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# THE SETTLEMENT PRIBREZHNOYE

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The settlement of the Baltic Coastal Culture (Rzucewo Culture) Pribrezhnoye was discovered by the author in 1994. It is located in 0.2 kms west of the suburban settlement called Pribrezhnoye within the precincts of Kaliningrad, at the coast of the Vistula bay (Fig. 1). In 2000–2002 the Neolithic Division continued excavations of this site. Its whole investigated area is 554 m<sup>2</sup>. The settlement occupies the northern flat slope of sandy height (7.5 m above sea level), which is separated from the bay by marsh-ridden lowland.

The whole area of the site was defined only approximately, as the southern and extreme eastern parts were destroyed or built up in the past. We can only guess the original sizes. Judging by everything, the settlement occupied the territory of not less than 15000 m<sup>2</sup>.

The stratigraphy is of the following character: directly under the turf cover there is a layer of light-grey coloured ground with capacity from 0.08 up to 0.36 m. This layer formed up owing to wind processes. Below it, there is the actual culture layer. Stratigraphically it looks like a whole and represents black coloured intensive ashen sandy loam in the locations of inhabited constructions or grey coloured ashen sandy loam in the interhousing space. The capacity of the culture layer varies from 0.10 up to 0.80 m. Under the culture layer there is yellow-grey subsoil sand of insignificant capacity of 0.02–0.16 m. Subsoil sand formed up by infiltration of ashen particles from the culture layer. Below it, there is light-yellow subsoil sand.

On the settlement the remains of 6 household constructions were excavated (the article contains the description of dwellings 2 and 3, the characteristics of others will be given in a separate study which presently is under preparation for publishing). Four houses had a post structure of extended form, traces of fire are on all of them without any exception. Due to the black coloured filling, the traces of constructions are easily seen on the light-yellow sand. Taking into consideration the large size of the site, it is possible to assume the idea that nearly 20

dwellings could have formed a settlement simultaneously.

House 2 was on the southern edge of settlement. It had an elongated form and its long axis was SW–NE oriented (Fig. 2). The whole length of the construction is 17.70 m, the average width is 4 m. The walls of the dwelling were formed by double rows of postholes (the distance between them is 0.12–0.20 m). The diameter of postholes is 0.13–0.15 m and the depth is 0.15–0.35 m. Along the long axis of the dwelling we can clearly see a row of rare large postholes from roof-supporting posts with diameter of 0.30–0.35 m and 0.40 m deep. There was one more row of postholes (their diameter is 0.25–0.40 m) there. It also passed along the internal rectangular of the construction, but was situated closer to its S–W wall. The entrance was in the narrower N–E side of the house, on the extension part. The dwelling had at least 2 living rooms or maybe more and was divided by a partition.

The construction was sunken into the subsoil on the side of the entrance and in the middle part up to 0.15–0.30 m and then the layer became thicker to the butt-end of the house where it reached 0.60 m. The fill of the house is the intensive ashen sandy loam of almost black colour in its low part, closer to the top-layer it gradually becomes light-grey. Apparently the upper layer was formed after some fire when the dwelling was deserted. The accumulated dust consists mainly of isolated fragments of ceramics. The round in the plan hearth with the diameter of 1.20 m was situated almost in the center of the dwelling. It was 0.46 m deep. The samples of charcoal from this hearth gave the following radiocarbon data: 4220±40 BP, cal. 2903 (2879) 2675 B.C. The majority of finds were concentrated in the bottom layer. Two well polished axes of hard kind of stone with a narrowed butt were found here. Their dimensions are 12.5x4.5 cm and 12x5 cm accordingly (Fig. 3:18). By form they remind of axes from the settlement at Nida (Rimantiene, 1989, p. 61). The plummet represents a plane stone and a hollow (Fig. 3:17). Probably, a roughly polished mattock and a



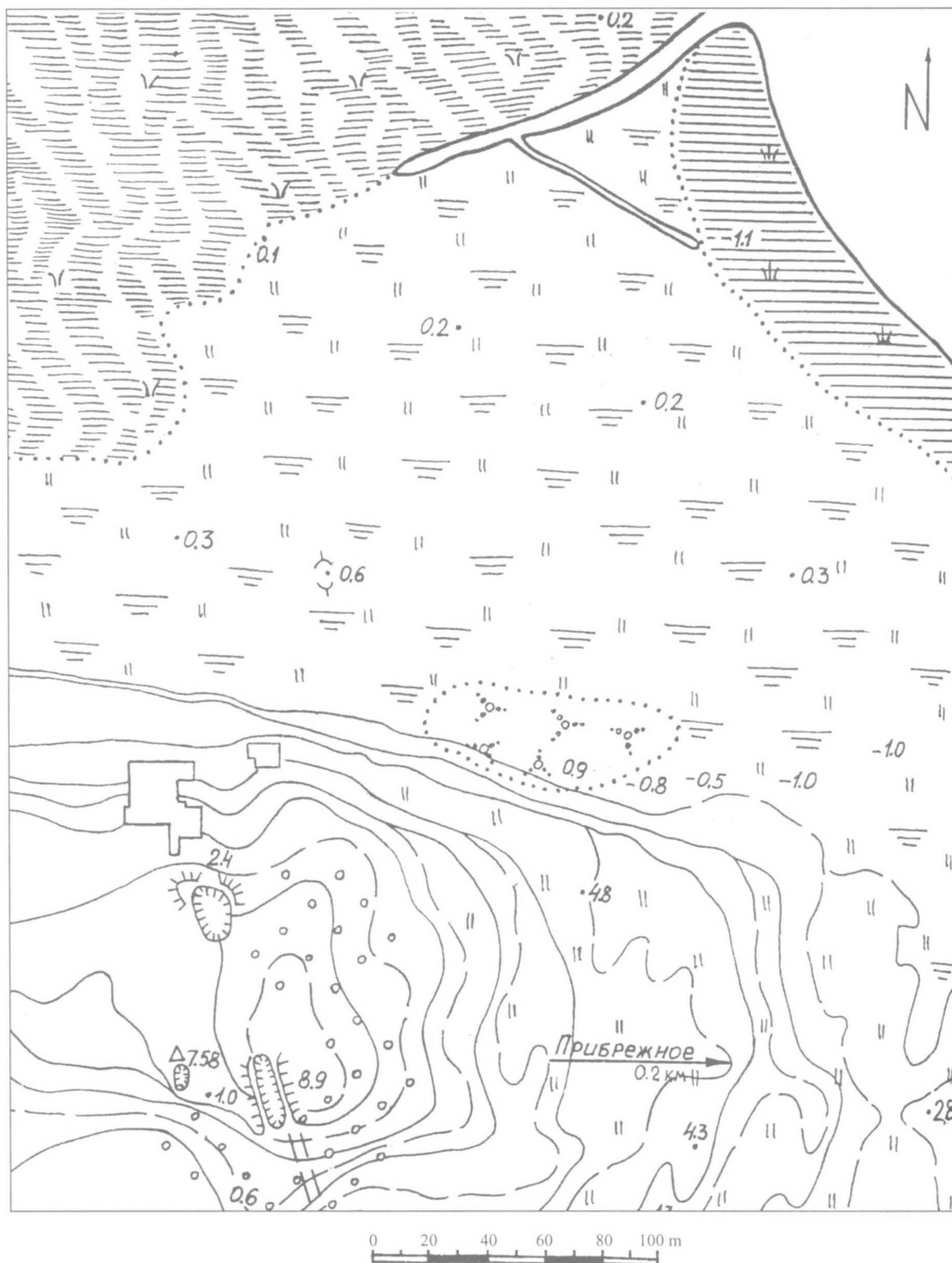


Fig. 1. Situation plan of Pribrezhnoye settlement with indication of the excavated areas. (The illustrations are executed by Tatiana Borsuchenko.)



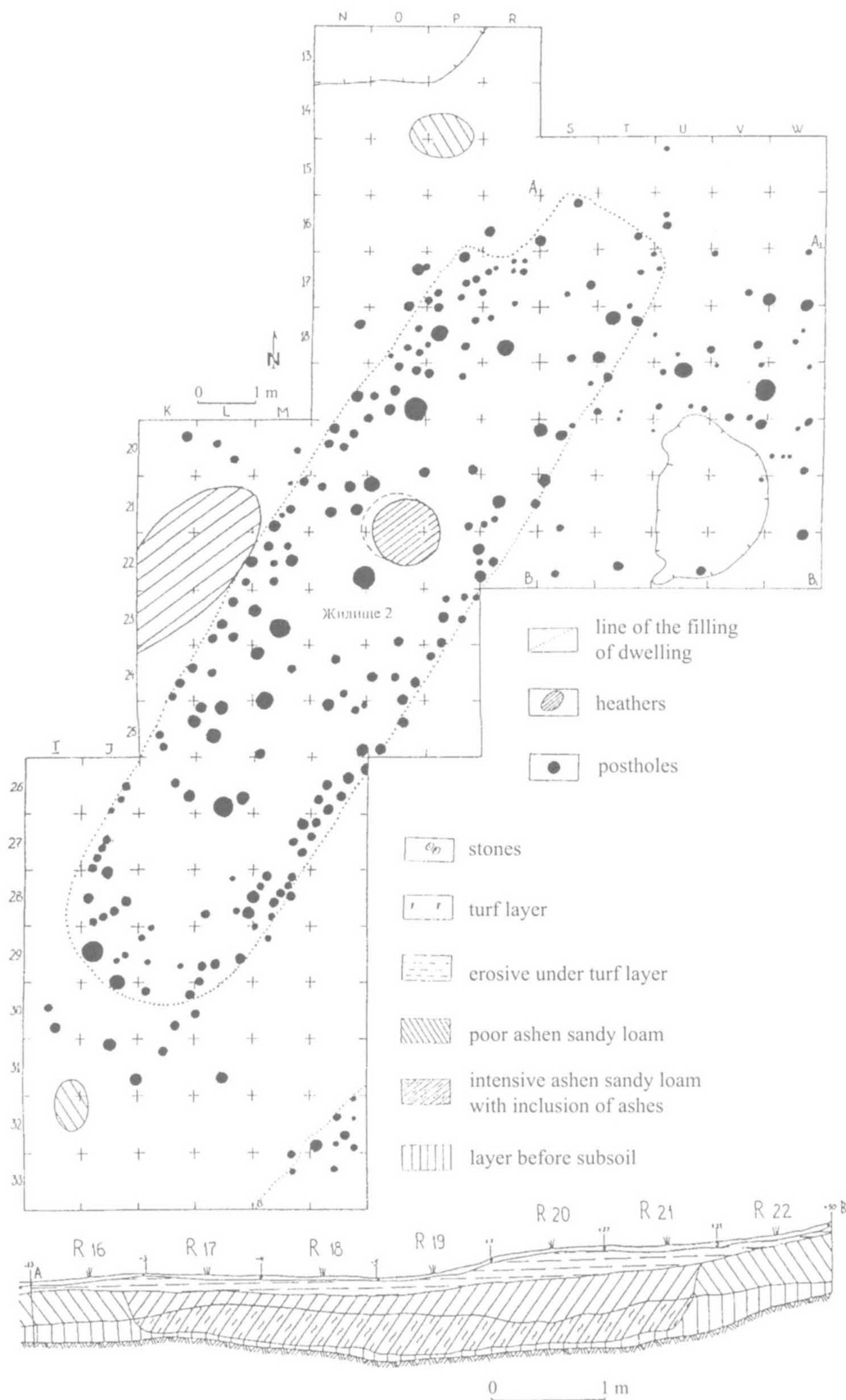


Fig. 2. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. Plan of House 2.



stamper formed the grinder, what proves existence of agriculture (Fig. 3:12, 14). Amber artefacts are not numerous at the settlement. An oblong formed lamellar pendant was found in the house (Fig. 3:16). The ceramics is various in its forms. We can note apart wide-mouthed vessels of group 3, but there are also other 5 groups of vessels in the dwelling (Fig. 3:8, 10, 11). Only one amphora was found. It had 2 handles and an oval rim (Fig. 3:13). Beakers had very slightly profiled necks, one of the vessels was decorated with tiny handles (Fig. 3:1, 2, 3, 4). There are 2 types of bowls in the house: a finely ornamented deep bowl and a sherd from the tray-shaped pot of low side walls (Fig. 3:7, 6).

The outlines of house 3, which is located in the neighbourhood with house 2 and in parallel to it, were defined clearly enough (Fig. 4). The postholes limited precisely the construction of extended form, its long axis was oriented SW–NE. Length of the construction is investigated for a distance of 13.20 m. The dwelling is slightly narrowed to the entrance and in the average part is 3.70 m wide. Its narrower part has 3.20 m. The extension where the entrance was situated had the following dimensions: 2.60x2.20 m. As in other household constructions, along the center of the dwelling there was a row of rare posts with diameter up to 0.32 m and up to 0.40 m in depth. Closer to the NE wall of the dwelling in parallel to the basic row, there was one more row of large postholes. In some cases the posts were propped up by stones. Two external double rows of the stakeholes with the diameter 0.14–0.15 m on the whole are parallel to each other, but the distance between them varies. They are numerous and probably some of them were rearranged during the repair of the construction, that is why it seems that they are arranged chaotically. The postholes of larger size were also found regularly in external rows, their diameter was up to 0.30 m (and up to 0.60 m deep). These posts supported the cross ties of the dwelling. In its narrow and middle parts the house was sunken into subsoil from 0.10 up to 0.28 m. The SW-sector was sunken down to 0.50 m. The black coloured intensive ashen sandy loam filled it. Closer to the top-layer, its shade gradually became light-grey. The loam contained separate pottery sherds which got there already after dwelling's functioning was over. Large hearths were not found. Closer to the entrance there was a lens of ashen sandy loam sized 4.60x2.60 m and up to 0.12 m deep in the subsoil. The samples of charcoal from house No 3, taken from the bottom layer, were radiocarbon dated: 4410±80 bp, 3355 (3078) 2883 B.C. All basic finds were found in the bottom sector. The ceramics and stone artefacts, found in the filling, essentially do not differ from those revealed in house 2 and in the interhousing

space (Fig. 5), though house 3 has an earlier date. The small trapezoid axe made of crystal rock had an oval section in the middle and a beveled top part (Fig. 5:12). Another miniature trapezoid axe sized 2.6x2.5 cm was made of slate (Fig. 5:13). It had two polished edges. The lens-formed amber decoration with a hole in the center had the diameter of 2.4 cm (Fig. 5:10). The ceramics is represented by fragments of wide-mouthed vessels of group 2 (Fig. 5:7), group 3 (Fig. 5:6), group 4 (Fig. 5:1), group 6 (Fig. 5:4), deep bowls (Fig. 5:2, 3), amphorae with sloping shoulders (Fig. 5:11). The beaker is notable for its almost straight neck and slightly narrowed to base body (Fig. 5:8).

The lay-out of settlement is connected to character of its landscape. The houses were inverted to the gulf by their long side and followed the natural bend of the hill. Dwellings 2 and 3 occupied the higher position on the hill and their butt-ends were rooted into its base. At the entrance the surface of hill was transformed into the plane terrace.

The remains of post-structured dwellings repeatedly occur at Late Neolithic sites in the East Baltic region. In the settlements in Suchacz (the coast of the Vistula bay) there were double rows of posts and an extra row of roof-supporting posts along the long axis. Inside the dwellings (sized within 12 m) there were stone hearths (Ehrlich, 1936, p. 54–63). Constructions with hearths inside and double walls were also found during the excavations of Nida settlement in Lithuania (Rimantiene, 1996, p. 262). The constructions were 7–10 m long and 4–5 m wide averagely. The dwellings had several rooms. The remains of oblong dwellings were also found in the Eastern Lithuania in the settlement Žemaitiškė 2 (Гирининкас, 1990, с. 88–89). Dwellings with structure of posts are known from the settlement Lagaža (Lubanskaya Ravnina). All of them were rectangular with double rows of posts and gable roofs (Лозе, 1979, с. 58). In the eastern part of Kaliningrad region on the left bank of the river Šešupė (s, Tushino village), the doctor V. I. Timofeev found a settlement of Corded Ware Culture with traces of a post-structured house (Тимофеев, 1978, с. 37).

Post-structured dwellings with sunken floor are well known on the Baltic coast. In the Late Neolithic settlements Tatum and Myrholm in Denmark, houses of rectangular form with central posts along the long axis were investigated (Simonsen, 1983, p. 83). In Sweden dwellings of similar structure were found in Malmö, but here the houses had larger dimensions (Björhem, 1989, p. 230–231). On the Bornholm island in the settlement Limensgård there were constructions which length exceeded 40 m (Nielsen F., Nielsen P., 1985, p. 107–108). They had four



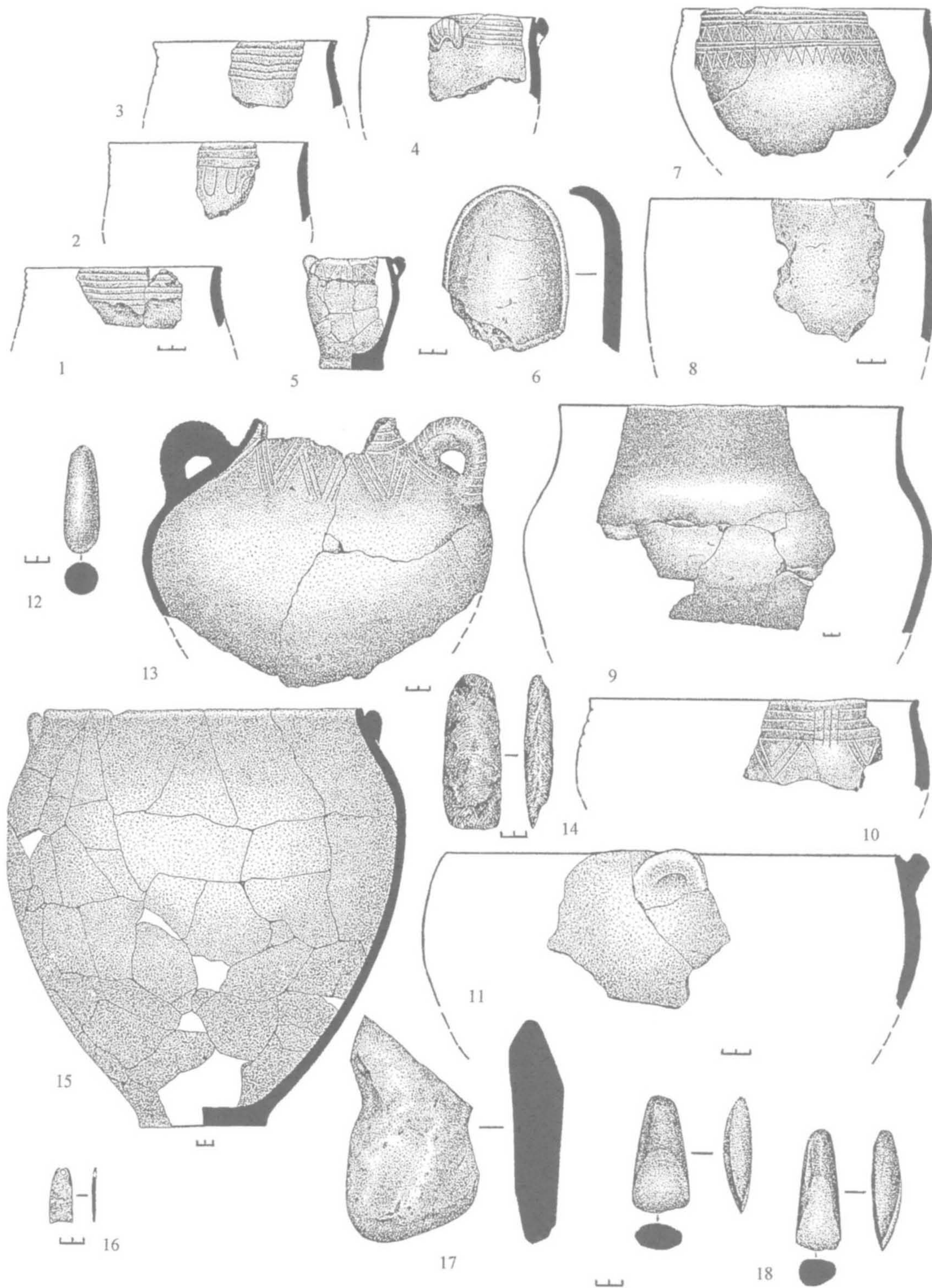


Fig. 3. Pribrezhnoye Settlement, House 2. 1-11, 13, 15 – ceramics, 16 – amber pendant, 12, 14, 17, 18 – stone artefacts.



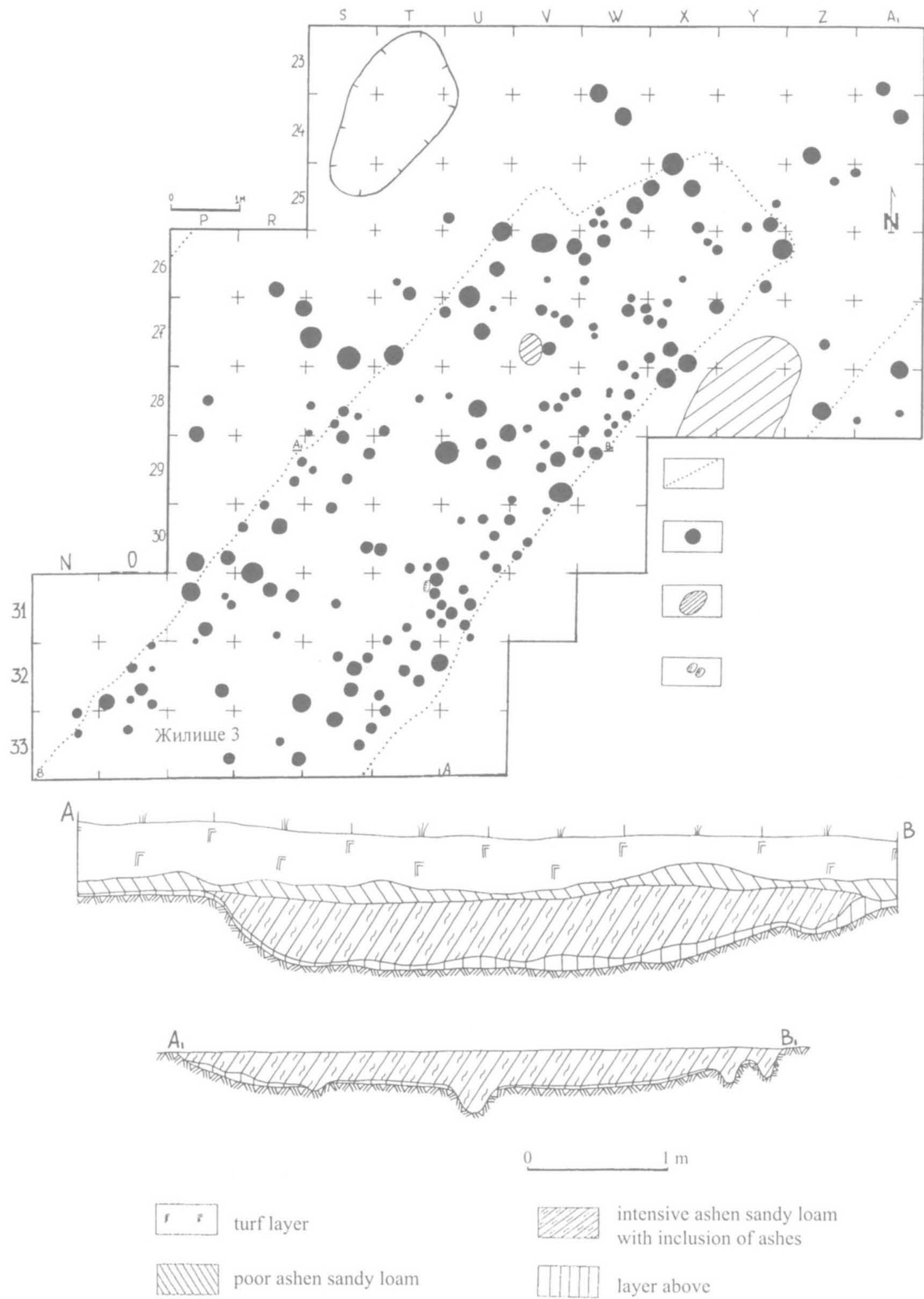


Fig. 4. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. Plan of House 3.



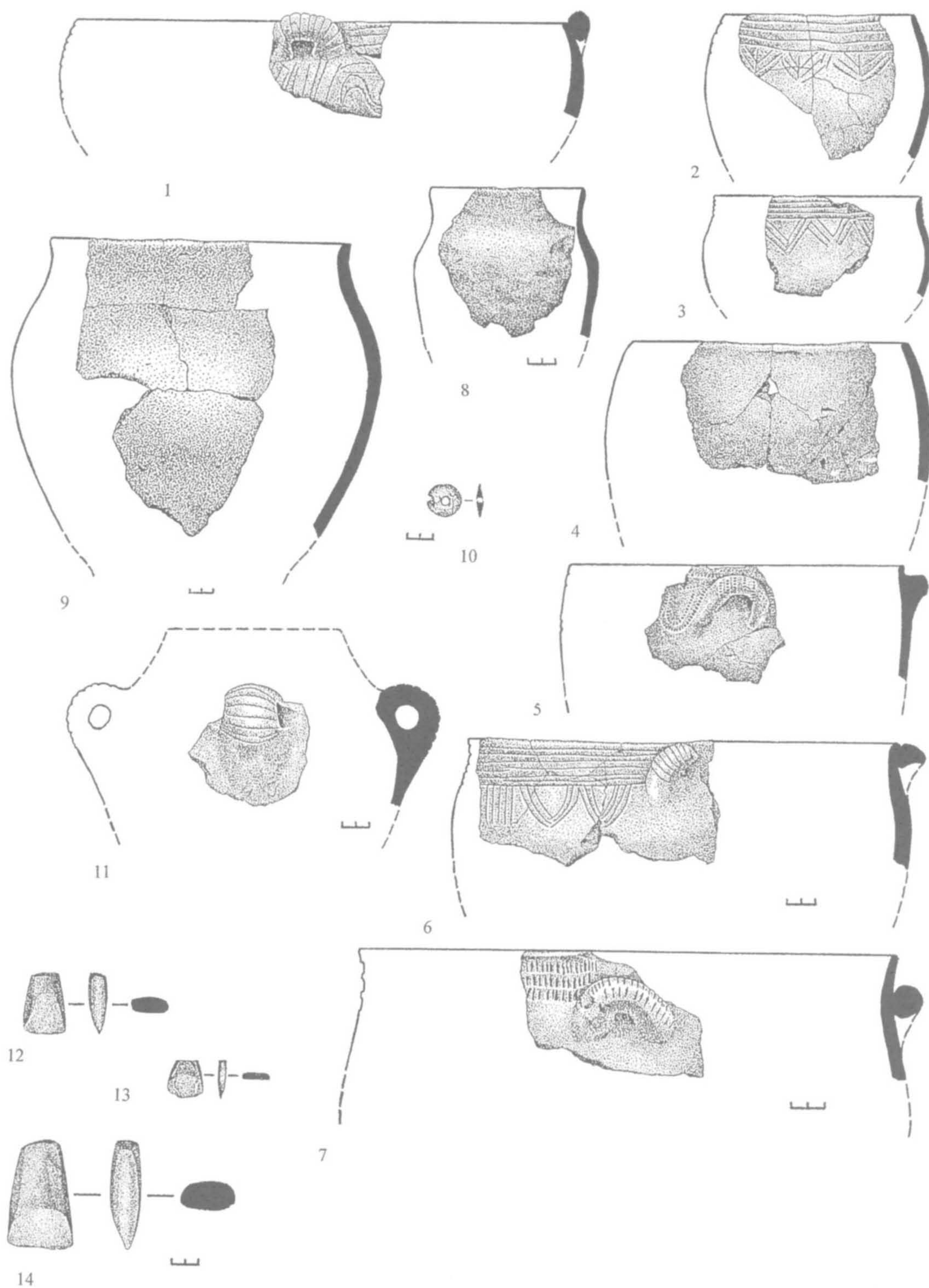


Fig. 5. Pribrezhnoye Settlement, House 3. 1-9, 11 – ceramics, 10 – amber artefacts, 12-14 – stone artefacts.



sloping roofs, roundish butt-ends and double rows of postholes. However all these constructions belong to the later period than the dwellings in Pribrezhnoye.

Some elements of houses in Pribrezhnoye have no complete analogies among the constructions of Baltic Coastal culture. First of all it concerns the oval form of sunken part of dwelling. Probably the only construction with oval corners in the plan of Nida settlement may be regarded as closer in form. Its length is 12 m, the width is 3–4 m (Rimantienė, 1996, p. 262). Trapezoid constructions with walls, formed by 2 double rows parallel to each other posts, are known in the Łupawa group of Funnel Beaker Culture (further FBC). Many constructive features of these dwellings are close to those spread in Pribrezhnoye (Wierzbicki, 1999, p. 193–198). Most likely this similarity is not casual.

The pottery, found in houses and in the interhousing space, is notable for its cultivated form, stability and peculiarity of ornament. It is unknown when these antiquities began to develop.

Two ways were used for manufacture of vessels: joining and connection of narrowed edges of tapes. The pottery is gritted with small pieces of gravel. All vessels have smooth outlines, more often the rim is poorly expressed. Many vessels have handles of various forms. Usually only the upper part of vessel was ornamented. The ornament consisted of simple compositions, mostly horizontal imprints of cord. The amount of absolutely unornamented vessels makes 51.36%. Threaded ornaments are not characteristic of the settlement, where prevail different variants of corded ornament with tangled triangles turned downwards (15.35%). Such kind of ornamentation was on all types of pottery without any exceptions. The ceramics, decorated only by horizontal impressions of cord, makes 6.31%. Horizontal imprints in a combination with semiovals decorated 4.58% of pottery. Various pits cover 7.8% of vessels. The stamps consisting of rows of pillars are rarer (1.48%). 1.86% of pottery were decorated by zigzag or wave. Elementary finger imprints decorated 3.09% of vessels.

The pottery is subdivided into 6 types according to the form: amphorae and pots similar to amphorae, beakers, wide-mouthed pots, pots of average sizes, bowls and tray-shaped pots of low side walls.

Amphorae and pots similar to amphorae is a widely spread type of pottery in Pribrezhnoye. It is characterized by short neck, gritting with small pieces of gravel, average thickness of walls and 2 not big handles, situated in the upper or middle part of vessel. The neck has an oval form what gives original appearance to pots. It is a distinctive feature of this type (Fig. 6:1–4).

Fragments of beakers are not numerous. For the settlement, weakly profiled beakers of average size are most typical (Fig. 6: 6, 7). There are also beakers close to funnel form (Fig. 6:5). Some beakers are decorated with miniature handles.

Wide-mouthed vessels of open type make the majority of all ceramics at the settlement. The diameter of bottoms in these vessels is 2.5–3 times smaller than the diameter of their necks. Wide-mouthed pots may be subdivided into 6 groups.

The vessels of group 1 are characterized by large size, feebly marked and short neck, the rounded body in the middle part is smoothly curved towards small bottom (Fig. 7:1–4).

More extended proportions of body are characteristic of pots of group 2. The neck is rather well-profiled and outbent (Fig. 7:5–7). The smooth bend of body near the bottom is typical to the majority of groups of wide-mouthed vessels.

The vessels of group 3 differ from groups 1 and 2 by their big embossed walls in the upper part and by body form close to ovoid. The neck is slightly expressed (Fig. 3:15).

The vessels of group 4 are squat (the ratio of diameter of upper part and whole height of vessel is 1.5x1), the neck is absent (Fig. 8:1, 2).

The group 5 is close to rounded vessels (Fig. 8:3, 4).

The pots of group 6 represent a peculiar type: lengthened form, straight or slightly outbent neck. The body is smoothly narrowed towards the bottom and frequently decorated with handles (Fig. 9:1–3).

Vessels of average size (the diameter of rim is 12–25 cm) in many respects repeat forms of large wide-mouthed pots. They differ mainly in ratio between width of top part and bottom (Fig. 9:5–7).

Rounded bowls are subdivided into 4 groups: deep bowls with S-profiled or straight rim, hemideep bowls with straight rim, hemispherical (Fig. 10:1–4; Fig. 3:7) and funnel bowls with ornamentation inside (Fig. 11:1–3). Variety of ornamentation is common in the first three types.

Tray-shaped pots of low side walls are divided into 2 groups: of extended form with roundish and obtuse ends and oval exemplars with walls slightly bent inwards.

Not numerous fragments typical to Narva Culture porous ceramics with prevalence of organic elements (only 18 sherds) were also found at the settlement closer to the edge of marsh-ridden bank along with corded ware. The vessels had I- or S- profiled necks (Fig. 12:1–5). As is generally known, sandy soils can promote mixing of cultural deposits. Most likely that a small site of Narva Culture existed here before arrival of representatives of Corded Ware Culture.



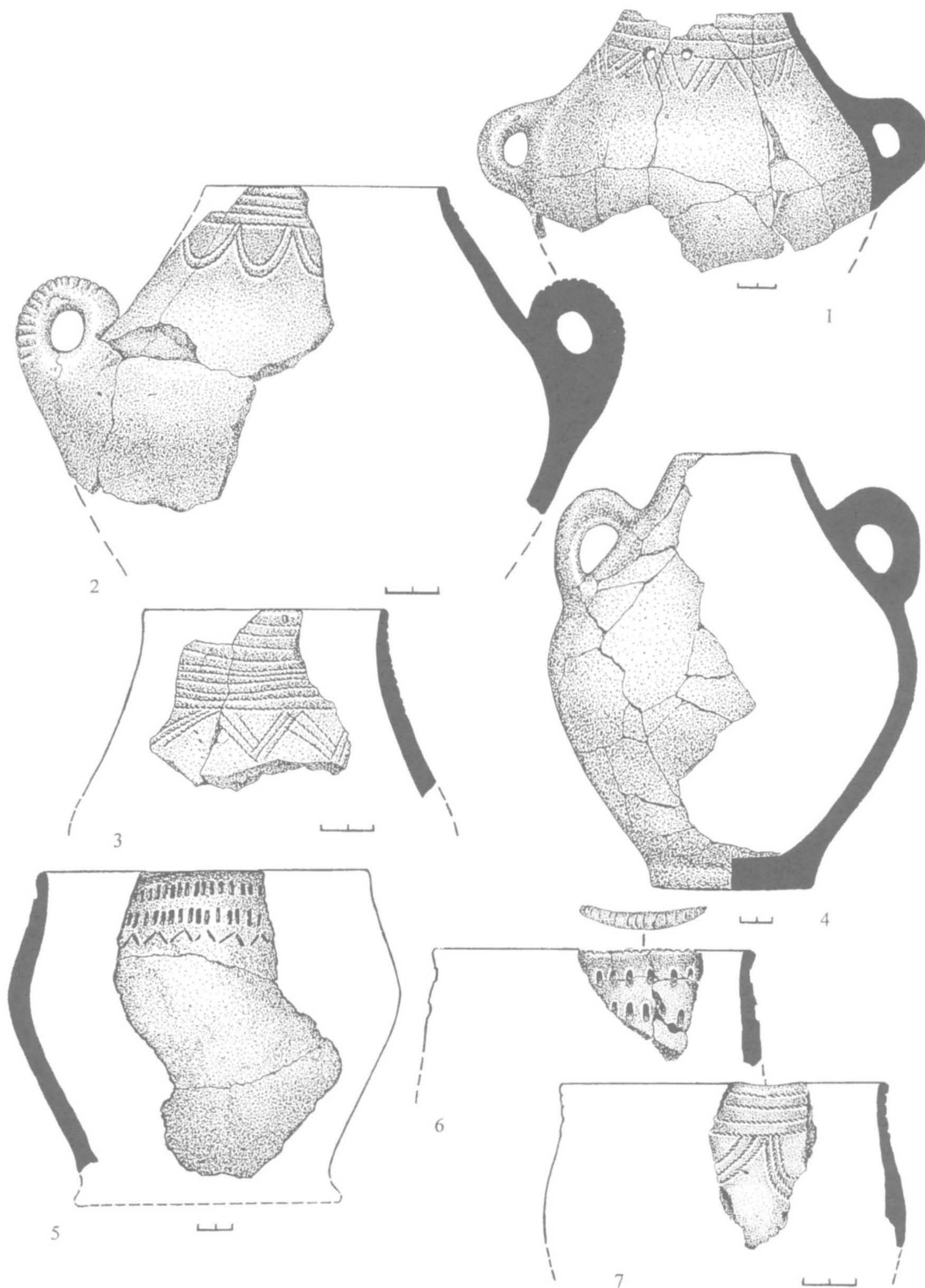


Fig. 6. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1–4 – amphorae and pots similar to amphorae, 5–7 – beakers.



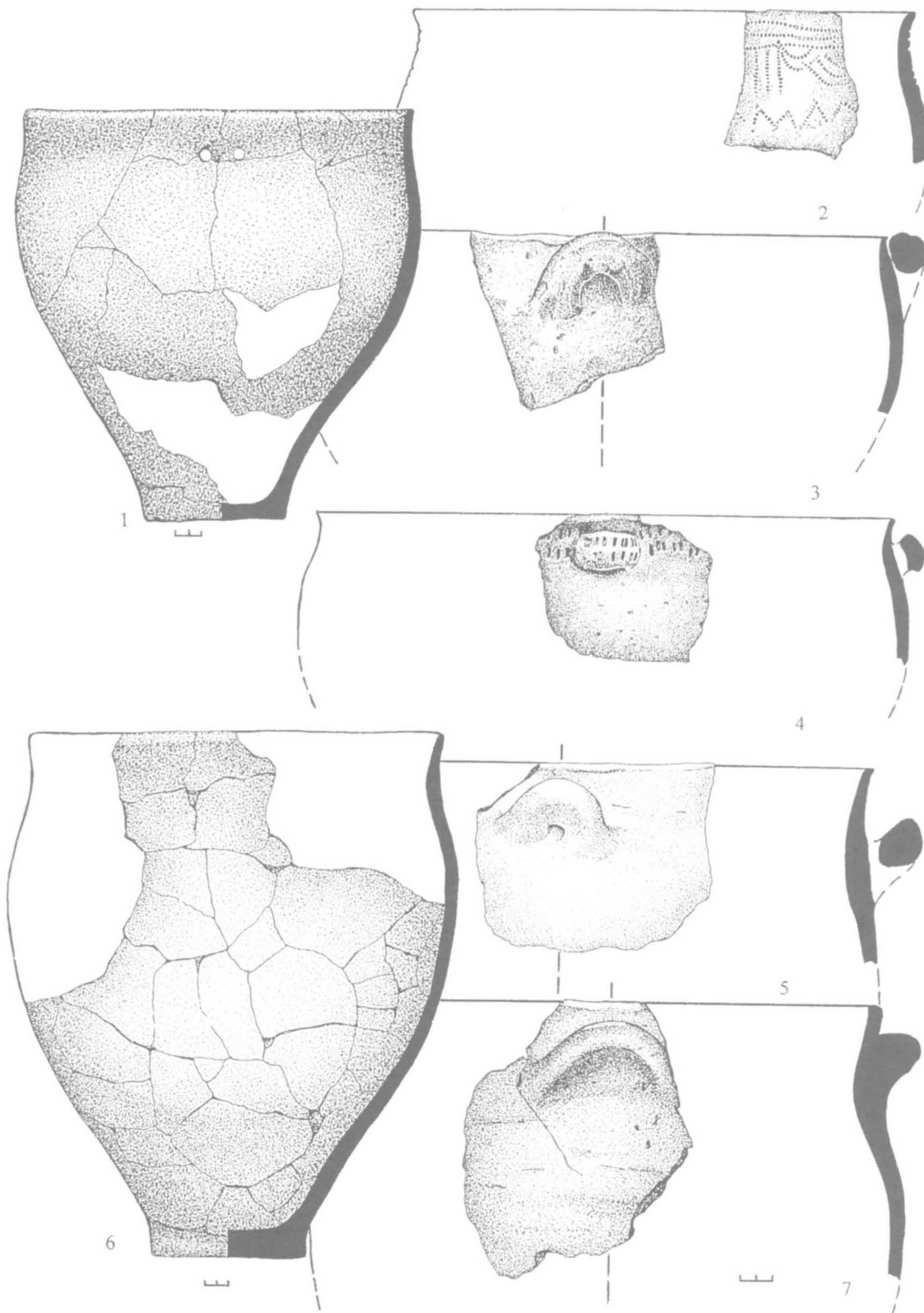


Fig. 7. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1–4 – wide-mouthed vessels of group 1, 5–7 – wide-mouthed vessels of group 2.



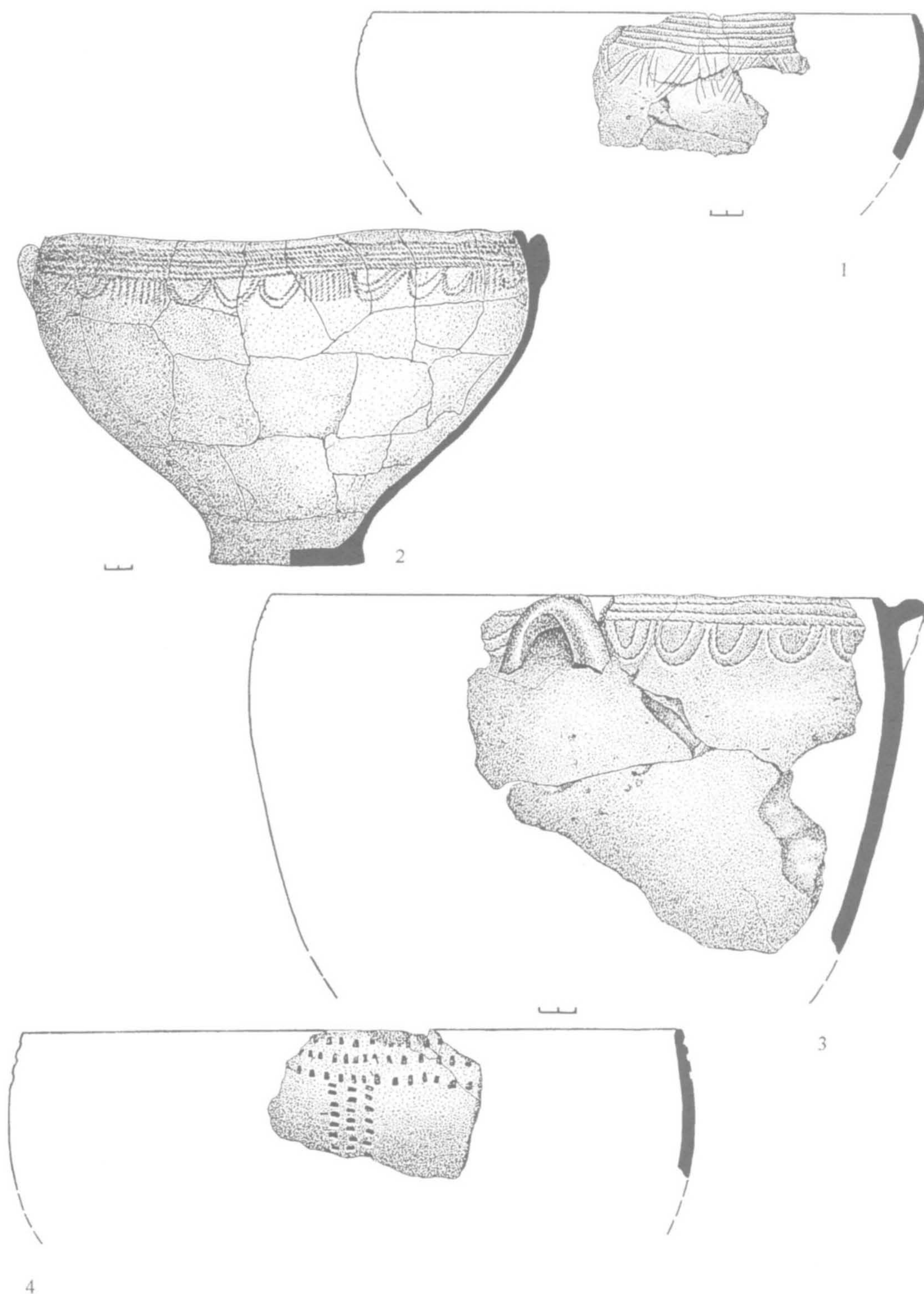


Fig. 8. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1–2 – wide-mouthed vessels of group 4, 3–4 – wide-mouthed vessels of group 5.



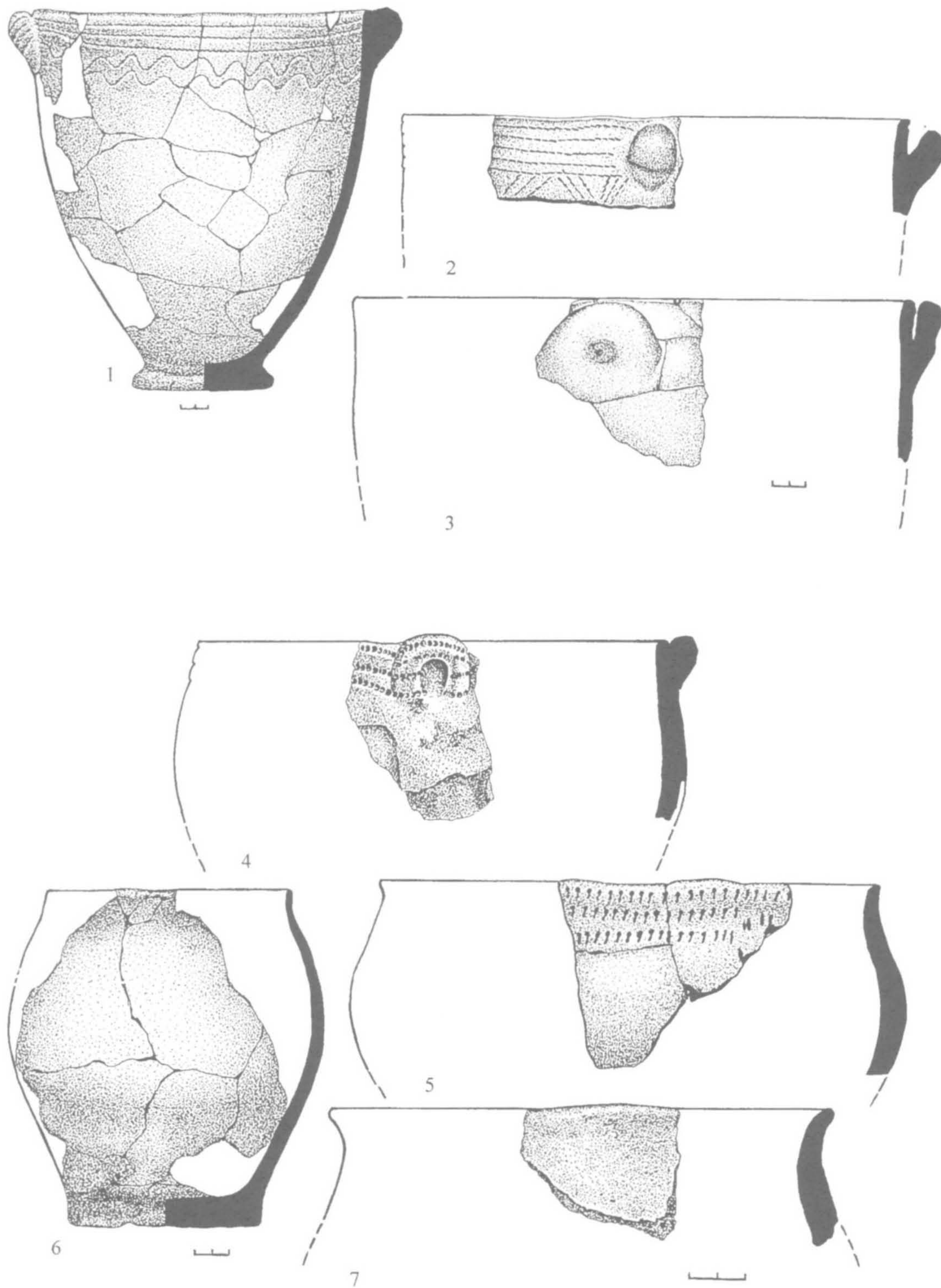


Fig. 9. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1-3 – wide-mouthed vessels of group 6, 4-7 – pots of average sizes.



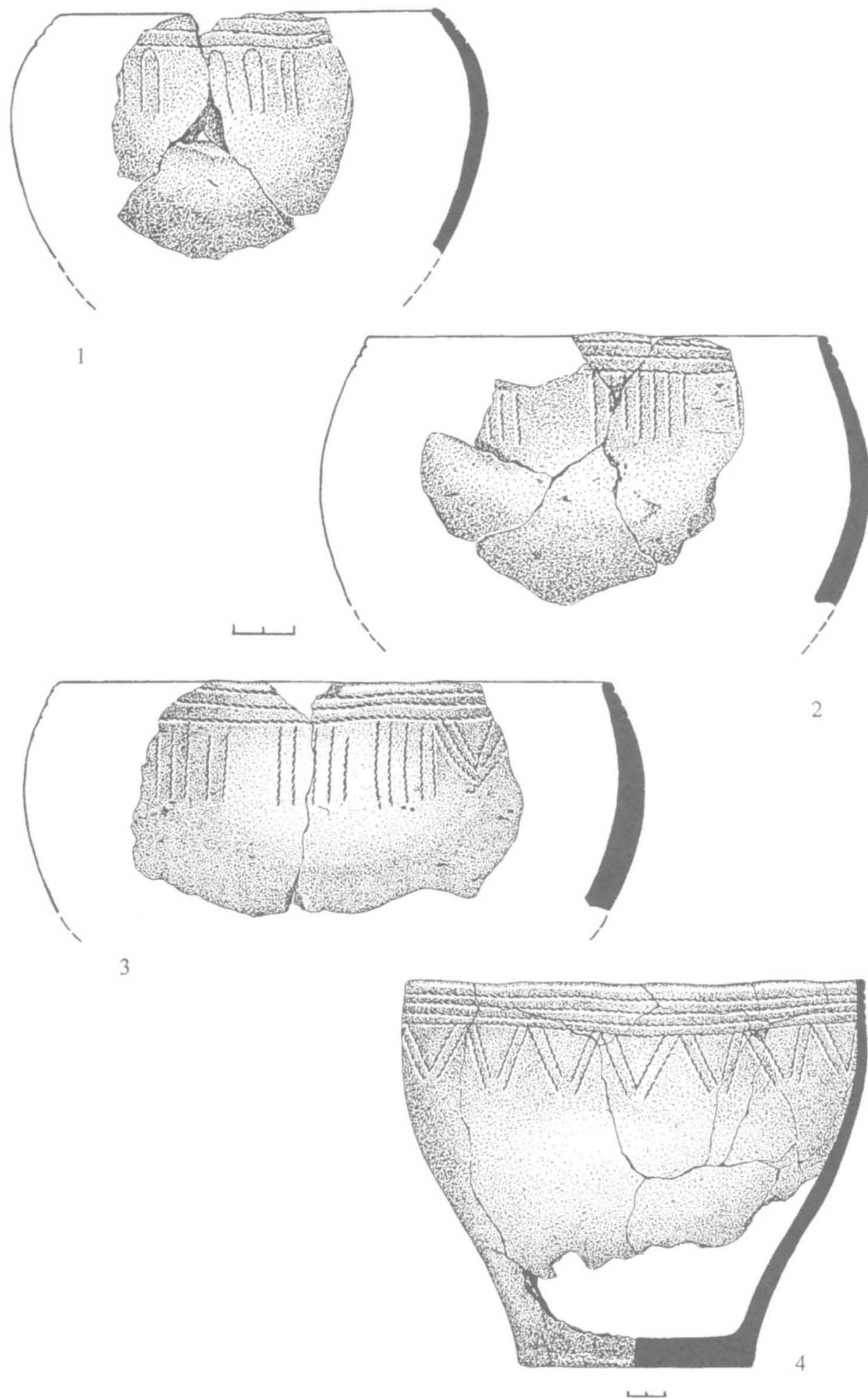


Fig. 10. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1–4 – bowls.



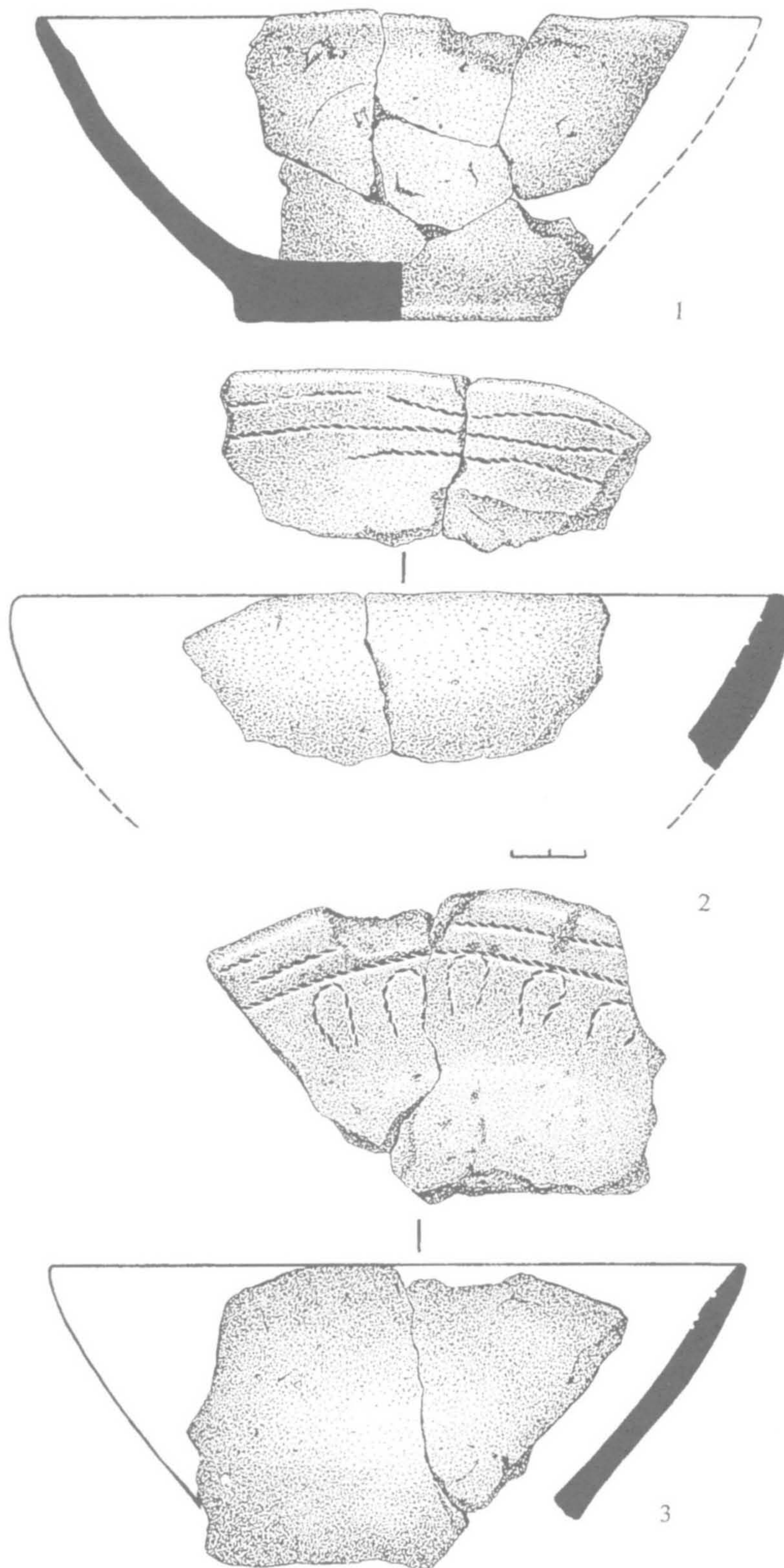


Fig. 11. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. 1-3 – funnel bowls.



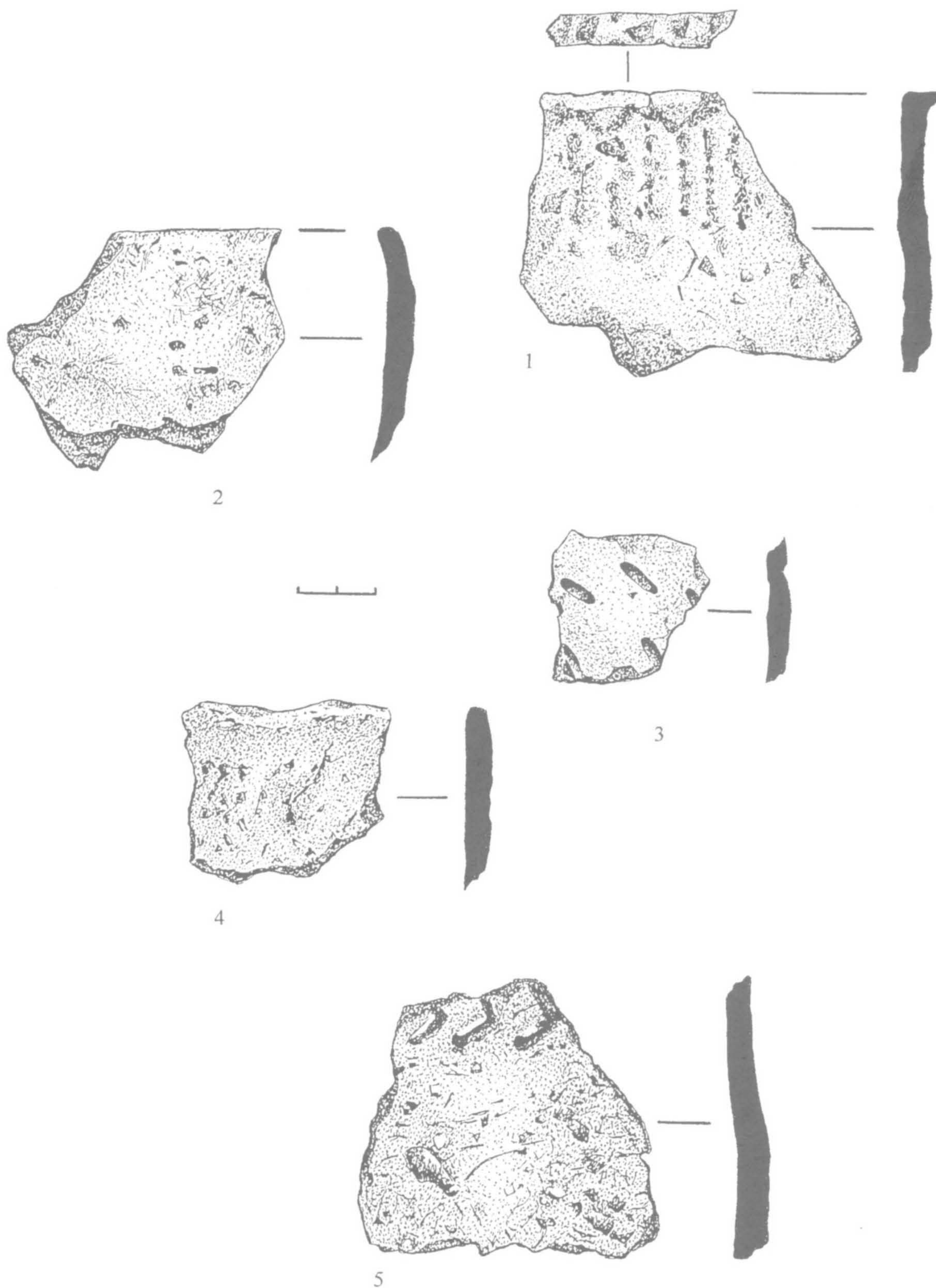


Fig. 12. Pribrezhnoye Settlement. Fragments of porous pottery.



The comparison of ceramics from Pribrezhnoye with ceramic complexes of settlements from western and north-eastern groups of Baltic Coastal culture reveals not only similarity between them, but also essential distinctions. In the structure of ceramic complex in Pribrezhnoye, the most characteristic forms of pottery of Baltic Coastal Culture are not observed. Wide-mouthed vessels with plaster rollers, the most important components for ceramic complexes of coastal settlements, are practically absent. Vessels decorated with plaster rollers were spread from Switzerland up to Finland and are connected with the A-horizon. S-profiled beakers and Thuringian amphorae, widely known from Switzerland to Denmark, are related to the A-horizon. At coasts of Gdansk bay and Kuršių bay the materials with typical features of A-horizon of corded ware are met quite frequently (Machnik, 1997, p. 128). From here many forms of pottery, found at the settlements Rzućewo, Suchacz, Šventoji, Nida in the East Baltic region and at lake settlements in Switzerland seem to us so close (Strahm, 1971, p. 131). In Pribrezhnoye the A-amphorae are not found. Threaded ornaments and ornaments of combined horizontal corded impressions and pits are extremely rare. Beakers are found in insignificant quantity – only 3.8% of the total amount of vessels at the site, in contrast to wide-mouthed pots of open type, which number makes 41.2%.

In comparison with concrete antiquities of Baltic Coastal Culture, the differences become more evident, but at the same time there is a doubtless relationship in number of specific forms of pottery. Together with the heritage of A-horizon, the pottery completely similar to the ceramics, which was widely spread in Pribrezhnoye, is found at settlements of western and north-western groups. In this connection it is possible to note deep bowls with straight rims 1A from the settlement Šventoji (Rimantienė, 1980, p. 55), and slightly profiled beakers decorated with horizontal cord impressions found in Šarnelė (Butrimas, 1986, p. 184–187). Among wide-mouthed vessels from the settlement in Nida there is a notable group, which nearest analogies are found out in groups 1–3 in Pribrezhnoye (Rimantienė, 1989, pav. 73:2, 5, 7; 74:1, 6, 9; 75:1, 3–7; 76:1, 6, 7; 77:1–4; 78:1, 3, 4). They often have the same decoration, namely tangled triangles and horizontal cord impressions turned downwards (Rimantienė, 1989,

pav. 73:5; 74:6; 75:1, 3, 5, 7). These vessels are decorated with handles in shape of horseshoe, though they had narrower form (Rimantienė, 1989, pav. 82:7, 11). We can retrace the obvious conformity between bowls of groups 1–3 in Pribrezhnoye and similar bowls of groups 1, 2, 4 from the settlement in Nida, regardless of different decoration (Rimantienė, 1989, pav. 88, 91, 93). The common features can be also seen in the specific technique of ornamentation, which is called “beads” (Rimantienė, 1989, p. 162–163, pav. 104). In Pribrezhnoye such kind of decoration of vessels occurs more often and in richer forms (Fig. 7:2). One can maintain that pots similar to amphorae with oval form of rim occur at the settlement (Rimantienė, 1989, p. 113).

Geographically closest to Pribrezhnoye, large settlements of Baltic Coastal Culture are situated on the south-eastern coast of Vistula bay. The special interest is caused by the ceramic complex at the settlement Suchacz, which seems to be rather early. The comparison of ornamentation and forms of vessels allows to ascertain the existence of similar features. However, all of them are of limited character. As in many other settlements here are all major elements of the A-horizon. The genetic connection between the ceramics of settlements in Pribrezhnoye and Suchacz is retraced by same forms as at the settlement in Nida. Still, the common element are vessels of groups 1–3 (Kilian, 1955, taf. XVIII:105–109, 111–114; taf. XIX:115–123; taf. XX:124–125; taf. XXI:133, 135, 137; taf. XXII:142). Some of them were decorated with triangles, semiovals or wave (Kilian, 1955, taf. XVIII:111, 112; taf. XIX:115–118). Vessels similar to amphorae are also present here, but they have necks of usual forms (Kilian, 1955, taf. IX:43–44). Bowls ornamented with wave or rows of pits are certainly closely related by form and they are of same types as in Nida (Kilian, 1955, taf. XV:88, 90; taf. XVI:95).

The ceramics from the settlement in Tolkmicko (Tolkemit), represented in works by Berendt, Gaerte, Kilian, Šturms, has much less similarities. But here wide-mouthed vessels of groups 1–3 were also found (Gaerte, 1927, p. 25, Abb. 79; p. 29, Abb. 99; p. 33, Abb. 116; Šturms, 1970, taf. 94:1; Berendt, 1875, p. 122–123). Separate pots were decorated with pits, forming horizontal and vertical



lines as well as vessels in Pribrezhnoye (Gaerte, 1927, p. 13, Abb. 28; 15, 43–44).

Thus, both in the northeastern and western groups, the complex of common features in ceramic material comes to light. However, it is limited, basically, by wide-mouthed vessels of groups 1–3 and bowls of groups 1–3. In ornamentation the similarity is expressed more widely: many common motives such as turned downwards triangles, a wave, semiovals, horizontal and vertical lines of pits and cuts of various configuration. The similarity is exhausted by these things. The distinctive feature of ceramic complexes from the listed above settlements is domination of forms and ornaments, connected by their origin with western pulses and, first of all, with the A-horizon of corded ware. Nevertheless, it is impossible to correlate Pribrezhnoye to these settlements completely.

Of course, almost complete absence of these elements in Pribrezhnoye seems to be strange, if we take into consideration the fact that the settlement was founded very early and existed for a very long time. Such peculiarity in Pribrezhnoye would look rather strange at the background of other settlements of Baltic Coastal culture if we do not mind the finds at Neolithic settlement Rewa in the south-eastern part of the Kashubian coast which is very far from Pribrezhnoye. On the whole, the ceramic material from Rewa is close to the ceramic complex of Pribrezhnoye in all basic parameters (Felczak, 1983, pav. 7:a-d, f, g, i; pav. 8:a-m). All found forms of wide-mouthed vessels, deep bowls and beakers are almost identical. Bowls, decorated inside with cord are similar to those found in Pribrezhnoye. It is the most important parameter of relationship.

We can regard the ceramics from the site Penenzhno, situated in 32 km from the south-eastern extremity of Vistula Bay, as close to the characterized above. Almost all vessels found here have features of ceramics at Pribrezhnoye (wide-mouthed vessels of groups 1–3) (Łowiński, 1987, p. 171, 172, 175, pav. 7–9).

The materials from the settlement Świenty–Kamień, situated not far from Tolkemit, have similar characteristics. Forms and proportions of vessels, elements of decoration are similar to those found in Rewa and Penenzhno (Ehrlich, 1923, Abb. 5–7; Šturms, 1970,

taf. 90:3; Kilian, 1955, taf. XXI:138; Gaerte, 1927, p. 26, Abb. 85, 87).

In 1999 at the settlement in Krylovo (former Nordenburg), not far from the border with Poland, the traces of a before unknown Neolithic site were found out. It is separated from the Vistula Bay by more than 100 km. The settlement is situated at the bank of a small river Putilovka. All assembled pottery sherds, decorated with cord impressions and gritted with small pieces of gravel, correspond to vessels of open type of group 3 (Fig. 13:1–3). Traces of strong influence of Globular Amphora Culture are appreciable in ornamentation (Fig. 13:1). All pottery is thick-walled, some pots had very large sizes, so the settlement could have been long-term (Fig. 11:2). It was considered before that long-term settlements of Baltic Coastal Culture concentrated only at coast.

Another settlement of Baltic Coastal Culture was revealed by the author in the district of the settlement in Uszakovo (former Brandenburg) in a place where the river Prohladnaya runs into the Vistula bay (7 km from Pribrezhnoye). Specific for the Baltic Coastal Culture bowls, tray-shaped pots of low side walls and fragments of average-sized vessels were found here (Fig. 13:4–7). Forms of vessels are similar to those known in Pribrezhnoye.

It is possible to assume that all these ceramic complexes reflect the common line of development. Many basic features of ornamentation and forms of pottery, as well as stone artefacts point at a obvious genetic relationship between these settlements.

Separate but very important features connect the settlement in Pribrezhnoye with the Łupawa Group of Funnel Beaker Culture, which in 2700–2300 BP up to AD occupied the territory of Western Pomorja. The influence of cultural tradition of the Łupawa Group first of all is reflected by existence of bowls with ornamentation inside both in Pribrezhnoye and Rewa (Wierzbicki, 1999, p. 67, pav. 27:8, 11, 19; p. 157, pav. 49:3, 9). Such ornaments as various pits, forming horizontal and vertical lines, and cord motives, making semiovals or waves, are close to those spread in Pribrezhnoye and similar settlements (Wierzbicki, 1999, p. 75, 77, 87, 89, 91, 117, 121, 123). However, similar ornaments are known in other, originally different cultures. In a wider aspect it is possible



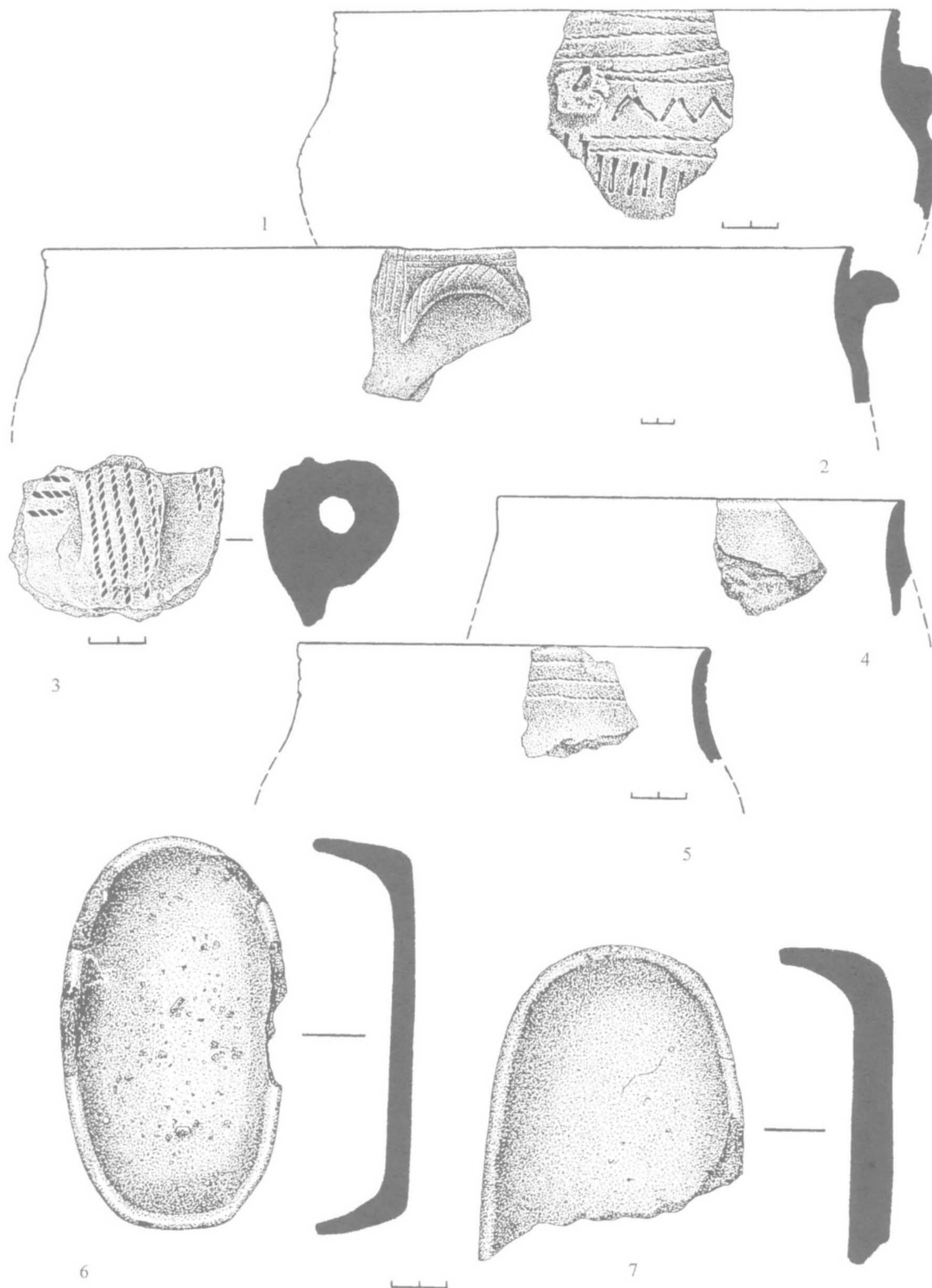


Fig. 13. Ceramics from the settlements Krylovo (1-3) and Ushakovo (4-7).



to connect amphorae from the settlement in Pribrezhnoye with the influence of FBC. The amphorae of Baalberg Culture could serve a prototype (Preuss, 1966, taf. 25, 26, 41, 44, 45). By the way, there are amphorae of similar form in FBC in area of Meklenburg (Schuldt, 1972, Abb. 13:d). On the whole, it is possible to contend (taking into consideration the principles of house-building) that in Pribrezhnoye and other settlements of same type the influence of cultural traditions of Łupawa group of FBC is evident.

Some features of form and ornamentation of pottery at the researched settlement have some similarities in GAC. Wide-mouthed vessels of group 5 decorated with semiovals, can be attributed to them. The ornament consisting of numerous horizontal and broken lines (1.48%) most likely is connected by origin with GAC (though we can meet it in the Łupawa Group FBC).

The possible connection with traditions of cultures of forest zone Neolit is traced in numerous pit ornaments. In view of it, flat-bottomed vessels of open type in the Cedmar Culture deserve special attention (Тимофеев, 1998, с. 277, рис. 3в). Probably, wide-mouthed vessels of cedmar type could serve a prototype for pots of groups 1 and 2, the most widespread forms in Pribrezhnoye (Fig. 7:1–7).

It is traditionally considered that the leading part in the making of the Baltic Coastal Culture was played by the A-horizon of corded ware, which distributed very quickly on the coast of the Baltic Sea. If it is really so, then why the materials (being early enough) from Pribrezhnoye and related settlements do essentially differ from the antiquities of the A-horizon? At first it seems to be a separate culture group with a special way of development. However, it seems strange that at settlements with elements of A-horizon in ceramics there is also found pottery typical to Pribrezhnoye, while in Pribrezhnoye there are minimal relations with the A-horizon. In such a case, it is possible to put forward another hardly verisimilar assumption: the settlement in Pribrezhnoye and other similar to it sites are simply connected to a special cultural group and represent an initial form of developing Baltic Coastal Culture. Obviously, the influence of FBC, the cultures of the forest zone Neolit and GAC imposed a print on forms and ornamentation of pottery in numerous set-

tlements, which developed by their original way. Nevertheless, the early group of CWC, connected with the A-horizon in the least degree, was a determinative beginning. This initial kernel at the earliest stage already confronted with other ethnic-cultural pulses going from the West. The Baltic region was overwhelmed by the wave of A-horizon and the complexes continuing their own cultural traditions were saved only in a certain area.

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## PRIBREŽNOJE – PAMARIŲ KULTŪROS GYVENVIETĖ

Edwin Saltsman

### Santrauka

Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė yra pietinėje Kaliningrado miesto dalyje, prie Aistmarių pakrantės. Ji buvo tyrinėta 1994 metais. Tyrimų metu 7,5 m aukščio kalvelės teritorijoje buvo iškastas 554 m<sup>2</sup> plotas (1 pav.). Gyvenvietės kultūrinis sluoksnis, kurio storis siekė nuo 0,10 iki 0,80 m, aptiktas po 0,08–0,36 m storio supustyto smėlio sluoksniu.

Gyvenvietėje buvo aptiktos 6-ių pastatų konstrukcijų liekanos. Straipsnyje plačiau nagrinėjami ir aprašomi 2-asis ir 3-iasis statiniai. Gyvenvietėje aptikti pastatai buvo ilgi, jų sienos statytos iš statmenai sustatytų rąstų. Apie pastatus pastebėtos tamsios dėmės yra buvusių pastatų gaisrų žymės. Minėti du pastatai stovėjo aukščiausioje kalvelės vietoje. Panašūs pastatai buvo aptikti Suchačio (Lenkija), Nidos (Lietuva), Lagažos (Latvija), Tušino (Kaliningrado sritis) vėlyvojo neolito gyvenvietėse. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje aptiktų pastatų konstrukcija nuo kitų Pamarių kultūros gyvenvietėse aptiktų pastatų skyrėsi tuo, kad buvo įgilinti, o įgilintoji da-

lis buvo ovalios formos. Panašios formos pastatai žinomi Piltuvėlinių taurių kultūros teritorijoje.

Pastatas Nr. 2 buvo 17,7 m ilgio ir 4 m pločio (2 pav.). Pastato pakraščiuose pastebėtos dvigubos lygiagrečios duobių eilės nuo buvusių stulpaviečių, kurių skersmuo siekė 0,13–0,15 m, o gylis 0,15–0,35 m. Išilgai pastato, jo centrinėje dalyje, aptiktos 0,25 m skersmens ir 0,40 m gylio stovėjusių stulpų liekanos. Dar viena didesnio skersmens stulpaviečių eilė pastebėta prie pastato pietvakarinės sienos. Pastatas buvo įgilintas 0,15–0,60 m. Centrinėje pastato dalyje buvo aptiktas 1,2 m skersmens ir 0,46 m gylio apskritimo formos židiny. Anglys iš židinio datuotos 4220±40 BP, Cal. – 2903 (2879) 2675 BC Jc–6217. Pastato teritorijoje, apatinėje kultūrinio sluoksnio dalyje, aptikti du akmeniniai kalteliai, pasvaras, akmeninis kaplys, trintuvas, gintarinis kabutis (3:12, 14, 16, 17, 18 pav.). Čia iš aptiktos keramikos išsiskiria plačiaangiai puodai, amforos fragmentas bei dviejų tipų dubenėliai (3:6, 7 pav.).



Lygiagrečiai su pastatu Nr. 2 stovėjo pastatas Nr. 3 (4 pav.), buvo 13,20 m ilgio ir 3,2–3,7 m pločio, turėjo priestatą, kuris buvo 1,6x2,2 m ploto. Likusi pastato konstrukcijos dalis tapati pastato Nr.2 konstrukcijai. Radiokarboninės analizės duomenimis, pastatas datuojamas  $4410 \pm 80$  BP 3355 (3078) 2883 BC. Apatinėje jo dalyje aptikta mažas trapezinis ovalo formos skerspjūvio kirvis, lęšio formos gintaro dirbinys su skylute ir 2-os, 3-ios, 4-os ir 6-os grupės keramikos, gilūs dubenys ir amforos ašelė.

Keramikos molio masėje aptinkama daug grūsto granito. Puodai iš molinių juostų buvo lipdomi dviem būdais: suleidimo ir sujungimo. Pastarasis naudotas suploninus juostų pakraščius. Puodų ir kitų indų buvo puošiami tik viršutinė dalis. Neornamentuoti indai sudarė 51,36%. Keramikos puošyboje vyravo horizontaliomis eilutėmis įspaustų virvučių (6,31%) bei iš trikampių, smailiuoju galu nukreiptų žemyn (15,35%), sudaryti ornamentų motyvai.

Pagal formą indai skirstomi į 6 grupes: amforas, amforos formos indus, taures, plačiaanges puodynes, vidutinio dydžio puodynes ir pailgus dubenėlius. Originalūs yra amforos ir amforos tipo indai, kurie ties kakleliais siaurėja ir turi didelės ašas (6:1–4 pav.). Taurės yra mažai profiliuotos ir artimos piltuvėliams su nedidelėmis ašomis (6:6–7 pav.). Plačiaangių puodų dugnelių skersmuo 2,5–3 kartus mažesnis už angas. Tarp plačiaangių puodynų išsiskiria 6 grupės (7:1–4, 5–7, 15 pav.; 8:1–2, 3–4 pav.; 9:1–3 pav.). Dubenys skirstomi į keturias grupes: gilius su „S“ formos kaklelio profiliu, pusiau gilius su statmenu kakleliu, įgaubtais kakleliais ir piltuvėlio formos su vidinėje sienelių pusėje esančia ornamentika.

Gyvenvietėje aptikta 18 puodų šukių, kurios priskiriamos tipinei Narvos kultūrai. Pastarosios kultūros puodai buvo I ir C formos sienelėmis.

Pribrežnoje gyvenvietės keramiką palyginus su šiaurės rytinės ir vakarinės Pamarių kultūros keramika pastebima ne tik daug panašumų, bet ir skirtumų. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje nerasta plačiaangių puodynų su voleliais. Šioje gyvenvietėje nėra Virvelinės keramikos kultūros bendraeuropiniam horizontui būdingų indų. Labai reta ant puodų paviršiaus įraižomis sudarytų ornamentų. Gyvenvietėje labai maža taurių. Palyginus Pribrežnoje ir Šventosios I A gyvenvietės keramiką pastebimi didžiuliai skirtumai. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje neaptikta A tipo amforų, labai maža taurių. Kiek daugiau panašumų esama su Šarnelės gyvenvietėje aptikta keramika. Daug skirtumų aptinkama lyginant Pribrežnoje ir Nidos gyvenvietės keramiką. Nidos gyvenvietėje esama daug indų,

kuriuos galima priskirti Virvelinės keramikos kultūros bendraeuropiniam horizontui.

Pribrežnoje gyvenvietės keramikai artimiausios analogijos aptinkamos Penenžno, Svienty–Kamen ir Revos (Lenkija) gyvenvietėse, tačiau jose taip pat vyrauja Virvelinės keramikos kultūros bendraeuropinio stiliaus indai. Kaliningrado srities Krylovo ir Ušakovo gyvenviečių keramika yra artimiausia Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje aptiktai keramikai.

Gana artimos ir ryškios paralelės pastebimos tarp Pribrežnoje ir Piltuvėlinių taurių kultūros Liupavskio paminklų grupėje aptinkamos keramikos. Keramikos panašumai pastebimi dubenėlių formose, kurie ornamentuota vidinė pusė. Su Piltuvėlinių taurių kultūra galima sieti Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje aptiktas amforas ir namų statybos tradicijas. Tačiau formuojantis Pribrežnoje tipo paminklų grupei ne Piltuvėlinių taurių kultūra turėjo svarbiausią įtaką. Keletą paralelių, pastebimų tiek Pribrežnoje, tiek Rutulinių amforų kultūros keramikoje, galima susieti į vientisą giją. Manoma, kad Rutulinių amforų kultūros įtakoje Pribrežnoje gyvenvietėje susiformavo penktos grupės plačiaangiai puodai ir ant jų esantys stulpelių formos ornamentų motyvai.

Nemažą įtaką Pribrežnoje gyvenviečių keramikos formavimuisi galėjo turėti ir Cedmaro tipo keramika – plačiaangiai puodai, puošti duobučių įspaudais.

Pribrežnoje gyvenvietės inventorių yra labai mažai susijęs su Virvelinės keramikos kultūros bendraeuropiniu horizontu, nors Pribrežnoje ir bendraeuropinio horizonto radiniai yra vienalaikiai. Labai tikėtina, kad Pribrežnoje tipo gyvenvietės gali būti Pamarių kultūros ištakoms priskirtini paminklai, į kuriuos įsiliejo Piltuvėlinių taurių ir Rutulinių amforų kultūrų bruožai. Jų formavimui įtakos turėjo miškų neolito ir ankstyvosios Virvelinės keramikos kultūrų gyventojų grupės.

## ILIUSTRACIJŲ SĄRAŠAS

1 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietės situacinis planas su tipiniais tirtais plotais

2 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. Gyvenamojo būsto 2 planas.

3 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė, gyvenamasis būstas 2. 1–11, 13, 15 – keramika; 16 – gintarinis kabutis; 12, 14, 17, 18 – akmens dirbiniai.

4 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. Gyvenamojo namo 3 planas.



5 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė, gyvenamasis namas 3. 1–9, 11 – keramika; 10 – gintaro dirbiniai; 12–14 – akmens dirbiniai.

6 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–4 – amforos ir amforų tipo indai; 5–7 – taurės.

7 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–4 – plačiaangiai 1 grupės indai; 5–7 – plačiaangiai 2 grupės indai.

8 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–2 – plačiaangiai 4 grupės indai; 3–4 – plačiaangiai 5 grupės indai.

9 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1:3 – plačiaangiai 6 grupės indai; 4–7 – vidutinio dydžio puodai.

10 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–4 – dubenys.

11 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–3 – piltuvėlio formos dubenys.

12 pav. Pribrežnoje gyvenvietė. 1–5 – akytosios keramikos fragmentai.

13 pav. Keramika iš Krylovo (1–3) ir Ušakovo (4–7) gyvenviečių.