

PAVANDENĖS MANOR

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The article explores the development of the Pavandenės manor and its homestead from the middle of the 16th century to the end of the 20th century. It discusses the change of ownership, the main periods of the rise and decline of the manor. It describes the manor's links with the parish and the church, highlights the most important aspects of its cultural life, and presents the collection of cultural treasures that were in the manor.

History

The manor of Pavandenės is situated in a very beautiful place, in the hills on the shore of the lake of Gludo (Bludo), as if it was built on the top of a large park. The lake has a lot of water in it, with the beautiful Sprūdės mountain to the north-west, the spiky bear Didmis kė to the east, the Rūdel hill in the centre of the estate, and the buildings of the estate around it, covered with trees and bushes, all around the park. On the other side of the lake, the Mound of Moteraičis, the highest hill in the wide surroundings, stands majestic and beautifully backed. The remnants of the park are still marked by the huge trees on the way - poplars, eglės, a mighty oak tree near the rümų. You can feel the past disappearing and the present crumbling, devastated.

¹ K. Jablonski *Historical Archives*. Kaunas, 1934, vol. 1, pp. 29-30.

^{2H} . Łowmianski *Studies on the Beginnings of Society the Lithuanian State*. Vilnius, 1931, p. 181

Key words: pavandenės manor, manor house, Jonas Burba-Gervydas, Sakeliai, Šatrija Witch.

List of wives of the court of Denês'. The manor of Pavandenês is also mentioned in the documents of the Wallachian reform. Until then, ploughed and hayed land was usually not on public land, but in pieces, interspersed between pastures and miikqs, which were among other things under the landlord's control. One of the aims of the Walakq reform was to give a more regular form to certain lands. This was especially important for the Bajorti holdings.' At that time, in the Žemaiçitį princely districts of Patumšiq, Pavandenês and Karklênq, the surveyor Rapolas Kalinauskas was working, who, as can be seen from his letter of 8 July 560, was trying to tidy up the boundaries of the lands, which were at that time in a number of different lines, between several

ownerq. In order to make the lands form a whole, the royal village of Negirbiq was assigned the Beiriškiq field belonging to Burba, and in its place two holdings - the fields of Gludupis and Mikutis'kiq - were swapped. In the same year, on 11 July 1560, King Sigismund Augustus granted the village of Negirbiq to the landlord of Pavandenês, Jonas Burba-Ger-vidas, the têtûn of Gandinga. According to the will of 1588, Gervyd wrote down the whole inheritance for five sons, enumerating all the property in Pavandenê and Negirbiê: the manor with all the buildings, together with all the servants who were in charge, and also the duo-clinics, as well as the nobility and the captives. The manor then included the lake of Gludo and the village of Negirbiq, which had been granted by King Sigismund Augustus. It also lists gold, silver, gilt and silver-plated objects.'

In 1596, the inventory of the manor is taken, but already on the occasion of the partition. The inventory shows that the estate held by J. B. urba-Gervydas, which consisted not only of Pavandenês, but also of other estates and towns in other parts of the Duchy of Žemaićii, had already been divided among five sons. Pavandene is inherited and equally shared by two sons, Stanislaus and Michael. At that time the manor contained two large dwellings, one ii jq on the forecourt, a barn on the forecourt, two secluded rooms, a bathhouse, a barn, a stable, a kitchen with a bakery under one roof, a barn, a bakehouse and other outbuildings. In the Chinese part of the manor there is a servant's house, a vegetable garden, two barns, a shed for keeping animals, and in the basement a shed for drying crops, a two-galled building for storing cereals and a drying room. As we can see, by the end of the 16th century, the estate of Pa-vandenês was already a large complex of farmhouses and farmhouses, with a total of 19 buildings, and the estate of Pa-vandenês itself was owned by 29 landlords. The inventory stresses that there were escaped peasants and that it was the duty of all the brothers sharing the property to catch them and return them to the manor. In the manor of Pa-vandenês itself there were 6 dependent peasant families (29 persons). At that

time, Negirbiq belonged to the Burbq-Gervydq val-domam of the Pa-vandenês manor,

³ LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 7012, l. 1.

⁴ LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 8336, l. 356-358.

⁵ LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 5299, l. 1-8.

The villages of Pamoteraičių, Veldamt', richly populated by noble travellers, serfs and tribute-payers - 35 villages in all, consisting of almost 200 persons who were asked to the manor.

On 25 July 1568, the Tuchanovski family, originating from the Naugarduk district, was in possession of the part of Pavandenės, near Gaudkain, adjacent to the Burbų domain, and in 1510 it received a privilege from the King of Poland, Sigismund the Old. The two Tuchanowski brothers

- John and Andrew - in 1598, they divided their possessions in Pavandec. Andrzej's share was acquired by Bishop Melchior Eliaševič-Geiia, Bishop of Žemaičių, in 1631 for 1000 Polish gold pieces. After his death, the estate passed to the Geia sons, who sold it to George Tiškcvič, who became bishop of Žemaičių after the death of M. Geia. When Bishop J. 3 "iškevičius became Bishop of Vilnius and Petras Parčevskis became Bishop of Žemaičių, he bought back the land, and it finally passed to the diocese. According to his will, Mr Parčevski set up a foundation for the Custody or Custodial Canon, which was approved by the Žemaičių Episcopal Chapter and paid 31 220 gold coins for it. Thus the Žemaičių Chapter received one of the two parts of Tuchanovska. However, in 1687, the second part of Tuchanovskiq was also given to Prince Vladislav Giedraič, who dedicated it to the preservation of the altar of Svėks'nos.' In 1775, this part was taken over by Franciscus Boufal, a hunter at the LDC manor. "

Stanislaw Burba received the part of Burbų already mentioned earlier, because the rider of Žemaičių Seniūnia, My- kol, died childless. Stanislaw's daughters - Ona and Ko- tryna sold their shares to the left, which were bought by Bishop J. Tiškevič of Žemaičių 1653 for 6000 Polish gold pieces. The other part was inherited by Barbora Burbai- têt-Rozanavičienė. There were several cases with Bishop J. Tiikevicius concerning the partition of the village of Negirbių in 1654', until

Valančius M. *Writings*, vol. 11. Vilnius, 1972, p. 131. LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 104, l. 269.

" *Volumina legum*. Petersburg, 1860, vol. 8, p. 489.

² LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 8336, l. 356-358.

³ IMA B RS, f. 37, b. 8299.

lablonskis K. *Historical archives vas*. Kaunas, 1934, vol. i, pp. 409-412.

LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 104, l. 277.

Ibid, l. 278.

The land of the children of Barbara Burbaitės gradually passed to the well-known Žemaitija family, the Kaunackii, who also litigated with the Žemaitija diocese for the length of both their holdings in the Gudiskėse wall. Finally, on 1751, a peace treaty was concluded, signed by Leo Franckevicius, the prelate custodian of the Diocese of Samogitius, on the one hand, and the governor of the Pavandenės manor, Casimir Kaunacki, on the other". The Negirbių Kai- mo estate, which belonged to the Pavandenės manor, was sold in July 1637 for 320 kapų to the rector of the Kražiai Jesuit college, Fr. John Jaknavičius.'

When the manor passed to P. BoufalEli, a hunter from LD K, in 1775 under the privilege of the *caduci*, he very quickly,

– In 1776, he sold the whole of the Wadden River to the Žemaičių builder Antanas Gedgaud. Boufal himself supported the policy of Antanas Tyzenhaus, and later allied with the Kosakovskis. He also supported the 1794 rebellion of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and after the defeat he emigrated to Finland.

According to 1776 m. According to the *testamenta*, the whole of the manor of Pavandenės (the former parts of Burbai and Tuchanovičiai) is the manor of Pavandenės itself, with the whole town, tavern and the lords who lived there, the Burbiškiai, Zdoniškės, Negirbių villages with the "usuc" villages of Pagiriai, Puklu, with the whole lake of Gudo, with the villages of Gaudkalnis, Pabirai and Dvar- viečiai, were given to A. To Gedgaud. The Chapter did not object. In 1776 A. Gedgaud appointed a foundation for the parish church of Pavandenės: 30 rubles (18 15 each) for the annual tax, as well as 5 barrels each of ruginė, miežinė, avi- žinė, and a stating girinė. "'

A. Gedgaudas was a very restless person. And in the documents of the owner of the manor, we find *disputes* over land boundaries, meadows, lawsuits over the appointment of a lord, and he launches outright violence against his neighbours. Ciedgaudas is characterised as accustomed to turmoil, "a real abuser: digging ditches, abusing some neighbours, tormenting old people, robbing them, killing them". " Apparently, this is also connected with the weakening of the law and order of the Griūvanči state, with the self-righteousness that flourishes everywhere. Here is a

case that shows the behaviour of the owner of the Pavandenės,

- " LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 7011, l. 336-358.
- "LMAB RS, f. 59, b. 8313, l. 89-91.
- " LVIA, f. 544, a. 1, b. 18414, l. 17.
- "LMAB RS, vol. 59, b. b334, l. 292-338.

briefly described as follows: 'On 26 July 1784, he attacked the people walking to St. On the occasion of the St. Anne's feast in the parish of Pavan- denês, he mortally wounded the nobleman John Bichnevičiū. At the same time, he cut his hand, and his wife, Marijana Bich- nevičiū nés, was also in his arms. Būtq and she said goodbye to life, with a bullet in two scarves tied around her neck, and she did not hold back. At the same time they attacked and sumoed the other neighbours, already in the Kaunackii domain."¹ ' In 1780, A. Gedgaudas started a lawsuit against the Kolai niq Carmelites.' " Žemaičiū stalin in kas ir Tver q se niĖ nas

A. Gedgaudas litigated against priest Bonaventūra Bun- gevičius, Prior of the Kolainiq Carmelites, who was about to invade his neighbour's property with people armed with firearms. In 1795, long disputes over the land boundary between the estate of Pa- vandē nās and the Kolainiq Carmelite monastery ended." We also learn from this document that A. C ed- gaud had his residence in Tver, 4 miles from Pavandenês, and did not have the right to govern it properly, so that the Kolainiq Carmelites were able to attack his estate with impunity. The name of this man is also connected with a positive development in Pavandenē: in 1802, the Pavan- denês bažnyčia" was rebuilt by him, the parish priest P. Gailevič and the parish priest, the church was fenced, and the špitalė (Figure 1)^{2a}

In the 19th century (probably around 1800)² " The manor of Pavandenês was partly given to the Danilavičiū family, which had previously owned the Pagirgždūtės manor. In the first place, Joseph Antanas Danilavič, who was also the father of Andrus Ka unacki, acquired the Burbiškiū estate with the tavern." In 1815 Kalikstas Danilavič bought Gudiikes, Rimiškiit, Negirbiū, Gludq and the rest of Pavandenês, with its serfs, taverns and other property.

¹LMAB RS, f. 59, b. 8334, l. 292-338.

¹ LMAB RS, f. 37, b. 7011, l. 15.

^{2a}Ibid, l. 9.

² LVIA, f. 669, ap. 2, b. 246, l. 313-324.

²² Zakarauskas S. Pavandenês church. - Pavandenē. - *Že- maičiū*

przeszłości, vol. 6. Vilnius, 1996, p. 215, Fig. 1.

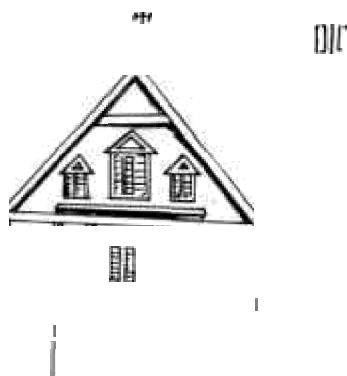
²" LVIA, f. 378, BS, 1830, b. 541a.

² LMAB RS, f. 59, b. 8334, l. 384-386.

² Ibid, l. 399.

manors. It also states,

2' LMABRS, f. 37, b. 7012, l. 14.



I. View of the Pavandenės church between the rebuilding in 1802 and

1912 - 1913 M eta i5. S. Zakra usko reconS ITU kCiLL iS piCS ilIfs

Pavandenė church in between reconstructions in 18ü2 and 1912- 1913

The plan of the Pavandenės manor is still extant, showing the buildings of the Pavandenės manor by the Gludo lake: the dwelling house, barn, ice-house, brickworks, barns, bravora, Pavandenės church, taverns, farm buildings, fenced gardens, and a schematic of the surrounding area (Fig. 2)."

The mid-19th century statistical survey of the parish of Pavandenės shows that K. Danilavić, former marshal of the Telšiai county, owns the manor of Pavandenės, the town of Pavandenės, Miestalių, Negirbių, Žangraičių, Padvarių, Burbis'kių, Dvarviečių, and the village of Pabiržul. The manor of Pavandenės mentions a blacksmith's workshop, which met the needs of the manor and its neighbours, sometimes also providing services to neighbouring

that Pavandenės manor at that time had a special an-
defending vegetables and making a miško ūkiu. K.
Da- nilaviči owns two bays of Biržulis Lake and the
2,5 valacas sized Gludo Lake. In 1857, the estate of
K. Da- nilavičius was inherited by Leonard Sakelis,
and later the estate passed to his daughters.

In the 19th or 7th century, one of the Danilavič
brothers was prior of the Carmelite monastery of
Kolainiq, while the other was in charge of the estate
of Pavandės. The daughter of the governor of that
manor, Karolina Danilaviciute, was married to
Leonard Sakel in 1857.²⁸ After the death of L. Sakel
in 1890, on 13 November 1891. The estate of
Pavan- denės was inherited by his daughters, Elena
Sakelytė (Sakelienė) and Marija Sakelytė (Sickienė).
The estate also became the property of a 64.31 ha
plot of land in Vermės Daugė- nit, which was
donated by K. Danilavič in 1845 to Oktavia
Sakelyte." During the period of the Republic of
Lithuania, in the course of the Žemės Reform, his
estate was given 430,8 ha of land, in addition to the
196 ha of land that had been expropriated earlier.
According to a decision of the Žemės Reform Board
of May 1935, the jėdnis of Maria Sickienės and
Elena Sakelienės (Zigmantas Sakelis) were left a 15
1,91 ha plot of land and a 5,8 ha plot of land for
industrial purposes

For the brickworks. The manor also bequeathed to
the manor the 63.48 ha Gludo Lake, which the
manor owns by right of usufruct." Thus, the manor
of Pavandenės finally passes into the ownership of
Sakeliq.

The penalties at Pavandenės Manor were
heavy. The Danilavičs, the lords of the manor, did
not want free peasants and tried to implement
them. For this purpose, they often hired the
Russians, the colonialists of Ko lainitė, who
destroyed the peasants' houses and huts. But the
subordinates were persistent: they built shacks on
their land.

²⁸ Kuneikienė-Sakelytė E. *Pavandenės Manor and the Horn of
Soėria* - na. 1972. - Žemaičių muziejus "Alka", scientific
archives, documents of the Telsėiq Museum of Regional
History (hereinafter - ŽAM TKM), p. 4.

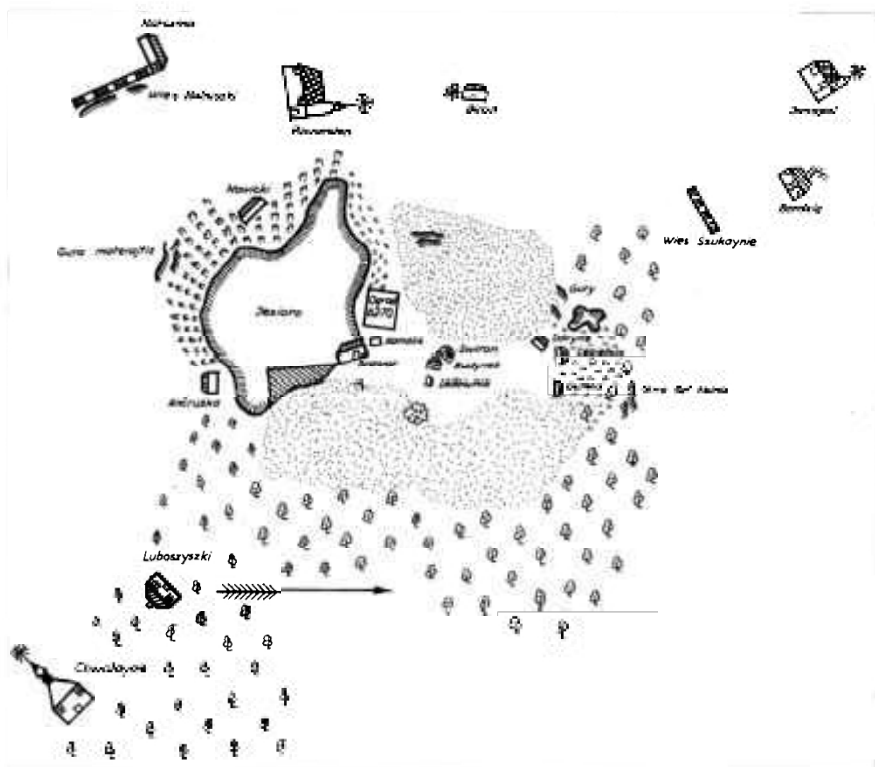
²⁹ LVIA, [what fund ???] b. 2986, I. 6-8.

³⁰ Ibid, I. 8-9.

¹⁷ *Statistical Description of the Powandensky Parish in
the Žmudsko-Telšewska District in the Wornensky
Deanery, in the Telszewskij District of the Kaunas
Province* {IX a. vid.] / [Author unknown] /
Pavandenės baėny- čios archyvas, 1. 2-4.

2. Pavandenės dvaras XIX a.
pradžioje pagal išlikusį to laikotarpio
dvaro ir apylinkių planą

*Pavandenė Manor in the beginning
of the 19th century*



pagalių ir gyvendavo. Taip jiems patardavo teisininkai, ragindami tokiu būdu bent kelerius metus išsilaikyti³¹ ir ponas jų nebenuvarysiąs. Iš tiesų daug bylų susikaupus, vyriausybė buvo priversta suteikti galimybę jiems savo žemę išsipirkti per 60 metų. Panaikinus baudžiavą, vykstant žemės atribojimui tarp Pavandenės dvaro žemių ir Burbiškių, Negirbių, Pabiržulio kaimų 1874 m. 25 ūkių valstiečiai (88 vyrai) kelis kartus priešinosi dėl ganyklų, ariamos žemės ir pievų. Egzekucijai buvo įvesta 20 Dono kazokų. Už jų išlaikymą 5, o kai kur 6 savaites iš valstiečių išieškota 3500 rublių.³²

³¹ Kviklys B. *Mūsų Lietuva*. Chicago, 1968, t. 4, p. 115–116.

³² LVIA, f. 378, BS, 1875 m., b. 1281; 1882 m., b. 600; Jučas M., Mulevičius L., Tyla A. *Lietuvos valstiečių judėjimas 1861-1914 metais*. Vilnius, 1975, p. 229.

Pavandenės apylinkėje iki šiol išlikę prisiminimų ir apie ne visai liūdnuos nuotykius iš baudžiavos laikų, kada dvarą valdė Danilavičiai. Apylinkės šviesuolis, tradicijų saugotojas, kokių turi dažna Žemaičių apylinkė, Antanas Lotužis iš Pavandenės yra užrašęs porą tų laikų prisiminimų:

„Pavandenės dvaro ponas Donyla (taip jį visi vietiniai valstiečiai vadino) turėjo aštuonis kaimus, stiprių vyrų baudžiauninkų (Pavandenės, Miestalio, Burbiškių, Dvarviečių, Pabiržulio, Negirbių, Kruopainių ir Pakalniškių). Jis didžiudavosi jų jėga ir darbštumu. Pats ponas Donyla buvęs labai gudrus: jis savo žmonių rykštėmis neplakęs, bet savo gerumu, dosnumu daug laimėdavęs. Savo draugams ponams pasididžiudamas sakydavo: ką jūsų trys vyrai padaro, tai mano vienas padarys. Kartą ponams kalbantis, kas jau nušienavo pievas, o kas jau baigia, Viešvėnų

the landlord says: "I still have 15,900. Donyla asks how much will your husband cut to make a day's harvest? The landlord says that he will cut 15 men a day. Donyla laughed and said, "What are your men like, 5 men a day. And they made an agreement: if your 5 men reap in one day, I will give you all the hay, and if not, I will keep the hay. When Donyla had finished eating, he called all the men together and said: "Husbands, I have trusted you, and I have agreed with Mr. Viešvėncq, that you 5 men will reap in one day a field of 15,10 hectares. Choose from among yourselves the best mowers, and I will chase you. Then the strongest men shall agree that 5 men shall reap, and one man shall hew the scythes. And they took their scythes, and parted them, and rode off into the sunset. The gentleman, gave them pork belly, stating vodka (because he had his own brewery) and bread. The men enjoyed themselves, occasionally having a quart of drink, singing and drinking. In the morning, as soon as there was a glow in the sky, the men started to mow around the field. As they reach the wagon, they reinforce the scythe, the scythe is changed. And so, all day long, without a rest, they were pulling. About midday, Mr Vieš- vėnij came to see, and was very annoyed that the men were already approaching the middle, the end. Donyla came too. He was very pleased that his men would soon finish; before the sun had even set the men had finished. A very pleased gentleman had won the negotiations, and he had brought the end. Šćs i men with a song of victory gręžo home." 55

The second memory is:

"The gentlemen came together to play cards, and Mr Tryikiq went mad. Trųkęs money is pledged on 5 hectares of land. Müsiškis Donyla iiloiė. We have to cross. Vėl Donyla has called all his men together to discuss what to do, because there is going to be war. The Trinitarian threatened that his men would not go to the miško do- nyliikiq. Donyla, letting his men go, said: "Be careful and do not give up. So the men rode off, rewarded with food and drink, singing.

On arrival at the site, we were greeted by three peasants. War broke out, but even today the forces were strong: the Triplets were still alive. Then the

Lord of Tryikiq arrested all the donyliškis, drew up a report, and questioned all the names. The Donyliskis were all clever, as was Mr. Jq: not one of them would tell his real name, because he was not

" Personal archive of A. Butrim.

you are a Turkish pravardes. This is how the gentleman from Tryškiai said: Bosas, B ibsis, Šlajus, Kaupys, Pagalys, Šermukšnis and so on. He let the men go, and he himself quickly went to Donyla with a complaint: your peasants have been attacking my peasants. Donyla disagrees, says that his peasants are ramits, maybe it was others, asks if he knows the name of any of them. The three-eyed man shows the whole list. Donyla also takes his own finds. Not one such name was found. So the thirteen-year-old returned home without having brought anything.""

In 19 1 1, in order to obtain a loan, the Sakels pledge their manor with 546 nine-tenths of an acre to the Bank of Vilnius and receive 30 000 roubles." At that time, the manor had an area of 17 dešim tinių, 140 arable land, 10 litres of hay meadow, 80 pastures, 136 des'inn tinès, and the rest of the manor consisted of waters, lakes, and land unsuitable for farming. The undeveloped town of Pavandenês, which was added to the estate, had an income of 500 roubles, as did two other estates in Tels'iq and Raseiniq counties (1 800 des'ininnes of land). In Ban's opinion, the value of the manor was that it was situated in a picturesque location and had a strong cultural presence, with all the buildings in good condition. Žygimantas Sakelis was an agronomist, kept 32 horses, 80 large horns (and 60 milking cows), used the land for farming, tenants paid 20-4 5 roubles to the manor, and in addition, employed 20-45 labourers.

The owners lived on the estate and did their own cooking. They earned a large income from butter: with 60 dairy cows, they sold 200 pùdq of butter a year and earned an annual income of 2800 roubles. In addition to this income, they also received land rent and other income. The total annual income of the manor amounted to 5600 roubles, and that of the iila- dos to 2600 roubles. The orchard grew about 1000 apple trees, and the manor had income from the rented mill and fishing.

It was not easy to meet the manor's financial commitments to the monasteries and churches of Žemaitia: the Švėkšna altar, the Šaukėnų church, the Kra- zin Benedictine monastery, the Varnių Rokitių hospital, the annual tax of 30 rb for the Pavandenês church, and the maintenance of the previous grants.

In 19 11, the estate of Pa- vandenês was valued at 42 840 rb.

" Ibid.

"LVIA, f. 544, ap. 1, b. 18414, l. 2.

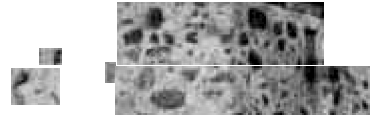
In the inter-war years, the estate was a model village. In addition to the water it owned, it had 300 ha of arable land with meadows and a leafy meadow. All the livestock was purebred, with cows, black-headed sheep and pigs (all the animals belonged to the control circle). The time was nu- trijq, triuiiq. It had a large agricultural inventory: a horse farm, a cutting and mowing farm, a mill with a steam boiler and a large threshing machine. The other half of the same house as the mill was sold to a milk processing company. The dairy, which opened in 1929, was well organised and produced a lot of butter, and the two producers benefited greatly from it. The milk could be delivered locally without the need for separate transport. The milking parlours used special wheels to bring the newly-milked milk to the shepherd. It was easy, because the barns were on a hill and the wheels rolled themselves. The dairy farm had many benefits: there was cheap, skimmed milk left over, and it was a cheap and good feed for the farm's animals. In Sakel's time, Aleksandravić, who lived in a cottage by the lake, worked as the estate manager.

Sakelit Manor is also active in the farming of carp. A breeding pond for carp was located next to the lake, and on either side of the road there were two other ponds for carp breeding. The carp in these tanks gained one kilo per summer. The estate used to organise a 'noble' end-of-August celebration. A wreath was placed on the host, a pèda of rye was presented and a feast was given.

The size of the manor garden is remarkable, which in 1925, on an area of 2 hectares, had 20 apple trees, 19 bush trees, 40 vines and plum trees." In the same year it is stated that in the centre of the estate there were 180 fruitless trees, which made up the estate park. At that time it is recorded that the manor complex consisted of 40 buildings. The size of the manor house is distinguished by its brick-built and tin-roofed wings, 20 m long, 14 m wide and 10 m high, the dairy (which was then in need of renovation), a dairy of 26 m long, 9 m wide and 2.15 m high, a cottage of 26 m long, 9 m wide and 2.15 m high, and a carpet of 6.5 m long and 6.75 m wide, seven stables, four wooden dwellings, a large bull barn, 33,5 m long and 24,5 m wide, a brick house, 32,6 m long and 10,9 m wide, a steam-powered mill built of brick, 23,5 m long and 10,45 m wide, a shelter

for a locomotive, a stable built of stone, 54 m long and 20 m wide,

³¹ LVIA, f. 378, b. 2986, l. 195-256



3. *UkiH iSpOS tØt - a joint building between the stone d barn and the SPirno pOS tØs (D. Ramoniu tes archive)*

Combined masonry building of cowshed and granary

92, 9 m long and 14 m wide, one huge stone-built common barn and barn building (Figs. 3, 4), and small buildings such as an ice-house, a piggery, two smithies, two woodsheds, an oven, a vegetable garden, two pole-top sheds, a barn and other buildings. The following were listed as monês on the estate: a brickyard, a steam mill, a dairy and a lime kiln. The estate was home to 6 families and 4 professionals. For the expropriated land and the forest, the state was to pay LTL 3 600 to Sakel, but this had not yet been done in 1939.

Manor rüms

In Danilavić's time, the manor houses stood in the same place as the barn in Sakeliq's time. The dwelling house was old and wooden, so the courtier Zigmantas Sakelis built a beautiful house and a brick house, burning his own brick, around 1890. The walls of the building are plastered. The house has two floors with a mezzanine. The ground floor, a plinth on a stone foundation with square windows of the same size, was originally used for agricultural purposes. The façade of the second floor has five windows with rounded arches, while the third floor has only three. The central part of the frame, which is taller and has a prominent projection, seems to divide the building into three parts. The parade entrance with its staircase leading up to the



4. The end of the Ukini pOS tOtØ - SVi mo - barrier, covered with stone and brick q (D. Ramonaitės archive)

Fragment (the end) of thr enwshed-granary building



old honey and it did not melt in the winter

The first representative altar is located in the western part of the morning in the dominant space. From the staircase a park path and stairs lead to the lake. The palace is neo-Renaissance in style, with Irish-style window dressings. The buildings, which are already dilapidated but retain all their parts, were photographed around 1960 by Vitas Valatka, a member of the staff of the Telsiq Museum of Local History (Figs. 5, 6; the author would like to thank Laimu- tei Valatkaene and Dan utei Mu kiene for giving him the opportunity to present these photos in the present publication) . The limestone used for the construction was taken from the manor's limestone hill at Rudel. The limestone is still standing today. In the days of the Lithuanian Republic, an old company had set up a butter storage facility here, because it was easy to get to and the sun did not heat up the

5. *The main façade of the manor house after the Second World War.*

Principal facade of the manor house after World War II

6. *Mirni Manor in the village of Jirinis and Puyritidin part of the façade*

Western façade and part of the principal façade of the lord's house

ice cream. The manor house was built by a master craftsman, according to the locals. Lan remembers the extraordinarily beautiful parquet flooring, the wood-burning stove, the chandeliers, the scenery and the wallpaper in the manor house.

Manor Park

The Manor Park was created in the Manor House complex, on a picturesque slope with a slope to the Gludo Lake, just a short distance away. The lake, the Mound of Moteraiči, the alcove



7. Franciscus Smuglevičius.

"Agrippina carries the
remains of her husband
Germanicus". Oil on canvas.
Telšiai Samogitian Museum
"Alka".

Pranciškus Smuglevičius

Agrippina moves the remains of
her husband Germanic us



' " * ' "

Sklepkalnis, the Sprūdės Mound, a little further away - an environment that gives a special beauty to a landscape park. The park on the shore of the lake was formed in the 19th century

a. late 20th - early 20th century. It contains fragments of the planned and spatial structure of the servants' quarters, especially in the southern part of the estate. The former grandeur of the manor and the splendour of the park are still recalled by the road that crosses the manor and the park from Pavandenės to Užvent. The park is dominated by groups and isolated native deciduous trees, and in the narrower part of the park, closer to the hill, there are fragments of ornamental shrubs. There used to be short paths for "promenades".

Meno vertybių collection

The manor has a small but impressive collection of objects. According to the researcher Zita Dargaitės, 9 items of the manor collection were transferred to the Žemaičių Museum "Alka" on August 3, 1940, according to the receipt of the manor, and the act of acceptance was signed by the head of the museum Pranas Genys.

The inventory of the manor, made as early as 1596, includes gilt and silver vessels and household utensils, but it is not clear whether they remained at the manor. These items, as well as those in the great room on the third floor, are

The old piano, which Marija Pečkauskaitė-Šatri-her Witch taught the Sakelių children to play, did not make it to the museum. Among those that did make it to the museum, the painting by Francis "Smuglevičius" Agrippina Transferring the Remains of her Husband Germanik (canvas, oil; Fig. 7) ^{1*} stands out as a particularly important work of art (34.5 x 51.8 cm). The painting was given by the artist to his pupil

For Mr Juzefavičius. It was then valued at 500 dukats. In 1825, the painting was sold to Serakowski, a collector in Warsaw, and was purchased by Count Benediktas Siskevičius, who presented it to Bishop Motej Valančius of Žemaičiai." After his death, in 1875, the farm was acquired by the owner of the Lavandenės estate, Victor Sakel, who left it to his son Leonard, and later it passed to Zigmant Sakel, the last owner of the estate. Painted in Vilnius in 1807, and having travelled to several exhibitions, the magnificent bust of P. Smuglevičius, now newly painted, is a splendid example of the Telių Žemaičių man.

¹ Brenstein, M. E. *"Inventory of the cultural monuments in the manors of the Land of Hitiā"*, Lithuanian National Museum, R-392, b. 220, p. 98

² Drėma V. *Pranciškus Smuglevičius*. Vilnius, 1973; p. 381.

The "Alka" Art Hall", and for several generations now, it is hard to imagine the museum's picture gallery without it.

There are two more oil paintings in the mansion. One of them is the canvas "Peizaž with a mountain castle" by My- kolo Kulies, a teacher at Vilnius Art School, which has a har- moning composition, free painting, and lighting effects, conveying not only the exterior image of the heritage objects, but also the mood of the countryside. *This* painting may have remained in Žemaitija when M. Kulieia taught drawing at the Kražiq Gymnasium in about 1835 - 1837." The third small-format painting by an unknown artist depicts a boy with a dog.

The collection of Pavandenés Manor also includes two tern- works on paper. One is a landscape by the artist R. Silingis, and the other is a work by an unknown artist entitled "Fountain of Aegiria in Rome". Maybe they can be attributed to the same artist - they could be part of a series, because their format is identical - 72 x 54 cm.

A colour lithograph "Our Lady of Auśra Gate" by J. K. Vilćinski (only available to J. Telśiq in 1984) was displayed in the manor.

The Alka Museum has also acquired two sculptures: the plaster sculpture "The Poet A. M ickević" by the sculptor Balankiević and the white marble sculpture "The Madonna of Sikst" by Bartłomicj- Mazurek.

It was only brought to Pavandenês manor in the late 20th century, and until then it belonged to Stakava manor (Kelmés district), whose last owners, the M i- sevićis, settled down and, after the sale of the manor's property by auction, it was bought by the manor's owner, Z. Sakelis (information from Z. Dar- gaitćs). The collection also includes the engraving "{hunting", based on the engraving by G. Marlando

E. Bellas. As we can see, the collections are small,

based on Raffaelicci's "Madonna of Siksto"

M. Oginskii. It was reprinted in *Žur nale Swiai*, 1906, No. 30, p. 12. Information ii: *S/owoik* artystów aolskich, vol. V, s. 454-455.

" Butrimas A. *Telśiq kYaštoS. IS ÍOFija, kultūra, meno yarnin-klai*. Vilnius, 2005, p. 213.

" Janonienê R. Mykolas Kulieša. - *Vilnius Art School and its Students*. Toruń-Vilni its, 1996, p. 269.

' Sculptor Bartłomicj Mazurek created a sculpture for the Duke

but valuable, reflecting the art (art and music) of their owners. Unfortunately, the manor's archive did not survive, it was burnt down in the post-war period, and only a part of the documents important for the manor's history found its way to the Lithuanian state archives and to the library of the Academy of Sciences in Vilnius.

Cultural life

The childhood and youth of the famous Samogitian writer and charity worker Maria Pečkauskaitė-Satrija Witch and the famous physician, one of the first female doctors in Samogitia, Gabriele Sakelytė-Vaitkevičienė, a former pupil of Maria, are closely connected with the life of this manor. The activities of the manor have meant that the Pavandenės estate has become a centre of literary, musical and educational life." Growing up in the adjacent Labūnava manor of the same parish of Pavandenės (7 km from Pavandenės Manor), Marija Pečkauskaitė was a teacher of four Sakelītų children from 1901 to 1904. In the manor house, on the third day of his golden jubilee, the room was converted into a classroom, where a painting by P. Smuglevičius hung, and a fortcpijo no, which was the most common means by which Marija used to call Šopėna and teach the Sakelītų children. During the day, she completed "Viktutis", one of her most famous works, which she published in 1903 in the "Dirvos žinyne" magazine. Iš čia rasite Povilas Viliūskis. Perhaps influenced by the manor's surroundings, which were famous for its mounds and alkalnių, or perhaps for pedagogical reasons, he wrote a desimtių historical story." Šatrija Ragana was in contact with J. Tumaišis-Vaižgantas, Žemaičių bishop Gaspar Feliks Cirtautas, and during her lifetime she became even closer to the Christian democrats of the 'Tėvynės sargo' tendency, organised charity loterias, and delivered books to villages, which were brought by a priest from Telšiai or sent to the villages by P. Višinskis, J. Turnas-Vaižgantas, K. Bukantas and others. She was accompanied everywhere by C. Sakelytė. This lasted until 1904, when both the teacher and Gabriel went to Switzerland to study. In 1905, a children's book appeared as a result of Šatrija

Wagana's work at the manor.

"Seven paintings of Lithuanian antiquity". In 1907, the

¹² Butrimas A. Šatrija Witch at Pavandenės Manor. - *Žemaičių Past*, No. 6, 1996, pp. 32-36.

¹³ Satyrija Witch. *Layman*. Vilnius, 1986, p. 141.

9. *Sakelio šeimos mauzėlis* (ki'liiiiil'ui ij'rue) likii' i'ii
Shop ulv

*The ruins of mausoleum (columbaria) in the mound of
sklep*

another book of historical stories was printed, and in 1920 one book was published as "The stories of the old history of Lithuania". In Zurich, Gabrielė Sakelytė became

She is a member of the "Sandara" Society and is active in the activities of lie-rytq student q.

The students of M. Pečkauskaitė-Šatrija Ragana who remained in the manor continued her activities. They started in a separate house in the park, then in a room near the kitchen in the mansion's basement, where they ran a school, taught Lithuanian reading, writing and arithmetic, and had bought Lithuanian elementary books and notebooks to give to the children. They also taught the more practical things of embroidery and sewing. This example of Šatrija Ragana's life and pedagogical activities, the activities of Sakelytė, the daughter of the owner of the manor, encouraged by her, and the Lithuanian school at the manor show a perhaps not quite typical relationship of the turn-of-the-19th-century manor with the resurgent Lithuanian national culture.

Mausoleum (columbarium)

In a former alcove, one of the parts of the rich archaeological complex of the Pavandenė Manor, at

8. *The vault PH van Jen Ės in the court lerit ori its, which was
the Sakel's kolumbari jus*

*The mound Sklepkalnis is - place, where the columbaria of Sakelia
i jam ily was structured*

At the time, the Sakelė šeiba's burial mound was excavated on the hill known as the Sklepkalnis hill (Fig. 8), which is located at the side of the manor house and is distinctly situated between the hill on the manor grounds and the mound on the northern shore of Lake Gludo. After the death of the owner of the estate, Sakelytė's father Victor, around 1903, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Žemaičiai, G. F. Cirtautas. The mausoleum is located on the south-eastern slope of the hill (Sklepkalnis). The mausoleum was well planned, in a rectangular shape, with twelve niche coffins. Its front part is framed by four columns, of which today only debris remains on the ground (Fig. 9). Its niches, like the walls of the manor house, are covered with red brick. In Žemaitija, there is another mausoleum that is different in size and shape.

The first to be buried in this mausoleum was Viktor Sakelj, followed by the remains of his grandfather and the two previous owners of the manor, the Danilavičiai. In 1930, Elena Sakelytė-Sakelienė, the mother of M. Pečkauskaitė's pupil from Kelmės, was buried in the mausoleum. The remains of Karolina Danilavičiūtė-Sakelienė, her father Danilavičiūtė, who ruled the estate of Pavandenė, and his brother, the prior of the Kolainių monastery, seem to have been moved during this period. In the same year, the mausoleum was renovated: the walls of the mausoleum were re-

" Butrimas A. Šatrijos Ragana in Pavandenė Manor. - *Sambal-*

stoned, the roof was repaired and the



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kalnio k oje

kalnis

cancerous columns. The last person buried in this mausoleum is Zigmantas Sakelis, who was brutally martyred in the Rainiq miškel in June 1941. After the war, the roof collapsed, the columns fell down and the graves were destroyed. After the return of the Russian invaders, the mausoleum was dismantled and his remains and those of his relatives were moved to the top of the alkakalnis - the top of Sklepkalnis. The grave of the last owner of the manor is marked by a tombstone with an inscription. The mausoleum is occasionally tended to by Varniq Regional Park staff. The hill is devastated to the hilt, whether by tourists arriving by car or by the local population, and the intellectuals who live in the area or who have come from elsewhere are therefore very concerned about the fate of their cultural heritage.

Relations with the parish and church

The history of Pavandenês Manor is inextricably linked to the history of Pavan-

Denês parish and church history (Fig. 10) . XVI I

a. At the beginning of the century, when Stanislovas Kiška (1586 - 1626) was bishop of the Žemaičiai diocese, and the estate of Pavandenês was owned by Florijon Bohuias Okmianskis, the parish of Pavandenês was established (on the same level with Gardq, Girkalnis, Klovainiq, Laukuwa, Lieplaukês, Pamüiis, Radviliškis, and Žagarès). F. B. Okmianski's "Writing on the Foundation of the Parish of Pavandenês" states: "In order to have my own possessions given to me by the God of Vieipaties, I built a church on my estate in Pavandenês for the honour and praise of God

<...> according to the old Roman Catholic religion". The founder bequeathed to the parish the land with the whole plot on which it was built, the rectory and the barn, as well as money, and from his possessions in Pavandenê and Kolainiai the grüdit, the stinging of salt, vištq, mico, and hay, the time for the singer, and the admission of the pastor to the lake on his property, and the water mill on the Gludo brook. Together

Obliged the pastor to maintain the parish school. In the first half of the 19th century, the owner of the estate of Pavandenês, Kalikstas Danilavičius, the owner of the estate of Pavandenês, gave 165 rb 5 kp to the church, and the owner of the estate of Pavandenês, Kalikstas

Danilavičius, helped to rebuild the church in 1802. 1847

•^s VUB RS, f. 1, 1. 147-148. Babinowski M. *Foundationes privilegia eccleside cathedralis MednicenSis totinsque dioecesis Samogitiae. Vornis sen Mednicis. 1619.*

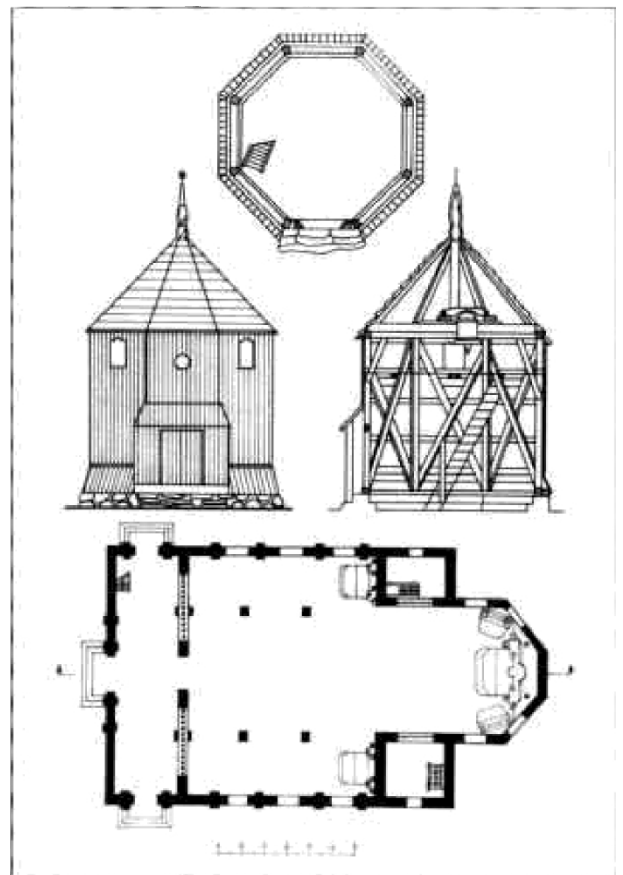


10. Pavandenės bažnyčia, va rpine ir šventorius
pradžie XXI cent. Photo by Sigitas Varūnas

*Pavandė church, belfry and churchyard in the beginning of
the 21st century*

ī I. The plan of the bell tower and basement after the reconstruction of
1912-1913

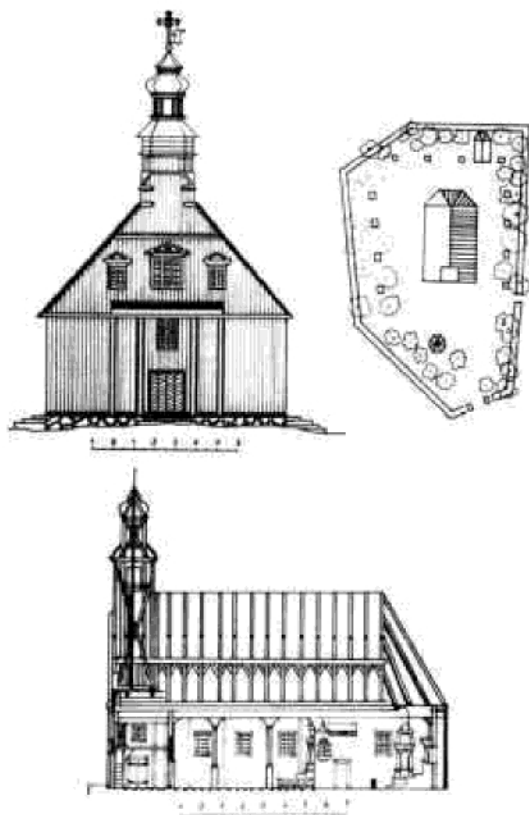
*Plans of the belfry and church after the reconStY uction of
1912-13*



bažnyčios stogą buvo surinkta gausių aplinkinių kaimų smulkių valstiečių aukų, bet daugiausia – 14 rb 10 kp paaukojo Pavandenės dvaro savininkai. Pavandenės dvarininkai, būdami turtingiausi ir garbingiausi parapijos rėmėjai, bažnyčioje turėjo atskirus klauptus. Dešinėje bažnyčios pusėje, prie zakristijos durų esantis klauptas visada priklausė Danilavičių-Sakelių giminei. Dabartinis bažnyčios vaizdas išliko po 1912–1913 m. Perstatymo. Varpinė rekonstruota; ji prizmės formos, aštuoniakampė (11 pav.). Tuo pačiu metu perstatyta bažnyčia ir šventorius su keturiolika Kryžiaus kelio stočių koplytėlių (12 pav.).

Po Antrojo pasaulinio karo dvaro sodyba pradėjo sparčiai nykti. Apie 1956 metus iš ūkinio dvaro komplekso buvo likę kiaulidės, karvidės, pieninė, didelė daržinė, apgriuvusi ledainė, laiptų iš dvaro rūmų į ežerą fragmentai. Prie kelio į Užventį stovėjęs raudonų plytų namelis paverstas sandėliu, o vėliau – parduotuve. Be priežiūros, atdarom durim likusius rūmus niokojo vietos gyventojai: paaugliams buvo vienas malonumas viską ardyti, tikrinti, griauti, o svarbiausia – kūrenti. Liūdniausia, kad taip sunaikintas visas Sakelių archyvas: glėbiais nešė rankraščius ir kūreno. O jų buvo begalės: šimtmečiais kurti raštai supleškėjo per kelias valandas, žuvo juose užfiksuota visa praeitis. Kada vietos gyventojai bandė perspėti deginančius knygas, šie drąsiai atkirto, kad nebėra ponų, neberekia nė jų neišskaitomų raštų. Taip žuvo didžiulės mūsų kultūros vertybės.⁴⁶ Stogą apdengus lentelėmis, pirmajame aukšte apsigyveno darbininkai, o antrajame buvo kultūros namai, kino salė, kambariai bibliotekai. Dar buvo likusios gražios ąžuolinės visų kambarių durys, išlikęs puošnus krėslas. Stogas supuvo, rūmai apleisti, sienos nyksta, griūva. Daug kam norėta rūmus pritaikyti: ir pionierių stovyklai, ir kažkokios Šiaulių įmonės poilsio namams, nes vieta labai graži, ant ežero kranto. Tačiau užsispyrę Užvenčio tarybinio ūkio vadovai ir Kelmės rajono valdžia nei patys remontavo, nei kam kitam atidavė. 1996 m. nugriautos paskutinės dvaro rūmų sienos. Gal dalis griaunamų sienų plytų buvo panaudota Kolainių bažnyčiai atstatyti?

⁴⁶ Lotužis A. Pavandenės dvaras: Rankraštis. 1989. – ŽAM TK M, l. 7–8.



12. Bažnyčios fasadas, šoninis pjūvis ir šventoriaus planas po 1912–1913 m. rekonstrukcijos

The façade and section of the church and plan of the churchyard after the reconstruction of 1912–1913

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Received 2007-06-06

THE MANOR OF PAVANDENĖ

Adomas Butrimas

Summary

The manor of Pavandenė is situated to the east of the town, a famous Lithuanian writer and pedagogue, came to the township of Pavandenė on the bank of Glud (Blud) Lake and was first mentioned in written sources in the 16th century (1553, 1560, 1588, 1596). At first it belonged to the Burbos-Gervydai family, the other part of it being the property of the Tuchanovskiai family. Later she left the Pavandenė manor for Switzerland and soon was followed by Gabrielė Sakelytė. In the 17th century the manor belonged to the bishops Four of her pupils, the Sakelytės, inspired by their teacher to work for common welfare became teachers in Žemaitija (to Jurgis Tiskevičius); in 1776 it was received by A. Gedgudas, a restless person who was and doctors and gained respect in Žemaitija. Now the manor needs restoration and care.

Later the manor fell to the Danilavičiai share and later on in the second half of the 19th century to the Sake-Keywords : the Estate of Pavandenė, manor, Jonas liai. The later built a brick palace, the standard of farm- Burba-Gervydai, Sakeliai, Šatrijos Ragana. ing was kept high at that time. In 1901, Šatrijos Ra-