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A summary of the Ph.D. dissertation entitled: „The settlement at the site 6 in Podlesie, świętokrzyskie voivodeship, on the background of settlement linear pottery culture in Wschodnia Basin and the neighboring areas of the Małopolska Upland”, prepared under the supervision of prof. dr hab. Ryszard F. Mazurowski

The appearance of the first agricultural communities in vast areas of Europe, stretching from the Paris Basin to the Dniester basin, is associated with the migration of the communities of the Linear Pottery culture (hereinafter referred to as KCWR). Their arrival, from the areas south of the Carpathian Arc, is dated to the second half of the 6th millennium BC, while the end falls on the beginning of the 5th millennium BC. In the case of Polish lands, one of the areas characterized by dense settlement is the Lesser Poland Upland. In the light of previous research, two large clusters have been identified there. The first one is located in the loess near Krakow, while the second one focuses on the Opatow-Sandomierz loess. It is worth noting, however, that between them there is also the Eastern basin, where materials of this culture also occurred, although not in such large numbers. This area includes, among others, the loess parts of the Pińczów Garb, as well as the non-loess Niecka-Połaniecka mesoregion.

As a result of many years of surface research, approximately 30 KCWR sites were discovered. The number of sources varied, but a common feature of settlements in this region was the lack of excavations, which is why the discussed region was treated quite marginally.

The breakthrough moment came in 2009. During field work carried out in the village of Podlesie, commune. Oleśnica, province Świętokrzyskie, pottery from the KCWR community was accidentally discovered. Chronologically and culturally, the finds were completely homogeneous. Therefore, there was a good chance that the site would not be destroyed by younger cultures.

In 2014, the first excavation campaign began. For the inhabitants of this small village, as well as for the author of the dissertation, it was a breakthrough moment, because the gradual process of permanently entering site 6 in Podlesie on the map of important settlements of the first farmers' community in the Lesser Poland Upland has begun. It was also an ideal opportunity to conduct many years of large-scale research. The main goal of which was to verify the previously known KCWR sites as well as search for new settlements. As a result of these works, it was possible to increase their number to 53. Over time, the author also came up with

the idea of writing a work in which the results of these studies would be presented against a broader background.

The presented dissertation consists of seven chapters. The first chapter outlines the general goal, territorial scope and discusses the complexity of methodological aspects. The second chapter was devoted to the genesis and regional diversity of KCWR. The next chapter and the accompanying subchapters discuss the current state of research and criticize the sources discovered in the Lesser Poland Upland. At the same time, a settlement map was created, which not only filled the gap, but also became the most current settlement map of the KCWR of the Lesser Poland Upland. In the fourth chapter and its subchapters, an analysis of the settlement structure was carried out, which was the starting point for comparison in the fifth chapter of the settlement of the KCWR community in the Eastern River Basin.

The aim of the research procedure resulted mainly from the desire to obtain answers to the questions: did the mentioned river basin differ from the general model of KCWR settlement in the Małopolska Upland? How does the settlement in Podlesie compare to other KCWR settlements? Thanks to the conducted research, the author was able to demonstrate and discuss the strategy of action and the mechanism for selecting specific places for settlement in the Lesser Poland Upland, including the Eastern River Basin.

The next chapter discusses the results of nine seasons of field works and presents and interprets the obtained sources. The results of interdisciplinary analyzes carried out for specific finds were an important supplement. Characteristic forms were selected from each raw material category, which were then analyzed and discussed in detail, each time trying to compare them against a broader settlement background.

In the seventh chapter, based on the updated settlement map of the Lesser Poland Upland, including the Eastern River Basin, as well as on the basis of a multi-aspect analysis of sources, it was decided to attempt to reconstruct the settlement process of the mentioned area. Particular attention was paid to the logistic aspect, because in order to properly understand the spatial arrangement of a given settlement, one should be aware of what a huge undertaking, requiring a huge amount of effort is to establish a settlement. The presented scenario, in the author's opinion, logically and quite reliably shows the rules determining the nature of settlement, as well as the probable causes and method of colonization of the Lesser Poland Upland.

It may seem that the title of the presented dissertation concerns a single site located in the Wschodnia river basin. In fact, the work is cross-regional. The analysis covered not only the Lesser Poland Upland, but based on various data, alternative migration routes from southern

Europe to Polish territory were proposed. At the same time, the routes through which the raw materials necessary to produce specific tool forms were distributed were discussed in detail. With his work, the author also tried to emphasize the importance of research work and the need to conduct excavations. Contrary to general views, excavations are still absolutely justified because they are an important component of regional studies, which in turn are the most cognitively necessary and valuable for the general knowledge of the KCWR. Moreover, due to the huge number of mobile sources, excavations at site 6 in Podlesie fits perfectly into a better understanding of the beginnings of the Neolithic in the Eastern Basin and in the Lesser Poland Upland, and due to objects previously unheard of in other settlements, also in terms of nationwide and even European reach of KCWR.