

Lithuanian artifacts in the collection of the Department of Balt Archaeology in State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw

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State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw has in its keeping certain amount of Stone Age finds from nowadays Lithuania and several hundreds of Iron Age artifacts being the subject of this article. In the Department of Balt Archaeology in our Museum there are ca 1200 items from Lithuania (including fragments) – ornaments and costume elements, weapons, tools and clay pots as well as above 2900 pottery fragments (see Appendix). Additionally there are also survived human and animal bones (eg from Żwirble, now Žvirbliai-Vilnius – Iwanowska, 2006, s. 130–139) as well as charcoal fragments and textile remains (eg from Mieżany, now Mežionys – comp. Kaczyński, 1963a, s. 122–124, fig. 7–8, 15–20; Die Balten, 1987, S. 133).

The finds were recorded in 43 sites including cemeteries, hill-forts and loose finds, however some them are not located precisely and described only as Vilnius region or Samogitia¹. There is also a number of finds from unknown sites situated somewhere in Lithuania (see Appendix nos 44–62). The distribution map (Fig. 1) reveals the concentrations in central and eastern Lithuania and dispersed finds from Samogitia.

The chronology of the materials kept in State Archaeological Museum covers long spectrum of time – from Early Iron Age up till Middle Ages and even Modern Times, however the proportions of them are different. It is presented on the diagram (Fig. 2) – 50 % of the materials are dated to the Early Middle Ages, 40 % to the Roman and Migration Periods while 5 % belonged to Early Iron Age. The next 5 % has got uncertain chronology.

* * *

The story of the Lithuanian finds in State Archaeological Museum reached 19th c., long before this museum was erected. Our nowadays collection includes

¹ There is still problem with precise location of several sites which names are known only from the time before 1945, for example Biržyniany or Burzyniany.

finds from two important institutions of those times (Piotrowska, 2003, earlier literature *ibid.*) – the Museum of Industry and Agriculture (Muzeum Przemysłu i Rolnictwa – MPR) and the Museum of Erazm Majewski (Muzeum Erazma Majewskiego – MEM). Majewski, one of the father of Polish archaeology (Krajewska, 2008), had close connections with 19th c. and beginning of 20th c. researchers and amateurs from Lithuania. They informed him about new finds, asked for advice, published in his periodic and also sent archaeological artifacts to his collection (see article of M. Krajewska in this volume; also Krajewska, 2008).

A good illustration of Erazm Majewski connections with nowadays Lithuania remains an example of Posuszwie finds. The landowner of Posuszwie (now Pašušvys), Antoni Zaborski wrote to Erazm Majewski about the inhumation cemetery discovered by chance during extracting gravel. Information about this discovery was published in “Światowił”, the periodic established by E. Majewski (Zaborski, 1905). Those finds, dated mostly to the Migration Period – now kept in our museum – were republished by Jacek Kowalski in “Wiadomości Archeologiczne” (Kowalski, 1981).

The idea of establishing a Central State Museum of Prehistory with a seat in Warsaw surfaced soon after Poland’s rebirth at the end of World War I. Finally the State Archaeological Museum was established by the Ordinance of President of Republic of Poland, Ignacy Mościcki on 22nd of March 1928 (Brzeziński, 2003; Piotrowska, 2003, s. 14–15). One of the basis of the collection of museum in question – except mentioned above Erazm Majewski ownership and MPR collection – was Polish National Museum in Rapperswil, in Switzerland (Abramowicz, 1991, s. 73, earlier literature *ibid.*). The latter was formed in 1870 to protect Polish heritage when Poland did not exist on the map of Europe, divided into Russia, Prussia (Preußen) and Austria. Museum in Rapperswil was organized by

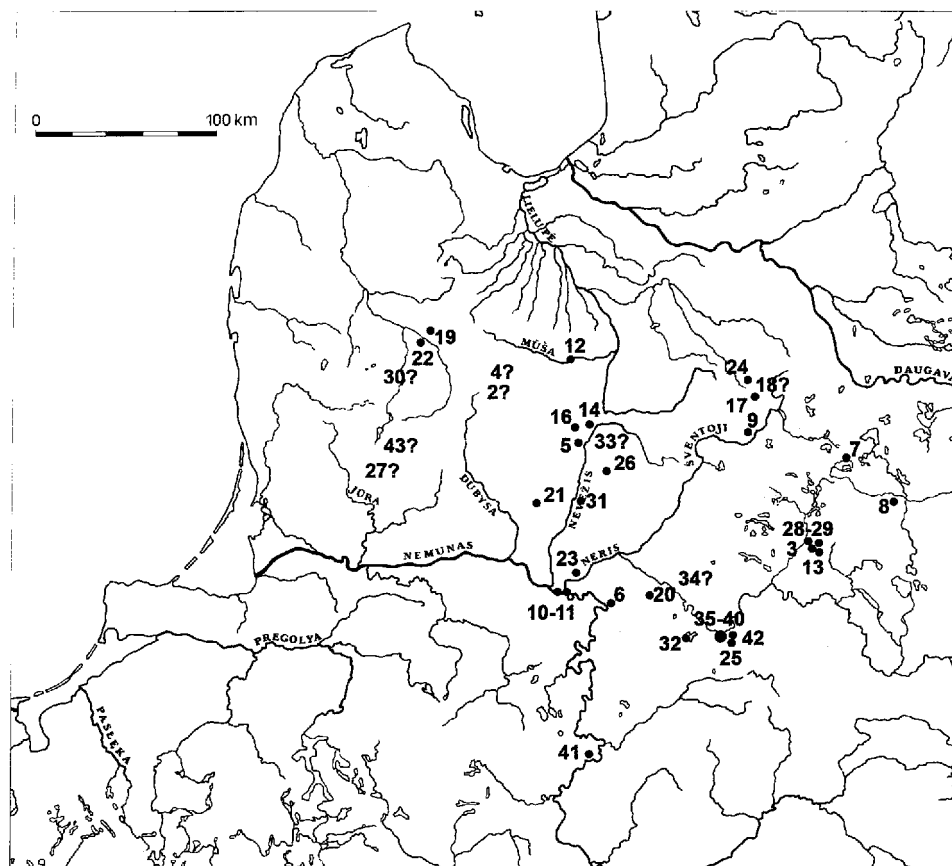


Fig. 1. Distribution of sites wherefrom originated finds kept in the Department of Balt Archaeology in State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw. The numbers on the map correspond with the numbers in the catalogue (see Appendix). Nos 1 and 15 with unknown location are not placed on the map. Uncertain locations are not marked with a point on map, but only with catalogue number and question mark (nos 2?, 4?, 27?, 30?, 33?, 34?, 43?).

1 pav. Vietovių, iš kurių radinių turi Varšuvos valstybinio archeologijos muziejaus Baltų archeologijos skyrius, paplitimas. Skaitmenys žemėlapyje atitinka skaitmenis kataloge (žr. priedą). Nr. 1–15, neturintys tikslios lokalizacijos, žemėlapyje nepažymėti. Abejotinos radavietės žemėlapyje nepažymėtos tašku, o tik skaitmenimis su klausutuku (Nr. 2?, 4?, 27?, 30?, 33?, 34?, 43?)

Polish patriots escaped after falling down of uprisings in 1830 and 1863. Among the rich collection of Rapperswil museum there were archaeological finds from nowadays Poland and nowadays Lithuania (earlier area of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) offered by Polish landowners and antiquarians.

Especially interesting person, connected with Rapperswil museum, remains Henryk Bukowski (Fig. 3; Lewak, 1937) - born in nowadays Lithuania, near

Poniewież (now Pancvėžis). He took part in 1863 uprising and after its defeat he had to escape from homeland. Through Riga and Copenhagen he finally reached Stockholm and, after several very hard years, he opened there an antique shop – very famous one. Soon Bukowski became not only a well-known antiquary, but also scientist and sponsor of science. He published above one hundred catalogues, among them still important catalogues of Swedish bank-notes and

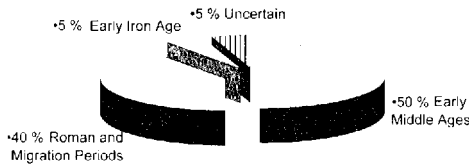


Fig. 2. The percentage of chronology of the finds.

2 pav. Radinių pasiskirstymo procentinė išraiška pagal chronologiją

china. He was decorated by Swedish king with an order of Vasa.

Henryk Bukowski donations to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil were one of the main part of its budget – covered the costs of exhibits for its collections, many other expenses of the museum, for example shelves and show-cases as well as offered scholarships for Polish scientists. All archaeological finds from the territory of former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which found their way to his shop, he bought by himself and sent to the collection of Rapperswil museum. After the World War I all of them came back to Poland, some – very marvelous finds – via the National Museum in Warsaw to the State Archaeological Museum (see Appendix nos 10–12, 26).

National Museum in Warsaw was an intermediary in delivering to our collection also some other artifacts from Lithuania, among others three splendid neck-rings, dated to 11th c. and 12th–13th cc. (Bogucki, 2003, s. 208, plates VIII, 1; X, 5), found in Trakai and Vilnius regions. They were mentioned by Carl Engel in his article in 29th volume of “Prussia” where he wrote about silver finds from Sudauer/Sudovian area – at Skomętno in Mazury and Geliogaliai in Lithuania (Engel, 1931). On the margin, Engel mentioned other silver artifacts from Lithuania about whom he was informed by professor E. Volter. According to Engel publication those neck-rings belonged to the collection of late Schutinas-Januševski, local antiquarians and archaeologist (Engel, 1931, S. 84, fig. 13). Probably Schutinas-Januševski mentioned by C. Engel and Antanas Šutinas known in Lithuanian literature (Kulikauskas, Zabiela, 1999, p. 107–108) remains the same person². Most of his collection were placed in

² In the archive of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw there are two letters wrote by him (signed Antoni Szutinas) to Erazm Majewski from March 1900 (file 11/47, nos 3757/2317, 3757/2318).



Fig. 3. Henryk Bukowski (1839–1900).

3 pav. Henrykas Bukovskis (1839–1900)

Kaunas museum, but the neck-rings in question were sold by Maria Januszewska, probably one of his relatives, to the National Museum in Warsaw in 1931.

An important way of increasing the collection of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw have been always excavations. During the time between World Wars I and II the nowadays eastern Lithuania became a part of Polish state. Many researches took place there, among others excavations of the first director of the State Archaeological Museum, Roman Jakimowicz at Żwirble and Rekanciszki (now Rokantiškės) cemeteries (Jakimowicz, 1929, s. 277), both now a part of Vilnius. Rescue excavations at Rekanciszki concerned two Early Middle Ages barrows, one was almost totally destroyed by ploughing, the other, with cremation grave, produced a number of weapons and horse equipment as well as clay pots. These materials were published by Krystyna Musianowicz in “Wiadomości Archeologiczne” (Musianowicz, 1968).

Quite recently, the results of Jakimowicz excavations at Żwirble has been published by Grażyna Iwanowska (2006). The earliest barrows at Żwirble are dated to the Late Roman Period and the Migration Period, the latest to the Early Middle Ages. Żwirble necropolis of 62 barrows remains the first publication of east Lithuanian barrow cemetery. In her publication

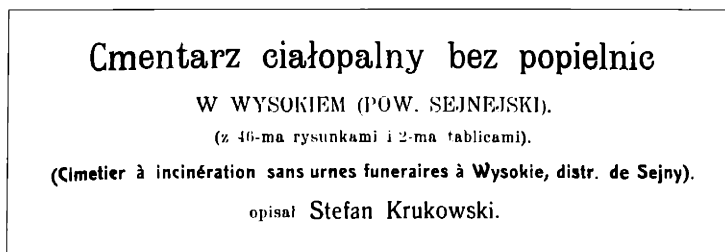


Fig. 4. Publication of Wysokie by Stefan Krukowski in "Światowit".

4 pav. Stefano Krukowskio Vilkiautinio krūsninio pilkapyno publikacija „Światowit'e”

Grażyna Iwanowska included also the materials from Žvirbliai kept in National Museum in Vilnius; they belonged to later discovered loose finds³.

Coming back to pre-war excavations – in 1934 Włodzimierz Antoniewicz and Zofia Podkowińska, both from Warsaw University, Archaeological Department, excavated barrow cemeteries at Mieżany and Sudata (now Sudota), in the latter there were two sites. The results of their researches were published by Marian Kaczyński in "Wiadomości Archeologiczne" (Kaczyński, 1963a; 1963b). Both publications are still up-to date, rare examples of published materials from east Lithuania. Mieżany reveals Roman Period materials, among others enameled penannular brooch, many ornaments and textile remains. Sudata produced interesting Migration Period grave complexes. On the margin we would like to remark that the excavation of barrows at Sudota are still continued and produced interesting discoveries (Semėnas, 2002).

Late Marian Kaczyński (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2007; Bitner-Wróblewska, Michelbertas, 2008; Banytė-Rowell, Bitner-Wróblewska, 2008) released quite well how important was the publication of our Lithuanian collection. Mieżany and Sudata do not remain the only examples of his activities on this field. He was initiator and co-author of famous exhibition "The Balts – the northern neighbours of the Slavs" where many of Lithuanian artifacts were presented and published in the catalogues (Kaczyński, Jaskanis, 1981a; 1981b; Die Balten, 1987; 1991; I Balti, 1991).

³ It is very kind of the National Museum in Vilnius to give permission for including artifacts from its collection. We hope that such collaboration will be continued and even develop in future.

In 1979 was published a book of Leonid Pobol with Belorussian materials kept in State Archaeological Museum collection. It includes the famous Tyszkiewicz collection⁴ with ca 40 artifacts from unknown sites in Samogitia or general Lithuania (Pobol, 1979, p. 168, 181, fig. 119, 129:2). It will be worth to republish these materials – with good drawings, better pictures and deeper analysis.

The same postulate concerns some other sites in our collection as Wysokie and Koniuchy. Barrow cemetery at Wysokie (now Vilkiautinis) was discovered by Witold Roszkowski, the local landowner. He informed the redaction of "Światowit", mentioned above archaeological periodic editing by Erazm Majewski. Majewski asked Stefan Krukowski, archaeologist and big original, to organized excavations at Wysokie. In 1913 Krukowski excavated 22 barrows and next year he published the results (Fig. 4; Krukowski, 1914). That very interesting Migration Period material needs republication with drawings of all finds and modern analysis – may be in connection with finds from Vilkiautinis kept now in the National Museum in Vilnius.

The same postulate concerns Koniuchy (now Kaniūkai) found by chance by a farmer named Regałas who did not realize the importance of archaeological items. By great luck local landowner, Otto Szejber bought the finds and sent them to Erazm Majewski Museum. Majewski briefly presented these Roman Period artifacts in "Światowit" (Majewski, 1901).

A perfect example of the republication of old materials remains Pakalniškis graves (now Pakalniškiai), ex-

⁴ About the collection see Jelski, 1884, s. 683–684; Abramowicz, 1967, s. 67–74.

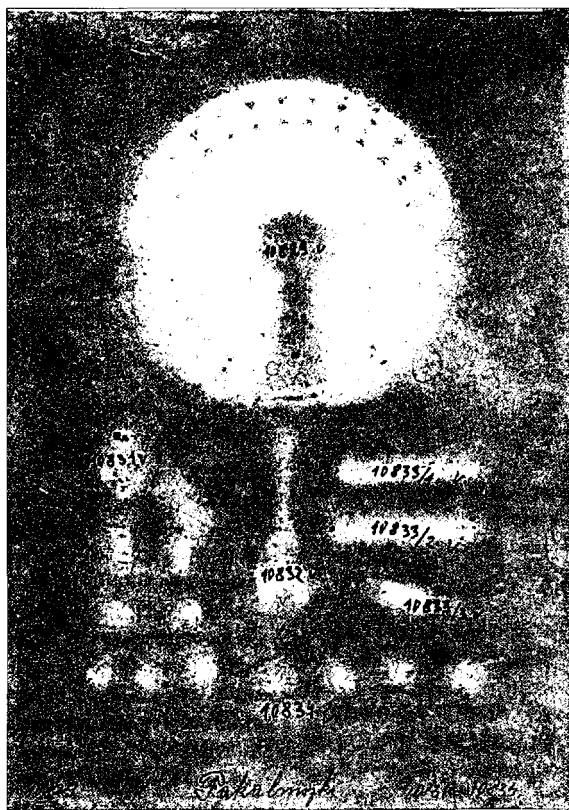


Fig. 5. The cardboard background where finds from Pakalniszki were attached in Museum of Erazm Majewski.

5 pav. Kartoninė planšetė su pritvirtintais radiniais iš Pakalniškių Erazmo Majewskio muziejuje

cavated by amateur archaeologist Maria Butrymówna in 1897 (Majewski, 1900; Spicyn, 1902). The materials are now held partly by State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw (via Erazm Majewski Museum – Fig. 5), partly by National Museum in Vilnius. Recently Ludwika Sawicka and Gytis Grižas prepared together up-to-date publication in “Wiadomości Archeologiczne” (Sawicka, Grižas, 2007). We hope to collaborate in this way with Lithuanian colleagues in future. May be in the case of Wysokie, Koniuchy or Boguciszki.

Boguciszki (now Bogutiškė) is a hill-fort situated in east Lithuania, excavated in 1894 by Fiodor Pokrovskij (1897; see also Baubonis, Zabiela, 2005,

p. 66–67). Above hundred pottery fragments from Boguciszki dated mostly to Early Iron Age and Roman Period is now in keeping of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw. There is no information about the sources of these finds except a small label with the date “17.07.1934”. Probably the pottery fragments were collected by Włodzimierz Antoniewicz during excursion to Boguciszki when he excavated Mieżany cemetery in July 1934. Confirmation of Antoniewicz visit in Boguciszki could be confirmed by a photo of this hill-fort kept in the archive of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw (no 2506) with description “Wł. Antoniewicz research, 1934”.

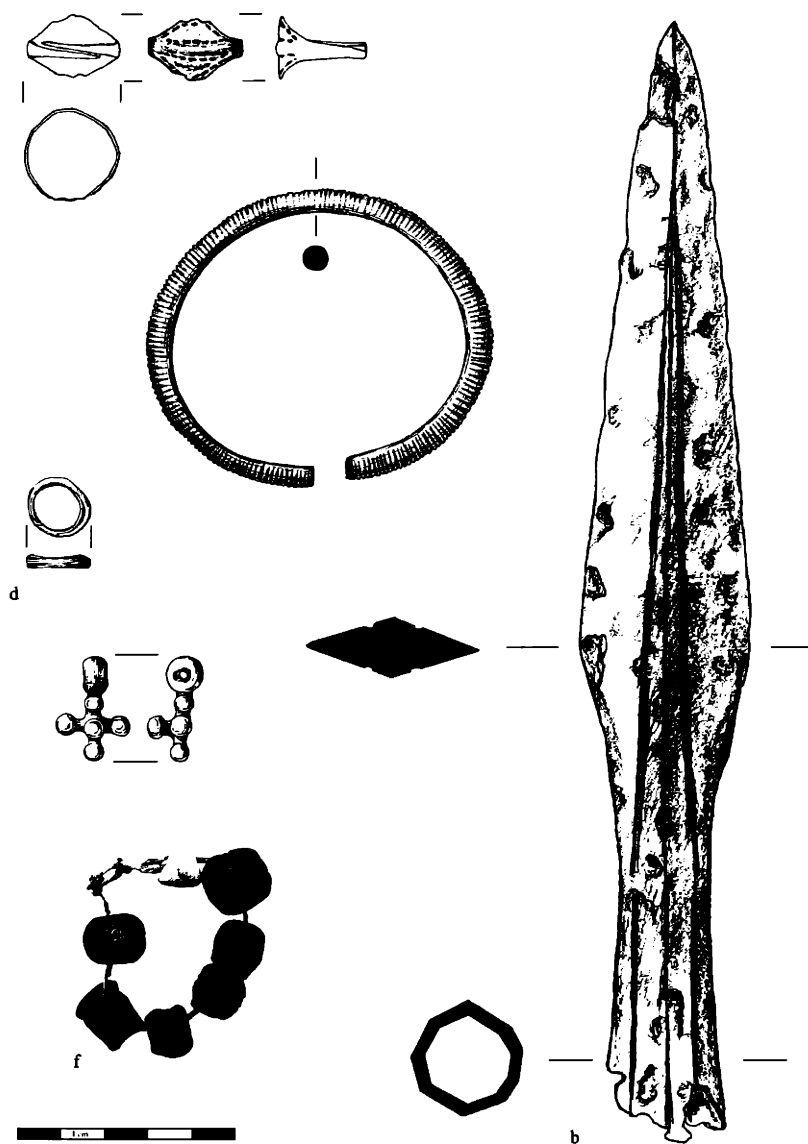


Fig. 6. **Biržyniany** (Appendix, no 2) – **a**; **Burzinyany** (Appendix, no 4) – **b**; **Butrymy** (Appendix, no 5) – **c-f**. **a, c-e** – bronze, **b** – iron, **f** – glass, bronze, shell. All drawings on figs. 6–23 were done by Graphic Department of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw, all photos were made by Roman Sofuł.

6 pav. **a** – Biržinėnai (priedas, Nr. 2); **b** – Bužinėnai (priedas, Nr. 4); **c-f** – Butrimai (priedas, Nr. 5). **a, c-e** – bronzos; **b** – geležis; **f** – stiklas, bronzos, kriauklė. Visi 6–23 pav. piešiniai padaryti Varšuvos valstybinio archeologijos muziejaus Grafikos skyriuje, visos nuotraukos – Romano Sofulo

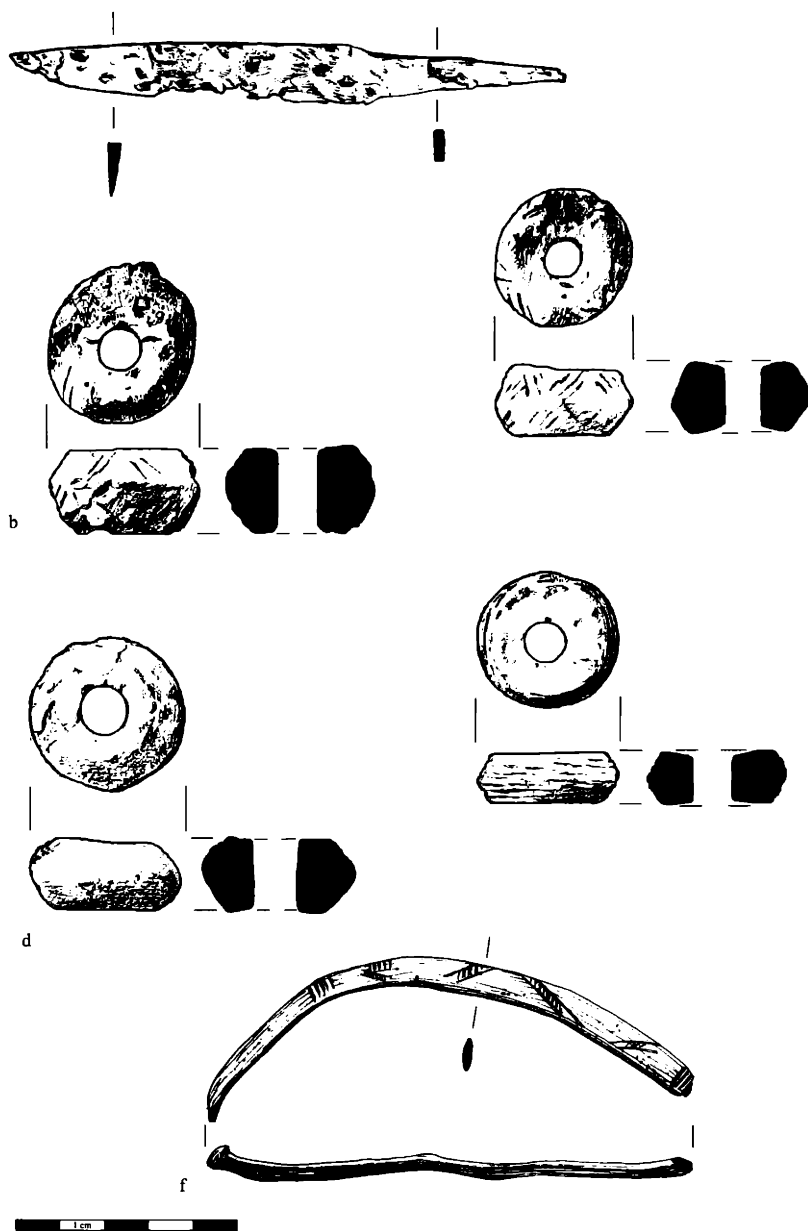


Fig. 7. Dowojniańce (Appendix, no 6) – a-e; Dżisna (Appendix, no 8) – f. a: iron, b-e: clay, f: bronze.
7 pav. a-e – Dovainonys (priedas, Nr. 6); f – Dżisna (priedas, Nr. 8). a – geležis; b-e – molis; f – bronza

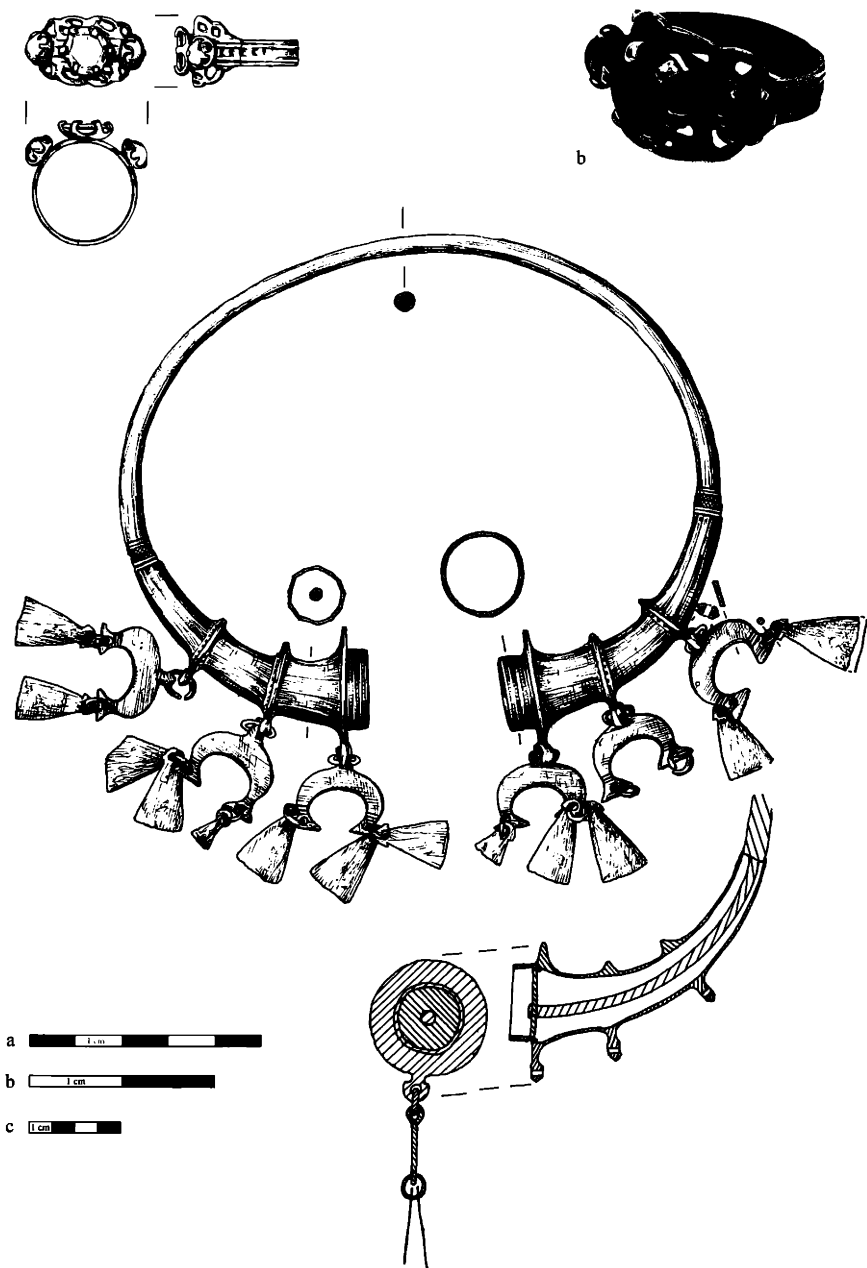


Fig. 8. Kowieńszczyzna (Appendix, no 11) – a–b; Linków (Appendix, no 12) – c. a–b: silver, glass; c: bronze.
8 pav. a–b – Kauno apylinkės (priedas, Nr. 11); c – Linkuva (priedas, Nr. 12). a–b – sidabras, stiklas; c – bronzos

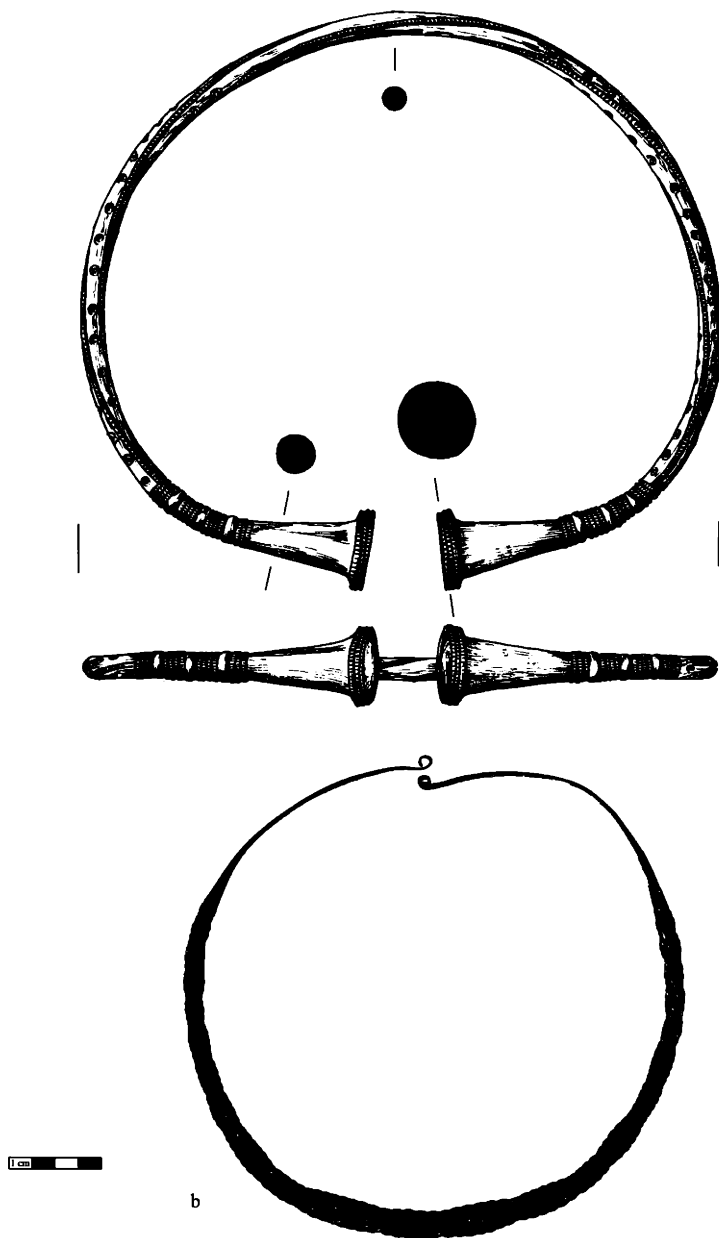


Fig. 9. Linków (Appendix, no 12) – a; near Troki (Appendix, no 32) – b. All bronze.
9 pav. a – Linkava (priedas, Nr. 12); b – Trakų apylinkės (priedas, Nr. 32). Visi – bronz

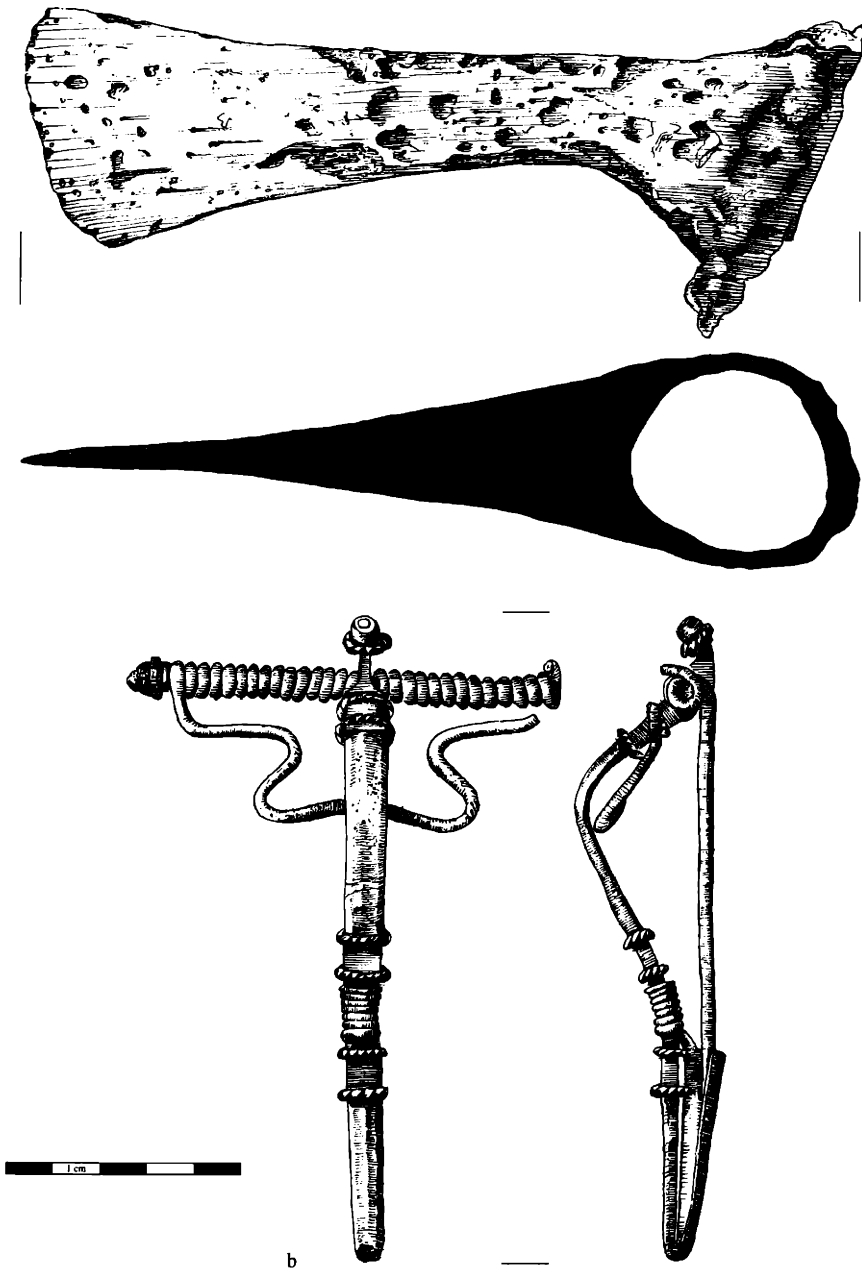


Fig. 10. Niewieźniki (Appendix, no 14) – a–b. a: iron, b: bronze.

10 pav. a–b – Nevėžninkai (priedas, Nr. 14). a – geležis; b – bronzos

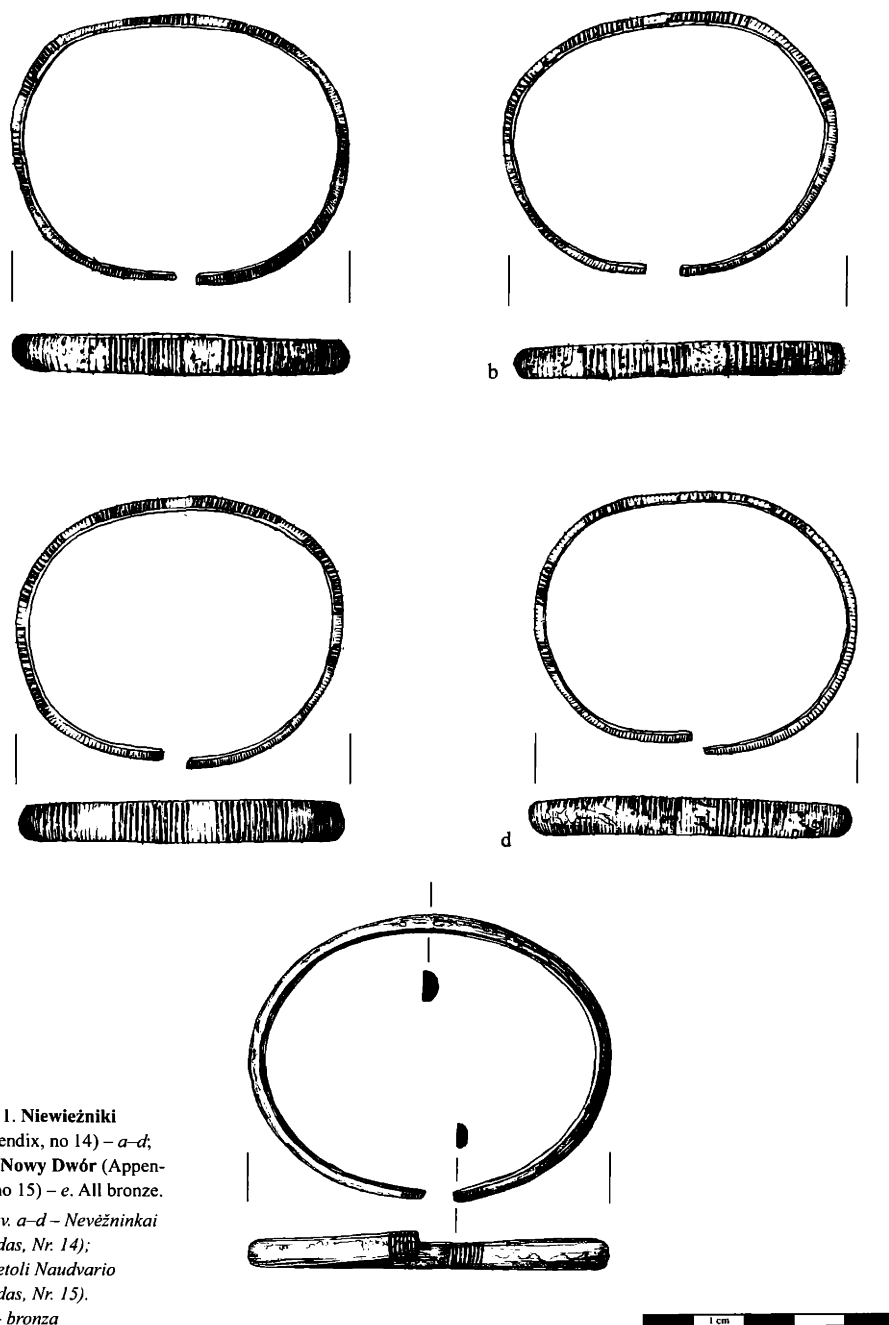


Fig. 11. Niewieźniki
(Appendix, no 14) – a–d;
near Nowy Dwór (Appendix,
no 15) – e. All bronze.

11 pav. a–d – Nevėžninkai
(priedas, Nr. 14);
e – netoli Naudvario
(priedas, Nr. 15).
Visi – bronzos

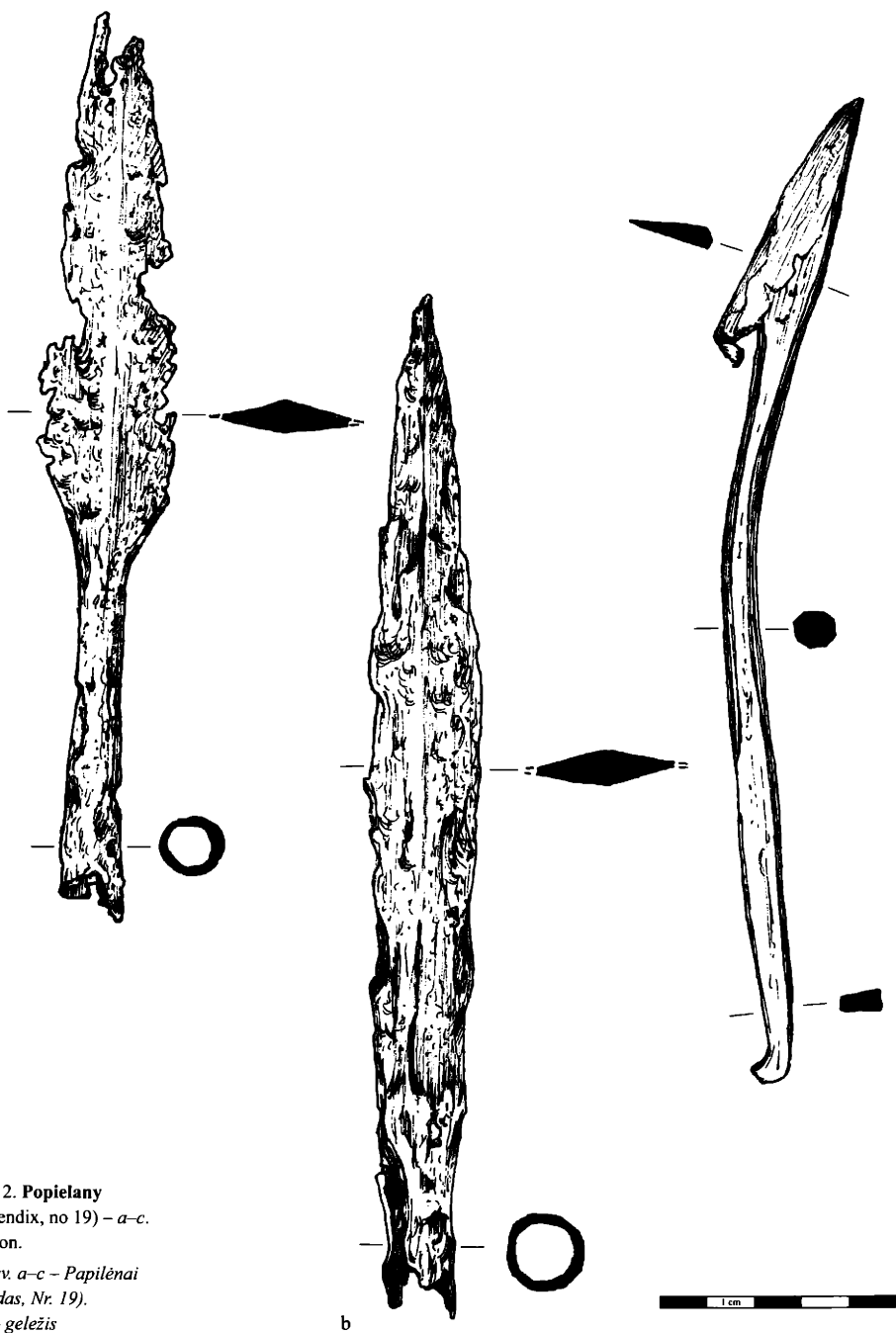


Fig. 12. Popielany
(Appendix, no 19) – a–c.
All iron.

12 pav. a–c – Papilėnai
(priedas, Nr. 19).
Visi – geležis

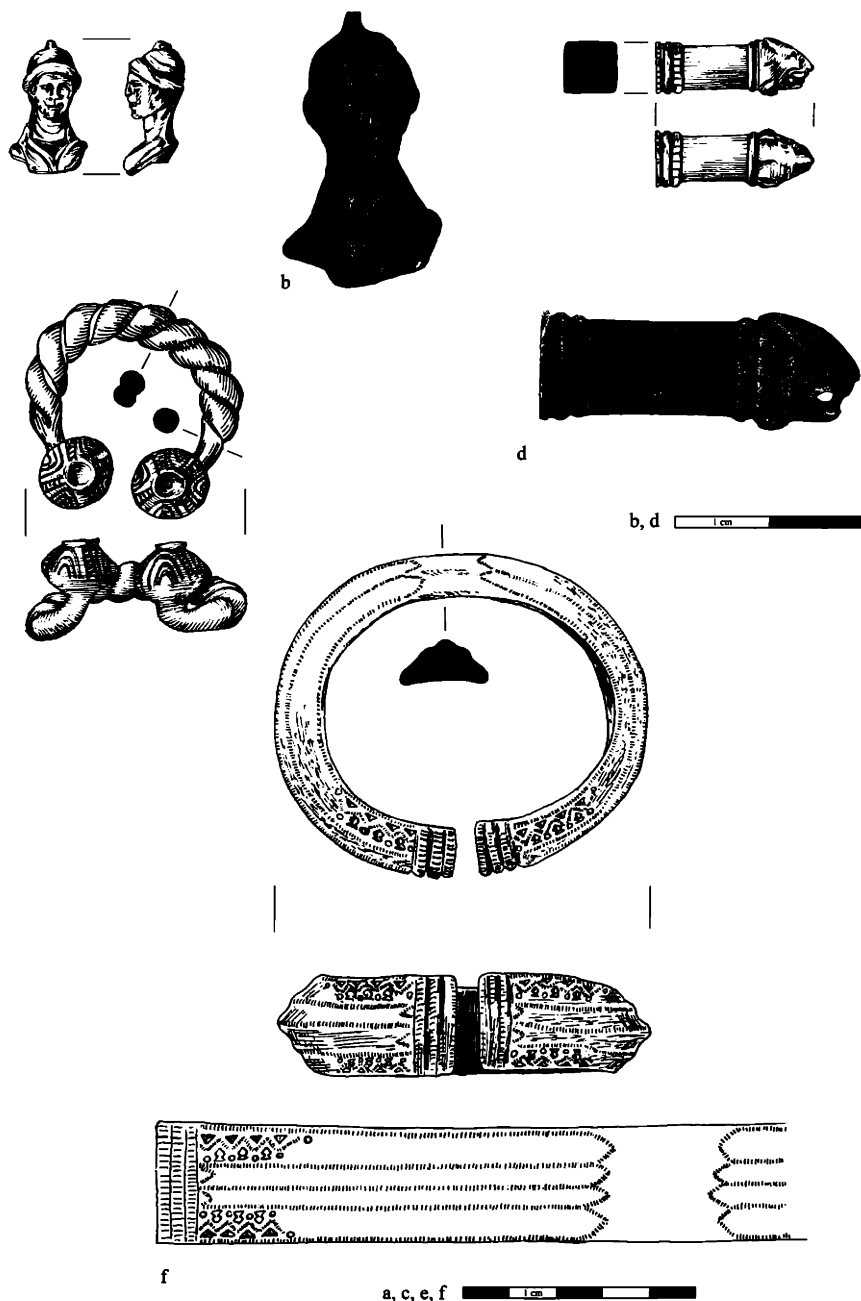


Fig. 13. Poporcie (Appendix, no 20) – a–e; Powyrwicie (Appendix no 22) – f. All bronze.
 13 pav. a–e – Paparčiai (priedas, Nr. 20); f – Pavirytė (priedas, Nr. 22). Visi – bronzos

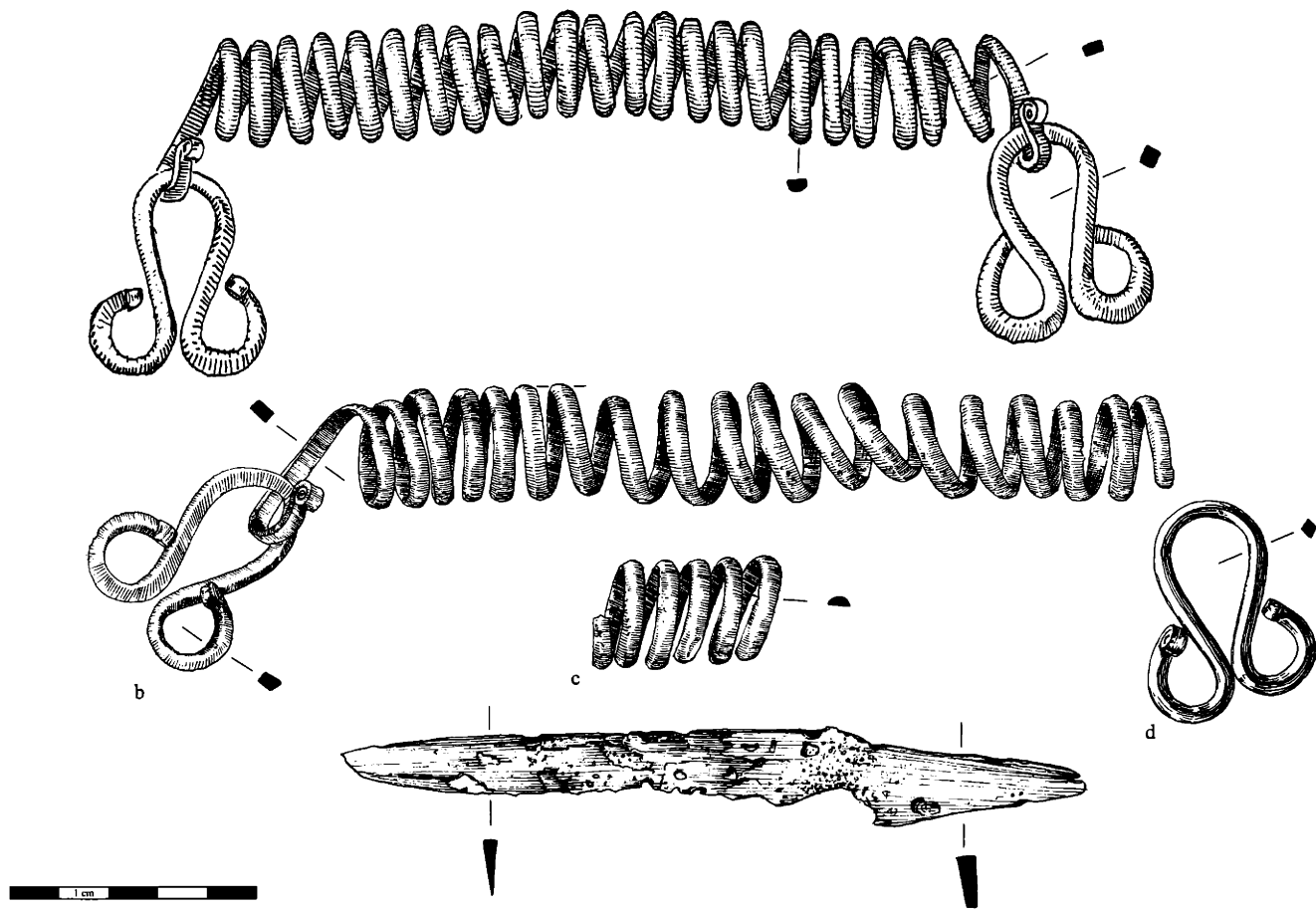


Fig. 14. **Radyki** (Appendix, no 23) – a-e. a-d: bronze, e: iron.
14 pav. a-e – Radikiai (priedas, Nr. 23). a-d – bronzos; e – geležis

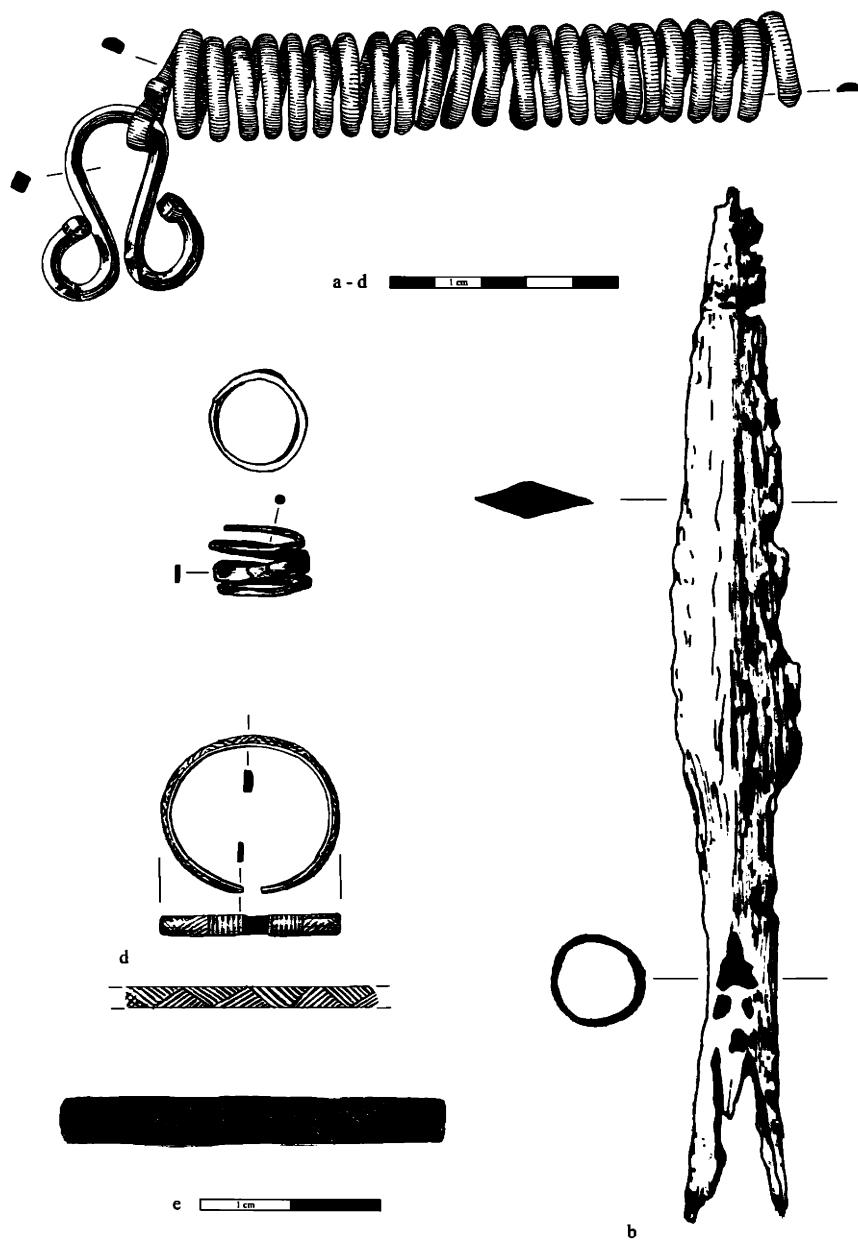


Fig. 15. **Radyki** (Appendix, no 23) – *a-b*; **Skejstogóry** (Appendix, no 27) – *c*;
Szawkiány (Appendix, no 30) – *d-e*. *a, c-e*: bronz; *b*: żelazo.

15 pav. *a-b* – Radikių (priedas, Nr. 23); *c* – Skaistgiriai (priedas, Nr. 27);
d-e – Šaukėnai (priedas, Nr. 30). *a, c-e* – bronz; *b* – geležis

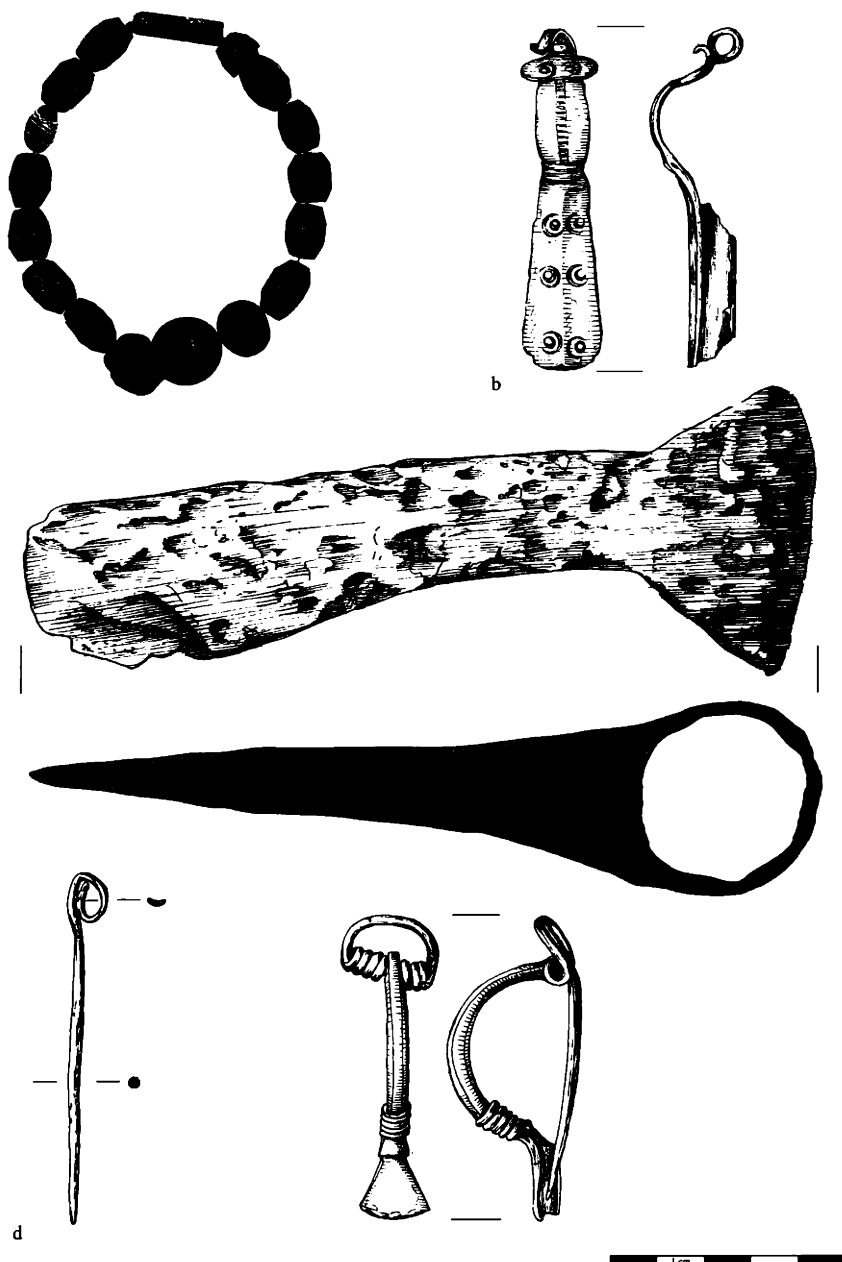


Fig. 16. Wiciūny (Appendix, no 34) – a; Wilno (Appendix, no 35) – b; near Upita (Appendix, no 33) – c; Wileńszczyzna (Appendix, no 37) – d-e. a: glass, amber, jet, b, d-e: bronze, c: iron.

16 pav. a – Vičiūnai (priedas, Nr. 34); b – Vilnius (priedas, Nr. 35); c – Upytės apylinkės (priedas, Nr. 33); d-e – Vilniaus kraštas (priedas, Nr. 37). a – stiklas, gintaras, juodasis gintaras; b, d-e – bronzos; c – geležis



Fig. 17. Wileńszczyzna (Appendix, no 38) – a–c; Wilno (Appendix, no 36) – d. a: iron, b: bronze, iron, c–d: bronze.
17 pav. a–c – Vilnius kraštas (priedas, Nr. 38); d – Vilnius (priedas, Nr. 36). a – geležis; b – bronz, geležis; c–d – bronz

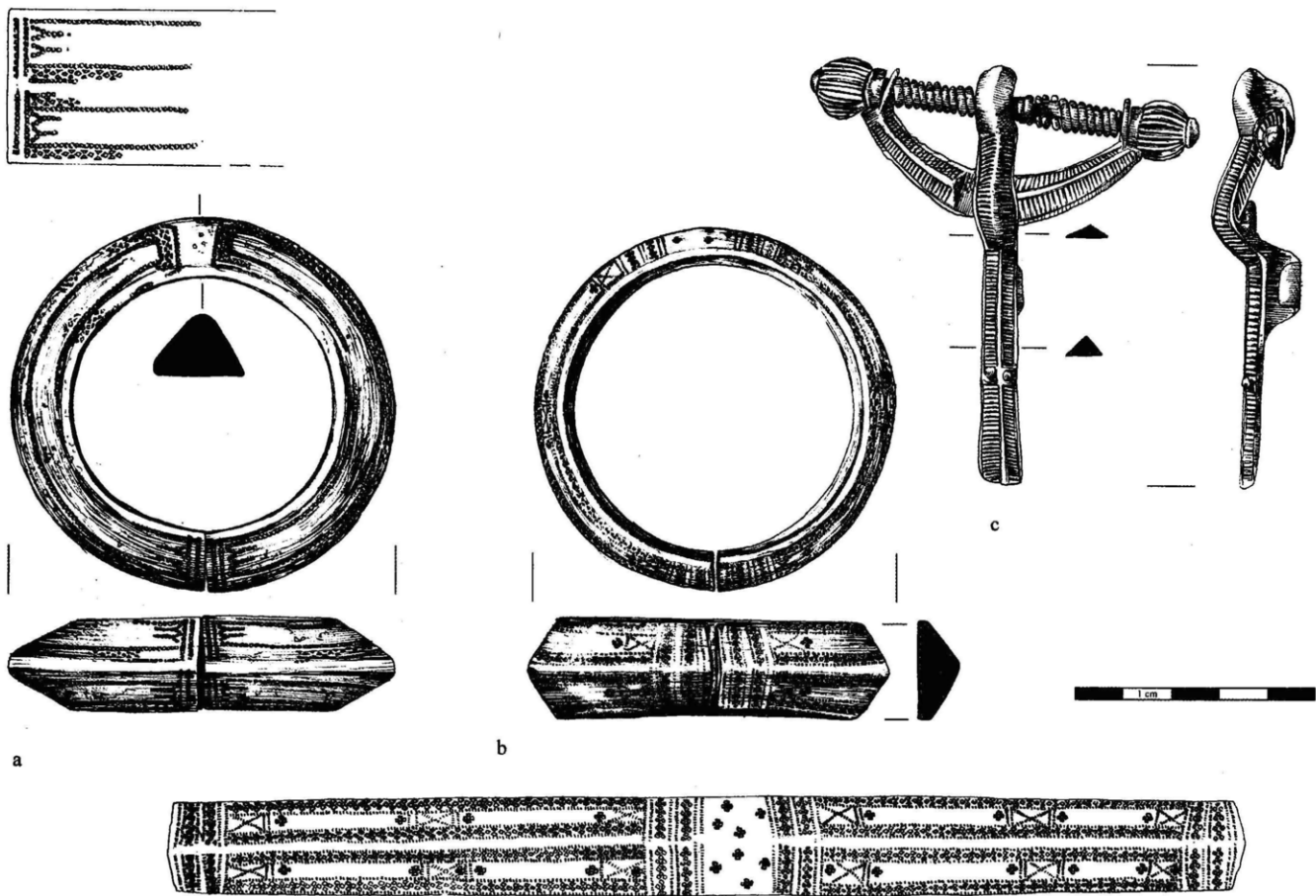


Fig. 18. Unknown site, Žmudž (Appendix, no 43) – a-c. All bronze.
18 pav. a-c – nežinoma vietovė, Žemaitija (priedas, Nr. 43). Visi – bronzos

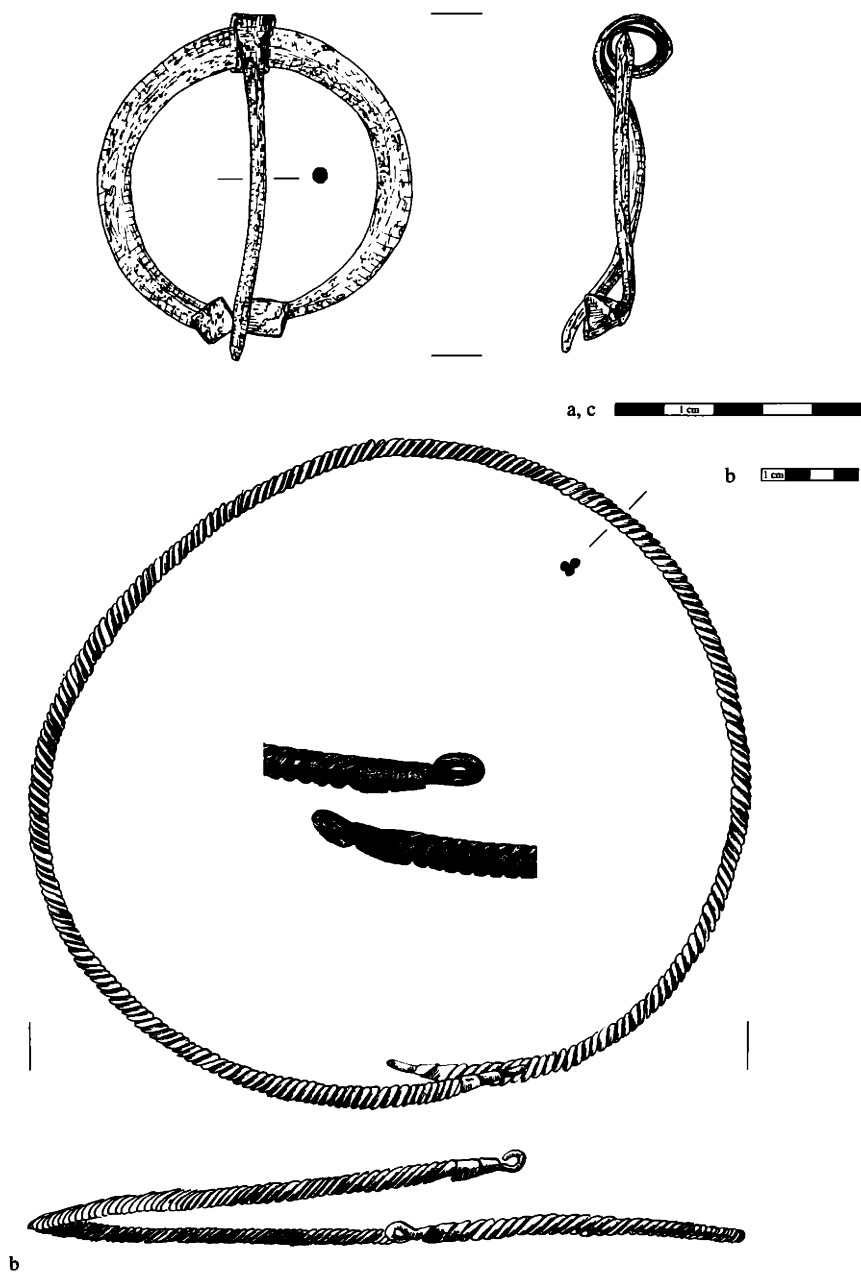


Fig. 19. Unknown site, Žmudž (Appendix, no 43) – a; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 45) – b–c. All bronze.
19 pav. a – nežinoma vietovė, Žemaitija (priedas, Nr. 43); b–c – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 45). Visi – bronzai

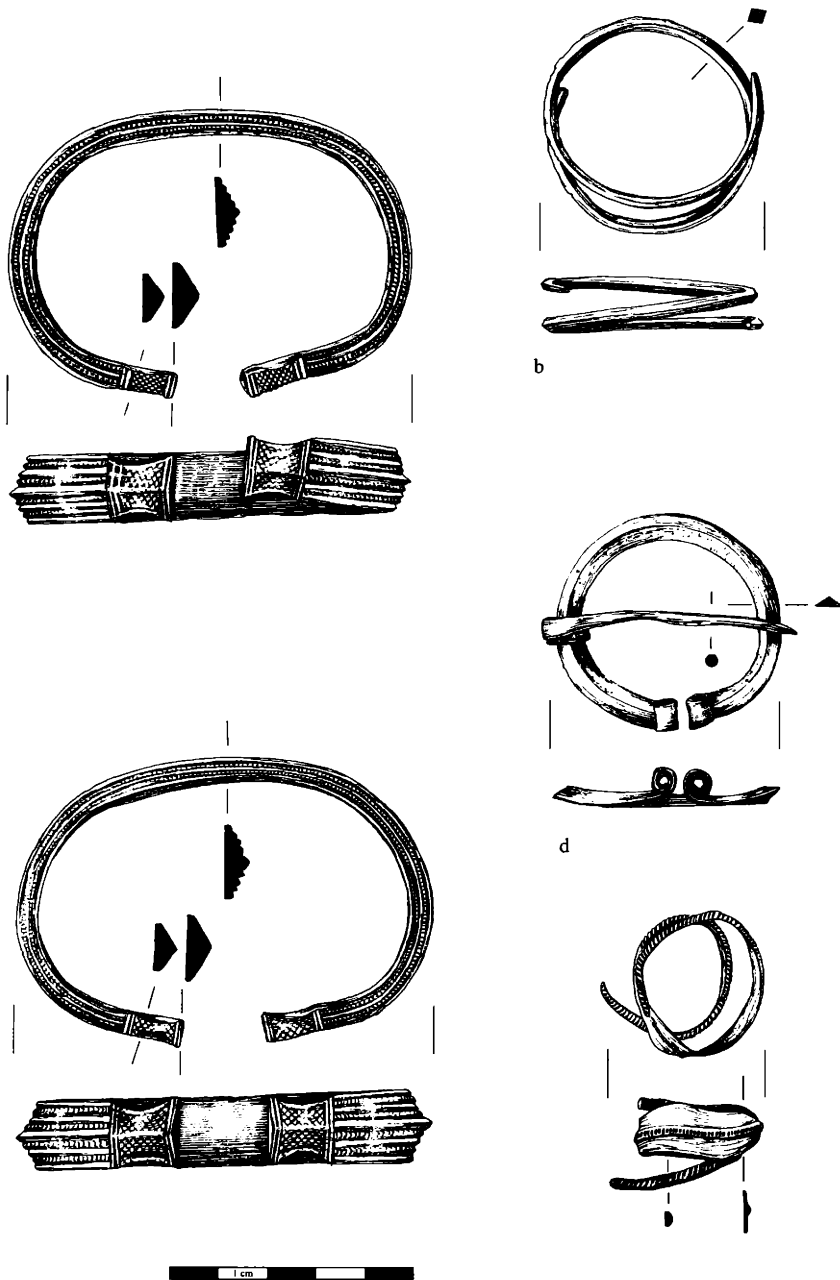


Fig. 20. Unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 46) – a-c; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 47) – d-e. All bronze.

20 pav. a-c – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 46); d-e – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 47). Visi – bronzos

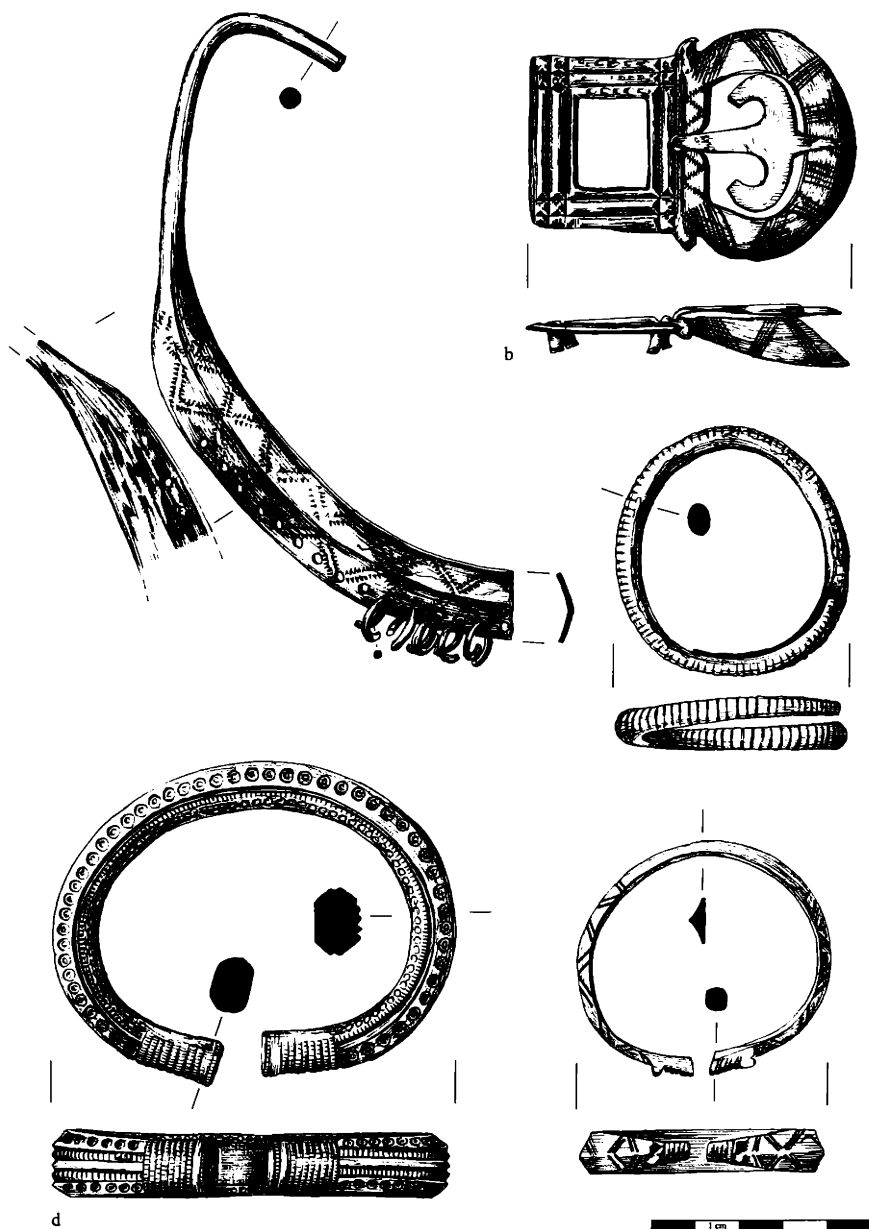


Fig. 21. Unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 48) – a; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 51) – b; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 54) – c–d; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 50) – e. All bronze.

21 pav. a – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 48); b – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 51); c–d – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 54); e – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 50). Visi – bronzos

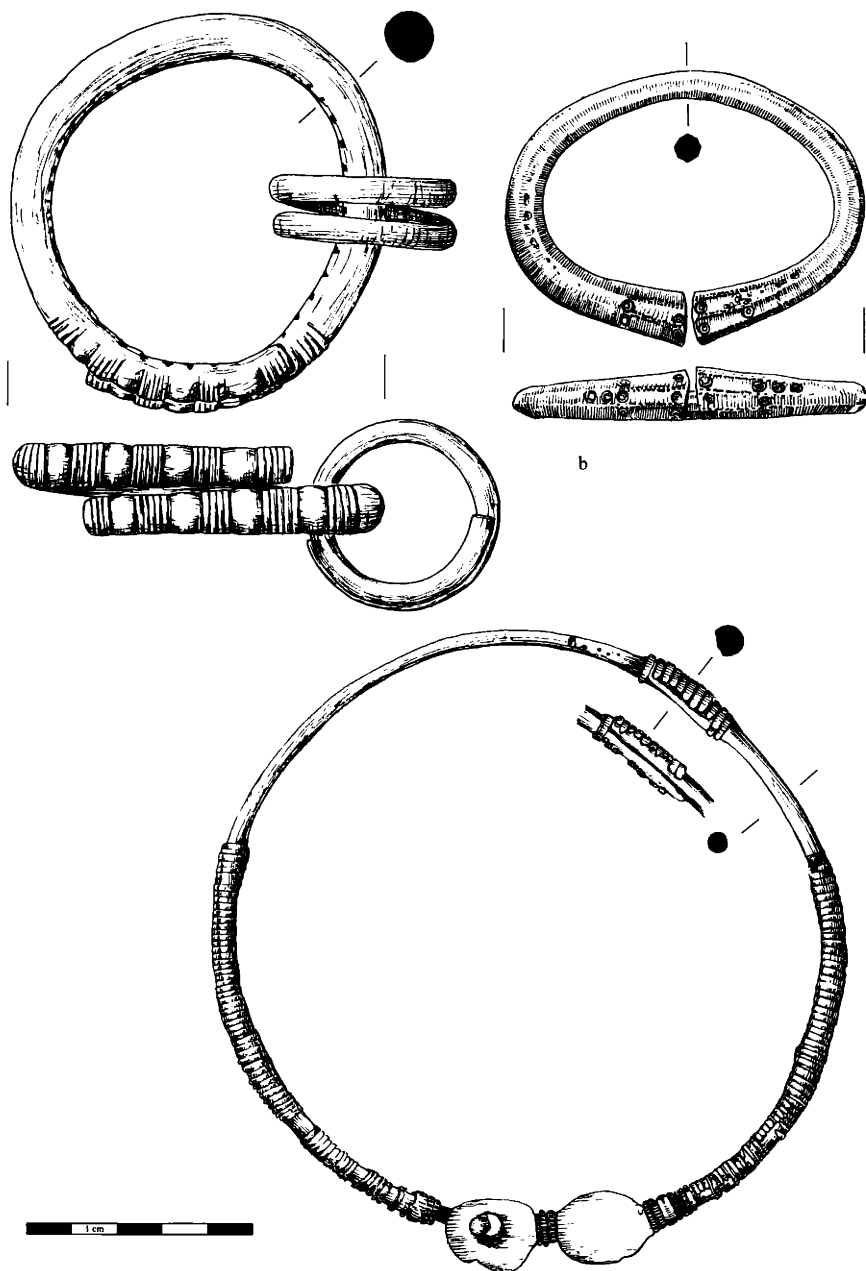


Fig. 22. Unknown site, Lithuania or Belarus (Appendix, no 61) – a; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 55) – b; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 56) – c. All bronze.

22 pav. a – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva arba Gudija (priedas, Nr. 61); b – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 55); nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 56). Visi – bronzos

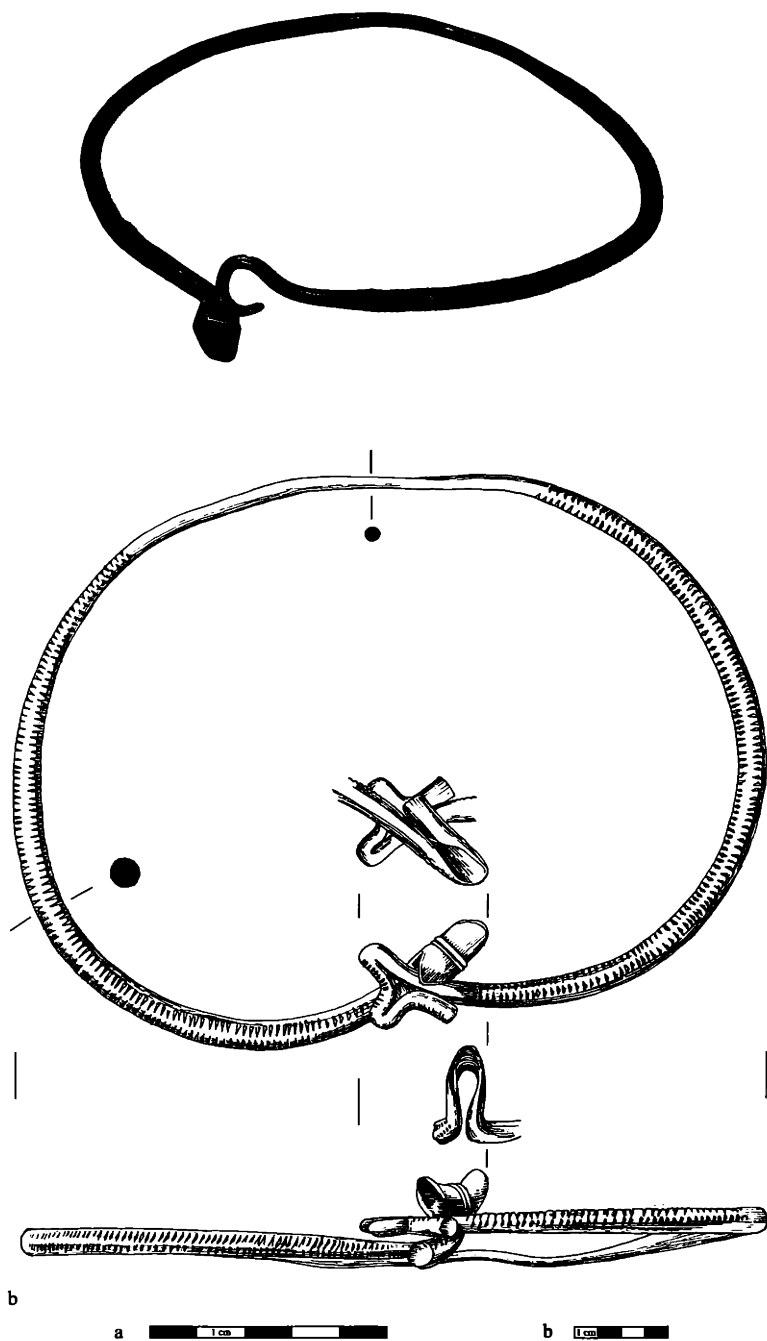


Fig. 23. Unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 59) – a; unknown site, Lithuania (Appendix, no 60) – b. All silver.

23 pav. a – nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 59); nežinoma vietovė, Lietuva (priedas, Nr. 60). Visi – sidabras

Summarizing, the collection of Lithuanian artifacts in the Department of Balt Archaeology in State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw comprises several bigger complexes from cemeteries and hill-forts and a great number of loose finds, mostly single ones. The biggest complex of finds comes from Żwirble necropolis (above 400 items) and two cemeteries from Sudata (above 150 items). Certain amount of artifacts were recorded on cemeteries at Mieżany, Pakalniszki, Wysokie and Rekanciszki. All of them – except Wysokie – have been published in modern times, in 60. or 80. of 20th c. or already in 21st c. A great number of loose finds were published in the catalogues of the exhibition “The Balts...” This article seems to be a good occasion to present the still unknown materials in our collection (Figs. 6–23). For example – we would like to introduce a number of items (Fig. 6c–f) from Roman Period cemetery at Butrymy (now Butrimiškės). We do not know very much about the circumstances

of their discovery. There is only a short information that they were given by Mr. Czerwiński in April 1937. A significant group of unpublished materials are single finds from different sites, mostly dated to Early Middle Ages (for example Wiciuny – Fig. 16a). Finds from Ludwik Krzywicki investigations are presented by Grażyna Iwanowska in this volume.

Still ca 10 % of the collection needs republication. Several sites of those character have been already described above, the next remains for example Niewieźniki (now Nevėžninkai) – 6 items given by Maria Butrymówna to Erazm Majewski Museum in 1902 (Fig. 10, 11a–d). They were recorded in Late Roman Period cemetery, excavated by Butrymówna. She briefly mentioned them in IV volume of “Światowit” (Butrymówna, 1902). Republication of these materials should be done with a close collaboration with Lithuanian colleagues, including finds kept both in State Archaeological Museum and in Lithuanian collections.

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APPENDIX

CATALOGUE OF THE LITHUANIAN ARTIFACTS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BALT ARCHAEOLOGY IN STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN WARSAW

The catalogue is presented in alphabetic order according to the name of the sites before 1945, because this is the way the inventory of State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw have been made and could help any visitor to study the collection. In any case when it is possible we give the nowadays names and administration data. The numbers of the catalogue correspond with the numbers on the map (see Fig. 1). The references to literature can be found above, in text.

There are following information in the catalogue:

- inventory and catalogue numbers,
- general information about the artifacts (only in the case of beads and silver ornaments we describe the raw material),
- any information about the origin of the finds¹,
- the character of the sites if known,
- chronology.

¹ Unfortunately, there is only scant information – if any – about the origin of finds.

1. Baltuszyszki, the left bank of Nemunas river

- PMA/V/5292; cat. no 1
- 1 fragment of knife
- donation of Zygmunt Gloger
- ?
- Early Middle Ages

2. Birzyniany, r. Šiauliai?

- PMA/V/703; cat. no 1
- 1 finger-ring
- collected by Kazimierz Moszyński, gift of Polish Hiking Society
- dune ?
- Early Middle Ages

3. Boguciszki (Bogutiškė), r. Švenčionys

- PMA/III–IV/5467; cat. no 1
- 109 pottery fragments and 2 bone fragments
- found probably by Włodzimierz Antoniewicz in 1934

- d) hill-fort? ?
e) Early Iron Age, Roman Period, Middle Ages – Modern Times
- 4. Burzyniany, r. Šiauliai?**
a) PMA/V/5203; cat. no 1
b) spear-head
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 5. Butrymy (Butrimiškė), r. Panevėžys**
a) PMA/IV/5461; cat. no 1–10
b) 10 items: bracelet, pendant, ring, 7 beads (glass, bronze and shell)
c) gift of K. Czerwiński on 23.04.1937
d) cemetery?
e) Roman Period
- 6. Dowojniańce (Dovainonys), r. Kaišiadorys**
a) PMA/V/5465; cat. no 1–5
b) 5 items: 4 spindle-whorl and knife
c) might be from excavations done by Eduard Volter and Carl Engel in Dovainonys barrow cemetery in 1932³
d) barrow cemetery
e) Early Middle Ages
- 7. Dukszy (Dūkštas), r. Ignalina**
a) PMA/III/5478; cat. no 1–3
b) 2 fragments of casting moulds and 37 pottery fragments
c) excavations of Ludwik Krzywicki in 1909
d) hill-fort
e) Early Iron Age
- 8. Dzisna (Dysna), r. Ignalina**
a) PMA/V/756; cat. no 1–2
b) fragment of neck-ring and 28 fragments of hand-made and wheel-made pots
c) the old label with note: “1932. 166”
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages, Middle Ages – Modern Times
- 9. Koniuchy (Kaniūkai), r. Utena**
a) PMA/IV/442; cat. no 1–10
b) 10 items: 2 neck-rings, 4 bracelets, pin, 2 pendants, chain
c) found by chance in 1898, gift to the Museum of Erazm Majewski in 1901
- d) inhumation cemetery
e) Roman Period
- 10. near Kowno (Kaunas), r. loce**
a) PMA/VI/5563; cat. no 1–2
b) silver finger-ring, silver brooch
c) gift of Henryk Bukowski to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) loose finds
e) 13th c.– 14th c., 16th c. – 17th c.
- 11. Kowieńszczyzna, Kaunas region**
a) PMA/VI/9743; cat. no 1
b) silver finger-ring
c) gift of Henryk Bukowski to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) loose find
e) 16th c. ?
- 12. Linków (Linkuva), r. Pakruojis**
a) PMA/V/5470; cat. no 1–2
b) 2 neck-rings
c) gift of Henryk Bukowski to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) loose finds
e) Roman Period
- 13. Miežany (Mėžionys), r. Švenčionys**
a) PMA/IV/577; cat. no 1–39
b) 53 items: ornaments, weapons, tools, textile fragments with bronze cylinders as well as 13 fragments of human bones
c) excavations of Włodzimierz Antoniewicz in 1934
d) barrow cemetery
e) Roman Period
- 14. Niewieżniki (Nevėžninkai), r. Panevėžys**
a) PMA/IV/356; cat. no 1–6
b) 6 items: brooch, 4 bracelets and battle-axe
c) gift of Maria Butrymówna to the Museum of Erazm Majewski in 1902
d) barrow cemetery
e) Roman Period
- 15. near Nowy Dwór**
a) PMA/IV/6928; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) ?
d) loose find
e) Roman Period
- 16. Pakalnizki (Pakalniškiai), r. Panevėžys**
a) PMA/IV/599; cat. no 1–12
b) ca 28 items: 3 brooches (one with enamel), temple disc, 3 pendants, glass bead, spiral and ca 19 cylinders and appliqués

² It is not sure if Antoniewicz found pottery on the hill-fort or on the nearby settlement.

³ According to Laurynas Kurila suggestion. We would like to thank him very much for his kind help (see also below).

- c) excavations of Maria Butrymówna in 1897, delivered to the Museum of Erazm Majewski
d) barrow cemetery
e) Roman Period
- 17. Petraszuny (Petrešiūnai), r. Rokiškis**
a) PMA/III/1095; cat. no 1–7
b) 33 pottery fragments
c) excavations of Ludwik Krzywicki in 1909 and 1910
d) hill-fort
e) Early Iron Age
- 18. Petraszuny? (Petrešiūnai?), r. Rokiškis**
a) PMA/V/1095; cat. no 1–63
b) 80 items: fragment of brooch, weapons, tools, 5 pottery fragments, charcol and animal tooth
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages, Modern Times
- 19. Popielany (Papiłė), r. Akmenė**
a) PMA/V/5462; cat. no 1–3
b) 3 spear-heads
c) given by priest (parson) Jurski to the Museum of Industry and Agriculture
d) hill-fort?, cemetery?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 20. Poporcie (Paparčiai), r. Kaišiadorys**
a) PMA/IV–V/6923; cat. no 1–3
b) 3 items: figurine of human head, handle and brooch
c) uncertain origin: may be belonged to local collection of antiquity (from 1649 there was here church and monastery of Dominicans), brooch from excavations of Zygmunt Gloger?
d) note on the old label: “pole przylega do dóbr Panków” (field contiguous to domain of Pank family)
e) Roman Period?, Early Middle Ages
- 21. Posuszwie (Pašušvys), r. Kėdainiai**
a) PMA/IV/588; cat. no 1–27
b) 27 items: 4 brooches (one silver), 5 bracelets, pendant, 3 finger-rings, 5 spirals with textile fragments, ring, fragments of 2 bracelets and 2 neck-rings, 2 battle-axes, axe, sickle, knife
c) loose finds and results of excavations, 1900–1933, part of artifacts given by Antoni Zaborski in December 1902
d) cemetery
e) Migration Period
- 22. Powyrwicie (Pavirvytė–Gudai?), r. Akmenė⁴**
a) PMA/V/7056; cat. no 1
- b) bracelet
c) ?
d) cemetery
e) Early Middle Ages
- 23. Radyki (Radikiai), r. Kaunas**
a) PMA/V/7058; cat. no 1–6
b) 6 items: ornaments, spear-head and knife
c) excavations in 1909
d) cemetery
e) Early Middle Ages
- 24. Rakiszki (Rokiškis), r. Ioco**
a) PMA/V/5464; cat. no 1
b) silver neck-ring
c) gift of count Jan Przeździecki
d) loose find
e) Migration Period
- 25. Rekanciszki (Rokantiškės), now part of Vilnius**
a) PMA/V/1176; cat. no 1–21
b) 21 items: sword, 4 battle-axe, spear-head, 3 stirrups, 3 knives, sickle, 3 fragments of ornaments and 5 pots
c) excavations of Roman Jakimowicz in 1925
d) barrow cemetery
e) Early Middle Ages
- 26. Remigola (Ramygala), r. Panevėžys**
a) PMA/V/5463; cat. no 1–6
b) 15 items: silver neck-ring, silver ingot, 6 fragments of bracelets (bracelet?), finger-ring, 5 appliqué, key
c) from the collection of Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) loose finds?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 27. Skejstogóra, Żmudź, Žemaitija (Samogitia)**
a) PMA/V/1181; cat. no 1
b) finger-ring
c) gift of Henryk Bukowski to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 28. Sudata I (Sudota), r. Švenčionys**
a) PMA/IV/578; cat. no 1–84
b) ca 100 items: ornaments (fragments of silver finger-ring) and costume elements, weapons, tools, textile fragments and 6 pottery fragments
c) excavations of Zofia Podkowińska in 1934
d) barrow cemetery
e) Migration Period, Early Middle Ages

⁴ According to Laurynas Kurila suggestion.

- 29. Sudata II (Sudota), r. Švenčionys**
a) PMA/IV/4326; cat. no 1–32
b) ca 50 items: ornaments, weapons, tools
c) excavations of Zofia Podkowińska in 1934, also items found by chance
d) barrow cemetery
e) Migration Period
- 30. Szawkiany (Šaukėnai?), r. Telšiai?**
a) PMA/IV/5469; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) gift of Polish Hiking Society to the Museum of Industry and Agriculture
d) ?
e) Roman Period
- 31. Świętobrość (Šventybrastis), r. Kėdainiai**
a) PMA/V/5562; cat. no 1
b) silver brooch
c) gift of Henryk Bukowski to the Polish National Museum in Rapperswil
d) loose find
e) 13th c.?
- 32. near Troki (Trakai), r. Ioco**
a) PMA/V/10346; cat. no 1–2
b) 2 neck-rings (one silver)
c) bought from Maria Januszewska on 17.11.1931 by National Museum in Warsaw and delivered on 15.03.2000 to State Archaeological Museum
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 33. near Upita, (Upytė), r. Panevėžys?**
a) PMA/IV/6924; cat. no 1
b) battle-axe
c) ?
d) ?
e) Roman Period
- 34. Wiciuny, r. Širvintos?⁵**
a) PMA/V/1294; cat. no 1–17
b) 17 glass, amber and jet beads (1 necklace?)
c) according to old label found in district Vilnius, in parish Vilnius, in the wood, 300 m to the east from the manor house, gift of Kazimierz Moszyński on 22.05.1918
d) cemetery, inhumation grave
e) Early Middle Ages
- 35. Wilno, Vilnius**
a) PMA/IV/190; cat. no 1
- b) brooch
c) delivered to State Archaeological Museum from Muzeum of Erazm Majewski or from National Museum in Warsaw
d) ?
e) Roman Period
- 36. Wilno, Vilnius**
a) PMA/V/1307; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) bought from W. Bujwid on 31.10.1934
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 37. Wileńszczyzna, Vilnius region**
a) PMA/IV/6920; cat. no 1–2
b) brooch and pin of penannular brooch
c) delivered from National Museum in Warsaw on 09.12.1947
d) ?
e) Roman and Migration Period, Early Middle Ages
- 38. Wileńszczyzna, Vilnius region**
a) PMA/IV–V/6921; cat. no 1–12
b) 21 items: fragments of neck-ring, 5 bracelets, 2 finger-rings, pendant, bell, chains and fragments of chains, spirals, knife
c) part delivered from National Museum in Warsaw on 09.12.1947
d) ?
e) Migration Period, Early Middle Ages, Middle Ages
- 39. Wileńszczyzna, Vilnius region**
a) PMA/IV–V/1306; cat. no 1–35
b) ca 60 items: fragments of ornaments (one red slate bead), costume elements (1 tin button dated to 19th c.), weapons, tools, fragment of glass, silver coin (denarius of Casimir Jagiellon)
c) delivered from National Museum in Warsaw
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages, Middle Ages, Modern Times
- 40. Wileńszczyzna, Vilnius region**
a) PMA/V/10347; cat. no 1
b) silver neck-ring
c) bought from Maria Januszewska on 17.11.1931 by National Museum in Warsaw and delivered to State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw on 15.03.2000
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 41. Wysokie (Vilkiautinis), r. Varėna**
a) PMA/IV/168 cat. no 1–41
b) 39 items: ornaments (fragment of silver bracelet) and costume elements, weapons, tools, drinking horn mountings (one silver), human bones

⁵ Several locations possible, according to Laurynas Kurila probably *Veciūnai? r. Alytus*.

- c) excavations of Stefan Krukowski in 1913
d) barrow cemetery
e) Migration Period
- 42. Żwirble (Žvirbliai), now part of Vilnius**
a) PMA/V/4343 cat. no 1–423
b) ca 452 items: ornaments and costume elements, weapons, tools, elements of horse harness, pots, human and animal bones, charcoal
c) excavation of Roman Jakimowicz in 1925
d) barrow cemetery
e) Late Roman Period, Migration Period, Early Middle Ages
- 43. unknown site, Żmudź, Žemaitija (Samogitia)**
a) PMA/V/10322; cat. no 1–32
b) 32 items: 17 amber beads (necklace?), fragment of neck-ring, 2 bracelets, 2 brooches, 5 finger-rings, fragments of ornaments (bracelet, brooch, chain, sheet)
c) from Tyszkiewicz collection, delivered to Zachęta (Society of Fine Art), in 1919 delivered to National Museum in Warsaw, in 1987 to State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw
d) ?
e) Migration Period, Early Middle Ages
- 44. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/III–IV/1288; cat. no 1–12
b) fragments of 4 items: 2 casting mounds, crucible, loom weight and 2723 pottery fragments (12 partly reconstructed pots)
c) excavations of Ludwik Krzywicki
d) hill-fort
e) Early Iron Age, Roman Period
- 45. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/6922; cat. no 1
b) neck-ring
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 46. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/IV/6931; cat. no1–3
b) 2 bracelets and temple ornament
c) ?
d) cemetery?
e) Roman Period
- 47. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/6936; cat. no 1–9
b) 9 items: brooch, 2 fragments of neck-ring, finger-ring, 5 pendants
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 48. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/6939; cat. no 1
b) fragment of neck-ring
c) ?
d) loose find
e) Early Middle Ages
- 49. Unknown site, Lithuania?**
a) PMA/V/6940; cat. no 1
b) buckle pin
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages?
- 50. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/6969; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 51. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/6970; cat. no 1
b) buckle
c) ?
d) ?
e) Middle Ages – Modern Times
- 52. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/VI/7103; cat. no 1–12
b) 12 crossbow arrowheads
c) excavations of Ludwik Krzywicki (in Samogitia?)
d) ?
e) 14th c–15th c.
- 53. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/V/7207; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) ?
d) ?
e) Early Middle Ages
- 54. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/IV/7687; cat. no 1, 2
b) 2 bracelets
c) ?
d) cemetery?
e) Roman Period
- 55. Unknown site, Lithuania**
a) PMA/IV/7688; cat. no 1
b) bracelet
c) ?
d) cemetery?
e) Roman Period

56. Unknown site, Lithuania

- a) PMA/IV/7689; cat. no 1
- b) neck-ring
- c) found in Lithuania by Mr. Wisłocki?
- d) ?
- e) Roman Period

57. Unknown site, Lithuania

- a) PMA/V/10325; cat. no 1–4
- b) some scores of items: fragments of neck-rings and bracelets, glass bead, fragment of knob and bell
- c) from Tyszkiewicz collection, delivered to Zachęta (Society of Fine Art), in 1919 delivered to National Museum in Warsaw, in 1987 to State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw
- d) ?
- e) Early Middle Ages

58. Unknown site, Lithuania

- a) PMA/V/10335; cat. no 1–2
- b) finger-ring and wire
- c) according to old label “items found in grave”, delivered from National Museum in Warsaw in 1961 as deposit
- d) ?
- e) Early Middle Ages?

59. Unknown site, Lithuania

- a) PMA/V/10345; cat. no 1
- b) silver neck-ring

- c) gift of Wanda Konosewiczowa to National Museum in Warsaw on 07.11.1927, then delivered from National Museum to State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw on 15.03.2000
- d) ?
- e) Early Middle Ages

60. Unknown site, Lithuania

- a) PMA/V/10348; cat. no 1
- b) silver neck-ring
- c) delivered from National Museum in Warsaw on 15.03.2000
- d) ?
- e) Early Middle Ages

61. Unknown site, Lithuania or Bielarus

- a) PMA/IV/10337; cat. no 1
- b) bracelet
- c) delivered from National Museum in Warsaw on 1961 as deposit
- d) ?
- e) Roman Period

62. Unknown site, Lithuania or Latvia

- a) PMA/V/10338; cat. no 1–11
- b) 11 fragments of neck-ring
- c) delivered from National Museum in Warsaw in 1961 as deposit
- d) ?
- e) Early Middle Ages

RADINIAI IŠ LIETUVOS VARŠUVOS VALSTYBINIO ARCHEOLOGIJOS MUZIEJAUS BALŲ ARCHEOLOGIJOS SKYRIAUS KOLEKCIJOJE

Anna Bitner-Wróblewska, Cezary Sobczak

Santrauka

Varšuvos valstybinio archeologijos muziejaus Baltų archeologijos skyriuje yra maždaug 1200 radinių iš Lietuvos (įskaitant fragmentus) – papuošalų bei aprangos detalių, ginklų, darbo įrankių bei molinių puodų ir daugiau kaip 2900 keramikos fragmentų (žr. priedą). Radiniai kilę iš 43 vietovių – kapynų, piliakalnių. Yra atsitiktinių radinių. Kai kurie radiniai nėra tiksliai lokalizuoti. Jie aprašyti kaip kilę iš Vilniaus regiono arba Žemaitijos. Taip pat yra radinių, kurių radavietė apibūdinama kaip „kažkur Lietuvoje“ (žr. priedą, Nr. 44–62). Paplitimo žemėlapis (1 pav.) rodo objektų koncentraciją centrinėje bei Rytų Lietuvoje ir radinių pasiskirstymą Žemaitijoje.

Varšuvos valstybiniame archeologijos muziejuje esantys radiniai yra plataus laikotarpio – nuo ankstyvojo geležies amžiaus iki viduramžių bei naujųjų laikų, tačiau jų proporcijos yra skirtingos (2 pav.) – 50 % medžiagos datuojama ankstyvaisiais viduramžiais, 40 % – romėniškuoju

bei tautų kraustymosi laikotarpiu, o 5 % radinių priklauso ankstyvajam geležies amžiui. Kiti 5 % nėra tiksliai datuoti.

Lietuviškąjį Baltų archeologijos skyriaus rinkinį sudaro radiniai iš šių muziejų bei kolekcijų: Pramonės ir žemdirbystės muziejaus, Erazmo Majewskio muziejaus, Nacionalinio lenkų muziejaus Rapperswilyje (pvz., Henryko Bukowskio dovanos – 3 pav.), Varšuvos nacionalinio muziejaus, Tiškevičiaus kolekcijos, taip pat įvairios privačios dovanos (Mosszynskio, Przewdzieckiego ir kitų). Yra radinių ir iš kasinėjimų, vykdytų tarpukario laikotarpiu (Žvirbliai, Rokantiškės, Mėžionys, Sudota).

Baltų archeologijos skyriaus lietuviškų radinių kolekcija apima kelis didesnius kapynų kompleksus (Žvirbliai, Sudota, Mėžionys, Vilkiautinis – 4 pav., Pakalniškės – 5 pav., Rokantiškės) bei piliakalnius (Ludwiko Krzywickio kasinėjimai – žr. G. Iwanowskos straipsnį) ir nemažai pavienių at-

sitiktinių radinių. Didžioji dalis šios medžiagos buvo publikuota dabartinais laikais, tarp septintojo–devintojo XX a. dešimtmečių, ir netgi jau XXI a. Šis straipsnis – gera proga paskelbti iki šiol nežinomą medžiagą iš mūsų kolekcijos (6–23 pav.).

Apie 10 % medžiagos turėtų būti paskelbta iš naujo (Kaniūkai, Vilkiautinis, Nevėžninkai). Šis darbas turėtų būti atliktas glaudžiai bendradarbiaujant su kolegomis iš Lietuvos, įtraukiant radinius, saugomus Varšuvos valstybiniame archeologijos muziejuje ir kolekcijose Lietuvoje.

Įteikta 2009 m. balandžio mėn.