

AEGAEUM 27

Annales d'archeologie egeenne de l'Universite de Liege et UT-PASP

BETWEEN THE AEGEAN AND BALTIC SEAS

PREHISTORY ACROSS BORDERS

Proceedings of the International Conference

**Bronze and Early Iron Age Interconnections and Contemporary Developments
between the Aegean and the Regions of the Balkan Peninsula,
Central and Northern Europe
University of Zagreb, 11-14 April 2005**

Edited by Ioanna GALANAKI, Helena TOMAS, Yannis GALANAKIS and Robert LAFFINEUR

Universite de Liege
Histoire de l'art et archeologie de la Grece antique
University of Texas at Austin
Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory

AMBER BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND THE AEGEAN IN THE THIRD AND SECOND MILLENNIA BC (AN OUTLINE OF MAJOR ISSUES)*

Interest in the archaeological amber industry goes back a long time and has produced a wealth of literature, as is demonstrated by extensive bibliographies.¹ I refer those interested in specific issues to these. In this paper I shall focus on a brief presentation of several questions. Most attention is devoted to the question of the beginning of amber's world career, in particular its Central European origins. They call for a broader treatment, especially when one considers readers who focus on the Mediterranean. In addition, I shall discuss in general terms the synchronisation of chronologies between Central Europe and the Aegean, as well as the routes of north-south circulation of amber.

Central European origins

I shall begin with a commonplace: the archaeological artefacts that we study form only a minor fraction of the objects that were in circulation in prehistoric times. In the case of amber, however, there is an exceptional degree of underestimation. Amber is soft, fragile, inflammable and weathers easily. All this taken together makes the single amber artifacts that we find, in fact, representative of much larger quantities that were in use by a community under investigation.

There are a lot of places in Europe where fossil resins have been found (Pl. XCVIIa). However, on the basis of physico-chemical analyses it is easy to distinguish Baltic amber (succinite) from all other kinds of fossil resins. Owing to many analyses of fossil resin artifacts, which were started by Prof. Kurt Beck,² it has become clear that it was Baltic amber that predominated in both Europe and the Mediterranean over many centuries.

As a result of quaternary geological processes relating to glacial and stream transportation, amber can be found in many places all over Europe. Yet this fact does not undermine the opinion that the main cultural role has been played throughout prehistory and virtually to this day by the centre at the mouth of the Vistula River on the Baltic. These were the areas in which the delta of a river (s.c. Eridanus river) transporting trunks of resinous trees from the north in the Tertiary period was located.³ All other regions where outcrops of Baltic amber are found (Pl. XCVIIa) were used only briefly from the cultural point of view. The mineral was so poorly represented in these regions that they could not guarantee a sufficient supply. As a result, sooner or later, all those who wanted to have continuous supply of amber in any meaningful quantity had to establish contact, directly or indirectly, with the southern shores of the Baltic. The most spectacular example of making such contacts, relating to a later period, is an expedition to the shores of the Baltic by a member of the Roman *equites* class during the

* This study has been financed by the Polish Committee of Scientific Research (Project no. 1H01H 027 28).

1 M. GULA and K. KWIATKOWSKA, *Bursztyn baltycki i inne żywice kopalne. Pismiennictwo polskie oraz prace autorów polskich w literaturze światowej, Część II. Bursztyn w archeologii (1874-1993)* (1994); H. HUGHES-BROCK, "Amber Beads in Archaeology. Publications Since ca. 1993," in C.W. BECK, I.B. LOZE and J.M. TODD (eds), *Amber in Archaeology. Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference of Amber in Archaeology, Talsi, 2001* (2003) 236-257.

2 C.W. BECK and L.Y. BECK, "Analysis and provenience of Minoan and Mycenaean amber, V: Pylos and Messenia," *Greek, Roman and Biz. Studies* 36/2 (195) 119-135, with further references.

3 We may deal with a similar phenomenon, i.e. the presence of another amber-producing river in southeastern Poland (Parczew delta) and in Ukraine (Kresowa delta), cf. J.R. KASINSKI and E. TOLKANOWICZ, "Amber in the Northern Lublin Region - Origin and Occurrence," in B. KOSMOWSKA-CERANOWICZ and H. PANER (eds), *Investigation into Amber. Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Symposium 'Baltic Amber and other Fossil Resins' 2-6 September 1997, Gdansk* (1999) 41-51; B. KOSMOWSKA-CERANOWICZ, "Złoza bursztynu: geologia, zasoby i współczesne metody wydobycia," in B. KOSMOWSKA-CERANOWICZ and W. GIERLOWSKI (eds), *Bursztyn. Poglądy, opinie* (2005) 9-13, fig. 2.

reign of Nero, which was described by Pliny the Elder.⁴ Amber-producing areas (on the Baltic) must thus have appeared on the map of long-distance contacts as a permanent destination in a certain time of prehistory.

Until the end of the 4th millennium BC, amber remained a local raw material.⁵ Not until the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC did its cultural career start. The first archaeological culture to spread amber goods far beyond the Baltic area was the Neolithic Globular Amphora culture.⁶ This happened in the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.⁷ This culture developed the oldest broadly spread style of amber goods ("amphora style"). The items characteristic of this style were discs (s.c. solar discs) and v-perforated buttons, and simple beads. The discs and pendants must have been chest ornaments suspended on a leather strap, whereas the beads served as applique ornaments especially sewn on to the upper part of dress.

Amber continued to spread in the Bell Beaker period, i.e. the second half of the 3rd millennium BC.⁸ In this case also we deal with a specific style of amber goods (especially, v-perforated buttons) and other kinds of simple beads. V-perforated buttons must have continued as dress appliques whereas simple beads formed parts of necklaces. A characteristic typological difference can be observed between v-perforated buttons encountered in the Globular Amphora culture and the Bell Beaker phenomenon.⁹ In the former the perforations are bored from the convex side, while in the latter they are always made from the flat side. Together with Bell Beakers, amber reached the Mediterranean for the first time, as C. du Gardin showed in her works.¹⁰ This took place in southeastern France.

The next styles of amber goods are already linked to the beginnings of the Bronze Age, specifically to the Unetice, Otomani-Fuzesabony and Tumulus cultures (PI. XCVIIb). Within the Unetice culture one can distinguish two types of amber goods. The first is related to the northern frontier of this culture (north-Unetice style for short). Its dominant form was that of discs (solar?), which occur only in rich graves (in particular under barrows) in company with gold and bronze goods. They were worn, as in the Globular Amphora culture, on the chest. Their presence in assemblages together with Early Bronze Age types of artefact points to the vitality of post-Neolithic traditions in this part of Europe. Their findspots include Przysieka Polska,¹¹ Brusy,¹² Szczecin-Plonie¹³ (with a gold object) and Łeju Małe¹⁴ (with gold objects). Hence amber was an element of a broader cultural phenomenon, whose characteristic features included the so-called princely graves (Helmsdorf, Leubingen, Łęki Małe)¹⁵, fortified settlement centres (Bruszczewo for one),¹⁶ or elaborate tin-bronze metallurgy, what was recently shown by Knut Rassmann.¹⁷

4 Plin. N.H., XXXVII, 45.

5 R. MAZUROWSKI, "Bursztyn w epoce kamienia na ziemiach polskich," *Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnosredniowieczne* 5 (1983) 7-134; ID., "Amber Workshops of Rzucewo Culture in Zulawy," *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 32 (1985) 5-60.

6 M. SZMYT, *Spolecznosci kultury amfor kulistych na Kujawach* (1996) 53-56; J. CZEBRESZUK, "Amber on the Threshold of a Word Career," in BECK *et al.* (*supra* n. 1) 164-179.

7 CZEBRESZUK (*supra* n. 6) figs. 3 and 5.

8 C. du GARDIN, "Le campaniforme et l'ambre: mythe ou realite?," *BSPF* 95/3 (1998) 343-350; CZEBRESZUK (*supra* n. 6) 173-177.

9 MAZUROWSKI (*supra* n. 5, 1983 and 1985).

10 Du GARDIN (*supra* n. 8) fig. 2.

11 S. SCHWENCER, "Przysieka Polska - Ein Grabfund in Umgebung der fruhbronzezeitlichen Siedlung von Bruszczewo," in J. CZEBRESZUK and J. MULLER, *Bruszczewo. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in einer prahistorischen Siedlungskammer Grofipolens. I. Forschungsstand - Erste Ergebnisse - Das ostliche Feuchtbodenareal* (2004) 317-324.

12 W. SARNOWSKA, *Kultura unietycka w Polsce. Tom I* (1969) 130.

13 D. KOZŁOWSKA, "Cmentarzysko z wczesnego okresu epoki brązu: Szczecin-Plonie (Buchholz, Kreis Greifenhagen), stanowisko 2," *Folia Praehistorica Posnaniensia* 12 (2004) 81-130.

14 J. CZEBRESZUK, *Schylek neolitu I poczqtki epoki brązu w strefie poluniowo-zachodniobaltyckiej (III I poczqtki II tys. przed Chr. Alternatywny model kultury*, 2001) 84-88.

15 I. KNAPP, *Furst' oder 'Hauptling? Eine Analyse der herausragenden Bestattungen derfrilhen Bronzezeit* (2001) 1 (Archaeologie Digital. Magisterarbeiten auf CD-ROM).

16 CZEBRESZUK and MULLER (*supra* n. 11).

17 K. RASSMANN, "Die innere Chronologie der Hortfunde der Klassischen Aunjetitzer Kultur - Ein Auswertung on Metallanalysen aus dem Forschungsvorhaben," in *Fruhere Metallurgie im zentralen Mitteleuropa* (in press).

The second style, south-Unetice, was made up primarily of necklaces consisting of amber beads and bronze (copper) spirals.¹⁸ It should be stressed here that amber goods enjoyed a different status in the northern and southern styles. In the north, they are found in graves classifiable as high-status graves that have prestige, social and political significance (barrow graves in which amber occurs together with gold and bronze, i.e. with other "strategic" materials), whereas the southern style's contexts are graves containing more standard types of grave-goods, for the most part female inhumations.

Close, presumably direct, contacts of Unetice culture populations with amber-producing areas on the southeastern Baltic are attested not only by many imports of Unetice metal types but also by an extraordinary find, an amber model of an Unetice dagger from the vicinity of Nidzica.¹⁹ The find is a further indication of the great prestige that metal goods, specifically daggers, enjoyed among those societies (in the literature the find is generally identified as a "schematic idol."²⁰ Prof. F. Mazurowski of Warsaw University has drawn my attention to a more profound interpretation. In his opinion the find has a formal resemblance to Cycladic stone idols). Other metal goods of distant origin are known from the region, for example a bronze winged pin from Kleszczewko²¹ (In German, *Fliegelnadel*), which shows us relationships to the Alpine region, a gold lunula from Malbork,²² a gold pendant from Wałosz²³ (both having western links, to Ireland and Jutland), and a gold halberd from Inowrocław.²⁴ Their presence justifies the hypothesis that areas on the southern Baltic were included in the network of long distance exchange by the Early Bronze Age at latest.

In the Otomani-Fuzesabony culture, which centred upon the upper Tisza River, the style of amber goods continues south-Unetice patterns. Amber goods are found in graves that belong to large cemeteries. The set of elements used in putting together necklaces is expanded: besides amber and simple spirals there are found faience beads, the teeth of wild animals, and other metal pendants.²⁵

A major change is brought by the fashions of the Tumulus culture, known especially from Alpine regions. Along with beads (as parts of necklaces) spacer-plates appear,²⁶ which can be divided into two types, the simple (PI. XCVIIb, white star) and complex (PI. XCVIIIb, black star). They indicate the development of new ways to create complex amber necklaces, for which reconstructions were suggested by Ralf Hachmann some years ago.²⁷

In sum, taking into consideration the spectacular character of the objects and the context in which they occur, the following scenario of the cultural adoption of amber emerges for Central Europe:

- 18 J. CZEBRESZUK, "Cultural Relationships between Central Europe and Aegean in II Millennium BC. Some Remarks," in I. LASAK (ed.), *Long-distance exchange in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Proceedings of the International Symposium 19-20 April 2005, Wrocław* (in press).
- 19 S. RITZKOWSKI and G. WEISGERBER, "Die neolithischen Bernsteinartefakte der Bernstein-Sammlung der ehemaligen Albertus-Universität zu Königsberg i. Pr.," in KOSMOWSKA-CERANOWICZ and PANER (*supra* n. 3) 137-150; J. SOBIERAJ, "Kultura ceramiki sznurowej a początki epoki brązu pomiędzy dolną Wisłą i Niemnem," *Pruthenia Antiqua* 1 (2004) 71-80.
- 20 RITZKOWSKI and WEISGERBER (*supra* n.19) 143-144.
- 21 A.Z. BOKINIEC, *Początki epoki brązu na Pomorzu Wschodnim* (Unpublished PhD Theses, Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 1995).
- 22 J. CZEBRESZUK, "The North-Eastern Borderland of the Bell Beakers. The Case of the Polish Lowland," in M. BENZ and S. van WILLIGEN (eds), *Some New Approaches to the Bell Beaker 'Phenomenon' Lost Paradise...? Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the Association Archeologie et Gobelets' Feldberg (Germany), 18th-20th April 1997 (BAR IS 690, 1998) 161-174.*
- 23 *Ibid.* fig.8:l.
- 24 SARNOWSKA (*supra* n. 12) 133, fig. 33a.
- 25 CZEBRESZUK (*supra* n. 18).
- 26 CZEBRESZUK (*supra* n. 18).
- 27 R. HACHMANN, "Bronzezeitliche Bernsteinschieber," *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsbldtter* 22 (1957) 1-36. Similar goods are also found on the British Isles and are related to the Wessex culture. This culture, however, is found outside the geographical region discussed here, cf. S. GERLOFF, *The Early Bronze Age daggers in Great Britain and a reconsideration of Wessex Culture (PBFVI/2, 1975)*.

Style	Spectacular character of goods	High-status context
GAC	Yes (discs)	No (common graves)
Bell Beaker phenomenon	No	No (common graves)
Unetice (north)	Yes (discs)	Yes ("princely" graves)
Unetice (south)	No	No (common graves)
Otomani-Fiizesabony	No	No (common graves)
Tumulus culture	Yes (spacer-plates)	No (common graves)

It follows from the above table that amber was known to all the societies of Central Europe by the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. In certain places and periods, however, it acquired a special position as an indicator of the highest prestige, together with other "strategic" raw materials such as gold and bronze. This was the case in the northern zone affected by the influence of the Unetice culture (on the central European plain). The exceptionally advanced level of the societies in these areas will need to be elucidated in future investigations.

Chronological synchronisation

Our knowledge of the chronology of the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age is relatively well established,²⁸ thanks both to very many ¹⁴C dates and increasingly numerous dendro-dates. At present, there are no indications that these data might in any way contradict stratigraphic information or classic typochronology. Using these data, one can suggest the following chronology for the styles of amber goods mentioned above:

- The style of the Globular Amphora culture (covering the classic horizon of this culture): the first half of the 3rd millennium BC;²⁹
- The style of the Bell Beaker phenomenon: the second half of the 3rd millennium BC;³⁰
- The style (northern and southern) of the Unetice culture (the classic phase of this culture): 2000-1700/1600 BC;
- The style of Otomani-Fiizesabony (classic and post-classic phases): 1800-1500 BC;³¹
- The style of the Tumulus culture: 1500-1200 BC. J. Maran has shown recently that the oldest spacer-plates appeared in the Tumulus culture soon after 1500 BC.³²

During the first half of the 2nd millennium BC, amber appeared in the Aegean. This question was studied in depth by A. Harding and H. Hughes-Brock.³³ Summarising their discussions, one may claim that in the Mycenaean culture two amber styles can be distinguished, namely, an early Mycenaean (LH I-II) and a late Mycenaean (LH III).³⁴ The first is linked to the Shaft Graves. A characteristic feature of this style is the use of spacer-plates. Hence, it has a clear stylistic connection to the Tumulus style of Central Europe. Amber was counted then among objects of the highest prestige and occurred almost solely in graves of the ruling elite. The late Mycenaean style, apart from the so-called Tiryns beads (whose function has not been clearly identified at present), does not have such spectacular contexts. Amber was to be found in graves in different parts of Greece; moreover, it was available to people coming from broader social groups.

28 J. CZEBRESZUK and J. MULLER (eds), *The Absolute Chronology of Central Europe, 3000 - 2000 BC* (2001).

29 M. SZMYT, "The Absolute (Radiocarbon) Chronology of Central and Eastern Groups of the Globular Amphora Culture," in CZEBRESZUK and MULLER (*supra* n. 28) 25-80.

30 J. CZEBRESZUK, "Bell Beakers in the Sequence of the Cultural Changes in South-western Baltic Area," in J. CZEBRESZUK and M. SZMYT (eds), *The Northeast Frontier of Bell Beakers. Proceedings of the symposium held at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan (Poland), May 26-29 2002* (2003) 21-38.

31 J. GANCARSKI (ed.) *Between Mycenae and the Baltic Sea* (2002).

32 J. MARAN, "Wessex und Mykene. Zur Deutung des Bernsteins in der Schachtgraberzeit Sudgriechenlands," in B. HANSEL and E. STUDENIKOVA (eds), *Zwischen Karpaten und Arais. Neolithikum und alter Bronzezeit. Gedenkschrift für Vera Nemejcová-Pavuková* (2004) 47-65.

33 A. HARDING and H. HUGHES-BROCK, "Amber in the Mycenaean World," *BSA* 69 (1974) 146-170.

34 *Ibid.* 152.

A fundamental and now widely discussed question, the synchronisation of the cultural phenomena of the late 3rd and early 2nd millennia BC in central Europe and the Aegean has a different status in relation to both regions. While in the case of central Europe we are already beyond the discussion stage, with the chronology based on dendro- and ¹⁴C dates being widely accepted,³⁵ in the Aegean the discussion continues. Two options are offered for consideration: a "short" chronology (relying on the classic methods of archaeological dating)³⁶ and a "long" one (drawing data from the analyses of natural sciences such as ¹⁴C, dendrochronology or the dating of ice cores from Greenland).³⁷

According to the short chronology, the early Mycenaean style would continue from ca. 1600 to 1400 BC, and the late Mycenaean one from ca. 1400 to 1065 BC. According to the long chronology, taking into account S. Dietz's belief that the oldest amber artefacts appeared at Mycenae as early as MH IIIB,³⁸ the first occurrences of amber there could fall between 1800 and 1700 BC. The dating of the late Mycenaean style would not involve many changes.

For the question of amber, these differences are significant only in part. For in the light of current data there is no doubt that the classic stage in the development of the Unetice culture, i.e. the first apogee of amber in the cultural sense in the prehistoric societies of Europe, precedes the beginnings of the Mycenaean culture by far. The latter flourishes contemporaneously with the Otomani-Fuzesabony and Tumulus cultures in Central Europe. These are the cultures that display the most connections in their material cultures with the Mycenaean culture.³⁹

This is where differences begin. In the case of the short chronology, the Tumulus and early Mycenaean styles are contemporary, which is consistent with the stylistic data (for in both cases we deal with the presence of spacer-plates). If the long chronology is accepted, the early Mycenaean style is clearly older than the Tumulus one and contemporary with the Otomani one. One thing in these controversies is clear: the Tumulus style can by no means be older than the early Mycenaean one.

These various major conclusions pose a number of fundamental questions. Any answers to these questions, which should follow from further research, will be of vital importance for the assessment of the civilisation impact of the relations between Central Europe and the Aegean.

Amber translocation routes

The literature on the subject has traditionally accepted, from the time of J. M. de Navarro,⁴⁰ a route of distribution along waterways (linking the Elbe drainage, through the Alpine region and the Adriatic, with the Aegean). In more recent literature, more and more evidence has been gathered in favour of this route and its significance is beyond dispute today.⁴¹

The significance of the land route (from the lower Danube drainage, along the valleys of the Morava/Vardar river, or along the Strymon/Struna river) is open to question. Recently J. Bouzek stressed the general uncertainty of these routes, that could be easily blocked by a

35 CZEBRESZUK and MULLER (*supra* n. 28).

36 P. WARREN, "Aegean Late Bronze 1-2 Absolute Chronology: Some New Contributions," in M.S. BALMUTH and R.H. TYKOT (eds), *Sardinian and Aegean Chronology. Towards the Resolution and Absolute Dating in the Mediterranean. Proceedings of the International Colloquium 'Sardinian Stratigraphy and Mediterranean Chronology'* Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 1995 (1998) 323-331.

37 S.W. MANNING, *A Test of Time. The Volcano of Thera and the Chronology and History of the Aegean and East Mediterranean in the Mid Second Millenium BC* (1999).

38 S. DIETZ, *The Argolid at the Transition to The Mycenaean Age. Studies in the Chronology and Cultural Development in the Shaft Grave Period* (1991) 263; MARAN [*supra* n. 32] 48 with some suggestions for an earlier dating of the bead.

39 J. BOUZEK, *The Aegean, Anatolia and Europe: Cultural Interrelations in the Second Millennium BC* (1985); GANCARSKI (*supra* n. 31).

40 J.M. de NAVARRO, "Prehistoric Routes between Northern Europe and Italy defined by the Amber Trade," *The Geographical Journal* 61/6 (1925) 481-507.

41 HARDING and HUGHES-BROCK (*supra* n. 33); J. BOUZEK, "The Shifts of the Amber Route," in C. BECK and J. BOUZEK (eds), *Amber in Archaeology. Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Amber in Archaeology, Libice 1990* (1993) 141-146.

relatively small group of people.⁴² Hence, their use could have been intermittent rather than regular.

There are, however, more and more clear signs of the significance of an eastern sea route, which ran from the upper Vistula drainage and the northeastern part of the Carpathian basin along the Boh River to the Black Sea, and which may be dated to the declining years of the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. A noteworthy argument in its favour is the cemetery in Gordeevka on the upper Boh.⁴³ Discoveries were made there of numerous amber items, including Tiryns beads. The site can be synchronised on the strength of analogies between metal goods with the Tumulus culture in Central Europe, which is confirmed by a series of ¹⁴C dates as well. In the Aegean, the site corresponds in terms of style and chronology to the late Mycenaean style.

Summary

The present paper has discussed only a few aspects of the broad and complex area of study devoted to the role of amber in the course of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Europe. Besides several remarks on the chronology and dislocation routes leading south, I have focused on the foundations of the typo-chronological order in the spreading of amber objects beyond the amber-producing zone.

The process of amber dissemination can be ordered into a few stages, with the raw material reaching the Mediterranean in the second half of the 3rd millennium BC, in the period of the Bell Beaker phenomenon, hence, before the dawn of the Bronze Age in Central Europe. It must be noted here, however, that this took place in the central part of the Mediterranean, i.e. in southwestern France and northern Italy.

Slightly later, namely in the early 2nd millennium BC, amber-producing areas on the southeastern Baltic were a permanent point in the network of long-distance contacts. We have evidence (finds) confirming this. The contacts had been established before amber appeared in the Aegean, which took place in the beginning of the Mycenaean culture.

We are faced with many questions concerning the circulation of amber goods within the network of long-distance exchange. In particular, the role played in this process by the region of the southeastern Baltic, where the richest deposits of amber were situated, is the greatest challenge facing us in this respect.

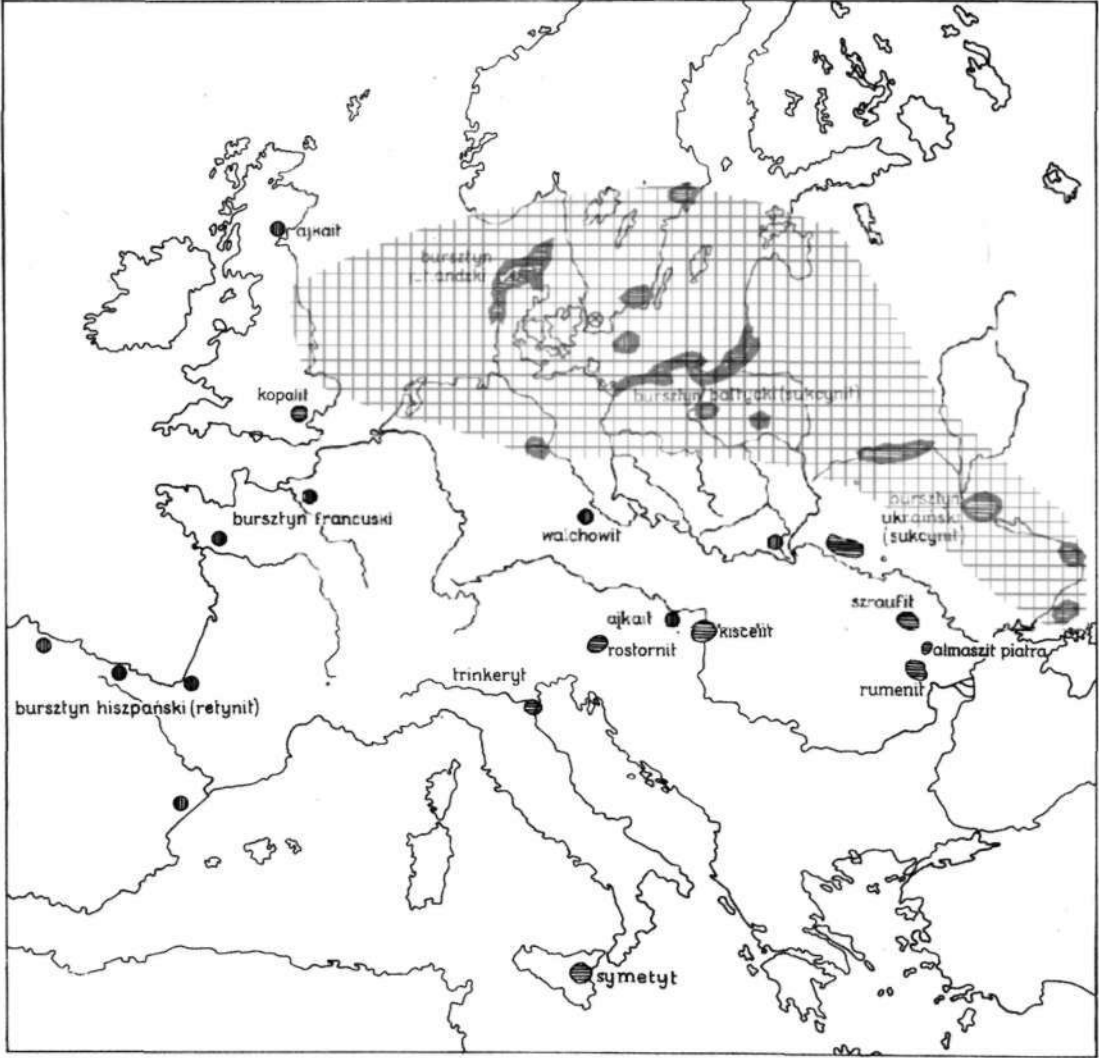
Janusz CZEBRESZUK

42 J. BOUZEK, "Late Bronze Age Greece and the Balkans: A Review of the Present Picture," *BSA* 89 (1994) 217-234.

43 S. BEREZANSKA and W. KLOCKO, *Das Graberfeld von Hordeevka* (1998); K. SLUSASKA, "Paciorki bursztynowe z Gordijewki," *Vita Antiqua* 5-6 (2003).

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Pl. XCVIIa Sources of fossil resin in Europe (after B. KOSMOWSKA-CYRANOWICZ, "Bursztyn w osadach," in . KOSMOWSKA-CYRANOWICZ (ed.), *Bursztyn w przyrodzie* [1983] fig. 32). Deposits edged in red refer to Baltic amber (succinite). Cross-hatched areas refer to dispersed amber finds.
- Pl. XCVIIb The ranges of individual amber industry styles in Central Europe in the Early Bronze Age. Numbers refer respectively to: 1 - North-Unetice style; 2 - South-Unetice style; 3 - Otomani-Fiizesabony style; white stars - simple tip of spacer-plates; black stars - complex tip of spacer-plates (after C. du GARDIN, "Amber Spacer Beads in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Europe," in BECK *et al.* [*supra* n. 1] 181-197).



a

