Pilkapio konstrukcija, aptikti radiniai leidžia teigti, kad jis datuotinas X a. pabaiga – XI a. pradžia ir skirtinas Rytų Lietuvos pilkapių kultūrai.

INVESTIGATION OF THE KURKLIŲ ŠILAS BARROW CEMETERY

In 2001 in the Kurklių Šilas barrow cemetery (Anykščiai district), a barrow being destroyed by a forest quarter line was investigated.

The piled earth of the barrow under investigation was shaped as a low semi-sphere, 0.5–0.7 m high and 8 m in diameter. A ditch, most likely close one (now destroyed by a forest quarter line), 0.2–0.3 m deep and 0.8–1.6 m high, surrounded the foundation of the piled earth.

The foundation of the barrow was discernible by a dark gray-black layer of ashen earth 7–15–20 cm thick.

At a various depth of the piled earth in the barrow under investigation, above the foundation, cremations (cremated bones) were found, as well as single artefacts of bronze and iron or ceramic fragments.

The construction of the barrow and collected finds allow dating it to the end of the 10th – the beginning of the 11th century A.D. and attributing it to the barrow culture of East Lithuania.

SALAKO (KURGANŲ) PILKAPYNAS

Eugenijus BUTĖNAS

2001 m. buvo tęsiami Salako (Kurganų) pilkapyno (AR 1501) Zarasų r. tyrimai (žr. *ATL 2000 metais*, V., 2002, p. 63–64). Ištirtas vienas pilkapis 2(2), žalojamas miško kvartalinės linijos.

Pilkapio sampilas buvo apie 8 m skersmens ir 0,3–0,6 m aukščio, pagrindas apjuostas 0,9–1,7 m pločio bei 0,45–0,6 m gylio grioviu, kuris nebuvo uždaras V–PV pusėje. Sampilas baigėsi 10–17 cm storio pilkai–juodos degėsingos žemės sluoksneliu – pagrindu.

Pilkapio centre, po pagrindu iškastoje duobėje būta griautinio žirgo palaidojimo, kuris, deja, perkastas ir suardytas.

Remiantis bendra pilkapio konstrukcija, jis datuotinas II tūkst. pirmaisiais amžiais ir skirtinas Rytų Lietuvos pilkapių kultūrai.

INVESTIGATIONS OF SALAKAS (KURGANAI) BARROW CEMETERY

In 2001 the investigations of the Salakas (Kurganai) barrow cemetery in the Zarasai district were continued. Barrow 2 (2) being destroyed by a forest quarter line was subjected to investigation.

The piled earth of the barrow was about 8 m in diameter and 0.3–0.6 m high, its foundation was surrounded by a ditch 0.9–1,7 m wide and 0.45–0.6 m deep, not close on the western-south western sides. The piled earth ended by a small layer 10–17 cm thick of gray-black ashen soil serving as a foundation.

In the center of the barrow, in the pit excavated beneath the foundation, there was a primary burial of a horse, however, unearthed and destroyed.

Basing on the construction of the barrow, it should be dated to first centuries of the 2nd millennium A.D. and attributed to the barrow culture of East Lithuania.