

SURVEY OF RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

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MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE AND EARLY BRONZE AGE IN 1973—1974

The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic

Small-scale excavations at **Racibórz-Studzienna** (19), site 2 (K. Sobczyk, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole), linked up with previous investigations, have brought to light several lower palaeolithic flint artifacts dated to Riss 1a-1b or to Mindel-Riss.

The investigations continued in **Kraków-Zwierzyniec** (25), site 1 (W. Chmielewski and team, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) yielded a complex of Levalloisian-Mousterian flint artifacts.

During the excavations at **Wołowice** (24), Kraków distr., site 1 (A. Dagnan-Ginter, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) a number of openings of an upper palaeolithic flint mine, the first in this region, and associated workshops have been discovered.

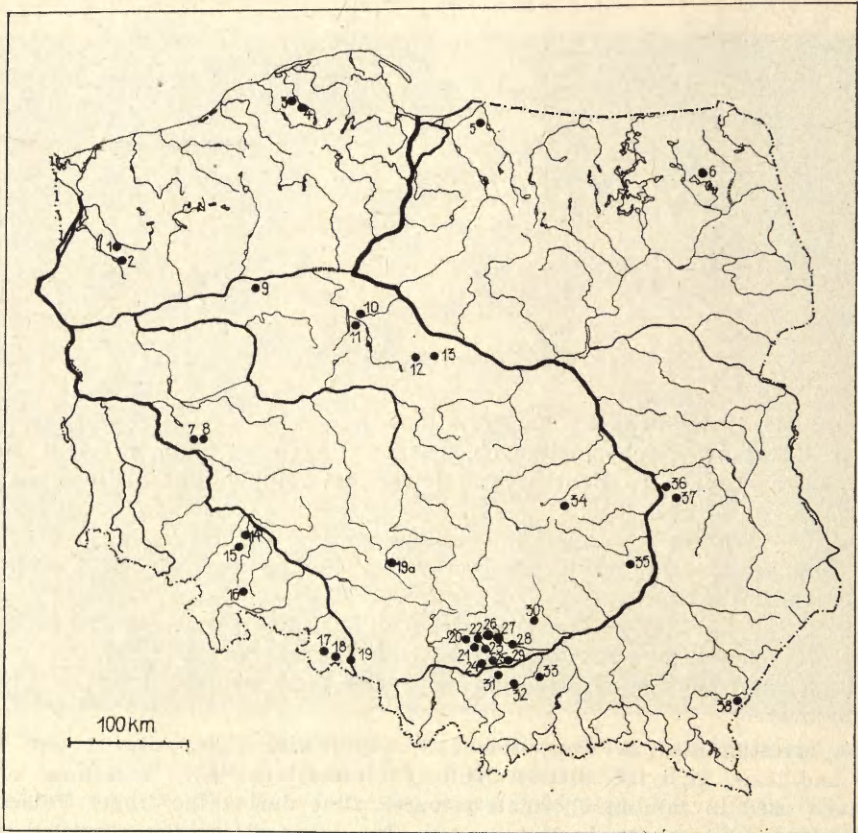
The investigations at **Tomaszów** (34), Szydłowiec distr., sites I and II (R. Schild and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) uncovered shafts used in mining chocolate-coloured flint during the Upper Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age. The other discoveries consisted of late mesolithic flint artifacts connected with a workshop and taxonomically linked with the so-called Vistula cycle, and of an assemblage of Mousterian artifacts not associated with the exploitation of flint.

New evidence was obtained for the extent of the Hamburg culture during the investigations at **Olbrachcice** (7), Wschowa distr., site 8 (J. M. Bardukiewicz, Uniwersytet, Wrocław); as a result Lower Silesia has been included into the extent of this culture. Two post-Magdalenian assemblages betraying the Ahrensburg culture influences were discovered at **Siedlnica** (8), Wschowa distr., site 17 (J. M. Bardukiewicz, Uniwersytet, Wrocław).

The Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age

The studies of the sites of the earliest farming cultures have produced new evidence for their chronology and their respective extents. The excavations were concentrated on TRB cemeteries and on Lengyel sites where flint was extracted and worked.

The discoveries made at **Puławy-Włostowice** (36), site 1 (L. Gajewski, J. Gurba, I. Kutylowska, Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin) consisted of settlement traces, ones of the first in this area, of the earliest phase of the Bandkeramik culture in Poland. The excavations continued on neolithic settlements at **Stary Zamek** (15), Wrocław distr., sites 2 and 2a (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archo-



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Stone Age and Early Bronze Age, investigated in 1973 and 1974. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text

logiczne, Wrocław) revealed features of the following cultures: Bandkeramik and Stroke-ornamented Pottery, TRB and Globular Amphorae. Site 2 has moreover yielded 11 graves of the Unětice culture (Marszowice group) with the dead in a contracted position, heads to S, facing E. Site 9 at **Muszkowice** (16), Żąbkowice Śląskie distr. (W. Wojciechowski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) has yielded 2 pits of the Stroke-ornamented Pottery culture and a pit of the Bandkeramik culture. All flint artifacts found in the latter were made of flint from Little Poland region. Excavations conducted at **Falborz** (13), Włocławek distr., site 1 (J. Dąbrowska, U. Huszcza, Muzeum Kujawskie, Włocławek) revealed 5 Bandkeramik features. Small-scale excavations were continued on the settlement of Bandkeramik at **Kormanice** (38), Przemyśl distr., site 1 (T. Aksamit, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów).

Investigations in **Kraków-Nowa Huta** (29), site Pleszów 17 (M. Kaczanowska, A. Rachwaniec, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) brought to light Lengyel features with white painted pottery. One feature contained a realistically executed head of a human figurine. Other discoveries consisted of 6 Lengyel inhumations

and pits of the Baden culture. The excavations conducted at **Kraków-Barycz** (31), site VIII (K. Lenarczyk, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) revealed 3 Lengyel features with abundant materials, including fragments of mugs with pointed bottoms, used in salt-production. Similar vessels were also discovered in the saliferous region of **Bochnia-Chodenice** (33), site VI (E. Folwarczny-Miśko, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka)

The program of studies on the production of flint artifacts in the Neolithic included the investigations of sites where flint was exploited. A flint shaft-mine of the Lengyel culture was discovered at **Jerzmanowice** (22), Olkusz distr., site Dąbrówka 1 (J. Lech and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). A site where flint was exploited by the Lengyel culture people was localized at **Czajowice** (23), Kraków distr., site 1 (J. Lech, H. Młynarczyk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). Moreover excavations were continued in the area of the Lengyel flint mines at **Bęble** (21), Kraków distr., site 1 and at **Sąspów** (20), Olkusz distr., site I (J. Lech and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), where further shafts and flint workshops were discovered.

The excavations conducted at **Tyniec Mały** (14), Wrocław distr. (E. Noworyta, M. Górecka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) revealed 2 graves of the Jordánów group of the Lengyel culture, richly furnished with goods, including copper objects.

Numerous features were explored during vast-area excavations conducted at an extensive settlement (40 hectares) from the close of the TRB culture and the beginning of the Baden culture at **Bronocice** (30), Kazimierza Wielka distr. (S. Milisauskas, J. Machnik, J. Kruk, State University of New York at Buffalo, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). In addition to numerous domestic pits, remains of a defence system represented by ditches situated in the highest part of the site, were discovered. Among 16 human graves discovered on the site, a collective burial of 22 individuals claims attention. Mobile finds consisted mostly of pottery and animal bones, whereas flint artifacts were scanty. During the excavations of a large (15 hectares) TRB settlement at **Poganice** (3), Słupsk distr., site 4 (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) its extent as well as the distribution of features within three previously distinguished habitation centres were established. Regularly distributed trapezoid post-houses, 8 × 4 m, came to light. The main object of the investigations of the TRB settlement at **Niedźwiedź** (27), Miechów distr. (B. Burchard, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków) was to define the extent of the inhabited area. At **Inowrocław-Mątwy** (10), site 1 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, A. Koško, Uniwersytet, Poznań) two chronological phases were distinguished: the Early Wiórek phase with Baalberg influences and the post-Luboń phase with Boleráz influences.

The investigations of megalithic TRB barrows, commenced in previous years, were continued. At **Krepcowo** (1), Pyrzyce distr. (T. Wiślański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) excavation was concluded of a megalithic barrow of the Kuyavian type, shaped as an elongated triangle, 50 m long and 9 m wide at the broad end. The pottery from the barrow, which shows traits of both eastern and northern group of the TRB culture, confirms the suggestion that the zone where these elements crossed ran through Western Pomerania. Megalithic TRB barrows were examined on the cemeteries at **Lupawa** (4), Słupsk distr., sites 15 and 18 (D. Jankowska, M. Cwetsch, Uniwersytet, Poznań). On site 15 two phases were distinguished — the earlier one was represented by a barrow

of the Kuyavian type, 20 m long, and the later one, by a barrow of quadrangular shape 3×2 m. Investigations of a TRB Kuyavian barrow were concluded at **Sarnowo** (12), Włocławek distr., site 1 (H. Wikiak, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). Investigations of Kuyavian barrows were commenced at **Karsko** (2), Pyrzyce distr., site 1 (E. Nawrońska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Szczecin) and at **Tupadły** (11), Inowrocław distr., sites 2 and 3 (A. Cofta-Broniewska, A. Kosko, Uniwersytet, Poznań). Six flat graves of the TRB culture were examined at **Zgórzyńskie** (37), Puławy distr. (A. Kutylowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Lublin). The skeletons were oriented E-W, some furnished with pottery and flint axes. The graves had stone settings and stone mounds.

A settlement of the Niemen culture was discovered at **Stacze** (6), Elk distr. (E. Kempisty, K. Kowalski, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The site has yielded the largest amount of the Niemen materials so far discovered in Poland.

A grave of the later phase of the Globular Amphorae culture was discovered at **Chodzież** (9), site 3 (A. Prinke, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań). The stone setting, 6×3.2 m, contained remains of 18 human skeletons chaotically deposited and intermixed with animal bones. The grave goods included 17 vessels, ornaments of bone, amber and boar's tusks, as well as flint and stone tools. The grave was surrounded with five circular hearths with diameters ranging from 0.45 to 1.5 m.

The investigations continued at **Gdów** (32), Myślenice distr., site II (K. Reguła, Muzeum Zup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), have yielded numerous features with pottery of the later phase of the Baden culture.

The program of study of ancient barrows in the western part of the Little Polish Upland included excavations of the barrow at **Koniusza** (28), Proszowice distr., site 1 (J. Kruk, K. Tunia, Komisja Archeologiczna Oddziału PAN, Kraków); the barrow probably belongs to the early phase of the Corded Ware culture. The quadrangular grave pit was surrounded by a groove shaped as a circle, with a row of over 10 postholes on the N—E side. Site 1 at **Kietrz** (18), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) yielded the grave of early phase of Corded Ware culture, the second to be discovered on this site. The investigations continued at **Garbina** (5), Braniewo distr., site 1 (M. Mączkowska, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn) have allowed to distinguish on this site two habitation phases of the Rzucewo culture.

Investigations were continued of a settlement complex of the Mierzanowice culture at **Iwanowice** (26), Miechów distr. (J. Machnik, A. Dzieduszycka-Machnikowa, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków). Due to numerous trenches laid down in the neighbourhood of the settlement, the limits of the habitation micro-region have been defined. Within the settlement itself a number of stratigraphical relations between particular features were noted. The total extent of the associated cemetery has also been established. The exploration of the ditch that divided the settlement from the cemetery has revealed further constructional details, e.g. elements of an abattis which rendered the crossing of the ditch the more difficult. At **Wojciechowice** (35), Opatów distr., site 1 (J. Bąbel, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) a further 15 graves of the Mierzanowice culture have been discovered. The deads lay in the contracted position on the right or left side, with hands near the face and heads

to E, S, SW or NE. Abundant grave goods included vessels and artifacts of flint, bone, shell and bronze.

The investigations at **Nowa Cerekwia** (17), Głubczyce distr. (E. Kunawicz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) resulted in the discovery of a collective burial (2 men and 1 woman) of the Unéice culture, furnished with one vessel, two amber beads and small animal bones.

Further inhumations of the pre-Lusatian culture, mostly furnished with bronze artifacts, were revealed at **Zbrojewsko** (19a), Kłobuck distr., site 3 (M. Gedl, K. Boruc, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). In all probability, barrows with stone constructions had existed there.

