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FUNNEL BEAKER CULTURE, LESSER POLAND GROUP  
GRÓDEK NAD BUGIEM, GM. HRUBIESZÓW, WOJ. ZAMOŚĆ, SITE 1C, SETTLEMENT

Excavations at this site were started by K. Jażdżewski in 1952, and continued by J. Kowalczyk in 1954–1957. The complexes dated by  $^{14}\text{C}$  method come from verification studies conducted by the author in 1983–1985. There was examined an area of about 225 sq.m. adjacent to Kowalczyk's central trench from the eastern side. 40 pits were uncovered as well as an oven of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC), and two pits of the Volhynia-Lublin Painted Pottery culture (VLPPC) and a ditch of this culture. Rich finds of the Tripolye culture painted pottery were uncovered in the cultural layer and in the objects. Numerous stratigraphic systems between the objects confirm the prolonged development of the Neolithic settlement.

Gd-2160:  $5010 \pm 110$  B.P. –  $3060 \pm 110$  BC

Gd-2163:  $5030 \pm 90$  B.P. –  $3080 \pm 90$  BC

Two samples of charcoal come from Object 2/83. It is an oval pit of a slightly trapezoidal shape, measuring  $230 \times 240$  cm, and 135 cm deep. The upper part (I natural layer), from which the samples were taken, is a kind of filled in ditch, greyish-black or intensely black in colour, mixed with charcoal. There were heaps of daub, animal bones and mollusc shells. Apart from the Neolithic relics – among them those connected with weaving (Fig. 1: 1–8), there were fragments of ceramics of the Strzyżów and Lusatian cultures. The middle part of the filled-in ditch is also of a refuse heap character (II natural layer), dark brownish or black, mixed with lumps of daub. Single fragments of Strzyżów culture ceramics were also found in this layer apart from Neolithic finds (Fig. 1: 9–12). The ground part of the pit (III natural layer) was conical built of intensely black earth, divided by inserts of pure loess. This layer provided the skeleton of a bird, and sparse ceramics (Fig. 1: 13, 14).

The inventory of relics from Object 2/83, being of multicultural character, does not form a serried complex. In the bottom part ceramic forms co-appeared, typical of the VLPPC (a flower-pot-shaped vessel, Fig. 1: 14), and of FBC in the river basin of the upper Bug (a globular vessel with a plastic ornament, Fig. 1: 13). Apart from numerous materials of the already mentioned cultures, there were painted ceramics of the Tripolye culture from the older section of the C/II stage (Fig. 1: 1), datable to 2800/2700–2600 BC (Jastrzębski 1985), as well as ceramics of which closed analogies were found in Volhynia, among the materials included (Svešnikov 1983) in the Globular Amphorae culture (Fig. 1: 12).

The charcoal for the dating got into the object in the final stage of its formation, most probably from the cultural layer. Hence, the markings  $3080 \pm 90$  BC and  $3060 \pm 110$  BC are neither linked directly with the period of functioning of the object 2/83, nor with the relic materials culturally and chronologically differentiated. They would rather indicate the presence of Neolithic settlement on site 1C over a limited period of time. However, it cannot be conclusively determined whether the dates define VLPPC, FBC or a stage of co-existence of both cultures' inventories within the settlement (cf. Object 5/84). The complete accuracy of the date FBC KN-243:  $3100 \pm 110$  BC, obtained from object 13 during Kowalczyk's investigations in 1954, cannot, therefore, be confirmed (Kowalczyk 1968).

Gd-2441:  $4830 \pm 90$  B.P. –  $2880 \pm 90$  BC

Charcoal from Object 5/84. It was a pit of a trough-like profile, in horizon view irregularly oval, measuring  $145 \times 95$  cm, 60 cm deep. The upper part was of filling character, while the lower part (II natural layer) of 25–35 cm in thickness, from which the sample for dating was taken, was a dump of mol-

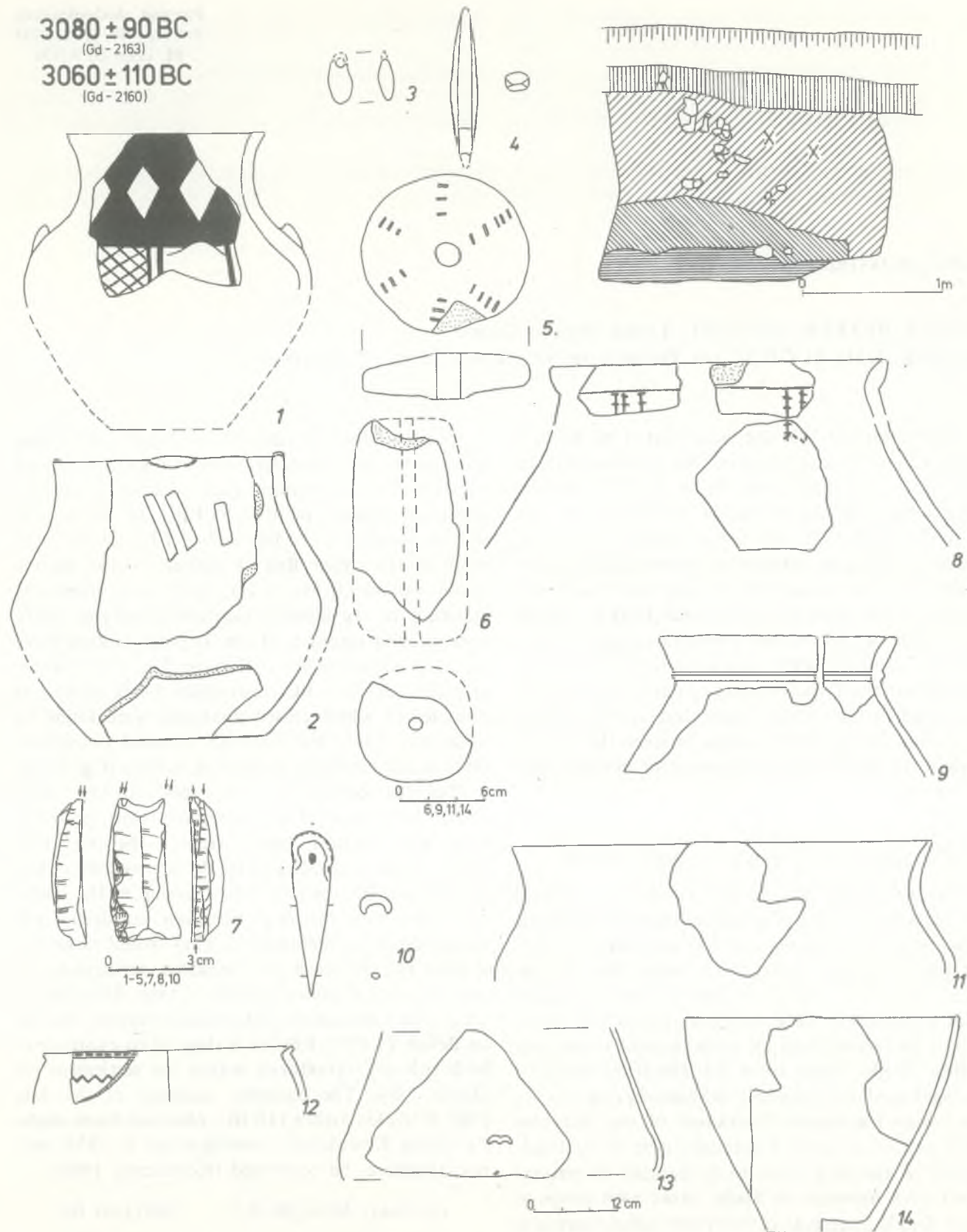


Fig. 1. Gródek nad Bugiem, gm. Hrubieszów, woj. Zamość, Site 1C, Pit 2/83

2880 ± 90 BC  
(Gd-2441)

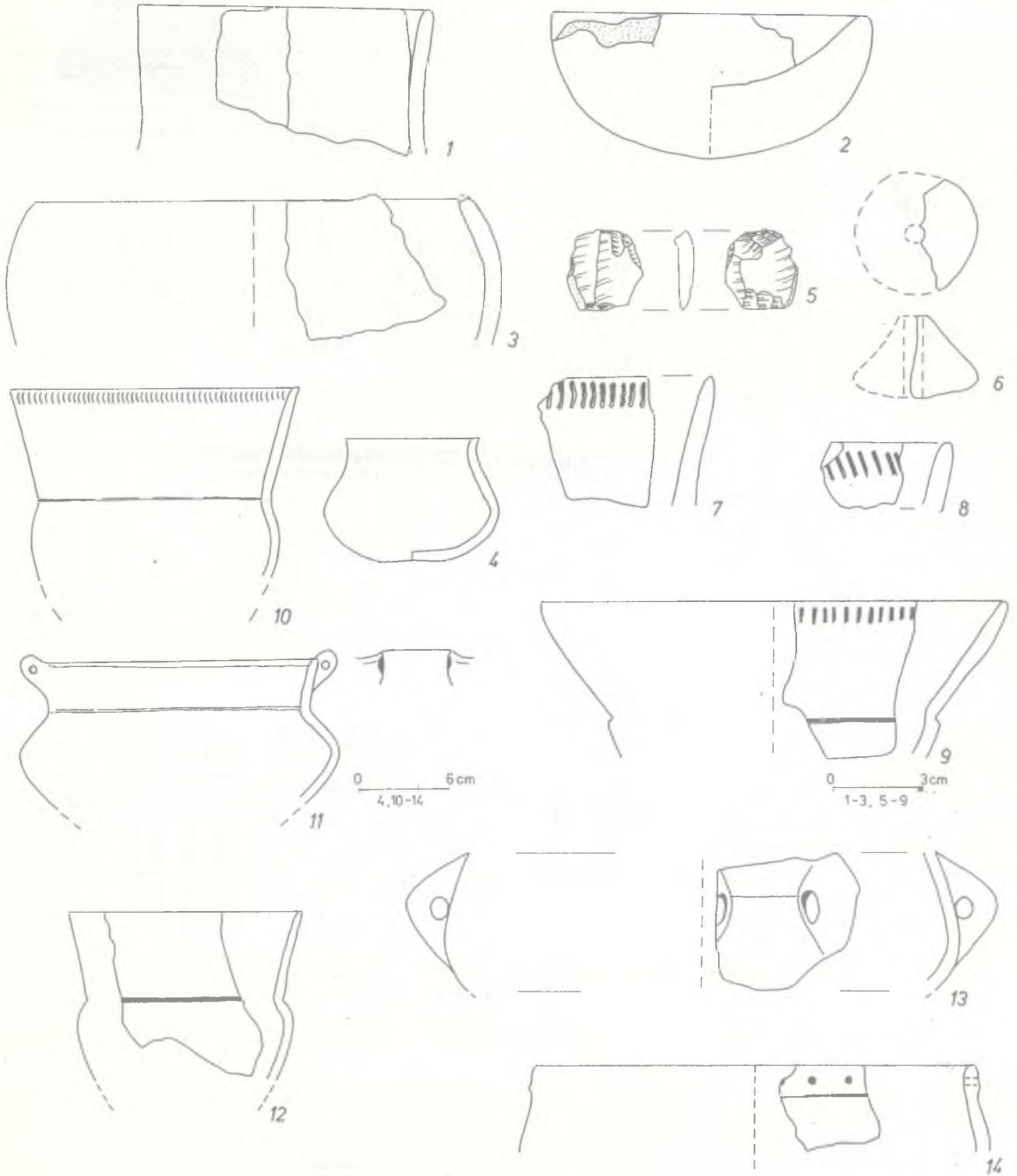
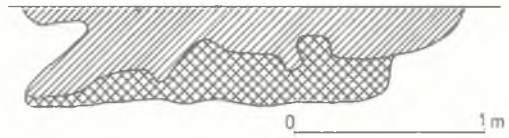


Fig. 2. Gródek nad Bugiem, Site 1C, Pit 5/84



$2800 \pm 50$  BC  
(Gd - 1918)

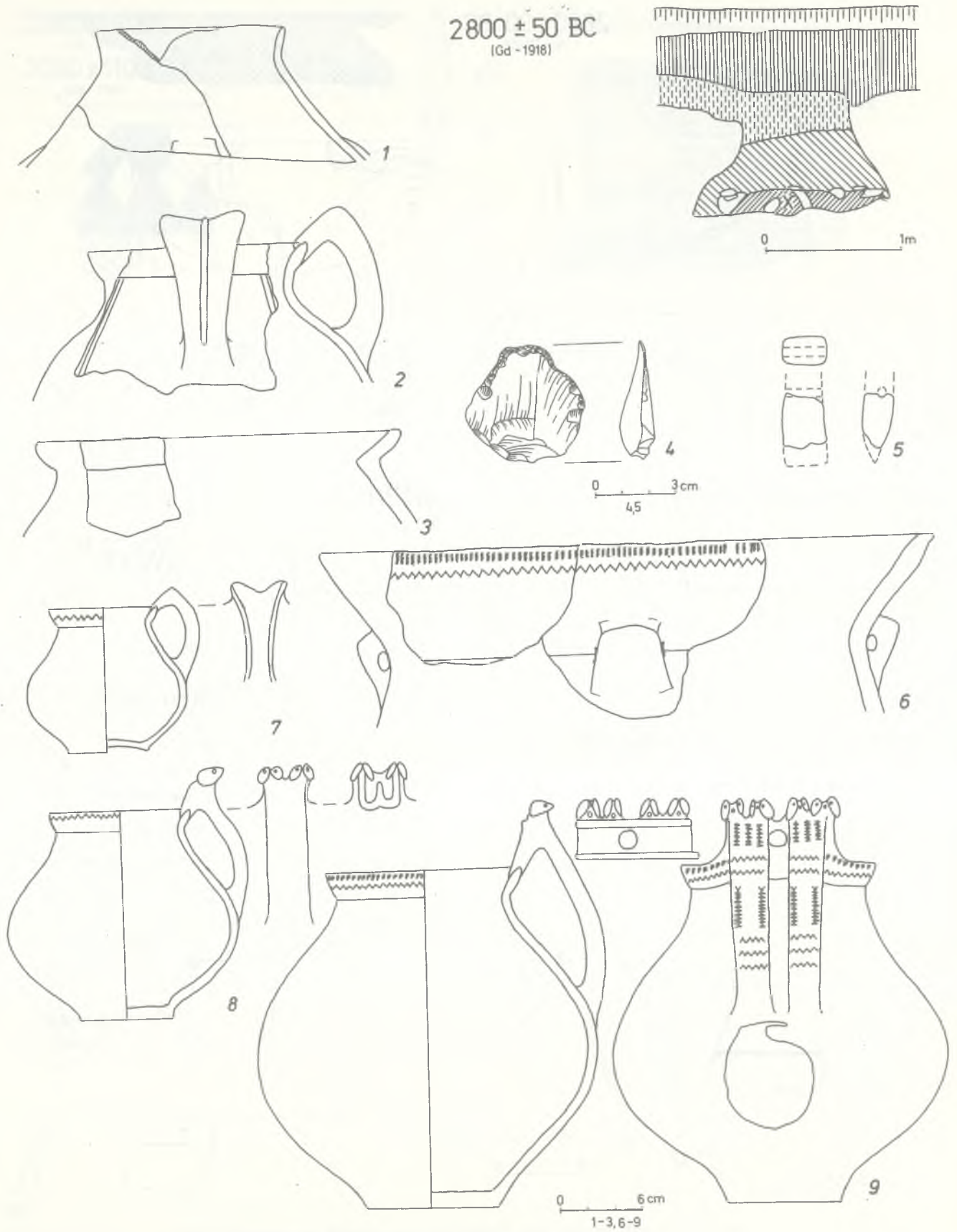


Fig. 3. Gródek nad Bugiem, Site 1C

1-6 - Pit 7/83, 7-9 - Pit 1/83

lusc shells, fish remains, animal bones, fragments of daub and ceramics. The gray and black dusty soil of ash consistency was supersaturated with charcoal. A single dumping of a large amount of mollusc shells (about 4 kg) on the bottom permits the supposition that relic materials appearing below (Fig. 2) constitute a serried complex. Object 5/84 (with a younger specification) was dug into Objects 6/84 and 8/84 of FBC.

Relic materials from the dated layer of Object 5/84 are linked with several archaeological complexes. Most ceramic forms have features of FBC – Lesser Poland group showing close analogies with complexes of Bronocice settlement Phase II, dated to 2900–2700/2600 BC (Kruk, Milisauskas 1983). Single specimens, however, have features of ceramics of VLPPC dated to 3400–3000 BC (Fig. 2:4; Zakościelna 1986), and of the Wyciąże–Złotniki group (Fig. 2:11), <sup>14</sup>C – dated M-1847: 2860±200 BC (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1979). These synchronizations would suggest that in the period 3000–2800 BC settlement phases existed in Gródek-on-Bug, with ceramic inventories of “mixed” features – the classical phase of the Lesser Poland FBC group, and the late phase of the Lengyel–Polgar cycle groups. A similar phenomenon but dated to a later period (about 2700–2500 BC), and defined as “Niedźwiedz type”, was noticed in western Lesser Poland (Kruk, Milisauskas 1981). It's worthy of notice an occurrence of melting-pot in Object 5/84, testify to copper metallurgy (Fig. 2:2).

Gd-1918: 4750±50 B.P. – 2800±50 BC

Charcoal from Pit 7/83. It is a pit of a trapezoid section, circular in the horizontal view with the diameter in the upper part 140 cm, in the bottom part 180 cm, 100 cm deep. The upper part was filled with numerous materials of FBC, single fragments of ceramics of the VLPPC, Tripolye, Strzyżów and Lusatian cultures (Fig. 3:1–6). The bottom part (III natural layer of 20 cm in thickness), from which the

sample for dating was taken seems to be linked with the period when the object functioned. The filler was of dark-grey colour, intensely black in certain places, with numerous lumps of daub, clay and charcoal.

Object 7/83 is situated 70 cm westwards of Object 1/83, which is the debris of a semispherical, twice used furnace. Fragments of ceramic from the bottom layer of Object 7/83 consist of miscellaneous pieces from layers linked with the older phase of the furnace's use (Fig. 3:2, 6). Thus the date 2800±50 BC is a terminus ante quem in relation to the complex of 3 complete, richly ornamented vessels of FBC, uncovered beneath the furnace and interpreted as “an offering” (Fig. 3:7–9).

Ceramic inventory from the dated layer of object 7/83 is analogous with materials from the settlement phase II at Bronocice, dated to 2900–2700/2600 BC and with materials from pit 180 at Ćmielów, <sup>14</sup>C dated to 2725±100 BC (Wiślański 1979). A vessel with a broad opening and a low, strongly inclined neck (Fig. 3:3) is a form characteristic of the FBC on the upper Bug without any analogies beyond this area. Also the complex of vessels uncovered in the lower part of object 1/83, particularly a jug and a cup with a handle representing rams' heads has the closest analogies with pit 180 from Ćmielów.

The dating 2800±50 BC for object 7/83 fully confirms the affiliation of the relic inventory to the so-called classical phase of the FBC – Lesser Poland group, as well as the correctness of synchronization of the phase Bronocice II and the older settlement phase of FBC in Ćmielów. This applies also to the complex of vessels from object 1/83, which would be slightly older than the inventory from object 7/83. Both inventories belong to the older phase (Gródek I) of the FBC settlement in the river basin of the upper Bug.

*Translated by Aniela Drozdowska*

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