

Sonderdruck aus:
Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte
Mitteleuropas 81/2

Die frühen Slawen – von der Expansion
zu *gentes* und *nationes*

Teilband 1: Allgemeine Beiträge

Beiträge der Sektion zur slawischen Frühgeschichte
des 8. Deutschen Archäologiekongresses in Berlin,
06.–10. Oktober 2014

Herausgegeben von Felix Biermann, Thomas Kersting
und Anne Klammt

Preis: 42,00 EUR; Bände 81/1 und 2 zusammen 79,00 EUR
ISBN 978-3-95741-054-2

BEIER & BERAN. ARCHÄOLOGISCHE FACHLITERATUR
LANGENWEISSBACH 2016

Inhalt

Vorwort	7
---------------	---

Teil 1 – Beiträge zum Schwerpunktthema

Felix Biermann	9–26
Über das „dunkle Jahrhundert“ in der späten Völkerwanderungs- und frühen Slawenzeit im nordostdeutschen Raum	
Jürgen Udolph	27–51
Heimat und Ausbreitung slawischer Stämme aus namenkundlicher Sicht	
Matthias Hardt	53–60
Warlords bei den frühen Slawen?	
Marcin Wołoszyn	61–73
Slawen von der Ostsee beim byzantinischen Kaiser Maurikios um 595? Zur Glaubwürdigkeit der Überlieferung bei Theophylaktos Simokates, Historiae VI.2	
Elena F. Kasjuk	75–89
Die Ostslawen auf dem Gebiet Weißrusslands im letzten Viertel des 1. Jahrtausends n. Chr. – ein Überblick zum gegenwärtigen archäologischen Forschungsstand	
Armin Volkmann	91–107
Archaeological Information Systems (AIS) for Digital Cultural Heritage Management: Identifying Prehistoric Iron Age and Early Middle Ages Settlement Dynamics in the Lower Oder Region	
Mirosław Ciesielski, Bartłomiej Gruszka und Anna Łuczak	109–136
Sozioökonomische und geografische Bedingungen der Entwicklung der frühmittelalterlichen Besiedlung (6.–11. Jahrhundert) im Tal der mittleren Oder	
Hans-Jörg Nüsse	137–143
Das Hannoversche Wendland zwischen der jüngeren Römischen Kaiser- und der frühen Slawenzeit	
Uwe Michas	145–152
Die fröhslawische Besiedlung des Berliner Raums	
Alexander Pust	153–169
Die fröhslawische Besiedlung im Land Lebus	
Elisabeth Nowotny	171–180
The archaeology of early Slavic settlements in Lower Austria	
Torsten Geue	181–185
Slawen auf dem Altstädtischen Markt in Brandenburg/Havel – ein unbekanntes Gräberfeld der Brandenburg?	
Thomas Kersting, Ottilie Blum, Bettina Jungklaus und Barbara Teßmann	187–201
Bestattungsritus im Wandel – slawische Gräber bei Leest, Lkr. Potsdam-Mittelmark	
Heike Kennecke	203–221
Burg und Siedlung von Hohennauen (Havelland) in früh- und mittelslawischer Zeit	

Nad'a Profantová	.....	223-239
Errichtung und Zerstörung der ersten frühmittelalterlichen Burgwälle in Böhmen (8./9. Jahrhundert)		
Dominik Nowakowski	.....	241-257
Überlegungen zum frühmittelalterlichen Siedlungskomplex Gustau (Gostyń) in Niederschlesien aufgrund archäologischer und toponomastischer Quellen		
Andreas Kieseler	.....	259-298
„Hoffentlich sind uns die Geister der Burgbesatzung günstig gestimmt“ – zur Funktion des Gustauer „Schmiedebergs“ aufgrund der Ausgrabungsergebnisse Kurt Langenheims von 1938		

Teil 2 -Allgemeine Beiträge

Anna Bartrow	.....	7-21
Die spätslawische Siedlung auf der Klosterhalbinsel von Seehausen in der Uckermark		
Sandy Bieler	.....	23-29
Eine spätslawische Siedlung bei Alt Stassow, Lkr. Rostock		
Corina Franke	.....	31-38
Zeiten des Übergangs – Dynamik und struktureller Wandel im mittelalterlichen ländlichen Siedlungswesen Nordsachsens		
Denny Neumann und Thomas Kinkeldey	.....	39-49
Die Befestigung der mittelslawischen Burg von Repten (Niederlausitz) – Rekonstruktion, Visualisierung und Analyse		
Felix Biermann, Thomas Kersting, Philipp Roskoschinski und Susanne Storch	.....	51-73
Neue slawenzeitliche Schatz- und Grabfunde von Stolpe an der Oder		
Eric Müller	.....	75-100
Neue Aspekte des Grabbaus auf slawischen Gräberfeldern des Mittelelbe-Saale-Gebietes		
Drahomíra Frolíková-Kaliszová	.....	101-111
Ein Gräberfeld des 10. Jahrhunderts aus dem Umfeld der Prager Burg		
Bettina Jungklaus	.....	113-122
Der karantanische Kirchfriedhof von Molzbichl/Kärnten – Ergebnisse der anthropologischen Untersuchung		
Jasper von Richthofen	.....	123-134
Der Hacksilberschatz von Meschwitz und die Oberlausitzer Silberschätze um 1000		
Normen Posselt	.....	135-164
Sonderformen nordwestslawischer Gefäße aus Keramik und Holz		
Ottolie Blum	.....	165-172
Eine kreuzförmige Fibel von der Hildagsburg bei Wolmirstedt-Elbeu		
Philipp Roskoschinski	.....	173-180
Überlegungen zu Herkunft und Bedeutung des spätslawischen Amulets von Herzsprung (Uckermark)		
Ingo Petri	.....	181-192
Ein beinernes Schwertgefäßteil des 11. Jahrhunderts aus Hamburg – Zeuge eines Slawenüberfalls?		

Normen Posselt	193-220
Die spätwürgerzeitlichen Schwertortbänder aus Mecklenburg und Vorpommern	
Achim Leube	221-237
Wilhelm Unverzagt und die Prähistorie nach 1945 – die Jahre 1945-1948	
Katrin Frey	239-256
Joachim Otto von der Hagen und Karl Hucke – frühe Forschungen zu den Slawen in der Uckermark	
Marcin Wołoszyn, Iwona Florkiewicz and Aldona Garbacz-Klempka	257-273
The “Sphinx of Slav Sigillography” – Dorogichin Seals in their East European Context (a preliminary report)	
Stefan Albrecht	275-285
Vladimir der Heilige und Nebukadnezar – Bemerkungen zu einem typologischen Verständnis des slawischen Pantheons	
Günther Bock	287-308
Das Ende des Abodritenreiches – Helmold von Bosau kritisch hinterfragt	

Marcin Wołoszyn, Iwona Florkiewicz and Aldona Garbacz-Klempka

The "Sphinx of Slav Sigillography" – Dorogichin Seals in their East European Context (a preliminary report)

Introduction

In the Byzantine-Rus' zone, or – to use the term proposed by D. Obolensky (1971) – in the territory of the Byzantine Commonwealth, seals were mass produced: only in the collection of Harvard University there are 17.000 Byzantine seals, their total number (in collections across the world) is estimated at around 60.000 (Nesbitt 2008, 150). Byzantine seals were brought to the territory of Kievan Rus' in great numbers; seals were commonly produced for the secular and ecclesiastical authorities in Rus' itself.¹ This fact distinguishes the territory of the Byzantine Empire and of the Kievan Rus' from the Latin areas of East-Central Europe, where seals are encountered much more seldom: from the territory of Piast Poland we know of a mere handful, dated to the early medieval period.²

One seal type produced in Rus' is type *Dorogichin*. These seals take their name from the Rus' town of *Dorogichin* (today: Drohiczyn, pow. Siemiatycze, woj. podlaskie, in eastern Poland; cf. Jusupović 2007). Type *Dorogichin* seals are stamped either with ducal insignia, geometric figures, or a schematic image of a saint, or a beast; they are smaller in size than “ordinary” seals: their diameter is around 1cm. Type *Dorogichin* seals have the form of two roughly circular lead discs pressed together with originally, between them, a piece of string, now intimated only by the presence of two holes (fig. 1). Discussed in an impressive number of studies, type *Dorogichin* seals still remain “the Sphinx of sigillography”, as aptly expressed by K. Bołsunowski (1838-1925), one of its early researchers.³

Of forty localities listed more than twenty years ago by V. Perkhavko as sites of discovery of lead seals (fig. 2), only a small number is in the former territory of the Volga Bulgaria and in Lithuania, the remainder cluster in the territory of Kievan Rus'. Their total is estimated by V. Perkhavko at close to 15.000, of these, not less than 12.000 (80 % of the series) were provenanced to Drohiczyn, 2.500 (17 %) to the territory of northern Rus'. Only 3 % have a southern or western Rus' (other than Drohiczyn) provenance. The number of seals recorded in western and southern Rus' is never higher than ten specimens to a given site; more importantly, this applies also to larger centres such as Kiev (six specimens), Chernigov (six specimens), or Halych (two specimens; Perkhavko 1996, 220, 222, 225, 242-247). The majority of the *Dorogichin* seals were discovered during the 19th c. and mostly lack a recorded context of discovery.⁴

In Poland the situation was similar, until the discoveries in eastern Poland in a region which has been identified with the medieval Cherven Towns, with hill-forts at Czermno and Gródek recognized plausibly as two of its central strongholds. The Cherven Towns, an important area coveted by the Piast and the Riurikid rulers, are recorded, under year dates of 1018 and 1031, in the Russian Primary Chronicle (Primary Chroni-

3 Cf. Bołsunowski 1902, 54; for the history of research on type *Dorogichin* seals, with a special focus on K. Bołsunowski, see Siemianowska 2010.

4 A large number of the seal finds recovered at Drohiczyn is now held by several museums in Poland: State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw (Musianowicz 1957), Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Lódź (Hanc-Maikowa 1988), Archaeological Museum in Cracow (Liwoch 2013), and most notably, the National Museum in Cracow (Emeryk Hutten Czapski Museum). The group of seals held by the latter institution is now analysed by one of the *Sphinx of Slav Sigillography* Project team members – A. Bochnak.

1 Yanin 1970; Yanin/Gaydukov 1998; Bulgakova 2004; Ivakin et al. 2015.

2 To c. 1200; on the subject of seal finds from Poland see Suchodolski 2011.



Fig. 1. Czermno, pow. Tyszkowce, Poland. Selected Dorogichin seals (before conservation treatment); 1 Inv. No. MT/1912/19; 2 MT/1912/38; 3 MT/1912/46; 4 MT/1912/54; 5 MT/1912/55; 6 MT/1912/75; 7 MT/1912/76; 8 MT/1912/78; 9 MT/1912/82; 10 MT/1912/83 (photo M. Wołoszyn, design I. Florkiewicz).

cle, 221, 225). The stronghold Cherven is mentioned for the first time under the year date of 981 (Primary Chronicle, 182).⁵

In response to the relentless depredations on the archaeology at Czermno from amateur prospecting, in 2010-2011 the staff of the Institute of Archaeology of Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin made a metal detector survey of the distribution of archaeological objects resting on the surface and within the topsoil at Czermno recording them in 3D.⁶ This project brought in an impressive series of 2.500 archaeological objects (Piotrowski/Wołoszyn 2012; Bagińska et al. 2012). Of these a truly outstanding group are seals, type *Dorogichin* – 404 specimens. Thanks to the recovery of further specimens from private collectors the number of *Dorogichin* seal finds from Czermno is currently at around 1000.

The 2010-2011 finds from Czermno, thanks to their detailed recording, have a special relevance.⁷ One highly revealing circumstance is that nearly all the lead seals, including type *Dorogichin* specimens, were recovered at Czermno from the marshy valley of the Huczwa River, rather than from the site of the former stronghold.⁸ The significance of the seal finds from Czermno has been recognized in literature (Bulgakova 2012, 324, Fn. 52). In this situation

the decision was taken to make a closer analysis of the *Dorogichin* seals.

The Sphinx of slav sigillography Project – a brief overview

Accepted in 2014 for implementation by the National Science Centre, Cracow, *The Sphinx of Slav Sigillography – Dorogichin Seals in Their East European Context* is a project of German-Polish-Russian cooperation⁹ aimed on a comprehensive, multidisciplinary and international analysis of *Dorogichin* seal finds from Czermno made against a broad East European background.¹⁰ Project tasks include scientific analysis and publication¹¹ in catalogue form of a possibly comprehensive corpus of *Dorogichin* seals from Czermno presenting them against an extensive, East European¹² (Rus') comparative background. Typological analyses and the catalogue shall take into account the results of metallographic analyses of seals from Poland (Czermno, Drohiczyn), East Europe (Russia); also planned is a catalogue of *Dorogichin* seals discovered in East Europe¹³ developed by A. E. Musin, S. Toropov and A. O. Tarabadrina under the guidance of P. G. Gaydukov, the leading authority on their subject (see Yanin/Gaydukov 1998).

At the present stage of research it may be safe to conclude that type *Dorogichin* seals have

5 For Cherven Towns see Sikora/Wołoszyn 2011; Wołoszyn 2012; 2013.

6 Prof. Dr. A. Kokowski, M. Piotrowski M. A. with assistance from A. Troncik M. A., an amateur metal detectorist.

7 On the significance of the context of discovery of the seals, see Seibt 2011, 33.

8 The photographic record published recently by E. Nosov and A. E. Musin documenting the site of discovery of the seals at Drohiczyn itself has revealed that, here too, the seals had not surfaced inside the earthwork, but to the west of it, in the water meadows on the Bug River (Nosov/Musin 2009, vol. I, p. 899 and fig. on p. 898; see also Musin 2012), very much like the situation observed at Czermno. The same may be said of Beloozero (Zakharov 2005).

9 NCN, No. 2013/11/B/HS3/02052; Project leader: Prof. Dr. M. Wołoszyn; implemented at: Institute of Archaeology, University of Rzeszów. The Project is realized in an international cooperation: the key role is played by the Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO) at the Leipzig University (Project *The Elbe Marches, Poland and Bohemia from the 10th to the 12th c.*; Project coordinators: Prof. Dr. Ch. Lübke, Prof. Dr. M. Hardt). M. Wołoszyn is taking part in the project implementation in the period 2014-2019, I. Florkiewicz was a participant in 2014. Partners from East Europe: Prof. Dr. P. G. Gaydukov, Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; Prof. Dr. A. E. Musin, Institute of History of the Material History, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; Dr. O. A. Tarabardina, State Novgorod Museum, Novgorod; S. E. Toropov, State Novgorod Museum, Novgorod. Other Project participants are: J. Bagińska, Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski; A. Bochnak, National Museum, Cracow; Dr. A. Jusupović, Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; M. K. Kocińska, Gdańsk; Dr.

E. M. Nosek, Cracow; A. Piotrowski, State Archaeological Museum, Warsaw; B. Polit, Institute of Archaeology, University of Rzeszów. The seal finds are at present in the Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski (subsequently "MT"). For their assistance in preparing this article we thank P. G. Gaydukov (Moscow), A. E. Musin (St. Petersburg) and U. Ott (Göttingen/Jerusalem).

10 At the current stage of research we cannot hope to analyse the full corpus of *Dorogichin* seals (several thousand, possibly more) from Poland and East Europe.

11 This volume shall be published as part of the series "U Źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej/Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas", launched specifically to publish the archaeology of the Cherven Towns area by the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow-Warsaw, Institute of Archaeology of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów and GWZO, Leipzig.

12 Needless to say, cloth seals (German *Tuchplomben*) are also known – from the 13th c. onwards, from Latin Europe, Poland included (see Kocińska/Maik 2004). The need to analyse the seal finds from Czermno against an East rather than a West European background is dictated by our general knowledge of these artefacts: the majority of finds from Czermno appear to have a Rus' or a Byzantine provenance. "Polish" or – in general – Latin archaeological objects are very rare. Archaeological studies now confirm that during the period 11th-13th c. our study area was a part of Rus' (rather than Poland), even though today both Czermno and Gródek lie in Poland (Wołoszyn 2012).

13 An abbreviated list of seal finds from East Europe (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine). Where possible, comprehensive data will be presented (by A. E. Musin and S. Toropov) for sites in north-western Rus' (Ryurikovo Gorodishche; Veliky Novgorod).

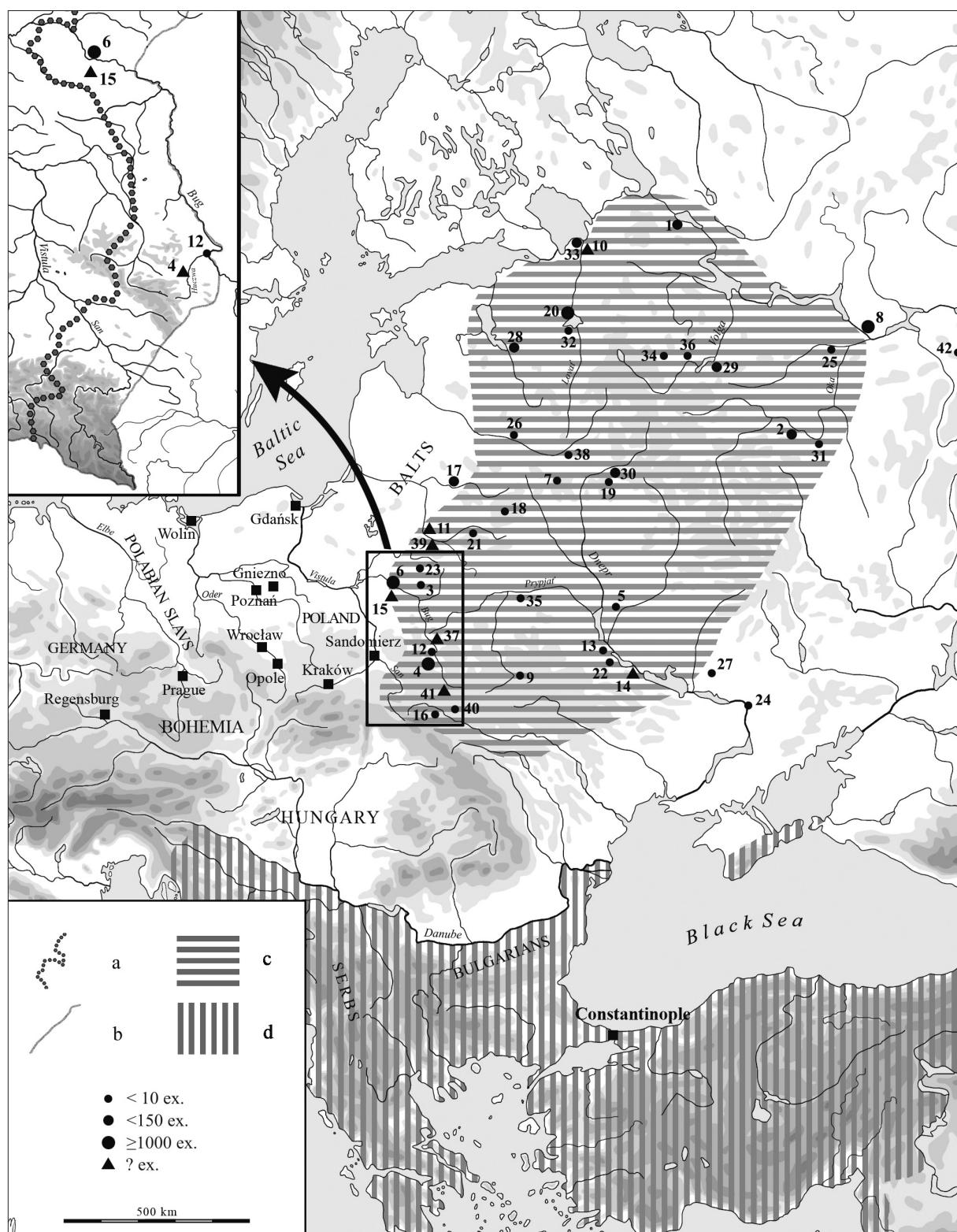


Fig. 2. Distribution of Dorogichin seals in Eastern Europe, according to V. Perkhavko (1996), with two sites added – Czermno (No. 4) and Gródek (No. 12). In the upper left corner a more detailed location of sites in Poland, including Czermno and Grodki (Cherven Towns) mentioned most frequently in the text, and Drohiczyn; a medieval border between Poland and Rus'; b modern eastern boundary of Poland; c Kievan Rus' ca. 1000; d Byzantium ca. 1025; o. oblast; BY Belarus; PL Poland; LT Lithuania; RU Russia; UA Ukraine. Finds of seals: 1 Beloozero, o. Vologda, RU (21 ex.); 2 Ryazan, o. Ryazan, RU (141 ex.); 3 Brest, o. Brest, BY (3 ex.); 4 Czermno, Lubelskie Voiv., PL (c. 1.000); 5 Chernigov, o. Chernigov, UA (6 ex.); 6 Drohiczyn, Podlaskie Voiv., PL (c. 12.000 ex.); 7 Druck, o. Vitebsk, BY (1 ex.); 8 Gorodets, o. Nizhnyi Novgorod, RU (c. 1000 ex.); 9 Gorodishche, o. Khmelnytskyi, UA (4 ex.); 10 Gostynopolye, o. Novgorod, RU; 11 Grodna, o. Grodna, BY; 12 Gródek, Lubelskie Voiv., PL (c. 10 ex.); 13 Kyiv, o. Kyiv, UA (6 ex.); 14 Knyazha Gora, o. Cherkassy, UA; 15 Korczew, Mazowieckie Voiv., PL; 16 Krylos, o. Ivano-Frankovsk, UA (2 ex.); 17 Lubowo, Vilniaus apskritis,

LT (37 ex.); 18 Minsk, o. Minsk, BY (1 ex.); 19 Mstislavl', o. Mochylew, BY (1 ex.); 20 Veliky Novgorod and Ryurikovo Gorodishche, o. Novgorod, RU (c. 1000 ex.); 21 Nowohradok, o. Grodna, BY (1 ex.); 22 Obuchov, o. Kyiv, UA (12 ex.); 23 Osnówka, Podlaskie Voiv., PL (9 ex.); 24 Ostrov Kamenovatyj, o. Dniepropetrovsk, UA (2 ex.); 25 Pirovo Gorodishche, o. Vladymir, RU (1 ex.); 26 Polock, o. Polock, BY (1 ex.); 27 Poltava, o. Poltava, UA (1 ex.); 28 Pskov, o. Pskov, RU (c. 20 ex.); 29 Ratmino, o. Moskva, RU (50 ex. and 10 part-processed materials of seals); 30 Smolensk, o. Smolensk, RU (c. 70 ex.); 31 Staraya Ryazan, o. Ryazan, RU (6 ex.); 32 Staraya Russa, o. Novgorod, RU (2 ex.); 33 Staraya Ladoga, o. Leningrad, RU (about 30 ex.); 34 Torzhok, o. Tver, RU (7 ex.); 35 Turov, o. Gomel, BY (part-processed material of seal); 36 Tver, o. Tver, RU (2 ex.); 37 Ustilug, o. Volyn', UA (? Ex.); 38 Vitebsk, o. Vitebsk, BY (5 ex.); 39 Volkovysk, o. Grodna, BY (? Ex.); 40 Zelenchye, o. Ternopil, UA (8 ex.); 41 Zvenygorod, o. Lviv, UA (? ex.); 42 unknown location in Volga and Kama river basin, RU (1 ex.; drawn by I. Jordan, I. Florkiewicz).



Fig. 3. Czermno, site No. 3; excavation season 2013; 1 the excavation team at sieving; 2 metal detector survey (photo I. Florkiewicz).

been discovered mostly in the border zone of Rus' (in the west: Drohiczyn, Czermno; in the north-east: Beloozero; Zakharov 2005). The corpus of seal finds from East Europe is expected to help confirm this argument and also, to establish the extent to which these finds can be linked to major political and commercial centres because – and this is intriguing – some seal finds have been recorded also in small rural settlements (Perkhavko 1996, 232-233).

In this context we wish to note that our knowledge of the number and variety of type *Dorogichin* seals was vastly altered by the spread of metal detectors. They have been responsible also for revolutionizing numismatics.¹⁴ Another significant fact is that, during the excavation season 2013 at Czermno on site No. 3 – an open settlement (10th/11th c.) and cemetery (12th/13th c.) – the consistent sieving of the archaeological deposit with a fairly fine mesh (fig. 3.1) yielded a rich series of artefacts – e.g., a fragment of an enclopion, an incomplete lyre-shaped buckle (Wołoszyn et al. 2014, fig. 10), but not a single lead seal. The latter, small in size and covered in dirt, can escape notice of even the most dedicated student trainee. On the other hand, investigation made with a metal detector made a few

metres away resulted in the discovery of several seals (fig. 3.2). As an interdisciplinary project the *Sphinx of Slav Sigillography* is implemented by specialists from many fields of research, e. g., metallography (A. Garbacz-Klempka) and history (A. Jusupović).¹⁵ Below we report on the findings from the first metallographic analysis of type *Dorogichin* seals.

The Dorogochin seals – the first metallography analyses

In the Earth's crust lead accounts for 0.002 %. In nature it occurs most often in the form of lead (II) sulphide (PbS), known as lead glance or galena. This ore is the main source of zinc and lead in Poland. Galena is also an argentiferous ore and may contain tin, gold, arsenic and bismuth (Mikoś 2008). The technology of smelting lead from galena is a simple process which

¹⁴ Cf. Dobat 2013; Horsnæs et al. 2013; an excellent example are the new finds from Biesenbrow (Biermann 2013).

¹⁵ He is a specialist in Ruthenian palaeography, whose assistance is necessitated by the presence of inscriptions and tamgas on the seals. In general, from the territory of Rus' we have a larger corpus of inscriptions, on various objects (e.g. spindle whorls), datable to the 11th-13th c., than from the Latin environment. This presumably would be the result of the use in Rus' of the vernacular, rather than Latin (for inscriptions from the territory of Rus' see Franklin 2004). One of the seals from Czermno, with a depiction of a lily, finds correspondence in western European iconography (cf. Bagińska et al. 2012, pl. I.6, 4; for Drohiczyn see Musianowicz 1957, 296-297). Seals with Latin attributes shall be analysed within the project grant by M. K. Kocińska.

is documented in prehistoric Europe possibly even for the Neolithic (Mikoś 2008). Lead was known and used in the ancient Mediterranean world as one of metals of antiquity. Lead had much to recommend itself as a raw material. It was relatively easy to obtain (see *De re metallica*, 869–870 [index]), had a low melting point and a high density (specific gravity), was resistant to corrosion, malleable, ductile, easy to cast and ready to form alloys with other metals. All of this made it a valuable and popular material in many areas of production activity (Garbacz-Klempka/Głowa 2009).

During the Medieval Period lead was used in making decorative items and small utilitarian objects, such as weights, mounts, church paraphernalia, etc. It was also used in roofing, stained glass, window jambs, piping, as a binder in building construction, as a glaze for floor tiles, bricks, roof tiles, ceramic vessels, and so on. Lead was an important raw material in glassworks and goldsmiths workshops. It played an important role as a component in alloys (especially, with tin) and in noble metals extraction (Molenda 2001; Buśko et al. 2009). Its properties – resistance to corrosion, malleability and ductility – made lead a valued material in the production of seals and commercial marks. An important source of lead in Central Europe was in the Harz mountains (Goslar) in Germany; Poland was a major exporter of lead, especially during the younger phases of the medieval period (cf. Molenda 2001), but also earlier, during the 11th/12th c. (cf. Boroń 2013a).

With no metallographic analyses made for type *Dorogichin* seals in the past one of the key tasks in our Project is assessing the chemical content of the metal used in making the early medieval seal finds from Czermno through a non-destructive method as well as examining the corrosion layer formed on them. At the time of writing analysis has been made of ten *Dorogichin* seals.¹⁶ The next project stage foresees making a comparison of the material of the lead seals from Czermno with the material of lead seals from Russian finds¹⁷.

The specimens submitted for analysis were studied by examining their surface and determining their chemical content using a non-invasive method to evaluate the properties of their material without causing damage to their structure (Ciliberto/Spoto 2000; Stuart 2007; Dillmann et al. 2013). When selecting the material for analysis and planning the research methodology note was taken of the preservation of the artefacts and the character of corrosion products. Qualitative and quantitative chemical and macrostructural analyses were performed. The metallographic examination was made with an optical microscope; chemical composition was determined using the method of X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF). Macro- and microscopic observations were used to study the physical structure of the artefacts to make a qualitative identification of their material and processes involved in their manufacture. This method enables us to classify the investigated alloy, identify its structural components, assess the degree of contamination of the alloy during metallurgical processes and to obtain data necessary for tracing the history of working of the alloy (forming and any possible heat treatment).

As already noted, the analysis of the chemical composition was made with the XRF method. In this method the investigated specimens are exposed to X-rays, which by bombarding their metal cause it to emit secondary X-rays, in a phenomenon known as fluorescence. Every chemical element has a characteristic secondary X-ray spectrum which is recorded and provides information about the presence of a given element in the sample. This radiation is identified using a semiconductor detector. By determining the position of individual spectral lines it is possible to identify the element (qualitative analysis) and, by measuring the intensity of selected lines, to determine the concentration of the element in the sample (quantitative analysis). In the X-ray fluorescence method various techniques are used, e.g., in our case, the technique of energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence.

The chemical composition of the samples was determined with an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometer SPECTRO Midex. Ten seals were analysed and submitted for conservation treatment. After conservation the analysis series will be repeated (cf. Wołoszyn et al. in print). For each seal three series of analyses were made (fig. 4), the results were processed and presented in table form (table 1) and in charts.

Lead content in the seals submitted for analysis was found to be 98.83–99.61 %. There was also a minor percentage of cobalt and bismuth. Some specimens had a higher content of iron. No copper or silver was detected. The content

¹⁶ Inv. Nos. MT/1912/19, MT/1912/38, MT/1912/46, MT/1912/54, MT/1912/55, MT/1912/75, MT/1912/76, MT/1912/78, MT/1912/82, MT/1912/83.

¹⁷ Their purpose is to identify the source of lead used in making the *Dorogichin* seals. Lead artefacts with an eastern provenance shall be compared to finds from e.g., Poland, from Cracow (Schejbal-Dereń/Dereń 2010, 17–18; Schejbal-Dereń/Garbacz-Klempka 2010) and, especially, from the production-oriented settlement at Dąbrowa Górnica-Łosień, excavated by D. Rozmus since 1999, referred to as “a real Eldorado (or should we say: Silverado) for the researchers of the silver and lead metallurgy” (Boroń 2013a, 212; 2013b).



Fig. 4. Czermno. Selected results of the chemical composition determination using the method of X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF; wt. %); place of the determination is marked (no scale but see Fig. 1); 1 Inv. No. MT/1912/54; 2 MT/1912/78; 3 MT/1912/82 (graphic Z. Kwak, M. Wołoszyn and I. Florkiewicz).

of iron and bismuth in individual seals is shown in charts (charts 1, 2). Iron and bismuth were recognized as having a diagnostic value as they originate from the deposit or from the technological process. The results were expressed in weight per cent (wt. %). In most of the analysed seals iron content was on a level of 0–0.1 % (seals Nos. MT/1912/38, MT/1912/46, MT/1912/54, MT/1912/78), this is indicated by the distribution of points on the horizontal axis of the chart (chart 1). The range obtained for seals Nos. MT/1912/19, MT/1912/55, MT/1912/75 and MT/1912/83 was 0–0.3 %. Higher values for iron were obtained only for seals Nos. MT/1912/76, MT/1912/82 and a single measurement for seal No. MT/1912/55. These higher values may be the result either of segregation of metallic elements or come from contaminations on the surface of the seal which had not been cleaned of

impurities prior to conservation. For these seals analysis is to be repeated after they return from conservation treatment. The bismuth content in the seals on the other hand is less problematic. A significant majority of the results fits the range of 0.14–0.2 %, a minor higher concentration was recorded only for seal No. MT/1912/38 (cf. Chart 2).

The Dorogichin Seals – some remarks on their function

The discussion of *Dorogichin* seals goes back to the 1860s when a few dozen of these irregular-shaped lead discs were discovered “in the summer of 1864, near the town of Drohiczyn [Dorogichin], when the waters in the Bug River had receded, in the sandy silt of the river bottom, next to a boulder that jutted from the ground to the height of an ell and a half, by Mieczysław

Element	MT/1912/19	MT/1912/38	MT/1912/46	MT/1912/54	MT/1912/55	MT/1912/75	MT/1912/76	MT/1912/78	MT/1912/82	MT/1912/83
Fe	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.18	0.80	0.00	0.31	0.21
Co	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.10
Ga	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Se	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Os	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Au	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.05
Pb	99.52	99.57	99.55	99.61	99.36	99.44	98.83	99.58	99.29	99.39
Bi	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.21
Σ	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tab. 1. Concentrations of metallic elements in the seals from Czermno (wt. %; prepared by A. Garbacz-Klempka).

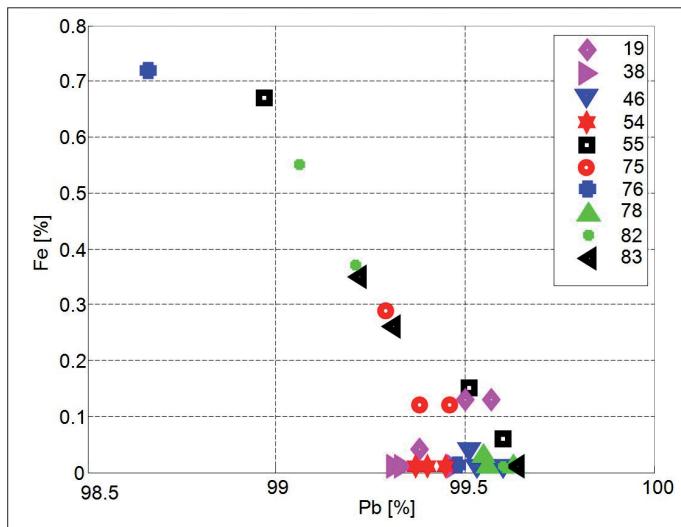


Chart 1. Czermno. Iron and lead content in the seals (wt. %; prepared by A. Garbacz-Klempka).

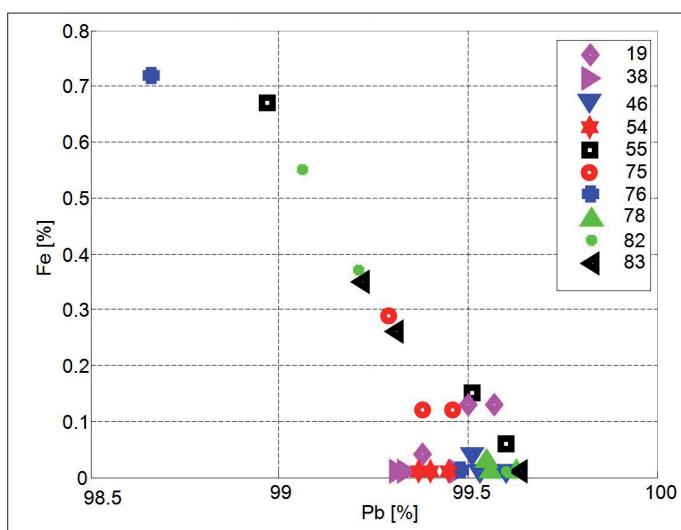


Chart 2. Czermno. Bismuth and lead content in the seals (wt. %; prepared by A. Garbacz-Klempka).

Ambrożewski” (Tyszkiewicz 1868, 117). These finds, dispatched to Wilno, attracted a great deal of interest, including that of Count K. B. Tyszkiewicz (1806–1868) who investigated them more closely. Thanks to the efforts of this amateur antiquarian and archaeologist news about the discovery soon travelled to London, Moscow and Prague. Tyszkiewicz himself published some remarks about the seals, in Polish (Tyszkiewicz 1868), and in Russian, in the *Drevnosti* (Antiquities) journal of the Moscow society of archaeology complete with line drawings of the seals from Drohiczyn (Tyszkiewicz 1865). His contribution attracted so much interest already when it was being prepared for publication in the *Drevnosti* that the same issue of this journal also published a polemic article by L. Kotlyarevskiy (1865). In 1886 N. P. Avenarius, Russian archaeologist active in Warsaw, started an investigation at Drohiczyn and amassed a large series of lead seals, which he later analysed (cf. e.g., Avenarius 1890); another more notable late 19th c. collector with interest in the seals was K. Bołsunowski, active in Kiev (1895; 1902; 1904).

The function of the *Dorogichin* seals continued to perplex researchers also during the 20th c.: K. B. Tyszkiewicz had interpreted these objects as pendant seals of the Yotving, attached by them to their documents. N. P. Avenarius thought they were related to customs duties levied on goods shipped down the Bug River. At first, this view was shared by K. Bołsunowski (1895), who dated the seals to the 13th c. A few years later the same scholar revised his dating to the post-medieval period (15th–18th c.), identifying some of the designs on the seals as coats-of-arms of Polish nobles and towns, only to revert to dating the seals to the 13th c.; this time however, he attributed them to the activity of the Brothers of Dobrzyń. In 1926 V. K. Trutovskiy published 138 seals from Staraya Ryazan, identifying them as Tartar tamgas from 1475–1480 (Trutovskiy 1926). This dating was later rectified by A. L. Mongait (1955, 159–162). The problem of *Dorogichin* seals was addressed in a more methodical manner by N. P. Likhachyev, leading Russian authority on seals of the Orthodox world (see Gaydukov/Yanin 2006). In his analyses he included some 3.000 of these finds interpreting them as producer's marks, dating to the early medieval period (Likhachyev 1930).

In Soviet archaeological literature of the post WW II period type *Dorogichin* seals continued to be interpreted as commercial marks and seals (Yanin 1956, 156–157). A more extensive study was made by B. A. Rybakov (1948, 343). Taking as his point of departure seals held by the State Historical Museum in Moscow, Rybakov found that 25 % of these finds have represented

on them Rus' family group emblems, some of which he attributed to the Riurikids (especially, the double-pronged spear), boyars and wealthy merchants. Rybakov concluded that seals were commercial marks; he also suggested that when the traded goods were transferred at *Dorogichin* from some other means of transport to boats, the seals were removed and discarded, hence their large number recovered at that location.

A major contribution to the study of *Dorogichin* seals was made by T. Lewicki, who using the account given by Abū Hāmid al Andalusi al-Gharnātī (Lewicki 1956, 296) concluded that they were used as marks on “fur money”, stored in the treasury of the *Dorogichin* stronghold, pending exchange for western European coins. According to Lewicki, this explained the presence of the great quantity of seals at Drohiczyn. Lewicki expected to see his line of reasoning confirmed by the discovery of a larger number of western European coins at the same location (Lewicki 1956, 296, Fn. 37) but nothing of the sort happened during later fieldwork (Adamczyk 2004, 36).

In 1957 K. Musianowicz presented an extensive analysis of the seal finds from Drohiczyn held by the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw (Musianowicz 1957). Another researcher to contribute to the study of *Dorogichin* seals was B. D. Ershevskiy (1985). In the late 1970s he analysed some 350 of their finds from Veliky Novgorod and from the nearby site of Ryurikovo Gorodishche. He attributed the seals to the members of the jury and dated them to between the second third of the 12th–first third of the 13th c.; some of the earlier specimens were ascribed by the same researcher to the officials of late 11th/early 12th c. More recently the findings of Ershevskiy have come under very sharp criticism (Perkhavko 1996, 216–217; Beletskiy 1999, 294–295). Most recently, an active study of the *Dorogichin* has been made by S. B. Beletskiy (1999, 297–316), with particular focus on seals with tamgas (for S. B. Beletskiy see Kirpichnikov 2013; Vseviov 2013).

As noted in the introduction to the present study, the production of seals is characteristic for the territory of the Byzantine Commonwealth. This is in contrast to the Latin region of East-Central Europe where they were made much more seldom. The material culture of Rus' in general was quite varied and rich. This is confirmed by the finds of seals and of early medieval hoards of jewellery, two of them discovered at Czermno as well (fig. 5.1). Could it be that every comparison we make between the cultural legacy of the Eastern and the Western Slavs needs to close with the conclusion that *Ex oriente lux?*

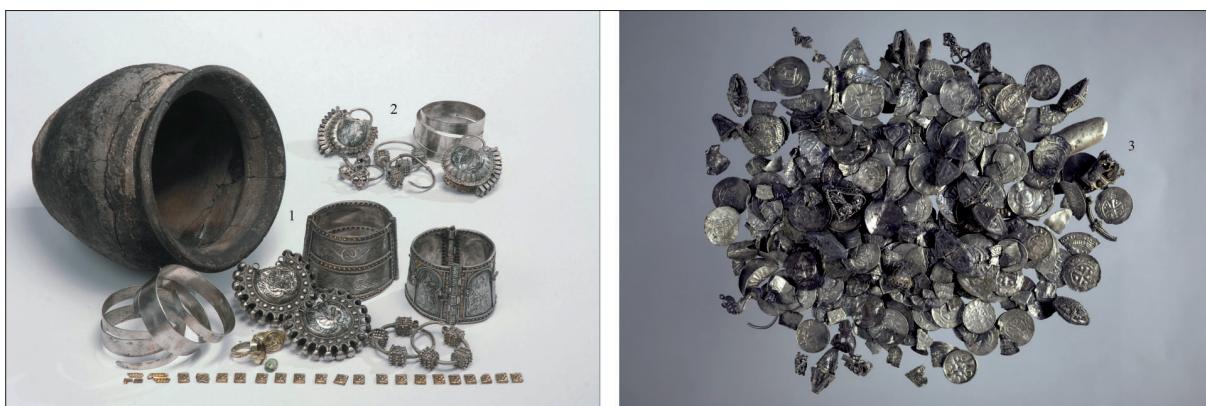


Fig. 5. Two medieval hoards. 1 Czermno, hoard No. I and II after conservation treatment and reconstruction; 2 Cortnitz, Sachsen, Germany (Photo K. Wasilczyk, U. Wohmann).

And yet, archaeologists and historians with interest in East-Central Europe, struck by the beauty of the ornaments that make up the hoards from Rus' territory and the advanced technology used in their manufacture are also struck by the absence of coins in these deposits. The latter are present in hoards attributed to Rus' as far as the onset of the 11th c.; after this date they become very rare. This is in contrast to the territory of Poland or e.g., the Elbe Marches, which have yielded a truly impressive number of hacksilver hoards dated to the 11th/12th c. which, next to hacked pieces of jewellery, include cut up coins; a good example are the Cortnitz and Czermno hoards (fig. 5.2).¹⁸

The period 8th-11th c. was a time of a mass influx to East-Central, North and East Europe of Islamic coins, and – from the early 11th c. onwards – of a vast quantity of western European coins (Adamczyk 2014). Parallel to these developments in the second half of the 10th c. the rulers of Bohemia, Hungary, Poland and Scandinavian states started to mint their own coins. At first, their coinage was symbolic in nature (prestige manifestation) but, with time, it started to be minted in great quantities (in Poland, the earliest coinage – that of Boleslaus the Brave († 1025) is symbolic, but starting with the reign of Boleslaus the Generous (1058-1079) coins are minted in mass.¹⁹ In Rus', coinage is introduced during the reign of Vladimir the Great (980-1015), thus,

roughly in the same period as in East-Central Europe. Coins were also minted under Iaroslav the Wise (1015-1054). However, after his death the issue of coinage in Rus' all but stopped for several centuries (Sotnikova 1982; Gaydukov/Kalinin 2012; cf. also Kluge 2007, 276-278), only to be revived during the reign of Dmitry Donskoy, the Grand Prince of Moscow, 1359-1389 (fig. 6; cf. Spasski 1983; Gaydukov/Grishin 2011).

It is common to regard the minting of coin as proof of a more advanced level of development. In East-Central and North Europe the introduction by the local princes of their own coinage was one in a series of innovations which accompanied the adoption of Christianity. In this context the absence of coinage in Kievan Rus' is indeed extraordinary;²⁰ the medieval Rus' currency includes, next to coins, the grivna currency bars: the grivna of Veliky Novgorod weighing 198-204, and the grivna of Kiev weighing 163-165 g (fig. 7).

The late medieval iconographic record confirms trade in animal skins by Rus' merchants (fig. 8).²¹ but this is not sufficient proof of the use of "fur money" in medieval Rus'. This is confirmed by three written accounts handed down by travellers to the region from Latin and Muslim Europe. The Flemish Franciscan missionary Wil-

18 The Cortnitz hoard was discovered in a field near Weissenberg in 2005; its date of deposition was established as mid 11th c., see Friedland/Hollstein 2008. Currently, an exhaustive analysis of this hoard is being developed by Dr. J. Wojnicz, in collaboration between GWZO, Leipzig, and the Archaeological Heritage office of Saxony, Dresden. The Czermno hoards were discovered in 2011, their time of deposition is 13th/14th c.; see Piotrowski/Wołoszyn 2012.

19 On the origins of coinage in this part of Europe see Suchodolski 1971; 2000; 2012; Kluge 2007, 165-166, 168-171, 246-267.

20 The absence of coinage in medieval Rus' has been a subject of inquiry since the 18th c. and, similarly as the controversial subject of Scandinavian origins of the Rus' state, the discussion could turn very emotional. For there was more to it than that there was need to reconcile the lack of its own coinage in Rus' with the generally high level of civilisation of Eastern Slavs; the very reputation of the Riurikid state was at stake. For the 19th c. researchers the testimony of a medieval traveller such as William of Rubruck that "the ordinary currency of the Russians is the skins of squirrel and mink" (see below) meant that Rus' was relegated to a group of barbarian societies then known from Africa or Asia (on this discussion see Adamczyk 2004, 33-59).

21 Skodock 2012, Cat. No. I:33:d, 48; for literary evidence see Martin 1986; Adamczyk 2013.



Fig. 6. Selected medieval coins from East Europe; 1 Vladimir the Great (980-1015). Kievan Rus', silver coin (srebrnik). State Novgorod Museum (SNM); 2 Dmitry Donskoy (1359-1389). The Grand Prince of Moscow, silver coin (denga). SNM (collection of V. V. Lukjanov, photo SNM).



Fig. 7. Selected silver grivnas from East Europe; 1 grivna of Novgorod type (12th/13th c.), State Historical Museum, Moscow; 2 grivna of Novgorod type (14th-first half of 15th c.; photo State Historical Museum, Moscow, Photo Nos. 7994, 7998, 8000, 8003, 8004, 8007).



Fig. 8. Stralsund, Germany, St. Nicolaus church. Woodcut showing Hanseatic merchants and merchants from Velikiy Novgorod, the latter are holding bundles of animal skins (c. 1360-70) (photo V. Herre).



Fig. 9. Veliky Novgorod. The wooden cylindrical objects (wooden seals; photo S. E. Toporov after A. E. Musin 2012, Fig. 4.1).

liam of Rubruck (c. 1220-c. 1293) noted outright that “Moneta rutenorum sunt pellicule varium varii et grisii” (William of Rubruck I, p. 133[11]; II, XXIX.50, 204). Another Flemish traveller, and diplomat, Guillebert de Lannoy (1386-1462), writing about Veliky Novgorod recorded that: “Et est leur monnoye de keucelles d’argent, pesans environ six onces, sans emprante, car point ne forgent de monnoye d’or. Et est leur menue monnoye de testes de gris et de martres” (Guillebert de Lannoy, 20). However, from our point of view the most relevant report is the one given by “one of the most important and far-travelled Arabian historians of the Middle Ages” (Göckenjan 2007, 497), Abū Hāmid al Andalusī al-Gharnātī (1080-1170). Around 1150 this native of Andalusia visited Kievan Rus’ and recorded the following piece of information about fur money: “For their dealings among themselves, they use old squirrel skins with no hair, that cannot be used for anything and are absolutely worthless even though here is still fur on the heads and paws. They reckon eighteen old skins to be worth a silver dirham and they tie them up in bundles called a jugn. With one of these skins, you can buy a great loaf of magnificent bread, large enough to sustain a big man; and they can be used to buy slave girls, young boys, gold, silver, beaver skins

and other merchandise, in spite of the fact that in any other country, a thousand loads wouldn’t buy you a bean and would be totally valueless. When the skins are completely worn out in a household, they put them in sacks, once they have been cut, and take them to a particular market, where there are men supervising the workers. The workers string eighteen skins together with strong thread, forming a single bundle. At the end of the thread, they attach a piece of black lead, sealed with a die stamp bearing the image of the king. They charge a single skin out of the bundle in order to seal up the rest. No one may refuse to accept them, either when buying or selling” (Abū Hāmid, 75-76; see Lewicki 1956, 296; Lewicka-Rajewska 2004, 222-213).

As was noted earlier, according to T. Lewicki these „piece[s] of black lead” stamped with „the image of the king” described by Abū Hāmid al Andalusī al-Gharnātī are none other by type *Dorogichin* seals. Needless to say, we cannot really hope for archaeology to corroborate the written information on the function of animal skins as currency since organic materials of this sort have a very modest chances for survival in the archaeological record. And yet, the most recent findings from research would support the widespread use of “fur money” in Rus’.

This is

evidenced by results of archaeozoological analysis of the bone remains of fur bearing animals discovered in early medieval settlement in the territory of northern Rus' (Makarov 2012), and quite a different class of objects, too.

Thanks to a breakthrough made in 1999 it is now safe to interpret wooden cylindrical objects (fig. 9), some with inscriptions and/or a prince's heraldic emblem, recovered at Veliky Novgorod starting from 1951, as wooden seals; at present, more than forty have been recorded. V. L. Yanin has noted that "The cylinders were used as markers for sacks filled with part of the collected revenues showing that the sack belonged to the Prince, to the Church or to the tax-collector himself, who, in accordance with the Russkaya Pravda, received a specific percentage of the sums he collected. Such sacks could have contained fur pelts and other valuables" (Yanin 2007, 203). The wooden seals may be dated with confidence to the 11th c., the *Dorogichin* seals are likely to have been introduced sometime later. If this chronology is confirmed, then we would have proof that A. E. Musin was correct in claiming that "this archaic tradition [using wooden seals – the authors], presumably rooted in Scandinavia, was replaced in late 11th c. by *Dorogichin* seals, modelled on the Byzantine tradition" (Musin 2012, 259). In view of the findings from the latest research we propose to link the *Dorogichin* seals with fur money, very likely with commerce, possibly the collecting of taxes rather than with diplomacy.²²

Closing remarks

One need not be an authority on Greek mythology to understand the risk of answering the riddles asked by the Sphinx. Therefore the conclusive resolution of the function of the *Dorogichin* seals is not an aim of the Project now in progress. At the same time, a possibly comprehensive analysis of these finds from Czermno, presented against an eastern European comparative background, is expected to be of a breakthrough significance for the study of this class of finds.

In the present contribution we wished only to give an overview of the research problem addressed in our Project: as it turns out, the studies addressing the Sphinx of Slav sigillogra-

phy are relevant not only for specialists in sphragistics (a rather small group) but also for numismatists and researchers in economic history.

Last but not least they are also relevant for the study of the emergence of divisions within medieval Europe: seals (including type *Dorogichin*) appear in Rus' under Byzantine influence. These small objects made of lead appear to be yet another piece of material evidence on the entry of Rus' within the sphere of the Byzantine Commonwealth (see Musin/Wołoszyn 2012).

The present text was written within the project The Sphinx of Slav Sigillography - Dorogichin Seals in their East European Context (NCN, No. 2013/11/B/HS3/02052).

Bibliography

Sources

- Abū Hāmid – The travels of Abū Hāmid al Andalusī al-Gharnātī, 1130–1155. In: P. Lunde/C. Stone (eds.), Ibn Fadlān and the Land of Darkness. Arab Travellers in the Far North (St Ives 2012) 59–92.
- De re metallica – G. Fraustadt/H. Prescher (eds.), G. Agricola, De re metallica libri XII. Bergbau und Hüttenkunde. Gedenkausgabe Staat. Mus. Mineralogie u. Geologie Dresden 8 (Berlin 1974).
- Guillebert de Lannoy – C. P. Serrure (ed.), Voyages et ambassades de messire Guillebert de Lannoy, 1399–1450 (Mons 1840).
- Primary Chronicle – S. H. Cross (ed.), The Russian Primary Chronicle. Harvard Stud. and Notes in Phil. and Lit. 12 (Cambridge 1930).
- William of Rubruck I – Itinerarium Willelmi de Rubruk. In: F. Michel/T. Wright (eds.), Relations des voyages de Guillaume de Rubruk, Bernard le Sage et S:wulf: publiées en entier pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits de Cambridge, de Leyde et de Londres (Paris 1839) 17–200.
- William of Rubruck II – P. Jackson/P. Jackson/D. Morgan (eds.), The mission of Friar William of Rubruck – his journey to the court of the Great Khan Möngke, 1253–1255 (Indianapolis 2009).

Literature

- Adamczyk 2004 – J. Adamczyk, Płacidła w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej w średniowieczu. Formy, funkcjonowanie, ewolucja (Warszawa 2004).
- Adamczyk 2013 – J. Adamczyk, Fur money – a by-product of the inflow of Arabic silver. In: M. Bogucki/M. Rębkowski (eds.), Economies, monetisation and society in the West Slavic

²² It is worth recalling at this point that, traditionally, seals ("standard" seals, not *Dorogichin* seals) were interpreted as devices used in the issue and exchange of political and administrative documents, rather than in commercial activity. The latest studies of seal use in Byzantine and Rus' territory have demonstrated convincingly that, rather than with circulation of official documents (letters etc.), these objects were associated with the functioning of ports (for sealing commodities; cf. Bulgakova 2011; 2012).

- Lands 800–1200 AD. Wolińskie Spotkania Mediewistyczne 2 (Szczecin 2013) 159–167.
- Adamczyk 2014 – D. Adamczyk, Silber und Macht. Fernhandel, Tribute und die piastische Herrschaftsbildung in nordosteuropäischer Perspektive (800–1100). Qu. u. Stud. 28 (Wiesbaden 2014).
- Avenarius 1890 – N. P. Avenarius, Drogichin Nadbużchskij i ejgo drevnosti (St. Petersburg 1890).
- Bagińska et al. 2012 – J. Bagińska/M. Piotrowski/ M. Wołoszyn (eds.), Červen' – eine Burg zwischen Ost und West. Ausstellungskat. (Tomaszów Lubelski et al. 2012).
- Beletskiy 1999 – S. V. Beletskiy, Znaki Rjurikowiczej na plombach iż Drogichina. Stratum plus 6, 1999, 288–330.
- Biermann 2013 – F. Biermann, Neue völkerwanderungs- und slawenzeitliche Münzfunde aus Brandenburg und ihre wirtschaftliche Aussage. In: M. Bogucki/M. Rębkowski (eds.), Economies, monetisation and society in the West Slavic Lands 800–1200 AD. Wolińskie Spotkania Mediewistyczne 2 (Szczecin 2013) 223–235.
- Bołsunowski 1895 – K. Bołsunowski, Znaki pieczętne na ołowiu (plomby) znajdowane w Bugu pod Drohiczynem (studium sfragistyczne). Wiadomości Num.-Arch. 3, 1893 (1895), 371–385.
- Bołsunowski 1902 – K. Bołsunowski, Znaki symboliczne na ołowiu (plomby), ich znaczenie i klasyfikacja. Światowit 4, 1902, 54–72.
- Bołsunowski 1904 – K. Bołsunowski, Znaki symboliczne na ołowiu (plomby), ich znaczenie i klasyfikacja. Światowit 5, 1904, 94–109.
- Boroń 2013a – P. Boroń, Where did the Piasts take silver from? The research on metallurgy and mining centre on the border of Silesia and Lesser Poland in the early Middle Ages. In: M. Bogucki/M. Rębkowski (eds.), Economies, monetisation and society in the West Slavic Lands 800–1200 AD. Wolińskie Spotkania Mediewistyczne 2 (Szczecin 2013) 209–221.
- Boroń 2013b – P. Boroń (eds.), Argenti fossores et alii. Znaczenie gospodarcze wschodnich części Górnego Śląska i zachodnich krańców Małopolski w późnej fazie wczesnego średniowiecza (X–XII wiek; Wrocław 2013).
- Bulgakova 2004 – V. Bulgakova, Byzantinische Bleisiegel in Osteuropa: die Funde auf dem Territorium Altrußlands. Mainzer Veröff. Byzantinistik 6 (Wiesbaden 2004).
- Bulgakova 2011 – V. Bulgakova, Der Siegelfund von Seraskerat' in Konstantinopel. Ein Historiographischer Mythos? In: Ch. Stavrakos/ B. Papadopoulou (eds.), Epeironde. Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium of Byzantine Sigillography (Wiesbaden 2011) 47–65.
- Bulgakova 2012 – V. Bulgakova, «Skoplenie pechatey s territorii Seraskeram» v Konstantinopolje: istoriograficheskyj mif? Sygdeyskyj sbornik 5, 2012, 309–326.
- Buško et al. 2009 – C. Buško/M. Dereń/A. Garbacz-Klempka, Konfekcjonowanie ołowiu i miedzi w krakowskiej Wielkiej Wadze. Arch. Hist. Polona 18, 2009, 7–20.
- Ciliberto/Spoto 2000 – E. Ciliberto/G. Spoto (eds.), Modern analytical methods in art and archaeology. Chemical Analysis 155 (New York et al. 2000).
- Dillmann et al. 2013 – P. Dillmann/D. Watkinson/E. Angelini/A. Adriaens (eds.), Corrosion and conservation of cultural heritage metallic artefacts. European Federation of Corrosion (EFC) Series 65 (Oxford et al. 2013).
- Dobat 2013 – A. S. Dobat, Between Rescue and Research. An Evaluation after 30 Years of Liberal Metal Detecting in Archaeological Research and Heritage Practice in Denmark. European Journ. Arch. 16, 2013, 704–725.
- Ershevskiy 1985 – B. D. Ershevskiy, Drogichinskie plomby. Klassifikacija, tipologija, chronologia (po materia lam sobranija N. P. Likhacheva). Vspomogatelnyje istoricheskije dyscypliny 17, 1985, 36–57.
- Franklin 2004 – S. Franklin, Writing, Society and Culture in Early Rus, c. 950–1300 (Cambridge 2004).
- Friedland/Hollstein 2008 – S. N. Friedland/ W. Hollstein, Der Schatz im Acker – Ein Hacksilberfund des 11. Jahrhunderts aus Cortnitz, Stadt Weisenberg (Lkr. Bautzen). Arbeits- u. Forschungsber. Sächs. Bodendenkmalpf. 50, 2008, 211–229.
- Garbacz-Klempka/Głowa 2009 – A. Garbacz-Klempka/W. Głowa, Ołów na średniowiecznym Rynku krakowskim w świetle badań. In: Gospodarka nad Przemszą i Brynicą od pradziejów do początków XX wieku w świetle badań interdyscyplinarnych (Dąbrowa Górnica/Olkusz/Sosnowiec 2009) 218–237.
- Gaydukov/Grishin 2011 – P. G. Gaydukov/ I. Grishin, Münzen des Moskauer Großfürstentums. Das Geld von Dmitrij Ivanowitsch Donskoj (1359–1389. Über die Veröffentlichung der ersten Ausgabe des „Korpus der russischen Münzen des 14–15. Jhs.“ In: N. Holmes (ed.), Proceedings of the XIVth International Numismatic Congress 2 (Glasgow 2011) 1441–1451.
- Gaydukov/Kalinin 2012 – P. G. Gaydukov/ V. A. Kalinin, Drevnejsche russkije monety. In: N. A. Makarov (ed.), Rus' v IX–X vekach.

- Archeologicheskaya panorama (Moskva/Vologda 2012) 403–435.
- Gaydukov/Yanin 2006 – P. G. Gaydukov/V. L. Yanin, Die Erforschung der altrussischen Urkundensiegel im 20. Jahrhundert: Forschungsstand und Besonderheiten der Zusammenstellung russischer Siegelsammlungen im letzten Jahrzehnt. Stud. Byzantine Sigillography 9, 2006, 201–206.
- Göckenjan 2007 – H. Göckenjan, Legende oder Wirklichkeit? Nachrichten über das östliche Europa im Werk des arabischen Reisenden Abū Ḥāmid al-Andalusī al-Ġarnātī (1080–1170). In: M. Knüppel/E. Winkler (eds.), Ungarn, Türken und Mongolen. Kleine Schriften von H. Göckenjan. Societas Uralo-Altaica. Veröff. 76 (Wiesbaden 2007) 497–529.
- Hanc-Maikowa 1988 – E. Hanc-Maikowa, Plomby drohiczyńskie ze zbiorów Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi. Prace i Mat. Muz. Arch. i Etn. Łódz. Ser. Num. i Konserwatorska 8, 1988, 49–66.
- Horsnæs et al. 2013 – H. W. Horsnæs/M. Märcher/M. Vennersdorf, A stepping stone in the Baltic Sea. Two millennia of coin finds and coin use – a case study of Vester Herred, Bornholm. Journ. Arch. Num. 3, 2013, 1–65.
- Ivakin et al. 2015 – H. Ivakin/N. Khrapunov/W. Seibt (eds.), Byzantine and Rus' Seals. Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Rus'-Byzantine Sigillography, Kyiv, Ukraine, 13–16 September 2013 (Kyiv 2015).
- Jusupović 2007 – A. Jusupović, Tak zwany „Latopis Połocki” w przekazie Wasilja Tatišceva. Rola Drohicyna w kontaktach polsko-ruskich drugiej połowy XII wieku. Stud. Źródłoznawcze 45, 2007, 15–32.
- Kirpichnikov 2013 – A. N. Kirpichnikov, Sergey Vasil'evich Beleckij. Zchizn i tvorchestvo, Stratum Plus 5, 2013, 17–24.
- Kluge 2007 – B. Kluge, Numismatik des Mittelalters, Österreich. Akad. Wiss. Phil.-Hist. Kl. 769 (Berlin/Wien 2007).
- Kotlyarevskiy 1865 – L. A. Kotlyarevskiy, Zametki k statje gr. K. P. Tyschkevicha «O svincovych otiskach ...». Drevnosti. Trudy Moskovskogo Imperat. Arch. Obschestva 1.2, 1865, 242–248.
- Kocińska/Maik 2004 – M. K. Kocińska/J. Maik, Średniowieczne i nowożytne plomby tekstylnie z wykopalisk w Gdańsku. Acta Arch. Lodziensia 50 (Łódź 2004).
- Lewicka-Rajewska 2004 – U. Lewicka-Rajewska, Arabskie opisanie Słowian. Źródła do dziejów średniowiecznej kultury, Prace Etn. 15 (Wrocław 2004).
- Lewicki 1956 – T. Lewicki, Znaczenie handlowe Drohicyna nad Bugiem we wczesnym średniowieczu i zagadkowe plomby ołowiane znalezione w tej miejscowości. Kwartalnik Hist. Kult. Materialnej 4, 1956, 289–297.
- Likhachyev 1930 – N. P. Likhachyev, Materialy dlja istorii vizantijskoj i russkoj sfragistiki 2 (Leningrad 1930).
- Liwoch 2013 – R. Liwoch, Plomby z Drohicyna w zbiorach Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie. Archeologiya i davnaya istoriya Ukrainy 11, 2013, 105–113.
- Makarov 2012 – N. A. Makarov (ed.), Rus' v IX-X wiekach. Archeologicheskaya panorama (Moskva/Vologda 2012).
- Martin 1986 – J. Martin, Treasure of the Land of Darkness: The Fur Trade and Its Significance for Medieval Rus (Cambridge 1986).
- Mikoś 2008 – T. Mikoś, Górnice skarby przeszłości. Od kruszcu do wyrobu i zabytkowej kopalni (Kraków 2008).
- Molenda 2001 – D. Molenda, Polski ołówek na rynkach Europy śródkowej w XIII–XVII wieku. Stud. i Mat. Hist. Kultury Materialnej 69 (Warszawa 2001).
- Mongajt 1955 – A. L. Mongajt, Staraya Ryazan (Moskva 1955).
- Musin 2012 – A. E. Musin, Auf der Suche nach der Vergangenheit: Dorohiciner Plomben als Indikatoren mittelalterlicher Grenzen. In: Bagińska et al. 2012, 257–279.
- Musin/Wołoszyn 2012 – A. E. Musin/M. Wołoszyn, Newly-Converted Europe – Digging In. An archaeological afterword. In: M. Salamon et al. (eds.), Rome, Constantinople and Newly-Converted Europe: Archaeological and Historical Evidence, U Źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej / Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas 1.2 (Kraków et al. 2012) 683–711.
- Musianowicz 1957 – K. Musianowicz, Wczesnośredniowieczny ośrodek handlowy w Drohiczynie, pow. Siemiatycze. Wiadomości Arch. 24, 1957, 285–299.
- Nesbitt 2008 – J. Nesbitt, Sigilliography. In: E. Jeffreys/J. Haldon/R. Cormack (eds.), The Oxford of Handbook of Byzantine Studies (Oxford 2008) 150–156.
- Nosov/Musin 2009 – E. N. Nosov/A. E. Musin, Imperatorskaja Archeologicheskaja Komisija (1859–1917) (St. Petersburg 2009).
- Obolensky 1971 – D. Obolensky, The Byzantine Commonwealth. Eastern Europe, 500–1453 (Bungay 1971).
- Perkhavko 1996 – V. B. Perkhavko, Rasprostranenie plomb drogičinskogo tipa. Drevnejšie gosudarstva vostočnoj Evropy. 1994 god, 1996, 211–247.
- Piotrowski/Wołoszyn 2012 – M. Piotrowski/M. Wołoszyn, Czermno / Cherven – archaeological investigation of an early Rus' medi-

- eval town in eastern Poland in 2010–2011. A preliminary report. In: M. Salamon et al. (eds.), Rome, Constantinople and Newly-Converted Europe: Archaeological and Historical Evidence. U Źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej / Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas 2 (Kraków et al. 2012) 359–389.
- Rybakov 1948 – B. A. Rybakov, Remeslo Drevnej Rusi (Moskva 1948).
- Schejbal-Dereń/Dereń 2010 – K. Schejbal-Dereń/M. Dereń, Wielka Waga na Krakowskim Rynku w świetle badań archeologicznych. Krzysztofory. Zeszyty Naukowe Muz. Hist. Miasta Krakowa 28, 2010, 7–30.
- Schejbal-Dereń/Garbacz-Klempka 2010 – K. Schejbal-Dereń/A. Garbacz-Klempka, Działalność krakowskiej Wielkiej Wagi w kontekście badań metaloznawczych. Krzysztofory. Zeszyty Naukowe Muz. Hist. Miasta Krakowa 28, 2010, 31–50.
- Seibt 2011 – W. Seibt, Zukunftsperspektiven der byzantinischen Siegelkunde. In: Ch. Stavrakos/B. Papadopoulou (eds.), Epeironde. Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium of Byzantine Sigillography (Wiesbaden 2011) 17–36.
- Siemianowska 2010 – E. Siemianowska, Odciski, płytka, ołowianki, czyli Boļsunowskiego i innych rozterki nad sfinksem sfragistyki. In: P. Kucypera/S. Wadyl (eds.), Życie codzienne przez pryzmat rzeczy (Toruń 2010) 63–88.
- Sikora/Wołoszyn 2011 – P. Sikora/M. Wołoszyn, 981 – Volodímer zog zu den Ljachen und nahm ihre Städte: Peremyśl, Červen und die anderen Städte. Forschungsgeschichte und neuere Untersuchungen zu den Červenischen Burgen. In: F. Biermann/Th. Kersting/A. Klammt (eds.), Der Wandel um 1000. Beitr. zur Ur- u. Frühgesch. Mitteleuropas 60 (Langenweißbach 2011) 233–248.
- Skodock 2012 – C. Skodock, I.33.a-d.Rigafahrer gestühl. In: A. Levykin/M. Wemhoff (Hrsg.), Russen und Deutsche. 1000 Jahre Kunst, Geschichte und Kultur (Berlin 2012) 42–48.
- Sotnikova 1982 – M. P. Sotnikova, Russian Coins of the X–XI Centuries A.D. Recent research and a corpus in commemoration of the millennium of the earliest Russian coinage, BAR. Internat. Ser. 136 (Oxford 1982).
- Spasski 1983 – I. G. Spasski, Das russische Münzsysteem. Ein historisch-numismatischer Abriss (Berlin 1983).
- Stuart 2007 – B. Stuart, Analytical techniques in materials conservation (Padstow 2007).
- Suchodolski 1971 – S. Suchodolski, Początki mennictwa w Europie śródziemnomorskiej, wschodniej i północnej (Wrocław 1971).
- Suchodolski 2000 – S. Suchodolski, Noch einmal über die Anfänge der Münzprägung in Polen. In: B. Kluge/B. Weisser (eds.), XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongreß. Berlin 1997, Akten-Proceedings-Actes (Berlin 2000) 978–982.
- Suchodolski 2011 – S. Suchodolski, Bulles de plomb et les monnaies en Pologne au XII^e siècle. In: N. Holmes (ed.), Proceedings of the XIVth International Numismatic Congress (Glasgow 2011) 1640–1645.
- Suchodolski 2012 – S. Suchodolski, Numizmatyka średniowieczna. Moneta źródłem archeologicznym, historycznym i ikonograficznym (Warszawa 2012).
- Trutovskiy 1926 – V. K. Trutovskiy, Ryazanskie plomby. Otchet etn.-arch. Muz. MGU 1, 1926, 7–11.
- Tyszkiewicz 1865 – K. I. Tyszkiewicz, Svincove ottiski, najdennye v reke Buge u Drogichina, Drevnosti. Trudy Moskovskogo Imperat. Arch. Obschestva 1.2, 1865, 115–122.
- Tyszkiewicz 1868 – K. I. Tyszkiewicz, O kurhanach na Litwie i Rusi zachodniej. Studium archeologiczne (Berlin 1868).
- Vseviov 2013 – L. Vseviov, Spisok nauchnykh trudov S. V. Beleckogo. Stratum Plus 5, 2013, 29–39.
- Wołoszyn 2012 – M. Wołoszyn, Die frühmittelalterlichen orthodoxen Devotionalien in Polen und die Entstehung der ältesten Ostgrenze Polens. Forschungsgeschichte und Forschungsperspektiven. In: M. Salamon et al. (eds.), Rome, Constantinople and Newly-Converted Europe: Archaeological and Historical Evidence. U Źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej / Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas 2 (Kraków et al. 2012) 225–289.
- Wołoszyn 2013 – M. Wołoszyn, Die Červenischen Burgen und die Frage der Herausbildung der polnisch-altrussischen Grenze im 10.–11. Jahrhundert. Ein archäologisch-historischer Beitrag. Siedlungsforsch. 29, 2011 (2013), 75–105.
- Wołoszyn et al. 2014 – M. Wołoszyn/M. Piotrowski/I. Florkiewicz/K. Grochecki, Kompleks gorodischcha v Czermno: pidsumki archeologicznych doslidzhen' u 2013 roci. Poselennja i mogil'nik Czermno – 3 (archeologicznyj analiz). Naukovi studii 7, 2014, 226–260.
- Wołoszyn et al. in print – M. Wołoszyn/E. M. Nosek/J. Stępiński/A. Rafalska-Łasocha/W. Łasocha/E. Bielańska, The seals from Czermno (Cherven towns, eastern Poland) – some chemical analysis results in print.
- Yanin 1956 – V. L. Yanin, Deneschno-vesovyje sistemy russkogo srednevekov'ja (Moskva 1956).

- Yanin 1970 – V. L. Yanin, Aktovyje pechatи Drevney Rusi X–XV vv I (Moskva 1970).
- Yanin 2007 – V. L. Yanin, The wooden seals of tribute collectors. In: M. Brisbane, J. Hather (eds.), Wood use in medieval Novgorod (Exeter 2007) 203–208.
- Yanin/Gaydukov 1998 – V. L. Yanin/P. G. Gaydukov, Aktovyje pechatи Drevney Rusi X–XV vv. III (Moskva 1998).
- Zakharov 2005 – S. D. Zakharov, Svincovye plomby Beloozera, In: N. A. Makarov/A. V. Chernecov (eds.), Rus' v IX–XIV vekach (Moskva 2005) 20–60.

Prof. Dr. Marcin Wołoszyn
Institute of Archaeology
University of Rzeszów
Moniuszki 10
Pl-35-015 Rzeszów

Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO)
Reichsstr. 4-6
D-04109 Leipzig

Iwona Florkiewicz M. A.
Institute of Archaeology
University of Rzeszów
Moniuszki 10
Pl-35-015 Rzeszów

Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO)
Reichsstr. 4-6
De-04109 Leipzig

Dr. Aldona Garbacz-Klempka
AGH-University of Science and Technology
Faculty of Foundry
Reymonta 23
Pl-30-050 Kraków, Poland

www.beier-beran.de
Archäologische Fachliteratur

Reihe "Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas"

- Bd. 1: Die megalithischen, submegalithischen und pseudomegalithischen Bauten sowie die Menhire zwischen Ostsee und Thüringer Wald. Von H.-J. Beier. 1991 - vergriffen -
- Bd. 2: Untersuchungen zur Stellung der Salzmünder Kultur im Jungneolithikum des Saalegebietes. Von J. Beran. 1993, 22,50 EUR
- Bd. 3: Macht der Vergangenheit - Wer macht Vergangenheit. Archäologie und Politik. Hrsg. von S. Wolfram et al. 1993- vergriffen-
- Bd. 4: Das Neolithikum im Mittelelbe-Saale-Gebiet und in der Altmark. Eine Übersicht und ein Abriss zum Stand der Forschung. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier und R. Einicke. Nachauflage lieferbar, 33,00 EUR
- Bd. 5: The Swidrian Reindeer-Hunters of Eastern Europe. Von L.L: Zaliznyak. 1995, Preis: 22,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-06-1
- Bd. 6: Der "Rössener Horizont" in Mitteleuropa. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier. 1994 - vergriffen
- Bd. 7: Selecta Prehistorica. Festschrift für Joachim Preuß. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier und J. Beran. 1995, Preis: 18,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-09-6
- Bd. 8: Studien zur reiternomadischen Kultur des 4. bis 5. Jahrhunderts. Von Bodo Anke. Bd. 8/1: Text. Bd. 8/2: Katalog und Tafeln. 1998
- Bd. 9: Terra & Praehistoria. Festschrift für K.-D. Jäger. Hrsg v. S. Ostritz u. R. Einicke. 1996, Preis: 24,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-12-6
- Bd. 10: Studien zum Siedlungswesen im Jungneolithikum. Hrsg. v. H.-J. Beier. 1996, Preis: 23,25 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-15-0
- Bd. 11: Die Bronze- und die vorrömische Eisenzeit im Mittelelbe-Saale-Gebiet. Eine Übersicht und ein Abriss zum Stand der Forschung. Hrsg. von A. Neubert, T. Schuncke und H.-J. Beier. – in Vorbereitung
- Bd. 12: Hornsteinnutzung und -handel im Neolithikum Südostbayerns. Von Angelika Grillo. 1997. Preis: 19,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-17-7
- Bd. 13: Eine Holzstraße aus der Zeit um 1265 und weitere mittelalterliche Befunde vom Grundstück Schuhagen 1 in Greifswald. Von Cathrin Schäfer. 1997, 144 S., 23 Tabellen, 24 Pläne, 42 Abbildungstafeln, Preis: 21,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-18-5
- Bd. 14: Frühgeschichte der Landwirtschaft in Deutschland. Hrsg. von N. Benecke, P. Donat, E. Gringmuth-Dallmer, U. Willerding. 2003, 372 S., 125 Karten u. Abbildungen, 6 Farbtafeln, Preis: 50,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-21-5
- Bd. 15: Urgeschichtlicher Silexbergbau in Europa. Eine kritische Analyse zum gegenwärtigen Forschungsstand. Von S. Gayck. 2000
- Bd. 16/1: Aus Bronzezeit und Mittelalter Sachsens. (Ausgewählte Arbeiten von G. Billig von 1956 - 1990). Hrsg. St. Herzog, et al. Bronzezeit. 2000, 159 S., zahlr. Karten, Pläne u. Abbildungen, Preis: 27,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-23-1
- Bd. 16/2: Aus Bronzezeit und Mittelalter Sachsens. (Ausgewählte Arbeiten von G. Billig von 1956 - 1990). Hrsg. St. Herzog, et. al. Mittelalter. 2011, ca. 230 S. zahlr. Karten, Pläne u. Abbildungen, Preis: 37,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-59-6
- Bd. 17: Die linien- und stichbandkeramische Siedlung in Dresden-Cotta. Eine frühneolithische Siedlung im Dresdener Elbkessel. Von A. Pratsch - Teil 1: Text, Tafeln und Pläne. Teil 2: Katalog (12,50 EUR) 1999, 170 S., 56 Tafeln, Preis 25,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-26-6
- Bd. 18: Die Schlacht im Teutoburger Wald. Von Bruno Krüger. 1999 – vergriffen
- Bd. 19: Siedlungs- und Grabfunde der älteren Eisenzeit aus Rheinhessen und dem Gebiet der unteren Nahe. Von H. Koepke. Bd.19,1: Text und Katalog. Bd.19,2: Tafeln 1998, 224 S., 5 Karten, 272 Tafeln, Preis: 44,44 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-29-0
- Bd. 20: Den Bogen spannen ... Festschrift für Bernhard Gramsch. Hrsg. v. E. Cziesla, et al. 56 Beiträge zur Forschung. 2 Bände. 1999,
- Bd. 21: Studien zur Megalithik. Forschungsstand und ethnoarchäologische Perspektiven. Hrsg. v. K. W. Beinhauer et al. 1999, ca. 532 S., zahlr. Karten, Pläne u. Abbildungen, Preis: 69,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-36-3
- Bd. 22: Varia neolithica I. Hrsg. v. H.-J. Beier. Zahlreiche Beiträge zur Forschung. 2000, 203 S., Preis: 30,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-38-X
- Bd. 23: Die jungpleistozäne und holozäne Tierwelt Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns - Faunenhistorische und kulturgeschichtliche Befunde. Von Norbert Benecke. 2000, 155 S., zahlr. Karten, Abbildungen u. Tabellen, Preis: 23,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-39-8
- Bd. 24: Besiedlungsgeschichte des frühen Mittelalters im nördlichen Bayerisch-Schwaben. Von Thomas Kersting. 2000, Preis: 39,50 EUR
- Bd. 25: Untersuchungen zur Siedlungsplatzwahl im mitteldeutschen Neolithikum. Von Sven Ostritz. 2000, 46,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-41-X
- Bd. 26: Der Pennigsberg bei Mittenwalde - Ein frühmittelalterlicher Burgwall auf dem Teltow. Hrsg. v. Felix Biermann. 2001, 42,00 EUR
- Bd. 27: Goethe, der Thüringisch-Sächsische Verein und die Entwicklung der Altertumskunde in den Jahrzehnten nach 1800. Von Sylke Kaufmann und Dieter Kaufmann. 2001, ca. 400 S., zahlr. Abbildungen, Register, Preis: 44,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-51-7
- Bd. 28: Bunte Pracht - die Perlen der frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Liebenau, Kreis Nienburg / Weser und Dörverden, Kr. Verden / Aller. Von Maren Siegmann. 2002, Teil 1: 183 S. Textteil, 54 Abb., 4 Farbtafeln, Preis: 30,60 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-57-6
2003, Teil 2: 224 S. Textteil, 13 Farbtafeln, 4 Beilagen, 1 CD-Beilage, Preis: 40,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-84-3
2004, Teil 3: 211 S. Textteil, 127 Abbildungen, Farbtafeln, Preis: 28,00 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-01-4
2005, Teil 4: 286 S. Textteil, zahlreiche Abbildungen, Tabellen und Farbtafeln, Preis: 35,00 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-35-9
2006, Teil 5: 232 S. Textteil, zahlreiche Abbildungen, Tabellen und Farbtafeln, Preis: 28,00 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-25-1
- Bd. 29: Die Germanen - Mythos, Geschichte, Kultur, Archäologie. Von Bruno Krüger. 2003, 239 S., Preis: 33,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-54-1
- Bd. 30: Berge und Boote. Ausgewählte Arbeiten. Von Dietrich Evers. 2001, 236 S..Preis: 19,50 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-55-X
- Bd. 31: Zähne, Menschen und Kulturen. Von Rolf Will. 2001, 275 S., über 500 Abb. in Farbe, Preis: 74,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-56-8
- Bd. 32: Varia neolithica II. Beiträge der Sitzung der AG Neolithikum in Trier 2001. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier. 2002, 32,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-66-5
- Bd. 33: Untersuchungen zu den Wendelringen der älteren vorrömischen Eisenzeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Thüringischen Kultur. Von Sven Ostritz. 2002, 84. S., 16 Karten, CD- u. 1 Textbeilage, Preis: 24,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-68-1
- Bd. 34: Dino, Zeus und Asterix. Zeitzuge Archäologie in Werbung und Alltag. Bearbeitet von Inken Jensen. 2003, 49,00 EUR
- Bd. 35: Bilzingsleben VI. Hrsg. von Dietrich Mania. 2003, 392 S., zahlreiche Abbildungen u. Pläne, Preis: 64,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-69-X
- Bd. 36: Das Megalithsyndrom. Ein Phänomen des Neolithikums. Von Jürgen E. Walkowitz. 2004, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-70-3
- Bd. 37: Varia neolithica III. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier und R. Einicke, 2004, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-03-0
- Bd. 38: Studien zur Geschichte und Kultur der Germanen. Von Günter Behm(Blancke). 2004, 136 S., 67 Tafeln, ISBN 3-937517-09-X
- Bd. 39: Metrologische Strukturen der Kultur mit Schnurkeramik und ihre Bedeutung für die Entwicklung des mitteleuropäischen Raumes. Von Aleksander Dzbynski, 2004, 50 S., 21 Abbildungen, 4 Tafeln, Preis: 24,00 EUR, ISBN 3-939936-96-7
- Bd. 40: Bilzingsleben V / Homo erectus – seine Kultur und Umwelt / Zum Lebensbild des Urmenschen. Von Dietrich Mania, Ursula Mania, Wolf-Dieter Heinrich et al. 2004, 295 S., zahlr. Abb., 23 Tafeln, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 3-930036-99-1
- Bd. 41: Die schwedische Matrikelkarte von Vorpommern und ihre Bedeutung für die Erforschung der Bodendenkmäler. Von Michaela Riebau 2005, 211 S., 16 Farbtafeln, 9 Farbkarten, Preis: 33,50 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-19-7
- Bd. 42: Keller in Mittelalter und Neuzeit. Bericht über die Tagung „Kellerkataster“ Stralsund 2005. Hrsg. von Stefanie Brüggemann. 2006, 15 Beiträge, 196 S., zahlreiche Abbildungen, Preis: 34,50 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-31-6
- Bd. 43: Varia neolithica IV. Beiträge der Sitzung der AG Neolithikum. Hrsg. von H.-J. Beier. 2006, Preis: 34,00 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-43-X

- Bd. 44: Mittelalterliche Landeserschließungen und Siedlungsprozesse und Siedlungsprozesse in der unteren Wartheregion . Von Armin Volkmann. 2006, 149 S., zahlr. SW- und Farbab., 16 Tafeln, CD-Beilage, Preis: 39,50 EUR, ISBN 3-937517-47-2
- Bd. 45: Reiter, Reiterkrieger und Reiternomaden zwischen Rheinland und Korea: Zur spätantiken Reitkultur zwischen Ost und West, 4.-8. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Von Ulf Jäger. 2006, 188 S., 70 SW Tafeln, Preis: 39,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-937517-55-1
- Bd. 46: Siedlung, Kommunikation und Wirtschaft im westslawischen Raum. Hrsg. F. Biermann & Th. Kersting. 2007, 408 S., 34 Einzelbeiträge, zahlr. SW Abb., Pläne und Karten, Preis: 49,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-937517-65-0
- Bd. 47: Die unteren Zehntausend – auf der Suche nach den Unterschichten der Eisenzeit. Hrsg. P. Trebsche et al. 2007, 176 S., 16 Einzelbeiträge, zahlr. SW Abb., Pläne und Karten, Preis: 32,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-937517-74-2
- Bd. 48: Terra Praehistorica. Festschrift für K.-D. Jäger zum 70. Geburtstag. Hrsg. Archäologische Gesellschaft in Thüringen e. V. 2007, 552 S., 44 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 37,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-937517-97-7
- Bd. 49: Ritus und Religion in der Eisenzeit. Hrsg. Chr. Eggl. et al., 2008, Preis: 32,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-00-8
- Bd. 50: Hunnen zwischen Asien und Europa. Hrsg. Historisches Museum der Pfalz Speyer. 2008, 194 S., 14 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 36,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-937517-91-9
- Bd. 51: Langfristige Erscheinungen und Brüche von der Bronze- zur Eisenzeit. Hrsg. F. Falkenstein et al. 2009, 114 S., 12 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 27,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-07-7
- Bd. 52: Siedlungsstrukturen und Burgen im westslawischen Raum. Hrsg. F. Biermann, T. Kersting, A. Klammt 2009, 403 S., 28 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 55,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-12-1
- Bd. 53: Varian neolithica V: Mobilität, Migration und Kommunikation in Europa während des Neolithikums und der Bronzezeit Hrsg. A. Krenn-Leeb et al. 2009, 226 S. 22 Beiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 35,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-27-05
- Bd. 54: Corona Funebris – Neuzeitliche Totenkronen. Von Juliane Lippok, 2009, Preis: 29,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-09-1
- Bd. 55: Architektur: Interpretation und Rekonstruktion. Hrsg. Peter Trebsche, Ines Balzer et al. 2009, 280 S., 22 Einzelbeiträge, zahlr. Abb. SW, teilweise in Farbe, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-19-0
- Bd. 56: Varia Neolithica VI: Neolithische Monamente und neolithische Gesellschaften. Hrsg. H.-J. Beier et al. 2009, 159 S., 16 Einzelbeiträge, komplett farbig, Preis: 35,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-28-2
- Bd. 57: Das Gräberfeld von Klein Lieskow (= Studien zur Lausitzer Kultur Bd. I). Von D.-W. R. Buck & D. Buck. 2 Bände 2010, ca. 600 S., davon 330 Tafeln, Text in Farbe, Preis: 79,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-37-4
- Bd. 58: Macht und Ohnmacht des positivistischen Denkens. Von Raimund Karl. 2010, 174 S., Preis: 32,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-40-4
- Bd. 59: 100 Jahre Die Vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Altertümer Thüringens. Hrsg.: Archäologische Gesellschaft in Thüringen e.V. 2010, 174 S., komplett farbig, Preis: 20,00 EUR, ISBN: 978-3-937517-83-4
- Bd. 60: Der Wandel um 1000. Hrsg. F. Biermann, T. Kersting, A. Klammt, 2011, Preis: 59,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-45-9
- Bd. 61: Das Gräberfeld von Klein Lieskow / Qu. 136–254 (= Studien zur Lausitzer Kultur Bd. II). Von D.-W. R. Buck & D. Buck 2011, 342 S., Katalog und 234 Tafeln, Gräberfeldplan, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-52-7
- Bd. 62: Studien zu Chronologie und Besiedlung der Lausitzer Kultur in Sachsen auf Grundlage des Gräberfeldes von Liebersee (= Studien zur Lausitzer Kultur Bd. III). Von Esther Wesely-Arents, 2011, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-51-0
- Bd. 63: Varia Neolithica VII: „Dechsel, Axt, Beil & Co. Hrsg. H.-J. Beier, E. Biermann & R. Einicke 2011, 228 S., 15 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, 1 Beilage, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-54-1
- Bd. 64: Transformationen und Umbrüche des 12./13. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. F. Biermann, T. Kersting, A. Klammt, T. Westphalen 2012, 367 S., 32 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 49,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-56-5
- Bd. 65: Technologieentwicklung und –transfer in der Eisenzeit. Hrsg. A. Kern et al. 2012, 306 S., 29 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert; Preis: 45,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-68-8
- Bd. 66: Finden und Verstehen. Festschrift für Thomas Weber. Hrsg. V. Schimpff et al. 2012, 434 S., 29 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert; Preis: 49,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-67-1
- Bd. 67: Paläoumwelt und Genese der mittelpaläolithischen Fundstelle Bilzingsleben – Die Mollusken – Von Dirk Vöbler. 2012, 106 S., SW und farbig illustriert; Preis: 29,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-46-6
- Bd. 68: Das Gräberfeld der Lausitzer Kultur von Lübbinchen, Kreis Spree-Neiße. Von Benjamin Wehry 2012, 206 S., 25 Abb. SW, 25 Tafeln, 10, Klappkarten, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-72-5
- Bd. 69: Wege und Transport. Hrsg. Claudia Tappert et al. 2012, 19 Einzelbeiträge, 252 S., Preis: 42,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-47-3
- Bd. 70: Soziale Gruppen und Gesellschaftsstrukturen im westslawischen Raum. Hrsg. F. Biermann, T. Kersting, A. Klammt. 2013, 512 S., 33 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 55,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-85-5
- Bd. 71: Die Keramik der Lausitzer Gruppe I. Das Gräberfeld Klein Lieskow III,1 und 2 (= Studien zur Lausitzer Kultur Bd. V). Von D.-W. R. Buck & D. Buck, 2 Bd. 2013, 560 S., Text, Katalog und 278 Tafeln, 3 Planbeilagen, Preis: 79,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-86-2
- Bd. 72: Bilder – Räume – Rollen. Hrsg. St. Wefers et al. 2013, 164 S. 13 Einzelbeiträge, Preis: 37,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-87-9
- Bd. 73: „Das Gericht“ in Alkersleben – arch. und hist. Nachweis einer mittelalterlichen Richtstätte in Thüringen. Von Marita Genesis 2014, 209 Seiten, 60 Tafeln, Faltpläne und CD, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 42,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-92-3
- Bd. 74: From Copper to Bronze (Festschrift V. Moucha). Hrsg. M. Bartelheim, J. Peška & J. Turek 2013, 190 S., 16 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-94-7
- Bd. 75: Varia Neolithica VIII: „Material – Werkzeug: ...“. Hrsg. H.-J. Beier, E. Biermann & R. Einicke 2014, 178 S., 15 Einzelbeiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-95741-016-0
- Bd. 76: Altes und Neues – Vom Museum in den Landtag. Festschrift für Volker Schimpff. Hrsg. H.-J. Beier & Th. Weber 2014, 438 S., 41 Beiträge, SW und farbig illustriert, Preis: 55,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-95741-017-7
- Bd. 77: Das Siedlungsareal von Neuendorf (Studien zur Lausitzer Kultur VI). Von D.-W.R. Buck & D. Buck 2015, 110 Seiten und 143 fundtafeln, 2 Beilagen, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-95741-028-3
- Bd. 78: Botschaften in Stein – Dokumentiert, interpretiert und experimentiert. Hrsg. H.-J. Beier & H.-P. Hinze 2015, 218 Seiten, 19 Einzelbeiträge, farbig und SW illustriert, Preis: 39,00 EUR, ISBN 978-3-95741-018-4
- Bd. 79: Waffen – Gewalt – Krieg. Tagung der AG Eisenzeit 2012. Hrsg. St. Wefers, M. Karwowski et al. 2015, 345 Seiten, 20 Einzelbeiträge, farbig und SW illustriert, Preis: 44,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-95741-042-9
- Bd. 80: Siedlungsgeografische Studien zum Frühneolithikum in der Umgebung von Melk, Niederösterreich. Von Joris Coolen 2015, 219 Seiten, farbig und SW illustriert, 52 Fundtafeln, Preis: 42,50 EUR, ISBN 978-3-941171-48-0

Bestellung bitte an:

Beier & Beran. Archäologische Fachliteratur

08134 Langenweißbach, Thomas-Müntzer-Straße 103

Email: verlagbeier@aol.com oder unter www.archaeologie-und-buecher.de