

SURVEY OF RECENT FIELD RESEARCH

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MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE AND EARLY BRONZE AGES IN POLAND IN 1981

The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic

About 2000 flint artifacts, including over 200 tools, were discovered during the investigations at **Klementowice-Kolonia** (14), Lublin province, site 20 (S. Jastrzębski, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowska, Lublin). The analysis of the materials indicates their close association with the Magdalenian industries of Moravia and Central Germany. Excavations were continued of the site connected with the Magdalenian techno-complex at **Sromowce Wyżnie-Kąty**, (21), Nowy Sącz province (J. Rydlewski, P. Valde-Nowak, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). The hypothesis that this was a large-scale radiolarite workshop was confirmed. The excavations of a late Palaeolithic site at **Lipnica Wielka** (20), Nowy Sącz province, site 2 (J. Rydlewski, P. Valde-Nowak, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) revealed numerous finds of the Ahrensburg culture, similar to the assemblages of the Callenhardt type. The investigations continued of a flint workshop and camp at **Łykowe** (9), Sieradz province, site 1 (M. and K. Cyrek, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) were part of the studies on the complex of late Palaeolithic sites located on the Warta.

At **Michalów** (10), Piotrków Trybunalski province, site 1 (E. Niesiołowska-Śreniowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) investigations were continued of the Mesolithic camp of the Komornica culture; in addition to numerous flint artifacts, traces of probably two quadrangle dwelling structures, with a side 3 m long, came to light.

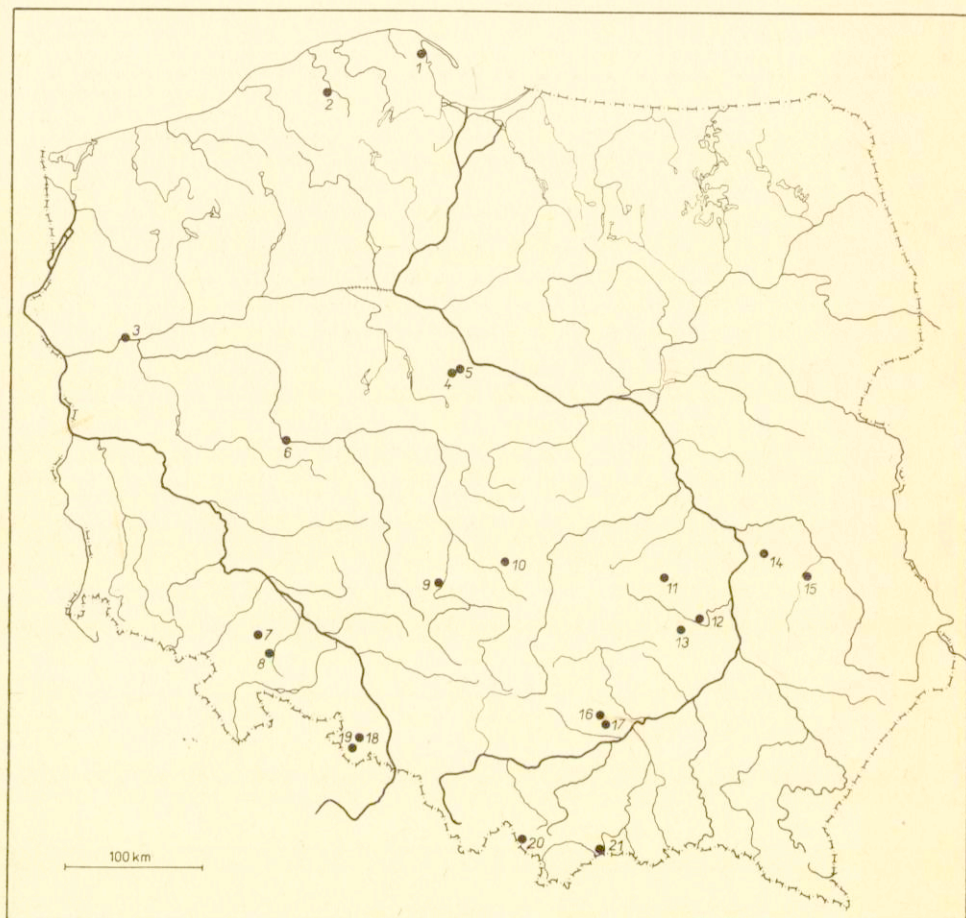
The Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age

The investigations of the Bandkeramik site at **Strachów** (7), Wrocław province, site 2a (A. Le-ciejewiczowa, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) have confirmed that the concentrations of dwelling features in the settlement are chronologically differentiated. The older materials represent the Śarka phase of this culture.

The investigations at **Brześć Kujawski** (5), Włocławek province, site 4 (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), which continue pre-war fieldwork, revealed well preserved remains of another trapeze-shaped house (no 56), 25 × 8 × 3 m in size, and a further 3 richly furnished graves of the Brześć Kujawski group of the Lengyel culture. Four dwelling features of the Lengyel culture (abt. 7 × 2 m in size) with exceptionally interesting and abundant ceramic, flint and osseous materials, were explored at **Gustorzyn** (4), Włocławek province, site 1 (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). Apart from the Neolithic features, the discoveries made there included 2 stone-set EBA graves, one of which (4 × 2 m in size) contained remains of 16 individuals, richly furnished with pottery and ornaments of bronze and bone of the Iwno culture. The Lengyel settlement investigated at **Zarzyca** (8), Wrocław province (O. Prus, Muzeum Archeologiczne,

Wrocław) yielded further materials, owing to which it has been possible to assign the site to the middle phase of the Lengyel culture in Lower Silesia.

The excavations of the TRB settlement at **Gorzów Wielkopolski** (3), site 10 (T. Szczurek, Muzeum Okręgowe, Gorzów Wielkopolski) were concluded. The materials obtained represent the broadly conceived Luboń phase, however they show a definitely local character through their links with the Berlin-Britz and Szczecin-Ustowo group and also because of the presence of certain ele-



ments of the Radial-decorated Pottery culture. Excavations were continued of the TRB site at **Stryczowice** (13), Kielce province, site 1 (A. Uzarowicz-Chmielewska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). As a result the course of the ditch that had surrounded the settlement was defined. The ditch was oval or circular in shape, with a diameter of 320 to 350 m, and with densely scattered pits inside. Excavations were started of a TRB settlement at **Śrem** (6), Poznań province, site 8 (W. Tezlaff, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), dated by pottery of the Luboń phase. Three megalithic TRB graves of the Kuyavian type were explored at **Łupawa** (2), Słupsk province, site 2 (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań). Grave no 4 (24 m long) yielded a cremation burial, grave no 5 (26 m long) contained 2 cremation burials in cists without any furniture. The fill of this feature contained fragments of several funnel beakers. Excavations of a cemetery with megalithic TRB

graves were begun at **Wąwolnica** (15), Lublin province, site 7 (B. Bargieł, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowska, Lublin).

Fragment of a post house with an oval hearth and several pits containing pottery, flint and amber artifacts were localized during investigations of a settlement of the Rzucewo culture at **Oslonino** (1), Gdańsk province, site 2 (D. Król, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk).

Excavations were continued within the mine of striped flint dated to the Neolithic and EBA at **Krzemionki** (12), Kielce province (J. Bąbel, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa); the excavations, which are part of the programme of the development of the archaeological reserve established there, revealed flint workshops of the Globular Amphorae culture. Exploration of shafts situated within the mine of chocolate-coloured flint was continued at **Wierzbiica** (11), Radom province (H. Młynarczyk, Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa). The deepest shaft was 6.14 m deep. The main period of the activity of the mine coincides with the Neolithic and EBA.

A settlement and cemetery of the Mierzanowice culture were investigated at **Szarbia** (16), Kielce province, site 9 (B. Baczyńska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). In addition to a few furnished graves, dating from the later phase of the Mierzanowice culture, and to several storage pits, the discoveries included 2 pits with animal skeletons. One contained remains of 3 dogs and the other yielded 16 skeletons of piglets, calves, dogs, a cow and goat/sheep.

Excavations of a fortified settlement dated to EBA were continued at **Jędrychowice** (19), Opole province, Grodzisko II (m Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The settlement represents the Nowa Cerekiew culture which is the Silesian variety of the Madarovce-Věterov-Boheimkirchen complex. Two phases have been distinguished there — in the earlier phase (A₂) the settlement was unfortified, in the later it was surrounded by a moat and a rampart. A fortified settlement from EBA continued to be explored at **Nowa Cerekwia** (18), Opole province (E. Kosińska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław). Part of the site was surrounded by a moat and a rampart, and another part was outside the fortifications.

Investigations were continued within the defensive system of a settlement dated to BA II at **Słonowice** (17), Kielce province, site „G” (K. Tunia, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). The defences consisted of 4 rows of palisades and 4 or 5 parallel ditches. The materials recovered date from the Trzciniec culture and from the transitional phase between the Trzciniec and the Lusatian culture.

