

MARTA GODŁOWSKA, IRENA GLUZA

RADIAL WARE CULTURE, CLASSICAL PHASE
CRACOW-NOWA HUTA, SITE 17 (PLESZÓW), SETTLEMENT

It was a large settlement situated on the left bank of the Vistula terrace (Fig. 1:3). Object 1273 is located at the very verge of the terrace, the other (876 a) — in the northern part of the settlement, about 100 m away from the first. The charcoal samples come from various investigation seasons.

GrN-9265: 4445 ± 60 B.P. — 2495 ± 60 BC

The charcoal samples came from Pit 1273, from the bottom and the lower part of the filler. Beginning from the top the pit was conical with an almost flat bottom (Fig. 2:1). The layout of layers in the preserved part indicates rapid filling up. There were found 51 fragments of ceramics, an almost complete bowl, a sharp-bottomed cup, 8 flint relics (among them 5 blades and flakes and 3 chips), small lumps of daub, animal bones and charcoal. A sharp-bottomed cup (Fig. 2:6) and fragments of characteristic bowls (Fig. 2:3, 4, 9) were found directly in the dated layer among ceramic materials. This pit was ruined by Pit 1274, also of the Radial Ware culture, with an insignificant amount of characteristic materials, among which a fragment of a sharp-bottomed cup was distinguished (Fig. 2:7). A small fragment of a Linear Band Pottery culture vessel was found in the bottom part of the object.

GrN-9181: 4430 ± 40 B.P. — 2480 ± 40 BC

Samples of charcoal were taken from the lower Layers (IIb and III) of the deep Pit 876a (Fig. 1:1). The horizontal view of the pit was circular in shape, its profile — pear-like. The bottom was about 280 cm deep counting from the present surface. The object was partially ruined by a Lusatian culture pit and contemporary building.

Observation of the differentiated layers filling the pit and the analysis of its contents suggest that the construction of the object was probably linked with the contemporaneous beliefs. When the pit had been dug — a camp-fire of oak branches (*Quercus sp.*)

was built inside. Large amounts of clay mixed with wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), ears and corn (*Triticum monococcum*), ears (*Triticum sp.*) and grains of closely undefined brome grass were then put on the fire. A damaged tool which might have been used for cutting corn (Fig. 1:2) was also found inside. A second camp-fire was lit on a layer of daub (Layer IIb, from which samples for dating were taken) and then covered with earth. An ornamented vessel was placed (Fig. 1:6) directly on the extinguished fire. It is difficult now to establish whether the vessel was deliberately broken or if it was ruined by filling up the pit. There were also fragments of two more vessels (Fig. 1:4, 7) as well as some other small fragments (Fig. 1:5, 8, 9). The bodies and parts of animals were then laid (Layer IV) and the object was partially filled up (Fig. 1:10-12). A lid with an anthropomorphic image, for which no closer analogies can be found in the Radial Ware culture was found in Layer V among other things. The lid is most likely linked to the Lengyel culture. The objects found in this layer (Fig. 1:13-16) such as the sharp-bottomed cup, the richly ornamented bowl and the tool on a flint blade with a strong shine, might have been thrown into the pit in the course of filling it up. The upper, very uniform Layers VI and VII arose, presumably, in the course of a slow, natural filling up of the pit.

In general, the pit held 277 ceramic fragments of the Radial Ware culture, 13 fragments linked with the Lengyel culture (on the secondary deposit in the Layers V/VI-VII), 25 flint objects (a shiny blade, a scraper, a truncation, a core, 3 blades, 8 flakes and 10 chips), botanical materials, daub and animal bones.

The archaeological analysis of relics from both pits permits to include the object under discussion into the classical phase of the Radial Ware culture (Subphase IIa — Sochacki 1980; 1983; 1985). Attention should also be drawn to the fact that both

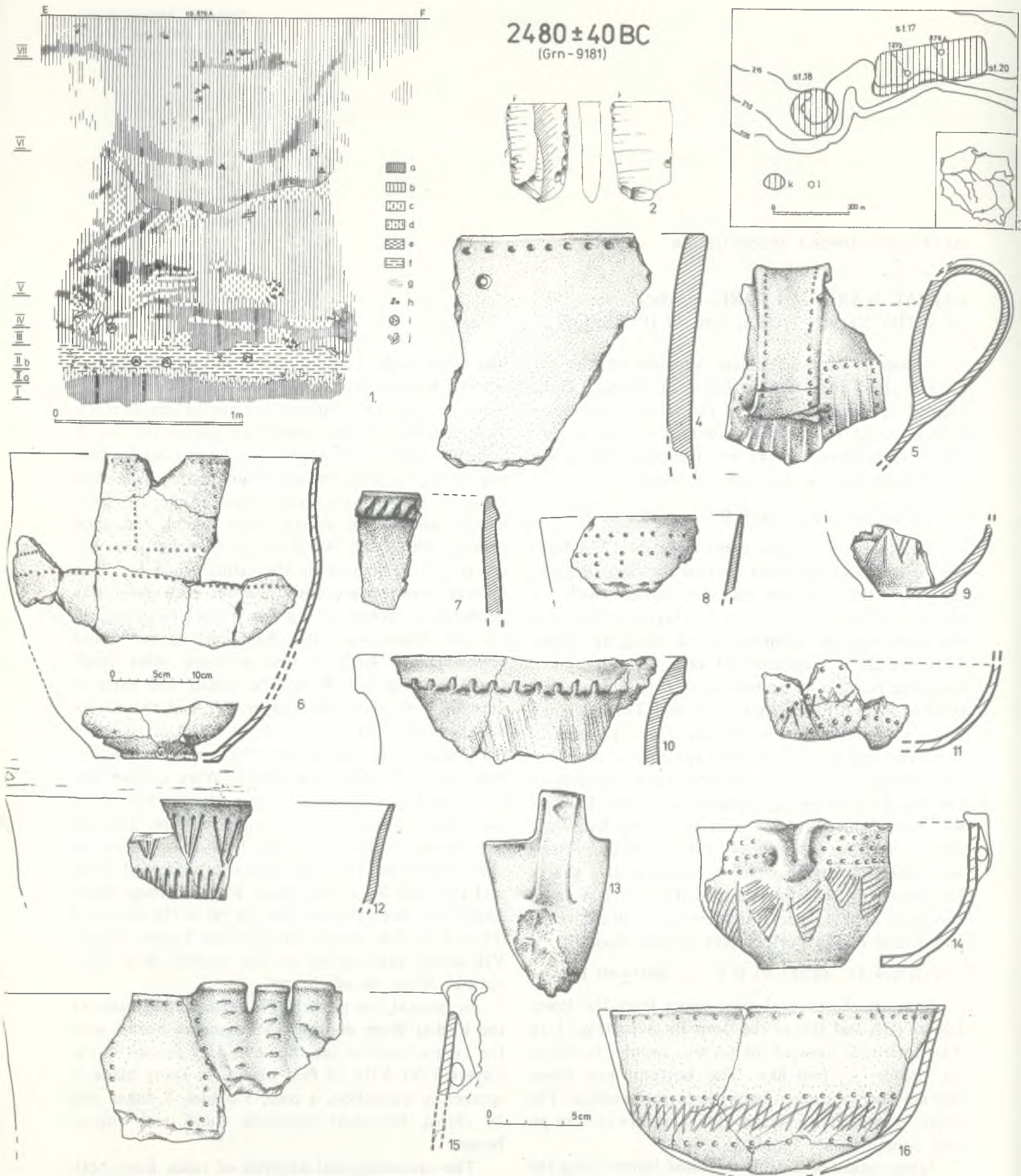


Fig. 1. Cracow-Nowa Huta, Site 17 (Pleszów), Pit 876A

1 - profile of the pit: a - black earth, b - dark-brown earth, c - light earth, d - charred clay, e - grey-black earth, f - charred earth with lumps of daub, g - lumps of daub, h - charcoal, i - samples of charcoal (dated), j - bones; 2 - flint tools from Layer IIa; 3 - location of the Pits: 1273 and 876A, k - range of settlement of the Radial Ware culture, l - dated objects; 4-16 - fragments of ceramics from Layers: IIb (dated: 4, 6, 7), III (5, 8, 9), IV (10-12) and V (13-16)

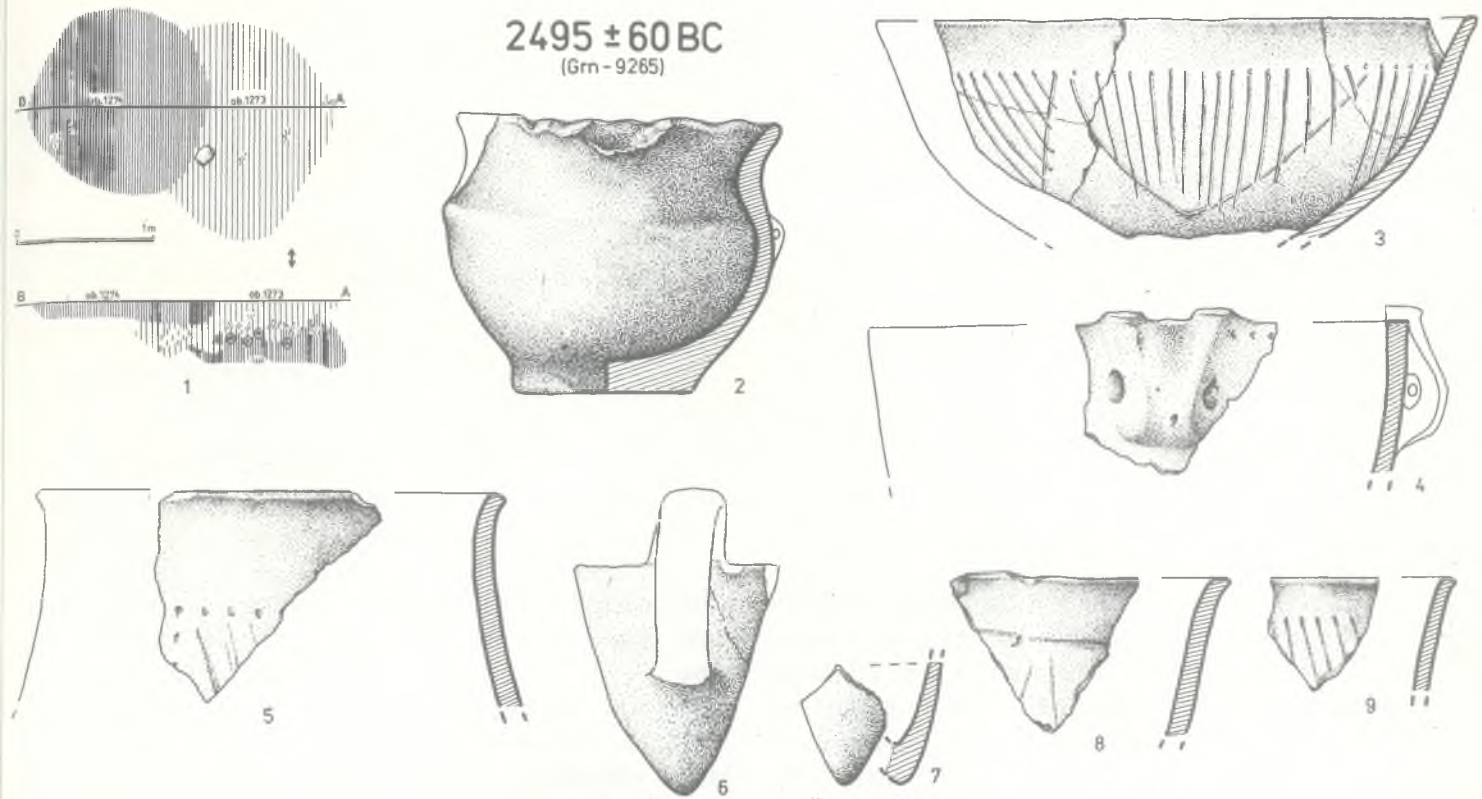


Fig. 2. Cracow-Nowa Huta, Site 17 (Pleszów), Pit 1273

1 - plan and cross-section of the pit (legends - see Fig. 1), 2-9 - Radial Ware culture pottery

Pleszów dates appear at the same caesura as the dates from Svodina (2510 ± 60 BC) and Beladice (2470 ± 60 BC), linked with Baden III by V. Němejcová-Pavúková (1981). A slightly younger sequence is represented by the dates of Baden IV

phase (Kamenin 2320 ± 50 BC and Svodina 2440 ± 60 BC). Hence, the dates obtained for complexes of the Radial Ware culture from Pleszów are plausible.

Translated by Aniela Drozdowska

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

PA - Przegląd Archeologiczny, Poznań, Wrocław

Literature

GODŁOWSKA M.

1986 Nowe daty ^{14}C kultury ceramiki promienistej z Krakowa-Nowej Huty na stan. 17 (Pleszów), „Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty”, Vol. 10, pp. 49-58.

GODŁOWSKA M., ROOK E., DROBNIWICZ B.

1985 A Settlement of the Linear Pottery Culture at Pleszów, PA, Vol. 33, pp. 57-103.

MOOK W.G.

1985 Comments to Radiocarbon Dates from the Site Pleszów in Cracow, [in:] K. WASYLKOWA, L. STARKEI, E.

NIEDZIAŁKOWSKA, S. SKIBA, E. STWORZEWICZ, *Environmental Changes in the Vistula Valley at Pleszów caused by Neolithic Man*, PA, Vol. 33, pp. 53 f.

NĚMEJCOVÁ-PAVUKOVÁ V.

1981 Načrt periodizácie badenskej kultúry a jej chronologických vzťahov k juhovýchodnej Európe, „Slovenska Archeológia”, Vol. 29-2, pp. 261-296.

SOCHACKI Z.

1980 *Kultura ceramiki promienistej w Europie*, Rozprawy Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa.

1983 Z zagadnień wschodniej peryferii kultury ceramiki promienistej w Kotlinie Karpackiej, PA, Vol. 30, pp. 119-140.

1985 Znaczenie kultury ceramiki promienistej w eneolicie europejskim, „Archeologia Polski”, Vol. 30-1, pp. 41-70.

The authoress' addresses:

Dr Irena Gluza, Poland
Muzeum Archeologiczne
ul. Senacka 3, 31-002 Kraków

Dr Marta Godłowska, Poland
Muzeum Archeologiczne, Oddział Nowa Huta
Osiedle Zielone 7, 31-968 Kraków

