

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE SITES IN POLAND IN 1976

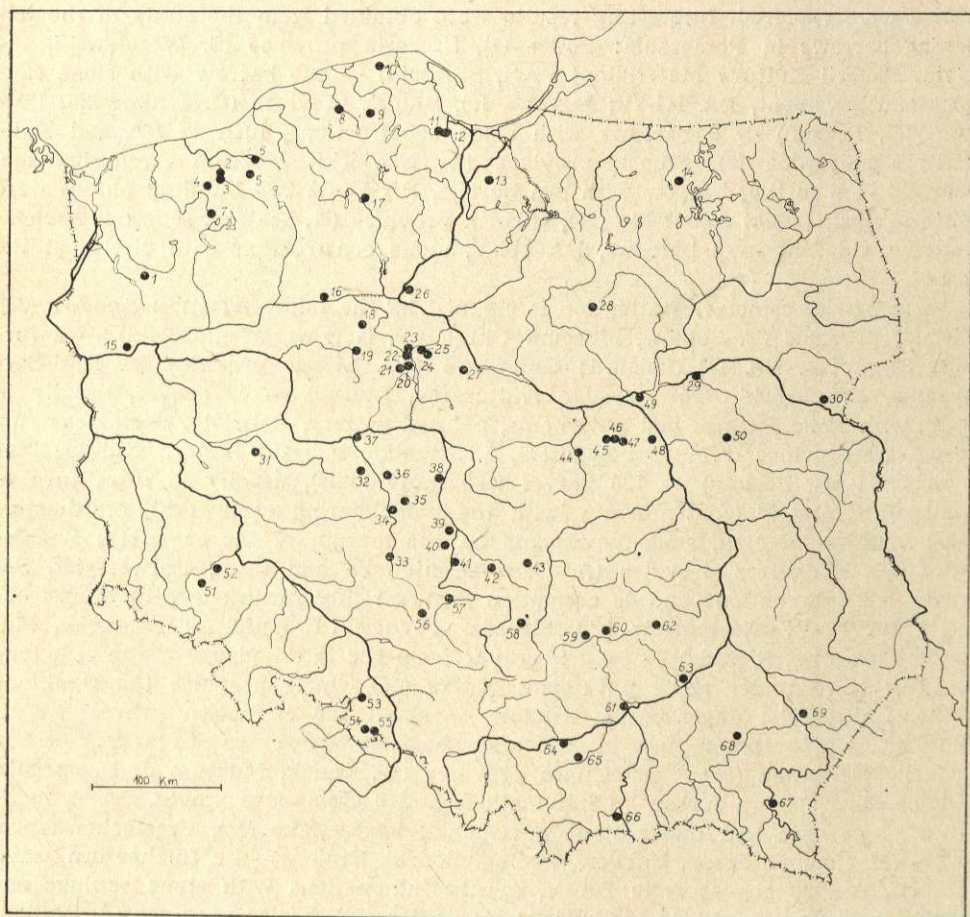
The Lusatian Culture

In 1976 a large number of Lusatian features were intensively excavated in various parts of Poland. Over 30 cemeteries and nearly 50 settlements from this period were explored. Interesting results were obtained from the study of the following barrows in Pomerania: **Dolice** (1), Szczecin province (S. Wesołowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Szczecin) — one barrow with stone capping and pavement, BA III-IV; **Łupawa** (8), Słupsk province (D. Jankowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 3 barrows with stone constructions, turn of BA and Hallstatt; **Siemirowice** (9), Słupsk province (A. Niwiński, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a further barrow with urn burials, BA IV-V, two building phases were distinguished; **Osieki Lęborskie** (10), Gdańsk province (G. Szalaty, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 3 barrows, BA III-V, stone construction with circles at the base.

Among flat cemeteries attention is claimed by the following sites: **Łupowo** (15), Gorzów province (T. Seniów, Muzeum Okręgowe, Gorzów Wielkopolski) — a further 32 graves, BA III-Hallstatt; **Gniewowo** (31), Leszno province (E. Kihl-Szymańska, Leszczyńskie Towarzystwo Kulturalne, Leszno) — 40 graves, usually in urns, with stone settings and pavements, painted pottery, Hallstatt; **Sobiejuchy** (18), Bydgoszcz province (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, J. Strzałko, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — 125 graves (183 individuals), usually in urns, turn of Hallstatt C and D (contemporary with the neighbouring earthwork), ornithomorphic figurines of clay, stone pavements on the margin of the cemetery; **Radojewice** (25), Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 2 inhumations and 40 cremation graves richly furnished with bronze objects, BA IV-V; **Niechmirów** (40), Sieradz province (A. Kufel-Dzierzowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Sieradz) — 36 urn graves from the latest phase of the cemetery, BA V, placed under stone pavement; **Kietrz** (55), Opole province (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — about 140 cremation graves BA III (mostly in pits, though urn burials and burials without urn in large pits also occur); **Kościeliska** (56), Częstochowa province (W. Łonak, Muzeum J. N. Jaronia, Oleśno Śląskie) — a further 21 inhumations and 6 cremations graves, BA V, mostly set by stones and under stone pavements; **Zbrojewsko** (57), Częstochowa province (M. Gedl, R. Essen, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further urn grave, BA III, and 33 graves from BA V, mostly inhumations with stone settings and under stone pavements, or pit burials; **Bocheniec** (59), Kielce province (A. Matoga, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 41 graves, mostly BA III, a few of later date, predominantly urn graves; **Opatowiec** (61), Kielce province (K. Laskowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Kielce) — 70 graves, Hallstatt D, usually in urns, and one hearth; **Paluchy** (69), Przemysł province (S. Lewandowski, Muzeum

Okręgowe, Przemyśl) — 3 inhumations and 65 cremation graves, usually in urns, BA III-IV, horizontal stratigraphy.

The excavations of settlements were conducted on a yet larger scale. A number of fortified settlements of the Lusatian culture were explored: **Gzin** (26), Bydgoszcz province (J. Chudziakowa, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń) — the continued excavations of the enclosed central space revealed 1 building, and 3 pits from the close of Hallstatt D, situated near the rampart; **Izdebno** (19), Bydgoszcz province (O. Romanowska-Grabowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Bydgoszcz) — a hut with well preserved wooden constructions was uncovered within the stronghold, the approach road showing 3 phases of timber construction was explored, 2 phases of the bridge were established, a large-scale program of scientific investigations was carried out; **Kruszwica** (21), Bydgoszcz province (W. Hensel, W. Dzieduszycki, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — layers from Hallstatt D, 11 pits, a quern stone, a clay wheel of a cult cart, human bones in a pit; **Kolonia Tarnowa** (37) Konin province (W. Śmigielski, Instytut Hi-



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

storii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — trench through the rampart of box construction and rows of stakes, inside traces of houses built of planks with ends housed in the slots in vertical posts, pits, querns, sickles, an ornithomorphic rattle, Hallstatt; **Szczawno** (39), Sieradz province (A. Kufel-Dzierzgowska, A. Szymczak, Muzeum, Sieradz) — trench through the timber-earth rampart, a pit from the end of Hallstatt, elements of the Pomeranian culture; **Wieruszów-Podzamecze** (33), Kalisz province (I. Jadczykowa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź), excavations within a Hallstatt D stronghold, pits, a founder's spoon; **Strobin** (41), Sieradz province (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — trench through the Hallstatt rampart, 2 huts adjoining the rampart on the inner side; **Głogówek-Wójtowiec** (53), Opole province (K. Macewicz, K. Spychała, S. Wuszekan, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — a new Lusatian earthwork was identified, a trench was cut through the rampart and moat, 6 pits and 2 huts were uncovered.

Important results were also yielded by the study of a number of unfortified settlements: **Juszkowo** (11), Gdańsk province (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a further series of numerous features (25 pits, 8 hearths) was uncovered in a Hallstatt settlement together with lumps of amber and remains of fish; **Polanowice** (20), Bydgoszcz province (A. Dymaczewski, B. Dzieduszycka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — area excavations revealed numerous pits and semi-subterranean huts, BA V; **Gniewowo** (31), Leszno province (T. Makiewicz, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — nearly 400 pits and probably a large building in a settlement with an uninhabited central part from Hallstatt and Early La Tène (elements of the Pomeranian culture), casting moulds and a tuyère, in one pit a „Celtic” brooch of type LT C₁; **Nowa Cerekwia** (54), Opole province (A. Kunawicz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — pits and 2 semi-subterranean huts, BA III-V, an inhumation grave with loom-weights and a collective burial of 3 individuals found within the settlement; **Kraków-Biezanów-Gaj** (64) (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — 1 semi-subterranean hut and 2 pits, BA III-Hallstatt C, finds connected with salt production; **Zawada** (63), Tarnobrzeg province (B. Chomentowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — pits and a system of ditches, casting moulds, crucibles, Hallstatt; **Grzybiany** (52), Legnica province (J. Przeniosło and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, Warszawa) — systematic geophysical investigations of the Hallstatt settlement.

The Pomeranian (Wejherowo-Krotoszyn) Culture

In 1976 nearly 20 sites of the Pomeranian culture were investigated. Among the cemeteries explored the following claim attention: **Osiek-Pracz** (16), Piła province (W. Kuczkowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Bydgoszcz) — a farther part of a large cemetery, which was also used in the next period, was uncovered, the features explored include 2 cist graves; **Pleszew** (32), Kalisz province (E. Pudelko, T. Baranowski, Muzeum Okręgowe Ziemi Kaliskiej, Kalisz) — 3 multi-burial cist graves, Early La Tène; **Staw** (35), Kalisz province (E. Pudelko, Muzeum Okręgowe Ziemi Kaliskiej, Kalisz) — 18 graves, usually in urns or beneath larger inverted vessels (bell graves), Early La Tène; **Mierzyn** (43), Piotrków province (M. Gąsior, Muzeum Okręgowe, Piotrków) — excavations of an Early La Tène cemetery were concluded revealing a total of 123 graves, usually in urns and set by stones; **Janówek** (49), Warszawa province (J. Głosik, M. Dessoulavy, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — over 20 graves (beneath larger inverted vessels [bell graves], urn and pit burials), a cremation place, ritual hearths, traces of timber construction, primitive querns and stone rubbers.

A number of settlements were also investigated, i.e.: **Brześć Kujawski** (27), Włocławek province (R. Grygiel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — where a large post house (7 × 8 m) of Early La Tène with primitive querns was uncovered; **Kowaliki** (5), Koszalin province (H. Kočka-Krenz, J. Żak, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 10 pits and a hearth, Early La Tène; **Gniewowo** (31 — cf the Lusatian culture).

The Przeworsk and Oksywie Cultures

In 1976 nearly 20 cemeteries of the Przeworsk culture and several of the Oksywie culture were explored. Among the Oksywie cemeteries the following should be mentioned: **Rogowo** (3), Koszalin province (F. J. Lachowicz, J. Dębowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin), where a large part of the cemetery from Late La Tène and the beginnings of the Roman period was uncovered revealing 59 pit graves and 22 urn graves including one warrior's grave (one-edged sword), 40 pits, a hearth, a silver brooch; **Nowy Targ** (13), Elbląg province (E. Kazimierzak, Muzeum Zamkowe, Malbork), where the cemetery lasting since Hallstatt yielded a further 44 pit graves dating from Late La Tène.

The excavations of the following Przeworsk cemeteries yielded important results: **Łęg Piekarski** (38), Konin province (K. Jażdżewski, S. Madajski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — the discovery of the remains of the fourth prince's barrow from phase B2 of the Roman period (grave A), destroyed in the 19th cent. which originally probably contained 2 inhumation burials placed in a wooden chamber; small finds included: fragments of 2 bronze vessels, fragments of a glass container for balsam, 5 silver brooches (2 decorated with gold), 2 vessels and a silver pin, bronze mount of a drinking horn, a spindle-whorl, sherds of clay hand-made pots; **Modła** (28), Ciechanów province (A. Grzymkowski, Muzeum Ziemi Zawkrzańskiej, Mława) — 3 inhumations and over 60 cremation graves, usually in urns, Early Roman period; **Kamieńczyk** (29), Ostrołęka province (T. Dąbrowska, A. Pozarzycka, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 110 cremation graves, usually in urns, mostly from phase B₂ of the Roman period, some from the end of Late La Tène, rich grave goods, numerous warrior's graves, one of a warrior-„goldsmith" (a small hammer, a file, tongs), Roman period; **Krupice** (30), Białystok province (J. Jaskinis and team, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok) — a further 58 graves (total 295), usually in pits, Late La Tène, on the margin of the Przeworsk culture; one urn burial in stone-setting; **Kolacz** (50), Siedlce province (K. Dąbrowski, L. Rauhut, W. Wolska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 75 graves, usually in pits, fairly rich grave goods, Late La Tène and Roman periods, 9 pits; **Zadowice** (34), Kalisz province (E. Kaszewska, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — a further 39 graves, Late La Tène (usually in pits) and Roman period (in urns), including 2 warrior's graves (in all about 700 graves); **Raczkowice** (58), Częstochowa province (B. Blaszyk, Muzeum Regionalne, Radomsko) — 20 cremation burials, phases B₂-C of the Roman period, from the area of the new cemetery; small finds included a silver-plaited brooch; **Piaski** (42), Piotrków province (R. Dragan, Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytków, Łódź) — 271 cremation graves (of the urn, pit and groove type and scattered cremation burials of the Dobrodzień type), Late Roman period, a sword probably with a bronze-inlaid blade.

Nearly 40 settlements of the Oksywie and Przeworsk cultures were explored in 1976. Three settlements of the Oksywie culture yielded interesting results, i.e. **Siemirowice** (9), Słupsk province (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 3 pits, 4 hearths, 1 building with an earthen floor, turn of the 1st BC-the 1st cent. AD; **Pruszcz Gdański** (12), Gdańsk province (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeo-

logiczne, Gdańsk) — hearths, 9 pits and 2 ovens for limestone burning, turn of the 1st BC-the 1st cent. AD; **Rogowo** (3), Koszalin province (H. Machajewski, J. Żak, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 1 semi-subterranean hut and a smelting furnace, turn of the 1st BC-1st cent. AD.

Attention is claimed by the excavations of Przeworsk features connected with iron smelting. In the area of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains a complex of 163 smelting furnaces of the Early Roman period was discovered at **Łazy** (62), Kielce province (K. Bielenin, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków). Geophysical investigations of features used in iron smelting were carried out at a newly uncovered metallurgical centre west of Warsaw at **Biskupice** (47), Warszawa province (J. Przeniosło and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, PAN, Warszawa); excavations were moreover conducted of the settlements in **Warszawa-Zamość** (48) (M. Kulisiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Warszawa) — 1 semi-subterranean hut, 1 primitive smelting furnace, 1 hearth and 18 pits, Early Roman period, and at **Thuste** (46), Warszawa province (J. Okulicz, A. Waluś, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — 6 semi-subterranean huts, 1 timber-lined well, 43 pits, 30 smelting furnaces from phase C₁, rotation querns, one hut contained an anvil, tongs, a hammer, fragments of a share(?); geophysical investigations.

Among other investigations of Przeworsk settlements of special interest are large-area-excavations in Kuyavia: **Krusza Zamkowa** (23), Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — features from the turn of the 1st BC-the 1st cent. AD, and of the Early Roman period, numerous animal burials, mostly of dogs, cult features; **Konary** (24) Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — the settlement of the 2nd to 3rd cent. AD wooden constructions, a weaver's and tanner's workshop (?); **Przedbojewice** (22), Bydgoszcz province (A. Cofta-Broniewska and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — settlement of the 1st BC to the 4th/5th cent. AD, assumed traces of glass production dated to Late La Tène; **Polanowice** (20), Bydgoszcz province (A. Dymaczewski, B. Dzieduszycka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — a four-phase settlement of the Roman period (vertical stratigraphy), post buildings with clay floor, domed ovens of clay, semi-subterranean huts, a kiln with 2 chambers — the first of this type to be found in northern Poland, a well.

Attention is claimed by excavations of the following sites: **Izdebno Kościelne** (45), Warszawa province (J. Okulicz and team, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — 387 features (pits, post-buildings, hearths) uncovered in a two-phase settlement of the Late Roman period, 2 coins, amber, rotation querns; **Gniewowo** (31), Leszno province (T. Makiewicz, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — about 20 Late La Tène pits uncovered in a settlement established in the preceding phase; **Wólka Łasiecka** (44), Skierniewice province (W. Bender, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — resumed excavations of a known Late Roman period settlement, a well with a nearby pavement, 2 post buildings, 5 hearths, 4 pits, 2 clay ovens, natural investigations; **Nowa Męcinka** (51), Legnica province (J. Bakszas, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) — numerous pits of the Late La Tène and Early Roman period, 1 post building with a spatular share, the 1st cent. AD; **Jastrzębniki** (36), Kalisz province (T. Baranowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — 1 assumed pottery kiln; **Tokarnia** (60), Kielce province (Z. Lechowicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Łódź) — traces of block buildings, pits, ovens and hearths, a cylindrical padlock of iron, fragment of a wooden vessel with bronze mounts, Roman period, phase D; **Gdów** (65), Kraków province (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — 1 post building from phases B₂-C₁ of the Roman period, a „Dacian bowl”; **Moszczenica Wyżna** (66), Nowy Sącz province (R. Madyda-Legutko, K. Tunia, Komisja Archeologiczna Oddziału PAN, Kraków) — 1 circular building and a large house (19.6 × 7 m) in two settlements from the close

of the Roman period; **Swilcza** (68), Rzeszów province (A. Gruszczyńska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — a hut with preserved elements of timber constructions and an annexe which contained a hoard from the 1st half of the 5th cent. AD (2 silver brooches, a gold and bronze pendant, a silver bracelet with pendants, silver pendants, 10 Roman denarii from the 2nd cent. AD).

The Wielbark and West Baltian Cultures

About 10 cemeteries of the Wielbark culture were explored in 1976. Of special interest are results obtained at: **Gronowo** (7), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) — 7 further barrows of the Early Roman period were explored, revealing ploughmarks under the mounds, 6 barrows contained inhumations in tree-trunks and one a pit burial, among the finds were fragments of a cauldron E. 44-48 and of a bronze bowl E. 99, stratigraphical relations between the cemetery and the neighbouring settlement were noted; **Grzybica** (6), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin) — 1 barrow with a stone pavement and a stela containing an inhumation burial without any furniture, geophysical investigations were carried out; **Leśno** (17), Bydgoszcz province (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź) — 1 earthen barrow with an urn grave and 1 stone circle; **Nowy Targ** (13), Elbląg province (E. Kazimierczak, Muzeum Zamkowe Malbork) — 40 inhumation graves.

Moreover about 10 settlements of the Wielbark culture were examined. Among these were: **Dębczyno** (2), Koszalin province (H. Machajewski, J. Żak, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — two Late Roman period settlements, neighbouring with a contemporaneous cemetery were explored, one yielded 73 features, among which were 7 semi-subterranean huts forming a complex, and a fragment of a glass beaker E. 215; **Kowalki** (5), Koszalin province (H. Kočka-Krenz, J. Żak, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 26 pits and 7 hearths from the final phase of the Late Roman period; **Nawino** (4), Koszalin province (J. Żak and team, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 21 features, rotary querns.

Attention should also be paid to the investigations of a complex of the West Baltian culture at **Wyszembork** (14), Olsztyn province (J. Okulicz, W. Nowakowski, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), where the discoveries include 42 graves (mostly in urns) of the Late Roman and Migration periods and 178 storage pits found in a contemporaneous settlement, containing cereal grains and fish remains.