

Lithuanian finds in the Museum for Pre- and Early History in Berlin

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THE MUSEUM OF PRE- AND EARLY HISTORY IN BERLIN

Looking at the archaeological objects of Lithuania in the Museum of Pre- and Early History in Berlin and their history of research in the 19th and the first half of the 20th century we can see, that the acquisition of them has been very often in close relationship to the political circumstances.

The Museum of Pre- and Early History was founded in 1829 (Fig. 1) as a “Sammlung vaterländischer Altertümer” (Collection of fatherland’ antiquities) and had his origins in the Collection of the so called “Pagan antiquities” in the collection of the Prussian Kings¹. The “Sammlung germanisch-slawischer Altertümer” (collection of Germanic and Slavonic finds) the “Königliche Kunstammer” (Royal Chambers of Art) was one part of the four archaeological collections (Antiquarium, Skulpturengalerie, Ägyptische Sammlung/collection of antiquities, collection of sculptures, Egyptian collection). The head of the “Kunstammer” at that time, the preacher Jean Henry (1761–1831), was able to convince patriotic private persons to give finds from Prussian territory to the “Kunstammer” to preserve them for the fatherland and science. Therefore the major part of the collection contained objects discovered in Prussia. The most important collection acquired at that time was the collection of the Prussian officer, writer and scientist Heinrich von Minutoli (1772–1846). After his Egyptian collection had been bought in 1823 he gave his second collection of Greek, Roman, Indian, Slavic and Germanic objects, collected during 25 years, as a present to the Prussian King in 1824. Among the objects was

the collection of the East Prussian pastor Jacob Ludwig Pisanski from Angerburg, bought after his death by Minutoli in the year 1815. The collection contained more than hundred pieces of pottery and many hundred bronze- and stone objects, the majority of them dating to the Germanic and migration period.

A first catalogue was compiled by the first director of the “Sammlung Vaterländischer Altertümer”, the former “Premier-Lieutenant” Leopold Freiherr von Ledebur. In 1838 the guide “Das Königliche Museum Vaterländischer Alterthümer im Schlosse Monbijou zu Berlin” was published. Till today this guide is of great importance because this documentation with its 200 pages and six plates gives descriptions of about 3500 objects being in the collection at this time.

When Adolf Voss, a doctor from Bremen, became the director of the museum in 1869, the policy of acquisition changed. Under his predecessor the majority of the objects had come from the Prussian provinces. Voss decided that not Prussia or Germany had to be the centre of interest but Europe. For the new conception of the presentation he classified the finds not chronologically but geographically. Every new object was catalogued according to its provenience.

After the “Reichsgründung” in 1871 Berlin became the capital of the “Kaiserreich” and the German emperor now saw the former Prussian museums as emblems of national culture. The economic rise of Germany provided the possibility for the Royal museums to buy huge numbers of objects for all their collections. Indeed, most pieces of our museum were bought between 1874 and 1906, and at this time the inventory increased nine times as much. The museum was now the “Prehistoric Department” of the Royal Ethnological Museum and in its new exhibition opened in 1886 the objects were presented in geographical order. But still as before the Prehistoric Department was a collection for the archaeological finds from the Prussian provinces and this function was kept up until 1945.

¹ Concerning the history of the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte see: Das Berliner Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. Festschrift zum 175-jährigen Bestehen. In: *Acta Prähistorica et Archaeologica* 36/37, 2004/05.



a



d



b



e



c

Fig. 1. The different sites of the Museum. a – Castle of Monbijou, b – Neues Museum on the Museum Island, c – Museum for Ethnography, d – Martin-Gropius-Bau, e – Charlottenburg-Castle-Langhansbau. SMB-PK/MVF.

Į pav. Vietos, kuriose buvo įsikūręs muziejus. a – Monbijou pilis, b – Naujasis muziejus muziejų saloje, c – Etnografijos muziejus, d – Martin-Gropius pastatas, e – Charlottenburgo pilis. SMB-PK/MVF

First the position of the museum was higher than the position of the so-called Provinzialmuseum (comparable with nowadays “Landesmuseen” in Germany). So all the objects discovered on Prussian territory (for example during road- or railroad construction and construction of official buildings) had to be reported to the museum in Berlin. It could decide to keep the finds if they were of “national” interest. And of course the museum could also excavate within the provinces without permission of the provincial authorities.

Under the directorship of Carl Schuchhardt (1859–1943) famous European collections were bought. At the same time the finds from the Prussian provinces decreased as a consequence of the foundation of the “Provinzial-” and “Landesmuseen”. After World War I as a result of the new law to protect archaeological finds from 1914, no more finds from the Prussian provinces came to the museum except for objects discovered on state-owned territory.

Wilhelm Unverzagt (1892–1971), successor of

Schuchhardt, concentrated his activities on excavations in Brandenburg, and for his research project about early medieval castles in Eastern Germany also on several Slavonic hill forts. Unverzagt was responsible for the heavy losses during or as a result of World War II because he refused the transportation of a great and most important part of objects to safe places. We don't really know his reasons. Did he believe in the "Endsieg" or was he afraid of losing the objects during the transport or at the allegedly safe sites. However in the end, the most valuable objects of the museum were transported to Russia by the Red Army after Unverzagt had given them directly to the Russian authorities after the surrender of so called Zoobunker in May, the 2nd 1945, where these objects had been hidden².

After the war, as a result of the losses of the museum, the directors Otto-Hermann Gandert and Adriaan von Müller of the "Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte" in the western part of Berlin were more interested in the archaeology of the city of Berlin. Because of their position - they were each not only director of the museum but also responsible for the Berlin archaeology - they did a huge number of excavations within the territory of West-Berlin. The finds they made came to the museum. With the museum objects the Russians had given back to the GDR in 1958 the "Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte" was founded in the eastern part of Berlin in 1963.

After the German reunification Wilfried Menghin, director from 1989 to 2008, was able to transform the two reunited museums into one museum of international importance again. With the foundation of the KAFU (Kommission zur Erforschung Sammlungen Archäologischer Funde und Unterlagen aus dem Nordöstlichen Mitteleuropa) during his era, objects and archive material from the former eastern part of Germany became an important subject of research. Thus lead to an international cooperation with Polish, Lithuanian and Russian scientists. The chairman of this commission is always the director of our museum.

² Unverzagt had been member of the so called Reichsrücklieferungskommission after World War I and perhaps of his experiences in this commission he believed that an official handover to the Russian authorities would be the best way to get them once back.

LITHUANIAN FINDS IN THE MUSEUM OF PREHISTORY IN BERLIN

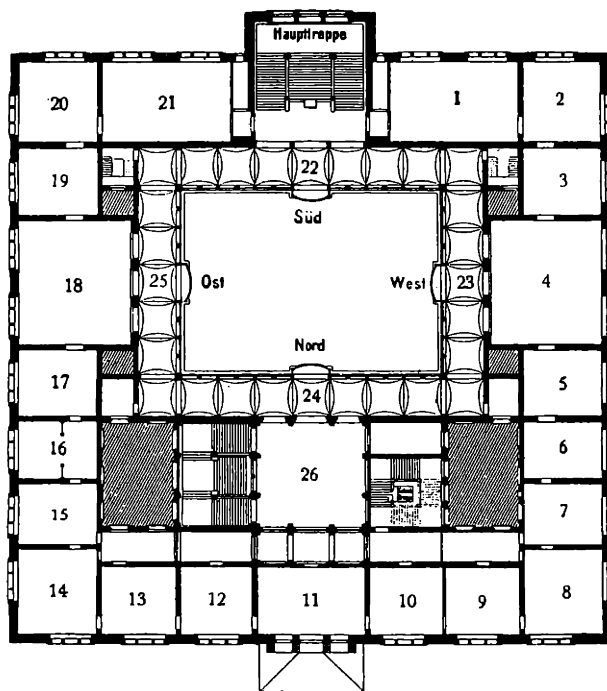
Under the first director, Baron von Ledebur, soon after the foundation of the "Sammlung vaterländischer Altertümer", the first antiquities from the so-called Memelland as a part of the province East Prussia came to the Museum. 1895 and 1903 excavations were conducted by the "Direktorialassistent" of the museum Alfred Götze (1865–1948) at the great cemetery of Anduln (Fig. 2). At this time it was quite normal for the scientific staff of the museum to do excavations to increase the inventory of the museum. Especially from the end of the 19th century to the end of World War I the curators and directors of the museum were excavating in the Prussian provinces, Poland and South Russia. The last finds from Lithuania were bought by Wilhelm Unverzagt in the 1920s and 1930s.



Fig. 2. Alfred Götze (1865–1948), SMB-PK/MVF.

2 pav. Alfredas Götze (1865–1948), SMB-PK/MVF

The greatest part of the Lithuanian material was bought from private persons, and the majority of the finds came from the so-called Memelland, which in the museum's catalogue was part of the East Prussian in-



MUSEUM FÜR VÖLKERKUNDE II. OBERGESCHOSS
PRÄHISTORISCHE ABTEILUNG

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Ältere Steinzeit | 15-14 Jüngere Eisenzeit |
| 2-3 Jüngere Steinzeit | 15-17 Römische Kaiserzeit |
| 4-6 Troja | 18 Völkerwanderungszeit |
| 7 Altes Mittelmeer | 19 Goldfunde |
| 8 Kaukasus und Ungarn | 20 Wendische Zeit |
| 9-10 Bronzezeit | 21 Leihgaben |
| 11-12 Ältere Eisenzeit | |

Fig. 3. Plan of the museum's rooms in the Martin-Gropius-Bau. SMB-PK/MVF.

3 pav. Muziejaus patalpa Martin-Gropius pastate planas. SMB-PK/MVF

ventory. Finds from Lithuania/Litauen did not exist as such in our collection before the end of World War I³. In the 1920s and 1930s some objects were bought and were catalogued in the old "Westrusland" inventory. This seems to be strange but it is a consequence of the geographical order of our inventory created at the end of the 19th century. For example, in our museum

³ This was not because of the political circumstances. The "III b-Inventary" with his geographical order from the time before World War I. included "Klein- und Westrusland mit Litauen und Polen"

inventory Lithuania is a part of "Westrusland" and Alsace-Lorraine still belongs to Southern Germany as well.

We know nothing about the presentation of Lithuanian finds in the permanent expositions of the museum before 1922. After the relocation to the "Kunstgewerbemuseum" a small guide of the "Vorgeschichtliche Abteilung" (Department of Prehistory), presented on the first floor of the Martin-Gropius-Bau, was published. In Room/Saal 18 showcase 15 contained finds from Anduln (weapons, silver- and bronze-trinkets composed of pins, neck-, arm- and fingerings) excavated by Alfred



Fig. 4. The destroyed Martin-Gropius-Bau after the end of World War II. SMB-PK/MVF.

4 pav. Sugriautas Martin-Gropius pastatas po Antrojo pasaulinio karo. SMB-PK/MVF

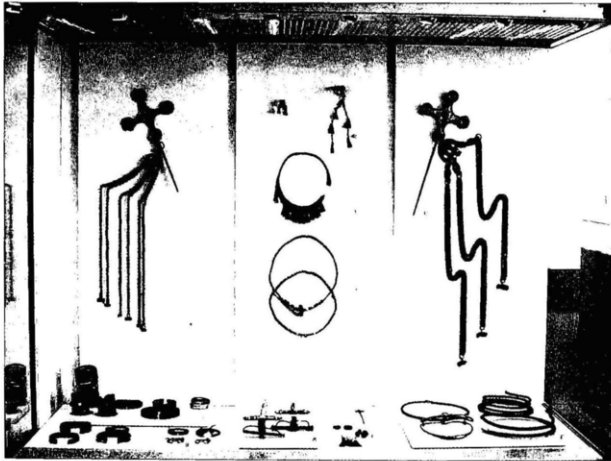


Fig. 5. Two needles from the cemetery of Anduln in the "Balts"-showcase in the permanent exhibition of the museum in Charlottenburg. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.

5 pav. Du smeigtai iš Andulių kapinyno „Baltų“ vitrinoje nuolatiniame muziejaus ekspozicijoje Charlottenburgo pilyje. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka

Götze. The text to this period, the Merovingian Period, concerning the Anduln finds was: "... From the Merovingian culture in Northwest Germany the Saxons, whose pottery can be compared with the pottery of the Langobards of the Altmark and Mark, can be distinguished as well in Northeast Germany (Anduln [East Prussia]) strange people, probably the Aestii of Tacitus, neither Vikings nor slaves) (Fig. 3).

On February the 3rd in 1945 the museum was destroyed by an American air raid. 300 boxes, mostly containing pottery but also iron tools and weapons and

bronze jewellery as well burned up (Fig. 4)⁴. At the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945 the major part of the museum's objects had already been evacuated to different places within the German Reich. The majority of finds was sent to the eastern part, because these regions could not be reached by aerial attacks. This evacuation was finally good for the Soviet Union Mu-

⁴ Unverzagt gave following statement after the war: "With the bombing of the museum we were damn lucky. Nobody would be able to handle such huge numbers of Lusitan ceramics".

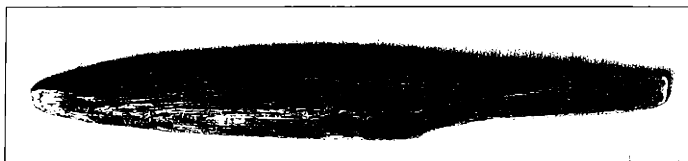


Fig. 6. Mesolithic spearhead from Gut Bachmann near Memel. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.

6 pav. Mezolitinis ietigalis iš Bachmanno (Paupiu) dvaro prie Klaipėdos. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka



Fig. 7. Stone axes from Nidden with the old inventory badges. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.

7 pav. Akmeniniai kirviai iš Nidos su senosiomis inventorinėmis etiketėmis. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka

seums mainly in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Today the war losses of the East Prussian inventory containing the material from Memelland, are near to 80 %, which is indeed very high. Normally the losses of the museum vary between 40 and 60 %. It seems to be clear that during the distribution of museum's material after the war the museums in Petersburg and Moscow had a great interest in the material of their old and new states territory⁵. So in reality most of the finds seem not to be destroyed. Great parts are now in the depots of the States Historical Museum and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow and the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

Nevertheless Lithuanian finds have always been presented in our permanent exhibition in Charlottenburg (Fig. 5) and they will also be a part of the new permanent exhibition in the so-called "Neues Museum" on Museum island.

⁵ The losses of the museum's material from "Westrusland" and "Südrussland" are similar.

FINDS FROM LITHUANIAN TERRITORY

Mesolithic and therefore the oldest finds from Lithuania in the Museum of Pre- and Early History are four spearheads made of deer bone. They were discovered during clay digging near "Gut Bachmann" east of Memel and were given as a present by the "Geheime Justitz- und Kammergerichtsrat" Frenzel to the museum in 1865 (Fig. 6)⁶. Nowadays there is only one original spearhead in the museum's inventory. The four other pieces are only copies.

The next oldest finds from Lithuania in the museum's inventory are three stone axes given as a present by Dr. Kuhn in 1839, which were discovered near Nidden (Fig. 7).

Neolithic pottery and stone tools from Schwarzort illustrate in a very impressive way the war losses of the

⁶ H. Groß. Die Bedeutung des Renttjägerfundes von Bachmann, Kr. Memel. In: *Alt-Preußen*. 4, 3, 1939, 65–67.








Fol. 24		Abtheilung: I. a. Ost-Preussen				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Nummer.	Fundort.	Zeichnung.	Gegenstand, dessen Art, Form, Ornament und Erhaltungszustand.	Maasse.	Material u. Farbe.	
Laufende No. 162. Acten-No. 739.89 Inventar-No. I. 42.82 Frühere No.	Ort: Sittkuppen. Kreis: Fischhausen Regierungsbezirk: Königsberg Land:		Steinbeil, ziemlich roh gearbeitet, auf einer Seite ziemlich gut abgeschliffen, auf der andern verwittert.	Hbe.: Lge.: 94 gr. Br.: 49 kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 163. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Sittkuppen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Kleines Steinbeil, auf einer Seite gut geschliffen, auf der andern etwas verwittert.	Hbe.: Lge.: 52 gr. Br.: 32 kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 164. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Sittkuppen. Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Drei Pfeilspitzen und ein kleines messerartiges Gerät von Feuerstein.	Hbe.: Lge.: gr. Br.: kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 165. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Schwarzort. Kreis: Memel Regierungsbezirk: Königsberg Land:		Steinbeil mit rundlichem Querschnitt, sehr verwittert.	Hbe.: Lge.: 98 gr. Br.: 76 kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 166. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Schwarzort. Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Kleines Steinbeil, 7/8 Zoll gut geschliffen.	Hbe.: Lge.: 61 gr. Br.: 36 kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 167. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Schwarzort. Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Sechs kleine Feuersteingeräthe, darunter drei Messer zwei Pfeilspitzen und ein kleiner Schaber.	Hbe.: Lge.: 61 gr. Br.: kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Laufende No. 168. Acten-No. Inventar-No. Frühere No.	Ort: Schwarzort. Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Zwei kleine Dolchspitzen von Steinhammern.	Hbe.: Lge.: gr. Br.: kl. Br.: o. Dm.: m. Dm.: u. Dm.: gr. Uf.:	Gestein: (Flint:) Metall: Thon: Glas: Org. Subst.:	
Summe a. Hbe.: Gegenst.: Thon:	(Flint:) Glas:	Bronze: Bernstein:	Eisen: Holz:	Br. u. K.: Horn: Gold: Knochen:	Silber: Elfenbein:	Elster: Knochen:
a. Stein: Thon:	(Flint:) Glas:	Bronze: Bernstein:	Eisen: Holz:	Br. u. K.: Horn: Gold: Knochen:	Silber: Elfenbein:	Elster: Knochen:

Fig. 8. Page of the museum's inventory book with the finds from Schwarzort. SMB-PK/MVF. 8 pav. Muziejaus inventorinės knygos lapas, kuriame surašyti radiniai iš Juodkrantės. SMB-PK/MVF

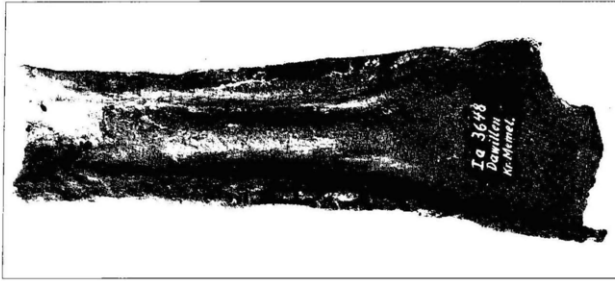


Fig. 9. Mould of a flanged axe discovered in the old bed of river Minje near Dawillen. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.

9 pav. Įmovinio kirvio liejimo formelė, rasta Minijos upės slėnyje šalia Dovi-
lų. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp
nuotrauka



Fig. 10. "Pilkalnis" from Zeikine at the time of World War I. SMB-PK/MVF.

10 pav. Ceikinių piliakalnis Pirmojo
pasaulinio karo metais. SMB-PK/
MVF

museum (Fig. 8). All these objects are now reported lost, but perhaps a part of them is still in the depots of the museum. There are huge numbers of stone tools whose inventory numbers are lost because of the war displacement, and the drawings in the old inventory books in the case of Neolithic stone axes and pottery are not good enough to make certain reidentifications. The finds from Schwarzort were part of a collection of objects from "Neolithischen Wohnplätzen der Kurischen Nehrung" (Neolithic sites from the Curonian spit), which had been given to the museum in 1895 by the „Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft Königsberg“. Also Neolithic and now regarded as losses of war are two stone axes, found in the region of the Swir lake. They were given as a present by "Landgerichtsrat" Dr. H.W. Förster from Verden/Aller in 1926.

A mould of a flanged axe discovered in the old bed of the river Minje near Dawillen is the last object the museum could buy from Lithuanian territory. It was sold in 1939 by Otto Frick, who received this object in 1923 (Fig. 9).

Further Bronze Age finds were bought from Martin Augstinnis. He discovered one bronze needle in 1899 and in 1905 and 1906 in each case a bronze armlet ploughing his own fields. He wrote that they were lying on the surface and it seems to be clear that he destroyed one or more graves during his farming activities. The price for the two armlets was 6 marks.

Kretony is one of three "real" Lithuanian finding places. It was excavated during World War I by "Kriegsgerichtsrat" Dr. Franz Berns, who explored various Lithuanian sites during World War I. He published his excavation from Kretony at the army newspaper "Der Beobachter" dated July 1918. This may be a hint that the excavations were made after the war at the eastern front had ended. Berns wrote that he employed local workers, who told him that the barrows, which they called "tartarek", were graves of French or Swedish soldiers. The barrows contained one or two cremation burials each. The excavator mentioned about 20 iron spear heads, 20 iron axes and 3 shield bosses. He discovered silver and bronze arm- and fingerings as well and one necklace with



Fig. 11. "Wilnaer Zeitung" from the 28th of June 1918 where Berns described his excavations. SMB-PK/MVF.

11 pav. 1918 m. birželio 28-osios laikraštis „Wilnaer Zeitung“, kuriame Franzas Bernsas aprašė savo kasinėjimus. SMB-PK/MVF

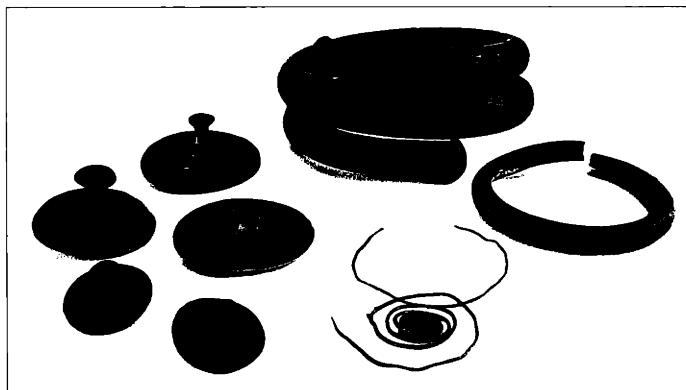


Fig. 12. Finds from Kretony made by Berns. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.
12 pav. Bernso aptikti radiniai iš Kretono. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka

glass pearls and bronze spirals. Only two urns were found.

One year before, in 1917, Berns had excavated a so called "Pilkalnis" 3 km south of Zeikine (Fig. 10). Stone tools, pottery, bones and two bone needles were the objects he found and described afterwards in the "Wilnaer Zeitung" from 28th of June 1917 (Fig. 11).

After the war Berns was working as a "Postrat" in Berlin-Köpenick. He sold his finds from Zeikine and Kretony in 1926 only "gegen ein Entgelt für seine Unkosten" (for reimbursement of expenses) (Fig. 12).

In 1934 the museum bought a "grave complex" from Lyntupy, which was also excavated during World War I (Fig. 13). Unfortunately we have no further in-

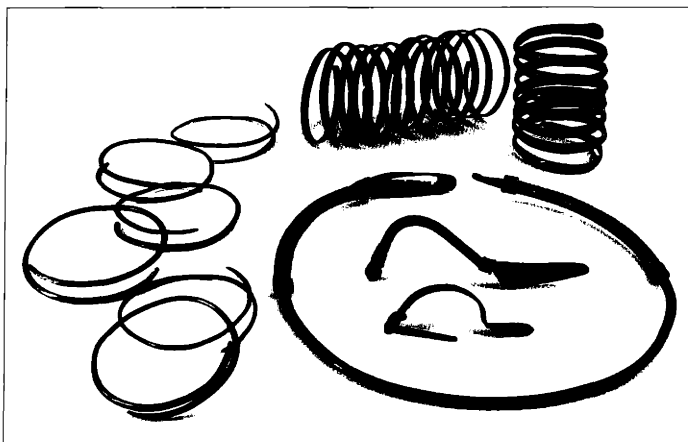


Fig. 13. Grave complex from Lyntupy. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.

13 pav. Kapo kompleksas iš Lentupių, SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka

formation about the circumstances of the discovery. The objects were a bronze neck ring, two bronze arm spirals, a fibula, an iron spearhead and an iron axe. The objects belonged to the pensioned “Konrektor” W. Schwan from Eichwalde near Berlin and were bought for 30 Marks.

Most of the Memelland-finds in the Museum of Pre- and Early History are grave goods from the great necropolises dating from the Germanic to the Medieval period.

A box with finds from Clausputzen, Kr. Memel, arrived at the museum on 21th of February 1899. Jons Jaguttis was digging in 1897 and 1899 on his property to find antiquities he could sell to Berlin (Fig. 14). He also sent a plan to the museum, where he marked the place of the discovered early medieval finds.

Professor Dr. Adalbert Bezenberger (1851–1922), chairman of the “Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia” from 1891 to 1916, sold the finds from a migration period grave from Weszeiten to the Museum in Berlin (Fig. 15). Bezenberger visited Albert Voss, director of the museum, in his apartment in Berlin and personally handed the objects over on Sunday morning the 21th of October 1895.

Most Lithuanian objects in the museum came from the large cemetery of Anduln⁷. Discovered in 1895

by farming activities it was excavated from 1895 to 1899, from 1901 to 1903 and from 1906 to 1908 by archaeologists and different private persons. About 800 graves from the so called Memel culture from the 2nd to the 13th century were discovered.

Alfred Götze from the Museum of Pre- and Early History was the first archaeologist to excavate at this cemetery in 1895. It was his first excavation for the museum and he discovered 19 graves. Continuing his research in 1903 he also made a plan of his excavation, which is still in the archive of the Museum (Fig. 16). The finds from Anduln came to the Prussia Museum in Königsberg, to the museum in Insterburg/Ostpreußen and the museum in Berlin.

The cemetery of Anduln will be published on the basis of the Berlin-finds by Polish and Lithuanian scientists. Unfortunately the majority of the Anduln finds are war losses, but it is possible because of the documentation that exists in Berlin to reconstruct several hundred entire grave complexes even if there are only a few objects in the museum in Berlin today. Unfortunately we don’t know exactly where the rest is but the biggest part seems to be in the State Historical Museum in Moscow.

⁷ A. Bitner-Wróblewska, A. Bliujiene, W. Wróblewski. Das “verlorene” Gräberfeld von Anduln, Memelgebiet.

Ein Wiedergewinnungsversuch. In: *Acta Archaeologica et Praehistorica*. 35, 2003, 185–210.

Fol. 559 Abteilung: Ia Ostpreussen.


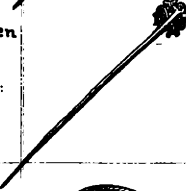
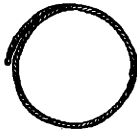




1.	2.	3.	4.
Nummer.	Fundort	Zeichnung.	Gegenstand, dessen Art, Form, Grösse und Erhaltung-Zustand.
Laufende Nr. 1649 Acten-Nr. 1247.97 Inventar-Nr. I 62.98 Frühere Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Memel Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Bronzenadel mit kreuzförmigem Kopf und Kettengehänge
Laufende Nr. 1650 Acten-Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Bronzenadel mit flachem, in Durchbruchsarbeit verziertem Kopf
Laufende Nr. 1651 Acten-Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Bronzehalsring mit imitierter Tordierung, an den Enden je eine Öse
Laufende Nr. 1652-55 Acten-Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		4 Bronzespiralen
Laufende Nr. 1656 Acten-Nr. Inventar-Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Bronzespirale, in 2 Fragmenten
Laufende Nr. 1657 Acten-Nr. Frühere Nr.	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		Bronzering mit Hakenösenverschluss, in 2 Fragmenten
Laufende Nr. 1658 = 60- Acten-Nr. 61	Ort: Clausputzen Kreis: Regierungsbezirk: Land:		58-59] 2 offene Bronzearmringe 60] Menschenknochen 61] Tierknochen

Fig. 14. Page of the Museum's inventory book with the finds from Schwarzort, SM 14 pav. Muziejaus inventorinės knygos lapas, kuriame surašyti radiniai iš Kopūstų k. 1

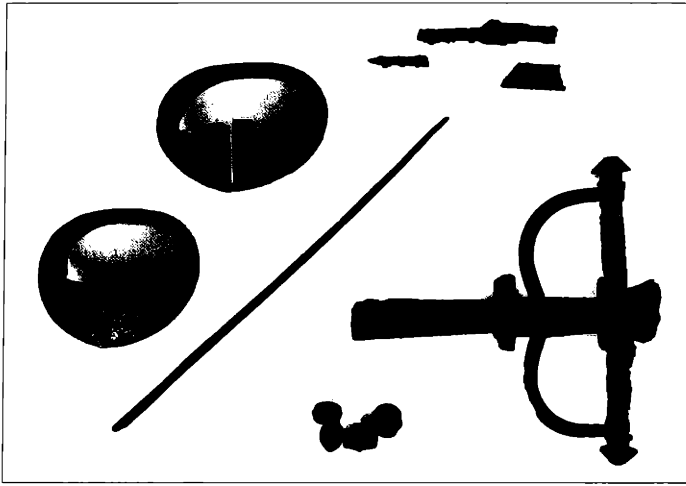


Fig. 14. Grave complex of Weszeiten. SMB-PK/MVF. Photo Claudia Plamp.
14 pav. Kapo kompleksas iš Vėžaičių. SMB-PK/MVF. Claudijos Plamp nuotrauka

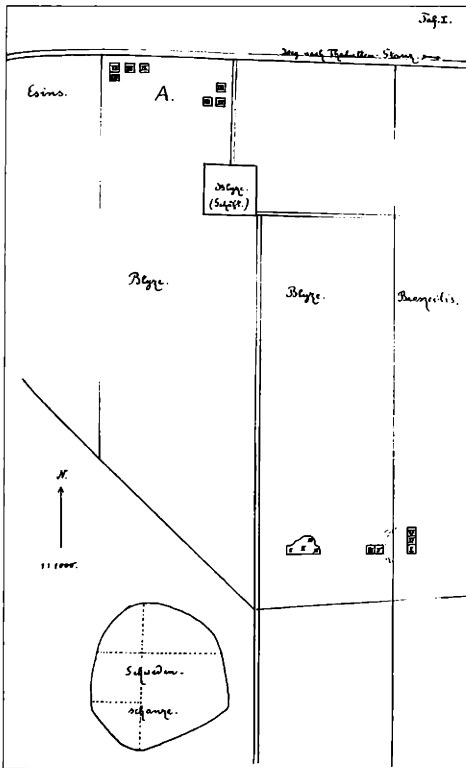


Fig. 16. Götze's plan of his excavations in Anduln. SMB-PK/MVF.

16 pav. Götze's kasinėjimų Andulių kapinyne planas. SMB-PK/MVF

Even if Lithuania was not one of the main collecting regions of the museum in Europe, the material which in former times belonged to the museum's inventory shows that Berlin had an impressive collection of Lithuanian antiquities. The objects represented the complete Lithuanian prehistory and proved once more

the intention of the museum: to give a representative general view of prehistory in Europe⁸.

⁸ Thanks a lot to Dr. Gundula Lidke, who made the final redaction.

RADINIAI IŠ LIETUVOS PROISTORĖS IR ANKSTYVOSIOS ISTORIJOS MUZIEJUJE BERLYNE

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Santrauka

Proistorės ir ankstyvosios istorijos muziejus Berlyne buvo įkurtas 1829 metais, kaip „Tėviškės senienų rinkinys“, kurio pagrindas – Prūsijos karalių „Pagoniškiųjų senienų“ kolekcija. 1838 metais buvo išleistas pirmasis katalogas, pavadintas „Karališkasis Tėviškės senienų muziejus Monbijou pilyje Berlyne“, kurį parengė pirmasis „Tėviškės senienų rinkinio“ direktorius Leopoldas Freiherris von Ledeburas. Šis katalogas yra svarbus šaltinis ir mūsų dienomis. 200 lapų leidinyje, kuriame yra šeši iliustracijų lapai, aprašyti 3500 eksponatų. 1869 metais muziejaus direktoriumi tapus Adolfui Vossui, pasikeitė rinkinių sudarymo politika. Vossas nusprendė, kad muziejaus interesus turi būti ne tik Prūsija ir Vokietija, bet ir visa Europa. Radiniai pradėti klasifikuoti ne chronologine, bet geografine tvarka. 1871 metais Berlynas tapo Reicho sostine, ekonominis pakilimas leido Karališkajam muziejui įsigyti vis daugiau eksponatų – nuo 1874 iki 1906 metų jų padaugėjo devynis kartus. Berlyno muziejus buvo aukštesnio statuso įstaiga nei provincijų muziejai, nes apie visus Prūsijos teritorijoje aptiktus radinius buvo privaloma pranešti būtent Berlyno muziejui. Vėliau muziejaus vadovais buvo Carlus Schuchhardtas (1859–1943) ir Wilhelmas Unverzagtas (1892–1971). Pastarasis atsakingas už dalies muziejaus kolekcijos praradimą Antrojo pasaulinio karo metu. Iki pat karo pabaigos jis neevakavo muziejaus kolekcijos, o vėliau, nors ir paslėpė vertingiausias daiktus, pats juos perdavė Rusijos valdžios atstovams. 1958 metais kai kurie muziejaus eksponatai buvo gražinti į Vokietiją (Vokietijos Demokratinę Respubliką). Jie atiteko 1963-iaisiais Rytų Berlyne įsteigtam Proistorės ir ankstyvosios istorijos muziejui (*Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte*). Po Vokietijos suvienijimo abu muziejai buvo sujungti, muziejaus direktoriumi nuo 1989 iki 2008 metų buvo Wilfriedas Menghinas. Jo vadovavimo metu įsteigta Šiaurės rytinės Vidurio Europos archeologinių radinių ir duomenų rinkinių tyrimų komisija (KAFU – *Kommission zur Erforschung Sammlungen Archäologischer Funde und Unterlagen aus dem Nordöstlicher Mitteleuropa*), kurios vadovas visada yra mūsų muziejaus direktorius.

Pirmieji radiniai iš šiandieninės Lietuvos teritorijos, būtent iš Klaipėdos krašto, į muziejų pateko iškart po jo įsteigimo. 1895 ir 1903 metais muziejaus direktoriaus asistentas Alfredas Götze kasinėjo Andulių kapinyne. Paskutiniai radiniai buvo nupirkti XX amžiaus trečiajame ir ketvirtajame

dešimtmetyje. Dauguma iš dabartinės Lietuvos teritorijos į Berlyno muziejų patekusių radinių buvo pirkti iš privačių asmenų, yra iš buvusio Klaipėdos krašto, suinventorinta Rytprūsiamis skirtoje inventorinėje knygoje. Iš likusios Lietuvos dalies muziejus pirkto radinių trečiajame ir ketvirtajame dešimtmetyje ir jie suinventorinti senosiose Vakarų Rusijai skirtose inventorinėse knygose. 1945 m. vasario 3 d. muziejaus pastatas buvo sunaikintas amerikiečių oro antskrydžio metu, tada sudegė 300 dėžių su įvairiais eksponatais. 1944-ųjų pabaigoje–1945-ųjų pradžioje dauguma muziejaus eksponatų buvo išvežti į įvairias Vokietijos vietas, daugiausia rytinėje dalyje. Todėl jie vėliau pateko į įvairius Sovietų Sąjungos muziejus. Šiandien muziejuje nebėra beveik 80 % radinių iš Klaipėdos krašto, o iš viso muziejus neteko apie 40–60 % eksponatų. Daugelis radinių šiandien yra Maskvos ir Sankt Peterburgo muziejų saugyklose.

Seniausi radiniai iš Lietuvos teritorijos, išlikę Proistorės ir ankstyvosios istorijos muziejuje Berlyne, – tai 4 kauliniai strėlių antgaliai iš Paupių dvaro, datuojami mezolitu. Anksčiausiai į muziejų patekę eksponatai – akmeniniai kirviai iš Nidos, kuriuos 1839 metais padovanojo D. Kuhnas. Vėliausiai į muziejų patekęs radinys iš dabartinės Lietuvos teritorijos – bronzinė kirvio liejimo forma iš Dovilių apylinkių, kurią muziejus įsigijo 1939-aisiais. Bronzos amžiaus radiniams priklausė ir iš Martino Augustinio pirkti radiniai iš Bajorų.

Iš „tikrosios“ Lietuvos teritorijos muziejuje yra radinių iš trijų vietovių: iš Kretuono (Kretony), kur Pirmojo pasaulinio karo metais vietos gyventojų nurodytus prancūzkapius ir švedkapius kasinėjo karo teismo narys (*Kriegsgerichtsrat*) Franzas Bernsas, apie savo kasinėjimus 1918-ųjų liepą jis paskelbė žinutę kariuomenės laikraštyje „Der Beobachter“; iš Piliakalnio, esančio 3 km į pietus nuo Ceikinių (Zeikine)¹, kur tas pats F. Bernsas rado akmeninių įrankių, kaulų ir dvi kaulines adatas, o informaciją apie kasinėjimus paskelbė 1917 m. birželio 28 d. laikraštyje „Wilnaer Zeitung“, ir iš Lentupio (Lyntupy), tačiau tikslesnės informacijos apie šių radinių kilmę nėra.

Dauguma radinių iš Klaipėdos krašto – tai radiniai iš kapinynų. 1899 m. vasario 21 d. į muziejų atkeliavo dėžė su

¹ Tai greičiausiai Kačėniškės piliakalnis, esantis 3 km į pietus nuo Ceikinių (Ignalinos r.) (red. past.).

radiniais iš Kopūstų kaimo (buv. Clausputzen, Kr. Memel). Juos atsiuntė Jons Jagutiis, savo žemėje 1897 ir 1899 metais kasinėjęs kapinyną, Senovės draugijos „Prussia“ (*Altertums-gesellschaft Prussia*) vadovas Adalbertas Bezzenbergeris 1895-aisiais pardavė radinių iš Vėžaičių kapinyno. Tačiau daugiausia radinių iš Lietuvos į Berlyno muziejų pateko iš Andulių kapinyno. Privatūs asmenys ir archeologai Berlyno muziejui atiduodavo radinių XIX amžiaus paskutiniame dešimtmetyje–XX amžiaus pirmajame dešimtmetyje. Buvo iškasta daugiau nei 800 šio kapinyno kapų, datuojamų nuo II iki XIII amžiaus. Berlyno muziejuje šiuo metu išlikę tik

keletas daiktų, atrodo, kad kiti radiniai šiuo metu saugomi Valstybiniame istorijos muziejuje Maskvoje. Remiantis Berlyno muziejuje išlikusia dokumentacija galima rekonstruoti kelis šimtus kapų kompleksų. Jos pagrindu lenkų ir lietuvių mokslininkai rengia bendrą darbą apie Andulių kapinyną.

Apibendrinant galima teigti, kad nors Lietuva nebuvo pagrindinis regionas, iš kurio Berlyno muziejus kaupė archeologinius radinius, šioje institucijoje sauguma medžiaga visiškai reprezentavo Lietuvos proistorę.

Parengė
Linas Tamulynas

Įteikta 2009 m. balandžio mėn.