

»DRUZHINA« GRAVES DATING TO THE TIME AROUND AD 1000 IN PIDGIRCÌ (WESTERN UKRAINE)

In western Ukraine, which was once part of Kievan Rus' (fig. 1) and then part of Galicia, to the south of the village of Pidgirci (Podhorce in Polish, Podgorcy in Russian, obl. Lviv, raj. Brody), there is the early medieval Plisnes'k settlement complex – a hillfort, settlements and burial grounds (fig. 2). It was mentioned in the old Rus' chronicles for the year 1188, in a reference to the failed attempt by prince Roman Mstislavič

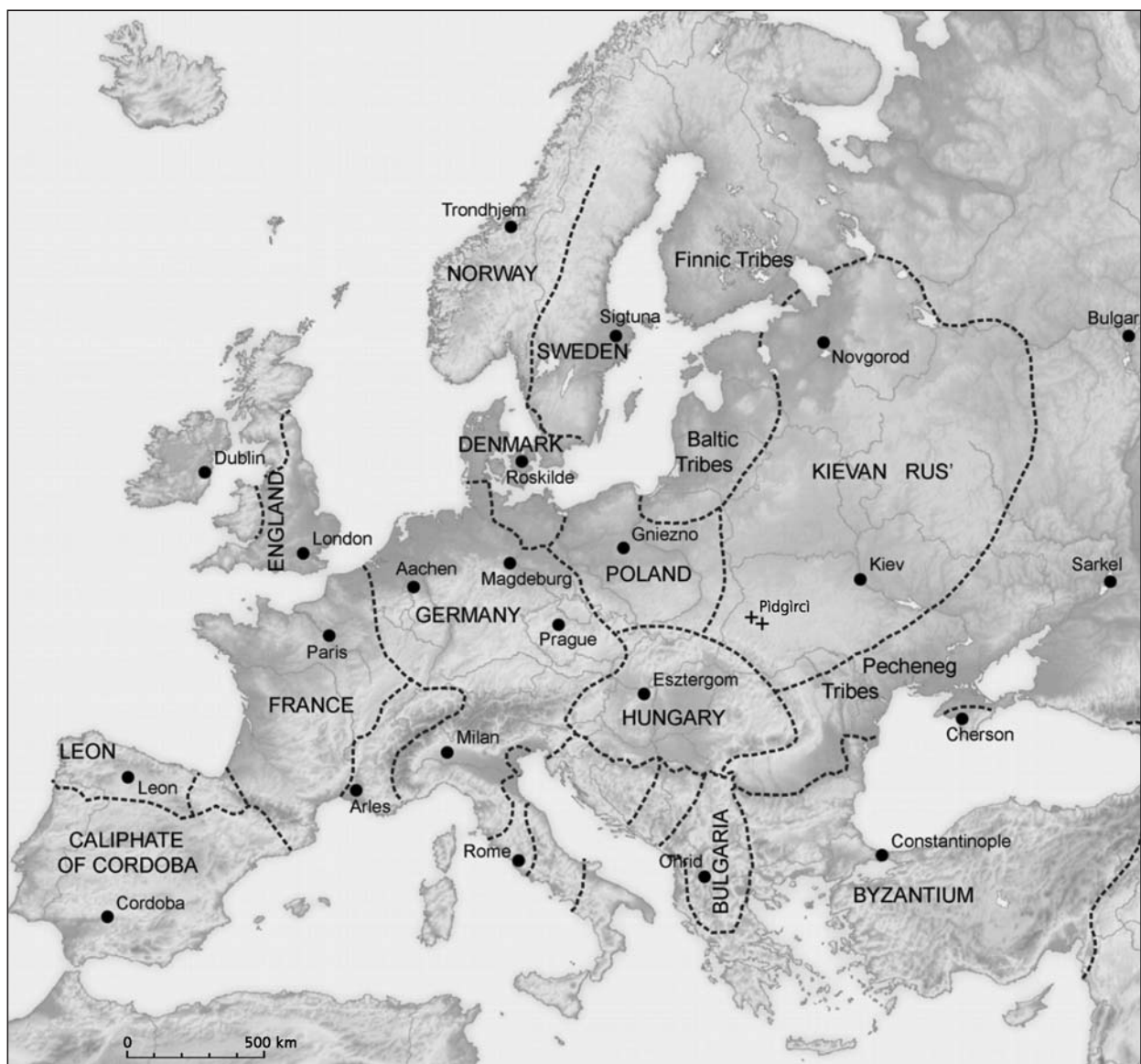


Fig. 1 Europe around 1000. – (Map R. Liwoch).

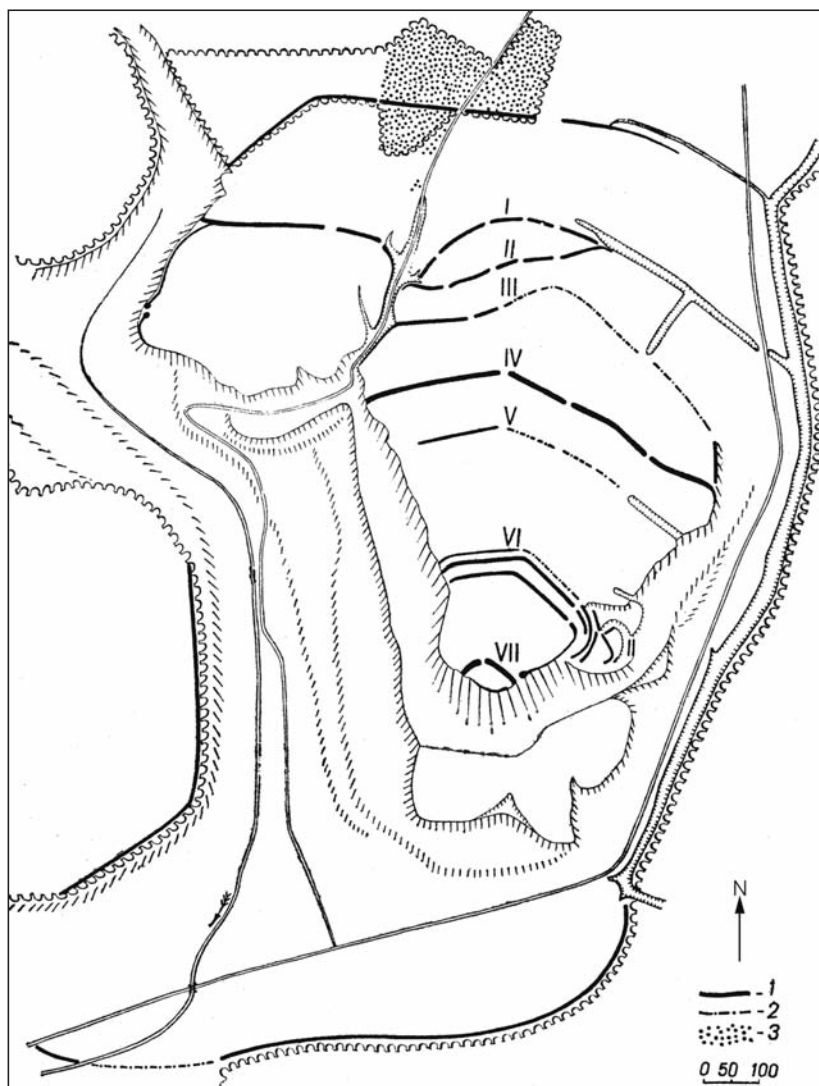


Fig. 2 Plan of the hillfort in Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA): **1** ramparts. – **2** ploughed sections of ramparts. – **3** burial-mound cemetery. – (After Kučera 1962, 13 fig. 1).

of Volodimir to remove hostile Galič boyars and Hungarians from the fort, and then again for the year 1233, when Danilo Romanovič, prince of Volodimir, retook the fort from the Arbuzovičs boyars. It was destroyed in the winter of 1240/1241 during the raid by the Mongolian horde of Batu-Khan (Liwoch 2003, 260 f. with bibliography).

The hillfort and burial mounds in Pidgirci, about 60 km east of Lviv, aroused the interest of antiquaries and treasure hunters already at the beginning of the 19th century, but the first professional excavations were conducted on the site between 1881 and 1883 by T. Ziemięcki, an archaeologist from Cracow. In 1905 and 1907, the hillfort was investigated by K. Hadaczek from Lviv. At that time, western Ukraine (eastern Galicia) was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (after World War I, up to the end of World War II, it was part of Poland). From 1940 until the 1980s, archaeological research in Plisnes'k was undertaken by scientists from Kiev and Lviv, e. g. Ĺ. Starčuk, V. Gončarov, M. Kučera and R. Bagrij (Kučera 1962, 9 ff.; Liwoch 2003, 261). Since about 1990, excavations on the site have been conducted by a researcher from Lviv, M. Filipčuk (2008, 222 ff.).

Filipčuk (2008, 220. 228) believes that during the Slavic phase, i. e. in the 9th and 10th centuries, Plisnes'k functioned as a »polis« type of hillfort covering an area of almost 350 ha, with flat cremation cemeteries. The Ruthenian phase commenced at the end of the 10th century when the complex was burnt down during

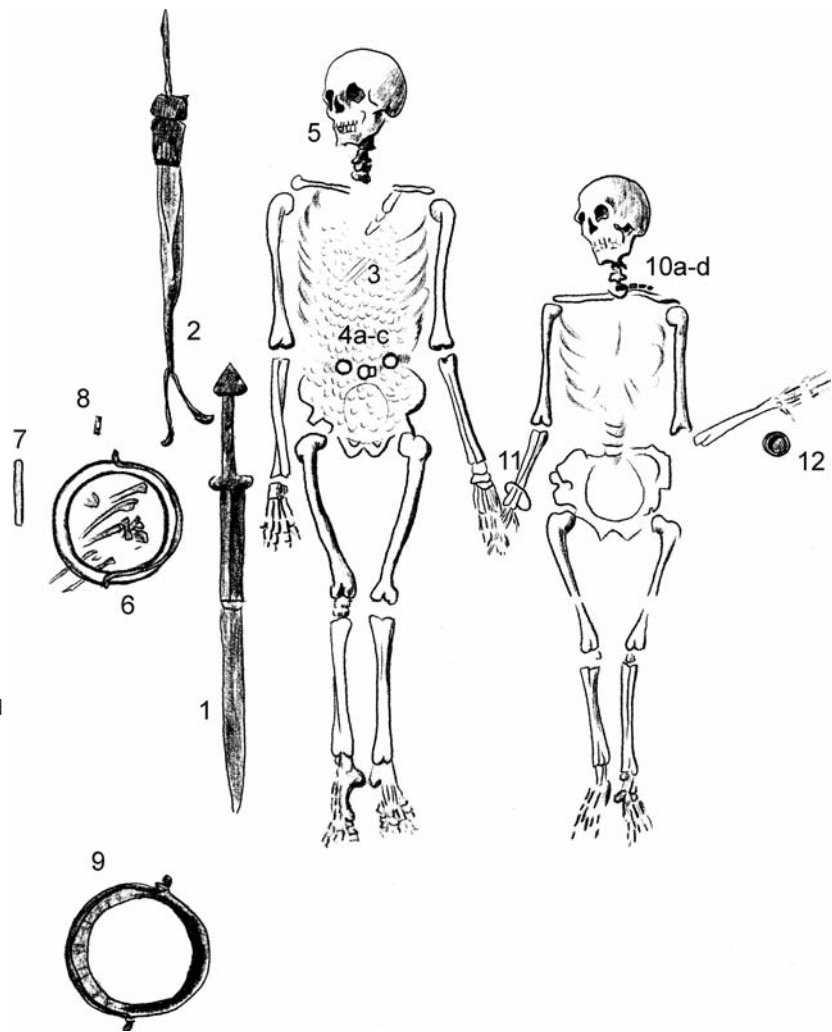


Fig. 3 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Burial in the large grave on agricultural land: **1** iron sword (see also figs 4-5). – **2** iron implement. – **3** iron chainmail. – **4a-c** bronze buckle and two belt rings (see also fig. 6a-c). – **5** flat piece of gold. – **6** wooden bucket with iron hoops and a handle containing animal bones. – **7** whetstone. – **8** bone handle. – **9** wooden bucket with iron hoops and a handle. – **10a-d** carnelian beads. – **11** gold bracelet (see also fig. 6d). – **12** clay vessel. – (Drawing The archives of the Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – No scale.

the raid by Vladimir the Great, after which a hillfort of the »castle« type was built. It was surrounded by settlements that lasted from the beginning of the 11th century to the middle of the 13th century. This period is divided into two phases: an older one during the 11th century and the first third of the 12th century, and a later one from the 1140s until the mid-13th century. A cemetery consisting of burial mounds is connected with the older phase. Liwoch (2003, 217; 2007, 377) has a different opinion about Plisnes'k: he considers it unlikely that a Slavic hillfort would have covered an area of several hundred hectares and suggests that some of the fortifications may have been built in the Early Iron Age.

THE GRAVES

The two swords, which are the main subject of this paper, were found in burial mounds mentioned in the reports by Ziemięcki (1882, 60; 1883, 43 ff.). The location of these mounds cannot be identified in the cemetery to the north of the hillfort complex. The sword, of the Type S according to J. Petersen, was discovered in a huge grave on agricultural land in 1881 (Liwoch 2007, 367 f. with bibliography). The grave measured 2.5 m and there were traces of an earlier excavation. At a depth of 3.0 m from the top of the mound, two severely decomposed skeletons were found in a supine position with their heads pointing north (fig. 3). On the right side of the male skeleton was a sword (figs 4-5) with traces of a scabbard made of

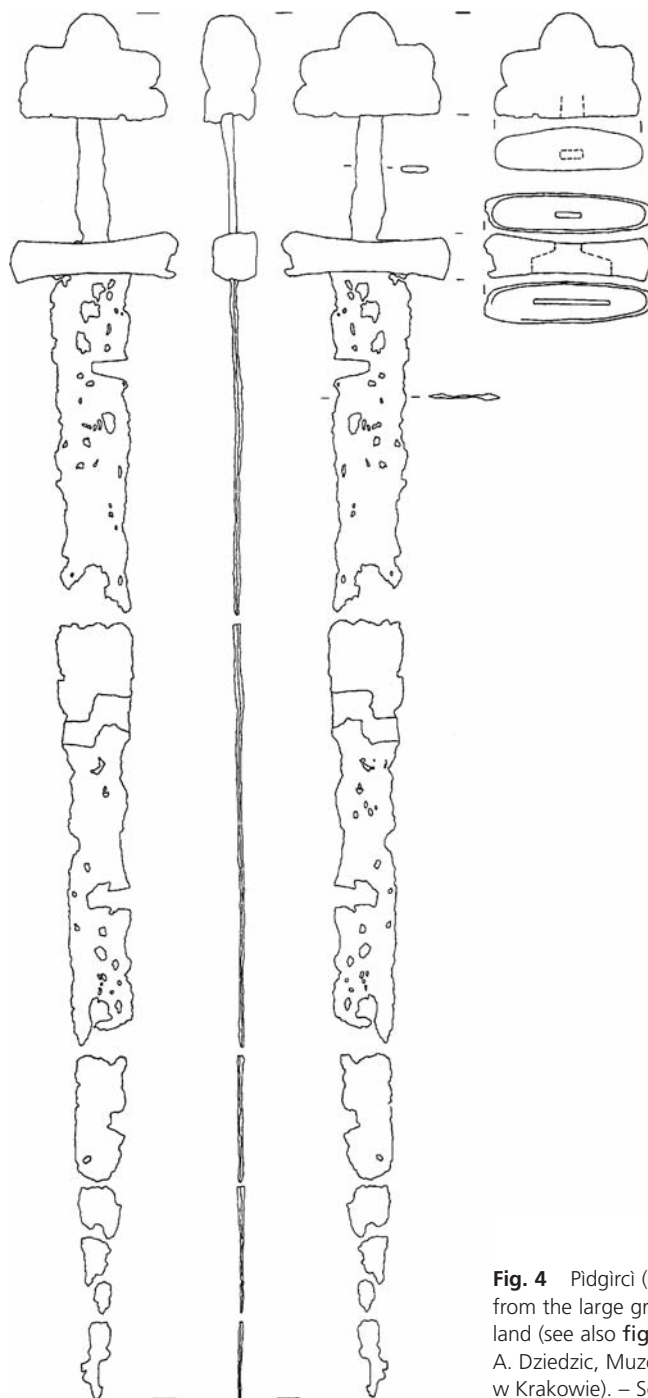


Fig. 4 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Sword from the large grave on agricultural land (see also **fig. 3, 1**). – (Drawing A. Dziedzic, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – Scale 1:5.

wood and leather; near his right shoulder was an indefinable iron implement and an iron chainmail covered his chest. Two bronze rings and a bronze lyre-shaped buckle (**fig. 6a-c**), probably manufactured by artisans from the Dnieper Ukraine, were all that remained of a belt. Next to the skeleton were the rests of a bucket containing animal bones and another – better preserved – bucket, a whetstone and a bone handle. Between the man's teeth was a flat piece of gold – the «obolus of the dead» (see below). With the woman's skeleton were a small clay vessel, carnelian beads imported from Asia, and a gold-band bracelet that is not typical of Rus' but does have Old Magyar analogies (see Fodor 1996, 77. 411 f.). The mound was undoubt-

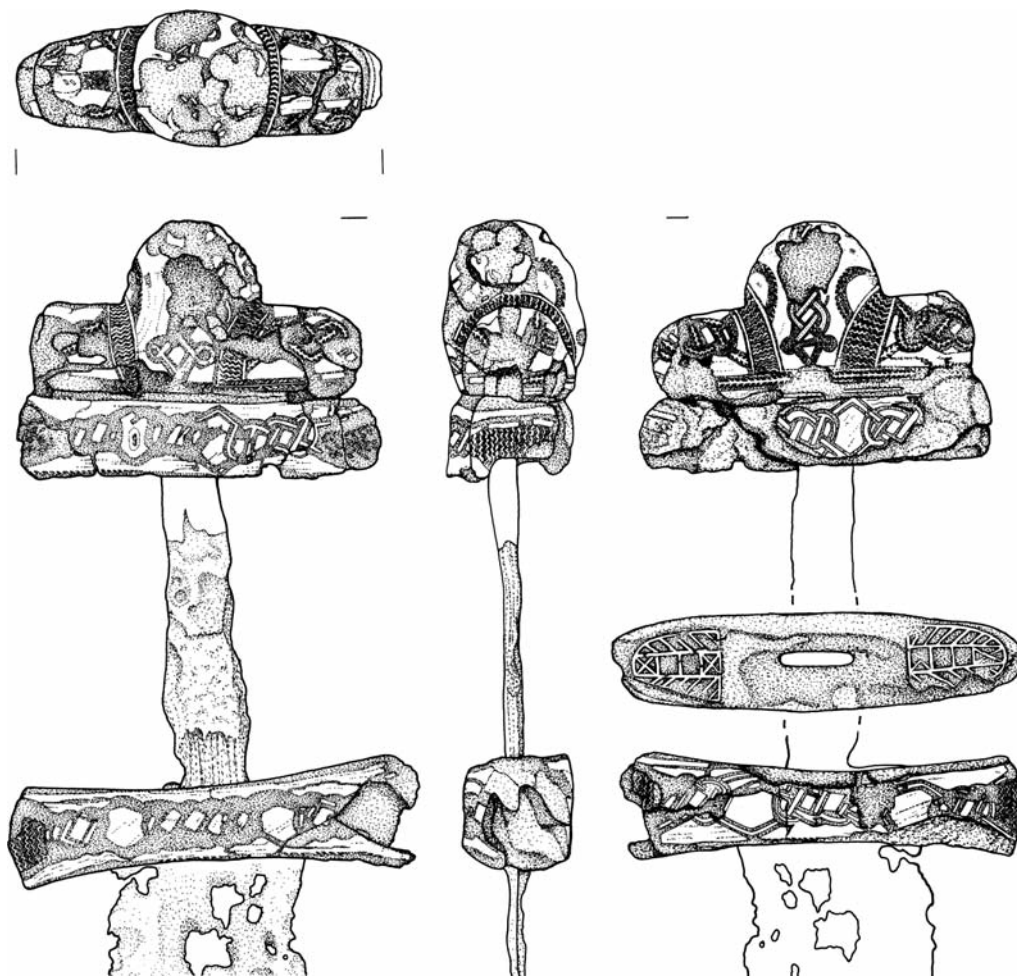


Fig. 5 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Sword hilt from the large grave on agricultural land. – (Drawing A. Dzedzic, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – Scale 1:2.

edly the burial place of a married couple of the old elite. Unlike the burials described below, no Christian devotional objects accompanied the deceased, which suggests that they were followers of the old pagan religion. The mound dates to the last 20 years of the 10th century, or – less likely – to the first half of the 11th century.

The other sword, Type V according to J. Petersen, was found in the great twin barrow no. 1 examined in 1882 (Liwoch 2007, 369 ff. with bibliography). This burial mound was located on a rise in the field near the Basilian monastery. It was approx. 2 m high and measured about 16 m in diameter. The remains of a wooden structure were found. At a depth of about 2.75 m from the top of the mound were two skeletons lying in a supine position with their heads pointing west (fig. 7). The accompanying grave-goods were abundant and varied. By the man's right side was the sword (figs 8-9), with the bronze chape of a scabbard of Baltic origin (fig. 10a) – Type IIIc according to V. Kazakevičius. Next to the sword came to light an iron battle-axe (fig. 10d) – Type I according to A. N. Kirpičnikov. On the right wrist of the male skeleton was a silver-bar bracelet (fig. 10e), which may be of Scandinavian origin (see Bóna 1964, 161). On his right hand was a gold-band ring, on his left hand a flat-convex silver-band ring. Ferrules from a belt (fig. 10b-c), of Hungarian manufacture (see Fodor 1996, 84. 205 f. 258), three iron knives, a fragment of a glass object,

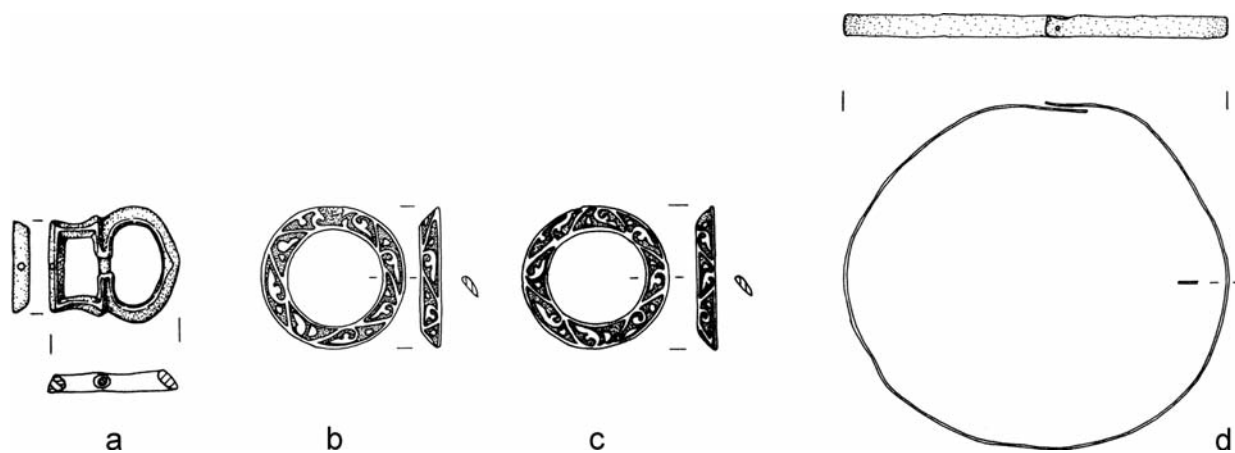


Fig. 6 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Selected items from the large grave on agricultural land: **a-c** bronze buckle and belt rings (see also fig. 3, 4a-c). – **d** gold bracelet (see also fig. 3, 11). – (Drawing A. Dzedzic, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – Scale 2:3.

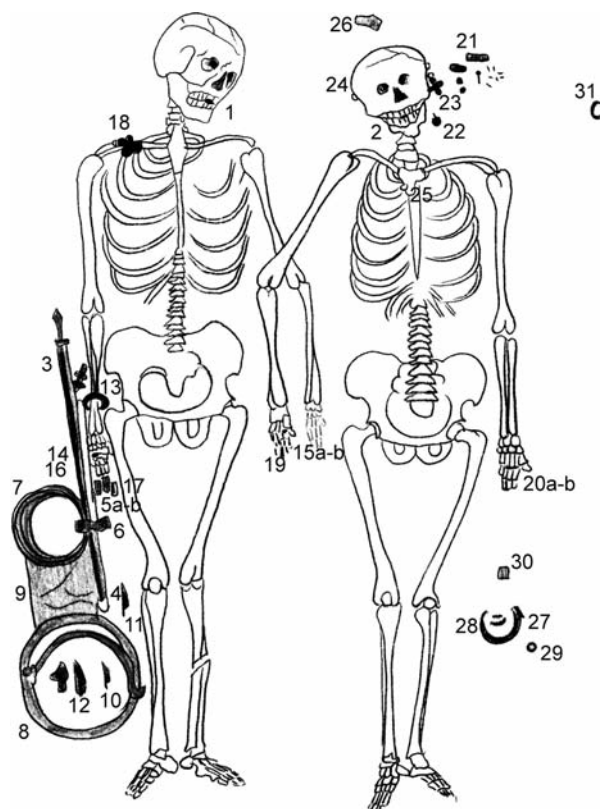


Fig. 7 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Burial in the great twin barrow no. 1: **1-2** flat pieces of gold. – **3** iron sword (see also fig. 8). – **4** bronze chape from the sword scabbard (see also fig. 10a). – **5a-b** silver belt ferrules (see also fig. 10b-c). – **6** iron battle-axe (see also fig. 10d). – **7-8** wooden buckets with iron hoops and handles. – **9** pieces of iron sheet. – **10-11** iron knives. – **12** animal bones. – **13** silver bracelet (see also fig. 10e). – **14** gold ring. – **15a-b** silver rings. – **16** fragment of a glass ball. – **17** iron knife with a handle wrapped in silver wire. – **18** silver cross (see also fig. 10f-g). – **19** silver ring (see also fig. 10h). – **20a-b** silver rings. – **21** rock crystal, carnelian and glass beads. – **22** bronze bauble. – **23** silver cross (see also fig. 10f-g). – **24** silver head-band ornaments. – **25** silver ring. – **26** flint stone. – **27** wooden vessel lined with boar tusks. – **28** iron knife. – **29** clay whorl. – **30** bronze ferrule. – **31** iron ring. – (Drawing The archives of the Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – No scale.

the remains of two buckets and animal bones were also found near the man. On a finger of the right hand of the female skeleton was definitely the most magnificent piece of jewellery in this grave – a silver ring with a raspberry-shaped disc-rattle (fig. 10h), which is stylistically similar to objects made by the jewellers of the Rus' princes. On the fingers of her left hand were two, more modest, silver rings. Near the skull came to light carnelian, rock crystal and glass beads, which had been brought from Asia and Byzantium, and silver S-shaped head-band ornaments that are typical of the western Slavic territories. A silver ring, a bronze bauble, an iron knife, a clay whorl, a wooden(?) vessel lined with boar tusks, the remains of a bronze

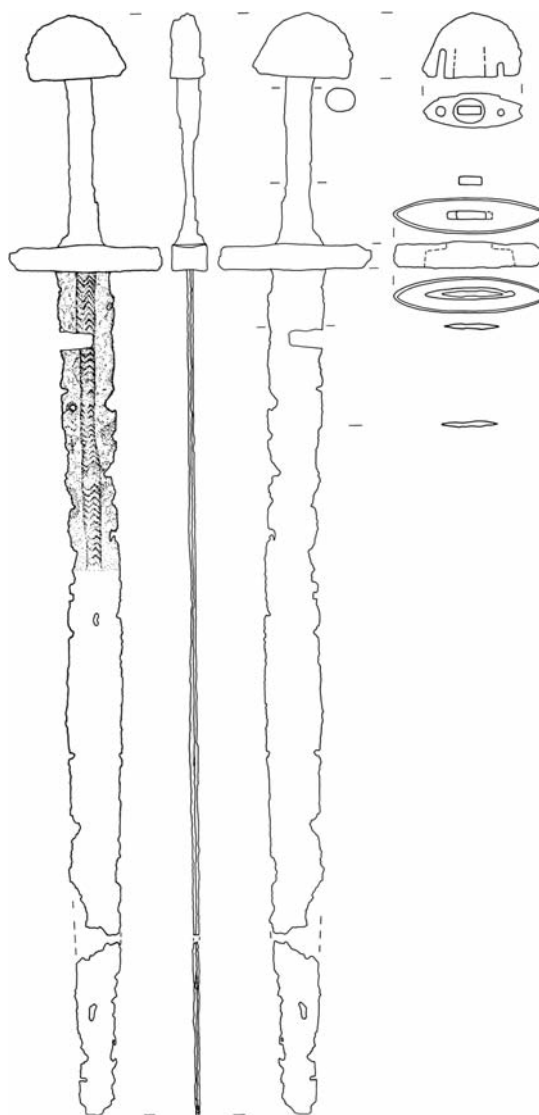


Fig. 8 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA).
Sword from the great twin barrow
no. 1 (see also **fig. 7, 3**). –
(Drawing A. Dziedzic, Muzeum
Archeologiczne w Krakowie). –
Scale 1:5.

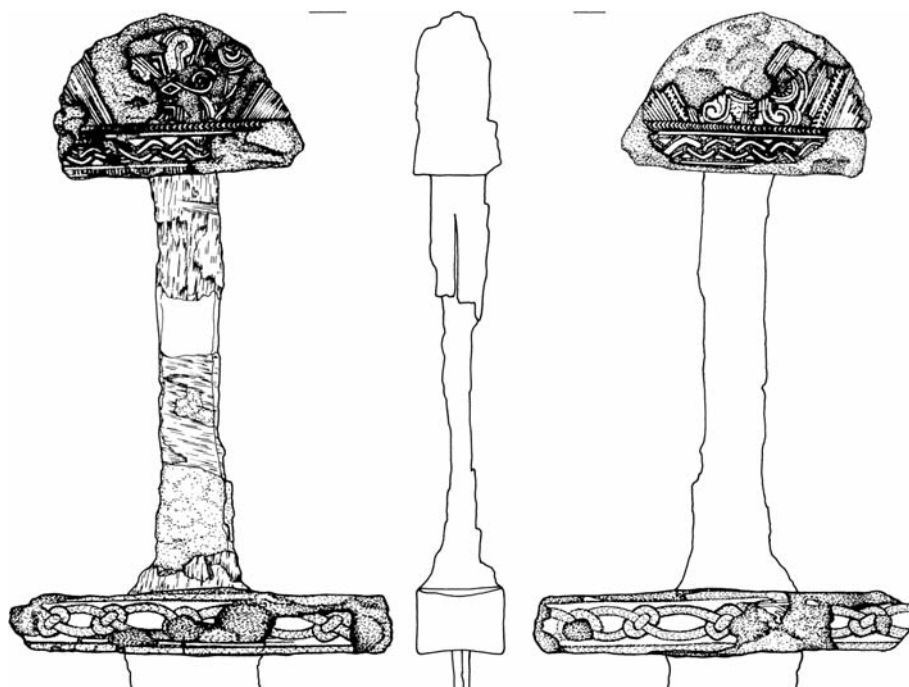


Fig. 9 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA).
Sword hilt from the great twin
barrow no. 1. – (Drawing
A. Dziedzic, Muzeum Archo-
logiczne w Krakowie). –
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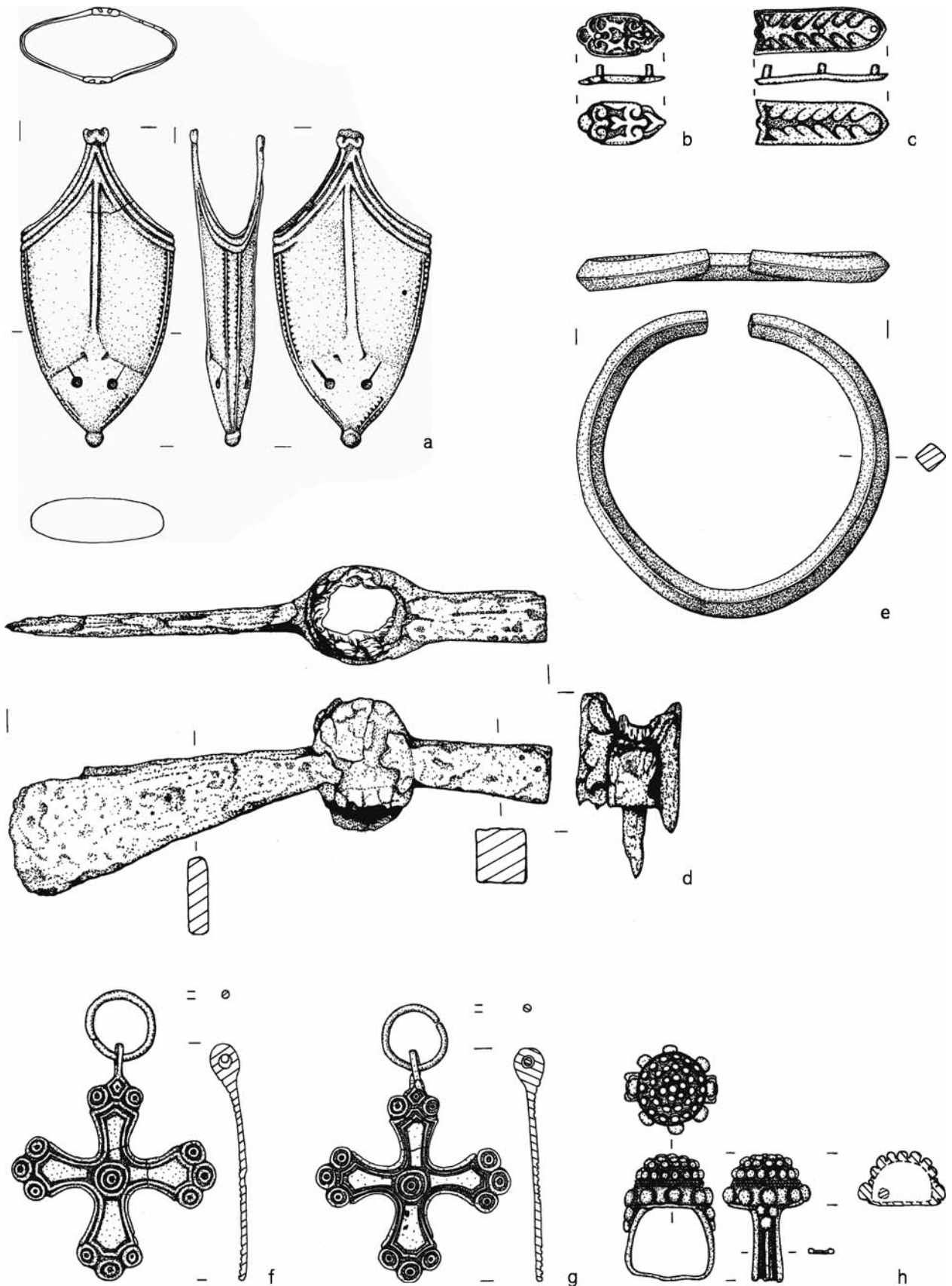


Fig. 10 Pidgirci (obl. Lviv/UA). Selected items from the great twin barrow no. 1: **a** bronze chape from the sword scabbard (see also fig. 7, 4). – **b-c** silver belt ferrules (see also fig. 7, 5a-b). – **d** iron battle-axe (see also fig. 7, 6). – **e** silver bracelet (see also fig. 7, 13). – **f-g** silver crosses (see also fig. 7, 18, 23). – **h** silver ring (see also fig. 7, 19). – (Drawings A. Dziedzic, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Krakowie). – Scale 2:3.

ferrule, a flint stone and an iron ring were also discovered near the woman. Two silver crosses, one found with each skeleton, naturally attract attention (fig. 10f-g). They are of the type incorrectly called Scandinavian; according to J. Staecker they are the variation B.1 of Type 1.4.3. Cast in Rus' but under Byzantine influence, they may have commemorated the simultaneous baptism of their owners. It can be assumed that the grave is that of a married couple who were members of the privileged class in the Rurikid territories and were buried between the end of the 10th century and the middle of the 11th century, probably soon after 1000.

The flat pieces of gold, which were found in the mouths of the deceased buried in these graves, are a particularly interesting element of the funerary ritual. They probably should be interpreted as the »obolus of the dead«. The custom of providing the dead person with a coin (coins) or some other kind of currency has been – or was – cultivated in various parts of Europe, Asia and North Africa from antiquity up until modern times. Its purpose is to give the deceased the money they need for the journey to the spirit world (»Charon's obolus«), as cash for posthumous shopping (elimination of funeral gifts), or to ensure (by bribery) that the dead person will not return to the world of the living. It is difficult to explicitly ascribe one or other of the abovementioned roles to the pieces come to light in the great barrows. Numerous publications (e.g. Gräslund 1967; Potin 1971; Suchodolski 1998) have been devoted to the issue of the »obolus of the dead« in the early medieval period, but they contain no information about any finds similar to those from Pidgirci. Only a few 9th century graves in Great Moravia comprised flat pieces of gold, and a Byzantine solidus of the emperor Michael III (Poulík 1975, 86 tab. 6, 51; Poulík 1985, 38). The finds from Pidgirci and Great Moravia should probably be interpreted as local, unconnected variations of the custom described above. The coins or fragments of silver coins traditionally deposited in graves were replaced by small objects made of gold, which might be regarded as resembling the gold Byzantine currency that was in circulation both to the south of the Carpathians and in southern Rus' (Liwoch 2009, 370; see Salamon 1987, 253. 255).

More important than the phenomenon of the »obolus of the dead« observed in Pidgirci are the crosses – undoubtedly signifying faith in Jesus Christ – that were found in the great twin barrow no. 1. They illustrate the fact that the prince's retinue (*druzhina*) had accepted the change of religion from Slavic or Scandinavian polytheism to monotheistic Christianity in its Byzantine version, which was imposed by prince Vladimir of Kiev in 988. Although the form and contents of the grave are evidence that the process of adopting Christian eschatology was slow, it should be emphasised that a person irrevocably became a Christian by being baptised. These devotional objects furnish the earliest evidence of the presence of Christianity in the western part of modern Ukraine that does not arouse fundamental doubts about its chronology and interpretation. The deceased were not members of the clergy but, nevertheless, representatives of the new official religion in a pagan Slavic population whose conversion had barely begun.

Both the burial mounds described above are a part of a small necropolis for princely retainers (*druzhina*), whose graves are clearly distinguishable – by their size and rich furnishings – from the numerous other burials in Pidgirci. Chronologically and typologically, they correspond to the later phases of the cemeteries called the Staraâ Ladoga-Gnëzdovo-Šestovicâ type by Zoll-Adamikowa (1996, 88). These graves allow us to assume that early medieval Plisnes'k was a place where representatives of the Ruthenian ruler resided – most probably because of its advantageous strategic location at the sources of the Bug, Styr and Seret rivers (catchment area of the Vistula, Prypiat and Dniester rivers). It is difficult to determine the exact period in which this hypothetical centre of princely administration was active. It may have been founded in connection with the westward territorial expansion of Kievan Rus' at the beginning of Vladimir the Great's rule (980-1015), and may have continued to function through part of the 11th century (Liwoch 2007, 377). A full report on the grave finds is in preparation.

THE SWORDS

Description and measurements of the swords

Petersen Type S sword (figs 4-5)

Iron, poorly preserved, blade with a broad fuller, cross-guard widening at the ends, two-part hilt with an almost straight base with sides slightly widening upwards and a three-part scale, cross-guard and hilt with damascene decoration – polychrome braided-ribbon motif – in silver, copper and brass (colours: silver, red and gold).

Measurements: total length 86.0 cm (preserved), length of blade 69.0 cm (preserved), width of blade 5.2 cm (preserved), thickness of blade 0.4 cm (preserved), length of hilt 17.5 cm, length of cross-guard 10.9 cm (preserved), height of cross-guard 2.8 cm, thickness of cross-guard 2.7 cm, width of tang 2.3 cm (preserved), thickness of tang 0.5 cm, width of pommel 9.6 cm, height of pommel 6.8 cm, thickness of pommel 3.6 cm, weight 0.78 kg (preserved).

Petersen Type V sword (figs 8-9)

Iron, poorly preserved, damascened blade, straight cross-guard, semicircular hilt, both parts with damascene decoration – plaited-chain motif on the cross-guard, zigzags on the base, volutes on the hilt scale – in silver and copper (colours: silver and red), grip with the remains of a wooden lining.

Measurements: total length 80.0 cm (preserved), length of blade 63.0 cm (preserved), width of blade 3.9 cm, thickness of blade 0.4 cm, length of hilt 17.1 cm, length of cross-guard 10.1 cm, height of cross-guard 1.9 cm, thickness of cross-guard 2.4 cm, width of tang 2.2 cm, thickness of tang 0.6 cm, width of pommel 6.5 cm (preserved), height of pommel 4.4 cm, thickness of pommel 2.3 cm, weight 0.57 kg (preserved).

R. L.

Chronology and cultural context

The two swords found at Pidgirci are among the few 10th and 11th century grave finds out of the total of 27 swords, sword fragments and chapes of the Early and High Middle Ages (10th to 13th centuries) that have been recorded in western Ukraine (fig. 11). R. Liwoch dates the grave with the Type S sword to the last 20 years of the 10th century or – although he considers this less likely – to the first half of the 11th century (see above). He suggests that the grave with the Type V sword dates to between the end of the 10th century and the middle of the 11th century, probably shortly after 1000 (see above). He had already proposed this chronology in earlier studies (Liwoch 2005, 52. 54; 2007, 368. 378; 2008, 53 f. nos 12-13). He dates the Type E and Type X swords, presumably from a grave at Hotin (raj. Radiviliv/UA) and a burial mound at Lidivka (raj. Gošča/UA), in the 10th century (Liwoch 2008, 50 no. 5; 52 no. 7). No parallels to the Pidgirci swords – they belong to the most western graves with weapons of Kievan Rus' (Mocja 2000, 270 fig. 1) – have been found so far in the material from western Ukraine.

In connection with the publication of two Type S swords with metal ornamentation, which were discovered in 1971 during construction work at Busdorf (Kr. Schleswig-Flensburg/D), about 800 m to the west of the semicircular rampart at Hedeby/Haithabu, I described the overall distribution of these swords as follows: »Type S swords, like many other Viking Age sword types, are widely distributed in Europe [...]. According

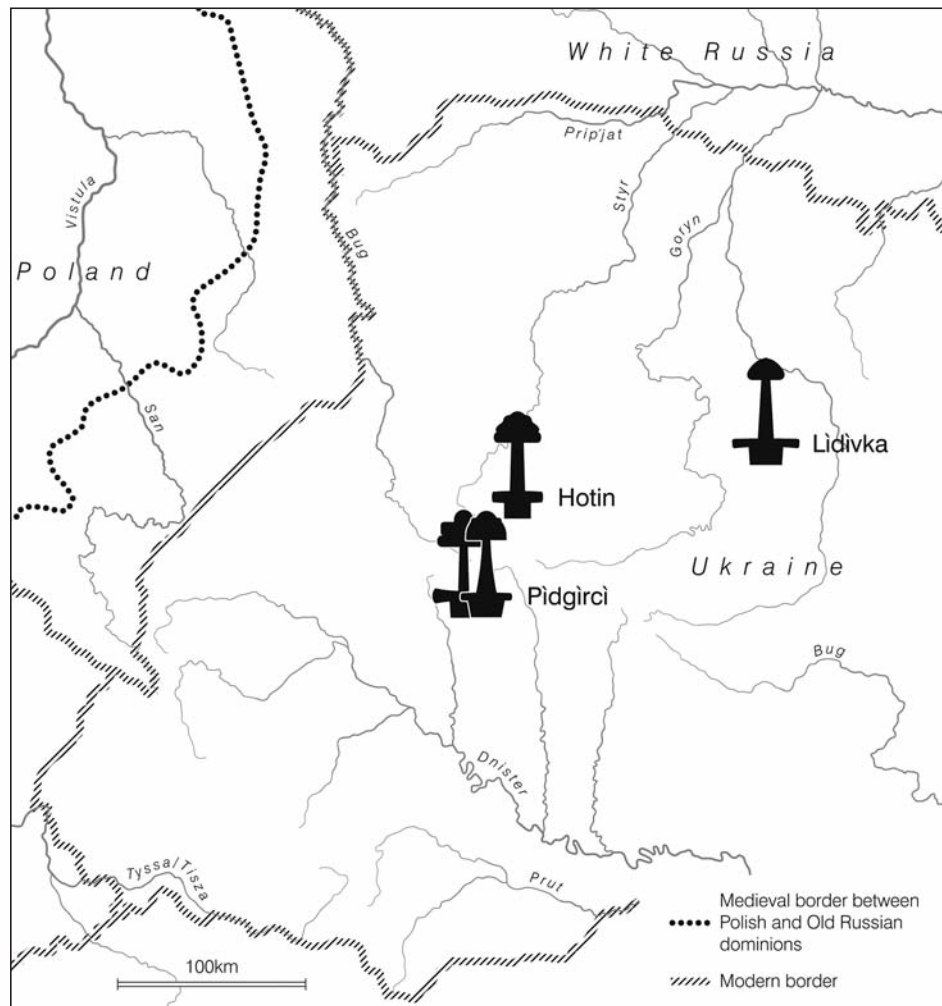


Fig. 11 Graves with 10th-11th century swords. – (Map H. Dieterich, Kiel, after Liwoch 2008, 40 map 1; medieval border between Polish and Old Russian dominions, after Wołoszyn 2007, 178 fig. 1).

to other publications and my own museum notes, 75 such swords – not including the two from Busdorf – are known: 40 are grave finds, 13 are from wet contexts (bog, river, lake, sea) and two are from settlements; the find circumstances of 20 swords are not known or published» (Müller-Wille 1972, 72). The sword from Pidgirci is, however, included (fig. 12). It is one of a small group of similar swords found between the middle reaches of the Danube and the Lower Dnieper rivers (Müller-Wille 1972, 74 fig. 20 nos 57-68; 105 f. nos 57-68; no. 62 = Podhorce/Podgorcy). The distribution map, unmodified, has been published several times elsewhere (Müller-Wille 1973a, 72 fig. 20; 1973b, 78 fig. 6; 1984, 330 fig. 160). Several additions have been taken into account in later publications (Müller-Wille 1986, 171 fig. 17; Jakobsson 1992, 226 upper map; Michalak / Pudlo 2008, 361 fig. 1 top).

Among the recent finds in eastern Central Europe is the sword from Lutowo (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL; fig. 13). The metal ornamentation on its hilt consists of plaited bands and loops. Many Type S swords are similarly decorated. More frequently observed are wavy plaited bands that are sometimes enclosed in round or rectangular loops with smaller loop or leaf-like protrusions. Examples of this type of regular pattern can be found on several swords from Scandinavia, the eastern parts of Central and Eastern Europe (Müller-Wille 1972, 89 ff.). However, the decoration on the Lutowo weapon is much simpler than that on the Type S sword from Pidgirci (figs 5. 13). Moreover, new documentation on the Pidgirci sword reveals many details of the decoration on the pommel cap, on the long sides of the upper cross-guard as well as on the top and

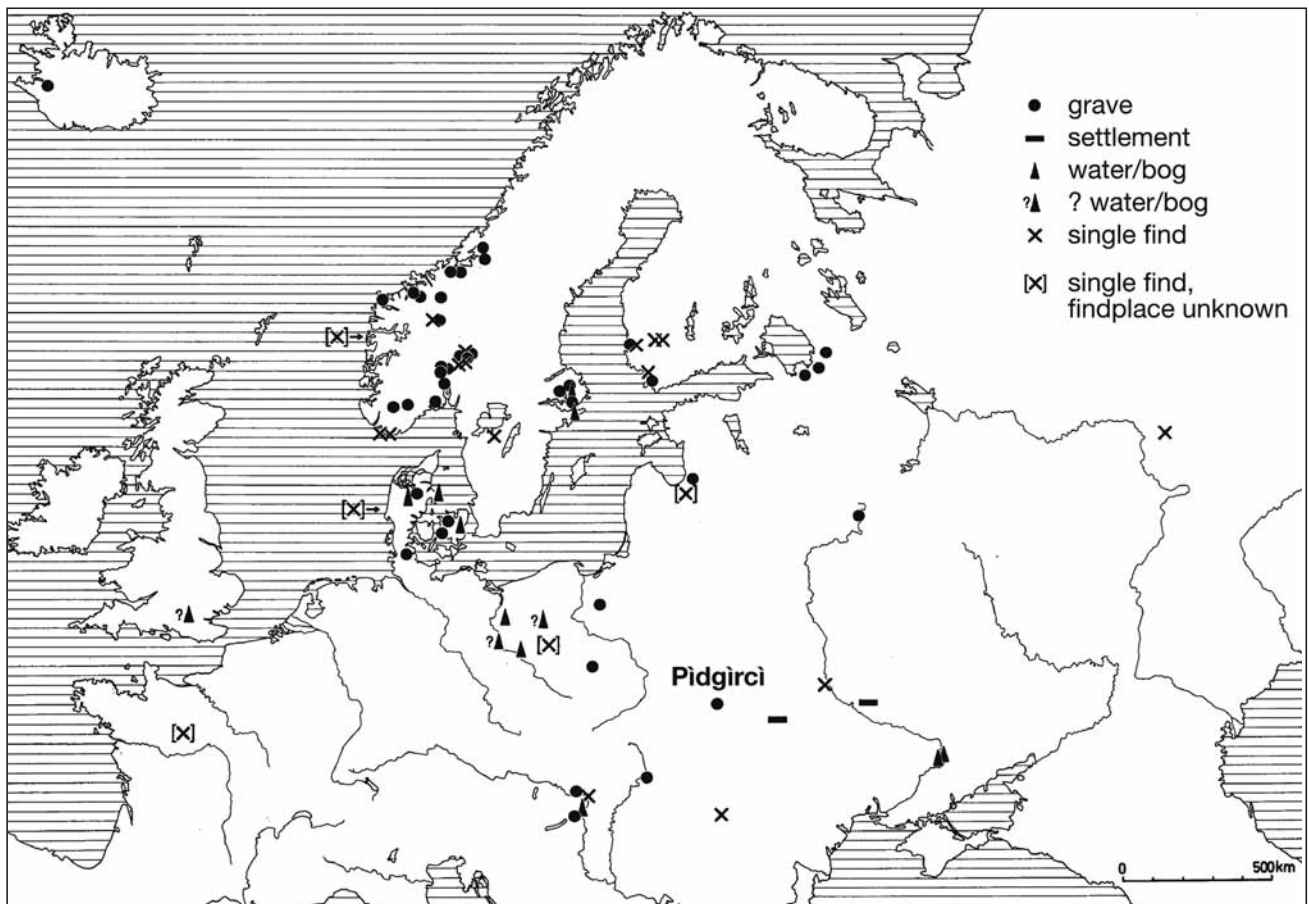


Fig. 12 Distribution and find contexts of Type S swords. – (After Müller-Wille 1972, 75 fig. 21).

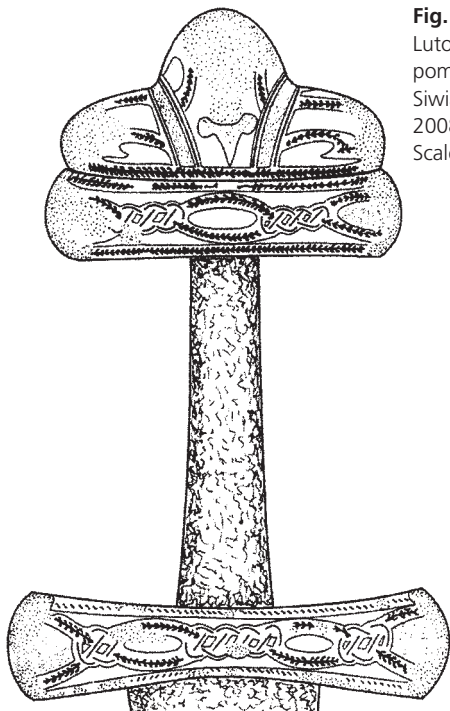


Fig. 13 Sword from Lutowo (woj. kujawsko-pomorskie/PL). – (After Siwiak / Zajączkowska 2008, 406 fig. 2). – Scale 1:2.



Fig. 14 Sword 1 from Busdorf (Kr. Schleswig-Flensburg/D), near Hedeby/Haithabu. – Metal wire and decoration (side b): white = silver; black = copper. – (After Müller-Wille 1972, 59 fig. 8). – Scale 1:2.

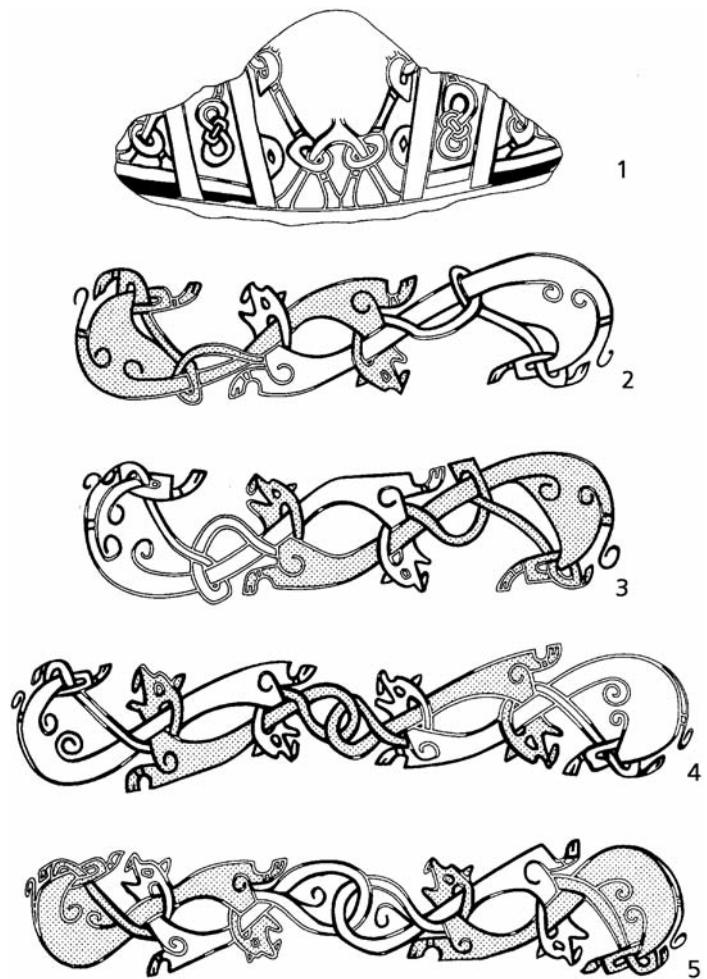


Fig. 15 Sword 1 from Busdorf (Kr. Schleswig-Flensburg/D), near Hedeby/Haithabu. Reconstruction of the copper decoration on the pommel and cross-guards: preserved (black filling); estimated (white filling). – **1. 3. 5** side b; **2. 4** side a. – (After Müller-Wille 1972, 69 fig. 17). – Scale 2:3.

long sides of the lower cross-guard that were previously unknown (Müller-Wille 1972, 87 fig. 29, 1; 106 no. 62).

A few of the Type S swords are decorated with Jellinge-style animal patterns. For example, all the typical features of the »Jellinge-style animal« are found in the decoration of the two swords (swords 1 and 2) from Busdorf: the profile perspective, the ribbon-like body with inner lines and spiral hips, the head with open jaws and upper tooth or curled lip, almond-shaped eyes and a shock of hair on the neck, and finally, the hook-like paws (figs 14-15). However, the forceful spirals with horizontal lines on the lower bodies of the animals on sword 2 are elements that are well-known from Mammen-style objects (Müller-Wille 1972, 71 fig. 19, 1-2). Some swords also have decorations in the Mammen and Ringerike styles, e. g. pommel caps of a type found in France (find spot unknown), or at Sandbu (Oppland) in Norway, Gråsand (Midtjylland) in Denmark and Păcuiul lui Soare (jud. Constanța) in Romania (Müller-Wille 1972, 83 fig. 27, 6-8; Popa 1984). Also in this group are five bronze pommel caps that were discovered recently, together with 14 fish head-shaped pendants, during metal-detector surveys near the Alvena farmstead in the parish of Mästermyr on Gotland in Sweden. These were obviously miscast pieces with traces of zoomorphic ornamentation (Gustafsson 2011 with figs 1-2). This find complex was interpreted as a hoard and dated to the late 10th century.

40 years ago, I wrote on the subject of the dating of the two Busdorf swords as follows: »Sword No. 1 from Busdorf with its Jellinge-style decoration may well [...] have been made in the first half or middle of the 10th century. Given its Mammen-style decorative elements, the second Busdorf sword is possibly younger

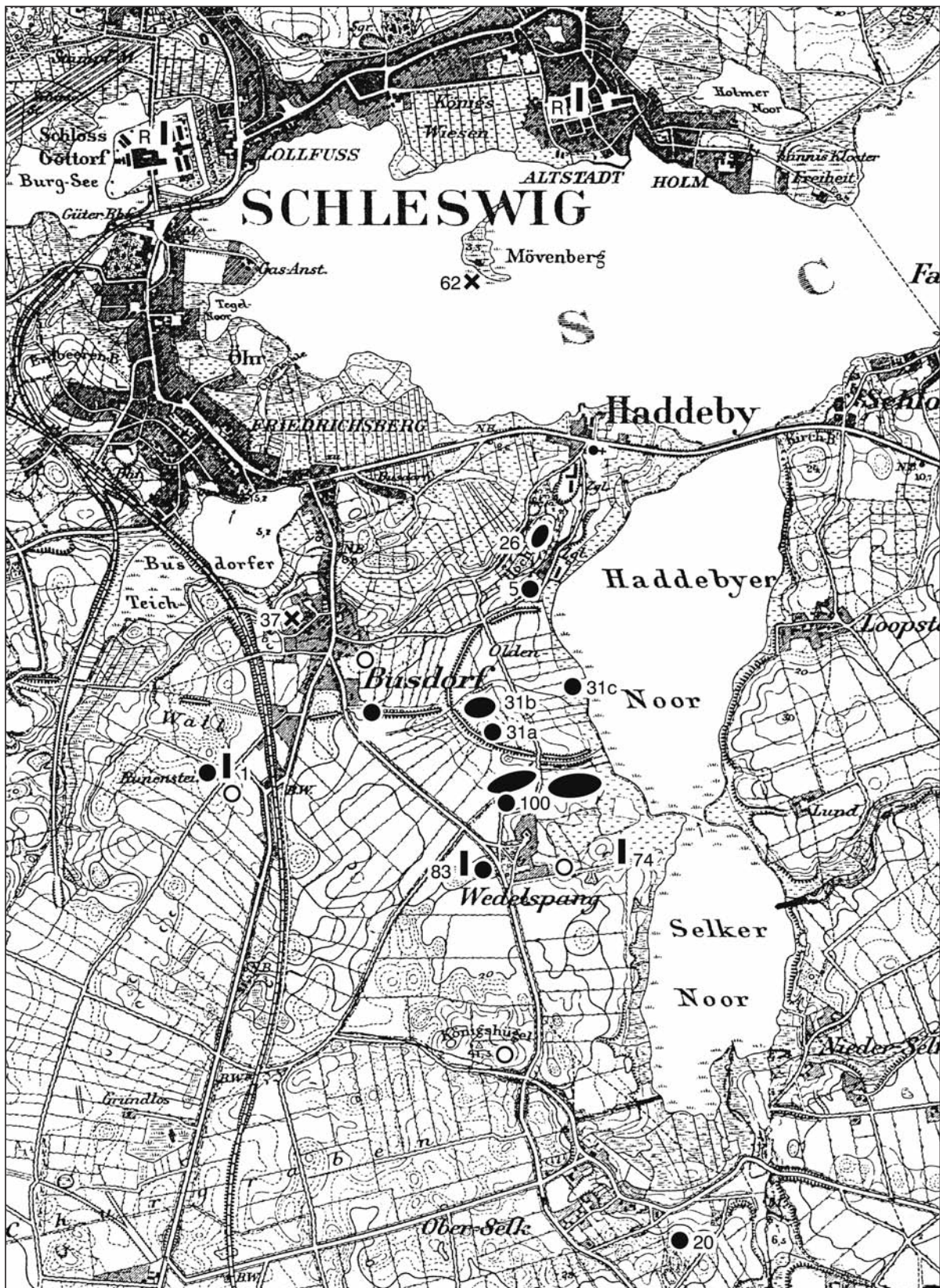


Fig. 16 Cemeteries, grave mounds and runestones in Hedeby/Haithabu and its environs. – 37 find spot of the two Type S swords. – Numbers = registration numbers of archaeological monuments and finds in districts and municipalities of Schleswig-Holstein (LA = Archäologische Landesaufnahme). – (After Arents / Eisenschmidt 2010, vol. 1, 52 fig. 24). – Scale 1:25 000.

[...]« (Müller-Wille 1972, 98). Meanwhile, dendrochronological dates are available that confirm the data suggested in the earlier research (Müller-Wille 2001, 242 ff. figs 22-24; Maixner 2010, 76 f. fig. 83). S. Horn Fuglsang therefore dates the Jellinge style in the period from 900 to 950; D. M. Wilson has it starting before 900 and ending around 980. The Mammen style lasted for the whole of the second half of the 10th century: 950-1000 according to Horn Fuglsang; 940/950-1000 according to Wilson.

The question of where the Busdorf swords were made is difficult to answer. Judging from the Jellinge-style decoration on the swords and the harness-bow fittings, western Scandinavia – with Denmark and the southern part of Norway – is a possibility, although other find categories (chapes, pendants, etc.) show that southern and middle Sweden as well as the Baltic islands are also to be considered (Müller-Wille 1972, 98 ff. fig. 37, 1-2). In this connection, attention is drawn to the abovementioned miscast pieces from Alvena on Gotland, on which there are a few traces of animal-style decoration that seem to be related to the Mammen style.

On the subject of the Mammen style, J. Staecker stated recently in context with the series of images on the shrines from Bamberg/D and Cammin (woj. zachodniopomorskie/PL): »If the [...] suggested interpretation is correct and the images on the two shrines allude to Christian iconography, it can be assumed that they were made by Scandinavian craftsmen working in a Christian environment. In this case, and in view of their dates, Denmark is a prime candidate: conversion to the new religion took place there in the second half of the 10th century. Historically, this would be during the reigns of King Harald Bluetooth and his son, Svein Forkbeard« (Staecker 2011, 178). E. Roesdahl is of a similar opinion (Roesdahl 2010a, 159 f.; Roesdahl 2010b, 358 f.) on the date and origin of the Bamberg and Cammin shrines as well as the sword in Saint Vitus' Cathedral in Prague and the goblet-shaped container in the Basilica of San Isidoro in León in Spain.

Unfortunately, no features could be identified at the spot where the two Busdorf swords were discovered that might indicate a grave or a cemetery – or any other find complex (**fig. 16**, find spot LA 37). A chamber grave, or several of them, could have been expected, of the type excavated in the chamber-grave cemetery inside the semicircular rampart at Hedeby/Haithabu (Arents / Eisenschmidt 2010, vol. 1, 228 ff.). The Rosenlund chamber grave on Funen can be mentioned in connection with comparable Danish finds: this burial contained weapons and horse trappings, including a Type S sword embellished with silver (cf. Pedersen 2010, 310 f. 319 no. 7 pl. 7). Also to be cited is the chamber grave under a burial mound at Mammen in Jutland, which according to dendrochronological investigations was constructed in the winter of 970/971 or just a few years later (Müller-Wille 2001, 236 f.). The Busdorf find spot is also mentioned in the summary of the grave finds from Hedeby/Haithabu. It is interpreted by the authors as follows: »The location on a younger-drift moraine hillock and the proximity to a levelled – presumably Bronze Age – grave mound, would indicate that we are dealing with one or two outstanding burials« (Arents / Eisenschmidt 2010, vol. 1, 266). According to B. Maixner, both swords probably come from disturbed graves: »Their hilts are so magnificently decorated with multi-coloured metal inlays of silver and copper that their owners can only have been members of the social elite« (Maixner 2010, 99 fig. 117).

The second sword from Pidgirci is a Type V (**figs 8-9**), which corresponds in its distribution and dating to the Type S swords (Jakobsson 1992, 227 bottom map). Two Type V swords are known from Hedeby/Haithabu. One is from grave 62 in the flat cemetery inside the semicircular rampart; the other is from a grave at the foot of the upper enclosure (**fig. 16**, find spots LA 31a and LA 5). Both weapons have a chequered decoration, made up of metal strips, on various parts of the hilt (Arents / Eisenschmidt 2010, vol. 2, pls 2. 10) and are therefore different from the Pidgirci sword, which is somewhat similar to the Type S sword.

The grave finds from Pidgirci furnish important evidence regarding the time of the Christianisation of the south-western border areas of Kievan Rus', around 1000. The Polish-Old Russian border between the Bug

and Vistula rivers was probably taking shape during this period, although its course was only secured in the Late Middle Ages (Wołoszyn 2007, 178 f. figs 1-2; Sikora / Wołoszyn 2011, 234 f. figs 1-2). It was the boundary not only between the territories of the Piasts and Rurikids and their successors but also between Latin and Byzantine (Orthodox) Christianity and between the western and eastern Slavic cultures (fig. 11).

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M. M.-W.

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Zusammenfassung / Abstract / Résumé / Streszczenie / Виснобки

Gräber von Mitgliedern der Druschina aus der Zeit um 1000 von Pidgirci (westliche Ukraine)

In den Jahren 1881-1882 grub der Krakauer Archäologe T. Ziemięcki zwei Doppelgräber unter Hügeln aus, die zu dem Gräberfeld des umfangreichen Burgwall- und Siedlungskomplexes von Pidgirci (poln. Podhorce) in der westlichen Ukraine gehören. Es handelt sich jeweils um eine Frauen- und eine Männerbestattung mit reichen Beigaben, die zurzeit neu bearbeitet werden. Eingehender werden die Schwerter vom Typ S und Typ V (nach Petersen) sowie ihre Parallelen besprochen. Die Grabfunde weisen auf Mitglieder der fürstlichen Gefolgschaft (Druschina) in der Zeit der Christianisierung um 1000 im südwestlichen Randgebiet der Kiever Rus'. Damals hat sich vermutlich die polnisch-altrussische Grenze zwischen Bug und Weichsel ausgebildet, die nicht nur eine Trennzone zwischen den Herrschaftsterritorien der Piasten und Rurikiden sowie ihrer Nachfolger, sondern auch zwischen lateinischem und byzantinischem (orthodoxem) Christentum darstellte.

»Druzhina« graves dating to the time around AD 1000 from Pidgirci (western Ukraine)

In 1881-1882, the Cracow archaeologist T. Ziemięcki excavated two double graves covered by burial mounds in the cemetery of the extensive hillfort and settlement complex at Pidgirci (Polish Podhorce) in western Ukraine. Each double grave contained the burial of a man and a woman, with abundant grave-goods that are now being reanalysed. Two swords, Petersen's Type S and Type V, are discussed here and compared with similar finds. The burials seem to be those of members of the princely retinue (druzhina) around 1000, at the time when the south-western border area of Kievan Rus' was being converted to the Christian religion. The Polish-Old Russian frontier between the Bug and Vistula rivers presumably took shape at this time and not only formed the boundary between the territories of the Piasts and Rurikids and their successors but also between Latin and Byzantine (Orthodox) Christianity.

Tombes de »Druzhina« de l'an Mil à Pidgirci (Ukraine occidentale)

Un archéologue de Cracovie, T. Ziemięcki, a fouillé deux tombes doubles sous terre dans les années 1881-1882, elles appartiennent à la nécropole du large complexe d'habitat fortifié de Pidgirci (Podhorce en polonais) dans l'ouest de l'Ukraine. Il s'agit à chaque fois d'une femme et d'un homme avec de riches offrandes dont l'étude est reprise. Deux types d'épées, S et V (d'après Petersen), et leurs parallèles font l'objet d'une étude détaillée. Les objets retrouvés semblent indiquer qu'il s'agit de membres de la suite princière (»Druzhina«) du temps de la christianisation des confins du Sud-Ouest de la Rus' de Kiev. La constitution de la frontière entre la Pologne et l'ancienne Russie, située entre les rivières Bug et Vistule ne correspond pas uniquement à la limite entre Piastes et Rurikides et leurs successeurs mais aussi entre chrétienté latine et byzantine (orthodoxe). L. B.

Groby drużynne z około 1000 roku w Podhorcach na zachodniej Ukrainie

W latach 1881-1882 krakowski archeolog T. Ziemięcki rozpoznał wykopaliskowo dwa podwójne groby podkurhanowe z cmentarzyska zespołu osadniczego (rozległe grodzisko i osady) w zachodnioukraińskich Podhorcach (ukr. Pidgirci). W obu obiektach znajdowały się pochówki mężczyzny i kobiety z bogatym wyposażeniem, które jest tu analizowane. Omówione i porównane z podobnymi znaleziskami są dwa miecze typu S i V wg J. Petersena. W grobach spoczywali członkowie drużyny książęcej z ok. 1000 r., kiedy chrystianizowany był południowy-zachód Rusi Kijowskiej. Przymuszenie w tym czasie uformowała się między Wisłą a Bugiem granica polsko-ruska. Dzieliła ona nie tylko terytorium Piastów i Rurikowiczów, ale też łacińskie i bizantyjskie (prawosławne) chrześcijaństwo.

Дружинні поховання з рубежу X-XI ст. у Підгірцях на Західній Україні

У 1881-1882 роках краківський археолог Т. Земєнцький розкопав два парні поховання на курганному могильнику, що входив до середньовічного поселенського комплексу (велике городище і селища-супутники) у Підгірцях на Західній Україні. В обох об'єктах виявлені поховання чоловіка і жінки з багатим супровідним інвентарем, який проаналізований у статті. Зокрема, описано і порівняно з подібними знахідками два мечі типів S і V (за Я. Петерсеном). Здійснений аналіз дає підстави вважати, що у курганах поховані представники княжої дружини з рубежу X-XI ст., періоду, коли розпочалася християнізація південно-західних земель Київської Русі. Приблизно в цей самий час між Віслою і Бугом сформувався польсько-руський кордон, який поділив не тільки держави П'ястів і Рюриковичів, але й латинське і візантійське (православне) християнство.

Schlüsselwörter / Keywords / Mots clés / Słowa kluczowe / Ключові слова

Ukraine / frühes Mittelalter / Kiever Rus' / altruthenische Kultur / Grabhügel / Totenobolus / Schwert
Ukraine / Early Middle Ages / Kievan Rus' / Old Ruthenian culture / burial mounds / obolus of the dead / sword
Ukraine / Haut Moyen-Âge / Rus' de Kiev / ancienne culture ruthénienne / tertres funéraires / obole des morts / épée
Ukraina / wczesne średniowiecze / Ruś Kijowska / kultura staroruska / kurhany / obol zmarłych / miecze
Україна / раннє середньовіччя / Київська Русь / давньоруська культура / кургани / обол мертвих / мечі

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