

BARTŁOMIEJ KACZYŃSKI, AGATA GRZĘDZIŁSKA

## UNIQUE SANGUISUGA-TYPE BROOCH FROM FORMER PRUSSIA-MUSEUM

UNIKATOWA ZAPINKA TYPU SANGUISUGA ZE ZBIORÓW DAWNEGO PRUSSIA-MUSEUM

**Abstract:** The paper presents a North Italian bronze sanguisuga-type brooch, with a long foot and coral insets, dated to the Golasecca IIB phase. The brooch belonged to the collection of Pastor Sylwester Suszczyński, of the former Groß Rosinsko in Masuria. After his death in 1885, it ended up in the collection of the Prussia-Museum in Königsberg, and its fragments are now in the collection of the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Berlin. It seems quite likely that this brooch (and a second identical one, now lost) came from Greater Poland, where Suszczyński, then a Catholic priest, worked between 1852 and 1875. It would therefore be one of the extremely rare North Italian imports in Central Europe from the younger stage of the HaD2 phase and the older and middle stage of the HaD3 phase.

**Słowa kluczowe:** fibula sanguisuga, Prussia-Museum, okres halsztacki, północna Italia, kultura Golasecca

**Keywords:** brooch-type sanguisuga, Prussia-Museum, Hallstatt Period, northern Italy, Golasecca Culture

The Prussia-Museum, officially established in 1881 in a part of the castle in Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), housed an impressive collection of ethnographic and archaeological artefacts found in Eastern Prussia. Its collection was created mainly by the members of the Antiquity Lovers' Association Prussia (German: *Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia*), who conducted many excavations, i.a., in Masuria and on the Sambian Peninsula<sup>1</sup>. Also, it was enriched by materials from other museums and private collections, which included two interesting artefacts of unknown provenience, albeit unique in that part of Europe. It was a pair of bronze leech fibulae with clay cores, 2½-coil springs and long feet ending with a knob with a projection<sup>2</sup>. Their bows were marked with straight, transverse incisions and 15 small rounded depressions<sup>3</sup>. To one of them a piece of a little chain was attached, the other one missed the spring and pin (Fig. 1).

Both brooches belonged to the collection of Reverend Sylwester Józefat Suszczyński from *Groß Rosinsko, Kr. Johannisburg* (today Różyńsk Wielki, Elk County), in Masuria. After his death in 1885<sup>4</sup> his complete collection was handed over by Rev. Otto Carl Julius Meißner from the parish of *Drygallen, Kr. Johannisburg* (today Drygały, Pisz County)<sup>5</sup>, and Superintendent

ent Friedrich Julius Leopold Skierlo from *Johannisburg* (today Pisz)<sup>6</sup> to the Prussia-Museum<sup>7</sup>. Friedrich Skierlo was a member of the *Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia*, which seems to explain why the collection was deposited in that museum<sup>8</sup>. Like Otto Meißner he also belonged to the historical association *Verein für die Kunde Masurens*<sup>9</sup>. Besides the two brooches Reverend Suszczyński's modest heritage included other artefacts: two bronze pins, one probably with a spiral head and the other with a hammered head bent to make an eye, a glass white-blue bead, an undetermined silver coin and a small, hand-made clay vessel<sup>10</sup>. There are no reasons to assume that all the artefacts

posed on him for paying great attention to increasing his fortune (G. JASIŃSKI 2015, 226).

<sup>6</sup> Sources say that in 1883–1888 he served in the parish in Węgorzewo (former Angerburg), and he became superintendent in the parish in Pisz only in 1888 (W. HUBATSCH 1968, 345–347; M. JODKOWSKI 2021, 322). He entered his diaries as a preacher gathering crowds in the church and a person with extensive contacts in East Prussia (G. JASIŃSKI 2015, 322–323). He died in 1916 in Siberia at the age of 75 – previously arrested by the Russians in 1915 during a patriotic demonstration in Pisz (KÖNIGSBERGER... 1916; G. JASIŃSKI 2015, 322; M. JODKOWSKI 2018, 51). He kept a diary, which has not been preserved in the archives of the Evangelical-Augsburg Parish in Pisz – personal comm. from Fr. Marcin Pysz, for which we would like to thank.

<sup>7</sup> A. BEZZENBERGER 1895, 249–250.

<sup>8</sup> Rev. Skierlo discovered some archaeological sites in Masuria, he also took part in the excavation of the well-known cemetery from the Migration Period at *Lehlesken* (today Leleszki); see G. BUJACK 1880, 31; W.D. WAGNER 2019, 159; M. RUDNICKI, 152.

<sup>9</sup> G. JASIŃSKI 2015, 226, 322; M. JODKOWSKI 2021, 322.

<sup>10</sup> A. BEZZENBERGER 1895, 249.

<sup>1</sup> CH. REICH 2005, 343–344; A. RZESZOTARSKA-NOWAKIEWICZ 2008, 33–34; W.D. WAGNER 2019, *passim*.

<sup>2</sup> In the literature, erroneously described as boat-shaped brooches (Ger. *Kahnfibeln*); cf. A. BEZZENBERGER 1895, 249.

<sup>3</sup> A. BEZZENBERGER 1895, fig. 24; Katalog 1897, fig. 122.

<sup>4</sup> According to some sources he died in 1883; see A. KOPICZKO 2018, 652.

<sup>5</sup> Parish priest in 1885–1909. Items of Rev. Suszczyński was handed over after 1888, and most probably in 1891, when a penalty was im-

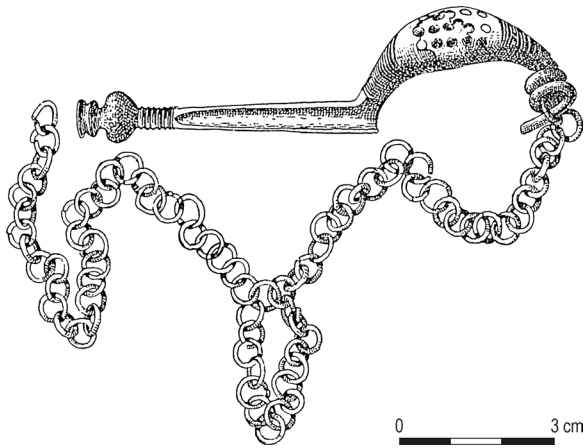


Fig. 1. A *sanguisuga*-type brooch from the former *Prussia-Museum* (Rev. Suszczyński collection). After: A. BEZZENBERGER 1895.

Ryc. 1. Zapinka typu *sanguisuga* ze zbiorów dawnego *Prussia-Museum* (kolekcja pastora Suszczyńskiego).

Wg: A. BEZZENBERGER 1895.

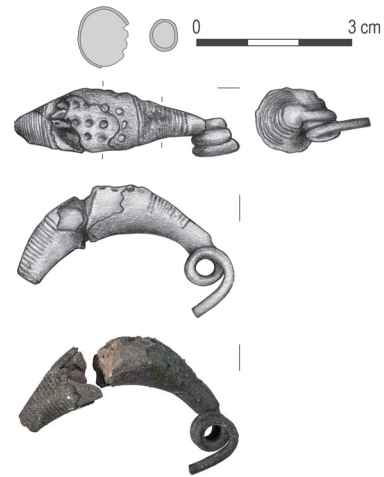


Fig. 2. A partially preserved *sanguisuga*-type brooch from the collection *Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin*. Drawing: A. Grzędzińska. Photo: C. Klein.

Ryc. 2. Zachowana fragmentarycznie zapinka typu *sanguisuga* ze zbiorów *Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin*. Rys.: A. Grzędzińska. Fot.: C. Klein.

came from one assemblage<sup>11</sup>. Both pins may represent the types ubiquitous in a large area for a long time<sup>12</sup> but the other finds are of unknown provenience.

The private owner of this small collection, Rev. Suszczyński, was a controversial figure. Born in Greater Poland in 1827, he was a Catholic priest for most of his life, only towards its end he first converted to the Old Catholic Church and in 1881 to the Evangelicalism. From 1883 till his death he was a parish priest in *Groß Rosinsko*<sup>13</sup>. He had no connections with archaeology (or at least there is no written information about that), which suggests that he became the owner of the collection by accident. Also, it is not certain that all the artefacts came from Masuria or former Eastern Prussia. During his long-lasting church service Rev. Suszczyński resided, i.a., in the parishes in Greater Poland (Szamotuły, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Poznań, and Mogilno), and in *Stallupönen/Ebenrode, Kr. Stallupönen* in Eastern Prussia (Stołupiany, today Nesterov/Нестеров, Kaliningrad obl.)<sup>14</sup>. He also stayed in Königsberg and in Basel, Switzerland, where he got married in 1875 using the Old Catholic marriage rites<sup>15</sup>.

The further fate of the collection handed over to the museum in Königsberg after Suszczyński's death is only partly known. At the end of the World War II, on the night of 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1944, the seat of the *Prussia-Museum* was bombed and its collection of artefacts, together with many precious documents (e.g. reports from excavations), was partly destroyed<sup>16</sup>. Fortunately, not the whole collection was destroyed as part of it had been moved to another place and thus saved. They in-

cluded 125 wooden crates with artefacts, photo negatives and archive records, which were sent to the Institute of Prehistory of the German Academy of Sciences in East Berlin (*Prähistorie Institut der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften*), where they were stored in a cellar for more than 40 years. The unfavourable conditions in that cellar resulted in considerable damage. 99 crates were found and handed over to the former *Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte* in East Berlin as late as in 1990. Two years later they were added to the collection of the *Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz*<sup>17</sup>.

The thus recovered artefacts, ca 50 000 in all, are today a separate collection, the so-called *Prussia-Sammlung*, and are stored in Schloss Charlottenburg in Berlin<sup>18</sup>. These are mainly metal artefacts, but also ones made of stone or glass: ornaments, weapons, and tools, coming from different sites of the former Eastern Prussia. Many of them were considerably damaged and for some of them the documentation is missing (records, labels or inventory cards), which may have allowed to determine the contexts of their finds. After long-lasting efforts part of that huge collection was inventoried and made available online<sup>19</sup>. During that work the employees of the Berlin museum found one of the leech brooches previously belonging to Rev. Suszczyński, which are the subject of this article<sup>20</sup>. No other artefacts of his pre-war collection were found.

<sup>11</sup> The old inventory number of the entire collection was 6672.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. M.J. HOFFMANN 2000, 144–145; A. JUGA-SZYMAŃSKA 2014, 51–59; A. WALUŚ 2014, 64–66, 68–71.

<sup>13</sup> G. JASIŃSKI 1998, 446, note 59; 2015, 349; A. BEZZENBERGER 1895, 249–250.

<sup>14</sup> G. JASIŃSKI 1998, 446, note 59; 2015, 349.

<sup>15</sup> A. KOPICZKO 2018, 652. According to G. JASIŃSKI (2015, 350) it happened in 1877.

<sup>16</sup> W.D. WAGNER 2019, 327–329.

<sup>17</sup> CH. REICH 2005, 346–349, fig. 3, 4; A. BITNER-WRÓBLEWSKA 2008, 47–48, 58–59; CH. REICH, W. MENGHIN 2008, 76–78.

<sup>18</sup> The remaining surviving parts of the collection are also kept in the Museum of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, in the Historical and Artistic Museum in Kaliningrad (Калининградский областной историко-художественный музей); one vessel is kept in the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw (A. BITNER-WRÓBLEWSKA 2008, 46, 58; cf. W. NOWAKOWSKI 1986, 379; A. BITNER-WRÓBLEWSKA 1996).

<sup>19</sup> CH. JAHN, I. SZTER 2018, 301–302.

<sup>20</sup> Inventory number: PM Pr D 211.

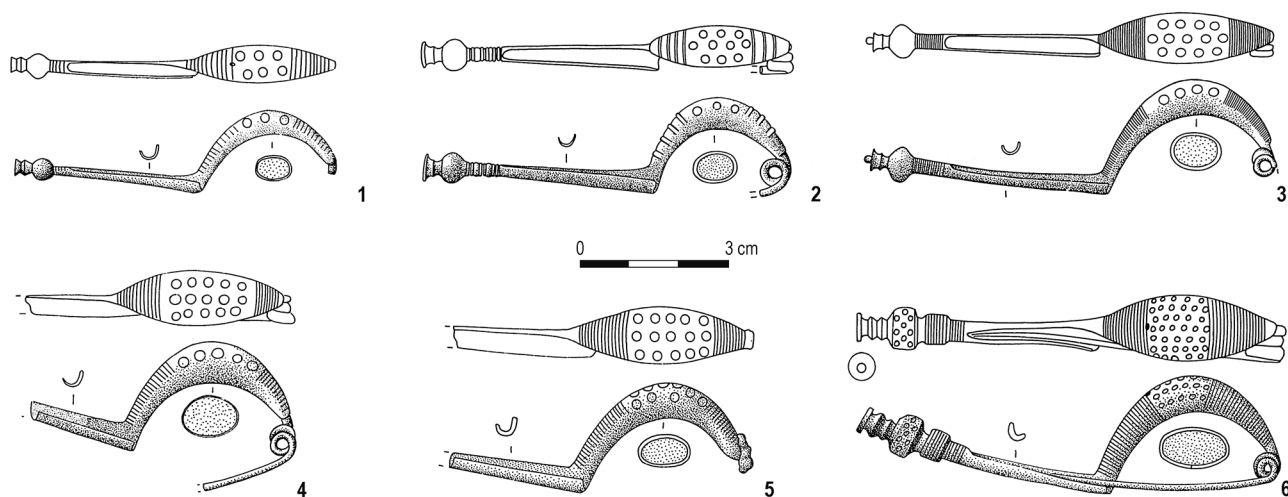


Fig. 3. Selected *sanguisuga*-type brooches with long feet and coral inserts. 1, 2, 6 – Este, Padua Province; 3 – Chies d’Alpago, Belluno Province; 4 – Caverzano, Belluno Province; 5 – San Bernardino di Briona, Novara Province. After: P. VON ELES MASI 1984.

Ryc. 3. Wybrane zapinki typu *sanguisuga* z długimi nóżkami i wkładkami z koralu. 1, 2, 6 – Este, prow. Padwa; 3 – Chies d’Alpago, prow. Belluno; 4 – Caverzano, prow. Belluno; 5 – San Bernardino di Briona, prow. Novara. Wg: P. VON ELES MASI 1984.

The recovered artefact from the former *Prussia-Museum* is preserved fragmentarily: the bow with the spring have been split in half. Its bow is arched, expanding in its central part and its ends are tapered (resembling a leach). Its upper part smoothly becomes a one-sided  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -coil spring made of a wire with a circular cross-section (Fig. 2). Inside the bow made of copper (supposedly bronze) there is a clay core yellow-buff in colour. The bow is oval in cross-section. On the outside it is decorated on its top and bottom with thick transverse incisions. Between them there are 15 circular depressions reaching the clay core. A comparison of the shape of the preserved bow and the decorative elements allows to say that this is a fragment of a brooch published by Adalbert Bezenberger already in 1895<sup>21</sup> (Fig. 1). This is especially indicated by the break in the central part of the bow and the decorative elements: the number and arrangement of the depressions and the transverse incisions. Originally the brooch had a long pin and a profiled catch-plate ending with an oval-shaped flat boss tipped with a profiled projection. In the depressions on the bow and in the clay core pieces of coral were inset, which was mentioned by Bezenberger<sup>22</sup>. To the spring a chain of circular open bronze links was attached. The original dimensions were: full length 10,6 cm, width of the bow 1,3 cm, diameter of the spring 0,8 cm.

The form of the brooch, unique in central Europe, its decoration and technology of production clearly indicate that it was made in Early Iron Age in the northern littoral of the Mediterranean Sea, in particular, in northern Italia. The discussed artefact belong to a group of several ten brooches type *sanguisuga* with arched bows decorated with coral insets and with long feet (Italian: *fibule a sanguisuga e ad arco con staffa corta con*

*elementi incastonati*). Brooches of this type found in Italy were collected and analysed by Patrizia von Eles Masi, who, basing on the number and arrangements of the holes, distinguished seven variants (A–G). The brooch discussed in this paper represents the most popular variant A, namely, brooches with three rows of coral insets<sup>23</sup>. As regards the decorations (three rows with five depressions each), the most similar find to the one from the former *Prussia-Museum*, came in San Bernardino di Briona, Novara Province (Fig. 3:5)<sup>24</sup> and in Caverzano (today Belluno-Caverzano), Belluno Province (Fig. 3:4)<sup>25</sup>. Taking into account the size, the decoration of the bow and the shape of the foot, similar finds were registered in Golasecca, Varese Province<sup>26</sup>, Este, Padova Province (Fig. 3:2)<sup>27</sup>, and Chies d’Alpago, Belluno Province (Fig. 3:3)<sup>28</sup>.

The *sanguisuga* brooches with coral insets were used from mid-6<sup>th</sup> up to mid-5<sup>th</sup> century BCE<sup>29</sup>. The earliest ones had slim bows with lens-shaped cross sections and two or three rows of ornaments (Fig. 3:1)<sup>30</sup>, the latest had massive arched bows with circular or polygonal cross-sections, entirely covered with coral insets (Fig. 3:6)<sup>31</sup>. The artefact from the *Prussia-Museum* represents a form typical of phase Golasecca IIb after Raffaele Carlo De Marinis<sup>32</sup>, which in the Hallstatt chronology is equivalent

<sup>23</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, 163–165.

<sup>24</sup> L. PAULI 1971a, pl. 41:2.

<sup>25</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, pl. 124:1529.

<sup>26</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, pl. 123:1521.

<sup>27</sup> O.H. FREY 1969, pl. 34:1.

<sup>28</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, pl. 123:1523.

<sup>29</sup> B. SCHMID-SIKIMIĆ 2000, 218–219; S. VERGER 2006, 40, fig. 20; V. FAUDINO ET ALII 2014, 132.

<sup>30</sup> R.C. DE MARINIS 1981, 217, fig. 4; B. SCHMID-SIKIMIĆ 2000, 232, fig. 14/B:1.2.

<sup>31</sup> M. PRIMAS 1970, pl. 21/A : 3; B. SCHMID-SIKIMIĆ 2000, 218, fig. 1; V. CICOLANI 2017, 99, 101–102, fig. 66.

<sup>32</sup> R.C. DE MARINIS, F.M. GAMBARI 2005; further literature there.

<sup>21</sup> Cf. footnote 3.

<sup>22</sup> Describing this brooch, he drew attention to the remains of enamel (*Resten von Emailverzierung*) – mistaken for coral – foreign to this part of Europe; see A. BEZENBERGER 1895, 249.

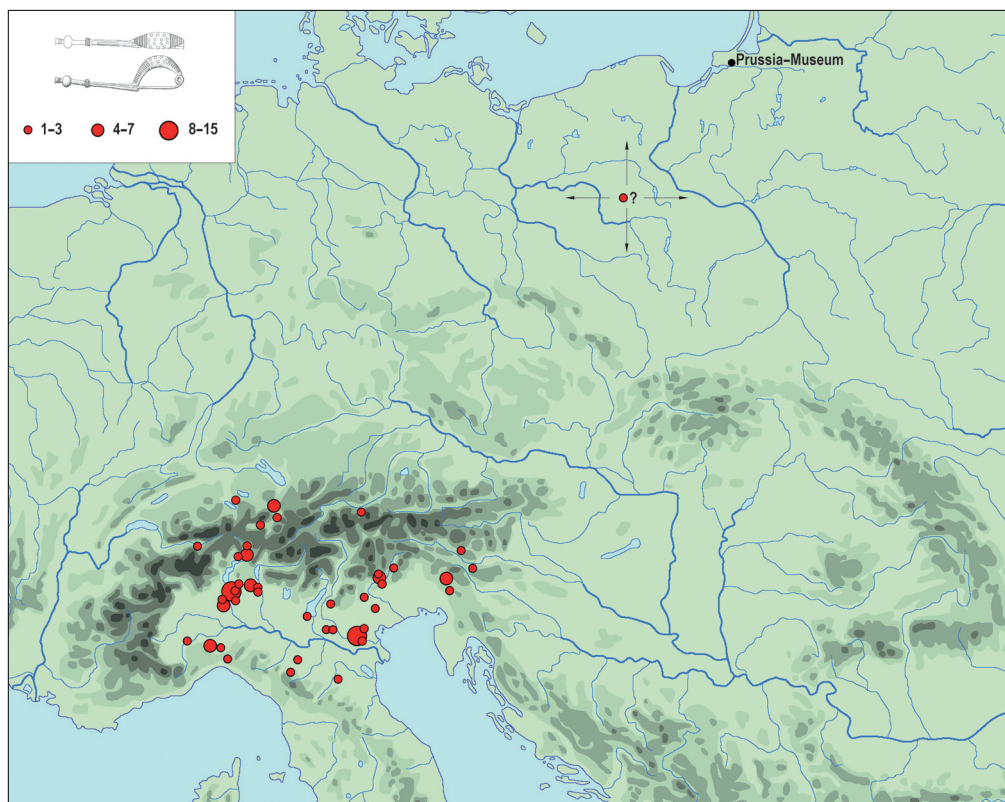


Fig. 4. Dispersion of *sanguisuga*-type brooches with long feet and coral inserts. Graphics: B. Kaczyński.

Ryc. 4. Rozprzestrzenienie zapinek typu *sanguisuga* z długimi nóżkami i wkładkami z koralu. Oprac. graficzne: B. Kaczyński.

to the final stage of phase HaD<sub>2</sub> and early and middle stage of HaD<sub>3</sub><sup>33</sup>. In the Este Culture chronology they occur in phase IIID<sub>1</sub> correlated with the earlier part of phase HaD<sub>2</sub> and the earlier part of phase HaD<sub>3</sub><sup>34</sup>. According to the traditional absolute chronology phase Golasecca IIB is dated between 525–480 BCE<sup>35</sup>, while in Hallstatt chronology correlated with calibrated radiocarbon dates this phase is set between 585–540 BCE<sup>36</sup>.

The brooches type *sanguisuga* with coral insets originated from the area of the Golasecca Culture in northern Italia<sup>37</sup>. They were probably produced in two centres, which may be indicated by their distribution. One of them was at the area of the Golasecca Culture, located in the north-eastern part of the ancient Lombardy and eastern part of Piedmont in the southern part of the Central Alps (Fig. 4). A few artefacts from that centre were found in Liguria<sup>38</sup> and in the mid-Alpine zone: today's Swiss cantons Ticino and Valais, and canton of the Grisons<sup>39</sup>. The second production centre was in the lower part of the Po Plain, especially the area of Veneto, occupied by the Este Culture population. Besides the large concentration in the province of Padua, smaller ones were recorded in the neighbouring provinces of Verona, Treviso, Belluno and the slightly distant

area of Tolmino in Slovenia<sup>40</sup>. The artefact from the *Prussia-Museum* was most probably produced in the centre belonging to the Golasecca Culture, which may be indicated by the shape of the foot, similar to those of the finds discovered at that area<sup>41</sup>.

The specimens with clay cores and coral insets are considered to be the most decorative ornaments adorning women's clothes in northern Italy<sup>42</sup>. In burials, single leech brooches were usually found, together with pear-shaped pendants, rings and chains with trapeze-shaped pendants<sup>43</sup>. The parallels indicate that a chain suspended from the brooch from the *Prussia-Museum*, most probably was an additional decorative element of the brooch. Unfortunately, as the context in which the brooches from Rev. Suszczyński's collection were found is unknown, it is impossible to verify whether they came from a woman's burial.

The circumstances in which the brooches from Rev. Suszczyński's collection were discovered are unknown, so it is impossible to carry out a reliable analysis of their contexts and origin. A review of his life may indicate three possible moments when he could have obtained these artefacts. The earliest and

<sup>33</sup> V. FAUDINO ET ALII 2014, 132, fig. 7:7; V. CICOLANI 2017, 102.

<sup>34</sup> M. TRACHSEL 2004, 238–239, fig. 239:114.115.

<sup>35</sup> V. CICOLANI 2017, fig. 66.

<sup>36</sup> M. TRACHSEL 2004, 238, 256, fig. 156.

<sup>37</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, 168–169.

<sup>38</sup> V. FAUDINO ET ALII 2014, 132–133.

<sup>39</sup> M.P. SCHINDLER 1998; B. SCHMID-SIKIMIĆ 2000, 221–240; V. CICOLANI 2017, 109–110, fig. 75.

<sup>40</sup> C. MARCHESETTI 1893, pl. XV:2.4.14.16; P. VON ELES MASI 1984, 169, note 292.

<sup>41</sup> V. FAUDINO ET ALII 2014, 134–135, fig. 13:1–3; por. P. VON ELES MASI 1984, pl. 136:1698, 137:1518.1521. Feet of *Schlankenfibeln* type *Gajaccio* and *Dragofibeln* type *Cerinasca di Arbedo* are formed similarly (V. CICOLANI 2017, 81–83, 90, fig. 76).

<sup>42</sup> V. CICOLANI 2017, 101.

<sup>43</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, pl. 122:1511, 123:1519A, 125:1540, 127:1577, 128:1576.

most probable one is that he got them from his parishioners or unearthed them during his service in the parishes in Greater Poland (Szamotuły, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Mogilno, Poznań) in 1852–1875<sup>44</sup>. His collection also included bronze pins and a blue glass bead with white thread, which may suggest that these artefacts were unearthed at a cemetery from the Early Iron Age. It should be stressed that some imports from the Hallstatt Culture and northern Italia were found in Greater Poland<sup>45</sup>. It is also possible that he bought or got them during his service in Eastern Prussia in 1875–1885, however it seems less probable since neither Sambia nor Warmia and Masuria have never yielded any artefacts suggesting long-distance contacts with the Hallstatt and Mediterranean world before LTB<sup>46</sup>. During his stay in Prussia, Suszczyński suffered a considerable decrease of his income<sup>47</sup> which may have made him sell the collection to Rev. Otto Carl Julius Meissner before his death. The third possible scenario is that he brought the artefacts from Switzerland. During his visit to Basel in 1875, he got married. It is possible, but not really probable, that he bought a pair of *sanguisuga* brooches during that trip. It should be noted that the place where he stayed was more than 100 km away from the nearest place where such brooches could be unearthed, in Baar, Zug canton<sup>48</sup>. Of course, each of these options is equally possible as there is no information in the sources about this private collection.

Assuming that the discussed artefact was found at the area of Poland, it would be the least surprising to find it in northern Greater Poland. At that area equally unique north-Italian imports have been found, namely an arched brooch with a glass bow from Gorszewice, Szamotuły district<sup>49</sup>, and a snake brooch type S1 after Günter Mansfeld<sup>50</sup>, discovered in Rządkowo, Piła County<sup>51</sup>. The latter artefact represents the same chronological horizon both in northern Italia<sup>52</sup> and in the Hallstatt area<sup>53</sup>. The other evident traces of long-distance relations with the north Italian world come from Pomerania<sup>54</sup>, Silesia<sup>55</sup>, Lubusz Land<sup>56</sup> and the Lublin Land<sup>57</sup>. It is assumed that the imports from the

northern part of Italy came to the Polish lands via the Western Hallstatt Culture, along the route across the central Alps, southern Germany and Lusatia<sup>58</sup>. This is confirmed by the numerous finds of the Golasecca and Este Cultures in the western Alps, Switzerland and Baden-Württemberg<sup>59</sup> and the finds from Hesse, Thuringia, and Brandenburg<sup>60</sup>. No brooches with coral insets were recorded to the north of the Alps before the late stage of phase HaD<sub>3</sub><sup>61</sup>. Thus the finds from the collection from of Rev. Suszczyński may have been the first type brooches of the *sanguisuga*-type with arched bows decorated with coral insets discovered in Central Europe<sup>62</sup>.

**Acknowledgments:** The authors would like to thank Heino Neumayer PhD from the Museum Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Berlin for making the item available for analysis, as well as Veronica Cicolani PhD from the Archéologie et philologie d'Orient et d'Occident (CNRS-ENS) in Paris and dottoressa Luisa Ferrero from Ministero della cultura, Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Piemonte e del Museo Antichità Egizie in Turin, for consulting the analytical subject and invaluable help in finding literature.

*Translation: Sylwia Twardo*

*Dr Bartłomiej Kaczyński*  
Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne w Warszawie  
ul. Długa 52 «Arsenał»  
PL 00-241 Warszawa  
bartlomiej.kaczynski@yahoo.com  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2084-5433>

*Agata Grzędzielska*  
Wydział Archeologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski  
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28  
00-927 Warszawa  
agatagrzed@gmail.com  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9507-4138>

*Received: 4.04.2022 / Revised: 08.06.2022 / Accepted: 21.07.2022*

## BIBLIOGRAFIA

- BEZZENBERGER A. 1895: *Accessionen des Prussia-Museums in der Zeit vom 7. August 1893 bis 20. Februar 1895*, Prussia 19 (1893/1895), 235–267.
- BITNER-WRÓBLEWSKA A. 1996: *Losy materiałów bałtyjskich z b. Prus Wschodnich na przykładzie naczynia z miejscowości Elanovka (b. Wackern)*, [in:] W. Nowakowski

<sup>44</sup> The fashion for amassing antiquities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was common among the clergy. The priests who conducted “amateur” excavations in Greater Poland included, among others. Fr. Piotr Pacieszyński from Siedlimowo and Fr. Antoni Laubitz from Inowrocław-Szymborze (see B. KACZYŃSKI 2017; 2019).

<sup>45</sup> M. GEDL 1991, 60–66, fig. 38:1–4, 39:3.4.

<sup>46</sup> A. POZARZYCKA-URBAŃSKA 1978, 156, fig. 1.

<sup>47</sup> G. JASIŃSKI 2015, 343.

<sup>48</sup> V. CICOLANI 2017, 110.

<sup>49</sup> M. GEDL 2004, 93, pl. 56:265.

<sup>50</sup> G. MANSFELD 1973, fig. 1.

<sup>51</sup> J. KOSTRZEWSKI 1936, fig. 3.

<sup>52</sup> P. VON ELES MASI 1984, 228, pl. 175:2365–2368, 176:2369–2382; V. CICOLANI 2017, 86–87.

<sup>53</sup> M. TRACHSEL 2004, 238, fig. 142, 143.

<sup>54</sup> *Sanguisuga*-type brooch with short foot (M. GEDL 2004, pl. 56:264). Brooch of the same *sanguisuga*-type variety belonged to a late 19<sup>th</sup> collection of antiquities of Seweryn Tymieniecki from Kalisz; today it is still kept by his family (see M. PIOTROWSKA, K. KOT 2016, 216–219, fig. 2–4).

<sup>55</sup> *Schlankenfibeln* S4-type (M. GEDL 2004, pl. 55:255–257).

<sup>56</sup> *Navicella*-type brooches (A. MICHALAK, A. JASZEWSKA 2011, 153, fig. 33:3.5; U. KOBYLIŃSKA 2014, 404–406, fig. 9.11).

<sup>57</sup> *Navicella*-type brooch (E.M. KŁOSIŃSKA 2014, fig. 1).

<sup>58</sup> M. GEDL 1991, 63–64.

<sup>59</sup> L. PAULI 1971b, map 1; S. CASINI, B. CHAUME 2014, 235–237, map 6; V. CICOLANI 2013, 464–466, fig. 4, 7, 10; V. CICOLANI, É. TRIBOUILLARD 2018, 83, map 2.

<sup>60</sup> P. ETTTEL 2005, fig. 3.

<sup>61</sup> Z. WOŹNIAK 2010, 50.

<sup>62</sup> Two brooches of this type are in the Národní Muzeum in Prague, where they were purchased as a former exhibition purchase. Information from Veronica Cicolani PhD.

- (ed.), *CONCORDIA. Studia ofiarowane Jerzemu Okuliczowi-Kozarynowi w sześćdziesiątą piątą rocznicę urodzin*, Warszawa, 29–31.
- BITNER-WRÓBLEWSKA A. 2008: *Śladami kolekcji Prussia-Museum (1943–2008) / Auf den Spuren der Kollektion des Prussia-Museums (1943–2008) / По следам коллекции музея «Пруссия» (1943–2008)*, [in:] A. Bitner-Wróblewska (ed.), *Archeologiczne księgi inwentarzowe dawnego Prussia-Museum / Die archäologischen Inventarbücher aus dem ehemaligen Prussia-Museum / Археологические инвентарные книги бывшего музея «Пруссия»*, Aestiorum Hereditas I, Olsztyn, 46–61.
- BUJACK G. 1880: *Das Gräberfeld zu Reussen, Kr. Angerburg und zu Lehlesken, Kr. Ortelsburg, Prussia 6 (1879–1880)*, 19–33.
- CASSINI S., CHAUME B. 2014: *Indices de mobilité au premier âge du fer entre le sud et le nord des Alpes*, [in:] Ph. Barral et alii (eds), *Les Celtes et le Nord de l'Italie Premier et Second Âges du fer*, Actes du XXXVI<sup>e</sup> colloque international de l'AFEAF, Vérone (17–20 mai 2012), Dijon, 231–250.
- CICOLANI V. 2013: *Les petits objets métalliques de la culture de Golasecca: des marqueurs culturels et anthropologiques pour l'étude de relations transalpines au Premier âge du Fer*, [in:] A. Colin, F. Verdin (eds), *L'âge du Fer en Aquitaine et ses marges. Mobilité des hommes, diffusion des idées, circulation des biens dans l'espace européen à l'âge du Fer*, Actes du 35<sup>e</sup> colloque international de l'AFEAF (Bordeaux, 2–5 juin 2011) = Aquitania Suppl. 30, Bordeaux, 459–478.
- CICOLANI V. 2017: *Passeurs des Alpes. La culture de Golasecca: entre Méditerranée et Europe continentale à l'âge du fer*, Paris.
- CICOLANI V., TRIBOUILLARD É. 2018: *Analyse exploratoire des relations transalpines au premier âge du Fer: les cartes de chaleur et la BaseFer*, [in:] E. Hiriart et alii (eds), *Monnaies et archéologie en Europe celtique. Mélanges en l'honneur de Katherine Gruel*, Collection Bibracte 29, Glux-en-Glenne, 81–86.
- DE MARINIS R.C. 1981: *Il periodo Golasecca III A in Lombardia*, "Studi Archeologici" I, 41–284/303.
- DE MARINIS R.C., GAMBARI F.M. 2005: *La cultura di Golasecca dal X agli inizi del VII secolo a. C.: cronologia relativa e correlazioni con altre aree culturali*, [in:] G. Bartoloni, F. Delpino (eds), *Oriente e Occidente: metodi e discipline a confronto. Riflessioni sulla cronologia dell'età del Ferro in Italia. Atti dell'Incontro di studi. Roma, 30–31 ottobre 2003*, Mediterranea 1, Roma, 197–225.
- VON ELES MASI P. 1984: *Le fibule dell'Italia settentrionale*, Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIV/5, München.
- ETTEL P. 2005: *Aufnahme der italischen Fibelmode in der älteren Eisenzeit nordwärts der Alpen und Italisches in Thüringen*, "Alt-Thüringen" 38 (Festschrift 75 Jahre Steinsburgmuseum), 119–142.
- FAUDINO V. ET ALII 2014: V. Faudino, L. Ferrero, M. Giaretti, M. Venturiono-Gambari, *Celti e Liguri. Rapporti tra la cultura di Golasecca e la Liguria interna nella prima età del ferro*, [in:] P. Barral et alii (eds), *Les Celtes et le Nord de l'Italie Premier et Second Âges du fer*, Actes du XXXVI<sup>e</sup> colloque international de l'AFEAF, Vérone (17–20 mai 2012), Dijon, 125–144.
- FREY O.H. 1969: *Die Entstehung der Situlenkunst. Studien zur figürlich verzierten Toreutik von Este*, Römisch-Germanische Forschungen 31, Berlin.
- GEDL M. 1991: *Die Hallstatteinflüsse auf den polnischen Gebieten in der Früheisenzeit*, ZNUJ CMLXIX = Prace Archeologiczne 48, Warszawa-Kraków.
- GEDL M. 2004: *Die Fibeln in Polen*, Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIV/10, Stuttgart.
- HOFFMANN M.J. 2000: *Kultura i osadnictwo południowo-wschodniej strefy nadbałtyckiej w I tysiącleciu p.n.e.*, Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie 191, Olsztyn.
- HUBATSCH W. 1968: *Geschichte der evangelischen Kirche Ostpreussens*, vol. I, Göttingen.
- JAHN CH., SZTER I. 2018: *Archaeological research in former Kreis Lötzen (pow. Giżycko) before 1945: the finds from the Prussia collection in Berlin and Kaliningrad*, [in:] S. Wadył, M. Karczewski, M. Hoffmann (eds), *Materiały do Archeologii Warmii i Mazur, tom 2*, Warszawa-Białystok-Olsztyn, 301–341.
- JASIŃSKI G. 1998: *Nadzwyczajna wizytacja szkolna na Mazurach w 1884 roku*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" 1998/3 (221), 433–458.
- JASIŃSKI G. 2015: *Słownik duchownych ewangelickich na Mazurach w XIX wieku (1817–1914)*, Dąbrówno-Olsztyn.
- JODKOWSKI M. 2018: *Działalność Kościoła ewangelickiego w Prusach Wschodnich w czasie I wojny światowej*, "Teologia i Człowiek" 43/3, 47–63.
- JODKOWSKI M. 2021: *U progu nowoczesności. 1806–1914*, [in:] A. Karwowska (ed), *Pisz. Historia miasta*, tom 1, Pisz, 261–380.
- JUGA-SZYMAŃSKA A. 2014: *Kontakty Pojezierza Mazurskiego ze wschodnią strefą Bałtyku w okresie wpływów rzymskich na przykładzie szpil*, Seminarium Bałtyjskie III, Warszawa.
- KACZYŃSKI B. 2017: *Ponownie odkryta szpila z tarczową główką z Siedlimowa, pow. mogileński*, WA LXVIII, 240–247.
- KACZYŃSKI B. 2019: *Kolekcja zabytków archeologicznych profesora Jana Kasprowicza w świetle kartoteki profesora Józefa Kostrzewskiego*, "Ziemia Kujawska" XXVII, 49–70.
- KATALOG 1897: *Katalog des Prussia Museums im Nordflügel des Königlichen Schlosses zu Königsberg i.Pr., Teil II. Die Funde aus der Zeit der heidnischen Gräberfelder (von Christi Geburt bis zur Einführung des Christentums)*, Königsberg.
- KŁOSIŃSKA E.M. 2014: *Unikatowa fibula brązowa z terenu Lubelszczyzny*, MSROA XXXV, 263–267.
- KOBYLIŃSKA U. 2014: *Zabytki wydzielone / Small finds*, [in:] Z. Kobyliński (ed.), *Kontekstualizacja skarbu z Vetttersfelde/Witaszkowa: badania archeologiczne na st. 2 w Kozowie w Ziemi Lubuskiej / Contextualisation of the Hoard from Vetttersfelde/Witaszkowo: archaeological excavation at Kozów, site 2 in the Lubusz Land*, Zielona Góra, 383–405.

- KOPICZKO A. 2018: *Old Catholic Church in East Prussia (1871–1944)*, “Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie” 2018/4 (302), 642–676.
- KOSTRZEWSKI J. 1936: *Datowana urna twarzowa z Rzadzkowa w pow. chodzieskim*, “Z otchłani wieków” XI/4–5, 53–58.
- KÖNIGSBERGER... 1916: *Nachruf für Superintendent Skierlo-Johannesburg*, “Königsberger Hartungsche Zeitung” 121 (12.03.1916), [1059].
- MANSFELD G. 1973: *Die Fibeln der Heuneburg 1950–1966. Beitrag zur Geschichte der Späthallstattfibeln*, Heuneburgstudien II = Römisch-Germanische Forschungen 33, Berlin.
- MARCHESETTI C. 1893: *Scavi nella necropoli di S. Lucia presso Tolmino (1885–1892)*, Trieste.
- MICHALAK A., JASZEWSKA A. 2011: *Katalog zabytków metalowych*, [in:] A. Jaszewska (red.), *Wicina. Katalog zabytków metalowych*, Biblioteka Archeologii Środkowego Nadodrza 5, Zielona Góra, 55–292.
- NOWAKOWSKI W. 1986: *Stan i potrzeby badań nad zachodniobałtyjskim kręgiem kulturowym na terenie Polski, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem kultury bogaczewskiej*, (w:) K. Godłowski, R. Madyda-Legutko (red.), *Stan i potrzeby badań nad młodszym okresem przedrzymskim i okresem wpływów rzymskich w Polsce. Materiały z konferencji*, Kraków, 14–16 listopad 1984, Kraków, 375–393.
- PAULI L. 1971a: *Studien zur Golasecca-Kultur*, Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Römische Abteilung 19, Heidelberg.
- PAULI L. 1971b: *Die Golasecca-Kultur und Mitteleuropa. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Handels über die Alpen*, Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie I/1, Hamburg.
- PIOTROWSKA M., KOT K. 2016: *Zapinka italskiego pochodzenia ze zbiorów Seweryna Tymienieckiego*, [in:] L. Domańska et alii (eds), *Archeologia et Pomerania. Studia ofiarowane prof. Tadeuszowi Grabarczykowi w 70. rocznicę urodzin i 45-lecie pracy naukowo-dydaktycznej*, Łódź, 215–220.
- POZARZYCKA-URBAŃSKA A. 1978: *Zabytki pochodzenia celtyckiego na obszarach zachodniobałtyjskich*, WA XLIII/2, 155–163.
- PRIMAS M. 1970: *Die Südschweizerischen Grabfunde der älteren Eisenzeit und ihre Chronologie*, Monographien zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Schweiz 16, Basel.
- REICH CH. 2005: *Die Prussia-Sammlung im Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, [in:] W. Menghin (ed.), *Das Berliner Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. Festschrift zum 175-jährigen Bestehen (1829–2004)*, “Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica” 36/37 (2004/2005), 343–354.
- REICH CH., MENGHIN W. 2008: *Prussia-Sammlung w Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte w Berlinie / Die Prussia-Sammlung im Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Berlin / Коллекция «Пруссия» (Prussia-Sammlung) в берлинском Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, [in:] A. Bitner-Wróblewska (ed.), *Archeologiczne księgi inwentarzowe dawnego Prussia-Museum / Die archäologischen Inventarbücher aus dem ehemaligen Prussia-Museum / Археологические инвентарные книги бывшего музея «Пруссия»*, Aestiorum Hereditas I, Olsztyn, 68–97.
- RUDNICKI M. 2018: *The Olsztyn Group in the Early Medieval Archaeology of the Baltic Region. The Cemetery at Leszki*, East Central and Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages, 450–1450 (52), Leiden.
- RZESZOTARSKA-NOWAKIEWICZ A. 2008: *Prussia-Museum w Królewcu / Das Prussia-Museum in Königsberg / Музей «Пруссия» в Крулевец*, [in:] A. Bitner-Wróblewska (ed.), *Archeologiczne księgi inwentarzowe dawnego Prussia-Museum / Die archäologischen Inventarbücher aus dem ehemaligen Prussia-Museum / Археологические инвентарные книги бывшего музея «Пруссия»*, Aestiorum Hereditas I, Olsztyn, 32–45.
- SCHINDLER M.P. 1998: *Der Depotfund von Arbedo TI und die Bronzedeptofunde des Alpenraumes von 6. bis zum Beginn des 4. Jh. v. Ch.*, Antiqua 30, Basel.
- SCHMID-SIKIMIC B. 2000: *An den Wegen über die Alpen. Minusio und Mesocco: Referenzorte der älteren Eisenzeit in der Südschweiz*, [in:] R.C. De Marinis, S. Biaggio Simona (eds), *I Leponti tra mito e realtà, Raccolta di saggi in occasione della mostra*, vol. 1, Locarno, 215–243.
- TRACHSEL M. 2004: *Untersuchungen zur relativen und absoluten Chronologie der Hallstattzeit*, vol. I & II, Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 104, Bonn.
- VERGER S. 2006: *À propos des vieux bronzes du dépôt d'Arbedo: essai de séquençage d'un ensemble complexe*, [in:] G. Bataille, J.-P. Guillaumet (eds), *Les dépôts métalliques au second âge du Fer en Europe tempérée. Actes de la table ronde organisée par L'UMR 5594CNRS – Culture – université de Bourgogne*, Archéologie, cultures et société en Bourgogne et en France orientale. Équipe 3: la société gauloise, Collection Bibracte 11, Glux-en-Glenne, 23–55.
- WAGNER W.D. 2019: *Die Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia. Einblicke in ein Jahrhundert Geschichtsverein, Archäologie und Museumswesen in Ostpreußen (1844–1945)*, Prussia-Schriftenreihe, Husum.
- WALUŚ A. 2014: *Zabytki metalowe kultury kurhanów zachodniobałtyjskich wczesnej epoki żelaza*, ŚWIATOWIT Suppl. Series B: Barbaricum 10, Warszawa, 9–197.
- WOŹNIAK Z. 2010: *Kontakty mieszkańców ziem polskich ze światem celtyckim u schyłku okresu halsztackiego i we wczesnym okresie lateńskim*, PArch. 58, 39–104.

#### UNIKATOWA ZAPINKA TYPU SANGUISUGA ZE ZBIORÓW DAWNEGO PRUSSIA-MUSEUM

#### STRESZCZENIE

W działającym w Królewcu do 1945 roku *Prussia-Museum* znajdował się niewielki, zagadkowy zbiór zabytków, który tworzyły dwie brązowe szpile, biało-niebieski paciorek szklany, nieokreślona moneta srebrna, niewielkie naczynie gliniane, a także dwie unikatowe zapinki pijawkowate z glinianym rdzeniem, kabłąkami prawdopodobnie zdobionymi wstawkami z koralu, zakończone długą nóżką z kulką (Ryc. 1).

Zabytki te stanowiły spuściznę pastora Sylwestra Józefata Suszczyńskiego (1827–1885), po jego śmierci przekazaną *Prussia-Museum* m.in. za sprawą pastora Friedricha Juliusa Leopolda Skierlo z Pizsa (dawn. *Johannisburg*), który był członkiem Towarzystwa Starożytniczego „Prussia”. Suszczyński, przez większość życia katolicki ksiądz pracujący w kilku parafiach w Wielkopolski (1852–1875), w 1875 roku zawarł w Szwajcarii związek małżeński w obrządku starokatolickim, a w 1881 roku ponownie zmienił wiarę – na ewangelicką – i osiadł na Mazurach, gdzie od 1883 roku w dzisiejszym Rożyńsku Wielkim koło Elku (dawn. *Groß Rosinsko*, *Kr. Johannisburg*) był pastorem; najprawdopodobniej nigdy nie miał nic wspólnego z archeologią.

Dwa fragmenty jednej z nich przetrwały zniszczenia wojenne i obecnie znajdują się w *Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte* w Berlinie (Ryc. 2). Dzięki nim i rysunkowi archiwalnemu można stwierdzić, że fibule z kolekcji Suszczyńskiego odpowiadają wariantowi A typu *sanguisuga* według Patrizii von Eles Masi. Wygląd zapinek sugeruje, że prawdopodobnie wykonano je w warsztacie funkcjonującym na obszarze kultury Golasecca, zajmującej tereny dzisiejszej północnej Italii, na co wskazuje także analiza rozprzestrzenienia analogicznych egzemplarzy (Ryc. 4). Na tym terenie podobne zapinki uznawane są za jedne z najokazalszych elementów stroju kobiecego. Formy zbli-

żone typologicznie do omawianego tu egzemplarza są charakterystyczne dla fazy Golasecca IIb według Raffaele Carlo De Marinisa, odpowiadającej schyłkowemu stadium fazy HaD<sub>2</sub> oraz wczesnemu i środkowemu stadium fazy HaD<sub>3</sub>. W tradycyjnej chronologii bezwzględnej faza Golasecca II datowana jest na lata 525–480 p.n.e., zaś według korelowanej datami węglowymi chronologii halsztackiej na lata 585–540 rokiem p.n.e.

Nie wiadomo, w jaki sposób owe „egzotyczne” zapinki pijawkowate trafiły do rąk Suszczyńskiego. Najbardziej prawdopodobne wydaje się, że obie zapinki pochodzą z Wielkopolski, gdzie ówczesny ksiądz Suszczyński spędził większość swojego życia. Z tego rejonu znane są zresztą importy halsztackie i północnoitalskie. Oczywiście, mógł też wejść w ich posiadanie w czasie pobytu w Prusach, wówczas jednak zmagał się z problemami finansowymi i raczej mógł pozbywać się zbiorów, a nie je powiększać. Najstarsze znane obecnie importy śródziemnomorskie z tego obszaru datowane są zresztą dopiero na okres LTB. Możliwe jest wreszcie, że zakupił te zapinki podczas pobytu w Szwajcarii, co jednak uznajemy za raczej nieprawdopodobne. Ostatecznie przyjąć musimy, że rzeczywistego pochodzenia obu fibul typu *sanguisuga* (i pozostałych zabytków z kolekcji Suszczyńskiego) najpewniej nie poznamy już nigdy.