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The Eastern Borders of the Magdalenian Culture Range

Introduction

Magdalenian technocomplex belongs certainly to the most important and interesting phenomena, that took place in the Late Pleistocene in the large areas of the European Highlands. The expansion of the Magdalenian culture beyond the present area of France and northern Spain, was started in the oldest Dryas (Dryas I) (Djindjian 2000) and reached to the south-eastern Poland. Presented work comprises an area of the present Podkarpacie, Lublin and Sandomierz Departments. These areas mark out the eastern border of the Magdalenian technocomplex range. Inventories from Grzybowa Góra and Mosty were included in this study as those that were found in the north-eastern or rather northern periphery of the Magdalenian range (Kozłowski 1992; Połtowicz, in the press). They are separated from the eastern sites as well as the near-Kraków sites. Nevertheless, the trial to trace the possible relations with both this areas, seemed interesting. As it will be seen further, both mentioned sites lean towards the last mentioned ones.

The first discovered trace of the Magdalenian settlement in the discussed areas was a single find of the bone harpoon from Przemyśl, found during the World War II (S. K. Kozłowski 1977). For a longer period of time it was the only, situated so far east, evidence of the Magdalenians' penetration. In 1959 Magdalenian complex was discovered in Grzybowa Góra (Schild 1965; 1975). The next, well recorded trace of the settlement, systematically explored in the beginning of the 80's, is the rich site in Klementowice-Kolonia, that was included among the Magdalenian technocomplex without any doubts (Jastrzębski, Libera 1988). At the same time, more or less, site in Mosty was discovered and explored too (Cyrek 1986). In the middle of the 80's test-pitting was carried out in Uście Gorlickie (Valde-Nowak 1996). Next discoveries of the Magdalenian sites took place in the 90's of the 20th century and in the beginning of the new century. The sites of Hłomcza (Valde-Nowak, Muzyczuk 2000), Wilczyce (Fiedorczuk, Schild 2001) and Grodzisko Dolne (Lubelczyk 1997), were then discovered. Such an amount of the sites allows us not only to trace their character and differentiation, but also to separate next Magdalenian «settlement province» in the Polish lands (Połtowicz, forthcoming).

The area that is interesting for us in this study is quite large and covers ca. 30 000 km² (Fig. 1) Magdalenian sites located there are spread and do not form any more distinctly marked settlement complexes. This situation, however, does not apply only to the discussed province; similar tendency can be also observed in the other regions of Poland, from which the Magdalenian settlement traces come (western part of Małopolska, except the caves of the southern Jura, and Silesia). Bigger number of the sites forming complexes, which could have been the evidence of the intensive Magdalenians' settlement in the particular regions, was found in none of these areas. Even the most intensively settled near-Kraków region brought small amount of the often poor sites. It seems that this feature distinctly distinguishes Polish lands from the neighbouring areas, such as Moravsky Kras (Valoch 1960; 2001), Thuringia or Rheinland (Feustel 1989; Weniger 1987).



Fig. 1. Map of Magdalenian Sites in south-eastern Poland

Materials

The number and the quality of the materials obtained from the sites of the „eastern province” of the Polish Magdalenian is differentiated. Not all the sites deliver data enabling more detailed analysis. Nevertheless, they deliver information enabling to approach the Magdalenian settlement issue in its eastern borders. In the presented work few fundamental features of the sites and the inventories, allowing to characterize more generally the group, were analysed.

We have very few information about the bone harpoon that was accidentally discovered during the earthworks in Przemyśl. Place or context of this discovery is unknown. It is known that the subject lied in the forest what is the important clue pointing to its Pleistocene age. Detailed typological analysis made by S. K. Kozłowski (1977) allowed to relate this artefact with the Magdalenian culture. This find, being the only one harpoon known in the Polish area, was not accompanied by the flint artefacts.

Whereas, one of the best explored Magdalenian complex in the discussed area comes from the situated about 40–50 km to the south from Przemyśl multicultural site in Hłomcza, near Sanok, researched systematically in the end of 90’s by A. Muzyczuk and P. Valde-Nowaka (Muzyczuk, Valde-Nowak 2000; Łanczont et al. 2002). The site is located in the vast headland of the San’s flood plain mounting about 15 m over today’s bottom of the river valley, within the wide valley surrounded by the hills. The border of the western and eastern Carpathians runs through the area where the site was identified (Starkel 1972; after Łanczont et al. 2002).

Magdalenian complex was discovered in the plough layer and lying underneath, 40–50 cm deep, immovable structure, which later was interpreted as the habitable structure. The structure, immersed to ca. 85 cm, has irregular oval shape of 8,8 x 3,4 m; in the structure fill there were found flint artefacts, sandstone pieces, that are most likely the remains of the pavement and were found mainly in the southern part of the structure, and pebbles, of which one has signs of the red dye. Also small sandstone plate with microtraces was found. Flint artefacts and stones build visible concentration in the southern part of the structure; in the northern part there are only single, diffused wares.

Almost 160 artefacts, among them 4 cores and 31 tools (20% of the inventory) (Fig. 2. a-h), mainly made of Bircza flint, enter into the composition of the inventory. Other raw materials are represented by two tools made of Świeciechowski flint and one made of Volyn flint. All the cores are double platform cores and they have the signs of the retouch characteristic for the technology known from the Magdalenian

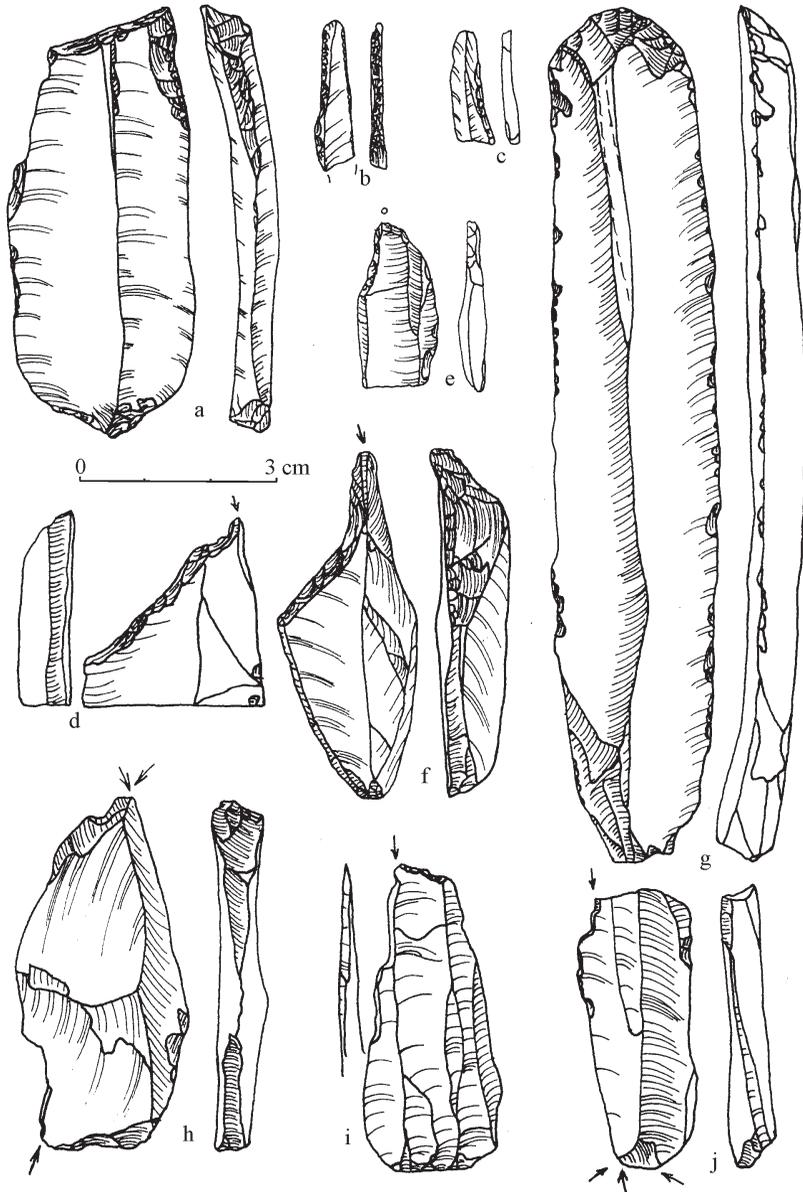


Fig. 2. Flint artefacts. a-h: Hłomcza (after P. Valde-Nowak, A. Muzyczuk 2000),
i-j: Grzybowa Góra (after R. Schild 1965)

sites; blades have the same features. Among the tools burins predominate decidedly (22 pieces, which is 70,96% of the tools); among them there are dihedral burins on a break and first of all, truncation part of which are characteristic burins of the Lacan type (Fig. 2. d, f). Scrapers (Fig. 2. g), perforators (Fig. 2. a, e) and microliths (Fig. 2. b, c) are represented in a small number and they are complemented by one blade.

TL dating indicates that this camp was settled during the period preceding the beginning of the Bølling. (Muzyczuk, Valde-Nowak 2000; Łanczont et al. 2002). Most likely it is the trace of the short, once settled camp of the small group of people.

We have little information about not published site of Uście Gorlickie in Beskid Niski (Valde-Nowak 1996). This site is situated at the foot of the Homola Góra hill-side, in the gravelly terrace few meters high. Small inventory of only 85 pieces was made wholly of the Pieniny radiolarite. One blade single platform core, 27 tools and debitage enter into the composition of the inventory. Among the tools scrapers, perforators, burin, drill, truncation, combined tool and a large number of blades and retouched flakes, were identified. There was no sign of the immovable structures in the site. Inventory is connected with the Magdalenian. Its age was not established.

This site can be interpreted as the remains of the small, once settled hunting camp, where, during the halt, tools used there and then left, were manufactured on the spot. Hence blades and retouched flakes are over-interpreted. As likely as not also more accurate tools, that later were taken along, were made in here. Maybe the lack of the microliths can be explained by this (Valde-Nowak 1996).

Inventory coming from also not published so far, beside short notices, site of Grodzisko Dolne near Rzeszów, is even poorer (Lubelczyk 1997; Czopek 1999). Somewhat over 40 implements, among this two cores and small collection of the tools (Fig. 3. a-c; e-f), enter into the composition of this inventory. It was manufactured of few flint types: Jurassic flint, chocolate flint, erratic flint and Volyn flint¹ (Połtowicz, forthcoming). Among the tools there are blade scrapers of the trivial form (Fig. 3. f), burins, perforators (Fig. 3. h) and few backed bladelets with the arched back (Fig. 3. c; e) (Czopek 1999). Chronology of this inventory is initially defined as Allerød (Czopek 1999). The function of

¹ I analysed the raw materials with the aid of Prof. Dr hab. P. Valde-Nowak, whom I would like to thank in here awfully. I would like to thank also mgr A. Lubelczyk from the Regional Museum in Rzeszów for the consent to publish the information concerning the site discovered by him in Grodzisk Dolny. Description of the materials from this site is being prepared by mgr P. Mitura from the Regional Museum in Rzeszów and the author of the present article.

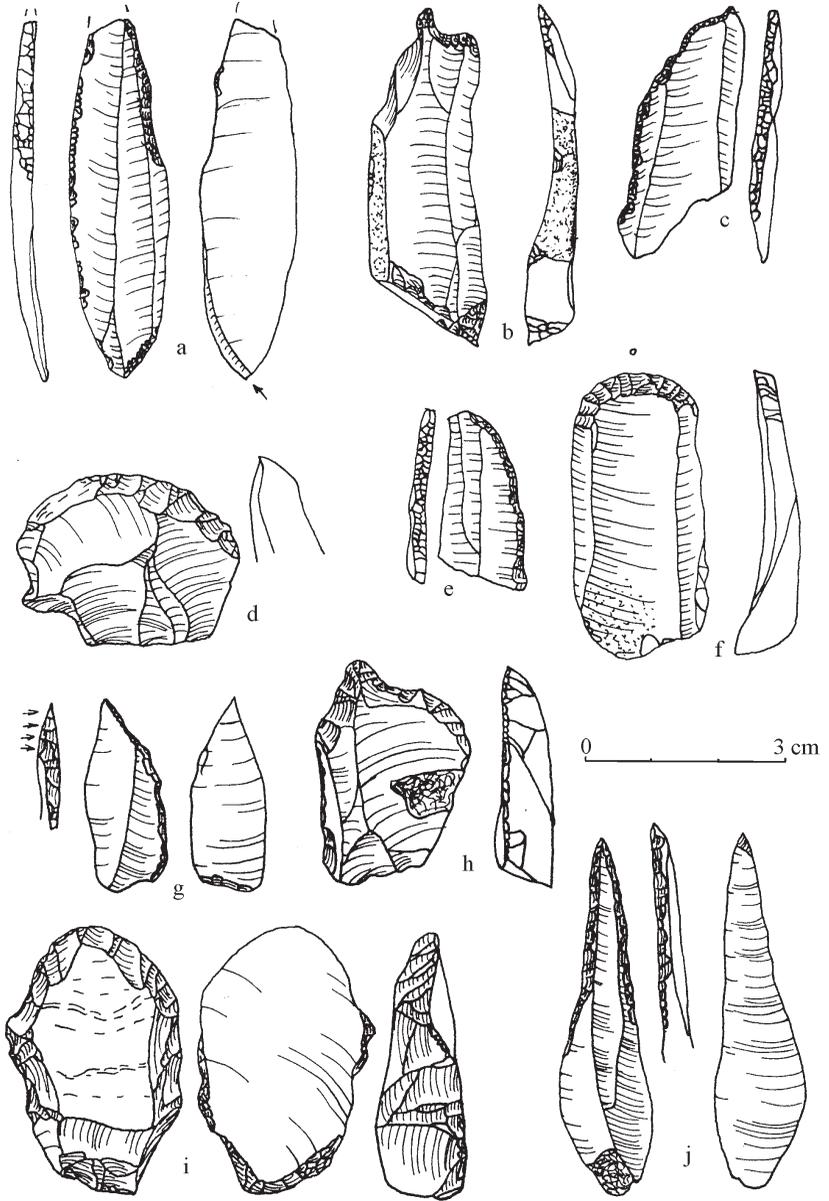


Fig. 3. Flint artefacts. a-c, e-f: Grodzisko Dolne (after S. Czopek 1999), d, g-j: Grzybowa Góra (after R. Schild 1965)

the site is not known, but undoubtedly it was small, one-season camp inhabited during the short period of time.

Whereas, the site in Klementowice-Kolonia in the Nałęczów Plateau provided us with the rich inventory (Jastrzębski, Libera 1988). It is located in the slope of the loess upland of the south-western exposure, which rises over not very vast valley. Former research conducted by S. Jastrzębski and J. Libera included only relatively small part of the site. Trenches from 1981–1982 included 70 m². Initial scheme of the artefacts was disturbed yet planigraphic analysis is the foundation for acknowledging that secondary dislocation is not big. Few concentrations of the artefacts, the most often occurring in the shape of the regular, shallow hollow, predominately overcoloured with ochre. No traces of the inhabitable structures were identified but it can come from the small size of the explored area.

Over 7000 artefacts consisting of all the wares' types (24 cores, several hundred tools, debitage, chips) come from the former research (Fig. 4. a-c; e; h-j). Few kinds of flints, mainly Świeciechów and chocolate were used; less so erratic flint and slightly Volyn flint were used. One zbrojnik and few flakes were made of quartzite. Among the tools burins are the largest groups, predominated by truncation burins (Fig. 4. e; j) and microliths of different types (Fig. 4. c; h-i); perforators (together with drills), and among them very characteristic forms with the long, thin stings, and truncations, are represented very well? (Fig. 4. a-b). Scrapers, mainly simple blade forms, combined tools and other tools' types are less numerous. (Jastrzębski, Libera 1988). Chronology of this complex was qualified to Bølling oscillation (Jastrzębski, Libera 1988; J. K. Kozłowski 1987). Estimated size of the site and great number of the obtained so far inventory, containing numerous tools, indicate that we deal with the site of the basic camp type. In consideration of the not great percentage of the explored so far area, it is hard to evaluate whether it is the site of the "large" or "medium" type according to the classification of G. Weniger (1987). Most likely it is the trace of the relatively long lasting and/or repeated stay of the Magdalenians' groups.

Next site in Wilczyce, close to Sandomierz brought extremely rich and valuable inventory (Fiedorczuk 2000; Fiedorczuk, Schild 2001). The site is located on the rim of the Opatówka River valley, on the peak of the loess hill. Complex lies on the secondary layer, thus it is not possible to identify any spatial schemes. No traces of the habitable structures have been discovered so far. However, very rich as well stone as bone inventory comes from the site. Site of Wilczyce is one of the very few Polish sites, which yielded rich collection of animal bones and wares made of them (*sagaies*, *baguettes*, needles, maybe fragments of *navette*).

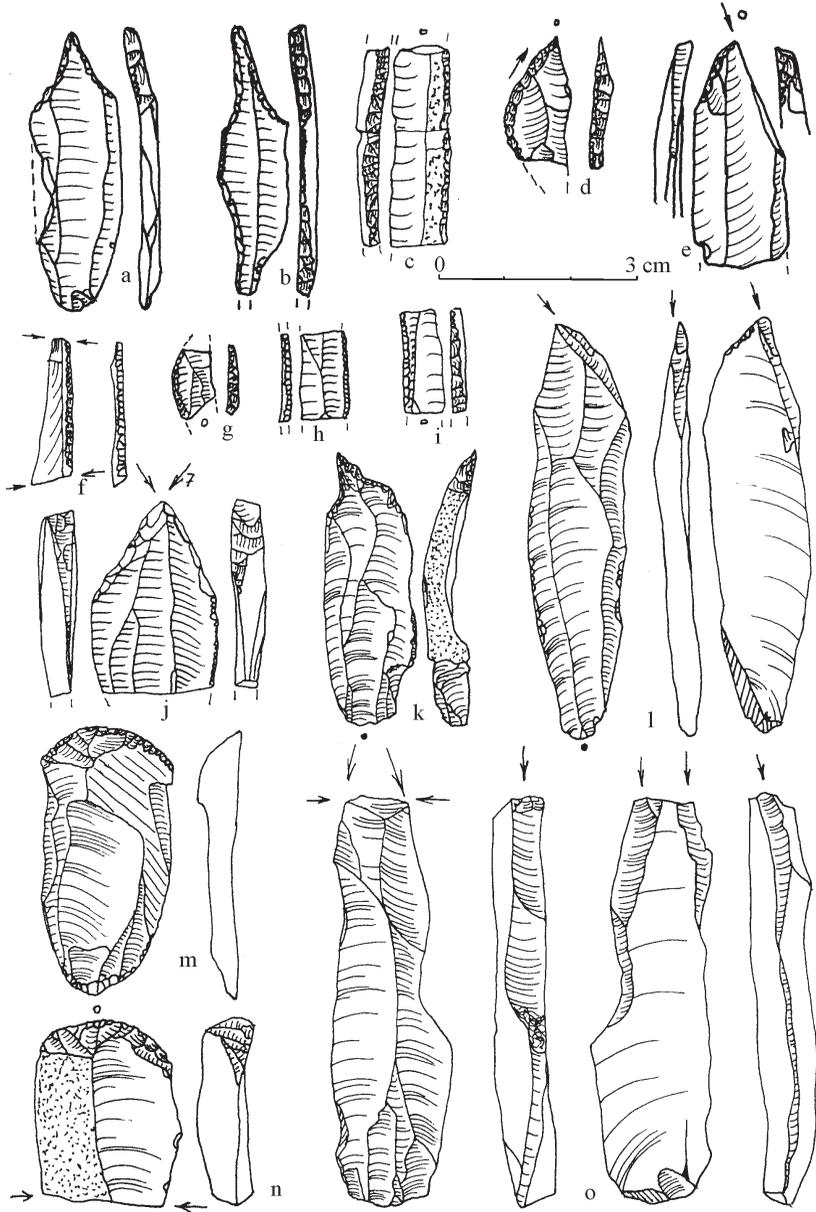


Fig. 4. Flint artefacts. a-c, e, h-j: Klementowice-Kolonia (after S. Jastrzębski, J. Libera 1988), d, f, k-o: Mosty (after K. Cyrek 1986)

Reconstructed on the basis of the bone remains fauna comprises the horse, woolly rhinoceros, arctic fox and arctic hare, namely the species characteristic for the cold climate and the environment of tundra and steppe-tundra (Fiedorczuk 2001). Over 14000 flint implements come from the research carried out by J. Fiedorczuk². Most of them were manufactured of the local raw materials, found within a circle of 20–30 km radius, first of all flints: Turoń, chocolate and Świeciechów, and good quality chert that was most likely gathered from the nearby rivers' alluvia (Kamienna and Opatówka). Imports are represented in small numbers: quartzite and radiolarites. Flint inventory consists of all the wares' types. Among cores there are found only blade forms, retouched with precision, from which regular, long blades were manufactured. Single platform forms prevail. First of all burins, microliths, scrapers and combined tools enter into the composition of the tools' group. Other tools, among them perforators and splinters are rare. Truncation burins prevail over dihedral; set of burins of Lacan type is worthy of notice. Less numerous microliths are first of all usual backed bladelets or backed points, sometimes with the retouch of the opposite side. Scrapers are elegant, typical blade forms. Series of chipped, stone women figurines, so called Gönnersdorf type Venus is the unique find.

Chronologically the site belongs most likely to the period preceding Bølling oscillation (spoken information from R. Schild, citation from Ginter, Połtowicz, in the press). Similarly, as in the case of Klementowice, also in here there is enough data to acknowledge that it is the remain of the large, intensively and maybe repeatedly settled basic camp.

The north-eastern border of the discussed culture range is marked out by the both above mentioned sites. First one, discovered in 1959, the site in Grzybowa Góra (trench IV/59) enters into the composition of the multicultural site complex (so called Rydno), connected with the hematite mines (Schild 1965). Its considerable part was destroyed during the sand exploitation, what hinders today the reconstruction of the planigraphic scheme of the artefacts. Site is situated on the terrace of the Kamienna River. Artefacts lied in the soil illuviation, in depth of ca. 50 cm. They were accompanied by the indistinct stains of sediment comprising the hematite powder admixture. These stains are not the fill of the pits nor the elements of the habitable structures. These last ones were not identified at the site.

² Research in Wilczyce, stopped because of the premature death of Dr Jan Fiedorczuk, now are being continued by the team of the archaeologists from IHKM PAN in Warsaw under the management of Prof. Dr hab. R. Schild. The results of the last research has not yet been published and they are unknown to the author of the present work.

Stone inventory was made mainly of near-Kraków Jurassic flint; less representative is chocolate flint (J. K. Kozłowski 1978). Except debitage and by-products small series of cores (3 double platform cores and 1 single platform core), 4 pre-cores and somewhat less than 50 tools (Fig. 2. i-j; 3. d, g-j), enter into its composition. Composition of the tools' group departs from the observed within the majority of the discussed sets: the most numerous represented group are scrapers of different types, often short forms, manufactured sometimes from the flakes (Fig. 3. d, i). Burins of different types are somewhat less numerous, without the predominance of any of them (Fig. 2. i-j). Small truncations are well represented. Proportionally to the attendance of the particular tools' types backed bladelets are represented quite weak; their number is the same as the number of perforators (Fig. 3. h, j). Four out of six backed bladelets are arched forms (Fig. 3. g).

Complex from Grzybowa Góra is related with the late Magdalenian complexes, chronologically connected with the early Dryas and the beginning of Allerød, what can be evidenced, despite the lack of the absolute dating, by the character of the inventory. Nevertheless, it is hard to define the size and the type of the camp or the intensity of the settlement. Undoubtedly, its foundation is connected with the hematite mine, where inhabitants of the camp laid in the supply of the dye.

Site in Mosty, situated relatively close to Grzybowa Góra was explored on the turn of 70's and 80's (Cyrek 1968). It is located in a fork of two rivers: Biała and Czarna Nida, in the headland made by the erosion-accumulation terrace lying at the western slope of the limy hill. Wide valley spreads out at the foot of the site. Archaeological artefacts lie mainly in the soil illuvition formed on the sands of the terrace top part.

Part of the site was damaged, yet part is preserved in a good condition, allowing to reconstruct the planigraphy of the artefacts, forming the complexes. Remains of the habitable structures of partly post construction, pits and maybe, traces of hearths were identified. Stone inventory was made fundamentally of two kind of raw material: chocolate flint, and more rarely, Jurassic flint; occasionally also Świeciechów flint and radiolarite are found. Beside debitage and by-products, only two cores (single platform and with the changed orientation), 46 tools (Fig. 4. d, f-g, k-o) and series of burins (Fig. 4. l, o), enter into its composition. Microliths of different types, among which arched backed bladelets are particularly important, are the most numerous group (Fig. 4. d, f-g). They are accompanied by scrapers, composing the second of the most numerous tools' groups (Fig. 4. m-n), perforators among others of Zinken type (Fig. 4. k), very

typologically differentiated burins (Fig. 4. l, o) (among that parrot-beak burin) and other less represented tools' types. Data C14 11290 +/- 280 BP (9340 +/- 280 BC) obtained from the charcoals forces us to relate the discussed site with Allerød oscillation, what is compatible with the typological features of the complex (Cyrek 1986). Site in Mosty can be interpreted, on the basis of the available data, as a trace of one or few hunting camps of short duration. It is not possible to settle, whether it was one stay of the group inhabiting two or three sheds, or the recorded traces of the structures are the remains of the few stays taking place undoubtedly in the short periods of time. No matter what option is real, this camp had never been settled intensively for a longer period of time (Cyrek 1986).

Analysis

Discussed shortly sites comprise vast and geomorphologically diversified upland area of the south-eastern Poland, reaching as far as the foreland of Carpathians (Hłomcza, Uście Gorlickie). Settlement comprises loess zone. The observation of the site localization indicates that people settling camps, even the ones of the short duration, used the places of similar features, most willingly the areas of the river terraces situated dozen or so meters above the bottom of the valley or other areas, mounting over surroundings and being good observation posts, providing control over at least the closest terrains. Camps were located most willingly near the surface waters, used most likely not only by people but also by the animals. Such location allowed to observe easily the beasts of the chase herds' wanderings and in consequence the organisation of hunting. This phenomenon can be observed also in the other areas inhabited by the Magdalenians as well in Central as Western Europe (e.g. Julien 1987).

Among the sites we can distinguish two basic types: camps of short duration, most likely settled usually only one time and large, rich basic camp type sites, which were occupied for a longer period of time, maybe few times. This fact is important because it indicates clearly that the Magdalenians' presence in these areas was not connected with the sporadic hunting expeditions, venturing during the chase far to the east and the north. These regions were for the Magdalenians evidently the next interesting area as far as settlement is concerned, and the area that was systematically exploited by them.

Settlement comprises very wide span of time.: from the end of the oldest Dryas to Allerød. It is evident that carriers of the discussed culture arrived in these regions in the beginning of the second settlement phase in

Polish lands (episode represented by the finds from Maszycka Cave should be acknowledged as the first phase). Chronology of the two, out of eight mentioned sites, is related most likely to Dryas I (Hłomcza, Wilczyce); settlement in Klementowice-Kolonia is dated to Bølling, and to Allerød in Mosty, Grzybowa Góra and maybe in Grodzisko Dolne. The age of the harpoon from Przemyśl and the inventory from Uście Gorlickie is not known. There is no relation between chronology of the camps and their size. If dating Wilczyce to Dryas I is correct, then large basic camp comes already from this earliest phase. Instead, it is characteristic that two out of three Allerød sites mark out the northern border of the Magdalenian range (Grzybowa Góra, Mosty); site in Klementowice-Kolonia, dated to preceding Allerød, also warm, Bølling oscillation, is moved to the north more or less in the same degree.

What was the aim of the wanderings? It seems that access to the stone raw materials decided about founding the camps. The south-eastern Poland does not have any rich and easy accessible high quality raw materials' bassets. Camps were not established near the bassets, workshops also are lacking among discovered so far sites. At the most sites rocks brought from the distance to 50 km were found, but there are also such sites, at which raw materials brought from the larger distances were used commonly (e.g. Uście Gorlickie, Mosty, Grzybowa Góra, Klementowice-Kolonia). The only site that can be related with the expeditions for the mineral raw materials is the site in Grzybowa Góra. However, in this case it was established by the people who arrived in here to acquire hematite not flint.

It seems that most (?) sites are connected with the widely understood hunting activity of the Magdalenians. Next to the small hunting camps (Uście Gorlickie, Hłomcza, Grodzisko Dolne) we deal with large and longer settled camps, where undoubtedly arms was preprepared and repaired, and killed animals were flayed. Such interpretation can be suggested not only by the discussed above localization of the sites but also by the inventory's composition of some of them. Unfortunately, there is no data allowing to define seasons, in which the particular sites were settled. There are no basis to define the pattern of functioning the groups that inhabited it, as well. We know neither where they came from nor where they left to.

In respect of typology, Magdalenian inventories in the discussed area are very differentiated. Undoubtedly, they belong to the great, Central European Magdalenian province comprising vast areas situated to the east from Rhine. Typological and technological analogies for the sites of our interests can be found as well in the west – in Germany, Switzerland or even Belgium as in the south, in Moravia, at the numerous sites of

Moravian Karst (compare Cyrek 1986; Jastrzębski, Libera 1988; Valde-Nowak, Muzyczuk 2000; Valoch 2001; Połtowicz in the press and others). The sites of the south-western Poland differ between themselves quite considerably, though some have certain common features. Certain similarities are visible between the Allerød complexes, grounded mainly on the presence of arched backed bladelets. However, these are intercultural element and cannot make the typological determinant characteristic for the particular facies (Schild 1965). It is more the chronological determinant, though we should not forget that they are known from the older complexes than Allerød (Lorbranchet 1969 (1972); Albrecht 1987). The second characteristic element are burins of Lacan type identified in Hłomcza and Wilczyce. These tools are found more often in the western part of Europe, evidently more rarely they appear in Moravia (Valde-Nowak, Muzyczuk 2000). Burins of this type were identified first in Poland just at those two sites, one piece is known only from Dzierżysław in Upper Silesia (Ginter, Połtowicz 2002). All those three sites are dated to Dryas.

Single forms of truncations reminding slightly truncations of the burins of Lacan type enter into the composition of the inventory from Klementowice-Kolonia (Jastrzębski, Libera 1988, fig. 16, 1; 19, 5). Perhaps in this region we deal with the isolated group of the sites, where burins of this type were manufactured. The answer to the question where this tradition came from, in the belief of the author, is not possible. Premises resulting from the analysis of the stone raw material distribution, force us rather to look for the relations between the Polish sites and the areas located to the south from our lands (Połtowicz, forthcoming). Scarce imported raw materials found at the south-western Polish sites mark the direction of contacts joining those areas with the regions situated to the south (Pieniny or Slovakian radiolarites in Wilczyce and Mosty) and to the east (Volyn flint in Klementowice-Kolonia, Grodzisko Dolne i Hłomcza). Jurassic flint represented at some sites is clearly the evidence of the Magdalenians' contacts with the near-Kraków region. In this context two Allerød sites situated in the northern border of the discussed area are especially worthy of notice. In Grzybowa Góra wares of the Jurassic flint, imported from the distance of over 100 km are in the majority (about 80% in the situation while the high quality chocolate flint bassets occurred much closer (about 20 km). At the site in Mosty, situated in the similar distance from the sources of both raw material types, chocolate flint predominates but the contribution of the Jurassic flint is still high (over 30% of the inventory) (Cyrek 1986; J. K. Kozłowski 1987). In case of those two sites the image of the interregional relations seems to be readable. Groups of people,

whose traces were found there were certainly strongly related with the southern part of Jura. The routes of the seasonal migrations ran through the area joining those two regions. In case of Grzybowa Góra their origin is easily readable: undoubtedly hematite dye supply was involved (Schild 1965). Character of the site in Mosty suggests that in this case these are the traces of the distant hunting expeditions.

We have too little information nowadays to attempt to reconstruct the pattern of the Magdalenian settlement in these areas. However it seems that even on the basis of the available today, poor data, few important facts characterizing the discussed Magdalenian “province”, can be indicated.

Magdalenian settlement is evidenced in the discussed area from Dryasu I until Allerød. Hence, we deal in here with the systematic exploitation of the region, which was for some reasons all the time interesting for the groups of hunters. Moreover, these were not only short hunting expeditions but also longer stays, what is evidenced by the rich basic camp type sites. It is impossible to say anything about the length of these stays or the seasons, when they had place.

The Magdalenians came in here from the south and the south-west, most likely from the regions of the southern part of Jura and Trans-Carpathian areas. It is hard to say nowadays if these migrations’ route was always running through Małopolska; we cannot exclude that the Magdalenians were moving also in the southern side of the Carpathians. It is assumed today that the Carpathians were the impassable barrier dividing the epi-Gravettians and the Magdalenians (J. K. Kozłowski 1992). No sites, belonging to this complex, are known from Slovakia, but there are premises (Slovakian radiolarite imports at the Polish sites, Bircza flint at the Slovakian site – Valde-Nowak, Muzyczuk 2000), that allow of such possibility. At last we cannot exclude the contacts of the Magdalenians with the areas situated further to the east, which were occupied by the epi-Gravettians, what could be possibly evidenced by the imports of the Volyn flint. In technological and typological respect inventories from the south-eastern Poland correspond with the typical Magdalenian complexes. They do not reveal the features evidently corresponding with the epi-Gravettian complexes, hence it is impossible to say about the sphere of “mixing influences”.

The traces of the Magdalenian settlement in the discussed area are still very scarce, but the number of the sites, particularly discovered within last ten years allows to suppose that the discovery of the next remains of the discussed culture carriers’ stay is only the matter of time. It is evident from the available nowadays data that the eastern borders of the Magdalenian were an area quite willingly penetrated by the groups

of the hunters nearly from the beginning of the re-colonisation process in the Central European Uplands in the late Pleistocene.

Translated by Mirosława Lenarcik

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Wschodnie granice zasięgu kultury magdaleńskiej

Streszczenie

Prezentowana praca obejmuje tereny dzisiejszego Województwa Podkarpackiego, Lubelszczyzny, Sandomierszczyzny. Tereny te wyznaczają dziś wschodnią granicę zasięgu technokompleksu magdaleńskiego. Do opracowania włączono inwentarze z Grzybowej Góry i Mostów jako znajdujące się na północno-wschodniej czy może raczej na północnej peryferii zasięgu magdalenieniu.

Z terenów Polski południowo-wschodniej znanych jest dziś 8 stanowisk na których zidentyfikowano materiały magdaleńskie. Stanowiska obejmują rozległy i urozmaicony pod względem geomorfologicznym obszar wyżynny, sięgając aż do przedpola Karpat (Hłomcza, Uście Gorlickie). Osadnictwo obejmuje strefę lessową.

Wśród stanowisk wydzielić można dwa podstawowe typy: obozowiska krótkotrwałe, najpewniej zwykle jednokrotnie zasiedlane oraz duże, bogate stanowiska w typie obozowisk podstawowych, które z pewnością były okupowane przez dłuższy czas, być może kilka razy. Osadnictwo obejmuje bardzo szeroki przedział czasu: od schyłku najstarszego Dryasu po Allerød. Wynika stąd, że nosiciele omawianej kultury przybyli w te rejony już w początkach drugiej fazy zasiedlania terenów ziem polskich (jako pierwszą uznać należy epizod reprezentowany przez znaleziska z jaskini Maszyckiej). Na osiem wymienionych stanowisk, chronologia dwóch przypada najprawdopodobniej na Dryas I (Hłomcza, Wilczyce); na Bølling datuje się osadnictwo w Klementowicach – Kolonii, na Allerød – w Mostach, Grzybowej Górze i być może w Grodzisku Dolnym. Wiek harpuna z Przemyśla i inwentarza z Uścia Gorlickiego jest nieznany. Nie ma związku pomiędzy chronologią obozowisk a ich wielkością.

Wydaje się, że o zakładaniu obozowisk nie decydował dostęp do złóż surowców kamiennych. Na większości stanowisk występowały skały przynoszone z odległości do 50 km, ale są też takie, na których powszechnie wykorzystywano surowce przynoszone z większych dystansów (np. Uście Gorlickie, Mosty, Grzybowa Góra, Klementowice – Kolonia). Jedynym stanowiskiem, które można łączyć z zagadnieniem wypraw po surowce mineralne jest stanowisko w Grzybowej Górze. W tym przypadku jednak założyli je ludzie, którzy przybyli tu w celu zdobycia hematytu a nie krzemienia.

Wydaje się, że większość (?) stanowisk jest związana z szeroko rozumianą działalnością łowiecką ludności magdaleńskiej. Obok niewiel-

kich obozowisk myśliwskich (Uście Gorlickie, Hłomcza, Grodzisko Dolne) mamy tu do czynienia z dużymi i dłużej zasiedlanymi obozowiskami, w których zapewne przygotowywano i naprawiano broń oraz oprawiano upolowaną zwierzynę.

Pod względem typologicznym, inwentarze magdaleńskie w omawianym tu rejonie są mocno zróżnicowane. Niewątpliwie należą one do wielkiej, środkowoeuropejskiej prowincji magdalenieniu obejmującej rozległe terytoria położone na wschód od Renu. Analogii typologicznych i technologicznych dla interesujących nas tu stanowisk można szukać zarówno na zachodzie, jak i na południu, na terenie Moraw, na licznych stanowiskach Morawskiego Krasu. Charakterystycznym elementem są rylce typu Lacan zidentyfikowane w Hłomczy i Wilczycach. Rylce tego typu zostały po raz pierwszy w Polsce zidentyfikowane właśnie na tych dwóch stanowiskach.

Posiadamy dziś zbyt mało informacji by próbować rekonstruować model osadnictwa magdaleńskiego na tych terenach. Wydaje się jednak, że nawet na podstawie dostępnych dziś, ubogich danych można wskazać na kilka istotnych faktów charakteryzujących omawianą tu „prowincję” magdalenieniu.