

SUMMARY

Petrographic composition of stone axes and hatchets preserved in Papilė /PAPILĖ I

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Nineteen stone implements, mostly axes and hatchets preserved in the museum of Papilė secondary school were researched petrographically, they belong to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Ages. The petrographic research data confirmed that varieties of resistant rocks – diabases, uralitic porphyries, gabbros, etc. – were used to make stone axes and hatchets. These rocks are found in the fields among boulders brought from Fenno-Scandia by continental glaciers in the past, in the Pleistocene. The petrographic composition of stone implements corresponds to that of surface boulders and pebbles. It is quite convincing that people used to gather the smaller boulders or pebbles spread in the fields for making stone axes and hatchets. Thus, a specific culture of their production that can be associated with the territory covered by the Scandinavian glaciation in the Pleistocene may be established; Lithuania gets into the area covered by the last glaciation.