

Pendants from the earthwork at Jegliniec. Jatving links with North and North-East European culture environment

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In 1984–1992 the staff of the Balt Archaeology Department Warsaw State Archaeological Museum (PMA) led by Grażyna Iwanowska carried out excavations at Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune, one of the largest earthworks in the Suwałki region, found about 500 m from the Polish–Lithuanian border (pl. I) (Iwanowska, 1990; 1991a; 1991b; 1993). At the foot of the earthwork, on its E and SE side, were identified traces of a large settlement. The entire complex was situated in a location very convenient for defensive purposes – on the top of a moraine elevation. Originally the settlement had been surrounded on all sides by fenland, peatbogs and a small stream and presumably, could be accessed only by a dyke, now surviving as a bank which joins the foot of the earthwork on its N side. There are several indications that the hill-fort at Jegliniec was used as a refuge: its protected location, powerful stone-laced ramparts enclosing just a small 20 × 40 m area within, divided into two parts, the absence of build-up except for a single post building. Other archaeological features discovered inside the earthwork include a number of stone pavements and several pits of uncertain function (either used in some production activity or for rubbish disposal). All of these have been dated to the final, early medieval (12th–13th c.) occupation phase at Jegliniec; the earth-and-timber wall, the remains of which were discovered on the margin of the earthwork interior, was raised during the Late Roman and Migrations period, the first stage of construction of the stronghold.

Material recovered from within the earthwork at Jegliniec included fragments of pottery vessels, bone, mostly animal (as well as very small fragments of a human cranium), and, first and foremost, a large quantity of metal finds: 28 arrowheads, an iron spur, 11 bronze crosses with yellow enamel (2 entire and 9 fragments), a number of silver, perhaps, silvered or silver alloy ornaments

(pl. II:14–26) as well as 765 bronze objects. The latter group were mostly small ornaments, entire or in fragments, such as, finger-rings (55 pieces), pendants (121 pieces), bracelets (17 pieces), horseshoe brooches (9 pieces), hoops of band and wire (143 pieces), 199 wire fragments and 114 diverse scraps of bronze sheet and splinters (pl. II–VII). A remarkable find was a medallion of light-coloured metal with images of saint George and saint Basil on its faces; the piece, dating from the latter half of the 11th–12th c. (pl. II:14), was one of the elements which helped to date the complex at Jegliniec to the 12th century.

A more problematic question is how this vast collection of metal objects came to be deposited at Jegliniec. Only a small number of these pieces were recovered from the S half of the earthwork interior, the rest were recorded in the N section, scattered over an area of some 25 m². They occurred inside a layer some 0.9 cm thick, which apparently did not contain any definable archaeological feature; the first finds started to be recovered from the humus. It has been suggested that the wealth of metal objects discovered at Jegliniec should be interpreted as a votive offering. However, a more convincing explanation, supported by the “scrap metal” character of the metal finds, is that originally the deposit belonged to an itinerant craftsman who turned out bronze ornaments (which explains why the hill-fort did not produce any traces of casting). This interpretation is supported also by the great accumulation of one specific type of bronze pendant which, even though substantially heterogenous its ornamentation is a markedly uniform set and seems to have been crafted by the same individual. Bronze pendants from Jegliniec have numerous analogies in material evidence from north and northeast Europe. This, combined with the fact that they occurred at Jegliniec in such an

unprecedented number makes this type of ornament, its origin in particular, a fine object of detailed research. Even though finds of similar pendants on Balt territory were recorded for the first time in the 19th century (Krusse, 1842, pl. 27:1, 39d), no attempt was ever made to examine them in greater detail. This is probably due to the fact that they are undistinctive pieces dated to a broad time interval. As such they were largely disregarded by archaeologists, accorded only marginal treatment in most comprehensive studies of archaeological sites.

Stylistically, bronze pendants discovered at Jegliniec are an exceptionally uniform group. Although it is possible to distinguish them into three types on the basis of their form, all were crafted from fine bronze sheet and fitted with a band loop for suspension attached by means of rivets with bi-facially flattened heads. As far as their ornamentation is concerned, they all have, a larger or smaller, but always centrally placed domed boss. Some specimens are decorated with additional three or four smaller bosses. The boss was the first detail to be fashioned, even before modelling the pendant itself, to avoid the risk of warping the bronze sheet. The technique used was embossing, with the help of a matrix making it possible to reproduce the same motif on several pieces, rather than having to fashion them individually directly on each pendant with hammers and punches. The use of the described technique in producing the pendants from Jegliniec is confirmed by the discovery within the hill-fort of a bronze block with indentations on its two sides (pl. V:22). The piece could have been used both as a matrix and swage, ie special form of anvil used for forging diverse forms in sheet metal.

The deposit discovered at Jegliniec included 110 bronze pendants, complete or in fragments, the latter large enough to determine their original form, as well as 11 smaller fragments, most of which were loops with an attached portion of the original pendant. Basing on their form the pendants have been distinguished into the following three types:

- 1) circular pendants,
- 2) trefoil pendants,
- 3) lozenge pendants.

CIRCULAR PENDANTS

Jegliniec produced thirty three circular pendants, 1.4 to 2.25 cm in diameter (pl. V). All of them feature a larger or smaller central domed boss.

Depending on the form of their ornament circular pendants were further divided into three groups. Specimens in the first group are ornamented with three or four bands of minute bosses, punched from below, radiating from the central domed boss. An additional row of identical miniature bosses is arranged along the pedant edge (pl. V:1–10). The only analogy to this group of circular pendants is a silver specimen, having a diameter of 3 cm, registered in Finland, Köyliö-Kjuloholm, dated to the 10th–11th c. (Kivikoski, 1951, p. 13, pl. 92:748).

The second smaller group of circular pendants are pieces decorated with a central boss surrounded by a band of stamped triangles (pl. V:11). Similar motif may be observed on a pendant discovered at Volkovysk (Zverugo, 1975, p. 42, fig. 13:5; Zaikouski, 1998, p. 127, 130, fig. 2:1).

The third, largest group are pieces ornamented with two or three bands of minute bosses arranged around the central boss and on the edges of the pendant (pl. V:12–21). A specimen, some 2.6 cm in diameter, with an analogous motif of several encircling bands of bosses, occurred at the cemetery Salaspils Mārtiņšala, Rīgas raj., in grave 332, in a necklace of kauri shells, crosses, glass beads, and coins dating from the first half of the 15th century (Zariņa, 1974, p. 244, 246, fig. 3). Pendants with two encircling band of bosses have a larger number of analogies. Geographically the closest come from the area of Lithuania on the left bank of the Neman River the earthwork at Kaukai, Alytaus raj. (Kulikauskas, 1982, p. 75, ph. 110:4); a number of analogies are also recorded in the area to the south and to the north of the Jatving province. A similar pendant was discovered at a Slav cemetery at Suraž, podlaskie voivodship, where it occurred in grave no 47, in an assemblage dated to the 12th–13th c., in a necklace with trefoil pendants, bells and glass beads (Chilmon, 1974, p. 445, 447, fig. 5). Two further analogies have been recorded in Latvia at the earthwork Lokstene, Stučkas raj., dated by the author of research to the 14th c. (Mugurēvičs, 1977, p. 83, pl. XXXIX:12).

Bronze circular pendants with loops similar to the specimens from Jegliniec in the choice of decorative patterns but in a different arrangement are known from other sites on Balt territory. A handful occurred at the cemetery at Obeliai, Ukmergės r., Lithuania, recorded in grave assemblages dated to the 13th–14th c. (Urbanavičius, Urbanavičienė, 1988, p. 27, 28, fig. 37:12). In Latvia they are known from several settlement sites. The earthwork at Asote, Jēkabpils raj., produced several in a

layer dated to the 12th c. (Šnore, 1961, p. 38, pl. V:28), while the 13th century layer contained eighteen of such specimens. (Šnore, 1961, p. 41, 45, pl. V:9, 27). A single pendant occurred at a settlement neighbouring the earthwork at Sabilēs, Talsū raj., in layers from the 11th–12th c. (Mugurēvičs, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6).

Further analogies are found in Scandinavian material. A silver sheet pendant with an ornament of stamped rings dated to the 10th–11th c. is reported from the Finnish site at Finström-Kulla-Storhagen (Kivikoski, 1951, p. 13, pl. 92:747). Even closer, we have specimens recovered at Birka (Arbman, 1940, pl. 97), where 35 graves produced 45 circular pendants fitted with loops cut from a silver sheet ranging in diameter between 1.7 and 2.8 cm, nearly all of them with a small central domed boss. Most of these pendants were decorated with the so-called *Wirbelmuster* (Duczko, 1989, p. 10, 11); all of them occurred in burials together with early 10th century coins (AD 902–908, 911/912), in one case, with an issue struck in AD 812/815 (Duczko, 1989, p. 14). Pendants of the described type are a group of ornaments noted frequently during the Viking period, both in hoards in the south of Sweden, ie Glemminge, Glemminge sn. (AD 1016–1035) or Ramsåker, Stävie sn. (after AD 955), and Ruthenia (Hårdh, 1976, pl. 29:13; 44:II:17; Korzukhina, 1954, pl. XXIII:3). In form and ornament they continue earlier traditions in European culture. Similar pendants are known from the 6th–7th century Norway, England, Denmark and Germany. They have been interpreted as miniature shields which finds confirmation in 9th and 10th century representations of warriors bearing shields. (Duczko, 1989, p. 15).

It should be added that three silver pendants from Birka also have the same decorative motifs as specimens from Jegliniec, ie the domed boss surrounded by two bands of stamped dots (Duczko, 1989, p. 17, fig. 2:22, 23). Two of them occurred in grave no 539 (Arbman, 1940, pl. 97:25; 1943, p. 166), the third, 1.9 cm in diameter, from grave no 632, was an element of a necklace of glass beads, rock crystal and diverse silver pendants, one of them a silver Byzantine coin of Theophilus (AD 829–832) (Arbman, 1940, pl. 119; 1943, p. 213). The last-mentioned pendant had minute perforations in the dome of its boss reminiscent of the earlier type of sieve-pendant, during the Merovingian period are recorded on a territory ranging from central Europe as far as England and Scandinavia (Duczko, 1989, p. 16). The sieve-pendants are known from grave no 2, at a Swedish burial ground at

Ingared, Hemsjö sn., a 6th century assemblage. (Nordahl, 1959, p. 158, 162, 165, fig. 12:c, d, 13a). Another specimen was discovered in a grave at Gračanica (Ulpiana), Kosovo, dated to around AD 550 by three brooches: a Longobard plate brooch, two south Scandinavian relief brooches and a Justinian solidus (Vierck, 1981, p. 67, fig. 2:12).

The circular pendant in a form registered at Jegliniec may be traced in its origins to several different sources; presumably its development may be traced to earlier forms of this ornament or to coins, which it may have been intended to imitate. In the first case the prototype may have been a small pendant decorated with a boss with perforations, the sieve-pendant, noted across Europe in the 6th c. as an element of necklaces. While the technique of production of this type of ornament remained the same its dimensions and ornamentation continued to evolve. From the 10th century onwards such pendants were adopted as a dress fitting, primarily among the inhabitants of the Baltic basin, with the main concentration in the Balt environment. Pendants noted at Birka and in Finnish sites for the most part are 10th–11th century specimens. Circular pendant finds from Latvia, where they are noted in great number and high great diversity of ornamentation, derive from occupation layers dated to the 11th c. and later. From the 12th c. they become common, although to a lesser extent, also on Lithuanian and Jatving territory and, only marginally – among Slavs. To Latvia circular pendants found their way from Scandinavia in the 11th c., and were later produced locally, both in silver and bronze, as demonstrated by the discovery of a casting form at the earthwork Daugmale, Rīgas raj. (Zemītis, 1994, p. 146, 147, fig. 3). On Latvian territory they continue to in evidence throughout the 15th c., long after having gone out of use in Scandinavia around AD 1050 (Zemītis, 1994, p. 147).

Circular pendants are at times referred to in literature as coin-like pendants or believed to have been made in imitation of bracteates (Zemītis, 1994, p. 144). According to many authors the development of this form may be traced to the practice of attaching loops to coins to use them as pendants, a common habit in early medieval Europe. In Latvia this custom is observed from the time of advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sasanid *drachms* (AD 531–579) or *dirhems* from AD 698/699, as far as 15th c. European coins. Mass utilization of coins as ornaments may be dated back to the first quarter of the 10th c., i. e., the period of intensive influx of Kufic *dir-*

hems to Latvia, with most coins deposited in graves dating from the first half of the 11th c. Most frequently, coins-pendants are encountered on Livonian territory (Berga, 1988, p. 52–54, 66) where they were adopted from Scandinavia (Zemītis, 1994, p. 147). The first variously decorated silver pendants resembling coins, with one to five small bosses or none at all, are noted in several cemeteries. At Saknītes, Rīgas raj., three pendants from barrow no 7 occurred with Anglo-Saxon coins struck in the period AD 978–1016. (Tōnison, 1974, p. 86, pl. 21:3, 4). In grave no 105 at Vampenieši (Doles Vampenieši), Rīgas raj., two silver pendants occurred together with a 10th c. Samanid *dirhem* of Nuch ibn Nasr and Mansur (Berga, 1988, p. 75, pl. XI). Further two pendants are known from grave no 113 at Rauši (Doles Rauši), Rīgas raj., which also contained seven west European denars – five English and two German, among them, issues of Ethelred II (997–1003), Canute (1029–1035) and William I (1083–1086) (Berga, 1988, p. 64, 73, pl. IV, XIV).

Even though circular pendants from Jegliniec resemble in their style pendants known from other culture areas they retain their distinct character. Visibly they are linked most closely to the area of the earliest evolution of this type of ornament, ie Scandinavia, from which region the impulse imaginably travelled across the basin of the Dvina river, indirectly or possibly even directly, to the Jatving environment. This group of pendants probably may be dated to the 12th century, as is indicated additionally by the saint George medallion from Jegliniec (pl. II:14). Their stylistic heterogeneity and lack of analogies from other sites suggests that the hill-fort at Jegliniec at some time could have been an intermediary in transmitting farther to the South and the East ideas associated with the manufacture of a specific type of ornaments.

TREFOIL PENDANTS

Twenty eight of these specimens were discovered inside the earthwork at Jegliniec, ranging in diameter from 1.7 to 2.8 cm (pl. VI). Their ends are either pointed (arrow-like) or spatulate. All are decorated with a small central domed boss varying in size, 12 pieces additionally have a small boss at the end of each arm. Similarly ornamented trefoil pendants were noted at a settlement near the earthwork at Sabilēs, Talsū raj., in 11th–12th century layer (Mugurēvičs, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6).

Depending on their ornamentation trefoil pendants fall into five groups. The first group, definitely the most

numerous, includes specimens decorated along the edges with a single or double band of minute incisions (pl. VI:1–11). Similar ornamentation is seen on a trefoil pendant discovered in Byelarus in Novogrodek, in a culture layer within an early medieval town service quarter, dated to the late 10th–12th c. (Gurevič, 1962, p. 82, fig. 60:1; 1981, p. 106, fig. 83:3). Three other specimens in this group additionally feature a motif of stamped concentric rings on their arms or bands of dots or bosses encircling the central domed boss (pl. VI:1–4).

Another type of ornamentation is seen on pendants decorated along the edges with a band of incisions in the *Wolfzähne* pattern (pl. VI:12–19). A pendant decorated in this way occurred in grave no 151 at the cemetery at Święck-Strumiany, podlaskie voivodship, where it formed part of the furnishings of a rich child burial from the 12th–13th c., as part of one of two necklaces found in this grave, together with five lozenge pendants, bells, spirals and glass beads (Jaskanis, 1999, p. 82, pl. 45).

The third group of trefoil pendants includes three specimens ornamented along their edges with a band of minute bosses (pl. VI:20–22). Similar pendants were discovered in grave no 47 at the cemetery at Suraż, podlaskie voivodship, in an assemblage dated to the 12th–13th c.¹, next to other necklace elements – a circular pendant, bells and glass beads (Chilmon, 1974, p. 445).

A fourth type of ornamentation is noted on a single pendant for which no analogy could be found. Each of its arms is decorated with a group of 5–7 miniscule bosses (pl. VI:23).

Two trefoil pendants lack all ornamentation, one of them is fitted with an additional piece of bronze sheet, attached by a ring threaded through a hole in the lower arm (pl. VI:24, 25). A pendant analogous to the plain specimens from Jegliniec is known from the earthwork at Kaukai, Alytaus r. (Kulikauskas, 1982, p. 74, 75, ph. 111).

A distinctive group of trefoil pendants are specimens fitted on the underside with an additional piece of solid lozenge-shaped bronze sheet, fastened onto to the pendant with rivets (pl. VI:14–16, 22). This additional piece has a number of extra perforations for fixing the pendant mo-

¹ The pieces have not been published. They are in the collection of Museum Podlaskie in Białystok, inv no 4909, 4910, 4912. We are grateful to K. Chilmon for letting us view the materials.

re securely to the base. The only known analogy is known from the cemetery at Suraz, from grave no 47 described earlier² (Chilmon, 1974, p. 445).

Bronze trefoil pendants from the earthwork at Jegliniec are a set with only a handful of analogies, most of them originating from the neighbouring areas (area of Lithuania on the left bank of the Neman River, Podlasie, Byelarus). Pendants similar in form are also known from more far-off regions, like the specimens from Jegliniec fashioned from sheet bronze and fitted with band loop by means of rivets. On the other hand, they tend to be larger and lack the central domed boss; of the specimens seen in the breast plate from grave no 14 from the 10th–12th century cemetery at Podiņi (Ceraukstes Podiņi), Bauskas raj. (LA, 1974, p. 217, p. 56:1). A pendant recorded at the Prussian settlement site at Gusev 1, dated to the 12th–13th c., has a diameter of 5 cm and is made up of two parts – its obverse and reverse formed by two identical pieces of metal sheet (Kulakov, 1994, p. 30, fig. 16:2).

There is some indication that trefoil pendants derive from silver ornaments known from the cemetery at Birka, produced using a similar technology and analogous in their simplicity. The famous Swedish necropolis produced a number of small crosses cut from silver sheet fitted by means of rivets with band suspension loops. The pendants from Birka are flat, and ornamented with a stamped ring motif (Arbman, 1940, pl. 102). A pendant in the form of a cross with a loop, 2.4 by 3 cm, occurred next to other finds in grave no 517, together with a fragment of a silver-Arabic, Samanide (?)-coin, a *dirhem* from around AD 920 (Arbman, 1943, p. 155, 156). Another similar silver pendant comes from grave no 983 (Arbman, 1943, p. 410).

Widespread distribution of silver cruciform pendants known from the cemetery at Birka is evidenced by their presence in graves of the necropolis in Kiev where they appeared next to other objects of Scandinavian origin. Pendants of this type, fashioned both from sheet silver and bronze, in Kiev occurred in rich female burials. In grave no 124 a bronze pendant of this type, 2.8 cm in diameter, co-occurred with bronze tortoise-brooches, silver earrings and other ornaments, as well as with two silver Byzantine coins (fitted with suspension loops), struck between AD 931–944 (Karger, 1958, p. 208–210,

pl. XXVIII). Two silver cruciform pendants also formed part of the furnishings of grave no 125, next to two gilt-silver tortoise-brooches and a silver *dirhem* (with a loop), struck at Kuf (759–760), under caliph Abu Jaffar el Mansur (754–775) (Karger, 1958, p. 210–211, pl. XXIX). Similar cruciform pendants are known from Latvia, where they are dated to the 13th–14th c. and considered to be Ruthenian imports (Mugurēvičs, 1974, p. 227, fig. 2: 18, 19).

Trefoil pendants are a long-lived group of ornaments, dated from the 10th until the 13th century and having a fairly limited range. Apparently they evolved from simple crosses cut from silver sheet, fitted with loops and ornamented with a stamped ring pattern, noted for the first time during the 10th c. in Scandinavia, subsequently spreading from that area to the Balt and Slav environment. Later the idea of this type of ornament underwent a transformation into local variants, as may be evidenced by the set of pendants from Jegliniec, which may with great probability be dated to the 12th c. Their stylistic uniformity, resulting presumably from their local origin, suggests the prominent role of Jegliniec in contacts with the neighbouring areas. It seems a plausible assumption that this ornament form was of local, Jatving origin, as has been suggested in connection with the discovery of pendants at the Prussian settlement at Gusev 1, dated to the 12th–13th c., considered to have been a contact-point between Prussians and Jatvings (Kulakov, 1994, p. 30, fig. 16:2).

LOZENGE PENDANTS

The hill-fort at Jegliniec produced 49 lozenge pendants, ranging in diameter between 1.65 and 2.9 cm (pl. VII). Although characterised by highly diverse ornamentation in general they may be divided into two groups: specimens having 4–5 small domed bosses and those decorated with a single larger centrally placed one.

Lozenge pendants with a small central boss and similar or smaller bosses in the angles (pl. VII:1, 2) have the largest number of analogies, primarily among Latvian finds, to a lesser degree, also Lithuanian. They are also known from Slav territory adjacent to Jatving lands. A number unornamented specimens was discovered at two cemeteries at Vienzovščina, obl. Grodno. In grave no 1, from late 12th–early 13th c., four lozenge pendants had been attached with bronze wire to a fragment of a small leather cap (Kvyatkovskaya, 1998, p. 138, 140, 141,

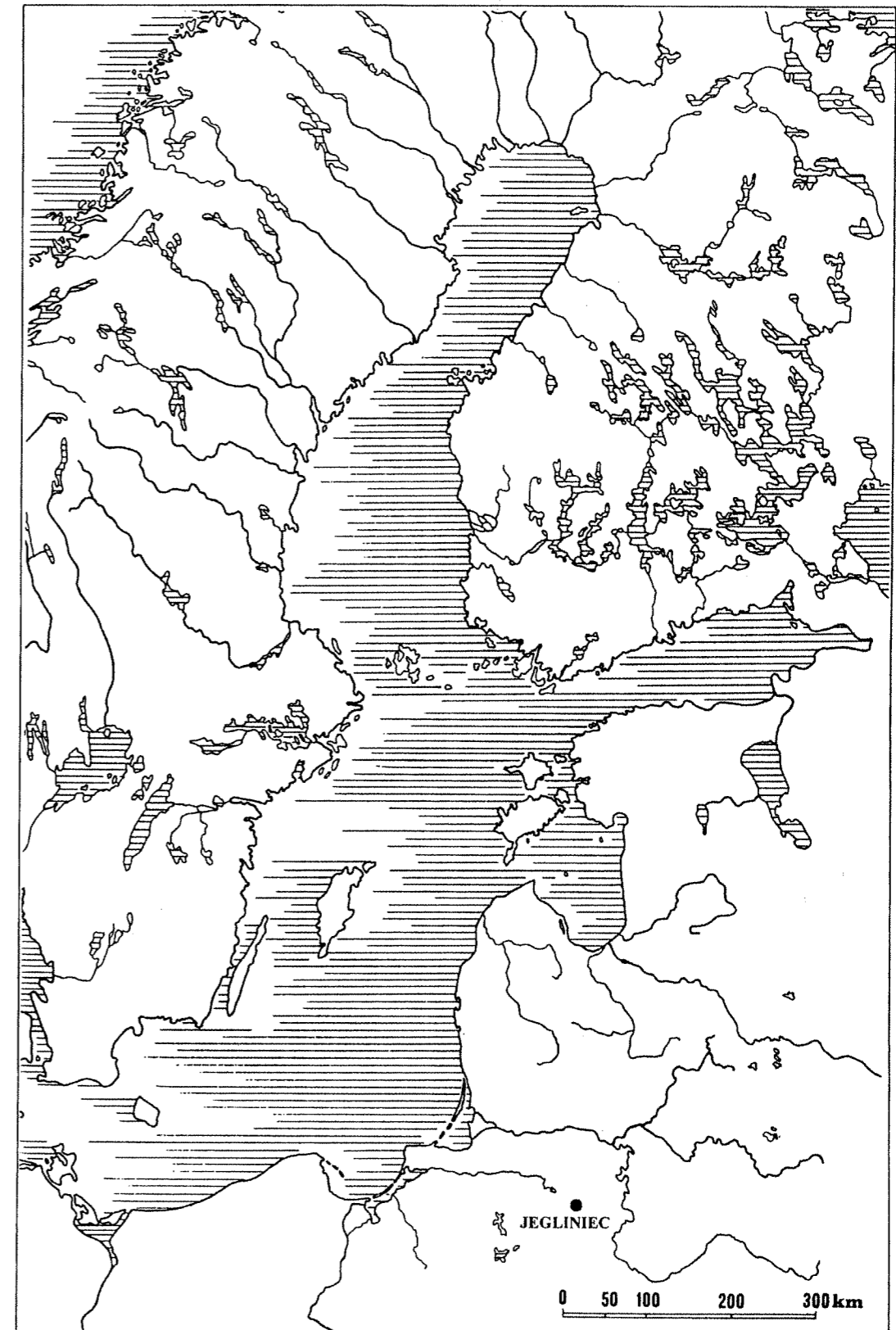
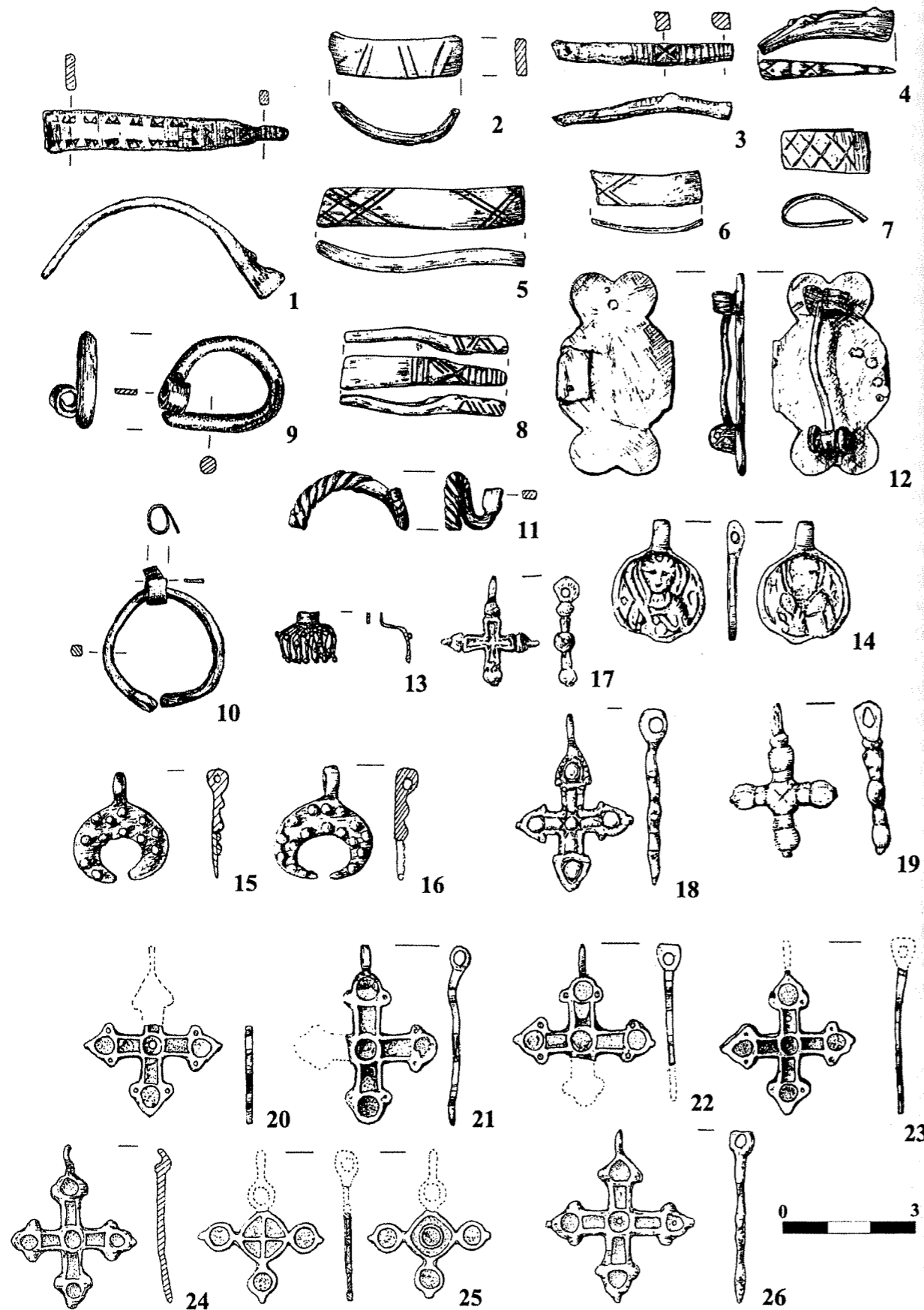


Plate I. Location of the Jegliniec hillfort
1 pav. Jeglinco piliakalnio situacija

² The piece has not been published. It is in the collection of Muzeum Podlaskie in Białystok, inv no 4911. We are grateful to K. Chilmon for letting us view the materials.



ph. 44, fig. 55). A similar pendant was discovered in grave no 9, dated to the 12th c., together with glass beads (Szukiewicz, 1899, p. 36, pl. III:4; Gurevič, 1962, p. 126, 128, 182, fig. 111:8).

The most widespread form of lozenge pendants is the one with 4 or 5 bosses, and a single or double band of punched dots along the edges (pl. VII:3, 4). Similar specimens have a wide distribution chiefly in Latvia. Earliest specimens were noted in the service settlement of the stronghold at Sabilēs, Talsu raj., where several lozenge pendants were discovered in layers from the 11th–12th c. (Mugurēvičs, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6). Further specimens, known from the earthwork Lokstene, Stučkas raj., date from the 13th as far as the first half of the 15th century (Mugurēvičs, 1977, pl. XXXVII:1, 2, 4, 6, 8; pl. XXXVIII:22). At the earthwork Asote, Jēkabpils raj., a dozen-odd lozenge pendants were discovered within 13th century deposits (Šnore, 1961, p. 41, 45, pl. V:14, 21). At the 13th–14th century cemetery Uplanti (Drabešu Uplanti), Cēsu raj., a small pendant ornamented with five small bosses and two rows of incisions was discovered as the only element of furnishings in grave no 4 (Apala 1987, p. 95, 101, fig. 13:2). A similar specimen is known from a grave at the cemetery Jaunsaules Siliņu, Bauskas raj., dated by the author of research to the 13th–15th century. (Caune, 1987, p. 49, 52, fig. 7:8). The chronology of pendants with bosses from the cemetery Zviedri (Pūres Zviedri), Tukuma raj., was defined as the 14th–15th c. (Caune, 1987, p. 58, 63, fig. 5:22).

Interesting specimens of pendants with 4–5 bosses, although in some cases larger (with a diameter of 2.4 to 4.4 cm), double and differently ornamented than the pieces from Jegliniec, were recorded at the cemetery Augustiņiški, Krāslava raj. The site produced 11 of these ornaments forming part of rich necklaces, diadems and breast-plates dated to the 14th–16th c. by coins also refashioned into pendants (Berga, 1997).

In Lithuania finds of lozenge pendants with 4–5 bosses and bands of punched dots along the edges are less frequent and have somewhat different proportions, ie are larger and more elongated. A necklace of glass beads and six pendants of various sizes occurred in grave no 182 at

the 13th–14th c. burial ground at Kernavė, Širvintų r. (Kernavė..., 2002, p. 196, item 529). Similar ornaments were also discovered at the cemetery Obeliai, Ukmergės r., as elements of necklaces, in burials dated from the 13th until the 15th c. (Urbanavičius, Urbanavičienė, 1988, p. 27). Five lozenge pendants originate from grave no 132, two other, from grave no 126 (Urbanavičius, Urbanavičienė, 1988, p. 53, fig. 93). One such pendant occurred as part of rich furnishings in a grave dated to late 14th–16th c. at the cemetery Diktarai, Anykščiu r. (Urbanavičienė, 1995, p. 182, 196, fig. 32). A similarly late chronology is that of a pendant from the cemetery Bečiai, Ukmergės r., where the earliest grave assemblages date from the close of the 14th–early 15th c., the latest, from the 17th c. (Zabiela, 1995, p. 330, 372, fig. 1:10). Analogous pendants, which occurred as elements of necklaces, are also known from Masteikiai, Kaunas r., where they were noted in grave no 19, dated to 15th–17th century (Varnas, 1994, p. 181, 182, fig. 17).

The second group of lozenge pendants from Jegliniec, definitely more numerous than the first, includes specimens having a single central boss and highly varied ornamentation. For some of them it was not possible to find any analogies, eg the pendant decorated along its edges with a band of small circles (pl. VII:5). Presumably a locally produced group are is that of several specimens ornamented using the *Wolfzähne* motif arranged in bands along the edges of the pendant, or radiating from the central domed boss (pl. VII:6–13).

Some variants of lozenge pendants with a central domed boss have very close counterparts in archaeological evidence originating from quite remote areas. A pendant with an ornament of all-over stamped concentric rings, the same as the one noted on seven specimens from Jegliniec (pl. VII:14–19), formed part of a very elaborate breast-plate found in grave no 14 at a Latvian 10th–12th century cemetery at Podiņi (Ceraukstes Podiņi), Bauskas raj. (LA, 1974, p. 217, pl. 56:1). Two pendants from Jegliniec ornamented along their edges with the *Wolfzähne* motif, around the boss with punched concentric circles (pl. VII:20, 21), find their counterpart in the cemetery at Uplanti (Drabešu Uplanti), Cēsu raj. One double speci-

Plate II. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. 1–8 – fragments of bronze bracelets; 9–11 – fragments of bronze horseshoe brooches; 12 – shield cruciform brooch; 13 – fragment of bronze openwork bead with silver granulation; 14 – medallion of light-coloured metal with images of saint George and saint Basil on its faces; 15–16 – silver alloy crescent-shaped pendants; 17–19 – silvered crosses; 20–26 – bronze crosses with yellow enamel inlay

2 pav. Jegliniec. 1–8 – žalvarinių apyrankių fragmentai, 9–11 – žalvarinių pasaginių segių fragmentai, 12 – skydelinė kryžinė segė, 13 – žalvarinio ažūrinio kabučio fragmentas su sidabro granuliacija, 14 – medalionas iš balto metalo su šv. Jurgio ir šv. Bazilio atvaizdais, 15–16 – sidabriniai pusmėnulio pavidalo kabučiai, 17–19 – sidabriniai kryželiai, 20–26 – žalvariniai kryželiai su geltonu emaliu

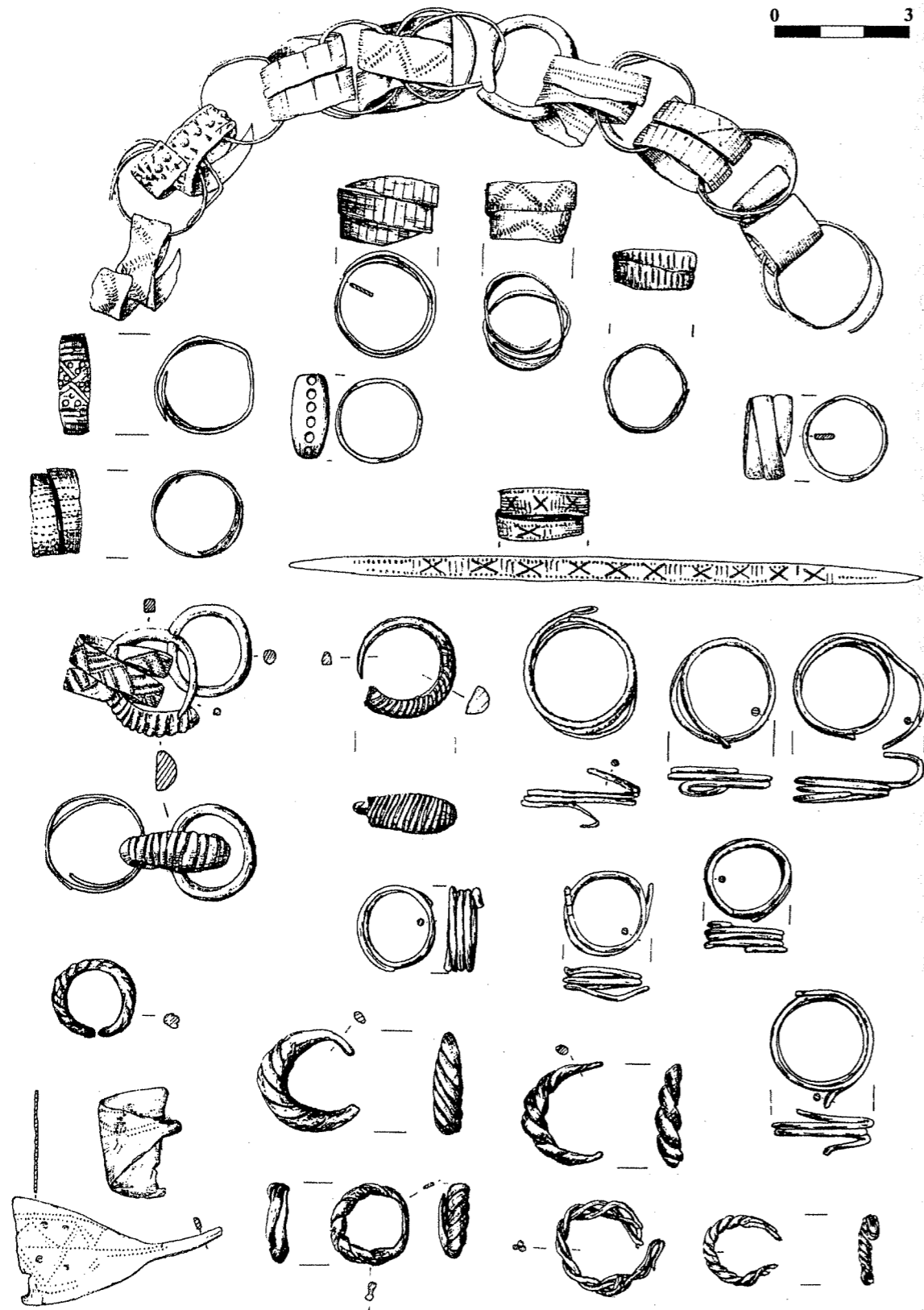


Plate III. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. Bronze finger-rings
 3 pav. Jeglinčas. Žalvariniai žiedai

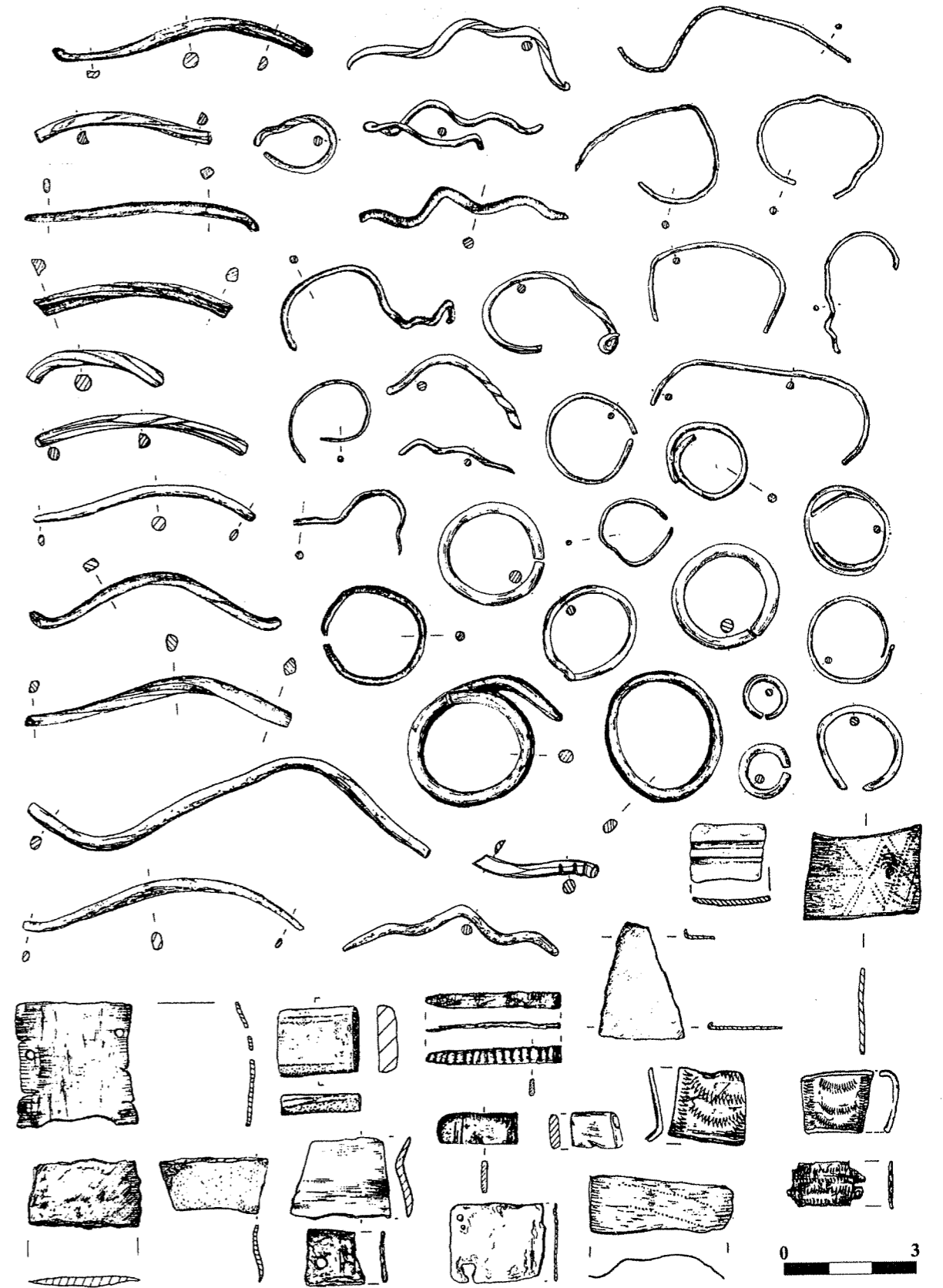


Plate IV. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. Wire fragments, hoops of wire, scraps of bronze sheet and splinters
 4 pav. Jeglinčas. Žalvarinių grandžių, juostelių ir apkalų fragmentai

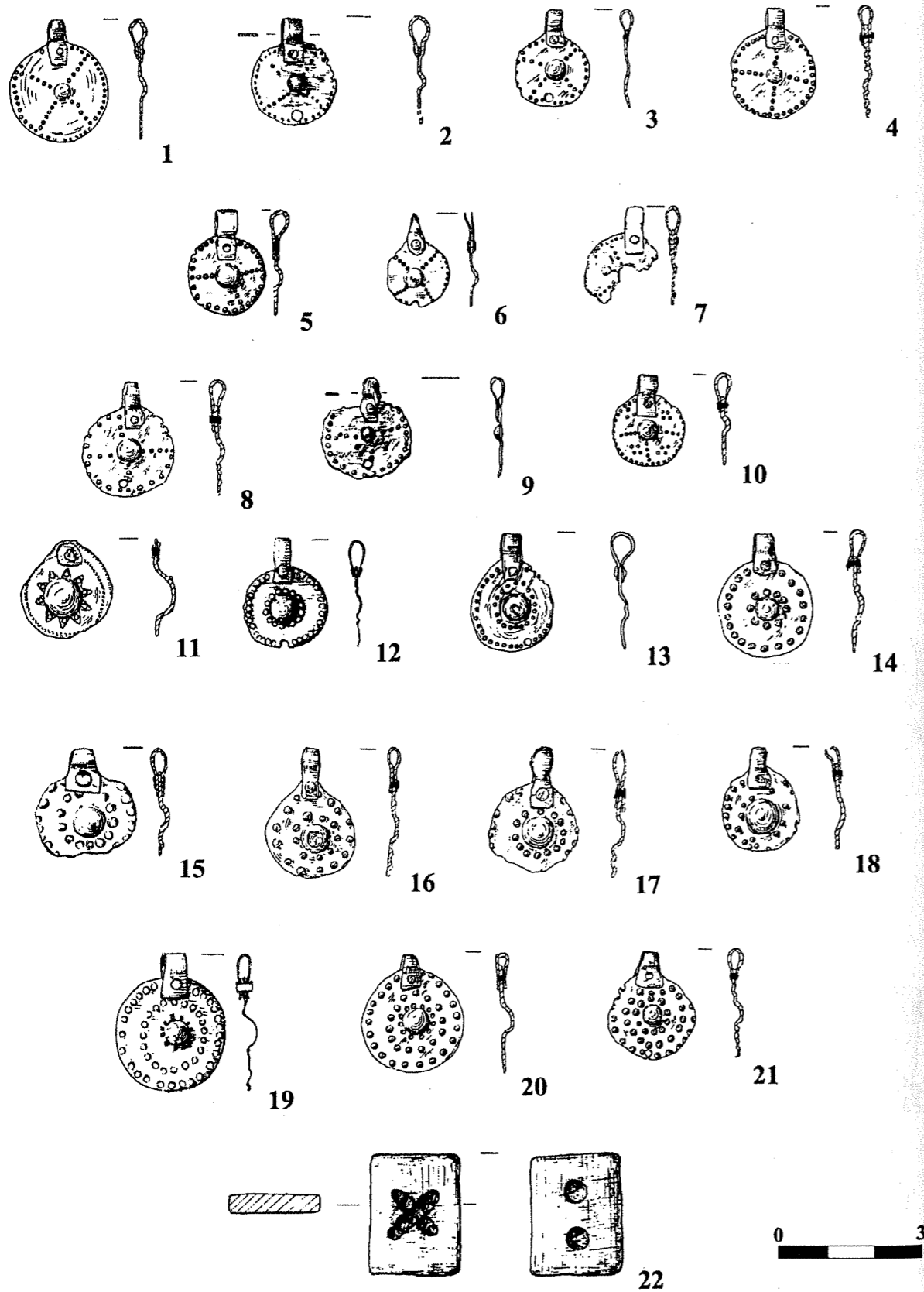


Plate V. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. Circular pendants and bronze bar – a die block used for ornamenting pendants
 5 pav. Jeglinicas. Apvalūs pakabučiai ir spaudas kabučiams ornamentuoti

men, with a diameter of ca 4 cm, was discovered inside grave no 43 – on a chain attached to a head band, next to two circular pendants (Apala, 1987, p. 98, 99, fig. 10:13).

Similarly as pendants with 4 or 5 bosses described earlier, lozenge pendants with a single central boss ornamented along their edges with bands of punched dots (pl. VII:22), also have counterparts at the earthwork at Asote, Jēkabpils raj., in layers dated to the 13th century. (Šnore, 1961, p. 41, 45, pl. V: 20, 22). No close analogies were found to the next, large group of pendants with a central boss, ornamented along the edges with bands of minute incisions or stamps (pl. VII:23–28). This type of pendants is resembled only by a single specimen known from the Estonian earthwork Keava, Rapla district (Lang, Tvauri, Rohtla, 2002, p. 70, fig. 7:2).

The last group of lozenge pendants from Jegliniec are specimens featuring one to five bosses, ornamented identically as circular pendants – with bands of minute bosses punched from the underside, arranged along the edges and other bands radiating from the central boss (pl. VII:29, 30). A single lozenge pendant ornamented in this manner was discovered at the cemetery at Świeck-Strumiany, in Podlasie, in grave no 151 (Jaskanis, 1999, pl. 45: 6). Another specimen originates from the Lithuanian cemetery Lepšiai (Aleksandrija), Šiauliai r. (Naudužas, 1959, p. 183, fig. 6:4). A remarkable set of analogous ornaments originates from votive deposits recorded in north Sweden and Finland (Lapland). This area has produced pendants having a diameter of 2.4 to 3.6 cm, featuring one to five bosses, which are ornamented with rows of punched circles or dots arranged along the edges, across the pendants between bosses, or diagonally issuing from the central boss. At Gråträsk, Pite sn., six such pieces were discovered; the hoard from Unna Saiva, Gällivare sn. produced another (Serning, 1956, p. 126, 149, pl. 50:6, 7; pl. 21:15). Most of the finds from the two sites date from the 11th–12th c. but 10th century elements have also been noted, the latest dated to the 13th–14th century (Serning, 1956, p. 95, 214). Another lozenge pendant, known from the hoard from Vindelgransele, Lycksele sn., was threaded onto the pin of a horseshoe brooch; it was dated to the early 12th c. (Serning, 1956, p. 69, 158, pl. 56:4). To the same period are dated lozenge pendants originating from votive deposits containing numerous pieces of non-local origin, mainly imports from Ruthenia, Finland, southern Sweden and Norway. Pendants discussed in this section are considered an element rarely encountered in Scandinavia, one having a strongly eastern

Baltic Sea character (Serning, 1956, p. 69).

Small lozenge-shaped trinkets cut from fine bronze sheet, reminiscent of looped pendants of interest to our discussion, appear for the first time in the 5th–7th c. This is the dating of grave no 54 from the cemetery Pernarava, Kėdainiai r., an inhumation of a woman, which next to a bracelet with thickened terminals, amber beads and a cross-bow brooch with hoops, contained a diadem of spirals, with four lozenge shaped pieces of bronze foil. The latter, some 2.5 cm in diameter, with small bosses in the angles and a double row of incisions along the edges, rather than having loops, were fitted with small rings to facilitate fastening to the diadem (Rickevičiūtė, 1990, p. 87, fig. 11).

The earliest dated pendants having a form known from the earthwork at Jegliniec, with a riveted-on loop, originate from Latvia, from within 11th–12th century strata in settlement sites (Mugurēvičs, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6). Starting with late 11th century cemeteries start to feature elaborate necklaces and diadems of numerous ornaments, including lozenge (as well as circular and trefoil) pendants. These are encountered especially frequently in 13th–15th century burials (Berga, 1997, p. 128). In Latvia pendants of this type continue to appear as elements of necklaces well into the 16th century (Berga, 1997), in Lithuania – until the 17th c. (Zabiela, 1995, p. 330, 372, fig. 1:10; Varnas, 1994, p. 181, 182, fig. 17).

Lozenge pendants having a definitely eastern Baltic Sea origin spread, starting from the 11th century, across a vast territory stretching from northern Sweden to lands inhabited by Slavs. Retaining the same technique of production specimens were produced locally, differing in their dimension and decorative detail, both in the strongholds on the Dvina and on Jatving territory. An expression of local distinctiveness probably are pendants from Lithuania – larger, with a characteristic elongated form, such as the pieces from the cemeteries at Kernavė, Širvintų r., or Diktarai, Anykščių r. (Kernavė..., 2002, p. 196, item 529; Urbanavičienė, 1995, p. 182, 196, fig. 32). Undoubtedly, a local form is represented by those lozenge pendants from Jegliniec of which a great number have no counterparts in other archaeological sites. At the same time, the presence among them of specimens nearly identical to ones known from occasionally very distant territories suggests both the import of ideas and of objects themselves. Stylistically, the closest link of lozenge pendants from Jegliniec is to the similar or even identical pieces known from Latvian sites where the earliest specimens originate from 10th–12th century assem-

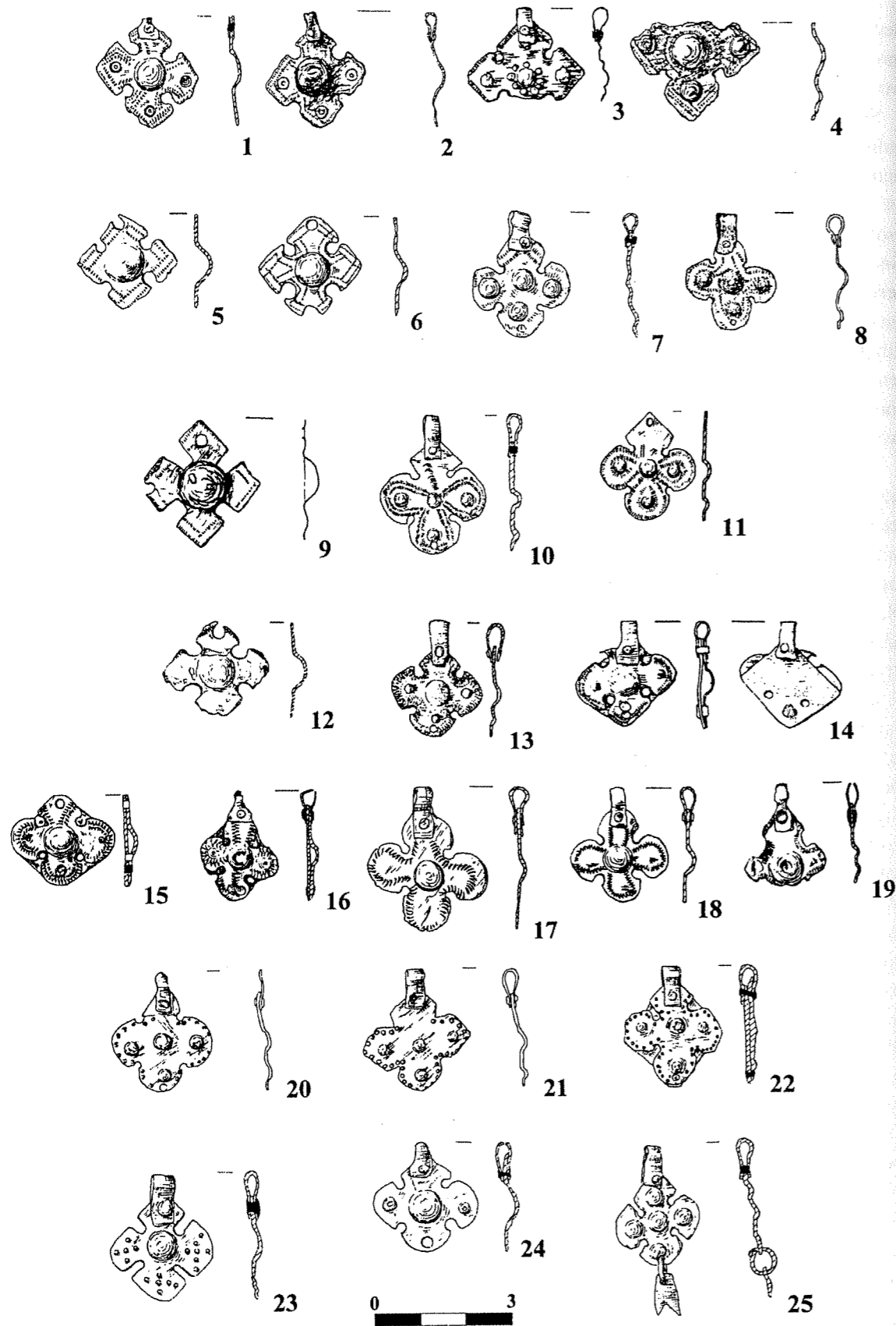


Plate VI. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. Trefoil pendants
6 pav. Jeglinčas. Dobilo lapo pavidalo pakabučiai

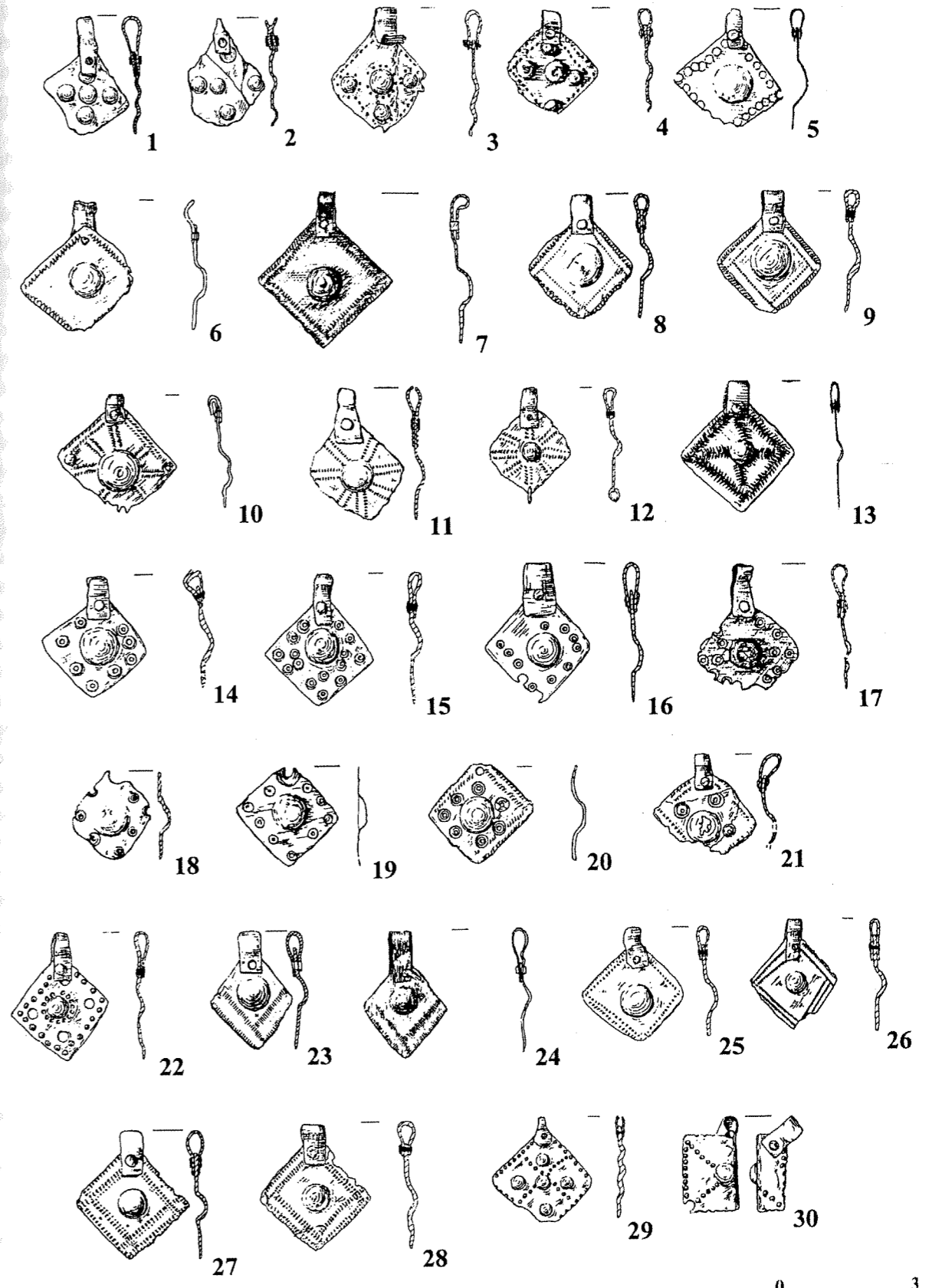


Plate VII. Jegliniec, Szypliszki commune. Lozenge pendants
7 pav. Jeglinčas. Rombiniai pakabučiai

blages. This suggests that the group of lozenge pendants may be dated analogically as the two earlier groups, that is, to the 12th century.

CONCLUSIONS

The inside of the earthwork at Jegliniec produced a unique set of local and imported finds which lack their counterparts in materials known from other sites registered on Jatving territory. Objects of foreign make noted in the area in question are limited to just a handful of finds such as the 13th c. hoard of silver ornaments from Skomęno, warmińsko-mazurskie voivodship, or a bronze enamelled cross from the 11th–12th c. cemetery at Burdyniszki, podlaskie voivodship (Engel, 1931, p. 68–78; Nowakowski, 1998, p. 121, 123, fig. 2:A). The Jegliniec find on the other hand, next to 11 crosses of one type, included five specimens of a different type, silvered bronze and bronze, all of them having the nature of imports (pl. II:17–26). The crosses from Jegliniec find analogies ranging in chronology from the 11th to 13th century, originating from Kievan Ruthenia, the original centre of production of such ornaments, and Latvia, where local imitations were produced following Ruthenian models (Malm, 1968, p. 117; Mugurēvičs, 1974, fig. 1:1–4, fig. 2:4–8, 29; Sedova, 1981, p. 52). In the assemblage discovered within the earthwork at Jegliniec the pendants occurred alongside horseshoe brooches, one of them with a twisted bow and zoomorphic terminals (pl. II:11). Similar brooches are known from Lithuania and Latvia, where they are dated to the 11th–13th c. (LAA, 1978, p. 64, 65, map 37:6; Brivkalne, 1974, p. 125–127, fig. 3). Another find was a shield cruciform brooch, two of its four arms clipped off, showing traces of repair (pl. II:12). Brooches of this type typically decorated with pieces of sheet silver are characteristic for the Lithuanian coast, where they occur from

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the 9th c. (Volkaitė-Kulikauskienė, 1970, p. 166, 167, fig. 24:9; LAA, 1978, p. 68, map 39:8). In Latvia they start to appear as a result of southern influences – from Kuronian tribes – and are dated to the 11th–13th century (Brivkalne, 1974, p. 134, 135, fig. 8:1–5).

The set of finds discovered at Jegliniec shows strong links both with the area of Kievan Ruthenia and Balt lands north of the Jatving territory, primarily with Latvia. The question of the origin of the pieces comprising the contents of the supposed jewellers' workshop from Jegliniec has not been resolved conclusively. One thing is clear, the deposit from Jegliniec is another proof of intercultural contact, this time observed from the perspective of a single small item of jewellery, simple pendants cut from sheet metal – an ornament deriving from a European tradition, adopted for a longer time in Scandinavia, from which area it subsequently spread to Balt territory. Popularity of this form may have resulted from the fact that it was easy to manufacture and at the same time could be made to suit different dimensions and ornamentation. The best example to illustrate this phenomenon is exactly the unique set of pendants from inside the fortress Jegliniec, of which many lack analogy among the finds from other sites. The presence of specimens nearly identical to pieces known from Latvian sites suggests links with the basin of the Dvina, which took on the form of the import of ideas and concrete objects themselves. On the other hand, finds of similar pendants are also recorded on Slav or Prussian territory. The settlement centre and stronghold at Jegliniec probably played a major part in the spread of this type of ornament to neighbouring territories. This proves not only that the Jatving province was part of the culture sphere of north and northeast Europe, but also that it actively participated in transmitting culture stimuli and creating new ones.

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PAKABUČIAI IŠ JEGLINCO (EGLYNĖS) PILIAKALNIO. JOTVINGIŲ GENČIŲ RYŠIAI SU ŠIAURĖS IR ŠIAURĖS RYTŲ EUROPOS KULTŪROMIS

Grażyna Iwanowska, Agnieszka Niemyjska

1984–1992 m. Varšuvos valstybinio archeologijos muziejaus Baltų archeologijos skyriaus darbuotojai vykdė archeologinius tyrinėjimus jotvingiškame Jeglincio piliakalnyje (Šipliškių gminėje), esančiame apie 500 m nuo Lietuvos–Lenkijos valstybinės sienos. Aptiktas unikalus vietinių ir įvežtinių dirbinių kompleksas, neturintis atitikmenų jokiam kitame jotvingiškame paminkle, tik analogų Kijevo Rusijoje, kitose baltų žemėse. Šalia 11 žalvarinių kryželių, puoštų geltonu emaliu, kelių sidabruotų ar iš sidabro lydinių pagamintų papuošalų, taip pat medalionų su šv. Jurgio atvaizdais, surasti 765 žalvariniai dirbiniai. Tai visų pirma smulkūs papuošalai, sveiki ar fragmentiška išlikę, – žiedai, pakabučiai, apyrankės, grandys, vielos gabaliukai ir skardos atraižos. Visas kompleksas datuojamas XII a. Radinių pobūdis – medžiaga, veikiausiai naudojama kaip žaliava papuošalams gaminti – leido iškelti hipotezę, kad čia būta keliaujančio liejiko dirbtuvės. Tokios hipotezės galimybę patvirtintų tai, kad rasta daug (121 vnt.) vieno tipo žalvarinių pakabučių. Nors jie pasižymi didele ornamentikos įvairove, sudaro labai vientisą kompleksą, aiškiai jaučiamas vieno amatininko braižas. Visi pakabučiai buvo iškirpti iš plonos žalvarinės skardos, su priknydyta juostine ašele. Dar vienas bendras bruožas – įvairaus dydžio kūginis spurgelis centrinėje dalyje. Jeglincio piliakalnyje surasta 110 vnt. sveikų ar fragmentiška išlikusių pakabučių ir 11 nuolaužų. Pagal formą išskiriami trys tipai: apvalūs dobilo lapo pavidalo ir rombiniai pakabučiai.

Apvalių pakabučių prototipas galėjo būti smulkūs ažūriniai (sietelio pavidalo) pakabučiai su centriniais spurgeliais su skylutėmis, vėrinuose nešioti Europoje nuo VI a. Apvalūs pakabučiai kartais vadinami monetiniais arba laikomi brakteatų imitacija. Nemažai tyrėjų juos kildina iš papročio pragręžti skylutę monetos krašte ir nešioti ją kaip pakabutį. Apskritai įvairių dydžių ir ornamentų apvalūs pakabučiai su juostine ašele, kaip drabužių elementas, Pabaltijo kultūrų areale įsigalėjo nuo X a., o plačiausiai paplito baltiškoje teritorijoje. Ankstyviausi, artimiausi Jeglincio piliakalnio pakabučių analogai žinomi iš Birkos kapinyno, kur pagal kompleksuose rastas monetas datuojami X–XI a. Iš Skandina-

vijos pakabučiai pateko į baltų žemes. Latvijoje (čia kabučių ornamentika įvairiausia) gyvenvietėse aptinkami nuo XI a. Nuo XII a., nors ne taip masiškai, pakabučiai išplinta lietuvių bei jotvingių teritorijose ir nedideliais kiekiais – slavų žemėse.

Dobilo lapo pavidalo pakabučiai, nelabai paplitę, sudaro plačių chronologinių ribų papuošalų grupę, datuojami X–XIII a. Artimiausios analogijos žinomos gretimose teritorijose. Visų pirma Lietuvos Užnemunėje, Podliasėje, Baltarusijoje. Tokio papuošalo idėją galėjo pasiūlyti sidabriniai kryžiniai pakabučiai iš Birkos. Pastarieji pagaminti panašiais būdais. Ten, X a. kompleksuose, datuojamuose pagal monetas, pasitaikydavo nedidelių iškirptų iš sidabro skardos kryželių su juostine priknydyta ašele.

Rombinius pakabučius galima susieti su smulkiais rombo pavidalo papuošalais, iškirptais iš plonos žalvarinės skardos, kurie pasirodo jau V–VII a. Rombiniai pakabučiai, tokie kaip Jeglincio piliakalnyje, nuo XI a. paplito didžiulėje teritorijoje nuo Šiaurės Švedijos iki slaviškų žemių. Latvijoje jie ypač dažni XIII–XV a. kapuose. Toje teritorijoje vėrinuose jie nešioti iki XVI a., Lietuvoje – iki XVII a.

Galutinai nustatyti daiktų, patekusių į Jeglincio amatininko dirbtuvės kompleksą, kilmę neįmanoma. Ši radimvietė iliustruoja kultūrinius ryšius su vienu smulkiu dirbiniu – pakabučiu, iškirptu iš skardos. Šis papuošalas, kilęs iš europietiškos tradicijos, ilgam įsitvirtino Skandinavijoje, o iš ten paplito baltų kraštuose. Jo populiarumą nulėmė nesudėtinga gamybos technologija ir plačios individualizacijos galimybės dydžio ir ornamento atžvilgiu. Ryškiausiai tai parodo unikalus Jeglincio piliakalnio kompleksas. Beveik identiški latviškiems egzemplioriai liudija apie ryšius su Dauguvos baseinu, kurie pasireiškėdavo tiek idėjų, tiek konkrečių dirbinių importu. Antra vertus, tokių kabučių aptinkame slavų ir prūsų žemėse. Jeglincio piliakalnis, kaip apgyvendintos teritorijos centras, tikriausiai buvo svarbus tokiems dirbiniams išplisti pirmiau nurodytose teritorijose, tarpininkavo jų gamybos idėjų plitimui.

Iš lenkų kalbos vertė Aleksiejus Luchtanas

Kasinėjant 1986 metais Pajautos slėnį Kernavėje rastų odos dirbinių tyrimai

Arūnas Puškorius

ĮVADAS

Archeologiniai odos radiniai Lietuvoje tyrinėti nedaug, nors yra mokslinių darbų, skirtų šiems dirbiniams, suteikiančių įdomios ir vertingos informacijos (Navickas, 1964, p. 188–197; Genys, 1987, p. 48–54; Satkūnaitė, 1998, p. 32–37; Vėlius, 1998, p. 45–46; Puškorius, Vėdrickienė, 1999, p. 256–263; Kubiliūtė, 2000, p. 16–22; Vaičiūnienė, Grigonienė, 2001, p. 9–11; Rickevičiūtė, 2001, p. 46–57 ir kt.).

Archeologinė oda, iš drėgnos, per šimtmečius nusistovėjusios aplinkos patekusi į šviesą ir šilumą, tampa gera terpe vystytis įvairiems mikroorganizmams, todėl toliau yra. Surasta oda būna lanksti ir iš pirmo žvilgsnio stipri, tačiau iš tikrųjų kolageno struktūra jau būna labai apirusi. Tad ypač svarbią reikšmę turi odoje esanti drėgmė. Ji palaiko odos minkštumą ir lankstumą, bet yra pavojus, kad drėgmei išgaravus oda išdžiūsi ir sukietės. Nepasirūpinus pirminiu odos konservavimu, atsiranda labai didelė tikimybė netekti dalies svarbios mokslinės informacijos. Lietuvoje pastarųjų metų archeologinių tyrinėjimų metu pirminis organinės kilmės radinių konservavimas kasinėjimų vietoje yra įprastas kaip ir kultūrinių sluoksnių fiksavimas ar tiksli radinių lokalizacija perkasoje.

Archeologiniai odos radiniai gali būti išsamiai ištirti tik kartu juos konservuojant restauravimo dirbtuvėse, todėl išsami mokslinė informacija pateikiama vėliau nei mokslinės ataskaitos. Nemažai radinių dar netyrinėti ir ligi šiolei saugomi muziejų fonduose.

1986 metais Kernavėje, Pajautos slėnyje, į PV nuo Pilies kalno melioratoriai, kasdami tranšėją, aptiko medinio kelio liekanas. Archeologams atlikus kasinėjimus, buvo surastas turtingas XIII–XIV a. Kernavės miesto kultūrinis sluoksnis. Ūkinės paskirties pastato teritorijos gamybos atliekų duobėse ir pirties kieme aptikta nemažai odos atraižų bei odinių dirbinių, tarp kurių buvo ir batų, liekanų (Luchtanas, 1986, p. 16, 17, 21). Odos fragmentų surasta XIII a. antrosios pusės–XIV a. antrosios pusės kultūrinuose sluoksniuose (Luchtanas, 1988, p. 142). Su-

rautos odos ir odinių dirbinių liekanos leidžia šiek tiek giliau pažvelgti ir į amatininkus, dariusius šiuos dirbinius, panagrinėti kai kuriuos jų darbo aspektus.

1986 metų archeologiniai odos radiniai pateko į P. Gudyno muziejinių vertybių restauravimo centrą. Čia jie buvo konservuoti¹. Tačiau tik pastaruoju metu šie radiniai sulaukė nuodugnesnių tyrimų.

Iki šiol Lietuvos archeologinėje literatūroje nebuvo pateikta išsamesnė archeologinė odos radinių statistika. Panašų tikslą pirmą kartą iškelė J. Tekutyte savo magistro darbe (Tekutyte, 2002, p. 47–51). Teorinės dalies prielaidose ji pateikė Kernavės Pajautos slėnio (XIII–XIV a.) 1986 metų ir Kernavės viršutinio miesto (XIII–XIV a.) 1999–2000 metų, Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidentūros (XVI–XVII a.) 1996–1999 metų, taip pat Valdovų rūmų (XV–XVI a. pr.) 1996 metų archeologinių odos radinių diferenciaciją pagal gyvūno rūšį. Tačiau santykinai didelė radinių dalis nebuvo identifikuota. Tai neleido gauti tikslesnių duomenų.

Šiame straipsnyje pateikta 1986 metais Kernavėje, Pajautos slėnyje, surastų archeologinių odos radinių (atraižų ir neidentifikuojamų dirbinių atplaišų) palyginamoji statistika pagal gyvūno rūšį. Taip pat aptarti įdomesni tais metais rasti dirbiniai iš odos. Pateikti ir kiti cheminiai bei morfologiniai radinių tyrimų rezultatai.

TYRIMŲ METODIKA

Radinių plotui matuoti naudota kompiuterių programa „AutoCAD Release 14.0“. Oda identifikuota pagal morfologinį paviršiaus raštą – jis lygintas su dabartinių gyvūnų odos etalonais. Ant odos suradus gyvūno plaukų, kuriais atvejais buvo atlikti jų mikroskopiniai morfologiniai vizualiniai tyrimai – plaukai taip pat buvo lyginami su dabartinių gyvūnų plaukų pavyzdžiais.

¹ Radinius konservavo Lietuvos dailės muziejaus (toliau LDM) P. Gudyno muziejinių vertybių restauravimo ir konservavimo centro restauratorė Dalia Jonynaitė.