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, Szypułkowice commune, one of the largest earthworks in the Szwajki region, found about 500 m from the Polish–Lithuanian border (pl. 1 (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 both sides by fields, 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-faced rampsarts 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–13 th 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 cranial), 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 (12 pieces), bracelets (17 pieces), horsehoes 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–12 th 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 vast collection of metal objects came to be deposited at Jegliniec. Only a small number of these pieces were recovered from the 5 half of the earthwork interior, the rest were recorded in the N section, scattered over an area of some 25 m. 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 weight of metal objects discovered at Jegliniec should be interpreted as 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 heterogeneous as to ornamentation is a markedly uniform set and seems to have been crafted by the same individual. Bronze pendants from Jegliniec have numerous analogues in material evidence from north and northeast Europe. This, combined with the fact that they occurred at Jegliniec it is 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 Balts territory were recorded for the first time in the 19th century (Kruk, 1842, pl. 27 l. 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 bifacially 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. V22). The piece could have been used both as a matrix and a mould. The object was interpreted as a forging of 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. V1–10). The only analogy to this group of circular pendants is a silver specimen, having a diameter of 3 cm, registered in Finland, Köyksi-Kujoholm, 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. V11). Similar motif may be observed on a pendant discovered at Vollkroyz (Zveruago, 1975, p. 42, fig. 13.5; Zaiczkowski, 1998, p. 127, 130, fig. 21).

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. V12–21). A specimen, some 2.6 cm in diameter, with an analogical motif of several encircling bands of bosses, occurred at the cemetery Salasų Mūrtnalas, Rūnas raj., in grave 332, in a necklace of kauri shells, crosses, glass beads, and coins dating from the first half of the 13th century (Zaspija, 1974, p. 244, 246, fig. 3). Pendants with two encircling band of bosses have a larger number of analogues. Geographically the closest come from the area of Lithuania on the left bank of the Nemunas River the earthwork at Kaukiai, Aitysans raj. (Kalkauskas, 1982, p. 75, pl. 110:3); a number of analogues 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 Sumžė, 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 (Chilton, 1974, p. 445, 447, fig. 5). Two further analogues have been recorded in Latvia at the earthwork Lokesiena, Stocaks raj., dated by the author of research to the 14th c. (MogurviČ, 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 Baltic territory. A handful occurred at the cemetery at Obeliai, Ukmarges 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, Jekabpils raj., produced several in a
layer dated to the 12th c. (Šnóre, 1961, p. 38, pl. V:28), while the 13th century layer contained eighteenth of such specimens. (Šnóre, 1964, p. 41, 45, pl. V:9, 27). A single pendant occurred at a settlement neighbouring the earthwork at Sabliš, Talsu rāj, in layers from the 11th–12th c. (Mugurevič, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6).

Further analogues 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 from Finnström-Kulla-Stortangen (Kivikko, 1951, p. 31, 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 Wirhedsmauer (Duczok, 1989, p. 10, 11); all of them occurred in burial together with early 10th century coins (AD 902–908, 911, 912), in one case, with an issue struck in AD 812–815 (Duczok, 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, i.e. Glemminge, Glemminge sn. (AD 1016–1035) or Rämskär, Ståvne sn. (after AD 955), and Ruthenia (Hørth, 1976, pl. 29:13, 44:1;17, Korzukhina, 1986, pl. XXIII:1). 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 (Duczok, 1989, p. 10).

It should be added that three silver pendants from Birka also have the same decorative motifs as specimens from Jéglinice, i.e. the domed boss surrounded by two bands of stamped dots (Duczok, 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, 19 cm in diameter, from grave no 632, was an element of a necklace of glass beads, rock-crystal and silver 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 sheet-pendant, during the Merovingian period are recorded on a territory ranging from central Europe as far as England and Scandinavia (Duczok, 1989, p. 16). The silver sheet pendants are known from grave no 2, at a Swedish burial ground at Ingared, Hemnån sn., a 6th century assemblage. (Nordqvist, 1959, p. 158, 162, 165, fig. 112, c, d, 13a). Another specimen was discovered in a grave at Granianice (Ulpiana, Kosovo, dated to around AD 550 by three brooches: Longobard plate brooch, two south Scandinavian relief brooches and a Justinian solidus (Vierck, 1931, p. 67, fig. 2:12).

The circular pendant in a form registered at Jéglinice may be traced in its origins to several different sources, as is also its development and form 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-pledget, 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 in 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 Baltic environment. Pendants noted at Birka and in Finnish sites for the most part are 10th–11th century specimens. Circular pendants found from Latvian, where they are noted in great number and high great diversity of ornamentation, are relatively rare from Scandinavia dated by the 10th and later. From the 12th c. they become common, although to a lesser extent, also on Lithuanian and Jutting territory and, only marginally – among Slavs. To Latvian 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 foundry at the earthwork in Jéglinice, Rigas raj. (Zemtis, 1994, p. 146, 147, fig. 3). On Latvian territory they continue in evidence throughout the 15th c. long after having gone out of use in Scandinavia around AD 1050 (Zemtis, 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 Livonian coins (Zemtis, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 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 the advent to this area of the earliest Arab coins such as Sanaid drachmas (AD 531–579) or dirhams from AD 689/869 as far as 15 c. (Evans Čermaks, 1994, p. 144).

The pieces have not been published. They are in the collection of Museum Podkamien in Białystok, inv.no 4909, 4910, 4912. We are grateful to K. Chlumon for letting us view the materials.
Bronze trefoil pendants from the earthwork at Jeglince 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 Nemun River, Podlasie, Byelarus). Pendants similar in form are also known from more far-off regions, like the specimens from Jeglince fashioned from sheet bronze and fitted with hand 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 Podgno (Ceramuzki Podgno), Bauskas raj. (LA, 1974, p. 217, p. 561). 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 Birkla, 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 hand suspension loops. The pendants from Birkla 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 (7th) coin, a dirhem from around AD 920 (Arbman, 1943, p. 155, 156). Another similar silver pendant comes from grave no 985 (Arbman, 1943, p. 410).

Widespread distribution of silver cruciform pendants known from the cemetery at Birkla 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 burial. 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 two silver Byzantine coins (fitted with suspension loops), struck between AD 931–944 (Karger, 1958, p. 208–210.

2 The piece has not been published. It is in the collection of Muzeum Podlaskie in Bialystok, inv. no 491. We are grateful to K. Chilton for letting us view the material.

PL. XXVIII). Two silver cruciform pendants also found 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 Masur (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 (Mugurevics, 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 Baltic and Slav environment. Later the idea of this type of ornament underwent transformation into local variants, as may be evidenced by the set of pendants from Jeglince, which may well have great probability be dated to the 12th c. Their stylistic uniformity, resulting presumably from their local origin, suggests the prominent role of Jeglince in contacts with the neighbouring areas. It seems a plausible assumption that this ornament form was of local, Jutving origin, as has been suggested in connection with the discovery of pendants at the Prussian settlement site at Gusev 1, dated to the 12th–13th c., considered to have been a contact-point between Prussians and Jutvings (Kulakov, 1994, p. 30, fig. 16:2).

LOZENGE PENDANTS

The hill-fort at Jeglince 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 Jutving lands. A number of unornamented specimens was discovered at the cemeteries at Vienozinku, ob. Grodno. In grave no 5, from late 12th–early 13th c., four lozenge pendants had been attached with bronze wire to a fragment of a small leather cap (Krystofinskaya, 1998, p. 138, 140, 141.)

Plate I. Location of the Jeglince hillfort
I pus. Jeglince pilkalinio situacija
A similar pendant was discovered in grave no 9, dated to the 12th c., together with glass beads (Szułkiewicz, 1899, p. 36, pl. III:4; Gurewič, 1962, p. 126, T. 8, 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 were noted in the service settlement of the stronghold at Sališkės, Tūbų raj., where several lozenge pendants were discovered in layers from the 11th–12th c. (Maugurvičiūtė, 2001, p. 69, fig. 6). Further specimens, known from the earthwork Loškene, Stūčiškės raj., date from the 13th as far as the first half of the 15th century (Maugurvičiūtė, 1977, pl. XXXVI:11, 2; 4, 6, 8; pl. XXXVIII:22). At the earthwork Asote, Jukupiškis 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 Upšani (Drabėla Upšani), Česu 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 Jušniaus Viliku, Bauskės 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 falls in the century of Žvėriūnė (Pūtė Žvėriū- įtė, Tūkuma raj., was defined as the 14th–15th c. (Caune, 1987, pl. 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 Jegličiai, were recorded at the cemetery Augustiški, Kūšlava 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 (Bucga, 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, Ukiemgės 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 Dikūnai, Anykščių r. (Urbanavičienė, 1995, p. 182, 196, fig. 32). A similarly late chronology is that of a pendant from the cemetery Bečiai, Ukiemgės r., where the earliest grave assemblages date from the close of the 14th–early 15th c., the latest, from the 17th c. (Zabielska, 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 recorded in grave no 19, dated to 15th–17th century (Varnas, 1994, p. 181, 182, fig. 17).

The second group of lozenge pendants from Jegličiai, 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 by a locally produced group are also several specimens ornamented using the Wolfzahn motif arranged in bands along the edges of the pendant, or radiating from the central domed boss (pl. IV:3–13).

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 Jegličiai (pl. VII:14–19), formed part of a very elaborate breast-plate found in grave no 14 at a Latvian 10th–12th c. cemetery at Pudiņi (Cerņukstes Pudiņi), Bauskės raj. (LA, 1974, p. 217, pl. 56:1). Two pendants from Jegličiai ornamented along their edges with the Wolfzahn motif, around the boss with punched concentric circles (pl. VII:20, 21), find their counterpart in the cemetery at Upšani (Drabėla Upšani), Česu raj. One double speci-
Plate III. Jegliniec, Szeploiski commune. Bronze finger-rings
3 pars. Jegliniec. Żaburziani źródła

Plate IV. Jegliniec, Szeploiski commune. Wire fragments, hoops of wire, scraps of bronze sheet and splinters
4 pars. Jegliniec. Żaburcini głębi, jaskinie i ośnied fragmentai
men, with a diameter of ca. 4 cm, was discovered inside the 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 on their edges with bands of punched dots (pl. VII.22), also have counterparts at the earthwork at Avale, Jõekäepüri raj, in layers dated to the 13th century. (Snore, 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 stam (pl. VII.23-28). This type of pendants is represented only by a single specimen known from the Estonian earthwork Keena, Rapla district (Lang, Tnuri, 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 Śwóćkipourmet, in Podlasie, in grave no. 151 (Jakubas, 1999, pl. 45: 6). Another specimen originates from the Lithuanian necropolis Lepliai (Aleskandrija), Šiauliai r. (Naujus, 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 arranged along the edges, across the pendants between bosses, or diagonally issuing from the central boss. At Gråtrask, Pite sn., six such pieces were discovered; the hoard from Umna Saiva, Gallivare 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, from the hoard from Vinieglare ne, 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, Kiidinai r., an inhumation of a woman, which next to a bracelet with thickened terminals, amber beads and a cross-bow brooch with loops, 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 (Rickevičius, 1990, p. 87, fig. 11).

The earliest dated pendants having a form from the earthwork at Jegliniec, with a riveted-on loop, originate from Latvia, from within 11th–12th century strata in settlement sites (Mugurėvič, 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. 11:10; Voronas, 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 producing the specimens, they were produced locally, differing in their dimensional and decorative detail, both in the stronghold on the Drina and on Zavlje 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 Kernave, Šivirintų r., or Dikazari, Aukškapių r. (Kernave..., 2002, p. 196, Rom.528; 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-
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