

KRZYSZTOF GORCZYCA

FUNNEL BEAKER CULTURE, EASTERN GROUP, CLASSICAL WIÓREK (III) PHASE
ZBERZYN, GM. KLECZEW, WOJ. KONIN, SITE 3a, KUIAVIAN LONG BARROW IV

The Kuiavian Long Barrow IV at Zberzyn is a part of a cemetery that consists of five similar objects forming two ranks (Wiślański 1958). This tomb is situated in the eastern part of cemetery. The barrows are now almost completely ruined by ploughing.

The mound of Barrow IV was shaped like an elongated triangle, 11 m wide at the base and over 30 m long. The preserved height was 0.8 m. It was oriented towards the east (base). Around the barrow there was a flat ditch with traces of stone setting, primarily surrounding the mound. A stone pavement was found beneath the mound, 11 m from the base towards the west. It measured 1.0 × 2.0 m and was oriented towards NNE–SSW. It presumably was the rest of the grave, however, no remains have been preserved.

Directly at the base of the mound traces were found of a burnt down wooden construction. It is analogical with building in Long Barrow 1 at Gaj (Chmielewski 1952). Its walls were built by the beam and post technique. The measurements of the construction: 4.5 m × 5 m. In the corners and in the middle of the walls there were ash-tree posts.

Between posts there were oak shingles, measuring 1.6 × 0.5 × 0.05 m. In the middle of the building there was one oak post, presumably linked with tent construction of the roof. There was a thick mud floor at the bottom. The construction had no east wall, or was primarily built by a different technique or of a different raw material than the remaining walls. After the conflagration the construction was covered with a mound. Charcoal for ¹⁴C analysis was taken from the oak shingle on the floor.

LOD-159: 4720 ± 110 B.P. – 2770 ± 110 BC

Relics from the mound and from the construction consist of 54 shards of vessels of late Danubian culture (Phase Ib, Czerniak 1980), 155 shards of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC), 42 flint objects of both culture and a few stone objects. Only the FBC relics are linked with the barrow. A storage vessel and a funnel beaker (Fig. 1B) were distinguished among the forms of vessels of this culture. On the basis of the analyses of technology (Czerniak, Koško 1980) and ornamentation (Wiślański 1979) the FBC ceramics dated Barrow IV back to the III phase of FBC development, i.e. classical Wiórek (Gorczyca 1979). This is also confirmed by this ¹⁴C dating.

Translated by Aniela Drozdowska

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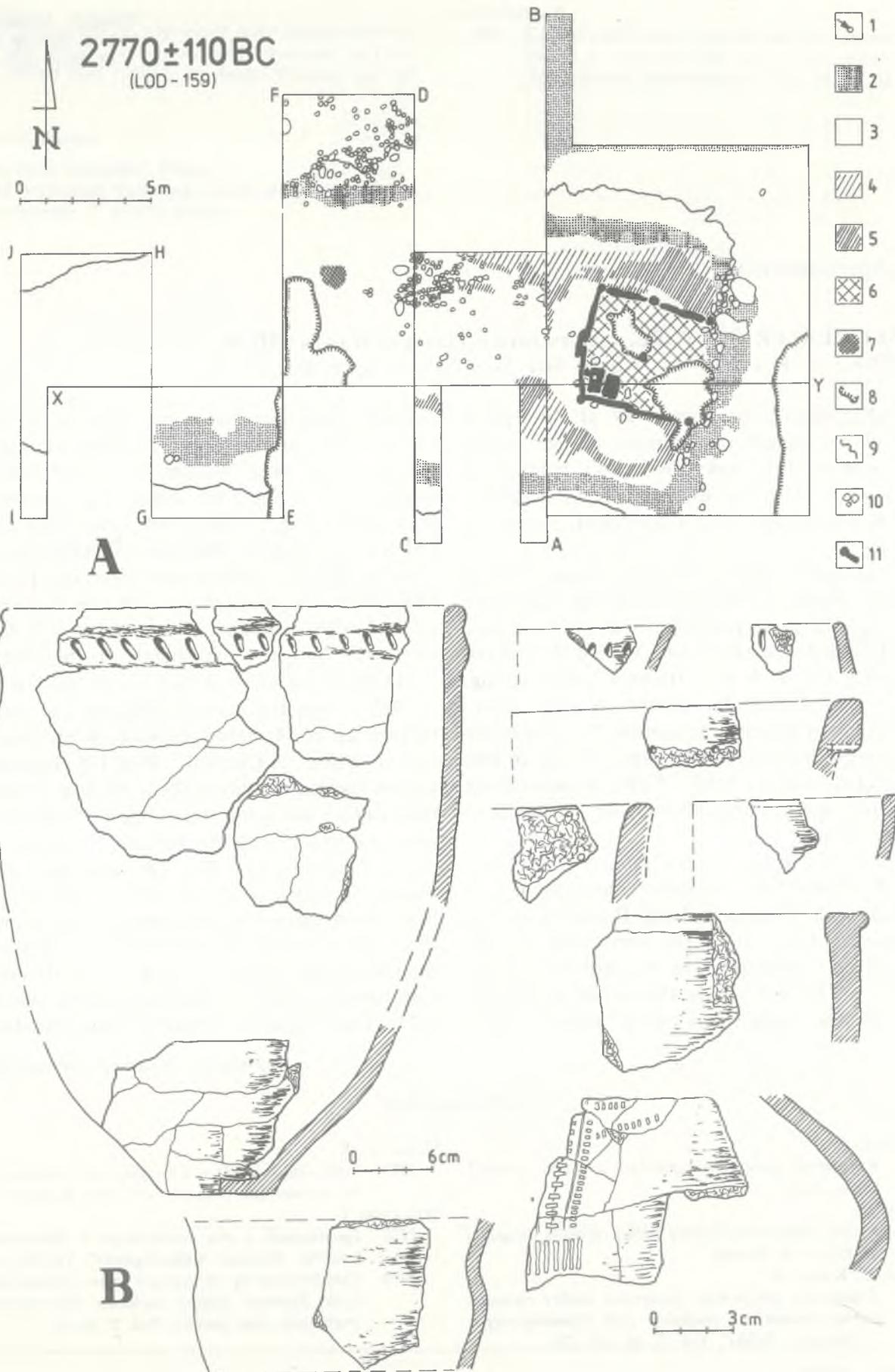


Fig. 1. Zberzyn, gm. Kleczew, woj. Konin, Site 3a, Barrow IV

A - plan: 1 - place where the sample was taken from, 2 - ferruginous stripes, 3 - light-grey sand, 4, 5 - ooze layers 5 cm (4) and 5-20 cm (5) deep, 6 - mud floor, 7 - primary humus, 8 - modern trenches, 9 - border to which the mound was washed away, 10 - stones, 11 - charcoal; B - Funnel Beaker culture pottery