

# The presence of spurs in the south-eastern Baltic area in the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period – some remarks<sup>1</sup>

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There were two dominating cultures developing on the south-east coast of the Baltic Sea in the Roman Iron Age, namely the Wielbark and Balt cultures. The former developed as a result of the migration of Goths into territories which in the Pre-Roman Iron Age had been occupied by the Oksywie communities. The latter, on the other hand, continued traditions which had already been present in the area. Cultural transformations in Central Europe at the turn of the eras put these two populations under influence of the early Roman Iron Age stylistics of North-Central Europe (see also Wołagiewicz, 1981, p. 165).

The Wielbark culture had been developing since the first half of the first century AD till about 500 AD (Godłowski, 1992). As a result of migrations of its communities during this period, it influenced and unified vast areas occupied by these populations in various periods of time: Pomorze Środkowe and Wschodnie (Pomerania), northern Wielkopolska (Greater Poland), Pojezierze Iławskie, eastern Mazowsze (Masovia), western Polesie (Polesia) and Podlasie (Wołagiewicz, 1976, s. 163). Archaeological sites with the Wielbark assemblages have been recorded there, including these with spurs, which appeared to be relatively rare findings in the area. They have been usually found in graves, most probably indicating burials of contemporary elites. These Wielbark spurs did not differ significantly from those known from other territories of Central European *Barbaricum* (see also Kontny, Natuniewicz-Sekuła, 2010, s. 338–339), as they also represented chair-shaped and bow-shaped

forms. However, within local groups, some substantial differences have been observed, concerning chronology of particular forms, their morphology, or used raw material. Some local types of spurs have been also recognised, having no analogies beyond the territory occupied by the Wielbark culture (see Smółka, 2013).

The area inhabited by the Balt communities included Pojezierze Mazurskie (Masurian Lake District) and Samland, as well as the lower Nemunas River basin and Curonian Spit, where, since the turn of the eras, numerous archaeological cultures and also local groups had been developing. Spurs have been observed also in their assemblages, but they seem to be even scarcer than those of the Wielbark culture. The materials considered in the paper have been these of the Bogaczewo, Dollkeim-Kovrovo and Sudovian cultures, as well as of the Olsztyn and Elbląg groups. However, spurs of cultures other than those within the West Balt lands have been also discussed, namely those of the Lower Nemunas, West Lithuanian and Central Lithuanian groups.

The present paper aims to provide a preliminary analysis of a presence of spurs as seen in the context of their spreading in the south-eastern Baltic area. Therefore, basic forms of spurs recognised in assemblages of the Wielbark culture have been demonstrated, of various chronology and typology. This collection appeared to be the most numerous and thus dominating in the discussed area. The picture obtained has been compared to that attained from the eastern neighbouring territory. Therefore, the present paper should be assumed as an introduction to the further research on a detailed analysis of the presence of spurs in the Central European *Barbaricum* in the Roman Iron Age the author of the article is to undertake.

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## CHAIR-SHAPED SPURS

Chair-shaped spurs were the earliest forms appearing within the Wielbark culture already in phase B1b–B2. According to Martin Jahn, a German archaeologist, they had evolved from the La Tène knobbed spurs. This typical Germanic form, as Jahn claimed, must have originated in the Elbe region (Jahn, 1921, S. 22). Therefore, chair-shaped spurs must have been adapted by the Wielbark communities at the same time when the area was under Elbian and Scandinavian influence, both being characterised by a dominance of such a form of spurs (Bohnak, 2004, s. 15). However, chair-shaped spurs within the Wielbark culture appear to be significantly seldom, representing less than 10% of all collection. The area where they had been present since phase B2/C1 was Pomorze Zachodnie and Pomorze Gdańskie. The chair-shaped spurs from group R I (according to the typology by Edyta Roman (1997), hereinafter referred to as R) were noticed in Czarnówek, gm.<sup>2</sup> Nowa Wieś Lęborska, grave 430, and Lubogoszcz, gm. Grzmiąca. Group R II was represented by finds from Debrzno Wieś, gm. Lipka; Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. *loco*, graves 441 and 595; Nowy Targ, gm. Stary Targ, grave 389; and in Opalenie, gm. Gniew, grave 139. The finds of the chair-shaped spurs representing group R III were recorded in four cemeteries: Ciepłe, gm. Gniew, grave III (18); Świecie Kołobrzeszkie, gm. Siemyśl, grave 3; Zakrzewska Osada, gm. Więcbork; and Zegrze Pomorskie, gm. Świeszyno. It seems that within the Balt cultural circle such spurs represented even scarcer forms, with just a few discoveries from Mazury (Masuria): Spychówek, gm. Świętojano, with a R I spur dating to phase B2–B2/C1 and Tumiany, gm. Barczewo, where in grave 2/70 a bronze spur from group R IV was discovered (Roman, 1997, s. 178). A single chair-shaped spur of R II group was recorded in grave 31 in Kovrovo, raj.<sup>3</sup> Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), where compared to the number of bow-shaped spurs it seems an isolated finding. Similar situation has been observed in Lithuania, with the only known chair-shaped spur from the site in Rūdaičiai, raj. Kretinga (Micheliertas, 2000, S. 289).

<sup>2</sup> gm. stands for *gmina* – the principal unit of administrative division of Poland (commune).

<sup>3</sup> raj. stands for the second-level unit of local administration in Lithuania and Russia.

## BOW-SHAPED SPURS

Undoubtedly, in the area occupied by the communities of Wielbark and Balt cultures, the most popular and frequent were bow-shaped spurs. Jahn connected their origin in the La Tène period within the European *Barbaricum* with the Celts (Jahn, 1921, S. 19). He divided bow-shaped spurs on the basis of shapes of their terminals into: *Knopfsporen* – knobbed spurs, *Knebelsporen* – spurs with transverse terminals, *Haken sporen* – spurs with hooked terminals, and *Nietsporen* – provincial Roman rivet spurs (Ginalski, 1991, p. 53). The author of the present paper attempted to divide spurs of the Wielbark culture into nine groups (I–IX), some of them also into subgroups (Smółka, 2013). The division of the spurs has been presented in the figure below (Fig. 1). The main distinctive feature of this division was a proportion of a size of a bow (span and height) to a size of a prick. Further division into subgroups was based on a shape of a bow, while division into variants on a shape and ornamentation of a prick, as well as on a form of terminals. Not always, however, could these features be used in the same order – in case of groups VII and VIII some modifications of an approach were required, and they were determined on the basis of a form and fastening of a prick. The further division into subgroups within group VII was based on differences in shape of a bow. In case of group VIII a distinctive feature for further division into subgroups A and B was a shape of terminals. Group IX includes very rare findings of provincial Roman rivet spurs.

## THE WIELBARK CULTURE

In the area occupied by the Wielbark culture the first forms of bow-shaped spurs to appear were those of small knobbed ones. Their distinctive feature was raw material they were made from, namely bronze. Iron spurs, very common in southern Poland (occupied by the Przeworsk communities), became more frequent in the Wielbark culture only in the Late Roman Iron Age. The only exception among these early forms is an iron spur, dated to phase B2, from Opaleń, gm. Gniew, belonging to group II A (according to the typology of bow-shaped spurs of the Wielbark culture by the author, 2013). The other spurs in this subgroup were made of bronze and were slightly younger,

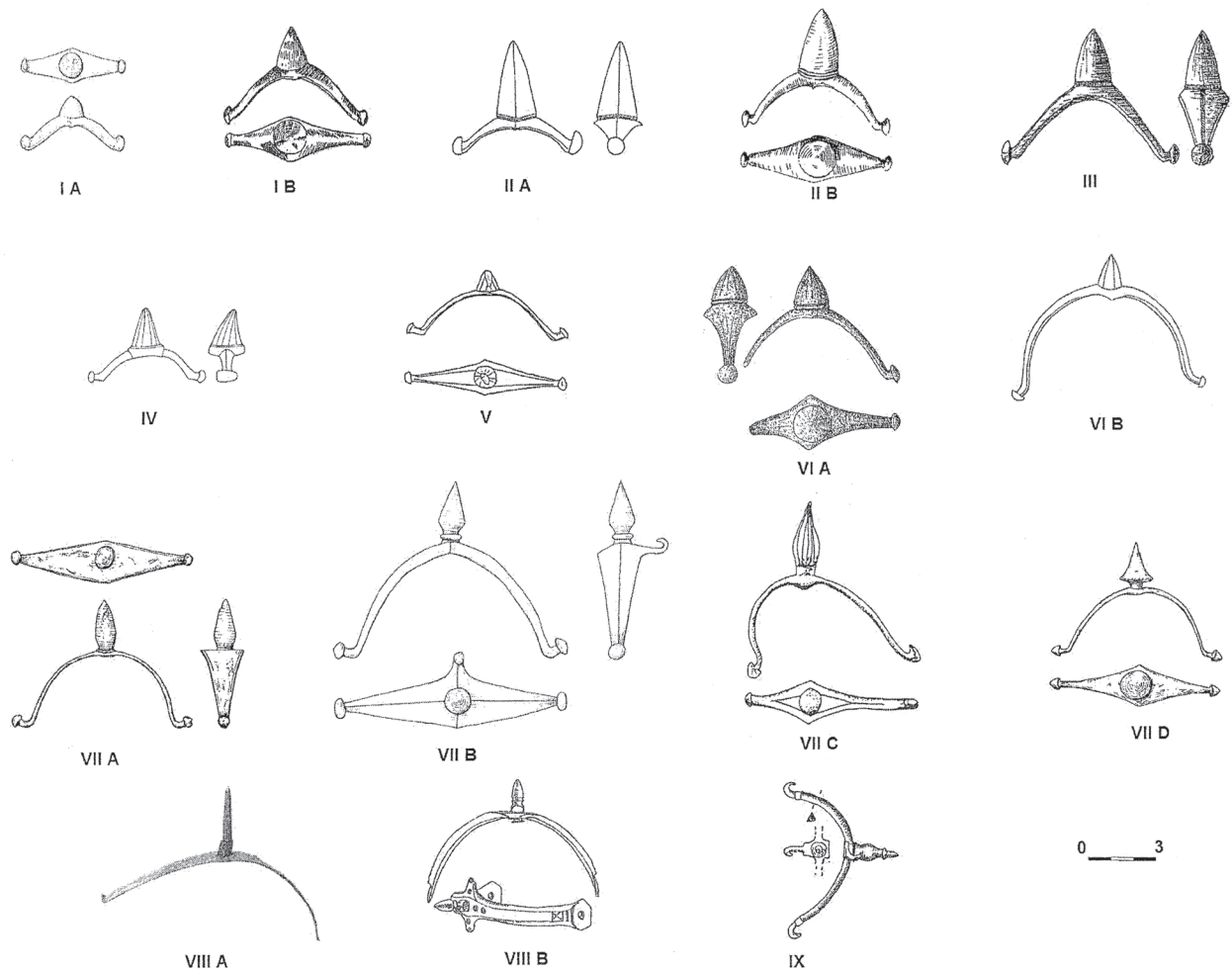


Fig. 1. Spurs of the Wielbark culture representing particular types (classification according to the author): IA. Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 521 (after Kontny, Natuniewicz-Sekuła, 2010, p. 334, fig. 1:A); IB. Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 22, grave 3 (after Wołagiewicz, 1973, p. 158, fig. 22); IIA. Poznań-Komandoria, gm. loco, grave 7 (after Gałęzowska, 2007, s. 201, fig. 10); IIB. Odry, gm. Czersk, grave 528 (after Grabarczyk, 1997, s. 165, plate XXIII); III. Niedanowo, gm. Kozowo, grave 595 (after Ziemińska-Odojowa, 1999, plate CCX); IV. Pruszcz Gdański, gm. Gdańsk, grave 534A (after Pietrzak, 1997, S. 250, plate CLII); V. Nowy Łowicz (Borowo), gm. Kalisz Pomorski (after Hahuła, 1994, s. 139, plate II); VIA. Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 7–10 by Plato (after Wołagiewicz, 1973, p. 133, fig. 3); VIB. Odry, gm. Czersk, grave 142 (after Grabarczyk, 1972, fig. 8); VIIA. Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 15 (after Natuniewicz-Sekuła, Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011, plate III); VIIB. Malbork-Wielbark, gm. Loco (after Sekuła, 2006, s. 212, fig. 10); VIIC. Jaworze, gm. Wąbrzeźno, grave 1/1964 (after Hahuła, Kurzyńska, 1999, s. 222, fig. 3); VII D. Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 82 (after Natuniewicz-Sekuła, Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011, plate XXXIV); VIIIA. Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 6 (after Natuniewicz-Sekuła, Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011, plate I); VIIIB. Myślęcín, gm. Elbląg (after Natuniewicz-Sekuła, Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011, plate CCXX); IX. Bornice, gm. Susz, grave 6 (after Heym, 1939, S. 15)

1 pav. Wielbarko kultūrai būdingi pentinų tipai (pagal autorės klasifikaciją). I–IX – radavietės

dating from phases B2/C1 onwards. In this period, a rapid development of forms and their variability were observed. The first forms were knobbed spurs with C-shaped bows, widening at the bottom of a short but robust prick, belonging to group I, with a subgroup IA characterised by flattening bows and subgroup IB

by better developed ones. The spurs of this group had sometimes decorated pricks and terminals (which was a common feature of the spurs of groups I–VI). They were found, for example, in Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 19 (group I A) and barrow 22, grave 3 (I B); Gostkowo, gm. Bytów (I A); or Poznań-Szeląg, gm.

*loco* (I B). The next stage of morphological development of spurs was marked by lengthening of a prick. Spurs of group II still had a C-shaped bow widening in the middle and knobbed terminals, while their robust pricks became longer, constituting 2/3 (in case of subgroup II A) or 1/2 (II B) of height of a whole spur. The spurs of group II A were found in Poznań-Komandoria, gm. *loco*, graves 6 and 7; Odry, gm. Czersk, barrow 22, grave 1; or in Malbork-Wielbark, gm. *loco*. Items representing group II B were observed in cemeteries in Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 10, grave 3; and Odry, gm. Czersk, grave 528. Chronology of these spurs suggests that the earliest forms of subgroup II A appeared already in phase B2, while spurs from group II B have been known from assemblages dating only from phase C1a. On the other hand, spurs that came into use in phase B2/C1 belonged to group III of medium-sized spurs, with better-developed bows as compared to former types (more V-shaped) and considerable variability of pricks. Such spurs were observed in Niedanowo, gm. Kozłowo, grave 595; and Lubieszewo, gm. Nowy Dwór Gdański. At the same time in assemblages of the Wielbark culture also appeared medium-sized spurs of group V, again with rather C-shaped bows, flattening with very small pricks. They have been known from various sites, including Nowy Łowicz (today's Borowo), gm. Kalisz Pomorski, barrow 56. Another type of spurs within the Wielbark culture appeared in phase B2/C1: big, with semicircular bows, lengthened arms, and significantly shortened pricks. First such spurs, representing group VI, had a conical, bevelled prick, with a bow widening at its bottom, and knobbed terminals, similarly to spurs belonging to the previous groups. They were exclusively made of bronze. They represented the most frequent group of spurs in assemblages of the Wielbark culture, and examples of subgroup VI A with symmetrical bows were discovered in Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, grave 1 and barrow 22, grave 2; or in Kamienica-Szlachecka, gm. Stężyca, grave 5, while of subgroup VI B, characterised by asymmetrical bows, were found in cemeteries in Odry, gm. Czersk (with 20 items found), Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 22, grave 1; or in Kowalewko, gm. Oborniki, grave 166.

Spurs of the preceding phase of the Roman Iron Age were still manufactured and used in phase C1a, although they were accompanied by new ones: small but wide

spurs with slightly bowed arms, widened in their central part bows, and conical, often bevelled, medium-length prick. They were classified as group IV, represented by a spur from Obliwice, gm. Nowa Wieś Lęborska; and two items from Pruszcz Gdański, gm. Gdańsk, grave 534 A. The late Roman Iron Age, as seen from the perspective of development of spurs, was a very important period. First, iron bow-shaped spurs appeared in the Wielbark culture. Then, hooked terminals were applied, gradually replaced by knobbed ones. Another observed change was that of a shape of a prick and of its fastening to a bow. All these features have been observed in group VII, which, together with group VI were the best-represented within the area of the Wielbark culture.

In phase C1a spurs of group VII A appeared, with semicircular bow and arms with knobbed or hooked terminals, as in case of a spur from Elbląg, gm. *loco*. Pricks of these spurs were more or less spindle-shaped and they were fastened to a bow with rivets. Phase C1b was a time of further development of this form. Group VII B was represented by big, symmetrical bow-shaped spurs, arms of which had either knobbed or hooked terminals, with a long, usually profiled, prick. These spurs had a new feature, namely the third, additional terminal at the fastening of a prick to a bow. The items of this type include these from Malbork-Wielbark, gm. *loco*. The spurs of group VII C, characterised by an asymmetrical bow, were represented by these from Jaworze, gm. Wąbrzeźno, grave 1/1964; and Drozdowo, gm. Raciąż, graves 22 and 26. The last variant of these spurs was characterised by a conical prick, riveted to a bow. These spurs were classified as group VII D, and they were observed in cemeteries of the Wielbark culture in Osiek, gm. *loco*, grave 3/1915; Jaworze, gm. Wąbrzeźno; and Gostkowo, gm. Bytów.

Phase C1b was also a time of spurs with a sheet bows, mainly iron ones, although also silver items were recorded. These spurs, representing group VIII, had well-developed U-shaped bows, their arms terminating with hooks (group VIII A) or rivets (VIIB), sometimes slightly widening with a hook or a rivet at the bottom of a long, narrow prick. The spurs of group VIII A have been known from Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 6; Kołoząb, gm. Sochocin, grave 264; and Krosno, gm. Pasłek, grave 6; while of group VIII B from grave 4 in Weklice and Myślęcín, gm. Elbląg.



The latest form of spurs appearing in the Wielbark assemblages was represented by provincial Roman rivet spurs, in the typology of spurs of the Wielbark culture belonging to group IX. These findings, however, seemed to be very rare in the area, with just a few items discovered. Group IX included a spur from Bornice, gm. Susz, with hooked terminals and a central plate, as well as a hook at the bottom of a long, repeatedly profiled prick. Ulrike Geisler classified the spurs from Bornice as either variant F of Leuna type, or variant with three terminals, a form somewhere between spurs of variant D and Szwajcaria type (Geisler, 1978, S. 54).

### SPURS OF THE ELBLĄG GROUP

They were rivet spurs that were the main type found within the area occupied in the late Migration Period by the Elbląg group – in Wysoczyzna Elbląska (previously inhabited by the Wielbark communities). At the site in Nowinka, gm. *loco* in pit graves 45 and 131 there were three rivet spurs found, altogether. They represented Leuna type, variant E, hence, East Balt variant, and they were the only spurs discovered within the cemetery of as much as 163 graves. Parallel spurs to these from Nowinka came from the Central Lithuanian Barrows culture in Samland, and from the Olsztyn group (Kontny, Okulicz-Kozaryn, Pietrzak, 2011, p. 95–96).

### SPURS OF THE BOGACZEWO CULTURE

The Bogaczewo culture, with its sites in Pojezierze Mrągowskie, northern part of Równina Mazurska and Pojezierze Elckie and Suwalskie, was formed towards the end of the first century BC. It is why, the first spurs of this culture belonged to the first bow-shaped spurs in prehistoric Poland (Ginalski, 1991, p. 55). They were filamented spurs with bowed arms and big, round and convex terminals. Pricks of these spurs were relatively long and slim. They were similar to type A (according to classification by Jerzy Ginalski, 1991, p. 55, hereinafter referred to as Gi) and were dated to phases A2 and A3 of the early Pre-Roman Iron Age. These findings were found in Koczek, gm. Świętajno, grave 101; and in Szurpiły, gm. Jeleniewo, feature 68. Another forms of spurs from phase B1, or B2a, were those with

semicircular bows and relatively long pricks, similar to type Gi C1. These spurs still significantly referred to La Tène forms. They were found in Stara Rudówka, gm. Ryn, grave 161b.

Spurs discovered in Łazdoje, gm. Kętrzyn were dated to phases B–C. They were iron spurs with robust bows: one with a conical prick, while the other one with more or less pear-shaped prick. They refer, respectively, to groups VI and VII of the Wielbark spurs, while there were no direct analogies recognised within the spurs of the Wielbark culture for a spur from the cemetery in Paprotki Kolonie, gm. Miłki, grave 49, dated to phases B1–B2/C1. Although its similarity to spurs of type Gi E 5b was suggested (Karczewski, 1999, s. 79–85), it seems that, because of differences in a proportion of a prick to a bow, it would be an exaggeration to interpret this form as such a type.

Even more interesting and surprising appeared to be a discovery of a spur from Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, grave 290. It was a big bronze spur with knobbed terminals and a conical, iron prick. Its bow was triangular in cross-section, while the prick was fastened to a hexagonal base. This finding had a form similar to that of a spur from Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. *loco*, grave 591, and was dated to the second century AD (Okulicz, 1958, s. 69). However, according to classification by Martin Jahn this spur dates to the first century AD (Jahn, 1921, S. 47). The reason of this discrepancy may lay in a wrong dating by Jahn, which was based only on typology, as the spur was collected from a destroyed grave (Okulicz, 1958, s. 104).

A very interesting artefact from phase C1a/C1b is a spur from Judziki, gm. Bargłów Kościelny. It is a spur with a narrow prick, slightly bowed arms with hooked terminals. An analogical spur was found at the Wielbark site in Elbląg, gm. *loco* and belonged to group VII A of the Wielbark spurs dating to phases C1a–C2. The earliest spurs with hooked terminals have been known from the late second century AD from Gotland, from where they later expanded to Pomorze Mazowieckie, Pomorze Gdańskie and Wielkopolska, and further southward and eastward into Samogitia (Żmudź) and Latvia (Žak, 1958, s. 90). Majority of the spurs with hooked terminals has been known from the eastern Vistula basin, and as far as towards the Nemunas river. In the late Roman Iron Age within the area occupied by the Bogaczewo culture, numerous bow-shaped

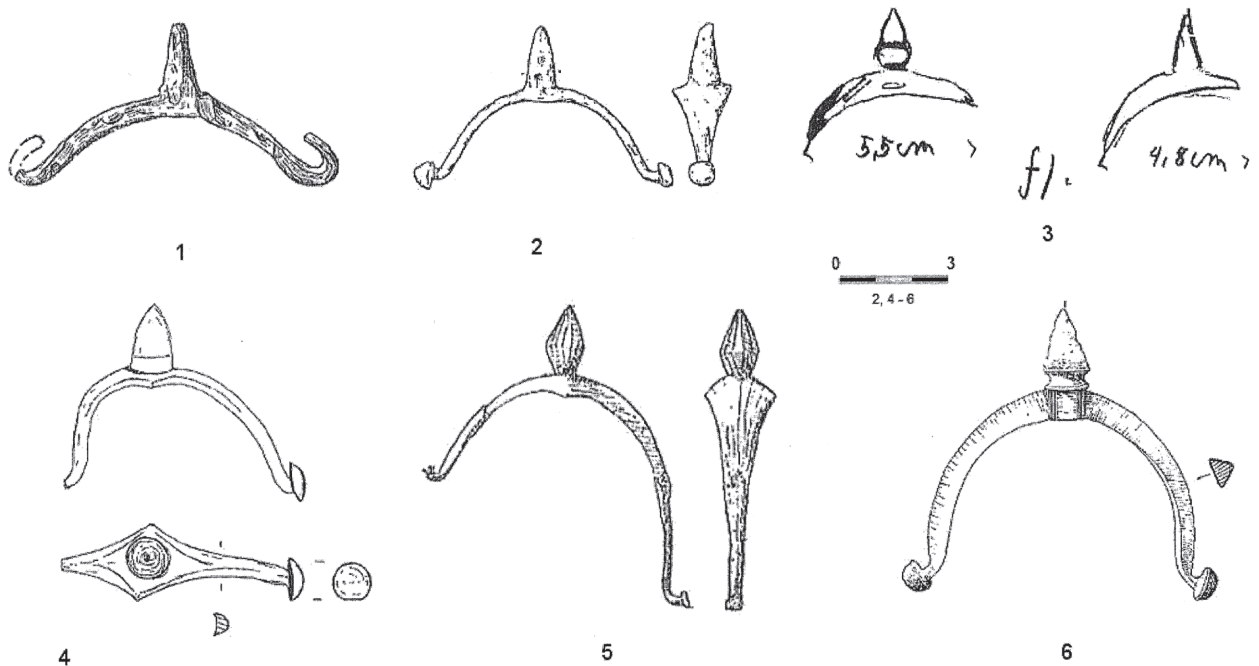


Fig. 2. **Spurs of the Bogaczewo culture:** 1. Judziki, gm. Bargłów Kościelny grave 3b (after Marciniak, 1950, s. 50, plate XII:8); 2. Paprotki Kolonia, site 1, gm. Miki, grave 49 (after Karczewski, 1999, s. 81, fig. VII); 3. Łazdoje, gm. Kętrzyn (after Wyczółkowski, 2007, s. 499, fig. 4); 4. Paprotki Kolonia, site 1, gm. Miki, grave 7C (after Karczewski, 1999, s. 77, ryc. III); 5. Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, soil spot with burning No. 310 (after Okulicz, 1958, plate IX:7); 6. Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, urn grave No. 290 (after Okulicz, 1958, plate VIII:5)

2 pav. *Bogaczewo kultūros pentinai. 1–6 – radavietės*

spurs were present, with knobbed terminals, referring to groups VI and VII of the Wielbark spurs. They were recognised in Paprotki Kolonia, gm. Miłki, in grave 7C, with possible analogies within the Wielbark spurs of group VI A. It was a large bronze spur (a typical feature of the Wielbark ones), with knobbed terminals and a conical prick. On the other hand, a finding from Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, from feature 310, described as a spot of soil with burnt material, was a spur with knobbed terminals and a large well-developed bow. Its prick was biconical and bevelled. One of its arms had been broken and later mended with a rivet, however, it seems that the spur had originally been asymmetrical. This item strongly refers to the spurs of the Wielbark culture – group VII C. By contrast, there are no analogies within the spurs of the Wielbark culture for the findings from Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, grave 326. There were two spurs discovered with big knobbed terminals and small conical prick, narrowed at its bottom. The shape and size of a bow resembles those of the early Roman items of type Gi C, however the findings were dated to the

second century AD, which does not allow for such a typological classification. The spurs of such a chronology of the Wielbark culture, as well as those of the Przeworsk culture had significantly smaller terminals, bigger pricks and a different bow, usually widening in its middle part, which also makes impossible to classify these findings.

## SPURS OF THE OLSZTYN GROUP

The Olsztyn Group, directly succeeding the Bogaczewo culture, developed in the Migration Period (the fifth to the beginning of the seventh century). Spurs known from its assemblages were mainly rivet ones. Cemeteries in Tumiany, gm. Barczewo and Kosewo, gm. Mragowo represent the best-known and richest sites of the Olsztyn group. They provided numerous rivet spurs of Leuna type, variants D–E. Two bronze spurs representing variant D were found in the urn in Kosewo, gm. Mragowo. From the same cemetery, from urn grave 5, two iron spurs of Leuna type have been known, neither of them fitting into chronological variants by Ulrike

Geisler (1978, S. 55). Another spurs of Leuna type have been known from the cemetery in Tumiany, gm. Barczewo – seven findings of East Balt variant E. Bronze spurs of this type were found in graves 27, 31, 32 – two in each, and one in grave 45. Along with the rivet spurs, at the sites of the Olsztyn group, there were also bow-shaped ones found, with hooked terminals curved outwards. In grave 30 in Tumiany, gm. Barczewo, a spur of this type was discovered with a prick riveted to a well-developed bow, while in grave 75 a similar item was found together with a rivet spur. Similar co-existence of two different types of spurs was observed also in the cemetery in Kosewo, gm. Mrągowo, where in grave 394 there was a bronze spur discovered with a sheet bow, together with a robust iron spur, with a prick, squared in cross-section. It might have been that in the Olsztyn group it was a custom to use two various types of spurs at the same time, although, they should be interpreted as grave goods only, which had not belonged earlier to a dead.

#### SPURS OF THE SUDOVIAN CULTURE

Spurs observed within the area occupied by the Sudovian culture developed in phases B2/C1–C1 of the Roman Iron Age, in Suwałki Region. They significantly refer to this type of findings of the Wielbark culture. Several examples of such artefacts were presented in figure 3 (Fig. 3). One of the first spurs of this culture, the earliest at the site in Sz wajcaria, gm. Puńsk, were bronze ones from barrow III, of moderately-developed bows and long and robust pricks referring to spurs of the Wielbark culture groups II B, dating to the phases B2/C1–C1b–C2. From the same archaeological site, from barrow 2, grave 1; barrow 33, grave 2; barrow 16, and barrow 52, grave 1 there were collected finds of big iron bow-shaped spurs, referring to those of groups VII B and C of the Wielbark culture. The main feature the findings has been either profiled or conical prick clearly separated from a bow and a presence of a third, additional fastening, located at the bottom of a prick. Chronology of the spurs from Sz wajcaria is similar to that of such spurs of the Wielbark culture, mainly of phase C1b, or C2. An iron bow-shaped spur from Netta, gm. Augustów, grave 30 was dated to the beginning of the late Roman Iron Age, thus phase C1. It was an item with a well-developed bow and profiled

prick, protruding from a bow, referring to the spurs of group VII B of the Wielbark culture. At the sites of the Sudovian culture, in phases C1a/C1b–C2 there were also big, iron bow-shaped spurs with knobbed terminals and small conical pricks recorded, often similar to those present within the Wielbark group VI B. They were recorded in barrow 38 in Sz wajcaria, gm. Puńsk; and Żywa Woda, gm. Jeleniewo, barrow 8. An interesting finding, in its shape referring to this kind of spurs, but in miniature, was found in barrow 15 in Sz wajcaria, gm. Puńsk in an inhumation grave of a boy. A spur from Jasieniec, gm. Kruklanki, was dated to the second half of the third and the beginning of the fourth century. It was a bow-shaped spur with the third, additional, fastening. Unfortunately, the lack of terminals and, as it seems, broken prick, have made it hard to compare this spur with the spurs of group VII of the Wielbark culture with certainty.

#### SPURS OF THE DOLLKEIM/KOVROVO CULTURE

Spurs recognised within the area occupied by Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture in Samland and neighbouring areas in the Pregoła river basin in the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period were characterised by variability of forms (Fig. 4). Spurs discovered at the site Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), in grave 15, were dated to phase B2a. They were medium-sized spurs, with bowed arms, knobbed terminals and long and narrow pricks. They represented forms similar to those of type Gi B, forms between La Tène and Roman spurs. Parallel forms, also dated to phase B2a, were observed in grave 19 in Berezovka, raj. Gwardeisk (formerly Groß Ottenhagen, Kr. Fischhausen). At this site, in grave 23 there was also a bow-shaped spur found, in its form very close to above mentioned items from Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. *loco*, grave 591; and from Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, grave 290. A spur from the site Kolosovka (Chrystal'noe), raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Wiekau, Kr. Fischhausen) was dated to phase B2a. It was a small bow-shaped spur, with knobbed terminals and short, conical prick, in its form similar to the spurs of group I A of the Wielbark culture. At the site Kolosovka (Chrystal'noe), raj. Zelenogradsk, in grave 34 there was also a small spur recorded with a C-shaped bow and a long, conical prick, similar to

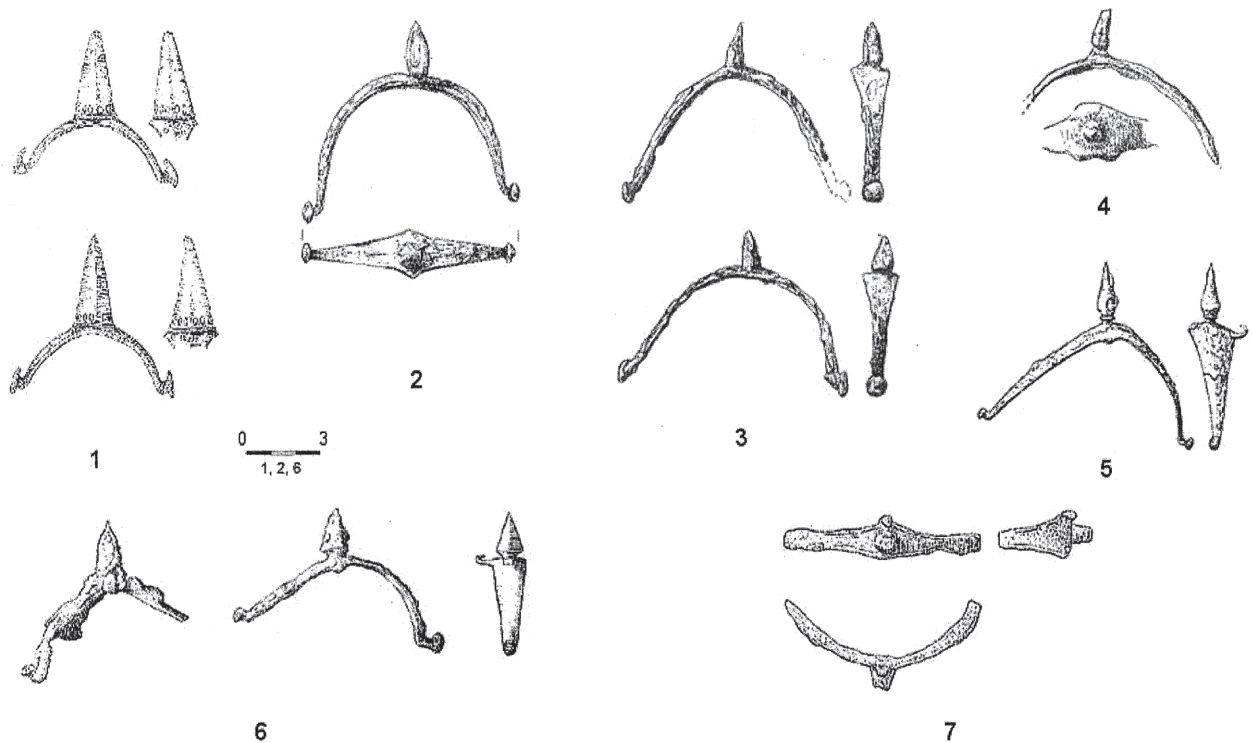


Fig. 3. **Spurs of the Sudovian culture:** 1. Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk barrow III (after Jaskanis, 2013, plate CLXXVII); 2. Netta, gm. Augustów, grave 30 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2007, plate XVI); 3. Żywa Woda, gm. Jeleniewo, barrow 8 (after Ziemińska-Odojowa, 1961, plate XI); 4. Osowa, gm. Suwaki, barrow 41 (after Jaskanis D., Jaskanis J., 1961, plate X); 5. Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, barrow 16 (after Antoniewicz, Kaczyński, Okulicz, 1958, s. 39, fig. 8); 6. Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, barrow 2, grave 1 (after Jaskanis, 2013, plate CXXI); 7. Jasieniec, gm. Krukłanki (after Engel, Iwanicki, Rzeszotarska-Nowakiewicz, 2006, plate IX)

3 pav. *Sūduvių kultūros pentinai. 1–7 – radavietės*

the spurs of the Wielbark culture belonging to group II A. However, it had terminals curved outwards and a protrusion at the bottom of a prick, which has never been observed among the spurs of this type.

Two big bow-shaped spurs dated to phase B2/C1 were collected from two graves of the Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture in Povarovka, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kirpehnen, Kr. Fischhausen). A spur from grave V, with a well-developed bow, big knobbed terminals and a conical prick, resembles forms belonging to group VI B, which also in the Wielbark culture were first manufactured in phase B2/C1. On the other hand, a spur from grave VII, besides its similar form and size, differed from spurs of the Wielbark culture with its transverse terminals and a distinct fastening of a prick. No analogies within the Wielbark culture have been found for a spur from grave 46a in Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk. It was a large spur, bow-shaped, with

a semicircular, wide bow, all decorated with rivets in the number of 16. As a very rare form, it does not refer to any typology. Equally interesting, although less surprising, appeared to be a spur from grave 46b, with similar well-developed bow, a long and conical prick protruding from a bow, and three rivets at the end of a preserved arm. These two artefacts were both dated to phase C1 of the Roman Iron Age. Another type of spur was the one found in Weckern raj. Bagrationovsk (formerly Kr. Pr.-Eylau), grave 29, representing a classical form, dated to phases C1b–C2. It was an item strongly related to the spurs of group VII B of the Wielbark culture, with a well-developed, semicircular bow, profiled prick, arms ending with knobbed terminals, and the third, additional hooked terminal in the middle part of a bow.

A form of spurs frequently present within the Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture were rivet ones of Leuna



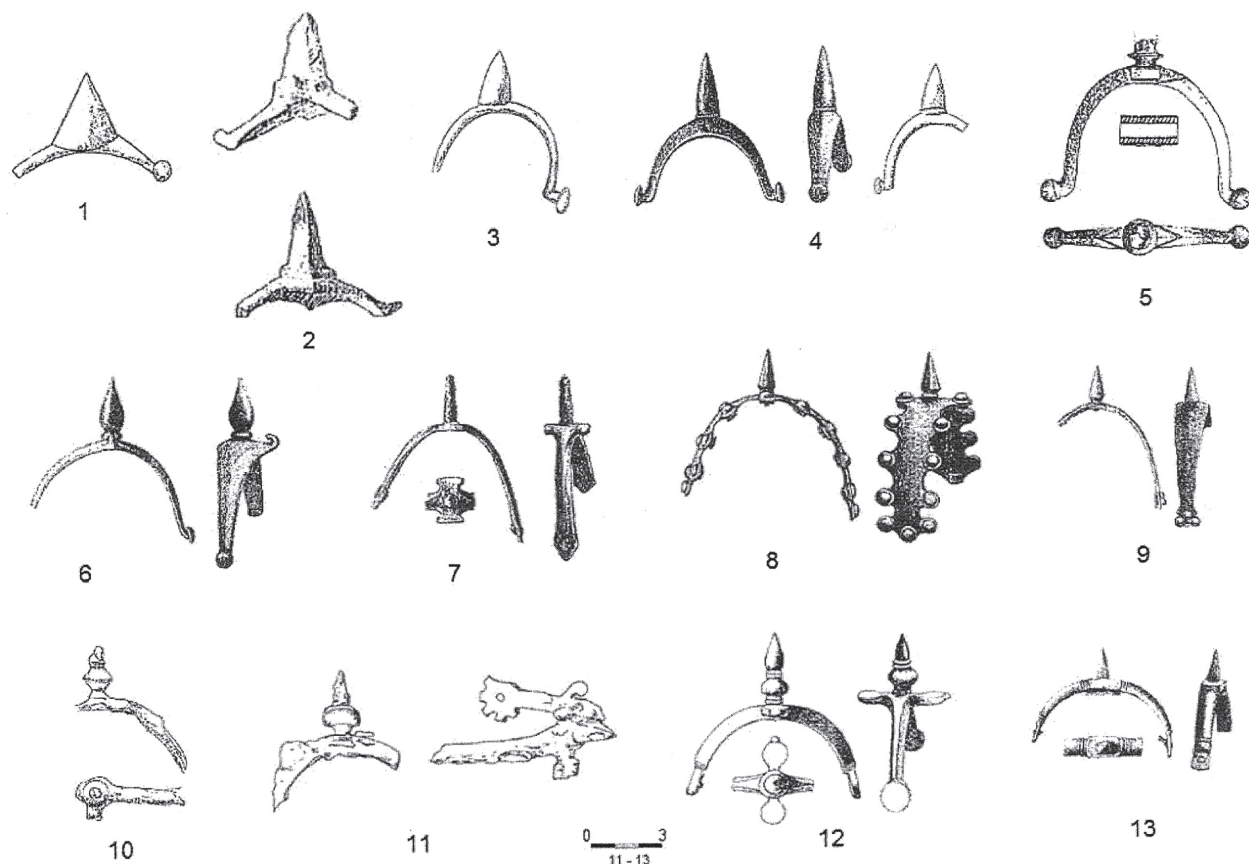


Fig. 4. **Spurs of the Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture:** 1. Kolosovka (Chrystalnoje), raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Wiekau, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 19 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 48); 2. Kolosovka (Chrystalnoje), raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Wiekau, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 34 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 50); 3. Povarovka, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kirpehnen, Kr. Fischhausen), grave V (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 83); 4. Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 15 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 5); 5. Berezovka, raj. Gwardaisk (German Groß Ottenhagen, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 23 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 94); 6. formerly Wackern, raj. Bagrationovsk (formerly Kr. Pr.-Eylau), grave 29 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 56); 7. Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagrationovsk (German Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil), grave 59 (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 76); 8. Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 46a (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 12); 9. Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 46b (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 12); 10. Povarovka, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kirpehnen, Kr. Fischhausen), stray finding (after Nowakowski, 1996, plate 83); 11 formerly Grebieten, raj. Zelenogradsk, grave S.43 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate XXXIX); 12. Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagrationovsk (German Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil), grave 31 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate XXXVIII); 13. Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), grave 109 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate XI).

4 pav. Dollkeimo-Kovrovo kultūros pentinai. 1–13 – radavietės

type, in various variants. A bronze and iron spur, also referring to Leuna type, variant C, was found at the archaeological site Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagrationovsk (formerly Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil), in grave 31. It had a semicircular, rather short bow, flat terminals at the end of the arms, and another two such terminals protruding from a bow at the bottom of a revealed prick. Spurs of Leuna type, variant D, typical west provincial Roman form were known since phase C3.

Such forms were found in grave 21 in Greibau, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kr. Fischhausen) and in grave S. 43 in Grebieten, raj. Zelenogradsk. They were characterised by a faceted bow, triangular or trapezoid in cross-section, an additional hooked terminal, as well as arms terminating with plates for rivets differing in size and shapes (Geisler, 1978, S. 12–13). A spur referring to variant F of Leuna type, hence a form between variant D and Szwajcaria type, was found in Povarovka,

raj. Zelenogradsk. Although this spur preserved only in fragments, it is still possible to classify it, as it had a multi-profiled prick and a hook at the bottom of a prick. It refers to the spur from Bornice, gm. Susz, the areas occupied by the Wielbark communities.

Rivet spurs from Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture, other than the Leuna type, were findings of spurs with well-developed, semicircular bows, narrow and long pricks, with a widening in the middle of a bow, while without an additional terminal. Such forms were found in grave 59 in Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagraionovsk (formerly Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil) and in grave 3421 in Greibau, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kr. Fischhausen), both dated to phase C3. Different forms of rivet spurs were items of more C-shaped bows, triangular or trapezoid in cross-section, with arms terminating with plates for rivets. These spurs are similar to those of Leuna type, variant D, although without a hooked terminal at the bottom of a prick. This type of artefacts was discovered in Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk in grave 109, and in Putilov, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Corjeiten, Kr. Fischhausen) as a stray find.

## SPURS FROM LITHUANIA

Spurs have been a very rare category of findings in Lithuania (Michelbertas, 2000, S. 289), until now known from about twenty archaeological sites, which means that they were even rarer there than within the area occupied by communities of the Wielbark culture. A preliminary analysis of spurs from Lithuania (Fig. 5) shows morphological differences between them and spurs of the Wielbark culture. These differences are especially apparent in form and dimension of terminals. An example is a discovery from a south-Lithuanian site in Dirmiškės, raj. Alytus, where in barrow 2 there were two bow-shaped spurs found, dating from phase B2/C1. They refer to spurs of the Wielbark culture group VI B, although they differ from them in terms of a size of terminals, much bigger than in the Wielbark culture. Similarly, a spur from barrow 21, grave 2 in Paalksniai, raj. Kelmė, a knobbed bronze one dated to phase B2/C1–C1a, referring to spurs of the Wielbark group II B, appeared to have much bigger and flat terminals. A spur similar to type II B was found at an archaeological site in Mazkatuži, Rucavas

nov.<sup>4</sup>, in Latvia, in its part, directly neighbouring north-western Lithuania. In grave 23 of barrow IV two bow-shaped spurs were found, one of them bronze, while the other iron. The iron spur had a semicircular, medium-bowed arms and a long conical prick, which relates it to the spurs of group II B of the Wielbark culture, with the same dating to phases B2/C1. The difference is, however, in form of terminals, in this case hooked, and what is more, at the time, the Wielbark spurs were bronze ones. Another interesting discovery came from phases C1b–C2. They were two spurs from grave 13 in Stragnai, raj. Klaipėda, big, bow-shaped iron spurs, one of them terminated with small profiled prick. These spurs with their form resemble those from group VII B of the Wielbark culture. Completely different, however, is that arms of one of them were terminated with a hole dedicated to a rivet, which has been unknown from spurs of the Wielbark culture of this type, while preserved arm of the second one ended with a small, knobbed terminal, the form of which there have not been analogies among the spurs of the Wielbark culture.

A spur which has had no analogies, neither with other spurs of the Wielbark culture, nor within the typology of the Przeworsk ones, is the finding from grave 85 in Pagrybis, raj. Šilalė, from the area occupied by the Flat Cemeteries Group in Samogitia. A small bow-shaped spur with arms terminating with plates for rivets and a narrow, relatively long prick was found and dated to phase D of the Roman Iron Age. It differs from provincial Roman rivet spurs in terms of its form, thus may represent a local product. An artefact similar to spurs of group VII of the Wielbark culture comes from grave 2 in Vidgiriai, raj. Šilutė. It is a small bow-shaped spur with a semicircular bow, widely separated arms and a conical, protruding from a bow, prick. However, it is much smaller than spurs of the Wielbark culture of this type, while its chronology is much later – the fifth/sixth century AD.

There were rivet spurs found within the territory occupied by Central Lithuanian group and the East Lithuanian Barrows culture, representing type Leuna, variant E (East Balt variant). They were spurs with slightly bowed arms, semicircular or triangular in

<sup>4</sup> nov. stands for novads, an administrative unit in Latvia (municipality).

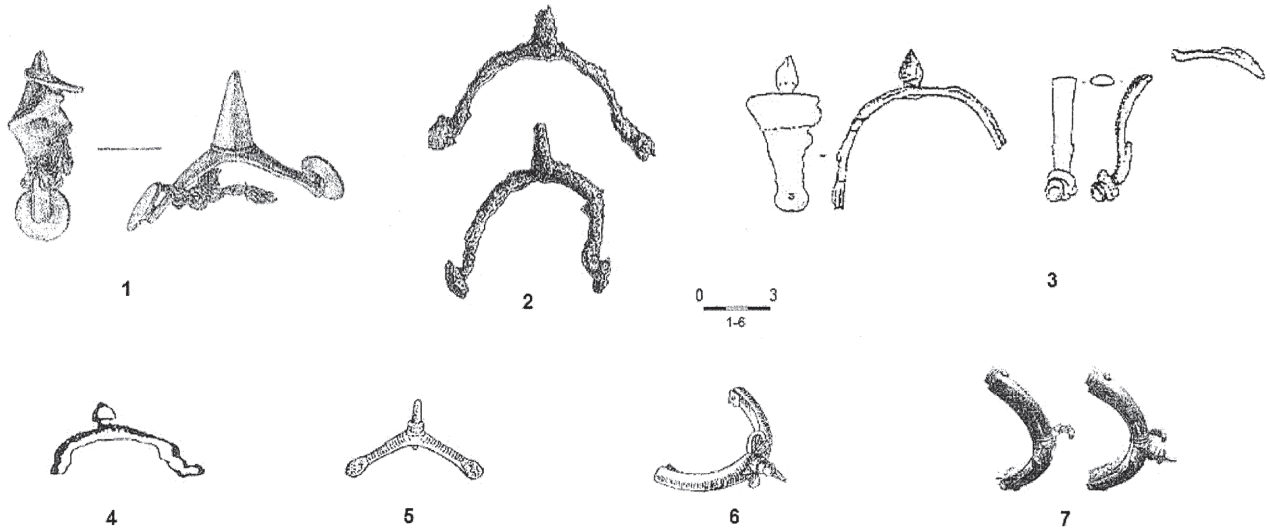


Fig. 5. **Spurs from Lithuanian sites:** 1. Paalksniai, Kelmės raj., barrow 21, grave 2 (after Michelbertas, 2011, plate 72); 2. Dirmiškės, raj. Alytus, barrow 2 (after Michelbertas, 1999, plate 1); 3. Stragnai, raj. Klaipėda, grave 13 (after Banytė-Rowell, 2007, s. 333, fig. 4); 4. Vidgiriai, raj. Šilutė, grave 2 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate LV); 5. Pagrybis, raj. Šilalė, grave 85 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate XXIX); 6. Plinkaigalis, raj. Kėdainiai, grave 52 (after Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, plate XIX); 7. Taurapolis, raj. Utena, barrow 5 (after Geisler, 1978, S. 53, fig. 20)

5 pav. Lietuvos baltų kultūrų pentinai. 1–7 – radavietės

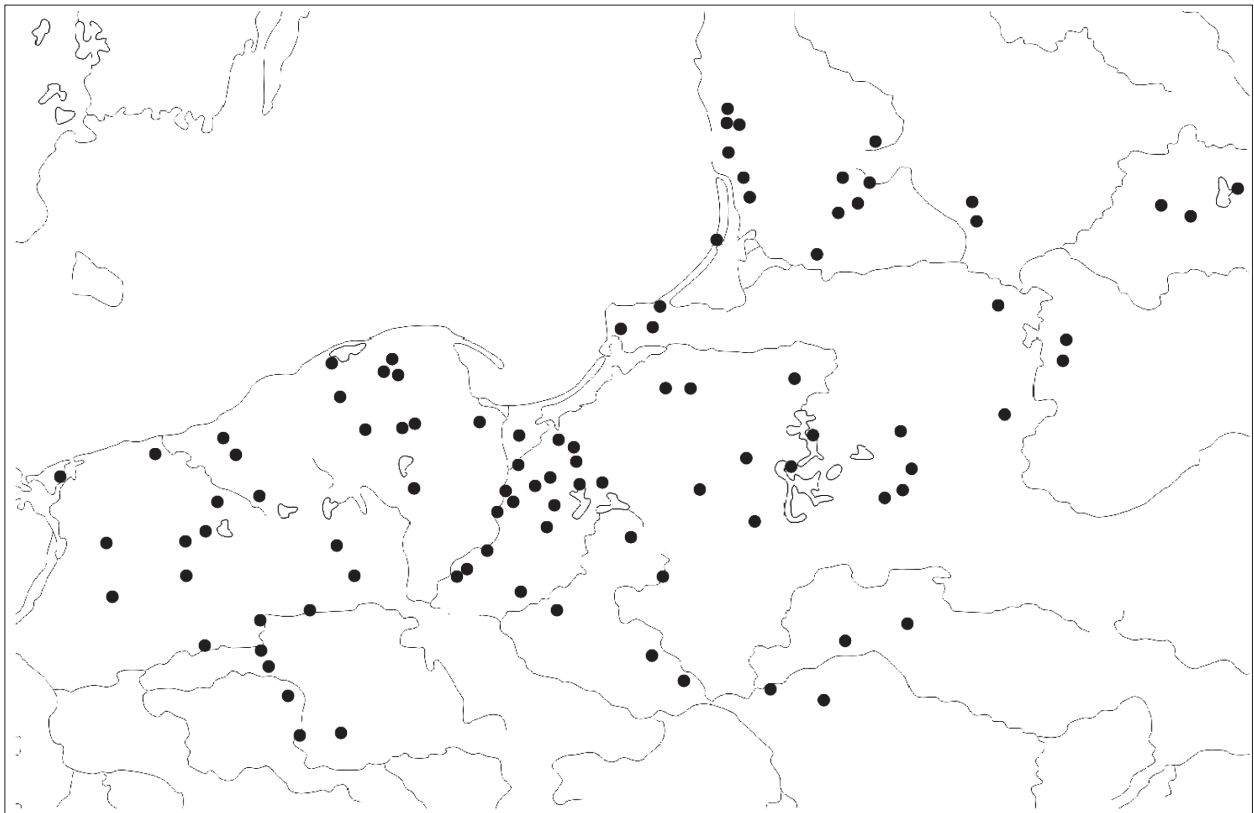


Fig. 6. **Map of the sites with spurs of the Wielbark culture and selected sites with spurs of the Balt cultures**

6 pav. Pentinų radaviečių Wielbarko ir baltų kultūrų teritorijoje žemėlapis

cross-section, with a hook at the bottom of a prick. Their pricks were small and profiled, representing numerous variants. These spurs, instead of a narrowing at the end of their arms where rivets were supposed to be fastened, had rivets located in the inner part of a bow (Geisler, 1978, S. 13). Artefacts of the type were found in Plinkaigalis, raj. Kėdainiai, grave 52; and in Taurapilis, raj. Utena, barrow 5.

## CONCLUSIONS

The spurs from the south-eastern Baltic coast varied significantly. The forms observed there, including chair-shaped ones, bow-shaped with knobbed or hooked terminals, and rivet spurs, appeared in particular regions of the area with various frequency, e.g. findings of chair-shaped spurs, rarely appearing in the area of the Wielbark culture, have been hardly observed in the West Balt assemblages. The above presentation shows how clear was the influence of the Wielbark culture on eastward neighbouring areas, resulting, among others, in exclusive use of bronze as raw material. This influence was reflected mainly at the sites of Bogaczewo culture (e.g. Łazdoje, gm. Kętrzyn, urn grave; Paprotki Kolonia, gm. Miłki, grave 7C; Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko) and Sudovian culture (Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, barrow III). It seems that significant part of the West Balt spurs was compatible with the Wielbark spurs, both in terms of their chronology and construction. For example, hooked terminals of bow-shaped spurs, which might have originated in Gotland, towards the end of the second century AD moved into the area occupied by the Wielbark communities, as already mentioned. Most probably, they were the communities of the Wielbark and Bogaczewo cultures that played the role of an intercessor in further spreading of such spurs. An important feature of the Late Roman Iron Age spurs of the Wielbark culture was also an additional hook in the middle part of a bow, frequently present within the spurs of groups VII and VIII, dating to phases C1 and onwards. These spurs have also been found in the area of the West Balt culture, although their chronology is slightly later.

Such findings were recognised also in the area of the Sudovian culture (Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, grave 1 in barrow 2; barrow 16; grave 2 in barrow 33; grave 1 in barrow 52), or in Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture (formerly Wackern, raj. Bagrationowsk, grave 29). Similarity of these spurs to the Wielbark ones is undisputed, while their dating indicates the direction of distribution from the area of the Wielbark culture eastward, although closer examination would be required for more certainty. Usually each form of the listed spurs had its variants, which, evolving, became new types. While analysing these changes, it becomes possible to recognise features shared by the spurs made by particular, local communities, which suggests what direction the idea came from.

It is worth noticing that some of the spurs recorded in the Balt cultures represent forms absent in the Wielbark culture, as has been shown in the paper. They include mainly several findings of the Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture (e.g. Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk, graves 46a and 46b; Povarovka, raj. Zelenogradsk, grave VII) and from Lithuania (e.g. Pagrybis, raj. Šilalė, grave 85). For instance, provincial Roman rivet spurs were extremely rare in the assemblages of the Wielbark culture, while they have been often recorded at the sites of the Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture, Olsztyn and Elbląg groups, as well as in Lithuania. The explanation might be their late chronology. Representing them communities, existing in the Migration Period, had an opportunity to get acquainted with rivet spurs, which at the time became better-represented in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea.

Summing up, the influence of the Wielbark culture on the spurs manufactured by the West Balt cultures may be clearly seen, particularly in the Bogaczewo and Sudovian cultures. What is more, the spurs from the areas where these cultures are much more related to the Wielbark than to Przeworks forms. It is why, using the typology of spurs suggested by Ginalski (1991) for the Przeworks spurs for the West Balt spurs appear to be inadequate. It seems much more reasonable or practical to compare the West Balt spurs to the types described in the Wielbark assemblages.



## CATALOG OF SITES DISCUSSED IN THE TEXT

### The Wielbark culture

- Bornice, gm. Susz. *W. Heym*, 1939; *J. Żak*, 1958, s. 95.
- Cieple, gm. Gniew, grave III (18). *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 119; *H.W. Böhme*, 1991, S. 302; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 35, 106, 302; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 175; *A. Schmidt*, 1902, S. 124.
- Czarnówko, gm. Nowa Wieś Lęborska, grave 430. *D. Rudnicka*, *M. Mączyńska*, s. 2002.
- Debrzno Wieś, gm. Lipka. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 119, fig. 147; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 18, 33, 105, fig. 35; *J. Kostrzewski*, 1966, s. 115, fig. 56r; 116; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 175.
- Drozdowo, gm. Raciąż, graves 22 and 26. *J. Pyrgala*, 1974.
- Elbląg, gm. loco. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 120; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 50, 111; *J. Żak*, 1958, s. 88.
- Gostkowo, gm. Bytów. *H. J. Eggers*, *P. F. Stary*, 2001, S. 132–133; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 58, 113.
- Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 10, grave 3. *H. Machajewski*, 2013, p. 23–24, plate XIV; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1976, s. 83.
- Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 19. *H. Machajewski*, 2013, p. 28, plate XXXII; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1974 a.
- Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 22, grave 2. *H. Machajewski*, 2013, p. 29, plate XXXVI; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1973, pp. 147–151, *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1974 b, s. 141–142, fig. 7.
- Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, barrow 22, grave 3. *H. Machajewski*, 2013, s. 29–30, plate XXXVII; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1973, pp. 151–154, *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1974 b, s. 143–144, fig. 8.
- Gronowo, gm. Ostrowice, grave 1. *H. Machajewski*, 2013, s. 32, plate L; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1973, pp. 136–137; *O. Kunkel*, 1927, S. 123–124, tab. 16.
- Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. loco, grave 441. *P. Anger*, 1890, S. 37; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 33, 105; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 177.
- Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. loco, grave 595. *P. Anger*, 1890, S. 46; *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 119; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 33, 105; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 177.
- Jaworze, gm. Wąbrzeźno, *K. Hahula*, *M. Kurzyńska*, 1999, s. 221–229.
- Kamienica-Szlachecka, gm. Stężycza, grave 5. *M. Tuszyńska*, 1998, s. 113–120.
- Kołoźq, gm. Sochocin, grave 264. *K. Skóra*, 2008, s. 24; *I. Tomaszewska*, 1988, s. 109.
- Kowalewko, gm. Oborniki, grave 166. *T. Skorupka*, 2001, s. 52.
- Krosno, gm. Pastęk, grave 6. *J. Andrzejowski*, *A. Bursche*, 1987, s. 238; *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 121; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 118; *K. Godłowski*, 1974, s. 35.
- Lubieszewo, gm. Nowy Dwór Gdański. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 120; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 50, 111; *A. Lissauer*, *H. Conwentz*, 1886, S. 231.
- Lubogoszcz, gm. Grzmiąca. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 119; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 25, 33, 106, fig. 25; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 176; *H. Schumann*, *O. Olshausen*, 1891, S. 594–596, fig. 6.
- Malbork-Wielbark, gm. loco. *M. Sekula*, 2006, s. 185–186, 195.
- Myszęcin, gm. Elbląg. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 122; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 83, 120; *B. Kontny*, *M. Natuniewicz-Sekula*, 2009, fig. 1:1; 2010, p. 342, fig. 1:D:1; *A. Lissauer*, *H. Conwentz*, 1886, S. 231; *M. Natuniewicz-Sekula*, *J. Okulicz-Kozaryn*, 2011.
- Niedanowo, gm. Kozłowo, grave 595. *W. Ziemińska-Odojowa*, 1999, S. 102, 134.
- Nowy Łowicz (today's Borowo), gm. Kalisz Pomorski, barrow 56. *K. Hahula*, 1994, s. 132–133.
- Nowy Targ, gm. Stary Targ, grave 389. *J. Gładkowska-Rzeczycka*, 1987, plate, s. 335; *E. Kazimierzczak*, *E. Wichrowska*, 1983, s. 43, fig. 9:m; *E. Kazimierzczak*, *E. Wichrowska*, 1987.
- Obliwice, gm. Nowa Wieś Lęborska. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 121; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 66, 117; *O. Kunkel*, 1931, S. 81, 82; *H. Schumann*, *O. Olshausen*, 1891, S. 593–596.
- Odry, gm. Czersk, barrow 22, grave 1. *J. Kmiecinski*, *L. Kajzer*, *K. Walenta*, 1968, s. 34–35, 89, plate XXI:K. 22–1.
- Odry, gm. Czersk, grave 528. *T. Grabarczyk*, 1997, s. 120.
- Opalenie, gm. Gniew, grave 139. *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 177; *M. Tuszyńska*, 2005, s. 435–440.
- Opalenie, gm. Gniew, urn grave 3/1874. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 120, 139; *M. Jahn*, S. 50, 110; *E. Roman*, 1997, s. 177.
- Osiek, gm. loco, grave 3/1915. *T. Grabarczyk*, 1997, s. 95; *H. Günther*, 1922; *B. Kontny*, *M. Natuniewicz-Sekula*, 2010, s. 336.
- Poznań-Komandoria, gm. loco, grave 6. *A. Gałęzowska*, 2007, s. 198; *M. Piaszykówna*, 1953, s. 235, fig. 66:11, 12; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1993, s. 91, 117, nr 220.
- Poznań-Komandoria, gm. loco, grave 7. *A. Gałęzowska*, 2007, s. 198; *M. Piaszykówna*, 1953, s. 237; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1993, s. 91, 117.
- Poznań-Szeląg, gm. loco, inhumation grave from 1885. *E. Blume*, 1912, S. 121; *A. Gałęzowska*, 2007, s. 203; *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 51, 53, 91, 112; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1993, s. 147.
- Poznań-Szeląg, gm. loco, grave 5. *M. Jahn*, 1921, S. 112, No. 339–40; *A. Gałęzowska*, 2007, s. 203; *J. Kostrzewski*, 1926, s. 197–198, 200–201; *R. Wołagiewicz*, 1993, s. 147.
- Pruszcz Gdański, gm. Gdańsk, grave 534A. *M. Pietrzak*, 1997, S. 74.

Świecie Kołobrzeskie, gm. Siemyśl, grave 3. *E. Blume, 1912, S. 119; H. W. Böhme, 1991, S. 302; H. J. Eggers, P. F. Stary, 2001, S. 124, plate 334:2, 3; M. Jahn, 1921, S. 34–35, 106; O. Kunkel, 1931, S. 81–82 (Texttail); E. Roman, 1997, s. 178; H. Schumann, 1889, S. 209.*

Weklice, gm. Elbląg, grave 4 and grave 6. *B. Kontny, M. Natuniewicz-Sekula, 2010, s. 339–340, fig. 1:B:3, fig. 1:C:4; M. Natuniewicz-Sekula, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011.*

Zakrzewska Osada, gm. Więcbork. *J. Łoś, 2005, s. 428; K. Skóra, 2008, s. 25.*

Zegrze Pomorskie, gm. Świeszyno. *H. W. Böhme, 1991, S. 302; M. Jahn, S. 35, 106; E. Roman, 1997, s. 178.*

### The Elbląg group

Nowinka, gm. loco, grave 45. *B. Kontny, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, M. Pietrzak, 2011, p. 25–26, plate XXIX:1.*

Nowinka, gm. loco, grave 131. *B. Kontny, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, M. Pietrzak, 2011, p. 50, plate LXXXVII:1.*

### The Bogaczewo culture

Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, grave 290. *J. Okulicz, 1958, s. 69, plate VIII:5.*

Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, grave 326. *J. Okulicz, 1958, s. 71, plate VI:4.*

Bogaczewo-Kula, gm. Giżycko, spot of soil with burnt material nr 310. *J. Okulicz, 1958, s. 70, plate IX:7.*

Judziki, gm. Bargłów Kościelny, stray find. *B. Kontny, 2007, s. 97–98; J. Marciniak, 1950, s. 60, plate XIX:7.*

Judziki, gm. Bargłów Kościelny, grave 3b. *J. Marciniak, 1950, s. 50, plate XII:8.*

Koczek, gm. Świętajno, grave 101. *B. Kontny, 2007, s. 98.*

Łazdoje, gm. Kętrzyn, urn grave. *M. Wyczółkowski, 2007, s. 499.*

Paprotki Kolonia, gm. Miłki, grave 7C. *M. Karczewski, 1999, s. 76, 96–97, fig. III.*

Paprotki Kolonia, gm. Miłki, grave 49. *M. Karczewski, 1999, s. 79–85, 98–99, fig. VIII.*

Stara Rudówka, gm. Ryn, grave 161b. *B. Kontny, 2007, s. 74, 101.*

### Grupa olsztyńska

Kosewo, gm. Mrągowo, grave 5. *U. Geisler, 1978, S. 55, plate V:137.*

Kosewo, gm. Mrągowo, grave 394. *M. Rudnicki, 2006, s. 350.*

Tumiany, gm. Barczewo, graves 27, 31, 32, 45. *U. Geisler, 1978, S. 53.*

Tumiany, gm. Barczewo, grave 30a and grave 75. *M. Rudnicki, 2006, s. 350.*

Tumian, gm. Barczewo, grave 2/70. *E. Roman, 1997, s. 178.*

### The Sudovian culture

Jasieniec, gm. Krukłanki. *M. Engel, P. Iwanicki, A. Rzeszotarska-Nowakiewicz, 2006, p. 194, plate IX:2.*

Netta, gm. Augustów, grave 30. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2007, p. 18, plate XVI.*

Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, barrow III; barrow 33, grave 2; barrow 52, grave 1. *J. Jaskanis, 2013, s. 200–201, plate IV, plate CLXXVII, plate CXCIX.*

Szwajcaria, gm. Puńsk, barrow 2, grave 1; barrows 15, 16, 38. *J. Antoniewicz, M. Kaczyński, J. Okulicz, 1958, s. 25, 35–36, 40, plate XII:5, plate XII:10.*

Żywa Woda, gm. Jeleniewo, barrow 8. *W. Ziemińska-Odojowa, 1961, S. 50, plate XI:6.*

### The Dollkeim/Kovrovo culture

Berezovka, raj. Gwardeisk (formerly Groß Ottenhagen, Kr. Fischhausen), graves 19 and 23. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 92:12,13, plate 94:7.*

former Grebieten, raj. Zelenogradsk, grave S. 43. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 237, plate XXXIX; V. Kulakov, 2008, p. 26; W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 39:10, 11.*

former Greibau, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kr. Fischhausen), graves 211 and 342i. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 60:7.*

Kolosovka (Chrystal'noe), raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Wiekau, Kr. Fischhausen), graves 19 and 34. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 48:8, plate 50:4, 5.*

Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen), graves 15, 46a, 46b. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 5:1,3, plate 12:4, plate 12:6.*

Kovrovo, raj. Zelenogradsk, grave 109. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 209, plate XI; W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 17.*

Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagrationovsk (formerly Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil), grave 31. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 236, plate XXXVIII; V. Kulakov, 2008, p. 26; W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 78:11.*

Pervomayskoye, raj. Bagrationovsk, grave 59. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 76:8.*

Povarovka, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Kirpehnen, Kr. Fischhausen), graves V and VII. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 83:9, plate 82:9.*

Povarovka raj. Zelenogradsk, stray find. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 83:9.*

Putilovo, raj. Zelenogradsk (formerly Corjeiten, Kr. Fischhausen). *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 62:4.*

formerly Weckern, raj. Bagrationowsk (formerly Kr. Pr.-Eylau), grave 29. *W. Nowakowski, 1996, plate 56:3.*

### The Lithuanian sites

Dirmiškės, raj. Alytus, barrow 2. *M. Michelbertas, 1999, p. 57, plate 1:2,3.*

Paalksniai, raj. Kelmė, barrow 21, grave 2. *M. Michelbertas, 2011, p. 60–67, plate 72:5.*

Pagrybis, raj. Šilalė, grave 85. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 227, plate XXIX.*

Plinkaigalis, raj. Kėdainiai, grave 52. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 217, plate XIX.*

Rūdaičiai, raj. Kretinga. *M. Michelbertas, 2000, S. 289.*

Stragnai, raj. Klaipėda, grave 13. *R. Banytė-Rowell, 2007, s. 333.*

Taurapolis, raj. Utena, barrow 5. *U. Geisler, 1978, S. 53, Abb. 20.*

Vidgiriai, raj. Šilutė, grave 2. *A. Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 253, plate LV.*

### Others

Grudziądz-Rządź, gm. loco, grave 591. *P. Anger, 1890, S. 45–46.*

Mazkatuži, Rucava nov., Latvia, barrow IV, grave 23. *I. Līga Virse, 2013, Abb. 8:6–7.*

Spychówko, gm. Świętojano. *E. Roman, 1997, s. 178.*

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## PENTINŲ RADINIAI PIETRYTINIAME BALTIJOS REGIONE ROMĖNIŠKŲJU IR TAUTŲ KRAUSTYMOŠI LAIKOTARPIU – KELETAS PASTABŲ

Emilia Smółka

Santrauka

Tarp Wielbarko kultūros kapų įkapių aptinkama pentinų, kuriuos galima skirti anuometiniam elitui. Šie pentinai formaliai nesiskiria nuo tų, kurie yra žinomi iš kitos Vidurio Europos *Barbaricum* teritorijos. Tačiau galima pastebėti, kad atskiruose regionuose skiriasi kai kurių pentinų formų

naudojimo laikas, jų morfologija ar gamybai naudota medžiaga. Šiai publikacijai keltas uždavinys – pasekti pentinų buvimą pietrytiniame Baltijos jūros baseino regione. Tam buvo atlikta tipologinė – chronologinė pagrindinių pentinų tipų Wielbarko kultūros kapų įkapse ir rytinių šios kultūros

kaimynų žemėse apžvalga. Buvo apžvelgta medžiaga, būdinga Bogaczewo, Dollkeimo-Kovrovo, sūduvių kultūrų kapų įkapėms, taip pat Olsztyno ir Elblągo grupių radiniams. Aptarta ir medžiaga, rasta Nemuno žemupio, Vakarų ir Centrinės Lietuvos kultūrinėse srityse.

Pietrytinio Baltijos pakraščio pentinų formos yra labai įvairios. Čia aptinkama pentinų plokščiu pagrindu, su lankečiu, besibaigiančiu buoželėmis ar kabliukais, pentinų su įvairiomis kniedėmis. Atskirų pentinų tipų paplitimas įvairiose regiono srityse yra nevienodas. Įvairovės pavyzdys gali būti pentinai plokščiu pagrindu, retai aptinkami Wiel-

barko kultūroje ir faktiškai beveik nežinomi vakarų baltų kultūrose. Iš pateiktos medžiagos matyti Wielbarko kultūros įtaka rytiniams kaimynams, pasireiškusį, tarp kitko, bronzos naudojimu pentinams gaminti. Reikia taip pat pabrėžti, kad kai kurie baltų žemėse rasti pentinai nežinomi Wielbarko kultūroje. Tokiems priklauso kai kurie radiniai iš Dollkeimo-Kovrovo kultūros bei Lietuvos. Tarp Wielbarko kultūros radinių labai reti Romos provincijų tipo sukniedyti pentinai, kurie gana gausūs Dollkeimo-Kovrovo kultūros, Olsztyno ir Elblągo grupių paminkluose, taip pat Lietuvos teritorijoje.

Iš lenkų kalbos vertė *Mykolas Michelbertas*

*Įteikta 2014 m. balandžio mėn.*