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Nucléus mésolithique de Glanów. Collection de Musée archéologique de Cracovie (grâce à l'aimable autorisation de Mirosław Zajac; photo par Agnieszka Susuł)

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Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, ul. Gołębia 11, PL 31-007 Kraków
mniauj@interia.pl; mszprzybyla@gmail.com

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Professor BOLESŁAW GINTER

THIS VOLUME OF *RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, NOUVELLE SERIE*
IS DEDICATED
TO PROFESSOR BOLESŁAW GINTER
ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

In 2013 Professor Bolesław Ginter turned seventy five, therefore his students, colleagues and friends, together with editorial board of *Recherches Archéologiques NS*, decided to dedicate to him the 5th and 6th volumes combined.

Professor is one of the most eminent and respected European authorities in the field of Paleolithic and Mesolithic issues. In 1961 he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy and History at the Jagiellonian University, reaching his master's degree in archaeology. In 1966 he acquired his PhD and in 1973 he became Assistant Professor. In 1985 he received the title of Associate Professor and he obtained the full professorship in 1994. He is an educator and researcher, appreciated in many different centers. He has been conducting lectures at the University of Rzeszów since several years and in 2011 he was granted the *honoris causa* doctorate of the University of Wrocław. During his academic career he held scientific internships and invited lectures in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy. In the years 1984–1987 Professor Bolesław Ginter was Vice Dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy at the Jagiellonian University and in the years 1990–1993 the Vice Rector. From 1985 to 2008 he was head of the Department of Stone Age Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University. Professor was a member of the Central Council of Science and Higher Education, and from January 3rd 2003, he served as Vice Chairman of the eighth cadency. Professor Bolesław Ginter conducted excavations at many sites. As particularly important we should mention the Balkan works, which embraced, e.g. Middle- and Upper Paleolithic sequences in Bacho Kiro and Temnata Caves. Last but not least were the works in Egypt, which initially had been performed in cooperation with the Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw and subsequently were run by share of the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* and encompassed predynastic positions of El-Tarif and Armant (west and south of Luxor) and also Qasr el-Sagha (north of the Fayum Oasis). In the years 1994–2005 Professor co-led the excavations in the Peloponnese, in the cave no. 1, in the Klissoura Gorge in Argolid. They led to the documentation of the first comprehensive sequence of the Neanderthal stratum in this part of Mediterranean Europe. From among Polish positions we should distinguish co-direction of a long-term, so far lasting project of the research of the main chamber of the Ciemna Cave in Ojców. He also directed an investigative project of the Committee for Scientific Research: “The site of the Magdalenian culture in Dzierżysław in Upper Silesia”.

Professor's studies enriched the Paleolithic flint workshops systematics by contents of fundamental significance. It can be best proven by the brilliant habilitation thesis titled *Wydobywanie, przetwórstwo i dystrybucja surowców i wyrobów krzemienych w schyłkowym paleolicie północnej części Europy środkowej* from 1974 and the monograph from the same year *Spätpaläolithikum in Oberschlesien und im Oberen Warta Flussgebiet*. Among other monographs, it would be hard not to mention about such important, co-edited

items like *Excavation in the Bacho Kiro Cave (Bulgaria)*, *Predynastic Settlement near Ar-mant, Temnata Cave. Excavation in Karlukovo Karst Area, Bulgaria* (1992, 1994, 2000), and also co-authorship of an eminent and repeatedly resumed academic textbook *Technika obróbki i typologia wyrobów kamiennych paleolitu i mezolitu* (1975).

Professor Bolesław Ginter has published a total of 170 scientific items. He is the author, co-author or co-editor of 14 books. He supervised 19 masters and 5 doctors. He has participated in the sessions of numerous scientific bodies on the electoral basis. Professor is a deputy president of the Committee of Prae- and Protohistoric Sciences Polish Academy of Sciences, a member of the board of Archaeological Commission of the Kraków Branch of Polish Academy of Sciences, and member of following Commissions of the Polish Academy of Art and Sciences: Paleogeography of Quaternary, European Affairs, Praehistory of Polish Carpathians. He is deputy chairman of the XXXII Commission of *Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*, member correspondent of *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut*, member of International Association of Egyptologists and American Academy in Rome.

In recognition of his services, Professor Bolesław Ginter was six times individually awarded and twice as a team by the Minister of Education. Eight times he received the Award of the rector of the Jagiellonian University. He was honored by the Knight's Cross and Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Medal of the National Education Commission.

Paweł Valde-Nowak

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Małgorzata Franczyk¹

Some comments on the typology and chronology of the fibulae AV 107-108 from the North European Barbaricum

Abstract: The main subject of this article are fibulae AV 107-108, known only from the area of North European Barbaricum. There are 35 discovered objects of this kind of specimen so far, of which 31 are Norwegian imitations. The discussed brooches are generally dated to phase B2 – especially its later part. It should be noted, however, that a few specimens may occur within phase C1a. The currently used division of the AV brooches of series 6 type 107 and 108 does not seem to take into account typological criteria other than just a form of the transition between the upper part of the bow and the head-plate covering the spring. For this reason, a new classification has been proposed of the discussed fibulae into four variants: 107A, 107B, 108A and 108B. AV series 6 brooches are mainly made of bronze, occasionally of silver. They are often very richly decorated with thin plates, filigree or granulation of precious metals and usually come as a part of grave inventories of women of high social status.

Key words: fibulae AV 107-108, North European Barbaricum, the Roman period, female graves

Fibulae AV series 6 are one of the few groups of brooches used in the Barbaricum during the Roman period to have a clearly local character. The artefacts discussed here are most often discovered in the territory of today's Norway, where they are known from the Lake Mjøsa region – at the border of three regions: Oppland, Hedmark and Akershus, from both sides of the Oslofjord and from the southern and south-western coast. Moreover, one brooch AV series 6

is known from Sweden (the Västergötland province), one from Jutland and another two from Bornholm (Fig. 1). There are 35 specimens of AV series 6 brooches known from 24 archaeological sites in these areas. Their number may perhaps be higher, as indicated by some of the fibula fragments in the collections of north European archaeological institutions. However, the state of their preservation precludes their unambiguous attribution to the discussed group.

Their distinctiveness from other brooches used during the Roman period was recognised for the first time by O. Rygh in 1885.

¹ Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Golebia 11, 31-007 Kraków, Poland; malgorzata.francyk@interia.pl

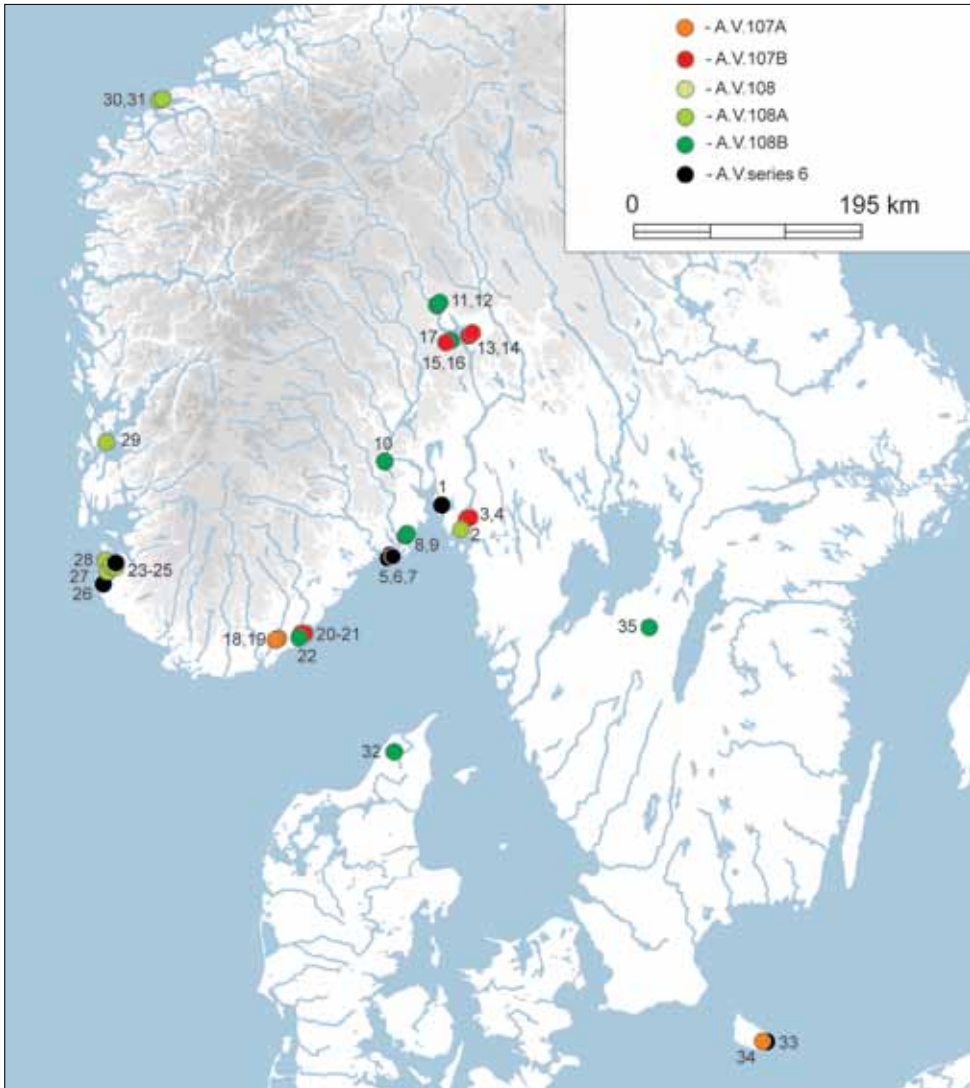


Fig. 1 Distribution of fibulae AV Series 6: 1. Bjølsund, Rygge, Østfold (C 8171); 2. Store Dal, Sarpsborg, Østfold (C 21552c); 3–4. Tingvoll, Sarpsborg, Østfold (C 37688e,f); 5–6. Gausland, Larvik, Vestfold (C 20293); 7. Lund, Larvik, Vestfold (C 18012); 8–9. Skalberg, Sandefjord, Vestfold (C 22033, 13336); 10. Lunde, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud (C 3836); 11–12. Fjølstad, Ringsaker, Hedmark (C 17509-10); 13–14. Hverven, Stange, Hedmark (C 56893); 15–16. Gile, Østre Toten, Oppland (C 28445b,c); 17. Hveem, Østre Toten, Oppland (C 996); 18–19. Birkeland, Birkenes, Aust-Agder (C 14810-11); 20-21. Bringsvær, Grimstad, Aust-Agder (C 7780-82); 22. Spetalen, Grimsstad, Aust-Agder (C 7804/5); 23-25. Li, Sandnes, Rogaland (S 2448 a,b,c); 26. Salte, Klepp, Rogaland (S 1775); 27. Stangeland, Klepp, Rogaland (B 429); 28. Sømme, Sola, Rogaland (S 2483); 29. Rommeltvedt, Stord, Hordaland (B 2624); 30-31. Giske, Giske, Møre og Romsdal (B 3266, 2721); 32. Hjørring (?), Hjørring Amt (-); 33. Kannikegaard, Bornholms Amt (C 425); 34. Slamrebjerg, Bornholms Amt (C 4876); 35. Skövde, Våmb, Västergötland (SHM 27220) (by M. Franczyk)

In the catalogue part of his work entitled “Norske Oldsager” he included (cat no 232) the brooch from Lunde, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud as one of the objects typical of the Early Iron Age in Norway (500 BC–550 AD) (Rygh 1885). Until the publication of O. Almgren’s study dedicated to the fibulae from the area of the North European Barbaricum, and even later, this type of brooch was indicated by other researchers as R 232.

In O. Almgren’s classification, published in 1897, these brooches were included in the type AV series 6 and designated as numbers 107–108 (Almgren 1897, 54–55). According to this author they are characterized by an s-shaped bow passing into a rectangular head-plate which covers a spring on its length. Much like in brooches of type AV 115–119, the chord, passing in front of the fibula body, is placed in the groove running along the upper edge of the plate. Almgren’s assertion that the forms discussed here may be derived from type A 89 seems to have a strong foundation.

Characterizing both types of brooches of series 6, O. Almgren indicated the manner in which the upper part of the bow merges into head-plate covering the spring as the main difference. For type A 107, they typically bend at right angle, while in brooches A 108 they bend in an arch-like fashion. Moreover, fibulae A 107 are characterized by a knob at the end of the foot whereas in type A 108 the foot terminates in a circular disc instead. However, it should be noted that, in contrast to type 107, the brooch illustrated by O. Almgren as number 108 is richly decorated with filigree bands covering the head-plate, the upper part of the bow and the crest (Almgren 1897, 54).

Further remarks about the greater diversity of series 6 brooches can be found in another part of O. Almgren’s work, where he noticed certain distinct features of the items from Bornholm (Almgren 1897, 170–171).

They differ from the Norwegian specimens mainly in bows strongly bent at the height of the comb, and the chord passing behind the bow. On this basis, O. Almgren considered these fibulae to be imitations of brooches from Norway.

Other researchers, who in later years have been dealing with brooches of series 6, based primarily on O. Almgren’s findings and their observations bring nothing new to the studies on diversification of this group of brooches (Gustafson 1906, 72; Shetelig 1912, 18; Straume 1998, 439). Only two of them shed some new light on the origin and typology of the discussed artefacts. The first one is O. Møllerop, whose work on fibulae from the territory of Rogaland questions O. Almgren’s assertion that brooches A 107–108 were typically Norwegian products. Møllerop sees their construction as too sophisticated for local Early Roman period manufacture and is inclined to recognize the finds from Rogaland as imports (Møllerop 1954, 58–59). A.E. Herteig (1955b), on the other hand, speculates that the form of catch-plate in series 6 brooches may have the value of chronological marker. He states that pieces with longer catch-plates should be regarded as younger than those provided with a shorter catch-plate. These observations, however, were not supported by any detailed analysis (Herteig 1955b, 48) and based on too small series of artefacts; therefore, Herteig’s suggestions should be approached with great caution.

The currently used classification of the AV series 6 brooches seems to lack sufficient precision, and a closer analysis of the known artefacts suggests a slightly greater differentiation of their forms. The basic criterion for the division of AV series 6, used until now, is the form of transition between the upper part of the bow and the head-plate covering the spring, which can be either right angled (A 107) or bent arch-like (A 108). However, the diversity can also be

observed in the shape of the foot. The introduction of this additional element allows us to distinguish further variants within the two types mentioned above.

Brooches classed as type A 107 variant A include artefacts characterized by a fairly massive form with a knob at the end of the tapering foot, a thick but not too big crest on the bow and a relatively short plate covering the spring (Fig. 2). Variant B, in turn, includes fibulae with foot terminating in a circular disc and a relatively thin but large crest (Fig. 3). Type 107A is represented by only two brooches, which come from one archaeological site in Norway, namely Birkeland, Birkenes, Aust-Agder. Brooches of type 107B are often richly decorated with precious metals and additional embellishments such as “bunch of grape” attached to the disc at the end of the foot or semicircular protrusions at the transition from upper part of the bow into head-plate. Variant 107B comprises eight fibulae, and occurs only in Norway. Here belong two brooches from Gile, Østre Toten, Oppland, two brooches from Tingvoll (Store Tune), Sarpsborg, Østfold, two brooches from Bringsvær, Grimstad, Aust-Agder and two brooches from Hverven, Stange, Hedmark. The only published artefact of that kind, namely the brooch from Slamreberg on Bornholm, should probably be linked with type 107A and regarded as a derivative of Norwegian fibulae.

As mentioned above, all fibulae of type A 108 are characterized by the arch-like transition of upper part of the bow into a rectangular, elongated head-plate covering the spring, and by a relatively narrow crest. Variant A of this type of artefacts, however, is comprised by pieces distinguished by a slightly tapering foot terminating in a knob (Fig. 4), while the foot of variant B has a disc at the end (Fig. 5). Brooches of type 108A are represented by seven artefacts: two brooches from Li, Sandnes, Rogaland, one brooch from

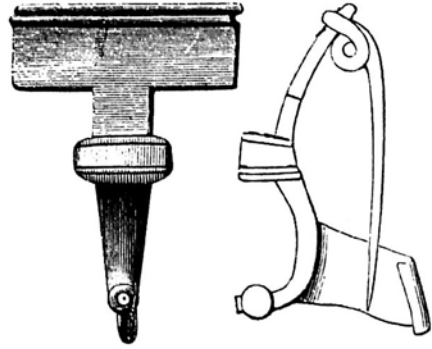


Fig. 2. Brooch 107A – Birkeland, Birkenes, Aust-Agder (after O. Almgren 1897)

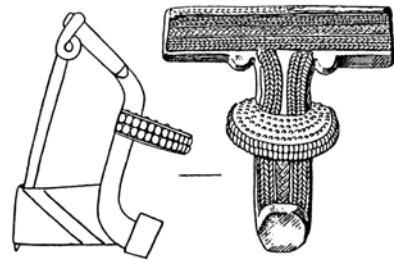


Fig. 3. Brooch 107B – Gile, Østre Toten, Oppland (after E. Straume 1998)

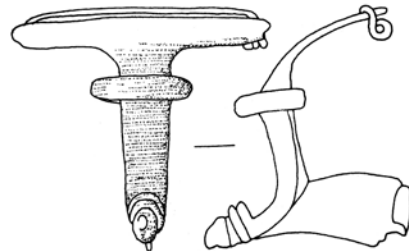


Fig. 4. Brooch 108A – Rommeltvedt, Stord, Hordaland (after E. Straume 1998)

Stangeland, Klepp, Rogaland, one brooch from Sømme, Sola, Rogaland, one brooch from Rommeltvedt, Stord, Hordaland and two brooches from Giske, Giske, Møre og Romsdal, which means from archaeological

sites situated along the west coast of Norway. In the area of the North European Barbaricum variant 108B is represented by nine artefacts and includes: one brooch from Lunde, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud, one brooch from Hveem, Østre Toten, Oppland, two brooches from Skalberg, Sandefjord, Vestfold, two brooches from Fjølstad, Ringsaker, Hedmark, one brooch from Spetalen, Grimstad, Aust-Agder and one brooch from Hjerring (?), Hjerring kommune, Region Nordjylland and one from Skövde, Våmb sn., Västergötland, Sweden. As we can see, the finds of that type are concentrated in the south-eastern part of Norway, and single specimens are known from the Västergötland province in Sweden and from northern Jutland.

All series 6 brooches are made of bronze with the exception of two silver fibulae from Skalberg, Sandefjord, Vestfold. Among the discussed artefacts, pieces richly decorated with precious metals are relatively numerous. Only the fibulae of variant 107A were not decorated. The brooches are decorated with silver or gold embossed foils, which are often additionally adorned with filigree and granulation. Similar decorative motifs can also be found on other types of Scandinavian brooches i.e. on fibulae representing series 11, and brooches of A 88 type dated to the early part of phase B2.

In 20 out of 22 archaeological sites where series 6 brooches were found, they were discovered on cemeteries either within grave assemblages or as single finds. Only two brooches are classified as stray finds (from Salte, Klepp Rogaland and Hjerring, Hjerring municipality, Region Nordjylland). In five of the mentioned sepulchral sites, the discussed brooches were found in an unspecified context, as they belonged to the equipment of the graves whose inventories had been mixed.

In ten of the mentioned burials, the series 6 brooches were discovered together with

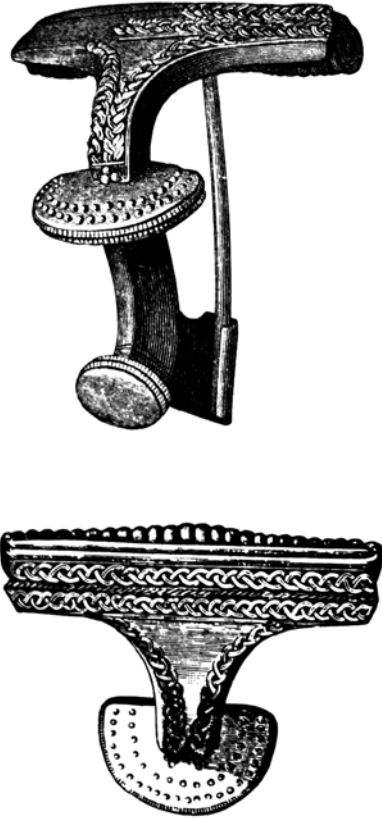


Fig. 5. Brooch 108B – Lunde, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud (after C. v. Carnap-Bornheim 1998, 468)

artefacts that allow us to determine both the chronological position of these fibulae and the model of equipment of the graves in which the people who used these brooches were buried. Apart from brooches series 6, grave inventories included AV fibulae of series 8 and 11 (Tab. 1). Four of them belong to type A 115–119, another three – to type A 120–121. However, the most numerous group of artefacts accompanying the series 6 brooches are beads. They include those made of gold, gold-plated or covered with gold foil and decorated additionally with filigree and granulation, as well as those made

Tab. 1. Correlation matrix for graves with fibulae AV Series 6 (by M. Franczyk)

	Brooch AV s.8 (120-121)	Brooch AV s.11 (115-119)	gold, gold-plated or covered with gold lining bead	Glass bead	Gold pear-shaped pendant	gold ring	S-shaped silver clasp	hair-pin	casket fitting	Østland cauldron	glas vessel	bone comb (frag- ments)
Bjøsund	••			•••								
Tingvoll	•		••	•	•		•	•	•			
Gausland		•										
Skalberg						•••		•				
Lunde					•	•				•		
Gile		•	••• ••••••••		•			•	•			
Hveem			•	••	•							
Birkeland												•
Li				•		•					••	
Skövde		••						•				

of glass, of which one (discovered at Li) has been identified as belonging to group XXII type 304 in M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska's classification (Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 56, taf. 8). Among other artefacts we can find four pear-shaped gold pendants decorated with filigree and granulation representing A. von Müller's type III (von Müller 1959, 93). There are also hair-pins made of bronze, including three with diamond-shaped head and one in type B 108 (Beckmann 1966), finger-rings made of gold, one S-shaped silver clasp, casket fittings (2), and fragments of two glass vessels, one of which represented type E 242 (Lund Hansen 1987, 437). Both of these vessels were discovered in one grave from Li, Sandnes, Rogaland.

Of the ten unmixed grave assemblages containing series 6 brooches that we know about, all can probably be regarded as female graves. This is suggested by the number of

discovered brooches (two or more) and also by their co-occurrence with other artefacts such as casket fittings, beads, pendants or hair-pins. There are no determinants which could indicate the existence of male graves. Six of the female graves mentioned above are distinguished by particularly rich inventories. They usually contain objects such as gold or gilded pear-shaped pendants, beads, and rings, and in one case also glass vessels. Only two burials are poorly equipped. The first is the grave from Birkeland where, next to the two undecorated brooches of type 107A, the fragment of a bone comb was discovered. The second one is the grave from Gausland which yielded only three fibulae. These observations indicate that brooches of series 6, were first of all objects of luxury – equipment for representatives of higher social class, although they could sometimes appear in poorly furnished graves.

We have only a relatively small group of series 6 brooches that can be used to refine the chronology of this category of artefacts. In graves we know about, series 6 brooches were accompanied by fibulae of type A 120–121 and fibulae of series 11, which means the artefacts regarded as characteristic for phase B2 (Almgren 1897, 61, 66). A similar chronology can be applied to typically Scandinavian brooches A IV 88; however, as noted by H.G. Resi, they have never been found together with the fibulae of series 6. Brooches A 88 co-occur with type A 76–80 and A 120–121 while brooches A 107–108 with type A 115–119 and A 120–121. This allows for the presumption that fibulae of series 6 and 8 occupy different chronological position within the phase B2 than brooches A 76–80 and 88. According to H.G. Resi's opinion, it should be assumed that fibulae A 76–80 and 88 occupied in the phase B2 older chronological position than the series 6 and 11 brooches (Resi 1986, 33; 2005, 93). These observations seem to be confirmed by the find from Slamrebjerg on Bornholm, where a fibula of series 6 similar to the variant 107A, was accompanied by fragments of pottery, small objects, and brooches of type A 148 and AVII 192. Taking into account the co-occurrence of brooches of group V and VII, it seems correct to state that the fibulae from Bornholm are probably younger than Norwegian specimens and may occur in early C1 phase (Vedel 1886, 351; Almgren 1897, 55, 238 [Beilage II]; Larsen 1949, 118). Further information about the chronological position of series 6 brooches can be derived from grave inventories in which these fibulae co-occur with other chronological markers. The grave from Li contained fragments of two glass vessels, of which only one was identified – as type E 242. According to U. Lund Hansen, only two such vessels are known in Scandinavia and these are forms which date no later than

till the end of phase B2 (Lund Hansen 1987, 91, 200, 434, 437). Among other artefacts that can be used to establish the chronology of the discussed fibulae one can mention the glass bead from Li, dated to phase B2 (Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 56), as well as the pear-shaped pendants of A. von Müller's type III which date to the later part of the Early Roman period and the beginning of phase C1 (von Müller 1959, 93–94). If we assume the validity of A.E. Herteig's comments, the type of ornament which appears on very thin plates decorating the discussed fibulae can also suggest dating these artefacts to the late part of the Early Roman period and possibly to the beginning of phase C1. The mentioned researcher suggests that this type of design became fully developed only in phase C1, and its beginning can be traced back to phase B2b (Herteig 1955b, 48). However, there are no grounds to divide the analysed series 6 brooches into older or younger forms. It can be generally concluded that all the fibulae discussed here occurred during phase B2, especially its later part. It should be noted that brooches of this kind can also be found, although probably not so numerous, in phase C1a.

Catalogue of finds:

Abbreviations:

Ab. – Aarsberetning. Foreningen til norske fortidsminnesmerkers bevaring. Kristiania.
UOTilv. – Universitetets Oldsaksamling Tilvekst. Oslo.

Norway:

1. Bjølsund, Rygge, Østfold (C 8171), type: AV s. 6, Lit.: Ab. 1877, 16; Almgren 1897, 169 (Beilage I); Straume 1998, 443.
2. Store Dal, Sarpsborg, Østfold (C 21552c), type: A 108, Lit.: Petersen 1916, 36; Straume 1998, 448.

3. Tingvoll (Store Tune), Sarpsborg, Østfold (C 37688e), type: 107B, Lit.: UOTilv. 1989–1991 (1994), 72; Straume, 1998, 448.
4. Tingvoll (Store Tune), Sarpsborg, Østfold (C 37688f), type: 107B, Lit.: UOTilv. 1989–1991 (1994), 72; Straume, 1998, 448.
5. Gausland, Larvik, Vestfold (C 20293), type: AV s. 6, Lit.: Ab. 1903, 269; Straume, 1998, 448.
6. Gausland, Larvik, Vestfold (C 20293), type: AV s. 6, Lit.: Ab. 1903, 269; Straume, 1998, 448.
7. Lund, Larvik, Vestfold (C 18012), type: AV s. 6, Lit.: Ab. 1895, 69; Almgren 1897, 170 (Beilage I); Straume 1998, 448.
8. Skalberg, Sandefjord, Vestfold (C 22033), type: 108B, Lit.: Ab. 1887, 50; Lund Hansen 1987, 434; Straume 1998, 448.
9. Skalberg, Sandefjord, Vestfold (C 13336), type: 108B, Lit.: Ab. 1887, 50; Lund Hansen 1987, 434; Straume 1998, 448.
10. Lunde, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud (C 3836), type: 108B, Lit.: Nicolaysen 1866, 839; Rygh 1885, nr 232; Almgren 1897, 170 (Beilage I); Lund Hansen 1987, 434; Straume 1998, 448.
11. Fjølstad, Ringsaker, Hedmark (C 17509), type: 108B, Lit.: Ab. 1893, 119; Almgren 1897, 170 (Beilage I); Grieg 1926, 57; Straume 1998, 448.
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Kilka uwagi na temat klasyfikacji i chronologii zapinek AV 107–108 z terenu północnoeuropejskiego Barbaricum

Zapinki AV serii 6 należą do nielicznych grup fibul użytkowanych w Barbaricum w okresie rzymskim o wyraźnie lokalnym charakterze. Omawiana tu grupa zabytków spotykana jest bowiem najczęściej na terenach dzisiejszej Norwegii. Ponadto znana jest jedna fibula tego typu z terenu Szwecji, jedna zapinka z Jutlandii oraz dwa egzemplarze z Bornholmu (Fig. 1). Z tych obszarów znanych jest dotychczas 35 okazów zapinek omawianych tu zapinek pochodzących z 24 stanowisk. Stosowany dotychczas podział zapinek serii 6 na typ 107 i 108 (Almgren 1897, 54–55) wydaje się jednakże nie wystarczająco precyzyjny a bliższa analiza tego typu zabytków wskazuje na nieco większe zróżnicowanie ich form. Głównym kryterium stosowanego obecnie podziału omawianych tu fibul jest forma przejścia górnej części kabłąka – albo pod kątem prostym (A 107) albo łukowato się wyginając (A 108) – w prostokątną płytkę przykrywającą sprężynkę. Uwzględnienie dodatkowego wyznacznika jakim jest kształt nóżki pozwala na wydzielenie w obrębie wspomnianych wyżej typów kolejnych wariantów: 107A (Fig. 2), 107B (Fig. 3), 108A (Fig. 4) i 108B (Fig. 5). Wszystkie egzemplarze zapinek 6 serii to zabytki brązowe z wyjątkiem dwóch, wykonanych ze srebra fibul. Zwraca też uwagę, że wśród omawianych tu zapinek, stosunkowo liczne są egzemplarze bogato dekorowane metalami szlachetnymi. Wszystkie fibule serii 6 odkryte były w obrębie zespołów grobowych lub pojedynczo na cmentarzyskach, z wyjątkiem dwóch, które zostały zakwalifikowane jako egzemplarze luźne. Zśród nie przemieszanych grobów, zawierających omawiane tu zapinki, prawdopodobnie wszystkie można uznać za pochówki kobiece (brak jest wyznaczników, które mogłyby sygnalizować istnienie grobów męskich) z których większość odznacza się szczególnym bogactwem inwentarza. Dysponujemy stosunkowo nieliczną grupą zapinek 6 serii, która pozwoliłaby na uściślenie chronologii tej

kategorii zabytków. Można jedynie uznać, na podstawie współwystępowania z innymi zabytkami w zespołach grobowych oraz technik zdobienia, że okres użytkowania omawianych tu fibul przypada na fazę B2, zwłaszcza jej młodszą części. Należy jednak zaznaczyć, że zabytki tego rodzaju mogą także być spotykane w fazie C1a.

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