

STUDIA
BARBARICA

STUDIA BARBARICA



PROFESOROWI ANDRZEJOWI KOKOWSKIEMU
W 65. ROCZNICĘ URODZIN

FOR PROFESSOR ANDRZEJ KOKOWSKI
ON HIS 65TH BIRTHDAY

TOM II

REDAKCJA
BARBARA NIEZABITOWSKA-WIŚNIEWSKA
PIOTR ŁUCZKIEWICZ
SYLWESTER SADOWSKI
MARTA STASIAK-CYRAN
MICHAEL ERDRICH



LUBLIN 2018



WSPÓLNA EUROPA COMMON EUROPE

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ALEKSANDER BURSCHÉ,
BARBARA NIEZABITOWSKA-WIŚNIEWSKA

TWO ANTIQUE GOLD COINS FROM ULÓW IN ROZTOCZE*

Aleksander Bursché
Instytut Archeologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28
PL 00-927 Warszawa
abursche@yahoo.com

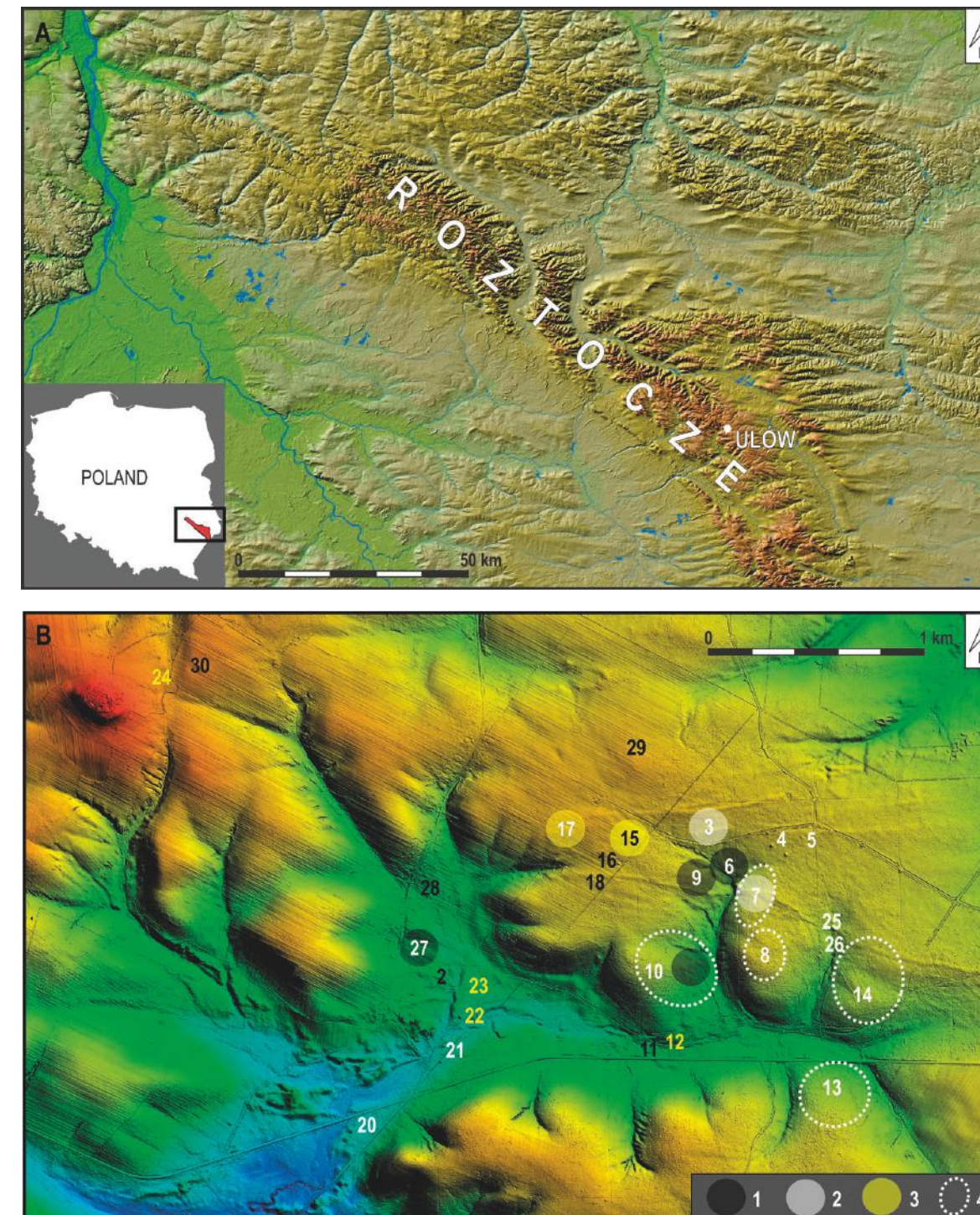
Barbara Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska
Instytut Archeologii UMCS
Pl. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 4
PL 20-031 Lublin
barbara.niezabitowska-wisniewska@poczta.umcs.lublin.pl
baica@poczta.onet.pl

THE CEMETERY AT ULÓW

Ulów is a small village in Tomaszów Lubelski district, in the Middle Roztocze hills, at the foot of the Wapielnia, at 385 m a.s.l. the highest elevation in this range (J. Kondracki 2009, 288–289, fig. 43; J. Buraczyński 2011, 21; J. Rodzik *et alli* 2017; J. Rodzik, J. Nitychoruk 2017) (Fig. 1:A).

The two coins of interest have been provenanced with some caution to a cemetery recorded as Ulów site 7 (AZP 94–88), one of nine archaeological sites identified in a large woodland complex east of the village buildings of Ulów by metal

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■ Fig. 1. A – the geographic location of Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL). B – the location of site 7 within the settlement complex at Ulów. White numbers – sites excavated to a varying degree; yellow numbers – sites known from surface surveys and geological probing; black numbers – sites known only from surface surveys. 1–4 – the Wielbark culture sites. 1 – settlements; 2 – cemeteries; 3 – surface finds; 4 – approximate discovery location of some artefacts from the Ulów collection.

detectorists prospecting for weapons from World War II. In 2001, a group of approximately 300 artefacts (the so-called *Ulów collection*) recovered by the amateurs passed to the Janusz Peter Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski. That same year information about the finds reached the Institute of Archaeology of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (MCSU) in Lublin. This was also the

time of the first project of archaeological sondage carried out on the site 3 indicated during a field prospection made with the participation of the finders. By 2013, seven of nine locations indicated by them had been excavated by archaeologists. Subsequent sites were identified within the project *Roztocze – the ancient terra incognita? Settlement micro-region in the area of Ulów in Middle*



Roztocze in the prehistory and its background. Interdisciplinary studies begun in 2014. At present, 30 archaeological sites are known in the Ulów settlement micro-region, of which 16 were excavated to varying degrees, 4 as a result of geological and geomorphological surveys and surface surveys, and 10 only on the surface surveys (Fig. 1:B). There are at least 34 burial mounds, thirteen of which were subsequently investigated by regular or sondage excavations¹. Out of the number of sites currently identified eleven have been attributed to the archaeological Wielbark culture. They include two cemeteries (sites 3 and 7), and two settlements (sites 9 and 10), separated by a deep valley of a small watercourse, intermittent at present, which is also understood as a boundary between two zones: sacred and profane. The fifth site (6), for the time being recognized only by means of sondage excavations, lies in the northern side of the valley and has been interpreted as a production area of the settlement recorded as site 9. One site (27), probably destroyed settlement, is located in the centre of the modern village on a small meadow hill, within a vast valley. From five other archaeological sites only artefacts from the *Ulów collection* (sites 8, 13 and 14) or the surface finds (sites 15, 17) originate (Fig. 1:B/1–4). All of the Wielbark culture sites date to the Late Roman Period and the early phase of the Migration Period (B. Niezabitowska 2003; 2005a; 2005b, 85–96; B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2007; 2008; 2014a; 2014b; 2015a; 2015b; 2017; M. Moskal-del Hoyo *et alii* 2017).

Preliminary sondage work on site 7 was carried out in 2006 helping to narrow down substantially its extent drawn up using input from the amateur prospectors. Extensive fieldwork continued from 2008 until the spring of 2015. The work was considered as completed when all the boundaries of the cemetery had been recognized, and the apparently comprehensive excavation of its entire area². Of the identified archaeological features (139) most were cremation graves in pits; there

was also a small number of inhumation graves (5 certain and 5 alleged), as well as a single cremation grave in an urn (B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2015a; 2015b), and a single ditch feature filled with cremated human bones and fragments of burnt pottery (Fig. 2). Other findings included postholes, features undetermined as to their purpose, some of them likely to be destroyed cremation graves, three Bronze Age and two modern features. In the area at the centre of the cemetery was a row of graves (12 cremation and 2 inhumation burials) arranged on a line aligned NW-SE. All the rest of the confirmed inhumation graves were discovered to the NE of this line. Further cremation graves formed small clusters to the NE and SW of the core of the cemetery. There was an evident correlation between the location of the graves and their furnishing. Much poorer inventories were characteristic for cremation graves situated parallel to NE and SW boundary of the cemetery. At the present stage of research it may be concluded moreover that graves with the latest chronology lay on the cemetery margin. Features dated to the Bronze Age and those assigned to the modern period were found outside the narrow confines of the Wielbark cemetery (B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2008; 2014a; 2015a; 2015b; 2017).

The funeral rite observed in the cemetery is dominated by traits characteristic for the Wielbark culture in its ‘Cecele phase’, manifested e.g. by the prevalence of cremation graves in pits. Also apparent are the similarities to the funeral rite practiced by Masłomęcz Group communities, including the practice of reopening inhumation graves and inserting cremated human bones into their uppermost layer. Most of the small finds excavated in the cemetery w Ulów find numerous analogies within the Gothic cultures at large but there is an evident presence of forms which are characteristic for the Chernyakhiv culture (e.g. an iron comb). Also striking is the very small number of brooch finds (5 specimens in all), especially when com-

¹ All of the investigated barrows were attributed with some confidence to the Corded Ware culture.
² There are plans to make a sondage excavation in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery to see if this excavation was indeed comprehensive.

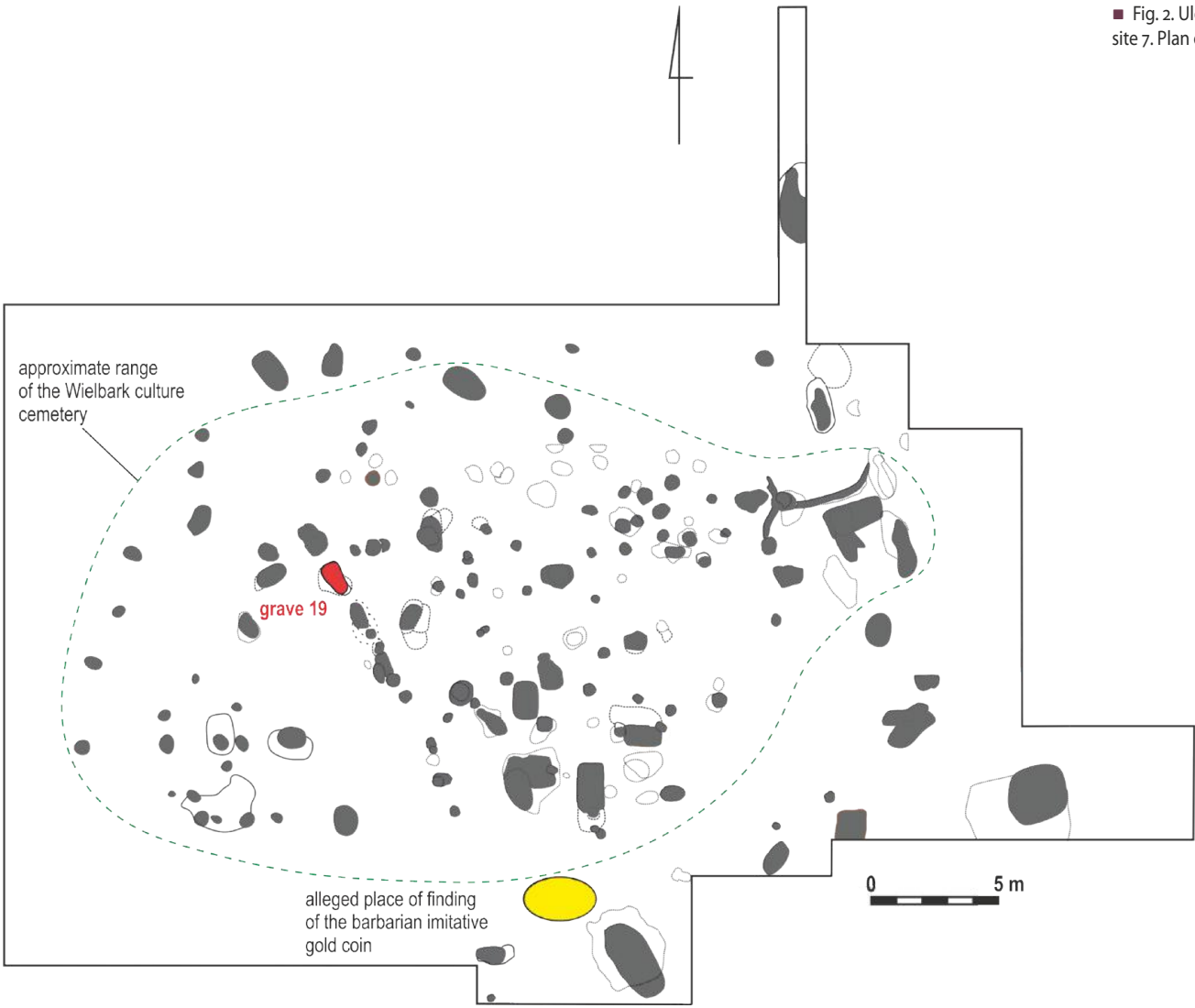


Fig. 2. Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL), site 7. Plan of the cemetery.

pared to the cemetery in site 3 at Ulów. It is still unclear why there should be such a great quantity of wheel-made pottery. It accounts for over a half of the pottery attributed to the Roman Period and the Migration Period recovered from the culture layer in the cemetery. Moreover, 90% of the excavated graves held at least one fragment of this pottery. A few graves contained between one and three wheel-made vessels, surviving complete or largely complete (e.g. feature 8 – 1 vessel; feature 33 – 1 vessel; feature 43A – 3 vessels; feature 124 – 1 vessel). Some of the wheel-made vessel forms find analogies in the Chernyakhiv and in the Sântana de Mureş cultures. However, local production of at least some of these wares is also possible and seen to combine the decoration of hand-built vessels identified with the Wielbark culture with a tech-

nology and the morphology of wheel-made vessels characteristic for the Chernyakhiv and the Sântana de Mureş cultures (B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2014a; 2015a; 2015b; 2017).

Besides the aureus of Trajan Decius the cemetery produced a small quantity of Roman imports, mostly glass beads and glass vessel fragments, unfortunately heavily melted, which prevents classification to individual types. Among the imports there are also 11 glass gaming pieces.

The relative chronology of the cemetery is confined to phases (C_{1a}?) C_{1b}–D₁, a period spanning the second quarter of the third century and the beginning of the fifth. Charcoal samples recovered from the Roman Period graves yielded twelve C₁₄ AMS dates. Ten of these are within the range of AD 68–406 (68.2% probability; between

1910±30 BP and 1700±30 BP)³, wherein the probability range of three dates, of which the lower boundary oscillates around 70 AD, is very broad, confined to the period AD 209–222. As documented by archaeological evidence, the Wielbark culture people arrived in the Lublin Region not earlier than at the close of the second century AD. Thus, presumably we may have to discount the dates which point to the first and the second century AD⁴. The lower boundary of the probability range of the seven other C14 dates points

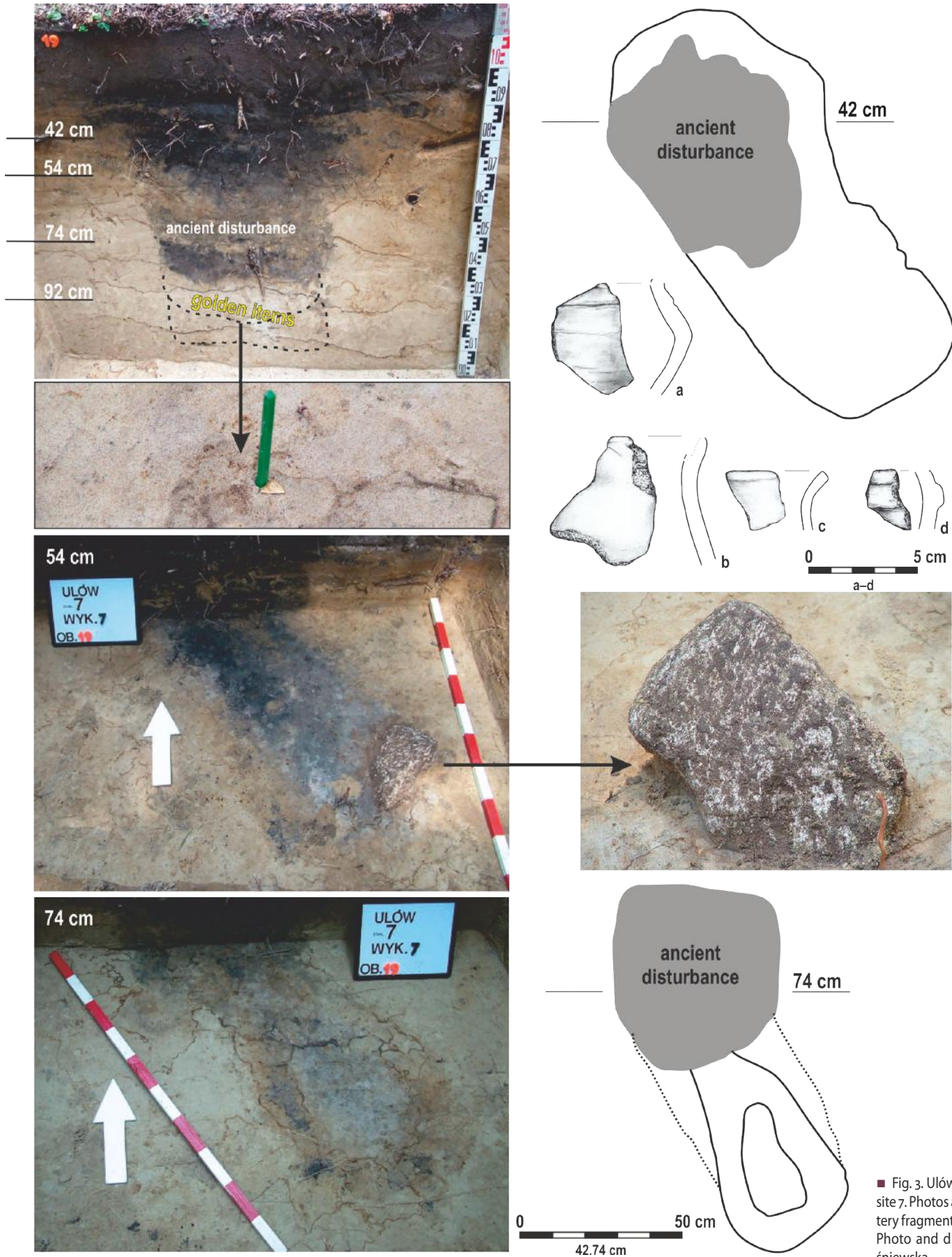
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE TRAJAN DECIUS AUREUS

The aureus of Trajan Decius (for Herennia Etruscilla) comes from an inhumation grave 19, excavated in 2008. Measuring 140×50/70 cm in its uppermost layer the grave was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 3, 3A). Already during Antiquity it was broken into by means of a large and distinct cut tunnelling almost to the bottom of the grave. Its fill was heavily mixed and contained, in its upper level, a great amount of charcoal⁷. Small finds found in the fill of the cut feature included 48 very small, heavily damaged, cremated fragments of pottery, most of them wheel-made, seven small rocks⁸ and eleven small fragments of cremated human bone identified as *infans I* of an undetermined sex⁹.

to around the middle of the third century AD, which agrees with the archaeological dating of the cemetery. Two further dates, of 2840–2503 BC (4100±30 BP)⁵ and 1322–1442 AD (525±30 BP)⁶ diverge considerably from the rest and may be explained by the introduction into the fill of the graves of charcoal from a different chronological horizon, confirmed by nature of the archaeological finds recovered from the culture deposit (B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2017; compare M. Moskal-del Hoyo *et alii* 2017).

Unfortunately, with no uncremated human bones surviving in the sandy deposit the purpose of the cut feature – robbery or ritual? – is unclear. The latter explanation would be indirectly supported by the fact discovery underneath its bottom of 37 fragments of deliberately cut up gold objects, including nine fragments of an aureus, fourteen wire fragments and fourteen fragments of gold sheet. These gold objects have a total weight of 11.562 g (aureus fragments – 4.257 g¹⁰, wire fragments – 3.426 g¹¹, gold sheet fragments – 3.878 g¹²). They were found resting at the depth of 75–101 cm from the surface, mostly at the level of 90–96 cm (Fig. 3A). This

3 Feature 31 (cremation grave) – 1910±30 BP (Poz-80581); feature 29A (cremation grave) – 1885±30 BP (Poz-80580); feature 31A (cremation grave) – 1880±30 BP (Poz-80582); feature 43A (cremation grave) – 1875±30 BP (Poz-79564); feature 17 (inhumation grave) – 1840±30 BP (Poz-80576); feature 8 (inhumation grave) – 1785±30 BP (Poz-80575); feature 29 (cremation grave) – 1730±30 BP (Poz-80579); feature 72 (ditch feature) – 1725±30 BP (Poz-80584); feature 66 (cremation grave) – 1720±30 BP (Poz-80583); feature 124 (cremation grave inside an urn) – 1700±30 BP (Poz-80585).
4 From two cemeteries in Ulów (sites 3 and 7) the series of six radiocarbon dates from the Wielbark culture cremation graves can be synchronized with the phase B₃/C₁–C_{2a}. Probably a small part of the historical materials may also be such dated. Thus, it can be assumed that the settlement of Roztocze by the Wielbark culture population took place much earlier than previously thought (compare B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2017).
5 Feature 19 (inhumation grave).
6 Feature 33 (cremation grave).
7 Tree species identified included maple (*Acer* sp.); analysis made by dr Magdalena Moskal-del Hoyo, Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków (compare I. A. Pidek *et alii* 2017).
8 Heavily weathered (burnt?) granitic rocks (glacial erratics from the North); analysis made by dr Miłosz Huber, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Spatial Management, MCSU in Lublin.
9 Analysis made by dr Jacek Szczurowski, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Institute of Biology, Department of Anthropology (compare J. Szczurowski 2017).
10 See footnote 21.
11 Pending their elaboration and analysis all the finds from grave 19 are in the Institute of Archaeology of MCSU in Lublin. Subsequently they are to augment the collections of the Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski. The weight of the wire fragments: no. IA/31/08/U7 – 0.184 g; no. IA/33/08/U7 – 0.193 g; no. IA/55/08/U7 – 0.161 g; no. IA/56/08/U7 – 0.234 g; no. IA/57/08/U7 – 0.225 g; no. IA/58/08/U7 – 0.204 g; no. IA/59/08/U7 – 0.229 g and 0.296 g; no. IA/62/08/U7 – 0.334 g; no. IA/67/08/U7 – 0.170 g; no. IA/70/08/U7 – 0.173 g; no. IA/72/08/U7 – 0.358 g; no. IA/74/08/U7 – 0.387 g; no. IA/79/08/U7 – 0.270 g.
12 The weight of the gold sheet fragments: no. IA/32/08/U7 – 0.371 g; no. IA/53/08/U7 – 0.294 g; no. IA/54/08/U7 – 0.344 g; no. IA/59/08/U7 – 0.264 g and 0.220 g; no. IA/61/08/U7 – 0.214 g; no. IA/62/08/U7 – 0.272 g; no. IA/65/08/U7 – 0.348 g; no. IA/64/08/U7 – 0.220 g; no. IA/68/08/U7 – 0.368 g;



■ Fig. 3. Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL), site 7. Photos and plans of grave 19. a–d – pottery fragments from the ancient disturbance. Photo and drawings: B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska.



is also the level of the discovery of the aureus fragments¹³.

The practice of disturbing graves for ritual purposes is known from the Wielbark culture, for instance, at Masłomęcz (site 15), at Gródek on the river Bug (site 1C), Hrubieszów district and at Jartypory (site 2), Węgrów district. On occasion, graves were apparently reopened to retrieve some fragments of the dead body in order to have them cremated. In some cases cremated bones were inserted into the uppermost layer of inhumations graves, containing fractional or complete burials (e.g. A. Kokowski 1987, 3–5; 1991, 198; 1992; 1993; 1998, 82–83; 2007, 132–138; A. Żórawska 2007; see also D. Żychliński, in this volume).

Nevertheless, it may not be without importance that all the gold objects found in grave 19 at Ulów rested within a layer of pale yellow sand, practically identical with the sand of the archaeological natural (Fig. 3). Given the greater density of gold (19.3 g/cm³) when compared to the density of the grains of quartz sand (only ca. 2.62 g/cm³) it is not entirely out of the question that the objects made of this metal had simply migrated

to below the bottom of the grave, and so escaped being robbed.

If this interpretation is right, only a large rock remained in its original position inside grave 19¹⁴, found in SE area not disturbed by the cut, that is, originally at the feet of the burial. Consequently, other than the aureus we have no archaeological material to date this assemblage¹⁵.

Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (ED-XRF, FISCHER XAN-150) was used during analysis of the gold wire fragment, no. IA/56/08/U7. Gold Global software, a method used in analysing modern jewellery¹⁶ allowed for identification of the following elements: gold – 85.91%, silver – 12.97%, copper – 1.42% and iron – 0.12%. Very similar results were obtained with laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS, NEXION, Perkin Elmer)¹⁷, namely: gold – 85.12%, silver – 13.30%, copper – 1.39%, and iron – 0.11%. This suggests that the metal of the wire is local barbarian alloy with a relatively high content of silver and an admixture of other metals. Definitely, it did not originate from recast Roman aurei since these contain gold of a very high fineness¹⁸.

THE TRAJAN DECIUS AUREUS AND ITS HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The numismatic description of this coin:

Aureus of Trajan Decius (Herennia Etruscilla), Rome mint, 249–251, weight (jointly of the nine surviving fragments): 4.258 g, die axis at 12 o'clock (Fig. 4)

Av: HERETR[VSCIL]LAAVG

Diademed draped bust of empress right.

Rv: PVD[ICIT]IAAVG

Pudicitia seated left drawing out veil, holding sceptre in left.

RIC 59(a).

no. IA/69/08/U7 – 0.266 g; no. IA/71/08/U7 – 0.191 g; no. IA/75/08/U7 – 0.175 g; no. IA/78/08/U7 – 0.326 g.

¹³ The depth of the aureus fragments discovery: no. IA/31/08/U7 – 2 fragments – 95 cm; no. IA/34/08/U7 – 97 cm; no. IA/59/08/U7 – 90.5 cm; no. IA/60/08/U7 – 90.5 cm; no. IA/63/08/U7 – 92.5 cm; no. IA/66/08/U7 – 93 cm; no. IA/69/08/U7 – 96 cm; no. IA/73/08/U7 – 95 cm.

¹⁴ A Miocene detrital sandy limestone; analysis made by dr. Miłosz Huber, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Spatial Management, MCSU in Lublin.

¹⁵ Unfortunately, the C14 AMS data obtained from charcoal found in the backfill of the ancient cut dug to break into the grave is – as noted earlier – much older – 2840–2503 BC (4100±30 BP) – and obviously may not be referred either to the time of establishing the grave or the tunnelling. Shortly, another charcoal fragment will be selected for dating.

¹⁶ For the analysis of this fragment, no. IA/56/08/U7, made in 2013 at the district assay office in Warsaw we are greatly indebted to Mr. Wiesław Żółek. The following elements were taken into account: Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, Cu, Zn, Sn, Pb, Fe, Cr, Ni, Mo, Co, Rh, In, W, Mn, Cd. The presence of elements with a percentage content of less than 1% in the alloy is doubtful, but still feasible. The results of the analysis need not add up to 100%.

¹⁷ Study made in 2016 by dr. hab. Barbara Wagner, Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Archeometric Research of the University of Warsaw Biological and Chemical Research Centre, within the IMAGMA project, Beethoven Programme of the National Science Centre and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The method used was LA-ICP-MS Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.

¹⁸ See below.

Fig. 3A. Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL), site 7. Plan of grave 19 with the location of golden items. 1 – aureus fragments; 2 – wire fragments; 3 – sheet fragments. Photo: M. Bogacki (1); T. Wiśniewski (2–3).



■ Fig. 4. Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL), site 7, grave 19. The Trajan Decius aureus for Herennia Etruscilla. Janusz Peter Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski (scale 1:1). Photo: M. Bogacki.



The coin had been cut up into 10 fragments¹⁹; with the fragment with the part above the head of the empress now missing we cannot say whether the coin had a perforation but given the known analogies from the *Barbaricum*, this is almost certain. Individual fragments of the aureus range in weight between 0.71 g and 0.30 g²⁰.

Analyses of elemental composition identified the metal of this coin as gold of a high fineness, over 99%. According to the energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry analysis (ED-XRF, FISCHER XAN-150 and Gold Global software) of fragment IA/63/08/U7 made in 2013 the gold content was at 99.62%, the rest being silver (0.46%)²¹. According to the results obtained with the LA-ICP-MS (NEXION, Perkin Elmer) method made in 2016, the fragment of IA/31/08/U7 contained 99.39% gold and 0.44% silver, the fragment IA/63/08/U had a very similar composition: 99.44% gold and 0.45% silver²². Thus, the aureus contained ca. 99.4% gold and ca. 0.45% silver.

Except for a very small number of specimens Roman gold coins – aurei and other denominations – were minted on the territory of the Empire of possibly the most pure precious metal²³.

It is intriguing that the aureus had been hacked into fragments and buried with other cut up gold objects in a burial we can attribute to one of the Gothic cultures. As it happens, there are analo-

■ Fig. 6. Bilopillâ/Білопілья, Vinnicâ/Вінниця distr., UA. Fragments of aurei of Trajan Decius for Hostilian and Herennius Etruscilla – present location and photographer unknown (scale unknown).

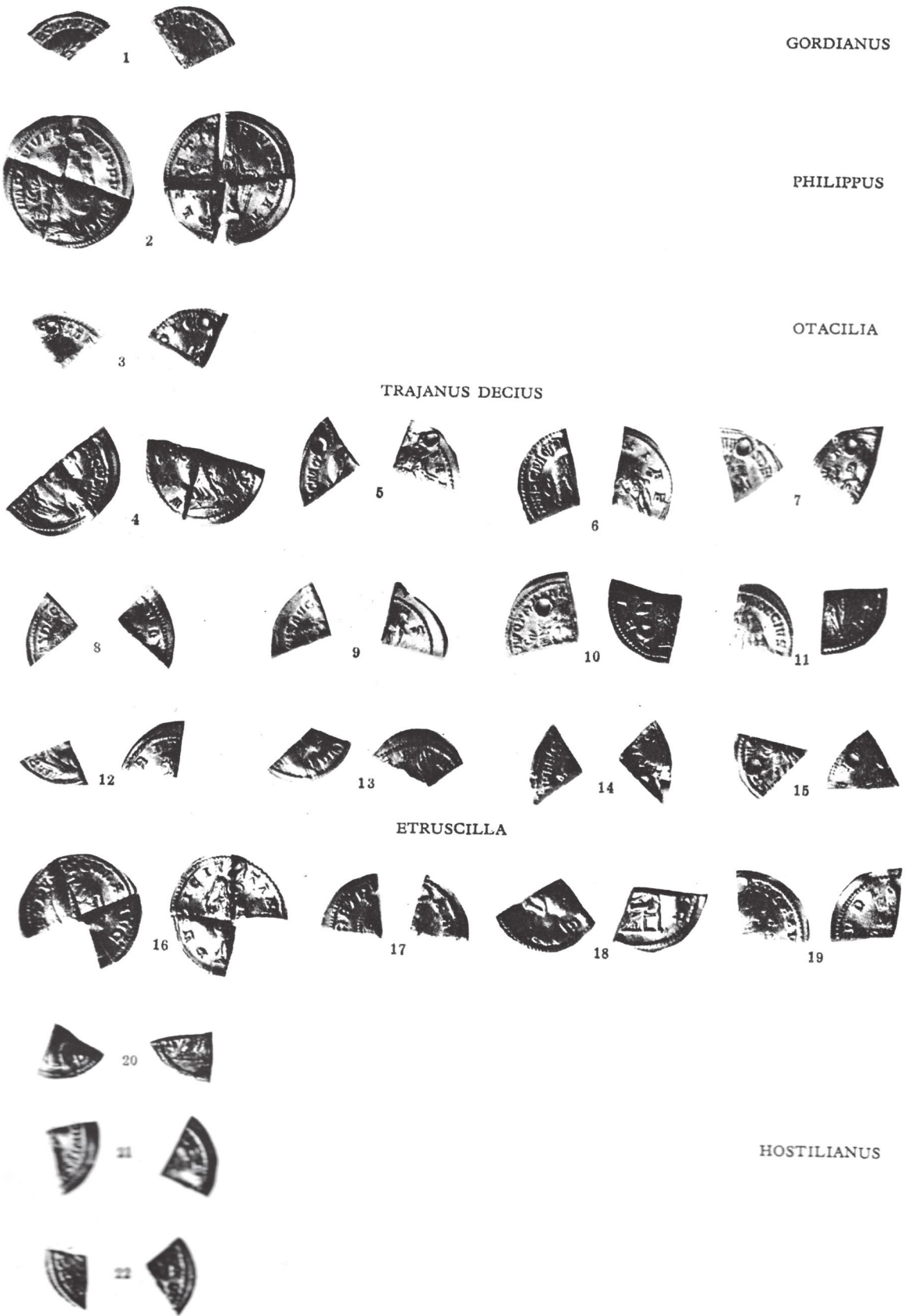


gies to this practice, and interestingly enough, all of them are confined to the horizon which corresponds to the reign of Trajan Decius, as well as to the Wielbark and the Chernyakhiv cultures, identified with Gothic societies. One of these analogies is a deposit found during World War II consisting of quartered aurei known from the Wielbark culture cemetery at Stara Wieś, Węgrów district (Fig. 5). Another analogy are fragmented coins discovered by metal detectorists provenanced to a cremation burial at Bilopillâ/Білопілья, Vinnicâ/Вінниця district in Ukraine (Fig. 6)²⁴, and also, other finds of cut up or bent aurei from Ukraine (Fig. 7; cf. A. Burše 2016; K. Myzgin 2016). On the other hand, a group find from Pilipki, Bielsk district, in Poland in addition to fragments of a bronze cauldron, type E 48, included hacked gold ornaments, e.g. a neck ring and a bracelet;²⁵ the grave inventory from Sąpolno, Czulchów district, included a chopped gold bracelet. Both assemblages may be assigned to phases C_{1b}–C₂, i.e. the second half of the third century (E. Sprockhoff 1928; A. Bursche 1983, 66–67).

19 We owe the reconstruction of its appearance to Tomasz Więcek, the photographic documentation – to Miron Bogacki.
20 The weights of individual fragments of the Trajan Decius aureus from Ulów: no. IA/31/08/U7_no.1 – 0.706 g, no. IA/31/08/U7_no.2 – 0.362 g; no. IA/34/08/U7 – 0.373 g; no. IA/59/08/U7 – 0.471 g; no. IA/60/08/U7 – 0.383 g; no. IA/63/08/U7 – 0.449 g; no. IA/66/08/U7 – 0.303 g; no. IA/69/08/U7 – 0.574 g; no. IA/73/08/U7 – 0.634 g.
21 See footnote 17.
22 See footnote 18.
23 Cf. currently the largest number of published analyses of Roman and Early Byzantine coins is given in C. Morrisson, C. Brenot, J.-N. Barrandon, J.-P. Callu *et alii* 1985.
24 Next to some pottery fragments this grave produced a total of 19 fragments of cut up and partly melted down aurei of Trajan Decius, mostly for Hostilian and Herennius Etruscilla – pers. comm. from K. Myzgin for which I am grateful.
25 J. Okulicz 1970, 468–477; G. Semânčuk 2001 cites important archival material now preserved at Grodna/Гродна, Belarus.



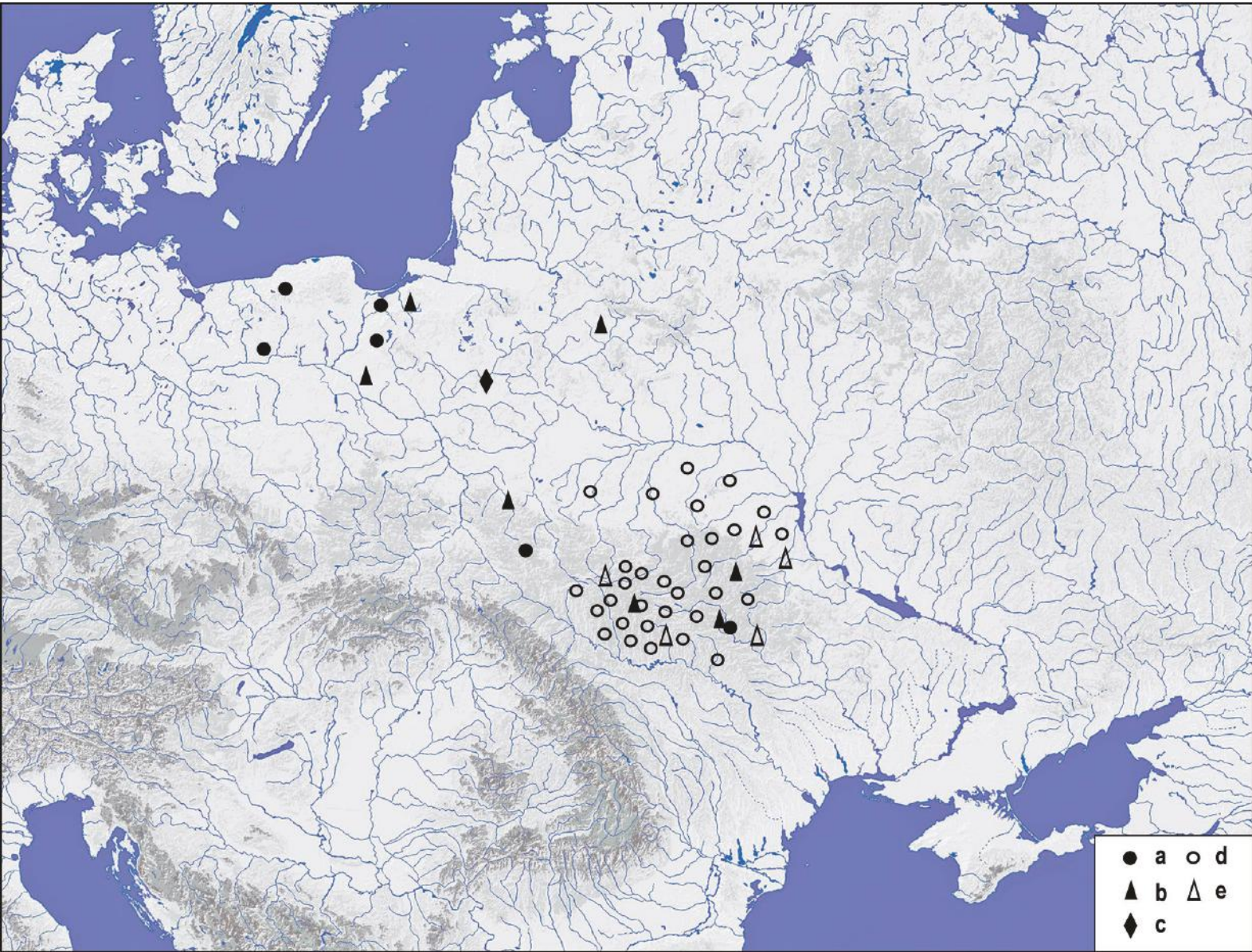
■ Fig. 5. Stara Wieś, Węgrów distr. (PL). The deposit of chopped aurei from a Wielbark culture cemetery (scale unknown). After: W. Radig 1942.



■ Fig. 7. Aureus of Trajan Decius, UA – more detailed findspot, present location and photographer unknown.



■ Fig 8. Findspots of Abritus horizon aurei. a–c – precise locality; d, e – approximate locality. a, d – coins of Trajan Decius; b, e – coins of Philippus Arab and Gordian III; c – Stara Wies hoard. After: A. Bursche 2013, supplemented by K. Myzgin.

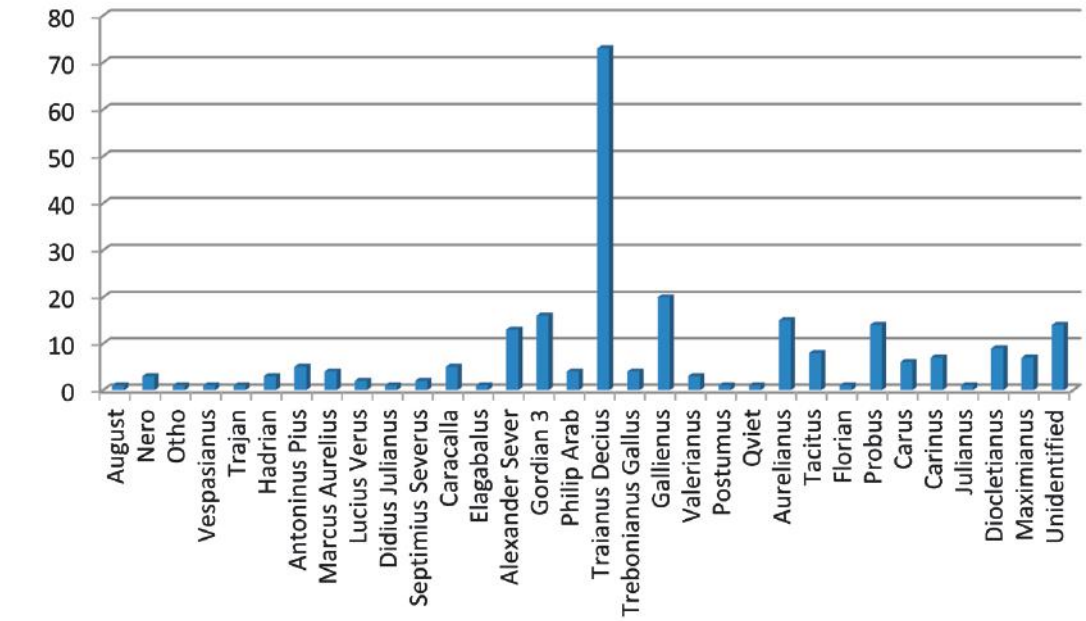


This phenomenon was given an extensive discussion in two papers (A. Bursche 2013; 2016) giving a full bibliography, consequently only the principal conclusions will be presented here.

This practice of bending, breaking and hacking objects may be seen to have a twofold tradition within the Germanic cultures. On the one hand

it was applied to objects deposited in graves, especially weapons, the personal property of the deceased. On the other, it was applied by Germanic troops to their plunder, various objects captured from defeated enemy, particularly military equipment.

In our case the latter custom would definitely be the one applicable. This is supported first of all by the broader context of finds of aurei from the time of Trajan Decius and his immediate predecessors – Gordian III and Philip the Arab. They may be seen to cluster in the territory of Gothic cultures and exceed several times the number of finds from all other regions of the barbarian world



■ Fig. 9. Aurei from finds on the territory of Ukraine (by K. Myzgin).

and the territory of the Roman Empire (Fig. 8; cf. A. Bursche 2013, fig. 4). Nearly all have a hole made from the obverse side, above the portrait of the emperor or his family members, and on occasion, they were additionally hacked, or partly melted down. Since 2012 fifty-six coins of this description have been recorded in Ukraine, outnumbering the aurei of all other emperors from the first three centuries AD taken together (Fig. 9; cf. K. Myzgin 2016). It may be surmised moreover that many similar aurei, with a hole or an added on suspension loop were discovered in the Gothic culture territory. From the *Barbaricum* we also have finds of aurei of Trajan Decius (for Herennia Etruscilla), of a type identical to the one found at Ulów (Fig. 10–12; K. Myzgin 2016, fig. 3).

All of the above data prove that these aurei originated from the imperial treasury captured by Gothic troops in the Battle of Abritus of 251 where they had inflicted a crushing defeat on the Roman armies, killing the emperor Trajan Decius himself and his son Herennius Etruscus as well. In the times of the crisis of the second century AD the lack of political stability, both on the borders of the Empire and within, it appeared more practical and safer to have the treasury under the care of the emperor and his army on the move than to leave it back in Rome.

Presumably, soon after the imperial treasury was seized the barbarians divided the plunder and Gothic goldsmiths made holes in the coins. The aurei were presumably worn by the warriors as a special form of distinction, symbol of prestige, valour, being a member of the troop. This is suggested by the small number of sepulchral contexts in which these gold coins have been found (Fig. 12, 13). After the return of the warriors to their homeland some of the aurei were bent or cut up into fragments, in line with the native Germanic tradition, and ultimately, ritually deposited.

The spreading of the practice of wearing perforated gold coins serving as marks of prestige

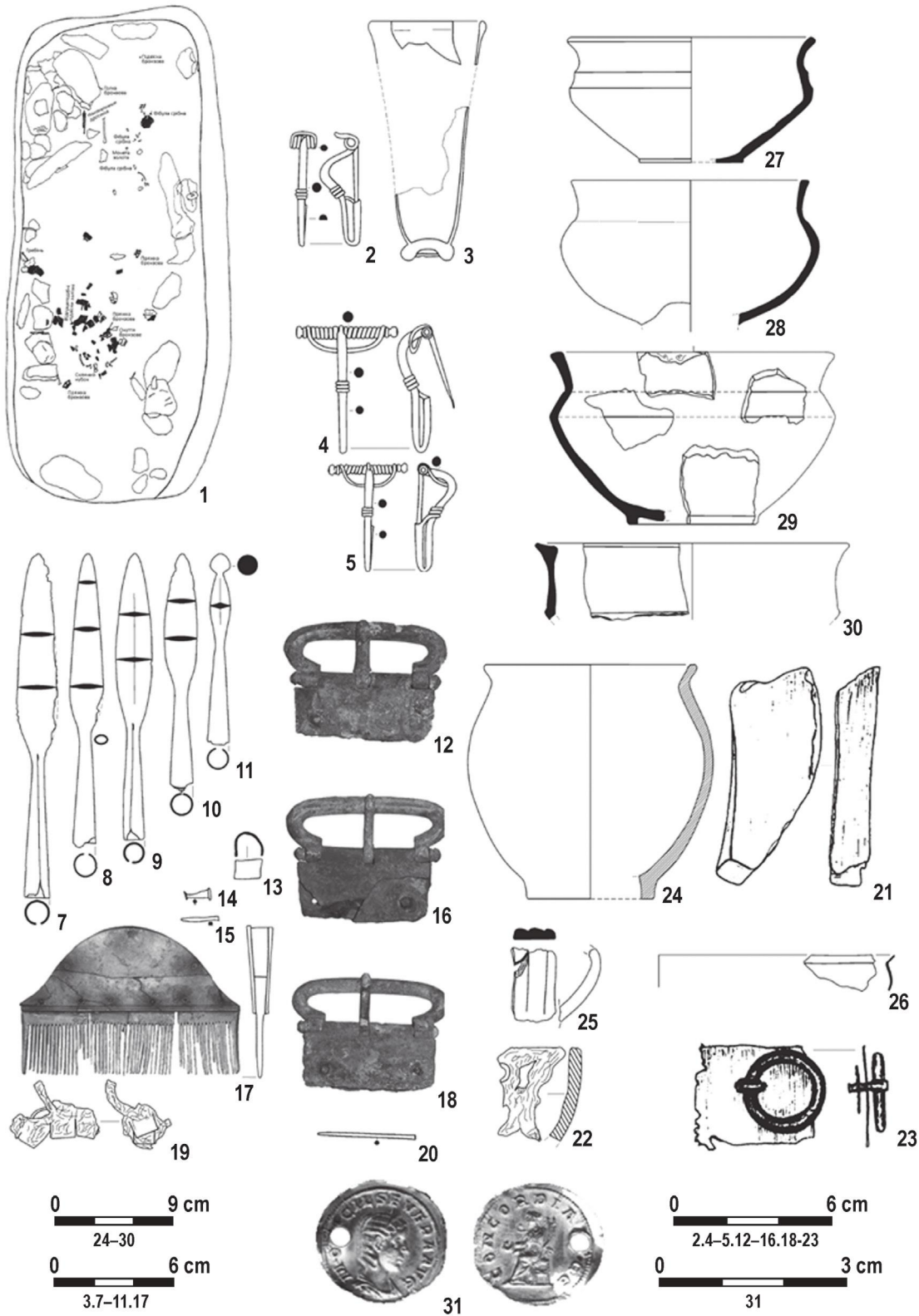


■ Fig. 10. PL, Aureus of Trajan Decius (for Herennia Etruscilla) with a filled-in hole and an added on loop – findspot, present location and photographer unknown. After: auction catalogue of Gdynski Dom Aukcyjny and Warszawski Dom Aukcyjny, Warszawa 2006, fig. 35.

■ Fig. 11. Aureus of Trajan Decius (for Herennia Etruscilla) – findspot unknown (scale 1:1). Ossoliński National Institute, Wrocław. Photo: A. Degler.



■ Fig. 12. Černeliv-Rus'kij/Чернелів-Руський, Ternopil'/Тернопіль distr., grave 265, UA. After: I. P. Gereta 1997, 26.



presumably prompted Gothic goldsmiths to manufacture the first local gold and gilded imitations – when their supply started to run out for the next generation. This phenomenon lies at the foundation of the native Germanic coinage (A. Bursche, K. Myzgin 2015; 2016).

THE GOLD BARBARIAN IMITATION – CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCOVERY

The circumstances of the discovery of the barbarian imitative gold coin are not fully clear. It was found in 2008 by an amateur metal detectorist and submitted to the regional museum in Tomaszów Lubelski. After interviewing the finder we were able to establish the time of the discovery as shortly after the end of the archaeological excavation at the cemetery (site 7), presumably, September. The finder explained his initial unwillingness to cooperate by his fear of consequences for venturing onto the archaeological sites in the forest around Ulów despite being aware of the archaeological fieldwork conducted there for many years. Nevertheless, we were able to establish that the prospector had discovered the coin next to the boundary of the southernmost trench. To downplay his excellent knowledge of the terrain and of the layout of the archaeological trenches he claimed that the backfilled trench had subsided, which partly exposed its southern margin.

We succeeded in making a ‘site inspection’ with the prospector’s participation only in 2010. The area indicated by him coincided with his earlier report. Almost on the surface in that spot, within the forest litter, we discovered a fragment of a bronze brooch, a heavily corroded iron knife, a clay pipe, and several very small fragments of hard to identify iron objects. These artefacts definitely had not been there at the end of the excavation season preceding the verification of the site of the discovery of the imitative aureus. There is everything to show that the prospector had been so engrossed by the discovery of the gold coin that he threw away all of the less valuable finds, perhaps at the exact spot where he found the coin.



■ Fig. 13. Ostrovany (fmr. Osztrópataka), okr. Prešov, Slovakia. Aureus of Trajan Decius for Herennia Etruscilla from chieftain grave (scale 1:1). Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum = Hungarian National Museum. After: P. Prohászka 2006, pl. 14:2.

One of the archaeological trenches laid out in 2011 was meant to investigate the alleged site of the discovery of the coin. Unfortunately, it failed to disclose any Roman Period features. But interestingly enough, neither did it uncover any traces of a modern cut casting doubt as to whether the location indicated as the find site of the artefact may be trusted. It is extremely unlikely that the coin had rested at a sufficiently shallow depth for the prospector to leave no traces of his intrusion.

The coin is substantially melted, suggesting it had been in the funeral pyre and possibly was an item of the inventory of a cremation burial. Therefore, it is conceivable that this artefact had remained within the spoil removed when excavating one of the cremation graves investigated in 2008. Found nearest to the alleged find site were cremation graves 26 and 26A, without furnishing, and a richly furnished grave 33 (Fig. 2). The latter was found almost entirely underneath the roots and the main trunk of a great fir tree. Therefore, excavating this feature it was necessary to proceed from the edge of the earlier investigated trench, where a fragment of grave 33 had been detected, digging into the profile and among the tree roots. Despite the method of excavation used it is quite unlikely that the presence of a gold coin could have escaped notice. Not to say that the fill of this grave was repeatedly searched with a metal detector, and a part of it additionally wet sieved.

The above facts notwithstanding, all that we can be sure of at present is that we can attribute the provenance of the imitative aureus to Ulów, presumably to site 7 or its immediate vicinity.



GOLD IMITATION OR AN EARLY GERMANIC COIN?

A numismatic description of the second coin find from Ulów is made difficult by its heavy barbarization and partly melted condition. Even more so, by the fact that instead of letters the legend consists of marks lacking semantic sense and had to be reconstructed by referring to other coins with die-links to our specimen²⁶.

Barbarian imitation of a Roman coin, gold, weight 5.336 g, die axis at 3 o'clock (Fig. 14).

Av: [OIOIOIOI]OIOI[BNTO]

Barbarized laureate head of the emperor left.

Rv: [NONMIII]IO[2MOMNIII]ON

Barbarized image of rider on horseback galloping right, holding spear (?) in upraised right, within an inner beaded border, and vestigial finer, outer beaded border surviving on the rim. A large hole (presumably made twice) above the head of the emperor, worn through to the rim; the coin is substantially melted.

This variant of imitative coin has come to be described in literature as the *Ułów* type (A. Bursche 2014). Its reverse image resembles the representation on the coins of Gordian III, making the years of this ruler's reign (238–244) the *terminus post quem* of the manufacture of this imitation.

Analyses revealed the material of this coin to be an extremely irregular alloy, presumably the result of casting in an insufficiently high temperature. Three analyses made in 2013 of metal sampled from different places on the reverse side of the coin using the ED-XRF (FISCHER XAN-150 with Gold Global software²⁷) method yielded the following results:



■ Fig. 14. Ulów, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL). Barbarian imitation aureus (scale 1:1). Janusz Peter Regional Museum in Tomaszów Lubelski, inv. no. MT/5207/N. Photo: M. Bogacki.

1. gold – 98.56%, silver – 1.13%, copper – 0.31%, zinc – 0.22%, and iron – 0.07%,
2. gold – 73.46%, silver – 17.42%, copper – 5.32%, tin – 3.95%, iron – 0.11% and zinc – 0.06%,
3. gold – 75.31%, silver – 18.61%, copper – 4.32%, tin – 1.96%, iron – 0.11%, and zinc 0.11%,

The analysis made with LA-ICP-MS (NEXION, Perkin Elmer) method carried out in 2016²⁸ yielded two divergent results suggesting substantial irregularity of the alloy:

1. gold – 98.89%, silver – 1.13%, zinc – 0.50%, copper – 0.27%, lead – 0.07%, tin – 0.05%, iron – 0.04%, manganese – 0.03%, platinum – 0.02, iridium – 0.02.
2. gold – 79.55%, iridium – 13.16%, osmium – 5.10%, silver – 1.17%, zinc – 0.55%, ruthenium – 0.48%, copper – 0.28%, tin – 0.08%, lead – 0.07%, manganese – 0.06%, platinum – 0.04%, iron – 0.04%.

The first measurement obtained using the two methods mentioned above is quite similar. This proves that in some parts of the alloy used in the flan the gold content was high (over 98.5%), with a minor admixture of silver (ca. 1.1%). The two other measurements obtained with ED-XRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) and LA-ICP-MS (laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) show significant differences. In all of them the gold content is substantially lower (below 80%), and the percentages of other elements are markedly different.

Gold sourced in the Ural, Altai and Salair mountains is known to have inclusions of platinum-group-elements like iridium, osmium and ruthenium (D. N. Tolstyh *et alii* 1999; V. V. Zaykov *et alii* 2008; 2010; 2015; V. V. Zaykov *et alii* 2010; A. I. Gusev, M. A. Kukoeva 2011; P. K. Daškovskij, A. M. Ūminov 2012). If measurements made for other imitative coins confirm the presence of these elements this could be a significant contribution to the reconstruction of the source

areas of gold within the territory of Gothic cultures, most probably confirming the relationship with Sarmathians.

The results presented here have another dimension of significance for the research methodology. The use of an irregular alloy in the production of flans of imitative coins necessitates making several tests (rather than just one) for a single coin, with samples taken from its different points.

The imitative coin from Ulów has been discussed at some length within a broader context of specimens identified in collections and coin finds struck in the same style, not infrequently, die-linked (A. Bursche 2014). Because of this only the more recent finds are discussed below.

Since the time of the 2014 publication four more coins recognized as the *Ułów* type have come to light²⁹, one of them struck with the same pair of dies as the coin find from Ulów discussed here – found in the Republic of Moldova, wt. 5.81 g (Fig. 15, O. Anohin, no. 241), two struck with the same reverse die, but with two different obverse dies, both found in Western Ukraine in Hmel'nic'kij/Хмельницький district, wt. 6.15 g (Fig. 16, O. Anohin, no. 83) and 6.14 g (Fig. 17, O. Anohin, no. 209), struck from an a previously unrecorded obverse die, and a coin struck from the same obverse die as the coin from Ulów – again, from Western Ukraine, from Vinnicâ/Vінниця district, wt. 6.64 g (Fig. 18, O. Anohin, no. 315). This last coin has a quite unexpected reverse design – a flower – to raise some doubts as to its authenticity, as it lacks prototypes in second and third century Roman coinage. However, it is quite likely that similarly to the design of the rider on the reverse image of the coin from Ulów, this coin too is the work of a resourceful goldsmith acquainted with the Roman art.

These recent finds additionally confirm that the *Ułów* type was manufactured in one and the same technologically advanced goldworking shop, which operated in the territory of the



■ Fig. 15. The Republic of Moldova. Barbarian gold imitation from an unprovenanced find – present location and photographer unknown (scale 1:1). After: O. Anohin.

■ Fig. 16. Hmel'nic'kij/Хмельницький distr., UA. Barbarian gold imitation from an unprovenanced find – present location and photographer unknown (scale 1:1). After: O. Anohin.

■ Fig. 17. Hmel'nic'kij/Хмельницький distr., UA. Barbarian gold imitation from an unprovenanced find – present location and photographer unknown (scale 1:1). After: O. Anohin.

■ Fig. 18. Vinnicâ/Vінниця distr., UA. Barbarian gold imitation from an unprovenanced find – present location and photographer unknown (scale 1:1). After: O. Anohin.

Chernyakhiv culture in Western Ukraine (cf. Fig. 19). The remarkable similarity of style, design and lettering suggests even that the coin dies could have been engraved by one craftsman. Finally, it is conceivable that holes were made in the coins soon after their minting, presumably in the same workshop.

As demonstrated earlier by H. W. Horsnæs (2011; 2013), early Germanic imitations were struck in a relatively uniform metrology. The weight of the sixteen coins classified to the *Ułów* type known at present is in the range of 5.34 g – 7.40 g, averaging 6.28 g. It is also relevant that the four of the most lightweight coins (below 6 g) tend to be partly melted and heavily worn. Most of the other coins ranged in weight between 6 and 7 g, to which weight we need to add around 0.5 g, lost to the perforation. All of which makes the weight of these coins higher than of their contemporary

26 See the discussion below.

27 See footnote 17.

28 See footnote 18.

29 All of them have been published on the website run by O. Anohin <http://barbarous-imitations.narodz.ru/> (accessed 30 August 2016.), who kindly sent us photographs of these coins.



■ Fig. 19. Findspots of type *Ulów* coins. I – precise locality; II – approximate locality. 1 – *Ulów*, Tomaszów Lubelski distr. (PL); 2 – Novograd-Volyns’kij/Новоград-Волинський, Žitomir/Житомир distr. (UA); 3 – Žitomir/Житомир distr. (UA); 4 – Ternopil’/Тернопіль distr. (UA); 5–8 – Hmel’nic’kij/Хмельницький distr. (UA); 9–10 – Vinnicâ/Vінниця distr. (UA); 11 – Odesa/Одеса distr. (UA); 12 – Moldova (by K. Myzgin).

Roman aurei, something we need not wonder at since their purpose was primarily as objects of prestige.

The *Ulów* type coins have on them representations which are uniform and unique in style and iconography, far removed from the Roman proto-

CONCLUSIONS

The two coin finds found in the same village of *Ulów*, perhaps even in the same cemetery – site 7 – have been recognized as highly significant and attracted a major interest of numismatists, and of historians with interest in Antiquity and

types, and weigh more than their contemporary Roman aurei. Consequently, they may be recognized as the earliest native coins, and the origins of the Germanic coinage activity may be dated to the second half of the third century.

barbarian societies. The cut up aureus of Trajan Decius may be traced to the Roman imperial treasury seized by the Goths after the victory of their troops in the Battle of Abritus and recognized as the precursor of the native Germanic coina-

ge. The partly melted down gold barbarian coin would be one of the earliest recognizable, uniformized Germanic coin types, which has been described as the *Ulów* type, minted by a specialised moneyer operating within the Gothic environment in Western Ukraine. All these conclusions are fully consistent with the specific nature of the cemetery in site 7 at *Ulów*, reflected by the presence of a large number of objects encountered mostly in the Chernyakhiv culture (e.g. an iron

comb, wheel-made pottery) or forms that have a greater frequency in that culture than in the Wielbark culture (e.g. glass gaming pieces, bi-oval buckles).

The two coins of interest suggest that the elites of the community using the cemeteries at *Ulów* not only played an important role in the contacts with areas in the south-east of Europe but were quite likely as well to take part in events unfolding there during the third century.

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ABBREVIATIONS

O. Anohin – *Katalog varvarskih podražanj rimskim monetam* / *Каталог варварских подражаний римским монетам* (online): <http://barbarous-imitations.narod.ru>

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NOTA OD REDAKCJI

Przygotowując do druku dwutomową Księgę poświęconą Profesorowi Andrzejowi Kokowskiemu przyjęliśmy następujące zasady:

- łacińską transliterację cyrylicy zgodną z normą międzynarodową ISO 9 we wszystkich tekstach w językach polskim, angielskim i niemieckim
- w tekstach w językach polskim, angielskim i niemieckim nie transliterowano jedynie nazw własnych kultur, krain geograficznych i rzek pozostawiając zapis powszechnie stosowany w każdym z tych języków
- w tekstach w językach polskim, angielskim i niemieckim wszystkie cyryliczne pozycje bibliograficzne zapisano w postaci transliterowanej, umieszczając poniżej także zapis oryginalny
- w tekstach w językach polskim i rosyjskim nazwy jednostek administracyjnych Polski, Rosji i Ukrainy (np. powiatów, województw, rajonów, oblasti) zapisano w formie przymiotnikowej, obowiązującej w tych krajach

- w tekstach w językach angielskim i niemieckim, w tym w streszczeniach w tych językach, nazwy jednostek administracyjnych Polski, Rosji i Ukrainy zapisano w formie rzeczownikowej, podając także, najczęściej przy pierwszym użyciu, oryginalny zapis cyryliczny nazw rosyjskich i ukraińskich
- w tekstach w języku polskim nazwy jednostek administracyjnych Rosji i Ukrainy zapisano w formie rzeczownikowej, podając także, najczęściej przy pierwszym użyciu, oryginalny zapis cyryliczny
- w skróconym zapisie nazw państw, z małymi wyjątkami, zastosowano zalecany, dwuliterowy kod ISO (ISO 3166 alpha-2).

Oczywiście w uzasadnionych wypadkach pozwoliliśmy sobie na pewne odstępstwa od powyższych reguł.

Redakcja

A NOTE FROM THE EDITORS

When preparing this two-volume Festschrift for Professor Andrzej Kokowski we have adopted the following rules:

- Latin transliteration of the Cyrillic script following the international norm ISO 9 in all the texts in Polish, English and German
- in the Polish, English and German texts, only the proper names of cultures, geographical places and rivers were not transliterated, leaving the commonly used notation in each of the languages in question
- in the Polish, English and German texts all the Cyrillic bibliographical entries were transliterated, leaving the original notation below
- in the Polish and Russian texts, the names of administrative units of Poland, Russia and Ukraine (e.g. districts, voivodships, regions and oblasts) were written in the adjectival form which is in force in the respective countries

- in the texts in English and German, including the summaries of the texts, the names of the administrative units of Poland, Russia and Ukraine are given in the nominal form, providing also, upon first use, the original Cyrillic notation of Russian and Ukrainian names
- in the texts in Polish, the names of administrative units of Russia and Ukraine are given in the nominal form, providing also, upon first use, the original Cyrillic notation
- in the contractions of country names, with small exceptions, the recommended two-letter ISO code (ISO 3166 alpha-2) was used.

In justified cases we allowed for certain deviations from the above rules

The Editors





WYKAZ SKRÓTÓW ABBREVIATIONS

AA ➤ Acta Archaeologica
AAC ➤ Acta Archaeologica Carpathica
AarbKøb ➤ Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie
AAustr ➤ Archaeologia Austriaca
ActaArchHung ➤ Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
ActaPraehistA ➤ Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica
AiBB ➤ Archäologie in Berlin und Brandenburg
AIHV ➤ Annales du Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre", Liège
AL ➤ Archaeologia Lituana
APolski ➤ Archeologia Polski
APŚ ➤ Archeologia Polski Środkowowschodniej, Lublin
Arbeitsber. Bodendenkmalpfl. Brandenburg ➤ Arbeitsberichte zur Bodendenkmalpflege in Brandenburg
ArbFBerSächs ➤ Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur Sächsischen Badendenkmalpflege
Arch.Baltica ➤ Archaeologia Baltica
Arch. Korrbbl. ➤ Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt
ARozhl ➤ Archeologické Rozhledy
BARIntSer ➤ British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
Beiträge zu römischer und barbarischer Bewaffnung ➤ C. von Carnap-Bornheim (ed.), *Beiträge zu römischer und barbarischer Bewaffnung in den ersten vier nachchristlichen Jahrhunderten. Akten des 2. Internationalen Kolloquiums in Marburg a. d. Lahn, 20. bis 24. Februar 1994*, Veröffentlichungen des Vorgesichtlichen Seminars Marburg, Sonderband 8, Marburg-Lublin 1994
BerRGK ➤ Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
EAZ ➤ Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift

Europa barbarica ➤ P. Łuczkievicz, M. Gładysz-Juścińska, M. Juściński, B. Niezabitowska, S. Sadowski (eds.), *Europa barbarica. Ćwierć wieku archeologii w Małomęczu*, Monumenta Studia Gothica IV, Lublin 2005
FPP ➤ Folia Praehistorica Posnaniensia
Goci i ich sąsiedzi ➤ W. Nowakowski (ed.), *Goci i ich sąsiedzi na Pomorzu. Materiały z konferencji „Goci na Pomorzu Środkowym”*, Koszalin 28–29 października 2005, Koszalińskie Zeszyty Muzealne, Seria A: Studia Archaeologica Pomeranica II, Koszalin 2006
HS ➤ Hersonesskij Sbornik / Херсонесский Сборник (=XC)
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IAK ➤ Izvestiâ Imperatorskoj Arheologičeskoj Komissii / Известия Императорской Археологической Комиссии (=ИАК)
InvArch ➤ Inventaria Archaeologica, Pologne
JbRGZM ➤ Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz
Kontakt–Kooperation–Konflikt ➤ C. von Carnap-Bornheim (ed.), *Kontakt – Kooperation – Konflikt. Internationales Kolloquium des Vorgesichtlichen Seminars der Philipps-Universität Marburg, 12.–16. Februar 1998*, Neumünster 2003
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KSIA ➤ Kratkie soobšeniâ Instituta arheologii / Краткие сообщения Института археологии (=КСИА)

Kultura bogaczewska ➤ A. Bitner-Wróblewska (ed.), *Kultura bogaczewska w 20 lat później. Materiały z konferencji, Warszawa, 26–27 marca 2003*, Seminarium Bałtyjskie I, Warszawa 2007
Kultura wielbarska ➤ J. Gurba, A. Kokowski (eds.), *Kultura wielbarska w młodszy okresie rzymskim*, t. I 1988, II 1989, Lublin
KZM ➤ Koszalińskie Zeszyty Muzealne
LA ➤ Lietuvos archeologija
MAIET ➤ Materiały po arheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii / Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии (= МАИЭТ), Simferopol'-Kerč / Симферополь-Керч
MANH ➤ Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty
MatArch ➤ Materiały Archeologiczne
MIA ➤ Materiały i issledovaniâ po arheologii SSSR / Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР (=МИА), Moskva / Москва
Mon.Arch. Barbarica ➤ Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica, Kraków-Warszawa
Mon. Stud. Gothica ➤ A. Kokowski (ed.), Monumenta Studia Gothica, Lublin
Monographien RGZM ➤ Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
MSROA ➤ Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego
MS ➤ Materiały Starożytne, Warszawa
MSiW ➤ Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne, Warszawa
Nachrbl.Dt.Vorzeit ➤ Nachrichtenblatt für deutsche Vorzeit
Nowe materiały kultury wielbarskiej ➤ M. Fudziński, H. Paner (eds.), *Nowe materiały i interpretacje. Stan dyskusji na temat kultury wielbarskiej*, Gdańsk 2007
Officina archaeologica optima ➤ W. Nowakowski, A. Szela (eds.), *Officina archaeologica optima. Studia ofiarowane Jerzemu Okuliczowi-Kozarynowi w siedemdziesiąt rocznicę urodzin*, Światowit Supplement Series P: Prehistory and Middle Ages VII, Warszawa 2001
Orbis Barbarorum ➤ J. Andrzejowski, C. von Carnap-Bornheim, A. Cieśliński, B. Kontny (eds.), *Orbis Barbarorum. Studia ad archaeologiam Germanorum et Baltorum temporibus*

Imperii Romani pertinentia Adalberto Nowakowski dedicata, Mon.Arch. Barbarica, Series Gemina VI, Warszawa-Schleswig 2017
PamA ➤ Památky Archeologické
PArch ➤ Przegląd Archeologiczny
PMMAiE ➤ Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi, Seria archeologiczna
Pogranicze trzech światów ➤ W. Nowakowski, A. Szela (eds.), *Pogranicze trzech światów. Kontakty kultur przeworskiej, wielbarskiej i bogaczewskiej w świetle materiałów z badań i poszukiwań archeologicznych*, Światowit Supplement Series P: Prehistory and Middle Ages XIV, Warszawa 2006
PomAnt ➤ Pomorania Antiqua
Prussia ➤ Sitzungsberichte der Altertumsgesellschaft Prussia (Prussia. Zeitschrift für Heimatkunde)
PZ ➤ Praehistorische Zeitschrift
RArch. ➤ Recherches Archéologiques
RA ➤ Rossijskaâ arheologiâ / Российская археология (=РА)
RB ➤ Rocznik Białostocki
RGA ➤ J. Hoops. I–IV (ed.), Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde, Straßburg 1911–1919; H. Beck, D. Geuenich, H. Steuer (eds.), Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde, Berlin, New York
RGF ➤ Römisch-Germanische Forschungen, Berlin-Leipzig-Mainz
SA ➤ Sovetskaâ arheologiâ / Советская археология (= СА)
SaalbJb ➤ Saalburg-Jahrbuch
SAI ➤ Arheologiâ SSSR, Svod Arheologičeskikh Istočnikov / Свод археологических источников (=САИ), Moskva / Москва
SCIVA ➤ Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie
SGD N.F. ➤ Schriften der naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig N.F.
Sil.Ant. ➤ Silesia Antiqua
SlovA ➤ Slovenská Archeológia
Spisy Brno ➤ Spisy Archeologického Ústavu AV ĀR Brno, Brno





SprArch. ➤ Sprawozdania Archeologiczne
StudArch ➤ Studia Archeologiczne, Wrocław
Studia Gothica ➤ A. Kokowski (ed.), *Studia Gothica*, Lublin
Stud.Sachsenforsch. ➤ Studien zur Sachsenforschung
Štud. Zvěsti ➤ Študijné Zvěsti Archeologického Ústavu SAV (Slovenskej Akadémie Ved)

БГУ ➤ Брянский Государственный университет
ВГУ ➤ Воронежский Государственный университет
ГИМ ➤ Государственный Исторический музей, Москва
ИАК ➤ Известия Императорской Археологической Комиссии (=IAK)
ИА РАН ➤ Институт археологии Российской академии наук
ИИМК РАН ➤ Институт истории материальной культуры Российской академии наук
КВАЭ ➤ Камско-Вятская археологическая экспедиция
КСИА ➤ Краткие сообщения Института археологии (=KSIA)

Terra Barbarica ➤ A. Urbaniak, R. Prochowicz, I. Jakubczyk, M. Levada, J. Schuster (eds.), *Terra Barbarica. Studia ofiarowane Magdalenie Mączyńskiej w 65. rocznicę urodzin*, Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica, Series Gemina, II, Łódź-Warszawa 2010
WA ➤ Wiadomości Archeologiczne
ZNUJ PA ➤ Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Prace Archeologiczne, Kraków

МАИЭТ ➤ Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии (=МАИЕТ)
МЗКП ➤ Музей-заповедник «Куликово поле», Тула
МИА ➤ Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР, Москва (=MIA)
ММ ➤ Музей Москвы
МНИИЯЛИЭ ➤ Мордовский научно-исследовательский институт язык, литературы истории, экономики
РА ➤ Российская археология (=RA)
СА ➤ Советская археология (=SA)
САИ ➤ Свод археологических источников (=SAI)
ХС ➤ Херсонесский Сборник (=HS)

