

erratic Baltic flint. A number of pebbles were also recorded, used as hammer stones and a stone slab. The assemblage resembles Mousterian inventories. The central area of the site contained the remains of an artefact concentration. The concentration, some 5 meters in diameter, included close to 250 artefacts. Some of them could be refitted into blocks representing production sequences and secondary working (retouch) with some admixture of secondary breaks.

Analysis of technology helped to establish that the cluster represented the remains of a small workshop, where flake blanks were produced. The same area produced traces of test reduction and advanced exploitation, characterised by a longer use of core forms. Advanced exploitation was carried out most often using centripetal method, more rarely, unidirectional method. Reduction was dominated by non-Levallois method (fig. 6a.). Isolated elements and the refittings show perfect command of this method of obtaining blanks (fig. 6b.). Selection may have been limited by a poor supply of raw material or a specific profile of production. We hope to clarify this issue by extending the scope of investigation in the coming season.

Further discoveries were made at Dzierżysław site 1, known from two culture horizons containing leaf points, attributed to the early stage of the Upper or to late cultures of the Middle Palaeolithic.⁶ In 1992 underneath layers containing the finds in question, a layer of stratified sandy banded loess yielded a number of flint artefacts (fig. 7).⁷ Earlier, the same layer is known to have produced a single flake.⁸ The layer is dated by TL to 180 ± 35 ka. The researchers who discovered the artefacts propose to date them to the Wartanian glaciation (OIS₆) or the preceding Lublinian interglacial (OIS₇). The small assemblage includes a characteristic *Blattschaber* with a slightly convex back and a fragment of a bifacial tool with a coup de tranchet latéral, typical for Prądnik knives. Authors of research believe that the artefacts represent the Eastern Micoquian. This would make them one of the oldest of their kind in Central Europe. It is worth noting that similar categories of tools as in the modest assemblage from Dzierżysław occur also in assemblages classified to the early Mousterian (type Piekary).

The site Pietraszyn 49, found several kilometres to the south-west of Dzierżysław, furnished more numerous finds of bifacial tools.⁹ The site lies on the rim of the Głubczyce Heights, on the right-hand slope of the valley of small river Troja. Artefacts (46 items) were found over moraine clay of Odranian glaciation and alluvial sands, under a layer of clays formed in a periglacial environment. Similarly as artefacts from Dzierżysław, the pieces dated from the Wartanian glaciation. Tools included hand axes, knives, two of them Prądnik, a Bockstein, four less characteristic knives, a hand axe/knife, a *Faustkeilblätter* and 4 side scrapers (fig. 8.). Unfortunately, the age of the deposits which contained the finds has not been determined yet.

⁶ KOZŁOWSKI 1965.; 1996.

⁷ FOLTYN et al. 2000.

⁸ KOZŁOWSKI 1965.

⁹ FAJER et al. 2001.