Between Curonia and Bavaria. 
Animal-head Brooches Resulting from Long-Distance Connections During Migration Period

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1. Introduction.

The interregional character of Germanic culture during the Migration Period is well-known, but it has been hardly noticed that the Balts, who dwell on the periphery of the Barbarian world, also became a part of this interregional society.

The example of crossbow brooches with full catch-plate, Aliṃgri VI, 2 and an animal head on the foot (see Åberg 1919: Figs. 127-132) appears to be very good confirmation of such an assumption. Their geographical distribution is split curiously between Scandinavia, the Baltic lands and Bavaria on the one hand, and the Don river basin on the other. Such wide distribution offers insight into different aspects of long-distance connections such as direct, lively interchange among workshops, intermarriage or the presence of itinerant artisans. It is also possible to observe how "interregional" ornamentation underwent local modifications which gave rise to local variations.

These brooches have been already described by such scholars as N. Åberg (1919: 93-97, 143-146), E. Oksenstierna (1940), E. Šturm (1950: 22), J. Werner (1970: 78-81) and lately V. Kazakevičius (1983; 1993: 106-109) and V. Kulakov (1990), but they mostly touched the subject briefly. Noone has analysed all the finds, nor has anyone paid sufficient attention to the internal differentiation of the fibulae in question, and as a result their conclusions are somewhat limited. I would present these ornaments in a new light with a new classification which would permit us to follow both their stylistic development and its chronological consequences and their historical interpretation.

2. The origin of animal-head-crossbow brooches.

The question of origin of crossbow fibulae with an animal head was first discussed by Nils Åberg (1919: 93-94) who regarded their emergence as the result of the
influence of Fibeln mit dreilappiger Kopfplatte und schmalem Tierskopf auf the Samland crossbow brooches. This hypothesis was accepted by other scholars since noone proposed a better one. An exception could be V. Kazakevičius (1983: 194-195) who sought analogies for an item from Płinkaigalis among Gotland’s belt sets, which are dated to the Migration Period, but later he revised his opinion (Kazakevičius 1993: 108-109).

However, N. Åberg’s proposition seems to be open to question. First, chronological questions arise. Crossbow brooches with full-catch plate and long narrow foot are regarded as an indicator of the Early Migration Period (phase D) in the Baltic lands, as is confirmed by the latest correspondent analysis done by W. Nowakowski (1995: 15-54). Bügelfibeln are typical of the Late Migration Period (phase E) (Nowakowski 1995: 53-54). Of course, there was no gap between these two phases and some artefacts could remain in use longer, while others could appear slightly earlier. Nevertheless, it seems that synchronic ornamentational development of these ornaments must have facilitated the mutual influences much more than in the case of specimens being overlapped only partially. There is also some doubt concerning the stylistic connections between crossbow brooches and Bügelfibeln proposed by N. Åberg. The completely different construction of the latter renders their mutual connections questionable, although not, of course, impossible.

The status of animal-head-crossbow fibulae is very special, owing to their wide distribution - on one hand analysis of them seems very attractive, on the other they elude simple solutions. The latter reservation also concerns the origin of the brooches in question. It seems that one should cease looking for one place of origin for them and treat this group of artefacts more broadly in the context of long-distance interchange of ideas in the Baltic basin during the Migration Period. Such hybrids as animal-head-crossbow brooches must have been a result of “crossing” influences. The fibulae in question have a typological source in crossbow ones with long narrow foot and full catch-plate (type I). Instead of merging Schwerzkriech and its development - see Schultz-Döntmann 1986: 650-652; Bilten-Bröblewska 1992). The latter, being one of the most popular ornaments in the eastern Baltic basin, occur in concentrations primarily in Samland and the Mazurian Lakeland as well as western Lithuania, Gotland and Öland (Bilten-Bröblewska 1992). At the same time this find area in the western Baltic basin and the areas situated to the west of it, contains cruciform brooches (Reichstein 1976). In addition to a plate on the head with three knobs, they feature an animal head on the end of the foot.

It might have been possible that crossbow fibulae with an animal head emerged on the periphery of the distribution of those two popular categories of artefacts. It does not seem necessary to stress the role of a particular area in their emergence. On the other hand, it is worth pointing out that the territories were a “meeting point” of cruciform and crossbow brooches, as at Öland, for example, where three animal-head-crossbow fibulae were found (Åberg 1923: 131, Figs. 234, 235). By contrast, there is no such ornament recorded in Gotland, where the cruciform ones too are not found either. This might not be a coincidence. If Öland-Samland links played a role in the emergence of brooches with animal head, it would not be strange if none of them were known from Gotland, which traditionally had closer connections with the other Baltic lands.

3. The classification of animal-head crossbow brooches.

The typological development of Fibeln mit schmalem Tierskopf, as proposed by Åberg remains correct (Åberg 1919: Figs. 127, 130-131). An item from Mrągowo (formerly Sensburg) was regarded as an example of the first stage of their development. The more recent finds have relief ornament and an animal head on the both ends of the bow, as we see from a brooch found at Yaroslavskoe (formerly Schlaikalen), grave 25. The culmination of the development of the fibulae in question could be illustrated by a richly decorated item from Tumiany (former Daumen) which has an imitation crossbow construction. Such a description of stylistic development could not replace the classification of animal-head crossbow brooches. Their great diversity requires detailed analysis, which might reveal their local differentiations.

A first attempt at closer anlayis was the subdivision of finds into Armbandfibeln mit reicher Ornamentik and Kragenfibeln (meant as items with an imitation crossbow construction, not as Ågren 239) made by E. C. G. Oxenstierna (1940: 238-240). Unfortunately, he did not include all finds in his work and hence his conclusions have limited value.

A recent classification proposed by V. Kulakov is not based on clear enough criteria. One type (see his group 2, and 4) includes both items with and without relief ornamentation, as well as brooches with different construction (see group 3 – Kulakov 1990: 211-212).

I would like to propose a simple, general criterion for classifying animalhead crossbow brooches, namely the presence of relief ornamentation. It seems that, by dividing the fibulae in question into specimens with or without relief ornamentation, one could appreciate the interregional or local character of these ornaments better. Further subdivisions could be made where it is necessary to highlight particular aspects.

Instead of using a long description to refer to the brooches in question, I would like to propose a term, “the Sensburg/Mragowo type” for specimens without relief ornament and the term “Daumen/Tumiany type” for those with relief decoration. Both groups of brooches have been treated as rather rare ornaments, but after collecting all finds, it has turned out that the total quantity of them is not so small. There are 30 specimens of the Sensburg/Mragowo type (including all variants), and 23 fibulae of the Daumen/Tumiany type.

4. The Sensburg/Mragowo Type and its variants.

The Sensburg/Mragowo type (see Annex A) features a crossbow construction, short catch-plate and realistic animal head on the end of the foot (Fig. 1). The most frequently repeated pattern is transverse dents covering the bow and the foot. A loose find (Fig. 1a) from Mragowo has been chosen to name the type according to its position in Åberg’s typological scheme, despite the fact that it is a single find from the Mazurian Lakeland, the area situated in the south-western part of the Baltic lands.

Apart from the Mragowo brooch, three items were found in Öland (Skogsby, Hünstorp and an unknown site), two in Bornholm (both in Levka) and a single,
dispersed find is known from outside the area mentioned (Fig. 2), namely in the Dnieper river basin (Choudgovka). The latter should not be treated as a curiosity, if it is placed in the context of a few Baltic artefacts found in the Dnieper basin (e.g. spade-footed brooch, bow-curved strap end - Bitner-Wróblewska 1991: 68-69; Kazanski, in print). All those finds reveal the links between Baltic lands and south-eastern Europe, thereby confirming the tempting hypothesis that a splinter group of the Galindai, inhabitants of Mazurian Lakeland, might have migrated south with the Goths (Nowakowski 1989: 120-123 earlier literature, ibid.).

Returning to the Sensburg/Mragowo type, it is worth to stressing the local character of this type with several variants dispersed around the Baltic basin (Fig. 3). The motif spread over this area and was rapidly modified to suit local tastes. There are even some imitations of the Sensburg/Mragowo type where the animal head on the foot has been marked only slightly. Three such specimens were found in Ošenieki, south-western Latvia, another one in Lower Nemunas area.

An interesting example is provided by the Smārenge variant (Fig. 1b) found on Bornholm (2 from Smārenge, Mallegård and an unknown site). It features a new pattern, viz. a knob on the head projecting beyond the spring. It is the most frequently repeated pattern on crossbow brooches from Bornholm and sometimes in the case of particular variants, it represents a cultural indicator of Bornholm cress (Bitner-Wróblewska 1992: 30, Fig. 3).

Another local form, called the Rubokai variant (Fig. 1c), emerged in the Nemunas river basin (Rubokai, Plinkaigalis, Vidgriai). Its special feature is a group of ribs, the so-called “cockscomb” on top of the bow. Both the foot and the bow are covered by very deep transverse dents as well as being decorated by stamping. There is also a stamped decoration on the wide cord. The same features appear on several crossbow brooches with a long foot (e.g. Kazakevičius 1993: Figs. 166:6; 171) found in the same area. There are a few cemeteries - Rubokai, Vidgriai, Plinkaigalis, Pašušys - situated along the Nemunas river and its tributary the
A number of single dispersed finds are known from eastern Latvia, on the Daugava (Dvina) River route. There is also an item found outside these areas, in eastern Estonia (former Langensee). Brooches of the Letto-Lithuanian variant have a realistic animal head, which decorates not only a foot, but often also the end of the bow (Fig. 1d). Sometimes, instead of the latter, there is a large, trapeze-like metope on the head of the fibula. Such a metope is one of the typical Lithuanian and Latvian features known from other brooches, such as long-footed items, for example (Tautavicius 1996, Figs. 79-81). The Letto-Lithuanian variant is unique among the Sensburg/Mragowo type which underwent further stylistic development and gave rise to brooches with far stylized animal heads situated on the end of the foot, the bow or the cord. Their spatial distribution covers the same areas as those mentioned above. They have become a cultural indicator of seventh-/eighth-century Curonian dress. (Åberg 1919: 143-146, Figs. 198-200; LAA 1978: 44, Map 30).

5. The Daumen/Tumiany type.

There is a group of crossbow brooches with animal head and relief ornament, the so-called Daumen/Tumiany type (see Annex B). The cemetery in Tumiany (former Daumen) is situated in the Mazurian Lakeland, in the Olszyn Group area (“masurianische” Kultur – Šturs 1950; Okulicz 1973: 476-491). Four examples of the fibulae in question were found at Tumiany. These offer insight into great diversity of the Daumen/Tumiany type and present all possible variations. There is a silver-gilt item from grave 150 (Fig. 4a), whose proportions, such as the spring’s length in relation to the size of fibula, are the same as those of other crossbow brooches that were so popular in the Baltic lands. The spring of an item from Tumiany, grave 150 is very wide, with 16 coils. Semi-spherical, profiled knobs decorate the ends of the axis. There is a stylized indistinct animal head on the foot. It should be stressed that generally the animal-head brooches of the Daumen/Tumiany type are much more stylized than those of the Sensburg/Mragowo type and this could be regarded as one of the differences between them. Last, but not least characteristic of brooch from grave 150 is its rich relief ornamentation that covers both the bow and the foot.

Similar features are found on a silver loose find from Tumiany. It differs from the former in the decoration of its bow, which is covered by very deep transverse dents like a caterpillar. It seems to be connected with the “degeneration” of the type in question. A massive brooch from grave 38 in Tumiany (Fig. 5b) features different proportions from those of the above mentioned specimens. Its length is
Brooches, parallel in design - proportions and ornament - to the specimen from Tumiany, grave 150 discussed above, are found in the Mazurian Lake land, Samland (Oskino/Grt Waldeck), the lower Nemunas basin (Vidginiai, gr. 2), central Lithuania (Plinkaigalis, gr. 106) and south-western Latvia (Griezes) too. The same observation could be made analysing the richly decorated massive fibulae, masterpieces such as the loose find from Tumiany. They occur in Mazurian Lakeland (Tumiany, grave 38, loose find, by Węgorzewo), Samland (Prudovka/Popeilen), the lower Nemunas (near Svetoks/Tilsit; Vidginiai, grave 32), western Latvia (Geistauti, grave 2, Grobiņa), Öland (Gräbberg) and as far as Bavaria (Altenrđing, grave 421). A fragment of a mould found in Helgö, central Sweden, confirms the role of itinerant artisans in the transmission of the masterpieces of the Daumen/Tumiany type. On the other hand, intermarriage could have been another factor influencing their distribution, as could be suggested by the woman's grave from Altenrđing (Fig. 8e).

This grave contained a number of Scandinavian ornaments such as a pair of pins, which are widespread in Scandinavia (comp. Hjeld Nielson 1987: 78; Norman 1935: 6, 70-71), and a bronze necklace with a widened middle part known only from Gotland and Öland (Norman 1935: 71-74). The woman buried in Bavaria wore another crossbow fibula in addition to the one with an animal head, namely a brooch of the Ozingell type (according to M. Schulze-Dörrßmam's classification - Schulze-Dörrßmam 1866: 619-820). This rare ornament is recorded only in Öland (Såtra), XXXX (territory of the Angles?) England (Ozingly), Norway (Isejoren) and Thuringen (Mährenen, grave 2). According to M. Schulze-Dörrßmam's analysis, the shape of the bow on the Bavarian item suggests it originated from Scandinavian workshops. The Scandinavian character of the grave goods from Altenrđing is also confirmed by the dress combination of pairs of brooches and pins.

6. Chronology.

The chronology of animal-head crossbow brooches is not easy to state precisely. Some of them are loose finds, while others occur in together with artefacts which do not indicate any precise period.

The brooches in question have a typological source in crossbow fibulae with a long foot (types Schönwarling/Skowarz and its developments). The latter, as has been mentioned above, are dated to the Early Migration Period in the Baltic lands and associated with the stamped-decorated artefacts. In absolute chronology it corresponds with the last few decades of the fourth century and the first half
of the fifth century (Godkowski 1974: 90-91; Nowakowski 1996: 53). The emergence of animal-head crossbow fibulae should be dated to that time.

Among the Sensburg/Mragowo type practically only the well-known grave 2 in Levka (Fig. 9) on Bornholm could be useful for the purposes of chronological analysis. Two animal-head brooches are associated with the local variant Schönwarting/Skowarcz type (items with knobs on the head) and this serves to confirm the above remark. The other artefacts from this grave, such as pins and annular brooch, are also known in Bornholm in the context of the Early Germanic Iron Age (Jørgensen 1990: 25-26).

The Daumen/Tumiany type remains in use longer. The close assemblages which could be analysed consist of specimens typical for phase E, Late Migration Period, i.e. as early as the second half of fifth century and the sixth c. (Kowalski 1991). There are buckles with a cross on the end of the tongue, Kreuzdornschnallen, (Tumiany, grave 150; Yaroslavskoe/Schlaiken, grave 25); lanceet-like strap ends, lanzettformige Riemenzungen, (Tumiany, grave 38 – Fig. 5), late variant of spade-footed brooches (Geisau, grave 2) as well as torques (Prudovka/Pepkel, grave VI).

The chronology of the Baltic specimens of the Daumen/Tumiany type is confirmed by the Bavarian grave in Alteneding (Fig. 8) which was dated by J. Werner to the first half of sixth century (Werner 1970: 78). The latest study on the chronology of the Ozingell type, made by M. Schulze-Dörflamm, permits us to date the grave in question even to the end of fifth century or the beginning of the sixth (Schulze-Dörflamm 1988: 620).
7. Conclusions. Between the distribution zones of two popular artefacts from the Migration Period, namely cruciform brooches in the west and crossbow fibulae with a long foot in the east, there emerged a rather rare ornament, a hybrid - animal-head crossbow brooch. Such a transformation might have taken place in Öland. The connections linking this island with the south-eastern Baltic basin, especially Samland (Bither-Wroblewska 1992: 32-34), spread the motif rapidly over the Sea where it flourished in the Baltic lands.

Contrary to earlier studies of animal-head crossbow brooches, the classification proposed above allows us to trace local modifications of the fibulae in question as well as their "interregional" features.

Specimens without relief ornament, the Sensburg/Mragowo type, were made exclusively of bronze. Items decorated by relief ornament, the Daumen/Tumiany type, were mostly made of silver, silver-gilt, gilt bronze, rarely of bronze. This type appears to have become an unusual ornament, a symbol of the special status of its owner. This is especially clear in the case of Prachittheln of this type, richly decorated masterpieces which could be regarded as a status-symbol.

They are recorded in Mazuria, Samland, the lower Nemunas area, western Lithuania and Latvia, Öland and even Bavaria. Such interregional distribution, crossing ethnic borders, confirms its status.

Unlike the interregional character of animal-head brooches with relief ornamentation, those of the Sensburg/Mragowo type, whose distribution overlaps the former, gave rise to local variations. Some of them were very hermetic, such as the Smøernege variant on Bornholm or the Rubokai variant produced along the Nemunas river and its tributary. The others, such as the Letto-Lithuanian variant, were spread more widely both in space, reaching as far as middle Daugava basin or eastern Estonia, and time, leading up to late Curonian ornaments with a far stylized animal head.

As far as we could conclude from the evidence of the complex of goods from a few graves, it appears that animal-head crossbow brooches became a part of men's dress only in the Baltic lands. In Scandinavia such fibulae were a women's ornament, according to the Levka grave in Bornholm or the grave of a Scandinavian woman in Bavaria. A wandering artisan of unknown nationality was making the same type of ornament to satisfy both a Curonian warrior from Geistautl and a Scandinavian beauty married in Bavaria.

ANNEX A.
The Sensburg/Mragowo Type
Budraičiai, r. Joniškis, Lithuania - Tautavicius 1998: 205, Fig. 93.
Choungovka, r. Donopetrovka, Ukraine - Kazanski, in print.
Hönstorp, Algotrums sn., Öland, Sweden - KLM 1458; see Åberg 1923: 131, Fig. 234.
Levka, Hasle sn., grave 2 (2 items), Bornholm, Denmark - BMR 1119; see Seit Jespersen 1966: Fig. 4 g h.
Mragowo (former Sensburg), Olsztyn voiv., Poland - Åberg 1919: 94, Fig. 127.
Öland, unknown site, Sweden - ShM 1304; see Åberg 1923: 131, Fig. 235.
Skogsby, Torslundan sn., Öland, Sweden - KLM 4950; see Åberg 1923: 131.

The Sensburg/Mragowo type, Rubokai variant
Plinkažalis, r. Kedainiai, grave 107, Lithuania - Kazakevičius 1983: 191, Fig. 5: 1; 1993: 107, Figs. 167-6, 174.
Rubokai (former Rubocken), r. Šilutė, grave 41, Lithuania - Bezenberger 1909: 169-170, Fig. 145.
Vidgrīli, r. Šilutė, grave 11, Lithuania - unpublished materials from cemetery excavated by V. Simenš, Vilnius University; see Kulakov 1990: 209.

The Sensburg/Mragowo Type, Smøernege variant
Bornholm, unknown site, Denmark - O. Klinkt-Jensen 1957: 118, Fig. 89: 1.
Mølleød, Klemensker sn., Bornholm, Denmark - BMR 1235-161.
Smøernege (2 items), Vestermarie sn., Bornholm, Denmark - BMR 766x371; 766x233.

The Sensburg/Mragowo Type, imitations
Jurgaičiai (3 items), r. Šilutė, grave 5, Lithuania - LNM AR 406:49.
Ošenieki (3 items), r. Liepāja, Latvia - Vasks & I. Virse 1990: 172, Fig. 30: 2, 3, 5.

The Sensburg/Mragowo Type, Letto-Lithuanian variant
Jauneiķi, r. Joniškis, grave 390, Lithuania - LNM AR 537: 808; see Vaskevičiūtė 1978: Fig. 1.
Jēkabpils, r. Jēkabpils, Latvia - Oxenstierna 1940: Fig. 33.
Jurgaičiai, r. Šilutė, grave 22, Lithuania - LNM AR 406: 190; see Vaitkunskienė 1986: Fig. 1: 4.
Kalniņš Burkas, r. Kuldīga, Latvia - Oxenstierna 1940: Fig. 35.
fig. 1; Tautavicius 1998: 207-208, Fig. 96: 1, 2.
Oli, r. Dobele, Latvia - Oxenstierna 1940: Fig. 32.
Pagryba, r. Šiaulė, Lithuania - Kazakevičius 1983: 191, Fig. 5: 2; Vaitkunskienė 1995: 119, Fig. 168.
ANNEX B.

The Daumen/Tumiany Type
The Daumen/Tumiany type with items with the crossbow construction
Gräb, Alguturum sn., Oxland, Sweden – KLM 20732; see Åberg 1953: 93, Fig. 107.
Jaroslavskoe (former Schikalken), r. Zelenogradsk, grave 25, Russia – Åberg 1919: 95-96, Fig. 130.
Lazdininkai, r. Kpriing, grave 116, Lithuania – Rickevičiūtė 1984: 46, Fig. 1.
Osokin (former Groß Waldeck), r. Bagrationovsk, Russia – Åberg 1919: 94-95, Fig. 129: Oxenstierna 1940: 239, Fig. 48.
Plinkaigalis, r. Kėdainiai, grave 106, Lithuania – Kazakevičius 1983: 189-190, Fig. 1; 1993: 107, Fig. 172.
Rombinuskerg by Sovets (former Tilši), r. Sovetski, Russia – Oxenstierna 1940: 239, Fig. 41.
Tumiany (former Daumen), Olzstyn voiv., grave 150, loose find, Poland – Heydeck 1985: 65-67, Pl. VI,9; Oxenstierna 1940: 238, Fig. 40.
Vidgiriai, r. Širvė, graves 2, 32, Lithuania – Šimėnas 1988: 95-96, Fig. 10; 1996: 56-58, Fig. 20; unpublished materials from cemetery excavated by V. Šimėnas, Vilnius University.

The Daumen/Tumiany Type with items with imitation crossbow construction
Großba, r. Liepaja, Latvia – KAR 1989: Pl. VI, 7; Oxenstierna 1940, earlier literature ibid.
Miklas Kalins, r. Jelgava, Latvia – Graudonis 1978: Fig. 10. by Węgorzewo (former Angerburg), Suwałki voiv., Poland – Pisianski collection, MEFIS II. 555; see Lederburg 1833: Pl. I. Oxenstierna 1940: 240, Fig. 43.
Prudovka (former Popolkin), r. Cherniakhovsk, grave VI, Russia – Oxenstierna 1940: 240, Fig. 45.
Tumiany (former Daumen), Olzstyn voiv., grave 38, loose find, Poland – Heydeck 1985: 49, Pl. IX, 2; Åberg 1919: 96-98, Fig. 131; Oxenstierna 1940: 230, Figs. 18, 19.
Wyszembor (former Weisšenburg), Olzstyn voiv., Poland – unpublished materials from cemetery excavated by W. Nowakowski and P. Szmyrski.

The Daumen/Tumiany Type with unknown construction

The Daumen/Tumiany Type, imitation
Jaunakai, r. Joniškis, grave 466, Lithuania – LNM AR 537:1026; see Vaškevičiūtė 1978: Fig. 2.

Museum collections
BMR - Bornholms Museum, Rønne
KLM - Kalmar Museum
LNN - Lietuvos Nacionalinis Muziejus, Vilnius
LVM - Latvijas Vestures Muzejs, Riga
MVF 8 - Museum for Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Berlin
SHM - Statens Historiska Museum, Stockholm

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Tarp Kuršo ir Bavarijos. Lankinės gyvūnės segės –
Didžiojo tautų kraustymosi laikotarpio tolimų ryšių išdava

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Santrauka
Germanų kultūros tarpregioninis charakteris gerai žinomas, tačiau baltų – iki dabar
dar sunkiai pastebimas. Tokiu tarpregioninio baltų kultūros pietros pavyzdžiu
gali būti lankinės ilgakojės ir gyvūniniemis galutvėmis segės. Jos paplitę didelėse

teritorijose tarp Skandinavijos, baltų žemų ir Bavarijos iš vienos pusės, ir Dniepro
baseino iš kitos. Apie šias seges nemažai rašyta, tačiau niekas nebandė analizuoti
į jų tarpusavio susisiektumo. Straipsnyje analizuojama jų raida, pateikiamas nauja
klasifikacija, chronologija ir istorinė interpretacija.

N. Oberto segiu „mit schmalem Tierkopfmut“ (1919) tipologie raida išlieka
teisinga. Tačiau jas labiau detalizuojant išsiskiria E.C.G. Oksensternos pasiūlytų
segii tipai „Armbustfibel mit reicher Ornamentik“ ir „Kragenfibeln“. Paskutinė
V. Kulakovo segii gyvūniniams galutvėms klasifikacija neturi aiškių kriterijų, t. t.,
į jų pataį patenka skirtingus požymius ir net konstrukciją turinčius dirbiniai. Autorė
siūlo paprastą, bendrą kriterijų įsikirti, t. y. segės su reiferiniu ornamento ir be
jo. Seges su reiferiniu ornamento vadinamos Sensburg/Mrongo požių (1–3 pav.),
o be jo – Daumen/Tumianų (4–7 pav.) tipu. Jas taip skirtingt būtų galima išvengti
ilgų pavadinimų. Pirmao tipo segii su visais variantais yra 30, antrojo – 23.
Lankinįs segii gyvūninių galais chronologiją nustatyta nėra labai lengva.
Daug jų yra rastos atsitiktinai, kitos kapų komplektuose be gerais datuojamų dirbi-
nių. Pegal turimus duomenis Sensburg/Mrongo tipo segės turėtų būti datuojama
mos IV a. paskutinio ketvirtčiu – V a. pirmajai puse. Daumen/Tumiany tipo segės
Tarp dviejų populiarųjų segii tipo paplitimo arealų – vakanuose kryžių segii,
nytuose – lankinių segii ilga kai, pasirodė retas hibrūs – lankinės segės gy-
vūninių galais. Tokia transformacija galėjo prasidėti Elande. Rysiai tarp šios
savos ir Baltijos jūros pietytinų pakrantų, ypač Sambijos pilo labai greitai. Baltų
žemėse segės gyvynėmis galutvėmis tapo vyrų papuošalu, Skandinavijoje –
motenų. Nežinomas tautųvės meistras gamino to paties tipo papuošalus atsigai-
damas pasienkini kuršų kaip i Geistautų ir Skandinavijos gražumo iškeltųjų
Bavarijoje.

Vertė V. Kazakavičius

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