

ZENON WOŹNIAK

A SURVEY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BRONZE AND IRON AGES
IN POLAND IN 1971*The Lusatian culture*

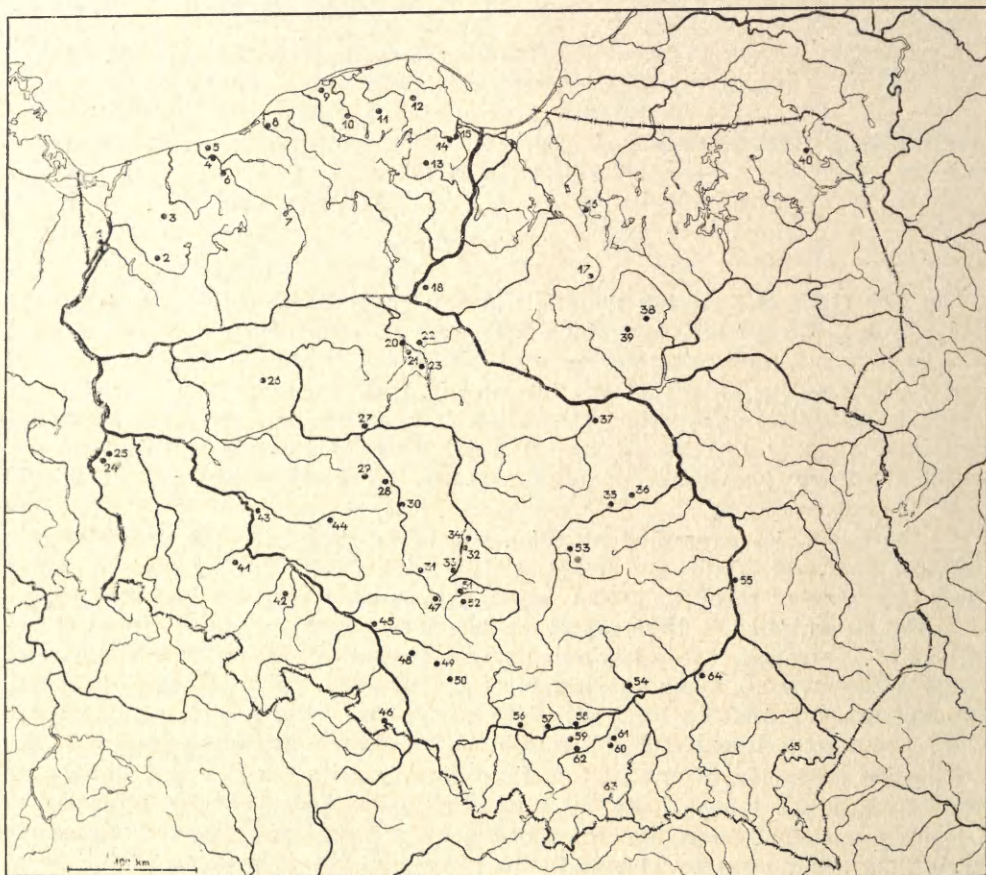
The rich stock of Lusatian materials known from Polish lands was increased in 1971 by a numerous series of finds from over 60 sites explored in this season. The sites include 25 or so cemeteries, several earthworks and a numerous group of open settlements. The extent of the investigations of particular sites varied from large-scale systematic excavation to small-scale rescue work. The sites examined are rather regularly distributed over the territory of Poland. If this tendency is maintained, our knowledge of all the groups of the Lusatian culture should attain the same level.

Of the cemeteries examined attention should be called to that at **Kietrz** (46), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where during 15 seasons as many as 2000 Lusatian graves have come to light. The exploration was concentrated in the part of the cemetery where the oldest graves occurred (end of Bronze Age II — beginning of the Bronze Age IV after the system of Montelius-Kostrzewski). Over 150 graves of the urn and pit type were discovered here. Moreover 9 burials in large pits with remains of cremation placed in wooden coffins, and a grave oriented E—W with a contracted skeleton were examined. The investigation conducted in the part of the cemetery with the youngest burials revealed some 10 urn graves from the turn of Hallstatt D and the La Tène period, of which 4 contained bronches, some of early La Tène type. The latest discoveries brought about a major change in the picture of the final phase of the Lusatian culture in Upper Silesia, which was thought to disappear by the end of Hallstatt C.

Attention should also be called to the results of excavations (season XII) conducted on the cemetery at **Zbrojewsko** (51), Kłobuck distr. (M. Gedl and R. Kiszka, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), where 29 graves from Bronze Age III and beginning of the Bronze Age IV were uncovered; in addition to cremation graves of the pit and urn type, the burials also seem to include inhumations. Is it worthy of note that the pottery from this site includes vessels with bosses of the Silesian type found together with forms of the so-called Konstantynów group from central and eastern Poland.

Moreover, the investigations of 1971 included several cemeteries of the Upper-Silesian-Little Polish group of the Lusatian culture, characterized by frequent occurrence of bi-ritualism. The following cemeteries should be mentioned: **Opatów**

(52), Kłobuck distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a further 71 graves, mostly from Bronze Age V, including 20 inhumations; **Dobrzeń Mały** (45), Opole distr. (E. Tomczak, S. Wuszkan, K. Macewicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 114 Hallstatt cremation graves, painted pottery (its eastern periphery); **Jankowice** (56), Chrzanów distr. (C. Popko, Muzeum, Chrzanów) — 22 cremation and inhumation graves from Bronze Age V and the Hallstatt pe-



Map showing important archaeological sites of the Bronze and Iron Ages, investigated in 1971. Number of the point on the map correspond to the number after the place-names in text.

riod, horizontal stratigraphy; **Kościeliska** (47), Olesno Śląskie distr. (E. Tomczak, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 14 graves including 10 inhumations, Bronze Age V; **Lubnice** (31), Wieruszów distr. (Z. Kaszewski, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 24 Hallstatt cremation graves; **Podbozany** (48), Strzelce Opolskie distr. (G. Martyniak, E. Noworyta, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Opole) — 25 Hallstatt graves, including 15 inhumations; **Swibie** (49), Gliwice distr. (H. Wojciechowska, Muzeum, Gliwice) — 13 graves with 9 inhumations. The characteristic feature of this zone is the frequent presence of

stone pavements, usually placed over inhumations, and of stone settings. In the inhumation graves the N—S orientation with the head usually to S was systematically observed. The graves are relatively richly furnished. Among the cremation graves, the ratio of pit and urn burials was fairly equal.

Different burial rites were noted on the cemetery at **Bachórz-Chodorówka** (65), Brzozów distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) where a further 70 urn graves with poor furniture were examined; they belong to the Tarnobrzeg group of the Lusatian culture, Bronze Age IV.

Attention should also be drawn to the investigations of barrow-grave cemeteries in Pomerania: **Siemirowice** (11), Lębork distr. (A. Szymańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 2 cremation barrows from Bronze Age IV—V with a stone core and stone circles at the base; **Lupawa** (10) Słupsk distr. (A. Koško, D. Janowska, Uniwersytet, Poznań, and Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) — a barrows with a stone core and 2 cremations. A different burial rite is represented by another cemetery in Pomerania, namely **Wysin** (13), Kościerzyna distr. (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 21 flat cremation graves, some with stone constructions.

In the central zone of Poland worthy of note is the cemetery at **Splawie** (27), Września distr. (D. Durczewski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Poznań) with 30 richly furnished cremations (mostly in pits) from the Hallstatt period, and the cemetery at **Siemiechów** (34), Łask distr. (M. Majdowa, Muzeum, Pabianice) — 15 graves from Hallstatt D, mostly of the urn type, frequently with stone structures and furnished i.e. with vessels decorated with incrustation.

A number of Lusatian earthworks were also excavated. Exploration was continued at **Gzin** (18), Chełmno distr. (J. Chudziakowa and team, Uniwersytet, Toruń) where the central open space of the earthwork from the end of the Hallstatt period was excavated, revealing 16 deep pits, several of which showed traces of cannibalism. At **Jankowo** (20), Inowrocław distr. (J. Ostoja-Zagórski, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) the gate area of the Hallstatt stronghold was examined, and part of the drive with well preserved timber construction was uncovered; it has been possible to attest that the rampart was built of boxes and protected by a breakwater; the gate which has a floor of split logs and walls of post construction appeared to have two phases. At **Komorowo** (26), Szamotuły distr. (T. Malinowski, E. Naumowicz, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) the inner part of the stronghold from Hallstatt D, adjoining the rampart, was examined. Ruins of 2 huts were found and abundant materials obtained. Special interest claims the discovery of a big stock of unworked amber, fragments of clay moulds for casting, a clay tuyère, a casting spoon and zoomorphic figurines of clay. Results of the investigations conducted at **Kopaliny** (60), Bochnia distr. (A. Jodłowski, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) suggest the presence of a further Lusatian stronghold from the turn of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period, protected by an earth-stone-timber rampart.

Investigations were continued of a multi-phase mountainous settlement at **Maszkowice** (63), Nowy Sącz distr. (M. Cabalska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) revealing features from Bronze Age III, from the Hallstatt period and also from the latest phase, characterized by the presence of a stone wall. This last phase, dating from the La Tène period, is presumably linked with the Puchov culture, this being indicated by the pottery obtained in 1971 and including a potsherd with graphite.

The 1971 excavations conducted at **Grzybiany** (41), Legnica distr. (Z. Bukowski

and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) have shown that the settlement from Hallstatt C—D was an open village and not a fortified one as has been believed until now. Further dwellings with well preserved timber constructions were uncovered and the extent of the site was partly defined. Moreover, three habitation phases have been established. The buildings of the two earlier phases were destroyed by the flood of lake water. The excavations at Grzybiany were supplemented by geomorphological and palynological investigations.

Among the large number of open settlements, only few were subject to large-scale systematic excavations. Attention should be drawn to the investigations at **Woryty** (16), Olsztyn distr. (J. Dąbrowski and team, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), which included a cremation cemetery from Bronze Age IV—VI (19 graves) and a contemporary two-phase habitation site (19 pits, 2 hearths). Other settlement sites worthy of note are: **Gniechowice** (42), Wrocław distr. (J. Romanow, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 30 or so pits, and presumably a pottery kiln, the Hallstatt period; **Juszkowo** (formerly described as Będzieszyn) (14), Gdańsk distr. (J. Podgórski, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) — 19 pits from the end of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period, pieces of unworked amber; **Niesułowice** (44), Milicz distr. (J. Domańska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 23 pits, Bronze Age IV—V; **Piaski** (53), Opoczno distr. (M. Gąsior, Muzeum, Tomaszów Mazowiecki) — pits, Bronze Age III, and a large post-house from the turn of the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period (a section 15 m long was examined); **Piotrawin** (55), Opole Lubelskie distr. (M. Sułowska, Katolicki Uniwersytet, Lublin) — 2 huts and 6 pits, Bronze Age V; **Szczecin-Niemierzyn** (1) (E. Nawrońska, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Szczecin) — 18 pits, Bronze Age IV—V; **Ziemięcice** (50), Gliwice distr. (E. Szydłowska, Muzeum Górnośląskie, Bytom) — 12 pits and a quernstone, Hallstatt D.

The Pomeranian culture

In 1971 the investigations of the Pomeranian culture grew in intensity. Over 20 sites, mostly cemeteries were examined. The excavations were mostly conducted on a small-scale only, this being conditioned by the fact that the Pomeranian cemeteries consist as a rule of a limited number of graves.

Of the cemeteries assigned to the earlier phase of the Pomeranian culture, i.e. to the Hallstatt period, the following should be mentioned: **Przewłoka** (9), Słupsk distr. (F. J. Lachowicz, A. Kukliński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) — 83 graves, mostly in urns and in stone-settings; **Szczecinek** (7) (H. Janocha, F. J. Lachowicz, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) — 11 graves, usually in urns; **Miechęcino** (4), Kołobrzeg distr. (Cz. Strzyżewski, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) — 5 cist graves.

Interesting results were produced by some cemeteries of the later phase, i.e. the Early La Tène: **Huta** (19), Bydgoszcz distr. (Cz. Potemski, Muzeum im. Wyczółkowskiego, Bydgoszcz) — 13 cremation graves of the cist, pit and urn type, 2 face urns; **Krzemienica** (64), Mielec distr. (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 4 bell graves containing inverted bell-shaped vessels; 7 urn graves; **Kuchary** (28), Pleszew distr. (A. Prinke, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 20 graves of the urn and pit type, including one bell grave; **Zadowice** (30), Kalisz distr. (E. Kaszewska, J. Hasegawa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 17 graves from the earlier phase of the cemetery which continued to be used in the Late La Tène and Roman periods.

The following settlement sites should also be mentioned: **Luzino** (13), Wejherowo distr. (B. Wiącek, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk) which yielded 13 hearths from the Early La Tène period, moulds for casting and dug-out boat; and **Porzecz** (8), Ślawno distr. (F. J. Lachowicz, A. Kukliński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Koszalin) — numerous hearths and pits, the Early La Tène period.

The Celtic culture

In 1971 excavation was continued at **Kietrz** (46), Głubczyce distr. (M. Gedl and team, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) yielding 1 inhumation and 1 urn grave of the Early La Tène period as well as graves of the Late Lusatian culture with early La Tène brooches mentioned above (cf. the Lusatian culture).

In Little Poland 2 settlement sites of the so-called Celtic-Przeworsk group were examined, i.e. **Kunice** (62), Myślenice distr. and **Wieliczka** (59), Kraków distr. site XI, (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka). The former yielded a further hut, 9 pits and a lot of late La Tène pottery of the Przeworsk type and Celtic pottery with graphite. At Wieliczka, the area adjoining the assumed salt-works formerly uncovered, was examined, revealing further hearths and abundant late La Tène pottery which included also Celtic ware of the painted type and with graphite. A small number of vessels with graphite were also discovered during excavations of the castle at **Wieliczka** (59) (A. Jodłowski, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) and also (cf. the Lusatian culture) at **Maszkowice** (63), Nowy Sącz distr. A wheel-made Celtic pottery was moreover found in Great Poland at **Janikowo** (21), Inowrocław distr., site 11 (T. Makiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań).

An extremely interesting discovery was made on the cemetery at **Kryspinów** (57), Kraków distr. (K. Godłowski, M. Mączyńska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków), which in addition to Roman period graves yielded an oblong outlined by a groove containing probably a cremation burial with wheel-made Celtic pottery (painted?) — this would be the first late La Tène grave associated with the Celtic culture in Poland.

The Late La Tène and Roman periods

The sites of these two periods continued to be intensively explored. Nearly 50 sites, including 20 or so cemeteries were examined. Of the cemeteries investigated in Pomerania attention should be called to **Pruszcz Gdański** (15), Gdańsk distr. (M. Pietrzak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Gdańsk), where continued excavation revealed 37 cremation graves of the urn and pit type from the Late La Tène, and 19 inhumation graves from the Roman period. The skeletons were frequently placed in tree-trunks, whereas urn graves usually contained burials of warriors; moreover, a distinct horizontal stratigraphy has been noted.

The major sites examined in this part of Poland included also the cemetery at **Dębczyno** (6), Białogard distr. (J. Żak, Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań), where a further 8 inhumation graves and 1 urn grave of the Late Roman period were revealed. The cemetery which was rather small (47 graves) was explored to its limits. Rather intriguing are the results of excavations at **Golina** (2), Stargard distr. (R. Wołągiewicz, Muzeum Narodowe, Szczecin), where on the site of the accidentally discovered graves, part of a large stone circle has been uncovered (presumably from the La Tène) — the first feature of this kind to be recorded from Western Pomerania.

Investigations were continued of a big cemetery at **Niedanowo** (17), Nidzica distr. (W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, Muzeum Mazurskie, Olsztyn), the periphery of which was already explored, revealing a further 51 cremation graves, mostly in pits (in all 628 graves were uncovered), stone circles, stone pavements and stelae. The site is of major importance because of its long duration (from the Early [?] La Tène to the Late Roman period) and of its position at the meeting point of various cultures. The discoveries of this season included mostly Roman period features, a bronze spur and a perforated coin.

In Masovia excavations were continued of a multi-phase cemetery at **Pajewo-Szwelice** (38), Ciechanów distr. (B. Chomentowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa), yielding 9 pit burials, 6 urn graves and an inhumation grave furnished with which was 114 glass and amber beads. Moreover, a barrow (of the Roman period?), located on the site of a flat late La Tène cemetery was explored at **Strzyżew** (37), Sochaczew distr. (A. Kempisty, Uniwersytet, Warszawa).

The following sites examined in Great Poland deserve to be mentioned: **Inowrocław-Szymborze** (22) (Cz. Sikorski, Muzeum im. J. Kasprowicza, Inowrocław) — 20 pit-graves of the Roman period; a known, long-used cemetery (cf. the Pomeranian culture) at **Zadowice** (30), Kalisz distr. (E. Kaszewska, J. Hasegawa, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — 32 pit graves of the Late La Tène period, 26 urn graves, 6 pit graves and one in a stone cist, the Roman period; attention should be called to the discovery of a one-sided sword in a late La Tène grave, and of *terra sigillata* as well as to the distinct horizontal stratigraphy noted on the cemetery.

The following sites examined in Little Poland produced important results: **Kobylniki** (54), Busko-Zdrój distr. (J. Pyrgała, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa) — 19 graves, mostly in pits, the Roman period; **Opatów** (52), Kłobuck distr. (K. Godłowski, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 24 graves, mostly of the pit type, phase C2 of the Roman period and the Early Migration period; 1 grave in a groove, fragments of the cremation layer of the Dobrodzień type, a decorated disc made from an antoninianus, presumably of Caesar Probus (276—282); **Kryspinów** (57), Kraków distr. (K. Godłowski, M. Mączyńska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — 7 graves, mostly from phase B2 of the Roman period (cf. the Celtic culture).

The following cemeteries were examined in the western part of Lower Silesia: **Grabice** (25), Lubsko distr. (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — 13 cremations, mostly in pits, 3rd century A. D., a silvered spur; **Luboszyce** (24), Lubsko distr. (G. Domański, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Wrocław) — 20 pit graves, a cremation layer and 2 stone circles (from barrows?), the Roman period.

Of the settlements examined in 1971 the following ones associated with production should be mentioned: **Kietlów** (43), Góra Śląska distr. (J. Kramarkowa, J. Bukowska, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Wrocław) — 8 regularly disposed pits, left after primitive furnaces, pits and hearths, 2nd to 4th century A. D.; **Łasew** (29), Pleszew distr. (M. Zeylandowa, W. Tetzlaff, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Poznań) — 11 charcoal piles and 2 huts of the Late Roman period; **Łazy** (61), Bochnia distr. (K. Reguła, Muzeum Żup Krakowskich, Wieliczka) — 1 pit of the Late Roman period, iron bloom: **Zygmuntowo** (39), Ciechanów distr. (B. Chomentowska, Uniwersytet, Warszawa) — a stone oven (for lime burning?), Late La Tène or Roman period.

Important results were also obtained from the study of the settlement sites, in Pomerania, i.e.: **Bienice** (3), Nowogard distr. (A. Porzeziński, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Szczecin) — 53 pits and hearths of the Roman period; **Bo-**

gucino (5), Kołobrzeg distr. (Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — a post house, 7 pits, 15 hearths, a stone circle, Late La Tène and Early Roman periods; **Dębczyno** (6), Białogard distr. (J. Żak, Cz. Strzyżewski, Uniwersytet, Poznań) — 6 post houses, 4 semi-subterranean dwellings, 14 pits, 26 hearths, a rotation quernstone in timber framing, 3rd—4th century A. D.

The following sites of Great Poland are worth noting: **Polanowice** (23), Inowrocław distr. (B. Danielczyk, W. Dzieduszycki, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Poznań) — 5 semi-subterranean dwellings, 3 domed ovens, hearths, 1st—3rd century A. D., 2 distinct habitation phases; **Janikowo** (21), Inowrocław distr., site 11 (T. Makiewicz, Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, Poznań), where the late La Tène settlement (cf. also the Celtic culture) yielded a post building with a clay floor (associated with a cult?), a circular post building, a semi-subterranean hut with a post construction, presumably a workshop where rotation querns were made, 16 pits, 4 hearths, and 3 dog's burial.

In central Poland exploration was continued at **Przywóz** (33), Wieluń distr. (K. Jażdżewski, I. Jadczyk, Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne, Łódź) — a further 5 post houses of the Late Roman period, a pair of iron compasses! Investigation was also conducted at **Łęgonice** (35), Rawa Mazowiecka distr. (T. Liana, T. Dąbrowska, Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa) — 20 pits of the Late Roman period, and at **Strobin** (32), Wieluń distr. (B. Abramek, Muzeum Ziemi Wieluńskiej, Wieluń), where a further part of an assumed fortified settlement of the Roman period was explored revealing a further 3 huts, a puzzling stone construction uncovered under the assumed rampart, and a rotation quernstone. At **Otałużka** (36), Grójec distr. (W. Bender, Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Warszawa), the topography of the immediate surroundings of a bog site associated with a cult was examined by means of geological borings.

The following settlements explored in Little Poland deserve attention: **Opatów** (52), Kłobuck distr., site 6, in the neighbourhood of the contemporary cemetery (K. Godłowski, M. Mączyńska, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków) — a house of the Late Roman period, saddle querns; **Kraków-Pleszów** (58) (A. Kogus, Muzeum Archeologiczne, Kraków-Nowa Huta) — 13 pits of the Late La Tène and Roman periods; **Krzemienica** (64), Mielec distr. (E. Szarek-Waszkowska, Muzeum Okręgowe, Rzeszów) — 2 pits of the Early Roman period, a denarius of Domitian.

In the zone occupied by the Balt culture important excavations were conducted on the settlement of phase C1—C2 of the Roman period at **Osowa** (40), Suwałki distr. (J. Jaskanis, Konserwator Zabytków Archeologicznych, Białystok) situated near a cemetery, previously explored; the settlement produced a group of post houses surrounded by pits and abundant palaeobotanical materials (grains of emmer, spelt, barley, pea and rye).

