

SURVEY OF THE RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, t. XXIII 1971

JAN MACHNIK

SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STONE AGE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE BRONZE AGE IN POLAND IN 1970

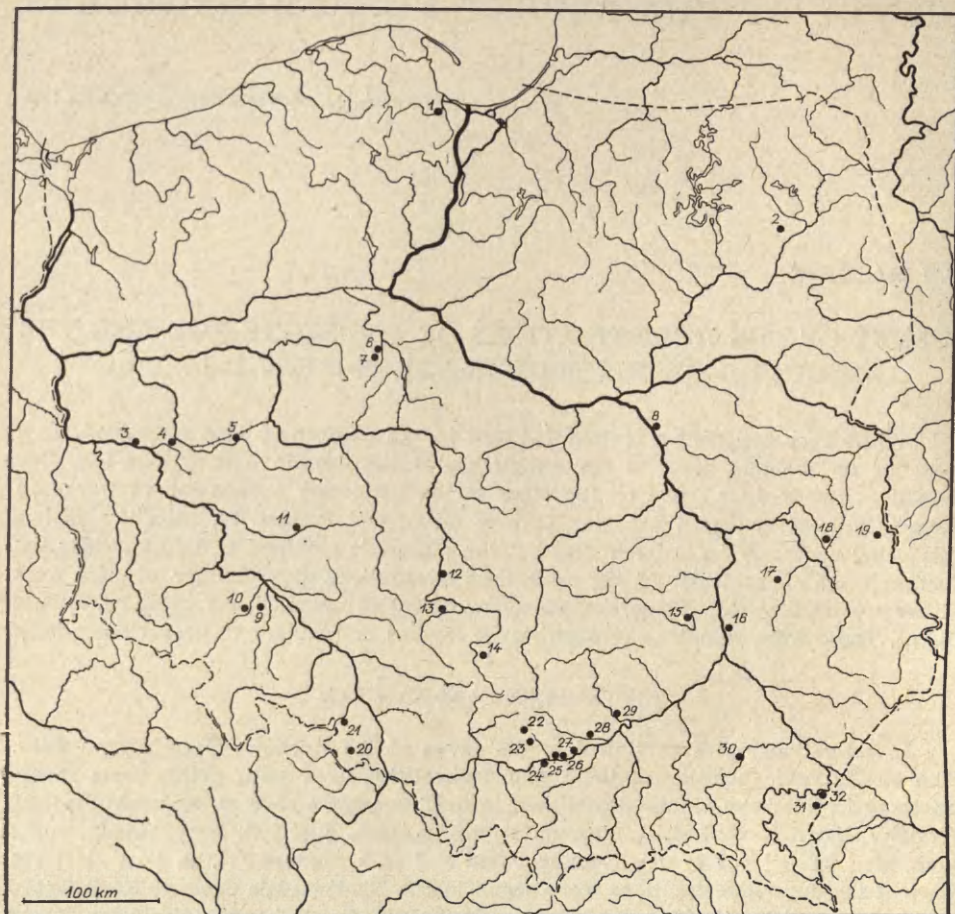
In 1970 there occurred a certain decrease in the number of sites examined. This was due on the one hand to the completion of long-term excavations (e.g. Całowanie, Otwock distr.), and on the other to the temporary suspension of works on certain large sites (e.g. Olszanica, Kraków distr., and Iwanowice, Miechów distr.), this being necessary in order to sort out the materials obtained and to consider the further research projects. At the same time excavations of a number of sites were either commenced (e.g. Pomorsko, Sulechów distr.) or resumed (e.g. Saspów, Olkusz distr.). These were rescue or reconnaissance studies preliminary to area excavations.

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

Investigations were continued in the caves of the Kraków—Częstochowa Jura. The stratigraphic position of the Upper Palaeolithic layer with points from mammoth tusks has been finally established in the Mamutowa cave at **Wierchowice** (23)¹, Kraków distr. (S. Kowalski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). Preparatory works were also carried out in neighbouring caves and rock shelters. In the north-western part of the Jura investigations were begun in the Niedźwiedzia cave at **Kusięta** (14), Częstochowa distr. (J. Kopacz, Muzeum Okręgowe, Częstochowa), disclosing layers with flint objects probably from the Late Aurignacian and Late Magdalenian, and Neolithic layer with Corded Ware objects. Excavation was continued of an Upper Palaeolithic site with backed and shouldered points in **Kraków, Spadzista street** (24) (J. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The southern part of the site has yielded 3 new cultural horizons, the earliest dating from the Aurignacian and the two later identified as Upper Palaeolithic workshops situated in loess. In Great Poland investigation was continued of a site at **Liny** (4), Wolsztyn distr.² (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań), the first site of the Hamburg culture to be discovered in Poland; it yielded a large concentration of flint artifacts from the Oldest Dryas. Examination was begun of another end-Palaeolithic dune site on the second terrace of the Warta at **Pomorsko** (3), Sulechów distr. (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, Poznań). A big concentration of flint artifacts including Swiderian tangent-points and Early Mesolithic

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

² In „Sprawozdania Archeologiczne”, vol. 22: 1970, p. 296, the district of Sulechów was erroneously given.



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

microliths was explored, and a store of Baltic raw flint revealed. Artifacts included specimens from Upper Astartian flint derived from the Middle Vistula basin. The site is associated with the cultures of the north-west European Plain, among others with the Ahrenburg culture. In eastern Poland investigation was continued of an important Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic site at **Luta** (19), Włodawa distr. (H. Więckowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). The extent of the site was established and new abundant flint materials were revealed; their discovery will enable the more exactly characteristic of the so-called Narew cycle. In the same place, another large Late Palaeolithic site with an admixture of Mesolithic material was discovered and preliminary examined. Stratigraphical association with the local peat-bog seems possible. In northern Masovia investigations were resumed of sites among peat-meadows at **Sośnia** (2), Grajewo distr. (E. Kempisty, H. Więckowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), yielding among others interesting Mesolithic materials.

In south-western Poland a new large Mesolithic site of the Komornice culture with numerous and varied flint artifacts was discovered and preliminary explored at **Świętoszyn** (11), Milicz distr. (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław). Potsherds of the Pit-comb Pottery culture have also come to light. The examination begun in 1967 of another Mesolithic site in the same place was continued, revealing numerous flints with specimens of the Janisławice culture. In the province of Łódź, the site of many cultures at **Osjaków** (12), Wieluń distr. (E. Niesiołowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), yielded a quantity of interesting Mesolithic materials of the Janisławice culture.

The Neolithic and the Beginning of the Bronze Age

As in the previous year, most studies on this period were concentrated in southern Poland. Excavation continued at **Kormanice** (31), Przemyśl distr. (T. Aksamit, A. Talar, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów), brought to light traces of a further 7 large post-huts of the Danubian I (Linear Band Pottery) culture oriented along the N—S line. Outlines of two huts were fully disclosed showing 5 rows of posts each. The wall posts were more densely disposed than the inner ones connected with roof construction. One of the houses was rectangular, 15 m by 6.5 m, and the other nearly square, 7 m by 6 m. Along the houses long pits were brought to light, one of which contained a lot of corn. Small finds included Bükk potsherds, flint and obsidian tools and slate hoes. Excavation was begun of another site in the loess area of southern Poland at **Rzeszów** (30), site 34 (A. Talar, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów), revealing traces of two post houses and associated pits. In addition to Danubian I and Lengyel potsherds, the finds included fragment of a Bükk vessel and numerous obsidian and flint artifacts including sickle inserts. Five features of the Danubian I (Linear Band Pottery) culture including two rectangular ones were explored at **Przemyśl** (32), (A. Koperski, Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej, Przemyśl). As in previous years, rescue works were carried out in the area of Kraków-Nowa Huta. The extent of the TRB settlement was established on site 62B at **Nowa Huta-Mogiła** (25), (M. Godłowska, M. Grabowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) which in 1969 revealed an interesting stratigraphical sequence of Lengyel and TRB pits; the settlement appeared to be small, this suggesting a rather short stay of the TRB population on the Vistula terrace. Moreover, apart from further Lengyel features, pits and post holes, possibly linkable with the long houses of the Danubian I culture have come to light. The site at **Nowa Huta-Pleszów II** (26) (S. Buratyński, A. Kogus, Muzeum

Archeologiczne, Kraków) yielded a large number of Danubian I and Lengyel pits which in addition to pottery contained a lot of flint tools and several stone hoes. Small scale excavations carried out in the neighbourhood of Kraków included the known site at **Igołomia** (27), Proszowice distr. (J. Rydzewski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków), where Neolithic occupation of the second Vistula terrace was recognized, and the cave Wierchowska Górna at **Wierchowie** (23), Kraków distr. (E. Rook, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), which yielded traces of Neolithic habitation. Trzciniac culture pits and traces of the Danubian I culture were disclosed at **Czajęczyce** (28), Proszowice distr. (R. Mycielska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). A flat inhumation cemetery of the Corded Ware culture was discovered at **Kobylniki** (29), Busko Zdrój distr., site 4. (J. Pyrgała, W. Okrzeja, Uniwersytet, Warszawa); one grave was examined revealing a contracted skeleton lying on the right side with head to S, furnished with 3 vessels and flint axe. Two inhumation burials of the proto-Lusatian culture, furnished with bronze ornaments only were discovered at **Zbrojewsko** (13), Kłobuck distr. (M. Gedl, M. Parczewski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków).

Small-scale excavations were carried out in the province of Lublin on a Neolithic site on the lake Krasne at **Krasne** (18), Parzew distr. (A. Kutylowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Lublin), and on a TRB highland settlement at **Pawlin** (17), Bełżyce distr. (A. Kutylowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Lublin).

In Silesia rescue excavation was continued at **Wojnowice** (20), Głubczyce distr. (E. Tomczak, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole), revealing a number of pits with comparatively abundant materials consisting of potsherds together with flint and bone artifacts of the late TRB phase with distinct elements of the Boleraz group of the Radial Decorated Pottery culture. Rescue excavations of a Danubian I and TRB habitation site was begun at **Tomice** (21), Głubczyce distr. (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław); the discoveries included a number of pits over which an overground post structure was raised. Two pits came to light at **Księgnice Małe** (9), Wrocław distr. (E. Noworyta, Muzeum Ślązańskie, Sobótka); among others, the younger TRB pit cut into a semi-subterranean hut of the Stroke-Band Pottery culture. A damaged TRB grave was examined at **Strachów** (10), Wrocław distr. (H. Goławska, E. Noworyta, Muzeum Ślązańskie, Sobótka).

In Great Poland, interesting rescue and experimental works (the use of new field research methods) were continued on the lake Pakość. A habitation site among others of the Lengyel culture (Brześć Kujawski group) with stratigraphically arranged pits was discovered at **Broniewice** (6), Mogilno distr. (R. Mazurowski, E. Krause, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań); moreover, a long trapeze-shaped house and an inhumation burial came to light. Small finds included numerous flint tools, shell beads, awls, fragment of an ornamented bracelet of bone, etc. Occupation traces of the Globular Amphorae and Iwo cultures population from the beginning of the Bronze Age were attested. At **Dobieszewice** (7), Mogilno distr., site 2 (R. Mazurowski and team, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań), exploration was completed of a trapeze-shaped building of the Lengyel culture (Brześć Kujawski group); its overall length was 26 m, the length of the broad wall being 7 m, and of the narrow wall — 2 m; in addition, a Globular Amphorae pit was explored. At **Lęki Małe** (5), Kościan distr., site 1 (M. Piaszykowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań), another damaged barrow was examined on the known cemetery of the Unětice culture; apart from a dagger and a bronze pin, accidentally found some time ago, the barrow yielded only animal bones and potsherds.

Materials of the early TRB phase, Pit-comb Pottery and Corded Ware cultures were discovered on the site of many cultures at **Osjaków** (12), Wieluń distr. (E. Niesiołowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). Of special interest is here a large hollow feature of the Pit-comb Pottery culture, which presumably served as dwelling.

In northern Poland interesting materials of the Pit-comb Pottery, Corded Ware and Trzciniec cultures came to light at **Sośnia** (2), Grajewo distr. (E. Kempisty, H. Więckowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). Owing to penetrating planigraphic observations and a detailed typological classification it has been possible to link up the numerous flint artifacts with particular Neolithic cultures. A Corded Ware burial was revealed at **Pruszcz Gdański** (1), Gdańsk distr. (M. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk). Traces of Trzciniec habitation came to light at **Warszawa-Zerzeń** (8), site 4 (T. Węgrzynowicz, E. Kowalczevska, Uniwersytet and Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa).

Considerable progress has been made in the study of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint working and mining. The long-term investigations of the famous mine of striped flint was continued at **Krzemionki** (45), Opatów distr. (J. Kowalczyk, B. Balcer, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). So far only preliminary studies have been carried out. Mine waste dumps were examined in the neighbourhood of one shaft; the layers revealed there suggest intervals in the exploration of this part of the mine and will allow us to establish the relative chronology of the neighbouring shafts. Near the shaft, an axe-producing workshop of the TRB and the Mierzanowice culture from the Early Bronze Age came to light. Other mining tools such as an antler wedge and mallet were found. The inner layout of the mine was partially recognized by means of the electrical resistivity and gravimetric method. Investigations were also continued of another well known workshop and mine of grey white-dotted flint at **Świeciechów-Lasek** (16), Kraśnik distr. (B. Balcer, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The mine was used mainly by the TRB and Mierzanowice people. Traces of man's activity reaching probably back to the Palaeolithic were noted in the workshop. Flint was won from natural deposits, whereas certain tools, e.g. axes with lenticular section were made on the spot, at least partially. Unfortunately, the area of the mine is being destroyed. A sensational discovery was made at **Saspów** (22), Olkusz distr. (J. Lech, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), where during excavations of a site so far regarded as a flint workshop only, a Lengyel mine of Jurassic flint was brought to light. The excavations revealed shafts which cut through loess and reached the layer rich in flint-concentrations situated at the depth of 4.5 m below the surface. This is the first Neolithic flint-quarry to be discovered in Poland. Traces of seasonal habitation of the Lengyel people, perhaps of the miners who came here to exploit the flint, among others in the above mentioned quarry were recorded in neighbouring caves and rock shelters in the upper basin of the **river Saspówka** (W. Chmielewski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa).

