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ZENTRUM FÜR BALTISCHE UND SKANDINAVISCH E ARCHÄOLOGIE
FUNDACJA MONUMENTA ARCHAEOLOGICA BARBARICA

ORBIS BARBARORUM

STUDIA AD ARCHAEOLOGIAM GERMANORUM
ET BALTORUM TEMPORIBUS IMPERII ROMANI PERTINENTIA
ADALBERTO NOWAKOWSKI DEDICATA



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RASA BANYTĖ-ROWELL

SOME REMARKS ON THE GENESIS OF A BRONZE PENDANT
FROM BAITAI CEMETERY, LITHUANIAN COASTLAND:
A LOCAL BALT ORNAMENT ACCORDING GERMANIC TRENDS?

Professor Wojciech Nowakowski is a master in preparing archaeological databases of a particular period or phase as an integral unit along with detailed analysis which does not contain many words but is dense with precise characterization and important conclusions. He does not ignore 'small' and 'marginal' types; on the contrary, all ingredients are important for detecting the specific nature of a particular cultural area. Some of these elements might be 'foreign', but their integration into the neighbouring culture testifies not only to material cultural interaction and diffusion but also to the common features of a 'stylistic outfit'. Those aspects have been considered in many of the Professor's works, including articles devoted to communication between the Western Balts and Germanic tribesmen of the Wielbark and Przeworsk cultures, and between the Balts and Germanic people of Scandinavian areas (W. Nowakowski 1989; 1994; 2009).

This article is devoted to one accidental find – a bronze pendant – which was found at Baitai cemetery (Western Lithuania, Klaipėda County) during excavation in 2002. It should be mentioned that pendants as 'small finds' are not of secondary importance. According to W. Nowakowski's research, bell-shaped pendants (Germ. *Schellenanhänger*) and bucket-shaped pendants (Germ. *Eimeranhänger*) found in the Dollkeim-Kovrovo cultural area became one of the important chronological indicators of its 3rd phase, which is equivalent

of interregional phases C1–C2 (W. Nowakowski 1996, 56, pl. 107). Iron *Schellenberlocke* have been found also in Western Lithuania and Masuren in a similar chronological context and those pendants serve as a tool for synchronizing processes in several Western Balt areas (see W. Nowakowski 2013, 168, pl. 113:5; see also, R. Banytė 1999, 66–67, fig. 1 and R. Banytė-Rowell, A. Bitner-Wróblewska, Ch. Reich 2012, fig. 10). The occurrence of West Balt *Schellenberlocke* in neighbouring Germanic areas shows that the interaction of cultural influences in the region went in more than one direction (A. Kokowski 1991, 131–132, figs. 5:n–o, 6:a–c; 1995, 45, 268–269, fig. 65, map 54; M. Woźniak 2013). Of course Germanic influence is seen very clearly on the local profiled bronze pendants of the West Balts produced since the Early Roman Period (type IV after von Müller and its subtypes after Bliujienė; see A. von Müller 1956, 100–101, 105, 113, map 3 and A. Bliujienė 2005) or even more directly on the finds of classical *Eimeranhänger* or local versions of the same (V. Belâvec, A. Bitner-Wróblewska 2010).

Baitai cemetery is assigned to the West Lithuanian Stone Circle Grave cultural area, which is distinguished by its 1st–6th c. AD material. The material from Baitai cemetery shows that not only were stones placed in a circle, oval, and more rarely a rectangle surrounding the grave-pit, but also that they were sometimes placed in the bottom or on the edges of the grave-pit.

Some Baitai burials were covered with irregular stone paving in one or several layers. Although the pendant from Baitai cemetery discussed here was probably a stray find, it is worth presenting its position in excavation trench no. 16 (for brief Baitai 2002 excavation report see R. Banytė-Rowell 2005). This trench (of 21.5 m²) was situated in the SW part of cemetery, ca. 50 m to the SW from the main part of Baitai cemetery excavated since 1989 (the results are summarised in English – R. Banytė-Rowell 2012). An item was found in the sand mixture including small pieces of charcoal and traces of ash. This layer was under the topsoil and layer of gravel with former topsoil under it. Gravel was spread out in the time the land was used in a former kolkhoz (колхоз). A farm building was situated in the vicinity of the excavation trench in the distance of 8.5–10 m. Therefore most probably the old surface of a cemetery, which was detectable in the central trenches due to remains of fire places above the horizon of the stone constructions, was removed in trench 16 when the farm was built. The two layers of topsoil separated by layer of gravel were 0.3–0.5 m thick. A thin layer of yellowish sand mixed with small pieces of charcoal and traces of ash lay underneath the top layers. It was only 0.05–0.25 m and more thick in the eastern part of the trench where three graves were unearthed (nos. 41–43). The upper stones were uncovered at a depth of 0.4–0.5 m. It should be stressed that these stones did not comprise a so called circle or clear enclosures. Several of them marked the borders of grave-pit and 11 of them were placed above and inside the pit of grave 41. At the depth of 0.4–0.5 m the contours of grave-pit were still not distinctive and some

finds were recorded at this level. There were flint flakes, blades and even scrapes found in the same mixed sand together with fragments of metal artefacts associated with the cemetery and one shard of a wheel-made pot. Such a diversity of finds testifies that Baitai cemetery is situated in a place with human activity dating back to 8th–4th millennium BC. The mixed sand of the former surface of cemetery was also under the impact of later (medieval?) times.

The bronze pendant (Fig. 1:1) was found at a depth of 0.5 m in the area near the NW border of grave 41 pit which became more distinctive at a depth of 0.55 m. Therefore it is difficult to associate the pendant with a full certainty with grave goods of grave 41. The same doubts arose with the fragment of bronze spiral finger-ring which was found 0.35 m to the E from pendant at a depth of 0.43 m. The finger-ring was situated above the N part of the grave-pit (Fig. 1:3). A hemispherical bronze terminal from the axis of a crossbow brooch (Germ. *Armbrustfibel*) was found at the same depth and area (Fig. 1:2) 0.2 m to the NE of the finger-ring. Therefore a pendant, finger-ring and a fragment of a crossbow brooch may be associated conditionally with grave 41.

Finds from grave-pit No 41 embraced also mostly fragmented pieces found at a depth of 0.57–0.71 m. The fill of the grave-pit which was orientated by 25° NE–205° SW was separated very indistinctly from the surrounding sterile sandy soil. No human skeletal remains were found but this is a feature of cemeteries in Lithuanian coastland where acid soils destroy bone material. It is still difficult to interpret many cases of fragmented ornaments found in the graves of Baitai cemetery. This may be the result of plundering or *pars pro toto* rituals. A spindle whorl made of sandstone and beads of glass and amber were the only grave-goods to be found in full. It is necessary to stress that grave-goods and their fragments were scattered in the southern and middle part of the grave-pit. The concentration of finds in the S-SW area of the pit and the spindle whorl indicate that the burial belonged to the female. Apart from the beads (two amber and one green lustreless polyhedral glass bead type TM130; see M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985) other artefacts were represented only in small fragments. The remaining grave-goods were a fragment of ornament comprising two concentric circles of notched bronze wire, a piece of bronze neck-ring or bracelet, fragments of one or two iron pins, and a small piece of chain (?) (Fig. 2). Ornaments decorated with notched wire were especially popular during the mature part of Late Roman Period (W. Nowakowski 1996, 57; R. Banytė-Rowell 2001, 63–64; A. Bliujienė 2005, 127–128, fig. 12; O. Khomiakova 2012). Concentric circles of wire were applied in the decoration

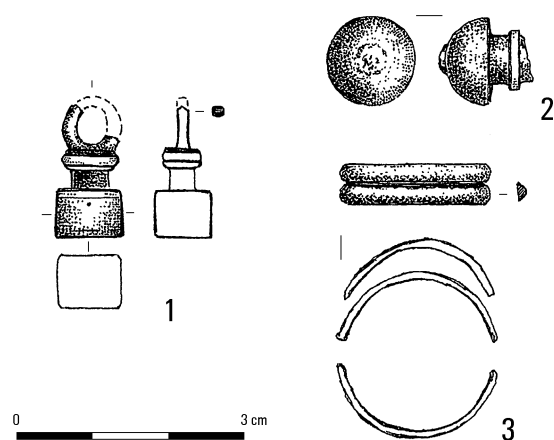


Fig. 1. Stray finds from Baitai cemetery trench no. 16:
1 – bronze cubic-shaped pendant; 2 – bronze terminal of
a crossbow brooch axis; 3 – fragments of bronze finger-ring.
Drawing: A. Ruzienė.

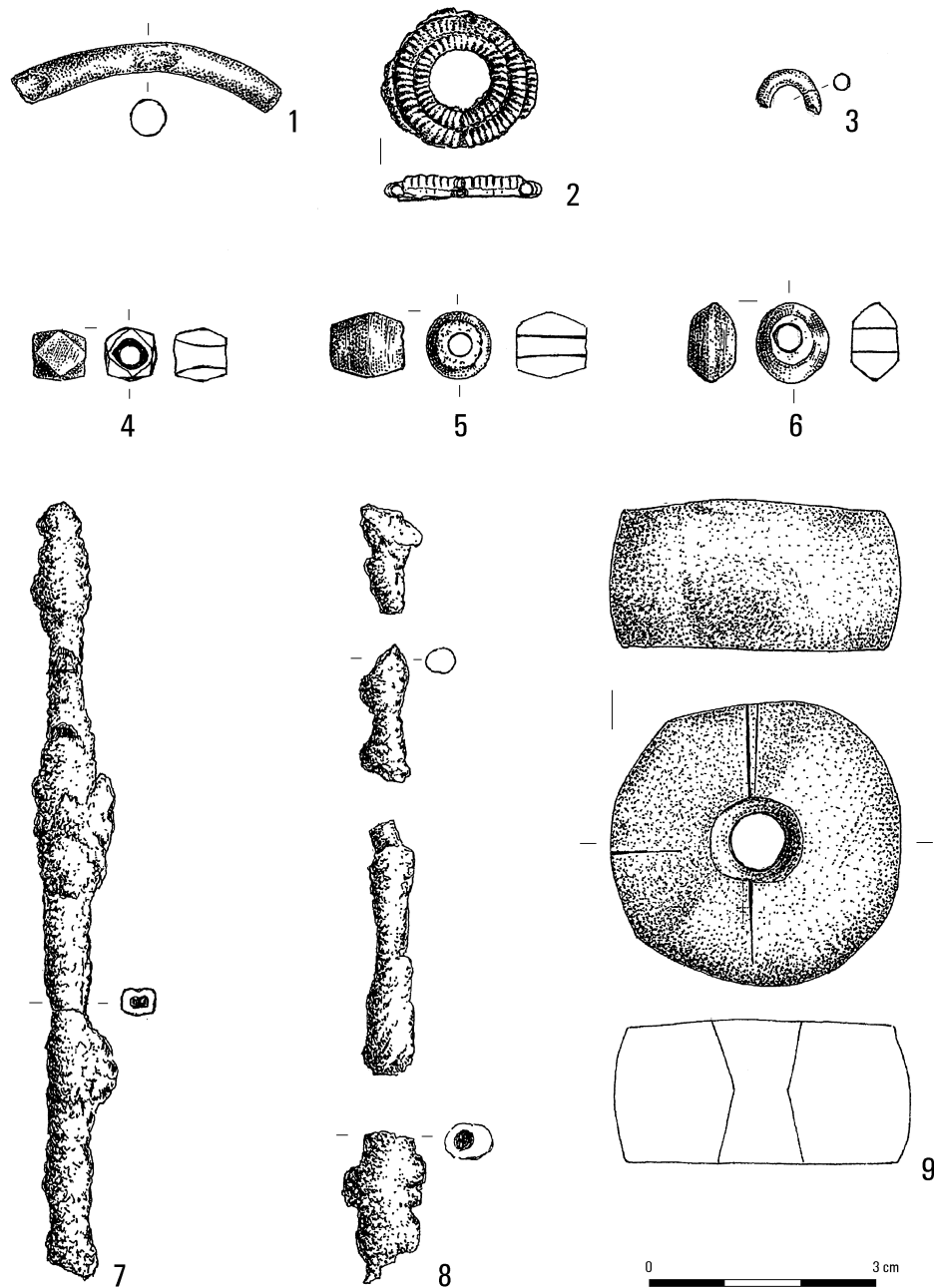


Fig. 2. Finds from Baitai cemetery, grave 41. 1 – fragment of bronze neck-ring or bracelet; 2 – fragment of ornament decorated with notched bronze wires; 3 – fragment of bronze chain (?); 4 – green lustreless polyhedral glass bead; 5, 6 – amber beads; 7, 8 – iron pins (?); 9 – spindle whorl made of sandstone. Drawing: A. Ruzienė.

of tutuli pins and rings – such ornaments were found in Baitai, graves 8 and 18; they should be dated to the phase C2 – beginning of phase C3 (R. Banytė-Rowell 2008a, 16). Green polyhedral beads type TM130 are associated mostly with Phase C2 in *Barbaricum* and also occurred in the material of phases C1b, C3 and D (M. Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985, 95, table 8). Thus Baitai Grave 41 most probably belongs to the turn of Phases C2/C3 – Phase C3.

A cube-shaped bronze pendant might be associated with this horizon if it did not originate from another area of the cemetery during diggings in prehistory. However, a hemispherical bronze terminal from the axis of an *Armbrustfibel* is more typical of brooches of phases C3–D (W. Nowakowski 1996, 58, pl. 107; A. Bitner-Wróblewska 2001, 41–48, pl. LIX). Considerations about the chronological context of the cube-shaped bronze pendant from Baitai cemetery may be

also inspired by the neighbourhood of Baitai, grave 42. The place the pendant was found was only 0.2 m from the area of the SE corner of the pit of grave 42. The latter burial was orientated N-S and also contained an iron pin and spindle whorl like grave 41 which were uncovered in the southern part of burial. Other grave-goods were scattered in the central part of the pit – fragments of bronze spiral finger-rings, amber beads of type TM395, small cylindrical bronze spirals that probably belonged to textile ornamentations, as was the case with other Baitai cemetery graves (R. Banytė-Rowell 2008b, 106, figs. 1, 4:9). Of course, the flattened spherical amber spindle whorl decorated with incisions-rays is the most attractive and rarest grave-good from Baitai, Grave 42 (a drawing of this grave-set is published, see R. Banytė-Rowell 2005, fig. 35; 2012, 123). However, A. Bliujienė attributed the amber spindle whorl from Baitai not to the Late Roman Period but to the middle of 1st millennium AD. The spindle whorl in discussion differs from other amber artefacts of that group that are of flattened cylindrical shape. Unfortunately A. Bliujienė did not discuss separately her argumentation on chronology (A. Bliujienė 2007, 363, fig. 219; 2011, 226, fig. 74).

The chronological context of finds in Baitai cemetery, trench 16 presented above suggests dating the cube-shaped pendant to the latest part of Late Roman Period or even to the beginning of Phase D. The prolongation of the tradition of pendants as grave-goods until the turn of Late Roman and Migrations Periods is testified by Prudovka (Прудовка), Kaliningrad Province (former Popelken, Kr. Wehlau), grave 3 recorded by F. Jakobson. A *Knotenring* and two cast-bronze pendants with a hemispherical body were found together with crossbow brooches with a long catch-plate, a buckle with metopa, a silver torqued neck-ring and other types (Jakobson, *Archive*; see A. Bitner-Wróblewska, A. Rzeszotarska-Nowakiewicz, T. Nowakiewicz 2011, 380). Nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that the pendant from Baitai might have been ‘transported’ from the other area of the cemetery. Its loop is half broken. This is an indication that the pendant was removed roughly from its primary place of deposition. Let us look at the shape of pendant more closely (Fig. 1:1). The main body of the bronze pendant is cube-like. Its cross-section is rectangular and slightly ovaloid. The size of the lower cubic part is 9×8×7 mm. The full height of the pendant is 18 mm. It has a decorative profiled ring of 2 mm below the loop. The cross-section of the neck is oval-shaped (5.5×3.5 mm). The diameter of the loop was ca. 8 mm. The wire of the loop has a diameter of 2 mm. Bucket-shaped and basket-shaped (Germ. *Eimer-* and *Körbchenanhänger*) pendants in the European *Barbaricum* are most popular forms. The idea of amulets is the re-

flection of the shapes of different vessels (I. Beilke-Voigt 1998, 72–74, figs. 58, 81–86). Following this principle, it is possible to determine the shape of pendant from Baitai as box-shaped. It is difficult to find an analogy or similar shape among metallic pendants of the *Barbaricum* (cf. M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985; I. Beilke-Voigt 1998; E. Droberjar 2011). However, if we look for similarities among amber pendants, it is possible to state a certain stylistic togetherness of Baitai pendant with the subtype TM458b. It is of rectangular shape with a loop above. This form was determined by M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska as a version of *vasenförmige Anhänger* found at Mojtyny, Mrągowo County (former *Moythienen*, Kr. Sensburg), grave 83. She pointed out that such amber beads-pendants were typical of the later part of the Late Roman Period and phase D (M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 81, pl. 17:458b). Such chronology corresponds with the stratigraphical context of the Baitai pendant. Unfortunately the material from Mojtyny has been dispersed and the publication did not provide a picture of the amber bead subtype 485b but only two examples of subtype 458a (E. Hollack, F.E. Peiser 1904, 56, pl. X:83a–c). Therefore the context of the grave-set of the pendant subtype 485b remains unclear.

Marta Schmiedehelm recorded a ‘massive’ bronze pendant which is similar to amber subtype TM458b. Unfortunately, this bronze pendant is a stray find from the Wielbark Culture cemetery at Weklitz, Elbląg County (former *Wöklitz*, Lkr. *Elbing*)¹. It belonged to the *Prussia-Museum* collection under KAS nos. 1154–1168 and was drawn by M. Schmiedehelm along with a wheel-shaped pendant, two basket-shaped pendants and a vase-shaped pendant (Schmiedehelm, *Archive*, *Isikufond* S.7.25, envelope C5 – here as *Wekelitz*; see also M. Natuniewicz-Sekuła, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011, 121). An rectangular bronze pendant, which may be compared with the Baitai pendant discussed here, was ca. 20 mm in height, ca. 17 mm in width and ca. 6 mm thick. At least the front part of it was decorated with crossed incisions. Unfortunately, no pendant of rectangular shape with a loop like the one recorded by M. Schmiedehelm was found during the excavations 1984–2004 at Weklitz. Even so, the Weklitz pendant may be regarded as an analogy for the Baitai find. Both pendants have a rectangular octahedral body which may be associated with the imitation of a box.

¹ The name of the village since 19th c. was known as *Woeklitz* however in Medieval sources it was described as *Wekelitz* (see M. Natuniewicz-Sekuła, J. Okulicz-Kozaryn 2011, 9). It is interesting why Schmiedehelm recorded an archaic name (she used also another version: *Weckelitz*).

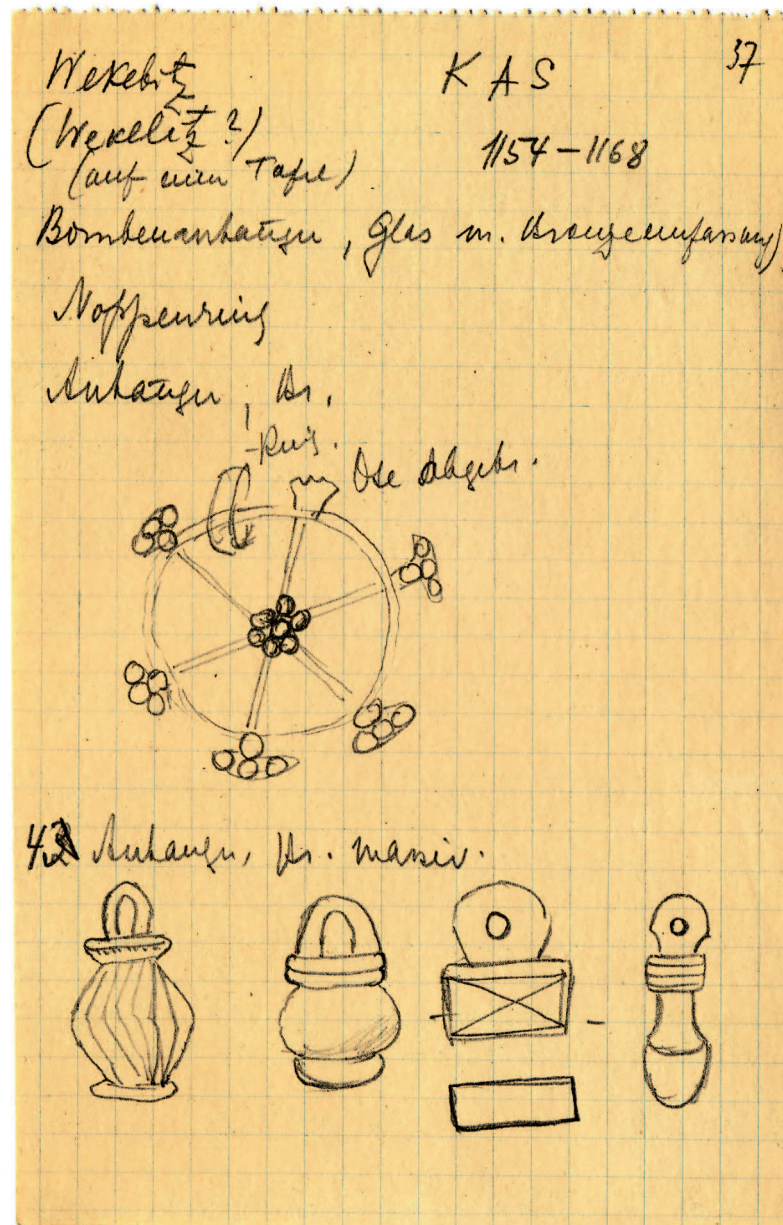


Fig. 3. Pendants found in the Wielbark Culture cemetery at Weklitz (former Wöklitz) recorded by Marta Schmiedehelm (Schmiedehelm, *Archive*). One square on paper sheet corresponds to 5×5 mm. Photo: R. Banytė-Rowell.

The idea of the shape is simple and might have been adopted both by Germanic and Balt artisans. The sharing of the same symbols in the form of amulets-pendants is clearly traceable in the material of the Roman Period. The card from M. Schmiedehelm's catalogue depicting pendants from *Wekelitz* illustrates the cultural interactions of the Wielbark and West Balt cultures. An openwork wheel-shaped pendant (Fig. 3:top) decorated with granules represents a type which is very characteristic of the Bogaczewo culture. Several versions of this form are known also from other Balt regions (W. Nowakowski 1998, 66, fig. 23:651, pl. 29:651.652.656; 2013,

164–165; P. Szymański 2005, 48–52, fig. 7; cf. M. Michelbertas 1986, 106, fig. 30:2, 3; R. Banytė-Rowell 2004, 14–15, fig. 2; A. Bliujienė, R. Bračiulienė 2007, 53–54, fig. 4:1–7, 7). The first and the second bronze pendants from the bottom left on Schmiedehelm's drawing represent basket-like shapes, but they are different from those depicted in the typology of I. Beilke-Voigt (1998, 56–59).

It is very interesting that similar basket-shaped bronze pendants were elements of necklaces in the graves of the West Lithuanian cemeteries with stone-enclosures. The earliest of them belong to the horizon of graves with glass beads type TM387 with gold inlay, a brooch

type Almgren 122 and bronze profiled pendants of type von Müller/Bliujienė IV:1 (or type *Akmeniai* acc. to M. Michelbertas 2006): Kašučiai, grave 2, Rūdaičiai II, graves 10 and 14, a necklace found in Kurmaičiai in 1955 (all those cemeteries situated in Kretinga District of Klaipėda County) with bronze basket-shaped pendants should be associated with the latest part of phase B2, turn of phase B2 and phase B2/C1² (Rūdaičiai II, grave 10 and Kurmaičiai from 1955 are published – see M. Michelbertas 1968, 65, 71–72, fig. 6:1; P. Kulikauskas 1957, 146, fig. 6; A. Bliujienė 2005, fig. 8; Rūdaičiai II, grave 14 and Kašučiai, grave 2 remain unpublished – see the excavations reports: E. Radzvilovaitė 1967; 1969).

The body of a bronze basket-shaped pendant from Rūdaičiai II, grave 14³ (Fig. 4:1) is very similar to the second pendant from *Weklice* depicted by M. Schmiedehelm. Most probably bronze basket-shaped pendants of the Early Roman Period inspired the production of more elongated cylindrical bronze pendants (Germ. *zylindrische Bronzeberlocken*). They were found in the Bogaczewo Culture, Suwałki region, Nadrauen and western Lithuania. Masurian graves were dated mostly to Phases B2/C1–C1 (P. Szymański 2005, 52–53, fig. 10; W. Nowakowski 2013, 169, pl. 114:2, 230:2). The possible intermediate version in ‘the line of evolution’ is represented by a pendant from Šarkai cemetery⁴ in West Lithuania. Unfortunately it is a loose find (R. Banytė-Rowell 2011, 51, fig. 6) (Fig. 4:2). Žviliai, grave 49 (West Lithuania, Tauragė County) that contained a necklace of slender cylindrical bronze pendants and a neck-ring with a key-shaped hole (Germ. *Halsring mit birnenförmiger Öse*) belongs to the later part of Late Roman Period (L. Vaitkunskienė 1999, 26, 166, fig. 32). V. Belâvec and A. Bitner-Wróblewska stressed the stylistic similarity of cast-bronze cylindrical pendants and of oblong bucket-shaped pendants made of metal foil that were distributed from the Southern Baltic region (Zealand) as far as the Eastern Baltic (Lithuania), from Balt areas in NE Poland (the Bogaczewo Culture) to the Germanic regions of the Przeworsk and Wielbark Cultures in Poland and Belarus. The name of the subtype of these pendants – the variant *Pâtrovičy-Žviliai* – given by the authors of article, reflects their main idea, i.e. those small ornaments spread on the basis of relations of Balts and ‘Goths’ cultures (V. Belâvec, A. Bitner-Wróblewska 2010, 172–175, figs. 1, 3, 8). Thus the drawing of

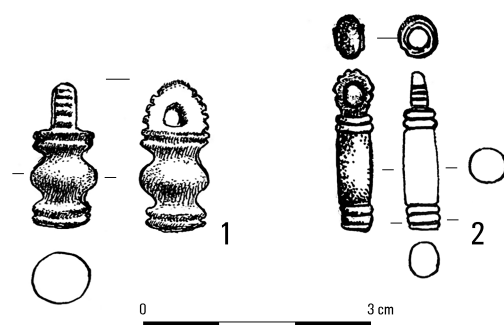


Fig. 4. Conjectural evolution of basket-shaped pendants in West Lithuania. 1 – bronze basket-shaped pendant from the cemetery at Rūdaičiai II, grave 14; 2 – bronze cylinder-shaped pendant from Šarkai cemetery.

Drawings: J. Mažeikaitė & A. Ruzienė. Courtesy of Kretinga Muziejus and Lietuvos Nacionalinis muziejus.

M. Schmiedehelm depicting pendants found at *Weklice* not only provides a similar item to compare with the cube-shaped bronze pendant from Baitai cemetery, but also invites us to see other stylistic relations that were imprinted in forms of pendants found in the Germanic and Balt areas. The genesis of the rectangular polygonal pendant from *Weklice* drawn by M. Schmiedehelm may be connected with hollow pendants of similar shape. Two iron pendants (1.6–1.7 cm high) with rectangular body described as bag-shaped ones (Germ. *taschenförmige Anhänger*) were found in the Przeworsk Culture cemetery at Opatów 1, Kłobuck County, feature 723. Those iron pendants have a loop constructed in a similar way to that of bucket-shaped amulets. Pendants from Opatów were found in a grave from Phase B2/C1 (R. Madyda-Legutko, J. Rodzińska-Nowak, J. Zagórska-Telega 2011a, 180–181; 2011b, pl. CCLXVII/723:67).

The influences of Germanic trends on local fashion and common ideas for amulet-pendants are reflected very vividly in the material of Baitai cemetery. This site provided a rich collection of eight-shaped, trapezoid- and pyramid-shaped, insect-shaped amber pendants that were found in the graves of phase C2 – turn of phases C2 and C3⁵ (R. Banytė 1995; R. Banytė-Rowell 2000, 34–36, figs. 3:12, 4:2.3, 6:3, 7:48; 2007, 31, fig. 3:c.51). Amber pendants from the Late Roman Period

² This conclusion is based on chronological comparative analysis made for the publication of H. Jankuhn's card catalogue of *Memelkultur* area which is under preparation by R. Banytė-Rowell.

³ Kretingos muziejus (Kretinga Museum), inv. no. 5426.

⁴ Lietuvos nacionalinis muziejus (National Museum of Lithuania), inv. no. AR 528:244.

⁵ At first the dating of Baitai graves with amber pendants was associated with the 4th c. AD by the author of this article, but later the chronological analysis of similar grave-sets of west Lithuania led to the conclusion that those graves may belong to the second part of 3rd century. An important article of prof. W. Nowakowski (1999) devoted to the chronological stages of Aukštakiemiai (former *Oberhof*) cemetery played an important role when reconsidering of chronological indicators of cemeteries in Lithuanian coastland.

occurred in various Lithuanian regions but they have a clear concentration in west Lithuanian regions – the Lithuanian and SW Latvian Coastland and the Lower Nemunas region most probably were vanguard areas where international trends were adopted most quickly and broadly (A. Bliujienė 2007, 295–306, figs. 178, 179, 181:1, 182:1, 183, 184; 2011, 113–115, 119–135, figs. 29:1, 33, 37:12, 38:1, 39, 40, 41:1, 42, 43:1, 48, 50, 51:7.8).

Another ‘Germanic’ type of pendants in Baitai cemetery is represented by a circular flat pendant from Baitai, grave 37, which was decorated in the same style as a considerable number of Germanic round capsule-pendants (A. Bliujienė 2009, 246, 257; R. Banytė-Rowell 2013, 163–166, fig. 3:b.1). Its form and manner of production reflects connections with Germanic capsule pendants (cf. A. Cieśliński 2010, 84 – where the most important literature is cited), so-called Baltic coin pendants and the style of local Balt filigree rosette decora-

tion. The item from Baitai, grave 37 belongs to phases C1b and C2.

Thus the Late Roman Period pendants from Baitai cemetery are markers of sharing the same ideas and symbols between the West Balts and their Germanic neighbours. Most probably it means an adoption not only of the function and aesthetic values of item but also the ‘meaning’ of artefacts, if such exists. It seems that a bronze pendant with cubic-shaped body in discussion also may be seen in that light. Unfortunately it is a loose find which could be tentatively related to Grave 41 from the end of the Late Roman Period.

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ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Jakobson, Archive

archive of Feliks Jakobson / Jakobsons documentary heritage, preserved in *Latvijas Nacionālais vēstures muzejs* in Riga (A. Bitner-Wróblewska, A. Rzeszotarska-Nowakiewicz, T. Nowakiewicz 2011).

Schmiedehelm, Archive

archive of Martha Schmiedehelm documentary heritage, preserved in Tallinna Ülikooli Arheoloogiline Teaduskogu in Tallinn (Holding 22).

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