

NEOLITIC IMPORT OF A ROCKY RAW MATERIAL ON AREA OF WIELKOPOLSKA IN THE LIGHT OF PETROARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Summary

The paper presents results of next stage of studies on raw material variations of neolithic stony production with application of microscopic petrographical methods. 27 tools have been studied, 21 coming from Archeological Museum in Poznań and 6 from Regional Museum in Konin. They are loose tools from the area of the following districts: bydgoskie (tools 1–6), konińskie (7–12), leszczyńskie (13–17), pilskie (18–19) and poznańskie (20–27) (Fig. 1). Microscope petrographical analysis of 27 neolithic tools showed, among others, that 11 of them had been made of olivine-absent basalt, 6 of amphibolite, 3 of microgabbro, 2 of uralitised gabbro, 1 of gabbro, 2 of serpentinite, rocks and 2 of greenstone rocks. It was possible to correlate rock deposits with places of finding of finished tools of given rock due to determination of rocky raw material. Univocal results confirming import of serpentinite raw from the Gogołów-Jordanów massif were obtained due to microscopic studies of 2 tools: from Sęków (region of Nowy Tomyśl) and from Wargowo in the vicinity of Oborniki. They were made of serpentinite rocks determined respectively as rodingite and serpentinized wehrlite or lherzolite. Rodingites are found in the closest vicinity of Jordanów, and serpentinized wehrlites and lherzolites occur in central part of the massif, i.e. in the vicinity of Radunia. Transportation of serpentinite raw material from the Gogołów-Jordanów massif to the vicinity of Nowy Tomyśl in the ribbon ceramics culture took place (in straight line) on a distance of 160–170 km. On the other hand, the transportation to the vicinity of Oborniki during rope ceramics culture took place on a distance of 190–200 km.

Moreover, in the case of 2 tools, i.e. an axe of cup funnels culture found in Kręplewo in the region of Stęszewo and a hatchet of near-Danube cycle from the vicinity of Nowy Tomyśl, made of amphibolites, it was found that their rocky raw material comes from the Sudetes or their foreland.

A piece of an axe from Babia Góra in the region of Koło, in turn, was made of greenstone, which natural occurrences are known from the Kaczawskie Mts. (Sudetes).

Among 27 analyzed tools, 11 were made of olivine-absent basalt of petrographical and mineralogical features which are not found in Sudetic or erratic basalts. Only 3 of them might be supposed to come from natural occurrences in Micko and Berestowiec in Wołyń. It pertains also to a fragment of an axe found in Wonieście near Granowo in leszczyńskie district, an axe from Szadłowice near Gniewków in bydgoskie district and an axe fragment from Splaw near Stare Bojanowo in leszczyńskie district.

Preliminary comparisons of 8 remaining basalts seem to suggest that their mining sources should be seek in Bohemia (Česke Střetohorie and Doupavske hory) and Slovakia (e.g. Chváleňská dolina) — Fig. 2.

Figures

Fig. 1. Places of findings of studied neolithic tools

Fig. 2. Directions of inflow of stony raw material to the area of Wielkopolska.

1 — Kaczawskie Mts., 2 — the Gogołów-Jordanów massif, 3 — Wołyń, 4 — Slovakia, 5 — northern Bohemia.

Wpłynęło 1 VIII 1983 r.