

ZENON WOŹNIAK

SURVEY OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGES IN POLAND IN 1968

Lusatian Culture

Large-scale excavations of about 50 Lusatian sites of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period carried out in 1968. The materials were usually typical.

Much effort was devoted to the study of Lusatian cemeteries. Attention should be drawn to the results yielded by the study of a cemetery of burial mounds at Skronie, Kołobrzeg district, site 2 (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań). The excavation of a cremation barrow with a stone structure revealed a gold ring and a lot of bronze objects assignable to Bronze Age II—III.

The investigations of cemeteries in the western part of Little Poland in the zone of mixed burial rite were rewarding. The excavation continued at Opatów, Kłobuck district (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), revealed the largest known concentration of early skeleton burials (15) of Bronze Age III and 36 cremations assignable to Bronze Age IV—V and to Hallstatt C. More information about the horizontal stratigraphy of the site was obtained. Another important cemetery which has been studied for several seasons is at Zbrojewsko, Kłobuck district (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). It yielded a further 62 burials (cremations of Bronze Age III as well as cremations and inhumations of Bronze Age V).

Attention should be paid to the study of Lusatian cemeteries in the provinces of Kielce and Lublin which so far have been little known in archaeological respect. The excavations at Radom-Woźniki (W. Twardowski, Muzeum Regionalne, Radom) brought to light a further 150 cremations of Bronze Age III—V, and at Zarzęcin Duży, Opoczno district (J. Miśkiewicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 35 cremations of Bronze Age IV and 3 large concentrations of charred human bones. At Siedliszcze, Chełm Lubelski district (J. Dąbrowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — 17 cremations of Bronze Age IV—V were examined.

Valuable information was revealed by the study of a big and long lasting cemetery at Kietrz, Głubczyce district (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). The site which was studied for several seasons has yielded a further 100 cremations of Bronze Age III—IV, including 4 large burials in coffins of Bronze Age III. The study of Lusatian cemeteries of the little known Tarnobrzeg group merits special attention. The following cemeteries deserve to be mentioned: Obojna-Zaosie, Tarnobrzeg district (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 20

cremations of the Hallstatt period, a "Scythian" arrowhead, 3 "Scythian" ear-rings; Trójczyce, Przemyśl district (A. Koperski, Muzeum, Przemyśl) — several cremation burials; Tryńcza, Przeworsk district (J. and H. Martuszewski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 11 Hallstatt cremation burials found on the margin of the site.

The investigations of the following sites should also be mentioned: Chelmica Duża, Włocławek district (B. Maciukiewicz-Czarnecka, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Bydgoszcz) — a further 37 cremations mostly in urns, Bronze Age IV; Czernikowice, Złotoryja district (R. Mikłaszewska-Balcer, K. Złotkowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa and Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Wrocław) — 46 cremations, Bronze Age IV/V; Długomiłowice, Koźle district (S. Wuszkán, G. Martyniak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 10 cremations of Bronze Age III, one of which contained large number of bronze objects and glass beads; Kunice, Legnica district (R. Mikłaszewska-Balcer, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 17 cremations of Hallstatt C with a lot of painted pottery; Pęczniew-Pólko, Poddębice district (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 47 cremations of Bronze Age IV—V, about half of them under stone pavements; Rakowice Wielkie, Lwówek Śląski district (D. Wojciechowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 21 urn burials of the Hallstatt period; Słupia Kapitulna, Rawicz district (E. Kihl-Byczko, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Poznań) — a further 24 cremations of Hallstatt C, often under pavement, with a lot of painted pottery (the excavations there were concluded).

Only few fortified sites of the Lusatian culture were explored in 1968. The excavations continued at Maszkowice, Nowy Sącz district (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), revealed within the enclosure a number of storage pits associated with the later habitation phase (La Tène period). A large number of iron objects was recovered and elements of the Pouchov culture were revealed. Excavation was begun of a large earthwork of Hallstatt D and the Early La Tène period at Gzin, Chełmno district (J. Chudziakowa, Uniwersytet, Toruń). The trench through the rampart revealed remains of timber constructions whereas the enclosed space yielded several pits, of which one contained two human skeletons and a lot of animal bones. Other sites of this type were examined on a small scale only.

The unfortified settlements of the Lusatian culture were more frequently studied, though usually on a small scale. Attention should be drawn to the settlement at Książek, Kłodzko district (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław), where part of a large multi-family house came to light. The following sites also are worth noting: Będzieszyn, Gdańsk district (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — a further 27 pits and hearths, end of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period, several casting moulds (the total number of features is 120, some of the Pomeranian culture); Bielice, Niemodlin district (J. Radkiewicz, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole) — 2 sunk-in huts, turn of the Bronze and Iron Age; Dobropole, Kamień Pomorski district (W. Garczyński, A. Porzeziński, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin) — 19 pits; Drochlin, Włoszczowa district (P. Kaczanowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 26 pits, including 2 dwelling features; Inowrocław (A. Cofta-Broniewska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — numerous fragments of casting moulds, Bronze Age IV—V; Kłopotów, Lublin district (J. Gołubkow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 45 pits and hearths of the Hallstatt period; Machów, Tarnobrzeg district (A. and J. Krauss, Muzeum Archeol., Kraków) — 33 pits, turn of the Bronze and Iron Age; Wołów-Piotroniowice (S. Pazda, Uniwersytet, Wrocław) — further pits, Bronze Age IV—V, traces of casting.

Pomeranian Culture

The study of the Pomeranian culture in 1968 was mostly confined to rescue-excavations of accidentally discovered cremation burials. The following sites were examined: Bydgoszcz-Brdujście (C. Potemski, Muzeum Ziemi Bydgoskiej, Bydgoszcz) — 21 urn burials beneath larger inverted urns and 2 collective burials in stone cists, Early La Tène; Kozia Góra, Wyrzysk district (C. Potemski, Muzeum Ziemi Bydgoskiej, Bydgoszcz) — a further 7 collective burials in stone cists and one urn burial without stone-setting, Hallstatt D (the ossuaries are mostly face urns); Siemiechów, Łask district (M. Jażdżewska-Majdowa, Muzeum, Pabianice) — 4 graves with stone-settings, turn of the Hallstatt and La Tène; Teresin, Bydgoszcz district (T. Makiewicz, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń) — 12 collective burials in stone cists (1 face urn), Hallstatt D and Early La Tène; Warszawa-Zerzeń (T. Węgrzynowicz, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — a number of urn burials beneath larger inverted urns and urn burials, Early La Tène („Bell Grave” culture) (one grave was placed probably on the site of cremation).

The only Pomeranian habitation site of the Hallstatt period to be examined in 1968 by means of sondages was at Stare Drawsko, Szczecinek district, isle Bielawa (H. Janocha, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Koszalin), while systematic excavations was conducted at the settlement of many cultures at Będzieszyn, Gdańsk district (see the Lusatian culture).

La Tène and Roman periods

About 70 sites of these periods were intensively examined in almost all parts of Poland.

Of particular importance is the discovery of 2 cremations and 2 inhumations of the early phase of the La Tène („celtic”) culture on a cemetery at Kietrz, Głubczyce district (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). Abundant materials were yielded by the settlement of the Celtic-Przeworsk group at Wieliczka, Kraków district (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka).

An important achievement of the 1968 season was the excavation of a Late La Tène cemetery of the Jastorf culture at Kunowo, Stargard district (R. Wołągiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). The cemetery, which was fully explored, yielding 55 burials and 8 hearths, has provided new data very important for the study of Jastorf settlement in western Pomerania.

The study of other cemeteries of the Late La Tène and Roman periods (Przeworsk, Oksywie and „Gotho-Gepidian” cultures) has brought important results, especially in Masovia where the cemeteries of these periods were intensively examined. The cemetery of the Late La Tène and Roman period at Dzierżążnia, Płońsk district (I. Krzyszczuk, Muzeum, Płock), yielded a further 18 cremations, some marked by stelae; a Late La Tène burial contained „grey” wheel-made „Celtic” pottery. The excavation at Kleszczewo, Pułtusk district (S. Woyda, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Warszawa), uncovered a further part of an extensive and long-lasting cemetery; the features examined consisted of 112 cremations dating from the Late La Tène period to the 4th century A. D., and 4 inhumations of the Late Roman period (over 400 burials were examined). The finds included a provincial Roman vessel of bronze of the 4th century A. D. (?), „Celtic” wheel-made pottery found in four Late La Tène burials some sherds were painted. The „Celtic” wheelmade pottery from Kleszczewo and Dzierżążnia is the first of this type to be found in this part of Poland.

The cemetery at Pajewo-Szwelice, Ciechanów district (B. Chomętowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), provided a further 21 cremation graves of the Late La Tène and Roman periods; a dug-out boat and a glass vessel are among the most important discoveries. Excavation was continued of the cemetery dating from the 1st century B. C. to the 4th century A. D. at Kołoząb, Płońsk district (J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa); among 54 cremations disclosed in this season (total — 418) some were marked by stones; part of a stone circle was examined. The cemetery of the Late La Tène and Roman periods at Niedanowo, Nidzica district, consists only of female burials; a further 26 cremations under stone pavements and 3 barrows (one with a skeleton burial) were investigated (W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn). The research of a cemetery which lies further to the south at Nowe Miasto, Rawa Mazowiecka district (T. Liana, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), revealed 25 cremations from the close of the Late La Tène and the Early Roman period. The sondages carried out at Wola Worowska, Grójec district (L. Paderewska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), revealed a cremation barrow of the Early Roman period. A feature of this type is a rare find in this part of Poland in that period.

In north-eastern Poland two cemeteries of the Masovian type claim special attention. At Cecele Siemiatycze district (J. Jaskanis, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok), a further 160 burials (mostly cremations in pits and occasional inhumations) dating from the 3rd to the 5th century A. D. were explored; in addition, two barrows with stone structures of the Rostółty type were examined; the finds included fragments of provincial Roman glass vessels; the horizontal stratigraphy of the site was revealed. The excavation was concluded of the cemetery at Sarnaki, Łosice district (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa). The cemetery which dates from the close of the Early Roman to the Late Roman period (phase C₂ including) has yielded 39 cremations and 13 inhumations.

The excavations continued for several seasons of the cemetery at Opatów, Kłobuck district, rank as the most important in Little Poland (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków). A further 31 cremations from the oldest part of the cemetery assigned to phase C₁ of the Roman period were examined; a large number of metal objects including part of a brooch of gold or electron were recovered and data important for the chronology of the earliest type of fibula with inverted foot were obtained. An important discovery was made at Kryspinów, Kraków district (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where 10 features (cremations and sacrificial pits?) assigned to phase B₂ of the Roman period were examined. One grave contained rich furniture and weapons, while other finds included fragments of bronze vessels. At Drochlin, Włoszczowa district (P. Kaczanowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), which lies in an area little known in archaeological respect, 4 cremations of the Late Roman period were revealed (one richly furnished grave contained a silver brooch and glass fragments). The investigation at Trójczyce, Przemyśl district (A. Koperski, Muzeum, Przemyśl), disclosed an inhumation and several cremations of the Roman period.

In Silesia, excavation was continued a cremation cemetery at Ciecierzyn, Kluczbork district (R. Pastwiński, Muzeum, Kluczbork), which yielded 36 burials of the Late La Tène and the beginnings of the Early Roman period; many richly furnished with metal objects. At Kietrz, Głubczyce district (M. Gedl, Uniwersytet

Jagielloński, Kraków), several cremations of the 2nd—3rd centuries A. D. were brought to light; the grave goods included a bronze vessel, a large quantity of molten glass and fragments of *terra sigillata*.

Attention should be drawn to the investigations resumed in Pomerania at the well known cemetery of the Roman period at Odry, Chojnice district (J. Kmieciński and team, Uniwersytet, Łódź). The features examined included 2 barrows with inhumations, 17 flat graves 13 inhumations and 4 cremations) and one stone circle. Excavation was continued of the long lasting cemetery at Lubieszewo, Gryfice district, site 1 (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin), yielding 46 cremations of the Oksywie culture assignable to the late phase of the Late La Tène and to the Early Roman period; a distinct horizontal stratigraphy was again noted.

The excavation of a Roman period cemetery at Inowrocław-Szymborze in Great Poland (A. Cofta-Broniewska and J. Dąbrowska, Uniwersytet Poznań and Muzeum Inowrocław) revealed 46 cremation and inhumation burials; the grave goods included a gold ring, an imported strainer of bronze and an ornamented spearhead.

The investigations in the Chełmno region situated towards north east, included an extensive Late La Tène cemetery at Podwiesk, Chełmno district (J. Janikowski, Muzeum Okręgowe, Toruń). A further 15 cremations (3 with stone stelae) were explored (total — 459); the investigation was concluded in 1968. A cemetery of the Late Roman period at Roże, Golub-Dobrzyń district (O. Romanowska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Bydgoszcz), yielded 12 cremations, frequently under stone pavements. Single graves of the Late La Tène and Roman periods were discovered in various parts of Poland.

Features connected with iron smelting continued to be explored. Large-scale investigations were carried out on site 10 at Słupia Nowa, Kielce district, in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (K. Bielenin, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków), where a concentration of smelting furnaces of the Roman period were examined. It consisted of 98 features arranged after a special system. The excavation continued at Falenty, Piaseczno district (A. Kietlińska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), revealed remains of further smelting furnaces of the Late La Tène period (in all 18 furnaces have been recovered). Single furnaces were discovered during investigations of settlements at the following localities: Dobropole, Kamień Pomorski district (W. Garczyński, A. Porzeziński, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin) — a furnace of the Roman period; Kietlów, Góra Śląska district (J. Domańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 1 furnace, 1 charcoal pile and 1 post house, 2nd—3rd century A. D.; Przywóz, Wieluń district (I. Jadczyk, S. Madajski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 1 furnace 1 building, and several pits on a well known industrial habitation site of the Late Roman period; Psary, Góra Śląska district (T. Różycka, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — 3 furnaces and concentration of slag, Roman period.

Small-scale excavations were conducted on several settlements. The only Late La Tène settlement of the Przeworsk culture to be excavated on a large scale was at Jarnice, Węgrów district (B. Zawadzka-Antosik, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa), where 12 pits came to light. The settlements of the Roman period, particularly of its late phase, were much more intensively explored. Attention should be drawn to two kilns and pits of the Late Roman period at Kościelniki-Cło, Kraków district (S. Buratyński, R. Zając, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków-Nowa Huta), and two other ovens, probably kilns of the Late Roman period at Wołów-Piotroniowice (S. Pazda, Uniwersytet, Wrocław). Of great

importance is the excavation of a settlement of the Late Roman period at Otałażka, Grójec district (B. Balke, R. Kozłowska, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa). The discoveries included further part of a feature with remains of a dam and timber rivetment of the river bank. Very rewarding were the investigations of the following sites: Bielice, Niemodlin district (J. Radkiewicz, Muzeum Śląska Opolskiego, Opole) — a Late Roman period semi-subterranean hut with posts in gable walls; Borki, Opole district (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — 1 building and pits, end of the 3rd to early 4th century A. D.; Dziarnów, Grójec district (K. Dąbrowski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — 3 huts and 2 pits, Late Roman period; Gdów, Myślenice district (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — a post house and an iron ard, Late Roman period; Jacowo, Inowrocław district (A. Cofta-Broniewska, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — an earth house with a horn workshop, an amber workshop (?), Roman period; Kobylniki, Busko-Zdrój district (W. Okrzeja, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — further part of a well known settlement of the Late Roman period and another contemporary settlement with a post house, discovered nearby; Książek, Kłodzko district (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 14 pits of the Late Roman period in a settlement lying deep in the submontane zone; Lesko (A. Szałapata, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — further part of a settlement of the Late Roman period with 20 pits, one of which contained a quantity of cereal grains such as millet, rye, wheat, barley, oats and peas; fragment of a glass vessel; Wieliczka, Kraków district (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — 2 glass vessels from a settlement of the Roman period; Zgierz (M. Głosek, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Łódź) — wattle and daub houses in a settlement of the 4th century A. D. The excavations of several other habitation sites were less fruitful.

A habitation site of the Migration period with materials of the western type was excavated at Lubieszewo, Gryfice district, site 2b (R. Wołagiewicz, Muzeum Pomorza Zachodniego, Szczecin). The houses were built round an empty oval space. This year's discoveries included another house, 12 hearths, 2 semi-subterranean huts, a clay oven and part of a large post building.

Excavations continued at Osinki, Suwałki district (J. Okulicz, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), included a Yatvingian earthwork (site 1) of the Roman and Early Medieval periods (two layers with traces of fire corresponding to the construction levels of the rampart) and a number of surrounding settlements: site 1a — traces of layer, 5th to 7th cent.; site 2 — three phases of intensive occupation, end of the 2nd to the 4th cent. A. D., 8 buildings with stoves and hearths, traces of smelting furnaces and kilns from the final phase; site 3 — habitation level dating from the end of the 1st cent. B. C. to early 1st. cent. A. D. and from the 6th—7th cent. (the finds included a cross-bow-like brooch).