

Archaeological material concerning the former Memelland District in H. Jankuhn's Archival Legacy

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Herbert Jankuhn's archive, now preserved in the *Archäologisches Landesmuseum in Schleswig* (Germany), contains a considerable amount of material connected with archaeological sites from former East Prussia dating to the early Roman Period. This material takes the form of descriptions and sketches, which Jankuhn (1905–1990) collected while writing his doctoral dissertation (*processit* 1932) devoted to Samland in the said period (Nowakowski, 2004, p. 83). H. Jankuhn's archive was included in the database of R. Grenz. So there are two sources of H. Jankuhn's legacy kept in Schleswig: the original records from H. Jankuhn's archive and copies of them (typescript and redrawn) in the archival legacy of R. Grenz. As he collected comparative material in the Prussia Museum (Königsberg), he paid attention to finds from Lithuanian areas, which found their way into the Museum's collections under various circumstances at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries from the Districts of Memel, Heydekrug, Tilsit and Ragnit as well as the Curonian Spit. In 2001 the director of the Museum in Schleswig, Prof. C. von Carnap-Bornheim gathered together an international group of scholars to prepare Jankuhn's archive for publication. The current author was entrusted with material from the Memelgebiet to produce a catalogue from Jankuhn's card-file and analyse the finds in the broader Baltic context. I would like to take a brief look at what new or complementary data we have drawn from Jankuhn's archive. Also I would like to thank Prof. C. von Carnap-Bornheim for inviting me to study Jankuhn's legacy for publishing. Also I would like to thank dr. V. Hilberg for his help.

The value of Jankuhn's card-file is illustrated by the percentage of published sketches (mostly on a scale of 1:1) and descriptions, which grows year by year, as researchers publish data from his treasury. Of 241 find types sketched by Jankuhn from the Klaipėda District (counting only sites of Lithuanian side of former Kreis

Ragnit, Tilsit), which are included in the catalogue, there are 107 find types from the Barzdūnai/Barsduhnen cemetery, which was excavated by A. Bezenberger in 1897 and 1898. Bezenberger published this material in 1900 in the 21st volume of *Sitzungsberichte der Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia* (Bezenberger, 1900). The total number of finds from Barsduhnen is higher than 107 as several beads of the same type were found in the graves. Scholarship has dealt with approximately 30 percent of these 241 items (not counting Bezenberger's Barzdūnai article, but considering the Barzdūnai finds mentioned in later studies). Only around 10 percent of the sketched material has been published. Only 15 artefacts out of 107 types from Barsduhnen were published as drawings.

EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL OF THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD FROM CEMETERIES AT WILKIETEN AND WILKISCHKEN

Placing the points on a map of the sites described in the H. Jankuhn notes we do not mark any new places which were unknown from the archaeological literature hitherto (Fig. 1), but many of those sites were described very briefly and it was difficult to say what particular types of artefacts from these places was preserved in the "Prussia-Museum" in Königsberg. Therefore thanks to Jankuhn's archive points on the map acquire the content. For example cemetery of Wilkieten can be an example of the site known since the middle of the XIX cent.: in 1847 some finds reached Prussia-Museum, in 1886 other artefacts were donated to the Provinzial-Museum; also in the end of XIX cent. finds from Wilkieten were given to the museum in Insterburg (Prussia 20, 1896, S. 123; Tischler, 1888, S. 11; Verzeichnis Insterburg, 1893, S. 10; LAA III, 1977, p. 123, Nr. 798). In 1891 the Wilkieten cemetery was

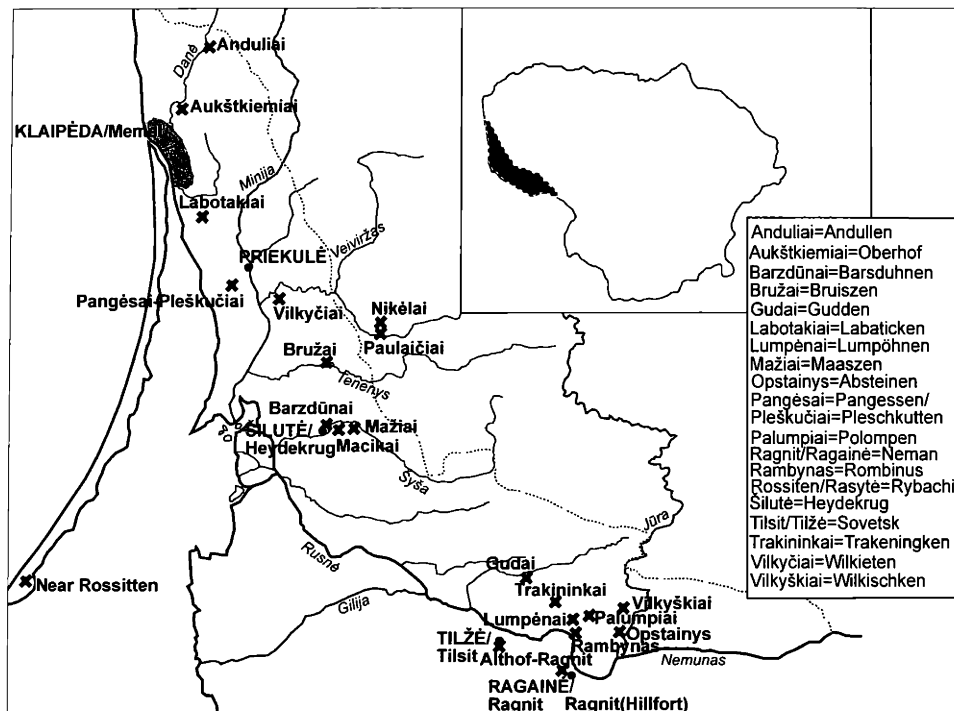


Fig. 1. Archaeological sites, finds from which are sketched in Jankuhn's card-file catalogue.

1 pav. Archeologijos paminklai, kurių radiniai nupiešti ir aprašyti H. Jankuhn'o kartotekoje

excavated briefly (for a one day) by A. Bezenberger, and in 1895 and 1904 E. Hollack dug there (Prussia 17, 1892, S. 38; Bezenberger, 1893, S. 134; Prussia 20, 1896, S. 123–124; Prussia 22, 1909, S. 538). Unfortunately neither excavators published the results with an exception of short remarks from Hollack about the use of stones for constructing graves (Hollack, 1908, p. LVII, 181–182). Later N. Åberg discussed several finds from Wilkieten in his publication „Ostpreussen in der Völkerwanderungszeit“ and published drawings of two bracelets (Åberg, 1919, S. 128, 134, 143, 145, 148, 157, 167, fig. 191, 192). Photos of Wilkieten finds (8 items) also were published in “Festschrift zum 25-jährigen Jubiläum der Altertumsgesellschaft Insterburg (1880–1905)” (Festschrift Insterburg, 1905, Plate IX:1–8). In both cases there were finds from the Late Migration period in a question, but not the artefacts of Roman Iron Age. The remark of O. Almgren about the brooch of his group V, similar to the type

Almgren 114, testified that valuable artefacts of the Roman Period had been found in Wilkieten (Almgren, 1897, S. 171). Drawings made by Jankuhn present us with three brooches of B2–B2/C1 phases, say Almgren 114, 61, 133 types, and two bracelets of Early Roman period. As Jankuhn had some degree of interest in the Late Migration Period he drew glass and amber beads as loose finds and and two graves sets (graves 6, 14) belonging to the 6th–7th cent. AD. The drawing of a brooch of Almgren Type 114 is of particular importance (Fig. 2:1). This brooch from Wilkieten was mentioned by O. Almgren as well as similar brooch from Heydekrug (Almgren, 1897, S. 171). The latter was also drawn by H. Jankuhn. So in the database of H. Jankuhn's legacy we have two Type 114 brooches found in West Lithuania. These brooches can be compared with other similar shaped brooches of Almgren Group V series 7 found in Lithuania. The profiled brooch from Mikužiai cemetery (Klaipėda rajonas)

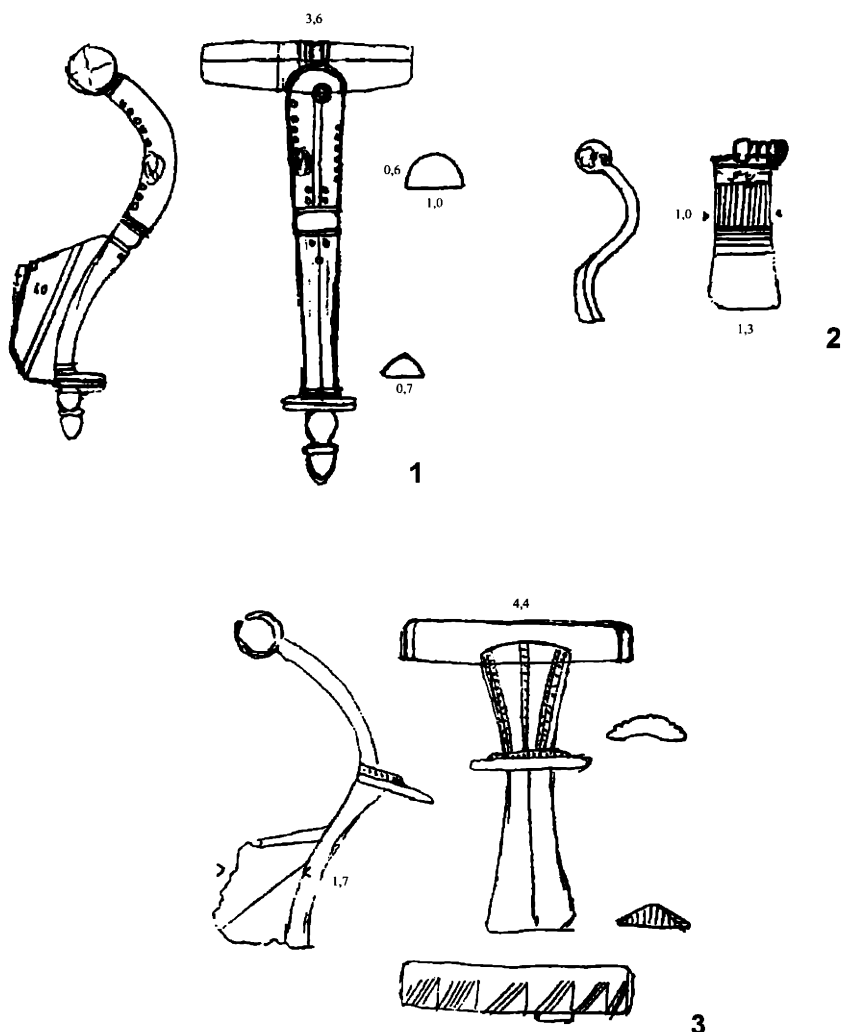


Fig. 2. Brooches from Vilkyčiai/ Wilkieten Cemetery (1–2); brooch from Vilkyškiai / Willkischken Cemetery (3) (Jankuhn's file sketches).

2 pav. Segės iš Vilkyčių / Wilkieten kapinyno (1–2); segė iš Vilkyškių / Willkischken kapinyno (3).
H. Jankuhno kartotekos piešiniai

has an open axis. Its stem is ornamented with dots-eyes and with notched grooves. The style of decoration is similar to that of a brooch from Wilkieten. The Mikužiai brooch was dated by M. Michelbertas to the end of Phase B2–Phase B2/C1 (Michelbertas, 2005, p. 99–100, fig. 4:1). Another two open-axis brooches of

Almgren Group V:7 were found in Dauglaukis cemetery (Tauragė rajonas) Grave 2¹. E. Jovaiša attributed this grave to Phase B2 (Jovaiša, 1998). Brooches of

The brooches from Dauglaukis Grave 2 are preserved in the Lithuanian National Museum under Inv. No. AR 666:5, 6.

Almgren 114 are found not only in the area of Dollkeim-Kovrovo culture (Dollkeim Grave 34 – Almgren, 1897, S. 171), but also in the neighbouring Germanic areas. A brooch from Elbląg was attributed to the phase B2b and the brooch from Lubowidz cemetery – to the Phase B2 (Natuniewicz, 2000, p. 118, plate III: 9; Wołagiewicz, 1995, S. 21, plate XV: 87: 2). Another brooch from Wilkieten – a version or an imitation of Almgren Type 133 reflects influences from southern Balt territories via nowadays Lithuanian territory further to the North of Eastern Baltic coastland (Nowakowski, 1995, p. 38–41; Nowakowski, 1998, S. 198–199, fig. 1; Banytė-Rowell, Bitner-Wróblewska, 2005, p. 114–116, fig. 8) (Fig. 2:2). Both Wilkieten brooches (A 114, 133) represent the culture flourishing in the Lithuanian coastland during Phase B2b–Phase B2/C1.

Another example can be given in the case of a site with a similar name Wilkischken in the Lower Nemunas and Jura rivers' region. H. Jankuhn sketched two brooches from Wilkischken: one of Almgren group V seria 1, another Almgren type 42 (Fig. 2:3). These artefacts form a valuable addition to data of the Early Roman period in that region despite their being loose finds. According to K. Godłowski, brooches of Almgren Type 42 represent Phase B2 in the West Balt area (Godłowski, 1970, p. 50, plate X). They appear among finds of Phase 1 (B2) of Dollkeim-Kovrovo culture (Nowakowski, 1996 a, p. 55, plate 107). This type is also known from the sites of Wielbark Culture as an chronological indicator of mature Phase B2 (Natuniewicz, 2000, p. 115–116, plate VII:1, 2). Therefore the Wilkischken Almgren 42 brooch testifies to western influences and reflects one of the “classical” features of West Balt culture in the Lower Nemunas region during the Early Roman Iron Age.

GRAVE-SET OF BARZDŪNAI GRAVE III AND OF PALUMPIAI GRAVE

H. Jankuhn recorded grave-sets of finds in cemeteries which were excavated by professionals during a longer period (like in Barsduhnen – see Bezenberger, 1900) or occasionally were found by amateurs as „*einheitlicher Fund*“ (as in the case of Palompen cemetery – Bezenberger, 1909, S. 147). The material from Barsduhnen was published by A. Bezenberger in a descriptive way, with a few illustrations of original

finds. For a part of the Barsduhnen finds A. Bezenberger mentioned analogical finds published in other publications (like Catalogue of the Riga Exhibition of 1896 or in catalogue of the Prussia-Museum), but now when we look through the pages of Jankuhn's notes we have the advantage of a complete database of Barsduhnen finds. It appears that some analogies given by A. Bezenberger were not so close to the originals. Here there are the example of grave-set of Fundstelle III (Bezenberger, 1900, S. 114–116) (Fig. 3). We can see that glass beads in Jankuhn's drawings almost do not differ from those given by A. Bezenberger (Bezenberger, 1900, plate XXI:31–36). But we see that an original head of pin with a barrel-shaped head (Beckmann I group) is much more profiled (Fig. 3:11) than the pin-head cited as an analogy by A. Bezenberger from the Catalogue of the Riga Exhibition of 1896 (Katalog, 1896, plate 9:16). It is also obvious from the drawing of bracelets that original finds from Barsduhnen had ends which were profiled in a different manner when we see according to analogy from Lobitten given by A. Bezenberger (see Katalog, 1897, S. 9, fig. 18). Jankuhn drew an awl and another pin (needle-shaped), which were only mentioned by Bezenberger in a publication. Jankuhn depicted all elements of a necklace from Barsduhnen Grave/Fundstelle III: the bronze beads and small bronze rings, one dark blue glass bead. Elements of the necklace from Barsduhnen Grave III are very similar to the beads of the richly composed necklace from Bandužiai cemetery Grave 91, which was dated recently to Phase B2/C1 (Bliujienė, Bračiulienė, 2007, p. 46–56, fig. 3, 4, 6). A needle-shaped pin, an awl and bracelets with profiled ends were the other common grave-goods in Barsduhnen Grave III and Bandužiai Grave 91. Even more valuable are Jankuhn's drawings of these Barsduhnen grave-sets which were not illustrated or compared with analogies in Bezenberger publication at all. Thanks to the legacy of Jankuhn the stray-finds and grave-sets of Barsduhnen cemetery are returned to scholarly circulation. The Barsduhnen finds are very important source for the material of phase B2 – very beginning of Phase B2/C1 in West Lithuania.

“*Einheitlicher Fund*” – “the single find” from Polompen which was shortly described by Bezenberger in his publication of the Lumpönnen cemetery look like a unit, like a grave-set of B2 phase,

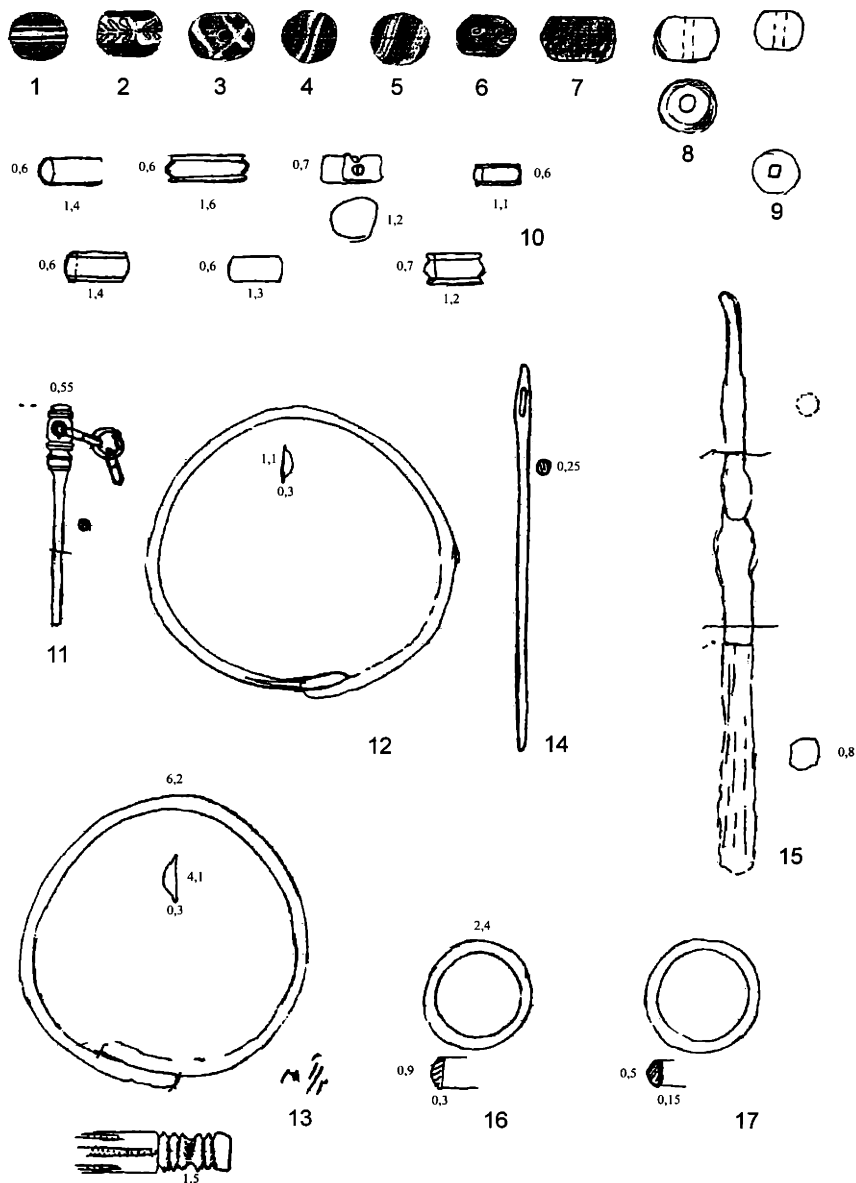


Fig. 3. Find types from Barzdūnai/Barsduhnen Grave III. 1–7 – glass beads (thirty found in all along with 13 fragments), 8–9 – bronze beads, 10 – bronze beads-ringlets (42 found in total); 11 – bronze pin with a barrel-shaped head; 12–13 – bronze bracelets; 14 – bronze needle-shaped pin; 15 – iron awl with remains of a wooden handle; 16–17 – bronze rings (Jankuhn's file sketches).

3 pav. Barzdūnų / Barsduhnen kapinyno III kapo radinių tipai: 1–7 – stiklo karoliai (iš viso rasta 30 stiklinių karolių ir 13 jų fragmentų); 8–9 – žalvariniai karoliai; 10 – žalvariniai karoliai-žiedeliai (iš viso rasta 42); 11 – žalvarinis statinėlinis smeigtukas; 12–13 – žalvarinės apyrankės; 14 – žalvarinis adatos formos smeigtukas; 15 – geležinė yla su medinio kotelio liekanomis; 16–17 – žalvariniai žiedai. H. Jankuhn kartotekos piešiniai

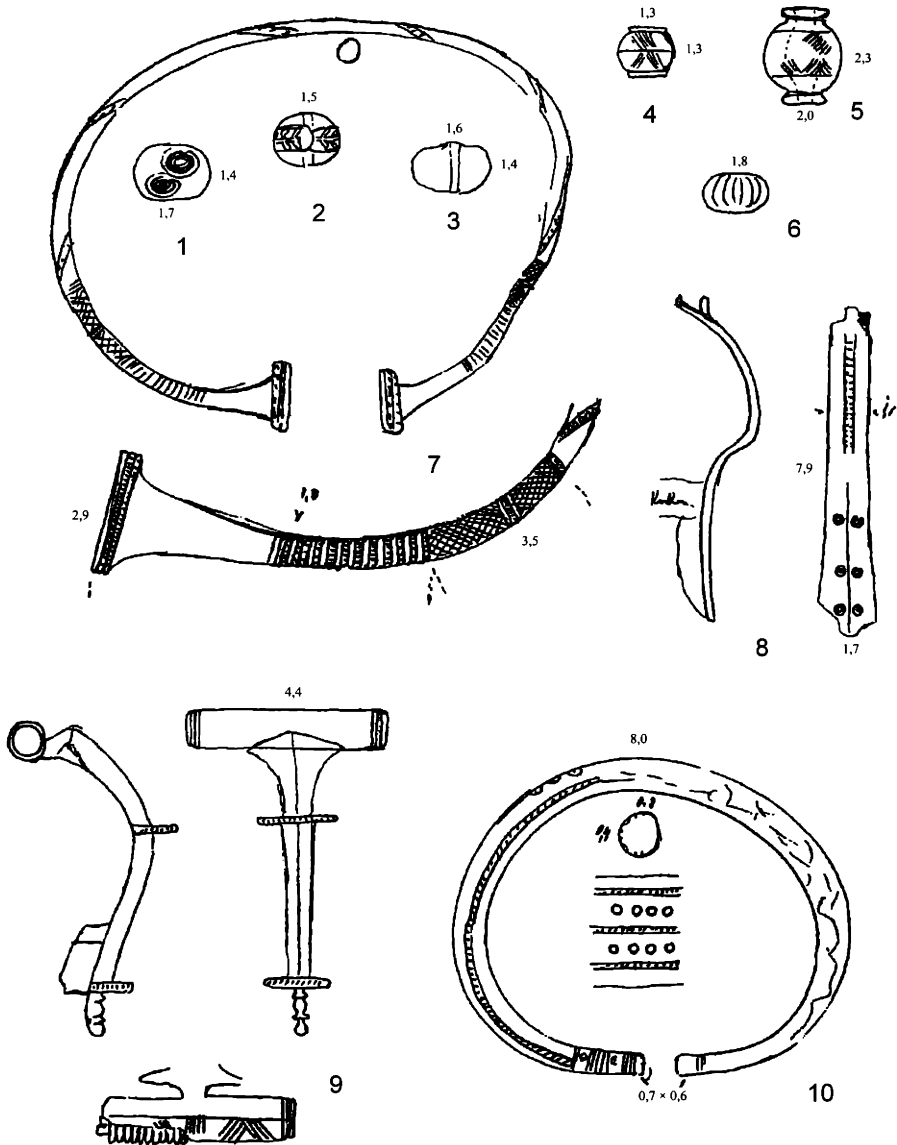


Fig. 4. Finds from a grave at Palumpiai/Polompen Cemetery: 1–2 – glass beads; 3–5 – bronze beads (there were two examples of item 4:4); 6 – notched glass beads (3 in total); 7 – bronze neck-ring; 8–9 – bronze brooches; 10 – bronze bracelet (Jankuhn's file sketches).

4 pav. Kapo iš Palumpių / Polompen kapinyno radiniai: 1–2 – stiklo karoliai; 3–5 – žalvariniai karoliai (tokie kaip pav. 4:4 buvo du); 6 – rantiyti stiklo karoliai (iš viso buvo trys); 7 – žalvarinė antkaklė; 8–9 – žalvarinės segės; 10 – žalvarinė apyrankė. H. Jankuhn'o kartotekos piešiniai

uncovered during ploughing next to a human skull (Fig. 4). Thanks to the drawings of Jankuhn we have another close grave find of the Early Roman period from the lower Nemunas basin.

JANKUHN'S ARCHIVE AS A SOURCE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TYPES

H. Jankuhn noticed and assessed also loose finds as he drew types from cemeteries of former districts of Memel/Klaipėda, Heydekrug/Šilutė, Tilsit/Tilžė, Ragnit/Ragainė. For example, he made drawings of 55 loose finds from Barsduhnen. As an author of articles written in nineteen thirties and also published in 1950 about the cultural areas of the Early Roman Period in East Prussia (Jankuhn, 1933; Jankuhn, 1950) he felt that it is important to mark the point of particular type on the map. Data from the Jankuhn Archive allows us to complement distribution maps of various types. Here is an example of a distribution map of Almgren 72 type brooches according W. Nowakowski (Nowakowski, 1996a, S. 155–156, map 4) with some additions² (Fig. 5). The sites with those brooches known from Jankuhn archive are marked with squares. The Polompen brooch (Fig. 4:9) was already was in scholarly circulation after A. Bezenberger published his description, but another three points on the map (Macikai/Matziken, Rambynas/Rombinus, Ragainė/Ragnit) became important supplement presented by Jankuhn's data³. We can see that the points in the Lower Nemunas region are placed on the way forward to the North-East from the areas of Dollkeim-Kovrovo and Bogaczewo cultures.

Another example can be the bracelets with profiled ends. Using Jankuhn's drawings, it is possible to make the preliminary sequence of form-evolution from the bracelets with a round cross-section to the sash-like

wide bracelets. This sequence is done on the examples of bracelets found in Absteinen, Barsduhnen and in the surroundings of Heydekrug (Fig. 3:13; 6:1–4). They represent shapes of Early Roman Iron Age. Lobbiten and Lumpöhnen bracelets, which were frequently used as examples of bracelets with profiled ends (Katalog, 1897, S. 9, Fig. 18; Blume, 1912, S. 71–72, fig. 89; Bezenberger, 1909, fig. 133; Moora, 1938, S. 377, 380, fig. 43:2; Gaerte, 1929, S. 180, 194; fig. 145 d, g), and should be attributed to the transition from the Early to the Late Roman Iron Age (Lobbiten) and to the end of Late Roman Iron Age (Lumpöhnen). Thanks to Jankuhn's data we have a much more detailed line of "evolution" of this type. Jankuhn used his database when writing his article "Zur räumlichen Gliederung der älteren Kaiserzeit in Ostpreussen" (1950), but it was unknown what particular items he had in mind, how originally the bracelet, which was marked as a point on Jankuhn's Abb. 4, looked.

Jankuhn's drawings gives us diverse types and subtypes of bracelets. There is a particularly interesting subtype with narrowed profiled ends from Barzdūnai/Barsduhnen as a fragment of bracelet (Fig. 6:5). This item was published in a drawing by A. Bezenberger (Bezenberger, 1904, S. 75, fig. 89), but only from one side. Thanks to Jankuhn's sketch it is possible to see what type of cross-section this bracelet had. A similar bracelet was discovered as a stray find in Paragaudis barrow XXVIII. Michelbertas dated it to the end of Phase B1 – beginning of Phase B2 (Michelbertas, 1997, p. 25–26, 126, fig. 87). It seems that the fragment of a bracelet from Barzdūnai/Barsduhnen represents the same rare subtype as that from Paragaudis.

Spiral bracelets from Gudai/Gudden Grave 1 represent a rare type of such ornament dated to the Early Roman Period (Fig. 7). The Gudai bracelets are small (only 5 cm in diameter) in diameter because probably they belonged to a child, but stylistically they are very similar like the massive spiral bracelets from Jagminiškė found during Massalitinov's excavations (Makarenko, 1910, s. 105, plates V, VII). Some of the Jagminiškė finds are preserved now in the National Museum of Lithuania. Among the Jagminiškė finds there are broken fragments of spiral bracelets (Inv. No. AR 16:28–30). The common features of the Gudai and Jagminiškė bracelets are rolled ends, the style of ornamentation (cross and skew notches) and the slightly narrower middle part of bracelet. The

² Banduziai grave 91 – Bliujienė, Bračiulienė, 2007, p. 51, fig. 5:3; surroundings of Dūkštas? – Moora, 1938, S. 67, footnote 1, LLM, 1958, fig. 161; Kalneliai grave 18 – Salatkienė, 1998, p. 152, fig. 52; Pajuostis barrow 9 grave 1 (mixture of forms of A72 and A80) – Michelbertas, 2004, p. 32, 38, fig. 30:6; Pažarstis barrow 54 grave 2 – Michelbertas, 1989a, p. 19, fig. 7:4; Pernarava – LAB, 1961, fig. 143:1.

³ H. Moora cited in a footnote the brooches from Macikai and Rambynas as similar to those of Tischler-Kemke, 1902, Plate II:10 (Moora, 1938, S. 67, footnote 1). Nevertheless the Jankuhn data present us the originals in his drawings.



Fig. 5. Distribution of Almgren type 72 brooches in the Eastern Baltic region (according to Nowakowski 1996 a, p. 155–156, map 4, with a supplement from the current author). Squares mark the sites of brooches, which were included in the card-files of H. Jankuhn.

5 pav. Almgreno 72 tipo segių paplitimas rytiniame Baltijos regione (pagal Nowakowski, 1996, p. 155–156, žemėlapis 4, su autorės papildymais). Kvadratais pažymėtos segių, kurios įtrauktos į H. Jankuhn'o kartoteką, radavietės

other finds from Jagminiškė (see Makarenko, 1910, s. 105, plate V) belong mostly to the end of Phase B1 – Phase B2. The chronological context is similar for the Gudai bracelets, which were found in a grave along with Almgren 57 eye brooch and a spearhead of Kazakevičius type (I B) (Казакявичюс, 1988, с. 27–29). H. Moora noted that the type of spiral bracelets

with rolled ends and ornamentation like those from Jagminiškė derives its form from the style of bracelets of the Bronze Age (Moora, 1938, S. 446–448). These bracelets are a prolongation of the tradition of the earlier metal period style into the Roman Iron Age. The spiral bracelets ornamented with cross notched triangles known from former Stobingen cemetery,

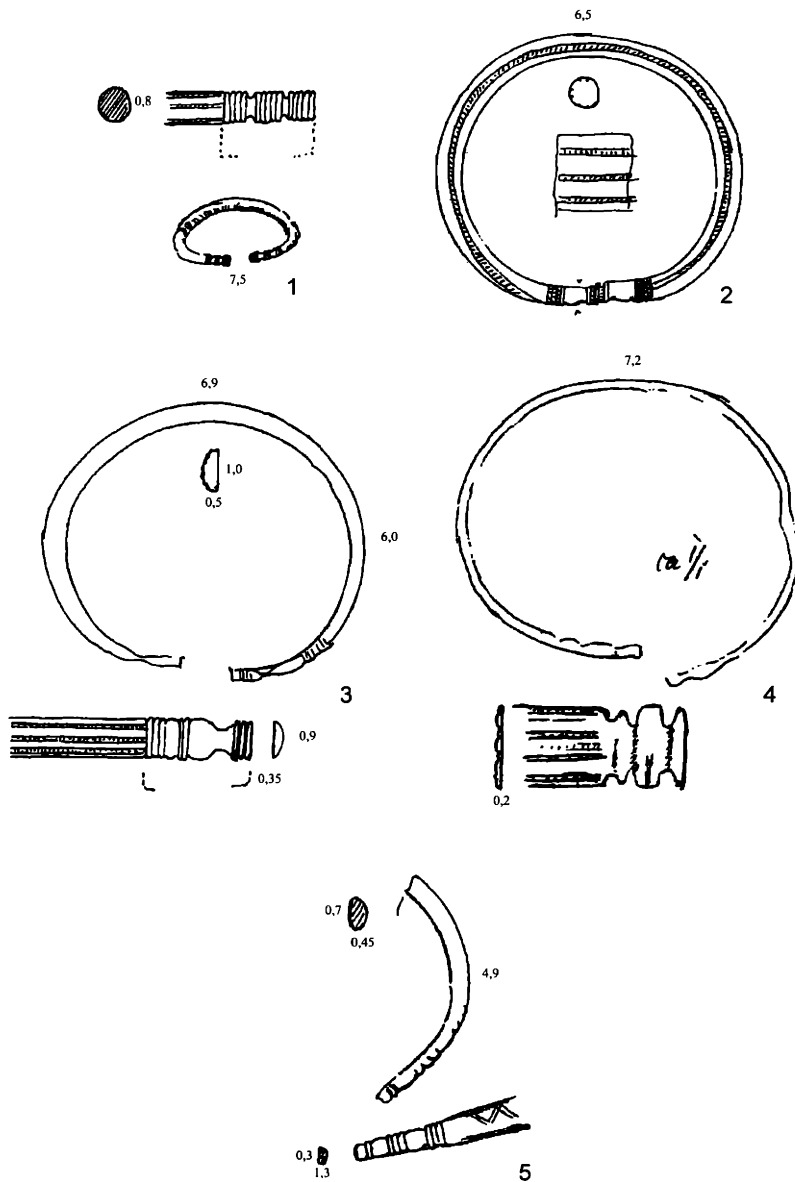


Fig. 6. Bracelets with profiled terminals: 1 – a loose find from Opstainys/Absteinen; 2–3, 5 – loose finds from Barzdūnai/ Barsduhnen cemetery; 4 – a loose find from surroundings of Šilutė/Heydekrug (Jankuhn's file sketches).

6 pav. Apyrankės profiliuotais galais: 1 – atsitiktinis radinys iš Opstainio / Absteinen; 2–3, 5 – atsitiktiniai radiniai iš Barzdūnų / Barsduhnen kapinyno; 4 – atsitiktinis radinys iš Šilutės / Heydekrug apylinkių. H. Jankuhno kartotekos piešiniai

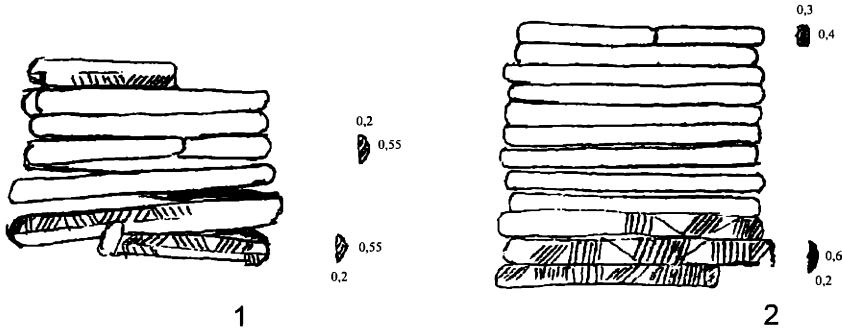


Fig. 7. Spiral bracelets from Gudai/Gudden grave (Jankuhn's file sketches).
7 pav. [vijinės apyrankės iš Gudų / Gudden kapo. H. Jankuhno kartotekos piešiniai

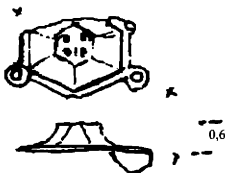


Fig. 8. Brooch from Aukštkiemiai/Oberhof cemetery, a loose find (Jankuhn's file sketches).
8 pav. Segė iš Aukštkiemių/Oberhof kapinyno, atsitiktinis radinys. H. Jankuhno kartotekos piešiny

Kr. Wehlau (now Pridorožoje, Slavsk district) of Dollkeim-Kovrovo cultural area testify that bracelets of this type belong to the Early Roman Iron Age. An eye-brooch of the Prussian series, three rings similar to Beckmann group I, two spiral bracelets with turned up ends, glass beads and an iron bridle-bit were found together (Raddatz, 1993, S. 156, Fig. 25B:3).

Jankuhn sketched a stray find from Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai inventory nr. 20162 of Prussia-Museum (Fig. 8). I do not know if the original survived in Berlin or Kaliningrad, but the drawing depicts a form similar to the brooches of Roman provincial production. So Jankuhn's data draw our attention to yet another example of Roman import in the Western Lithuanian area. The basic shape of Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai brooch nr. 20162 is close to the brooch found in Roman fortress Zugmantel (Böhme, 1972, S. 37, plate 25:969). Both brooches have six offshoots. The tutulus shaped middle part of the Oberhof find is similar to that of the other Zugmantel brooch (Böhme, 1972, S. 37, plate

25:970). The top of the tutulus of the Oberhof brooch is decorated with four points of enamel. The same style of enamel decoration represent the tutulus of a brooch from the Roman fortress Vicus von Hüfingen which has seven small enamel balls on the top. The latter brooch was dated to the first three decades of the second century. AD (Böhme, 1972, S. 60, plate 8:136). Small seven enamel balls on a tutulus decorated also a wheel-shaped brooch from Saalburg fortress (Böhme, 1972, S. 39, plate 27:1040). Relying on analogies, it is possible to presume that the brooch from Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai is an item of Roman origin of the second century AD.

ADDITIONAL DATA FOR THE DEMOGRAPHY OF WEST LITHUANIA IN THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

H. Jankuhn's archive allows us to broaden the database of Early Roman Iron Age in Western Lithuanian areas. The finds dated to phase B2 represent a particular addition to the earlier known data. So it is possible to mark more points on a distribution map of sites dated to phase B2 (Michelbertas, 1986, p. 193–194, fig. 84; Michelbertas, 1989b, p. 15, 19, fig. 1:2). Jankuhn's data renew our demographic picture of that phase in Western Lithuania. There are much more points in the lower Nemunas and Jūra river basins (such as Mažiai/Maaszzen, Gudai/Gudden, Obstainys/Absteinen, Rambynas/Rombinen, Vilkyškiai/Wilkischken). Also thanks to Jankuhn's data it is possible to set an earlier dating of the B2 phase to the finds of cemeteries Wilkieten and Pleschkutten in

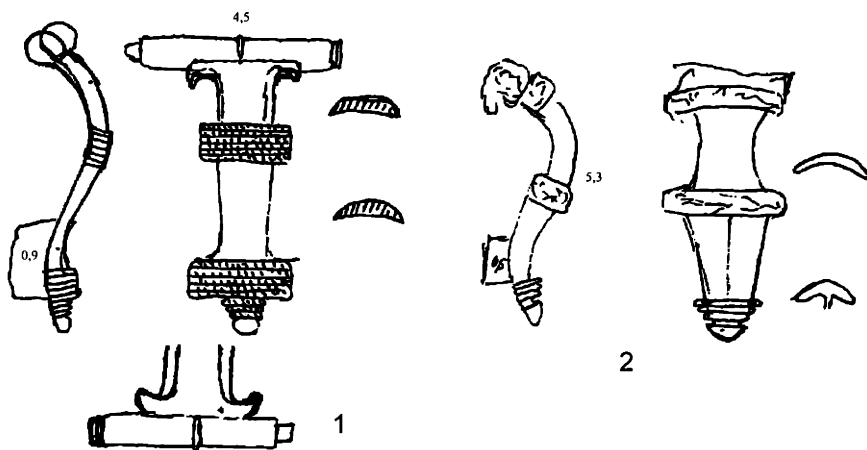


Fig. 9. The ladder brooches from Aukštkiemiai/Oberhof: 1 from grave 178, 2 a loose find (Jankuhn's file sketches). 9 pav. Laidtelinėsis segės iš Aukštkiemių / Oberhof: 1 – iš kapo 178, 2 – atsitiktinis radinys. H. Jankuhno kartotekos piešiniai

the Minija river basin. This was known earlier or predicted “theoretically” on the basis of brief remarks in scholarship (for example, in the notes of H. Moora), but Jankuhn's archive gives us a full picture of finds in discussion. When searching for the Rambynas cemetery, the location of which is not known exactly, it is worth remembering a note of A. Bezzenberger that in his time the local Lithuanian peasants used the name ‘Rambynas’ to refer to the whole zone between the villages of Bitėnai/Bittehlen and Bardainai/Bardehlen (Bezzenberger, 1909, S. 131 footnote).

Šilutė-Heydekrug or its surroundings were known from the literature as a site (sites?) dated to the phase B1 (Michelbertas, 1989b, p. 19, footnote 4). It was quoted without illustrations as a find-site of “*Spät-Lateneffibel*” Jankuhn's drawings depict three brooches, which were identified by W. Nowakowski as “type of Jezerine” (Ebert, 1926, S. 81, Nr. 5; Michelbertas, 1972, p. 104, Nr. 14; Nowakowski, 1996b, p. 222; Michelbertas, 2001, S. 45; Nowakowski, 2000, p. 212–213, fig. 1: a–d). Jankuhn's card-files provide confirmation for the presuppositions about the shape of brooches from Šilutė. The settlement of the area around Šilutė in the very beginning of the Early Roman Period is indicated by the bracelets with bud-shaped terminals, which were also included in H. Jankuhn's database.

JANKUHN'S LEGACY AS ADDITIONAL MEANS FOR RECONSTRUCTING GRAVE-SETS PARTLY KNOWN FROM OTHER SOURCES

H. Jankuhn archive serves as an additional database to reconstruct grave-sets of cemeteries whose material more or less survived the Second World War such as Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai or Andulln/Anduliai. Jankuhn included in his card-files gravesets from the Late Migration period from Anduliai (grave IX), Vilkyčiai (graves 6 and 14) and brooches from Aukštkiemiai graves 294, 298. I would like to draw attention to the reconstruction made by Ch. Reich for Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai grave 178 (Reich, 2006, p. 88–89, fig. 2). There are three items (two spearheads and one axe) known from Jankuhn drawings and two items which survived in Berlin, namely a piece of a scythe, and a ladder brooch. Drawings which were made and published recently by Ch. Reich testify how precise the sketches of H. Jankuhn were. The ladder brooch (Sprossenfibel) from Oberhof/Aukštkiemiai Grave 178 in Jankuhn's drawing (Fig. 9:1) lacks some ornamental points (such as eyes on the upper part) but nevertheless it is not so far from the detailed drawing made recently. As we bear in mind the fact that Jankuhn looked through hundreds and thousands of

finds in Königsberg, making drawings of them at some speed, the quality of these drawings is really good. It illustrates also the recent drawing by Ch. Reich of Oberhof ladder brooch inventory nr. OPM 19143 (Reich, 2006, p. 89, fig. 3) in comparison with Jankuhn's drawing (Fig. 9:2).

INSPIRATION FOR RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN 19 CENT.

Jankuhn made short notes about the circumstances on which artefacts were found, about the items' former finders/owners. This short information can be an inspiration to investigate more closely a history of amateur archaeological investigation and collections which were held and kept more than 100 years ago. Many finds found in the lower Nemunas region were brought to Königsberg from the private collection of Eduard Gisevius (1798–1880), a grammar school teacher in Tilsit/Tilžė 1825–1879, one of the founders of so called Lithuanian Literary Society in Tilsit (*Litauische literarische Gesellschaft*) (Prussia, 1880, S. 103–104; *Mitteilungen*, 1979, S. 667). This society also had an archaeological collection, even though archaeological investigations were not the most important of this society's aims. A. Bezenberger was also a member of the *Litauische literarische Gesellschaft* and probably under his influence in 1882 the society urged its members to collect and send artefacts to Tilsit without any deference to the Prussia-Museum in Königsberg (MLLG, 1882, S. 277). So members of local society recognised the priority of Prussia-Museum over the local museum in Tilsit. Nevertheless a member from Heydekrug, the apothecary Bernhard Theodor Settegast bequeathed his collection after his death in 1892 to the Lithuanian literary society and to its museum in Tilsit (MLLG, 1892, S. 472). E. Gisevius, who also was a member of "Prussia" Antiquity Society, bequeathed his collection to the Prussia-Museum in 1880 (Prussia, 1880, S. 103–104). The fate of the collection in Tilsit was solved with the aid of an unpleasant event. In 1895 the leader and the bursar of the Lithuanian literary society in Tilsit, Dr. Siemerling, died and the collection was robbed. A. Bezenberger came to Tilsit to deal with this situation and probably this visit influenced the fact that in 1896 the archaeological collection of the *Litauische literarische Gesellschaft* was

transferred to Prussia-Museum in Königsberg (MLLG, 1897, S. 426–427; Prussia 21, 1900, S. 260).

H. Jankuhn's notes are an inspiration for the "digging up" the local history and learning more about local interests and activity with regard to archaeology. Archaeology drew the attention of such persons as a master from Tilsit/Tilžė grammar school Eduard Gisevius, the chemist Bernhard Theodor Settegast from Heydekrug/Šilutė and the merchant Ernst Ancker from Russ/Rusnė (about the antiquarian activity of the latter person see Banytė-Rowell, 2009, in press).

CONCLUSIONS

The value of the Jankuhn legacy detailing archaeological data from former Memelland district is huge. Scholarship has dealt with only approximately 30 percent of 241 types of finds from Memelland and Tilsit, Ragnit districts depicted in Jankuhn's database. An even smaller amount of finds was known in pictures. For example, there were several brooches quoted by Almgren (1897) and Moora (1938) as belonging to particular types but the appearance of these brooches was unknown. Thanks to the drawings of H. Jankuhn we can see how such finds that are these mentioned in literature looked. Here we have given examples of finds from Vilkyčiai/Wilkieten and Vilkyškiai/Wilkischken cemeteries, which illustrate how Jankuhn's data enlighten the content of finds from known but previously "anonymous" grave-sites, the finds of which had not been published. Jankuhn's Memelland database contains 115 items, which belong to the finds of Barzdūnai/Barsduhnen cemetery (Šilutė/Heydekrug surroundings). A. Bezenberger published his results of excavations there (Bezenberger, 1900) but mostly in a descriptive way, which left it almost impossible to reconstruct the grave-sets in a precise way. Jankuhn's drawings and descriptions provide us with full grave-sets from Barzdūnai, which can be analysed in relation to the recent results of archaeological investigations in Klaipėda and Šilutė district. For example the phase of Barzdūnai graves is very similar to that of Bandužiai cemetery Grave 91 (Bliujienė, Bračulienė, 2007). Jankuhn's database contains also grave-sets from other cemeteries (Palumpiai/Polompen, Gudai/Gudden) which are very important sets of finds from the Early Roman Iron Age. Jankuhn valued also loose

finds as he drew types from cemeteries of former districts of Memelland. On the ground of distribution map of Almgren 72 type brooches it is possible to reflect what importance the additional points taken from Jankuhn's files have, reflecting the importance of the Lower Nemunas region in the process of the dispersion of "classical" types of the Early Roman Iron Age in Balt areas. Bracelets with profiled ends from H. Jankuhn's drawings testify the diversity of subtypes. Gudai/Gudden spiral bracelets represent a rare type from the Early Roman Period. A picture of a stray find from Aukštikiemiai/Oberhof – a Roman brooch most probably with remains of enamel – is yet another item of Roman production which reached the Lithuanian coastland most probably in the 2nd cent. AD. Jankuhn's archive allows us to broaden our database of phases of the Early Roman period in Western Lithuanian areas especially for the phase B2. Jankuhn's legacy serves as an additional source when reconstructing grave-sets, which survived in part in museums in Berlin or Kaliningrad. The original finds, as in the case of reconstruc-

tion of Aukštikiemiai/Oberhof grave 178 made by Ch. Reich (Reich, 2006), show that Jankuhn's drawings were as precise as possible, taking into account his speed of sketching thousands of drawings. His brief notes penned beside the drawings related to the finders or former owners of items and can be an inspiration to investigate more closely the history of amateur archaeological investigations and collections more than 100 years ago. The archaeological aspect of activity held by Lithuanian Literary Society in Tilsit could be an interesting direction for the further investigations. The private activity of members of this society such as E. Gisevius, B. T. Settegast, E. Ancker also could be subjects of further research. The priceless nature of Jankuhn's card file, copies from which form the archival legacy of R. Grenz (Schleswig), lies in the fact that it is one of the most trustworthy sources for reconstructing collections and data from former East Prussian archaeological holdings that were disrupted by the effects of World War Two.

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ARCHEOLOGINĖ MEDŽIAGA IŠ BUVUSIO KLAIPĖDOS KRAŠTO H. JANKUHNŲ ARCHYVINIAME PALIKIME

Rasa Banytė-Rowell

Santrauka

Herberto Jankuhno (1905–1990) archyvinis palikimas, šiuo metu saugomas Archeologiniame krašto muziejuje Šlezvige, Vokietijoje (*Archäologisches Landesmuseum in Schleswig*), sudarytas daugiausia iš kartotekoje užfiksuotų ankstyvojo romėniškojo laikotarpio buvusios Rytų Prūsijos archeologinių radinių. Šią medžiagą H. Jankuhnas rinko disertacijai (apginta 1932 m.), kuri buvo skirta Sembos priešistorei minėtu laikotarpiu. Rinkdamas medžiagą Prūsijos muziejuje Karaliaučiuje, H. Jankuhnas kaupė duomenis ir apie buvusių Klaipėdos, Šilutės, Tilžės, Ragainės apskričių bei Kuršių nerijos radinius. Straipsnio autorė dėkoja Archeologinio krašto muziejaus Šlezvige direktoriui prof. C. von Carnap-Bornheimui už tai, kad buvo pakviesta dirbti į H. Jankuhno palikimo skelbimo projektą ir jai buvo patikėta lietuviškoji medžiaga.

Straipsnyje trumpai pristatomas įvairiapusis H. Jankuhno kartotekos, apimančios buvusių lietuviškų Rytprūsių apskričių radinius, vertingumas. Iš šių 280 H. Jankuhno nupieštų ir aprašytų radinių 115 artefaktų yra kilę iš Barzdūnų kapinyno (Šilutės apylinkės). 1900 metais A. Bezenbergeris piešiniuose paskelbė tik 15 Barzdūnų radinių. Mokslininkai savo publikacijoje aptarė tik apie 30 % radinių iš visų 280 nupieštų kartotekoje (neskaičiuojant A. Bezenbergerio Barzdūnų publikacijos, bet turint omenyje vėliau literatūroje pasitaikiusius Barzdūnų radinių paminėjimus).

Kartotekoje įamžinti radiniai buvo kilę iš literatūroje minėtų paminklų (daugiausia kapinynų), tačiau tų paminklų „turinys“ dažnai buvo nežinomas – būtent tiksliai, kokios senienos ten rastos, nenurodyta. H. Jankuhno surinkti duomenys suteikia radinių kontekstą. Pavyzdžiui, Vilkyčių kapinynas žinomas jau nuo XIX a. vidurio, tačiau literatūroje buvo paminėti tik pavieniai vėlyvojo tautų kraustymosi laikotarpio radiniai. H. Jankuhno kartotekoje užfiksuotos Almgreno 114, 61, 133 segės bei dvi apyrankės liudija apie mažai iki šiol pažinų B2–B2/C1 horizontą Vilkyčių kapinyne. Kitas pavyzdys yra Vilkyškių radiniai – Almgreno V grupės 1 serijos segė ir Almgreno 42 formos segė – svarbūs ankstyvojo romėniškojo laikotarpio radiniai Nemuno žemumo srityje.

H. Jankuhno duomenys padeda visiškai atkurti kapų kompleksus tokiuose tyrinėtuose kapinyuose kaip Barzdūnai. A. Bezenbergerio publikacija (1900) nebuvo išsami, o vietoj paveikslėlių nurodomi analogai to meto archeolo-

gineje literatūroje buvo netikslūs. Čia pateikiamu III kapo pavyzdžiu parodomas paskelbtų duomenų ir H. Jankuhno nupieštų radinių visumos skirtumas.

H. Jankuhnas nuosekliai kaupė duomenis ir apie pavienius atsitiktinius radinius, kaip apie tam tikrų formų paplitimo liudijimą. Turėdami jo duomenis galime, tarkim, papildyti Almgreno 72 segių paplitimo Rytiniame Pabaltijyje žemėlapi (be žinomos iš literatūros Palumpių segės, ir radiniai iš Macikų, Rambyno ir Ragainės). Kitas pavyzdys – apyrankės profiliuotais galais, kurių variantai papildė formų raidos seką. Esama išskirtinių retų formų apyrankių, pavyzdžiui, vienas atsitiktinis apyrankės fragmentas iš Barzdūnų, panašus į B1 pabaigos–B2 pradžios radinį iš Paragaudžio XXVIII pilkapio. Įvykinė vaikiška apyrankė su užriestais galais iš Gudų kapinyno kapo atstovauja retai ankstyvojo romėniškojo laikotarpio formai, kuri lygintina su radiniais iš Jagminiškės. H. Jankuhno piešinyje užfiksuotas atsitiktinis radinys iš Aukštkiemų – II amžiaus romėniška segė – papildė importinių radinių, aptiktų Vakarų Lietuvoje, sąrašą.

H. Jankuhno archyvas praplečia ankstyvojo romėniškojo laikotarpio duomenų bazę Lietuvoje. Pavyzdžiui, turėdami jo duomenis, galime į B2 periodo paminklų sąrašą įtraukti Mažius, Gudus, Obstainį, Rambyną, Vilkyškius, paankstinti Vilkyčių ir Pleškučių kapinynų datavimą.

Aptariama kartoteka yra papildomas šaltinis rekonstruojant tokių kapinynų kaip Aukštkiemiai ar Anduliai medžiagą, kuri daugiau ar mažiau išliko po Antrojo pasaulinio karo muziejuose ar kituose archyvuose šaltiniuose. Ch. Reich publikacijos rodo, kad H. Jankuhno Aukštkiemų radinių piešiniai gana gerai atspindi išlikusių originalų bruožus.

H. Jankuhnas, piešdamas ir aprašydamas radinius, trumpai pažymėdavo radimo aplinkybes, radėjo ar buvusio rinkinio savininko vardą. Šios trumpos nuorodos yra paskata giliau studijuoti archeologinių tyrinėjimų istoriją, pavyzdžiui, Lietuvos literatūros draugijos Tilžėje veiklą kaupiant priešistorines senienas, jos narių E. Gisevijaus, B. T. Settegasto, E. Anckerio indėlį į mėgėjiškąją archeologiją.

Neįkainojama H. Jankuhno kartotekos, kurios kopijos yra ir R. Grenzo archyvineame palikime (Šlezvigas), vertė yra ta, kad tai – vienas patikimiausių šaltinių, siekiant rekonstruoti Antrojo pasaulinio karo išblaškytus buvusios Rytų Prūsijos archeologijos rinkinius ir duomenis.

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