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Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, ul. Gołębia 11, PL 31-007 Kraków
mniauj@interia.pl; mszprzybyla@gmail.com

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Professor BOLESŁAW GINTER

THIS VOLUME OF *RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, NOUVELLE SERIE*
IS DEDICATED
TO PROFESSOR BOLESŁAW GINTER
ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

In 2013 Professor Bolesław Ginter turned seventy five, therefore his students, colleagues and friends, together with editorial board of *Recherches Archéologiques NS*, decided to dedicate to him the 5th and 6th volumes combined.

Professor is one of the most eminent and respected European authorities in the field of Paleolithic and Mesolithic issues. In 1961 he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy and History at the Jagiellonian University, reaching his master's degree in archaeology. In 1966 he acquired his PhD and in 1973 he became Assistant Professor. In 1985 he received the title of Associate Professor and he obtained the full professorship in 1994. He is an educator and researcher, appreciated in many different centers. He has been conducting lectures at the University of Rzeszów since several years and in 2011 he was granted the *honoris causa* doctorate of the University of Wrocław. During his academic career he held scientific internships and invited lectures in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy. In the years 1984–1987 Professor Bolesław Ginter was Vice Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy at the Jagiellonian University and in the years 1990–1993 the Vice Rector. From 1985 to 2008 he was head of the Department of Stone Age Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University. Professor was a member of the Central Council of Science and Higher Education, and from January 3rd 2003, he served as Vice Chairman of the eighth cadency. Professor Bolesław Ginter conducted excavations at many sites. As particularly important we should mention the Balkan works, which embraced, e.g. Middle- and Upper Paleolithic sequences in Bacho Kiro and Temnata Caves. Last but not least were the works in Egypt, which initially had been performed in cooperation with the Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw and subsequently were run by share of the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* and encompassed predynastic positions of El-Tarif and Armant (west and south of Luxor) and also Qasr el-Sagha (north of the Fayum Oasis). In the years 1994–2005 Professor co-led the excavations in the Peloponnese, in the cave no. 1, in the Klissoura Gorge in Argolid. They led to the documentation of the first comprehensive sequence of the Neanderthal stratum in this part of Mediterranean Europe. From among Polish positions we should distinguish co-direction of a long-term, so far lasting project of the research of the main chamber of the Ciemna Cave in Ojców. He also directed an investigative project of the Committee for Scientific Research: “The site of the Magdalenian culture in Dzierżysław in Upper Silesia”.

Professor's studies enriched the Paleolithic flint workshops systematics by contents of fundamental significance. It can be best proven by the brilliant habilitation thesis titled *Wydobywanie, przetwórstwo i dystrybucja surowców i wyrobów krzemienych w schyłkowym paleolicie północnej części Europy środkowej* from 1974 and the monograph from the same year *Spätpaläolithikum in Oberschlesien und im Oberen Warta Flussgebiet*. Among other monographs, it would be hard not to mention about such important, co-edited

items like *Excavation in the Bacho Kiro Cave (Bulgaria)*, *Predynastic Settlement near Ar-mant, Temnata Cave. Excavation in Karlukovo Karst Area, Bulgaria* (1992, 1994, 2000), and also co-authorship of an eminent and repeatedly resumed academic textbook *Technika obróbki i typologia wyrobów kamiennych paleolitu i mezolitu* (1975).

Professor Bolesław Ginter has published a total of 170 scientific items. He is the author, co-author or co-editor of 14 books. He supervised 19 masters and 5 doctors. He has participated in the sessions of numerous scientific bodies on the electoral basis. Professor is a deputy president of the Committee of Prae- and Protohistoric Sciences Polish Academy of Sciences, a member of the board of Archaeological Commission of the Kraków Branch of Polish Academy of Sciences, and member of following Commissions of the Polish Academy of Art and Sciences: Paleogeography of Quaternary, European Affairs, Praehistory of Polish Carpathians. He is deputy chairman of the XXXII Commission of *Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*, member correspondent of *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut*, member of International Association of Egyptologists and American Academy in Rome.

In recognition of his services, Professor Bolesław Ginter was six times individually awarded and twice as a team by the Minister of Education. Eight times he received the Award of the rector of the Jagiellonian University. He was honored by the Knight's Cross and Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Medal of the National Education Commission.

Paweł Valde-Nowak

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Grzegorz Łaczek¹, Łukasz Misk², Maciej Nowak³

Materials of the Malice culture at site 28 in Świerszczów (AZP 86-94/218)

Abstract: The site of Świerszczów 28 was discovered in 2012 during field works connected with the construction of the Hrubieszów ring-road. The site is located on the border between Horodło Bar (*Grzęda Horodelska*) and Hrubieszów Basin (*Kotlina Hrubieszowska*). As a result of excavations, 221 non-portable features were found, of which 81 were dated based on artefacts found in their fills. The oldest phase of settlement is represented by artefacts connected with the Rzeszów phase of the Malice culture. Nine features yielded a series of 66 fragments of vessels (the majority of them were found in one feature, i.e. pit no. 243-53 sherds) which, in terms of technology, belong to the category of medium- or thick-walled pottery. Pottery forms represent vessel types typical of the Malice culture: biconical vessels – both pots and amphorae, profiled bowls and beakers on hollow feet. Vessels were decorated with ornamentation motives arranged in horizontal bands. The most typical ornaments were notches (corrugations), fingernails notches, “pinched” impressions and fingertips imprints. Knobs and plastic belts also appeared. Flint artefacts are represented by only 11 specimens. Two of them merit particular attention: an end-scraper with an oval front from feature no. 243 and a blade found in the layer of humus. Nine artefacts were made of Volhynian flint, the remaining two are burnt. The traces of the Malice culture occupation at Świerszczów 28 site are connected with a small settlement. The analyzed collection of artefacts is linked with the oldest segment of the Rzeszów phase (IIa) of the Malice culture, connected with trans-Carpathian influences from the proto-Tiszapolgár culture and phase A of the Tiszapolgár culture, which in terms of absolute chronology corresponds to the last quarter of the fourth millennium BC.

Keywords: Malice culture, Hrubieszów Basin, rescue excavations.

1. Introduction

Undertaken in 2012, the construction of the Hrubieszów ring-road, a part of trunk road

¹ Archaeological Office 'Dominat', Radzikowskiego St. 100a/49, 31-315 Kraków; g.laczek@vp.pl.

² Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University; Kraków, Poland.

no. 74 leading from Janów Lubelski to the Polish-Ukrainian border, posed a threat to numerous archaeological sites known from the Polish Archaeological Record survey. Therefore, all the field works conducted during the investment were supervised

³ Przybyśławice, Poland.

by archaeologists. In the course of such supervisions, a new archaeological site – Świerszczów 28 (AZP 86-94/218) – was discovered. This discovery caused the temporary suspension of construction works, and the part of the site adjacent to the investment became subject of rescue excavations (on the basis of the decision of the Provincial Heritage Monuments Protection Office in Lublin, the Branch Office in Zamość). The archaeological research at the site was financed by the Ministry of State Treasury through the General Directorate of National Roads and Motorways, Branch in Lublin.

The research was managed by Krzysztof Gazda, M.A. Field works at the site were conducted at the end of July and the beginning of August of 2012, and the analysis of the materials and artefacts discovered was completed in January of 2014¹.

In total, the area of 0,88 ha was excavated at the site (Łączek, Misk 2014, 3–5).

1.1. Geographic and geomorphologic characteristics of the site and its nearest surroundings

Site 28 in Świerszczów (AZP 86-94/218) is located within the administrative borders of Hrubieszów commune (Hrubieszów county, Lublin voivodship). It is situated northwest of Hrubieszów (Fig. 1). The site is located on the borderline between the regions of Horodło Bar (*Grzęda Horodelska*) and Hrubieszów Basin (*Kotlina Hrubieszowska*),

which are parts of the Volhynian Upland (Kondracki 2009, 295–296).

The Hrubieszów Basin was formed of upper-Cretaceous layers. The prevailing soils are black soils, brown soils formed on loesses-marls, muds or sands. Fertile soils stimulated the development of agriculture in this region which resulted in gradual deforestation. The valley is cut by the Bug and the Huczwa rivers (although they do not border on the site). The Horodło Bar is the area of small hills (up to 230 meters a.s.l.). Prevailing soils are black soils formed on loesses. Much of the landscape is dominated by farmland and the area is almost completely deforested (Fig. 2) (Kondracki 2009, 296).

The site is situated in a relatively flat area at 188–189 meters a.s.l. (Fig. 3). It gently falls to the north down to the Gaska river valley (the right-bank tributary of the Huczwa river). The bedrock is formed of compact loess, in places evolving into clay. It is covered with brown soils (0.2–0.5 meters thick) formed on loess.

1.2. The methodology and results of the research

The area of the site was covered with the layer of humus maximally 0.5 meters thick. Sterile loess earth was recorded at a depth of 0.3–0.6 meters. Sterile earth was disturbed by numerous traces of animal burrows.

The area of excavations was cleared of humus during construction works connected with the ring-road. These works were supervised by archaeologists. Surfaces obtained in such a way were thoroughly cleaned and photographed. Archaeologists prepared all the necessary archaeological documentation (drawings and descriptions). The discovered non-portable features, including graves containing human remains, were explored, maintaining all the archaeological rules of excavation.

¹ The research team, apart from the manager of excavations, was composed of archaeologists: Dr Magdalena Przysiężna-Pizarska, from the Opole University, Grzegorz Łączek, M.A. and Łukasz Misk, M.A. from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków with numerous students of the Faculty of Archaeology, anthropologists: Dr Anna Cieślak, and Barbara Musiał (engineering degree). The elaboration of materials was supported by experts: Łukasz Oleszczak, M.A. (specialization in the Early Iron Age), Małgorzata Byrska-Fudali, M.A. and Tomasz Fudali, M.A. (specialization in the Przeworsk culture).



Fig. 1. Świerszczów 28 – Map 1:10000 (according to <http://geoportal.gov.pl/>)



Fig. 2. Świerszczów 28 – View for N side of the excavated area (photo by Ł. Miszk)

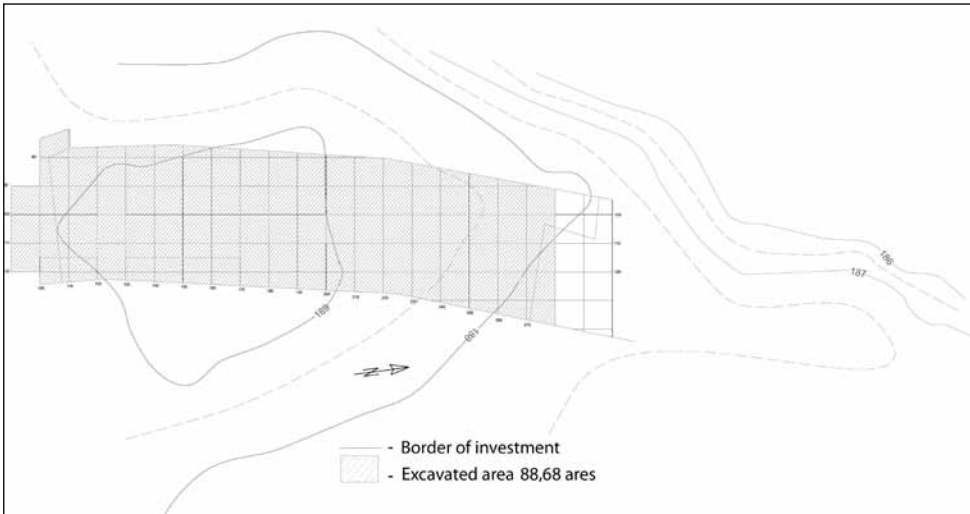


Fig. 3. Świerszczów 28 – Map of the site. Scale 1:1000 (drawn by M. Serafin)

In the course of the research, 221 non-portable features were discovered, 81 of which revealed artefacts. The excavations led to the discovery of 1381 fragments of pottery, 11 flint artefacts, 3 artefacts made of bronze, 1 bone artefact, a shell, a clay spindle-whorl and a stone grinder (Łączek, Misk 2014, 8–9).

The most important result of this research was the discovery of the settlement dated to the Early Iron Age. Among the 81 dated non-portable features, 70 are linked with the population of the Hallstatt period. The research in Świerszczów shed new light on archaeology of the Early Iron Age in the region of Hrubieszów Basin. It is worth mentioning that despite the progress in the analysis, we are still unable to link these materials with the taxonomic units known from neighboring regions. Research is being continued and should be published soon (Oleszczak 2014, 32).

Apart from the traces of Early Iron Age occupation, other interesting discoveries from Świerszczów 28 include the relics of the Malice culture settlement. This article is aimed at presenting this settlement and the artefacts it yielded.

2. Materials

2.1. Non-portable features

During rescue excavations conducted at site 28 in Świerszczów, a total of 221 non-portable features were discovered and explored. Only 9 among them are linked with the Malice culture (Fig. 4). Their distribution within the excavated area does not contribute any essential information about the settlement network. The features do not form any distinct concentrations and seem to be isolated and independent of one another, although it is noteworthy that they are situated at the top of the hill (Fig. 5).

2.1.1. Assemblage of features nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32

The assemblage of features (Fig. 6) was distinguished during excavation works within unit 100/150. It is composed of a large irregular feature no. 32 (dimensions: 700×680 cm) including – as its components – features 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Feature no. 32 is basin-like

Feat.	Are	Function	Shape	Measurements (m)		Profile shape	Depth (m)	Layers
20	100/150	pit	oval	2,2	2	basin-like	0,2	A, B
21	100/150	pit	oval	1,28	0,72	basin-like	0,5	A
22	90/180	hole	oval	1,65	1,1	basin-like	0,2	A
23	100/150	pit	oval	1,2	1,18	basin-like	0,8	A
24	100/150	pit	oval	1,14	0,9	basin-like	0,3	A, B
32	100/150	clay-pit	oval	7	6,8	basin-like	1,2	A
211	70-80/190	pit	oval	4,36	3,1	basin-like/bath-shaped	0,81	A, B, C
239	110/160	pit	circular	1,46	1,16	basin-like	0,3	A
243	110/200	pit	oval	2,52	1,56	basin-like	0,72	A

Fig. 4. Świerszczów 28 – List of the objects and its characteristic connected with Malice Culture

in cross-section, and is 120 cm deep. Smaller features are oval pits distinguished within a ceiling of feature no. 32. They are also basin-like, with black-brownish fills. On account of its function, this assemblage may be interpreted as of the so-called “clay-pit” type.

2.1.2. Feature no. 211

The feature (Fig. 6) located by the western wall of the trench is characterized by an oval, irregular outline (dimensions: 436×310 cm). Its cross-section is basin-like/bath-shaped with a flat bottom and three-layered fill. Its maximal depth is 81 cm.

2.1.3. Feature no. 239

At the level of its discovery, the feature (Fig. 6) was characterized by an outline similar to circular (dimensions 146×116 cm). Its cross-section was basin-like with a flat bottom, 30 cm deep. Its fill was one-layered, grey in colour.

2.1.4. Feature no. 243

The most abundant in the Malice culture artefacts, feature 243 (Figs. 6–7) was characterized by an oval, stretched outline

(Fig. 7: A) with regular borders (dimensions: 252×156 cm). Its cross-section was basin-like with a flat bottom (Fig. 7: B). Its fill was one-layered and grey in colour.

2.2. Pottery

The analyzed collection of potsherds is composed of 66 artefacts. The vast majority of them were recovered from feature no. 243. The remaining fragments were discovered in the assemblage of pits no. 20 (2 fragments), 21 (5 fragments), and 23 (1 fragment), as well as in feature no. 211 (2 fragments) and in feature no. 239 (3 uncharacteristic potsherds characterized by the Malice culture technology of pottery production).

Taking into account the technology, this pottery represents thick- and medium-walled forms. No thin-walled pottery was found at the site, which in the Malice culture assemblages is usually represented by richly decorated pear-shaped beakers (Kamieńska 1973; Kamieńska, Kozłowski 1990; Kaczanowska 1996).

Pottery production was based on well-prepared clay of good quality. Ceramic mass was prepared by adding small or medium amounts of temper, with grains no bigger

than 0,5 mm in diameter. The presence of sand and chamotte is observed in the vast majority of fragments. This type of pottery is characterized by walls between 4 and 7 mm thick (medium-walled pottery). Only in two cases (fragment of a vessel from feature no. 211, Fig. 9: 3), a high amount of sand and gravel was observed. Organic temper was recorded in pottery from features no. 20 and 21 and in a beaker on a hollow foot (Fig. 8: 5); in this vessel, the clay is plastic. Such pottery is classed as thick-walled and the wall thickness ranges from 7 to 12 mm. However, differences in the ceramic mass applied can sometimes be observed even within the same vessel. For example, the profiled bowl (Fig. 8: 8) in its bottom part has organic temper and the mass is not well mixed whereas in the upper part of this vessel the clay is much better prepared.

Medium-walled pottery (53 fragments) reveals considerable differences in firing. The majority of potsherds (48) have two-colour fractures and light-brownish outer surfaces, 5 fragments (probably belonging to one vessel) are marked by three-coloured fracture. Their outer surface is covered with a 2 mm layer of carefully smoothed, black-fired clay.

Among the vessels, we were able to distinguish the basic forms typical of the Malice culture. Most numerous are bi-conical vessels, although only in one case was the full reconstruction of the form possible. A pot-shaped, bi-conical vessel from feature no. 243 is decorated on its angular shoulder with “pinched” ornamentation (fingernails impressions) and a small, corrugated knob. The rim, 14 cm in diameter, is decorated with short notches (Fig. 8: 1). Other bi-conical vessels are represented by a shoulder fragment of a vessel ornamented with horizontal row of fingernails notches (Fig. 8: 4). Here also belong a shoulder fragment from feature no. 211 ornamented with notched plastic belt (or a horizontal knob) (Fig. 9: 3).

The forms resembling amphorae were identified in two cases, i.e. a body fragment with a rim, 10 cm in diameter (Fig. 8: 3) and a body fragment of a S-shaped vessel decorated with fingertips impressions in the widest part (Fig. 8: 6). Two types of bowls were distinguished at the site: the first type is a bowl with a rounded cup, decorated with a conical knob and “pinched” ornament on a shoulder (diameter: 12 cm) (Fig. 8: 8), the second type was represented by a profiled bowl with a high shoulder and a short neck. The shoulder of the latter vessel is decorated with fingertips impressions and a vertical knob (rim diameter: 14 cm) (Fig. 8: 7). Among the distinctive forms we should also mention a fragment of a bowl on a hollow foot which was also found at the site (Fig. 8: 5).

Another characteristic fragment is a corrugated fragment of a rim (Fig. 8: 2) deriving from an undetermined form of a vessel. Moreover, in feature no. 20, the bottom of a bowl decorated with a row of fingernails notches was found (Fig. 9: 1). The untypical location of ornamentation is noteworthy – such decoration is observed on so-called bath-shaped vessels (see: Kamińska 1973, Plate V.1 – Sandomierz-Wzgórze Św. Jakuba) – a category of bowls typical of the Malice culture (Kamińska, Kozłowski 1990, 27). Similar decoration is also observed in the case of a fragment of the bottom of a vessel from feature no. 211 (Fig. 9: 4). In feature no. 21, a fragment of a bottom on a low foot of 15 cm diameter was found (Fig. 9: 2).

Within the analyzed collection of potsherds we can notice all basic ornamental elements of medium- and thick-walled vessels of the Malice culture. The horizontal arrangement of decoration motifs clearly prevailed. Ornaments were composed of: notches (corrugations), fingernails notches, and “pinched” impressions and fingertips impressions. We can also observe elements of plastic decorations such as knobs and

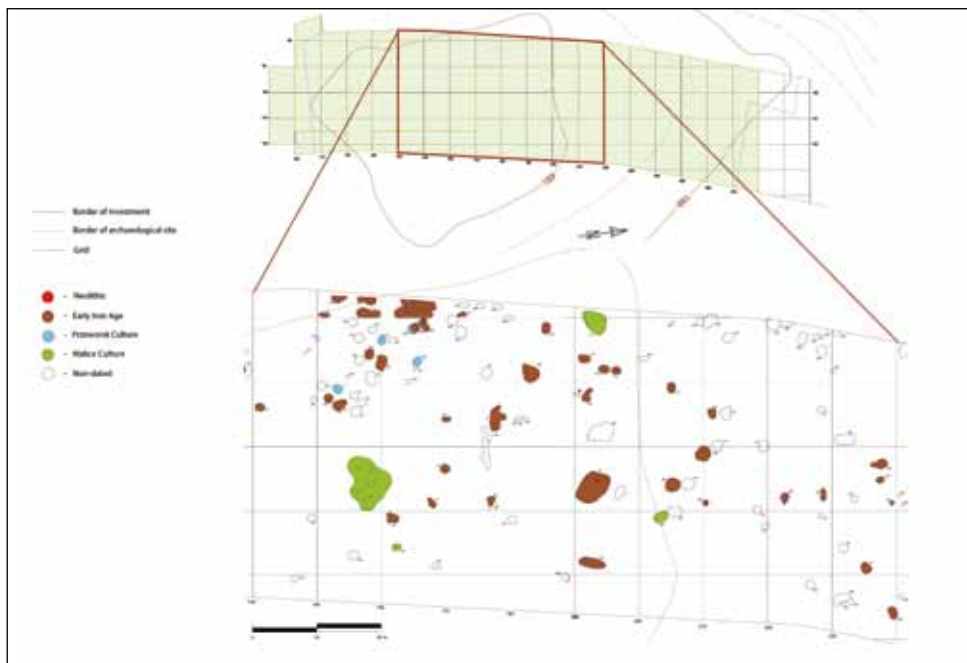


Fig. 5. Świerszczów 28 – Map of the Malice Culture on the site (drawn by M. Serafin and M. Nowak)

plastic bands. Knobs were either cone-shaped (Fig. 8.8), elongated and corrugated (Fig. 8.1) or short and vertical (Fig. 8.6).

Ornamentation was located in three zones. The mouths of vessels were decorated only with corrugation (Fig. 8.1, 2, 8). Shoulders were ornamented with fingernails notches (Fig. 8.4, 7), “pinched” impressions (Fig. 8.1, 8) and fingertips impressions (Fig. 8.6), as well as knobs (Fig. 8.1, 7, 8) and plastic bands (Fig. 9.3). Edges of bottoms were decorated with notches made with fingertips impressions (Fig. 9.1, 4).

2.3. Flint artefacts

At site 28 in Świerszczów only 11 flint artefacts were found. Four of them were retrieved from pit no.243, one was found in feature no. 23, other two were discovered as secondary deposits in features no. 206 and no. 236. Two flint artefacts derived from pit

no. 30, two others from the layer of humus. Nine artefacts were made of Volhynian flint, the remaining two are burnt. Almost all of the artefacts (8 specimens) are chunks and chips no longer than 2 cm.

Feature no. 243 yielded a short semicircular endscraper made on a medial or distal fragment of a blade with a retouched edge (Fig. 10: 1). Its dimensions were 32×24×4 cm and it was triangular in cross-section. The same pit also produced a burnt blade with irregular edges, with cortex covering 30% of its surface.

Another blade – with a parallel edges and a concave butt – was discovered in humus. The distal part of the blade was bent. On its surface, cortex is noticeable (up to 10%). On its bottom part, the percussion bulb is noticeable. Traces on its upper part confirm that the blade was removed from a single-platform core. The dimensions of the blade are: 41×16×3mm (Fig. 10: 2).

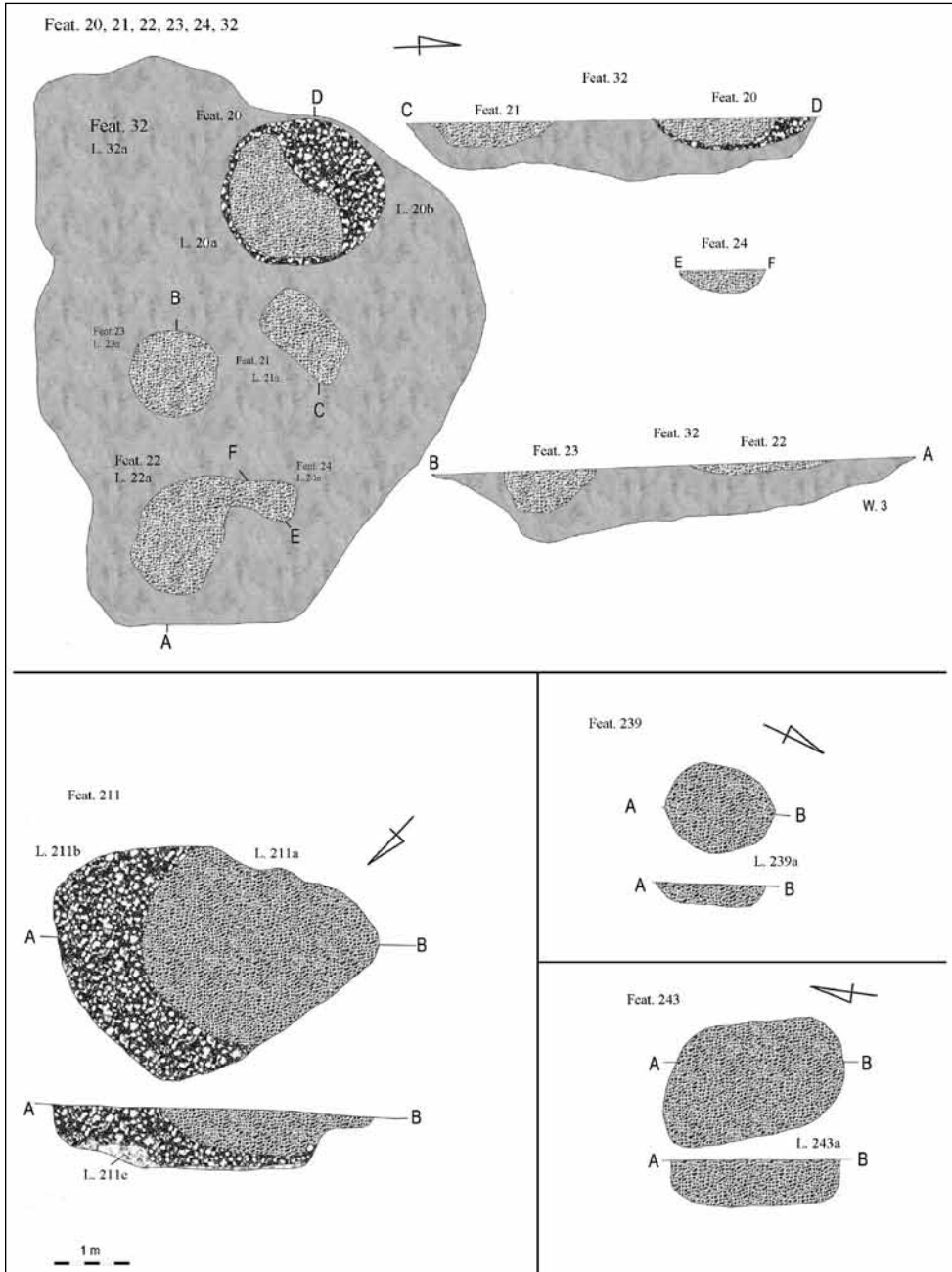


Fig. 6. Świerzczów 28 – Plans of features: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 211, 239 and 243 (Layers: 20a – brown/black; 20b – dark brown; 21a – brown/black; 22a – brown/black; 23a – brown/black; 24a – brown/black; 32a – pale gray; 211a – grey/brown; 211b – black/grey; 211c – pale brown; 239a – pale grey; 243a – dark grey) (drawn by A. Musiał and M. Waclawik)



Fig. 7. Świerszczów 28 – Feature 243; a – plan, b – profile (photo by A. Musiał)

3. The cultural and chronological interpretation of the materials

The analyzed collection of materials from site 28 in Świerszczów is characterized by numerous features typical of the Rzeszów phase of the Malice culture – to be precise, of its older phase (i.e.: IIa phase – according to Kadrow 1990; Kadrow, Zakościelna 2000; Kadrow 2006).

The term – *the Rzeszów phase* – refers to assemblages containing distinctly profiled bowls decorated with rows of notches and impressions (Kadrow 1996, 63–65). In the younger, “classic” period (phase IIb) bowls and other vessels are decorated with so called “hanging” triangles – either deeply stroked or impressed with circular or triangular stamps (Kadrow 1996, 65). In this period stroked ornamentation gradually disappears whereas plastic decoration becomes simplified (Michalak-Ścibor 1996, 48).

Finds dated to phase IIa are known from Volhynia, the Lublin region, the Sandomierz region and area of Rzeszów-Przemysł loess (Kadrow, Zakościelna 2000, 207). The most important sites are as follows: Rzeszów 16 (Kadrow 1990, 64–65),

Sandomierz-Kruków 20 (Michalak-Ścibor, Taras, 1995; Michalak-Ścibor 1996, 48) and Werbkowice (Komorowski 1958).

The closest analogies to the materials from site 28 in Świerszczów come from Werbkowice. At both sites bi-conical vessels and profiled bowls with shoulders decorated with fingertips or fingernails impressions were found. At Werbkowice, bottoms decorated with fingernail notches at edges were discovered as well (Komorowski 1958).

The Rzeszów phase is interpreted as the expression of direct trans-Carpathian influences (Kamieńska 1973, 100–103; Kamieńska, Kozłowski 1990, 58). Its oldest period refers to the proto-Tiszapolgár phase and to phase A of the Tiszapolgár culture (Kadrow 1988, 22; Kadrow, Zakościelna 2000, 207).

The analysis did not include absolute dating of the materials from the Malice culture features, so the chronology of the site is based mainly on ^{14}C dates obtained for the materials of the discussed phase unearthed in feature no. 18 at site 31 in Rzeszów. The chronological frames for this feature span the period 4350–4270 BC (Dębiec, Peliśiak 2008). Stylistic references to Hungarian sites, together with the ^{14}C dates obtained for them, also suggest that the upper chronological limit for the older segment of the Rzeszów phase should be established at 4,100 BC (Kadrow 1996, 68). Therefore, the materials from site 28 in Świerszczów can be dated to the last quarter of the 4th millennium BC.

4. Summary

The current state of research into the Malice culture in the eastern Lublin region indicates its peripheral character. In the Hrubieszów region barely a few sites were investigated, i.e. Strzyżów (Podkowińska 1960), Werbkowice, site 1 (Komorowski 1958), Hrubieszów-Podgórze, site 1A (stray finds with

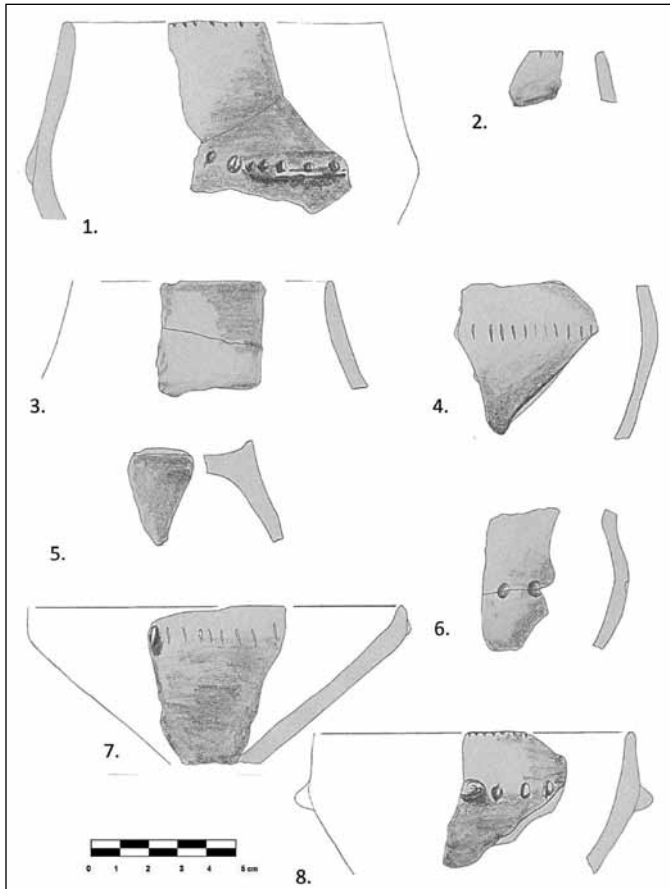


Fig. 8. Świerszczów 28 - Selection of pottery sherds from feature 243 (drawn by M. Nowak)

no links with any features – Niedźwiedz, Koman 1996, 16) Brodżice, site 19 (Padło *et al.* 2009) and Świerszczów Kolonia, site 28 (Zakościelna 1988).

Although the Malice culture materials at site 28 in Świerszczów are interpreted as traces of a small settlement, and the number of artefacts does not enable any wider analyses, we may notice their connection with phase IIa of this culture (according to Kadrow 1996).

The frequency of artefacts discovered within features does not diverge much from that on other sites known from the eastern part of the Lublin region. So far, this seems to suggest the relatively sparse settlement of this region in a period directly preceding

the development of the Lublin-Volhynia culture. This is very interesting, especially if we take into account the important role that the youngest Malice culture materials from the Volhynia Upland are thought to have played in the formation, under the influences of the Tiszapolgár culture, of a new cultural unit, namely the Lublin-Volhynia culture. On one hand, we are dealing with isolated assemblages dated to the late phase of the Malice culture – devoid of “classic” Rzeszów elements. On the other hand, such elements (mainly ornamentation with “hanging” triangles) are present in phase II of the Lublin-Volhynia culture (according to Zakościelna 2006).

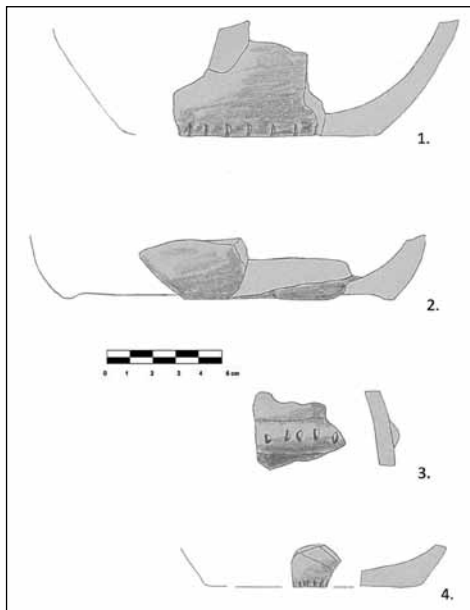


Fig. 9. Świerszczów 28 – Selection of pottery sherds from feature 20, 21, 211 (drawn by M. Nowak)

We should consider the question to what extent the diversification of pottery forms and ornamentation noticeable in the materials linked with the Rzeszów phase or even

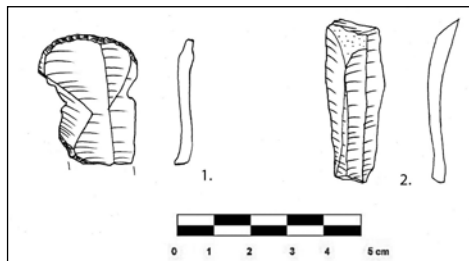


Fig. 10. Świerszczów 28 – Selected flint tools (drawn by M. Nowak)

with the horizon of Tiszapolgár influences in Volhynia is a reflection of chronological differences. It should be examined whether the reception of trans-Carpathian patterns was exclusively the effect of contacts influencing the communities of the Malice culture or perhaps resulted from the presence of groups connected with the Tiszapolgár culture in this region abundant in Volhynian flint outcrops and their permanent settlement in this area. In connection with the increasing diversification of the population it created favourable conditions for the dissemination of a “new” cultural model represented by the Lublin-Volhynia culture.

Materiały kultury malickiej z badań na stan. Świerszczów 28 (AZP 86-94/218)

Badania archeologiczne na stanowisku Świerszczów 28, pow. hrubieszowski, przeprowadzone w 2012 roku, związane były z budową obwodnicy Hrubieszowa. Przebadano w sumie teren 88,68 ara, na którym stanowisko archeologiczne wchodziło w kolizję w planowaną drogą. W trakcie badań odkryto 221 obiektów nieruchomych w tym 81 datowanych artefaktualnie.

Stanowisko pod względem geograficznym zlokalizowane jest na granicy obszarów Grzędy Horodelskiej i Kotliny Hrubieszowskiej będących częściami Wyżyny Wołyńskiej. Teren badań położony był na stosunkowo płaskim miejscu na wysokości ok. 188–189 m. n.p.m. które następnie obniża się łagodnie w kierunku północnym, gdzie mniej więcej 500 metrów dalej znajduje się dolina rzeczki Gąski – prawego dopływu Huczwy.

Obok bogatej serii zabytków związanych z kulturą łużycką we wczesnej epoce żelaza w wyniku wykopalisk rozpoznano obiekty przynależne kulturze malickiej. Analizie poddano układ i relacje stratygraficzne 9 obiektów ziemnych oraz fragmenty ceramiki (66 sztuki) i wyroby krzemienne (10 sztuk).

Analizowany zbiór fragmentów skorup obejmuje 66 zabytków. Najwięcej z nich bo aż 53 sztuki pochodzi z obiektu 243. Z zespołu jam 20, 21, 23 łącznie pochodzi 8 fragmentów skorup. Z pierwszej z nich 2 ułamki ceramiki i odpowiednio z kolejnych 5 i 1. Z obiektu 211 wydobyto dwa fragmenty ceramiki, a z obiektu 239, 3 skorupy niecharakterystyczne o technologii ceramiki kultury malickiej. Pod względem technologicznym ceramika należy do średniej – i grubościennej. Wśród form naczyń udało się wyróżnić podstawowe typy naczyń dla kultury malickiej. Są to formy dwustozkowate – zarówno w typie garnkowatym, jak i amfor. Kolejna kategoria naczyń to misy w różnym stopniu profilowane oraz puchar na pustej nóżce. W zakresie zdobnictwa przeważały wątki w układzie poziomych pasów zdobień. Ornament wykonywano w formie nacięć (karbowań), nacięć paznokciowych, odcisków szczypanych i odcisków palcowych. Poza tym obecne są elementy zdobnictwa plastycznego w postaci guzków i listwy plastycznej. Wyroby krzemienne reprezentowane są przez zaledwie 11 zabytków. Na uwagę zasługuje drapacz o owalnym drapisku z obiektu 243 oraz wiór z warstwy humusu. Dominującym surowcem był krzemień wołyński, z którego wykonano 9 zabytków. Pozostałe są przepalone.

Analizowany zbiór materiałów ze stanowiska Świerszczów 28 posiada szereg cech, które pozwalają łączyć go z tzw. fazą rzeszowską kultury malickiej. Najbliższe analogie dla materiałów ze Świerszczowa 28 odnajdujemy w Werbkowicach (pow. hrubieszowski). W obu przypadkach obecne są formy naczyń dwustozkowatych oraz mis profilowanych których załomy podkreślone są zdobnictwem paznokciowym lub palcowym. Wśród zabytków z Werbkowic występują również dna zdobione na krawędzi nacięciami paznokciowymi

Analizowany zbiór zabytków można wiązać z starszym odcinkiem fazy rzeszowskiej (IIa) w rozwoju kultury malickiej, która wiązana jest z oddziaływaniami zakarpaccimi ze strony kultury prototiszapolgarskiej i fazy A kultury Tiszapolgar. W datowaniu bezwzględnym odpowiada to ostatniej ćwierci 4 tysiąclecia BC.

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