

PINS IN THE JEWELRY HEADDRESS OF THE POPULATION OF CARPATHIAN-BALKAN REGION

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Резюме. Характерной чертой ювелирного убора населения Карпато-Балканского региона являются булавочки с фигурными завершениями, предназначавшиеся для скрепления покрывала или декорировки головных уборов. В XV-XVI в. булавки с роскошными завершениями в виде птичек фиксируются в костюме аристократии. Пара булавок с фигурными завершениями в виде птичек была обнаружена в погребении Василки Строич (скончалась в 1568), принадлежавшей к семье потомков господаря Петра Рареш. Булавка с завершением в виде птицы была найдена в составе клада в Сучаве. Более схематизировано выполненные фигурки птиц венчают булавочки, хранящиеся в коллекции Музея искусств в Бухаресте. Кроме подобных булавок с крупными объемными богато декорированными завершениями в виде фигурок птичек известны и более миниатюрные простые изделия. Кроме булавочек с завершениями в виде птичек (и гораздо более широко) в Карпато-Дунайском регионе были распространены булавки с круглыми завершениями, зачастую декорированными проволочными розетками и драгоценными камнями. Наиболее часто такие изделия встречаются в памятниках XV-XVII вв.

Rezumat. O trăsătură caracteristică a podoabelor populației regiunii carpato-balcanice sunt acele cu capete cu figuri, destinate fixării sau decorării acoperămintelor pentru cap. În secolele XV-XVI, ace cu terminații luxoase în formă de pasăre fac parte din costumul aristocrației. O pereche de ace cu capetele cu figuri în formă de pasăre a fost descoperită în mormântul Vasilicăi Stroici (decedată în 1568), din familia urmașilor lui Petru Rareș. Un ac cu capătul în formă de figură de pasăre, transformat în cercel și unit cu un lăntșor a fost descoperit la Suceava într-un tezaur. Figuri de păsări executate mai schematic fac parte din decorul acelor din colecția Muzeului Național de Artă al României din București. Pe lângă ace de acest fel, cu capete voluminoase în formă de pasăre, bogat decorate, sunt cunoscute și piese simple, miniaturale. În afară de ace cu capete în formă de pasăre, în regiunea carpato-balcanică erau răspândite (de altfel, mult mai larg) ace cu capete rotunde, deseori decorate cu rozete de sârmă și pietre prețioase. Cel mai adesea, asemenea piese se întâlnesc în siturile din secolele XV-XVII.

Keywords: Carpathian-Balkan region, jewelry headdress, pins.

For the medieval jewelry full dress of the population of Carpathian-Balkan region were characteristics pins intended for decoration of headscarf (veil) or hat. Are known several items decorated with volumetric figures of birds. The silver gilded bird figurine, which is similar to be a pins decoration, was founded in the Republic of Moldova near the village of Pohrebeni (Orhei district)¹ (fig. 1: 1). The figure is miniature (2.6 x 1.4 cm), it consists of three main parts: the conical body, decorated with filigree; wings and tail, manufactured together; the bead-head. The wings and tail circled with filigree, their surface is covered with wire rings, such rings are lined the large eyes of the bird. From the double filigree are made the beak, crest and "scarf", rounded the neck and decorated with granulation. Apparently, this "scarf" covers a piece of rod attached head to the body of the bird.

The exhibition of the Oriental Department of the State Hermitage Museum (St. Petersburg) presented a golden pin of XII-XIII century, topped by a bird figure (unfortunately not published). Decoration was found in the Upper Volga region. The openwork bird figurine consists of a number of parts made of filigree wire. The pin pierces the figure, in the upper part of it fixed the bird's head. Long part of the pin is used as a high neck, decorated by wire "scarf". The bird's head made of openwork bead composed of two wire sockets. The tail and wings of a bird (decorated with filigree eights) are made separate. The bezel for a precious stone is soldered on the bird's breast.

Perhaps similar products of Bulgarian jewelers influenced the manufacturing of items typical for the population of the Carpathian-Balkan region. Where are known some products of the Bulgarian craftsmen, for example, such as decorative locks².

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¹ Николай Тельнов. Светлана Рябцева. *Случайная находка ювелирных украшений из окрестностей с. Погребены (Республика Молдова)*. В: Материалы конференции «Случайные находки: хронология, атрибуция, культурно-исторический контекст». Санкт-Петербург 2008. Государственный университет. Исторический факультет. Кафедра археологии, СПб., 2008, с. 268.

² Gheorghe Ștefan, Ion Barnea, Maria Comșa, Eugen Comșa, *Dinogetia. Așezarea Feudală Timpurie de la Bisericiuza-Garvăn*, București, 1967, p. 179, fig. 41.10.

The echoes of the Bulgarian tradition, apparently, remained a very long time, until the late Middle Ages.

A pair of silver gilded pins with bird's figures was found in the burial of Teodora Stroich (died in 1568, buried in the church of the Probota monastery)³ (fig. 2: 1, 2). Apparel of noble lady was decorated with gold thread, semi-precious stones and thirty round silver gilt buttons. Jewelry dress consists of gold earrings with beads and colored inserts of precious and semiprecious stones; gold ring with a ruby and five silver gilt head pins for fasten the veil. Items are stored in the Museum of the History of Bucovina in Suceava⁴.

Four pins with the round flat terminations are decorated with multicolored semiprecious or pearls (fig. 3: 1-4), two – with figures of birds. One of these items survived the pin disposed parallel to the bird's figure (fig. 2: 2). The figures of birds are made of separate details, and decorated with colored inserts (on bezel, wings, head and tail). In its beak one of the birds holds a plate suspension. In contrast to the item from the Upper Volga region, figures of these birds are made without using of openwork. As well as jewelry from Moldova, they are decorated with wire circles. Wings of one of the birds decorated with filigree. On the necks of the birds are necklaces ("scarfs") of grain.

A pin with the top in the form of figure of a bird was found in Suceava as a part of the treasure⁵ (fig. 2: 4). The decoration is stored in the collection of Museum of History in Bucureşti⁶. The pin was transformed into a temporal decoration. The rod was bent into a loop and connected with the chain (the figure of the bird 4.5 x 4 cm, chain – 43.5 cm). The conical body of the bird isn't made with openwork, but decorated over it with filigree and granulation. The breast and wings are decorated with rosettes. The bird has a long neck, made in the form of a tube and decorated with "scarf" lined with wire festoon framed with the beading. The tail, decorated with openwork delicate filigree, raised high, straightened. Tail, wings, head and neck of the bird are framed with granulation.

A similar decoration, originating from the collection of M.P. Botkin, is stored in the collections of the State Russian Museum (St. Petersburg)⁷. In this case, the conical body of the bird is made with openwork – formed on the frame and decorated with filigree (fig. 2: 3). With openwork filigree technique were made wings, tail and tuft of the bird. The neck and head were made in conjunction with the use of embossing technology and decorated with filigree. The item is richly decorated with semiprecious stones and small flat pendants. We can assume that the origin of this decoration is also related to the Carpathian-Danube region. Judging by the image unfolding tail with rich feathers, this bird, as well on the item from Suceava, are peacocks.

A pair of silver pins (10 cm total length, length of the figures 4.6 cm) are stored in the Museum of Arts in Bucureşti⁸ (fig. 2: 5, 6). These birds have large wings, decorated filigree circles with grain in the center. In the middle of the wings are located sockets for semiprecious stones. Heads made in the form of beads. Necks scarves wrapped wire, with filigree strands depicted beaks of the birds. In the same museum houses another similar pin, decorated with a silver figure of a bird (the total length 7.3 cm, length of figurine 3.3 cm)⁹ (fig. 3: 7). The wings and tail are framed with filigree thread. The entire figure is covered with filigree rings with grains in the centre. Bird's neck decorated with wire "scarf".

In addition to the pins with large volume, richly decorated figures of birds are known the simple miniature castings items (fig. 1: 2-8). The spread of this type of jewelry, apparently, going from east to west. Such pins were found in the monuments of Bulgaria on Volga, same pin-pendants with figures of birds are known from the cemetery of the Golden Horde period Mamai-Surka (Zaporozhye, Ukraine)¹⁰. In addition to the pin some of these figures have a loop, located over the wings of birds. From the grave 500 occurs miniature silver pin (1.7 x 2.4 cm). It was found on the left of the skull (also preserved remnants of the tissue from the headdress). This item consists of casted together bird's body and the pin, the tail was made separate. The tail was decorated with cut S-prominent ornament and gilded (fig. 1: 8). Under the tail fixed a ring

³ *The restoration of the Probota Monastery*. Paris. 2001, p. 163, fig. 286.

⁴ Thanks colleague Monica Dejan for consultations and provided images.

⁵ *Civilizația epocii lui Ștefan cel Mare 1457-1504*. București. 2004, p. 105.

⁶ Thanks colleagues Cristina Anton-Manea and Silviu Ţa for consultations.

⁷ Светлана Новаковская-Бухман, *Произведения из собрания М.П. Боткина в Отделах народного и декоративно-прикладного искусства Русского музея*, В: М.П. Боткин и его коллекция. Сборник статей по материалам научной конференции "М.П. Боткин и его коллекция" в Государственном Русском Музее, 1-2 марта 2012 г. Санкт-Петербург, в печати. Thanks colleague Svetlana Novakovskaia for consultations and provided images.

⁸ Marin Popescu, *Podoabe medievale în Țările Române*. București. 1970, p. 50, cat. 46.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 50, cat. 43.

¹⁰ Михаил Ельников, *Средневековый могильник Мамай-Сурка (по материалам исследований 1993 – 1994 гг.)*. Т. II. Запорожье. 2006, с. 300.

serving for hanging of two chains ending with miniature bells. The second pin was found in the burial 621, it was cast from silver and gold-plated. Loops are located over the wings and on the breast (fig. 1: 7).

The casted pin with the end in the form of figure of the bird was found during excavations of Suceava (fig. 1: 5) (stored in the collections of the Institute of Archaeology "Vasile Pârvan" in București)¹¹. Thus, we can assume that the fashion of these pins is distributed in the Carpathian-Balkan region from the east in the XIV century, during the movement Mongol hordes in components of which would be the population from the Volga region. In turn, the prototypes for jewelry, found in the monuments of the Volga Bulgars, probably could be the works of the Syrian jewelers attributable to the XI century¹² (fig. 1: 10-12).

In the XVI century pins with luxurious figures of the birds recorded in the costume of the aristocracy of the principality of Moldova, due to the findings from Probota monastery. Unfortunately, the rest findings haven't such as clear dating, but collectively can be dated within the XV-XVI centuries. Similar products were distributed on the Balkans, silver pin with stylized bird's figure was found in Serbia in the necropolis of Novo Brdo (XVI-XVII centuries) (fig. 1: 6). The author of publication Emina Zechević¹³ relates the emergence of such products with oriental influence, noting that remarks of expensive oriental ornaments are also used in later period.

Except the pins with the birds (and much more widely) in the Carpathian-Danube region were common pins with round plates on the top, often decorated with wire rosettes and precious stones (fig. 3). As a regular, these products are found in the monuments of XV-XVII centuries¹⁴. The combination of these pins with the ornaments with the birds, we have noted among the finds from the Probota (fig. 3: 1-4). In the burial of the XVII century, excavated in the monastery of Tismana, were found four silver pins, decorated with sockets and tiny rubies and turquoise¹⁵.

Pins with round plates were found in a number of treasures originating from the territory of România. From the treasure of Sihleanu were known five silver pins with large "heads" of different forms¹⁶. In the treasure of Zăvoaia were found two pins with terminations of rosette forms, decorated with beading and color inserts¹⁷. In the Covei treasure were found two round brooches (probably for decoration of hats). A gilded silver item with floral ornaments today is not preserved. The second silver brooch is decorated with semiprecious stones in rectangular karst and filigree rings. On the reverse side soldered three tubes, perhaps for feathers¹⁸.

The Păun treasure represented 3 brooches – probably the details of pins. One brooch is decorated with granulation, the second – with filigree rosettes and stones (now days preserved only amethysts), the third is covered with gold and decorated with filigree, grains and colored glass¹⁹ (fig. 3: 6-7).

In the treasure of Șendreni (neighborhood of Galați) was found a fragment of a large rosette, decorated with color insert²⁰ (fig. 3: 8). The whole complex of items from this treasure is very close to the jewelry from the Musaid treasure (Republica Moldova)²¹. The hoard of Musaid preserved four silver plated pins, with tops in the form of rosettes (fig. 3: 9). Rosettes are decorated with color inserts and filigree.

Some of the pins have a relatively large size and could serve not only for fasten a scarf, but also for decorating of hats. There are numerous images of XVI-XVII centuries, where hats (often the men's) are decorated with brooches-rosettes and feathers. Such ornaments are a tribute to the east (the Turkish fashion). In the XVII century were very popular luxuries kits in the Turkish style, which included delicate brooches, decorated with turquoise and simulated metal feathers²². Thus, there is the same stylized appeal to the image of a bird (the peacock) as well as on the female pins.

¹¹ I express my gratitude to the Directorate of the Institute for the opportunity of working with collections.

¹² Светлана Рябцева. *О некоторых украшениях и деталях декора одежды населения Карпато-Дунайского региона в XII-XVII вв.* в *Tyragetia* S.N. 4 (19), 1. c. 252.

¹³ Емина Зечевић. *Накит Новог Брда*, Београд. 2006. с. 64.

¹⁴ Marin Popescu. *op. cit.*, pp. 50-51.

¹⁵ Gheorghe Cantacuzino. *Considerații arheologice în legătură cu trecutul mănăstirii Tismana. Considérations archéologiques concernant le monastère de Tismana*, in SCIVA 47, 4, București, 1996, pp. 343-368.

¹⁶ Eugenia Neamțu, *Le trésor d'objets de parure et de monnaies découvert à Sihleanu (comm. Scorțaru Nou, dép. de Brăila)*, in Dacia N.S. 24, București, 1980, pp. 341-353; *Monnaies et parures du musée d'histoire de Iași*, Iași, 1998.

¹⁷ Ion Dragomir, *Tezaurul de la Zăvoaia, jud. Brăila*, in BMI 41, 2, 1, București, 1972, pp. 67-73, fig. 1.

¹⁸ Luminița Dumitriu. *Der Mittelalterliche Schmuck des unteren Donaugebietes im 11-15. Jahrhundert*, București, 2001, pp. 117-118, taf. 26.

¹⁹ Eugenia Neamțu, Gregorie Foit, *Tezaurul de obiecte și monede feudale descoperit la Păun, comuna Mihălășeni (jud. Botoșani)*, in ArhMold 7, București, 1972, p. 361, fig. 1.

²⁰ Ion Dragomir, *Tezaurul feudal de obiecte de podoabă de la Șendreni*, in RevMuz 3, București, 1968, pp. 255-257.

²¹ Viorel Butnariu, Eugen Nicolae, Ana Boldureanu, Vera Paiul, Ana Niculiță, Raisa Tăbuica, *Tezaurul din muzeul orașului Chișinău, sec. XVI-XVIII*, Chișinău, 1994, pp. 25-30, pl. XX-XXIX.

²² Marin Popescu, *op. cit.*, fig. 65-69.

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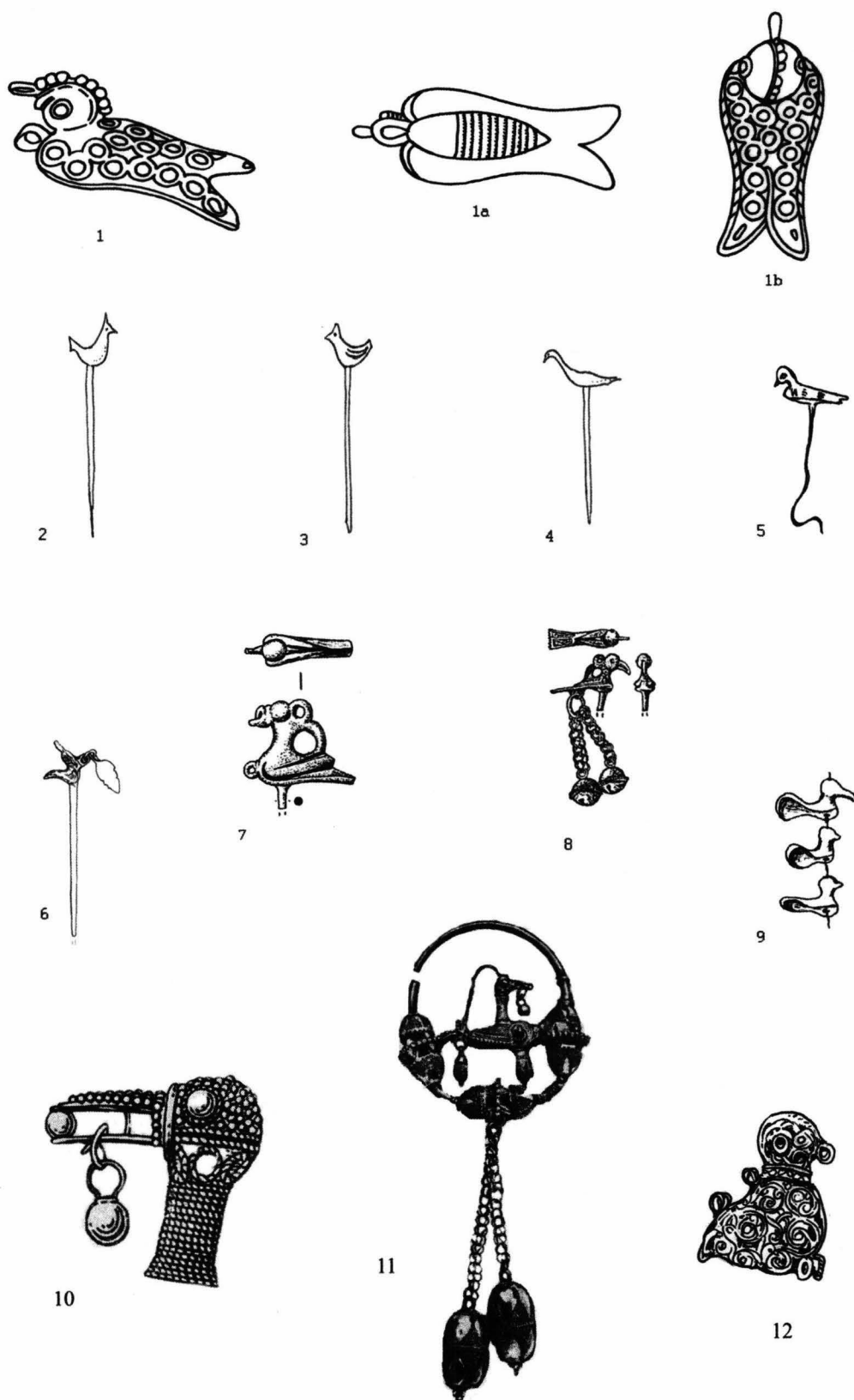


Fig. 1. Jewelry decorations with figures of birds. 1 – Pohrebeni (Republic of Moldova); 2–4, 10–11 – Volga Region (Russia); 5 – Suceava (România); 6 – Novo-Brdo (Serbia); 7–9 – Mamai Surka (Ucraina); 12 – Siria, the collection of the National Museum of Art of Romania, Bucharest.

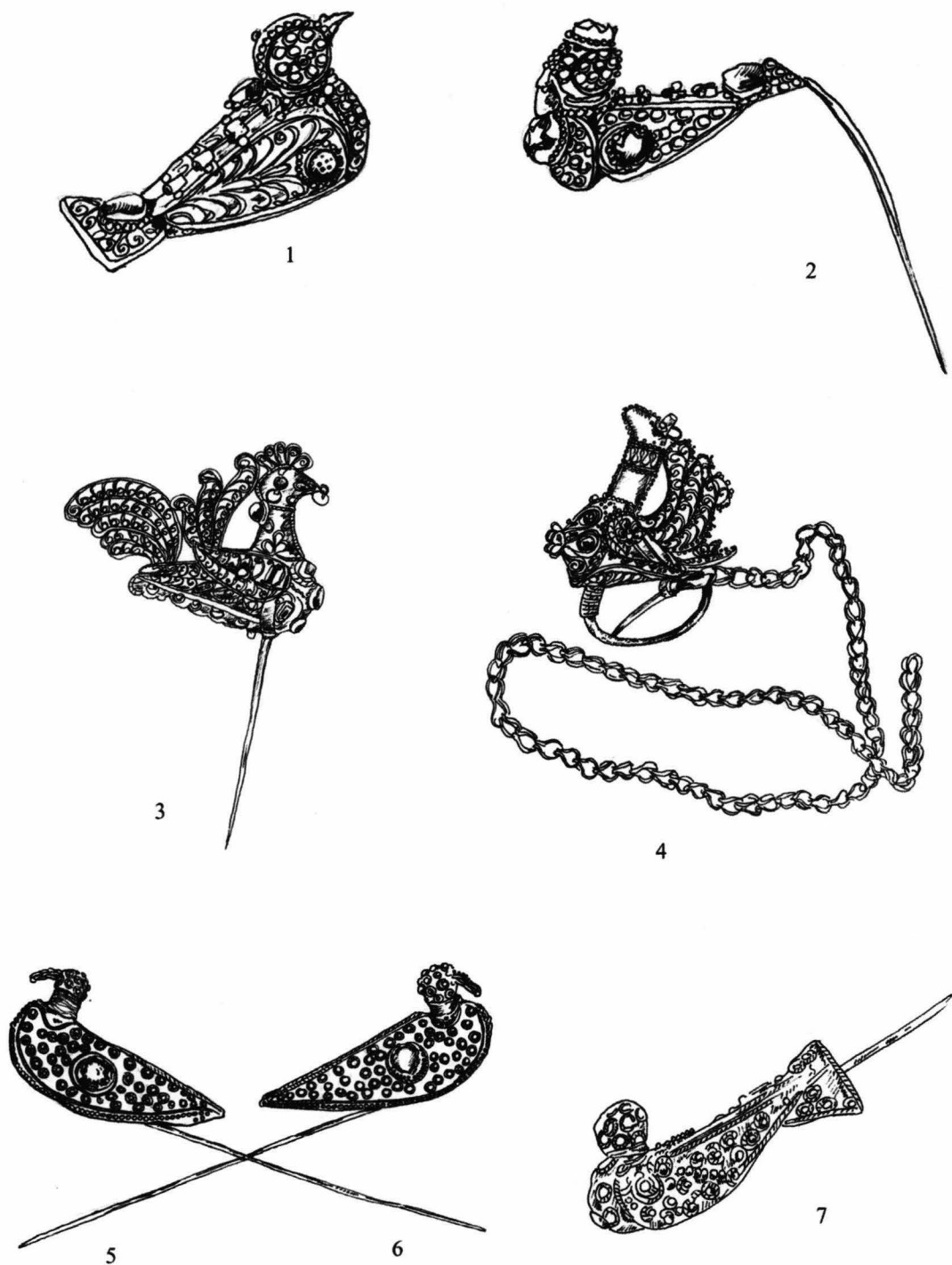


Fig.2. Jewelry decorations with figures of birds. 1, 2 – Probota (România); 3 – M.P. Botkin collection (Russia); 4 – Suceava (România); 5-7 – the collection of the National Museum of Art of Romania, Bucharest (România).

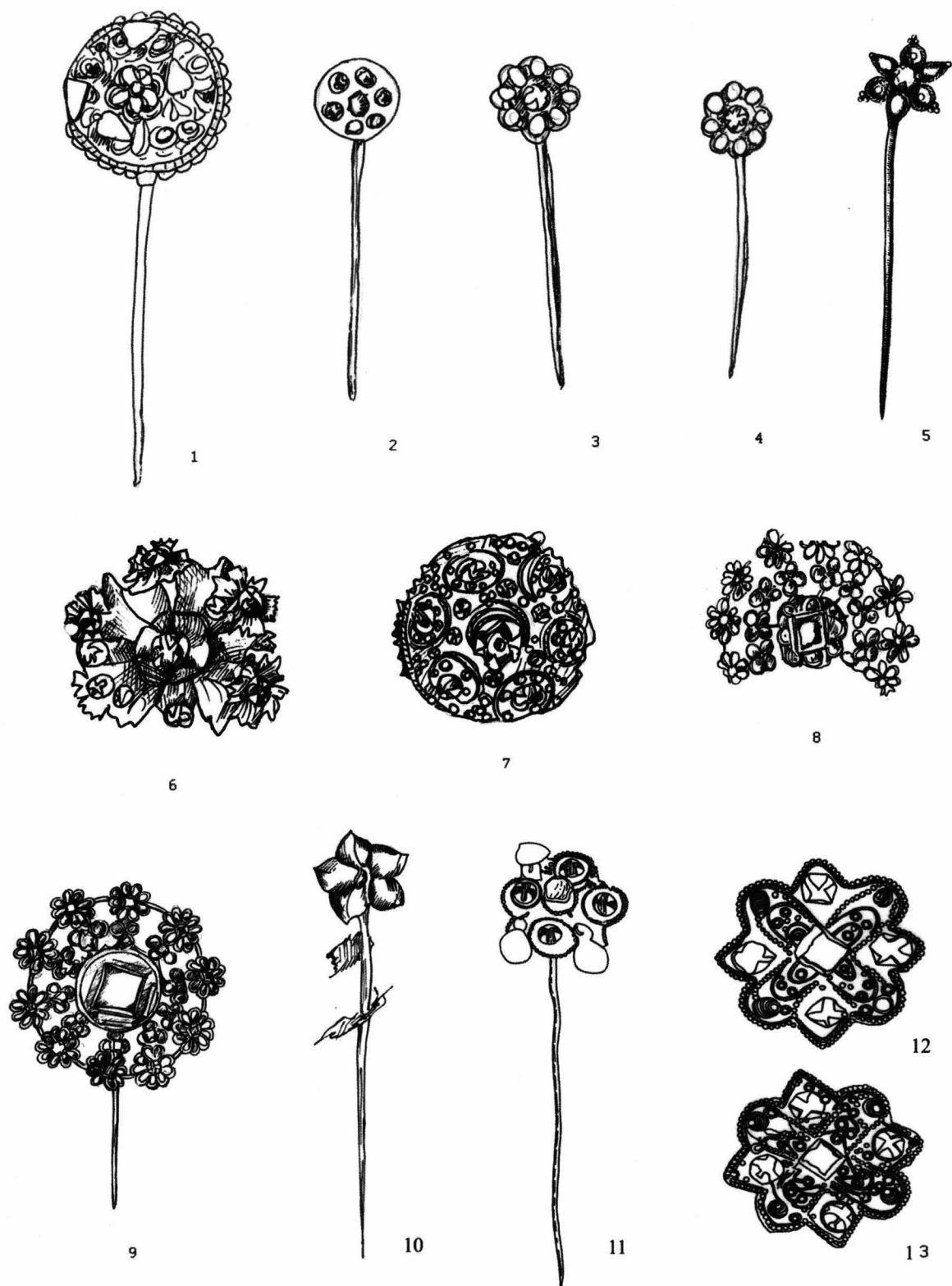


Fig. 3. Pins with round plates. 1-4 – Proboata (România); 5 – Orașul de Floci (România); 6-7 – Păun (România); 8 – Șendreni (România); 9 – Musaid (Republic of Moldova), 10 – Comana (România), 11-13 – Furniceni (Republic of Moldova).