteries examined in south-western Poland (region of Zielona Góra) attention should be drawn to site 1 at **Zagań** (A. Kołodziejcki and A. Marcinkian, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra). It yielded 80 Hallstatt cremations of the Białowice group, mostly in urns and furnished among the with painted pots. The investigations **Grzmiąca**, Słubice distr. (A. Marcinkian, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra), included site 3 where a small Bronze Age III cemetery was probably explored to its limits (6 cremated burials) as well as site 1 which yielded a number of cremations (230 in two years) from Bronze Age III (a bronze fish-hook) and the Hallstatt period. Site 1 and **Trzęsów**, Głogów distr. (A. Marcinkian, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra), revealed 30 cremated burials in urns from Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt period; one of the burials was noted for its solid stone-setting. The excavations at **Belcz Mały**, Góra Śląska distr. (J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), yielded 21 cremated burials from the Hallstatt period with rich grave goods including painted pottery.

Of the Lusatian cemeteries which were investigated in other parts of Poland the following deserve to be mentioned: **Cedynia**, Chojna distr. (H. Malinowska,

Muzeum, Cedynia) — 26 richly furnished urn burials from the Hallstatt period, some with several urns; **Kaliszany**, Wągrowiec distr. (D. Durczewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 45 cremated burials, mostly in an urn (or two), some with a stone pavement, dating from Bronze Age IV/V and forming a number of separate groups; **Splawie-Wodzisko**, Września distr. (E. Kihl-Byczko, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 50 richly furnished cremations from Hallstatt C usually without urns, mostly paved or set with stones; **Lubnice**, Wieruszów distr. (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 25 pit and urn burials, some set with stones, the majority assignable to Hallstatt C; among rich grave-goods 3 arrowheads of the Scythian type were found; **Tresta Rządowa**, Opoczno distr. (W. Twardowski, Muzeum, Radom) — the excavation of a large cemetery from the end of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period was concluded, yielding a further 123 cremations mostly in urns, marked or covered by stones; grave-goods included a vessel ornamented with dancing human figures; **Krzemienica**, Mielec' distr. (K. Kozłowska, E. Szarek-Waszkowska, A. Talar, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — a cemetery from the turn of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period was thoroughly explored, yielding 181 burials with or without urns; grave-goods included an iron bridle-bit; **Zbrojewsko**, Kłobuck distr. (M. Gedl and D. Burczyk, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 57 burials from Bronze Age III and V, the oldest contained cremations with boss ornamented pottery and the younger contained inhumations under stone pavement; **Opole-Groszowice** (D. Woźniak, H. Jurjewicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — the westernmost, bi-ritual cemetery in Upper Silesia which yielded a further 6 burials of the Hallstatt period (in all 154 burials were found), including 3 richly furnished inhumations under stone pavements; **Drohiczyn**, Siemiatycze distr. (T. Węgrzynowicz, T. Dąbrowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 4 cremated burials of which one contained an ear-ring of the Scythian type.

Over 30 unfortified settlements of the Lusatian culture were investigated. The following sites call for special attention: **Książek**, Kłodzko distr. (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — the discoveries included a large five-room building (7 by 30 m) and pits from the Hallstatt period. The building was probably constructed of planks with ends housed into slots in vertical corner-posts; **Machów**, Tarnobrzeg distr. (A. and J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) — 31 pits Bronze Age V the Hallstatt period; **Rybna**, Brzeg distr. (T. Różycka, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 7 pits and hearths from the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period with iron slag in one pit (traces of iron smelting?); **Smuszewo**, Wągrowiec distr. (D. Durczewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 9 pits, hearths and rich finds from the Hallstatt period; **Tresta Rządowa**, Opoczno distr. (W. Twardowski, Muzeum, Radom) — a settlement (a lot of pits) of the Konstantynów group of the Lusatian culture from the turn of Bronze Age II and III.

The investigations of 1969 included also a number of fortified Lusatian settlement. Initial examinations of a stronghold on site 1 at **Jankowo**, Inowrocław distr., on the island of the Pakoskie lake have brought interesting results (W. Śmigiełski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań). It has been established that the rampart assignable to the Hallstatt period was constructed of boxes and twice rebuilt. A breakwater of timber stakes and a kind of dam of beams protected it on the lake side. The discoveries inside the enclosure included timber constructions, fragments of casting moulds, an antler

hoe and antler arrowheads. Excavations were continued of a stronghold from the end of the Hallstatt period at **Gzin**, Chełmno distr. (J. Chudziakowa, Uniwersytet M. Kopernika, Toruń). A trench dug through the rampart revealed a box construction which in the western part was revetted by wattle on the inside and in the eastern part by crossed logs on the outside. Excavations of a stronghold from Hallstatt D were continued at **Wicina**, Lubsko distr. (A. Kołodziejski, Konserwator zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra). Trenches were made through the rampart, the moat and inside the enclosure. The discoveries included remains of a large post house adjacent to the rampart, a well lined with planks (the oldest in Poland), a casting workshop (casting moulds) disclosed in the yard, a further three human skeletons and an iron axe. Unfortified settlements, possibly connected with the stronghold, were examined in the neighbourhood.

The investigations of the following strongholds have yielded important results: **Moszowice**, Głogów distr., site 1 (M. Kaczkowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra) — the rampart was partly examined and 9 pits from the end of the Hallstatt period were disclosed; **Bnin**, Śrem distr. (J. Żak, J. Fogel, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) — remains of huts and rich layers from Bronze Age IV to Hallstatt D (the investigations were concluded); **Szczecinek** (R. Rogosz, Pracownia Archeologiczno-Konserwatorska PKZ, Szczecin) — during test excavations of site 2 the rampart was examined and a subterranean hut, pits and hearths from the end of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period were discovered.

Pomeranian culture

The investigations carried out in 1969 on a number of cemeteries of the Pomeranian and the Bell Graves cultures have revealed over 100 cremated burials. The excavations carried out on site 1 at **Domaniowice**, Głogów distr., were the most extensive (A. Kołodziejski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra). They revealed a further 60 burials, mostly in urns, some in pits, a few with stone settings. Small finds included a lot of iron objects (brooches, belt buckles) and two face urns. The excavations in **Warszawa—Zerzeń** (T. Węgrzynowicz, E. Kowalczevska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) were also conducted on a relatively large scale. As a result 23 burials including 10 of the beel type, 3 in urns and the rest in pits came to light. The burials formed concentrations. An important discovery, was made on site 1 at **Lubieszewo**, Gryfice distr. (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin), where 12 Pomeranian graves in stone settings assignable to the Early La Tène period were for the first time revealed in Western Pomerania. Two other sites deserve yet to be mentioned. Those are: **Prusinowo**, Czarnków distr. (A. Lipińska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) which yielded 6 La Tène burials in stone settings, including three collective burials, and **Kanie**, Pruszków distr. (M. Urban, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa) — 2 burials with several urns in stone boxes.

The habitation sites of the Pomeranian culture were studied on a far smaller scale. Attention should first be drawn to **Będzieszyn**, Gdańsk distr. (J. Podgórski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Gdańsk), which yielded a further 21 pits and 4 hearths, mostly of the Pomeranian culture from the Hallstatt period; 8 features contained casting moulds used in the *cire perdue* process. A habita-

tion site of the Pomeranian culture from the Hallstatt and the La Tène periods was investigated at **Porzecze**, Sławno distr. (F. Lachowicz, D. Jankowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin), where a rich cultural layer and a number of features were revealed. A habitation site of this period (30 „Hallstatt-La Tène” pits) was discovered at **Kobylniki**, Busko Zdrój distr. (J. Pyrgała, Zespół Badań nad Polskim Średniowieczem, Uniwersytet i Politechnika, Warszawa).

La Tène, Roman and Migrations periods

About 60 sites of these periods were examined in 1969 in all parts of Poland. The study of the sites from the La Tène period (Celtic culture) was intensified. Very important results were obtained in Upper Silesia. Site 1 at **Kietrz**, Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) yielded a further 4 Early La Tène inhumations, including two warrior graves with full equipment (the first to be found in Upper Silesia). Other discoveries made there included several cremations with hand-made pottery of the Late Hallstatt type, one burial containing moreover a wheel-made „Celtic” pottery and an iron brooch. The excavation of a small habitation site from the turn of La Tène C and D at **Sulków**, Głubczyce distr. (B. Czarska, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), revealed one pit and a number of primitive smelting furnaces (the first of this period in Poland), a lot of graphite pottery and a fragment of a glass bracelet.

Excavations were resumed at **Pełczyska**, Pińczów distr., in Little Poland (D. Szlifierska, Zespół Badań nad Polskim Średniowieczem, Uniwersytet i Politechnika, Warszawa). The discoveries included a semi-subterranean hut with wheel-made „Celtic” pottery, occasionally with graphite and fragments of a glass and a sapropelite bracelet. The settlement on site XI at **Wieliczka**, Kraków distr., was further examined (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka). In addition to a lot of pottery of the Celtic type graphite and painted and the Przeworsk culture from the Late La Tène period, the finds included fragments of iron files and a quern-stone. Moreover, traces of salt-working have come to light (two reservoirs with connecting channels, hearths).

About 20 cemeteries of the Przeworsk culture were investigated, mostly on a small scale. Important excavations were carried out at **Ciecierzyn**, Kluczbork distr. (R. Pastwiński, G. Martyniak, Muzeum J. Dzierżonia, Kluczbork), which yielded a further 43 burials from the later phase of the cemetery, i. e. the Early Roman period. The burials mostly of the type, were fairly richly furnished (e.g. two oneedged swords). The long-term excavations continued at **Opatów**, Kłobuck distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), revealed about 50 cremated burials assignable to the early phase of the cemetery (stage C₁ of the Roman period). Investigations were continued at **Kryspinów**, Kraków distr., which is the first extensive cemetery to be discovered in the environs of Kraków (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The site yielded 12 cremations from the Early Roman period, including a richly furnished warrior grave and two enigmatical groove-like features.

Other discoveries in this part of Poland included an inhumation from the 2nd cent. A.D. at **Radwanice**, Wrocław distr. (I. Kramarkowa, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław); 3 Roman period graves, including an inhumation from the end of the Roman period at **Kietrz**, Głubczyce distr., site 1 (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków); 8 cremated burials in pits from the Late La Tène period at **Kopcie**, Węgrów distr. (T. Dąbrowska, T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum

Archeologiczne, Warszawa); 3 Late La Tène cremations of the Przeworsk culture at the well known cemetery at **Drohiczyn „Kozarówka”**, Siemiatycze distr. (T. Węgrzynowicz, T. Dąbrowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), and 9 richly furnished cremations from the Roman period at **Władysławów**, Łowicz distr. (E. Kaszewska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — the cremations which were mostly of the urn type contained an imported enamelled brooch of bronze and part of an anthropomorphic figurine probably of provincial Roman provenance.

The cemeteries in Masovia and Podlasie were examined on an extensive scale. The investigations which were concluded at **Cecele**, Siemiatycze distr. (J. Jaskanis, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok), yielded a further 139 flat graves from the Late Roman period, including 5 inhumation burials (4 child's burials) and cremated burials without urns. The burials were often covered with stones among which quern-stones occurred. The rich grave goods included an arrowhead. Excavations were commenced at **Stara Wieś**, Węgrów distr. (T. Dąbrowska, T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), where a cemetery which lasted from the Late La Tène to the Late Roman period was examined, yielding 31 cremated pit burials. The investigations continued on site 2 at **Niedanowo**, Nidzica distr. (W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn), revealed a further 75 female cremations without urns from the Roman period and 3 stone pavements; small finds included a lot of glass fragments and Roman coins used as pendants. Small scale excavations were carried out in the following places: **Dzierżążnia Nowa**, Płońsk distr. (I. Krzyszczuk, Muzeum Mazowieckie, Płock) — a further 15 pit burials from the Late La Tène and Roman periods and a tree-trunk coffin without a burial; a warrior grave from the Late La Tène period contained painted „Celtic” pottery; **Pajewo-Szwelice**, Ciechanów distr. (B. Chomętowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — a further 16 cremations of the urn and pit types including a burial in a tree-trunk coffin were examined in the part of the cemetery used in the Roman period; among grave-goods a silver bracelet was found; the cemetery at **Kołożąb**, Płońsk distr., was examined to its limits, yielding cremated burials in pits from the Late La Tène (3) and the Roman period (9); in all 428 burials were disclosed (J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa).

Only few cemeteries were investigated in Pomerania. The excavation continued at **Pruszcz Gdański** in Eastern Pomerania (M. Pietrzak, J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) revealed 29 urn burials and 31 cremated burials in pits of the Oksywie culture from the Late La Tène period as well as 31 inhumations from the Early Roman period, including one in a tree-trunk coffin; traces of tree-trunk coffins were detected in other graves as well. Investigations were continued at **Lubieszewo**, Gryfice distr., in Western Pomerania (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). Site 1 yielded 29 cremated burials of the Oksywie culture from the close of the Late La Tène and from the Roman period, whereas site 2 revealed a richly furnished grave from phase B₁ of the Roman period, the grave being situated near the known princes' barrows from the same period.

The investigations of settlements of which over 20 were examined were conducted mostly on a small scale and concentrated in the regions of the Przeworsk culture. The study of production settlements was continued in Silesia; the discoveries included remains probably of a third pottery kiln and a primitive furnace at **Radwanice**, Wrocław distr. (I. Kramarkowa, Muzeum Archeolo-

giczne, Wrocław) as well as 6 primitive furnaces regularly disposed and a charcoal kiln of the 2nd and 4th cent. A.D. at **Kietlów**, Góra Śląska distr. (I Kramarkowa, J. Bukowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław). A settlement of the Roman period at **Mionów**, Prudnik distr. (L. Szadkowska, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole), yielded a primitive furnace, two post-houses and 9 hearths, whereas a quern-stone was found in a settlement from the Late Roman period at **Głębinów**, Nysa distr. (W. Romiński, Muzeum, Nysa).

Of the investigations conducted in Little Poland those at **Lesko** were the most important (A. Szałapata, M. Zielińska-Durda, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów). The site yielded 12 pits from the late Roman period, rotation quern-stones, a fragmentary glass vessel and a lot of grains of cultivated plants (emmer and spelt wheat, oat, millet, and smaller amount of barley, rye, flax, peas and vetch). The excavations of site 7 at **Machów**, Tarnobrzeg distr. (A. and J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) yielded a pit from the late Roman period with an iron ard, and those at **Gdów**, Myślenice distr. (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — two post houses from the late Roman period and rotation querns.

The settlements examined in Great Poland included **Ostrowite Prymasowskie**, Gniezno distr., site 2 (S. Jasnosz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), which yielded a house from the Roman period with a horn work-shop (numerous horn artifacts and waste material) as well as **Przywóz**, Wieluń distr. (K. Jażdżewski and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), which produced a further hut and hearths from the Late Roman period and fragments of a quern-stone. Important results were obtained during investigations of site 7 at **Zgierz** (T. Poklewski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Łódź), which brought to light a further two huts, probably of wattle and daub, from the Late Roman period.

Very interesting was the research of a peat site at **Otałażka**, Grójec distr. (W. Bender and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). The site regarded as a cult place from the Late Roman period yielded well preserved parts of timber constructions, including a small building and fragments of another, a shallow vessel of wood and a zoomorphic brooch from the close of the Roman period.

Large-scale excavations in Pomerania were confined to a settlement from the 4th—5th cent. R. D. at **Lubieszewo**, Gryfice distr. (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). In addition to new evidence for the layout of the site, the investigations brought to light three semi-subterranean huts, hearths, a large post house with several rooms (a public building?), and fragments of wheel-made pottery very rare in Pomerania.

A number of sites situated in the Balts culture area were investigated. At **Posejnele**, Sejny distr. (J. Antoniewicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok), a small stronghold with a moat and a rampart of crossed logs was recorded; on the grounds of pottery the site has been assigned to the Early Iron Age or to the beginning of our era. Traces of a settlement, probably fortified, from the Roman period were discovered at **Rajgród**, Grajewo distr. (D. Jaskanis, Muzeum Okręgowe, Białystok). A Balts habitation site from the 6th—7th cent. was recorded at **Bartolty Wielkie**, Olsztyn distr., site 1 (B. Balke, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa), whereas **Bargłów Dolny**, Augustów distr. (M. Kaczyński, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), yielded 2 habitation sites from the Roman period, of which one showed traces probably of furnaces.

Two cemeteries from the Balts culture area deserve to be mentioned. At **Bargłów Dworny**, Augustów distr. (M. Kaczyński, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), the well known cemetery from the A. D. 3rd cent. was verified and a further 18 pit burials were brought to light. The cemetery at **Tumiany**, Olsztyn distr. (K. Dąbrowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa), yielded 23 cremated urn burials, some richly furnished, and 5 horse burials (1—3 skeletons) with harness (bridles, bits). The cemetery can be dated to the 5th—8th cent. A. D.

