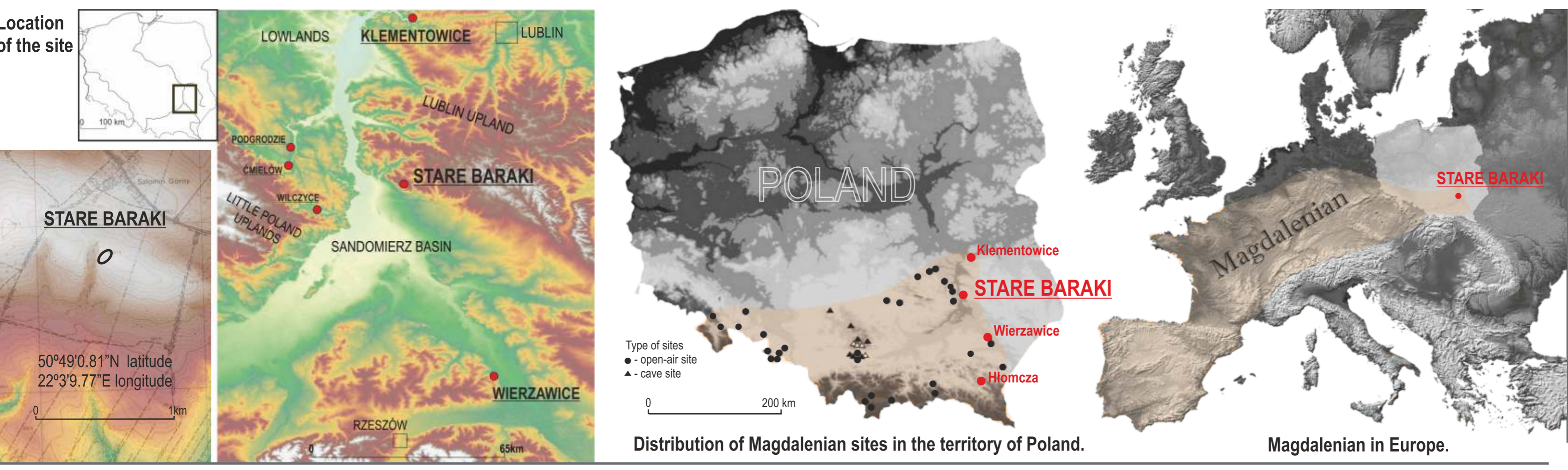


STARE BARAKI. A NEW MAGDALENIAN SITE IN EASTERN POLAND

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The subject of the presentation is connected with the realization of a research project *Late Palaeolithic settlement in the western part of the Lublin Upland* financed by the National Science Centre (2014/15/N/HS3/01766).

The main aim of the project is to research the late Palaeolithic settlement in the western part of the Lublin Upland. The chronological window of the project begins after the last maximum glaciation to the beginning of the Holocene epoch (the Preboreal period).

The Site - Baraki Stare

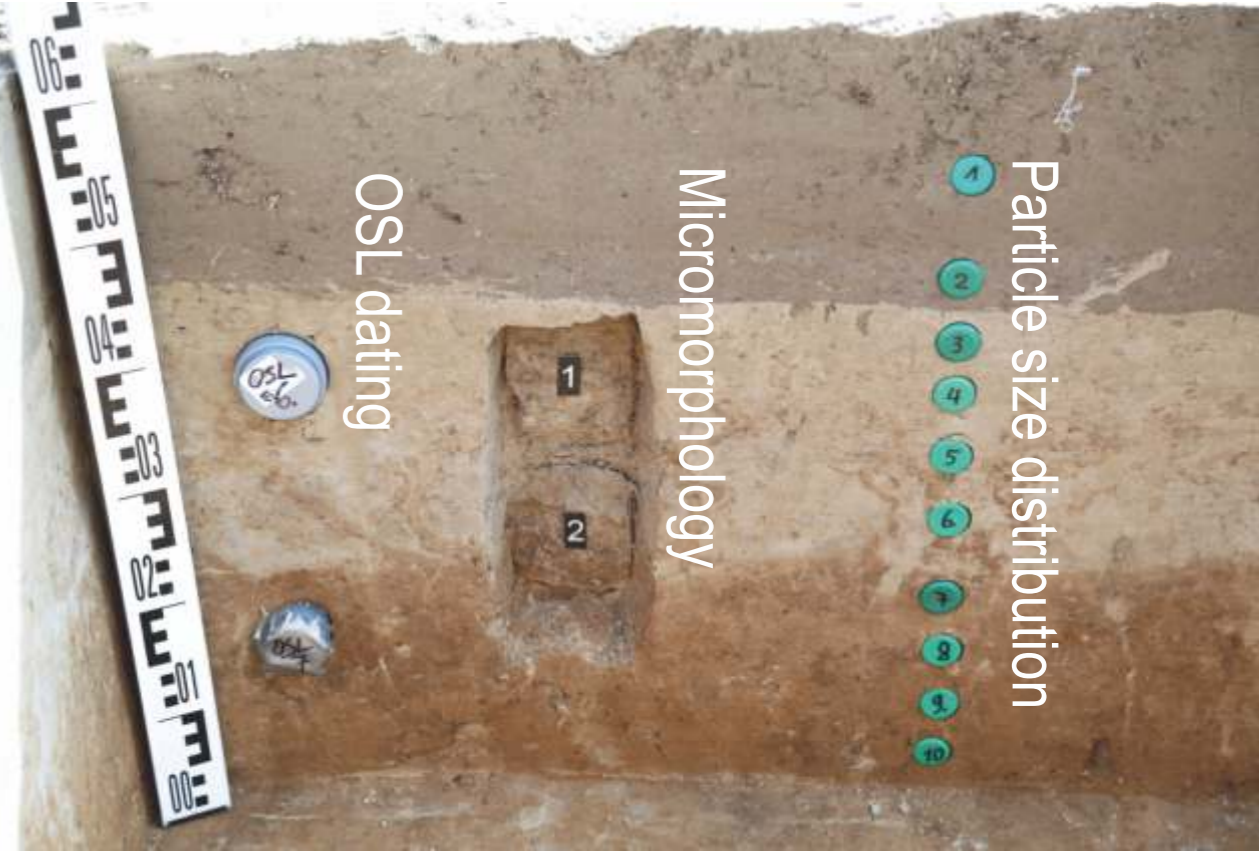
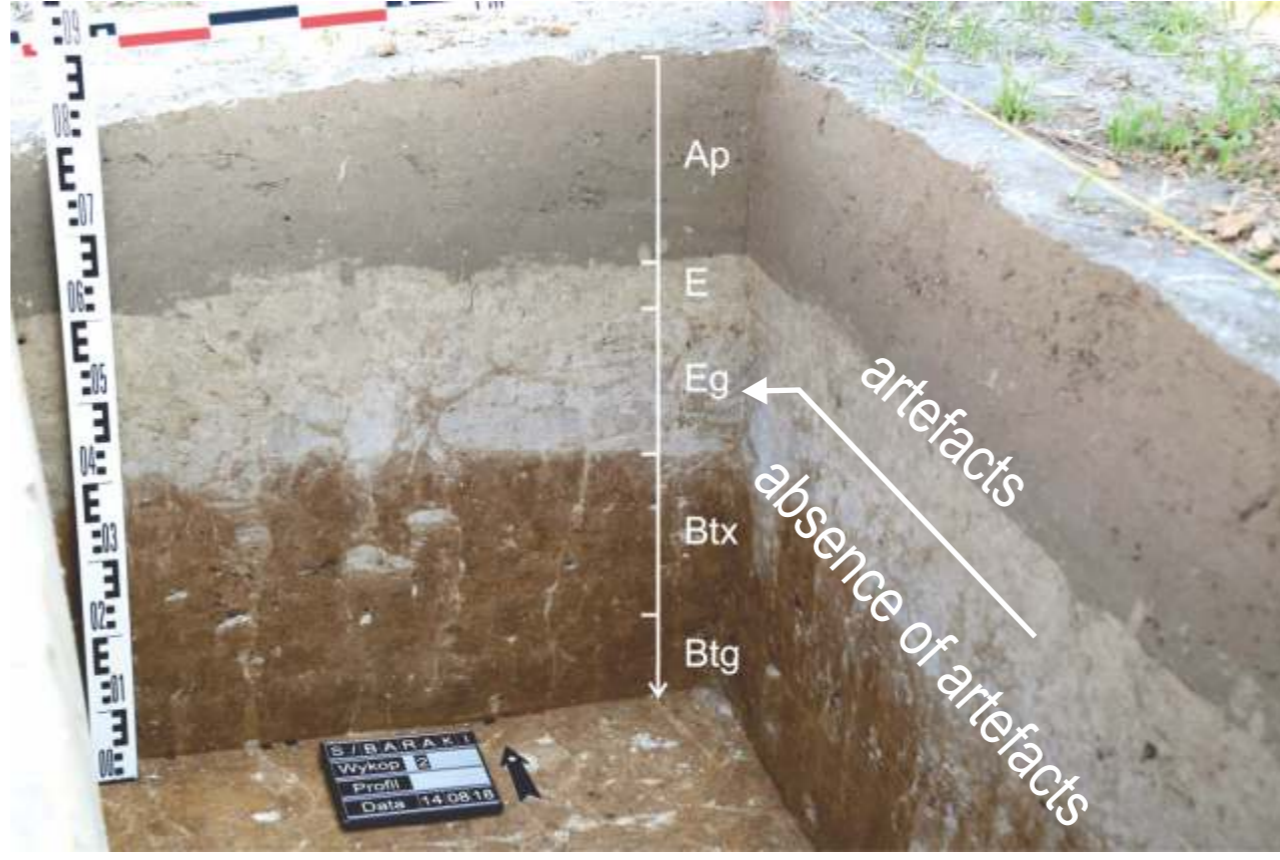
The Palaeolithic site in Stare Baraki is located in the south of the western part of the Lublin Upland (eastern Poland). It was discovered during the surface surveys conducted in the spring of 1985. At that time, only one double platform core was found. The site was designated as Final Palaeolithic settlement point.



A new archaeological research

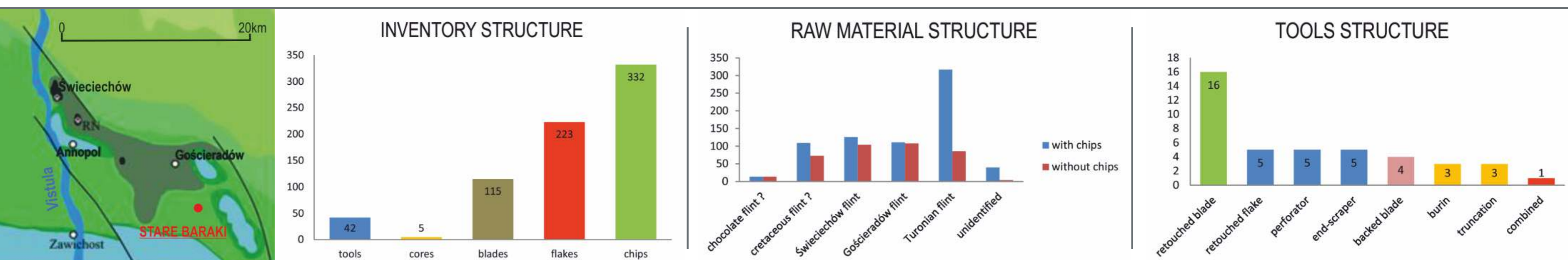
April 2018 - During the surface surveys conducted in the spring of 2018 it was possible to positively verify mentioned site. In total, 157 artefacts were obtained, among which were cores with one striking platform (4 items), blades (37 items), flakes (72 items), chips (21 items) and tools (19 items) including perforators of the *Bec* type. Furthermore, some of the technological attributes of the lithic industry are equally distinctive. The blade debitage usually consists of long well-made blanks which are slightly curved in profile and show that the blade butts are frequently faceted and include evidence of *en éperon* preparation. Therefore, this seems to be a second Magdalenian site in the Lublin region (eastern Poland) besides of Klementowice site.

Additionally, geological drills were made at the site, which revealed a well-preserved soil profile.



August 2018 - In the next step, sondage excavations were carried out in order to obtain samples for dating. The archaeological works were conducted during August 2018. The area of 14,5 square meters was examined (8 test trenches). In total, 560 artefacts were obtained, among which were single core, blades (78 items), flakes (151 items), chips (307 items) and tools (23 items).

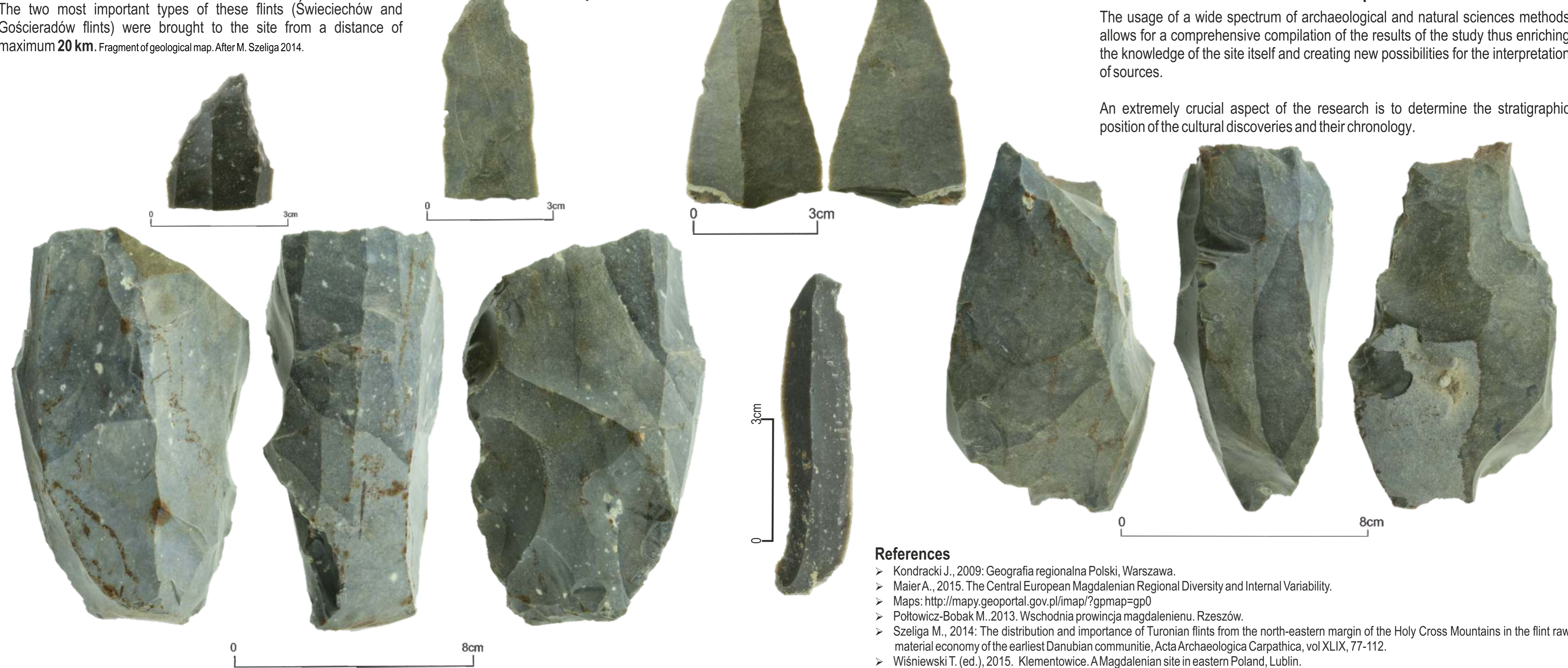
Summing up, the inventory of the flint artefacts from both campaigns comprises 717 items, including 42 tools.



Raw materials

The basic material for the manufacturing of tools was **Turonian flint**. The two most important types of these flints (Świeciechów and Gościeradów flints) were brought to the site from a distance of maximum 20 km. Fragment of geological map. After M. Szeliga 2014.

Examples of artefacts



Perspectives for the future works

The usage of a wide spectrum of archaeological and natural sciences methods allows for a comprehensive compilation of the results of the study thus enriching the knowledge of the site itself and creating new possibilities for the interpretation of sources.

An extremely crucial aspect of the research is to determine the stratigraphic position of the cultural discoveries and their chronology.

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