

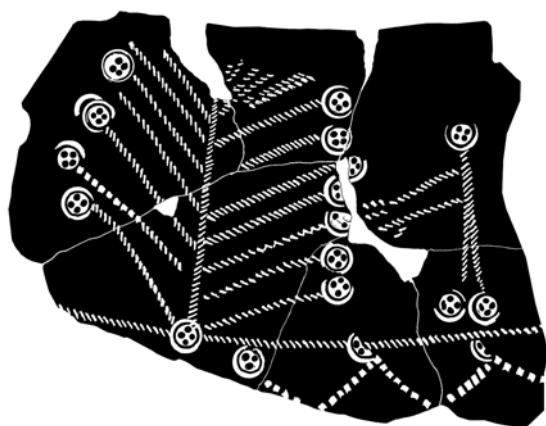
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w Warszawie



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Rycina na okładce: fragment fryzu z popielnicy z Kosina. Rys.: Anna Potoczny i Jacek Andrzejowski
Cover picture: part of an elaborate decoration of an urn from Kosin. Drawing: Anna Potoczny and Jacek Andrzejowski

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JAN SCHUSTER

THE ŚWILCZA HOARD. AN EXTRANEOUS 5TH CENTURY AD COMPLEX FROM THE NORTHERN CARPATHIAN FORELAND¹

SKARB ZE ŚWILCZY. „OBCY” ZESPÓŁ Z V WIEKU PO CHR. Z PÓŁNOCNEGO PRZEDPOLA KARPAT

In the 1970's, in the northern foreland of the Carpathians in present-day Poland, a small part of a Migration Period settlement was excavated². The site at Świlcza near Rzeszów is situated near a small stream. Here, in 1976, a 5th c. AD hoard (Fig. 1) was found in a sunken hut of 4.6 metres in length with some wooden construction fragments which survived on account of the consistency of the soil³ (Fig. 2). Because of imprints in the soil surrounding the finds the museum's conservator W. Dziurawiec concluded that all the objects of the hoard were deposited in a leather pouch⁴.

The composition of the treasure – as such we can call the complex due to the fact that most of the finds are made of precious metals⁵ – is remarkable, not only exceptional in the nearer and further area, but also exemplarily illustrating the turbulent circumstances of the Migration Period north of the Sudetes and Carpathian mountains. Here, again, this will be discussed in a wider perspective, against the background of today's knowledge.

Composition

Because of some incorrect listing of the hoard's objects in previous publications⁶ a complete list will be given first: **1.2.** A pair of silver brooches, partly gilded. Bow with a C-shaped cross-section, decorated with transverse grooves and silver wires; rhomboid foot with a carved decoration (*Kerbschnitt*). Length 8.6 cm, weight originally 19.9 g and 19.3 g, now, with modern additions 23.2 and 22.2 g (Fig. 3:1.2, 4:1.2).

Brooch 1 (Fig. 3:1, 4:1): Length 8.9 cm, bow's length (without knob) 7.6 cm, spring width (including knobs) 6.3 cm. Axle of the spring fixed with a small bent sheet strip, the strip riveted with the bow, the rivet bears a big, hollow knob consisting of two hemispherical sheet shells. The rivet's profiled terminal was produced separately, and was cast and bent around the rivet. Both knobs sitting at the axle of the spring and the rivet's terminal show the same construction. The spring on the left with six, on the right with eight windings. The bow is divided into five segments (1–5), separated from each other by silver beaded wire, segment 2, 3 and 5 gilded. Segment 1 (next to the spring) very narrow, with a deep carved transverse groove (V-shaped cross-section). Segment 2 with a groove next to each beaded wire, the rest of the surface is plain. Segment 3 with four transverse grooves with a C-shaped cross-section. Segment 4 like segment 2, but additionally with a transverse ridge in the middle. Segment 5 like segment 3. Rhomboid, completely gilded foot with chip

¹ The paper was prepared with the financial support of the National Science Centre, *Maestro* project: Migration Period between Odra and Vistula (DEC-2011/02/A/HS3/00389).

² A. Gruszczyńska 1984.

³ A. Gruszczyńska 1984, p. 103 ff. Unfortunately, in the first publication there was no information about the exact location of the hoard. An analysis of the field documentation in the Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie remained without results.

⁴ See A. Gruszczyńska 1984, p. 127 footnote 29.

⁵ Regarding this definition see M. Schmauder 2002a, p. 37.

⁶ Vandalen... (2003), p. 433; Wandalowie... (2004), p. 347 f.



Fig. 1. The Świlcza hoard in total. Photo: P. Nycz (Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie).

Ryc. 1. Skarb ze Świlczy. Fot.: P. Nycz (Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie).

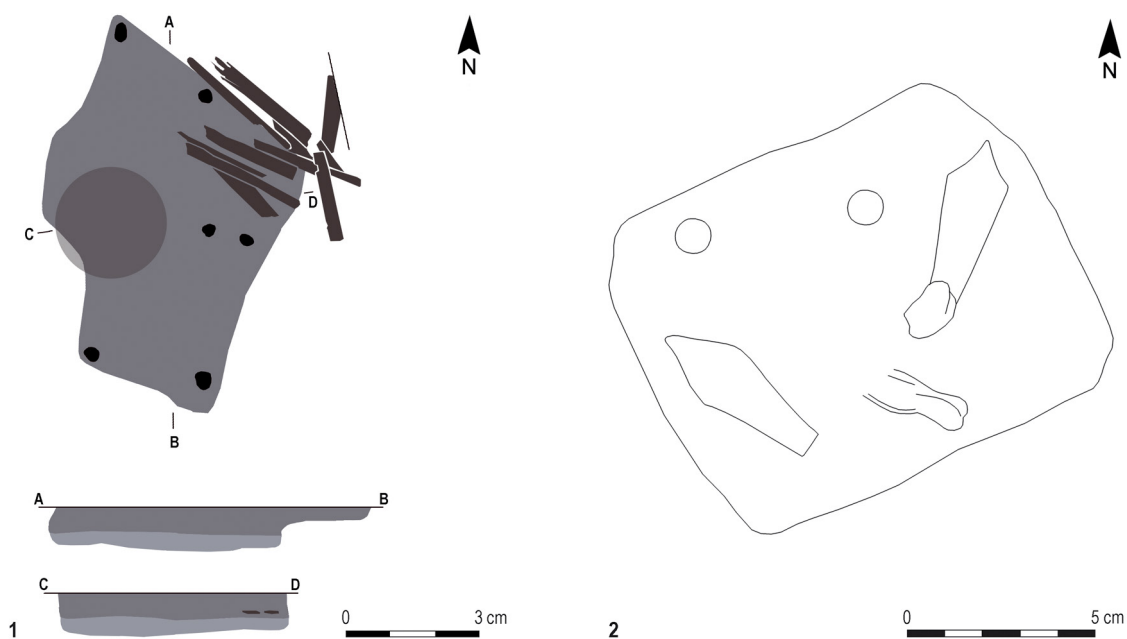


Fig. 2. Świlcza. 1 – The sunken hut with rests of the timber. The grey circle approximately marks the area where the hoard has been found (acc. to A. Gruszczyńska 1984, changed). 2 – Sketch of the visible finds *in situ* while uncovering the hoard (documentation in the Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie).

Ryc.. 2. Świlcza. 1 – Ziemianka z pozostałościami drewna. Szarym kołem zaznaczono przybliżone miejsce znalezienia skarbu (wg: A. Gruszczyńska 1984, z uzup.). 2 – Szkic zabytków *in situ* podczas eksploracji (dokumentacja polowa w Muzeum Okręgowym w Rzeszowie).

carved decoration (*Kerbschnitt*) in the shape of different triangles with three meeting faces. The ridges between the triangles form two fields. The lower one shows a kind of star, the upper one on the longitudinal axis a row of four triangles and, on both sides of them, four further lines. The lateral corners are notched; the foot's tip shows a knob pronounced only very slightly. The catch plate is short, probably originally soldered (because of modern conservation interventions it cannot be seen whether

the catchplate was soldered); at the inner edge slightly thickened and decorated with a groove. The outer surface of the catch plate is engraved with a net of diamonds. The iron axle of the spring and the iron rivet are modern compliments.

Brooch 2 (Fig. 3:2, 4:2): Length 8.9 cm, bow's length (without knob) 7.8 cm, spring's width (with knobs) 6.35 cm. Construction and decoration are the same as in case of brooch 1. The left spring's knob is slightly damaged,

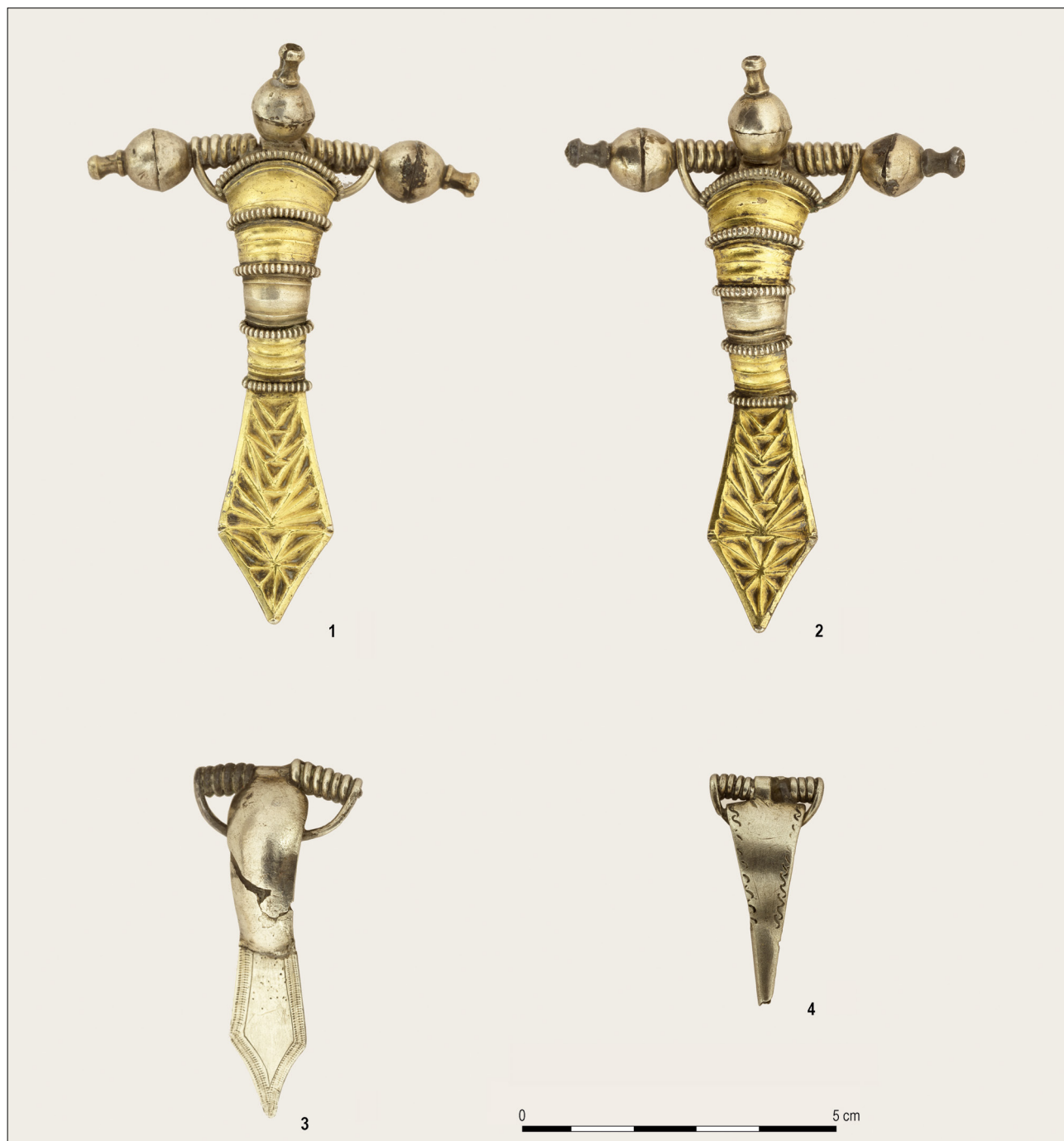


Fig. 3. Świlcza. The brooches. Photo: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 3. Świlcza. Zapinki. Fot.: J. Schuster.

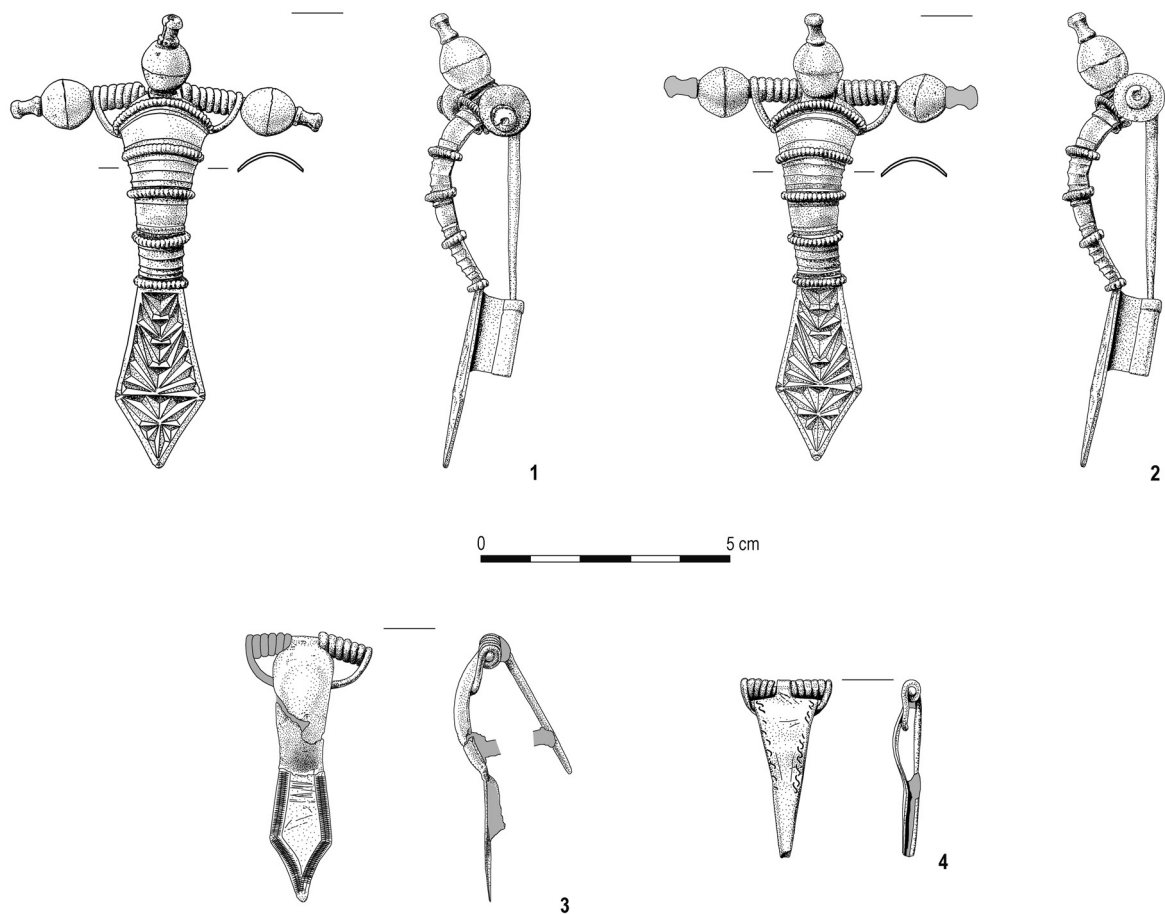


Fig. 4. Świlcza. The brooches. Drawing: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 4. Świlcza. Zapinki. Rys.: J. Schuster.

and the missing part (modern) complimented. There is a broken pin (modern) which was badly soldered. The broken bow in the area of segment 4 has underneath this part a glued on strip of plastic. The short catch plate probably originally soldered (because of modern conservation interventions it cannot be seen whether the catch-plate was soldered). Both rivet's terminals, the axle and the rivet of the middle knob are modern compliments.

3. Silver brooch, bow with C-shaped cross-section, plane, pointed ending foot, weight originally 5 g, now

with compliments 8.6 g. Length 5.65 cm, the spring's width (with compliments) is 2.65 cm. The bow broken, pin broken apart, and glued. Left side of the spring is a modern compliment. The right side has seven windings. The foot is broken apart, glued, rhomboid, along its edges engraved lines and with a punched *tremolo* decoration. The catch plate is missing; the remainder of it is sticking in a mass of modern solder. Modern repair of the bow: underneath a soldered sheet of lead connecting the pieces (Fig. 3:3, 4:3).

4. Silver brooch, with a triangulated outline. Flat bow, foot cone-shaped. Weight 2.6 g, length 3.75 cm, spring's width 1.85 cm. The spring's axle is fixed with a small bent sheet strip, which is part of the bow, there are five spring windings on each side, the chord is broken and incomplete, the right part of the spring is glued, a part of the chord is complimented. Sheet-shaped bow, along each edge a row of S-shaped stamps forming the 'running dog-motif', partially rubbed off. Tube-shaped foot, broken (filled with glue) (Fig. 3:4, 4:4).

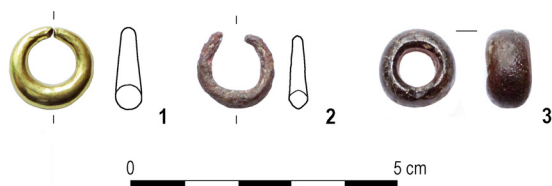


Fig. 5. Świlcza. The earrings and the bead. Photo: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 5. Świlcza. Kolczyki i paciorek. Fot.: J. Schuster.

5. Golden earring with open, thickened hoop; the narrow endings are close to each other. Dim. 1.6×1.6 cm, weight 6.26 g (Fig. 5:1).

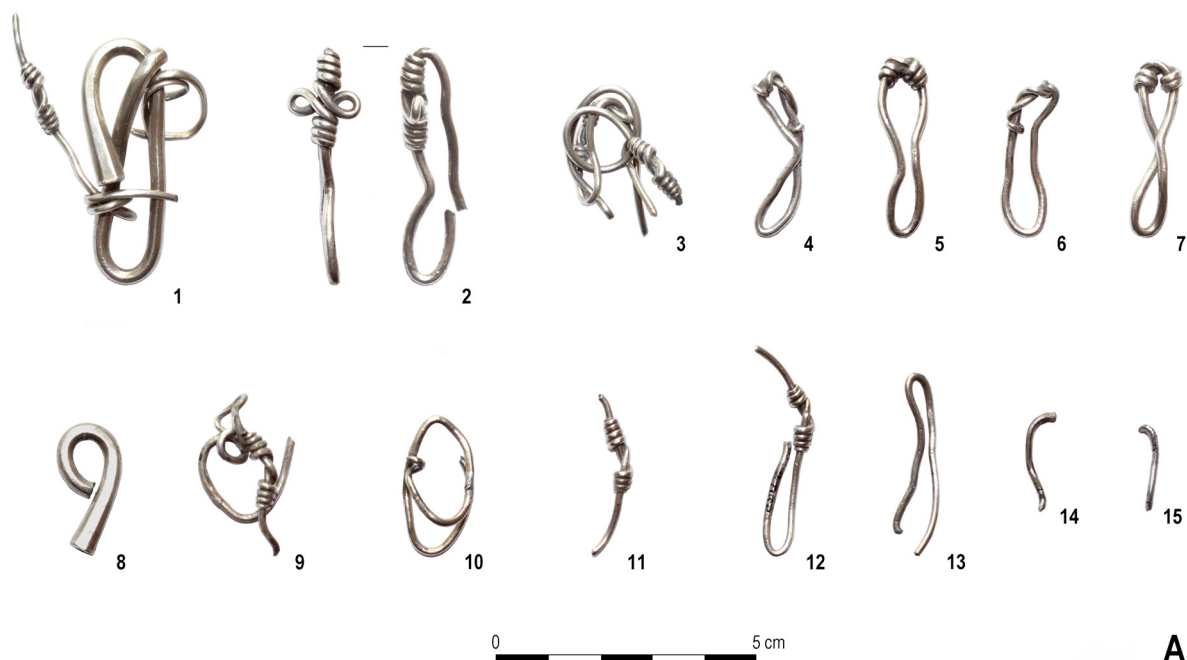
6. Earring of the same type as No. 5, but with an open hoop, an made of copper alloy. Dim. 1.5×1.5 cm, weight 1.56 g (Fig. 5:2).

7. Fragment of a bracelet, silver. Two attached and deformed rings of silver wire. The bracelet is faceted over the entire length. First attached ring: complete, but cut, wire with a round cross-section, endings wrapped around

each other. Second ring: a piece of silver wire left, with a D-shaped cross-section. Weight 13.73 g. Bracelet's circumference (together with no 8) approximately 17.5 cm, calculated diameter 5.57 cm (Fig. 6.A:1).

8. Fragment of a bracelet, cut away from No. 7. Weight 3.73 g (Fig. 6.A:8).

9. A ring with endings coiled around each other and a loop-shaped part, hoop deformed, broken, with a round cross-section. Length 4.6 cm. Diameter originally ca. 2.8 cm. Weight 3.81 g (Fig. 6.A:2).



A

B

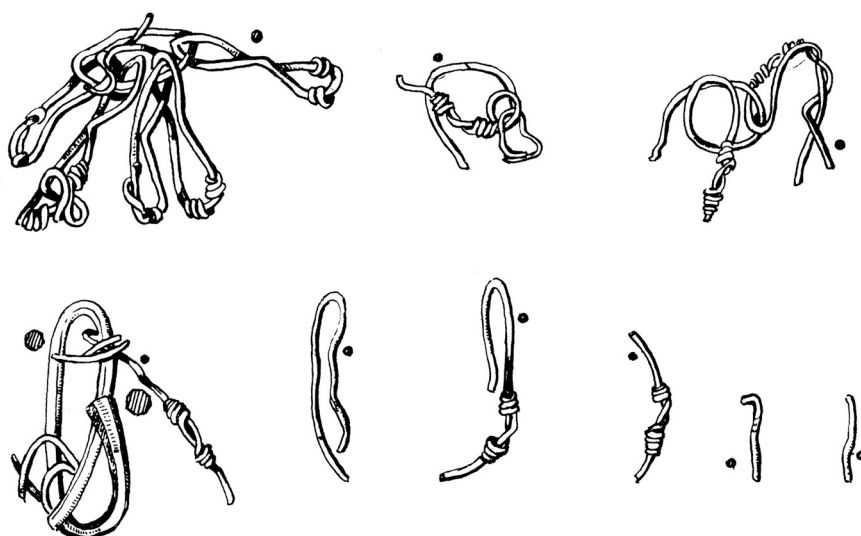


Fig. 6. Świlcza. The rings of wire (A:1–7.9–15) and the bracelet (A:1.8). B: State of the finds in the early 80s of the 20th c.

Photo: J. Schuster (A). Acc. to: A. Gruszczyńska 1984 (B).

Ryc. 6. Świlcza. Kółka z drutu (A:1–7.9–15) i bransoleta (A:1.8). B: Stan zabytków z początków lat 80. XX wieku.

Fot.: J. Schuster (A). Wg: A. Gruszczyńska 1984 (B).

10. Two deformed and coiled around each other rings of silver wire with endings coiled around each other; both cut. Weight 3.88 g (Fig. 6.A:3).

11. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other very loosely. Deformed. Round cross-section. Length 3.3 cm. Diameter originally ca. 2.3 cm. Weight 1.7 g (Fig. 6.A:4).

12. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other. Deformed. Round cross-section. Length 3.5 cm. Diameter originally ca. 2.4 cm. Weight 2.25 g (Fig. 6.A:5).

13. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other very loosely. Deformed. Round cross-section. Length 3.1 cm. Diameter originally ca. 2.3 cm. Weight 1.56 g (Fig. 6.A:6).

14. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other. Deformed. Round cross-section. Length 3.4 cm. Diameter originally ca. 2.4 cm. 2.15 g (Fig. 6.A:7).

15. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other. Deformed. Round cross-section. A deformed silver wire fragment attached, very thin, with a round cross-section, one ending pointed. Weight 2.32 g (Fig. 6.A:9).

16. A silver wire ring, originally with endings coiled around each other. Deformed, one ending is missing. Has a round cross-section. 1.38 g (Fig. 6.A:10).

17. Part of a silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other. Deformed, cut. Round cross-section. Length 3.1 cm. Weight 0.97 g (Fig. 6.A:11).

18. A silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other. Deformed, cut. Round cross-section. Diameter originally ca. 2.4 cm. Weight 1.44 g (Fig. 6.A:12).

19. Fragment of a silver wire ring with endings coiled around each other (beginning of a winding). Deformed, cut. Round cross-section. Length 3.6 cm. Weight 1.03 g (Fig. 6.A:13).

20. Fragment of a silver wire ring. Round cross-section. Cut. With traces of glue. Weight 0.28 g (Fig. 6.A:14).

21. Fragment of a silver wire ring. Round cross-section. Cut. With the beginning of a winding. Weight 0.21 g (Fig. 6.A:15).

22–31. Ten denarii: Hadrian (134–138), 3× Marcus Aurelius (162–163, 168–169, 175–176), 2× Commodus (183–184, 184), Faustina, 2× Commodus, Commodus or Antoninus Pius. Weight altogether 27.45 g (Fig. 7).

32. Glass bead, violet, transparent. Diameter 1.5 cm, height 0.7 cm. Diameter of the opening 0.7 cm (Fig. 5:3).

33. Iron artefact. Amorphous, one side plain, with adherent clay (burnt) with inclusions of charcoal. Length 6.6 cm (Fig. 8:4).

34. Iron artefact. Amorphous. Burnt clay including an iron shaped-sheet item (a knife blade?). Perhaps belonging to No. 33. Dim. 2,1×2,7 cm (Fig. 8:3).

35. Piece of flint. Geofact (?). Dim. 2.8×5.1 cm (Fig. 8:2).

36. Bone fragment. Length 8.2 cm (Fig. 8:1).

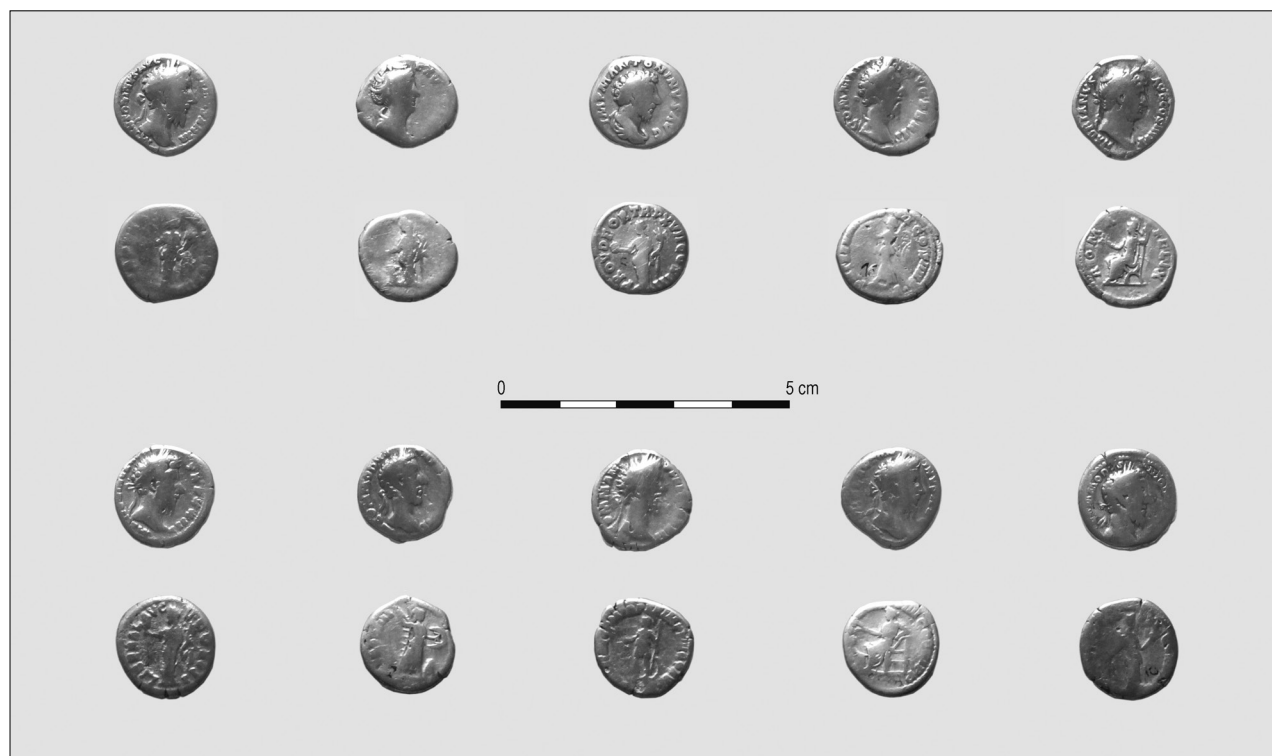


Fig. 7. Świlcza. The ten denarii of the hoard. Photo: J. Schuster.

Ryc. 7. Świlcza. Dziesięć denarów ze skarbu. Fot.: J. Schuster.

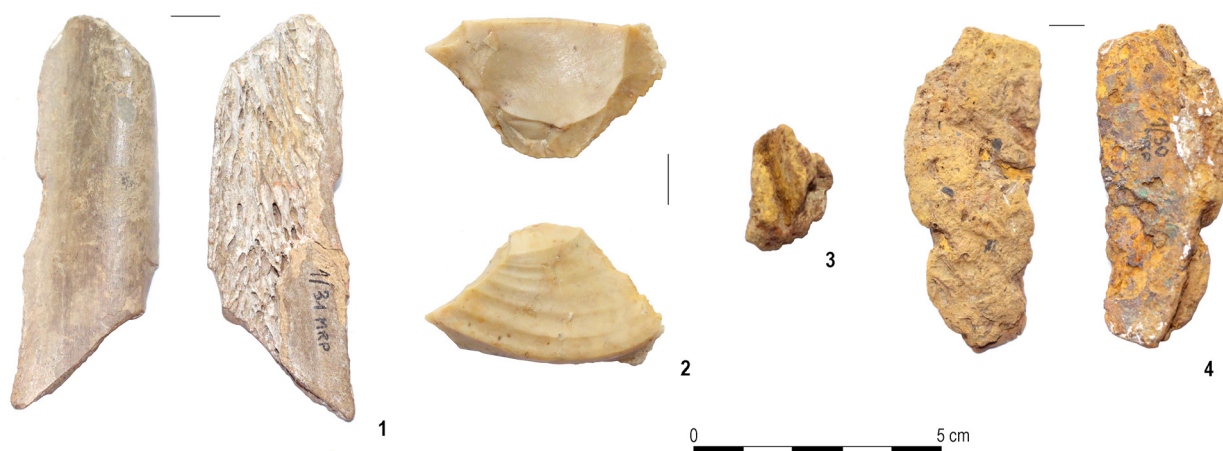


Fig. 8. Świlcza. Items of bone (1), flint (2) and iron (with burnt clay) (3, 4). Photo: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 8. Świlcza. Zabytki kościane (1), krzemienne (2) i żelazne (z przepaloną gliną) (3, 4). Fot.: J. Schuster.

We do not know much about the exact position of the objects *in situ*. The Museum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie has a very simple sketch of the hoard (Fig. 2:2) and it was probably done before being taken out as a block to explore in the lab. It only shows some – visible – objects and, in addition, only parts of them. The restorer's report of the investigation done in 1976⁷ is rather short. All of the objects were said to be lying in a leather pouch and some items were covered with rust. The latter, he stressed, was in reference to the golden earring, especially. The brooches 1–3 were in incomplete and in a partly broken state⁸, after the discovery of the pieces they were put together and any missing components were replaced with lead additions. The silver wired rings were deposited together as they fell apart during investigation in the lab. The first publication speaks about four sets at least: one of five rings held together by wire, the others as three pairs of rings attached to each other⁹. Though the illustrated figure (here Fig. 6.B) shows two pairs of rings, besides there is a set of five rings kept together by a sixth one. Today the rings and the fragments are mostly separate items, so the question of the original state when they were deposited cannot be answered. The denarii are said to have been discovered in a position indicating a stowage *en rouleau*¹⁰. As a clue to this we can read the two circles on the sketch, which probably means the first and the last coin of this row.

⁷ Muzeum Okręgowe w Rzeszowie, Pracownia Konserwatorska, MRP 1/1–31 (W. Dziurawiec).

⁸ See the location of the brooch's foot close to the southwestern outline of the hoard (Fig. 2:2).

⁹ A. Gruszczynska 1984, p. 113, photo 3.

¹⁰ On such *Münzrollen* see A. Bursche 2011, p. 57 f., fig. 16, 56, 66, 67.

Discussion

The Świlcza hoard includes four brooches (Fig. 3, 4) having no parallels in the northern foreland of the Carpathians and in the surrounding area. Because of the material – silver – they are outstanding against the background of comparable fibulas; the two partly gilded pieces have to be called splendid even.

The smallest and simplest brooch (No. 4) is of the *Niemberg* B type (Fig. 3:4, 4:4). A distinctive mark of this type is the V-shaped, sheet-like bow, which is – in opposition to the later type, the *Niemberg* C – not vaulted but flat¹¹. As a characteristic for the *Niemberg* B and C brooches¹², the bow's head continues as a sheet strip¹³ bent into a loop for fixing the axis of the spring. The foot ends pointed, its cone- or funnel-like shape is also a typical element of the *Niemberg* brooches and allows them to be distinguished from other, similar types of brooches. Along both of its edges the bow of the Świlcza brooch is decorated with a row of S-shaped punch stamps positioned in a S-pattern, forming the motif of the so-called 'running dog'¹⁴.

The sheet-like *Niemberg* B brooches were developed from the *Niemberg* A brooches in Central Germany, which are narrower in shape and cast, and continued into the *Niemberg* C fibulas¹⁵. The spread of all of the brooches

¹¹ J. B e m m a n n 2002, p. 61.

¹² J. B e m m a n n 2002, p. 68.

¹³ According to the type's definition this strip must be smaller than the bow. If it does not, it is not a *Niemberg* type brooch.

¹⁴ Comparable S-shaped punches show, for example, a silver necklace, found together with a 5th century brooch at D Groß Köris in Brandenburg (S. G u s t a v s 1987, fig. 1:9). On the brooch: see below.

¹⁵ W. S c h u l z 1924, p. 100 f. In the case of 'Central Germany' we are dealing with the historical term *Mitteldeutschland* used as a name of the region at the Middle Elbe and the Saale river – more or less west Saxony, Thuringia and south of the Saxony-Anhalt.

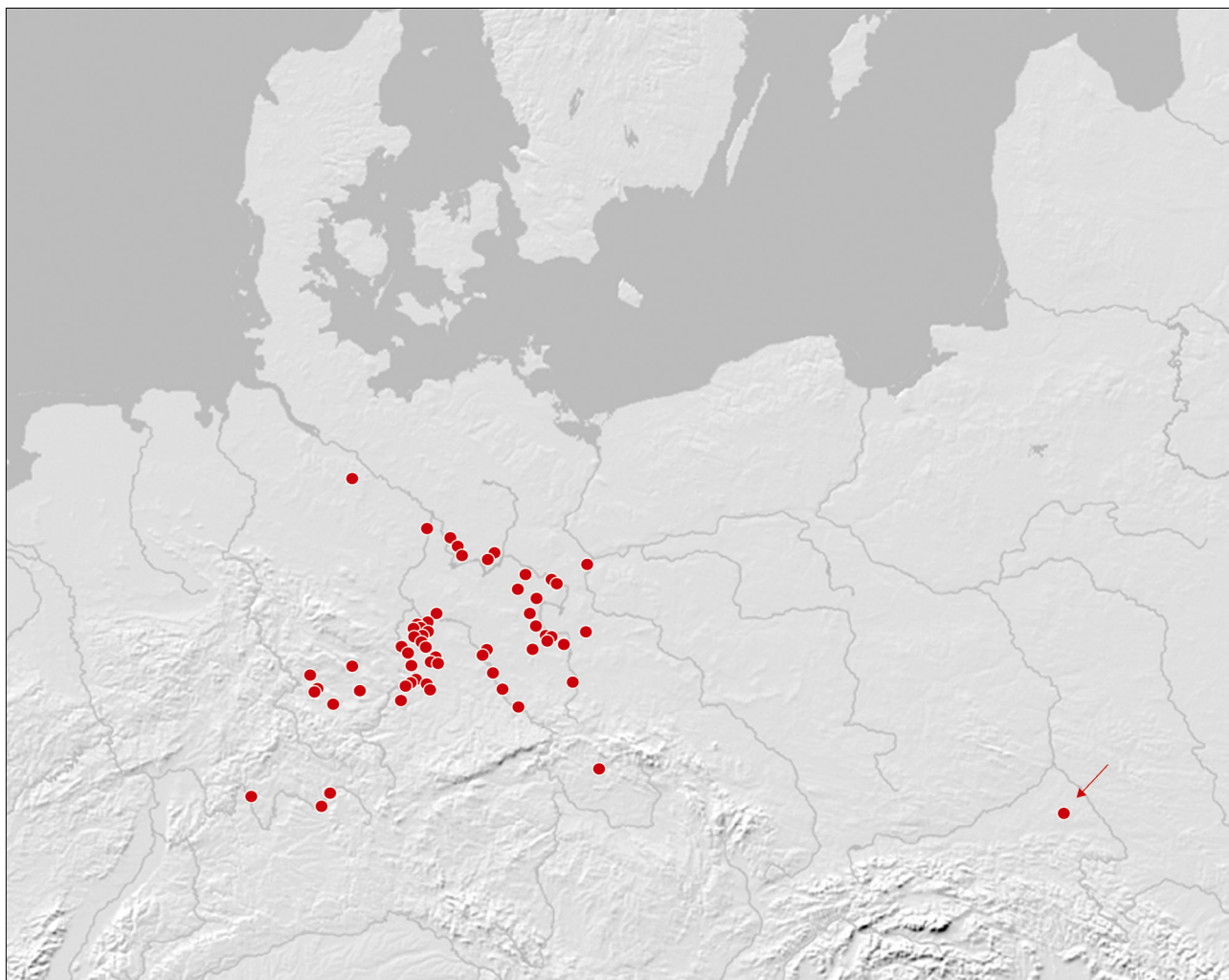


Fig. 9. Spreading of *Niemberg* type brooches (acc. to: J. Bemann 2001 – list of finds see here). Graphic: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 9. Rozmieszczenie znalezisk zapinek typu *Niemberg* (wg: J. Bemann 2001 – tam lista znalezisk). Oprac.: J. Schuster.

of the *Niemberg* A–C types is very dense and spatially limited (Fig. 9). It is divided into the south-western part between the Middle Elbe and the Saale river, extending to the Unstrut and Main rivers, and the north-western part between the Havel and Spree rivers. *Niemberg* B brooches are characteristic for the phase D1¹⁶, what in absolute data is the last quarter of the 4th c. and the first decade of the 5th c. AD¹⁷. With the picture of spreading in mind we can assume that the Świlcza brooch is a product of a workshop situated west of the Oder (Odra) and Neiße (Nysa Łużycka) rivers.

Also a second brooch (No. 3) is a sheet-like specimen (Fig. 3:3, 4:3), but in this case the bow is vaulted and thus its cross-section is C-shaped. The foot-plate is rhomboid but its lower edges are indented. It is decorated with

tremolo along the edges, the *tremolo* ('wolf teeth pattern') overlaps with two thin lines. All of this composition is accompanied by a further inner line. The brooch represents the *Wiesbaden* type¹⁸. When defining it, the comment of M. Schulze-Dörrlamm should be taken into account, that sheet-like brooches with a heart-shaped foot-plate should be excluded from it and defined as representing a different – the *Rohrbeck* – type¹⁹. But doing this, consequently we also cannot – unlike M. Schulze-Dörrlamm – regard the pair of brooches from D Wulfen²⁰ in Central Germany as belonging to this type, because these brooches are cast and not sheet-like as the *Wiesbaden* type brooches are²¹.

¹⁶ J. Bemann 2002, p. 81, 89, 91.

¹⁷ J. Tejral 1997, fig. 30.

¹⁸ See: J. Werner 1981, p. 233 f. – here given the wrong length of 3.5 cm.

¹⁹ M. Schulze-Dörrlamm 1986, p. 621 f.

²⁰ B. Schmidt 1976, pl. 179:c.d; J. Werner 1981, fig. 15.

²¹ On these brooches: see below.

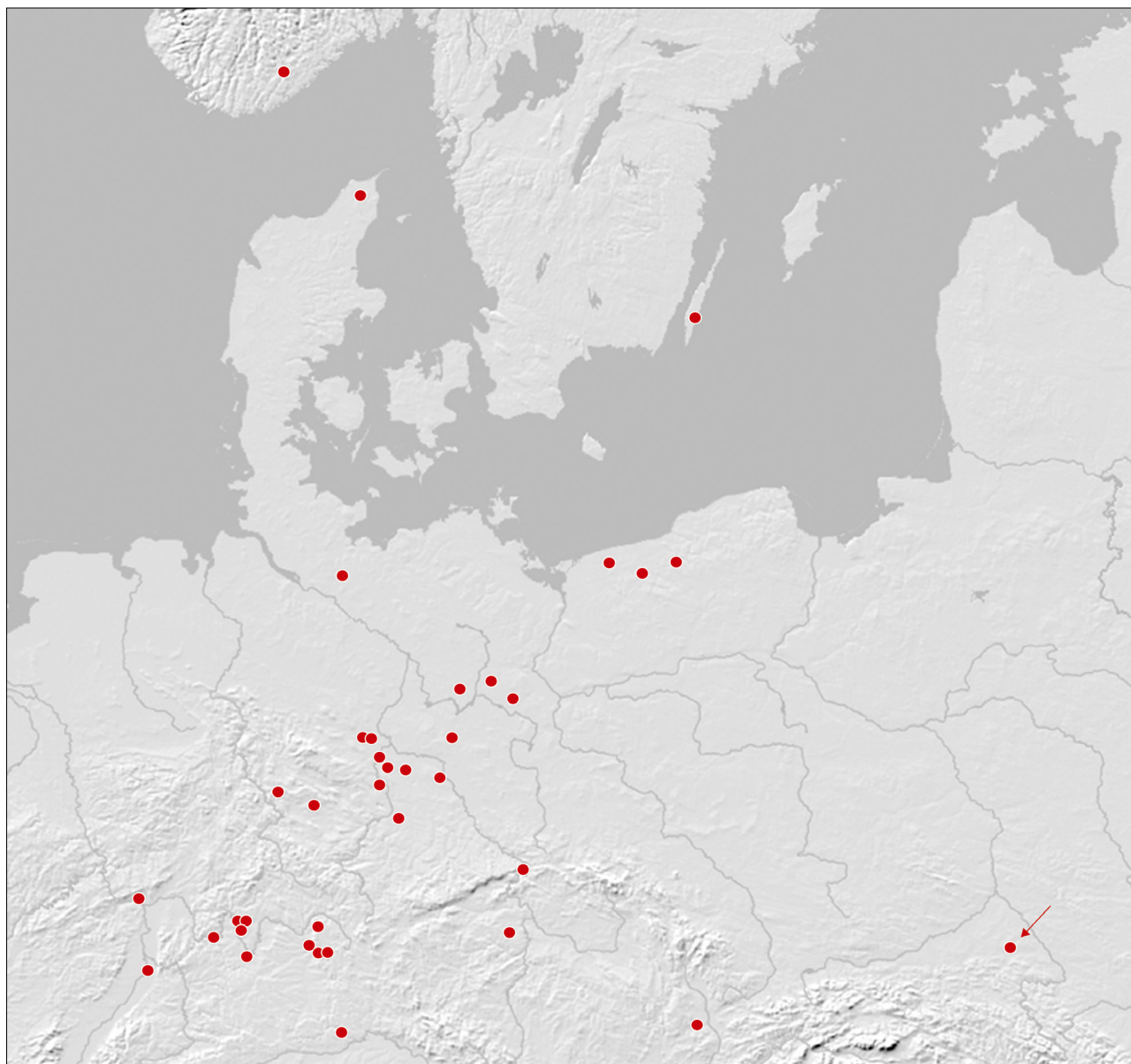


Fig. 10. Spreading of *Wiesbaden* type brooches (acc. to: P. Schöneburg 1996 and J. Haberstroh 2003 – lists of finds see here; added: CZ Hřensko). Graphic: J. Schuster.

Ryc. 10. Rozmieszczenie znalezisk zapinek typu *Wiesbaden* (wg: P. Schöneburg 1996 and J. Haberstroh 2003 – tam listy znalezisk; uzupeł.: CZ Hřensko). Oprac.: J. Schuster.

The *Wiesbaden* type brooches date back to the first half of the 5th c. AD²² and are characteristic for phase D2²³. These female dress accessories²⁴ can be found in two main regions: in the Main river region and in Central Germany. Further finds – in considerably less number – come from Brandenburgia, Pomerania, southern Scandinavia and Bohemia (Fig. 10)²⁵. Thus the production of the

Świltza brooch must have taken place in the west – inasmuch as the brooches from Pomerania and Scandinavia are slightly modified variants of the type²⁶. Admittedly the shape of the foot with indented lower edges is very seldom, as a close parallel we can mention a specimen kept in the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte

²² J. Werner 1981, p. 234.

²³ J. Tejral 1997, p. 337.

²⁴ J. Werner 1981, 234.

²⁵ J. Werner 1981, fig. 3; P. Schöneburg 1996, map 1; J. Haberstroh 2003, fig. 27. Added: D Röcken (Central Germany), graves

7 (pair of silver brooches), 17 (silver brooch) and 76 (pair of silver brooches) (R. von Rauchhaupt 2004, p. 210 ff., fig. 6, 7:1, 8, 10:1), CZ Vrchoslavice (Moravia) (J. Tejral 2008, 264, fig. 3: 11) and CZ Hřensko (north western Bohemia) (J. Jiřík, V. Peša, P. Jenč 2008, 189, fig. 5:1, 7).

²⁶ See: J. Werner 1981, p. 252 f.

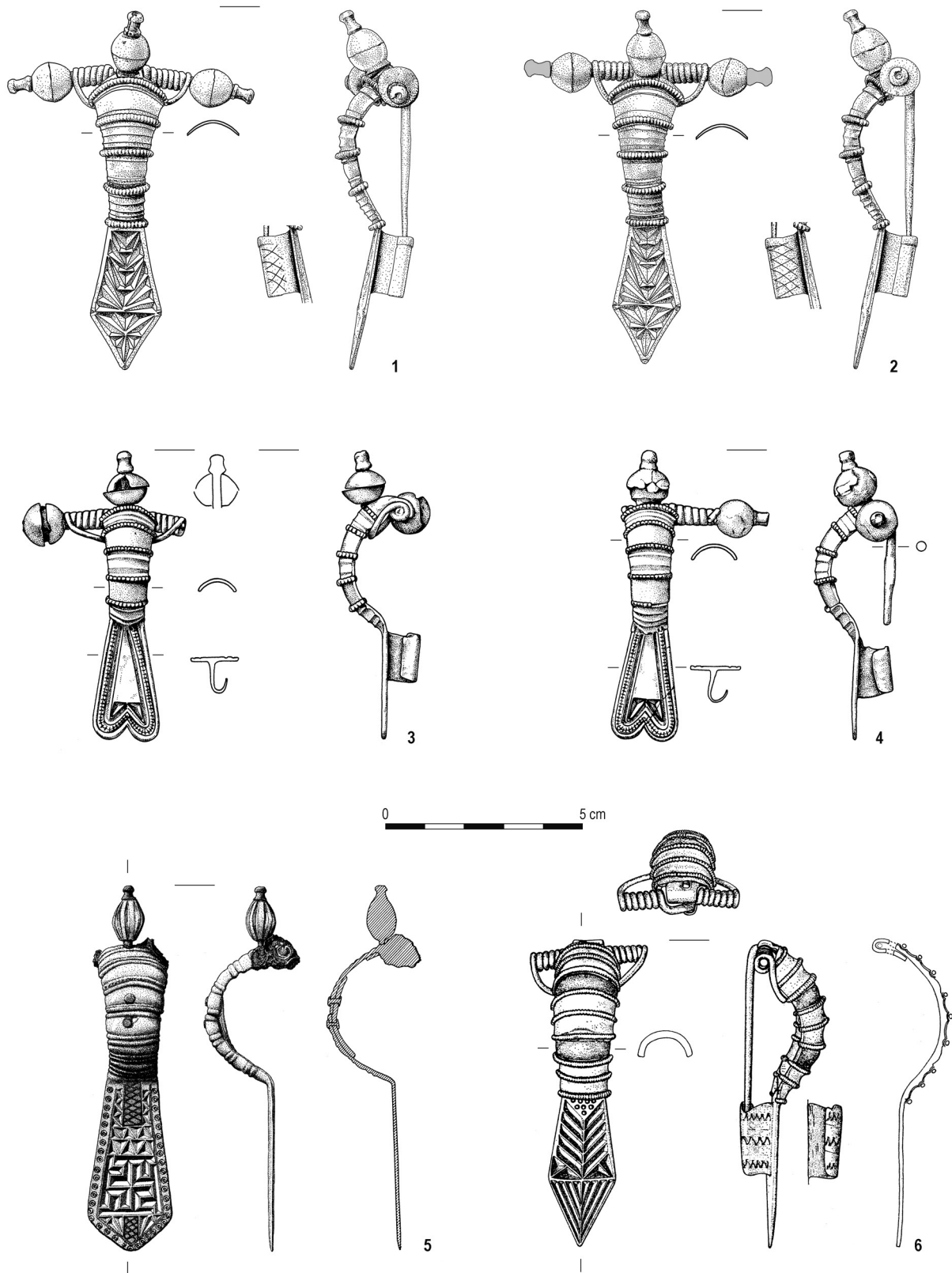


Fig. 11. Early Migration period splendid brooches: Świlcza, brooches No. 1 & 2 (1, 2), stylistic parallels from D Wulfen (of *Wulfen-Weilbach* type) (3, 4) and typologically identical parallels from CH Yverdon-les-Bains (5) and D Groß Körös (6).

Drawing: J. Schuster (1, 2). Acc. to: B. Schmidt & J. Bemmman 2008 (3, 4), L. Steiner & F. Menna 2000b (5), S. Gustavs 1987 (6).

Ryc. 11. Luksusowe zapinki z wczesnego okresu wędrówek ludów: zapinki 1 i 2 ze Świlczy (1, 2) oraz ich analogie stylistyczne z D Wulfen (typ *Wulfen-Weilbach*) (3, 4) i typologiczne z CH Yverdon-les-Bains (5) oraz D Groß Körös (6).

Rys.: J. Schuster (1, 2). Wg: B. Schmidt i J. Bemmman 2008 (3, 4), L. Steiner i F. Menna 2000b (5), S. Gustavs 1987 (6).

in Berlin, unfortunately without known provenance²⁷. The indented edges of the foot show the *Wiesbaden* type brooches from the hoards of PL Świelino/Schwellin²⁸ and PL Trzebiatów/Treptow an der Rega in Pomerania²⁹, but stylistically a little different from the fibulas in Central Germany, in the region along the Main river and from Świlcza. A slight bow-shape can be noticed in the case of the foot's sides of the brooches from grave 69 of D Görzig in Central Germany³⁰.

Both of the gilded silver brooches (Fig. 3:1.2, 4:1.2) could be called splendid forms of the *Wiesbaden* type fibulas³¹, but the cast chip carved decoration (*Kerbschnitt*) of the foot – a typologically progressive trait – allows separating them from these sheet brooches³² and to assign them to a type called – according to V. Hilberg – *Groß Köris-Świlcza*, which only a few brooches – except Świlcza from D Groß Köris in Brandenburgia and CH Yverdonles-Bains, grave 216, on the southwest bank of the Lac de Neuchâtel³³ – belong to (Fig. 11:5.6)³⁴. Those pieces are considered as typical artefacts of phase D2/D3, corresponding roughly to the second third of the 5th c. AD³⁵. In opposition to V. Hilberg I do not count the brooches from D Wulfen, H Ártánd-Nagyfakasdomb, grave 182 und D Weilbach³⁶ (Fig. 12), because – as well as in the case of brooches of the *Wiesbaden* type and of the *Rohrbeck* type³⁷ – the heart-shaped foot allows to define a kindred but independent type, which I propose the name *Wulfen-Weilbach*³⁸.

The appearance of both types – *Groß Köris-Świlcza* and *Wulfen-Weilbach* – is very widespread (Fig. 13), the small group of finds between the Saale and Spree rivers

might be an argument for their creation in Central Germany, but this is not clear, yet. Of some importance for assessing the Świlcza brooches is the pair of cast, gilded silver brooches from the D Wulfen, grave 2³⁹, belonging to the stylistically and chronologically related *Wulfen-Weilbach* type mentioned above (Fig. 11:2.3). They seem to reflect the beginning of the *Kerbschnitt* fashion, since showing at the end of the foot fields cut out in a characteristic manner but only very small – similar to a buckle from the SRB *Singidunum* (Belgrade), necropolis I, grave 2/2006 (Fig. 14), dated to phase D2⁴⁰. The frame of the buckle is decorated with the running dog-motif, which appears on the *Niemberg* type-brooch from Świlcza, too. The technological solutions of the production and

³⁹ Last: B. Schmidt, J. Bemmann 2008, 134, pl. 186:4.5.

⁴⁰ V. Ivanišević, M. Kazanski 2007, p. 118. On such buckles see: J. Tejral 2007, 76.



Fig. 12. Brooches of *Wulfen/Weilbach* type from D Weilbach, grave A (1, 2) und H Ártánd-Nagyfakasdomb, grave 182 (3, 4). Acc. to: H. Roth & E. Wamers 1984 (1, 2), K. Mesterházy 1984 (3, 4). Not to scale.

Ryc. 12. Zapinki typu *Wulfen/Weilbach* z D Weilbach, grób A (1, 2) oraz H Ártánd-Nagyfakasdomb, grób 182 (3, 4). Wg: H. Roth i E. Wamers 1984 (1, 2), K. Mesterházy 1984 (3, 4). Bez skali.

²⁷ J. Werner 1981, p. 250, fig. 13:b, pl. 31:1.

²⁸ H. Zeiß 1937, p. 34 f., pl. 11:1.

²⁹ M. Schultze 1916, p. 245 ff., pl. 2:1.

³⁰ B. Schmidt, J. Bemmann 2008, p. 44, pl. 36:37/69.2.

³¹ So V. Hilberg 2009, p. 138, but regarding them as a different type: *ibid.*, p. 167. Just as type *Wiesbaden* in: Vandalen... 2003, p. 433 and in: Wandalowie... 2004, p. 347. J. Werner (1981, p. 233) only mentioned both brooches as finds accompanying the *Wiesbaden* type fibula, thus he does not connect them to this type.

³² See: J. Werner 1981, p. 234.

³³ S. Gustavs 1987, fig. 1:1–5; L. Steiner, F. Menna 2000a, p. 155 f., 158, 160, fig. 120:1; 2000b, p. 213, pl. 28, 42.

³⁴ V. Hilberg 2009, p. 517 (list of finds 6).

³⁵ V. Hilberg 2009, p. 138; J. Tejral 1997, p. 342 ff., fig. 27.

³⁶ K. Mesterházy 1984, p. 79, fig. 1; V. Hilberg 2009, fig. 5.67: 1.2; J. Werner 1981, p. 236, pl. 28:4.5.

³⁷ See: M. Schulze-Dörlamm 1986, p. 621 ff.

³⁸ Also I do not take into account the pair of silver brooches from D Röcken, grave 74 (R. von Rauchhaupt 2004, p. 210, fig. 6, 7:1), called by V. Hilberg (erroneous as from grave 76) as belonging to the *Groß Köris-Świlcza* type. They show a partially gilding of the bow, indeed, but besides that they represent the 'normal' *Wiesbaden* type. This even does not change the stamped decoration of the foot, moreover, the brooches are designed without a knob on the bow.

fastening of the hollow decoration knobs, the ball-shape of the latter and the rhythmic structuring of the bow by flat and ripped fields place both pairs of Wulfen and Świlcza very closely to each other – they give a stylistically very uniform impression. Because of the big, hollow, non-profiled decoration knobs also the brooches of the hoard of PL Kiełpino/Kölpin in Pomerania⁴¹ can be men-

tioned here; probably such knobs were elements of the *Wiesbaden* type brooches from the hoards of PL Świłino/Schwellin⁴² and PL Trzebiatów/Treptow a.d. Rega, too⁴³.

Stylistically, a fibula found in a lake near D Groß Köris (Fig. 11:6) is very close to the brooches from Świlcza. Its

⁴¹ W. La Baume 1934, p. 149, fig. 72.

⁴² H. Zeiß 1937, pl. 11:1.3.

⁴³ M. Schultze 1916, p. 34, pl. 3:4a.4b; J. Werner 1981, pl. 29:2, 30:4b.4c.

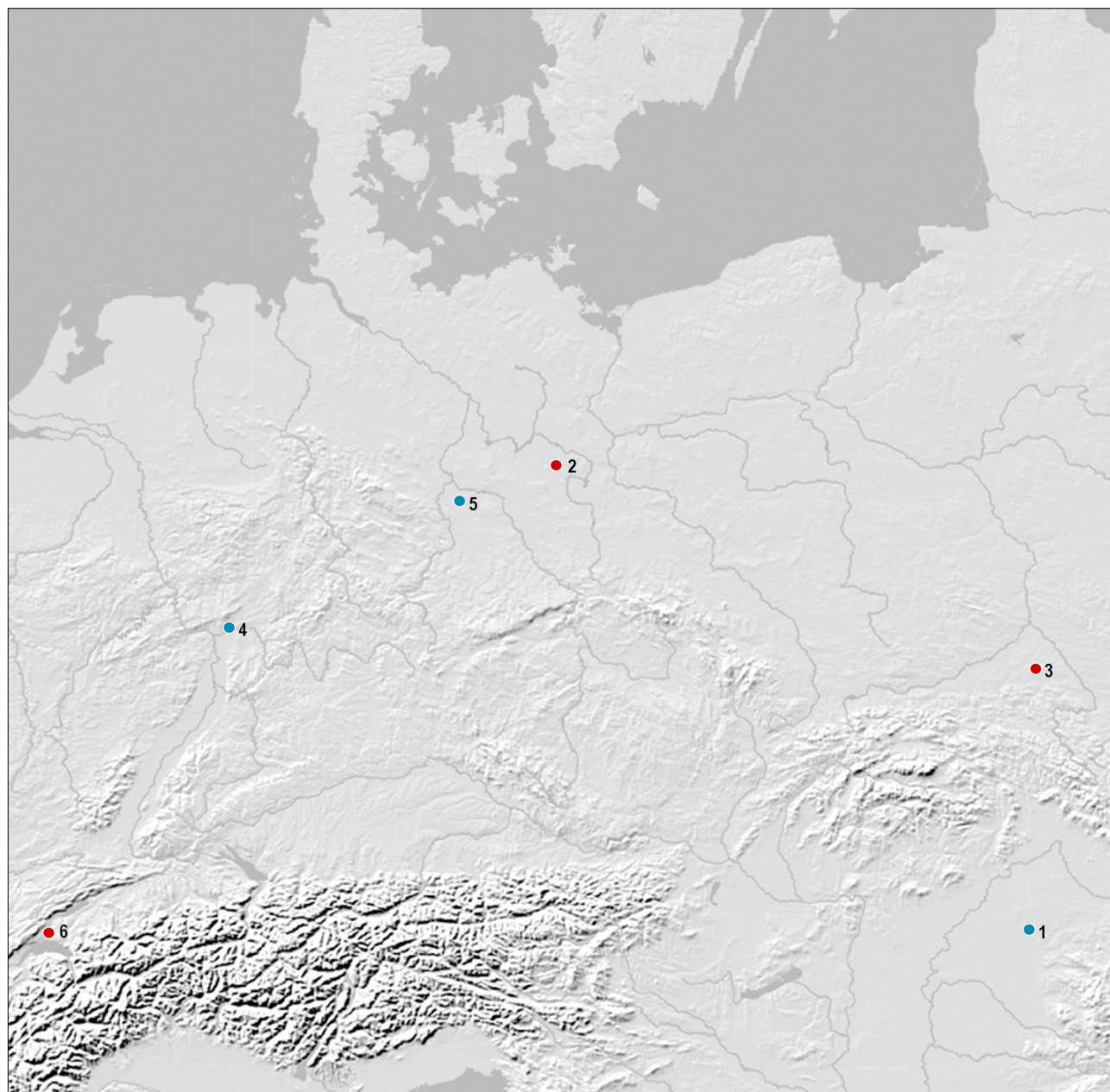


Fig. 13. Spreading of *Wulfen-Weilbach* type brooches (blue dots) and *Groß-Köris-Świlcza* type brooches (red dots).
1 – H Ártánd-Nagyfarkasdomb, 2 – D Groß Köris, 3 – Świlcza, 4 – D Weilbach, 5 – D Wulfen,
6 – CH Yverdon-les-Bains. Acc. to: V. Hilberg 2009 (changed).

Ryc. 13. rozmieszczenie znalezisk zapinek typów *Wulfen-Weilbach* (punkty niebieskie) i *Groß-Köris-Świlcza* (punkty czerwone).
1 – H Ártánd-Nagyfarkasdomb, 2 – D Groß Köris, 3 – Świlcza, 4 – D Weilbach, 5 – D Wulfen,
6 – CH Yverdon-les-Bains. Wg: V. Hilberg 2009 (uzup.).



Fig. 14. Silver gilded buckle from *Singidunum* (Belgrade), necropolis I, grave 2/2006.

Acc. to: V. Ivanišević & M. Kazanski 2006.

Ryc. 14. Pozłacana srebrna sprzączka z *Singidunum* (Belgrad), nekropola I, grób 2/2006.

Wg: V. Ivanišević i M. Kazanski 2006.

bow is also rhythmically structured by applied beaded wires, admittedly their number – nine – is higher. A perforation of the (originally) axe-fixing loop of the head witnesses the former existence of a huge decoration knob at this point. We can assume a composition close to that of the *Świlcza* brooches. The cut out-decoration (*Kerbschnitt*) of the foot of the *Groß Körös* brooch is also fully developed. Despite all the differences in detail the scheme of planning the surface decoration of these three fibulas is the same: The main axis is the line connecting both side corners of the foot, dividing the surface into two fields. A centre line on the longer axis comes up against it, which again the oblique elements are based on. Herein we can recognize characteristics of decoration, indicating a common sense of style of the craftsmen and probably their same cultural background. That the foot's decoration does not follow these rules, inevitably, witnesses the *Groß Körös-Świlcza* type brooch from CH Yverdon-les-Bains (Fig. 11:5) showing a completely different composition of the cut out decoration.

In the case of the brooches from D Wulfen and D *Groß Körös* the bow's head continues as a narrow ribbon-shaped loop, fixing the spiral axe. This element of the *Świlcza* brooches is composed in a slightly different manner: The bow's head ends straight, the separately made loop is riveted with the bow. This rivet also serves as a pin for fixing the huge ornamental knob (Fig. 15:1.2). This aesthetically less demanding, rather unconventional construction might be the result of a repair after the original loop became broken. A similar example that we know of is from a *Niemberg C* type brooch from D Merseburg, grave 34 in Central Germany (Fig. 15:3).

In this context the observation seems to be of some importance, that both of the precious brooches must have been worn for a certain time span. In each case the three most exposed beaded silver wires on the bow show ap-

parent traces of abrasion. This is clearly perceptible if we compare them to the wires near the head and the foot. Each "bead" of them shows the so-called *Äquatorialschnitt*, i.e. a narrow groove running around, being the result of production⁴⁴. Due to abrasion these grooves do not exist anymore in the case of the three most exposed wires (Fig. 16).

The two fragments of the bracelet represent the so-called *Kolbenarmring* (Fig. 6.A:1.8). The weight of the

⁴⁴ See: C. von Carnap-Bornheim, J. Ilkjær 1996, fig. 240:10.



Fig. 15. Closer view at *Świlcza* brooch No. 2 (1, 2) and a brooch of *Niemberg C* type from D Merseburg, grave 34 (3; notice the mending of the axis fastening). Photo: J. Schuster (1, 2).

Acc. to: B. Schmidt & J. Bemmann 2008 (3).

Ryc. 15. Zbliżenia zapinki nr 2 ze *Świlczy* (1, 2) i zapinka typu *Niemberg C* z D Merseburga, grób 34 (3; zob. naprawę miejsca osadzenia osi sprężynki). Fot.: J. Schuster (1, 2).

Wg: B. Schmidt i J. Bemmann 2008 (3).

fragile piece – if we deduct the estimated weight of 7 g of the attached wires⁴⁵ – is approximately 10 g, its calculated ideal diameter is ca. 5.6 cm. The hoop has a smooth surface; an examination of the piece did not confirm the decoration with small notches mentioned in the primary publication⁴⁶.

Kolbenarmringe made of silver are a new form of the 5th c. AD and a part of female dress in various regions of Central and South-eastern Europe⁴⁷. Thus in a chronologically and probably also culturally different context they appear in the (former) Roman provinces *Pannonia I* and *Valeria*⁴⁸ as well as *Pannonia II*⁴⁹. One can mention the mid-fifth century grave 1 from H Kapolcs north of the Balaton lake or the grave from A Wien-Atzgersdorf dating back to the second third of the 5th c. AD. The woman buried in the grave first mentioned was found wearing two non-decorated silver bracelets, the weight of one of them is 38.4 g⁵⁰. In the grave from Wien-Atzgersdorf a bracelet was found, which ends show some grooves on it⁵¹. Further we can mention a post-Hunnic grave from H Zsibót-Domolopuszta south of the Balaton lake, containing two massive silver bracelets with grooved ends with weights of 59.2 g and 59.9 g⁵². Silver *Kolbenarmringe* we also know from the regions north of the Danube. Grave 1 from A Laa an der Thaya in Lower Austria, dating back in phase D2/D3, contained two such bracelets with round cross-sections, the ends of them show five grooves⁵³. Three such grooves can be seen on the ends of a silver bracelet from grave 32 from CZ Smolín in Mora-

⁴⁵ See the weight of the wire rings from the Świlcza hoard.

⁴⁶ A. Gruszczńska 1984, p. 115.

⁴⁷ We can omit here much earlier bracelets, usually made of bronze, from the southeast Baltic regions (see: O. Kleemann 1951, p. 114 ff.; A. Bitner-Wróblewska 2007, p. 57 f.; A. Tvaauri 2012, p. 162) and from Eastern Europe (summing up: E. R. Michailova 2014; see also: A. V. Volodarec' - Urbanovič 2015). For the Świlcza find they are not relevant as parallels. The silver specimens from the grave or hoard from ROM Valea Strâmbă/*Tekerőpatak* in Transilvania (Z. Székely 1945, p. 95, pl. 1:5.6, 2:5.6), dating back to phase D1, cannot be called yet *Kolbenarmringe*, because the ends are almost not thickened. We might see them as to be the precursors of the silver *Kolbenarmringe* – leastways in the Carpathian region. The bracelets are comparatively light (17 g and 14 g), additionally, the heavier bracelet shows applied wires.

⁴⁸ Summing up: O. Heinrich-Tamáska, P. Straub 2015; on *Kolbenarmringe* from female graves with silver ornaments: *ibid.*, p. 631, 634, 636, fig. 6:1e, 7:3b, 8:2d.

⁴⁹ SRB Hrtkovci, site Vranja, grave V, in Vojvodina: V. Dautova-Ruševljan 1981, p. 184, pl. X:1.3; J. Tejral 2007, p. 78, fig. 11.

⁵⁰ M. Cz. Dax 1980, p. 98, fig. 6:33.34, 11:1.2. The weight of the second bracelet is not mentioned.

⁵¹ J. Werner 1956, pl. 6/A:3; P. Prohászka 2008, p. 73 ff., fig. 1:3.

⁵² J. Dombay 1956, p. 115, pl. 17:1.2, 23:1.2; G. Annibaldi, J. Werner 1963, p. 367, pl. 45.

⁵³ E. Beninger 1929, p. 146, pl. 18:6.7; J. Werner 1956, pl. 9:6.7; J. Tejral 2007, p. 86, fig. 18; 2013b, fig. 2).

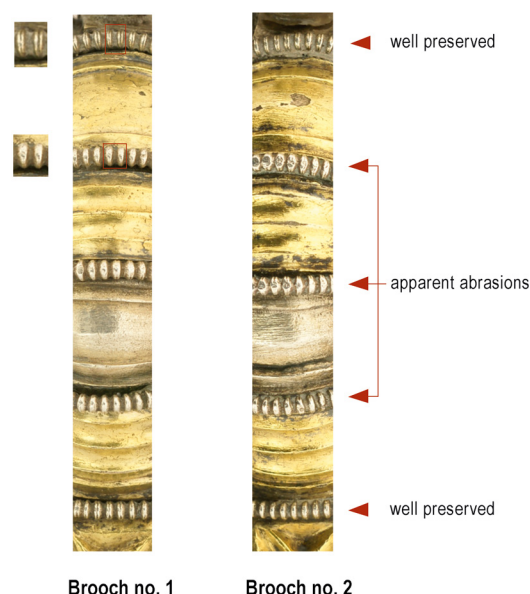


Fig. 16. Świlcza. brooches no. 1 & 2 – traces of abrasion on beaded wires. Photo and graphic: J. Schuster.

Ryc. 16. Świlcza. Ślady wytarcia na perełkowanym filigranie na zapinkach nr 1 i 2. Fot. i oprac.: J. Schuster.

via (Fig. 17:13)⁵⁴. These groove-decorated pieces can be linked with the proto- and early Merovingian bracelets of the Frankish-Alemannic regions, which appeared in the mid-5th c., had their heyday around 500 AD, but were still worn in the 6th c.⁵⁵ We also have to connect to them the *Kolbenarmringe* from a mid-5th c. inhumation grave from CZ Praha-Libeň in Bohemia⁵⁶, when the ends are decorated with grooved gold sheets.

In the 5th c. AD socially exposed women of the eastern Carpathian basin wore silver bracelets with thickened ends, too. Two such pieces belong to the inventory of a well-equipped grave from RO Bratei (grave 1/1964) in Transylvania, dating back to the first half of the 5th c. or in phase D2–D2/D3⁵⁷. With a weight of 17.84 g respec-

⁵⁴ J. Tejral 1973, fig. 5:11; 2007, p. 86, fig. 16 (without bracelet); 2013b, fig. 1.

⁵⁵ See: B. Wührer 2000, p. 21 (Form A.2.3). Silver *Kolbenarmringe* dating back to the times of Clovis or a bit later have to be mentioned, they partially show grooved and gilded ends, as we know them from grave 149 from D Köln-Müngersdorf, from grave 230 from CH Basel-Kleinhüningen or from the hill fort on the Runder Berg bei D Urach (R. Christlein 1974, p. 38, pl. 2:1; M. Martin 1997, fig. 169; U. Giesler 1997, fig. 217; D. Quast 1997, fig. 190; U. Koch 1997, fig. 200). The fragment of a bracelet from the hoard of PL Konarzew in central Poland (E. Petersen 1939, p. 74 ff, fig. 109, 110; 1940; M. Mączyńska 1998, p. 83 f., fig. 14) probably has to be connected to this late milieu. It shows seven grooves at the survived end.

⁵⁶ B. Svoboda 1965, p. 120, pl. 33:6; W. Menghin, T. Sptinger, E. Wamers 1987, p. 538, fig. XII:7c.

⁵⁷ L. Bârză 1986, p. 95 f., fig. 2:10.11, 3:10.11; D. Quast 2005, p. 265, fig. 20:10.11; L. Bârză, R. Harhoiu 2008, fig. 15/B:11.12.

tively 19.49 g they are comparatively light, but still almost twice as heavy as the piece from Świlcza. A contemporaneous woman's grave from H Tiszalök in the Upper Tisa region contained a pair of silver *Kolbenarmringe*, too⁵⁸.

Apart from the bracelets of the older hoard from D Lengerich⁵⁹ in Westphalia, also faceted, but golden and – compared with the pieces mentioned above – divergent in shape, the best parallel for the Świlcza bracelet

is a specimen from a hoard from CZ Hřensko, hidden in the place of the Elbe river breakthrough in the *Elbsandsteingebirge* (Elbian Sandstone Mountains)⁶⁰ (Fig. 18:9.10). The heavy bracelet – weighing 54.35 g – is heavier than both bracelets from H Tiszalök and its weight is five and a half times bigger than the weight of the Świlcza bracelet – has got a completely faceted hoop. Together with a second silver *Kolbenarmring* with a smooth surface (with a weight of 48.7 g), a silver *Wiesbaden* type brooch, a one-piece silver fibula with a bent foot type Almgren 158, a glass bead and small pieces of *Hacksilber* (i.e. cut

⁵⁸ I. Kovrig 1951, p. 114, pl. 43:5.6; D. Quast 2005, p. 278, fig. 34:7.8.

⁵⁹ K. H. Jacob-Friesen 1939, fig. 298, 299; W. A. von Jenny 1940, pl. 11.

⁶⁰ J. Jiřík, V. Peša, P. Jenč 2008, p. 189, fig. 5:9.

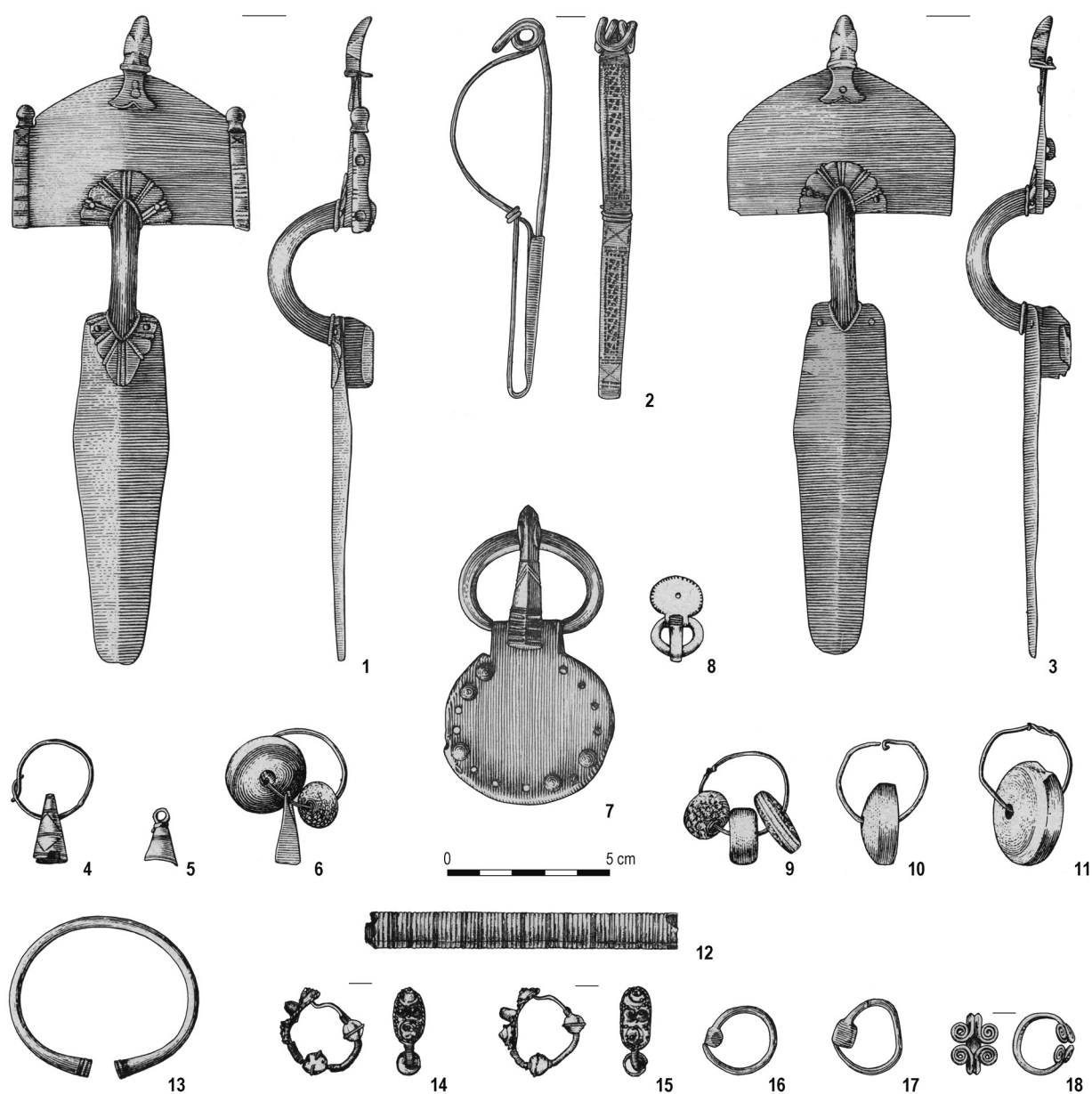


Fig. 17. CZ Smolín, grave 32. Selected items. Acc. to: J. Tejral 1973.

Fig. 17. CZ Smolín, grób 32. Wybrane zabytki. Wg: J. Tejral 1973.

fragments of silver items) it was hidden in a small rock chamber 30–40 m above the river⁶¹.

Looking for parallels in the region where the *Niemberg* type brooch of the Świlcza hoard comes from we can – with one exception – mention bronze bracelets only. But, except for the bracelet from D Rössen⁶², they have no clearly developed *Kolben* terminals, but only slightly thickened ends, like the specimen from D Köthen-Gütersee, grave 36⁶³. The two *Niemberg* B type brooches – with narrow bows resembling that of the *Niemberg* A type brooches – allows placing the grave in phase D1.

⁶¹ J. Jiřík, V. Peša, P. Jenč 2008, p. 186 ff.

⁶² B. Schmidt 1964, p. 325, fig. 8; B. Schmidt, J. Bemann 2008, p. 108, pl. 138/102:1.

⁶³ B. Schmidt, J. Bemann 2008, p. 67, pl. 68/63:36.

Grave 3 from D Wulfen⁶⁴ also belongs to this phase due to the dark violet blue polyhedral glass beads. It contained a bronze bracelet with slightly thickened and faceted ends. In phase D2 we can date grave 2 and grave 14 from D Niemberg⁶⁵, where bracelets with slightly thickened ends with or without faceting were accompanied by brooches of the *Niemberg* C and *Rohrbeck* type, respectively. At this time we also have grave 76 from D Röcken, with a bracelet with slightly thickened ends and a *Wiesbaden* type brooch⁶⁶. Other bracelets of this region are more or less completely rod-shaped. Only the already mentioned bracelet from D Rössen, which cannot be dated more

⁶⁴ B. Schmidt, J. Bemann 2008, p. 35 f., pl. 187/127:3.

⁶⁵ B. Schmidt, J. Bemann 2008, p. 95 f., 97, pl. 118/83:2, 118/83:14.

⁶⁶ R. von Rauchhaupt 2004, p. 210, fig. 7.

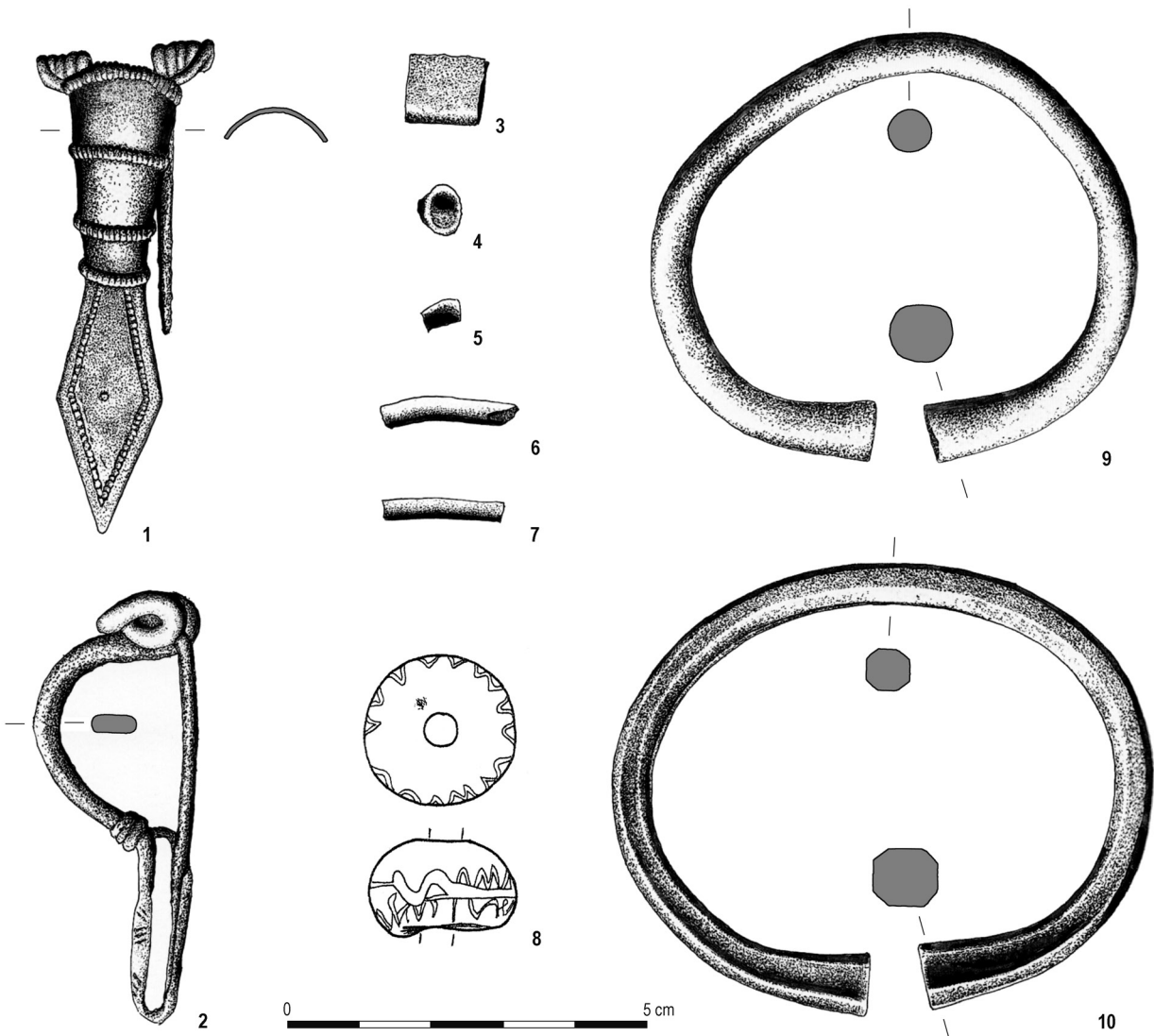


Fig. 18. The hoard from CZ Hřensko. Acc. to: J. Jiřík, V. Peša & P. Jenč 2008.
Ryc. 18. Skarb z miejscowości CZ Hřensko. Wg: J. Jiřík, V. Peša & P. Jenč 2008.

precisely than belonging to the Roman and the Migration Period, has faceted thickened ends. Because of its late dating we also do not need to discuss here the silver *Kolbenarmring*, showing two groups of grooves at each end, from D Elstertrebnitz, grave 9 in western Saxony⁶⁷. An early S-shaped brooch, a brooch with three knobs (*Dreiknopffibel*), its head's shape and decoration resembles the *Sokolnice* type, its foot's shape the type *Hác-Béndekepuszta*, allows placing the grave at the end of the 5th c.⁶⁸ Also too

young to be taken into account as comparative finds are the bracelets from D Weimar, Nordfriedhof, grave 63⁶⁹ and from D Naumburg, grave 22⁷⁰.

From southwest Germany we know some silver *Kolbenarmringe*, which are contemporaneous of the specimen from Świlcza or only slightly younger than it. Such a bracelet was found in grave 211 from D Kahl am Main, situated in a worn position, i.e. on the right forearm of the buried child⁷¹. A bracelet with grooved and additionally

⁶⁷ E. Petersen 1939, 58, p. 111, fig. 84:b.

⁶⁸ On the S-shaped brooches see: J. Tejral 2002, p. 335 f.; E. Droberjar 2008, p. 245; on the brooches of the *Sokolnice* type and the shape of the foot of the *Hác-Béndekepuszta* type brooches see: J. Tejral 2008, p. 258.

⁶⁹ B. Schmidt 1970, p. 85, pl. 92.

⁷⁰ B. Schmidt 1961, pl. 69:a-e; 1976, pl. 76:1. The accompanied pincers brooch (*Zangenfibel*) with a narrow foot implicates a late date in the 5th c. (on the brooch see: J. Tejral 2008, p. 272).

⁷¹ F. Teichner 1999, p. 56 f., 214, pl. 48:14.

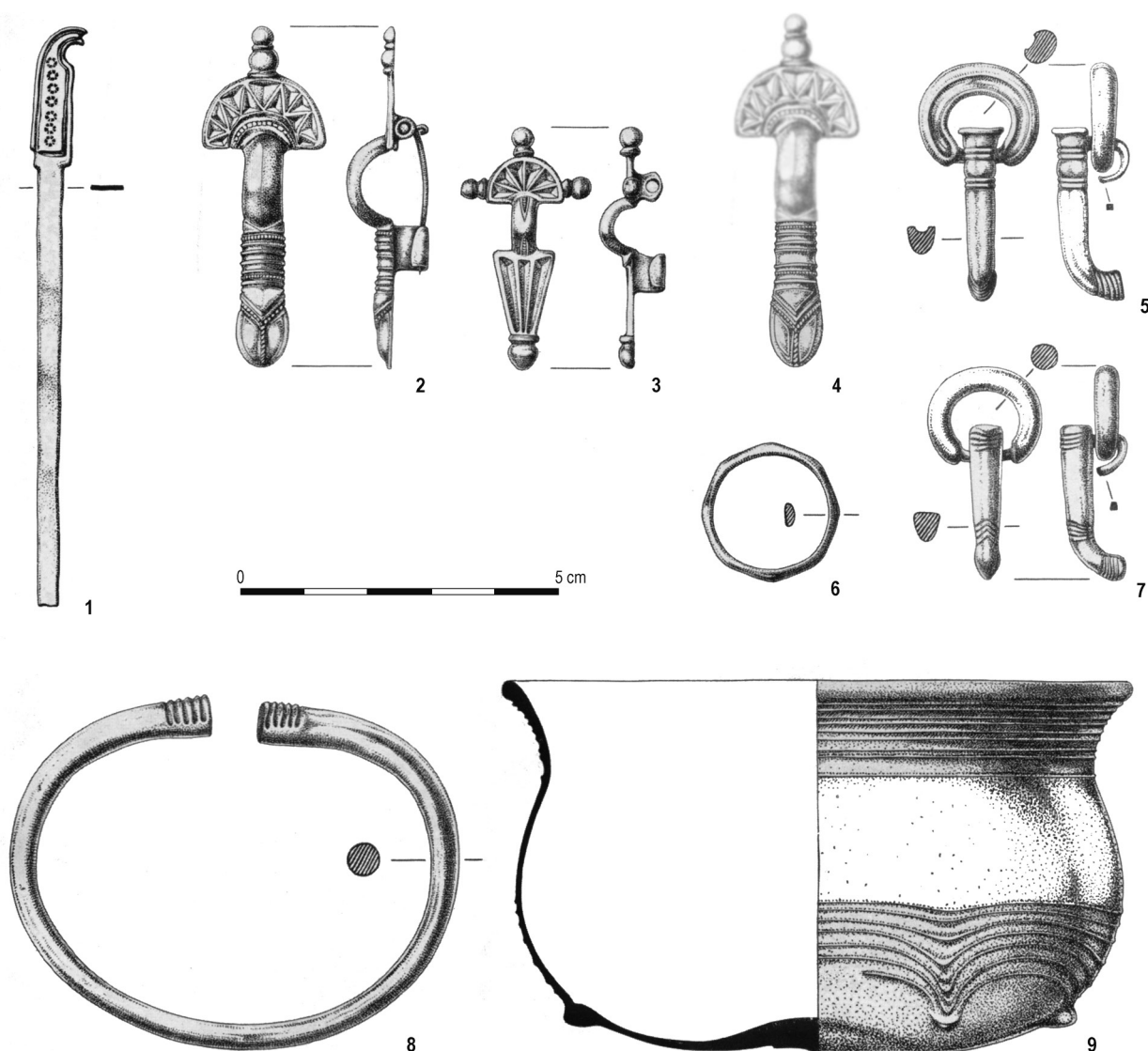


Fig. 19. A Enns - Ziegelfeld (Lorch), grave 25/1953. Acc. to: Ä. Kloiber 1957 (with addition of the lacking brooch's [4] part by J. Schuster).

Ryc. 19. A Enns - Ziegelfeld (Lorch), grób 25/1953. Wg: Ä. Kloiber 1957 (z uzupełnioną przez J. Schustera brakującą częścią zapinki [4]).

gilded terminals being so characteristic for the following early Merovingian Period was discovered in an inhumation grave from D Groß Umstadt⁷², which can be dated to the middle of the 5th c. due to the fibula becoming eponymous for the brooches of the *Groß Umstadt* group⁷³. Grave 25/1953 from the necropolis of D Enns-Ziegelfeld next to the legion camp *Lauriacum*/A Lorch, Stadt Enns at the middle Danube – probably a burial of a Germanic lady from the region north of the Danubian *limes*⁷⁴ – has also to be placed within this timeframe (Fig. 19). The set of

brooches – two specimens of the group *Niederflorstadt/Wiesloch* and one specimen of the group *Bulles/Lauriacum* (*Sindelfingen*) – allows us to date it in the middle of the 5th c. or maybe in its third quarter⁷⁵. The silver bracelet shows groups of grooves covering the outer side of the gilded ends, only. The mentioned pieces belong to the oldest – yet rare in this time – examples of *Kolbenarmringe* made of silver, only from the fully developed Merovingian Period they become more frequent in the western *Reihen-gräberkreis*⁷⁶, to be replaced in the earlier Merovingian Period by copper alloy specimens⁷⁷.

⁷² R. Koch 1967, p. 72, pl. 44/299:a–d.

⁷³ See: A. Koch 1998, p. 20 f.

⁷⁴ Ä. Kloiber 1957, p. 123 f., pl. 51; R. Christlein 1978, p. 150, fig. at p. 149.

⁷⁵ Vgl. A. Koch 1998, p. 22 f., 157 ff., especially 161.

⁷⁶ Circle (milieu) of cemeteries with graves arranged in rows.

⁷⁷ B. Wührer 2000, p. 124.

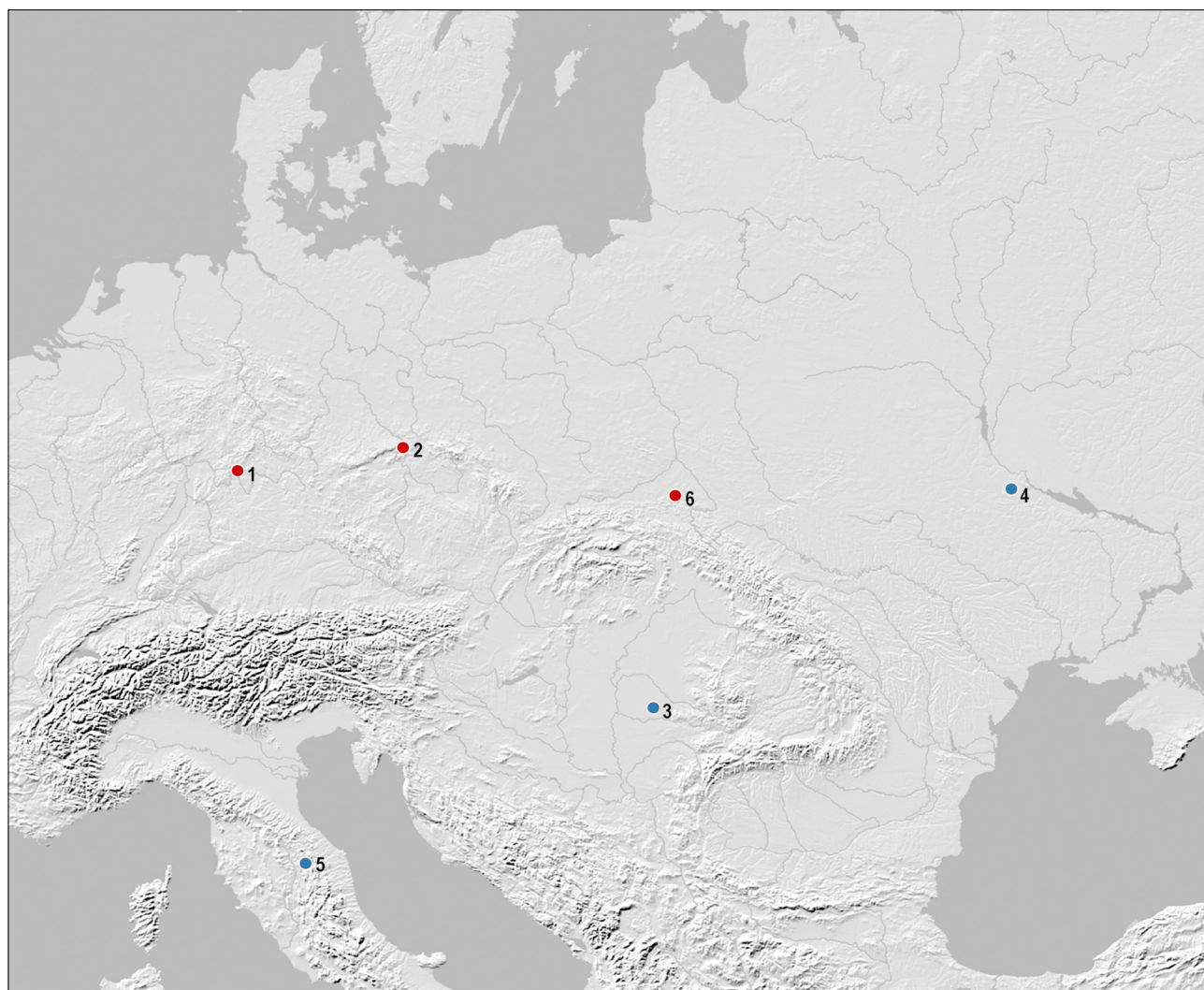


Fig. 20. Spreading of silver *Kolbenarmring* bracelets with faceted hoop. Based on B. Wührer 2000 (further literature and list of finds see here; added: CZ Hřensko and Świlcza). 1 – D Hammelburg, grave, 2 – CZ Hřensko, hoard, 3 – H Kevermes, grave, 4 – UA Martinivka, hoard, 5 – I Nocera Umbra, grave 100, 6 – Świlcza, hoard. Graphic: J. Schuster.

Ryc. 20. Rozmieszczenie znalezisk srebrnych bransolet typu *Kolbenarmring* z facetowanymi obręczami. Based on B. Wührer 2000 (tam dalsza lit. i lista znalezisk; uzup.: CZ Hřensko and Świlcza). 1 – D Hammelburg, grób, 2 – CZ Hřensko, skarb, 3 – H Kevermes, grób, 4 – UA Martinivka, skarb, 5 – I Nocera Umbra, grób 100, 6 – Świlcza, skarb. Oprac.: J. Schuster.

Thus, the silver bracelet from the Świlcza hoard seems to be linked rather with the rich milieu of the first half of the 5th c. of Bohemia, the middle Danube region, north-eastern Hungary and the northern Balkan region. Admittedly, this concerns the general shape and the material, only, but not the faceting of the hoop. The latter makes it almost unique. As a chronological close parallel we only can mention the piece from CZ Hřensko. But in the following times faceted *Kolbenarmringe* of silver are still extremely rare items (Fig. 20). In her catalogue of Merovingian metal bracelets B. Wührer only could compile five specimens from four sites⁷⁸. The span of their dating is very wide: The oldest piece – from D Hammelburg in Lower Franconia, grave from 1937⁷⁹ (Fig. 21:2) can be placed in the middle or the second half of the 5th c. because of a bow brooch with three knobs (*Dreiknopffibel*)⁸⁰ and by that it might be yet chronologically close to the find from Świlcza. After a chronological gap faceted silver *Kolbenarmringe* appear again, geographically widely scattered, at the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th c., thus they are not relevant in this research. So, if we presume the fact, that, originally, there was no second specimen and the Świlcza bracelet represents the ‘one-bracelet-fashion’, it manifests its connections to the Migration Period/Proto-Merovingian milieu in Southwest Germany and the neighbouring regions (e.g. CZ Smolín, grave 32)⁸¹.

Furthermore, the Świlcza hoard includes several rings made out of silver wire with ends coiled around each other. Such rings, being parts of necklaces or/and used for fixing smaller items – such as beads or pendants – and grooming utensils, Chr. Beckmann defined as her type 15 of fingerings⁸². Already common in the preceding Roman Period in several cultural milieus⁸³ they were still in use in the Migration Period.

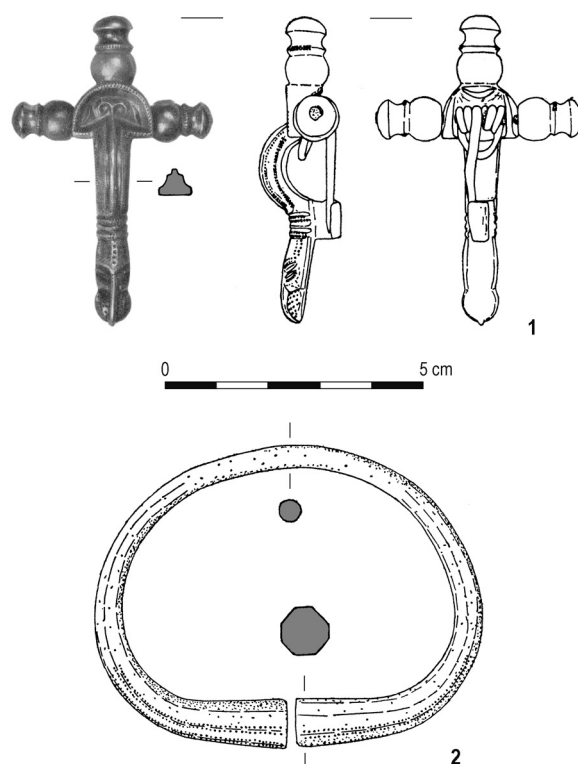


Fig. 21. D Hammelburg. The silver bracelet and brooch from the grave discovered in 1937. Acc. to: R. Koch 1967.

Ryc. 21. D Hammelburg. Srebrne bransoleta i zapinka z grobu odkrytego w 1937 r. Wg: R. Koch 1967.

Thus, we can find such rings made of copper alloy or silver – sometimes even of iron – as female dress ornaments. In a woman's grave from the cemetery in D Zwochau (Delitzsch) in Central Germany three specimens of silver, with amber pearls hanging on them, are parts of a necklace. They are accompanied by two *Wiesbaden* type

⁷⁸ B. Wührer 2000, p. 26.

⁷⁹ R. Koch 1967, p. 130, pl. 26:4. On dating of the brooch see: A. Koch 1998, p. 27.

⁸⁰ R. Koch 1967, p. 131; B. Wührer 2000, p. 26.

⁸¹ On bracelets worn singly, on the left wrist see: U. Koch 1968, p. 47 ff. The specimen from Smolín was worn on the right arm.

⁸² Chr. Beckmann 1969, p. 33, pl. 11.

⁸³ A actual compilation of finds with a distribution map is lacking, but related rings dating back to the Roman Iron Age can be mentioned, which additionally have a helical wound plate-shaped element (K. Czarnecka 1989, p. 11 ff., fig. 13). Technically their spread is similar to that of the rings without this element. They are frequent in the territory of the Wielbark Culture, in contrast to that rare in the territories of the Przeworsk Culture and in the Elbian Circle. Chosen examples of Roman Iron Age rings with ends coiled around each other (as elements of necklaces or to hang smaller items) – Przeworsk Culture: PL Ojców, Jaskinia Ciemna (iron) (M. Maćczyńska 1970, pl. I:24); PL Wrocław-Zakrzów/*Sackrau*, grave 2 (lately: D. Quast 2011a, fig. 2); Wielbark Culture: PL Pruszcz Gdański/*Praust*, grave (R. Schindler 1941, p. 53, pl. 4; PL Pruszcz Gdański 5, grave 21B (M. Pietrzak, L. Cy-

mek, F. Rożnowski 2015, p. 28, pl. 19:5–6); PL Szelków Nowy (actually Szelków Stary), grave 130 (R. Prochowicz 2013, fig. 1:10–12); PL Weklice, graves 150 and 286 (M. Natuniewicz-Sekuła, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011, p. 56, pl. 58,24, 126,286:11); PL Węgrowo, graves 31 and 60 (M. Kurzyńska 2013, pl. 31/31:2.5.9–11, 32/31:24.25, 53/60:10; 2015, fig. 9:2.5.7.9–11, 10:24.25; Sarmatians (Hungary): H Törökszentmiklős, Újtelep, grave 45, and H Törökszentmiklős, Barta-Pusztá (A. H. Vaday 1989, p. 281, 286, pl. 138:1, 153:6); Elbian Circle (Czechia): CZ Opočno, grave 22 (I. Pleinová 1995, p. 21, 37, pl. 12:9, 66:15); Elbian Circle (Central Germany): D Emersleben, grave 1 (W. Schulz 1952, p. 105, pl. 15:2b); D Haßleben, grave 8 (W. Schulz 1933, pl. 5:15–21); Elbian Circle (South-western Germany): D Berching-Pollanten, inhumation grave 2 (together with two rings with a helical wound plate-shaped element) (Th. Fischer 2014, p. 279, fig. 8:6.7); Chernyakhov-Sântana de Mureș Culture (Ukraine): UA Privil'ne, grave 10 (RU Privol'noe; Ū. V. Kuharenko 1955, pl. 2:20–22.24.25.33.36); Chernyakhov-Sântana de Mureș Culture (Romania): RO Bârlad-Valea Seacă (in most cases without any specification of the material), cremation graves 61, 143, 344 and 449, inhumation graves 6, 48, 332 and 506 (V. Palade 2004, fig. 88:3, 107:2, 141:4, 150:2, 155:2, 161:5, 218:2, 268:6).

brooches⁸⁴. A rich male grave from this necropolis, dating back in phase D2 or D2/D3 contained a copper alloy ring used for fixing a pair of tweezers⁸⁵. In grave 15 from D Görzig – dated in D2 by a brooch of the *Niemberg* C type – next to the left femur a part of the copper alloy was found. It served the purpose of hanging a triangular sheet of bronze⁸⁶. Object 232 from D Liebersee on the right bank of the Middle Elbe dates back to the same phase, it contained three such iron rings⁸⁷. Three rings were also found in object 980 of the same necropolis, which cannot be dated more exactly than in the latest Roman Period and in the Migration Period⁸⁸. Sticking to it are the melted bits of glass beads which show that they were elements of a necklace. The early Alamannic milieu knew rings of that kind, too⁸⁹. Four silver specimens – with a diameter of more than 4 cm, quite big – belong to one of the two necklaces of a woman buried in the second quarter of the 5th c. AD in grave 363 from CH Schleithem-Hebsack, west of the Bodensee Lake in northern Switzerland, likewise two small grooming utensils – used as hairpins (or opposite) – of this grave were connected by such a silver ring⁹⁰ (Fig. 22). Grooming utensils including a silver ring also belonged to the inventory of the Attila period grave underneath a tumulus of H Kiskundoroszma near Szeged, *inter alia* containing a pair of silver polyhedral earrings⁹¹. In the strongly internationalized milieu of the Tisa region emerging at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th c. AD the rings in question here were also elements of female clothing, as silver specimen of grave 23 and grave 28 from H Tiszadob (Sziget str.) show⁹². To this time grave I from H Czövár, situated directly to the northeast of the knee of the Danube, dates back, and also contained such a copper alloy ring⁹³. Later on those

rings were still in use as elements in female attire. Thus, the grave from H Mád in the upper Tisa region⁹⁴ dating back to phase D2/D3 contained several wire rings for hanging small pendants, the contemporaneous grave 32 from CZ Smolín in Moravia also delivered such rings for hanging beads and small pendants⁹⁵, fragments of rings were uncovered in grave I from A Laa a. d. Thaya, too⁹⁶. In this context J. Tejral does not exclude the usage of such rings as appliqués sewn on clothes⁹⁷. Four silver wire rings with ends coiled around each other belong to the inventory of a female grave from PL Stramnica/*Alttramm* in Pomerania⁹⁸, dating back to the Early Migration Period and showing Scandinavian connections because of the early equal-arm brooches. Two of them were combined with a blue glass bead, the undamaged third ring for sure was not to hang a bead on, the hoop of the fourth ring is broken, so its function remains unclear.

With regards to the three pairs of rings attached to each other, mentioned in the first publication of the Świlcza hoard⁹⁹, attention has to be paid to a set of silver rings from grave 77 of the late Sarmatian cemetery from SRB Subotica-Verušić in Voivodina¹⁰⁰, dating back to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th c. AD. It also includes six specimens, which are attached to each other as a kind of chain (Fig. 23:1). Besides them the grave consists of the fragments of three further rings – made of copper alloy – with their ends coiled around each other. Beads, a lunula-shaped pendant of copper alloy, a silver axe-shaped pendant and a *Cypraea* shell are elements of a rich collier probably including the silver rings, too. A similar set of six rings attached to each other was found in grave 378 of the late Sarmatian cemetery from H Madaras (site called Madaras-halmok) in southern Hungary and also belonged to a collier, in this case consisting of glass beads mainly (Fig. 23:20)¹⁰¹. Both complexes give us a hint, of how (some of) the rings from Świlcza could

⁸⁴ I. Kraft, K. Balfanz 1997, p. 158; J. Oexle 2000, fig. at p. 68.

⁸⁵ J. Oexle 2000, fig. at p. 67. On dating see: J. Tejral 2015, p. 195.

⁸⁶ B. Schmidt, J. Bemmann 2008, p. 33, pl. 23:13.

⁸⁷ J. Bemmann 2003, p. 49 f., pl. 11:12.48, 12:37.

⁸⁸ J. Bemmann 2003, p. 106 f., pl. 48:10.12.29. Feature 1305 from D Liebersee contained at least four such iron rings (*ibid.*, p. 158 ff., pl. 82/1305:11.19.32.35). This grave cannot be dated exactly, too, but the element of a lock of the *Wetzendorf* type suggests dating it to the Roman Period. In the Migration Period, however, there is to be dated a feature 2140 in this cemetery, which contained a copper alloy ring with end coils around each other, a feature 2336 with a fragment of an iron ring, has to be dated in phase D1 because of a brooch representing a transition form between the *Niemberg* A type and *Niemberg* B type (*ibid.* p. 183, 188, pl. 104/2140:6, 108/2336:3).

⁸⁹ See: R. Christlein 1974, p. 15 f., pl. 2:2.3.

⁹⁰ Grave 363: B. Ruckstuhl 1988, p. 15–16, fig. 4:1b, 6:4l–4o; Ch. Bucker 1997, fig. 140; A. Burzer *et alii* 2002/1, fig. 76–77; 2002/2, p. 123 with fig., pl. 25.

⁹¹ G. Vörös 1986, p. 12, pl. 4.

⁹² E. Istvánovits 1993, p. 103, 107, fig. 11:5, 13:5.

⁹³ I. Kovrig 1959, p. 210, pl. 2:1.

⁹⁴ I. Kovrig 1951, pl. 45; J. Tejral 2007, fig. 17:4.5.

⁹⁵ J. Tejral 2007, fig. 16:1–5. For the time around 500 as examples for the use of silver and “bronze” rings with ends coiled around each other we can mention grave 74 from CH Basel-Kleinhüningen and grave 10 from F Tournai-St. Brice. Probably in both cases (in Basel-Kleinhüningen for sure) they served to hang strainer spoons, in the grave from Tournai several rings were situated close to the belt (U. Giesler-Müller 1992, p. 68, pl. 11–13; R. Brulet, F. Vilvorder 1990, p. 125 f., pl. 8:7–14; K. Høilund Nielsen 2011, p. 367 ff., fig. 2, 3.

⁹⁶ E. Beninger 1929, p. 146, pl. 17,5.

⁹⁷ J. Tejral 1973, p. 40.

⁹⁸ *Heimatkalendar* Kolberg-Körbin 1936, p. 50, fig. 16–17; on dating the grave see: H. Machajewski 1992, 75.

⁹⁹ A. Gruszczyńska 1984, p. 113.

¹⁰⁰ A. Sekereš 1998, p. 111, pl. 11:3.

¹⁰¹ M. Köhegyi, G. Vörös 2011, p. 119, fig. 32, pl. 86. The grave is situated in zone 4 of this cemetery dated in the period from the 4th till the beginning of the 5th c. AD (*ibid.*, plan 7).



Fig. 22. CH Schleithem - Hebsack, grave 363. Elements of the ornaments (1), position of the necklaces *in situ* (2; the rings of silver are marked red) and reconstruction of the women's costume (3). Composed after: A. Burzer *et alii* 2002.

Ryc. 22. CH Schleithem - Hebsack, grave 363. Ozdoby (1), naszyjnik *in situ* (2; srebrne kółka zaznaczono na czerwono) i rekonstrukcja stroju kobiety (3). Zest. wg: A. Burzer *et alii* 2002.

have been used before being deposited. If we have here a clue for the late Sarmatian background of these pieces of ornament, it remains an open question.

The Świlcza hoard contains two lunula- or croissant-shaped earrings (Fig. 5:1.2). An open specimen is made of copper alloy; the second one with ends sticking together is made of gold. Although they represent the same type they slightly differ in shape, are made of different metals and form an unequal pair. This circumstance might be explained by the loss of one golden piece, which was replaced by a copper alloy copy. The golden shine of the

uncorroded 'bronze' might have deceived others into thinking that the earring was made of gold, too.

Earrings of the mentioned shape are used to being seen as typical Hunnic items¹⁰² – an interpretation recently questioned by J. Tejral. The grave finds from the northern forelands of the Danube dating back to the early 5th c. AD, containing i.a., lunula- or croissant-shaped earrings and somehow connected with the rich milieu of the Untersiebenbrunn Group he describes as remains

¹⁰² J. Werner 1956, p. 24 f.

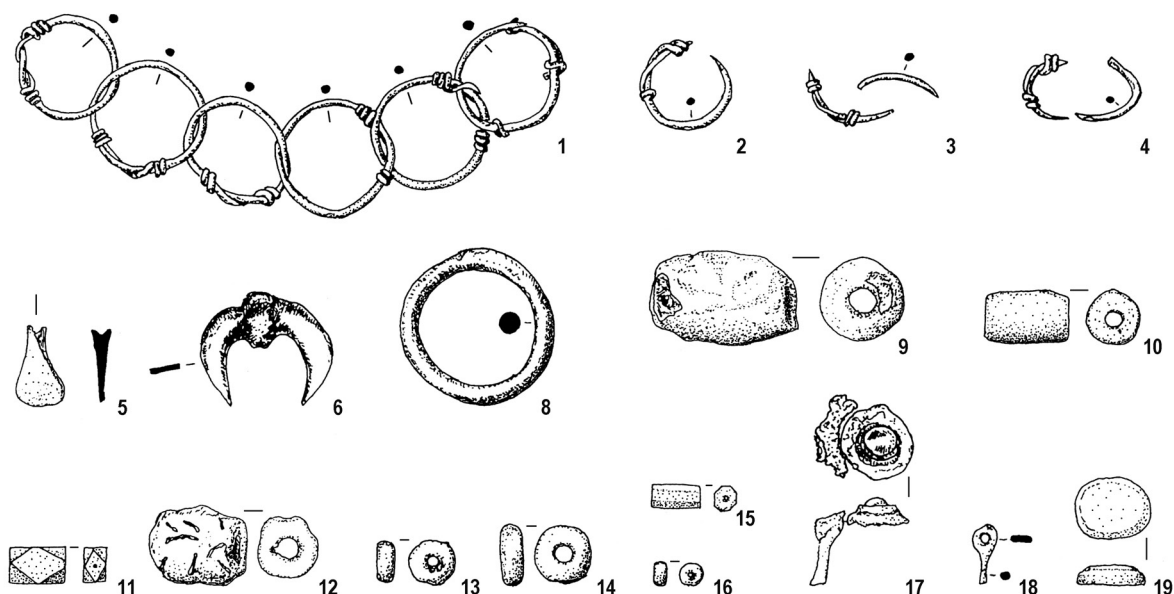


Fig. 23. SRB Subotica - Berušić, grave 77 (1-19); H Madaras - halmok, grave 378 (20, 21).

Acc. to: A. Sekereš 1998 (1-19), M. Kőhegy & G. Vörös 2011 (20, 21).

Ryc. 23. SRB Subotica - Berušić, grób 77 (1-19); H Madaras - halmok, grób 378 (20, 21).

Wg: A. Sekereš 1998 (1-19), M. Kőhegy i G. Vörös 2011 (20, 21).

of alien barbarian groups being subjects of Alano-Sarmatian, Germanic and Nordpontic-east-Mediterranean influences¹⁰³, who settled down in the territories of the Pannonic provinces and in the forelands of the Danube as *foederati* for protecting the frontier¹⁰⁴. Due to its dating

¹⁰³ M. Schmauder (2002a, p. 263) especially mentioned are the tombs of Kerch as reference complexes.

¹⁰⁴ J. Tejral 2013a, p. 299 f., 318; see also: M. Schmauder 2002a, p. 263.

in the phase D2 the rich graves of these Barbarians belonging to the Untersiebenbrunn Group or related to them cannot be connected with the Hunnic kingdom under Bleda and Attila, because they are older¹⁰⁵. The golden lunula- or croissant-shaped earrings, as well as the metal mirrors with a central eyelet which appear as grave

¹⁰⁵ M. Schmauder 2002a, p. 264; J. Tejral 2007, p. 57 f.; 2015, p. 152.

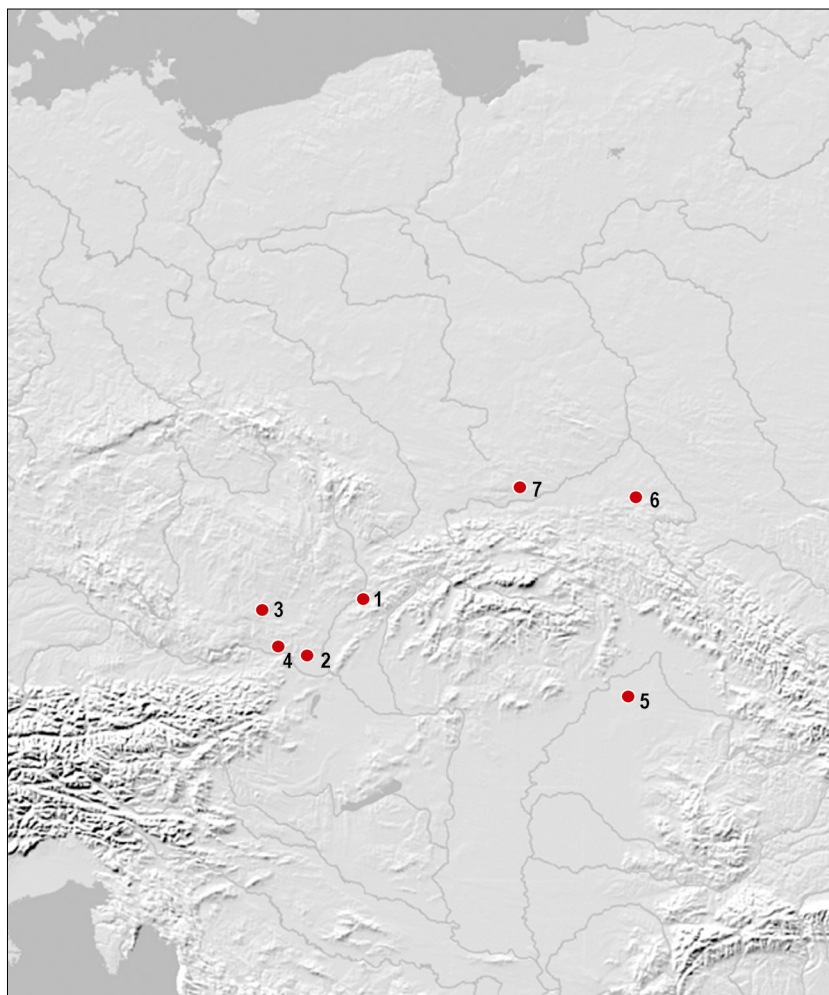


Fig. 24. Spreading of golden crescent-shaped earrings dating back to the early 5th c. AD (acc. to J. Tejral 2013a, literature see here; added: PL Przemęczany and Świlcza).

1 – CZ Charvátý, 2 – SK Ivanka pri Dunaji, 3 – A Laa a. d. Thaya, 4 – A Marchegg, 5 – H Hejőkeresztúr-Homokbánya, 6 – Świlcza, 7 – PL Przemęczany. Graphic: J. Schuster.

Fig. 24. Rozmieszczenie znalezisk złotych kolczyków półksiężycowatych z początków V wieku po Chr. (wg: J. Tejral 2013a, tam lit.; uzupeł.: PL Przemęczany i Świlcza).

1 – CZ Charvátý, 2 – SK Ivanka pri Dunaji, 3 – A Laa a. d. Thaya, 4 – A Marchegg, 5 – H Hejőkeresztúr-Homokbánya, 6 – Świlcza, 7 – PL Przemęczany. Oprac.: J. Schuster.

gifts in several regions are not caused by Hunnic influences but by the nomadic milieu of the northern Pontic region¹⁰⁶. Thus, the cluster of graves containing golden earrings of the type mentioned above dating back to phase D2 in the Thaya-March region is striking, indeed (Fig. 24). It seems quite possible to see a connection of the Świlcza earrings – and maybe of the specimen delivering from the grave from PL Przemęczany in Lesser Poland¹⁰⁷ – with this milieu.

The Świlcza hoard contained – besides some undefined iron artefacts made of iron – the fragment of a bone and a silex flake (probably a geofact). P. Wielowiejski interprets these finds as tools for processing amber¹⁰⁸. Although something like that cannot be ruled out, in my opinion the use of such primitive tools in the Migration Period seems quite implausible.

Dating of the hoard

The dendrodating of the wooden construction pieces (433±10 AD) is of some importance for the dating of the hoard, which was deposited inside the sunken hut. Of course, this means only a *terminus ante quem*, because it is not sure at all, that the dates of the tree felling, of the construction of the hut and of the deposition of the hoard were close to each other (not to mention the abandonment of the hut) though the complex has to be dated by the items first. The most exact dating is for the brooches (Fig. 25). The *Niemberg B* type fibula is an item of phase D1, the *Wiesbaden* type brooch dates back to phase D2 and the splendid brooches of the *Groß Körös-Świlcza* type can be placed in phase D2/D3. The youngest brooches are decorated with the so-called *Kerbschnitt*, a decoration that started to be used at some point in the first half of the 5th c. AD, according to J. Tejral before the fourth decade of this century¹⁰⁹, which is close to the timber's date 433±10 AD gained by dendrodating.

¹⁰⁶ B. Anke 1995, p. 150–151; J. Tejral 1997, p. 335; M. Schmauder 2002a, p. 265.

¹⁰⁷ M. Wawrzeniecki 1912, p. 50 f., pl. 18:1.

¹⁰⁸ P. Wielowiejski 1997, p. 241, fig. 15:3.4.

¹⁰⁹ J. Tejral 2008, p. 253; similar: 2007, 74.

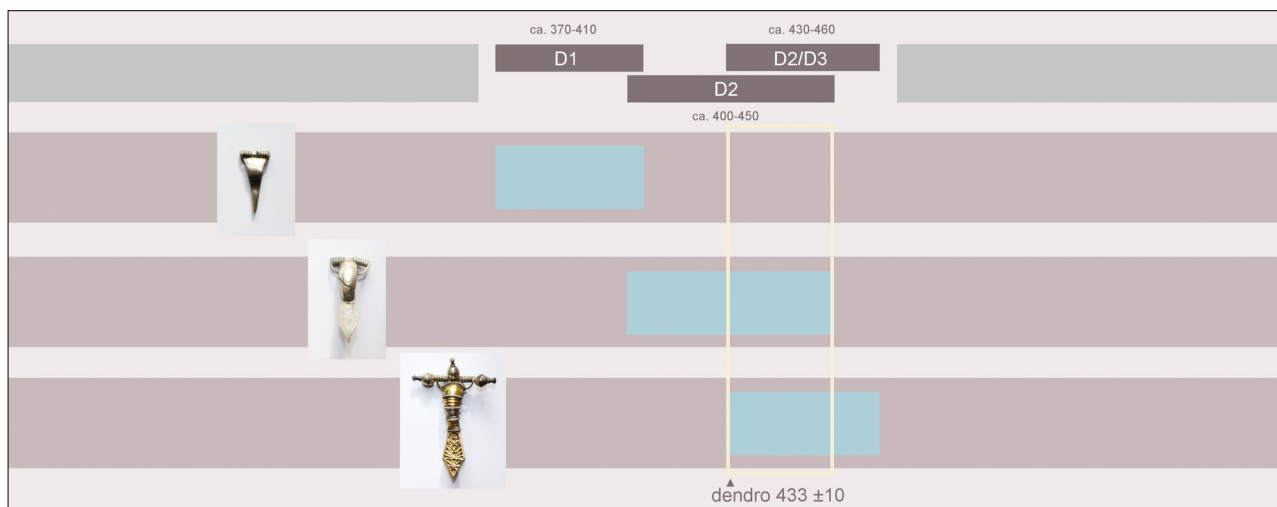


Fig. 25. Spans of dating of the Świlcza brooches and the most likely dating of the hoard (yellow frame). Graphic: J. Schuster.
Ryc. 25. Chronologia zapinek ze Świlczy i najbardziej prawdopodobne datowanie skarbu (żółta ramka). Oprac.: J. Schuster.

The different dating of the peculiar types of brooches are correspondent with the traces of use. The oldest brooch – the *Niemberg B* type brooch – shows the most intensive traces of use of all fibulas. The chord in the two places of contact with the bow (Fig. 26:1), the upper parts of spring windings (Fig. 26:2) and the bow itself – the stamp decoration of the bow partly disappeared (Fig. 26:3) – show clear traces of severe wear. The younger *Wiesbaden* type brooch seems to be less worn, but (probably antique) scratches on the foot's surface witness its use. So far the state of today – after all these restorer's interventions – allows one to conclude the youngest specimens – the *Groß Körös-Świlcza* type brooches – were much more less worn – even if we take into account the assumed repair of the spiral axis' fixing. In the cases of some of the wire applications – as the most exposed parts of the bows – apparent traces of abrasion can be seen. However, the feet, the survived rivet heads and the springs show no such traces at all.

The other items of the hoard do not deliver precise hints for dating. The lunula-like earrings only can be dated *per analogiam* in phase D2, the Hřensko hoard proves that the silver bracelet of *Kolbenarmring* type with a faceted circlet were in use in the time of the *Wiesbaden* type brooches already. Based on the analysis of the finds we can place the Świlcza hoard in the second quarter of the 5th c. AD, what corresponds to the dendrodating mentioned above. The most likely date of the deposition can be put at somewhere in the span of an overlapping of the phases D2 and D2/D3 according to J. Tejral.

Background of the hoard

It is remarkable that – apart from the silver wire rings with interregional spreading – all of the metal items of

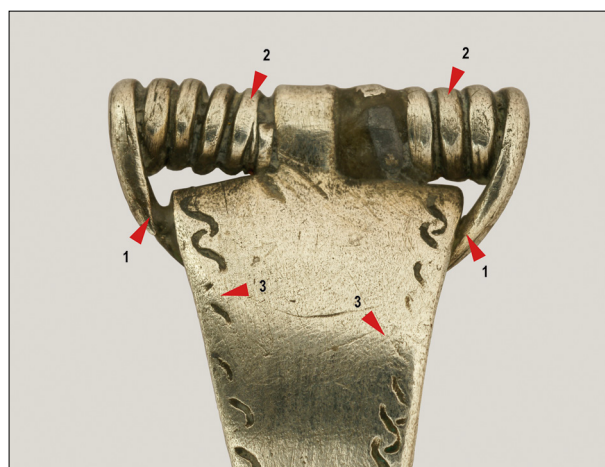


Fig. 26. Świlcza. The *Niemberg B* brooch with traces of use: abrasion on the inner side of the chord (1), abrasion on the spring – the wire is partially flattened (2), abrasion on the bow – the punched ornament almost disappeared (3).

Photo and graphic: J. Schuster.

Ryc. 26. Świlcza. Zapinka typu *Niemberg B* ze śladami zużycia: wytarcia na wewnętrznej stronie cięciwy (1), wytarcia na sprężynce – drut jest miejscami wypłaszczony (2), wytarcia na kabłąku – ornament odciskany miejscami niemal zniknął (3).

Fot. i oprac.: J. Schuster.

the hoard are extraneous forms in the region with the find spot Świlcza, a circumstance not observed in any other case of Migration Period hoards in Central Europe. The small series of brooches shows a clear chronological depth, which suggests a longer-term accumulation of the items. Based on the dating of the brooches we can presume that 60 years is the longest period of acquisition (in absolute data: ca. 380–440 AD), e.g. a time span of two, maybe three generations. The assumption of a long-

er lasting accumulation is supported by observations of the condition of the finds, the brooches in particular.

When looking for hints for the background of the hoard, the state of the artefacts have to be taken into account. It is certain that the brooches were put into the earth partly damaged and incomplete. The *Wiesbaden* type brooch (No. 3) has a broken bow; the left part of the spring with the corresponding chord piece is missing. Brooch No. 2 – one of the specimens of the *Groß Körös-Šwiltza* type – was also broken into two pieces, additionally two heads of rivets of the ornamental knobs are missing. One such head is absent in the case of brooch No. 1. Especially the damaged state of the youngest brooches is remarkable, because they were not old fashioned, scrapped items at the moment of the hoard's deposition, but actual models. The bracelet was cut into two pieces and is deformed. The same we can observe in the case of some of the silver wire rings. In addition, they were tied up, and some are attached to the bracelet. Even if it looks like that, in my opinion the hoard was probably not a craftsmen's deposit with discarded things. The brooches, the single bracelet and the two earrings can be interpreted as a female clothing set. So, the hoard was rather a small treasure, including female clothing elements of material and symbolic value, maybe destroyed intentionally.

The bracelet with faceted circlet holds an important position in the complex. Although in the relevant literature only pieces of gold were taken into account¹¹⁰, we will not be mistaken, if we recognize silver *Kolbenarmringe* of the 5th c. and of the Merovingian Period also as symbols of higher status¹¹¹. Based on the broken or cut silver pieces of the Šwiltza hoard and the large weight of the Hřensko bracelets and others we can confirm the assumption of O. Kleemann, M. Hardt and, in a similar way, of C. von Carnap-Bornheim and J. Ilkjær, that bracelets made out of precious metal were also ingots and have to be seen as a kind of 'container' for keeping precious metal¹¹².

Although we can presume the hierarchical gradation of the Roman Period and Migration Period ring jewelry from gold down to silver and bronze – being noticeably in a similar way in the case of other types of artefacts, too¹¹³ – in the face of the amount of precious metal conserved in the bracelet of the Šwiltza hoard we should not underestimate the social position of the woman who

owned it. In the Roman milieu, for example, the allocation of silver items by office bearers was quite customary, even the emperor gave silver as a gift – also in the form of ingots – to a considerable extent¹¹⁴. Admittedly, there are much higher social levels than this from Šwiltza manifested in female graves of the 5th c. AD, as the inventory of the grave from H Regöly proofs¹¹⁵, chronologically and substantially related to the graves of the Unteresiebenbrunn Group¹¹⁶. The woman buried in the grave wore two different gold bracelets; one of them is a massive *Kolbenarmring*.

In this context the conspicuous light weight of the Šwiltza bracelet of ca. 10 g has to be considered. It is significantly below the weight of the parallels mentioned above and other silver bracelets of the 5th and 6th c. AD. They are much heavier than the Šwiltza piece; their average weight is 50 g – more or less corresponding to two Roman/Byzantine uncias¹¹⁷. However, a similar gracile specimen – it is broken and one end is missing – was found in the grave from H Mád¹¹⁸, dating back in phase D2/D3. The bracelet from grave 32 mentioned above from CZ Smolín is very thin, too.

If we take a look at the ornaments of the Šwiltza hoard altogether it seems quite possible – in spite of some of the chronological differences of the brooches – that they represent *one* dress set of a woman of higher social status and can be understood as an equivalent to grave equipment¹¹⁹. Although we cannot rule out self-equipment for the hereafter, completely, the partial deformation and decomposition of the brooches speaks against it. To deposit hoards with splendid brooches, of the female milieu mostly, is a custom known in a lot of regions in Europe in the 5th c. Alien artefacts showing superregional contacts we know from some other hoards of today's Poland, too, as in the case of the brooches from PL Siedlików in the southernmost part of Greater Poland decorated on the foot with almond-shaped punches in a row¹²⁰ or in the case of the brooches from PL Kiełpino/*Kölpin* in Pomerania¹²¹, especially the specimen with chip carved decoration (*Kerbschnitt*). If the group of four brooches, connecting the hoards from Šwiltza, PL Świłino/

¹¹⁴ M. Beyeler 2011, p. 31, 38.

¹¹⁵ M. Schmauder 2002a, p. 57 ff. (with lit.); 2002b, pl. 115–120; see also: O. Heinrich-Tamáska, P. Straub 2015, p. 628, fig. 5:3.

¹¹⁶ See: J. Tejral 2007, p. 57 ff., fig. 1. I do not take into account grave 1 from A Unteresiebenbrunn, containing two gold bracelets with animal head-shaped terminals. Probably a man and a woman were buried here, due to the circumstances of its discovery the exact assignment of the gifts is impossible (vgl. A. Wiczorek, P. Périn 2001, p. 108 ff.).

¹¹⁷ M. Martin 1987, p. 224, fig. 6:D.

¹¹⁸ I. Kovrig 1951, p. 114, pl. 45:6.

¹¹⁹ See: D. Quast 2011b, p. 135 f.

¹²⁰ Lately: A. Gałęzowska 2015, fig. 1:2.4, 2 (with lit.).

¹²¹ W. La Baume 1925; 1934, p. 149, fig. 72.

¹¹⁰ J. Werner 1980; C. von Carnap-Bornheim, J. Ilkjær 1996, p. 360 ff.; M. Hardt 2004, p. 69 f.; D. Quast 2013, p. 184.

¹¹¹ U. Koch 1968, p. 47 ff.; B. Wührer 2000, p. 116, 123 f. In a similar way: J. Tejral 1973, p. 35.

¹¹² O. Kleemann 1951, p. 111; M. Hardt 2004, p. 70; C. von Carnap-Bornheim, J. Ilkjær 1996, p. 369.

¹¹³ E.g. the weapon and equipment deposits (war booty sacrifices) in south Scandinavia, as DK Illerup (C. von Carnap-Bornheim, J. Ilkjær 1996, p. 471 ff., especially 483 f.

Schwellin and PL Trzebiatów/*Treptow a.d. Rega*¹²² reveals a rule, remains an open question.

Some structural connections of the Świlcza hoard with the more or less contemporaneous hoard of PL Zamość in eastern Poland¹²³ cannot be denied. This, especially, concerns the high number of splendid brooches and the combination of ornament and coins. As D. Quast mentioned already, by that composition the Zamość treasure trove differs from the hoards of the Carpathian basins of the 5th c., which *grosso modo* are younger and lacking earrings and fingerings; in contrast to that – what is remarkable – the contemporaneous hoards from the Roman territories do contain such rings and coins, too¹²⁴.

There is still another context of the Świlcza hoard. Because of the bent and cut silver wires, some coiled around the hoop of the cut bracelet, the deposit resembles the *Hacksilber* hoards. Recently, such deposits of the Migration Period – appearing in several regions of the *Barbaricum*, but mainly in Scandinavia – were assembled and discussed in regard to their composition¹²⁵. According to the portions of Roman silver vessel fragments and Barbarian silver dress accessories three groups were distinguished¹²⁶. Group I includes hoards without Barbarian components which – apart from the find of PL Młoteczno/*Hammersdorf* in northeast Poland¹²⁷ – appear *grosso modo* in a zone along the Empire's border. The deposits of group II consist of cut silver vessels, Barbarian silver dress accessories, silver ingots and coins. Such hoards can be found in South Jutland and the Danish Islands. Group III includes hoards without (recognizable) Roman items. They are limited to continental Sweden.

Formally, the Świlcza hoard can be linked with the *Hacksilber* deposits of group III, even if its size is rather small in comparison to the Scandinavian deposits. However, a causal connection between them and the Świlcza find is unlikely, we rather are dealing with another region with similar deposits consisting of local silver items, coins, wires etc., being not connected to the Scandinavian hoards. Here the Hřensko hoard in Northern Bohemia¹²⁸ has to be mentioned again. In structure and dating it is comparable to the Świlcza find, there are only coins lacking – maybe due to the kind of discovery (by metal detector!) (Fig. 18): we have four or five small pieces of silver called *hacksilber*; other elements of the hoard are two silver (unharmed) *Kolbenarmringe*, and silver brooches

are represented, too. In contrast to the Świlcza hoard the latter are forms known in the region.

The similarities of both hoards and the appearance of the golden lunula-shaped earring and the silver bracelet of the *Kolbenarmringe* type in Świlcza speak for a connection with the hoard to the Bohemian-Middle Danube region¹²⁹. A find of the early 5th c. AD which has to be related with Świlcza and Hřensko was gained in two steps in a cave (Netopierska Jaskyňa) near SK Banská Bystrica-Sásová in the Tatra Mountains. It consists of silver brooches of different types and a thick wire-like silver fragment with a lentil-shaped terminal (Fig. 27), being perhaps the fragment of a bracelet¹³⁰. The relation of the finds to each other *in situ* is unclear, thus we do not know if this is really *one* hoard.

Two more early 5th c. hoards north and south of the Carpathians are related to the Świlcza hoard by its combination of splendid dress accessories, Roman silver coins and *Hacksilber*/raw silver¹³¹: SK Selce in the Lower Tatra¹³² and PL Siedlików mentioned above¹³³. The latter includes an incomplete (intentionally damaged?) dress accessory – the buckle (Fig. 28:3) – what can be called fractured silver. In case of the complex from SK Kšinná in the western part of the Carpathians, dating back to the first half of the 5th c., there is, indeed, less leeway of interpretation because of the circumstances of its discovery, but the set of two silver brooches, a silver chain (necklace?) and silver “pin”¹³⁴ could also be recognized as an assembling of splendid brooches, more dress accessories and fractured silver¹³⁵.

¹²⁹ At least the brooches of the Wiesbaden type are represented: CZ Vlnářice in Bohemia (J. Werner 1981, p. 230) and CZ Vrchoslavice in Moravia (J. Tejral 2008, p. 264, fig. 3:11).

¹³⁰ J. Bárta 1955, p. 290, pl. 4:1–4; J. Bárta, M. Mácelová, K. Pieta 1987, p. 29, fig. 2:1.2.

¹³¹ In this context it is irrelevant, as the silver is represented not yet as melted objects or as ingots (as in the case of the Siedlików treasure).

¹³² J. Eisner 1938, p. 251, pl. 49:1.

¹³³ J. Kostrzewski 1923, p. 200, fig. 717–720; E. Petersen 1944, 72 ff., fig. 3, pl. XII:1; J. Werner 1981, pl. 31:4.5; A. Gałęzowska 2015 (two one-piece silver brooches A VI, series 2, a silver lunula-shaped pendant, a silver buckle with a thickened frame and a silver ingot together combined with ca. 400 denarii, supposedly deposited in an iron melting furnace).

¹³⁴ J. Eisner 1938, p. 250, fig. 1, pl. 49:2.

¹³⁵ Outside the reflections remains the related hoard from PL Konarzew in Central Poland (E. Petersen 1939, p. 74 ff., fig. 109, 110; M. Maćczyńska 1998, p. 83 f., fig. 14), dating back already to the time around 500 or being even younger (cf. A. Rau 2010, p. 323). It also consists of Roman coins (but of Late Antiquity), silver dress accessories, fractured silver, fragments, probably of silver wire rings with ends coiled around each other, and a silver rod (an ingot?). It is unclear how to evaluate the finds from the cave of Novákova pec near CZ Semily in northern Bohemia (lately: J. Jiřík 2008, p. 164 ff., fig. 15) which are not finally published. Except from items of silver and copper alloy with silver applications objects made of copper alloy only were found

¹²² See above.

¹²³ T. Sulimirski 1966; W. Kropotkin 1970.

¹²⁴ D. Quast 2011b, especially p. 130 ff.

¹²⁵ A. Rau 2013.

¹²⁶ A. Rau 2013, p. 192 ff., fig. 6.

¹²⁷ See below.

¹²⁸ J. Jiřík 2008, p. 174, fig. 17; J. Jiřík, V. Peša, P. Jenč 2008.



Fig. 27. Selected finds from Netopierska Jaskyňa near SK Banská Bystrica-Sásová. All silver.

Acc. to: W. Menghin, T. Springer & E. Wamers 1987.

Ryc. 27. Wybrane zabytki z Jaskini Nietoperzowej (Netopierska Jaskyňa) koło SK Banskiej Bystricy-Sásovej. Srebro.

Wg: W. Menghin, T. Springer i E. Wamers 1987.

Against the background of such finds like Świlcza and CZ Hřensko the theses of A. Rau must be discussed again, according to what the samples of dispersion of the three groups of the *Hacksilber* hoards reflect the access to Roman silver and further from the Roman borders the more fragmented the Roman vessels and the higher percentage of local products in the hoards¹³⁶. The above mentioned deposit from PL Młoteczno/*Hammersdorf* also does not fit to this scheme, even if its concrete composition is not known and its authenticity is not exact¹³⁷.

Attention has to be paid to the ten denarii from the Świlcza hoard (Fig. 7), because the *Hacksilber* hoards and the 1st and 2nd c. denarii are supposed to exclude mutually¹³⁸. However, their occurrence in the Migration Period complex corresponds to the fact that denarii of good silver had an extended life in the Barbaricum, that they often occur in the Late Roman and Migration Period complexes, especially, and that hoards containing denarii and dress accessories or silver vessels date back to the Migration Period¹³⁹.

(f.e., a *Niemberg* B type brooch and the fragment of a bracelet with not thickened terminals in the style of finds from Central Germany), as fragments of glass and beads, too. Thus, the composition of the hoard is – if it is one – is different from that of the hoards discussed above.

¹³⁶ A. Rau 2013, p. 199.

¹³⁷ F. E. Peiser 1919; M. Ebert 1923, p. 159; A. Bursche 1998, p. 76 ff.; M. Mączyńska 2013, p. 249 f.

¹³⁸ So A. Rau 2013, p. 199 f.

¹³⁹ Lately: A. Bursche 2011, p. 70 (with literature).

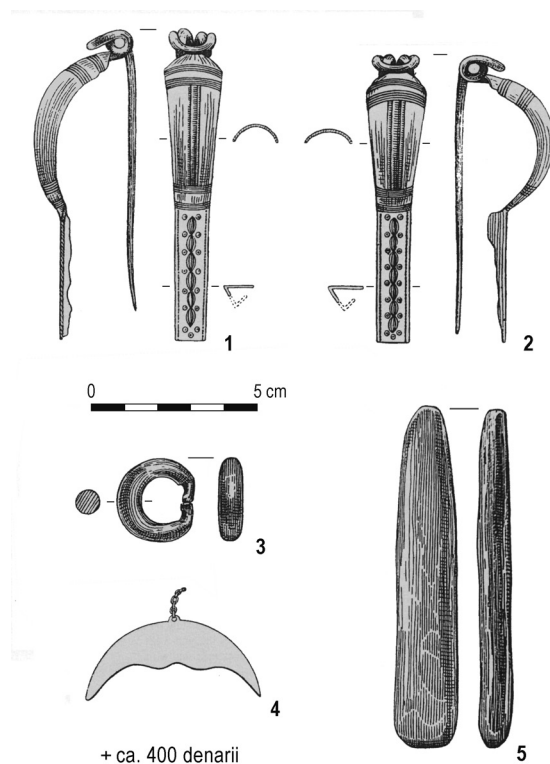


Fig. 28. The Siedlików hoard. Acc. to: E. Petersen 1944.

Ryc. 28. Skarb z Siedlikowa. Wg: E. Petersen 1944.

The reason for arranging the *Hacksilber* hoards themselves is still under discussion. Because of their long-term accumulation A. Rau prefers the interpretation as family treasures to craftsmen deposits¹⁴⁰. From the perspective of Świlcza und Hřensko this approach is confirmed by the (more or less) complete brooches, because they were not discarded metal, but – at least partially – in accordance with fashion.

In my opinion both threads of interpretation – the ‘female offering’ of the 5th c. according to D. Quast and the ‘family treasure’ according to A. Rau – can be brought together in the case of the Świlcza hoard. Nevertheless, it remains – probably forever – unclear, why brooches completely alien in the region were integrated there into a treasure. They might have been gifts; a marriage is also possible which led a woman from the West to the Carpathian foreland. The silver bracelet and the lunula-shaped earrings, however, came from the Southwest or South – from Bohemia, the Middle Danube region or the Carpathian Basin. Either this woman was also in their possession, or they were arranged as treasure together with the brooches on site. By its composition the hoard connects the deposits of the *Zamość/Siedlikowo* type north of the Carpathians and the *Untersiebenbrunn*

¹⁴⁰ A. Rau 2013, p. 198.

Group south of this mountain range, which both have to be seen in a closer historical context¹⁴¹.

Cause of hiding

The place of the find of the hoard in a settlement, in the entrance area of a sunken hut lets us rather think about it as a quick and unplanned hiding place than about a ritual offering. A profane sunken house does not seem to be the place to deposit a number of valuables. Indeed, we do know the phenomenon of the 'domestic offering' in the Germanic *Barbaricum*¹⁴², but this category of finds includes other items and objects – if we animals call so¹⁴³. The traces of fire on the sunken hut's timber mentioned in the primary publication might be a sign of a violent incident which caused the treasure to be hidden quickly. By its composition and hiding place the Świlcza hoard corresponds to so-called *profane deposits*¹⁴⁴. Thus there are parallels in finds on the Runder Berg near D Urach in southern Germany, a hill fort on a mountain, where on the slopes deposits of – predominantly female – dress accessories were discovered. They are interpreted as hidden valuables because of militant conflicts between the Franks and Alemanni¹⁴⁵. Other parallels we know are from southern Scandinavia, like those from two settlements – DK Sandegård and DK Dalshøj (belonging to the Sorte Muld complex) on Bornholm – dating back to the late 5th/early 6th c. AD, where burnt down houses were discovered and hoards were found next to them, and also consisting of female dress accessories, mainly¹⁴⁶.

Conclusions

The Świlcza hoard is clear witness of the turbulent epoch of the late 4th and the 5th c. AD in Europe characterized by bigger and smaller migrations and different influences. As a result of that in the region between the Baltic and the Danube the cultural structures of the Roman Period tradition started to dissolve and this led in a great extent to the 'internationalization' of the remains of the peoples living here.

The antiquarian analysis of the hoard's elements allows dating it in the time of the overlapping of phases D2 and D2/D3. In absolute data it is the second quarter of the 5th c. AD, what fits in nicely with the dendro-dating of the timber of the sunken hut of 433±10 AD.

By its composition the hoard connects the deposits of the *Zamość/Siedlików* type north of the Carpathians and the Untersiebenbrunn Group south of this mountain range. Presumably the reason for hiding the items from Świlcza was a violent incident. The hoard hidden in the entrance zone of a sunken house remained there, because the building burned down in the course of the incident – maybe because of a hostile attack.

Often the role of the trade in amber is stressed to be the background of superregional contacts and the wealth of the inhabitants of the Świlcza settlement, which could assemble such precious items like the dress accessories of the hoard¹⁴⁷. As a matter of fact, finds of amber beads, semi-finished specimens, raw material and production waste¹⁴⁸ witnessed the existence of amber workshops within the settlement. However, in my opinion this does not allow so far to recognize this settlement as a junction in a superregional trade net and the trade in amber as the source of prosperity of the group living here. As long as there will not be uncovered a bigger area of the site and there will not be more proof of the fact, that the hoard really marks a centre of wealth, it remains what it is – an unusual complex in the region due to its composition, but from a wider perspective a not uncommon small hoard of the Migration Period, representing a level that is above average, but not very rich.

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¹⁴¹ See: J. Tejral 2007, p. 59.

¹⁴² I. Beilke-Voigt 2007, p. 91 ff.

¹⁴³ Vgl. T. Makiewicz 1987; I. Beilke-Voigt 2007, p. 106 f., 111 ff. (in regard to northern Germany and Denmark); M. Müller-Wille 2010, fig. 1.

¹⁴⁴ M. B. Henriksen 2010, p. 426.

¹⁴⁵ R. Christlein 1974, p. 21; U. Koch 1991, p. 13 f.; D. Quast 2006, p. 39, 121.

¹⁴⁶ O. Klindt-Jensen 1957, p. 150 f., 186 ff., 236; H. Geißlinger 1970, p. 200 f. On Dalshøj see also: L. Jørgensen, P. Vang Petersen 1998, p. 199, fig. 149; U. Lund Hansen, M. Vennersdorf 2009, p. 29, fig. at p. 28.

¹⁴⁷ A. Gruszczyńska 1984, 122; 1999, p. 184 f.; P. Wielowiejski 1997, p. 243.

¹⁴⁸ A. Gruszczyńska 1984, p. 111, pl. 3–12; 1999, p. 178 f., fig. 8–14, photo 1–5.

List of places mentioned in the text, in alphabetic order, with administrative affiliation

- Ártánd-Nagyfakasdomb**, Hájdu-Bihar megye (H)
Banská Bystrica-Sásová, okr. Banská Bystrica (SK)
Bârlad-Valea Seacă, jud. Vaslui (ROM)
Basel-Kleinhüningen, Kanton Basel-Stadt (CH)
Belgrade (Singidunum) (SRB)
Berching-Pollanten, Lkr. Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (D)
Bratei, jud. Sibiu (ROM)
Charváty, okr. Olomuc (CZ)
Czővár, Pest megye (H)
Dalshøj (Sorte Muld), Bornholms Regionskommune (DK)
Elstertrebnitz, Lkr. Leipzig (D)
Emersleben (Halberstadt-Emersleben), Lkr. Harz (D)
Enns, Bez. Linz-Land (A)
Görzig, Lkr. Anhalt-Bitterfeld (D)
Groß Köris, Lkr. Dahme-Spreewald (D)
Groß Umstadt, Lkr. Darmstadt-Dieburg (D)
Hammelburg, Lkr. Bad Kissingen (D)
Haßleben, Lkr. Sömmerda (D)
Hejőkeresztúr, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye (H)
Hřensko, okr. Děčín (CZ)
Hrtkovci, Sremski okr. (SRB)
Illerup, Skanderborg Kommune (DK)
Ivanka pri Dunaji, okr. Senec (SK)
Kahl am Main, Lkr. Aschaffenburg (D)
Kapolcs, Veszprém megye (H)
Kevermes, Békés megye (H)
Kiskundorozsma (Szeged-K.), Csongrád megye (H)
Kiełpino, gm. Brojce, pow. gryficki (former *Kölpin*, *Kr. Kolberg-Körlin*) (PL)
Köln-Müngersdorf (D)
Konarzew, gm. Piątek, pow. łęczycki (PL)
Köthen-Gütersee, Lkr. Anhalt-Bitterfeld (D)
Kšinná, okr. Bánovce nad Bebravou (SK)
Laa an der Thaya, Bez. Mistelbach (A)
Lengerich, Kr. Steinfurt (D)
Liebersee (Belgern-Schildau), Lkr. Nordsachsen (D)
Lorch, Stadt Enns, Bez. Linz-Land (A)
Mád, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye (H)
Madaras, Bács-Kiskun megye (H)
Marchegg, Bez. Gänserndorf (A)
Martinivka/Мартинівка, Čerkas'ka obl. (UA)
Merseburg, Saalekreis (D)
Młoteczno, gm. Braniewo, pow. braniewski (former *Hammersdorf*, *Kr. Braunsberg*) (PL)
Naumburg, Burgenlandkreis (D)
Niemberg (Landsberg-N.), Saalekreis (D)
Nocera Umbra, prov. Perugia (I)
Ojców, gm. Skała, pow. krakowski (PL)
Opočno, okr. Rychnov nad Kněžnou (CZ)
Praha-Libeň (CZ)
Privil'ne/Привільне, Zaporiz'ka obl. (UA)
Pruszcz Gdański, gm. Pruszcz Gdański, pow. gdański (PL)
Przemęczany, gm. Radziemice, pow. proszowicki (PL)
Regőly, Tolna megye (H)
Röcken (Lützen-R.), Burgenlandkreis (D)
Rössen (Leuna-R.), Saalekreis (D)
Runder Berg bei Urach (Bad Urach), Lkr. Reutlingen (D)
Sandegård (Sorte Muld), Bornholms Regionskommune (DK)
Schleitheim-Hebsack, Bez. Schleithelm, Kanton Schaffhausen (CH)
Selce, okr. Banská Bystrica (SK)
Semily, okr. Semily (CZ)
Siedlików, gm. Ostrzeszów, pow. ostrzeszowski (PL)
Smolín, okr. Brno-venkov (CZ)
Stramnica, gm. Kołobrzeg, pow. kołobrzewski (former *Alt-tramm* [vel *Alt Tramm*], *Kr. Kolberg-Körlin*) (PL)
Subotica-Verušić, Severnobački okr. (SRB)
Szelków Stary, gm. Szelków, pow. makowski (PL)
Świelino, gm. Bobolice, pow. koszaliński (former *Schwellin*, *Kr. Belgard*) (PL)
Świlcza, gm. Świlcza, pow. rzeszowski (PL)
Tisadob, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye (H)
Tiszaölök, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye (H)
Törökszentmiklős, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye (H)
Tournai, prov. de Hainaut/Henegouwen (B)
Trzebiatów, gm. *loco*, pow. gryficki (former *Treptow a.d. Rega*, *Kr. Greifenberg*) (PL)
Untersiebenbrunn, Bezirk Gänserndorf (A)
Valea Strâmbă/Tekerőpatak, jud. Harghita (ROM)
Vinařice, okr. Kladno (CZ)
Vrchoslavice, okr. Prostějov (CZ)
Weilbach, Lkr. Miltenberg (D)
Weimar, Stadt Weimar (D)
Weklice, gm. Elbląg, pow. elbląski (PL)
Węgrowo, gm. Grudziądz, pow. grudziądzki (PL)
Wien-Atzgersdorf, Stadt Wien (A)
Wulfen, Lkr. Anhalt-Bitterfeld (D)
Wrocław-Zakrzów (dawn. *Sackrau*, *Kr. Oels*) (PL)
Yverdon-les-Bains, district du Jura-Nord vaudois, canton Vaudt (CH)
Zamość, gm. Zamość, pow. zamojski (PL)
Zsibót-Domolopuszta, Baranya megye (H)
Zwochau, Lkr. Nordsachsen (D)

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SKARB ZE ŚWILCZY. „OBCY” ZESPÓŁ Z V WIEKU PO CHR. Z PÓŁNOCNEGO PRZEDPOLA KARPAT

STRESZCZENIE

W 1976 roku, na osadzie z okresu wędrówek ludów w miejscowości Świlcza koło Rzeszowa, odkryto skarb z V wieku po Chr. (Ryc. 1). Skarb był zdeponowany w ziemiance (o długości 4,6 m), z której zachowała się część drewnianych elementy konstrukcyjnych (Ryc. 2). Prawie wszystkie przedmioty tworzące ten skarb wykonane są z kruszcu. Charakterystyczne ślady zaobserwowane w ziemi wokół zabytków ówczesny konserwator Muzeum w Rzeszowie zinterpretował jako pozostałości skórzanego woreczka, w którym je złożono. Skład skarbu jest zdumiewający, ponieważ zawiera on wiele elementów obcych w bliższym i dalszym otoczeniu miejsca jego odkrycia, co samo w sobie jest dobrą ilustracją burzliwych czasów okresu wędrówek ludów na terenach na północ od Sudetów i Karpat.

Skarb zawierał: parę srebrnych zapinek typu *Świlcza-Groß Köris* (1, 2), częściowo pozłacanych, z tzw. dekoracją wycinaną (*Kerbschnitt*) na nóżkach (Ryc. 3:1.2, 4:1.2), srebrną zapinkę typu *Wiesbaden* (3; Ryc. 3:3, 4:3), srebrną zapinkę typu *Niemberg B* (4; Ryc. 3:4, 4:4), złoty kolczyk półksiężycowaty (5; Ryc. 5:1), podobny kolczyk z brązu (6; Ryc. 5:1), połamaną (pociętą?) srebrną bransoletę kolbowatą z facetowanym kabłąkiem (7, 8; Ryc. 6.A:1.8), przynajmniej 15 kółek z drutu srebrnego z zawiniętymi końcami, w większości zachowanych fragmentarycznie (7, 9–21; Ryc. 6.A:2–7.10–15), 10 denarów (22–31; Ryc. 7) emisji od Hadriana (134–138) po Kommodusa (183–184), fioletowy paciorek z przezroczystego szkła (32; Ryc. 5:3), dwa nieokreślone przedmioty żelazne (33, 34; Ryc. 8:3.4), krzemień (eolit) (35; Ryc. 8:2) oraz fragment kości (36; Ryc. 8:1).

Trzy niekompletne zapinki (1–3) zdeponowano połamane. Ich dzisiejszy wygląd jest wynikiem zabiegów konserwatorskich, podczas których uzupełniono brakujące części. Zgodnie z pierwszą publikacją (A. Gruszczńska 1984) srebrne kółka tworzyły pierwotnie cztery pęczki: pięć kółek połączonych drucikiem oraz trzy pary kółek wzajemnie połączonych ze sobą (por. Ryc. 6.B). Monety odsłonięto w układzie, który sugerował, że zdeponowano je w rulonie (*en rouleau*).

Żadna zapinka tego skarbu nie ma analogii ani w regionie podkarpackim, ani w jego sąsiedztwie. Ze względu na użyty surowiec (srebro) są one formami wyjątkowymi, a fibule pozłacane (1, 2) można wręcz nazwać okazałymi.

Najmniejsza i najprostsza zapinka (4) reprezentuje typ *Niemberg B*, który charakterystyczny jest dla fazy D1. Jest ona zdobiona stemplami z ułożonych parami znaków „S”, tworzących motyw „biegnącego psa”. Rozprzestrzenienie wszystkich odmian fibul typu *Niemberg* jest bardzo zwarte i obejmuje dwie strefy: południowo-zachodnią, pomiędzy środkową Łabą a Soławą, która rozciąga się aż po Unstrut i Men, oraz północno-wschodnią, pomiędzy Hawelą a Szprewą (Ryc. 9).

Dru ga fibula (3) ma płytkę nóżki dekorowaną motywem *tremolo* („wilcze zęby”) i dwiema liniami biegnącymi wzdłuż krawędzi. Reprezentuje ona typ *Wiesbaden*, datowany na fazę D2. Takie zapinki, typowe dla stroju kobiecego, znaleźć można głównie w dwóch regionach: nad Menem oraz w środkowych Niemczech. Kolejne okazy, choć znacznie mniej liczne, pochodzą z Brandenburgii, Pomorza, południowej Skandynawii i Kotliny Czeskiej (Ryc. 10). Fibule z Pomorza i południowej Skandynawii są lekko zmodyfikowanymi odmianami formy podstawowej, co pozwala sądzić, że okaz ze Świlczy prawdopodobnie wykonany był na zachodzie.

Obie fibule pozłacane (1, 2) można byłoby nazwać okazałą odmianą typu *Wiesbaden*, gdyby nie tzw. wycinane (*Kerbschnitt*) zdobienie nóżki. Zdobienie takie wskazuje, że zapinki wykonano techniką odlewu, podczas gdy fibule typu *Wiesbaden* są wyrobami blaszanymi (odkuwanymi). Zapinki ze Świlczy można – podobnie jak to uczynił V. Hilberg (2009) – zaliczyć do wydzielonego przezeń typu *Groß Köris-Świlcza*, datowanemu na fazę D2/D3. Dla pokrewnych zapinek (Ryc. 11:3.4, 12) zaproponowałem tutaj określenie „typ *Wulfen-Weilbach*”. Fibule obu typów występują rzadko, niemniej małe skupisko znalezisk z terenów pomiędzy Soławą a Szprewą pozwala ostrożnie przyjąć, iż powstać mogły w tym właśnie regionie (Ryc. 13).

Srebrna bransoleta facetowana, znaleziona w dwóch fragmentach (7, 8), reprezentuje ozdobę typu *Kolbenarmring*. Bransolety z kolbowatymi końcami wykonane ze srebra są formą nową, która powstała w V wieku. Okaz ze Świlczy łączyć należy ze strojem kobiecym z 1. połowy V wieku, noszonym przez przedstawicielki lokalnych elit w dzisiejszych Czechach, nad środkowym Dunajem, w północnych Węgrach i na północy Bałkanów. Facetowanie bransolety ze Świlczy powoduje, że jest formą niemal wyjątkową. Najbliższa analogia, zarówno w aspekcie morfologicznym jak i terytorialnym, pochodzi z depozytu w pobliżu miejscowości Hřensko w północnych Czechach, datowanego fibulą typu *Wiesbaden* (Ryc. 18). Oprócz dwóch wymienionych znanych jest tylko pięć facetowanych srebrnych bransolet kolbowatych (Ryc. 20), jednak datowanych w bardzo szerokich ramach – od połowy V po początek VII wieku (B. Wührer 2000).

Skarb ze Świlczy zawierał również kilka drucikowatych kółek ze srebra z zawiniętymi końcami (7, 9–21). Takie ozdoby Chr. Beckmann (1969) zaliczyła do swojego typu 15. Występują one w różnych kontekstach, również jako pierścienie, na których zawieszano przybory toaletowe; J. Tejral nie wyklucza też, że niektóre mogły być naszywane na tkaninę i pełnić funkcję aplikacji stroju. Ze względu na pierwotny układ kółek ze Świlczy (w pęczkach) należy zwrócić uwagę na sarmackie groby z początku V wieku, które zawierały komplety składające się z połączonych ze sobą srebrnych kółek tworzących „łańcuchy” będące częścią stroju (Ryc. 23).

Do skarbu należą też dwa półksiężycowate kolczyki: jeden ze złota (5), drugi z brązu (6). Fakt ten tłumaczyć można zgubieniem drugiego złotego kolczyka, tworzącego pierwotnie parę, i zastąpienie go kolczykiem ze stopu miedzi. W literaturze takie kolczyki opisywane są jako typowo huńskie. Ostatnio J. Tejral (2013a) zakwestionował jednak tę interpretację, przyjmując, iż groby z terenów na północ od środkowego Dunaju, datowane na wczesny V wiek i należące do grupy Untersiebenbrunn, w których znaleziono takie kolczyki (Ryc. 24), są pozostałościami barbarzyńskich grup pozostających pod wpływami alano-sarmackimi, germańskimi i północnopontyjskimi. Groby owych *foederati* datowane są na fazę D2, w związku z czym nie można ich wiązać z państwem Hunów. Prawdopodobnie więc znaleziska ze Świl-

czy – oraz z grobu w Przemęczanach – należy łączyć ze środowiskiem grupy Untersiebenbrunn znad środkowego Dunaju.

Oprócz dwóch nieokreślonych przedmiotów żelaznych (33, 34) skarb ze Świlczy zawierał też fragment kości (36) oraz odłupek krzemienisty (35; prawdopodobnie eolit). Przedmioty te interpretowano jako narzędzia do obróbki bursztynu, jednak moim zdaniem używanie tak prymitywnych narzędzi w okresie wędrówek ludów jest mało prawdopodobne.

Pozostałości drewnianej konstrukcji ziemianki datowane są dendrochronologicznie na lata 433±10 AD. Datę tę potwierdza datowanie poszczególnych fibul skarbu: fibula typu *Niemberg B* pochodzi z fazy D1, zapinka typu *Wiesbaden* z fazy D2, a fibule typu *Groß Körös-Świlcza* datowane są na fazę D2/D3; najstarsza fibula nosi najsilniejsze ślady wytarcia (Ryc. 26), była więc używana przez długi okres czasu. Najbardziej prawdopodobna data zdeponowania skarbu to późny odcinek fazy D2 (współczesny wczesnemu odcinkowi fazy D2/D3) w systemie chronologicznym J. Tejrала (Ryc. 25).

Fibule, bransoleta, kolczyki (i być może drucikowate kółka) można interpretować jako zestaw stroju kobiecego. Skarb zawierał więc kobiece części stroju o symbolicznej wartości, które zostały, być może intencjonalnie, zniszczone. Mógł on być ekwiwalentem wyposażenia grobowego. Skarb ze Świlczy strukturalnie jest powiązany z mniej więcej współczesnymi skarbami z Zamościa, Siedlikowa, Kiełpina i Trzebiatowa oraz ze skarbami z górskich rejonów w Czechach i na Słowacji, z miejscowości Hřensko, Banská Bystrica-Sásová i Selce. Połamane lub pocięte i powyginane druciki, zawinięte wokół pociętej bransolety, wskazują na drugi możliwy kontekst skarbu: związki z północnoeuropejskimi skarbami zawierającymi tzw. *Hacksilber*.

W moim przekonaniu skarb ze Świlczy łączy dwa wątki interpretacyjne: piątowiecznego „daru kobiecego” (w ujęciu D. Quasta [2011b]) oraz „skarbu rodzinnego” (w ujęciu A. Rau’a [2013]). Powodem ukrycia skarbu było najprawdopodobniej jakieś gwałtowne wydarzenie, np. atak na osadę. Skarb pozostał w budynku, który spłonął i pogrzebał go na wieki.

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WYKAZ SKRÓTÓW TYTUŁÓW CZASOPISM I WYDAWNICTW WIELOTOMOWYCH

ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS' AND SERIAL PUBLICATIONS' TITLES

AAC	– „Acta Archaeologica Carpathica”, Kraków
AAHung.	– „Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae”, Budapest
AFB	– „Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege”, Berlin (Stuttgart)
Amtl. Ber.	– „Amtlicher Bericht über die Verwaltung der naturgeschichtlichen, vorgeschichtlichen und volkskundlichen Sammlungen des Westpreußischen Provinzial-Museums für das Jahr...”, (później: „Amtlicher Bericht über die Verwaltung der naturhistorischen, archaeologischen und ethnologischen Sammlungen des Westpreußischen Provinzial-Museums für das Jahr...” oraz „Amtlicher Bericht über die Verwaltung der naturgeschichtlichen, vorgeschichtlichen und volkskundlichen Sammlungen des Westpreußischen Provinzial-Museums für das Jahr...”), Danzig
APolski	– „Archeologia Polski”, Warszawa
APS	– „Archeologia Polski Środkowowschodniej”, Lublin (wcześniej: Lublin-Chełm-Zamość)
AR	– „Archeologické rozhledy”, Praha
B.A.R. Int. Series	– British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
BerRGK	– „Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission”, Frankfurt a.M.-Berlin
BJahr.	– „Bonner Jahrbücher”, Köln/Bonn
BMJ	– „Bodendenkmalpflege in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern”, Lübstorf (wcześniej: „Bodendenkmalpflege in Mecklenburg. Jahrbuch ...”, Schwerin/Rostock/Berlin)
CRFB	– Corpus der römischen Funde im europäischen Barbaricum
FAP	– „Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses” (wcześniej: „Fontes Praehistorici”), Poznań
Inf.Arch.	– „Informator Archeologiczny. Badania rok ...”, Warszawa
InvArch.	– „Inventaria Archaeologica, Pologne”, Warszawa-Lódź
JmV	– „Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte”, Halle/Saale
JRGZM	– „Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz”, Mainz
KHKM	– „Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej”, Warszawa
KSIA	– Kratkie soobšeniâ Instituta arheologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Краткие сообщения Института археологии Академии наук СССР), Moskva
MIA	– Materiały i issledovaniâ po arheologii SSSR (Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР), Moskva
MatArch.	– „Materiały Archeologiczne”, Kraków
MS	– „Materiały Starożytne”, Warszawa
MSiW	– „Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne”, Warszawa
MSROA	– „Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego”, Rzeszów-Krosno-Sandomierz-Tarnów (-Przemysł/Tarnobrzeg)
MZP	– „Materiały Zachodniopomorskie”, Szczecin
PA	– „Památky archeologické” (wcześniej: „Památky archeologické a místopisné”), Praha
PArch.	– „Przegląd Archeologiczny”, Poznań
PMMAE	– „Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi. Seria Archeologiczna”, Łódź
PomAnt	– „Pomorania Antiqua”, Gdańsk
Prahistoria ziem polskich	– <i>Prahistoria ziem polskich</i> , tom I: <i>Paleolit i mezolit</i> (red. W. Chmielewski, W. Hensel), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1975; tom II: <i>Neolit</i> (red. W. Hensel, T. Wiślański), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1979; tom III: <i>Wczesna epoka brązu</i> (red. A. Gardawski, J. Kowalczyk), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1978; tom IV: <i>Od środkowej epoki brązu do środkowego okresu lateńskiego</i> (red. J. Dąbrowski, Z. Rajewski), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1979; tom V: <i>Późny okres lateński i okres rzymski</i> (red. J. Wielowiejski), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1981
Prussia	– „Sitzungsberichte der Altertums-gesellschaft Prussia” (później: „Prussia. Zeitschrift für Heimatkunde”), Königsberg.
PZ	– „Praehistorische Zeitschrift”, Berlin-New York
RArch.	– „Recherches Archéologiques”, Kraków
RB	– „Rocznik Białostocki”, Białystok
RGA	– Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde: 1. wyd.: J. Hoops (wyd.), tomy 1–4 (K. J. Trübner, Straßburg 1911–1919), 2. wyd.: H. Jankuhn, H. Beck i in. (wyd.), tomy 1–35 (de Gruyter, Berlin-New York 1973–2007).
RO	– „Rocznik Olsztyński”, Olsztyn
RosArh.	– „Rossijskaâ arheologiâ” (Российская археология), Moskva
SJahr.	– „Saalburg Jahrbuch”, Berlin-New York
SlA	– „Slovenská archeológia”, Bratislava
SovArh.	– „Sovetskaâ arheologiâ” (Советская археология), Moskva
SprArch.	– „Sprawozdania Archeologiczne”, Kraków
SprPMA	– „Sprawozdania P.M.A.”, Warszawa
WA	– „Wiadomości Archeologiczne”, Warszawa
ZfE	– „Zeitschrift für Ethnologie”, Berlin
ZNUJ	– „Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego”, Kraków
ZOW	– „Z otchłani wieków”, Warszawa

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