

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE SITES IN POLAND IN 1981

In 1981 the scope of excavations slightly diminished probably as a result of launching the project of "the archaeological survey of Poland", the object of which is to investigate systematically the whole area of Poland with the use of uniform principles of recording. Though only a part of the area has been surveyed, an enormous number of new sites have been already recorded. The findings will provide a source basis for the study of the geography of settlement in particular periods. At the same time they will provide data on the basis of which a better selection of sites for exploration will be made possible.

The Lusatian culture

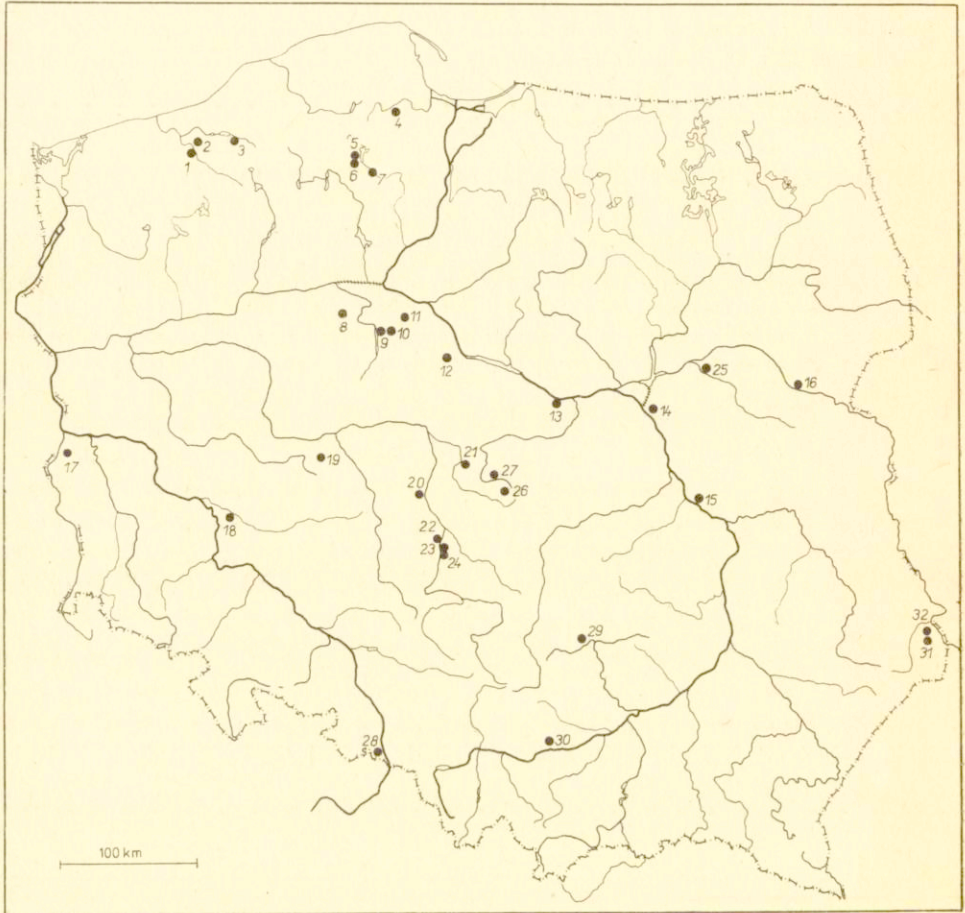
In the season of 1981 over 30 sites of this culture were explored, some of which yielded interesting results. At **Sobiejuchy** (8), Bydgoszcz province (J. Ostoja-Zagórski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) the enclosed central place (maidan) of the stronghold from Ha C was explored. Despite previous supposition, traces of intensive multi-phase habitation were recorded (36 pits, 2 post houses, 2 clay ovens). Small finds included a large number of tools of bone and horn, remains of grain and a clay figurine of a bird. Moreover, a number of borings were made and geological-geomorphological investigations were performed.

The following settlements were investigated on a fairly large scale: **Drohiczyn** (16), Białystok province, site XVI (D. Jaskanis, L. Pawlata, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok) where 23 domestic pits from BA IV — Ha, with a large number of flint artifacts came to light; **Inowrocław** (10), Bydgoszcz province, site 95 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, A. Koško and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — over 150 domestic pits from all phases of the Lusatian culture; **Warszawa-Wólka Zerzeńska** (14), site 26 (A. Kruk, M. Kulisiewicz-Kubielas, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa) — 3 semi-subterranean huts and 32 domestic pits from BA IV-V.

The sites explored at **Kościelec** (9), Bydgoszcz province, site 12 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, A. Koško and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) included a settlement from the end of BA and from Ha (13 pits) and a cemetery, partly contemporaneous with the settlement (BA IV — Ha C), which yielded 40 urn graves and 20 pit graves, rather poorly furnished.

The exploration of the following cemeteries was particularly fruitful: **Krzanowice** (28), Katowice province, site 1 (M. Pawliński, Muzeum Górnośląskie, Bytom) where the VIth season of excavations yielded a further 21 cremation graves (12 in urns, 7 in pits and 2 in tree-trunks), mainly from BA III; **Niechmirów-Mała Wieś** (22), Sieradz province (A. Kufel-Dzierzgowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Sieradz), where the XIth excavation season revealed a further 51 graves from BA III — Ha, mostly of the urn type and with stone pavements (small finds included a figurine of a bird); **Maciejowice** (15), Siedlce province (J. Dąbrowski, M. Mogielnicka-Urban, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, PAN, Warszawa) — 63 graves, mostly of the urn type, BA IV-V, stratigraphy, a stone casting mould;

Wyczechowo (4), Gdańsk province, site 1 (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 1 barrow with 3 hearths and 2 urn graves was explored (BA IV-V) and a further 2 hearths were recorded near the barrow; **Jarocin** (19), Kalisz province, site 1 (R. Grygiel, E. Czarny, Muzeum Regionalne, Jarocin) — a so far unknown site from Ha D yielded 6 cremations and 2 inhumations (the first to be found in this area); among small finds were iron sickles, 2 spearheads and a dagger.



The Pomeranian (Wejherowo-Krotoszyn) culture

Some 20 sites, mostly cemeteries, of the Pomeranian culture were explored in 1981. Attention is called to the growing number of sites where the burial tradition persisted into the next period. The newly excavated cemeteries include: **Strobin** (23), site 4 (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) and **Niechmirów-Mała Wieś** (22) (A. Kufel-Dzierzgowska and team, Muzeum Okręgowe, Sieradz), both in the Sieradz province; **Suchodół** (13), Płock province, site 1 (A. J. Tomaszewska, G. Dmochowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa); and **Żyrosławice** (11), Bydgoszcz province, site 3 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, A. Koško and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań). The following cemeteries also merit attention: **Wilkowice** (21), Sieradz province, site 2 (J. Błaszczuk, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — a further 16 cremation graves including 5 cist graves and 4 burials beneath

an inverted urn (among small finds was a damaged brooch)? **Gustorzyn** (12), Włocławek province, site 1 (R. Grygiel, A. Pelisiak, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 2 pit graves with 3 bronze earrings of the Scythian type; **Głównzewice** (5), Bydgoszcz province (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — a barrow with a damaged stone cist.

The Przeworsk culture

More than 20 settlements and over 10 cemeteries from various phases of this culture were examined in 1981. Of particular importance are the investigations, conducted for several years, of the settlement complex at **Strobin** (23), Sieradz province (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń). A newly discovered cemetery (site 4) explored here revealed 23 pit graves (mostly of the Late pre-Roman period) and 2 urn graves from the beginnings of the Roman period. One of the latter contained exceptional grave goods (2 spearheads, a shield-grip, fragment of a sword scabbard with traces of silver, shears, a file, a hammer, a smith's tongs, a punch, a bronze spoon, a bucket handle of bronze and molten fragments of a bronze vessel and of glass). A farther part of the complex of hearths (with fragments of slag) and 2 pits from phase B₂ of the Roman period were investigated on site 3a, situated nearby.

Also worthy of note are the results obtained in the following cemeteries: **Konopnica** (24), Sieradz province, site 7 (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) — the VIIIth season of excavations of a long used cemetery revealed a further 10 graves, mostly in pits (total 203), some with *terra sigillata*; **Łódź** (26), site 1 (T. Łaszczewska, E. Kurylak, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 9 urn graves of the Late Roman period, including a warrior's grave (a sword, a suspension-loop, a boss, a spearhead), and a burial of a skull. The investigations at **Siemiechów** (25), Sieradz province, site 2 (M. Jażdżewska, Muzeum, Pabianice) brought to light a further 13 cremation graves, mostly in pits, including a warrior's grave of the Late pre-Roman period (a sword in a scabbard, a point, a socketed chisel); another grave of this period contained a fish-hook, while grave 2 from phase B₁ of the Roman period contained a set of miniature objects such as tongs, a perforated axe, a dagger, a razor and a pin.

Of particular interest are the results obtained at the settlement at **Inowrocław** (10), Bydgoszcz province, site 95 (A. Cofta-Broniewska A. Koško and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) where the Vth season of excavations revealed over 250 features (mostly pits of various types) from the Late pre-Roman period and the beginnings of the Roman period; the discoveries included further elements of the hypothetical sacral zone such as a ditch shaped as an open polygon with an animal burial in its centre, and 3 burials of dogs; another part of the settlement yielded 3 semi-subterranean huts, a large building (60 sq. m) containing a large stone with traces of working and partly covered with a greenish paint and with engravings, a sword and 2 spurs.

The settlement at **Tądów Górny** (20), Sieradz province, site 3 (T. Łaskiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) produced a further pottery kiln and a hypothetical lime kiln. The excavations of the settlement from the Early Roman period at **Psary** (18), Leszno province, site 1 (H. Mamer, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Leszno) revealed a further 55 smelting furnaces arranged in irregular rows, and 93 other features (dwelling pits, domestic pits and hearths). Fragment of a settlement from the early phase of the Przeworsk culture was uncovered at **Ślasków Górny** (27), Łódź province (I. Jadczyk, E. Hanc-Maik, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) revealing 2 huts, 2 large hearths, fragment of a wattle structure, and skeleton of a dog.

The Oksywie and Wielbark cultures

Over 10 sites of the Wielbark culture were investigated in Pomerania. Of particular importance were the results obtained during the excavations of a settlement and a cemetery at **Wygoda** (2), Koszalin province, site 6 (H. Machajewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań) where features of the Oksywie and the early phase of the Wielbark culture were recorded. The discoveries included 81 habitation features (semi-subterranean huts, post-buildings, a workshop of iron?) and 112 cremation graves

without urns, some with stone stelaе, which in addition to other objects yielded a single-edged sword and gold finger-rings.

At **Grzybnica** (3), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) the VIIIth season uncovered 31 graves from phase B₂ of the Roman period (10 inhumation graves, the rest pit burials), including 1 pit grave surrounded by a circular ditch and 1 inhumation in a stone chamber covered with pavement; moreover the Vth stone circle, measuring 13 m in diameter, was revealed. At **Leśno** (6), Bydgoszcz province, site 2 (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź) the VIIth stone circle was recorded; inside the circle was an inhumation grave, partly robbed; palynological samples were collected.

The XVIIth excavation season at **Odry** (7), Bydgoszcz province (T. Grabarczyk, Uniwersytet, Łódź) uncovered 6 inhumation graves from the latest phase (C_{1a}-C_{1b}) and stone circle no III with an inhumation grave and an urn grave from phase B₂ inside.

Other cultures

In **Kraków-Nowa Huta-Krzesławice** (30), site III (G. Kalka-Toboła, P. Wawrzyńczyk, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków-Nowa Huta) excavations were continued of a settlement of the **Tyniec group**, revealing another post house and a semi-subterranean hut with a rich series of Celtic painted pottery.

The discoveries at **Jazów** (17), Zielona Góra province, site 3 (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) included several pits of the Grubin group of the **Jastorf culture** as well as 6 (?) buildings, 6 pits and 3 hearths of the **Luboszyce culture**, phase C₂ of the Roman period. One of the buildings contained an iron plate of provincial Roman origin.

A further 5 cremation graves of the **Zarubintsi culture** were discovered at Czerniczyn (3), Zamość province, site 20 (S. Czopek, A. Kokowski, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin).

At **Masłomęcz** (32), Zamość province, site 15 (A. Kokowski and team, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin) excavations were continued of the cemetery of the **Chernyakhovo culture**, revealing 3 cremation graves, 3 symbolic graves and 13 inhumations; in the arrangement of the inhumation burials various irregularities were noted (partial burials, abnormal arrangement of bones), and above one burial traces of a construction were observed.

The excavations continued at the settlement of the Late Roman period (the **Dębczyno group**) at **Dębczyno** (1), Koszalin province, site 10 (A. Sikorski, Uniwersytet, Poznań) yielded 7 domestic pits.