

RIDERS FROM ŽAŠINAS CEMETERY (THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPURS FROM THE VIKING PERIOD AND EARLY MIDDLE AGES ON THE BASIS OF MATERIAL FROM ŽAŠINAS CEMETERY)

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Abstract

Spurs are among the primary attributes of riders. Baltic spurs are distinctive, affected by their long development from the beginning of the first millennium to the late Middle Ages. Their genesis is linked to the local tradition of employment and the mismatch with typological frameworks of spurs discovered in other sites. Therefore, while analysing spurs discovered in the Žašinas cemetery, a typological system had to be shaped, which could be applied to characterise all spurs of the above period discovered in Lithuania and the entire Baltic area.

Key words: spurs, typological scheme, Samogitians, Viking Period, early medieval times.

Žašinas cemetery, its location, a brief history of its excavation and its significance

The Žašinas (Šilalė district) village prehistoric cemetery occupies part of the hill where the graveyard of the village is located. The cemetery has been known since the beginning of the 20th century, when the hill was ploughed, potato stores dug, gravel excavated, and finally, in 1929, a byway was built to connect the villages of Žašinas and Gūvainiai (Vaitkunskienė 1976: 1–2). Naturally, items from destroyed burials of the third and fourth, and eighth to 12th centuries, belonging to it, appeared in Kaunas Vytautas the Great Museum, and later in the National Museum of Lithuania¹. Since 1970 Žašinas cemetery, like other monuments in the Šilalė district, was frequently visited by Vladas Statkevičius, a devotee of regional studies who was trying to protect monuments from destruction, to identify their boundaries, and finally, to collect items from destroyed monuments (Statkevičius 1975: 6, 14, 22, 24, 26, 52, 60, 61). Žašinas cemetery was undisturbed until 1976, when Laima Vaitkunskienė started the excavation of the site, which she did from 1976 to 1979 (Vaitkunskienė 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979). The author of this article participated in the excavations in 1976 (Vaitkunskienė 1976: 3). Throughout the entire period of Vaitkunskienė's excavations, an area of 2.67 square metres was explored. Another 315-square-me-

tre area was excavated while revising the area of the site with an eye to exploratory research. A total of 203 graves were discovered, belonging to the tenth to the 12th centuries (Vaitkunskienė 1979: 69–71). After the start in 1976, it was found that a hoard of bronze ornaments had been discovered in Žašinas village on the River Lokysta and its nameless right tributary. Petras Jakas, a local villager, discovered it around 1966, when digging a cellar at a depth of one and a half metres. It is obvious that the findings were lost and only a bronze ring with a thickened front part became a part of Statkevičius' collection (Vaitkunskienė 1976: 5). In 1996, Arūnas Strazdas did some research of the location of the Žašinas village hoard, but nothing was discovered (Strazdas 1996: 6–7).

Žašinas cemetery is a site of Samogitian burial traditions, one of the largest Samogitian burial grounds from the point of view of excavated graves. A typical Samogitian burial monument, it has distinct patterns of Curonian cultural influence in the manner of the burials (cremation burial customs, the position of burial items), and the material culture (battleaxes, swords, men's belts with pendants, sharing common features with findings from Gotland, spurs with clearly profiled bows², flat brooches of different types) (Fig. 1: 1) (Kazakevičius 1996: 17, Fig. 7; Вайткунскене 1985: 67–76). The Curonian influence in Samogitian culture penetrated even deeper. A good example of such permeability are pins of women's headdress, intercepted from the Curonians. Changing the purpose and decora-

¹ VDKM 628: 1–8; 843: 1–5. Material from Žašinas cemetery collected and discovered by V. Statkevičius is preserved in the National Museum of Lithuania (LNM AR 618: 1–836).

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² These spurs, according to the typology applied to the material from Žašinas cemetery, are attributed to type V.

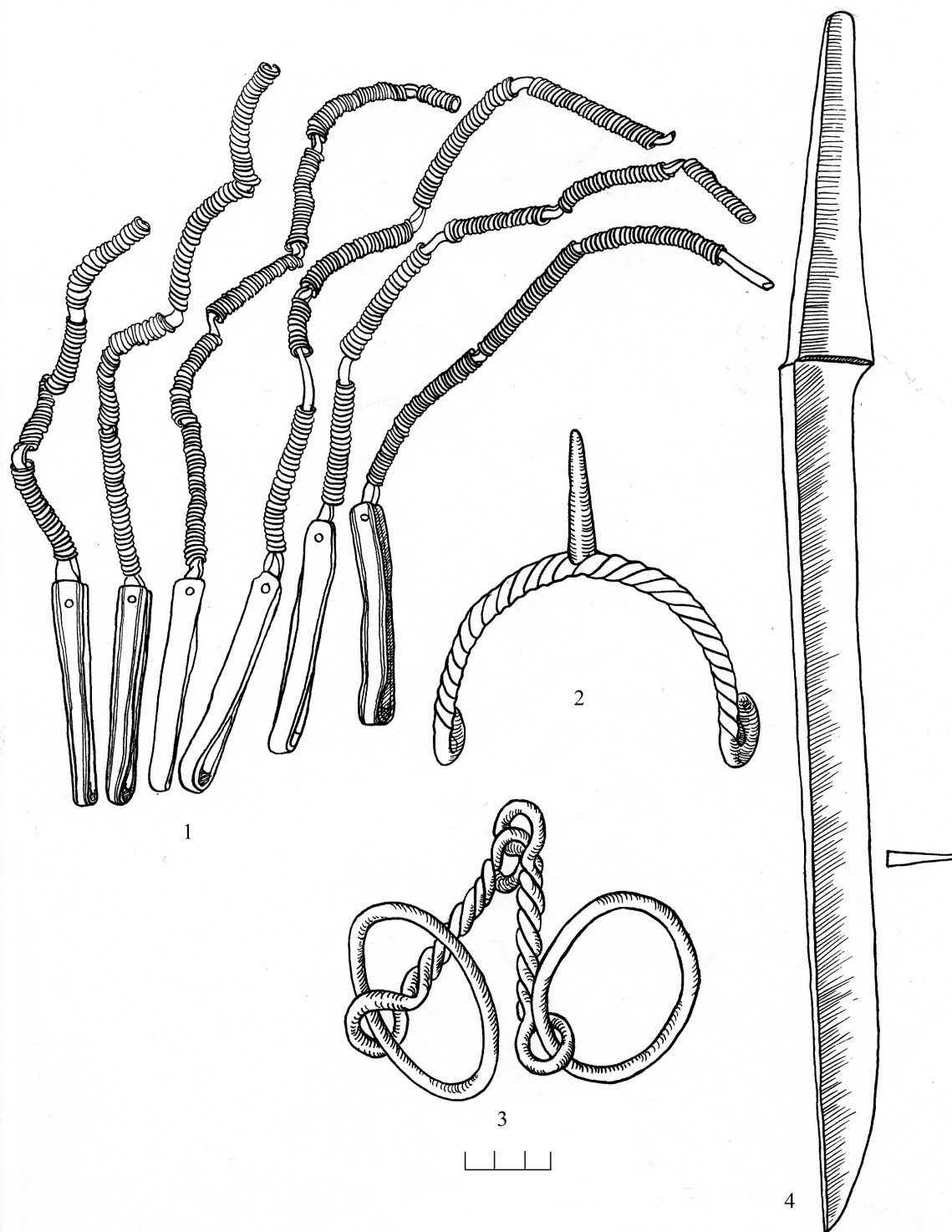


Fig. 1. Žašinas cemetery (Šilalė district), grave 85: 1 – bronze, leather; 2–4 iron; grave 85 includes more grave goods: fragment of a spearhead, two necklaces terminating with loops and a small maple-shaped pendant; after Laima Vaitkunsienė 1977 (drawings by A. Gaižauskaitė, LII archive)

tion of the ornament, Samogitian jewellers, including those from the Žašinas community, employed them as breast ornaments (Вайткунскене 1985: 74–75).

Žašinas cemetery is located in a strategically favourable place, which could easily be reached by the River Jūra from the lower reaches of the Nemunas. The people who left this cemetery could have acted as trade inter-

mediaries for remote Samogitian communities. Thus, Žašinas cemetery is close to other significant Samogitian burial sites, like Bikavėnai, Paragaudis (both in the Šilalė district), and Upyna (Telšiai district), which indicate that these were important Samogitian centres of manufacturing and trade in the Viking Period and medieval times.

Some remarks on Baltic spurs

Spurs are among the primary attributes of riders. Iron and bronze spurs appear in Lithuania in the second half of the second century and the beginning of the third century (phases B2a–C1a) (Michelbertas 1986: 176–177; 2000: 287–291; Перхавко 1978: 113–122).

Spurs belonging to the late Migration Period and the middle of the Iron Age were closely analysed by Kazakevičius and A. Tautavičius (Kazakevičius 1993: 80–83, Fig. 136; Tautavičius 1996: 152–156, Figs. 58–59). However, there is no unanimous typological scheme for spurs discovered in the Baltic territories, no chronology established by and based on other findings, and no discussions on their genesis. Spurs of the Viking Period and early medieval times are discussed only when publishing material on spurs from separate cemeteries or ethnic regions; therefore, they seem to be abundant in types (Vaitkunskienė 1979a: 67, Fig. 14: 12–14; Stankus 1995: 90–91, Fig. 76: 8–11; Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, Butėnas 2000: 52–54, Fig. 46; Vaškevičiūtė 2004: 82–83, Fig. 75). A wider analysis did not reveal imported sash-like openwork spurs, in the bows of which immovable male heads are integrated (Nagevičius 1935: Table VI: 12; Kuncienė 1972: 217, Fig. 31).

Special studies on spurs in European archaeological historiography are also not numerous. One of the most significant is a study by the Polish researcher Zofia Hilczerówna. The author analyses Polish spurs of the tenth to the 13th centuries, and distinguishes three types of spurs and seven sub-types (Hilczerówna 1956). The Russian archaeologist and armour researcher Anatoli Kirpichnikov describes 588 spurs discovered in a wide area inhabited by eastern Slavs. On the basis of their constructional peculiarities (side, spike and loops), he distinguishes five types of spurs and two sub-types. The chronological framework of his research is wider, and includes the ninth to the 13th centuries, the period prior to the invasion of Russia of the Mongols-Tartars in the 13th century (Кирпичников 1973). The most comprehensive article on the appearance and spread of spurs in Eastern Europe was written by V. A. Perkhavko (Перхавко 1978: 113–126). This author makes use of some Lithuanian material. Another very useful and comprehensive article was written by the Latvian archaeologist Elvira Šnore, who analyses spurs discovered in Asote (Jēkabpils district, Latvia) hill-fort (Шноре 1962: 577–585).

However, until recent years there has been no manifestation of a wider interest in spurs. While analysing spurs discovered in the Žašinas cemetery, it is necessary to make our own typological system, which, due

to the general standardisation of weaponry, warriors' and riders' equipment, might suit a generalisation of spurs discovered all over Lithuania and even the entire Baltic area and belonging to the late Viking Period and the early medieval times.

The classification of spurs from Žašinas cemetery

It is evident that those who were buried with spurs were riders. Spurs from the considered period were worn on one foot. For those buried in the Žašinas cemetery, 16 spurs were pegged to the left foot and four to the right. One spur was discovered by the foot, one on the breast of the deceased person, and one together with other artefacts. The location of another ten spurs is not clear. Most spurs from the Viking Period and early medieval times were discovered on the left foot in other Samogitian, Semigallian and Curonian cemeteries as well (Tautavičius 1996: 152–153; Vaškevičiūtė 2004: 83).

In the Žašinas cemetery spurs were discovered in 37 graves (Nos 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 29, 31, 34, 38, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 72, 76, 83, 85, 93, 97, 101, 107, 112, 116, 121, 136, 148b, 148c, 150, 151b, 152, 153, 156, 182, 199, 202b and 203). Another three were discovered incidentally. The discovered spurs are both iron and bronze. Only 25 of them have survived. Spurs from other graves were destroyed, and their classification is not possible. On the basis of the above, a typological system of the tenth to 12th centuries has been constructed. As a basis for the typology, separate components of spurs are taken into consideration: the bow, spikes and bow terminals. According to these components, five types of spurs were discovered in the Žašinas cemetery. First type: sash-like spurs with a long spike and loops at the bow terminals (Fig. 2: 1–2). Second type: sash-like spurs with a short spike and loops at the bow terminals (Fig. 2: 3–4). Third type: with round, even or tongue bow, with a short spike and loops at the side terminals (Fig. 2: 5–8). Fourth type: with an integrated bow, and short spike and loops at the bow terminals (Fig. 2: 9–10). Fifth type: sash-like spurs with profiled edges, a short spike and enclosed loops at the bow terminals (Fig. 2: 11).

Spurs of type 1 were discovered in six graves (Nos 62, 148b, 151b, 152, 199 and 202). The bows of these spurs are simple and round in cross-section, symmetrical, around nine centimetres in length, with a seven to eight-centimetre distance between the bow terminals. The spike is four to six centimetres in length, and conical. The side terminals have enclosed loops (Fig. 2: 2). Spurs of type II also come in two sub-types: A, with enclosed loops; and B, with open-type loops and

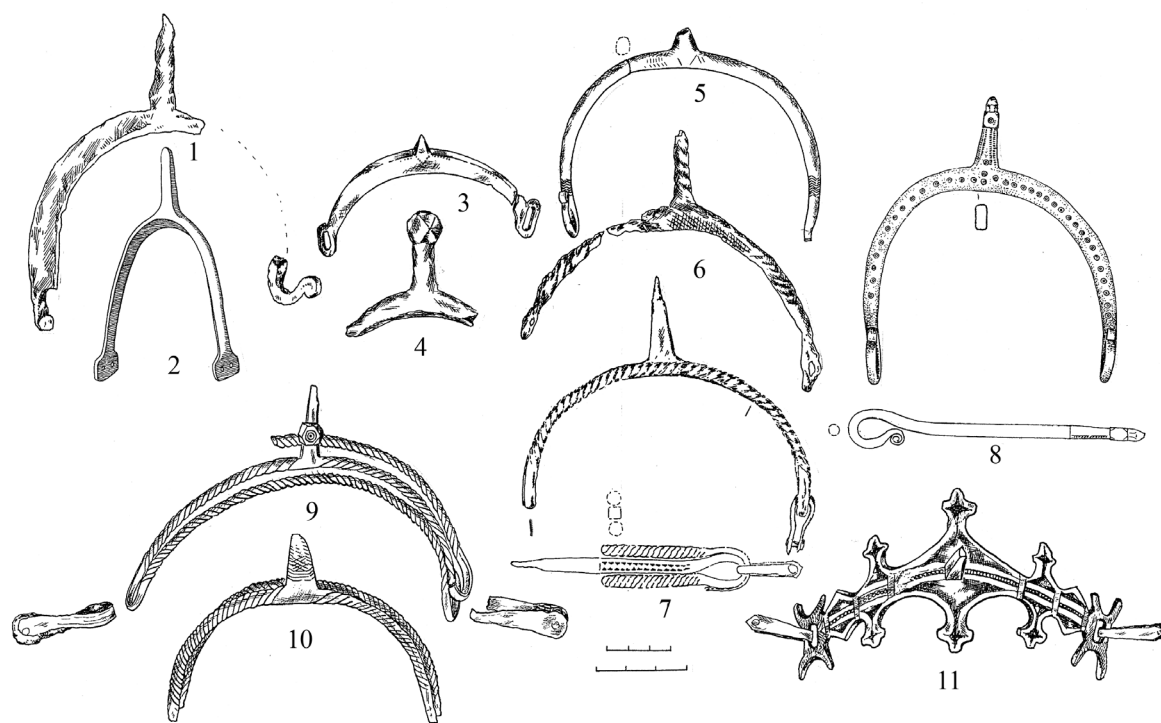


Fig. 2. Typology of spurs from Žašinas cemetery (Šilalė district): 1 type 1, subtype B (grave 158B); 2 type 1, subtype A (grave 148B); 3 type 2 (grave 13); 4 2 sub-type A (grave 182); 5–7 type 3 (graves 61, 85 and 72); 8 type 3, sub-type A (grave 153); 9 type 4, sub-type A (grave 38); 10 type 4 (grave 116); 11 type 5 (grave 64) (1, 6 iron; 2–5, 7–11 bronze; LNM AR 618: 109, 196, 252, 266, 289, 372, 433, 608, 618, 708; drawings by A. Ruzienė)

turned-up terminals (Fig. 2: 1). Type II spurs also have two sub-types of variants: A, with multiangular pommels on the spikes (Fig. 2: 4). A spur of B variant was discovered in grave 151b. It is analogous to other spurs of the type, except for the bow terminals. They have open-type loops with turned-up terminals and small turned-down scrolls.

Spurs of the second type were discovered in nine graves, and one was discovered accidentally (4, 8, 13, 31, 83, 93, 112, 153, 182 and stray finds). Their bows are analogous to spurs of type 1, i.e. simple and round, seldom of a triangular cross-section. The bows are shorter, up to six centimetres in length, symmetrical, with a six to eight-centimetre width between the bow terminals with closed-type loops. The spikes are short, 2.5 to three centimetres in length, and conical (Fig. 2: 3–4).

Spurs of type 2 and variant A were discovered in two graves (8 and 182). They were in poor condition. For example, a spike section with a round pommel only survived in grave 8. The sides are absent; therefore, it is impossible to specify their cross-section and terminals. A small section of a round bow and a multiangular pommel on a spike survived only in grave 182. The tip itself is missing too. Spurs of type 2 were popular enough. Spurs of this type occur among Semigallian graves (Vaškevičiūtė 2004: Fig. 75: 9).

Spurs of type 3 were discovered in six graves: 12, 34, 61, 72, 85, 153 (Fig. 2: 5–8). Their bows have a round cross-section, or are even (grave 61) tongue shaped, five to seven centimetres in length, and symmetrical. The distance between the side terminals is seven to nine centimetres. They have open-type loops, with or without turned-down small scrolls (Fig. 2: 8). The spikes are short, 1.5 to three centimetres in length, conical, and sometimes also turned back (grave 85) (Fig. 1: 2).

A bronze spur, attributable to type 3 and variant A, was discovered in grave 153, with a spike with a multiangular pommel. It is very well preserved and even its decoration, a row of eyes, is clearly visible (Fig. 2: 8). Other spurs, less decorated with different geometrical patterns, were discovered in graves 61 and 72. The terminals of the spur found in grave 61 are decorated with groups of zigzag lines at their loops, those of the second spur with two rows of stamped triangles (Fig. 2: 7). Spurs with shaped sides are discovered in Semigallian graves, while a spur which might be analogous to the one found in grave 153 of the Žašinas cemetery was discovered in Linkuva (Pakruojis district), grave 5 (Vaškevičiūtė 2004: 93, Fig. 75: 10, 10). Spurs with shaped sides were discovered in Laiviai cemetery (Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, Butėnas 2002: Fig. 46: 2).

Spurs of type 4 are the most integrated and the most decorated. They were discovered in graves 38, 93 and

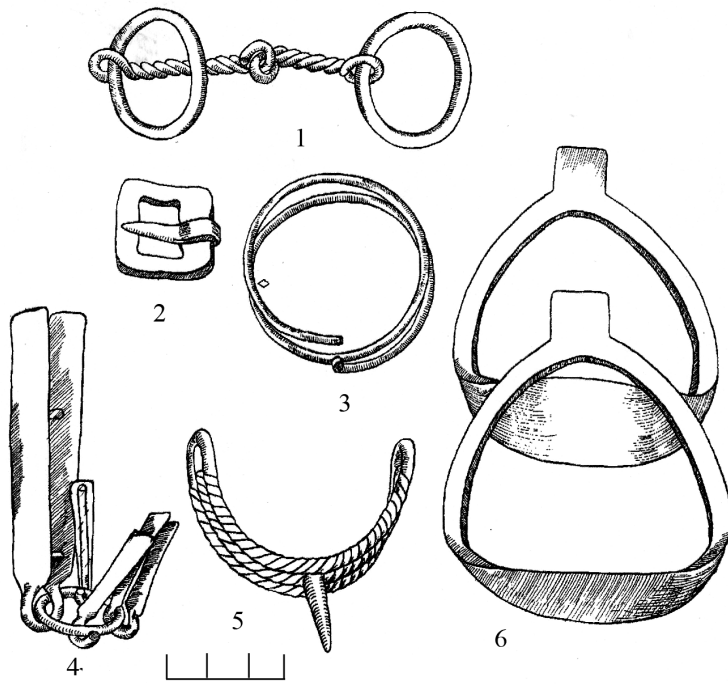


Fig. 3. Žašinas cemetery (Šilalė district) grave 93
 (2, 5, bronze; 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, iron; after Laima Vaitkunskienė 1977;
 drawings by A. Gaižauskaitė, LII archive)

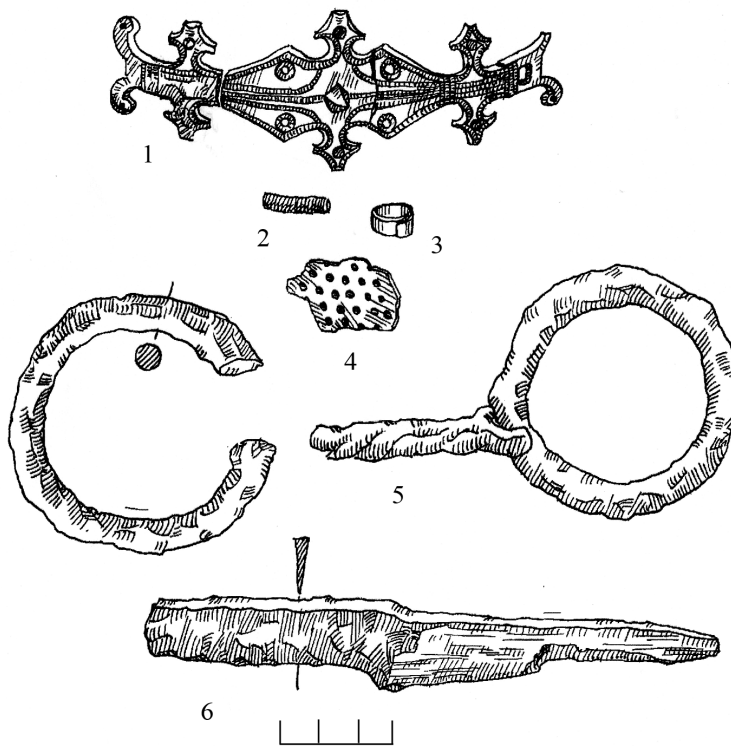


Fig. 4. Genčiai, the 1st cemetery, inhumation grave 177/136
 (1–4 bronze; 5–6 iron; after Algimantas Merkevičius, 1986)

116 (Fig. 2: 9–10, 3: 5). The bows are integrated, made of two or three shaped, round in cross-section, wires, bent, with closed-type loops at the terminals. A spike is welded in the middle of the sides. The bows are four to five centimetres in length, and symmetrical. The width between the bow terminals is eight to ten centimetres. The spikes are conical, two to 2.5 centimetres in length. A spur from grave 38 is attributable to type 4, variant A. Its spike has a multiangular pommel with decorated eyes at its sides (Fig. 2: 9). It seems that these spurs were worn by Curonians and Semigallians (Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, Butėnas 2002: Fig. 46: 1; Vaškevičiūtė 2004: Fig. 75: 7).

A spur of type 5 was discovered in grave 64 (Fig. 2: 11). Its bow is flat with cruciform-shaped outgrowths, five to seven centimetres in length, and symmetrical. The distance between the side terminals is nine centimetres. The side terminals are closed-type, profiled loops with crescent-shaped outgrowths. The spike is short (2 cm in length), and pyramid-shaped. The bow is decorated with three longitudinal raised lines. The middle line is decorated with a single row of eyes (Fig. 2: 11). This type of spur seems to have been a popular attribute with Curonian riders according to its distribution (Fig. 4: 1). It has been discovered in the foremost Curonian cemeteries: in Ēgliškiai-Anduliai, Genčiai first, Laiviai and Pryšmančiai first (all in the Kretinga district) cemeteries, and the Samogitian Paragaudys (Šilalė district) cemetery (Vaitkunskienė 1983: 15; Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, Butėnas 2002: Fig. 46: 4).

The chronology of spurs

Spurs from the Viking Period and early Middle Ages are discovered only in men's graves, and in exceptional cases in horses' graves (Pakalniškiai, Šakiai district; horse grave 106) (Antanavičius 1971). Most spurs are discovered in graves with weaponry.

Spurs from the Žašinas cemetery were discovered together with spearheads, swords, knives, riding bits and different decorations (Kazakevičius, 2006). Spurs are discovered with the following spearheads: narrow with a pronounced midrib and a large socket; with a round lanceolate blade; with willow-shape blades; with lanceolate blades; with E-type spearheads and hafted spearheads with one barb (Kazakevičius, 2006). Some graves in which spurs, ornaments and stirrups were discovered ought to be mentioned separately, as they again reveal the complexity of a chronology (Figs. 1; 3).

Among the correctly dated artefacts from grave 4, a bronze bracelet with tapered terminals and multiangular pommels was discovered. Analogous bracelets are well-known from archaeological sites of western Lithuania and Samogitia in particular. For example, in Bikavėnai, 23 bracelets of this type were discovered, in Paragaudys 13. Bracelets with tapered terminals are dated to the tenth and 11th centuries (Vaitkunskienė 1978a: 105). Chronological indicators in grave 7 are absent. Grave 13 could be dated only on the basis of a plated bronze neck-ring with a hook and loop terminals king, dated to the tenth or 11th centuries (Kuncienė 1978: 29). Grave 62 ought to have been rich in grave goods, but it was destroyed, and the ornaments did not survive. Stirrups and a bronze binding of a sword chape (Ib sub-type) with a piece of sword blade alone enables us to date it to the tenth or 11th centuries. Most stirrups discovered at Žašinas cemetery have a curved foot-bar without holes for a belt. According to the classification of Juozas Antanavičius, such stirrups are closest to type 2 sub-type A, and type 6 sub-type A (Antanavičius, 1976: 71, 75–76, Fig. 1: 2a, 6a; Kazakevičius 1998: 292, 315, Fig. 7). Stirrups of type 2 sub-type A are attributed to the tenth and 11th centuries, and those of type VI sub-type A were widespread in Lithuania and neighbouring areas around the tenth to 12th centuries (Antanavičius, 1976: 71, 76). Stirrups of type 6 were about the most popular in Lithuania (Tautavičius 1978: 125). A sword chape with stylised openwork bird figures belongs to the third variant of sub-type Ib (Kazakevičius 1998: 292, 315, Fig. 7). Typical decoration of these bindings is curved lines and symmetrically located openings. They already have no tripartite simplicity, which is typical of other versions of this sub-type. These sword chapes were produced by local craftsmen and dated to the tenth and 11th centuries (Kazakevičius 1998: 294). Only two stirrups from grave 72 of the Žašinas cemetery could be dated by a chronological indicator. They might be attributed to type 6 sub-type A (according to Antanavičius) and dated to the tenth to the 12th centuries (Antanavičius 1976: 74–77, Fig. 1: 6a). Grave 93 was disturbed, and

the burial items were dissipated (Fig. 3). Only the area of the legs survived undisturbed. Stirrups of sub-type IIA, dated to the tenth and 11th centuries, were discovered there (Antanavičius 1976: 71). A silver spiral bracelet with flanged scrolls, discovered not in the primary position but in the breast area, is hardly datable. Therefore, a more scientific chronology of this grave is not clear. Grave 112 was also destroyed and no datable items were discovered. A bracelet with tapered terminals, dated to the eighth to 12th centuries, was discovered in grave 116. A more precise dating of the grave is not possible. A bracelet of another type was discovered in grave 152. It is massive, with slightly flattened terminals, with a half-round bow, decorated with rows of hacks and triangles. It is dated to the eighth to 12th centuries (Vaitkunskienė 1978c: 95–97). Like those described above, grave 153 was also destroyed. Two A-type stirrups were discovered in it. The spur of this grave is well preserved in particular, and, on the basis of analogous spurs and other datable burial items discovered in other cemeteries, it might be dated to the tenth century (Kazakevičius 2000: 20–22).

It is necessary to mention graves in which bronze-plated neck-rings terminated with loops (graves 8, 12, 13, 34, 64, 85, 199) and conical terminals (83), penannular brooches with quadrangular and multiangular (graves 8, 12, 34, 83, 136, 203), cylindrical (grave 31) and poppy seed-shaped terminals (grave 148c), crossbow fibulae with ladders (graves 136, 156) and cruciform (grave 203) brooches were discovered, apart from spurs. Spurs were also discovered together with spearheads of all types: with narrow pronounced midribs and flat sockets (graves 8, 12, 148c), with lanceolate blades, simple round sockets (grave 31), with willow-shaped blades (graves 38, 150), with lanceolate blades (graves 34, 59, 148b), type E (graves 34, 59, 64, 136), and with hafted and one-barb spearheads (grave 148c).

After a review of the chronology of spurs, we can notice that a chronology of Žašinas cemetery spurs covers the entire period of its use; though, due to the relatively short chronological stage, it is very hard to follow their genesis. In dating spurs from the Žašinas cemetery, it is not possible to make use of a typology and chronology of spurs discovered in other areas, for example, of the western and eastern Slavs. Baltic spurs are distinctive, with a long period of development from the beginning of the first millennium to the late Middle Ages. Their genesis is linked to the local tradition of employment, and does not match the typological framework of spurs discovered in other regions. Therefore, it is possible to refer only to local spurs, discovered in Lithuania and the Baltic area. Only very late spurs, when a standardisation of shape is traced, might be comparable. The above and similar spurs were discovered in other

Samogitian graves, and in Semigallian graves cultural-ly close to them (Vaškevičiūtė 2004: 82–83, Fig. 75).

Translated by Algimantas Dautaras

Abbreviations

LAA – Lietuvos TSR archeologijos atlasas I–XII a. radiniai. T. IV, Vilnius, 1978
 LA – Lietuvos archeologija, Vilnius
 LII – Lithuanian Institute of History, Vilnius

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ŽAŠINO KAPINYNŲ RAITELIAI (VIKINGŲ IR ANKSTYVŲJŲ VIDURAMŽIŲ PENTINŲ KLASIFIKACIJA, REMIANTIS ŽAŠINO KAPINYNŲ MEDŽIAGA)

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Santrauka

Vienas iš svarbiausių raitelio atributų – pentinai. Baltų pentinai yra saviti, nuėję ilgą raidos kelią nuo I tūkstantmečio pradžios iki vėlyvųjų viduramžių. Jų genezė susieta su vietine naudojimo tradicija ir neatitinka kituose regionuose aptinkamų pentinų tipologinių bruožų. Lyginti iš dalies galima tik pačius vėlyviausius pentinus, kuomet atsiranda jų formų standartizacija. Todėl tenka remtis tik vietiniais pentiniais, aptiktais Lietuvoje ir kitose baltų teritorijose.

Todėl analizuojant Žašino kapinyne rastus pentinus teko sudaryti savą tipologinę sistemą, kuri gali būti taikoma visiems Lietuvoje, o galbūt net visoje baltų erdvėje rastiems to laikotarpio pentinams apibendrinti. Žašino kapinyne pentinų aptikta 37 kapuose (Nr. 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 29, 31, 34, 38, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 72, 76, 83,

85, 93, 97, 101, 107, 112, 116, 121, 136, 148B, 148C, 150, 151B, 152, 153, 156, 182, 199, 202B, 203). Dar trys rasti atsitiktiniai. Tipologijos pagrindu imamos atskiros pentino dalys: ienelės, spyglys ir lankelio galų užbaigimas. Pagal šiuos dėmenis Žąsino kapinyne aptikta penkių tipų pentinų: I tipas – juostiniai ilgu spygliu, su kilpomis ienelių galuose (1 : 1–2 pav.). II tipas – juostiniai trumpu spygliu, su kilpomis ienelių galuose (1 : 3–4 pav.). III tipas – apskritu lygiu ar tordiruotu lankeliu su trumpu spygliu ir kilpomis ienelių galuose (2 : 5–80 pav.); IV – sudėtinu lankeliu, trumpu spygliu su kilpomis ienelių galuose (2 : 9–10 pav.). V tipas – juostinis profiliuotomis ienelėmis trumpu spygliu su uždromis kilpomis ienelių galuose (2 : 11 pav.).

I tipo pentinai dar skirstomi į du variantus: A – su uždromis kilpomis ir B – su atviromis kilpomis užriestais į viršų galais. II tipo pentinų taip pat dar išskiriamas A variantas – su daugiakampe buože ant spyglio. I tipo pentinų rasta šešiuose kapuose (Nr. 62, 148b, 151b, 152, 199, 202). Šių pentinų ienelės pusiau apskrito skersinio pjūvio, simetriškos, iki 9 cm ilgio, atstumas tarp ienelių 7–8 cm. Spyglis 4–6 cm ilgio, kūgio formos. Ienelių galai užbaigti uždromis kilpomis (2 : 2 pav.). B varianto pentinas aptiktas kape Nr. 151B. Jis analogiškas kitiems šio tipo pentinams, išskyrus ienelių galus. Jie užbaigti užriestomis į viršų atviromis kilpomis su atgal atriesta sraigėle (2 : 1 pav.).

II tipo pentinų rasta devyniuose kapuose ir vienas atsitiktiniai (Nr. 4, 8, 13, 31, 83, 93, 112, 153, 182 ir atsitiktinis). Jų lankelis analogiškas I tipo pentinams, t. y. pusiau apskrito, retai trikampio skersinio pjūvio. Ienelės šiek tiek trumpesnės, iki 5–6 cm ilgio, simetriškos. Atstumas tarp ienelių galų 6–8 cm. Ienelių galai užbaigti uždromis kilpomis. Spygliai trumpi, 2,5–3 cm ilgio, kūgio formos (2 : 3–4 pav.). Dviejuose kapuose (Nr. 8, 182) aptikti II tipo A varianto pentinai. Jie blogai išlikę (1 pav.).

III tipo pentinai rasti šešiuose kapuose (Nr. 12, 34, 61, 72, 85, 153). Jų ienelės apskrito skersinio pjūvio, lygios (kapas Nr. 61) arba tordiruotos, 5–7 cm ilgio, simetriškos. Atstumas tarp ienelių galų 7–9 cm. Ienelių galai užbaigti atviromis kilpomis su atriestomis atgal sraigėlėmis arba be jų. Spygliai trumpi, 1,5–3 cm ilgio, kūgio formos, kartais irgi tordiruoti (kapas Nr. 85) (2 : 5–8 pav.). Kape Nr. 153 aptiktas žalvarinis pentinas skirtinas A variantui, nes jo spyglis yra su daugiakampe buože (2 : 8 pav.).

IV tipo pentinai pagal formą sudėtingiausi ir puošniausi. Jų aptikta kapuose Nr. 38 ir 116. Ienelės sudėtinės, pagamintos iš dviejų arba trijų tordiruotų apskrito skersinio pjūvio vielų sulenkiant jas ir galuose sudarant uždaras kilpas. Ienelių viduryje privirinamas spyglis. Ienelės 4–5 cm ilgio, simetriškos. Atstumas tarp ienelių

galų 8–10 cm. Spygliai 2–2,5 cm ilgio, kūgio formos. IV tipo A variantui skirtinas pentinas iš kapo Nr. 38. Jo spyglis su daugiakampe buože, kurios šonai ornamentuoti akutėmis (2 : 9–10 pav.).

V tipo pentinas aptiktas kape Nr. 64. Jo ienelės plokščios su kryžiaus pavidalo ataugomis, 5–7 cm ilgio, simetriškos. Atstumas tarp ienelių galų 9 cm. Ienelių galai užbaigti uždromis profiliuotomis kilpomis su pusbūdelio pavidalo ataugomis. Spyglis trumpas – 2 cm ilgio, piramidės formos. Ienelės puoštos trimis išilginėmis reljefinėmis linijomis. Vidurinė linija sudaryta iš ornamentuotos viengubų akučių eilės (2 : 11 pav.).

Žąsino kapinyne pentinai rasti drauge su ietigaliais, kalavijais, kovos peiliais ir įvairiais papuošalais, tokiomis kaip žalvarinės vytinės įvijinės antkaklės kilpiniais ir kūginiais galais, pasaginės segės keturkampėmis ir daugiakampėmis, cilindrinėmis ar aguoninėmis galvutėmis, taip pat lankinėmis laiptelinėmis segėmis. Pentinai aptikti taip pat su visų tipų įmoviniais ir įtviriamaisiais ietigaliais ir kitais X–XII a. radiniais.

Žąsino kapinyne aptiktų pentinų chronologija aprėpia visą kapinyne naudojimo laikotarpį, ir pasekti jų genezę dėl palyginti trumpo chronologinio tarpsnio yra ypač sunku. Datuojant Žąsino kapinyne pentinus negalima naudotis kituose regionuose, pavyzdžiui, vakarų ar rytų slavų žemėse, aptiktų pentinų tipologija ir chronologija.