

## HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE EARLY BRONZE AGE FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT IN BRUSZCZEWO. PRELIMINARY REPORT

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**Abstract:** *The Bruszczewo settlement is one of the few well-documented examples of Únětice culture defensive structures. The settlement, situated in southern Wielkopolska, is a major element of a relatively small enclave, but significant owing to the abundance of sources, of the Únětice culture known as the Kościan Group. Although its geographical range has not been clearly determined, the group should be associated in the first place with the fortified settlement at Bruszczewo, a unique cemetery of 'princely graves' in Łęki Małe, an alleged barrow at Przysieka Polska, single graves, numerous hoards and isolated finds of bronze objects.*

*During long-running excavations, conducted as a Polish-German scientific cooperation, a record was made of a complex system of fortifications surrounding the settlement, which had been preserved in part under oxygen-free conditions, in the peat zone of the site. Among numerous osteological remains significant pool of human bones was collected. The aim of the paper is to present first results of spatial and chronological analysis concerning human bones and unique burial found in the peat zone of the site. Sources from Bruszczewo were shown in the wider context of the Early Bronze Age Poland.*

**Rezumat:** *Așezarea de la Bruszczewo are una dintre cele mai bine documentate sisteme defensive din cultura Únětice. Acest sit, din sudul regiunii Wielkopolska, reprezintă un element important dintr-o mica dar semnificativă enclave a culturii Únětice, cunoscută sub numele de grupul Kościan. Chiar dacă limitele geografice ale acestui grup nu sunt suficiente de bine cunoscute, acesta este asociat mai ales cu așezarea fortificată de la Bruszczewo, cu cimitirul de "morminte princiere" de la Łęki Małe, o presupusă movilă de la Przysieka Polska, alte morminte izolate și numeroase depozite și descoperiri izolate de obiecte din bronz.*

*Pe parcursul cercetărilor arheologice efectuate de o echipă polono-germană a fost documentat un complex sistem de fortificație foarte bine păstrat în condiții lipsite de oxigen în zona de turbărie a sitului. Printre oasele descoperite au fost identificate și oase umane. Scopul acestui articol este să prezinte rezultatele*

*analizei spațiale și cronologice ale osemintelor umane și a unei înmormântări descoperite în zona turbării. Situația de la Bruszczewo este prezentată într-un context mai larg în contextual perioadei timpurii a epocii bronzului din Polonia.*

**Keywords:** Early Bronze Age, Únětice culture, Poland, fortified settlement, human bones.

**Cuvinte cheie:** Perioada timpurie a epocii bronzului, cultura Únětice, Polonia, așezări fortificate, oase umane.

## INTRODUCTION

Site 5 in Bruszczewo is located in the south-western part of Greater Poland and on a regional scale provides a unique example of an Early Bronze Age fortified settlement associated with the Únětice culture<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1). The settlement was built on a peninsula intruding into a lake, which provided favourable, natural, defensive conditions. The strategic significance of the settlement was further strengthened by wooden fortifications and a large ditch<sup>2</sup>.

Since 1990s the settlement was subject to systematic interdisciplinary research conducted as a Polish-German scientific cooperation<sup>3</sup>. Excavation provided evidence of a spatial division of the site into a mineral (the actual peninsula) and peat zones (coastal area of the former lake). The latter provided evidence of buildings<sup>4</sup> and, most of all, well-preserved fortifications comprising of a two-line fascine and a wall made of halved beams which were positioned between pillars (Fig. 2). The preservation was possible due to favourable, anaerobic conditions.

The duration of habitation of the central settlement of the area<sup>5</sup> was determined by a large sample of radiocarbon and dendrological dates. The stable development of Early Bronze Age settlement in Bruszczewo was positioned between ca. 2000-1500 BC<sup>6</sup>.

## HUMAN REMAINS IN THE OSTEOLOGICAL MATERIAL FROM BRUSZCZEWO

A large amount of osteological material was collected during the long excavation campaign. The majority of the set comprised of animal bones, mostly from breeding animals and, to a lesser extent, wild animals<sup>7</sup>. Detailed analysis showed a relatively small number of human bones<sup>8</sup>, which interestingly expands the dataset of the site. Along the unique burial found in the eastern part of the site<sup>9</sup> they provide the single opportunity for studying the biological population of the Early Bronze Age Bruszczewo. No Únětice

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<sup>1</sup> Müller, Czebreszuk 2003; Jaeger 2010, 814-816.

<sup>2</sup> Jaeger 2016, 51-57.

<sup>3</sup> Czebreszuk, Müller 2004; Czebreszuk, Müller, Kneisel 2010; Czebreszuk, Müller 2015; Czebreszuk, Müller, Jaeger, Kneisel 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Kneisel 2010a.

<sup>5</sup> Jaeger, Czebreszuk 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Czebreszuk et al. 2015, 50.

<sup>7</sup> Makowiecki, Drejer 2010; Makowiecki 2015.

<sup>8</sup> 146 fragments to ca. 41000 animal bones, cf. Makowiecki 2015, 58.

<sup>9</sup> Kneisel 2010b.

cemetery, which can be associated with the Bruszczewo settlement, was found in the area. The unique burial and the collection of bones found throughout the settlement will be presented separately.

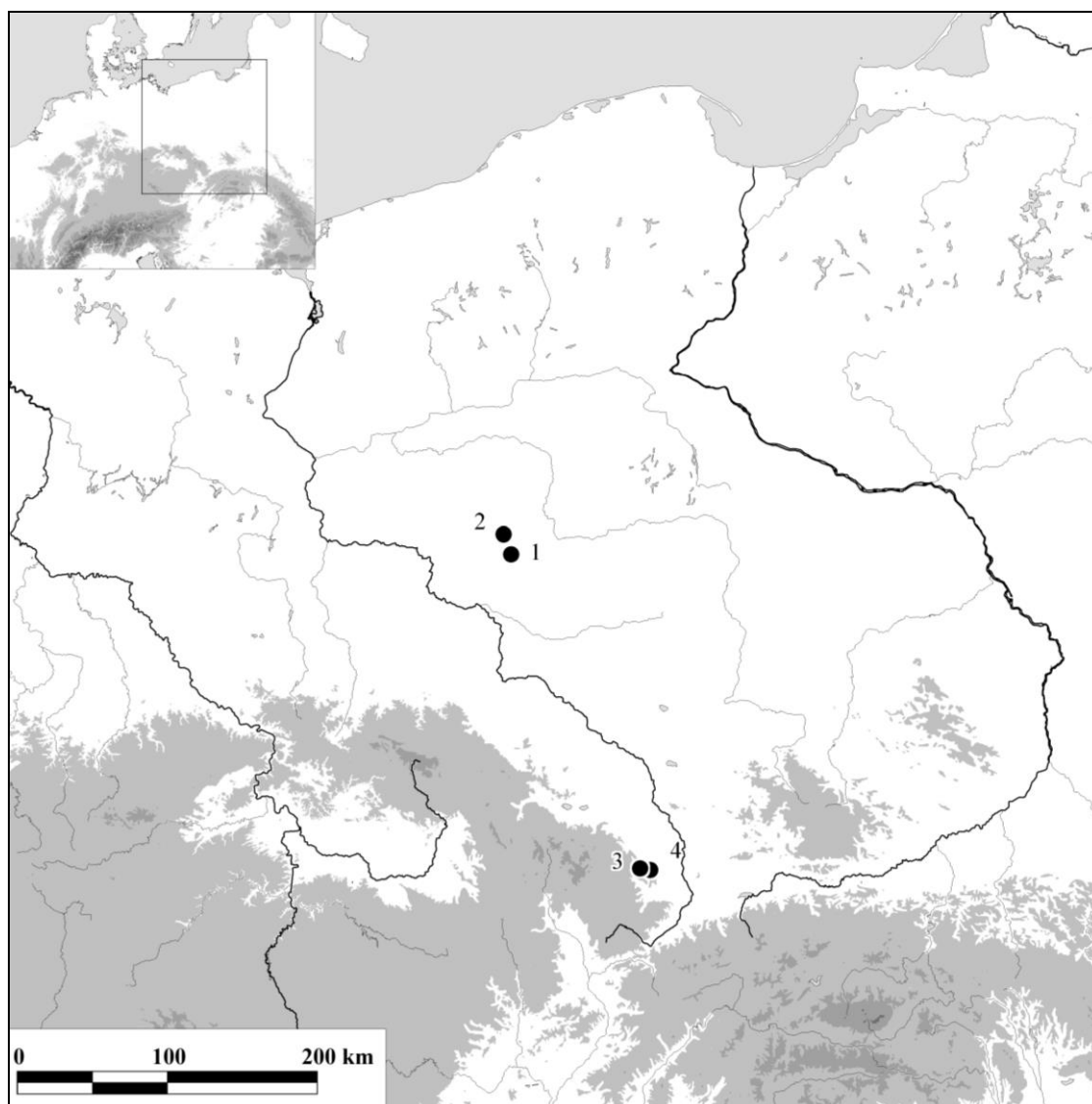


Fig. 1. Early Bronze Age sites mentioned in the text: 1. Bruszczewo; 2. Łęki Małe; 3. Jędrychowice; 4. Nowa Cerekwia (graphics by J. Niebieszczański).

### The burial from the eastern part of the settlement

In 2004 a single inhumation burial was found in the eastern part of the site. It was a burial of a young male, aged 18-24<sup>10</sup>. The deceased was initially placed on a mat made of willow withes, further supported with an outer construction made of wooden beams<sup>11</sup> (Fig. 3). The burial

<sup>10</sup> Iwanek, Piontek, Nowak 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Kneisel 2010b; Jaeger 2012b.

inventory comprised of a large piece of a coarse ceramic vessel and two stone pestles placed near the hands of the deceased. In addition, the feet of the deceased were pressed with a large rock<sup>12</sup>. In the layer ca. 10-15 cm above the grave was a grain deposit, which contained hulled barley<sup>13</sup>. The age of the burial was estimated with three <sup>14</sup>C dates (AMS) to 1870-1770 BC<sup>14</sup>. The skeleton was directly excavated by anthropologists. Their work provided a range of vital observations. Apart from estimating the basic information (age, height, weight of the deceased at the moment of death), they were able to observe numerous deformations<sup>15</sup>. Between the age of 8 and 13 the man suffered from anaemia. Further degenerative changes were caused by hard labour which the deceased carried out for several years (from his youth until his death). His work involved lifting and carrying weights on the right side of his body, perhaps with additional stabilization provided by a band placed around his head. Moreover, the man was most likely involved in drawing heavy weights from an area to another, most probably with a band placed on his right shoulder. The labour was hard enough and persisting in time that it caused skeletal degeneration (perhaps even a spraining of the shoulder joint). As a result, the man acquired a specific stance and he moved around with a clearly limping right leg<sup>16</sup>.

The above described burial is the only one found in the Bruszczewo settlement. This burial practice – placing of the deceased in graves dug in inhabited areas, or in pits used for various purposes, is not exceptional for the Únětice culture. Numerous settlement burials are known from other intensively occupied areas (south-western Poland, Germany and Bohemia). In present-day Germany their high frequency (25%) in all known Únětice burials demand perceiving them as an accepted form of treatment of the deceased<sup>17</sup>. Human burials found in pits and proper graves from settlements of present-day Bohemia should be treated similarly<sup>18</sup>. However, there is no evidence of unifying traits within this particular burial type in the Únětice culture. The differentiation in body (bodies) positioning, preparation of the burial place (both storage pits and proper graves of varying dimensions and forms are known), burial inventory, age, and sex of the deceased are the only observable elements. In many cases such burials contained bones of more than one individual. The feature from Bruszczewo, together with its specific wooden and wicker construction elements, provides a unique example of treatment of the deceased. As a result, with the aid of traditional archaeological criteria it is difficult to indicate a specific status of the deceased who would receive such a form of burial. The conducted isotope study of human remains from German sites of the Únětice culture does not provide enough evidence for different food practices, or the origins of people buried in settlements<sup>19</sup>.

## OTHER SETTLEMENT BURIALS OF THE ÚNĚTICE CULTURE IN POLAND

Only a handful of Únětice settlements were excavated in present-day Poland. The ones which were subject to a detailed study were the defensive settlements in Nowa Cerekwia and Jędrychowice, located in the Głubczyce Upland, in south-western part of Poland (area of Upper

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<sup>12</sup> Kneisel 2010b, Abb. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Kneisel 2010b.

<sup>14</sup> Kneisel 2010b.

<sup>15</sup> Iwanek, Piontek, Nowak 2010.

<sup>16</sup> Iwanek, Piontek, Nowak 2010.

<sup>17</sup> Knipper et al. 2015.

<sup>18</sup> Langová, Danielisová 2013.

<sup>19</sup> Knipper et al. 2015.

Silesia) (Fig. 1). These settlements were excavated in the 1970s and for several decades were regarded as evidence of the local, so-called 'Nowa Cerekwia' group. It was assumed on the basis of influences coming from the Mad'arovce and Véterov culture, identified in the ceramic style, specific antler and bone tools, and the presence of burials on settlements, supplemented by the lack of proper cemeteries. At the time settlement burials were perceived as 'foreign' for the Únětice culture and typical for archaeological groups present in western Slovakia and neighbouring Bohemian areas<sup>20</sup>. Recently, the sites found in the Głubczyce Upland are interpreted as belonging to a local Únětice group which, according to radiocarbon dates and ceramic typochronology, developed in the classical phase<sup>21</sup>.

Excavations both in Nowa Cerekwia and Jędrychowice, although small-scaled and aimed at studying the structure of the fortifications, uncovered human remains. In total two inhumations (four individuals) and one cremation burial<sup>22</sup> were found on these two sites. In Jędrychowice, an *adultus-maturus* (ca. 35 years old) woman's grave was found. On the skull of the deceased, both on the right and left sides of the parietal bone, was visible distinctive, circular-shaped damage, which is evidence of violence and hits, which caused her death<sup>23</sup>. This damage resembles the one identified in Tollense<sup>24</sup>. The burial of the woman was placed beneath the mound of the rampart surrounding the settlement<sup>25</sup>. The body of the deceased was placed in a position suggesting an intentional burial (contracted position with the body placed on the left side), in a circular pit, which was 150 cm deep and measuring 180 cm in diameter. Few ceramic sherds and fragments of animal bones as well as a tooth of a different individual were found inside the grave<sup>26</sup>. In Nowa Cerekwia there were one inhumation and one cremation burials. Three individuals were buried inside the inhumation grave: two men (one *juvenis-adultus*, ca. 20 years old, and the second *adultus*, ca. 25-28 years old), and one woman (*adultus*, ca. 25-28 years old)<sup>27</sup>. The remains were found in a pit, ca. 240 cm deep, circular in form with an hourglass-shaped section<sup>28</sup>. The deceased were slightly contracted, placed on their right side. The filling of the pit provided a cup typical for the late phase of the Únětice culture, two amber beads, few ceramic sherds and small animal bones fragments<sup>29</sup>. The younger individual's skull exhibited marks of a successful trepanation<sup>30</sup>. The second burial from Nowa Cerekwia was a cremation burial. The cremated remains were deposited in a small ceramic vessel and in its immediate vicinity<sup>31</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> Gedl 1985, 35-41.

<sup>21</sup> Molak 2008, 136-137; Molak 2010, 299.

<sup>22</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 93, 101.

<sup>23</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 95, Fot. 1-2.

<sup>24</sup> Jantzen et al. 2010, 422, Fig. 4.

<sup>25</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 93.

<sup>26</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 93-94, Ryc. 1.

<sup>27</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 101, 103.

<sup>28</sup> Kunawicz-Kosińska 1985, 123, Ryc. 11.

<sup>29</sup> Kunawicz-Kosińska 1985:121.

<sup>30</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 103.

<sup>31</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 103.

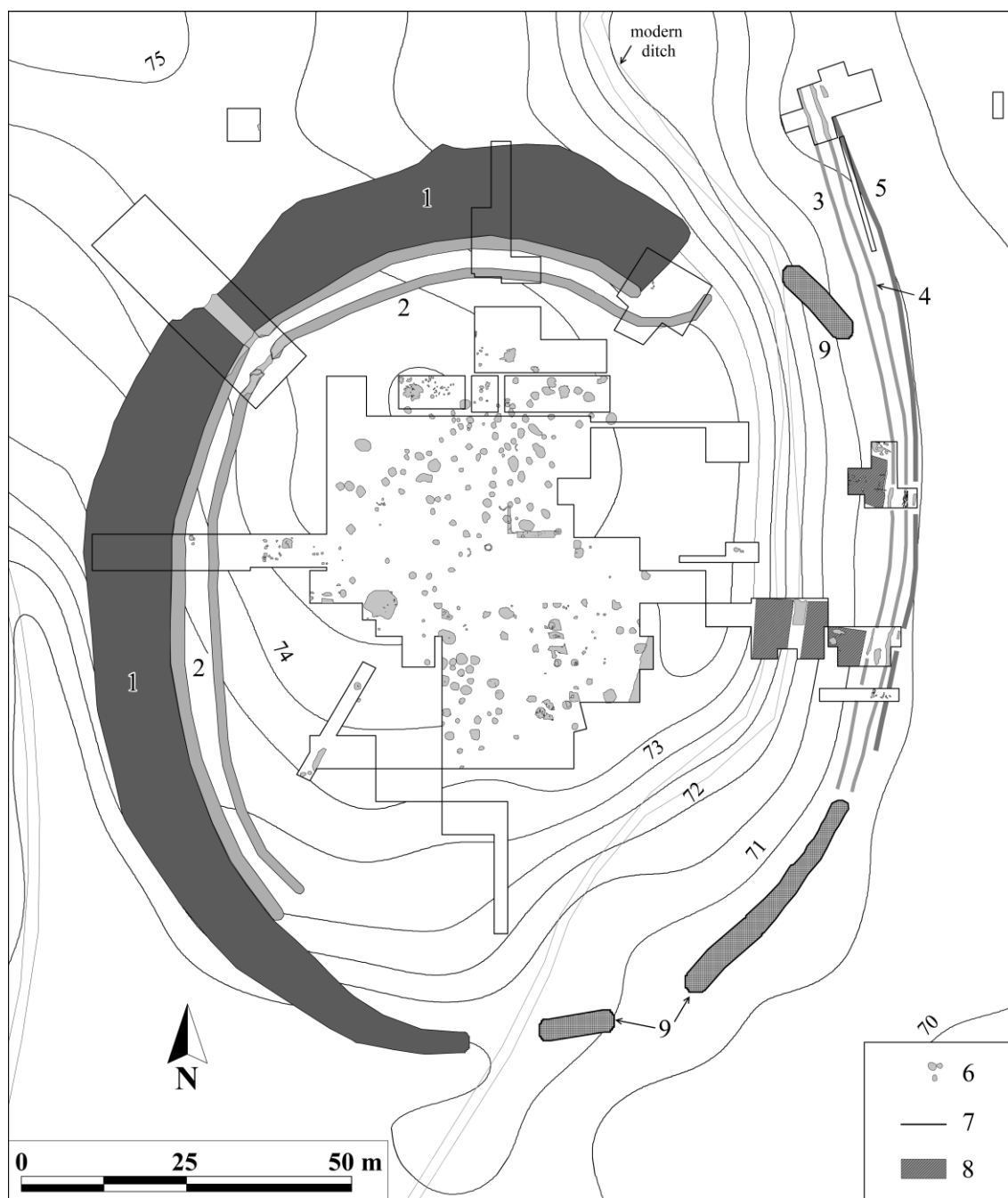


Fig. 2. Bruszczewo. Plan of the settlement with excavated elements of the inner layout and fortifications: 1. Ditch; 2. Palisades; 3-4. Fascines; 5. Wooden wall; 6. Pits; 7. Excavated area; 8. Houses in wet area; 9. Probable course of EBA ditch (according to Jaeger 2016).

## HUMAN BONES SCATTERED ON SITE

At this point the essential element of the analysis is the chronology of scattered human remains, since there were several habitation phases recorded in Bruszczewo, three of which (Únětice culture, Lusatian culture and Early Medieval period) were intensive enough to provide archaeological material and distinct features. The anthropological identification of bones and their scattering on site will be described further.

## CHRONOLOGY

Analysis of anthropological traits showed that the set of scattered human bones found throughout the settlement came from min. 27 individuals. From this total 12 individuals could only be identified on the basis of single bones. In 15 cases, there were two and more bones found, usually within a single stratigraphic context (Table 1). General analysis of all contexts shows that most of them can be attributed to the Únětice culture (individuals nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 27). Almost an identical number of finds was recovered from the peat zone covering the stratigraphic sequence starting in the Únětice layer (individuals nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, and 26). In such cases their chronology should be marked by the earliest stratigraphic unit, hence all of the individuals should be associated with the Únětice culture. Only three cases (individuals nos. 2, 7 and 8) display association with the Lusatian culture, while three others (individuals nos. 1, 4 and 14) lack any stratigraphic data for dating. In general, with the domination of Early Bronze Age contexts, even single finds exhibiting later connections seem to be a result of post-depositional movement of archaeological material rather than be associated with the Lusatian culture. This particular problem will require further studies.

## AGE, SEX AND THE BIOLOGICAL STATE OF THE INDIVIDUALS

Due to the fragmentation and poor preservation of human bones from Bruszczewo identifying sex, age and biological state was not possible in all cases<sup>32</sup>. In total, the osteological set comprised of 27 individuals (Table 1). The age of death was estimated within a different probability range for 12 cases:

- *infans II* – two individuals
- *juvenis* – two individuals
- *adultus* – two individuals (1 man and 1 unidentified individual)
- *maturus* – four individuals (men)
- *infans II/juvenis* – one individual (unidentified sex)
- *adultus/maturus* – one individual (unidentified sex)

In 13 of the analysed cases the authors were only capable of estimating the age at the time of death as exceeding 20 years old. This estimation is associated with one woman, two men and 10 unrecognised individuals. In two other cases, the age at the time of death was exceeding 25 years (unidentified individual) and 30 years respectively<sup>33</sup>.

To sum up, the analysed osteological set comprised of 27 individuals, 7 of which were identified as men, while only a single woman could be identified. For the remaining 19 individuals, it proved impossible to identify their sex<sup>34</sup>.

In a few cases the analysed human remains provided clear morphological and pathological changes, which resulted from poor life conditions and overburdening of the skeleton with physical effort. The observed changes were found in the remains of 5 men and 1 unidentified individual. They comprised of degenerative lesions within the spinal column (in two males at the *maturus* age from trench 31), on ribs (in three males at the *maturus* age from trenches 30 and 31), on ulnae (in an adult individual from trench 16 and a male aged *maturus* from trench 31) and on the proximal phalanx of the fifth finger of the left hand in a male aged

<sup>32</sup> Iwanek, Piontek 2015.

<sup>33</sup> Iwanek, Piontek 2015, 293.

<sup>34</sup> Iwanek, Piontek 2015, 293.



*maturus* from trench 31. In a male aged *maturus* (trench 49, feature 191), porotic hyperostosis on the right and left parietal bones was observed, indicating past anaemia of unknown etiology and poor living conditions of the individual. A poor state of teeth was observed in two males: caries in a left maxillary molar in a mature-age male from trench 31, a premortal loss of the second right mandibular premolar (*P2*) and enamel hypoplasia on both canines and right *P1*, *M1* and *M2* of the mandible of an adult male aged 20–35 years from trench 52 may indicate poor living conditions suffered by the examined individuals and environmental stress to which they were subjected in their childhood<sup>35</sup>.



Fig. 3. Brusczewo. A burial in the eastern part of the settlement (according to Kneisel 2010b)

<sup>35</sup> Iwanek, Piontek 2015, 294.



Due to the poor state of preservation of the bone material and its fragmentation the possibilities for observing the biological state of particular individuals was rather limited. The acquired results are however sufficient for possible interpretation, which comes from the analysis of the single burial in Bruszczewo (cf. below).

The analysed set of human remains did not exhibit traces of butchering. In two cases, the bones were burnt. It was observed in case of finds from trench 31, located in the peat zone of the site. A small fragment of a cranial vault bone and a fragment of a long-bone shaft were found<sup>36</sup>.

## HUMAN BONES ON THE SETTLEMENT

Dispersion of human bones in the excavated area of the site is uniform (Fig. 4) and covers all zones. It is more visible in the eastern peat zone, where remains of 13 individuals were found. In the fortification zone (trenches 14, 16 and 51) there were scattered bones of three individuals (6, 7, 23). Bones of 8 individuals were found in the filling of 7 features. Only one feature was associated with the Lusatian culture (feat. 112). Six remaining features were from the Early Bronze Age (1B, 20, 138, 140, 191 and 204), while in feature 191 remains of two individuals (nos. 20 and 21) were found.

In comparison to other archaeological finds (ceramics, flints, and especially animal bones) there are no special indicators, which would highlight the human bones.

## FINDS OF SCATTERED HUMAN REMAINS ON OTHER ÚNĚTICE SETTLEMENTS IN POLAND

Information about dispersed human bones on Únětice settlements is not as common as information regarding settlement burials. From present-day Poland cases of dispersed human remains in settlement features are also known from the defensive settlement in Jędrychowice. Human bones were found in 13 pits. In all cases the bone fragments were accompanied by animal bones. The majority (11 cases) were strongly fragmented skull bones. The exception was a well-preserved viscerocranium of an *infans I-II* (ca. 6-7 years old) child<sup>37</sup>. In two cases, the pits provided long bones<sup>38</sup>. In the available reports of the Jędrychowice site there is no information regarding special positioning of features with human remains in the settlement.

## CONCLUSIONS

At this point the small set of human remains found on the defensive settlement in Bruszczewo does not allow constructing detailed models explaining the true nature of settlement burials or the reasons, why the remains of a certain part of a population were treated differently by depositing them in pits and settlement layers.

What draws most attention is the fact that in few cases, the bones found on the settlement and the burial from the peat zone, there are clearly visible morphological and pathological changes, which resulted from specific, hard living conditions. The defined traits of the analysis indicate considerable encumbrance of a part of the local community with hard and sustained physical labour, and the presence of limitations (deficiencies) of food necessary for proper

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<sup>36</sup> Iwanek, Piontek 2015, 293.

<sup>37</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 96, Fot. 3.

<sup>38</sup> Szybowicz 1985, 96.

development of the organism. It was suggested<sup>39</sup> that the specific history and lifestyle of the individual, as indicated by a specific occupation characterised by low valorisation (transportation of building materials, construction of fortifications, their maintenance and renewal) led to a unique treatment of the deceased buried in the peat zone in Bruszczewo. Hypothetically it is assumable that similar approach should be applied towards other individuals, who were buried in an atypical way – their incomplete remains were deposited in settlement parts used for various purposes and refuse. Such an assumption is quite hypothetical since there is no possibility of comparing the biological state of the deceased who were in archaeological terms on the other side of the spectrum of social order – deceased buried in the so-called princely burials in Łęki Małe. The results of the anthropological estimations of human remains from barrows III and IV which were carried out in the 1960s<sup>40</sup> do not provide information useful for a detailed estimation of the biological state of the deceased.

The report serves as an initial, ordering study. Further analyses of human bones from Bruszczewo and its microregion are planned, and it is assumed that they will expand the present state of knowledge regarding this particular group of osteological material.

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<sup>39</sup> Jaeger, Czebreszuk 2010; Jaeger 2012a.

<sup>40</sup> Wokroj 1957; Godycki 1968.



Fig 4. Bruszczewo. Dispersion of human bones in the excavated area of the settlement

Table 1. Bruszczewo. General information concerning human bones discovered in the excavated area of the settlement

ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.		1	-		35/95		Lower part of a right diaphysis with a damaged distal radius	?	Adult	>20	-
2.	30	-	2	2002	F02031	Hor. 9	Diaphysis of a massive, right femur	M?	Adult	>20	-
3.	3	1B	-		30/95	ÚC	Fragile phalange proximale of the II or II finger of the right hand	K??	Adult	>20	-
4.	4/96	-	-		6/96		Left ramus of the mandible with a massive mandibular condyle	M	Adult	>20	-
5.	5	20	-		-	ÚC	Fragment of a parietal bone	?	Adult	>20	-
6.	14G, H	-	-		50/00	ÚC	Fragment of a left parietal bone with unobliterated coronal suture	?	Adultus	20-35	-
7.								-	-	-	+
8.	16	-	-		3/01	LC/mixed	Two ulnae (right and left) with light degenerative changes on articular surface the of the proximal epiphysis, without distal epiphysis, with a damaged olecranon of the right ulna, fragment of a bone tissue of the anterior surface of the diaphysis of the right femur	?	Adult	>25	-
9.								-	-	-	+
10.	22	112	-		42/09	LC	Two matching fragments of the right scapula with damaged: subscapular fossa, medial border, acromion process and coracoid process	?	Adult	>20	-
11.		138	-		107/03	ÚC	Possibly a very small fragment of a scapula	?	Adult	>20	-
12.	27	140	-		86/03	ÚC	Fragment of the body of a left rib with the articular surface of the rib elevation	?	Adult	>20	-
								-	-	-	+
13.			1	1008	1141	Hor. 4a	Small-sized diaphysis of a clavicle without the sternal and acromial extremities	?	Infans II	7-15	-
14.			3	3013	3112	Hor. 5	Small fragment of a thin bone of the calvaria				-
15.			1	1035	1386	Hor. 0	Fragment of the diaphysis of the right humerus with deltoid tuberosity	?	Adult	>20	-
16.			2	2002	2009	Hor. 9	Damaged fragment of coracoid process of a right scapula				-
17.								-	-	-	+
18.			1	1004	1328	Hor. 5	Fragment of a diaphysis (middle and upper parts) with the beginning of the proximal epiphysis of the right ulna				-
19.			2	2003	2087	Hor. 5	Small fragment of a rather massive right scapula with a medial border, damaged spine and acromion	M?	Maturus	40-55	+

ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
20.			2	2005	2090	Hor. 3	Intermediate cuneiform bone of the left foot				-
21.			2	2020	2161	Hor. 3	Left acromion of a scapula, fragment of bone tissue of a rib				-
22.			2	2018	2307	Hor. 4	Fragment of metatarsal bone shaft of the left foot				-
23.			3	3015*	3147		Fragment of the calvaria; *- 3015 not present, available are 3015a (Hor. 5) and 3015b (Hor. 3)				-
24.			4	4006	4087	Hor. 6	Fragment of the body of a rib with a damaged head				-
25.			4	4009	4182	Hor. 6b	Fragment of a right body of a rib with the head and degeneration of the articular surface of the facet				-
26.			4	4013	4221	Hor. 3	Fragment of the right parietal bone with partially obliterated coronal suture				-
27.			4	Drainage ditch	4222		Fragment of the right hip bone with the fragment of the auricular surface and sharp sciatic foramen				-
28.			4	Stray find	4302		Fragment of sacrum				-
29.			4	4018	4355	Hor. 6b	Two fragments of rib bodies, including a fragment of the left rib				-
30.			4	4022	4423	Hor. 4	Left maxilla with tooth sockets and preserved teeth $P_1$ and $M_2$ with strongly grated crown surfaces. Post-mortem loss of left: $I_1$ , $I_2$ , $P_2$ , $M_1$ , $M_3$				-
31.			-	Not in database	2624		Small fragment of the ilium with a damaged upper iliac spine	?	Adult	>20	-
32.				5001	5006	?	Small fragment probably belonging to the parietal bone	?	Adult	>20	-
33.			5	5008	5369	?	Fragment of left rib with preserved body and head	-	-	-	+
34.				5012	5316	?	Fragment of cracked bone tissue of strongly burnt diaphysis of a long bone (radius?)				-
35.			6	Not in the database	6250	?	Burnt fragment of the calvaria with partial obliteration of the skull suture	?	Adult	>30?	-
36.	31	-		6005	6099	?	Base of the occipital bone with left condyle part (damaged left occipital condyle)				-
37.				6006	6119	?	Damaged left, third molar ( $M_3$ ) of a mandible with a rather strongly grated surface of the crown				-
38.				6006	6122	?	Thoracic vertebra with osteofites ( $1^\circ$ ) on the upper surface of the body and $2^\circ$ on the lower surface of the body	M	Maturus	45-55	-
39.				6006	6124	?	Fragment of the body of a right rib with a sternal rib end, damaged left humerus without proximal epiphysis				-
40.				6006	6139	?	Fragment of a right rib body with a head and degeneration on the head and articular surface				-



ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
41.				6006	6144	?	Fragment of a rib body with a head of the right rib with degenerative changes on the head and articular surface of the elevation, matching in size and structure with the rib, inv. no. 6124, massive right scapula with massive acromion and coracoid processes and a spine (osteofites 1°-2° around the glenoid cavity), fragment of a diaphysis of a radius				-
42.				6006	6146	?	Fragment of the left maxilla with preserved molar ( $M_1$ , $M_2$ ) with strongly grated crown surface				-
43.				6148	6148	?	Left canine ( $C$ ) of a maxilla with grated crown, fragment of the frontal bone with prominent glabella, with right, prominent brow ridge and fragment of a rounded right upper eye-socket, fragment of the left ramus of a mandible from around the angle to the mandible				-
44.				6006	6156	?	Fragment of a diaphysis with a fragment of the left Ramus of mandible and tooth-socket with post-mortem cavity of left $M_2$ i $M_3$ , fragment of the first, right rib				-
45.				6006 UC	6169	?	Three left ribs with damaged sternal ends, degenerations on the heads and articular surfaces of the of the rib elevation, including one rib preserved in two parts, fragment of a diaphysis with the sternal end of the left rib				-
								-	-		+
46.				7007	7178	?	Two fragments of a calvaria, thoracic vertebra with osteofites (1°-2°) on the upper and lower part of the body and on articular surfaces, very small fragment of bone tissue (14x20 mm)				-
47.				7005	7193	?	Phalange proximale of the V finger of the left hand with a damaged head and upwards shifter articular surface of the base with osteofites				-
48.				7007	7229	?	Damaged (without proximal epiphysis) right radius				-
49.				7007b	7288	?	Well-formed right clavicle with inflammatory and degenerative changes on the articular surface of the sternal rib end	M?	Maturus	35-50	-
50.				7009	7305	?	Fragment of the frontal bone on the right side with a coronal suture in the initial stage of obliteration				-
51.				7013	7404	?	Molar (left $M_1$ ?) of a maxilla with an obliterated surface of the crown, caries, fragment of the body of a right rib				-
52.				7015	7475	?	Fragment of a diaphysis with the fragment of distal epiphysis of a humerus – massive and short				-
53.			8	8010	8273	?	Fragment of massive distal epiphysis belonging to a right fibula				-

ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
54.				8012	8516	?	Fragment of bone tissue (anterior crest) of the upper and middle part of the diaphysis of a tibia				-
55.				9002	9054	?	Fragment of bone tissue of the diaphysis of a femur				-
56.			9	9004b	9163	?	Three small fragments of a body of a mandible with a prominent mental tubercle and preserved tooth-socket from left $I_1$ to right $P_2$				-
57.				9004b	9205	?	Cervical vertebra ( $C_3$ - $C_7$ ?) with degeneration on the upper part of the body				-
58.				9001	9010	?	Damaged, right talus bone				-
59.			8	8012	8512	?	Base part with condyles the occipital bone (left and right occipital condyles)	?	Juvenis	15-20	-
						ÚC	Ca. 15 fragments of very thick calvaria bones with nearly completely obliterated sagittal suture and partially obliterated lambdoid suture, including a fragment of the frontal bone with a fragment of a rounded right upper eye-socket border, large, matching fragments of the right parietal bone and squamous of the occipital bone of the right and left side of the skull, two fragments of the temporal bone, including a fragment of a massive, right mastoid and damaged, very massive right pyramid, fragment of the facial skeleton, six fragments of bone tissue of long bones. On the parietal bones of the skull is porotic hyperostosis. Fragment of the calvaria fits the bones, inv. no. 49251	M	Maturus	45-55	-
60.	49	191	-		49251	ÚC	Seven very thick fragments of the calvaria with fragment of nearly obliterated sutures, matching the skull bone with the inventory no. 49234				-
61.					49318	ÚC	Fragment of the left temporal bone with three fragments of the left parietal bone with an unobliterated lambdoid suture, fragment of bone tissue, possibly skull bone				-
62.					492042	ÚC	Nine bone fragments, including: 4 fragments of thin calvaria bones with unobliterated sutures, which supplements the skull bones, inv. no. 49322 and 49323, <i>i.a.</i> fragment of the left parietal bones with unobliterated sagittal and lambdoid sutures which supplement the fragment of a right parietal bone with occipital bones (unobliterated lambdoid suture), 2 fragments of a single right rib, fragment of the scapula border, fragment of a diaphysis of a long bone, fragment of an unidentified, unossified bone	?	Infans II	13-15	-
63.					49318	ÚC	Two fragments of an unossified diaphysis of the right fibula, including the upper, middle and lower part of the diaphysis				-



ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
64.							with the unossified metaphysis, 5 fragments of unossified right tibia, including unossified proximal epiphysis and 4 fragments of unossified diaphysis (upper part with an unossified metaphysis, middle and lower part)				
						UC	Three small fragments of thin calvaria bones, including two matching fragments and matching the skull bone, inv. no. 492042 and 49323, fragments of the frontal bone with an unobliterated coronal suture, two fragments of thin parietal bones with fragments of unobliterated sutures: sagittal suture on the right parietal bone, which supplements the skull bone, inv. no. 492042				-
65.					49323	UC	Fragment of a right, thin parietal bone matching the skull bone inv. no. 49204 and 49322				-
66.					49260	UC	Three small fragments of a calvaria				-
67.		204			49284	UC	Four fragments of massive ribs, including one right	?	Adult	>20	-
68.					49293	UC	Small fragment of the facial skeleton from the area of the nose				-
69.	51			5117	51065	UC	Diaphysis of the right fibula	?	Adultus/ maturus	30-40	-
				5159	51135	UC	Crushed tooth crown with a grated crown surface				-
70.				5117	51095	UC	Three fragments of the calvaria, including: fragment of the frontal bone with a suture – <i>sutura metopica</i> , and a fragment of an unobliterated suture belonging to an animal	-	-	-	+
71.				5107	51418	LC/mixed	Unossified diaphysis of left animal long bone	-	-	-	+
72.				?	11163	?	Proximal epiphysis with a fragment of the diaphysis of a massive, right radius				-
73.				?	11701	?	Damaged (no base) metatarsal bone, possibly II, III or IV of the left foot				-
74.				?	11775	?	Massive, damaged right ulna without distal epiphysis and with damaged proximal epiphysis (only preserved are processus coronoideus and <i>olecranon</i> )	?	Adult	>20	-
75.			11	?	11786	?	Cervical vertebrae (C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> ?), 2 fragments of rib bodies, one of them right, one calvaria bone of an animal				+
76.				?	11852	?	Fragment of the bone tissue of the metatarsal bone				-
77.				?	11776	?	Damaged thoracic vertebrae (Th <sub>12</sub> ) with an unossified diaphysis surface	?	Juvenis	18-20	-
78.				?	11782	?	Damaged diaphyses without epiphyses of the right radius and left ulna				-
79.			12	?	12203	?	Two degraded (rotten) fragments of aa bone tissue of the diaphysis of a massive, left? femur	M	Adultus	20-30	-

ID	Trench	Feature	Plot	Layer	Inventory number	Chronology	Description	Sex	Age	Age	Animal bones
80.				?	12395	?	Fragment of a damaged, massive rib body				-
81.				?	12516	?	Damaged diaphysis of a left, tibia with a reaction after a periostitis				-
82.				?	14018	?	Two fragments of a massive mandible, including fragment of the ramus with the mental protuberance and a massive condylar process. The following teeth were preserved in the mandible: right and left $I_1$ , C, left $I_2$ , right $P_1$ , $M_1$ , $M_2$ and primordium $M_3$ . The right side shows post-mortem loss of $I_2$ and pre-mortem $P_2$ . The surface of the tooth crowns are not grated. Enamel hypoplasia was observed on both canines, right first premolar and first and second molar				-
83.				?	14244	?	Damaged shaft of the right clavicle without the medial and lateral ends				-
84.				?	14485	?	Small fragment of a calvaria				-
85.			14	?	14545	?	Fragment of the articular surface of the diaphysis the right femur with the fragment of the proximal epiphysis with a damaged lesser trochanter				-
86.				?	14564	?	Two fragments of the calvaria, including one fragment of the occipital bone				-
87.				?	14824	?	I phalange distale of the right hand				-
88.				?	14100	?	Epiphysis fragment of an animal long bone	-	-		+
89.				?	14167	?	Epiphysis fragment of an animal long bone	-	-		+
90.				?	14201	?	Fragment of an animal calvaria	-	-		+
91.				?	14663	?	Unossified body of the first metacarpal bone of the left hand				-
92.			15	?	15602	?	Larger fragment of a bone tissue of a rotten diaphysis (distal part) with a fragment of a damaged distal epiphysis with the coronoid process of the right, fragile ulna, probably unossified	?	Infans II/ juvenis	10-18	-

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