

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE SITES IN POLAND IN 1982

The Lusatian culture

In the 1982 field season over 30 cemeteries and about 20 settlements from various phases and regions occupied by the Lusatian culture were excavated.

Of particular interest are the results of excavations resumed at the earthwork on site 1 at **Sobiechuchy** (9), Bydgoszcz province (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań). The exploration of the hypothetical northern section of the rampart failed to reveal any traces of fortifications. Instead, a hut with a clay floor forming several levels, and 2 hearths have come to light. The floor of the latest phase (Ha C) was decorated by a circular engraving composed of 2 lines. This decoration is the oldest of its kind in Poland. On the other hand, it is linked with similar representations dating from the end of the pre-Roman period and with cult features from Dacia and Thracia. A deep timber-lined well and skulls of dogs and goats have been discovered nearby.

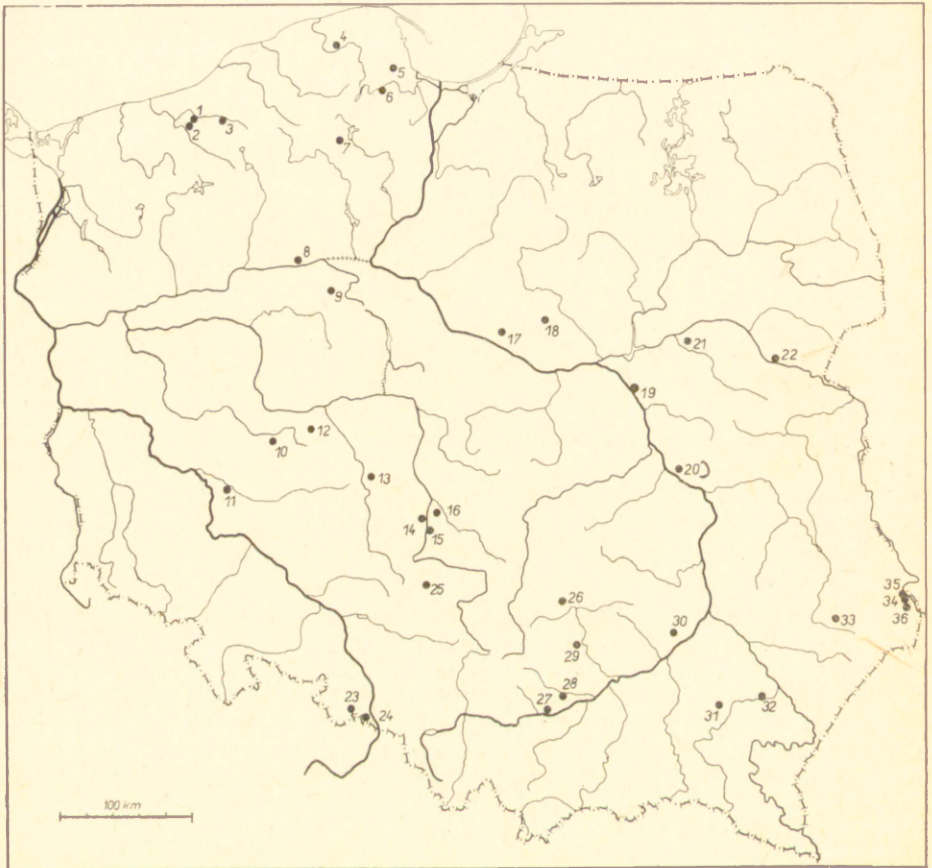
Important results were obtained at **Strobin** (15), site 2, Sieradz province (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź). The excavations conducted there uncovered a further part of the timber-earth rampart and revealed nearby a "hoard" of bronze objects which included 7 neckrings, 6 bracelets, 2 sickles, 1 finger-ring and 211 small ornaments. A further hut with a hearth was found in the centre of the enclosed space.

Larger-scale excavations of the cemetery at **Maciejowice** (20), site 1, Siedlce province (M. Mogielnicka-Urban, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej, Warszawa) revealed 126 urn graves, 8 pit graves, 6 symbolic graves and 3 of undetermined type, from BA IV-V, in stratigraphical sequence; one of the urns was probably decorated with a figural engraving. In the neighbourhood, part of a contemporaneous settlement was uncovered (site 2).

Of considerable interest are the results yielded by the investigations carried out in the relatively little known eastern part of the country. The excavations at **Wieprzec** (33), site 1, Zamość province (A. Kutyłowski and team, Archeologiczny Ośrodek Badawczo-Konserwatorski, Lublin) revealed 39 cremation graves, mostly of the urn type, from the turn of BA/Ha. A bronze ear-ring of Scythian type was found at a settlement (20 pits) from BA IV — Ha D at **Drohiczyn** (22), site XVI, Białystok province (L. Pawlata, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok). Three clay figurines of birds came to light at one of the two settlements from Ha explored at **Białobrzegi** (32), sites 1, 4, Rzeszów province (S. Czopek, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów). A damaged cremation grave at **Gródek Nadbużny** (35), site 1D, Zamość province (A. Kokowski, P. Boruch, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin) contained a bronze armlet from BA III and a blade of a bronze sword (a unique find).

Among the sites explored in southern Poland, attention is claimed by **Tur Dolny-Busina** (29), Kielce province (A. Bąk, A. Matoga, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) where 30 BA V graves, mostly of the cremation type, were explored and where a settlement from Ha D yielded a number of pits and a quernstone. A further 2 urn graves from BA III and a grave covered by several layers of stone paving and containing at least 23 human skeletons, probably assignable to the early phase of the Lusatian culture, were uncovered at **Bochenice** (26), site 2, Kielce province (A. Matoga,

Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The excavations at **Krzanowice** (24), site 1, Katowice province (M. Pawliński, Muzeum Górnośląskie, Bytom), yielded a further 51 urn graves and 6 unurned burials from the earliest phase of the Lusatian culture (some with earlier elements). The final season of excavations conducted for many years at **Kietrz** (23), site 1, Opole province (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) yielded 8 cremation graves from Ha C, some with painted vessels, and one in a wooden chamber containing 20 vessels.



Attention should also be called to an isolated biritual cemetery from Ha investigated at **Jarocin** (12), site 1, Kalisz province (E. Czarny, R. Grygiel, Muzeum, Jarocin), which yielded 9 cremation graves, some with stone-settings, containing numerous iron objects (eg a fishing-hook), and an inhumation as well. The excavation at **Podrzecze** (10), site 3, Leszno province (W. Śmigieński, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) uncovered 3 stone circles of destroyed barrows and 1 urn grave from BA III. In Pomerania excavation was continued of a barrow cemetery at **Wyczechowo** (6), site 1, Gdańsk province (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk); the exploration of the second barrow (no V), without a stone construction, revealed 1 urn grave and 3-4 unurned burials from BA V; in the mound of the barrow a bronze arrowhead was found.

The Pomeranian and the Bell Grave (Wejherowo-Krotoszyn) culture

Nearly 20 sites of this culture were explored in 1982. Attention is claimed by **Czarnówko** (4), site 15, Słupsk province (D. Rudnicka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) where a multiburial grave

in a stone cist, with a face urn inside, has come to light. A multiburial cist grave and 7 damaged graves of the Early pre-Roman period were examined at **Warzno** (5), site 1, Gdańsk province (B. Wiącek, M. Kochanowski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk). A clay-stone oven and a storage pit were uncovered in a settlement of the Early pre-Roman period at **Zalesie** (7), Bydgoszcz province (K. Walenta, Uniwersytet, Łódź). The excavation at **Masłowo** (8), site 1, Piła province (M. Dernoga, Muzeum Okręgowe S. Staszica, Piła) revealed 3 multiburial cist graves (a face urn, a brooch of early La Tène type). Nine graves of various types (including bell graves, ie burials beneath inverted urns) came to light at **Warszawa-Zerzeń** (19), site 4 (T. Węgrzynowicz and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa).

The Przeworsk culture

Over 30 Przeworsk sites were investigated in the 1982 season. The most sensational discovery was made at **Siemiechów** (16), site 2, Sieradz province (M. Jażdżewska, Muzeum, Pabianice) where a settlement of the Late Roman period (a further 3 rectangular semisubterranean huts) and an older cemetery were explored. Grave 25, one of the 16 uncovered cremation graves of the Late pre-Roman period, in addition to potsherds contained an iron helmet of a Roman legionary. The helmet, used as an urn, was accompanied by a number of objects including a single-edged sword in a sheath, an ornamented spearhead, a shield boss, an iron handle of a bucket, 2 knives with handles terminating in a circle, and fragmentary brooch of M type from the end of the 1st century BC. This is the first Roman helmet of this period to be found in a grave in Central Europe. Another grave of the pre-Roman period yielded another single-edged sword, and one of the 8 Roman period graves contained an iron miniature of a shield.

Important results were yielded by the study of a number of cemeteries. At **Zadowice** (13), site 1, Kalisz province (E. Kaszewska, G. Rycel, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) exploration was concluded of an extensive cemetery used from the beginnings of the pre-Roman period to the Late Roman period; the discoveries of 1982 included a further 3 unurned burials of the Late pre-Roman period and 15 of the Roman period (the total number of graves explored is 832). A further 19 unurned cremations of the Late pre-Roman period and 19 mostly unurned burials of the Early Roman period (some with swords) were explored at **Niechmirów-Mała Wieś** (14), site 1, Sieradz province (A. Kufel-Dzierżowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Sieradz). At **Strobin** (15), site 4, Sieradz province (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń) excavations were continued of a cemetery used since the beginnings of the pre-Roman period, revealing 8 graves of the Late pre-Roman period and 43 of the Early Roman period; the later phase of the cemetery is contemporaneous with the neighbouring settlement, which was explored on a large scale. At **Suchodół** (17), site 1, Płock province (A. J. Tomaszewski and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) a further 53 graves of the Late pre-Roman period have come to light. A further 53 graves, mostly of the urn type, of the Early Roman period were examined at **Nadkole** (21), Siedlce province (J. Andrzejewski and team, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa). The final excavation of the Late Roman period cemetery at **Opatów** (25), site 1, Częstochowa province (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) revealed a further 3 graves and an unassociated fragment of a glass beaker from phase D₁.

Several settlements also have yielded interesting results. At **Świlcza** (31), site 3, Rzeszów province (M. Gruszczyńska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) an amber workshop from phase D₁ was explored, yielding 166 beads, 1 nodule and 10 amber pieces. The discoveries at **Jakuszowice** (28), site 2, Kielce province (K. Godłowski, J. Poleski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where very thick layers (stratigraphy) of the Roman period were uncovered, included an early Roman period hut, traces of a metallurgical workshop (crucibles, slag of non-iron metals, probably half-finished products), 5 coins (denarius of Traian, denarius of Hadrian, bronze coins of 4th century, 2 late imitations of bronze), fragments of a mail-shirt and of a glass vessel. A glass cup was found in a B₂/C₁ layer at **Koprzywnica** (30), site Łysa Góra, Tarnobrzeg province (M. Florek, Biuro Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków Tarnobrzeg). The exploration of a big smelting settlement continued at **Psary** (11), site 1, Leszno province (H. Mamzer, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) revealed part of

concentration IV of smelting furnaces (7 features), part of concentration VI (6 features), a lime kiln, a store of ore and pits of various types.

The Oksywie and Wielbark cultures

In 1982 about 10 sites of each of these cultures were examined. The materials uncovered often represent successive phases of use of one and the same site. This is the case with the cemetery at **Czarnówko** (4), site 5, Słupsk province (D. Rudnicka, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) which yielded a further 25 graves (urn graves of the Oksywie culture and inhumations of the Wielbark culture, phase B₁), including one grave of the Wielbark culture with an ornamented stone stela. The excavations of a cemetery (site 6) at **Wygoda** (2), Koszalin province (H. Machajewski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań) revealed 39 cremations of the Oksywie culture, 1 inhumation of the Wielbark culture and an extensive stone pavement. Part of a neighbouring settlement (site 8), contemporaneous with the cemetery, was explored (17 pits, hearths, posts). Excavations were continued of a large cemetery of the Wielbark culture at **Grzybnica** (3), Koszalin province (R. Wołagiewicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) uncovering 55 graves from phase B₂ and stone circle no V, formed by 12 stones, with neither a burial nor a stela inside. A highly damaged barrow with a stone cover, built within a somewhat earlier settlement, was investigated at **Bogucin** (18), site 2, Ciechanów province (J. Pyrgala, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa).

Other cultures

A settlement of the Tyniec group continued to be explored at **Kraków-Nowa Huta-Krzyszlawice** (27), site 41 (G. Toboła, P. Wawrzyńczyk, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków-Nowa Huta), revealing 3 huts with a large amount of painted Celtic pottery; one of the huts contained 2 provincial Roman brooches and 1 brooch of type 0.

A settlement of the Zarubintsi culture with a rich cultural layer was explored at **Czerniczyn** (34), site 23, Zamość province (A. Kokowski and team, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin).

The investigations of a settlement of the Chernyakhovo culture, continued at **Gródek Nadbużny** (35), site 1D (A. Kokowski, P. Boruch, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin) uncovered 1 hut. A cemetery of the same culture was investigated at **Masłomęcz** (36), site 15, Zamość province, yielding 12 graves with inhumations (some double and triple), one with a stela, with a cremation layer above the graves; among small finds were 2 brooches shaped as a bird.

Sites of the Dębczyno group of the Late Roman period were investigated in Pomerania. The excavation of a settlement at **Białogórzyno** (1), site 18, Koszalin province (H. Machajewski, A. Sikorski, Uniwersytet A. Mickiewicza, Poznań), conducted on a fairly large scale, brought to light 2 semisubterranean huts, 11 hearths and 21 pits.