

Online Supplementary Material 1. List of early medieval strongholds in Western Greater Poland.

Name of site (number on the map)	Researched (YES/NO): 1. surface 2. survey 3. excavation 4. geophysics 5. C14/dendr ochronology	Location	Chronology (phase)	Description	Literature
Dąbrówka, dis. Poznań (1)	1. 1878, 1916, 1950, 1990 3. 2012– 2013, 2014, 2016 5. 2019	Valley Wirynka River	B/C	Stronghold identified in the mid-19th century, subsequently levelled and misidentified as a settlement. Stronghold status restored in 2011 after analysis of aerial photographs. A stronghold with a pentagonal outline, measuring 85 x 120 m. Regularly surveyed since 2012: the northeastern part of the fortification and the foreground of the stronghold were excavated. A total of more than 70 archaeological objects were uncovered, acquiring around 20,000 artefacts and establishing two phases of stronghold use. Geophysical surveys were carried out on part of the settlement. Radiocarbon dating includes a series of 12 determinations.	<i>Virchow 1878</i> , p. 316 <i>Schwartz 1880</i> , p. 16 <i>Witanowski 1900</i> , p. 144 <i>Schummacher 1924</i> , pp. 47–48 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 81 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 19 <i>Hensel 1950</i> , pp. 157–158 <i>Pawlak – Pawlak 2019</i> , pp. 59–146
Glinno, dis. Poznań (2)	1. 1928, 1950, 1958, 1990, 1998 2. 1983	Highlands Glinowieckie Lake, No-name River		Stronghold interchangeably called Zlotniki or Zlotkowo. Diameter: 35 x 30 m. At the foot of the hill, on which the stronghold is founded, surrounded by an encircling ditch, best readable in the eastern and western parts. Archival information: stones were visible on the slopes of the ramparts, and 'at one time wooden bales were excavated from the stronghold'. 1983: two surveys were carried out on the maidan and the slope of the rampart. To the south of the stronghold, there is an outlying settlement on an elevation.	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 82 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 205 <i>Hensel 1953</i> , p. 30 <i>Śmigielski 1963</i> , p. 30 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1985</i> , p. 81
Pawłowice, dis. Poznań (3)	1. 1877 2. 1966	Valley Samica River Kierskie Lake	C	Between 1874 and 1878 the stronghold was damaged. It was located about 100 m east of the outflow of the Samica River from Lake Kierskie, on wet meadows. In 1966 remains of the ramparts were not visible. It was originally about 100 m in diameter and had ramparts 6–8 m high. In the western part there were oak bales, charred and covered by a thick layer of ash and charcoals. A stone paving led to the stronghold from the south. On the stronghold, under the rampart, a human skeleton was found and by it a vase-like vessel and a small pot.	<i>Feldmanowski 1877</i> , pp. 36–40 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 275 <i>Hensel – Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 36–37 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 57

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Kąsinowo- Baborówko, dis. Szamotuły (4)	1. 1911, 1935, 1937, 1985 1983, 1990 2. 1989 3. 2001	Valley Sama River	B/C	<p>Stronghold levelled after 1935.</p> <p>SIM: ring-shaped stronghold on a longitudinal low hill, rampart height: 2 m, on the western side by the rampart a sickle-shaped rise - remains of a fortification of a sub-fortification?</p> <p>1985: Survey research. 1. In the northern part of the site, under 10–15 cm of humus, uniform grey sand 0.4 m thick; natural layer? At a depth of approx. 0.3 m (yellow compacted sand); 2. In the eastern part, on the presumed outer rampart - under 10–15 cm of humus, grey-black humus 30 cm thick; further compacted yellow-grey sand with marl and charcoal; no natural layer was obtained.</p> <p>Strongly damaged stronghold, e.g. by sand mining; according to Łosińska on the basis of drilling: size after the crown of the ramparts 30x50 m, width 10–12 m, diameter of the maydan 20–25 m. On the maydan a cultural layer of approx. 0.4 m.</p> <p>2001: in the process of excavation a settlement was recognised, not a stronghold.</p>	<p><i>Moraczewski 1841</i>, p. 418 <i>Dylik 1936</i>, p. 82 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i>, p. 277 <i>Hensel 1959</i>, pp. 49–51 <i>Lopata 1961</i>, pp. 39–40 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1985</i>, pp. 78–85 <i>Pietrzak 2003</i>, pp. 56–64</p>
Rudki, dis. Szamotuły (5)	1. 1877, 1915, 1928, 1969, 1987 3. 2000	Valley Ostroroga River	B/C	<p>The stronghold is oval in shape and measures approximately 150 x 120 m. Height of ramparts 2–2.5 m. Alleged gate entrance in the northeastern part; a ditch in the south part; a visible rampart surrounding the stronghold approx. 30 m from the ramparts of the stronghold - today unreadable in the western part due to deforestation and transformation of the terrain. Stronghold otherwise known as ‘Szczepy’, Lipnica.</p> <p>1877: 3 millstones made of granite and sandstone with holes in the middle were found here (transferred to Berlin).</p> <p>2000: 2 x 3 m survey in the eastern part of the maydan. The thickness of the layers was up to approx. 1.4 m. More than 500 ceramic fragments were excavated</p>	<p><i>Moraczewski 1841</i>, p. 418 <i>Schwartz 1880</i>, p. 3 <i>Schummacher 1924</i>, p. 51 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i>, p. 290 <i>Lopata 1961</i>, pp. 39–41 <i>Kihl-Byczko 1972</i>, p. 274 <i>Hensel – Hilczer- Kurnatowska 1980</i>, pp. 432–434 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i>, p. 58 <i>Pietrzak 2003</i>, pp. 68–71</p>

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Jastrowo- Ostrolesie, dis. Szamotuły (6)	1, 1915, 1950, 1969, 1987 3. 1999, 2000	Valley SamaRiver, Ostroroga River	C	Site known under the names Brodziszewo, Rudki, Jastrowo, Barbarki, Ostrolesie. The site approximates to a square with rounded corners measuring 80 x 70 m. A circumferential trench is visible with a break on the N side, where there is also a cut in the rampart (gate). 1999–2000: A total of four surveys were established: 1. at the site of the gate; 2. in the northern part of the maydan: a dwelling structure; 3. extension of survey 2: cultural layers; 4. southern part of the maydan: stone paving and part of an alleged dugout.	<i>Moraczewski 1841</i> , p. 418 <i>Schwartz 1880</i> , p. 17 <i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 52 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 223 <i>Hensel 1953</i> , p. 206 <i>Kihl-Byczko 1972</i> , p. 274 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 58 <i>Pietrzak 2003</i> , p. 53–56
Ostroróg, dis. Szamotuły (7)	1. 1987 2. 1961, 1962, 1964, 1968 3. 1997	Valley Wielkie Lake	C	The stronghold was partially destroyed by the castle of the Ostroróg family from the 15th–17th century. Excavations were carried out on the castle and the moat. At present, the diameter can be estimated at around 50 m, the interior at 22 m. 1997: an excavation cutting through the rampart visible in the field. Layers XI–XIV should be associated with the early medieval rampart. Numerous early medieval artefacts were recovered: ceramics, a fragment of a comb, bone awls, hooks.	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp. 270–271 <i>Lopata 1962</i> , pp. 333–337 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1972</i> , pp. 289–290 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 58 <i>Pietrzak 2003</i> , pp. 64–67
Pierwoszewo, dis. Szamotuły (8)	1. 1934, 1958, 1969, 1970, 1980 2. 1982	Valley Warta River	C	The stronghold is now completely levelled. It is located about 200 m north of the Pierwoszewo–Nowa Wieś road. It lies on the western bank of a small, nameless river. 1982: The stronghold was supposed to be about 45 x 50 m, and the ramparts about 1 m high. A series of 17 boreholes and one survey were carried out, uncovering anthropogenic layers approximately 1 m thick and a few fragments of early medieval pottery.	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 276 <i>Lopata 1961</i> , pp. 39–40 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 509–561 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 27 <i>Cnotliwy 1990</i> , pp. 188–193
Wróblewo, dis. Szamotuły (9)	1. 1981 2. 1982	Valley Warta River	C/D	A levelled stronghold. The presumed dimensions of the maydan are 35 x 40 m. Strong scarp on the northern side. Stronghold identified in the process of the 1981 AZP survey. 1982: a series of drill holes. The stronghold was crossed by two drill lines and one survey was made on the maydan. The stratifications were approximately 1.4 m thick. They supplied	<i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , nr 28 <i>Cnotliwy 1990</i> , pp. 229–236

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				dozens of vessel fragments and animal bones. Layer 3 contained a large amount of burnt clay, charcoals and stones.	
Nojewo, dis. Szamotuły (10)	1.1969, 1987	Highlands Kikowskie Lake	B/C?	According to archival information, there were supposed to be 'three strongholds in Nojewo: two on the right bank of the river stream, about 0.5 km west of the Nojewo railway station'. These were supposed to be conical strongholds, one of them significantly damaged. These strongholds were not found during the verification process of 1984. About 300 m to the north from them was supposed to be a third stronghold-a partly destroyed, ring-shaped stronghold on the headland of a hill (Nojewo, state 1). This stronghold is now about 37 metres in diameter and occupies a natural headland in the forest.	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , pp. 51–52 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 266 <i>Lopata 1961</i> , pp. 39–40 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1972</i> , p. 211 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 58 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1985</i> , p. 83
Nojewo, dis. Szamotuły (10) Without site number	NO	Valley Osiecznica River Kikowskie Lake	Early Middle Ages	The ring stronghold does not have a KEZA card and is not listed on the Register of Archaeological Sites. According to archival sources, it was not included in any of them. From the stronghold of Nojewo stan. 1 is separated by a distance of 350 m to the north-west. Embankment destroyed in the south-western section. Approximately 38 metres in diameter.	-
Ryżyn, dis. Międzychód (11)	1.1932, 1977 2. 1987	Highlands Osiecznica River No-name Lake	B/C	The stronghold is oval in shape and measures approximately 30 x 40 m. The height of the ramparts is approximately 2 m. It occupies a natural elevation on the western bank of the river. 1987: three surveys were carried out: I- in the eastern part of the maydan at the foot of the rampart: thick humus layer (0.9 m), below mixed layer - embankment fill? A depth of 1 m was reached; II- in the middle of the stronghold- a fox pit. At a depth of 2 m natural layers; III- eastern part of the rampart: burnt wooden structures, beams lying in the sand.	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 33 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 84 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 293 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 469–470 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 57

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				At the foot of the stronghold stones from the eastern part of the rampart were visible.	
Aleksandrowo Bielsko, dis. Międzychód (12)	2. 1987	Valley Białcz Lake, Kamionka River, Warta River	B/C	The stronghold is oval in shape and measures approximately 148 x 126 m. Height of ramparts approx. 2.5 m. Inside the stronghold an additional structure of approx. 75 x 80 m is visible, bounded by a dig. It occupies the majority of the maian. Partially destroyed stronghold: the rampart from the south was washed out by the shore of Lake Białcz. 1987: materials stored in Gorzów Wielkopolski	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 325 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1985</i> , p. 125 <i>Hensel 1950</i> , p. 36
Muchocin, dis. Międzychód (13)	1. 1925 i 1951 2. 1981	Valley Warta River	B/C	The stronghold is partially destroyed on the northern side. Currently has dimensions of approx. 28 x 28 m. Located in a bend of the Warta River. Originally quadrilateral in shape, surrounded by a moat. Archival information: it is possible that an iron spearhead, type V according to A. Nadolski, found in 1893 and in the collection of the Museum comes from the stronghold. Archaeological Museum in Poznań	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83; <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp. 261–262 <i>Hensel – Kurnatowska 1972</i> , p. 134 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 43 <i>Pawlak 2021</i> , fig. 1
Pszczew, dis. Międzyrzecz (14)	1. 1957, 1977, 1990	Valley Obra River	B/C-D	Oval stronghold, site no. 5, now levelled. Alleged dimensions 90 x 60 m. To the south, an extensive settlement adjoins it on a slight elevation. Numerous archaeological material comes from the surface.	<i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 318–320 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 43
Pszczew, Peninsula Katarzyna, dis. Międzyrzecz (15)	1. 1990 3. 1956–1957, 1959–1960	Lake headland Obra River Lake Kochle	C-E	A stronghold, site. 2, accidentally discovered during the melioration works in 1956. Part of the stronghold may be under water. The eastern section of the rampart was visible at the time of discovery.	<i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1980</i> , p. 316–317 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 43

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				1956-60: two phases of the rampart - a younger one in a box construction; a building and an tract by the embankment were discovered on the maydan.	
Wymyślanka (Linie 3), dis. Nowy Tomyśl (16)	1. 1983, 1990, 1992 2. 1979	Valley Czarna Woda River	Early Middle Ages	A stronghold completely levelled in 1908. It is located about 1.5 km south of Linie, 400 m north of Wymyślanka, on the right bank of the river. Vegetation marks indicate a diameter of about 50 m and a circular shape. The stronghold is marked on a map of 1924 (1853). 1979: two surveys were made (University of Adam Mickiewicz); I- 3 fr. of pottery; II-: 7 fr. of pottery and 1 bone. 1983: negative verification. 1990: negative verification. Penetrated the northern bank of the stream 1992: negative verification	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 43 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 246 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , pp. 79–95 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , p. 215
Grońsko- Komorowo, dis. Nowy Tomyśl (17)	1. 1915, 1978, 1992 2. 1983 3. 2024 r. 4. 2024 r.	Valley Mogilnica River, Czarna Woda River	B/C	Partially destroyed stronghold, leveled rampart to the east and south. Dimensions approx. 60 x 60 m. Visible encircling moat; slight elevation on destroyed section of rampart 1983: survey 1 at the top of the north-west section of the rampart: grey-black humus with charcoal and sandy humus with grit, turf ore and fine slags; survey 2: 1.5 m north of the embankment in the 'basin': 0.6 m of homogeneous black boggy soil with no archeological material; 2023: geophysical survey: damaged section of rampart (box structure?), maydan without archaeological features (one anomalous site in the northern part) 2024: excavation cutting through the rampart, constructions of the rampart: stone offset, burnt wooden construction in the hollow, hollow with fascine, no objects in the embankment part	<i>Schwartz 1892</i> , p. 102 <i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 43 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp. 234–235 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , p. 96 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1985</i> , p. 82

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Bródki, dis. Nowy Tomysł (18)	1. 1985 2. 1983- 1 sondaż 3. 1979	Valley Mogilnica River	B/C	Kowalenko: ring-shaped stronghold, overgrown with trees and covered with stones. 1983: survey in the SW part of the maydan: 60 cm of shumified grey-brown soil, on the underside 1 fr. of pottery, dated to B/C phase. No material on the surface of the stronghold. 1985: excavation; recorded 3 objects (hearths) with stones, burnt earth and 4 fragments of pottery (ob. 2 and 3). Single fragments of early medieval pottery in the foreground of the stronghold. Archival information: in the 13th century there was a castellan's stronghold in Brody at the place of the Mogilnica crossing (<i>Minta-Tworzowska 1985</i> , 109).	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p.43 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 184 <i>Hensel 1950</i> , p. 89 <i>Minta-Tworzowska 1985</i> , pp. 110–113
Niewierz, dis. Szamotuły (19)	1. 1877, 1969, 1984 2. 1984 3. 2024 4. 2023	Valley Mogilnica River Niewierskie Lake	B/C-D	The stronghold measures approximately 70 x 60 m. The interior of the maydane has been heavily used since the early 20th century. The southern section of the rampart levelled, the rest of the rampart heavily ploughed from the outside. 1984: a survey was carried out at the foot of the rampart - presence of grey-brown sand with charcoal to a depth of 0.8–0.9m. Single fragments of pottery. 2023: geophysical survey revealed structures at the site of the leveled rampart, aligning with its presumed course. Several anomalies were recorded in the maydane, including a presumed building adjacent to the rampart in the southern and eastern parts. 2024: excavation of the southern part of the maydane and the levelled section of the rampart; a dugout, a posthole, the rampart together with an irregular stone cobble stabilising the structure.	<i>Moraczewski 1841</i> , pp. 417–418 <i>Kierski 1867</i> , pp. 220–221 <i>Virchow 1877</i> , p. 248 <i>Schwartz 1880</i> , p. 17 <i>Schumacher 1924</i> , p. 52 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 265 <i>Lopata 1961</i> , pp. 39–40 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1972</i> , pp. 203–204 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i> , p. 58

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Wilczyna- Młynkowo, dis. Szamotuły (20)	1. 1877, 1969, 1984	Highlands Mogilnica River	B/C	The stronghold is situated on a natural elevation approximately 9.5 m high. The top of the elevation is rhombus-shaped and measures 19x16 m, surrounded by ramparts approximately 0.6–0.7 m high. 1877: according to R. Virchow it was a cult site 1984: eastern part destroyed by sand quarrying. Exposed profile shows a burn layer with charcoals and burnt stones. 2024: no new significant damage recorded. Densely overgrown with shrubs and coniferous forest, including on the summit.	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 259 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 58 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1995</i> , pp. 224–226
Sędzinko- Zalesie, dis. Szamotuły (21)	1. 1961, 1965, 1969, 1970 2. 1983 3. 2024 4. 2023	Valley Mogilnica River	B/C	Nearly circular stronghold measuring 105x115 m. Height of the rampart approximately 4 m. It has two intersections in the rampart: on the south-western and eastern side. Clear circular ditch. Visible ditch and rampart approximately 50 m to the south and east of the stronghold (forest). 1983: two surveys were made: I- on the northern slope of the rampart: greyish-black sand with charcoals (0.8 m); II- in the southern part of the maydane: blackish-grey layer with charcoals 0.4 m; brown layer with charcoals and burnt clay; yellow sand at a depth of 0.6 m. 2023: geophysical survey revealed three presumed archaeological features - in the central and northern parts. In the south-eastern part there is supposed to be a large modern object made of iron. 2024: a 6x3 m trench was established in the northern part of the maydane. The geophysical survey did not reveal any archaeological objects in it. Layers approximately 0.6 m thick with highly fragmented archaeological material were discovered. In the northern part, a depression about 1 m deep was identified, of which ceiling contained medium-sized stones (in scatter).	<i>Moraczewski 1841</i> , p. 417–418 <i>Virchow 1877</i> , p. 252 <i>Schwartz 1880</i> , p. 17 <i>Schumacher 1924</i> , p. 50 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp. 321–322 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 59 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1987</i> , pp. 45–48

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Brzoza, dis. Szamotuły (22)	1. 1961, 1967, 1979, 1 986 2. 1983	Highlands	B/C	<p>Numerous materials on the surface (KEZA). Intensely ploughed and heavily eroded. Embankment in parts S and E leveled.</p> <p>Kowalenko: pit measuring 30 x 35 m (these are greatly underestimated dimensions, correct: 120 x 110 m).</p> <p>1983: three surveys were made: 1-profile of pit in NE slope of rampart: below 60 cm sand with charcoals 2-profile S edge of stronghold; up to 1 m shummified humus, further darker humus with charcoal and 1 fragment of pottery 3-Eastern edge of outer slope of rampart; below 1.5 m sandy loam humus, 15 cm thick layer of ash with burnt material</p> <p>Pawlak, Pawlak: stronghold on a pentagonal plan</p>	<p><i>Schwartz 1880</i>, p. 17 <i>Schummacher 1924</i>, s. 50 <i>Dylik 1936</i>, p. 18–19 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i>, p. 185 <i>Hensel 1950</i>, p. 92–93 <i>Kihl-Byczko 1969</i>, pp. 274–275 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i>, p. 58 <i>Pawlak – Pawlak 2019d</i>, p. 69–74</p>
Dakowy Mokre, dis. Nowy Tomyśl (23)	1. 1877, 1918, 1983, 1993 3. 1974 r. 4. 2023 r. 5. 2023 r.	Valley Mogilnica River	B/C	<p>Stronghold repeatedly verified. Excavated amateurishly in the 19th century. Levelled rampart in the northern and southern parts, heavily damaged in the western section. Initially regarded as a Lusatian culture site. Excavated in 1974.</p> <p>1974: discovery of a presumed embankment road, destroyed rampart structures, a dwelling object?, a hearth, and a set of post pits on the maydan.</p> <p>2023: non-invasive excavations revealed a destroyed rampart structure, buildings in the southern and western parts, a ditch in the maydan (structure approx. 58 m in diameter), numerous objects in the ‘maydan’ of the structure, two entrances (from the north and south).</p>	<p><i>Virchow 1877</i>, pp. 249–251 <i>Schwartz 1880</i>, p. 15 <i>Dylik 1936</i>, p. 81 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i>, p. 193 <i>Hensel 1950</i>, pp. 147–150 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i>, p. 57 <i>Śmigielski 1974; 1975</i>, pp. 159–160 <i>Mizerka 2024</i>, pp. 189–215</p>
Wielka Wieś- Kraplewo, dis. Poznań (24)	1. 1912, 1916, 1934, 1935, 1 967, 1992 2. 1983	Highlands Samica River Wielkowiejskie Lake	B/C	<p>A stronghold of pentagonal shape with rounded corners. It measures approximately 40 x 35 m. The rampart are preserved to a height of 1.8–2.0 m. Situated in a strip of natural uplands.</p> <p>1983: two surveys were made: I- on the maypole, in the south-eastern part. Excavations revealed: loose grey layer (0.6 m thick); dark grey layer with burnt clay, fragments of ceramic and burnt stones (0.3 m); layer with small stones (0.15 m) and dark grey layer (0.1 m); layer of stone cobbles; layer of grey-</p>	<p><i>Kostrzewski 1916</i>, p. 35 <i>Dylik 1936</i>, p. 85 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i>, p. 315 <i>Kurnatowska – Losińska 1983</i>, p. 83</p>

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				yellow sand. No natural layer to a depth of 1 m reached. II- north-east section of the embankment, at the site of the exposure (fox pit), at a depth of c. 0.7 m, a thin layer of burnt stone with numerous charcoals.	
Kamieniec, dis. Grodzisk (25)	1. 1934, 1954 2. 1983 4. 2023	Valley Mogilnica River Obra River	B	The western section of the rampart is visible in the field; the rest of the rampart was destroyed, probably in the 19th century (ponds were dug in the maydane and farm buildings erected). A conical stronghold probably exists on the northern course of the rampart. Remnants of the rampart in the southern part may have survived. Gate entrance from the north? Dimensions of stronghold approx. 120 x 130 m. 1983: 1. on the conical stronghold 2. on the conical stronghold 3. in the north-western part of the stronghold: 0.6–0.7 m of grey humus, beneath it grey-yellow clay (rampart embankment?); 4. on the elevation in the south-eastern part: 0.5 of light sand with early medieval pottery; 5. in the southern part of the stronghold: 0.5 mixed layer. 2023: a series of drill holes in the maydan confirmed its heavy destruction. The early medieval layer was only recovered to the south. In addition to the stronghold, an early medieval settlement was identified to the north. 2023: Geophysical survey confirmed significant transformation of the maydan. In the southern part, elements of the rampart structure and presumed remains of buildings were identified.	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 82 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 225 <i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 53 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , pp. 28–29 <i>Mizerka – Krasnodębski 2025</i> , pp. 131–155
Trzcinica, dis. Kępno (26)	1. 1927, 1958, 1987 2. 1983, 2003	Valley Obra River	B/C	Well-preserved, oval stronghold measuring 55 x 60 m. Height of ramparts approx. 1.5 m. 1983: three surveys were carried out. I- eastern section of the rampart. The grey humus layers contained burnt wood, stones and a few fragments of pottery The natural layer was not reached. II- the profile of the ditch in the middle of the maydane was cleaned. There was a grey humus 0.7 m thick,	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 84 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 211 <i>Hilczerówna 1967</i> , pp. 306–307 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1985</i> , p. 83

Name of site (number on the map)	Researched (YES/NO): 1. surface 2. survey 3. excavation 4. geophysics 5. C14/dendr ochronology	Location	Chronology (phase)	Description	Literature
				without archaeological material, below natural layer. III- the profile of a pit on the western slope of the rampart was cleaned to a depth of 0.7 m. Grey humus with abundant slag was identified. 2003: collection of timber samples for dating from the south-eastern section of the rampart.	
Karna, dis. Wolsztyn (27)	1. 1875, 1993 2. 1967	Valley Szarka River	C-E	Stronghold partially destroyed. Preserved northern and western sections of rampart. The original stronghold was oval in shape and had dimensions of approx. 110 x 80 m. Currently, the ramparts are 3.5–4 m high. According to archival information, the stronghold was supposed to be twoparted 1875: burnt wooden beams were discovered at a depth of 1.75 m. 1925: a silver treasure was found on the outer side of the rampart	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 154 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , p. 36–38
Chorzemin, dis. Wolsztyn	NO	-	-	A conical stronghold, generally dated to the medieval period, is inscribed on the KEZA card: ‘2 km east of the village there was a small stronghold. Today dispersed’. This site is missing from other studies: e.g. Michalski et al. 2019 (there information: nearby stronghold in Powodowo)	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 190 <i>Hensel 1950</i> , p. 117 <i>Pawlak 2021</i> , fig. 1.
Kolno, dis. Międzychód	1. 1923, 1934	Lake headland Kamionka River Warta River	Late Middle Ages?	A well-preserved stronghold of triangular shape. It occupies a natural elevation on a lakeside promontory measuring 20 x 30 m. Height of the ramparts approx. 1.0 m. 1923: burnt clay and charcoal from surface research.	<i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 82 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 232 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , pp. 83–84 <i>Pawlak 2021</i> , fig. 1
Konojad, dis. Grodzisk	1. 1927, 1954 2. 1983	Valley Mogilnica River	Early Middle Ages?	An archival note held at the Archaeological Museum in Poznań argues for the deletion of the stronghold. Kowalenko: Z. Zakrzewski concludes on the basis of an autopsy the presence of a ring-shaped stronghold. 1983: the surveys were negative - established south of the railway track. Alleged traces of a leveled stronghold were identified on an aerial photo. These are supposed to be located about 200 m	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 41 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 82 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 236 <i>Hensel 1959</i> , p. 113 <i>Pawlak 2021</i> , figs. 1, 4

Name of site (number on the map)	Researched (YES/NO): 1. surface 2. survey 3. excavation 4. geophysics 5. C14/dendr ochronology	Location	Chronology (phase)	Description	Literature
				north-west of where the fortified settlement has been searched so far. On the left side of the river, north of the railway tracks. 2024: no archaeological material on the surface. Possibly traces of a palaeochannel, the Mogilnica River flowing nearby.	
Objezierze, dis. Oborniki	1. 1956, 1957, 1995 3. 1957 (stok wału – określony jako KŁ)	Valley Samica River	Conical stronghold?	On the left side of the road from Objezierze to Slepuchowo, about 1 km south-west of the village centre, in the bifurcation of the Samica and the Rów Młyński. The destroyed stronghold was visited in 1995; part of a platform in the lake was found, as well as early medieval: pottery, knives, wooden relics, clay weights. Now it is considered that a conical stronghold was built on the Lusatian culture stronghold.	<i>Schwartz 1880</i> , p. 4 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 83 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 268 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1972</i> , pp. 228–232 <i>Jasnosz 1964</i> , pp. 164–189 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 57
Obrzycko, dis. Szamotuły	1. 1941 (badania urzędowe Kerstena), 1969	Valley Samica River Warta River	Conical stronghold?	Probably on the left bank of the Warta River, near where the Samica flows into the Warta. Possibly on a hill, part of which is occupied now by a church. A fragmentarily preserved large vessel of bag-like shape was recovered from this site in 1941. The upper part was decorated with herringbone ornament, dated to the B/C phase. A conical stronghold exists nearby.	<i>Kozierowski 1922</i> , p. 259 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , p. 269 <i>Łopata 1961</i> , p. 39 <i>Kihl-Byczko 1972</i> , pp. 274–275 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1972</i> , pp. 251–252 <i>Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1983</i> , p. 58
Powodowo, dis. Wolsztyn	1. 1987	Valley Dojca River Berzyńskie Lake	Early Middle Ages?	Alleged stronghold. Information known from archival sources from the 19th century. Schummacher classified the stronghold as a conical type. Archival verifications provide archaeological material: pottery of the ‘fortified settlement’ type, animal bones, iron objects. According to Schwartz, the stronghold in the shape of a semicircle was to be located between Powodowo and Żodyń. An autopsy by S. Kurnatowski in 1986, led to the finding of a natural terrain form resembling a stronghold (negative verification).	<i>Schummacher 1924</i> , p. 35 <i>Dylik 1936</i> , p. 84 <i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp. 280–281 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 145–146

Name of site (number on the map)	Researched (YES/NO): 1. surface 2. survey 3. excavation 4. geophysics 5. C14/dendr ochronology	Location	Chronology (phase)	Description	Literature
Rudki/Lipnica, dis. Szamotuły Without site number	NO	Valley Ostroroga River	Early Middle Ages?	Nearly rectangular stronghold measuring 38 x 31 m. Well- readable, circumferential ditch. Ramparts approximately 2.5m high. Located approximately 1 km northwest of the stronghold at Rudki. 1927: lists, citing a map of 1836, that there is a rampart about 30 m in diameter in the area described.	<i>Sadowski 1877</i> , p. 23 <i>Hensel – Hilczer- Kurnatowska 1980</i> , pp. 432– 434
Zielona Chojna, dis. Międzychód	1.1934 2.1986, 1987	Highlands Warta River	Lusatian culture	A heavily damaged stronghold. Part of it is preserved, on the southern side. The northern part destroyed by a military tranche. Current dimensions (counted with the moat): 70 x 40 m - original dimensions difficult to determine. Identified on the KEZA card as a presumed Lusatian stronghold. 1986: survey at the foot of the rampart in the southern part: cultural layer 0.2 m thick, below natural layers. Two fragments of pottery, a sherd and a flint fragment were recovered. 1987: A series of drill holes collected 2 fragments of Lusatian vessels and flint chips.	<i>Kowalenko 1938</i> , pp.325–326 <i>Hensel – Hilczer-Kurnatowska – Łosińska 1995</i> , pp. 373–376 <i>Pawlak 2021</i> , fig. 1