

The weapon of horizon Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn in Amberland

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Studying the history of the weapon and fighting equipment of Baltic tribes of the average Iron Age at the present developmental stage of archeology of Baltic is on rise. Exaggeration will not count the conducting reason of this positive phenomenon Vytautas Kazakevičius's persistent work, during last 25 years actively studying res militaries Baltic the Roman time and an epoch of Vikings. Our Vilnius colleague has created a typology of Baltic cold steel pre-order epoch, main principles of his technique are developed and chronological stages of development of a weapon affair among western and eastern balts are determined. Especially it is necessary to note untimely left Vytautas Kazakevičius's achievements (he is gone, unfortunately) in business of studying of the weapon of tribes Nemunas-Land during an epoch of Great resettlement of peoples. He, in particular, for the first time in a modern archeology science has designated a problem connected to occurrence and distribution of knives-daggers (Dolch-Messer), which V. Kazakevičius counted as a product of manufacture of Baltic masters (Kazakevičius, 1988, p. 94).

With the interest to a history of the weapon of Baltic of V. Kazakevičius, in this earlier unpopular theme, attracted many archeologists both in Lithuania, and in Russia. In development of the positive pulse given to the study of the weapons by works of V. Kazakevičius, I think it is necessary to try to consider the not-so-well-known aspect of a history of military science of tribes of Baltic, in this particular article, as the nomenclature of arms in complexes of the horizon called now "Sösdala". Region of research – southeast Baltic (a former province of Eastern Prussia, nowadays – the Kaliningrad area of Russia), including the neighboring areas of balts on the right side of the river Neman in territory of modern Lithuanian Republic.

"Horizon Sösdala" for Scandinavia and Baltic is defined in modern archeology as chronologically discrete group of the complexes comprising pieces of decorative art made of bronze and silver (it is frequent

– plated on an obverse plane silver) representing an ornament, consisting of star-shaped figures, stamped by various punches and the strips made of prints of such punches. The important attribute of this ornament is that it covers extremely flat surfaces and is realized through prints on the cooled down metal of stamps of triangular and crescent forms. These principles make the characteristic of style Sösdala and, actually, also style Untersiebenbrunn. The problem of Sösdala style was first emphasized by Niels Åberg in the beginning of XX century, calling it Sternornament. For southeast Baltic and for Scandinavia an initial area for an appearance of this style Niels Åberg counted the Rhine provinces of Roman Empire (Åberg, 1919, S. 47). Dating east – Prussian star-shaped monuments by second half V of century AD, N. Åberg was declined to that ancient German population of Amber region has accepted traditions of this style from the provincial-Roman masters without intermediary of Scandinavians. In merovingian epoch the products carrying this style in Baltic, lose the German accessory (Åberg, 1919, S. 52). Modern Polish scientist studying the antiquities dated by the middle of the first thousand years AD Anna Bitner-Wróblewska, referring to N. Åberg, considers, that the given decor, "... Determined as eastern Baltic star-shaped ornament, has appeared under influence of style Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn (which) covers significant areas of Average and Northern Europe" (Bitner-Wróblewska, 1986–1990, s. 52). Ascertaining validity of allocation of horizon Sösdala for Scandinavia (attributes of a decor in the north of Europe: the stylized images of animal heads in a structure and submitted by stamping on silver of a strip stamped ornament, occasionally – star-shaped figures), nowadays A. Bitner-Wróblewska suggests, taking into account local specificity of the star-shaped style, Polish colleague admits its connection with Sösdala style) to enter for Baltic new chronological concept – "horizon Samland" (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 107). Frameworks of this

“horizon” are offered in parameters of phases C3–D/E (sulfurs. IV – beg. VI centuries AD). The beginnings of “horizon Samland” are called as ware indicators of early fibulas forms such as Schönwarling, the end of this “horizon” is designated by the latest variants of star-shaped fibulas (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 119, 120). For horizon Sösdala in Scandinavia certain chronological frameworks are offered, dated IV – the first half of. V centuries AD (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2005, p. 213). We shall try to see if the validity of the theory about “horizon Samland” is true on an example of weapons with stamped ornament on the subjects of arms on Amber coast (that “Samland,” in honour of which “horizon” is named) and in the ethno-cultural areas next to it. Given theme did not involve attention of archeologists.

However as a whole, the northeastern suburb Barbaricum (pool Vistula-River in its bottom current – fig. 1) in Hun time, as well as earlier, during an epoch of the Roman influence, is very poor in the buried weapon discoveries. The robbers played a considerable role in the appearance of this phenomenon, quite often working on an antiquity on fresh traces of burial of leaders and military leaders.

The modern condition of archeology of Baltic allows to create:

The catalogue of funeral complexes
with the weapon and monuments of decorative art
in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style.

Perwomajskoje, Bagrationovsky rajon of Kaliningrad region (former. Warnikam, Kr. Heiligenbeil), **Warnikam-31** – urn cremation. Stock: 1 – bronze, plated by silver “star-shaped” fibula made in Bitner-Wróblewska style II, 2 – silver buckle such as Madyda-Legutko H3 (Madyda-Legutko, 1986, p. 86), 4 – one pair of bronze spurs with iron edges of subgroup Ginalski H, 5 – a circular jug, a belt with silver overlays and a narrow type of a belt and other finds, a knife – dagger. The ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on the “star-shaped” fibula. Earlier, the author of these lines dated this burial of the notable soldier by the time around 450 AD (Kulakov, 1997, p. 146).

former **Grebieten** (Süd=southern part of the grave)-43 (Kr. Fischhausen-Samland, nowadays – Zelenogradsky rajon) – urn cremation. In a urn such as Grebieten (n) with steam rooms model on an edge trunk In a urn with calcites bones the following things

are found out: a, b – bronze buckles such as Madyda-Legutko H3 (Madyda-Legutko, 1986, p. 86), with – umbon of a board such as Vermand, d – a fighting knife with a strip of prints C-shaped stamp at the back, e – scythe, f – an amber bead such as Bassonia, g – bronze, plated by silver “star-shaped” fibula made in Bitner-Wróblewska type II, h – bronze tongue-shaped type of a belt, I – a type of a spear with a feather lancet type forms, k, m – pair iron spurs subgroups Ginalski H, l – a type of a dart with a feather lancet type forms (Heydeck, 1887/87, Taf. VIII, a–l). The ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on “star-shaped” fibula. As it seen from buckles, the military burial. G (Süd)-43 it is dated phase C2 (on system Tischler-Godłowski-Tejral), that is – the end of IV century AD.

Kovrovo, Zelenogradsk region (former Dollkeim, Kr. Fischhausen-Samland), **Do-146** – urn cremation. Stock: a knife – dagger, bronze fibula such as Duratón, iron buckle such as Madyda-Legutko H14, plated by silver bronze tongue-shaped tip of a belt, a urn, a type of a spear with powerful an axial thickening on (Tischler, Kemke, 1902, p. 23). By structure of stock, Do-146 contains the remains of the man – soldier and it is dated on fibula, buckle and on a type of the belt dated by the V century. The ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on the tongue-shaped type of a belt. The given complex (as well as Do-109) under the nomenclature of funeral stock finds rather convincing analogies in tombs of leaders vidivariers pool Frisching-River (a burial Warnikam, Wa-30 and Wa-31), dated by phases D2–D3 (Kulakov, 2004, p. 23).

Do-163 urn cremation. Stock: bronze arbalet typ fibula such as Duratón, covered with silver bronze buckle such as Madyda-Legutko H38, a silver tongue-shaped tip of the belt, a knife – dagger, a urn with an ornament making a “scrappy” composition from prints of a stick (?), the spear with an axial thickening, scythe, grinded, two kettledrum type amber beads, a bronze spiral ring and other finds (Tischler, Kemke, 1902, p. 24). The ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on buckle and on the tongue-shaped type of a belt. By structure of stock, Do-163 contains remains of the man – soldier and it is dated by phase D2/D3 on fibula and buckle (near 450–470) (Kulakov, 2004, p. 24, 25).

Do-164 – urn cremation. Stock: bronze arbalet typ fibula Bitner-Wróblewska II, bronze buckle such

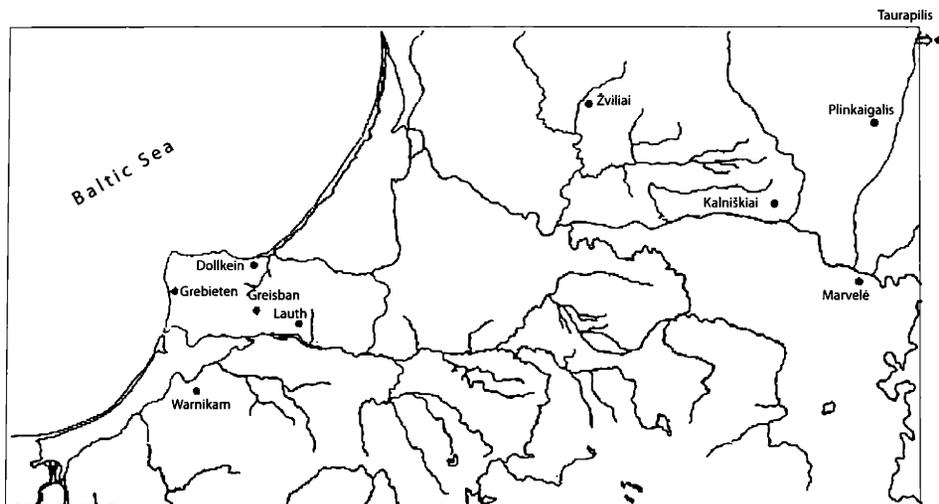


Fig. 1. Burials with the weapon and with monuments of style Sösäala-Untersiebenbrunn in Baltic.

1 pav. Kapai, kuriuose rasta ginklu, ir Sösäala-Untersiebenbrunn stiliaus paminklai Baltijos kraštuose

as Madyda-Legutko H38, silver (?) bronze tongue-shaped type of a belt with an ornament in Sösäala-Untersiebenbrunn style, a type of a spear, a urn, big iron buckle, two knives, a fragment of tweezers with wide lateral planes (Tischler, Kemke, 1902, p. 24). The ornament in Sösäala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on the tongue-shaped type of a belt. By structure of stock, Do-164 contains remains of the man – soldier and it is dated phases D2 and D2/D3 on fibula and buckle (Kulakov, 2004, p. 25).

Do-370 (fig. 2) – urn cremation in the plan to a hole in diameter of 0,46 m, depth from a level of precontinent of 0,42 m, the filled weak – ashen sandy loam. The urn represents a modeled vessel such as Grebieten in height 0,43 m grey – ochre colors, its external surface is smoothed down. On the urn's shoulder three small vertical ledges of the rectangular form are marked, they were intended for fixing of belts or cords at transportation of an urn from a fire to a tomb. The urn in the top half is filled with weak – ashen sandy loam. At the bottom border of this filling the first finds, among which – lancet type of a spear 370-6 directed to an edge downwards were open. Below, in a layer of sandy loam with particles of ashes the remains of drinking horn laying bottom up are found. Bronze binding was kept from it at the mouth of a horn such as typ

Andrzejowski I. Near riton's remains calcites bones are found, its total has reached more than 600 copies in a urn. Their basic massif has been concentrated in benthonic space of a urn as a layer by thickness of 0,20 m. Outside of a urn, in immediate proximity to it, incomplete fragments terracotta mirror glossy modeled vessel such as Dollkein, a fragment of a knife, a bronze tip of a belt, a clot of burnt bronze have been found. The basic massif of finds was in a urn of below mentioned type of a spear, among fragments of calcites bones. The mentioned massif was made with finds of the thermal influence's traces, submitted below as two complexes of details decoration A–B. Except for a type of a spear and the riton's remains, the following items are found in the most prestigious in **Do-370 complex A**: a knife – dagger in the general length of 24 sm; fine iron plates in the sheath of a knife – dagger, fragments decorating the sheath or a sword belt of silver rivets, a bead of dark-red amber such as Pauckenperle – a suspension bracket to sword-knot of a knife-dagger, bronze buckle and dividing rings of a sword belt of a knife-dagger, bronze buckles with a corrugated framework, entering with it by parameters in uniform zone to set bronze tongue-shaped type of a belt with the rests silver coverings, bronze fibula with the star-shaped leg Type Bitner-Wróblewska IV

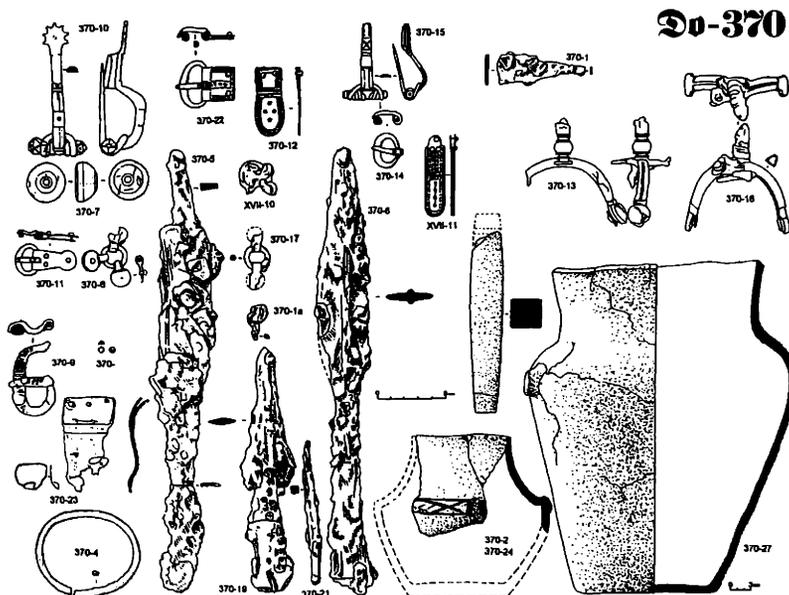


Fig. 2. Complex Kowrovo-Dollkeim-370 (after: Kulakov, 2003a, fig. 2).

2 pav. Kowrovo-Dollkeim kapo Nr. 370 kompleksas (pagal Kulakov, 2003a, fig. 2)

with an ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. Our Polish colleague relates the fasteners of this type by time "prior to the beginning of an early phase of migration of tribes". Studying of complexes with bulbous fibulas and their derivatives (arbalet type fibulas with cut-facet type washers) allows to specify dating of such fasteners within the limits of second quarter V of century (C3b (C2/D1)–D1 = 360–410 AD). Besides, the following items are found in a complex A: bronze buckle (fig. 2, 370–22) Typ Madyda-Legutko H38 (phase D3), bronze tongue-shaped type of a belt (fig. 2, 370–12) with an ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn, a type of a dart Type SPb2 (phases B2/C1 – Adler, 1993, S. 88), the iron edge, bar-shaped, adapted for suspension grinded from rather soft light grey slate (fig. 2, 370–20). Only one of spurs (fig. 2, 370–16) is found near to the weapon marked above. The second spur laid in northern sector of urn. According with the criterion, chosen during the formation of model of structure of a complex A, priority criterion of prestigiousness of artifacts marked spurs possible concern to a complex And. They are completely standard, their arches are made by moulding on the thin wax model

basing on massive arch-shaped matrix in such a manner that end production were hollow bronze spur arches, on the center punched the iron edges carefully fixed by bronze washers. This very difficult metallurgical reception, and also dressing of an external plane of an arch only with one, inverted outside of the party (fig. 2, 370–16) are not the attributes peculiar to the ancient German ones, general to "barbarous" masters of the Roman epoch. "Barbarous" variants of spurs in Przeworsk area make subgroup Ginalski H categorized as phase D. However, spurs from Do-370 on high quality of the performance can be connected more likely to the provincial-Roman workshops. In one style with them bronze details of fastening of the spurs to the horseman's boots are created also. **The complex B** includes: two-individual fastening fibula third variant I series, the categorized A. K. Ambroz in the East Europe by "all IV century", in Danube-Land – by the end IV – to beginning V of centuries AD, bronze buckle type Madyda-Legutko H12, categorized as an initial phase of migration of tribes. On the width mentioned buckle there can be corresponded to the type of a belt XVII-1 only mentioned above with elements of an or-

namant in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. According to the outlines it is the typological predecessor of tongue-shaped tips from A. In it is necessary to mention a fragment of a knife as the last thing. Do-370 contains remains of two soldiers various social and age categories and it is dated within the limits of phase D1 (Kulakov, 2003a, p. 67–73).

Greibau-63 (Kr. Fischhausen-Samland, nowadays – Zelenogradsky region) – urn cremation. Stock: 1 – a urn such as Grebieten, 2 – bronze (?) “star-shaped” fibulae Bitner-Wróblewska type II, 3, 4 – bronze, plated by silver tongue-shaped types of the belts, damaged iron arbalest type fibula with a bronze spring, bronze (?) long narrow tweezers, the spiral ring, two bracelets, with the corrugated ends, a type of a belt with three rivets, a type of a spear with leaf-shaped feather, fragments of the second type of a spear, big peaked umbon board with wide edge territory, board (Tischler, Kemke, 1902, p. 29). The ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style is submitted on “star-shaped” fibula and the big type of a belt. A. Bitner-Wróblewska dates military burial Grei-63 phase D, and types of a belt with an ornament in technics tremolo as in Grei-63, for Scandinavia A. Bitner-Wróblewska considers Sambian import (Bitner-Wróblewska, 1992, p. 250).

Lauth-209 (fig. 3) – cremation in round hole 0,68 m in diameter, and within the limits of cultural beddings 0,26 m deep. The tom, because of it's the cubic capacity has not reached continent. In its southwest part the contour of a tomb is broken by the latest poleo type hole trapezoid by form size. 0,23 × 0,23 m, 0,28 m deep, filled with the transported remains of funeral fire. The tomb is filled with intensively golden layers – ashen sandy loam with the various maintenance of particles of organic chemistry. A little to the north of the central part of the tomb blocked by group of small boulders, a congestion of calcites bones' fragments are revealed (in the top part of a congestion – fragments of frontal bones) in which southern part, is exact under stones are found: fragmented bronze “star-shaped” fibula, Bitner-Wróblewska type II with the remains of an ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style, iron arbalest type fibula with a trapezoid leg and soldered needle-holder, iron buckle such as Madyda-Legutko H17, a small knife – dagger, an amber bead such as Bassonia – a suspension bracket to sword-knot of a knife-dagger, a fragment of a modelled vessel. By “star-shaped” fibu-

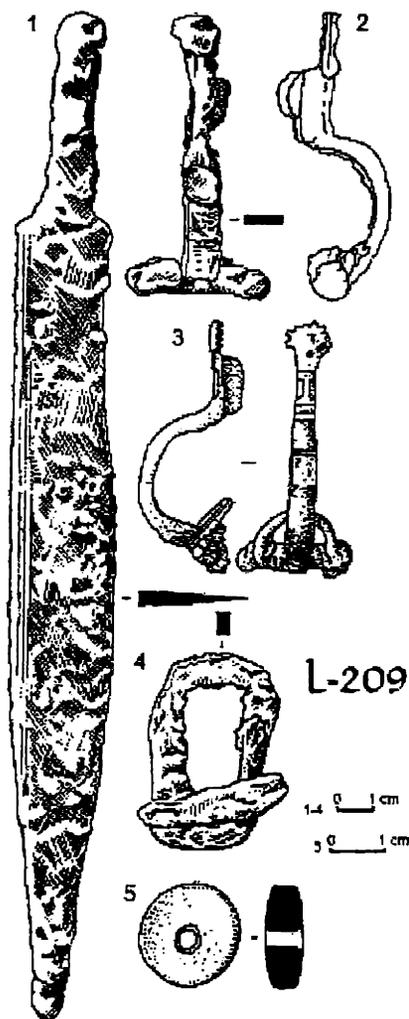


Fig. 3. A complex B. Isakovo-Lauth-209 (after: Archive IA of the Russian Academy of Science, P-1, Kulakov, 2003).

3 pav. B. Isakovo-Lauth kapo Nr. 209 kompleksas (pagal Rusijos mokslų akademijos Archeologijos instituto archyvą, P-1, Kulakov, 2003)

la Bitner-Wróblewska type II military burial L-209 is dated time around 460–470 (Archive IA of the Russian Academy of Science, Kulakov, 2003).

Marvelė-312 (Kaunas Rajon the Lithuanian Republic) (fig. 4) – inhumation in a sepulchral hole rectan-

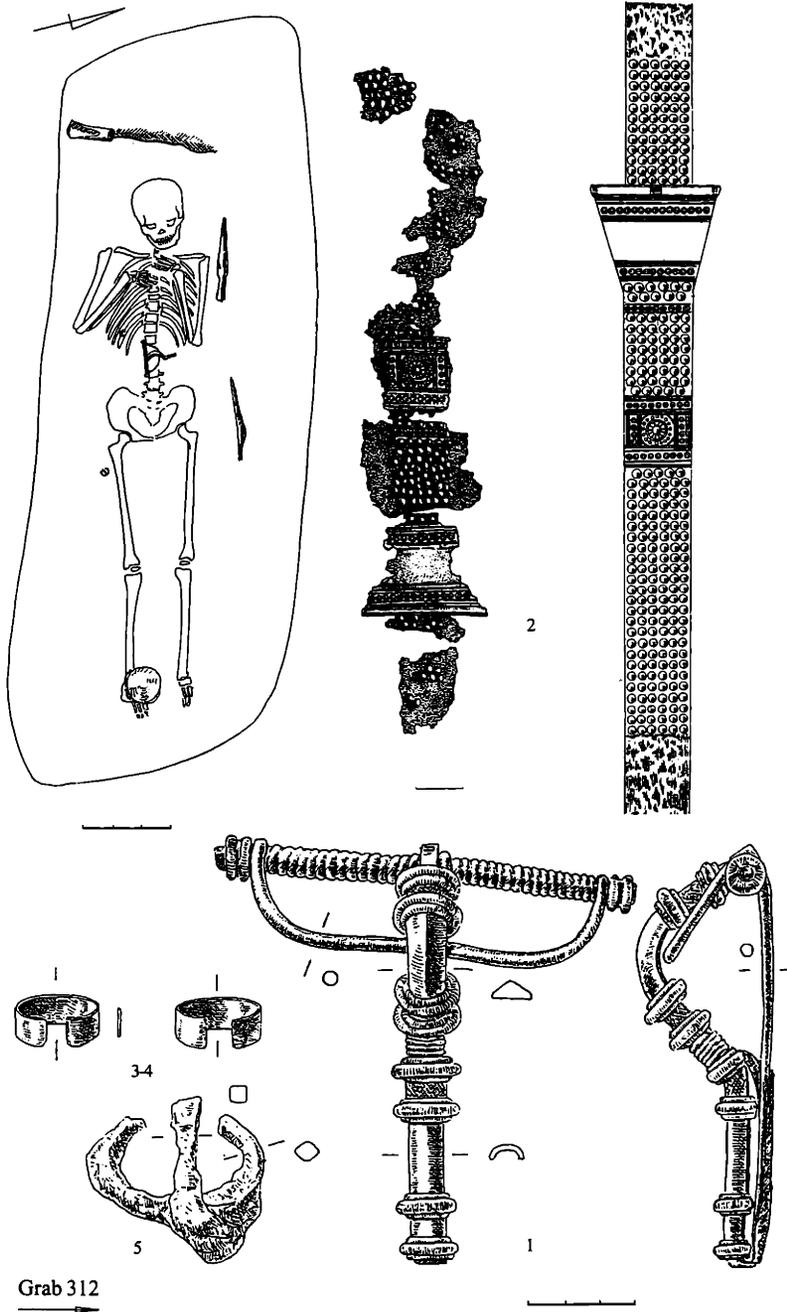
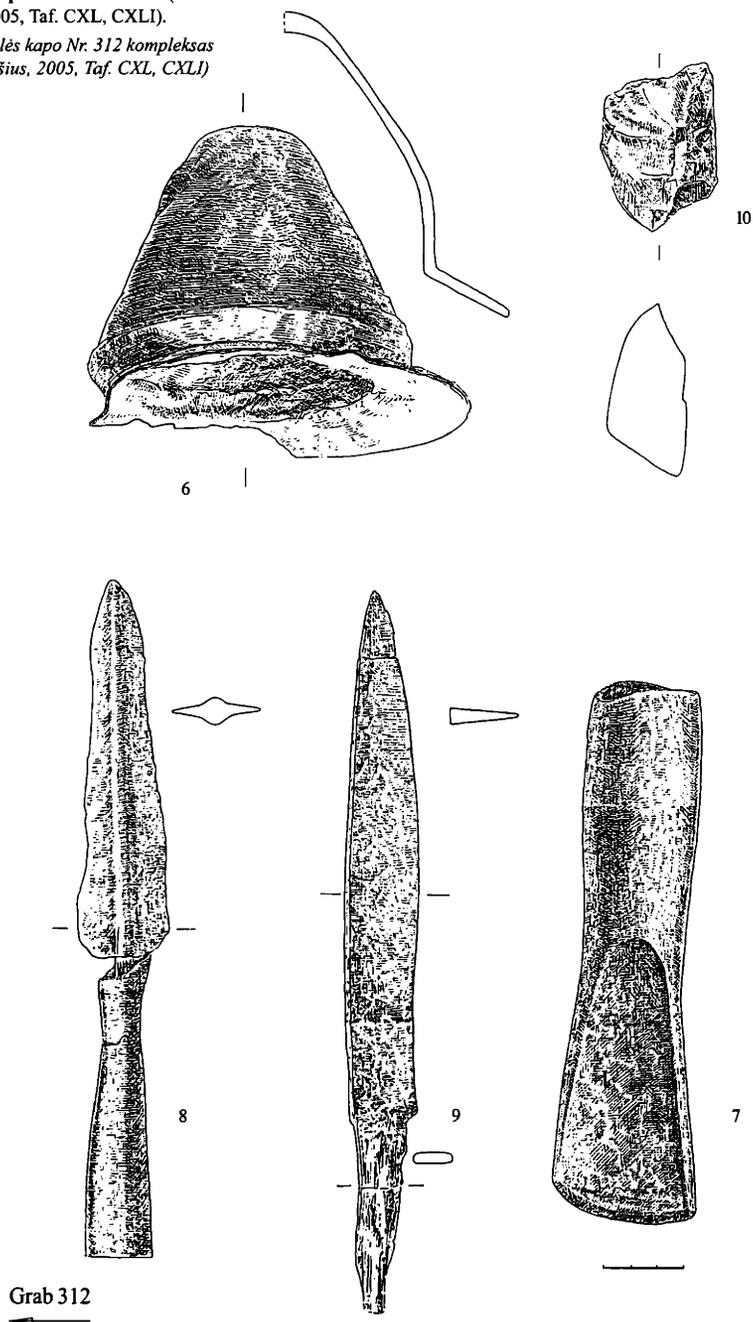


Fig. 4. Complex Marvelé-312 (after: Bertašius, 2005, Taf. CXL, CXLI).

4 pav. Marvelės kapo Nr. 312 kompleksas (pagal Bertašius, 2005, Taf. CXL, CXLI)



gular by way of the form size $2,6 \times 0,69$ m, depth of 2,7 m. Skeleton which hands are combined on a breast, is focused by a head on northwest. At head are found out an axe and the rests of a leather sword belt in the general length of 0,43 m with bronze an overlay and conic rivets. At the left shoulder the broken tip of a spear, at the left elbow – a fighting knife is found. Below edges, in area of a stomach it is found bronze arbalest type fibula with Ringgarnitur such as grosse ABF, an edge of a needle directed to the left elbow of skeleton. Fibula lays across the case. She, obviously, clasped on the deceased funeral clothes (the big piece of a fabric?). At right bones it is revealed iron button with an oval framework. On the right foot it is found iron umbon a board such as Dobrodzeń. This find testifies that the bottom part of legs the grave-board covered. Besides two bronze lamellar rings enter into a complex and a piece of stoun. The author of the publication of this complex completely wrongly dates his boundary of phases D/E (Bertašius, 2005, p. 80, Taf. CXL, CXLI). Actually this complex as Plinkaigalis-61 and Žviliai-47 (is (see lower), are dated on fibula, to close fasteners of types AVI, 167, AVI, 168 with Ringgarnitur phase C2/D1, not later than 400 (Kulakov, 2005a, p. 44). To tell the truth, in an Aukštaičiai-area late forms of such artefacts are known and in complexes of VI century (Kulakov, 2005b, p. 124). However fibula from Marvelė-312 is the early prototype for these finds.

To style Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn in the given complex close the image submitted in the center of a composition on a rectangular overlay of a sword belt. To tell the truth, it – not poinçon, and pressed (cast?). M. Bertašius correctly defines it as Sonnenornament (Bertašius, 2005, p. 80). As well as starsfigures of style Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn, “the solar figure” on sword belt Marvelė-312 simulates, most likely, taking place on the prototype to this overlay an insert from any a prestige material (a stone or glass). By archaic subjects in complex Marvelė-312 it can be counted original the forerunner of complexes of horizon Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn in modern Lithuania.

Žviliai-47 (Šilalė rajon the Lithuanian Republic) – inhumation in a rectangular tomb in the plan size $2,30 \times 0,90$ m, blocked by several stones. Skeleton (the decay was kept only) is focused with its head to the west. On a place of bones of a breast an iron pin and bronze with partial silver plating arbalest type fibula such as große ABF are found. Both fasteners are direc-

ted by the edges to the north, they, obviously, fastened funeral clothes on a breast of the deceased. In area of a neck the bronze torgues with the T-shaped aperture for a fastener is revealed. On the left wrist the bronze bracelet with the expanded cut ends is found. The similar principle of a fastener at life is inconvenient. At the right shoulder of a skull bush type iron axe and the remains of the bandage with bronze spheroid rivets are found. At the left shoulder of a skull the type of a spear, a pair of bronze spurs of the Ginalski H subgroup with a complex of belts with bronze buckles and overlays and horses' head with annulate bit is found. Its structure includes frontlet(?) bronze suspension bracket – lunula pendant with an ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. Laima Vaitkunskienė, the author of the publication of burial ground Žviliai, dates Grave 47 IV century AD also relates the buried in it soldier – horseman to western balts (Vaitkunskienė, 1999, p. 159, 209–211). Similar horse abobe-decoration in burial. 79 tumulus-earth burial grounds Netta (Podlasie woj.) it is dated phases C1b–C2 (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2003, p. 35).

Kalniškiai (3)-39 (Raseiniai rajon the Lithuanian Republic) – inhumation in a tomb size $3,20 \times 1,80$ m, in which the remains of a skeleton of the soldier (orientation – northwest) it was accompanied by two horses burial places with the western and northwest orientations. In a head of the soldier a type of a spear and bush type axe are found. To the south in burial two are revealed bronze (one of them – with silver plating) arbalest type fibulas and a knife with details of the bandage. The last are submitted by a bronze trapezoid tip of a belt and bronze rivets with sphere-conic knobs, covered with tin. Besides in a tomb two bronze buckles and two types of belts are found, and one of them – with an ornament in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. A bandage of a fighting knife it is considered the Roman import, according to this bandage, burial is dated by a boundary of phases C3/D (Astrauskas, Gleiznienė, Šimėnas, 1999, p. 141).

Plinkaigalis-50 (Kėdainiai rajon the Lithuanian Republic) – inhumation in a rectangular hole in the plan size $2,08 \times 1,20$ m, 0, 44 m deep, blocked by several stones. Skeleton is focused by a head on the west, the skull is blocked by a boulder. With skeleton the following items are found: near to a skull – bronze details of the horns for drinking, on a neck of skeleton there was a silver torques, on a breast – silver (type große ABF) and bronze arbalest type fibulas, on the

right hand – a silver bracelet with the extending cut ends, on the left hand – a bronze lamellar ring, at the right hand – bush type axe, at a zone – silver buckle and a tip of a belt, the remains of a sword belt with a silver overlay and tin decorative rivets, in the bottom part of skeleton – slate were grinded, two bronze spurs, a pair of bronze buckles and three types of a belt concerning footwear or to fastening of the spurs. The mentioned above type of a belt, decorated in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style, is the simplified version of a magnificent type of a belt from Zamość (Southern Poland – Madyda-Legutko, 1978, fig. 4, g; Bliujienė, 2000, p. 106, 107), having an obvious provincial-Roman origin. The author of excavations and the publications of the burial Plinkaigalis V. Kazakevičius dated the burial by 50 late V century AD (Kazakevičius, 1993, p. 126).

Plinkaigalis-61 (Kėdainiai rajon the Lithuanian Republic) (fig. 5) – inhumation in a rectangular hole in the plan size. 2,55 × 0,85 m, 0,58 m deep, limited to several stones. Skeleton is focused by a head on northeast. With skeleton are found: silver arbalet type fibula, a fighting knife, proear narrow-bladed axe (group Malonaitis 3c, it is dated boundary IV–V – end V of centuries AD – Malonaitis, 2002, S. 167, 168) with the remains of the wooden hilt, a chisel (?), a bronze bracelet with the expanded cut ends, bronze spring and bucket-shaped tiny subject, two shoe belts with bronze buckles (have corrugated frameworks) and overlays, bull (aurochs) a horn for drink with silver fetters, a teeth of a horse. The bottom of the drinking horn is decorated in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. Decorative strips on a facing of the drinking horn, filled with lines of various animals and birds, in modern Lithuanian archeology are treated as reflection of ancient balts beliefs in three-level structure of the universe and reflect the sky, the ground and the underground world (Vaitkunskienė, 1995, p. 104). The author of excavations and publications of the burial, Plinkaigalis V. Kazakevičius, related the buried in the grave 61 soldier to carriers of antiquities of Aukštaičiai (Kazakevičius, 1993, p. 127, 140). Fibulas with facets on a leg as in Plinkaigalis-61, are dated by phase C2/D1 in southeastern Baltic (Kulakov, 2003, fig. 121).

Marvelė-337 (Kaunas rajon the Lithuanian Republic) – inhumation in a sepulchral hole rectangular by way of the form size 2,4 × 0,8 m, 2,73 m deep. The remains of skeleton are in wooden “sarcophagus”, the

skull is focused to the northwest. To a southwest from the remains of a skull, outside “sarcophagus” (the width 0,55 m) finds a type of a dart. On a skeleton’s chest, by a needle to the north, bronze arbalet type fibula with facets on a leg with the cut washers, similar to the fibula from Plinkaigalis-61 is found. At the right hip of skeleton the knife – dagger and at the right foot – bush type axe are found. Also to the right of skeleton the remains of balteus Vidgiriai (length 0,26 m) with bronze overlays and umbon type decorative rivets have been found. On a trapezoid type of a belt of this bandage the star-shaped ornament is marked, close to Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. The author of the publication of this complex completely wrongly dates it by the phase E (Bertašius, 2005, p. 87, Taf. CL, 37; CLIV). Actually this complex, as well as Plinkaigalis-61, are dated on the fibula with facets phase C2/D1.

Taurapilis-5 (Utena rajon the Lithuanian Republic) – under tumulus inhumation in a hole size 3,2 × 1,6 m with the western orientation. At a skull the grinding stone, on a right shoulder – bronze arbalet type fibula with corrugated back, on one of fingers – a silver spiral ring, at the right hip – two-bladed sword of spatha type in wooden sheath with the gilt silver and bronze details are found. On each side of a sword, details of a sword belt – gilt silver buckles, and also a bronze tweezers, a knife, gilt silver buckle, iron buckle with cartridge clip, decorated almandine, two bronze spiral rings, under a sword – a stone bead – a suspension bracket to sword-knot are revealed. On the buried man’s chest, silver fetters of a drinking horns are found. To the left of pelvic bones the proear axe is found. At the feet of the buried man, a pair of bronze spurs was laying; (bronze, partly plated by silver buckle and belts of fastening spurs with two silver tips, umbon of a board such as Liebenau (V–VI centuries) accompanied by a bronze ring, pair types of copies were also found. Plated by silver spur’s buckle and a pair of belts’ types connected to it are decorated stamps in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style. To the north from the soldier’s skeleton, the horse’s skeleton is found, laying by a head to the west on the left side. The central man’s burial in barrow. 5 is surrounded by the tombs of several soldiers (Tautavičius, 1981, p. 20–31).

The given complex attracted attention of many known European archeologists. The opinion for the first time stated by Joachim Werner about a high social status of a buried man and primarily Danube origin

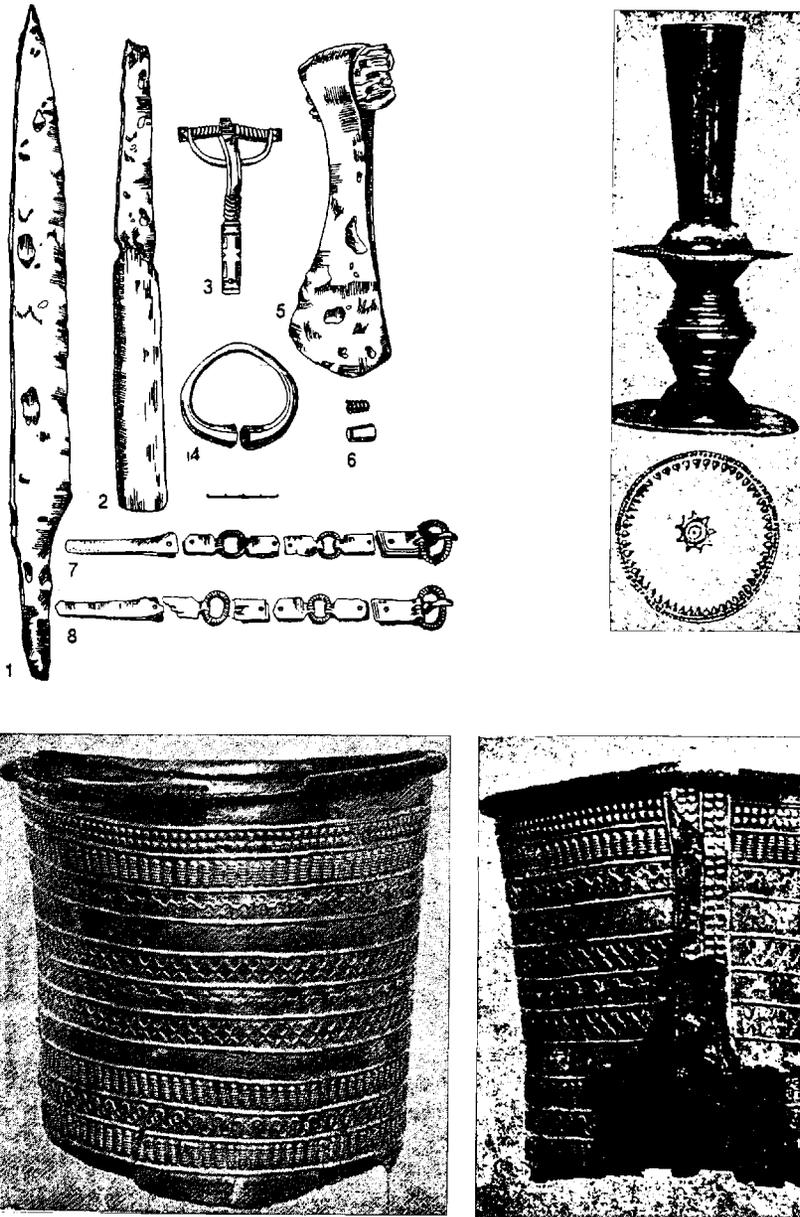


Fig. 5. Complex Plinkaigalis-61 (after: Kazakevičius, 1993, 202, 203 pav.).
5 pav. Plinkaigalio kapo Nr. 61 kompleksas (pagal Kazakevičius, 1993, 202, 203 pav.)

of his accessory's details according to the ceremony is conventional, typical for culture of Eastern Lithuanian barrows in a prince's barrow 5. On a decor in Kerbschnitt techniques the most part of artifacts from the given complex corresponds to horizon Karavakovo-Gava (D3 – to Shchukin, 2005, tab. VII). However, the monuments of a late phase of development of decorative style Sösðala-Untersiebenbrunn in complex Taurapilis-5 did not attract any special attention of the scientists.

The submitted catalogue contains the complexes obviously taking place at various steps of development and including monuments of decorative art in Sösðala-Untersiebenbrunn style. A. Bitner-Wróblewska does not inform the reader about these steps, and also about genesis of the mentioned style and about occurrence connected to it of “horizon Samland” taking the trouble to collect a maximum of data on Sösðala style at an encyclopedic level (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2005, p. 210–213). Moreover, the archeological material allows to characterize “star-shaped” style and connected with it “horizon Samland” in Baltic differently, than our Warsaw colleague.

The ornament using 6–9 beam star as the center of a composition, is perfectly submitted in the German material in frameworks of “the Danube fashion” for the Balkans and in Danube-Land in Untersiebenbrunn horizon on phases D2 and D2–D3 (Kazanski, 2002, p. 409). This “fashion’s” becoming has taken place on Rhine limes where the groups of eastern germens, entering in the middle of IV century the Roman legions and the groups of auxiliaries-federals, were supplied with the equipment made in local provincial-Roman workshops (Kazanski, 1995, p. 40–42). Roman buckles with an imprinted ornament and inserts of semi-precious stones evolve in artifacts with “star-shaped” ornament, as corresponding Rhine material of second half IV century of group Böhme B shows (fig. 6). “Stars”, because of the absence of stones’ inserts on artifacts have been called to simulate, nevertheless, before naive “barbarians” recipients their light and shine. The assumption of the star-shaped ornamental composition on Untersiebenbrunn horizon has been expressed earlier under influence of a complex of a plastic decor and inserts of stones.

Parallel to the process of becoming “star-shaped” ornament there is a development of fibulas with bulbous knobs, which we can see in the same complex

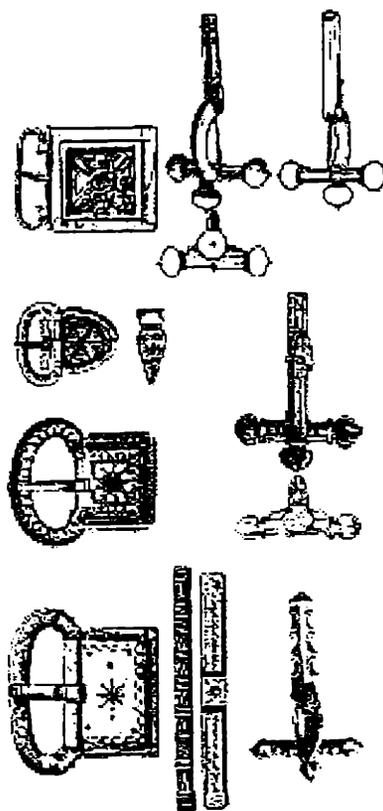


Fig. 6. Correlation of details of belts of “barbarians” of legionaries in burial grounds Rhine-limes (after: Kazanski, 1995, fig. 2, 3, 5).

6 pav. Diržų detalių ir segių koreliacija „barbarų“ – legionierių kapų kompleksuose Reino limese (pagal Kazanski, 1995, fig. 2, 3, 5)

with the buckles (from type AVIII, 190 to type AVIII, 191), an indispensable accessory of the late legionary's attire.

The formation of horizon Untersiebenbrunn's antiquities in Danube-Land is connected with German (mostly) military formations working in frameworks of “Power Huns” from the very beginning of its formation in Danube-Land. Fighting activity of these formations is emphasized by loss of separate finds and treasuries of horizon Untersiebenbrunn in Southern Poland at a final stage of development of Przeworsk-cultures (Mączyńska, 1998, s. 27–31). The campaigns

of veterans, taking part in Hun wars, promoted destruction of this culture, weakened by the movement of vandal population from Vistula-Land to the main territory of the Empire.

Among the mentioned groups there are representatives of military aristocracy, to whose burials the products with a decor in Untersiebenbrunn relate, in many respects similar to Sösdala style. As a whole the masters working in these styles, were guided by samples of details of the Roman military equipment. Both horizons Untersiebenbrunn and Sösdala, described by presence of artefacts with decors of the specified styles – are synchronous and are dated by the second half of the IV c. – the first half of the V c. AD (Kazanski, 1996, p. 193). The important distinction between both styles (and, accordingly, between both horizons) is the presence of star-shaped figures on details of the horse equipments, made in the same fashion, as well as on the provincial-Roman ornamental circuits (fig. 6, Vermand), the profound oval figures drawn in wax model of a subject. In Scandinavian Sösdala style they are not present (although, the details of the horse equipments are present in it), and in “horizon Samland” such figures are made on founding of fibulas and buckles solely by means of stamping. This dissimilarity is the reason of the various aspects connected to finding of samples for the styles by inhabitants of different regions Barbaricum. For the German pedestrian (according to the amount of the equipment in the tombs) soldiers of the Rhine legions, the details of belts were made in local Roman workshops and the same details have been delivered on Samland (returning of the “demobilized” veterans) and copied already in Baltic. Prototypes of a similar decor in Danube-Land appeared on details of belts (star-shaped ornament on buckles), and on details of ceremonial, status horse equipment (including – profile heads of animals and stamped ornament on perimeter of a subject). Thus in antiquities of horizon Untersiebenbrunn, on an early phase of an epoch of the Great migration of tribes, more complex, rather than stamped ornament is known, a decor in Kerbschnitt techniques, rare in Baltic. At last, in Scandinavian Sösdala style the details of a magnificent horse harness are the closest to the provincial-Roman prototypes. The star-shaped ornament is rare and is not seen on buckles. Parallel to Sösdala style, the ornament in Kerbschnitt and Niello technics is actively used (mostly – style Nydam). Both styles are submitted not on

derivatives of the Roman products, but on artifacts of a local origin. In this supervision the solution of a problem of interrelation of styles and horizons Untersiebenbrunn and Sösdala, it appears, is covered, it eliminates the mess which has arisen due to attempts of interpretation by A. Bitner-Wróblewska stamped ornament of the V century on monuments of Prussian culture. Occuring from one source together with a decor in Untersiebenbrunn style, the decor of sambian finds is a little bit simplified variant of the specified style and in much smaller degree is connected to Sösdala style. Unfortunately, A. Bitner-Wróblewska has not noticed it. The major distinction between the nomenclature of artifacts with stamped ornament on Samland and in Danube-Land consists that on Amber coast the set of decorated subjects is limited to several forms of attire’s details. In Danube-Land this nomenclature is much wider. To tell the truth, distinctions are settled by it. Accordingly “horizon Samland” will designate more correctly as “horizon Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn” on Samland. Thus if in Danube-Land horizon Untersiebenbrunn covers antiquities of various tribes and “... To distinguish burials of Ostgoths, Alans, Skirs, Rugiers, Hepids from each other it is not obviously possible” (Shchukin, 2005, p. 395), in Baltic are allocated (at least, on the basis of correlation of the weapon with finds in Untersiebenbrunn style) two areas of antiquities of this horizon: Samland and the Central Lithuania (fig. 1). If on Samland during epoch of Merovingian graphic traditions of Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style are transformed to “Style of the wolf tooth”, characteristic by gear strips a print of a stamp on perimeter of a subject on the grounds of the future of Lithuania and Latvia in VI–VIII centuries imprinted and stamped star and X-shaped compositions are kept on plates of female head wreaths.

As shows on Samland a material of military burials with knives-daggers, traditions of Scandinavian horizon Sösdala are actual for Amber coast that the “star-shaped” ornament is rendered on an ornament which is having a local origin and going back to northern European samples. This detail man’s (and female also) attire is star-shaped arbalest type fibula (under) type Bitner-Wróblewska II (fig. 3, 1). As show materials of Grave Do-370 (is see higher), such fibulas on Sambia are dated time not later second quarter V of century, within the limits of phase D2. However this dating specify (closer to first quarter V of century for Sam-

land) finds bronze spurs such as Leuna B. Originally appearing at germen of pool Elba-River in second half III century AD, such spurs are distributed in the western direction together with groups of the soldiers struggled on both parties Rhine limes. Spurs such as Leuna B are characteristic for equipment of legionaries of gallic provinces at the end of IV–beginning V of centuries (Kazanski, 1990/1991, p. 119). This spurs, as well as details of belts, made in the provincial-Roman workshops, in a complex were brought on Amber coast by veterans of the legions which have come back on the ground of ancestors after many years of service on foreign land. Thus, the steady set of military equipment of horizon Untersiebenbrunn on Samland starts to develop. Its obligatory attributes are: lancet tips of copies and darts, categorized to type Böhme 2 and appearing on Rhine limes besides with east germen including in structure of legions in end IV–beginning V of centuries (Kazanski, 1990/1991, p. 124). Separate finds umbons boards such as Vermand confirm the formed thesis that on Amber coast in first quarter V of century AD. The group of soldiers – germen earlier serving on Rhine limes in the Roman legions has returned rather compact, by uniformity of equipment. These soldiers, having spurs (it is frequent – the Roman manufacture, by finds in Do-370), nevertheless did not own ceremonial horse above-decoration (as their “colleagues” of horizon Untersiebenbrunn in Danube-Land and horizon Sösdala in Scandinavia) and, probably, were not part of prestigious cavalry formations. Most likely, soldiers of Samland were mobile infantry, put on horses for acceleration of displacement. This method of moving of the fighting connections on belt roads along limes was used by Romans in III century AD. Beside, the review of military burials of Amber coast of Roman time testifies that on extent of III–V of centuries AD those soldiers of Samland who served Empire in legions, had a complex of arms auxillaries (Kulakov, 2005c, p. 139).

Despite of the small number (8 complexes), the group of burials of horizon Untersiebenbrunn on Samland has a steady combination of attributes, in some cases – exclusive. Knives – daggers concern to them and tongue-shaped types of a belt. Mentioned single-bladed steel blades with needle-shaped edge were never sharpened and applied only for drawing shooting impacts like the latest knightly daggers such as misericordia. Knives – daggers are connected by the origin

with Danube-Land Hun time, intended for defeat (the killing after impact of archers) heavy armored fighters of the opponent and appear in Baltic up to middle V of century (Kulakov, Skvortsov, 2000, p. 46, 47).

Earlier wrongly was considered, that occurrence on Samland and in territory of modern northeast Poland tongue-shaped types of a belt in “Sösdala style” testifies to development of the Scandinavian decorative traditions in Baltic (Bitner-Wróblewska, 1992, p. 258; Wyszomirska-Werbat, 1992, p. 64). To tell the truth, if on Rhine limes prototypes tongue-shaped types of a belt are widely submitted (fig. 6, Vermand), in Scandinavia, by given to A. Bitner-Wróblewska, only on about. The basic two areas of distribution tongue-shaped types of a belt – Samland and Mazurian Lake-Plates. The direct predecessor for tongue-shaped tips of a belt is the “coupled” tip of a belt of horizon Untersiebenbrunn. So, Sambian group of antiquities of the given horizon is characterized by the massive burning with knives – daggers and tongue-shaped tips of a belt. This group of burials is dated mainly within the framework of phases D1 and D2.

7 funeral complexes with the weapon and with the subjects decorated in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style and found in Central Lithuania, the small number do not allow to make final conclusions about the characteristic of antiquities of horizon Untersiebenbrunn on Nemunas right bank. However, characteristic differences are obvious to the Lithuanian finds compared with synchronous Samland material. The central – Lithuanian group will consist exclusively from burials, quite often accompanied by horse burial places and-or complexes magnificent horse equipments. Last feature makes related antiquities of this group with synchronous materials of Scandinavia and Danube-Land. Besides burials in the Central Lithuania have in structure of a set of stock of torques and bracelets with the expanded ends, axes, drinking horn for drinking and bandage for a fighting knife such as balteus Vidgiriai. All these components of a set show the high social status of buried soldiers. Besides, the sword belts such as balteus Vidgiriai, are characteristic in Baltic for phase C1b/D1 (not later than 420), have the provincial-Roman origin and have been adapted by soldiers of Baltic to carrying not knives – daggers, and earlier forms blades – fighting knives with humpbacked back (Kulakov, Skvortsov, 2000, p. 44, 45). The unique case return of found of bandage and a knife – dagger is marked

in Marvelė-337. More recent dating of military burials, in relation to Samland complexes from territory of Lithuania proves to be true obligatory presence of arbalest type fibulas in them such as große ABF, III century dated in southeast Baltic AD, and on the right to coast Nemunas-River living up to IV – first half V of centuries (Kulakov, 2005a, p. 44, 45). Any case of correlation of star-shaped fibulas with the weapon and with monuments in Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style in Lithuania it is not revealed. Here not only the tongue-shaped tip of the belt is not present, but also the buckles with “star-shaped ornament” where “star” are submitted in a singular. On the contrary, here in structure of bandages balteus Vidgiriai, we can see the tube-shaped ends of belts (fig. 6, Vermand), on Amber coast known in burials of phases C2/D1 and never return of found with buckles such as Madyda-Legutko H38 and tongue-shaped tips of belts. On tips of belts several “stars” are submitted on the territory of Lithuania.

Thus, it is possible to ascertain the following. Soldiers – horsemen, buried in the Central Lithuania, appeared here, behind northeast limit Barbaricum, a little before soldiers – infantrymen on Samland. If veterans of Romes auxilia have appeared on Amber coast on phases D1 and to a lesser degree D2 horse federats have disappeared in woods of future border Aukštaičiai and Žemaičiai basically on a boundary of phases C₂/D₁.

The find lancet type of copies such as Böhme 2, numerous on Sambia, for Lithuania is individual. Here the basic weapon of soldiers – horsemen of horizon Untersiebenbrunn were a proear axe and a fighting knife. Such set of the weapon is characteristic during Roman time for Baltic fighters (Kulakov, 2003b, p. 280). On the contrary, the complex from a fighting knife, umbons, types of a spear and a dart in complexes Samland, is for northern German soon after IV– to V of centuries (to tell the truth, they used the spatha instead of the heavy knife). Absence in such set of a type of a dart is specific to vandal (?) complexes in Przeworsk-Culture (Schulze-Dörlamm, 1985, p. 558) and later is submitted on Amber coast of horizon Untersiebenbrunn.

So, as a result of the analysis of complexes with the weapon of horizon Untersiebenbrunn on Sambia and in Lithuania it is possible to make the following conclusions:

1. Offered to A. Bitner-Wróblewska for “horizon Samland” chronological frameworks in parameters of phases C3–D/E (sulfurs. Soon after IV–to VI centuries AD) are not true. The horizon will be more logical to call as “horizon Untersiebenbrunn on Samland” and its dating is not beyond phases C2 (on K. Godłowski)/D2. This dating completely coincides with frameworks of horizon Sösdala in Scandinavia.
2. Antiquities with monuments of Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn style on the territory of Lithuania can be called “horizon Untersiebenbrunn in Lithuania”. Complexes with the weapon in this horizon are dated a boundary of phases C2/D1.
3. Ware indicators of horizon Untersiebenbrunn for military complexes Samland are star-shaped fibulas, buckles such as Madyda-Legutko H38, tongue-shaped tips of belts, knives – daggers and lancet type of copies / darts. These complexes belong to the German soldiers who have served in auxilium on Rhine.
4. Ware indicators of horizon Untersiebenbrunn for military complexes of Nemunas right bank are arbalest typ fibulas such as große ABF, ceremonial horse above decoration, drinking horn, bandages balteus Vidgiriai. These complexes belong to Baltic soldiers who have served in Roman auxiliary cavalry somewhere on limes (Danube?).

Occurrence of these not too numerous groups of soldiers have played for Amber coast and for bottom Nemunas-Land key role. Received fighting experience on fields of battles Hun wars, supplied with tactical knowledge and actual for an epoch of the Great migration of tribes kinds of the arms, the limited military contingents of veterans have cardinally changed a historical picture of southeast Baltic in first half of the V century AD. These soldiers were at the roots of the Prussian culture on Amber coast, the veterans of Hun wars promoted the strengthening of interbreeding contacts on river way “Samland-Virumaa” (a piece on the rivers Dubysa and Nevėžis) in wood thickets of the Central Lithuania, and by that promoted strengthening of a material – economic basis of Baltic tribes on a threshold of a Middle Ages (Kulakov, 2000, p. 285).

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THE LIST OF REDUCTIONS

RA – the Russian archeology

SPb – Saint Petersburg

HORIZONTO SÖSDALA-UNTERSIEBENBRUNN GINKLAI GINTARO KRAŠTE

Vladimir Kulakov

Santrauka

Baltų genčių vidurinio geležies amžiaus ginklų ir ginkluotės tyrinėjimai šiuolaikiniame Baltijos kraštų archeologijos raidos etape yra gana žymūs. Pagrindine šio pozityvaus reiškimo priežastimi neperdedant galima nurodyti atkaklią per anksti iškeliavusio Anapilin Vytauto Kazakevičiaus, paskutinius 25 metus aktyviai tyrinėjusio Baltijos romėniškojo laikotarpio ir vikingų epochos *res militaria*, veiklą. Ypač reikia pabrėžti jo pasiekimus tiriant Panemunės genčių ginklus didžiojo tautų kraustymosi laikotarpiu. Tęsiant mirusio Kolegos darbus, straipsnyje apžvelgiama ginkluotės daiktų koreliacija su dirbiniais, puoštais *Sösdala* stiliumi.

Nors *Untersiebenbrunn* horizonto palaidojimų grupė Sambijoje yra negausi, pasižymi nekintamu požymių deriniu. Ši senienų grupė apibūdinama degintiniais kapais su peiliais, durklais ir liežuvio pavidalo diržų galais. Kapų grupė daugiausia datuojama D1 ir D2 periodais.

Centrinės Lietuvos grupėje aptikti tik griautiniai kapai, kuriuose gausu žirgų palaidojimų ir / arba puošnių (ritualinių) žirgo aprangos kompleksų. Visi šie įkapių komponentai rodo buvus aukštą palaidotų karių socialinį statusą. Balteus Vidgiriai tipo portupėjos, būdingos Baltijos kraštams C1b/D1 periodais, yra kilusios iš romėniškų provincijų ir buvo Baltijos karių pritaikytos nešioti ne peilius-durklus, bet ankstyvesnes geležtes – kovos peilius su lenkta nugarėle. Žvaigždinių segių ir ginklų bei *Sösdala-Untersiebenbrunn* stiliaus paminklų koreliacijos Lietuvoje nepastebėta. Raiteliai, palaidoti Centrinėje Lietuvoje, pasirodė čia truputį anksčiau už karius pėstininkus iš Sambijos.

Gintaro krašte kariai veteranai atsidūrė prūsų kultūros ištakose, Centrinės Lietuvos miškuose hunų karų veteranai prisidėjo prie tarpgentinių ryšių stiprinimo vandens kelyje „Sambija – Virumaa“ (tarpas Dubysos ir Nevėžio upėmis).

Iš rusų kalbos vertė M. Michelbertas

Įteikta 2007 m. sausio mėn.