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RADOVI ARHEOLOŠKOG ZAVODA
PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT
O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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Daria LOŽNJAK DIZDAR

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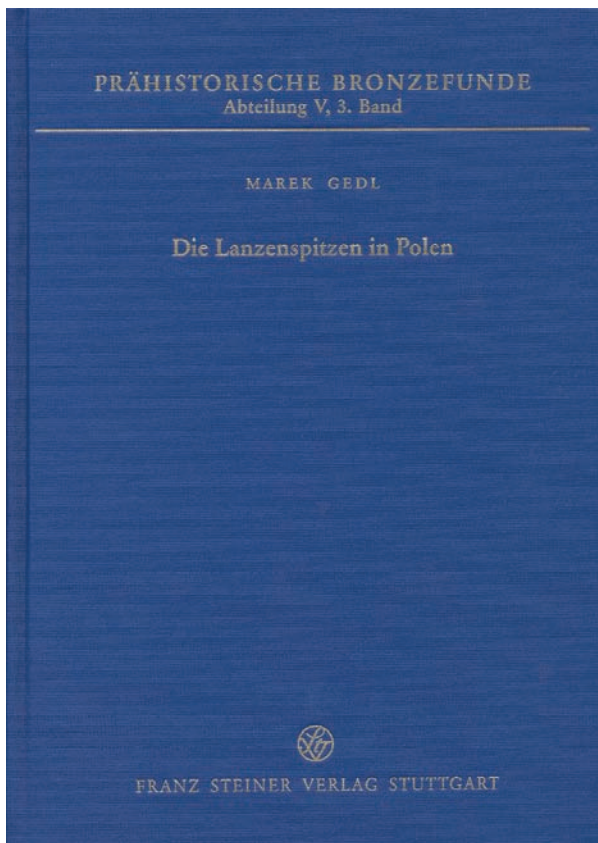
U V. razredu eminentne edicije *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*, koji se odnosi na koplja, izašao je treći svezak, u kojemu M. Gedl objavljuje vrhove kopalja s područja Poljske.

Nakon prva dva sveska iz iste serije – koplja iz Grčke i s prostora Moravske – M. Gedl predstavio je korpus nalaza s prostora današnje Poljske. Geografski okviri zadani su današnjim, odnosno recentnim državnim granicama, u trenutku kad autor piše priručnik. To je često razlogom da se u pojedinoj današnjoj državi preklapa i nekoliko kulturnih krugova, kao što je slučaj i u Poljskoj. Na tom prostoru susreću se podunavski srednjoeuropski krug, sjeverni krug, a prostor je otvoren i zapadnoeuropskim te sjeveroistočnoeuropskim utjecajima u brončanom i ranom željeznom dobu. Autor je to naglasio već u uvodnim redcima, čime je nagovijestio da će u studijski korpus nalaza uključiti i željeznodobne nalaze.

Nakon predgovora, koji je u ovoj ediciji prilika za zahvalu brojnim institucijama u kojima autori dobiju na uvid korpus nalaza koji u pojedinome svesku

The fifth section (*Abteilung V*) of the eminent *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* editions, which deals with spearheads, has released its third volume, in which M. Gedl publishes spearheads from the territory of Poland.

The first two volumes covered spearheads from Greece and the territory of Moravia respectively, while here Gedl presents the body of finds from today's Poland. The geographic boundaries have been determined by the current, i.e., recent state borders at the time when the author wrote his manual. This is often the reason why several cultural spheres overlap in an individual modern state, as is the case in Poland. The Danubian Central European sphere and the northern sphere meet in this territory, while it was also open to the West European and northeast European influences in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Gedl underscores this point already in his introductory remarks, which indicates that the materials under consideration will include Iron Age finds. After the foreword, which in this edition serves as an opportunity for acknowledgements to the numer-



trebaju kataloški obraditi, autor prilazi uvodnim poglavljima koja čitatelja (s obzirom na funkciju priručnika edicije *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* možda je točnije reći – korisnika) uvodi u problematiku specifičnoga tipa nalaza koji nemaju kronološki osjetljive karakteristike, ali i kriterije koji su utjecali na tipološku podjelu korpusa nalaza kopalja s područja Poljske.

U svescima PBF-a uobičajeno je dati nekoliko uvodnih poglavlja o nalazima, funkciji, povijesti istraživanja, tipološkoj razdiobi i kronologiji. M. Gedl odlučio se za uvodno poglavlje u kojemu su predstavljeni značenje kopalja u sveukupnu korpusu nalaza brončanog i starijeg željeznog doba te kulturni krugovi koji se u tom vremenu susreću i isprepliću na području današnje Poljske. U poglavlju o obliku predstavljeni su osnovni dijelovi koplja te podaci o njihovim funkcijama pri nasadu vrška koplja. Upravo su dijelovi koplja utjecali na kriterije pri tipološkoj razdiobi kopalja. Slijedi poglavlje o funkciji kopalja, koja su prije svega služila kao oružje u borbi ili lovu bez obzira na materijal od kojega su izrađena (metal ili kost). Koplja se razlikuju prema veličini, težini, obliku lista i tuljca, dužini lista te prema odnosu dužine tuljca i lista. Neki autori drže da su lagana, mala koplja do 10 cm dužine bila nasadena na kratak držak i da su služila za bacanje. Drugi autori misle pak da veličina koplja i drška nije utjecala na njihovu funkciju. Neka od ukrašenih kopalja bila su insignije moći

ous institutions in which the scholars are allowed to examine the finds that must be catalogued in individual volumes, Gedl moves on to the introductory chapters which immerses readers (given the function of the manuals produced for the *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* it would perhaps be more accurate to say users) in the problems surrounding this specific type of find which has no chronologically sensitive features, and in the criteria which dictated the typological classification of the body of spear finds in Polish territory.

Several introductory chapters on the finds, their function, the relevant research history, a typological breakdown and chronology are customary in the PBF volumes. Gedl opted for an introductory chapter in which he explains the significance of spearheads in the overall body of finds of the Bronze and Early Iron Age and the cultural spheres which met and intermingled in the territory of today's Poland. In the chapter on shapes, he presents the basic components of spears and data on their function at the spearhead socket. It is precisely the components of spears which influenced the criteria for their typological breakdown. This is followed by a chapter on the function of spears, which were first and foremost used as weapons for combat or hunting regardless of the material from which they were made (metal or bone). Spearheads differed by size, weight, blade and socket shapes, length of blade and the ratio between the lengths of the socket and blade. Some scholars maintained that light, small spearheads up to 10 cm in length were mounted on short shafts used for throwing. Other scholars believed that the size of the spear and shaft did not influence its function. Some of the ornamented spearheads were symbols of power and may have had cult uses. Gedl stresses that there is no unambiguous answer to this question. By the same token, iron spearheads did not differ from their bronze counterparts in terms of function. A high number of spearheads made of horn appeared at the beginning of the Iron Age. In his selection of spearheads, Gedl took a step forward by encompassing spears made not only of bronze but also iron and horn, wherein he was primarily guided by the function of the items. He thereby covered a wider body than finds made only of bronze, as the title would suggest.

In the chapter on their emergence, he discusses the casting of bronze spearheads in three-piece moulds made of clay or stone. Iron spearheads were forged from long pieces of iron, while those made of horn were made from deer antlers.

Gedl presents the relative chronological systems in use in Poland in his chapter on chronology. These are the modified systems of O. Montelius

ili su mogla imati kultnu svrhu. M. Gedl ističe da nema jednoznačna odgovora na to pitanje. Isto tako ni željezna se koplja u svojoj funkciji ne razlikuju od brončanih. Početkom željeznog doba javlja se velik broj kopalja izrađenih od roga. Kod izbora kopalja autor je učinio iskorak obuhvativši – uz brončana – i koplja od željeza i od roga, pri čemu ga je prije svega vodila funkcija predmeta. Time je obuhvatio širi korpus od nalaza načinjenih od bronce, koji je sugeriran u naslovu edicije.

U poglavlju o nastanku govori se o lijevanju brončanih kopalja u trodijelnim kalupima načinjenima od gline ili kamena. Željezna koplja bila su kovana od dugačka komada željeza, dok su ona od rogova izrađivana od jelenjih rogova.

U poglavlju o kronologiji M. Gedl predstavio je relativnokronološke sustave koji su u upotrebi u Poljskoj. Radi se o modificiranim sustavima O. Monteliusa i P. Reinecke. Autor je dao i pregled kultura u brončanom i starijem željeznom dobu u Poljskoj.

U poglavlju o stanju istraživanja autor naglašava velik broj slučajnih nalaza kopalja te velik broj onih pronađenih u ranoželjeznodobnim grobovima u Poljskoj. Iznosi se i nesretna priča koju je Poljska prošla kroz Drugi svjetski rat, koji nije poštedito ni arheološku baštinu. Ona je – premda dijelom izgubljena – ostala sačuvana u dokumentaciji i prethodnim publikacijama, što je M. Gedlu omogućilo da u svoj rad uključi i starije nalaze.

Slijedi kratko poglavlje o vrhovima kopalja u brončanom i željeznom dobu u Poljskoj, u kojemu se autor osim na kronološki pregled sjajno ilustriran na kraju priručnika osvrnuo i na okolnosti nalaza kopalja, što je popratio i postotnim odnosima zastupljenosti kopalja u naseljima, grobljima, ostavama i pojedinačnim nalazima.

Potom slijedi korpus nalaza, gdje su koplja primarno podijeljena prema materijalu od kojega su izrađena: bronca, željezo, rogovi, kosti te koštani harpuni. Može se reći da je M. Gedl obuhvatio sva oružja i oruđa koja su imala vršak i služila za bacanje te imala drveni nasad, što je izuzetan doprinos ovoga rada. Brončana koplja podijelio je na 15 tipova, najčešće prema obliku oštrice i/ili tuljca. Razlikuje najbrojnija koplja s lovorastom oštricom, koplja s bademastom oštricom i koplja s narebrenom oštricom, koja je nadalje precizno raščlanio na tipove. Zatim slijede koplja s različitim oblicima i tipovima tuljaca. Autor je izdvojio i kalupe za pojedina koplja pronađene u Poljskoj, što je velik doprinos, kao i jedini primjerak koji bi mogao upućivati na okov nasadnika koplja. Željezna koplja podijelio je opet prema obliku oštrice i prema veličini te je izdvojio željezne okove za nasad koplja.

Prema već uhodanu sustavu edicije *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* u katalogu je obrađeno 627 predmeta

and P. Reinecke. Gedl also provides an overview of the cultures in Poland during the Bronze and Early Iron Ages.

In the chapter on the status of research, Gedl highlights the large number of chance finds of spearheads and the large number of those found in Early Iron Age graves in Poland. He also recounts the unfortunate fate of Poland during the Second World War, which did not even spare the archaeological heritage. Although partially lost, the latter remained preserved in the documentation and previous publications, which made it possible for Gedl to include even older finds in his work.

This is followed by a brief chapter on spearheads in Poland in the Bronze and Iron Ages, in which Gedl, besides the superbly illustrated chronological overview at the end of the manual, also focuses on the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the spearheads, which he accompanied with percentages of the presence of spearheads in settlements, cemeteries, hoards and individual finds.

The catalogue of finds follows. Here the spears are primarily divided on the basis of the materials from which they were made: bronze, iron, horn and bone, and bone harpoons. It can be said that Gedl included all weapons and implements which had a point and were used for throwing and had wooden shafts, which constitutes the exceptional contribution made by this work. Bronze spearheads are divided into 15 types, most often based on the shape of the blade and/or socket. He distinguishes between the most numerous spearheads with laurel-leaf blades, spearheads with almond-shaped blades and spears with ribbed blades, which he further quite precisely broke down into types. This is followed by spearheads with various socket shapes and types. Gedl also sets aside the casts for individual spearheads discovered in Poland, which is a major contribution, as is the sole example which may indicate a mount for a spear shaft. He divides iron spearheads also based on blade shape and according to size, and he sets aside the iron mounts for spear shafts.

Based on the already established system of the *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* editions, 627 items classified by types are presented in the catalogue; they can be found under the same numbers in the sketches on the plates. Dating and distribution are defined for each type. The plates are followed by maps, in which Gedl shows the distribution of spearheads through the phases of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Poland given the context of the finds. In the end he provides several plates featuring the most important closed units, graves and hoards in which spears appear.

razvrstanih prema tipovima, koji se prema istoj numeraciji mogu pratiti i u crtežima na tablama. Za svaki tip definirana je datacija i rasprostranjenost. Iza tabli slijede karte, gdje je M. Gedl ponudio rasprostranjenost kopalja kroz stupnjeve brončanog i željeznog doba u Poljskoj s obzirom na kontekst nalaza. Na kraju se donosi nekoliko tabli najvažnijih zatvorenih cjelina, grobova i ostava u kojima se koplja pojavljuju. Pri usporedbi kronologije koja je primijenjena za datiranje nalaza riječ je o modificiranu Monteliusovu sustavu koji se upotrebljava u sjevernoj Europi, a usporedna kronološka tablica s Reineckeovim sustavom i prikazanim tipovima kopalja koji se pojavljuju kroz brončano i starije željezno doba olakšava sinkronizaciju sa srednjoeuropskim prostorom.

Ako se ovaj treći tom serije V. o kopljima usporedi s prethodnim – onim J. Říhovskog (1996) o kopljima u Moravskoj – vidljiv je autorski pristup u kriterijima prema kojima je korpus nalaza podijeljen na tipove. Kriteriji su zasigurno ovisili o građi kojom su autori raspolagali, ali i o težnji da se tipovi razvrstaju što objektivnije, ne bi li se odgovorilo na pitanja o datiranju i rasprostranjenosti. Kod kopalja se pokazalo da se tek nekoliko tipova može usko datirati u jedan od stupnjeva brončanog i željeznog doba, dok su drugi dugo u upotrebi.

M. Gedl minuciozno je i s mjerom definirao tipove te na taj način provjerio hipoteze koje je iznio u uvodnim poglavljima. Osobitost je i autorovo obuhvaćanje nalaza ponajprije prema funkciji, a ne isključivo prema materijalu od kojega su koplja načinjena. Vrijednost ovog izdanja *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* vremenski je širok korpus nalaza od brončanog do kraja starijeg željeznog doba u sjeveroistočnome dijelu Europe, čime je otvorena mogućnost komparacije sa srednjoeuropskim nalazima. Time je u razredu V. nagoviještena transverzala od sjevera Europe prema Grčkoj, pri čemu nedostaju korpusi nalaza s prostora Karpatske kotline. Ta će praznina vjerojatno brzo biti popunjena, što će pridonijeti studioznijem pristupu proučavanju kopalja, jedne od najvažnijih vrsta oružja u brončanom i željeznom dobu.

The comparison of chronologies applied for dating is actually a modified Montelius system which is used for northern Europe, while the comparative chronological table with Reinecke's system and the spearhead types which appeared throughout the Bronze and Early Iron Ages facilitates synchronization with the Central European zone.

When this third volume of *Abteilung V* on spearheads is compared with the preceding volume – by J. Říhovski (1996) on spearheads in Moravia – the approach of the authors becomes apparent in the criteria whereby the body of finds is divided into types. The criteria certainly depended on the materials at their disposal, and also the aspiration to classify types as objectively as possible in order to answer the question of dating and distribution. It has become apparent in the case of spearheads that only a few types may be narrowly dated to one of the phases of the Bronze or Iron Age, while the others were in use for long periods.

Gedl minutely and measuredly defined the types and thereby verified the hypotheses put forth in the introductory chapters. A specific feature is Gedl's inclusion of the finds primarily based on function, rather than exclusively on the basis of the materials from which the spearheads were made. The value of this volume of *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* is the chronologically broad body of finds from the Bronze to Early Iron Ages in the northeast section of Europe, which opens the way for comparisons with Central European finds. *Abteilung V* therefore heralds a transversal from northern Europe to Greece, wherein finds from the Carpathian Basin are absent. This void will probably be filled soon, and this will contribute to a more studios approach to the study of spears, one of the most important weapon types in the Bronze and Iron Ages.