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EARLY NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT IN THE AREA OF BOLEŚCIN, TRZEBNICA DISTRICT. INVESTIGATION OF ARCHIVE SOURCES

Abstract In Lower Silesia, there can be distinguished two main early Neolithic settlement centres – the bigger one was located in the basin of the rivers Bystrzyca, Śleza and Oława, and the smaller one – in the area of Głogów. The presence of single artefacts on the right bank of the Oder River was considered to be evidence of the marginal nature of the penetration of the northern borders of the compact fertile loess soils zone. It is worth paying attention to a virtually unpublished assemblage of artefacts from several sites located in the area of Boleścin village. Although these materials are only surface finds, their number and a very restricted distribution may suggest the existence in that place of a more permanent form of settlement than has previously been considered. The presented assemblage, except for a few examples, is extremely homogeneous and may be linked to the later (Śárka) phase of the Linear Pottery culture. The number of Linear Pottery culture sites in Lower Silesia suggests a dynamic development of the settlements during its middle phase (Musical Note phase). The thriving settlements, however, had been somewhat limited and dispersed during the late phase of the Linear Pottery culture. At that time, its population crossed the Oder River line, penetrating the areas situated on the right bank of the river in a more systematic way. Noticeable settlement crisis in the final stage of the Linear Pottery culture was probably related to sudden, although only local, climatic changes.

Keywords archive sources, Linear Pottery culture, Stroked-Ornamented Pottery culture, Lower Silesia

BEGINNING OF THE NEOLITHIC. SETTLEMENT PREFERENCES

In the mid-6th millennium BC the territory of present day Poland was within the range of the first farming communities that had arrived from the Danube region. In a relatively short period of time those people settled the most attractive, from the point of view of a given economic model, fertile loess areas. The soils that developed there were isolated and surrounded by poorer quality soils. This resulted in the specific – insular character of the settlement of the first farming communities (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1993, 40).

In Lower Silesia, there can be distinguished two main settlement centres of the Linear Pottery culture (LBK). Only one of them, located in the basin of the Bystrzyca, Śleza and Oława Rivers, was very large. The second, smaller, centre covered a peripheral area near Głogów.¹ A very similar situation can be observed by analysing the settlement patterns of the succeeding Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture. In the latter case, however, due to the shorter duration, the number of settlements was much smaller (Fig. 1).²

Both of the discussed settlement centres were located on the left bank of the Oder River. The first one, located in the Sudeten Foothills and in the Silesian Lowlands, occupied regions of various absolute heights, cut by valleys of fast-flowing rivers which had their sources in the mountains. The conditions that were present there were, in many respects, most suitable for agricultural activity. There are also generally no signs of a more permanent settlement of the Mesolithic population (Kozłowski 1989, Map 6).

¹ The presented list of the Linear Pottery culture and the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture sites is based either on material that has already been published or comes from archival records and museum collections that allow certain determination of their chronology and taxonomic position. In this study, I have omitted the sites indicated only in the documentation of the Archaeological Record of Poland.

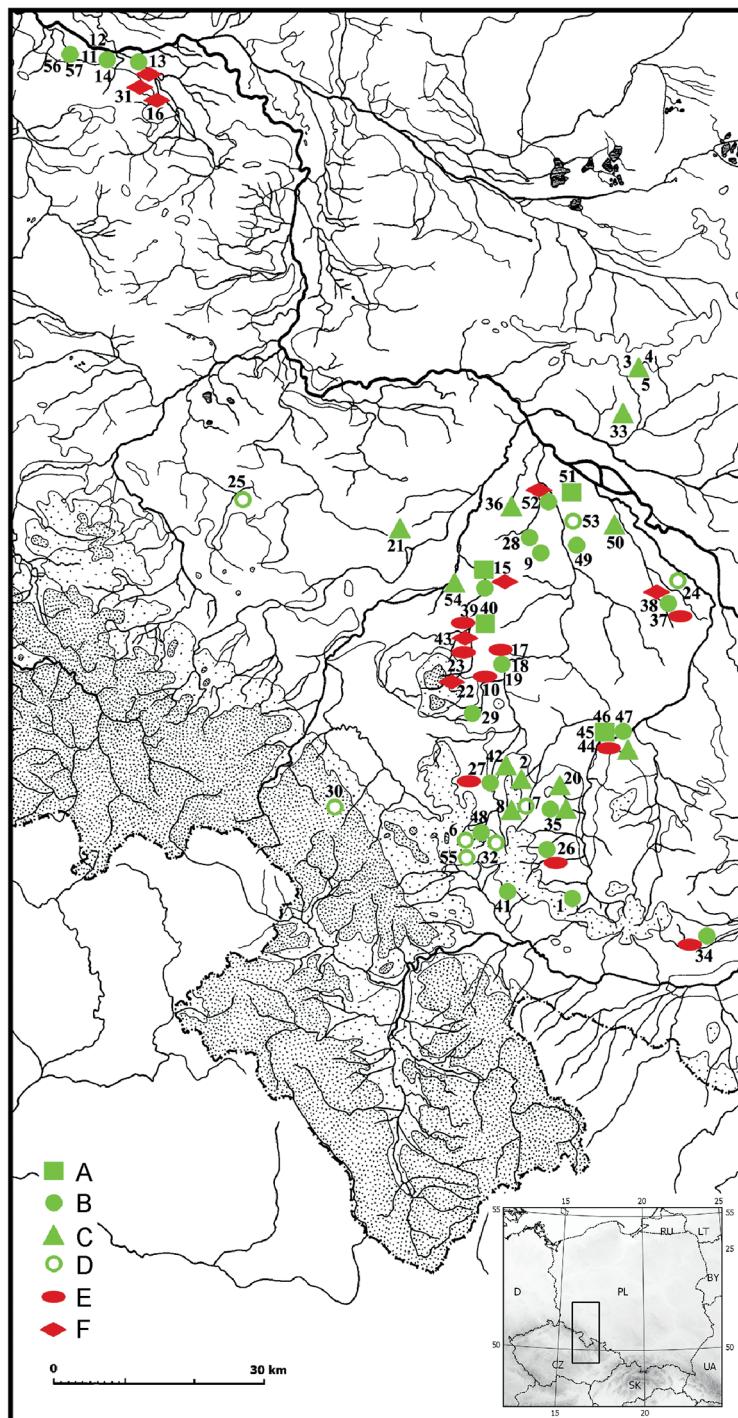
² In my opinion, the proper Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture should be linked with materials characterised by the style of phases I–IVa, after Maria Zápotocká (Zápotocká 1970). Phases IVb–V distinguished by her already bear distinct traits of cultures belonging to the Lengyel cycle, and apart from the idea of punctured decoration, they do not have much in common with the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture (see Czarniak 2012, 29).

Fig. 1. Early Neolithic settlement in Lower Silesia: A – Linear Pottery culture sites, phase I, B – Linear Pottery culture sites, phase II, C – Linear Pottery culture sites, phase III, D – Linear Pottery culture sites, E – Stroke Ornamented Pottery culture sites, phase I, F – Stroke Ornamented Pottery culture sites, phase II.

Sites:

1 – Biernacice, site 5,	21 – Kostomłoty, site 27,	40 – Stary Zamek, site 5,
2 – Błotnica, site 1,	22 – Księginice Małe,	41 – Stolec, site 10,
3 – Boleścin, site 9,	23 – Kunów,	42 – Strachów (Strzelin distr.),
4 – Boleścin, site 10,	24 – Lizawice, site 3,	site 2,
5 – Boleścin, site 24,	25 – Mierczyce, site 1,	43 – Strachów (Wrocław distr.),
6 – Brodziszów,	26 – Muszkowice, site 9,	site 3,
7 – Ciepłowody, site 13,	27 – Niemcza, site 4,	44 – Strzelin,
8 – Ciepłowody, site 20,	28 – Nowa Wieś Wrocławska,	45 – Strzelin, site 16,
9 – Domasław, site 2,	site 4, 7, 8, 9,	46 – Strzelin, site 17,
10 – Glinica,	29 – Oleszna, site 12,	47 – Strzelin, site 19,
11 – Głogów site 12,	30 – Pieszyce, site 17,	48 – Sulisławice, site 7,
12 – Głogów, site 79,	31 – Przedmoście, site 62,	49 – Śleza, site 10,
13 – Głogów-Nosocice,	32 – Rakowice,	50 – Wrocław-Brochów,
14 – Głogów-Żarków,	33 – Ramiszów, site 4,	51 – Wrocław-Grabiszyn,
15 – Gniechowice, site 8,	34 – Rososznica, site 3,	52 – Wrocław-Oporów,
16 – Grębocice, site 9,	35 – Skoroszowice, site 1,	53 – Wrocław-Partynice,
17 – Jordanów Śląski, site 4,	36 – Smolec, site 14,	54 – Zachowice, site 7,
18 – Jordanów Śląski, site 5,	37 – Sobocisko, site 3,	55 – Zwrócona, site 3,
19 – Jordanów Śląski, site 30,	38 – Sobocisko, site 8,	56 – Żukowice, site 34,
20 – Komorowice, site 20,	39 – Stary Zamek, site 2,	57 – Żukowice, site 49.

After Czarniak 2002; 2012; supplemented.



Regions located northwards of the Oder River were formed differently. The less varied topography and the wide and slow-flowing rivers were in turn more attractive places for carrying out certain forms of herding and were more suitable for the hunting-gathering economy (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1993, 163). Perhaps partly for this reason these areas bear more traces of the activity of Mesolithic communities.

EARLY NEOLITHIC PERIPHERAL SETTLEMENT

In general, artefacts connected with the Danubian Neolithic cultures are to be found relatively rarely on the right side of the Oder River, in areas dominated by the poorer quality soils. Most of them are single stray finds of polished stone tools (the list for Greater Poland: Smoczyńska 1953). It is difficult to say to what extent they can be considered evidence of occasional contacts between farmers and hunter-gatherer populations. The existence of such contacts cannot be completely ruled out.

To date, there are only some references concerning a few fragments of pottery belonging to the Linear Pottery culture and the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture found in Boleścin, Trzebnica district (Rabsahl 1943, 14, Fig. 14a–b; Zott 1937, 254). The archive records also reported a small sherd with punctured decoration from Gajków, Wrocław district, but of uncertain taxonomic position (Czarniak 2012, 190)³. The presence of single artefacts on the right bank of the Oder River was considered to be evidence of the marginal nature of the penetration of the northern borders of the compact fertile loess soils zone. In addition, the discovery of a single settlement feature on the site in Ramiszów, Wrocław district, containing material characteristic of the late (Šárka) phase of the Linear Pottery culture (Wojciechowski 2011) did not radically change this picture.

In light of these observations, it is worth paying attention to a virtually unpublished assemblage of artefacts from several sites located in the area of the aforementioned Boleścin⁴ village (Fig. 2). Although these materials are only surface finds, their number and a very restricted distribution may suggest the existence in that place of a more permanent form of settlement than has previously been considered.

Despite their peripheral position, these finds occurred within the fertile area, which developed on loess soils that were preferred by the early farming communities. From the point of view of absolute height, the area, belonging to the Trzebnica Hills, is very diverse. On a stretch of just 2 km, the height differences reach almost 50 metres. The location where an agglomeration of three sites (nos. 9, 10, 24) was

³ I consider the finds of pottery vessels and sherds from: Dryżyna, Wschowa district; Góra, Góra district (site no. 11); Januszkowice, Wrocław district; Pysząca, Wołów district; Sławęcice and Wąsosz, Góra district, as characteristic of the early phases (phases: Ib–Ic) of the Lengyel horizon in Silesia (Czarniak 2012: 33).

⁴ In the archive records and publications up to 1945, the village is listed under the names of Pol-lentschine and (since 1932) Eichendorf.

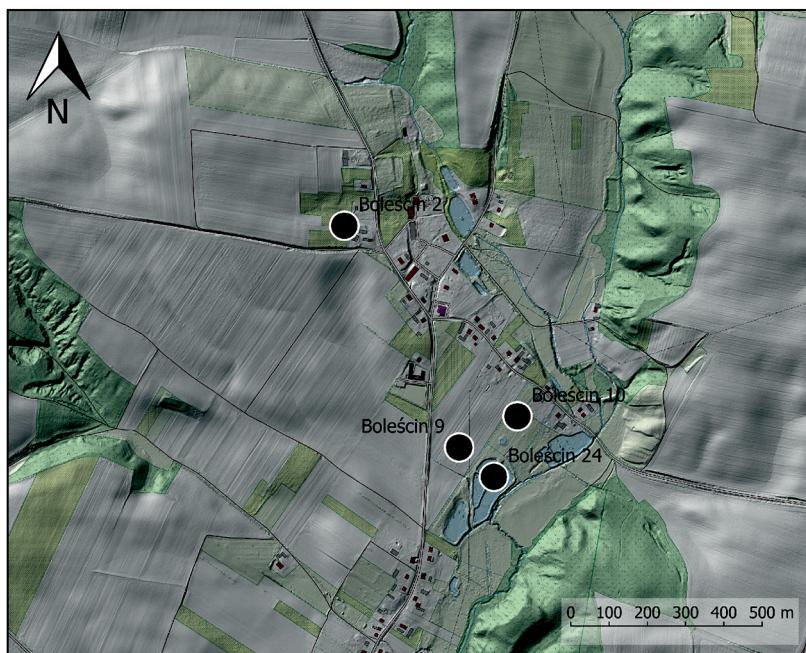
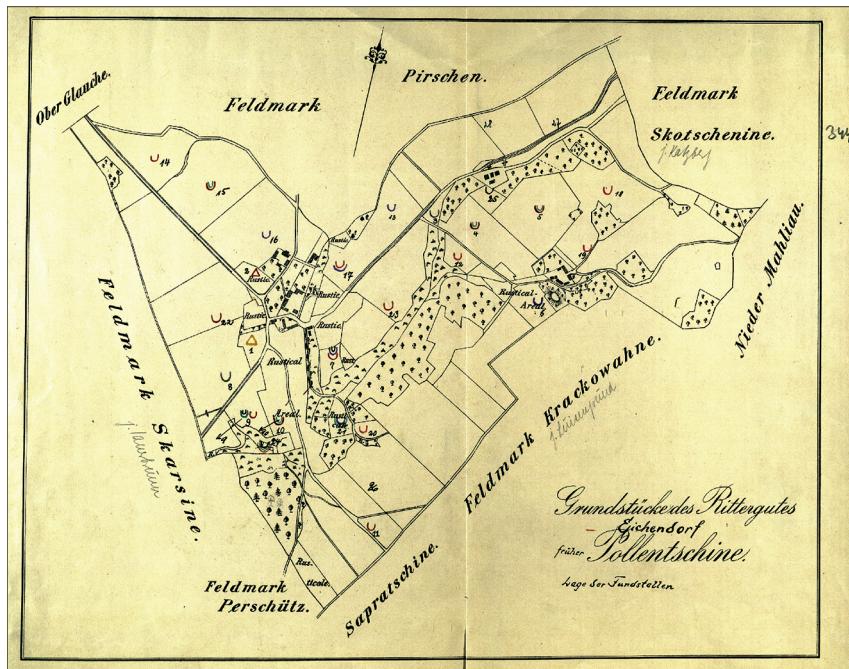


Fig. 2. The area of Boleścin village, Trzebnica distr., with archaeological sites marked in 1941 and location of the sites mentioned in text. Source: APW

recorded is part of a wider plateau on the south-eastern slope, about 170 m above sea level. A watercourse is situated at a distance of several dozen metres to the south-east of these sites. Thus, the conditions that were present there were in many ways very similar to those that characterised the cluster early Neolithic settlement in the Sudeten Foothills in the area of Jordanów Śląski and Niemcza.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOURCES

In this study, flint artefacts, which once formed a significant part of the assemblage, will be omitted because they were lost during World War II.⁵ Due to the small number of drawings, which also vary in the degree of accuracy, it is difficult to clearly define the chronology of those artefacts. It is only worth pointing out that their assemblage, published in the interwar period (Zotz 1937, Figs. 1–17), came from a site which was then marked as site no. 10.

The following is the list of finds, described under the sites' numbers.

Boleścin, site no. 2

A stone axe, slightly asymmetrical in plan – one side straight and the other curved. In cross-section probably plano-convex. Slightly rounded butt-end. Near to this part, an unfinished perforation, conical in cross-section, is located. The tool was made of diorite. Length 25 cm; butt width 9 cm; working edge width 3.7 cm (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Boleścin, Trzebnica distr., site no. 2. Stone axe (photo: APW)

⁵ Because of the limited chronological range of this paper, I also omit information about finds from other periods. These are, however, marked on the archive map presented in this study (Fig. 2).

Circumstances of discovery: found in 1932 during tree grubbing by a farmer called Michaelis.

Collection: until 1945 in SMfKuAB, inventory no. 12:32, currently lost.

Source: APW, WSPŚ, reference 771, page 314; MAW, the inventory book from 1932.

Boleścin, site no. 9

A flat stone axe, almost rectangular in plan. Butt-end straight, unpolished. Blade with curved asymmetrical edge, heavily polished on one side. The artefact was made of grey-green rock. Length 7.7 cm; width near the edge 3.6 cm; thickness 0.8 cm (Fig. 4a).

Forty-seven fragments of LBK pottery were also recorded on this site. From the point of view of temper in ceramic pastes, several technological groups can be distinguished. Objectively, no preferences in the choice of a particular mix were observed within the material.

Thirteen pottery sherds seem to be made of clay that does not contain any mineral inclusions. The material is silty, smooth and slightly shiny, which either may be related to a carefully ground, intentionally added mineral temper or to the presence of natural minerals included in the clay (Fig. 4b–f). External surfaces are usually grey-black, less often light brown, cream-coloured or grey.

Slightly less numerous are pottery fragments made of clay tempered with mica slate. This characteristic mineral was found in twelve fragments. Half of them have the temper carefully ground, visible on the surface mostly in the form of a distinctive, silvery sheen (Fig. 4g–k). The remaining fragments of pottery were made of clay with mica slate of small and medium grain size. The colours of their surfaces are often various hues of light brown and rarely greyish or blackish.

The majority of pottery sherds, i.e. fifteen fragments, come from vessels tempered with another material – probably granite grit. In six cases, it is silty and fine (Fig. 4l). Nine others sherds were tempered with medium grain grit (Fig. 4m–n). Their surfaces are usually grey-brown or grey-cream, while grey-black fragments are sparse.

The last seven sherds have smooth and soft surfaces, which suggest the possibility of tempering with fine ground grog (Fig. 4o–p). The sherds' colours are varied: grey, brown, brick red, greyish-black and black.

The small sizes of sherds greatly limit the extent to which the forms of the vessels could be reconstructed. The majority of the collected pottery fragments probably came from the most popular spherical bowls, which were often decorated. One of their necks is not separated (Fig. 4b), while the other is slightly curved and separated from the belly (Fig. 4c). More or less flaring necks with rounded bellies can come from hemispherical bowls (Fig. 4d, g). Two fragments of strongly projecting rims are probably the remnants of amphorae necks (Fig. 4h, l).

Two types of decoration occur on these sherds. The first one consists of straight or curved engraved lines. Most of them create a finely made background, against which either small, closely arranged oval imprints (Fig. 4c, o, p) or slightly larger and sparsely distributed imprints appear (Fig. 4b, e). Amongst the patterns of the applied

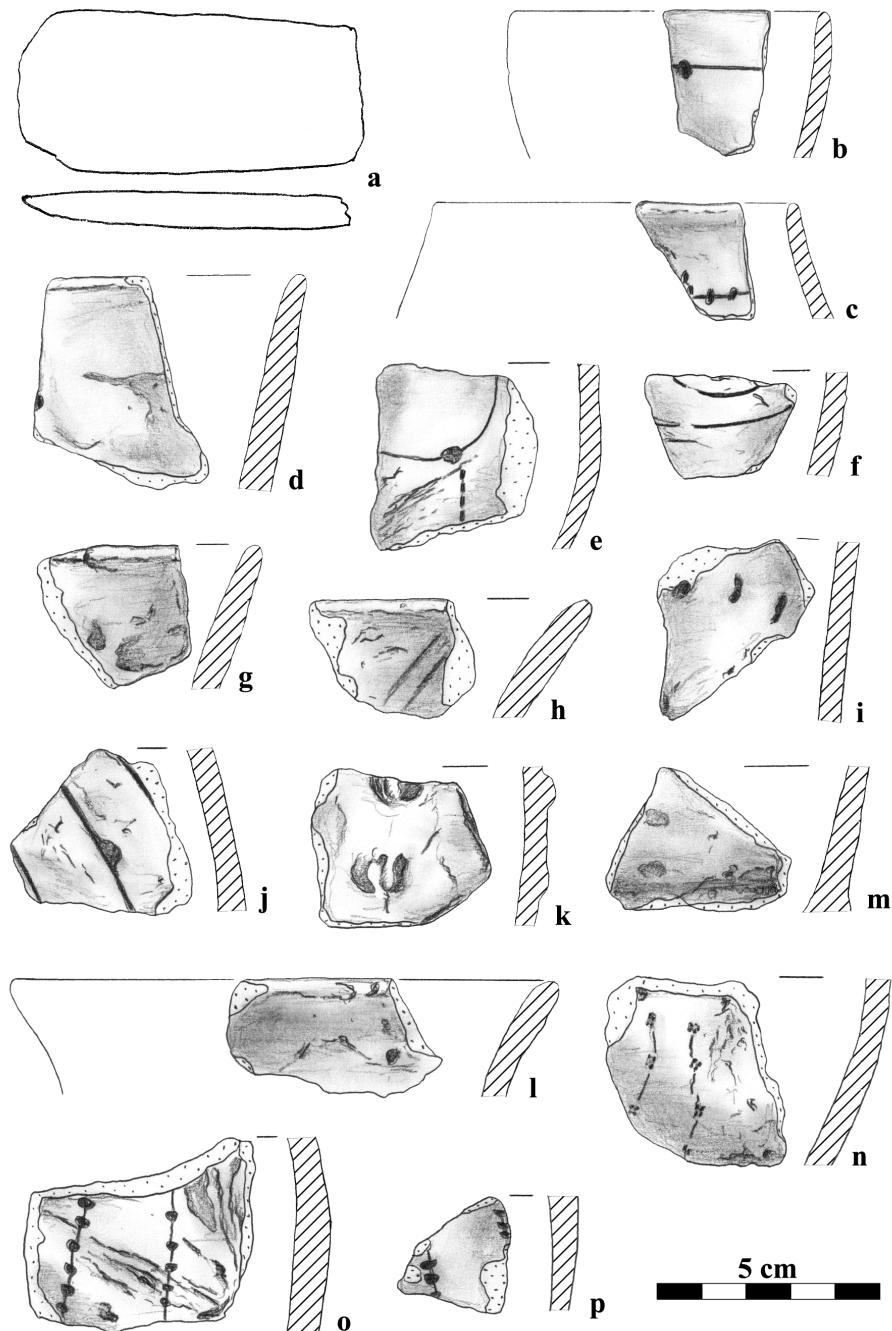


Fig. 4. Boleścin, Trzebnica distr., site no. 9. Artefacts: a – stone axe, b–p – pottery. Drawings: a – APW, b–p – K. Lemańska-Czarniak

decoration, which is the second decorative technique, fingernail impressions (Fig. 4i) as well as pinched decoration occur (Fig. 4k).

Circumstances of discovery: artefacts found in a field in 1941 by the landowner, Captain Haukohl.

Collection: until 1945 the property of LfVB, entry no.–Eing. 1941:23, currently held in MAW, except for the axe – lost.

Source: APW, WSPS, ref. 771, p. 353.

Boleścin, site no. 10

Amongst the finds from 1932, there was an assemblage of twenty-two pottery fragments. Archive drawings depict, amongst others, fragments of bellies of Linear Pottery culture sherds decorated with straight engraved lines and patterns resembling musical notes. One of these belly fragments, decorated with a horizontal, oval knob is covered with densely arranged, irregular (perhaps triangular) imprints made on a thin engraved line (Fig. 5c). Another one had pinched decoration apparently forming three horizontal bands (Fig. 5d). In the archive documentation, the presence of Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture sherds decorated with lines of punctures was also mentioned. Two of the illustrated fragments come from biconical vessels. One fragment has a band-shaped handle. The surfaces of both belly fragments, including the handles, are covered with straight-line motifs consisting of double lines of punctures, slightly drooping below the bellies (Fig. 5a–b).

Circumstances of discovery: found in a field by Dr. Meyer.

Collection: until 1945 in SMfKuAB, inventory no. 34:32, currently lost.

Source: APW, WSPS, reference 771, pages 327–328, MAW, the inventory book from 1932.

In 1941, other sherds of LBK pottery were acquired. The archive drawings present, amongst others, a fragment decorated with a characteristic band filled with imprints (Fig. 5g). Stamp decoration was also recorded. One of these sherds was decorated with rounded stamps arranged on an engraved line (Fig. 5i). The second fragment seems to be devoid of such a background. Its stamps, arranged in three lines, were more irregular and similar to a triangle (Fig. 5h).

Circumstances of discovery: found in a field by the landowner, Captain Haukohl.

Collection: until 1945 the property of LfVB, entry no. – Eing. 1941:24, currently lost.

Source: APW, WSPS, reference 771, page 353.

Boleścin, site no. 24

A flat stone axe, trapezoidal in plan, with sides widening towards the edge. Butt-end straight. Edge rounded, slightly asymmetrical, more polished on one side. Length 11 cm; width near the edge 6 cm; near the butt-end 3.8 cm; thickness up to 1.3 cm (Fig. 6a).

A stone, shoe-last tool one is among the finds. Almost rectangular in plan. Both ends cut straight and slightly rounded. Asymmetrically shaped blade, polished on

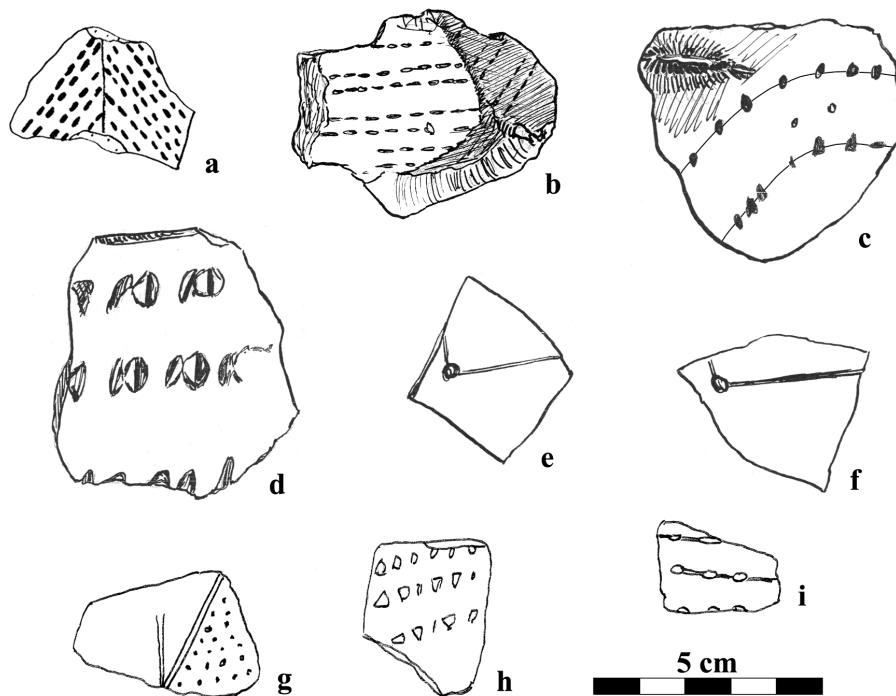


Fig. 5. Boleścin, Trzebnica distr., site no. 10. Pottery: a-f – finds from 1932; g-i – finds from 1941. Drawings: a – MAW; b-i – APW

the bottom side. The cross-section plano-convex. Slightly curved in profile. Length 9.5 cm; width 2.4 cm. Maximum height near the butt-end part 1.7 cm (Fig. 6b).

A flat stone axe, trapezoidal in plan, with sides widening towards the edge. Butt-end cut straight and slightly rounded. Edge rounded, shaped slightly asymmetrically by more polishing on one side. Currently, partially chipped and blunt. In cross-section one of the sides is straight and the other one curved, as if plano-convex. One of the surfaces is partially damaged. The artefact was made of serpentinite. Length 9 cm; width near the edge 4.5 cm; near the butt-end 3 cm; thickness about 1.2 cm (Fig. 6c).

Four belly fragments from Linear Pottery culture vessels. Two of them, which have survived, are made of clay, tempered with very fine and fine grit – probably granite. The bigger grains, rarely exceeding 1 mm in size, are occasional. The external surfaces of these fragments are grey-black, and their sections are light grey. These fragments were decorated with delicate engraved lines. In one case, these are straight-line motifs in the form of multiple angles covered with small incisions (Fig. 6g), in the second case – curved lines with small, oval-shaped stamps (Fig. 6f).

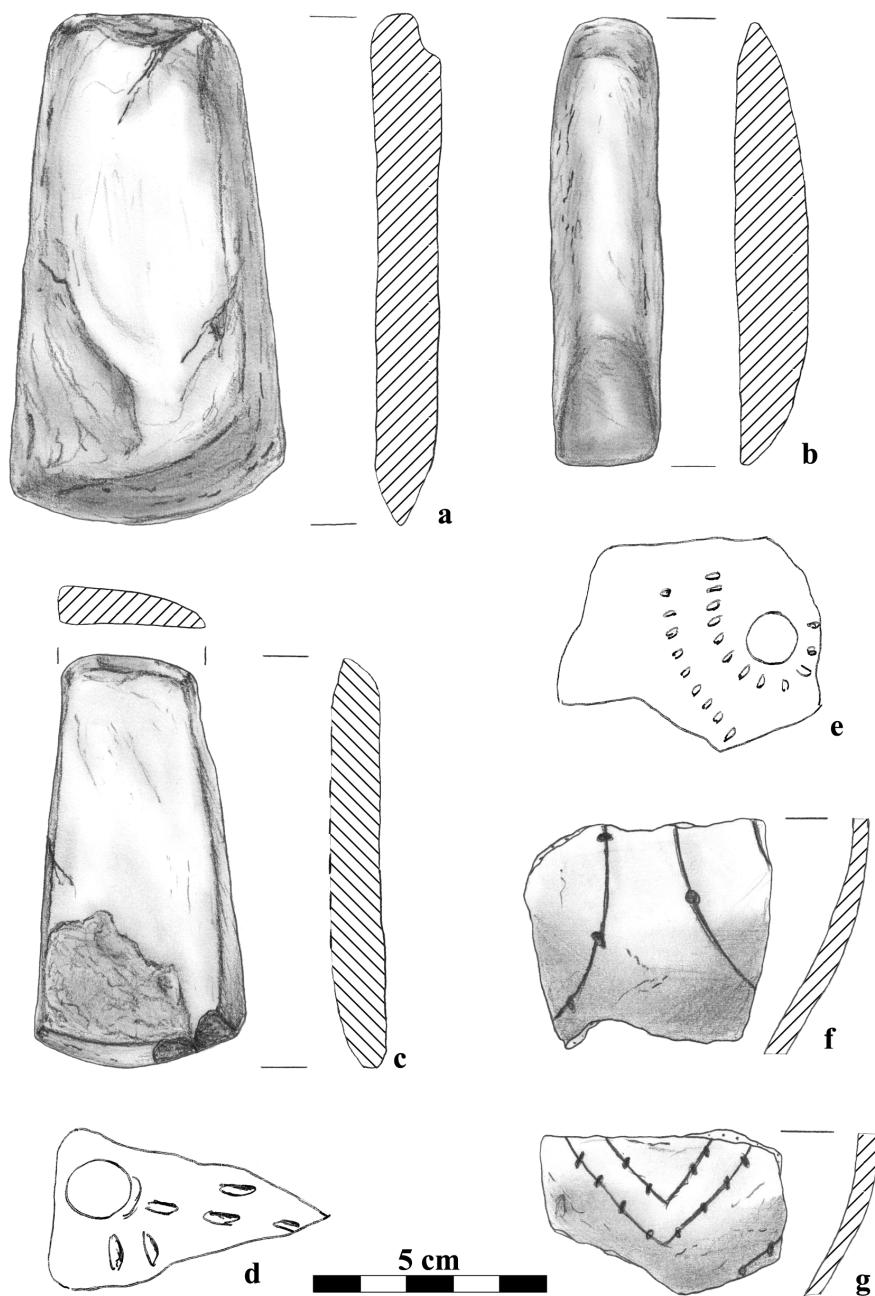


Fig. 6. Boleścin, Trzebnica distr., site no. 24. Artefacts: a-c – stone tools, d-g – fragments of pottery. Drawings: a-c, f, g – K. Lemańska-Czarniak; d-e – APW

The other two pottery fragments, which are currently lost, came from vessels with round knobs. One of the fragments was decorated with fingernail impressions (Fig. 6d) and the second one most likely with small, oval-shaped stamps (Fig. 6e).

Circumstances of discovery: artefacts were found in a field in 1941 by the land-owner, Captain Haukohl.

Collection: until 1945 the property of LfVB, entry no.–Eing. 1941:25, currently in MAW, except for two pottery fragments.

Source: APW, WSPŚ, ref. 771, pages 353–354; Rabsahl 1943, Figures 13:4, 14a–b).

Remarks on chronology

The above described assemblage can be regarded as a very homogeneous one, with only a few exceptions. Most of the pottery fragments coming from the three sites belong to the Linear Pottery culture. Within each of the site assemblages, decoration was found that consists of a thin linear background, covered with closely arranged engravings or small oval, perhaps also triangular, stamps (Figs. 4c, a, 5c, and 6g). In one case these imprints probably formed bands without incised lines underneath (Fig. 5h). Such decoration is characteristic of the late phase of the Linear Pottery culture in Lower Silesia (Šárka phase). It can be found, among others, within the settlements in Strzelin, site no. 16 (Wojciechowski, Cholewa 1995, Plates XI: c–d; XVI: e–g) and in Strachów, Strzelin district (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1997, Fig. 116). The presence of the aforementioned imprints devoid of an engraved line could indicate a transition stage from the Linear Pottery culture to the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture. This kind of material was found in the single pit of a feature on the nearby site in Ramiszów (Wojciechowski 2011, Figs. 8–9). It is difficult to determine whether the two pottery fragments with punctured decoration from site no. 10 in Boleścin may be evidence of such a transformation. Due to the strong profiling of their bellies (Fig. 5a–b), they should instead be considered to be related to the younger phase of the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture or even to the early stage of the Lengyel horizon. This last assumption may be confirmed by the presence of a decorated handle, which is an unusual form within assemblages linked to the early stages of the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture. A similar sherd, associated with phase Ic of the Lengyel horizon in Silesia, was found on the settlement in Zarzyca (Czarniak 2012, Plate 42; Prus 1982, Fig. 10p).

In addition, the majority of stone tools belonging to this assemblage are characteristic of both the Linear Pottery culture (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1997, Fig. 25) as well as the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture. The aforementioned perforated stone ard point, discovered in the northern part of the village, could represent a settlement associated with the Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture or the early stage of the Lengyel horizon. The Lengyel horizon population was probably responsible for the spread of technologically advanced perforated stone implements in southern Poland (Czarniak 2012: 242, Fig. 81).

CONCLUSIONS

The number of sites and the spatial organisation of the Linear Pottery culture settlements in Lower Silesia indicate a dynamic development of settlement during the middle phase of this culture (Musical Note phase). At that stage, distant areas near Głogów were also colonised. The thriving settlement, however, was somewhat limited and dispersed during the late (Šárka) phase of the Linear Pottery culture. At that time, its population crossed the Oder River line, penetrating the areas situated on the right bank of the river in a more systematic way (Fig. 1).

Changes observed in the final stage of the Linear Pottery culture could be the first step towards larger settlement transformations that took place during the subsequent Stroke-Ornamented Pottery culture. Some researchers see the reasons for these changes, amongst others, in the relatively rapid, though perhaps local, climate changes (Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa 1993: 169). Perhaps a crisis caused by these changes forced the local population to seek more favourable conditions allowing it to keep a well-developed economic model. It is worth emphasising once again that from the topographical point of view the area of Boleścin was in many respects very similar to the original Linear Pottery culture settlement area, spread between the Kłodzko Valley and the Wrocław loess area. In this context, it seems that certain significance can be attributed to the mica slate tempering recorded within sherds from site no. 9 in Boleścin. This mineral, occurring in the vicinity of Niemcza (Borowski 2012: 105), was a tempering material commonly used by Linear Pottery culture potters in that area. Its spread in Lower Silesia probably followed the transfer of “cultural baggage” along with the settlers moving gradually to regions more distant from the area of origin.

It would probably be worthwhile to consider to what extent this peripheral and marginal character of the settlement observed in the northern borders of Lower Silesia is a fact, and to what degree it is a result of the current state of research. The amateur surface prospection carried out there in the 1930s and 1940s stemmed from a noticeable lack of larger number of prehistoric finds in the Trzebnica district. The prospection helped to fill the gap, bringing about the discovery of early Neolithic material of the Linear Pottery culture (Zotz 1937: 254), known earlier only from the compact loess zone.

Translated by Tomasz Borkowski and Agnes Kerrigan

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Abbreviations

APW, WSPŚ – Archiwum Państwowe we Wrocławiu, Wydział Samorządowy Prowincji; Śląskiej (State Archive in Wrocław, Local Government Department of the Province of Silesia);
LfVB – Landesamt für Vorgeschichte in Breslau (State Office for Prehistory in Wrocław);
MAW – Muzeum Archeologiczne, Oddział Muzeum Miejskiego Wrocławia (Archaeological Museum, Department of the City Museum of Wrocław);
SMfKuAB – Schlesisches Museum für Kunstgewerbe und Altertumer in Breslau (Silesian Crafts and Antiquities Museum in Wrocław).

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