

Janowski, Andrzej; Kurasiński, Tomasz

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The Graves with bronze bowls in the area of Early-Piast Poland (10th/11th to 12th century). Issues of Slavic-Scandinavian contacts

ANDRZEJ JANOWSKI – TOMASZ KURASIŃSKI

Graves with bronze bowls are not a numerous group of objects. They usually appear in Baltic Sea basin (fig. 1) within Scandinavian burial grounds, especially in Denmark (PEDERSEN 1997), continental Sweden (TROTZIG 1984; STOLL 1996, inv. no 58, 60) and Gotland (TROTZIG 1991), also in Finland (EDGREN 1988, Fig. 3) and Norway (PETERSEN 1951, 396, fig. 210). There are also numerous finds at the eastern and southern Baltic coast – in Sambia (KULAKOV 1990) and Poland. Only few burials have been found in Germany: in Ralswiek (WARNKE 1975, 120, chart 13), Thumbby-Bienebek (MÜLLER-WILLE 1987, 65–66, chart 90/8), Starigard/Oldenburg (GABRIEL 2000, 169), Winne-mark, Quern 2, Süderbrarup, Busdorf (PEDERSEN 1997, 274), at the “An Hain” site in the town of Uznam on the Uznam Island (FRIES 2001, 299).¹ It is likely that a bowl from Harpe (STOLL 1996, cat. no 10) comes from a burial. Quite exceptional is the fact of discovery of bronze bowls in a grave from Cegléd-Madarászhalmon, Hungary (TOPAL 1972) and Aldygan in the Asian part of Russia (JAKOVLEV 1998). All together there are 170 specimens of this kind coming from burial grounds.

A source query from the area of contemporary Poland has revealed information about 18 burial grounds where 30 bronze bowl specimens or fragments have been found (see the



Fig. 1. Distribution of graves with bronze bowls in Europe.

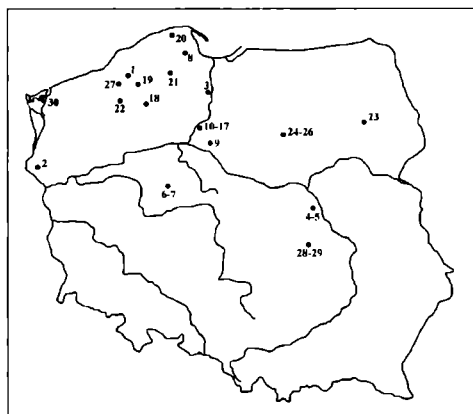


Fig. 2. Distribution of graves with bronze bowls in Early-Piast Poland.

difficulties relate mainly to accidental finds, where there is no certainty whether they come from necropolises. Bowls from Piaseczno and Skrzywno bring such doubts. The first one might have been recovered from a settlement (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 85), and two other vessels from Skrzywno have been found during construction of a railway track intersecting the burial ground. There is however no clear evidence for that (JAŹDŹEWSKI 1949, 82).

Eventually we are able to gather more or less complete data for 17 burial sets containing discussed vessels (see the table 1), and only 13 cases allow us to conclude the gender of the buried skeleton.

With the use of anthropological method it was possible to determine gender of six individuals from Czersk, all two graves from Dziekanowice, two from Kałdus and grave 26 from Pokrzywnica Wielka. They were all male (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 321, 332; WIERCINŚKA 1972, 164; CHUDZIAK 2001, 68, 77; WRZESIŃSKA 2000, 183; WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125). In the rest of the cases the gender was determined basing on the inventories found besides the skeleton. Thus it was stated that graves containing elements of armament from Barwino (a sword, a stirrup? fig. 3.1) (EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, chart 94), Ciepłe (a sword, spearhead, stirrups – fig. 4) (KARA 1998; 2001), Kleśnik (a sword) (AMTLICHER 1916), Łętowice (stirrups – fig. 13.2) (LA BAUME 1927, 83–84) and grave 16 in Pokrzywnica Wielka (a sword, stirrups, a javelinhead – fig. 10) (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310, 312) contained male skeletons. Set of artefacts (with a spearhead) from grave 15 in Pokrzywnica Wielka suggests male gender of the child buried within. (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 309–310) (Fig. 9). Only grave 252 from Wolin, where apart of a bowl there were two temple-rings and spindle whorl, can be regarded as a female grave (WOJTASIK 1967, 67–68) (Fig. 12). We have age data for eight individuals. The *maturus* category includes graves from Czersk (WIERCINŚKA 1972, 164), Kałdus (graves 13a/00 and 60/00) (CHUDZIAK 2001, 68, 77) and Pokrzywnica Wielka (grave 26) (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 343). Age of the buried at Dziekanowice was determined as *adultus* (WRZESIŃSKA 2000, 183; WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125), and at Wolin as *juvenis* (WOJTASIK 1967, 67–68). The mentioned earlier grave of a child (grave 15 in Pokrzywnica Wielka) was also equipped with a bowl (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 309–310).

This little anthropological analyses we have suggest, that the bowls were placed in graves of tall individuals (about 170 cm), with strong posture, without any significant pathological changes of the bone matter.²

Graves in Korzybie (POKLEWSKI 1961, no 39) and Łętowice (LA BAUME 1927, 83),

table 1, fig. 2). They all come from skeletal graves. The Kałdus burial ground brings the largest number of vessels – 8 specimens.² Three bowls come from graves discovered in Pokrzywnica Wielka, two have been found in Dziekanowice, in Czersk and in Skrzywno (?). The other burial grounds bring single specimens.

Large part of this set had been discovered prior to the World War II and is lost now. In these cases we also have only partial source documentation, lacking a lot of useful data. First – there is no information concerning more detailed characteristics of each of the burial complexes, placement of the bowls in relation to skeletons and accompanying burial inventory. Interpretation dif-

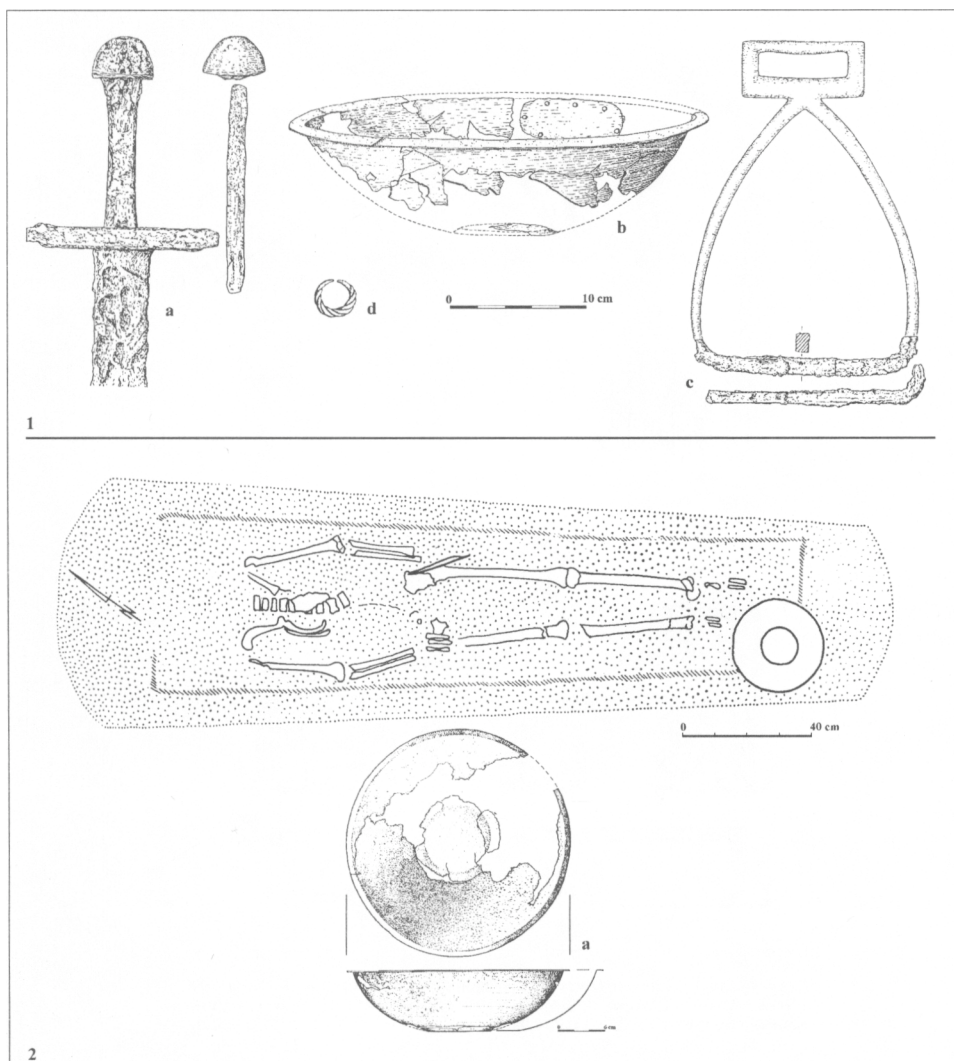


Fig. 3. Graves with bronze bowls: 1. Barwino, grave no. 1/24: a – iron sword; b – bronze bowl; c – fragment of iron stirrup (?); d – silver ring (after EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 93, 94/nr 95). 2. Cedynia, grave no. 108: a – bronze bowl (after PORZEZINSKI 1992, fig. 7.5; 7.11).

were placed beneath tumuli, while in other known cases they were plain. Three grave complexes from Pokrzywnica Wielka (Fig. 9–11) are quite exceptional here because they were accompanied by stone pavements and encirclements (RAUHUT 1971; RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971; DULINICZ 1998; KORDALA 2000). The same relates also to the grave from Kleśnik, where a stone box, 3,5 m long, 2,5 wide and 1 m deep (AMTLICHER 1916, 23) was discovered. In Kałdus remains of males from graves 13a/00 and 60/00 were placed in wooden chambers with walls made of long logs, linked in the corners by vertically placed poles. They contained burials placed in hollow wooden logs (CHUDZIAK 2001) (Fig. 7–8). The Ciepłe grave might have been also a chamber-type, since a wooden box of unknown measurements, strengthened by 12 iron belts was discovered there (KARA 1998, 507; 2001, 118).

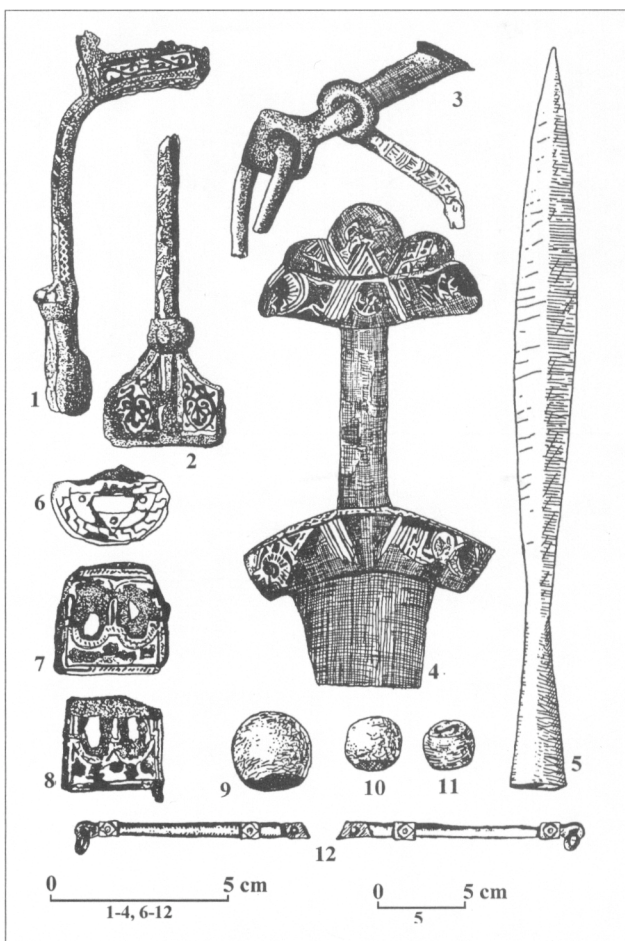


Fig. 4. Grave no. 5 from Cieple: 1–2 – fragments of iron stirrups; 3 – fragment of iron bit; 4 – iron sword; 5 – iron spearhead; 6–8 – iron fittings; 9–11 – iron, bronze-plated weights; 12 – bronze balances of scale (after KARA 1998, fig. 2).

In several cases it was possible to define the presence of rectangular or slightly trapezoidal coffins (Wolin – Fig. 12, Cedynia – Fig. 3.2, Czersk – Fig. 5), which left traces of humus, sometimes wooden nails and fitting (WOJTASIK 1967, 66–67; PORZEZIŃSKI 1992, Fig. 7.5; RAUHUTOWA 1972, 148–149).

Basing on the data relating to 16³ grave complexes we can state that grave 17/98 from Dziekanowice (WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2000) and the grave from Gdynia-Babie Doły⁴ bronze bowls were the only significant inventory besides fragments of textile (Dziekanowice) and 60 hazelnuts (Gdynia-Babie Doły). In the rest of cases the vessel was included in more varying grave inventory. Weaponry deserves our special attention since it appears in eight cases. To this number probably one from grave 26 in Pokrzywnica Wielka could be added, where an object interpreted as a chisel in a bronze fitting or a lower fitting of a staff (Fig. 11.2) (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 323, 340–341) resembles a spear fitting in its shape (see TOKARSKI 2000, 87, chart VI/15–16). In five graves swords were found (Barwino – Fig. 3.1.a, Cieple – Fig. 4.4, Czersk – Fig. 5.1, Kleśnik, Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 16 – Fig. 10.1) (WRZESINSKI 1997–98, tab. 1), in four – spearheads or

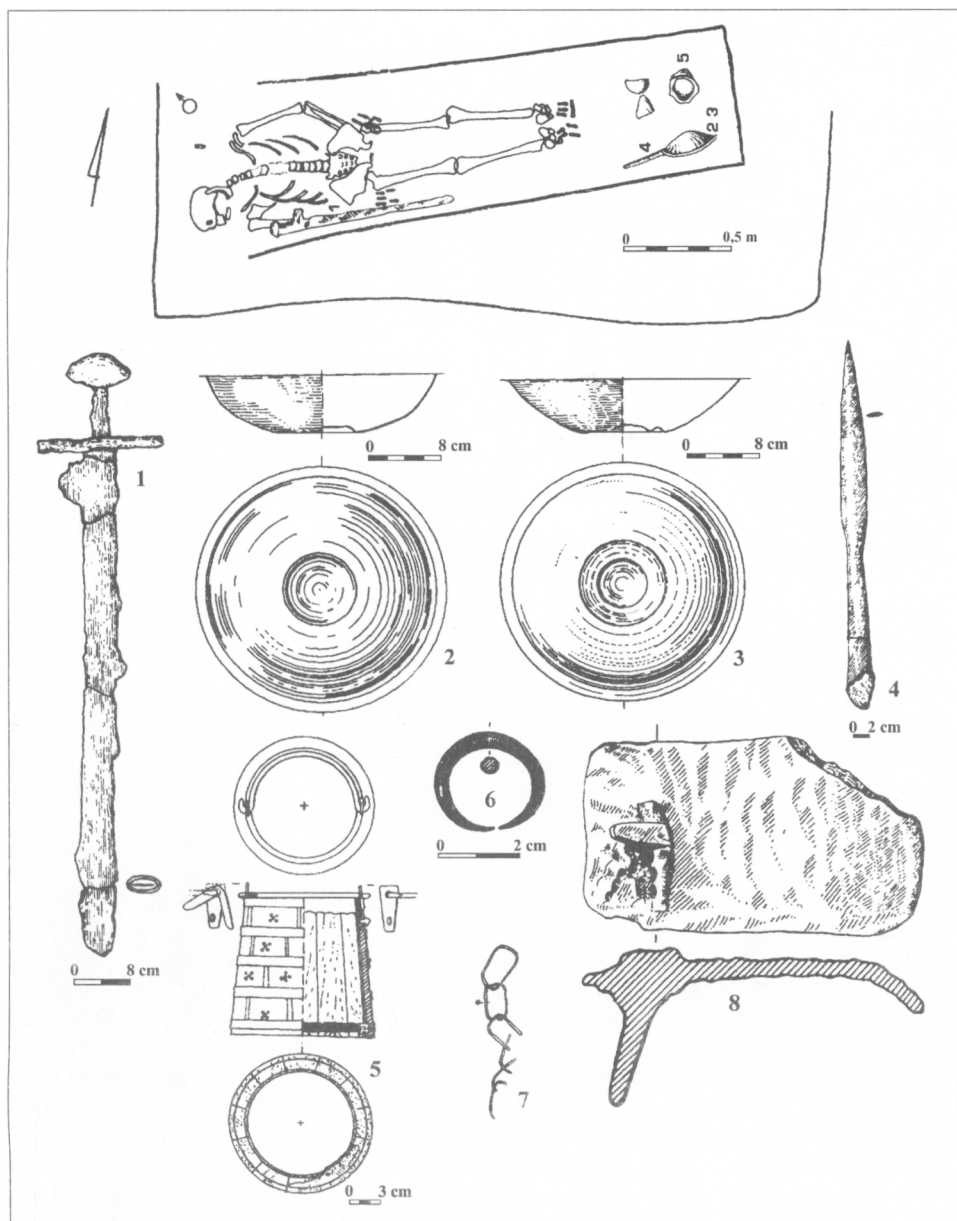


Fig. 5. Grave no. 609 from Czersk: 1 – iron sword; 2–3 – bronze bowls; 4 – iron spearhead; 5 – wooden bucket with iron fittings; 6 – golden ring; 7 – silver chain; 8 – iron fitting of coffin (after BRONICKA-RAUHUT 1998, Fig. 83).

javelinheads (Cieple – Fig. 4.5 – KARA 1998, 513; Czersk – Fig. 5.4 – RAUHUTOWA 1972, 151, 155; Pokrzywnica Wielka graves 15 and 16 – Fig. 9.1, 10.3 – RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310, 312), while in one – an arrowhead (Dzieskanowice grave 45/00 – Fig. 6.2.b – WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125). Elements of riding equipment include spurs (Cieple – KARA 1998, 513–515; Łętowice – 2 spec. – LA BAUME 1927, 83; Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 16 – 2 spec. – RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 312) (Fig. 12.2; 10.5), stirrups (Cieple – 2 spec. – KARA 1998, 516–517; probably Barwino

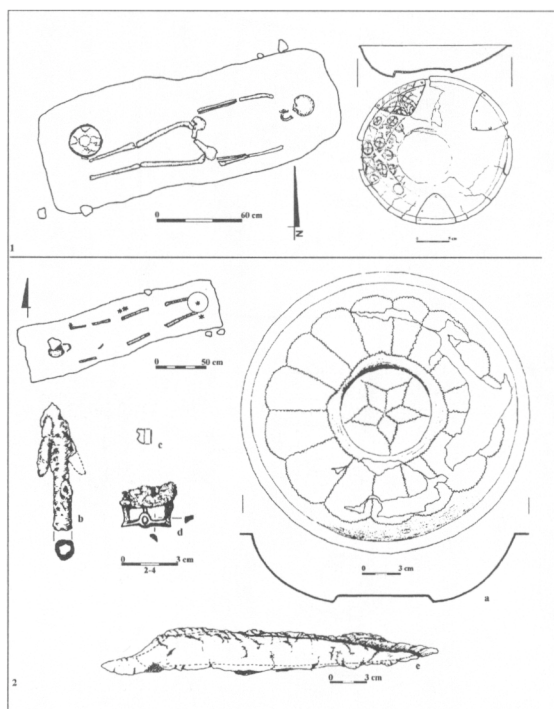


Fig. 6. Graves with bronze bowls from Dziekanowice: 1 – grave no. 17/98: a – bronze bowl (after WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2000, Fig. 1–2). 2 – grave no. 45/00: a – bronze bowl; b – iron arrowhead, c – silver “coin-like disc”; d – bronze buckle; e – two iron knives (after WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, Fig. 1–3).

– EGGERS 1978, 185) (Fig. 3.1.c; 4.1, 4.2) and a bit from Cieple (Fig. 4.3) (KARA 1998, 515–516).

Bowls often appeared with iron knives, sometimes find together with leather sheaths ornamented with bronze fitting. All together 11 have been found. In the complexes from Cieple, both graves from Kaldus and grave 45/00 from Dziekanowice they appeared “in pairs” (KARA 1998, 509; WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125 CHUDZIAK 2001, 70, 78) (Fig. 6.2.e; 7.1; 7.2; 8.2), while in the others (Łętowice, Wolin, Pokrzywnica Wielka graves 15, 16, 26) singularly (LA BAUME 1927, 83; WOJTASIK 1967, 68; RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310, 312, 323) (Fig. 9.7; 10.4; 11.4; 12.3). Within the discussed category of artefacts two knives from Dziekanowice extinguish. Their size – about 25 cm of total length each – suggest they were made for combat (see LEWANDOWSKI 1986) (Fig. 6.2.e).

Decorations and elements of clothes were a numerous category. Rings made of precious ores should be mentioned: golden from Czersk (RAUHUTOWA 1972, 154) (Fig. 5.6) and silver from Barwino (EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, chart 94) (Fig. 3.1.d); two temple-rings from grave 252 in Wolin (WOJTASIK 1967, 68) (Fig. 12.4–5) and an iron horseshoe shaped fibula discovered in grave 60/00 in Kaldus (CHUDZIAK 2001, 78) (Fig. 8.5). Fittings from grave 60/00 in Kaldus and in Cieple can be interpreted as elements of clothing (CHUDZIAK 2001, 82; KARA 1998, 507) (Fig. 4.6–8; 8.3). A buckle from Dziekanowice (grave 45/00) was a shoe or a holdall fastener (WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 126) (Fig. 6.2.d) while a specimen from Pokrzywnica Wielka (grave 16) fastened a spur (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 337) (Fig. 10.6).

Three grave pits contained coins. In grave 60/00 from Kaldus a fragmentarily preserved coin (bishop’s cross coin) of type I according to M. Gumowski was found (CHUDZIAK 2001, 80) (Fig. 8.4), in grave 15 from Pokrzywnica Wielka – a blank (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310) (Fig. 9.6), while in Dziekanowice “a coin-like disc” made of silver strip (WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125) (Fig. 6.2.c).

Graves with bowls contained also other objects (with undefined ones omitted). They are: a clay whorl (Wolin – WOJTASIK 1967, 68) (Fig. 12.2), two whetstones of pink slate (Pokrzywnica Wielka graves 15 and 26 – RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310, 323) (Fig. 9.5; 11.3) and a supposed chisel(?) from grave 26 in Pokrzywnica Wielka (see above). Wooden vessels belong to another group of objects. It includes 7 specimens: 2 buckets, (Czersk – RAUHUTOWA 1972, 152–154; Kaldus grave 60/00 – CHUDZIAK 2001, 80) (Fig. 5.5; 8.7), 4 plates (Kaldus grave 60/00 – 3 spec. – CHUDZIAK 2001; Wolin – WOJTASIK 1967), a bowl (Cieple – KARA 1998). A maple plate from the Kaldus burial ground is particularly

interesting. This object is decorated with bronze, gold-plated fittings with plant (grapevine) and zoomorphic (peacock, dragon) ornaments (CHUDZIAK 2001, 80–82) (Fig. 8.6).

A rarity among grave inventories comes from Cieple and it is a fragment of a scale with weights (KARA 1998, 509) (Fig. 4.9–12). There is also another isolated find, without parallels in any of early-mediaeval grave complexes and it is a bronze pitcher from Niezabyszewo (see remarks in the chart, no 21) (EGGERS 1978, 188; EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, chart 96) (Fig. 13.4).

Finally the list of objects found along with bowls is closed by nails (Wolin – WOJTASIK 1967 chart. XXXVII/2, XLII/2) (Fig. 12.10–16), coffin fittings (Cieple – KARA 1998; Czersk – BRONICKA-RAUHUT 1998, Fig. 83) (Fig. 5.8), fragments of timber (Dziekanowice among others – MICHNIEWICZ 2000, 226) textile remains (Dziekanowice among others – SIKORSKI 2000; 2002) and leather remains

(grave 60/00 in Kałdus among others, where leather remains were interpreted as shoe remains – CHUDZIAK 2001, 82). One can not omit also organic remains, such as hazelnuts from Gdynia-Babie Doły (LISSAUER 1889, 42), Kałdus grave 60/00 (CHUDZIAK 2001, 82), Wolin (CNOTLIWY, WOJTASIK 1959, 250), broad beans and eggshells from Wolin (CNOTLIWY, WOJTASIK 1959, 250) and animal bones: Kałdus grave 60/00 (CHUDZIAK 2001, 82). Within the Wolin grave also 98 fragments of pottery were found (WOJTASIK 1967, 68) (Fig. 12.6–9).

Anthropological and archaeological data presented above allow to state, that bronze bowls appeared mainly in male graves. For the Polish territory the discussed objects might be considered as a gender distinguishers of buried individuals (discussed widely in JANOWSKI *in printing*) This is different from the situation in Scandinavia, where a bowl appeared in graves of both genders (among others – 8 cases of female graves from Gotland, see TROTZIG 1991, cat. no 4, 10–11, 13–14, 23–24, 31; Hørning in Denmark – VOSS 1991).

In relation to typological and chronological aspect of bowls it should be mentioned that there are several classification systems in use with this group of objects. Especially systems recently proposed by J. Weitzmann-Fiedler (1981), G. Trozig (1991) and U. Müller (1996, 1998a, 1998b) seem worth attention. However system of T. Poklewski (1961) remains up-to-date and generally used. Let us remind that in this system the material is divided into six primary types: I. – bowls with inscriptions and figurative drawing making a narrative sequence, II. – bowls with inscriptions and human figures – personifications, III. – bowls with images of angels, IV. – bowls with images of beasts, V. – bowls with plant and geometrical motives, VI. – bowls without any ornament.

Not all of the examined specimens are easy to be typologically defined. It relates espe-

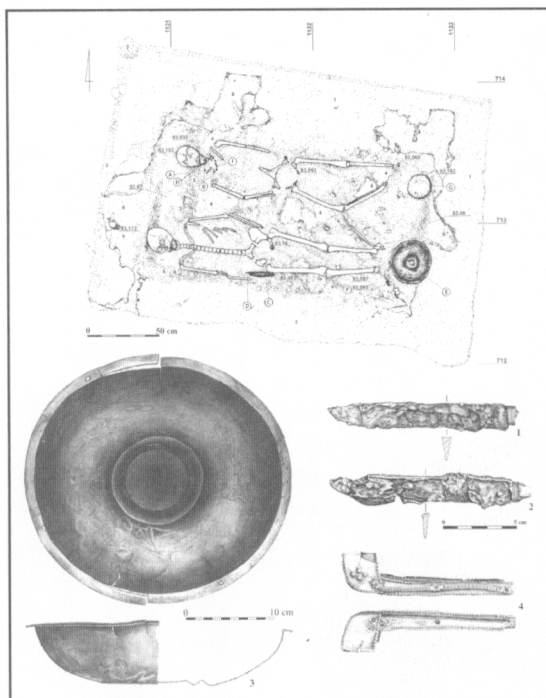


Fig. 7. Grave no. 13a/00 from Kałdus: 1–2 – iron knives; 3 – bronze bowl; 4 – bronze fitting of knives sheaths (after CHUDZIAK 2000, Fig. 3, 4, 5).

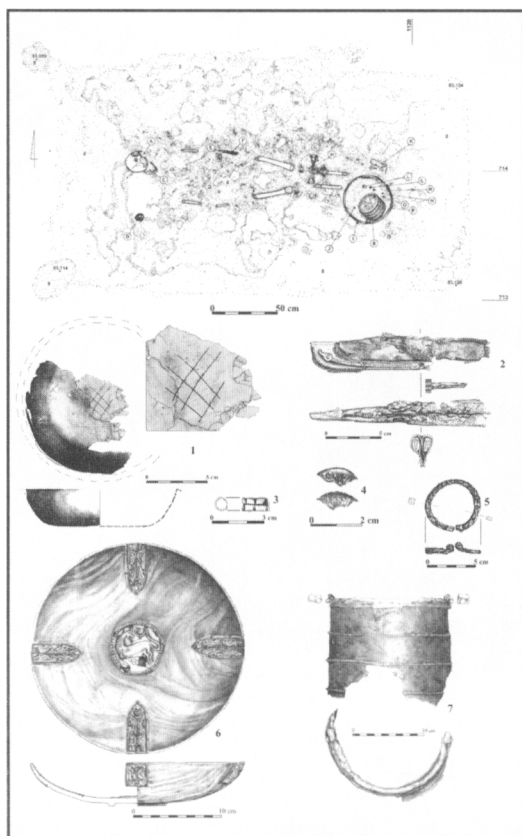


Fig. 8. Grave no. 60/00 from Kaldus: 1 – bronze bowl; 2 – iron knives; 3 – belt fitting; 4 – fragment of silver coin; 5 – iron horseshoe shaped fibula; 6 – wooden plate with bronze, gold-plated fittings; 7 – wooden bucket with iron fittings (after CHUDZIAK 2000, Fig. 9–12, 14; *in printing*).

from grave 45/00 there are 15 arcades and a pentagram on the bottom of the bowl (WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125, Fig. 3) (Fig. 6.2.a). Latest analysis revealed also ornament on vessels from grave 16 in Pokrzywnica Wielka (SCHULZE-DÖRRLAMM 1992, 445–447)⁶ (Fig. 10.2) and grave 60/00 from Kaldus (CHUDZIAK *in printing*) (Fig. 8.1).

Bowls of type V are known also from other European necropoles. They were found in northern Germany – Thumby-Bienebek (MÜLLER-WILLE 1987, 65–66), Denmark – Hørning (VOSS 1991, 199) and central Sweden – Söllerö Socken (STOLL 1996, cat. no 58) and in the region of Finnish Bay: Suotaala Kalinkivi (STOLL 1996, cat. no 62), Jarovščina (EDGREN 1988), also in Sambia: Kostrovo (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 40; KULAKOV 1990, 84; STOLL 1996, cat. no 31), Wietrowo (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 118; KULAKOV 1990, 81; STOLL 1996, cat. no 32). Their largest concentration is still observed in Gotland (TROTZIG 1991). Majority of bowls with geometrical and plant ornament is dated for the 11th – the beginning of the 12th century (POKLEWSKI 1961, 47; TROTZIG 1991, 171; KULAKOV 1990, 81, 84).⁷ Latest research however allows to move the upper chronological border to the end of 13th century (JANOWSKI 2002, 113).

Still the most numerous in graves are specimens without any ornament, included by T. Poklewski within type VI. There are 17 specimens of this type found in graves from Polish

cially to the bowl from grave 15 from Pokrzywnica Wielka (Fig. 9.2). Its composition shows female figures with halos above their heads. Their right hands are risen, while left ones hold stylised apples or discs. There are columns drawn between the women, and above the columns there is an ornament of three plant stems. The appearance of elements from several types of bronze bowls resulted in placing of this object in an intermediate type II/III (DŁUGOPOLSKA 1973, 326).

Vessels of types II and III rarely appeared in graves. So far they have been found in Norway: Nyborg (GRIEG 1967, Fig. 1–2), Finland: Kuumoinen (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 44) and in Sambia: Dollkeim (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 11), Mochowoje (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. No 57) and Wietrowo (POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no 119), where they are dated for the end of 12th and beginning (or the 1st half) of the 13th century.⁵

Among the discussed bowls there are three of type V. Especially the Dziekanowice specimens present interesting motives. The bowl from grave 17/98 presents three friezes: upper and middle ones consist of oblique and circled crosses, while the bottom one includes symbols similar to tridents (WRZESIŃSKI 2000) (Fig. 6.1). On the object

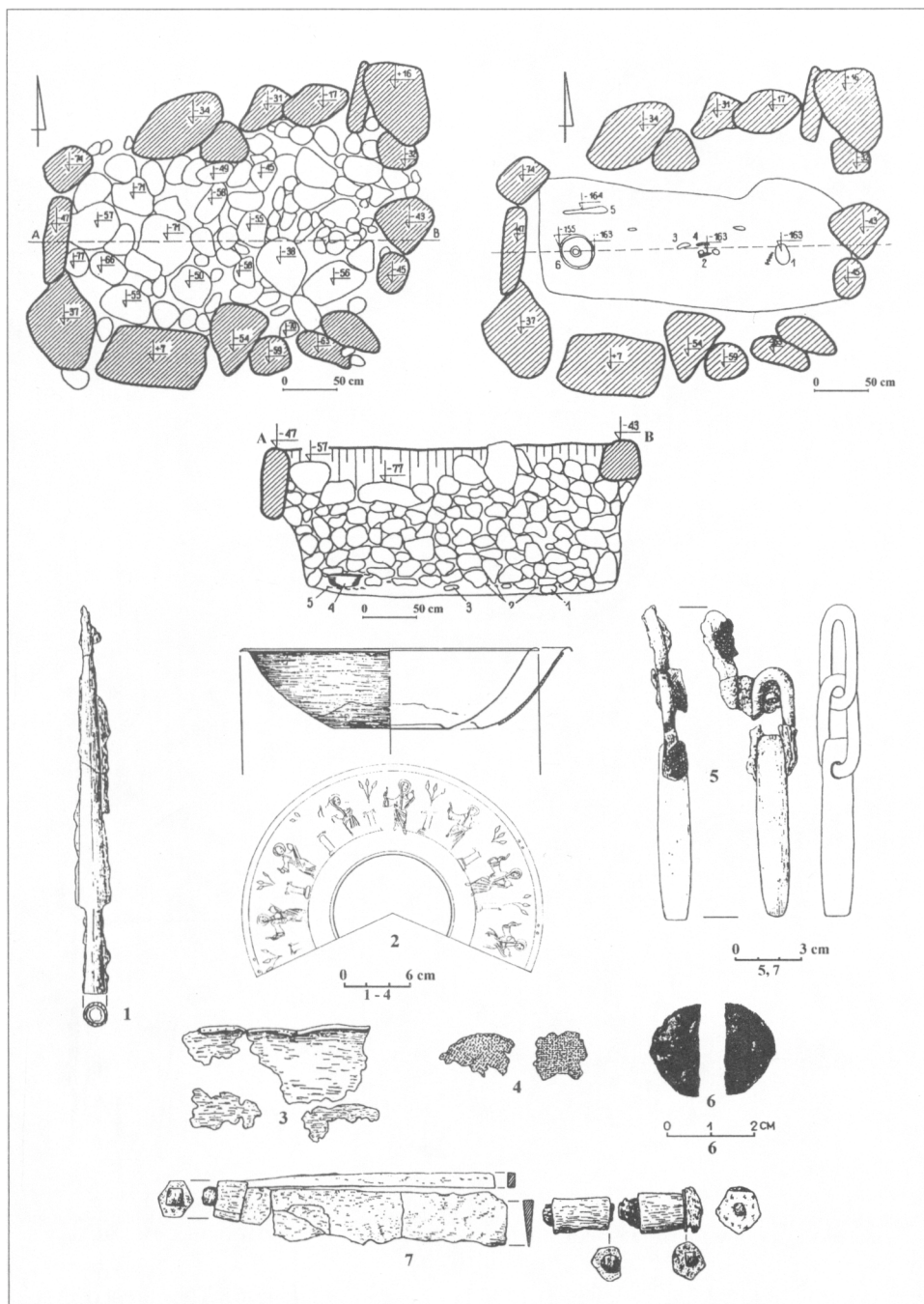


Fig. 9. Grave no. 15 from Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – iron spearhead; 2 – bronze bowl; 3 – fragments of leather; 4 – fragments of textiles; 5 – whetstone of pink slate; 6 – silver blank; 7 – iron knife with bone handle (after RAUHUT, DLUGOPOLSKA 1971, Fig. 39–40, Pl. V; DLUGOPOLSKA 1973, Fig. 3).

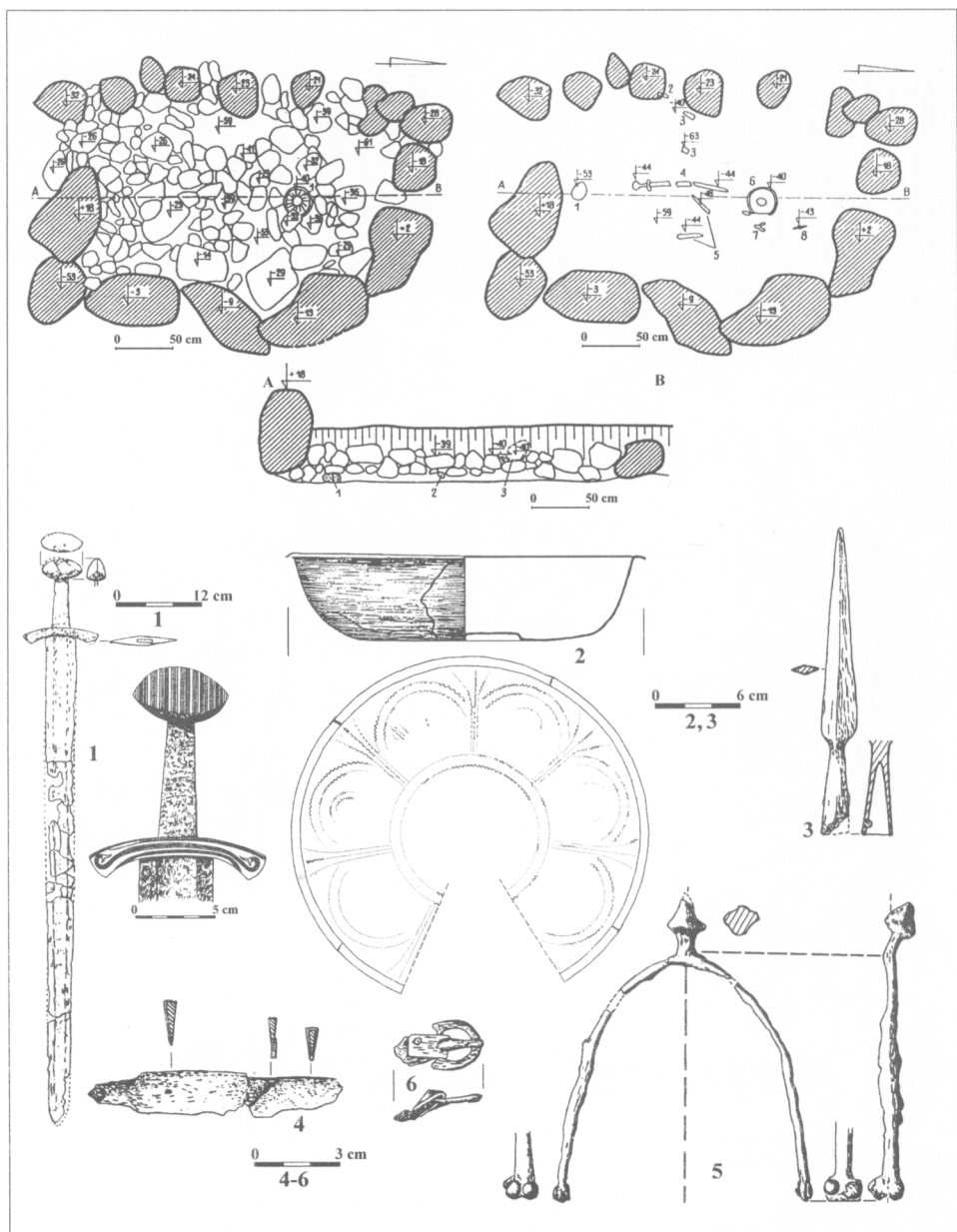


Fig. 10. Grave no. 16 from Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – iron sword; 2 – bronze bowl; 3 – javelinhead; 4 – iron knife; 5 – iron spur; 6 – bronze buckle (after RAUHÜT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, Fig. 41–43, Pl. VI; SCHULZE-DÖRRLAMM 1992, Fig. 9,2).

territory (Fig. 3.1.b; 3.2; 5.2–3; 7.3; 11.1; 12.1; 13.1; 13.2; 13.4; 13.6). They are a common part of grave inventory also in Sambian and Scandinavian necropoles (POKLEWSKI 1961, map 6; TROTZIG 1984; 1991; STOLL 1996, map 2; PEDERSEN 1997, 274–275). Bowls without ornament are dated mainly for the period between the beginning of 11th and the end of 13th century (POKLEWSKI 1961, 48). What should be considered as older finds, are the ones from Scandinavia, extruded from 10th century graves (PEDERSEN 1997, 266; TROTZIG 1984).

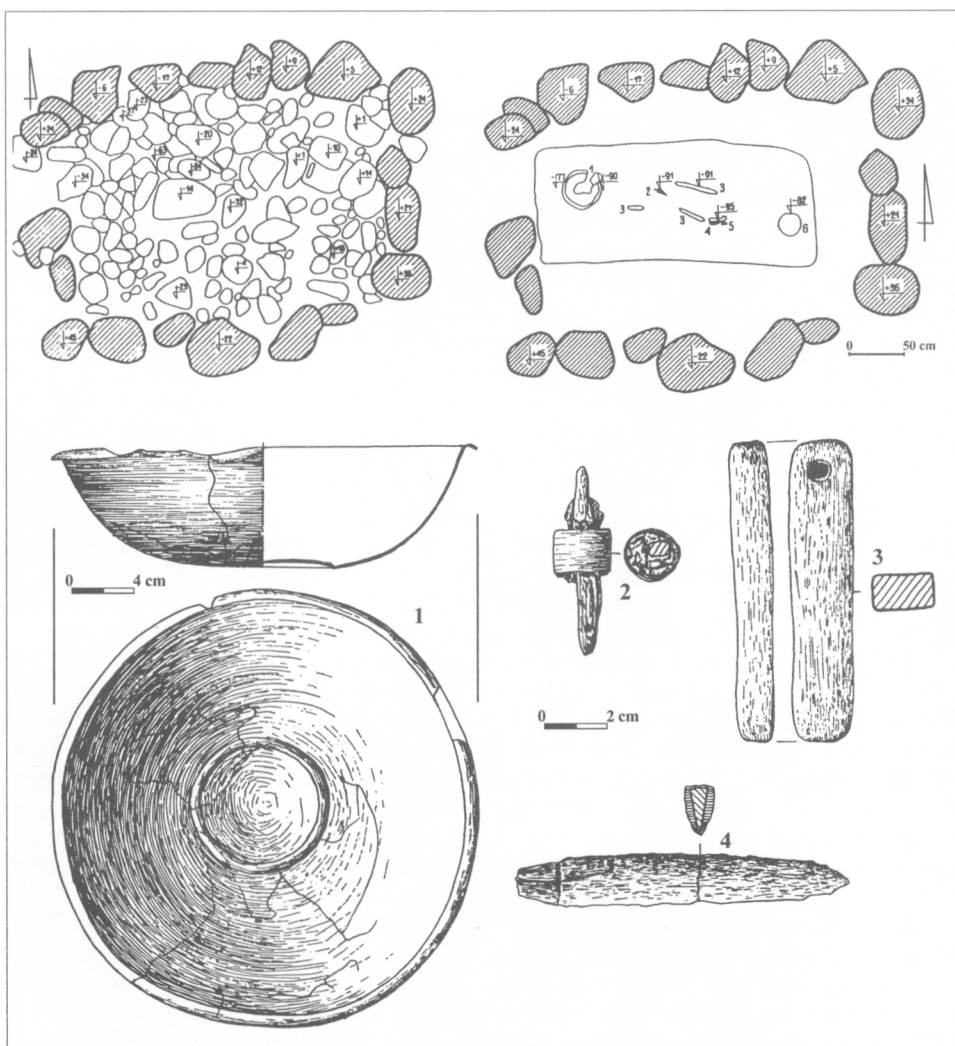


Fig. 11. Grave no. 26 from Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – bronze bowl; 2 – chisel/shaft end?; 3 – whetstone of pink slate; 4 – iron knife (after RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, Fig. 69, Pl. IX).

Thus two basic chronological currents appear in this study of grave complexes. The older one, dated from the end of 10th century to the mid 11th century included Pomerania and The Chełmno Land. It is characterised by appearance of non-ornamented bowls (with the exception of the bowl from grave 60/00 from Kałdus), which finds a parallel in the horizon of the earliest Danish and Swedish finds (see TROTZIG 1984; PEDERSEN 1997). In the 11th–12th centuries (a younger current) the range of graves with bowls widens towards the territories deeper in the midland: Wielkopolska-Great Poland and Mazovia (JANOWSKI *in printing*). Vessels from this period are usually covered with geometrical (Dziekanowice – Fig. 6.1; 6.2.a; Korzybie, Pieńki Okopne – Fig. 13.5, Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 16 – Fig. 10.2) and plant motives (Kleśnik – Fig. 13.3), clearly relating to the ornamentation of Gotland bowls⁸ (see TROTZIG 1991). Bowl from grave 15 from Pokrzywnica Wielka, representing an intermediate type II/III is completely exceptional.

Thus we deal with two waves of discussed vessels, parallel to subsequent phases of the inflow of “imports” from the north. The older current reflects stage I of phase II (960/970–1042/1043) of Scandinavian imports inflow according to J. Žak, while the younger current is parallel to stage II of this phase (1042/1043–1100) (ŽAK 1988a, 185–186; 1988b, 686–689).

All analyses draw our attention towards the northern area of Baltic Sea, where the tradition of equipping the dead with bronze bowls first appeared. It suggests a hypothesis that the discussed grave complexes with bronze bowls are burial grounds of Scandinavian incomers.⁹ The above statement is further proved by typological-chronological analysis of grave inventories. Most of all – there is a high percentage of graves with weaponry, often of northern origin. Such inventories including weapons and bronze bowls often appear in Denmark (BRØNSTED 1936, 89–92), continental Sweden (Birka) (see ARBMAN 1940–43), Gotland (TROTZIG 1991) and Baltic lands (KULAKOV 1990).

Swords found in Ciepłe and Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 16 (Fig. 4.4; 10.1) can be included in type Z according to J. Petersen (1919, 175–177). Such weapons were used mainly in Scandinavia and in the eastern part of Baltic Sea basin (SARNOWSKA 1955, 308; ŽAK 1960, 333nn; 1968, 310–312; KAZAKEVIČIUS 1996b; KARA 1998, 511; 2001, 125). According to M. Kara setting of the Ciepłe sword relates to Scandinavian cultural circle (KARA 1998, 513; 2001, 133), while the specimen from Pokrzywnica Wielka could have been set in one of Rutenian or Baltic centres (KORDALA 1999, 110). Two swords belong to type X (Barwino, Czersk) (PETERSEN 1919, 158–167) (Fig. 3.1.a; 5.1). They were a model popular throughout whole Europe, which does not exclude use by a Scandinavian warrior.

Among the four spearheads, three (Ciepłe, Czersk, Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 16) (Fig. 4.5; 5.4; 10.3) should be included in type V according to A. Nadolski (1954, 54–55) common in Europe at the end of 10th and the 1st half of 11th century; similar situation relates to spearhead II of A. Nadolski (1954, 54) from Pokrzywnica Wielka grave 15 (Fig. 9.1). It should be mentioned, however, that the Ciepłe specimen shows features of spearhead type E according to J. Petersen (type with non-ornamented sleeve) (1919, 26–28). Use of such spears was widely spread in the 9th–11th centuries in the Baltic Sea basin, however they did not gain any particular popularity among the Western Slavs (ŽAK 1968, 287–296; KAZAKEVIČIUS 1994, 37–40; 1999; KARA 1998, 513; 2001, 133).

Within the group of five spurs discovered, specimens from Ciepłe and Łętowice (Fig. 13.2) should be included in type I according to Z. Hilczerówna (1956, 22–32) and according to this system the Łętowice specimens represent variation 1. Such spurs most numerously appear in Scandinavia, at sites dated for the 10th and the 1st half of 11th century. What further proves northern origins of the discussed objects are the ornamentation motives and technique – with the use of silver (HILCZERÓWNA 1956, 28, 112–114; KARA 1991, 105; 1998, 515; 2001, 134).¹⁰ Specimens similar to the Łętowice ones in terms of structure (bow much wider than spike) and ornamentation (horizontal straps) can be found in Baltic lands (KULAKOV 1990, chart 39, 83). On the other hand spurs from Pokrzywnica Wielka, grave 16 (Fig. 10.5) belong to more popular in Europe type II variation 2¹¹ (HILCZERÓWNA 1956, 35–38, 114).

A bit found in the Ciepłe grave (Fig. 3.3) belongs to type II according to A. Nadolski (1954, 87–88). The type of ornamentation suggests relation to Norman artisanship (KARA 1998, 515–516; 2001, 134–136).

Wooden buckets strengthened with metal, open-work straps or with a punched ornament discovered in Kałdus (Fig. 8.7) and Czersk (Fig. 5.5) find numerous parallels in the vessels from the Birka burial ground (see ARBMAN 1940–43, chart 206–208) and in numerous Danish objects dated for the 10th century (MÜLLER-WILLE 1976, 41, chart 30; 1987, 61–64, chart 6; PEDERSEN 1997, list 2), and also in buckets discovered in considered as Scandinavian graves from Lutomiersk (NADOLSKI, ABRAMOWICZ, POKLEWSKI 1959, 97) and Sowinki (KRZYSZOWSKI 1995, 61).

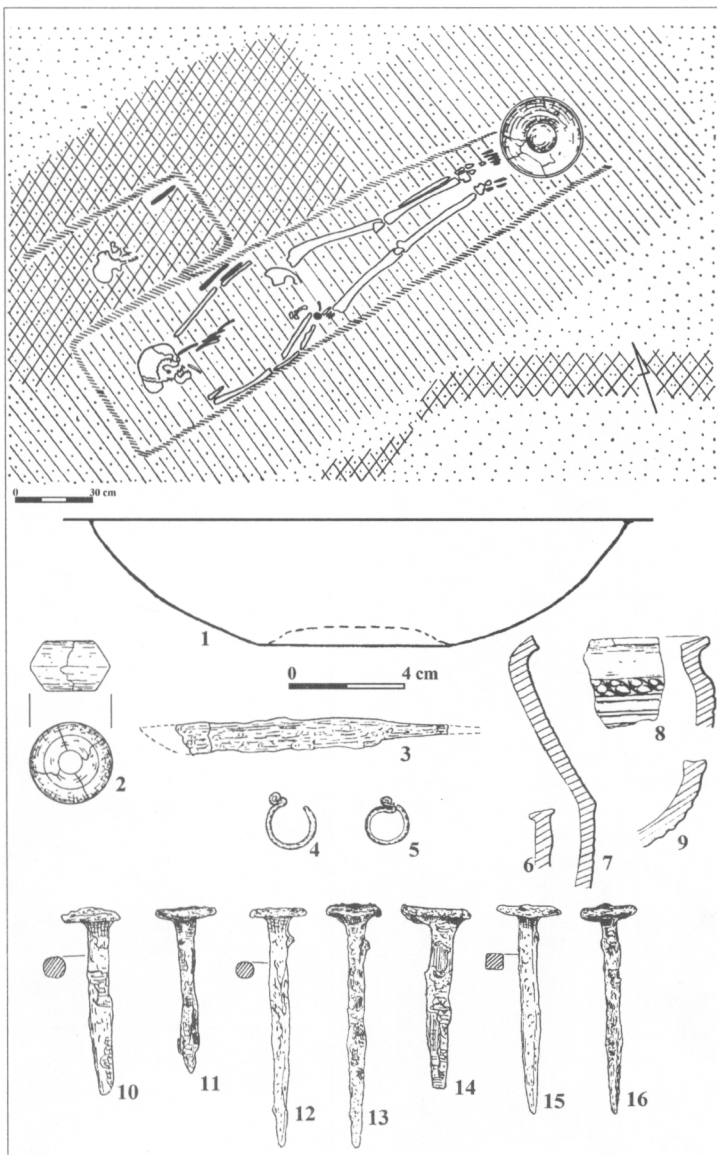


Fig. 12. Grave no. 252 from Wolin 252: 1 – bronze bowl; 2 – clay whorl; 3 – iron knife; 4–5 – bronze temple-rings; 6–9 – fragments of clay vessels; 10–16 – iron nails (after WOJTASIK 1967, fig. 71, Pl. VI/41; VII/1–11, 13–15).

A coin found in grave 15 in Pokrzywnica Wielka bears traces of numerous cuts, which proves its former use in Scandinavia (PASZKIEWICZ 1993, 74; see DUCZKO 2002). Further links with Scandinavian cultural circle are suggested by sheaths adapted for two knives, found in both graves from Kaldus (Fig. 7.4; 8.2). They relate, however to Western-Slavic forms, “but their ornamentation (a rod with a snake’s head at the end – authors note) proves its Scandinavian origin or strong influence of Norman art” (CHUDZIAK 2001, 89; *in printing*; see KRZYSZOWSKI 1995, 67, chart 9: 3).

In relation to inventory also the profession of buried individuals seems worth attention. So far in literature graves containing weaponry or riding equipment have been unambigu-

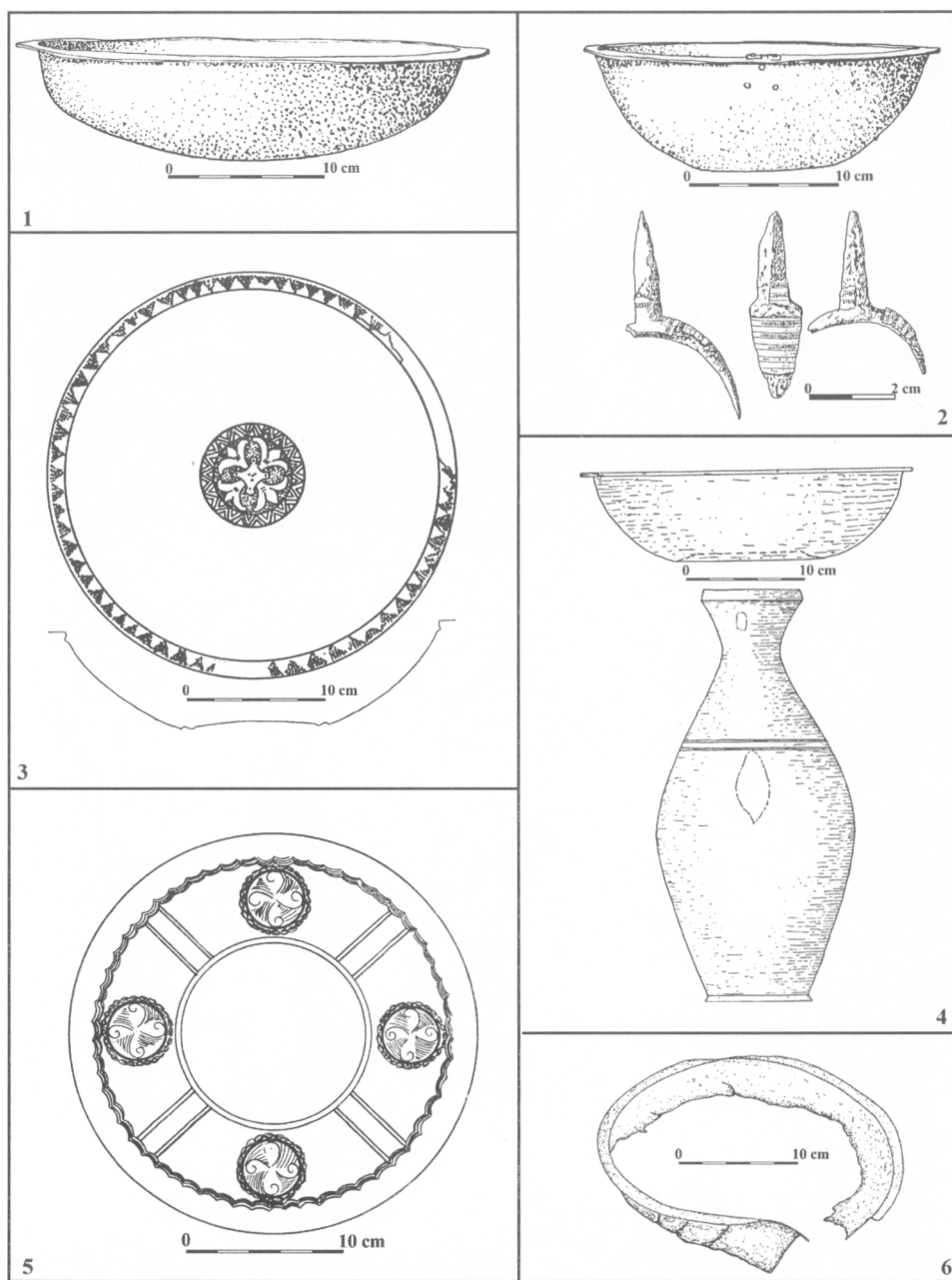


Fig. 13. Grave with bronze bowls: 1 – Gdynia-Babie Doły (after POKLEWSKI 1961, Pl. XXXII c). 2 – Łętowice (after POKLEWSKI 1961, Pl. XXXII b; HILCZERÓWNA 1954). 3 – Kleśnik (after POKLEWSKI 1961, Pl. XI b). 4 – Niezabyszewo (after EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 96/no. 102). 5 – Pienki Okopne (after POKLEWSKI 1961, Pl. XIX b). 6 – Polanów (after EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 88/no. 84).

ously interpreted as graves of warriors from the “elite units” (WRZESIŃSKI 1997–98, 26; also KARA 1991; 1992; 1993; in these works older bibliographies included). Basing on a characteristic set of sepulchral gifts the Ciepłe grave was described as belonging to an armed merchant (KARA 1998; 2001, with earlier literature; see KRZYSZOWSKI 1997, SZYMAŃSKI 2000). On the other hand a rich grave from Czersk was considered as be-

longing to a castle-master (RAUHUTOWA 1972, 157–158; ZOLL-ADAMIKOWA 1989–1990, note 5).¹²

Quite opposite hypothesis was presented by the researchers of the Dziekanowice burial ground where two graves with bowls were found. According to them the males buried with vessels were priests. It is hard to discuss the justness of this supposition here. It seems however, that it finds to small a comparative material base to consider it decisive (JANOWSKI, *in printing*).

While discussing the question of the origins of individuals equipped with bowls one should not forget other elements of burial rituals, which can also – apart of type and character of grave inventories – inform us about cultural identity of the buried (see ZOLL-ADAMIKOWA 1997, 75; CHUDZIAK 2000). It relates mainly to the shape of a grave pit. At Kałdus necropolis there were traces of grave chambers typical for the Norman cultural circle of the Viking period (see MÜLLER-WILLE 1991; EISENSCHMIDT 1994; 1995). Also grave forms from Mazovia (see Pokrzywnica Wielka) relate to sepulchral traditions typical for the northern regions of Baltic Sea basin and Swedish (Birka) and Gotland (DULINICZ 1998, 107; KORDALA 1999, 113–114; 2000, 201–202; see figures in TROTZIG 1991) patterns can be clearly recognised. There are no detailed data concerning the form of stone box discovered in Kleśnik, it is still possible that northern parallels could be found for it. Thesis of alien origins of the buried individuals can be also indirectly supported by the fact of free space left around some of the examined graves to separate “incomers from own kin”. Such situation occurred in Kałdus CHUDZIAK 2001, 66) and Dziekanowice (WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 128), where a gap in a radius of 3–5 m around the grave was observed (see KRZYSZOWSKI 1995).

Furthermore in graves in Gdynia-Babie Doły, Kałdus and Wolin there were remains of hazelnuts. Cult of hazel was typical for German religion, including its Scandinavian variation and hazelnut was considered as a kind of food that was to secure immortality and rebirth for the dead man. This tradition, practically unknown by North-Western Slavs (NIEWĘGŁOWSKI 1988; 1993), finds its confirmation in Swedish Birka (ARWIDSSON 1984) and in Gotland burial grounds (TROTZIG 1991, 165).

Sum of the presented arguments makes probable the suggested earlier in literature physical presence of incomers from the north in Early-Piast Poland. Domination of male graves and inventories including bronze bowls also shows that those who reached these lands were mainly representatives of male professions like warriors, merchants and artisans (ŻAK 1988, 187). Research confirms that those people had undergone a relatively fast assimilation to the local environment. Links of Scandinavian incomers with their primary homeland remained mainly in the area of funeral traditions (KIERSNOWSKA 1992, 71; ZOLL-ADAMIKOWA 1991; 1997) and including bronze bowls in the funeral inventory was a part of it.

Translated by Mateusz Józefowicz

Notes

- 1 In the 1961 study of bronze bowls by T. Poklewski there are 8 bronze bowls from Kałdus mentioned. (1961, cat. no 27–34). However verification by A. Janowski allows to state that some of these materials differ both in terms of chronology and form from bowls being the subject of this study (JANOWSKI 2001; see ŁĘGA 1930, 113). For this reason it has been assumed that there were 5 not 8 early-medieval bronze bowls from Kałdus. In later years the number of finds increased by another 3 specimens (KASZEWSKA 1960, 153, 175, chart XXXIII/14; CHUDZIAK 2001, 70, 78, Fig. 4, 10).
- 2 Czernsk, grave 609 (height above 180 cm; 176,7 cm – according to Manoouvier; 174,2 cm – according to Pearson – RAUHUTOWA 1972, 149; WIERCIŃSKA 1972, 164), Dziekanowice, grave 17/98 (177,5 cm – according to Trotter, Glesser; 174,8 cm – according to Pearson – WRZESIŃSKA 2000, 183), Dziekanowice, grave 45/00 (171 cm – according to Trotter, Glesser; 166,4 cm – according to Manoouvier – WRZESIŃSKA, WRZESIŃSKI 2002, 125). Bone material from Kałdus is currently undergoing research and for now there are only measurements gained *in situ*: grave 13a/00 contained a man about 170 cm tall, the second of the discovered skeletons was in bad condition, which made it impossible to define the height of the individual. Also for grave 252 from Wolin we only have data gained *in situ*: 170 cm (WOJTASIK 1967, 67).

Table 1. Graves with bronze bowls on early mediaeval cementaries in Poland

No.	Locality	Grave number	Disposition of bowl	Measurements of bowl		Type of bowl	Sex and age of dead, orientation of skeleton	Equipment	Chronology	Bibliography	Figure
				diameter (cm)	height (cm)						
1	Barwino, parish Kępice, province pomorskie, site 1	1/24	?	30,4 (?)	?	VI	male (?) ?	iron sword; silver ring; fragments of iron stirrup?	11th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 4; EGGERS 1978, 185; EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 94; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 18	3.1
2	Cedynia, parish Iloca, province zachodniopomorskie, site 2a	108	on coffin, at right foot	29,2	8	VI	? head on NW	iron knife	1 half of the 11th century	PORZEZIŃSKI 1992, 214, 224, fig. 7.5, 7.11	3.2
3	Cieple, parish Gniew, province pomorskie, site 6	5	?	?	?	VI	male head on W	iron sword; iron spearhead; iron spur; iron bit; two iron stirrups; 4 iron fitting of belt; bronze balances of scale; 9 or 10 iron, bronze-plated weights; 2 iron knives; fragment of wooden bowl; fragment of textiles; few iron objects	10th/11th - beginning of the 11th century (after Kara 1998)	AMTLICHER 1901, 48; ZAK 1957; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 9; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 28; KARA 1998; WRZEZIŃSKI 1998, Pl. 1/11, Pl. 2/8; DUCZKO 2000, 34-35; KARA 2001	4
4	Czerk, parish Góra Kalwaria, province mazowieckie	609	in coffin at foot	27	5,5-6	VI	male maturus (55-60 years) head on SW	iron sword; iron spearhead; wooden bucket with iron fitting; golden ring; fragment of silver decoration	11th century	RAUHUTOWA 1972, 151-152, 156; 1976, 54, 155; BRONICKA-RAUHUT 1998, 39, 97; WRZEZIŃSKI 1998, Pl. 1/12, 2/9; JANOWSKI 2001, note 7	5
5				27	6,5	VI	head on SW				
6	Dzieskanowice, parish Lubowo, province wielkopolskie, site 22	17/98	at right shank	24	5	V	male adultus (25-30 years) head on E	fragments of wood and textiles	11th-12th century	WRZEZIŃSKA, WRZEZIŃSKI 2000; WRZEZIŃSKI 2000	6.1
7	Dzieskanowice, parish Lubowo, province wielkopolskie, site 22	45/00	on foot	21,5 (22,4)	5,2 (6,4)	V	male adultus (25-30 years) head on W	bronze buckle; iron arrowhead; 2 iron knives; fragment of silver "coin-like disc"; fragments of leather, textiles and wood	12th century	WRZEZIŃSKA, WRZEZIŃSKI 2002	6.2
8	Gdynia-Babie Doly (in the past Stefanowo), parish Gdynia, province pomorskie	?	on thighs	30	7	VI	? head on N	60 hazelnuts	11th-12th century	LISSAUER 1889, 41-42; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 109; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 17; MÜLLER 1998a, 315, 330	13.1
9	Grębocin, parish Lubicz, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 18; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 16	
10	Kaldus, parish Chelmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 27	
11	Kaldus, parish Chelmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 29	
12	Kaldus, parish Chelmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 30	
13	Kaldus, parish Chelmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 31	
14	Kaldus, parish Chelmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 32	

No.	Locality	Grave number	Disposition of bowl	Measurements of bowl		Type of bowl	Sex and age of dead, orientation of skeleton	Equipment	Chronology	Bibliography	Figure
				diameter (cm)	height (cm)						
15	Kaldus, parish Chetmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie, site 1	?	?	?	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	KASZEWSKA 1960, 153, 175, Pl. XXXIII/14	
16	Kaldus, parish Chetmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie, site 4	13a/00	on coffin (log) on foot	28,9-30,8	6,6-7,2	VI	male maturus head on W	2 iron knives; iron object	10th/11th century	CHUDZIAK 2001; <i>in printing</i>	7
17	Kaldus, parish Chetmno, province kujawsko-pomorskie, site 4	60/00	on coffin (log) on left foot	38,7-40	8,3-11,2	V (?)	male maturus head on W	2 wooden plates (one with bronze, gold-plated fittings); wooden cup; 2 iron knives; iron horseshoe shaped fibula; wooden bucket with iron fittings; fragment of silver coin; bronze fitting of belt; leather boot; fragments of textiles; hazelnut, shoulder-blade of pig	10th/11th century	CHUDZIAK 2001; <i>in printing</i>	8
18	Kleimik (in the past Pawiówko), parish Przechlewo, province pomorskie	?	at left thigh	30	7,5	V	male (?) head on E	iron sword; 2 fragments of clay vessels	11th-12th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 38; WEITZMANN-FIEDLER 1981, cat. no. 185, 1983, cat. no. 185; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 23; MÜLLER 1998a, 318; WRZESIŃSKI 1998, Pl. 1/36	13.3
19	Korzybie, parish Kępcice, province pomorskie	?	?	23,5	7,1	V	?	?	?	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 39; EGGERS 1978, Pl. 188/no. 101; WEITZMANN-FIEDLER 1981, cat. no. 166; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 30	
20	Lętowice, parish Krakowa, province pomorskie	?	?	24	6,5	VI	male (?)	2 iron, silver-plated spurs; iron knife	1 half of the 11th century	SITZUNGS-BERICHTE 1876, 45; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 54; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 22; MÜLLER 1998a, 315, 328	13.2
21	Niezabyszewo, parish Bytów, province pomorskie	?	?	28	7,7	VI	?	bronze pitcher	?	BRONISCH, OHLE, TEICHMÜLLER 1938, s.22, ryc. 38; EGGERS 1978, 188/no. 102; EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 96/no. 102; MÜLLER 1998a, 328	13.4
22	Piaszczno, parish Czaplinek, province zachodniopomorskie	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 85; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 19; MÜLLER 1998a, 329	

No.	Locality	Grave number	Disposition of bowl	Measurements of bowl		Type of bowl	Sex and age of dead, orientation of skeleton	Equipment	Chronology	Bibliography	Figure
				diameter (cm)	height (cm)						
23	Pienki Okopne (in the past Pienki-Grodzisko), parish Jedwabne, province podlaskie	?	?	26	6	V	?	?	12th century	ANTONIEWICZ 1951, 129-142; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 86; RAUHUT 1971, 618; WEITZMANN-FIEDLER 1981, cat. no. 164; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 24; WĘDZKI 1996	13.5
24	Pokrzywnica Wielka, parish Janowiec Kościelny, province mazursko-warmińskie, site 1	15	at left leg	28,8	7,5	II/III	male (?) Infans I (0-7 years) head on E	iron spearhead; whetstone of pink slate; iron knife with bone handle; silver blank; fragment of leather and textiles	I quarter of the 12th century	RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOSLAK 1971, 309-310, fig. 39-40, Pl. V; DŁUGOPOLSKA 1973, 325-327; WEITZMANN-FIEDLER 1981, cat. no. 32 nd ; 1983, cat. no. 32 nd ; SCHULZE-DÖRRLAMM 1992, s. 445-446; MÜLLER 1998a, 316, 322; KORDALA 1999, 112; 2000, 200; KOŚCIELECKI 2000, 71	9
25	Pokrzywnica Wielka, parish Janowiec Kościelny, province mazursko-warmińskie, site 1	16	on left foot	26,3	8	V	male head on S	iron sword; 2 iron spurs; bronze buckle; iron javelin-head; iron knife with wooden handle, together with leather sheath	11th/12th century	RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 310, 312, fig. 41-43, Pl. VI; DŁUGOPOLSKA 1973, 327; WEITZMANN-FIEDLER 1981, cat. no. 32 nd ; 1983, cat. no. 32 nd ; SCHULZE-DÖRRLAMM 1992, 445-447; MÜLLER 1998a, 316, 318, fig. 4.1; WRZESIŃSKI 1998, tab. 1/40, 2/27; KORDALA 1999, 112; 2000, 200; KOŚCIELECKI 2000, 71	10
26	Pokrzywnica Wielka, parish Janowiec Kościelny, province mazursko-warmińskie, site 1	26	at foots	30	8,2	VI	male maurus (45-60 years) head on E	iron chisel or shaft end; iron knife with wooden handle, together with leather sheath; whetstone of pink slate	I quarter of the 12th century	RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 323, fig. 69, Pl. IX; DŁUGOPOLSKA 1973, 327; MÜLLER 1998a, 316, 329; KORDALA 1999, 112; 2000, 200; KOŚCIELECKI 2000, 71	11
27	Polandów, parish Polandów, province zachodniopomorskie	?	?	25,5	?	VI	?	?	11th-13th century	POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 88; EGGERS 1978, 180/no. 84; EGGERS, GRAUE 1985, Pl. 88; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 25; MÜLLER 1998a, 329	13.6
28	Skrzynno, parish Wieniawa, province mazowieckie	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	JAZDŹEWSKI 1949, 82; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 105; MÜLLER 1998a, 330	
29	Skrzynno, parish Wieniawa, province mazowieckie	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	JAZDŹEWSKI 1949, 82; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 106; MÜLLER 1998a, 330	
30	Wolin, parish loco, province zachodniopomorskie, site 8 "Młynówka"	252	on coffin at foots	31,3-32,1	6,4	VI	female (?), juvenis (15-20 years) head on SW	2 bronze temple-rings; iron knife, clay whorl; wooden plate; 7 iron nails; 98 fragments of clay vessels; broken meat (huzelnuts, broad bean; eggs); fragments of leather	11th century	CNOTLIWY, WOJTASIK 1959; POKLEWSKI 1961, cat. no. 129; WOJTASIK 1967, 67-68, 192, fig. 71, Pl. XXXVII/2, XLII/2; STOLL 1996, cat. no. 29; MÜLLER 1998a, 314, 330	12

- 3 There are no data concerning supposed inventories in the grave from Korzyb.
- 4 At the Gdynia-Babie Doły burial ground there were also axe, bronze buckle, 2 iron knives, textile remains and iron nails found (LA BAUME 1927, 84; LANGENHEIM 1933, 275). These artefacts, however, come probably from other, destroyed graves of this burial ground (LISSAUER 1889, 42).
- 5 Grave no 2 from Wietrowo, which contained a bowl is dated by V.I. Kulakov for 11th century (1990, 81).
- 6 Such possibility was suggested in '70s by L. Długopolska (1973, 327).
- 7 Grave from Horning is dated for around 1000 (VOSS 1991).
- 8 What might be considered as a proof of contacts between Gothland and Mazovia and also between Gothland and Great Poland (Wielkopolska) is the fact of appearance of axes with symmetrical blade (type M according to J. Petersen (1919), type II according to A. Nadolski (1954)) in these regions. Such artefacts are typical for the Scandinavian cultural circle (ZAK 1963, 354; 1968, 300–310; GORCZYKA, OLIŃSKA 1989, 60), still appearing often in Baltic lands (KAZAKEVIČIUS 1996a).
- 9 Issue of physical presence of incomers from the north at Polish lands has been widely discussed (lately KARA 1991; 1992; 1993; ZOLL-ADAMIKOWA 1991; 1997; KIERSNOWSKA 1992; LECIEJEWICZ 1993; 1994–95; 2001, 71–72; SKALSKI 1995; ŁOSIŃSKI 1997; DUCZKO 1997; 2000; these studies include former bibliographies).
- 10 It relates also to silver encrusted stirrups from Cieple (KARA 1998, 515–517; 2001, 136–138) (Fig. 3.1–2), described by W. Świętosławski as type III: C (1991, 45–46).
- 11 Authors of the research classified it to type II variation 3 with a bent bow (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, 337), while this specimen has a straightened bow (RAUHUT, DŁUGOPOLSKA 1971, chart VI: e) and thus fits in variation 2.
- 12 In this case an attempt to identify the name of the buried was undertaken. He might have been *comes* Magnus mentioned by Gall in relation to the 1109 episode (KIERSNOWSKA 1991, 46; 2000, 52). This man is identified by T. Jurek as Magnus Haroldson, the son of the English king Harold II Godwinson, who was to come to Poland and rule these lands – first Silesia, later Mazovia (JUREK 1997).

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Souhrn

Hroby s bronzovými mísami v oblasti raně piastovského Polska (přelom 10. a 11. stol. až 12. stol.)

Článek o hrobech s bronzovými mísami z doby počátku vlády piastovské dynastie v Polsku přispívá do diskuse o migraci ze Skandinávie na polské území v 10.–12. stol. Analýzou kosterních pozůstatků, bronzových mís a ostatních nálezů článek prokazuje spojitost mezi Skandinávií a tehdejšími Polskem. Je zde identifikována významná převaha mužských kosterních pozůstatků relativně velké výšky a robustnosti, kterou dále podporuje množství nálezů spojených s tehdejšími typicky mužskými profesemi. Výzkum dále naznačuje, že se skandinávští přistěhovalci relativně rychle přizpůsobovali místnímu prostředí.

Článek popisuje hroby s bronzovými mísami nalezené na území Polska; tento druh hrobů není příliš početnou skupinou objektů a vyskytuje se většinou u Baltského moře na skandinávských pobřežích, zvláště v Dánsku, Švédsku a Gotlandu, Finsku a Norsku. Mnoho podobných objektů bylo nalezeno na východním a jižním pobřeží Baltu a několik v Německu. Vedle typologie bronzových mís a jejich charakteristiky se článek rovněž zabývá dílčím antropologickým výzkumem a rámcovým popisem ostatních nálezů. Mezi nejvýznamnější zastoupené nálezy patřily zbraně, dekorace a oděvné prvky, mince, dláta, hřeby, úlomky dřeva, zbytky kůže a textilu, a organické materiály. Příspěvek rovněž zmiňuje vzácný nález fragmentu vah se závažími a unikátní bronzové konvice.

Vyobrazení:

1. Nálezy hrobů s bronzovými mísami v Evropě.
2. Hroby s bronzovými mísami v raně piastovském Polsku.
3. Hroby s bronzovými mísami: 1. Barwino, hrob č. 1/24: a – železný meč; b – bronzová mísa; c – fragment železného třmenu (?); d – stříbrný prsten (podle Eggers, Graue 1985, Pl. 93, 94/nr 95). 2. Cedynia, hrob č. 108: a – bronzová mísa (podle Porzeziński 1992, obr. 7.5; 7.11).
4. Hrob č. 5 z Cieple: 1–2 – fragmenty železných třmenů; 3 – fragment železného udidla; 4 – železný meč; 5 – železný hrot kopí; 6–8 – železná kování; 9–11 – železná závaží s bronzovými pokováním; 12 – bronzová raménka vah (podle Kara 1998, obr. 2).
5. Hrob č. 609 z Czarsku: 1 – železný meč; 2–3 – bronzové mísy; 4 – železný hrot kopí; 5 – dřevěný džber s železným kováním; 6 – zlatý prsten; 7 – stříbrný řetěz; 8 – železná kování rakve (podle Bronik-Ka – Rauhut 1998, obr. 83).
6. Hroby s bronzovými mísami z Dziekanowic: 1 – hrob č. 17/98: a – bronzová mísa (podle Wrzesińska, Wrzesiński 2000, obr. 1–2). 2 – hrob č. 45/00: a – bronzová mísa; b – železný hrot šípu; c – stříbrný kotouček; d – bronzová přezka; e – dva železné nože (podle Wrzesińska, Wrzesiński 2000, obr. 1–3).
7. Hrob č. 13a/00 z Kaldusu: 1–2 – železné nože; 3 – bronzová mísa; 4 – bronzové kování na pochvy nožů (podle Chudziak 2000, obr. 3, 4, 5).
8. Hrob č. 60/00 z Kaldusu: 1 – bronzová mísa; 2 – železné nože; 3 – kování opasku; 4 – fragment stříbrné mince; 5 – železná fibula ve tvaru podkovy; 6 – dřevěná deska s bronzovým pozlaceným kováním; 7 – dřevěný džber s železným kováním (podle Chudziak 2000, obr. 9–12, 14; v tisku).
9. Hrob č. 15 z lokality Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – železný hrot kopí; 2 – bronzová mísa; 3 – fragmenty kůže; 4 – fragmenty textilií; 5 – brusný kámen z růžové břidlice; 6 – nevyražená stříbrná mince; 7 – železný nůž s kostěnou stříškou (podle Rauhut, Długopolska 1971, obr. 39–40, Pl. V.; Długopolska 1973, obr. 3).
10. Hrob č. 16 z lokality Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – železný meč; 2 – bronzová mísa; 3 – hrot oštěpu; 4 – železný nůž; 5 – železná ostruha; 6 – bronzová přezka (podle Rauhut, Długopolska 1971, obr. 41–43, Pl. VI.; Schultze-Dörflamm 1992, obr. 9,2).
11. Hrob č. 26 z lokality Pokrzywnica Wielka: 1 – bronzová mísa; 2 – konec dláta?; 3 – kamenné brousky z růžové břidlice; 4 – železný nůž (podle Rauhut, Długopolska 1971, obr. 69, Pl. IX).
12. Hrob č. 252 z Wolinu: 1 – bronzová mísa; 2 – hliněný přeslen; 3 – železný nůž; 4–5 – bronzové esovité náušnice; 6–9 – fragmenty hliněných nádob; 10–16 – železné hřeby (podle Wojtasik 1967, obr. 71Pl. VI/41; VII/1–11, 13–15).
13. Hroby s bronzovými mísami: 1 – Gdynia-Babie Doly (podle Poklewski 1961, Pl. XXXII c). 2 – Łetowice (podle Poklewski 1961, Pl. XXXII b; Hilczerówna 1954). 3 – Kleśnik (podle Poklewski 1961, Pl. XI b). 4 – Niezabyszewo (podle Eggers, Graue 1985, Pl. 96 / č. 102). 5 – Pieńki Okopne (podle Poklewski 1961, Pl. XIX b). 6 – Polanów (podle Eggers, Graue 1985, Pl. 88 / č. 84).

