Fig. 1. Location of Czeladź Wielka in the Silesian-Greater Poland border area and Early and Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dated sites mentioned in the text: 1 – Czeladź Wielka, 2 – Krotoszyn, 3 – Niedary, 4 – Bruszczewo, 5 – Pudliszki, 6 – Las Krotoszyn, 7 – Szczepidło, 8 – Cichmiana 2, 9 – Krągola 6, 10 – Górzyca, 11 – Lutomiersk-Koziówki 3a-c, 12 – Polesie 1 (after Staniuk, in press).

Fig. 2. Czeladź Wielka: plan stanowiska. MN – Middle Neolithic, MBA – Middle Bronze Age, MIA – Middle Iron Age.

Fig. 3. Documented vessel forms in Czeladź Wielka.

Fig. 4. Distribution of lip types.

Fig. 5. Technological analysis: a) – distribution of ceramic fabrics; b) – wall-thickness analysis; c) – exterior surface treatment (EST001 – smoothed, EST002 – lightly burnished, EST003 – burnished, EST004 – well -burnished, EST012 – brushed, EST015 – indeterminable, EST017 – roughened, EST020 – burnished and roughened (two surfaces), EST024 – rugged, EST027 – horizontally finger-roughened, EST033 - burnished and rugged (two surfaces), EST034 – lightly burnished and roughened (two surfaces), EST035 - smoothed and brushed (two surfaces); d – interior surface treatment (IST001 – smoothed, IST002 – lightly burnished, IST003 – burnished, IST004 – well-burnished, IEST015 – indeterminable, IST016 – roughened, IST023 – unmodified).

Fig. 6. Decorative analysis. a) techniques (TC001 – impressed, TC002 – incised, TC003 –channelled, TC004 – applied, TC005 – perforated, TC006 – pressed, TC008 – painted, TC009 -pulled); b) elements (E104 – impressed vertical finger, E107 – impressed lentil, E108 – impressed half-ellipsis, E109 – impressed tear, small, E113 – impressed oval, rounded, wide, E115 – impressed oval, pointed, thin, E122 – impressed notches, one rounded edge, E132 – impressed finger horizontal, E133 – impressed finger with vertical nail, E138 – thick-thread textile impression, E148 – impressed single fingernail, E160 – impressed semi-circular dot, small, E161 – impressed horizontal D-shaped stamp with a concave upper edge, E201: incised line (unknown ends), E202 – incised line, one rounded, E203 – incised line, one pointed end, E206 – incised indent, thin, E303 – channeled line, two rounded ends, E405 – applied lug, rounded, medium pointed, E417 – applied lug, elongated, large, E418 – applied lug, elongated, large, flattened top, E423 – applied lug, oval, medium, E425 – applied lug, rectangular, small, E433 – applied rib, long, triangular profile, E434 – applied rib, long, rectangular profile, E435 – applied rib, long, rounded profile, E436 – applied rib, long, trapezoidal profile, E445 – applied horizontal lug, long, ﬂat, E501: circular perforation; c) motif groups (MG001 – linear motifs, MG002 – strip motifs, MG002.MG002.MG002 – multiple strip motifs; MG002.MG011 – strip and rib motifs, MG010 – lugs, MG011 – ribs; MG011.MG015 – rib and surface motifs, MG015 – surface motifs).

Fig. 7. Hypothetical effect of using an ember cover for illumination.

Fig. 8. Site plan with the location of features and their cultural affiliation.

Fig. 9. Site plan with the distribution of MBA ceramics in the cultural layer.

Fig. 10. The vessel with painted ornament used for radiocarbon dating.

Fig. 11. Sum Probability Distribution of radiocarbon dating from Czeladź Wielka and other Bronze Age radiocarbon dated sites in the region (Butent, 1992; Czebreszuk, Müller, Jaeger, & Kneisel, 2015; Górski, Makarowicz, & Wawrusiewicz, 2011; Grygiel, 2012; Makarowicz, 2010, 2013, 2017b; Stróżyk, 2019).