

SURVEY OF THE RECENT FIELD RESEARCHES

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A SURVEY OF DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE AGE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE BRONZE AGE IN POLAND IN 1969

The intensification of studies on the early periods of prehistory, observable for several years, was also noted in 1969, the excavations being ever more strictly subordinated to the broader research program undertaken in Poland. Sites for large scale excavations were selected more carefully by means of surface, test and verifying examinations. Consequently, in addition to large scale and long-term field works, this season was marked by a number of surface and test studies. Moreover, rescue works were carried out, mostly by the service for the protection of antiquities which has largely expanded in recent years.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

The investigations of two open loess settlements of the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic at **Piekary**, Kraków distr., promise to be rewarding (M. Morawski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The excavations of 1969 revealed a full stratigraphy of the loess formations with vegetation levels as well as flint workshops with a lot of artifacts. The excavators succeeded in fitting various elements such as flakes, waste material, etc., resulting from the manufacture of implements, and thus provided a basis for the reconstruction of the production process. The excavations continued on another open site within **Kraków** itself (J. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) have revealed a further two Upper Palaeolithic huts constructed of bones of Pleistocene mammals (mostly mammoth). In addition to numerous flint artifacts, also objects from Slovakian radiolarite came to light. The finds betrayed features of the Kostienki culture. The program of researching cave-sites in the Kraków—Częstochowa Jura included investigations at **Wierzcho- wie**, Kraków distr. (S. Kowalski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The layer sequence in the fore-part of the cave (beneath loess sediment) has been linked with the ten layers in its central part; owing to this the full stratigraphy of the cave has been obtained for the first time. Due to the discovery of further points and other artifacts of the Jerzmanowice culture this site is representative of the earlier phases of this culture. In the northern part of the Jura a new Middle Palaeolithic cave-site was discovered in Zamkowa Dolna cave at **Olsztyn**, Częstochowa distr. (J. Kopacz, Muzeum, Częstochowa). Flint artifacts included forms similar to the Prądnik knives. Of the Late Palaeolithic sites that at **Trzebca**,

Pajęczno distr., on the Upper Warta was explored to its limits (B. Ginter, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The site has yielded rich materials, predominantly of the Masovian cycle with Late Magdalenian elements and leaf points of the Lyngby type. Long-term excavations of the multi-layer site at **Całowanie**, Otwock distr., were concluded (R. Schild, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). In the final phase of the investigations a number of bore-holes were made in order to disclose the morphology of the site.

The long-term program of studies on the Stone Age in Great Poland included excavations of a Late Palaeolithic site (earlier phase) at **Liny**, Sulechów distr. (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań). The site which was dug by amateurs in the pre-war period yielded a small number of extremely interesting materials of the Hamburg culture. The excavations commenced at **Smolno Wielkie**, Sulechów distr. (M. Kobusiewicz, T. Wiślański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Poznań), revealed several Mesolithic flint concentrations and some smaller assemblages from the Late Palaeolithic (probably the Younger Dryas). They show links with the cultures of the north-west German Plain.

A number of Mesolithic dune sites of the Komornicka culture were examined in Lower Silesia (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław). The following sites merit special attention: **Bartków**, Góra Śląska distr. — a feature, probably a semi-subterranean hut (3.98 by 3.20 m), with a concentration of charcoal in its centre; **Czeladź**, Góra Śląska distr. — first primitive axes to be found in Lower Silesia, and a Mesolithic pit; **Pobiel**, Góra Śląska distr. — a lot of artifacts.

A Mesolithic camp-site investigated at **Swornigacie**, Chojnice distr. (S. K. Kozłowski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), revealed several concentrations of flint artifacts, of which one belongs to the Komornicka culture and the remaining ones to the newly distinguished Chojnice culture (?). The latter has been assigned to the Atlantic period and shows links with the Gudena culture in Denmark and the Oldesloe-Kobrow and Jühnsdorf cultures in northern Germany. Investigations were continued of the big dune site at **Luta**, Włodawa distr., in eastern Poland (H. Więckowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). They have revealed the planigraphy of the artifacts which belong to the early phase of the Narew cycle and partly to the Vistula cycle, the former being somewhat distinct from the Narew assemblages recovered until now.

The studies on the prehistory of the **Pojezierze Mazurskie** region (Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa) included a survey of the Elk district (J. Trzeciakowski). As a result a number of Stone Age sites were recorded. Of special interest is a Mesolithic site in the vicinity of the town of Elk. The site which lies in the inter-valley area over the margin of a peaty valley abounds in flint artifacts which show traits of the Sviderian, Lyngby and Ahrensburg industries. Moreover, traces of fire and small fragments of charred bones were found.

Neolithic and Beginnings of Bronze Age

The studies on the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age were concentrated in several regions of Poland, i.e. Little Poland, Silesia, Kujavia and Lublin province. The areas are characterized by fertile soils and were habitation cen-

tres of the bulk of Neolithic cultures based on a farming and stock-breeding economy. The excavations in Little Poland were the most intensive and were moreover supplemented by numerous surface and test examinations. In this area the principal site from the Neolithic is **Olszanica**, Kraków distr. (S. Milisauskas, J. Machnik, Museum of Anthropology of University Michigan, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków). It yielded a further three long houses of the Bylany type of the Danubian I culture. In all, the habitation area so far examined has produced traces of 12 houses and several pits with flint and obsidian artifacts as well as pottery. The data revealed have made it possible to establish the chronological sequence of the pottery recovered and its relative chronology as well. A number of houses similar in construction to those at Olszanica, and Lengyel features were discovered at **Kormanice**, Przemysł distr. (T. Aksamić, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów). Very interesting were the results of the investigations (mostly rescue work) carried out in the area of Kraków—Nowa Huta. A number of Danubian I features have come to light on the site **Nowa Huta—Pleszów II** (S. Buratyński, A. Kogus, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), whereas the Lengyel settlement at **Nowa Huta—Mogiła** (M. Godłowska, M. Grabowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków) has yielded TRB features probably from the early phase, very rare on the Vistula terrace. The most sensational discovery, however, was the stratigraphical sequence revealed on the site, i.e. it has been established that a TRB pit was intersected by a feature of the earliest Lengyel phase, the so-called Złotniki group. On the other hand, certain facts show that the TRB features are younger than the pits with the early Lengyel materials. The stratigraphical observations made in the „Nad Mosurem Starym” cave at **Grodzisko**, Olkusz distr., were confirmed (E. Rook, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). Of the five layers distinguished in this season, two horizons contained materials of the Lengyel, the Radial Decorated Pottery and the Mierzanowice cultures. Small scale excavations continued at a habitation site of the Radial Decorated Pottery culture at **Brzezie**, Bochnia distr. (M. Godłowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), revealed further features of the late phase of this culture. Other known settlements of this culture in the Pogórze area are: **Grodkowice**, **Wiatowice** and **Chełm**, Bochnia distr. Recent discoveries made in this area include yet another habitation site, the southernmost one, at **Gdów**, Myślenice distr. (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka).

The TRB sites were perhaps the most intensively investigated in 1969. Initial excavations at **Bronocice**, Kazimierza Wielka distr. (B. Burchard, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków) revealed an extensive settlement which occupied a naturally defensive site. It produced an interesting pottery assemblage assignable to the final phase of the TRB culture in Little Poland and showing links with materials from Jevisovice C1 and Ohrozim in Moravia. The investigations at **Wojnowice**, Głubczyce distr. (J. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), brought to light a further 8 habitation features with TRB pottery betraying influences of the Radial Decorated Pottery culture. A TRB grave set by stones was accidentally discovered at **Strachów**, Wrocław distr. (H. Gosławska and team, Muzeum Ślązańskie, Sobótka). The grave contained a headless skeleton lying in a contracted position on one side and furnished with a flint knife and a stone in place of the head. TRB pits also came to light on this site. Under the Kujavian barrows research program excavations were commenced of barrow 9 at **Sarnowo**, Włocławek distr., site 1 (L. Gabałówna, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). The barrow which seems to

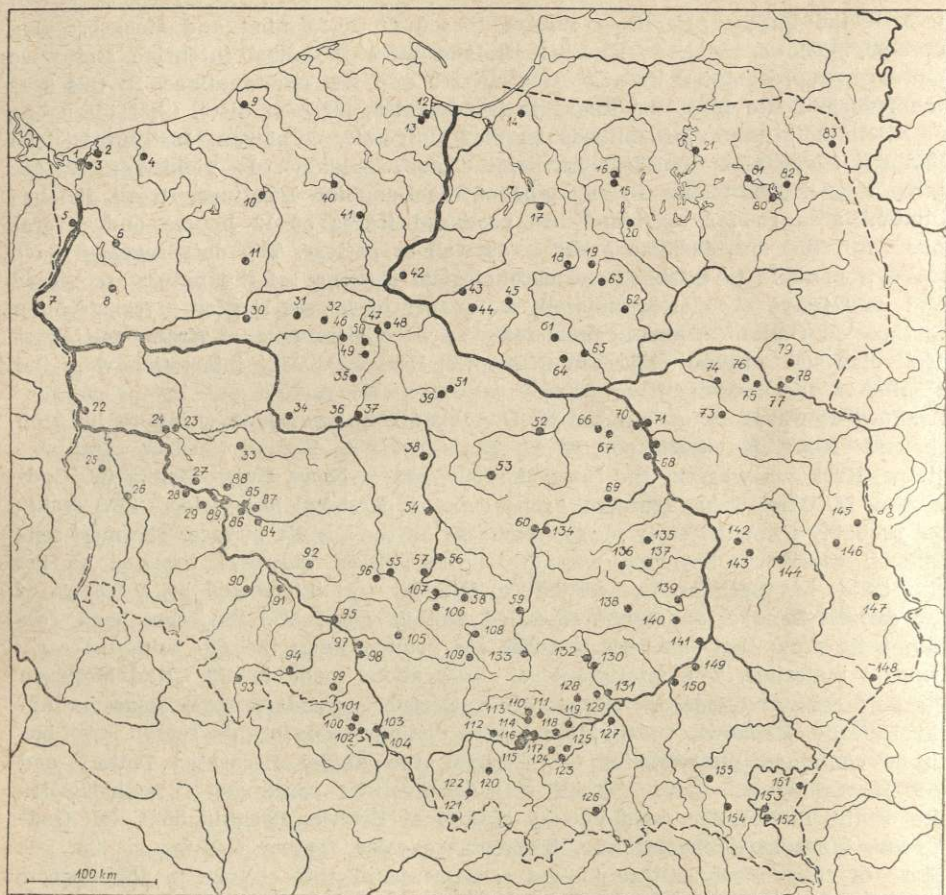


Fig. 1. Map showing important archaeological sites investigated in 1969 (discussed in the papers by J. Machnik, Z. Woźniak and E. Dąbrowska). Figures in brackets after the place-names correspond to the number of the point on the map, the letters denote the chronology of the site: P — Palaeolithic and Mesolithic; N — Neolithic and Early Bronze Age; L — Lusatian culture; PC — Pomeranian culture; R — La Tène, Roman and Migration periods; M — Early Medieval period

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| Bargłów Dworny, pow. Augustów (82, R) | Cedynia, pow. Chojna (7, L, M) |
| Bartków, pow. Góra Śląska (84, P) | Chlebnia, pow. Grodzisk Mazowiecki (66, M) |
| Bartoły Wielkie, pow. Olsztyn (15, R) | Ciecierzyn, pow. Kluczbork (96, R) |
| Bełcz Mały, pow. Góra Śląska (85, L) | Cyców, pow. Chełm (146, N) |
| Będziszyn, pow. Gdańsk (13, PC) | Czarna Wielka, pow. Siemiatycze (79, M) |
| Biskupin, pow. Żnin (46, M) | Czekanów, pow. Sokółów Podlaski (75, M) |
| Bnin, pow. Śrem (34, L, M) | Czeladź Wielka, pow. Góra Śląska (86, P) |
| Bodzentyn, pow. Kielce (138, M) | Czersk, pow. Piaseczno (68, M) |
| Bogdany, pow. Braniewo (14, M) | Dobropole, pow. Kamień Pomorski (3, M) |
| Boleszyn, pow. Turek (38, M) | Domaniowice, pow. Głogów (28, P) |
| Bronocice, pow. Kazimierza Wielka (128, N) | Drohiczyn, pow. Siemiatycze (77, L, R) |
| Bruszewo, pow. Kościan (33, M) | Dziedzice, pow. Myślibórz (8, M) |
| Brzezie, pow. Bochnia (125, N) | Dzierżątnia, pow. Płońsk (64, R) |
| Buszkowice, pow. Opatów (140, N) | Elk (81, P) |
| Całowanie, pow. Otwock (72, P) | Frankowo, pow. Golub-Dobrzyń (44, M) |
| Cecele, pow. Siemiatycze (78, R) | Gdów, pow. Myślenice (123, N, R) |

- Giżycko (21, M)
 Głębinów, pow. Nysa (94, R)
 Golub-Dobrzyń (43, M)
 Grodzisko, pow. Olkusz (110, N)
 Grzmiąca, pow. Słubice (22, L)
 Gzin, pow. Chełmno (42, L)
 Iwanowice, pow. Miechów (111, N)
 Jadowniki Mokre, pow. Dąbrowa Tarnowska (127, M)
 Jaksice, pow. Inowrocław (48, M)
 Jankowo, pow. Inowrocław (47, L)
 Kaliszany, pow. Wągrowiec (31, L)
 Kamień Pomorski (2, M)
 Kanie, pow. Pruszków (67, PC)
 Kęszocho, pow. Przasnysz (63, N, M)
 Kietłów, pow. Góra Śląska (89, R)
 Kietrz, pow. Głubczyce (100, L, R)
 Klementowice, pow. Puławy (142, N)
 Kobylniki, pow. Busko Zdrój (131, PC)
 Kołoząb, pow. Płońsk (65, R)
 Kopcie, pow. Węgrów (73, R)
 Kormanice, pow. Przemyśl (151, N)
 Kowala, pow. Proszowice (119, N)
 Koziegłowy, pow. Myszów (109, M)
 Kraków (ul. Spadzista, Wawel, Zakrzówek) (117, P, M)
 Kraków—Nowa Huta (Mogiła, Pleszów) (118, N, M)
 Kryspinów, pow. Kraków (115, R)
 Krzemienica, pow. Mielec (150, L)
 Krzemionki Opatowskie, pow. Opatów (139, N)
 Książ, pow. Wałbrzych (93, L)
 Łąd, pow. Sępca (37, M)
 Łankorona, pow. Wadowice (120, M)
 Lesko (152, R)
 Linie, pow. Sulechów (23, P)
 Lipowiec, pow. Chrzanów (112, M)
 Lubieszewo, pow. Gryfice (4, PC, R, M)
 Lublin (Stare Miasto, Zamek) (144, M)
 Lubomia, pow. Wodzisław Śląski (104, M)
 Luta, pow. Włodawa (145, P)
 Lubnice, pow. Wieruszów (55, L)
 Machów, pow. Tarnobrzeg (149, L, R)
 Manasterzec-Sobień, pow. Lesko (153, M)
 Mionów, pow. Prudnik (99, R)
 Mogilno (49, M)
 Moszowice, pow. Głogów (27, L)
 Mymoń, pow. Sanok (154, M)
 Naszacowice, pow. Nowy Sącz (126, M)
 Niedanowo, pow. Nidzica (18, R)
 Niewiadoma, pow. Sokołów Podlaski (76, M)
 Odrzykoń, pow. Krosno (155, M)
 Oleśnica (92, M)
 Olszanica, pow. Kraków (114, N)
 Olsztyn, pow. Częstochowa (108, P)
 Opatów, pow. Kłobuck (106, R)
 Opole (Ostrówek) (98, M)
 Opole-Groszowice (97, L)
 Osjaków, pow. Wieluń (56, N)
 Ostrowite Prymasowskie, pow. Gniezno (35, R, M)
 Ostróda (17, M)
 Otałążka, pow. Grójec (69, R)
 Pajewo-Szwelice, pow. Ciechanów (62, R)
 Pelczyska, pow. Pińczów (129, R)
 Piekary, pow. Kraków (116, P)
 Pińczów (130, M)
 Pobiel, pow. Góra Śląska (87, P)
 Pokrzywnica Wielka, pow. Nidzica (19, M)
 Polany, pow. Szydłowiec (137, M)
 Porzecze, pow. Sławno (9, PC)
 Posejnele, pow. Sławno (83, R)
 Prusinowo, pow. Czarnków (30, PC)
 Pruszcz Gdański (12, R)
 Przywóz, pow. Wieluń (57, R)
 Putnowice, pow. Chełm (147, N)
 Raciąż, pow. Sierpc (61, M)
 Racibórz-Obora (103, M)
 Radom (135, M)
 Radwanice, pow. Wrocław (91, R)
 Rajród, pow. Grajewo (80, R)
 Rybna, pow. Brzeg (95, L, R)
 Sadurki, pow. Puławy (143, N)
 Sandomierz (141, M)
 Sarnowo, pow. Włocławek (51, N)
 Siciny, pow. Góra Śląska (88, N, M)
 Sieradz (54, M)
 Silniczka, pow. Radomsko (59, M)
 Skrwilno, pow. Rypin (45, M)
 Siaboszewo, pow. Mogilno (50, M)
 Smolno Wielkie, pow. Sulechów (24, P)
 Smuszewo, pow. Wągrowiec (32, L)
 Sól, pow. Żywiec (121, N)
 Spławie-Wodzisko, pow. Września (36, L)
 Stara Wieś-Ludwinów, pow. Węgrów (74, R, M)
 Stargard Szczeciński (6, M)
 Stawy, pow. Jędrzejów (132, M)
 Strachów, pow. Wrocław (90, N)
 Sułków, pow. Głubczyce (101, R)
 Swolszewice-Borek, pow. Piotrków Trybunalski (60, N)
 Swornigacie, pow. Chojnice (40, P)
 Szczecinek (10, L)
 Szczecin-Mścięcino (5, M)
 Szczekociny, pow. Włoszczowa (133, M)
 Szczytno (20, M)
 Szydłowiec, pow. Radom (136, M)
 Tresta Rządowa, pow. Opoczno (134, L)
 Trzebce, pow. Pajęczno (58, P)
 Trzęsów, pow. Głogów (29, L)
 Tuchola (41, M)
 Tumiany, pow. Olsztyn (16, R)
 Warłów, pow. Lubliniec (105, M)
 Warszawa (Łazienki) (70, M)
 Warszawa-Zerzeń (41, PC)
 Wicina, pow. Lubsko (25, L)
 Wieliczka, pow. Kraków (124, R, M)
 Wierzchowie, pow. Kraków (113, N)
 Wiersiółka, pow. Wałcz (11, M)
 Wietrzychowice, pow. Koło (39, N)
 Władysławów, pow. Łowicz (52, R)
 Wolin, pow. Świnoujście (1, M)
 Wojnowice, pow. Głubczyce (102, N)
 Zbrojewsko, pow. Kłobuck (107, L)
 Zgierz (53, R)
 Żagań (26, L)
 Żurawce, pow. Tomaszów Lubelski (148, N)
 Żywiec (122, M)

be of a slightly different construction than the other barrows contained pottery of AB phase after Becker. The same pottery was found on a neighbouring habitation site (no. IA) which again yielded an enigmatical multi-layer pavement of field stones with a hearth inside. Because of the early age of the materials discovered the investigations at Sarnowo are of great importance for the problem of the origin and the chronology of the TRB culture in Poland. Another site with long barrows is at **Wietrzychowice**, Koło distr. (K. Jażdżewski and team, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), where a further barrow, the smallest (30 m long) among the five surviving ones, was explored. Remains of a human skeleton and potsherds have come to light roughly in the centre of the barrow.

Very interesting were the investigations of the TRB culture in the Lublin area in eastern Poland. The second excavation season at **Klementowice**, Puławy distr. (A. Uzarowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), revealed a ditch regarded as remains of a cattle-pen. The ditch, situated on the margin of the habitation site was about 2.6 m broad and 1.25 m deep. Traces of burnt matter, numerous potsherds and a concentration of flint axes were discovered on its bottom. A TRB cemetery situated on an eminence surrounded by bogs has yielded a further two burials under stone pavements. In addition to human bones (of an adult and a child), one of the burials contained bones of two cows and of goat or sheep. This was probably a common burial of people and animals. The investigations commenced on a TRB cemetery at **Sadurki**, Puławy distr. (Z. Ślusarski and team, Muzeum Okręgowe, Lublin), have brought to light two inhumation burials with a stone-setting and stone pavements.

Further Globular Amphorae burials were accidentally discovered in the Lublin area. Two cist graves have come to light respectively at **Cyców** and **Putnowice-Kolonia**, Cheim distr. (K. Kutylowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Lublin), the grave at Cyców being furnished with 6 amphorae placed on split stones. The excavations continued at **Siciny**, Góra Śląska distr., in Lower Silesia (W. Wojciechowski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), disclosed traces of a further post house of the Globular Amphorae culture as well as Lengyel materials of the Brześć Kujawski group.

Of the sites assignable to other Neolithic cultures, that at **Osjaków**, Wieluń distr., deserves special attention (E. Niesiołowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). In addition to flint artifacts showing Late Mesolithic traits, the site has yielded Pitcomb and TRB pottery. The finds seem to suggest that the Mesolithic elements survived deep into the Neolithic. A barrow from the early phase of the Corded Ware culture with a ditch round the burial was explored at **Kęsocha**, Miawa distr. (J. Okulicz, Uniwersytet, Warszawa). This barrow is very similar both in construction and grave goods to the barrows of the same culture in south-eastern Poland (so-called Lubaczów group). The discovery of this barrow on the northern margin of Masovia is very important for the study of the extent of the early Corded Ware culture in the forest zone in Central Europe and the direction of its expansion.

After a break of many years systematic investigations were resumed of a Neolithic flint mines, the largest in Europe, at **Krzemionki**, Opatów distr. (J. Kowalczyk, and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The research of 1969 was of a preliminary character.

The principal site from the turn of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age in Little Poland is at **Iwanowice**, Miechów distr. (J. Machnik, S. Milisauskas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa, Museum

of Anthropology of University Michigan). The site was already investigated for several years. In this season its highest part (region II) was explored, revealing the oldest features of the Mierzanowice culture (Chłopice-Veselé group) and a deep ditch which enclosed a major part of the settlement itself and not only the cattle pen as was previously thought. It has appeared that the ditch had originated during the existence of the Mierzanowice settlement. The ditch, which presently is 2.5 m deep and about 10 m wide in the upper part, contained a kind of palisade at its bottom. Further cattle burials have come to light in the settlement, where as abundant artifacts included scraper-like implements and a lot of obsidian blades. The pottery again exhibited southern elements which can be primarily associated with the Hatvan culture area. A cemetery associated with the settlement extended outside the ditch on the southern slope of the eminence. Several tens of inhumation burials were explored; one of these contained skeletons of two young men.

Several new habitation sites of the Trzciniec culture from the beginning of the Bronze Age have been discovered. Of special interest are two settlements lying near each other on a sandy eminence on the river at **Żurawka**, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (J. Gurba, A. Kutylowski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Lublin). The discoveries made there included domestic pits and a rectangular semi-subterranean hut with traces of timber construction and a clay hearth. Attention should also be drawn to small Trzciniec camp-sites at **Swol-szewice-Borki**, Piotrków Trybunalski distr. (M. Gąsior, Muzeum Świętokrzyskie, Kielce). One of the settlement pits contained a vessel reminiscent of the pre-Lusatian culture (an import?). The burials were furnished with pottery, small ornaments of bronze and amber beads. One grave contained a double burial.

A number of field surveys were carried out in 1969 in various parts of Poland. An extensive survey was conducted on the Miechów Upland **along the Szreniawa river** (T. Dembowski and team, Pracownia Archeologiczno-Konserwatorska PKZ, Kraków). As a result a series of Neolithic sites were discovered, e.g. a Danubian I settlement at **Kowala** and a Mierzanowice settlement at **Wolwanowice**, both in Proszowice district. The same expedition carried out surface examinations in the north-western, mostly sandy margin of the Little-Polish Upland in Włoszczowa district. A systematic survey was continued in the loess area of the Sandomierz Upland in Opatów district (K. Kowalski, J. Kupczyk, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa). As a result a number of Neolithic sites were recorded, e.g. a TRB settlement at **Buszkowice**, Opatów distr. Moreover, the distribution of artifacts from various kinds of flint was traced. It has also been noted that the closer to the Świętokrzyskie Mountains, the smaller the number of the sites.

The investigation of settlement in the saliferous Sub-Carpathian region (A. Jodłowski, K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) disclosed Neolithic habitation sites near salt springs, e.g. **Sól**, Żywiec distr. Several new Neolithic sites were recorded during the survey carried out in the **Pojezierze Mazurskie** region in Giżycko distr. (J. Głosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa).

