

Rings, pearls and coins

Bracelets in silver

The two silver bangles are from the 13th-14th centuries and have a "votisk" origin. The "Voters", or Vod people, were a Finno-Ugric people who lived in Ingermanland, or Ingria, in the Baltics. The bangles are decorated with a ribbon braid. Similar bangles have been found in Hungary and Estonia. The braid pattern is still used today on Sami items.

Finger rings

Two of the cast rings have fluted ornamentation, imitating a cord, while the third has a simple carved floral motif. The rings, in bronze, may date from the 12th century. In addition, there are several simple rings of silver and bronze, some twisted from several tins and some simple. Rings may also have been used as pendants.

Pearls

Ten beads or fragments of beads were found at *Vuolit Orritjuovva*, most of glass but one of a tin-like metal. The grey-white glass bead has similarities with pearls from *Birka* and *Adelsö*. Two of the beads have a zig-zag band of fused white threads. Such can be found in graves from the time of the Crusades, the 12th-13th centuries, in southern Finland, Russia and in *Sigtuna* in Sweden. The pearls may have been imported from the Orient, via Russia and Finland, perhaps Sigtuna, they have then reached Sápmi.

Coin

A total of 423 coins have been found at the sacrifice site. There are German, English, Danish, Norwegian and even an Arabic coin. The oldest is from the 9th century and the youngest from the 13th century. With a knife, holes have been made in the coins to use them as pendants and not as means of payment. Perhaps they have hung in the belt or at the place of sacrifice?

The coins show trade relations not only in the eastern, but also in the western direction. From the place of sacrifice, it is close to the Norwegian Sea in the west, where trade and goods could be exchanged.