

ZENON WOŹNIAK

SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON
AGES IN POLAND IN 1970*The Lusatian culture*

A large number of Lusatian sites from the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period were examined in 1970. In addition to systematic and long-term excavations conducted on certain large cemeteries and earthworks, new sites were being explored. Rescue excavations of sites disclosed in the course of building operations have also produced interesting finds. The total number of sites examined is over 60, including nearly 30 cemeteries.

Among the cemeteries which have been systematically explored for a number of years, that at **Kietrz** (53),¹ Głubczyce distr., Upper Silesia (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), merits special attention. In the 14th season of excavation a further 150 or so graves of the Lusatian culture were revealed, the total number nearing 2000. In this season the investigations concentrated in the earliest part of the site which contained urn burials from the end of Bronze Age II (after Montelius-Kostrzewski), small pit or urn burials from Bronze Age III, this group being the most numerous, and occasional cremations from the same period in large pits with traces of coffins. The other part of the cemetery has revealed a small number of urn burials from Bronze Age IV and cremations probably from Early La Tène which so far has not yet been documented in this part of Poland. Excavations were continued of a neighbouring cemetery from Bronze Age III at **Długomiłowice** (56), Koźle distr. (E. Noworyta, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole), revealing 15 burials in pits and urns.

Intensive excavations were conducted of the Lusatian cemeteries in southwestern Poland (province of Zielona Góra). Particularly rewarding was the study of features from the earliest phase of the Lusatian culture (Bronze Age III), i.e. barrows with one or two concentric stone rings and stone-set burials disclosed at **Buków-Milkowo** (11), Sulechów distr., site 2, and at **Zielona Góra** (16), (M. Kwapiński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra). In the same period also flat cemeteries occurred in this area. Excavations were undertaken of a large site of this kind at **Sulęcín** (10), site 1 (A. Marcinkian, M. Kwapiński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra); it revealed 107 cremations, mostly in urns, from Bronze Age III—V; they were covered with stone pavings, and occasionally set with stones, whereas one burial was in a stone cist; small finds included a stone

¹ Figures following the place-names in the text correspond to the numeration on the map.

axe and a zoomorphic „rattle”. An important discovery was made at **Wicina** (12), Lubsko distr. site 23 (A. Kołodziejski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra), where a cemetery was discovered in the neighbourhood of a big Lusatian earthwork; the cemetery yielded destroyed graves from Bronze Age IV—V and 40 richly furnished cremations from the Hallstatt period (2 iron sickles, iron spearheads, fragment of an iron sword?).

Excavations of the following sites should yet be mentioned: a cemetery from Hallstatt C at **Belcz Mały** (47), Góra Śląska distr., Lower Silesia (J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 17 urn burials some with painted pottery, one grave pit lined at the bottom with clay; and in Great Poland a cemetery from the Hallstatt period at **Splawie** (23), Września distr., site 1 (D. Durczewski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Poznań) — 28 burials in urns and pits, an iron spearhead. In the province of Łódź excavations were conducted on three cemeteries: **Pęczniew-Pólko** (34), Poddębice distr., site 2 (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 45 burials mostly in urns and usually under stone pavings, Bronze Age IV—V; **Lubnice** (35), Wieruszów distr., site 2 (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 40 graves from Hallstatt C-D, of the urn and pit type, several with stone-settings (sickles, arrowheads); **Siemichów** (38), Łask distr., site 4 (M. Majdowa, Muzeum, Pabianice), 31 Hallstatt graves mostly in urns, some under stone pavings, other set by stones.

The investigations of the following cemeteries should also be mentioned. In the area of Częstochowa: **Zbrojewsko** (60), Kłobuck distr., site 3 (M. Gedl, M. Parczewski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 21 cremations from Bronze Age III, 5 inhumations from Bronze Age V with stone settings and pavings; **Opatów** (59), Kłobuck distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — biritual cemetery which yielded a number of richly furnished inhumations from Bronze Age V (one with a bronze sickle and axe, another with traces of timber). In Upper Silesia: **Swibie** (58), Gliwice distr. (H. Wojciechowska, Muzeum, Gliwice) — 26 Hallstatt graves, including 16 north-oriented inhumations, usually with stone-settings, and 10 cremations; the cases of stratigraphy (small finds: an iron axe with side projections, fragment of sword scabbard mounting). The area of Kraków: **Kwaczała-Spalona** (64), Chrzanów distr., site 7 (C. Popko, Muzeum, Chrzanów) — 4 inhumations from the turn of Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt period, richly furnished with metal objects. South-eastern Poland: **Bachórz-Chodorówka** (72), Brzozów distr., (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków, and Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — a further 150 or so graves from Bronze Age IV—V, mostly in urns, one inhumation.

The investigations of the fortified Lusatian settlements were more intensive in 1970, comprising 9 sites of this kind. Excavation was continued of the well known earthwork from Hallstatt at **Biskupin** (26), Żnin distr., site 4 (Z. Rajewski and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), revealing timber constructions of a further hut from the later phase. Complementary investigations were carried out of the earthwork from Hallstatt D at **Wicina** (12), Lubsko distr., site 1 (A. Kołodziejski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra), where the examination of a timber-lined well and a building adjacent to the rampart were completed (glass beads, arrowheads of the Scythian type). In the III rd season of excavations of the earthwork from Hallstatt D at **Gzin** (31), Chełmno distr. (J. Chudziakowa, O. Romanowska-Grabowska, Uniwersytet, Toruń), a new cutting was made through the rampart, revealing stone-filled box-construction; moreover the enclosed space yielded 13 pits, some of which are remains of semi-subterranean



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Bronze and Iron Ages, investigated in 1970. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text.

huts. Investigations were continued of an earthwork from Hallstatt D situated on the lake island at **Jankowo** (27), Inowrocław distr. (W. Śmigielski, J. Ostoja-Zagórski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań); the centre of the enclosure which was found to be paved and did not yield any structure was surrounded by rows of timber huts with clay floors and hearths or clay ovens; remains of a timber-paved road which linked the settlement to the mainland came to light outside the enclosure; small finds included a clay tuyere and a quantity of antler hoes.

Large-scale area-excavations were commenced of a lake settlement from the Hallstatt period at **Grzybiany** (46), Legnica distr., site 1 (Z. Bukowski, J. Gromnicki, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). The discoveries made there included a breakwater with traces of an assumed boat-platform on the outside fragments of a timber-earth rampart, a circular corduroy road covered by timber and dwelling features. At least two occupation phases have been established. Among small finds, disclosed in quantity, of special interest are botanic materials (grains of wheat, barley, millet, pea and poppy corns), a wooden oar and an antler hoe. Preliminary investigations of the earthwork from Hallstatt D at **Komorowo** (19), Szamotuły distr. (T. Malinowski, M. Malinowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), situated on an island of the lake Bytyńskie, revealed remains of 3 timber huts (one with clay floor) and an older post-house; small finds included casting moulds, raw amber, remains of horn and bone working. The following earthworks were examined on a small scale: **Baldram** (6), Kwidzyń distr. (M. Haftka, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork) — 1 hut, end of the Hallstatt period; **Łubowice** (55), Racibórz distr. (J. Chochorowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych Opole) — 15 pits, Hallstatt; and a similarly dated site at **Kędzie** (49), Milicz distr. (U. Dymaczewska, B. Danielczyk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — a rampart of box construction.

Of the unfortified sites examined in 1970 the following claim attention: **Kotlin** (20), Jarocin distr. (M. Zeylandowa, W. Tetzlaff, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 9 Hallstatt pits (the total quantity 130), casting moulds used in the *cire perdue* process, remains of a horn workshop, oat grains; **Machów** (70), Tarnobrzeg distr., site 6 (J. Krauss, A. Krauss, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) — 15 pits from Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt period; **Szczecin-Niemierzyn** (1) (E. Nawrońska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Szczecin) — 20 pits, 3 hearths, 1 earth hut, turn of Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt period; **Wrocław-Księża Wielkie** (50) (H. Jankowska, D. Wojciechowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) 19 — pits from Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt period; **Woryty** (7), Olsztyn distr., site 2 (J. Dąbrowski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — 22 pits and 2 hearths, Bronze Age V and VI.

The Pomeranian culture

A number of Pomeranian sites including 9 cemeteries were examined in 1970. The spatial scope of these investigations was limited, this being also due to the character of habitation in this period. Attention should be drawn to the discovery at **Bugaj** (22), Września distr., site 10 (E. Cnotliwy, D. Durczewski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Poznań), where a stone-set grave from Hallstatt D with 4 urns and bronze objects came to light. Discoveries made at **Białośliwie** (30), Wyrzysk distr. (W. Kuczkowski, Muzeum L. Wyczółkowskiego, Bydgoszcz), included 10 graves in stone cists with inlaid pottery from Hallstatt D, and of a Bell grave set by stones, from Early La Tène. A cemetery consisting of 7 multiple burials in cists

from Hallstatt D was examined at **Nowa Wiśniewka** (4), Złotów distr. (M. Sikora, J. Skrzypek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Koszalin). A cemetery of a different type was disclosed at **Nowe Dobra** (32), Chełmno distr., site 1 (J. Janikowski, O. Romanowska-Grabowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń), yielding 14 pit burials, 5 Bell graves and 2 symbolic ones from Early La Tène. Of similar character is a cemetery disclosed on the south-eastern margin of this culture at **Krzemienica** (69), Mielec distr., site 2 (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów), which yielded 6 Bell graves, 2 urn burials and 1 grave without urn and with a timber structure, Early La Tène.

More extensive were only the excavations of the habitation site at **Krostkowo** (29), Wyrzysk distr. (W. Kuczkowski, Muzeum L. Wyczółkowskiego, Bydgoszcz), which revealed 12 pits and 3 hearths from the Early La Tène.

The West Balt Barrow culture

The study of the West Balt Barrow culture which dominated north-east Poland in the Early Iron Age (Hallstatt and La Tène) was limited to only 2 sites. At **Biesowo** (8), Biskupiec Reszelski distr. (Ł. Okuliczowa, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), a large isolated barrow was explored revealing under its stone-earth mound a large though damaged grave chamber built from several layers of stone and with a timber paved floor, with 5 urns inside. Test examination of an earthwork of this period on the lake Sorkwickie at **Maradki** (9), Mrągowo distr. (Ł. Okuliczowa, E. Gąssowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), brought to light an earthen rampart faced on the inside with stones.

The Celtic culture

Two sites of the Celtic culture were excavated in Upper Silesia. Excavations were continued of a bi-ritual cemetery with sparsely distributed graves at **Kietrz** (53), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), disclosing 1 female inhumation and 2 cremations in urns from La Tène B as well as foundation trenches of a circular structure perhaps associated with the Celtic cemetery. The investigations of a small settlement with traces of intensive smelting production were concluded at **Sułków** (54), Głubczyce distr. (B. Czerska, Uniwersytet, Wrocław); the discoveries included a further 6 pits with iron slag and traces of smelting, fragments of graphite and objects from the Late La Tène.

Three habitation sites of the so-called Celtic-Przeworsk group from the Late La Tène period were examined in Little Poland. The discoveries at **Kunice** (68), Myślenice distr. (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), included 1 semi-subterranean hut, 3 hearths and 13 pits, among others one with rich assortment of wheel-made Celtic pottery, including specimens with graphite or painted. At **Wieliczka** (67), Kraków distr., site XI (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), further features associated with salt-working (i.e. part of a drain-groove, 6 hearths, 4 pits) and containing similar material have come to light. Features of this period and fragment of a Celtic glass bracelet were discovered at **Cio** (66), Kraków distr. (S. Buratyński, R. Zajac, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków).

The Late La Tène and Roman periods

In 1970 about 50 sites including 20 cemeteries were examined. One of the most important is certainly the cremation cemetery at **Luboszyce** (13), Lubsko distr.,

site 1 (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław); its Late La Tène part has yielded 14 graves with many elements of the Jastorf culture, not yet recorded in a part of Poland lying so far south; moreover, 16 pit burials from the beginning of the Late Roman period and part of a cemetery with scattered cremations from the 3rd and early 4th cent. A.D. were examined; the latter yielded a battle-axe, part of a glass vessel, 2 silver brooches and a disc brooch set with a precious stone. In the neighbourhood investigations were undertaken of a known cremation cemetery at **Grabice** (14), Lubsko distr. (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław), which yielded 3 graves from the beginning of the Late Roman period, a gold pendant and an amulet from a Cauri shell.

In Silesia, excavations were commenced of a cemetery at **Brzeg Głogowski** (17), Głogów distr. (J. Piontek, A. Marcinkian, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra) — 3 pit burials from the Late Roman period, one with a spur and fragment of a gladius (?). Excavations were continued of a Late La Tène cemetery at **Domanowice** (18), Głogów distr. (A. Kołodziejski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Zielona Góra), revealing a further 5 cremations. Investigations were concluded of a cremation cemetery at **Ciecierzyn** (57), Kluczbork distr. (R. Pastwiński, G. Martyniak, Muzeum J. Dzierżonia, Kluczbork), disclosing a further 19 graves (total 224), 4 with weapons, mostly dating from the later phase of the site, i.e. the Early Roman period.

In Little Poland examination was begun of a newly discovered cemetery at **Kobylniki** (63), Busko Zdrój distr., site 3 (J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), which yielded 2 urn and 7 pit burials ranging in time from the 1st cent. B.C. to the 4th cent. A.D. The first extensive cemetery to be discovered near Kraków, i.e. **Kryspinów** (65), Kraków distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) continued to be examined yielding further graves of the Early Roman period as well as enigmatic trenches forming rectangles and obviously associated with the cemetery.

Of the other cremation cemeteries of the Przeworsk culture which were explored in 1970 the following claim attention. **Kopcie** (45), Węgrów distr. (T. Dąbrowska, T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — it lies on the north-east margin of this culture and yielded 5 Late La Tène graves and one graves from the Early Roman period; the known cemetery at **Zadowice** (21), Kalisz distr. (E. Kaszewska, J. Hasegawa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 35 graves from the Late La Tène (in pits) and the Late Roman period (in urns), a gemma with a damaged inscription in Greek; **Władysławów** (39), Łowicz distr. (E. Kaszewska, J. Hasegawa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 8 graves from the Late Roman period (continuation); **Opatów** (59), Kłobuck distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — further cremations from the end of the Late Roman period and beginning of the Migration period, sections of a cremation layer of Dobrodzień type, fragments of several glass vessels (continuation); **Jaktorów** (42), Grodzisk Mazowiecki distr. (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — investigation was concluded of an extensive though low barrow of the Siedlemin type from the Late Roman period; the barrow, surrounded by a Trench and with an internal concentric stone circle yielded a scattered stone paving and a cremation layer.

In northern Masovia investigations were concluded of a big cemetery (total number 550 graves) at **Kleszew** (44), Pułtusk distr., site 1 (S. Woyda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa) which lasted from the 1st cent. B.C. (Prze-

worsk culture) to the 4th cent. A.D. (so-called East-Pomeranian-Masovian culture). The discoveries of 1970 included 71 cremations and 3 inhumations (from the 4th cent. A.D.), one of which contained a glass beaker of type 230 after Eggers, glass and amber beads (in all 255), silver brooches, several pendants shaped as buckets and one in the shape of an axe.

Four cemeteries investigated in Pomerania merit attention. **Pruszcz Gdański** (5), Gdańsk distr. (M. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — continued exploration of a large and long used cemetery which yielded a Late La Tène pit burial and 33 Roman period inhumations, some in tree-trunks, one containing a denarius of Traian. **Lubieszewo** (2), Gryfice distr., site 2a (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin) — four poorly furnished cremations from the Early Roman period discovered near the previously examined prince's barrows (no. I—III) on the known cemetery of burial mounds (Lübsow type); **Dębczyno** (3), Białogard distr. (C. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 24 north-oriented inhumations, 3rd–4th cent. A.D. 2 pit burials, a large number of glass and amber beads; **Zębowo** (33), Toruń distr. (J. Janikowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń) — 20 cremations of the pit and urn type, 2nd–3rd cent. A.D.

In 1970 the study of habitation sites was more intensive. Of special interest are the investigation of a settlement from the Late La Tène and Early Roman period at **Strobin** (37), Wieluń distr. (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń): in the second season of excavations 3 huts (one with a hearth) and a pit were disclosed, whereas a layer of burnt material and remains of a rampart were noted round the settlement. If the initial field observations are correct, this would be the first fortified site of the Przeworsk culture to be discovered in Poland.

Attention should be drawn to the investigations at **Jazów** (15), Lubsko distr., site 1 (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław), which yielded 2 huts and 6 pits from the Late Roman period. The following habitation sites examined in Silesia merit attention. **Kietlów** (48), Góra Śląska distr. (I. Kramarkowa, J. Bukowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — a smelting furnace and a pit, 2nd–4th cent. A.D.; **Mionów** (52), Prudnik distr. (L. Szadkowska, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole) — remains of a primitive furnace, 2 charcoalpiles and 1 hearth, Roman period; **Myślaborzyce** (51), Brzeg distr. (P. Kubów, Muzeum Piastów Śląskich, Brzeg) — 1 pit, a pottery kiln with one chamber, 3rd–4th cent. A.D. The following sites were examined in Little Poland: **Cło** (66), Kraków distr. (S. Burałyński, R. Zając, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) — a Roman period settlement with a 2-chamber pottery kiln (3rd–4th cent. A.D.); **Świleza** (71), Rzeszów distr. (A. Gruszczyńska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 2 pits and an assumed amber workshop (raw amber, waste material), Late Roman period; **Lesko** (73) (A. Szalapatą, M. Zielińska-Durda, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — continuation, 12 pits, a quernstone (lower part). Investigations were continued of smelting sites in the environs of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (K. Bielenin, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków): **Łysa Góra** (61), Kielce distr., site 11–3 charcoal piles traces of bloom re forging and damaged smelting furnaces, probably Roman period; **Radkowice** (62), Starachowice distr. — two sites, probably from the Roman period with remains of 85 and 97 furnaces respectively, in two rows of four furnaces each.

The following sites were explored in Great Poland: **Broniewice** (24), Mogilno distr., sites 1 (R. Mazurowski, E. Krause, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — 6 pits, 2 earth huts, Late La Tène; **Dobieszewice** (25), Mogilno distr., site 1 (T. Makiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — 33 pits from the Roman period, fragment of a glass cup; Dobieszewice, site 2 (R. Mazurowski and

team, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — 21 pits of the Przeworsk culture; **Janikowo** (28), Inowrocław distr., site 11 (T. Makiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań) — a settlement from the 1st cent. B.C. to the 3rd cent. A.D., a Late La Tène dog burial, a semi-subterranean hut, 2 buildings with clay floors from the same time, 1 building with a stone-clay floor and 20 pits. In the province of Łódź excavation was continued of a settlement dating from the end of the 2nd to the 4th cent. A.D. at **Przywóz** (36), Wieluń distr. (K. Jażdżewski and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 4 post-houses an iron ard-share, an iron leister. Three pits and 2 clay ovens from the Late Roman period came to light at **Siemiechów** (38), Łask distr., site 2 (M. Majdowa, Muzeum, Pabianice).

Investigations were continued in Masovia of a peat-settlement probably associated with cult at **Otałużka** (41), Grójec distr., site 1 (W. Bender and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), revealing well preserved parts of timber constructions which consisted of a sort a great platform fastened with pegs and a wooden foot-bridge leading to it; small finds included fragments of a glass cup, a small glass bottle and a glass beaker as well as a wooden handle of an ard(?). Attentions should be drawn to the investigations at **Kołoząb** (43), Płońsk distr., site 2 (J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — a further semi-subterranean hut and 3 Late La Tène pits, and at **Łęgonice** (40), Rawa Mazowiecka distr., site I (T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 10 pits and 4 hearths, Late Roman period.

Important results were obtained in Pomerania in the last season of long-term excavations at **Lubieszewo** (2), Gryfice distr., site 2 (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin); the features discovered there included a further 2 semi-subterranean huts, a granary, a cattle-pen, numerous pits and hearths, while among small finds were fragments of a glass vessel and wheel-made pottery, only very occasional in this part of Poland; this settlement which dates from the Late Roman period showed a circular layout and consisted of 6 semi-subterranean huts, 6 post-houses, 1 long building, 3 granaries, ovens and about 60 hearths.