

KRZYSZTOF TUNIA

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES FROM THE STONE  
AND EARLY BRONZE AGES IN 1976*The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic*

As a result of salvage operations occasioned by the construction of a motorway numerous flint materials of workshop character connected with the late palaeolithic Magdalenian complex were revealed at **Brzostkwinia-Krzemionki** (19), Kraków province (J. K. Kozłowski, B. Ginter, B. Drobniewicz, K. Sobczyk, Uniwersytet Jagielloński and Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). The investigations at **Kochlew** (15), Sieradz province, site 1 (K. Cyrek, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), produced several thousand flint artifacts grouped in two workshops. Remains of features possibly of dwelling character were discovered in the neighbourhood. The flint inventory is dominated by traits of the late palaeolithic Swiderian culture. Flint concentrations of the Swiderian culture were moreover discovered at **Wojnowo** (4), Zielona Góra province (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań). The excavations at **Tylicz** (26), Nowy Sącz province (K. Tunia, Komisja Archeologiczna PAN, Kraków), revealed an assemblage of artifacts of late palaeolithic character, predominantly made of obsidian. At **Olbrachcice** (9), Leszno province, site 8 (J. Burdukiewicz, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), excavations were continued within a late palaeolithic camp of the Hamburg culture. Certain distinctiveness of Polish materials of this culture was confirmed. Remains of semi-subterranean dwelling features of the mesolithic Komornica culture were discovered at **Siednica** (10), Leszno province, site 6 (Z. Bagniewski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław). Excavations conducted at **Chwalim** (5), Zielona Góra province (M. Kobusiewicz, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań), showed two occupational levels in the peat deposits — the earlier of mesolithic date, and the later, neolithic.

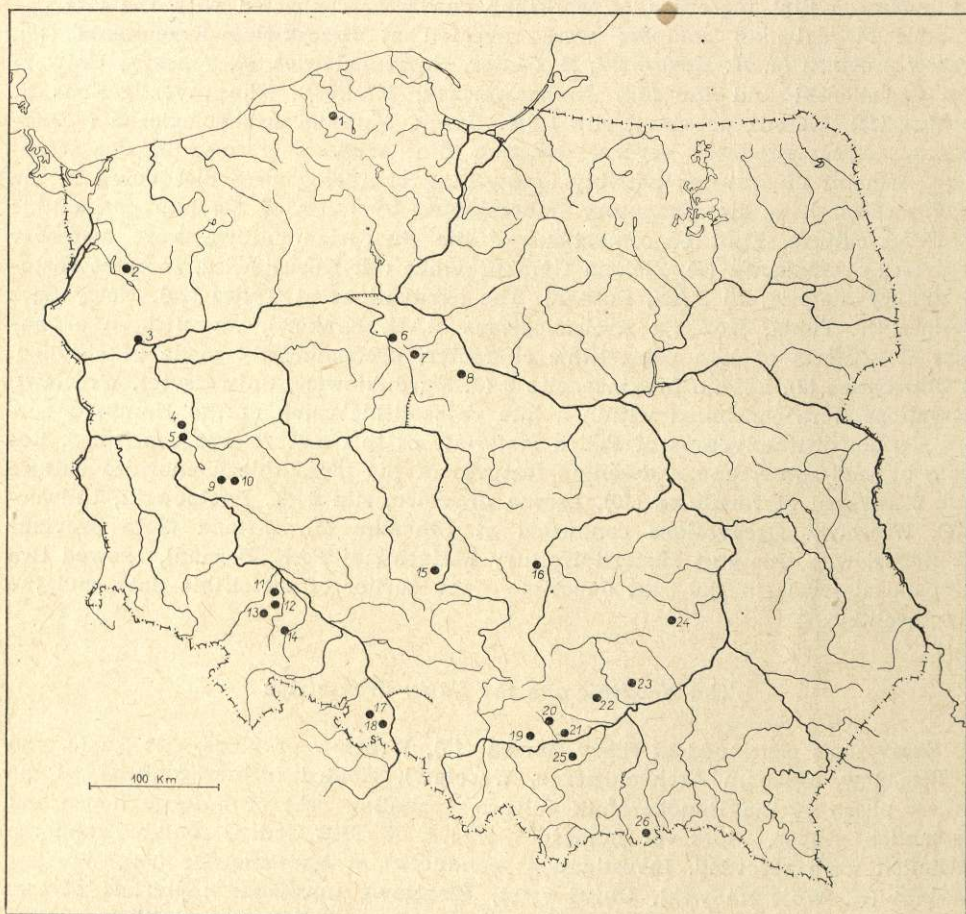
*The Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age*

Excavations continued at **Stary Zamek** (13), Wrocław province, site 2a (J. and K. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), yielded further features of the earliest phase of the Bandkeramik culture, including part of a large house and inhumation graves. Moreover numerous traces of TRB and Globular Amphorae habitation were recorded. Investigations conducted at **Skoroszwice** (14), Wrocław province (K. Wojciechowski, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), uncovered materials of two phases of the Bandkeramik culture. The discoveries included pottery with music note ornament and of Šarka style, the latter ornamented mostly in the stroke technique. The finds made at **Zalecino** (2) Szczecin province (E. Nawrońska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Szczecin), comprised a complex of pits containing



large amounts of bones, flint and stone artifacts and pottery of the late Bandkeramik phase with Šarka influences.

The 1976 excavations at **Brześć Kujawski** (8), Włocławek province, site 4 (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), were continuation of the study of this site made in 1934-1939 and 1952. The discoveries included a post-house,  $15 \times 5$  m in size, with Bandkeramik materials as well as two inhumation graves and a trapezoid house of the Brześć Kujawski group, the Lengyel culture. At **Tyniec Mały** (11), Wrocław province (E. Noworyta, M. Górecka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), excavations were continued at a site of the Jordanów group of the Lengyel culture, revealing a system of ditches surrounding the settlement. Excavations conducted for several years in **Kraków-Pleszów** (21), site 17 (M. Godłowska, A. Kogus, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), revealed in addition to numerous materials of the Radial-decorated Pottery culture 2 inhumation graves with grave goods which included a so-called altar with traces of ochre. These graves together with a number of storage pits represent the middle phase of the



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Stone Age and Early Bronze Age, investigated in 1976. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text



Lengyel culture. Interesting results were yielded by excavations at **Krusza Zamkowa** (6), Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań), where 7 post-buildings from three habitation phases were uncovered in the settlement of the late Lengyel phase. Other discoveries included 5 inhumation graves, 2 of which were richly furnished. One of these contained: a diadem composed of 6 rows of copper beads, shells and 2 pendants, a belt of shells and 8 ornamented armlets of bone. The other had 18 ornamented armlets of bone, 2 copper ear-rings, a belt and a bracelet of shells.

Excavations at **Gorzów Wielkopolski** (3), site 10 (T. Szczurek, Muzeum Okręgowe, Gorzów Wielkopolski), yielded further materials of the TRB Luboń phase. Apart from domestic pits the discoveries consisted of 7 hearths with a vast amount of pottery and flint artifacts. The megalithic cemetery of the TRB culture continued to be explored at **Łupawa** (1), Słupsk province, site 18 (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań). Exploration of two graves, trapezoid in ground plan, with respective measurements of  $45 \times 8 \times 3$  and  $35 \times 7.5 \times 3$  m, was commenced. Their walls were built of large boulders supplemented by smaller stones, and the inside was filled with earth and stones. Investigations were also continued within an extensive TRB settlement at **Bronowice** (22), Kielce province (J. Kruk, J. Machnik, S. Milisauskas, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Kraków State University of New York, Buffalo), where the occupational remains of the latest phase of the TRB culture with a large share of Baden elements are predominant. The classic Little Polish phase of this culture and the final phase of the Lengyel-Polgar cycle are less prominent. The discoveries at **Stryczowice** (24), Kielce province (A. Uzarowicz-Chmielewska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), consisted of 2 TRB features with a large amount of potsherds some of which had coloured surface. Fragment of a copper object has also come to light.

Features with pottery showing traits of Protobaden and Baden phases were uncovered at **Kornice** (18), Katowice province, site 11 (J. Chochorowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). Moreover, fragment of a large feature with Lengyel materials associated with the Pleszów group also came to light on the site. Excavations in **Kraków-Witkowice** (20), site II (J. Rydlewski, P. Valde-Nowak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), revealed a huge feature of the Zesławice-Pleszów-Zesławice group of the Radial-decorated Pottery culture. It measured  $18 \times 4 \times 2.5$  m and contained several thousand potsherds and tools of flint and bone. The excavations continued at **Gdów** (25), Kraków province (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka), resulted in the discovery of further features with pottery of the late phase of the Radial-decorated Pottery culture.

Investigations at **Stobnica-Trzymorgi** (16), Piotrków Trybunalski province, site 2 (H. Wiklak, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), revealed further constructional details of the house of the Pit-comb Ware culture, uncovered in the previous year. The house, of post construction, was semi-circular in ground plan,  $6 \times 4$  m in size, and had a hearth situated in its western part.

Investigation conducted for several years at the cemetery from the turn of the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age at **Żerniki Górne** (23), Kielce province (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), were concluded. In the last season 3 niche graves of the Corded Ware culture furnished with pottery and artifacts of flint and bone, were uncovered.

Excavations were continued at the EBA cemetery at **Przeclawice** (12), Wrocław province (I. Lasak, Uniwersytet, Wrocław), where 21 graves of the early and classic phase of the Unétice culture were explored. Some graves contained traces of wooden coffins, often combined with stone constructions. In addition to single burials, double graves occurred. In all graves the dead were buried in the con-



tracted position. Grave goods consisted of pottery and ornaments of bone and metal. The discoveries at **Nowa Cerekwia** (17), Opole province (E. Kunawicz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), comprised remains of domestic features and 3 pits with skeletons of deers, the latter being probably ritual burials. The pottery dates the site to the EBA. Materials of the late phase of the Uñetice culture as well as of the Otomani and Nowa Cerekwia cultures were distinguished. A collective burial of the EBA Iwno culture was discovered at **Łojewo** (7), Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań). This burial shows distinct genetic links with the burial rite of the Globular Amphorae culture.

#### Correction

In the 28th vol. of "Sprawozdania Archeologiczne" by mistake the maps illustrating discoveries' reviews written by H. Zoll-Adamikowa and K. Tunia have been wrongly put, i. e. map in the Tunia's review corresponds to Zoll-Adamikowa's review and vice versa