



Early Byzantine Jewellery in the Cloisonné Style Allegedly from Olbia

Michel M Kazanski

► To cite this version:

Michel M Kazanski. Early Byzantine Jewellery in the Cloisonné Style Allegedly from Olbia. Jaroslav Jiřík Katerina Blažková Jana Bezákova Barry Ager et al. (eds.). Royal Insignia of Late Antiquity from Mšec and Řevničov. Magnificent Finds from the Migration Period from Central Bohemia., Muzeum T.G.V. Rakovník, pp.102-106, 2022. hal-04060191

HAL Id: hal-04060191

<https://hal.science/hal-04060191v1>

Submitted on 6 Apr 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

Public Domain

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Rakovník: Muzeum
T.G.M. Rakovník

2022



Royal Insignia of Late Antiquity from Mšec and Řevničov

Magnificent Finds from the Migration
Period from Central Bohemia

Jaroslav Jiřík
Kateřina Blažková
Jana Bezáková
Barry Ager
et al. (eds.)





Early
Byzantine
Jewellery
from Olbia



Early Byzantine Jewellery in the Cloisonné Style Allegedly from Olbia

Michel Kazanski

This chapter deals with the finds of artefacts with cloisonné-style decoration from the post-Hunnic period (from the mid-5th century to the end of the first half of the 6th century) in the Hermitage Museum collections. According to dealers, they came from the region of Olbia, an important ancient city near the mouth of the Southern Bug River. It is assumed by some that these finds can be linked to the existence of an unrecognised steppe power centre of the period, but their apparent similarity to the "princely" finds of the period from the Middle Danube area may indicate the eastward movement of some Germanic groups, such as the Angisciri, whose migration is described by Jordanes¹. However, there are other "princely" finds associated with Olbia, such as an ostentatious polychrome buckle with thickened, round loop and round belt-plate, or earrings with three-lobed pendants.

Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that in the Hunnic period there may have been a power centre of some kind – hypothetically it could have been the "kingdom of Gesimundus", according to the Hunnic ally known from Jordanes's notes on the Hun-Goth war. It is necessary to emphasise, however, that Jordanes took a significant part of his testimony from a Germanic epic, and therefore any historical considerations formed on the basis of the mentioned episode from Jordanes's chronicle are only hypothetical². But even more significant is the fact that Olbia as a site for the discovery of artefacts must be considered undocumented and perhaps even fraudulent. It is common knowledge that antiquities dealers, in an attempt to achieve the highest possible price, actually claimed a fictitious origin for the goods on offer, from well-known ancient sites such as Panticapaeum (Kerč) or Olbia. So, the geographical location of the origin of the artefacts analysed here is very conditional. We can only speak with greater certainty about their origin in the area of the northern Black Sea coast.

The Olbia Treasure

The most famous find of the post-Hunnic period is the so-called treasure from the collections of P. A. Mavrogordato, which later ended up in the U.S.³ Fig. 1. The artefacts from this assemblage formed part of a prestigious female costume and were probably part of the funerary equipment. The most significant part of the jewellery set is a pectoral chain with an oval medallion with a cross motif Fig. 1:1. Judging by the nature of the cloisonné-style decoration of the medallion, it was produced by Constantinopolitan jewellers⁴. This is also confirmed by the reverse side of the



Fig. 1: Hoard from Olbia
After Ross 1965, pl. 79–82



Fig. 2: Artefacts from the post-Hunnic period from Olbia
1: Photo C. von Carnap-Bornheim
2: After Romans and Barbarians 1976, no. 15

stroke-ornamented medallion, typical of Mediterranean production, while the massive decorated disc clasp of the necklace also corresponds to the traditions of Greco-Roman art workshops⁵.

The "treasure" also includes two gold open bar bracelets with club-shaped ends Fig. 1:9, 10. This type of bracelet appears in Europe in the 1st century AD as a result of an unknown impulse from Asia⁶. For the 5th to the first half of the 6th centuries such "royal" bracelets, albeit more massive, are strongly represented in the burial sites and treasures of the barbarian aristocracy, among others in the tomb of King Childeric at Tournai in Wallonia, in the tomb of the Gepidic prince at Apahida in Transylvania and of the Herulian (?) chieftain at Blučina in southern Moravia⁷. Bracelets with club-shaped ends can also be found in aristocratic female graves, such as the grave from the Hunnic period at Regöly in the territory of former Roman Pannonia, as well as in the burial mound of a Frankish princess from the first half of the 6th century, in the Hunnic-Bulgarian (Onogurian) burial mound at the Morskoy Čulek burial site on the lower Don River, or at the 2nd half to late 5th century Gepidic burial mound at Berehove in Transcarpathia⁸. In the Olbia assemblage and in the finds from Morskoy Čulek, the bracelets are paired, although from the same period, in the predominantly male "princely" graves, gold bracelets with club-shaped ends also occur singly. It should be pointed out that such finds are also known from the Byzantine territory⁹, but for example one of the bracelets from Morskoy Čulek bears a Latin weight marking¹⁰.

The "hoard" also contains two gold rings with rectangular bezels with spiral ends and cloisonné decoration Fig. 1:7, 8. Rings of this type are well known and documented for the European setting of the post-Hunnic period. Let us recall the finds from the "princely" mound of Bakodpuzsta in the area between the Danube and the Tisza, as well as from a set of female artefacts from Cluj-Someşeni in Transylvania, in the already mentioned grave at Berehove, the Alemannic burial site of Lörrach in southern Germany, the Ficarola burial site in northern Italy, and finally the finds from the northern Black Sea coast at Džurga-Oba near Kerč, Taman and Kuban¹¹. These analogies dating from the middle to the end of the 5th century allow a more precise dating of the Olbia assemblage, while the geographical extent of their distribution, in my opinion, clearly indicates their origin in the Mediterranean region.

The Olbia set also includes a pair of circular twisted earrings strung with polyhedral beads, probably of Danubian origin¹² Figs. 1:5, 6. It also includes two earrings with moon-shaped pendants, below which leaf-shaped pendants are suspended, all again decorated in the cloisonné style Fig. 1:2, 3. Ornaments from the Italian hoard of Reggio Emilia and the earrings from Varna¹³ are analogous to these jewels dating from the second half of the 5th century to the first half of the 6th century¹⁴. Another pair of similar earrings also came from a burial chamber among forty graves near Džurga-Oba in eastern Crimea¹⁵. The reverse side of the Olbia earrings is stroke-ornamented, as in the central medallion of the Olbia necklace mentioned above. It is

likely that we are dealing with a set of ornaments made at the same time as part of a single order in an unknown art workshop in the Mediterranean. The Olbia assemblage also includes a pointed pin with a hemispherical garnet head Fig. 1:4, the analogy for which is unknown to me. The Olbia "treasure" chronologically falls into the post-Hunnic period of the second half of the 5th century, i.e. like the famous Germanic "princely" finds of Bakodpuzsta (graves 1–2)¹⁶, Cluj-Someşeni¹⁷ and Apahida¹⁸. The ostentatious female jewellery set from Olbia points to a Mediterranean, probably early Byzantine origin¹⁹.

Buckle

The buckle, supposed to be from Olbia Fig. 2:1, was purchased from the antiquities dealer Nadelius in 1903 by the Imperial Archaeological Commission, along with other artefacts from the Hunnic period represented by a polyhedral ear-ring in polychrome style and a buckle with a thickened circular loop and circular buckle-plate. It is currently housed in the Hermitage²⁰. The buckle has an oval loop fitted with



Fig. 3: Artefacts from the post-Hunnic period with decoration of the frame made up of small garnets

an oval plate, and is decorated all over the surface in the cloisonné style – the Zaseckaja V group²¹. An important characteristic is the decoration of the loop made up of small garnets in separate cells. This type of ornamentation is not common. However, one can recall the typologically related buckles, the scabbard fitting and the decorative appliqués from the aforementioned grave of Childebert in Tournai **Figs. 3:8, 9, 12, 14–18**²², buckles from Apahida – burial I **Fig. 3:10**²³, and artefacts from burial II **Figs. 3:3–6, 11, 13**²⁴ and burial III from the same locality²⁵, as well as the buckle from the Alamannic “princely” burial at Rüdern **Fig. 3:2**²⁶, and a buckle from a similar recently discovered grave at Kranj-Lajh in northern Illyricum, Slovenia **Fig. 3:1**²⁷. The last-mentioned can be referred to a period no older than the turn of the 5th and 6th centuries, according to the analogous shape of the tongue with a basal shield²⁸. Analogous decoration of the edges is represented by the head-plate and the foot of the brooch in the “Moda danubica” from the Desana hoard **Fig. 3:7**²⁹, and the rim decoration of a paten from Gourdon in Burgundy **Fig. 3:19**³⁰. All these finds are dated to the second half to the end of the 5th century or the first half of the 6th century. In the older Hunnic period (second half to late 4th – first half of the 5th century), similar decoration of small garnets in separate cells was used on sword handles from burials looted on 24th June 1904 at Kerč **Fig. 4:1**³¹, and also in the case of the central medallion of the phalera from the treasure from Szilágysomlyó/Şimleul-Silvaniei in Transylvania **Fig. 4:2**³².



Fig. 4: Artefacts from the Hunnic period with decoration of the frame made up of small garnets:
1) Kerč, burial chamber 24. 6. 1904
After Zaseckaja 1993, tab. 29, 135
2) Şimleul – Silvaniei, hoard II
After Nagy 2007, tab. 20

Fig. 5: Belt buckle. Inv. no. 1983-2, The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg
Photo A. Lavrentyev



Buckles analogous to the Olbia one formed part of the prestigious male “warrior” clothing of the second half of the 5th century, although they can sometimes also be found in women’s clothing. These examples are representative of the Mediterranean arts and crafts tradition and are often considered to be imports from Byzantium or, more generally, from the Mediterranean³³. It cannot be ruled out that the buckle in question represents a part of the “central” art workshop at Constantinople, as suggested by the production technology used³⁴.

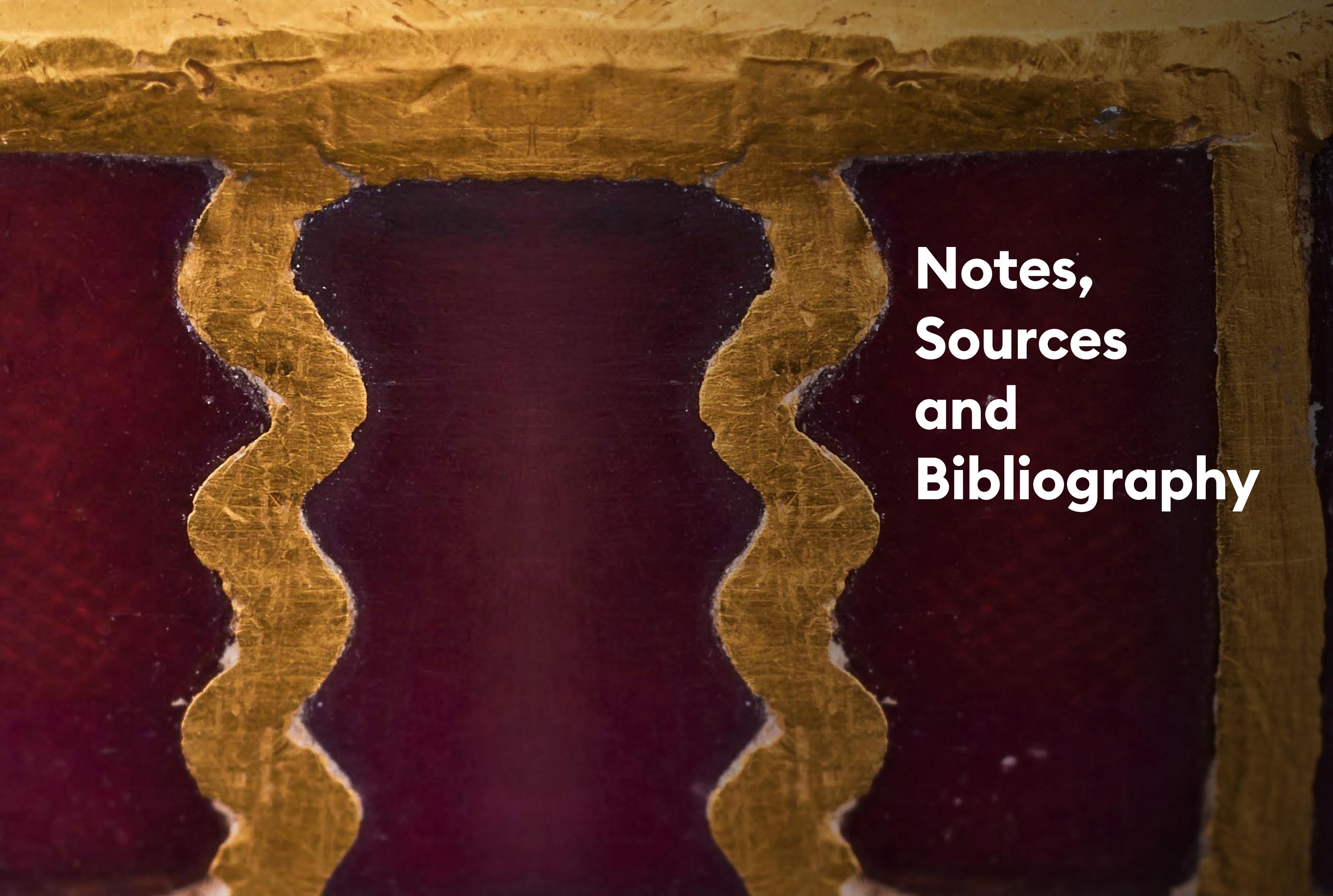
Necklace of Polyhedral beads

According to the dealers, the necklace made of polyhedral metal beads decorated with inlaid semi-precious stones is also of Olbian origin **Fig. 2:2**³⁵, analogues of which can be found in the central Danube region in Zmajev, Apahida, Cluj-Someşeni³⁶, and in Crimea in the aforementioned Kerč burial chambers destroyed on 24th June 1904³⁷.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize once again that the Olbian origin of all the above mentioned artefacts is based

on the claims of antiquities dealers only, whose interest was to increase the price of their goods by linking it to the attractiveness of the site. However, as the finds from Morskoj Čulek near Tanais³⁸ show, there is a link between the “princely” post-Hunnic finds in the steppe and older ancient centres. On the basis of the finds of these prestigious artefacts it can then be stated with certainty that the early Byzantine elite’s predilection for luxury objects with cloisonné decoration, widespread in Europe, was reflected in the regions of the northern Black Sea.



**Notes,
Sources
and
Bibliography**

Notes

Chapter 2: Discovery of the Gold Jewellery Hoard at Mšec

- 1 E.g. Kruta 1971.
- 2 Jiřík – Peša – Jenč 2008.
- 3 In the case of the finds from Illerup-Ådal from the first half of the 3rd century, the spoils probably came from conflict with the most powerful rival of the northern barbarians – the Romans.
- 4 The sites of Nydam-IA, IB and IC date from the Later Roman period. Ship finds also belong to this period. The Nydam II and III concentrations belong to the Migration Period, specifically the turn of the 4th and 5th centuries. These deposits consist of various finds, mainly parts of weapons thrown onto or laid on the shore of the lake. There is little time difference between the Nydam II and III sites. There is, however, a noticeable social difference: while at Nydam III the bronze objects are essentially of a simple nature, for Nydam II there is a clear proportion of objects of a higher social character (such as silver-gilt sword scabbard fittings, and Nydam-style objects with chip-carving). A layer from the Migration Period, referred to as Nydam IV, corresponding to roughly the first half of the 5th century, consists of approximately 1000 objects deposited in one pit, which overlay earlier finds from the Roman period (Bemmam 1998).
- 5 Dickinson – Fern – Webster 2019, 359–360.
- 6 Dickinson – Fern – Webster 2019, 359–360.
- 7 Fettich 1953.
- 8 Tomka 1986, 467, 481.
- 9 Szameit 1997, 239–243, pl. 4:3, 6–8, and 5:1–21
- 10 Annals of Fulda (Ed. Bartoňková – Havlík – Masařík – Večerka 2002, 107–108).
- 11 Medrano Marqués 2001–2002, 283–285.
- 12 Guest 2019, 331–332.
- 13 Jiřík – Pinar Gil – Vávra 2019, 434, plate 8.
- 14 E.g. Svoboda 1965; Límberský et al. 2010; Vávra et al. 2007; Vávra et al. 2012; Doležal – Vávra 2015; Aspöck 2003; Klávnes 2013; Klávnes 2015a.
- 15 Lau – Pieta 2017, 255–265.
- 16 Řísuty – the discovery of a ceramic “foederate” jar from the first half of the 5th century comes from an inhumation grave. Stored in the Museum in Slaný (Svoboda 1965, 273).
- 17 Pchery, no. 671 – pottery and glass beads from the middle third of the 5th century, preserved from the burial site, Museum Slaný (Svoboda 1965, 256).
- 18 Stehelčeves – graves from the second half or the end of the 5th century are located there (Svoboda 1971).
- 19 Vinařice, a relatively well-known burial site from the entire 5th century (Svoboda 1965, 278).
- 20 Svoboda 1965, 272.
- 21 A small bronze pincer-shaped brooch from the end of the 6th century comes from the excavations of the ploughed location Na Okrouhlici (Kolešovice area). A hoard of two silver bracelets with thickened and engraved ends from the late 6th century was discovered in a forest windfall near Lužná near Rakovník. However, the finds from the recent surveys of the ploughed area and forested area in the vicinity of the Dřevíč settlement (Kozojedy area) are crucial. Two brass bow-brooches with a rhomboid foot from the turn of the 6th and 7th centuries, a massive bronze decorated belt buckle tongue with an engraved animal from the 5th century, as well as a luxury silver-gilt horse harness ornament with silver damascening from the turn of the 6th and 7th centuries have been discovered here so far. These objects are proof of elites present in the hillfort during a period that left little evidence in the region.
- 22 In Kněžívka (today part of the municipality of Tuchoměřice), a Migration Period burial site was partly explored and partly destroyed during the construction of the I/7 road Prague–Slaný in 1961–1962. This site is also connected with discussion about the possible location of an Arian church (Droberjar 2005, 39–44; Motyková 2007, esp. 469).
- 23 A 5th-century settlement was identified in the Ruzyně cadaster, but its cemetery is unknown (Kuchařík – Bureš – Pleinerová – Jiřík 2008).
- 24 Droberjar 2020, 25, fig. 8:11.
- 25 Daněček – Smíšek – Korený 2014.
- 26 Kuchařík – Bureš – Pleinerová – Jiřík 2008.
- 27 Svoboda 1965, 268–269; Korený 2012.
- 28 Svoboda 1965, 261–269.
- 29 Svoboda 1965, 258–259.

30 Korený – Havelková 2016.

31 E.g. Jiřík – Vávra – Kuchařík – Šmolíková (eds.) 2015; Vávra et al. 2012.

32 pers. comm. Milan Kuchařík.

33 This is the find of the fittings of a spatha sheath, like those found on the example from the grave of the Grand Duke in Bludčina, Brno-venkov district, of the same period as the find from Mšec (Profantová 2018).

34 E.g. Svoboda 1965; Droberjar 1999; Droberjar 2020; Jiřík 2010; Jiřík et al. (eds.) 2015. We can conclude that the find from Mšec is one of the most valuable discoveries of its kind within the Vinařice group in Bohemia and it may help to establish an interpretative framework for some other finds of “royal” character known from the Prague area. We are thinking in particular of a massive gold bracelet from the former Karlín district (Droberjar 2001) and a miniature of the same shape from Holubice (unpublished), which are probably not from graves (although in the first case we do not know the specific find conditions), but which again have counterparts in the most important grave complexes of their time (e.g. Apahida in Transylvania or Tournai in Belgium).

Chapter 3: Natural Science and Technical Analysis

Non-destructive Analytical Assessment of the Finds

- 1 SEM/EDS analyses were carried out by the scanning electron microscopy equipped with an energy dispersive analyser (Tescan Mira3 LMU with the EDS analyser Bruker Quantax 200) at the laboratory of the Department of Chemical Technology, Faculty of Restoration, University of Pardubice. The measurement of the specimens took place in a high vacuum regime with an accelerating voltage of 20 kV, the detection of backscattered electrons and a data accumulation period of 300 s. The data were evaluated using the Bruker Esprit software.
- 2 EDXRF analyses were carried out on the Spectro Midex device in the Nuclear Physics Institute of the CAS in Řež. Measurement of the samples took place in the metal samples arrangement in air using a work voltage of 45 kV and current of 0.5 mA. Data were evaluated using the Spectro XLabPro software.
- 3 Measured by collimator 2 mm.

Identification of the Non-metallic Parts of the Buckle

- 1 Hanus et Hladký 2020.
- 2 Hanus 2013, 2019; Hanus et al. 2019.
- 3 Kolesov and Geiger 1998.
- 4 Nasdala and Schmidt 2020.
- 5 Donais et al. 2016

Cell Paste Analysis

- 1 Hanus 2019.

The Saga of the Bohemian Garnets in the Dark Ages

- 1 Mellis 1963.
- 2 Farges 1998, 323–330.
- 3 Quast 2000, 75–96.
- 4 Calligaro – Périn – Vallet – Poirot 2007, III–144.
- 5 Bugoi – Oanță-Marghitu – Calligaro 2016, 401–406.

Chapter 4: The Jewellery of the Tournai – Apahida – Mšec Group

- 1 Quast – Schüssler 2000.
- 2 For the chronology of the occurrence of Bohemian garnets, see Gilg – Gast – Calligaro 2010; von Freeden 2000.
- 3 Von Carnap-Bornheim 1995.
- 4 For the composition of the decorative motif on the buckle from the third grave from Apahida, see Oanță-Marghitu – Niculescu – Ţeclăman – Bugoi – Georgescu 2009.
- 5 Neuerwebungen 1997 (1998), 768, fig. 29.
- 6 Gilg – Gast – Calligaro 2010.
- 7 For the chronology and provenance of the Tournai assemblage, with emphasis on the declarative value of the coins, see Roymans – Heeren 2017.
- 8 E.g. Peschlow 2008.
- 9 Charvat 1993; Charvat 2002.

Chapter 5: Symbolism and Geometry of the Buckle from Mšec

- 1 For the Czech milieu last summarized by W. Heizmann 2015.
- 2 Oanță-Marghitu et al. 2009, 231, fig. 2a.
- 3 Čiháková – Müller 2015.
- 4 Čiháková – Müller 2020, 162–191.
- 5 Hagia Sophia Ausstellungskatalog 2005.
- 6 Broug 2008/2019, 50–53 and 105–114
- 7 Pajares-Ayuela 2001, 30, 122–130, 199–200, figs. 3–1, 3–2, 3–3, 5–15.
- 8 For example, the columns decorated in polychrome style in the monastery of San Giovanni in Laterano in Rome (Pajares-Ayuela 2001, 112, figs. 234–235, 239) find their Late Antique or early Byzantine predecessors in Constantinople. The Archaeological Museum of Istanbul preserves under inv. no. 5680 T, 71. 121 T a polychrome decorated marble inlaid column with inlay of amethyst and green paste, which was recovered during excavations in the Saracane district of Istanbul, near the famous aqueduct.
- 9 Pajares-Ayuela 2001.
- 10 Pajares-Ayuela 2001, 30–32, figs. 1–30.
- 11 Pajares-Ayuela 2001, 146–188, figs. 4–43, 4–44, 4–45.
- 12 A fractal shape is self-similar, meaning that if we observe a given shape at any scale or resolution, we observe a recurring shape or motif. At the same time, although it has a complex shape at first sight, it is generated by the repeated application of simple rules.
- 13 The term “recursive” refers to a state in which an object is in some sense part of itself.
- 14 Kiss 1996, fig. 14.
- 15 Miks 2008, 457–458, fig. 10–11, 15.
- 16 Morín de Pablos 1994, 26–29, 181–191, 299–310, fig. 6 A–B, 20, 50.
- 17 Pajares-Ayuela 2001, 241.
- 18 Haas-Gebhard 2010.
- 19 Brogiolo 2008, 227–229, fig. 4.
- 20 Hegewisch (ed.) 2008, 231, cat. 39.
- 21 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. X, sec. I.
- 22 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. II, sec. I.
- 23 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. XV, sec. VIII.
- 24 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. VI.
- 25 Haas-Gebhard 2010.
- 26 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. XV, sec. II
- 27 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. XV, sec. II
- 28 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. XV, sec. VII.
- 29 Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, chap. XV, sec. V.
- 30 Anthropological research on the remains of the inhabitants buried here clearly demonstrated their heterogeneous origins, and thanks to the local arid environment, even red and blonde hair was preserved, testifying to the movement of these inhabitants from areas originally north of the borders of the Roman Empire.
- 31 Whitchurch – Griggs 2010, 220, fig. 17–22.
- 32 Whitchurch – Griggs 2010, 229–231.

Chapter 6: Decoration of the Grave Goods of King Chilperic I

- 1 Grégoire de Tours/Gregory of Tours (ed. 1937–1951).
- 2 Cochet, Abbé 1859.
- 3 Kazanski – Périn 1988; Périn – Kazanski 2007; Quast 2015.
- 4 Brulet 1991; Kazanski – Périn 2005.
- 5 Pion – Gratuze – Périn – Calligaro 2020, 819–859.
- 6 L’Or des princes barbares 2000, no. 33.
- 7 Ibid. no. 29–31.
- 8 Ibid. no. 27.
- 9 Bierbrauer 1975, 192–194, 298–302, pl. 30.
- 10 Arrhenius 1985.
- 11 Kazanski – Périn 1996.
- 12 Calligaro – Castelle – Lebon – Mauran 2019, 21.
- 13 Galli – Caccia – Alberti – Bonnizoni – Arezi – Frizzi – Bombelli – Gironda – Martini 2017, 437.
- 14 Calligaro – Périn 2022.
- 15 Hilbe 2007, 91.
- 16 Calligaro – Périn 2018, 79; Hubert – Périn 2018, 92 and 114.
- 17 Bugoi – Oanță-Marghitu – Calligaro 2016, 401.
- 18 Hubert – Périn 2018, 58, 105.

Chapter 7: The Apahida Princely Graves

- 1 The artefacts from the three Apahida graves are at present curated at the National History Museum of Romania and part of the Historical Treasury exhibition. Over time, many of these items were included in various exhibitions, some accompanied by catalogues. Thus, given the specificity of each exhibition and the subsequent editorial restrictions, I wrote different catalogue descriptions of the contexts and artefacts selected on each occasion (*L’or des princes barbares*, 2000, 172–191; Wieczorek – Périn (eds.) 2001, 147–160; Oanță-Marghitu 2008a; Oanță-Marghitu 2008b; Oanță-Marghitu 2009; Oanță-Marghitu 2010; Oanță-Marghitu (ed.) 2014b, 615–630; Oanță-Marghitu 2014a; Oanță-Marghitu 2014c, 157–164). I am very grateful to Adina Boroneană for the English translation of this text.
- 2 Finley 1889a, Finley 1889b, Hampel 1897, 278; Hampel 1905, II, 39–43; III, pl. 32–36; Fettich 1953, 145–147; Kiss 1987, Harhoiu 1998, 158, pl. 58–60; *L’or des princes barbares*, 2000, 184–190; Schmauder 2002, II, 7–10 no. I, pl. 1–14; Oanță-Marghitu (ed.) 2014b, 615–619; Oanță-Marghitu 2014a, 157–164.
- 3 Hampel 1897.
- 4 Deppert-Lippitz 2007. Closest analogy to be found in Deppert-Lippitz 2000; on the structure of the Metropolitan Museum of Art brooch see Dandridge 2000.
- 5 On this type of bracelets see Werner 1980.
- 6 The rings (mainly the signet and monogram ones) have been the subject of various studies see Werner 1967–68; Opreanu 1995; Gudea 2010; Oanță-Marghitu 2016; Szabó 2020; Szabó 2021.
- 7 These artefacts were seen as part of a diadem-like head-dress see Kiss 1987; Kiss 1995, 310–311; Schmauder 2002, 81–89. I believe they should rather represent horse harness-fittings.
- 8 For a proposal of reconstitution see Kiss 1982, 169–175.
- 9 Horedt – Protase 1972; Horedt – Protase 1972a; Harhoiu 1998, 159–160, pls. 61–68; *L’or des princes barbares* 2000, 172–183; Schmauder 2002, II, 10–18, pls. 15–31; Oanță-Marghitu 2014a, 157–164; Oanță-Marghitu (ed.) 2014, 615–616, 620–630.
- 10 Horedt – Protase 1972, 196.
- 11 Oanță-Marghitu 2007, 221, pl. 57; Quast 2018.
- 12 By analogy with the artefacts collected from the other half of the burial.
- 13 Kiss 1982, 169–175.
- 14 Horedt – Protase 1972, 209.
- 15 The general aspect could not have been much different from that of the emperor’s horse harness (probably Constantius II) showed on a plate found at Kertch (Zaseckaja 1995, 94, fig. 1) or of yet another emperor (Justinian or Anastasius) shown on the Barberini diptych (*Rom und Byzanz. Schatzkammerstücke*, 1998, 18; Delbrück 1927–1929, no. 49; Volbach 1952, no. 48). For further discussions see Quast 2007, mainly 43–48.
- 16 Matei 1982; Horedt 1986, 20, fig. 8; Harhoiu 1998, 160, pl. 69:6–7; *L’or des princes barbares* 2000, 191; Schmauder 2002, II, 18–19, pl. 32; Oanță-Marghitu et al. 2009.
- 17 Oanță-Marghitu et al. 2009.
- 18 For technical details see also Niculescu et al. 2011, 620.
- 19 Their initial presence cannot be excluded. Such pieces were made exclusively from gold and reusing the metal would have been equally easy and of a higher yield than the use of the cloisonné pieces (which were partially filled with paste and where the garnets should have to be removed previously). As indicated by the artefacts originating from the first part of the burial, the removal of the garnets had already started. This is strongly suggested by the large purse-lid where half of the garnets had already been taken out. The presence in the same community of several characters of high rank integrated within the Late Roman hierarchic system and entitled to wear crossbow brooches is also attested during the first half of the 4th century at Carium (Hârsova), a fortification on the right bank of the Danube in Dobrudja (Deppert-Lippitz – Meier-Arendt – Babeș (eds.) 1994, 220–221; Oanță-Marghitu (ed.) 2014b, 455–458).
- 20 For example, one of the paintings in the Silistra-Durostorum burial represents a page presenting a belt. There are also other depictions of pages offering a mantle fastened with a brooch or presenting a pair of footwear and trousers. The central image shows a man wearing a mantle fastened with a crossbow brooch, while his wife is also present in the background (Dimitrov 1962, Atanasov 2007).
- 21 It is interesting that there are small but noticeable differences among the elements integrated in the structure of the 27 appliqués. Thus, the set of accessories preserved its unitary aspect despite the fact that the gold foil backing came from different ingots with different gold content (Niculescu et al. 2011, fig. 2).

- 22 Böhner 1948; Böhner 1987, 421–433; Menghin 1983, 157–158; Menghin 1994/1995, 176–191.
- 23 Chiflet 1655, 204; Kazanski–Périn 1988, fig. 2. A similar mount was found in North Caucasus, at Zaragij in grave 118 (Nalchik, Kabardino–Balkarian Republic, Russia), *L'Or des princes barbares* 2000, 162–163.
- 24 Horedt–Protase 1972, 196.
- 25 Calligaro et al. 2008.
- 26 Bugoi et al. 2016, 404–405.
- 27 Many of the Greek or Roman adornments were filled with various types of paste, a way to obtain and preserve the shape of rings and beads. Within the scope of this paper, it is worth mentioning that on three of the spherical elements at Apahida paste was used and the same goes for the ring with a silver cameo from the Cluj-Someșeni hoard.
- 28 The similarities among such accessories (e.g. those in Childeeric's grave at Tournai and those from Apahida) are not only formal but also structural or technological as the same paste recipe was apparently used (Arrhenius 1985, 84, 96–126).
- 29 Straume 1977. A more detailed study of the existing vessel fragments may indicate this custom was more common than previously believed – see also the princely grave at Žuráň, Moravia (Poulik 1995), where two of the vessels had also been probably repaired (Sedláčková 2016).
- 30 Chiflet 1655; Dumas 1975; Böhner 1981; Kazanski–Périn 1988; Böhme 1994; Périn–Kazanski 1996.
- 31 Horedt–Protase 1970; Horedt–Protase 1970a.
- 32 Nagy–Rotea 2010; Fritsch et al. 2010; Oanță–Marghitu (eds.) 2014b, 637–640; Lăzărescu 2019, 96–99. For Florești-Polus see also Alciu (eds.) 2008; Rotea et al. 2008 (mainly 59–64); Ferencz et al. 2009; Lăzărescu 2009; Opreanu et al. 2007; Opreanu et al. 2010; Opreanu 2012.
- 33 Two earring pairs from Apahida, one in gold, from the Migration Period (Crișan–Chirilă–Bărbulescu (eds.) 1992, 31) and one in silver, with polyhedral terminals, from a grave inventory (Csallány 1961, 222–223, pl. 207:6; Harhoiu 1998, 161, pl. 91:E), two solidi from Theodosius II discovered in Cluj and Cluj-Someseni (Crișan–Chirilă – Bărbulescu (eds.) 1992, 132, 362). For a more recent review on Apahida area see Marciu–Cupcea 2014.
- 34 For the Someșul Mic Valley see Horedt 1956; Gáll et al. 2017.
- 35 An interesting situation was observed at Turda (Potaissa), ca. 30 km south-southeast of Cluj, where a female burial was found within the former castrum of the Fifth Macedonian Legion, in the area of the Thermae. The grave goods were made of gold and silver, some also inlaid with garnets. Among them was a buckle with decoration apparently inspired by the borders of small hemispherical garnets noticed on the accessories at Apahida or Tournai (Bărbulescu 2008). Moreover, if the artefacts dated to the 5th century from the so-called Moigrad hoard (Sălaj County, România) originate indeed in the area, one cannot overlook the proximity to the former Porolissum (further information on the Moigrad hoard in Fettich 1953, 161–170; Horedt 1977; Makkay 1989).
- 36 Hampel 1905, I, 430, fig. 1242; II, 50–51; III, pl. 43:3; Csallány 1961, 194, pl. 216:6a; Harhoiu 1998, 87, 187, pl. 95:C.
- 37 Neuerwebungen 1997 (1998), 761–763, fig. 29.
- 38 See Schmauder 2002, I, 145–149 (discussion), 348–349 (list); II, 118 (map). Additional in the list: Hindman 2007, cat. no. 7, 56–59, 215; from the antiquities trader TimeLine, 24.05.2016, Lot. No. 925 (<https://www.sixbid-coin-archive.com/#/en/single/I30629647?text=garnet%20gold> accessed on 28.01.2022).
- 39 Cabochons were used to mark the central area of the bezel, as seen on one of the rings from Cluj-Someșeni (fig. 20), or in groups of two or three adjacent cells, as seen on two pieces from Crimea (part of the Berthier-Delagarde collection – András 2008, cat. no. 12–13, pp. 38–39, 72; pl. 7) and on a ring of unknown origin (Hindman 2007, 57).
- 40 Analogies for the pendants from Florești-Polus see Lăzărescu 2019, 95–96; Tica 2021. The belt buckle bordered with small hemispherical garnets associated with the pendant – in the child grave M. 12/2009 from Kranj-Lajh in Slovenia – is very interesting in aspect. In my opinion, the context highlights the attractiveness of the decoration using borders of small hemispherical garnets and the intentions of its reproduction.
- 41 Getica 264.

Chapter 8: The Belt Buckle from Rüdern

- 1 Cf. generally von Rummel 2007.
- 2 Actually, the Apahida-Rüdern-Tournai group was worked out as a chronological stage by Werner 1935, 30–34, who used it to

- describe the older section of his Group I (AD 450–480). Cf. Ament 1970, 62–65.
- 3 On the Childeeric tomb, now Quast 2015, and on the dating ibid. 237. Cf. also the contribution by P. Périn in this volume.
- 4 Christlein 1972, 262; Christlein 1978, 163–164 no. 299.
- 5 Arrhenius 1985, 101–113; Böhme 1994, 98–103; Kazanski 1994; von Freeden 1995, 595–599; Quast 1999.
- 6 Schiek 1983, 52–53.
- 7 Modern colour illustration of the preserved finds in Fuchs (ed.) 1997, 152 fig. 148.
- 8 Engels 2007.
- 9 Paulus 1859.
- 10 Paulus 1859.
- 11 Paulus 1859; Christlein 1972; Engels 2007.
- 12 Schmauder 2002, 327–328 "list of finds".
- 13 Quast 2015, 176, fig. 3.
- 14 Schmauder 2002, 250.
- 15 Wieczorek–Périn 2001, 161. See also the contribution by R. Oanță–Marghitu in this volume.
- 16 von Carnap-Bornheim 1995. See also the contribution by M. Kazanski in this volume.
- 17 Kiss 1991, 119–120 with fig. 2. Critical to the find-spot, see Schmauder 2002, 250.
- 18 Dimitrijević 1982/83, 50, fig. 8.
- 19 Calligaro–Périn 2018 (with further literature).
- 20 Schähle 1956, 16–17.
- 21 Menzer's expert opinion is reiterated in Schähle 1956, 16–17.
- 22 I sincerely thank Susanne Greiff (University of Tübingen), for her assessment of the analyses from 1952.
- 23 Quast 2011.
- 24 Tihelka 1963; Wieczorek–Périn 2000, 166–168, no. 4.12.
- 25 Photo of the Ailenberg seen from the Neckar valley see Fuchs (ed.) 1997, 429 fig. 489.

Chapter 9: Early Byzantine Jewellery from Olbia

- 1 Kazanski 1996, 324, 325; Kazanski 2011, 41–44; Jordanes, *Getica*, ch. LIII.
- 2 Kazanski–Mastykova 2016, 98, 99, fig. 12.
- 3 Kapošina 1950, 107, fig. 49; Ross 1965, no. 166, pl. 79–82; Kazanski–Mastykova 2014, 97, 98.
- 4 Arrhenius 1985, 101, 102, 123.
- 5 Zaseckaia 2010, 137.
- 6 Kazanski–Périn 1988, 23, fig. 9.1–3.
- 7 Werner 1980. For the latest publications of the burials at Tournai and Blucina: Quast 2015a, Tejral 2020.
- 8 Zaseckaia et al. 2007, 48–60.
- 9 Kazanski–Périn 1988, 23, fig. 9.4.
- 10 Zaseckaia et al. 2007, 48, pl. V.a, b.
- 11 Kazanski 1996, 324, 325; Kazanski–Mastykova 2014, 97, 98, with further bibliography.
- 12 Bierbrauer 1975, 162–167; Kiss 1983, 111.
- 13 Bierbrauer 1975, Taf. 32, 3, 33, 7, 86, 4; Baldini Lippolis–Pinar Gil 2010, fig. 2.
- 14 Baldini Lippolis–Pinar Gil 2010.
- 15 Ermolin 2012, fig. 5.1, 2.
- 16 Kiss 1983, 101, 104, figs. 4, 5.
- 17 Harhoiu 1998, 171, pls. 70, 71.
- 18 Harhoiu 1998, 157–161, pls. 58–69.
- 19 Kazanski–Mastykova 2014, 97, 98; Kazanski 2017, 72.
- 20 OAK 1903, 150, fig. 294; Kapošina 1950, 104–106, fig. 47; von Carnap-Bornheim 1995.
- 21 Kazanski–Mastykova 2014, 97, 98; Kazanski 2017, 72.
- 22 Quast 2015b, pls. 9, 10, 17, 18.
- 23 L'Or des princes barbares 2000, cat. no. 30.7.
- 24 L'Or des princes barbares 2000, cat. no. 29.3, 5, 6, 9, 7, 10, 14.
- 25 L'Or des princes barbares 2000, cat. no. 31.
- 26 Steuer 1997, fig. 148.
- 27 Tica 2021, 151, fig. 7.
- 28 Cf. Legoux et al. 2009, cat. no. 15, etc.
- 29 Aimone 2008, cat. no. IV.35b.

- 30 Wood 2008, cat. no. IV.15.
- 31 Zaseckaia 1993, 62, cat. no. 130, 135.
- 32 Harhoiu 1998, pl. 66a, d, e; Nagy 2007, pl. 20.
- 33 Kazanski 1994, 138–143, figs. 1–4; Böhme 1994, 98–103; Kazanski 1996, 325; Horváth et al. 2009.
- 34 More in Arrhenius 1985, 100–113.
- 35 Romans and Barbarians 1976, cat. no. 157.
- 36 Kiss 1983, fig. 14.3, 6–8; L'Or des princes barbares 2000, cat. no. 29.35, 36, 32.
- 37 Zaseckaia 1993, 55, 56, cat. no. 98, 98.
- 38 Zaseckaia et al. 2007, 48–60

Chapter 10: City of Carnium (Kranj) and one of the Graves from the Kranj-Lajh Cemetery

- 1 Its name comes in various forms: Carneola, patria Carnech/Carnich and patria Carnium.
- 2 Ravennatis Anonymi, *Cosmographia* 4.21, 22, 37.
- 3 Šašel 1992, 728–732; Wolff 2000, 103–105; Štíh 2001, 8; Knific–Lux 2010, 32; 2015, 29; Bratož 2014, 387–391; Sagadin 2020a, 202.
- 4 Staab 1976.
- 5 Wolff 2000; Bratož 2014, 387–395. Franc Kos lists all the geographical terms with comments that can be found in the *Cosmographia* and are related to the territory of present-day Slovenia and its immediate neighborhood (Kos 1902, 221–229, no. 182).
- 6 Carnium is the only settlement in Carneola which can be identified with certainty. Its location in Kranj should not be disputed, not only because of the geographical indication in the *Cosmographia* but also because of the linguistic equality of the ancient and modern toponym, because of the archaeological remains dating back to antiquity, and to the early and late Middle Ages, and because of written records from the 11th century (Šašel 1992, 730, notes 1–3).
- 7 "Item in valle eiusdem patriae..." (Rav. Anon., *Cosm.* 4.22); see Bratož 2014, 388.
- 8 It seems that at the beginning of the 5th century, the defense system was no longer defended. Some parts of the *Clastra*, however, could be used for the defense of Italy at least in the first half of the 5th century, possibly even later, until the 6th century (e.g. Ciglenečki–Milavec 2009).
- 9 For *Clastra* see, e.g. Šašel–Petru 1971, Kusečić et al. 2014; Kos 2015; 2019; Ciglenečki 2016.
- 10 Šašel 1992, 714; Štíh 2001, 8–9.
- 11 Šašel 1992, 733–734, 738; Bratož 2014, 388–389.
- 12 Ciglenečki 1987, 126–127; 2008, 489–490, 496–501, fig. 2.
- 13 Knific–Lux 2015.
- 14 Ciglenečki 1997, 191–192; 1999a, 290–291; 1999b, 302; 2000, 120–121.
- 15 Štíh 2001, 10.
- 16 Slavko Ciglenečki mostly researched the late antique colonization of the southeast Alpine area (e.g. 1999a; 1999b; 2000). See also Milavec 2021. For hillfort settlements, see, e.g. Ciglenečki 1987; 1992; 1994; 2008; Ciglenečki et al. 2011, 273–287.
- 17 Sagadin 2008, 192. These are the communication routes which in the northwestern part of Slovenia and partly in Austrian Carinthia and Friuli reliably and by the shortest possible line through Upper Carniola and Soča Valley enabled access across the Alpine world to the Friulian Plain (Ciglenečki et al. 2011, 260, 262, fig. 5.1).
- 18 If we take into account the authors who believe that the prevalence of Gothic monetary finds is a fairly reliable indicator of their settlement (e.g. Kiss 1984; Demo 1994; Kos 2000) and consider other archaeological finds that can be linked to their occupation or rather control at the end of the 5th and first half of the 6th centuries, then we get a fairly clear picture of their settlement in Dalmatia, Noricum and Pannonia. This also shows that the northeastern border of the Gothic-controlled area was represented by the River Drava during its entire course, so that much of present-day Austrian Carinthia fell under their direct control (Tica 2017, 352–353).
- 19 Sagadin 2008, 139–140, 176, 188–189; 2020a, 206–208.
- 20 For Aquileia-type brooches and their chronological classification, see Bierbrauer 1975, 102–104, 113.
- 21 Sagadin 2008, 142, fig. 29–30.
- 22 Sagadin 2008, 155, map 3; 2020a, 208, fig. 4.
- 23 Knific–Lux 2015, 31.
- 24 Sagadin 2008, 145–146; Urrankar–Bešter 2014, 26–28, 37–39, 42; Knific–Lux 2015, 31. There are no clear studies on the Late Antique urbanism or uniform publications on settlement remains in Carnium. Various data on settlement remains can be found in Maksimiljan Sagadin's doctoral dissertation (2008), in various unpublished reports on excavations in the old town of Kranj, or in short articles in the periodical Varstvo spomenikov (Journal for the Protection of Cultural Monuments), issued by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia. Reports and articles relating to settlement excavations in Carnium are cited in Knific–Lux 2015, 31, notes 10–12 and partly in Bešter 2021.
- 25 As an accidental find, a tremissis of Theoderic was also found in the Kranj-Iskra cemetery (Demo 1994, 183, cat. no. 28). The cemetery of Kranj-Iskra lies opposite Kranj-Lajh, on the other side of the River Sava. In addition to a little less than 250 Early Medieval (Slavic) graves, 30 Late Antique ones were also excavated at the cemetery. In the Late Antique graves widespread finds predominated, such as brooches with a shield-shaped base, earrings with polyhedral terminals or double-sided combs. In addition to the stray tremissis of Theoderic, the S-shaped brooch of the Schwechat-Pallersdorf type stands out, probably found in a secondary position at the left knee of the deceased in the otherwise destroyed grave 12 (for the cemetery see Sagadin 1988; for the brooch see Milavec 2007, 344–345, pl. 3: 9).
- 26 Knific 1995, 23–32; Knific–Lux 2010, 31–32; 2015, 31. For the history of research at the Kranj-Lajh cemetery, see Lux–Ravník 2008; for the history of research in the late 19th and early 20th centuries also Bras Kernel 2002.
- 27 Stare 1980.
- 28 Tica 2017, 288–291; 356–364. Some other authors have also pointed out errors in Stare's publication e.g. Bóna 1981 – a review of Stare's monograph; Knific 1995; Bras Kernel 2002; Milavec 2004; 2007. In some recent publications, the authors, with the help of archival material and old publications, have already started to use revised data e.g. Bitenc–Knific 2001, 69, cat. no. 216, 77, cat. no. 245; Knific 2005, 334–337, 342, fig. 4: a; 9: 1, b; Milavec 2004, 38–39; 2007, 336, notes 20, 22; 337, notes 48, 49, 51; 339, note 83; cat. no. 1, 2, 6, 7, 11.
- 29 Žmavc 1904; Šmid 1907.
- 30 E.g. in Knific–Lux 2010; Tica 2021.
- 31 Podobnik 2016 (diploma thesis); Urek et al. 2016 (excavation report).
- 32 E.g. in Bitenc–Knific 2001; Zlata doba 2006; Vidrih–Perko 2013; Perko 2018.
- 33 Werner 1962, 125.
- 34 E.g. Vinski 1964, 106–107; 1980; Ciglenečki 1999c; 2006, 108–109; Knific 2005, 331; Knific–Lux 2010, 32; 2015; 31; Bitenc–Knific 2008, 101; Sagadin 2020b, 14, 16. Joachim Werner, who also writes about Kranj in his monograph on the Langobards in Pannonia, points out that this is not a Langobardian but a Langobardian-age cemetery. The reason for this is that the cemetery shows mixed Germanic elements because Carnium was occupied by Germanic military units who brought their families with them (he mentions first the Ostrogothic and then the Langobardian presence; he does not mention the Alamanic and the Frankish presence). The burials of the indigenous population that lived in the settlement and its surrounding area played an important role since the beginning of late antique Carnium (Werner 1962, 127).
- 35 Knific–Lux 2010, 29, 31, fig. 6; Urek et al. 2016, 231, fig. 122; Demo 2017, 89–91, fig. 6: 2 (Gepid siliqua from grave 266 according to Stare); Tica 2021, 89, fig. 2.
- 36 Vinski 1980, 20; Knific 2005, 341, fig. 8: 31/3, 287/3; Urek et al. 2016, 231, fig. 121.
- 37 Bóna probably thought there was no information in Stare's publication. At least for some of the graves from older excavations we have this information (e.g. Žmavc and Šmid publications), as well as for unfortunately unpublished graves excavated after 1982.
- 38 Bóna 1981, 297. Bóna believes that in the first half of the cemetery use, i.e. during the Gothic occupation, indigenous graves were prevalent in Kranj-Lajh.
- 39 Werner hinted that the indigenous element in Kranj-Lajh needs to be considered, and Vinski was the first to emphasize it in his studies.
- 40 According to Bóna, the first Langobards came to Pannonia in 526 (after Theoderic's death), but at that time they took control of the area only by occupying forts and crossings across the Danube between Vindobona and the Csepel Island south of Budapest. The majority of the Langobards are said to have come to Pannonia in 546/547, when they took control of present-day Burgenland in Austria and the Transdanubia region of Hungary (Bóna 1976, 31).
- 41 Bóna 1981, 297–299.
- 42 There were also 5 Ostrogoth coins among other finds from the cemetery (Demo 1994, 38–39, 183).
- 43 Bolta 1981, 31, pl. 2: 7–10.
- 44 Ciglenečki 1992, 47; Pirkmajer 1994, 56. For the brooch in grave no. 9 from Rifnik, see also Bierbrauer 2007, 112.
- 45 E.g. Harhoiu 1

- Ostrogothic occupation, based on the finds and a considerable number of deceased people with artificially deformed skulls (13). An undiscovered settlement near the cemetery supposedly belonged to foreigners, namely to the Germanic people – Ostrogoths (*Slabe* 1975, 77–98; *Tica* 2017, 281–288, 308, 353).
- 47 In Frascaro near Alessandria in Piedmont, a Gothic settlement with a cemetery from the end of the 5th and the first half of the 6th centuries was partly explored between 1998 and 2007 see *Micheletto* 2003; *Bierbrauer* 2007, 106–113 (summarized and commented on by Egle Michelletto), *Giostra* 2011, 9–12, *Micheletto et al.* 2019. Neither the settlement nor the cemetery have been completely excavated. Some parts extend beyond the area intended for archaeological research. Until the publication of Caterina Giostra, where she briefly provided basic information on the excavations at Frescara, 27 graves had been excavated. Micheletto mentioned 17 of them in 2003, which is also summarized by Bierbrauer. Neither the cemetery nor the settlement have yet been fully published (after *Giostra* 2011, 9, note 3).
- 48 These graves can be connected in one way or another with the Goths or related Germanic groups from the end of the 5th and the first half of the 6th century. Bow brooches or crossbow brooches were found in the graves and their location has been documented as well. Sites: Rakovčani near Prijedor, Pola, Miren in the Vipava Valley (2 graves), Narona (2 graves) and Collegno (*Tica* 2017, 312–313).
- 49 *Miletić* 1970, pl. 2: 7. For an anthropological analysis of the skeleton from a man's grave no. 7, see *Pilaric* 1970. The deceased had an artificially deformed skull.
- 50 *Stare* 1975, 12–13, 17, pl. 1: 1–2; 3: 4–5.
- 51 *Micheletto* 2003, 700, 702, fig. 6–8; *Bierbrauer* 2007, 107, 109, fig. 12: 1–2.
- 52 A rich belt set, a purse, and a brooch of the Desana type were found in grave 11 in Globasnitz (Iuenna) in Carinthia. According to the wealth of finds the grave from Globasnitz represents an exceptional find among the male graves attributed to the Ostrogoths at the end of the 5th and in the first half of the 6th century (*Glaser* 2006, 94–96, fig. 6–8; 2008, 134, cat. no. 49–59).
- 53 For comparison, see, e.g. *Menghin* 1987, 2007; for individual Germanic groups: the Gepids (*Csallány* 1961; *Bóna* – *Nagy* 2002; *Cseh et al.* 2005); Langobards (*Brogiolo* – *Chavarria Arnau* 2007; *Bóna* – *Horváth* 2009; *Tejral et al.* 2011; *Brogiolo et al.* 2017); the Alamanni (*Christlein* 1991; *Fuchs et al.* 1998); the Franks (*Wieczorek et al.* 1996; *Peragallo* 1997); Thuringians (*Schmidt* 1961; 1970; 1976); Baiuvarii (*Dannheimer* – *Dopsch* 1988).
- 54 49 excavated graves (*Slabe* 1975).
- 55 I have classified it as one of the Western Illyrian sites, although it is already located in the Vipava Valley, which belonged to the Regio X Venetia et Histria. 9 excavated graves (*Tratnik* – *Karo* 2018).
- 56 11 excavated graves; graves built with tegulae (*Uglešić* 1995; *Buljević* 1999).
- 57 *Micheletto* 2003, 699–701; *Bierbrauer* 2007, 107–109.
- 58 *Pejrani Baricco et al.* 2019.
- 59 The origin of such conclusions lies in a rather heated debate between Ágnes Salamon and László Barkóczi on the one hand and Eszter Vágó and István Bóna on the other. Solomon and Barkóczi cited the presence of combs in graves in Pannonian Late Antique cemeteries from the late 4th and 5th centuries as one of the proofs of the presence of barbarian federates in Pannonia (1971). After their publication of a part of the cemetery from Csákvrád in the 70s of the last century, Bóna in particular strongly opposed this and attributed most of the tombs with combs to the indigenous population (Vágó – Bóna 1976). Mária Bíró adopted Bóna's views and since her publications are one of the few monographic representations of Pannonian combs written in German and English, the authors mainly summarize these works (e.g. 1994; 2000; 2002).
- 60 Early Roman combs made of organic materials were made from a single piece of wood, bone, horn, or ivory.
- 61 And even there, the presence of foreigners/federates is to be expected, as these are cemeteries along the Limes or at strategically important points in the interior of Pannonia (*Tica* 2018, map 2).
- 62 *Tica* 2018.
- 63 *Ilkjær* 1989, 58–60. Combs from these sites are of different types, small one-piece single-layer combs, composite single-layer combs and composite triple-layer combs all with high arc-shaped handles. The same types of combs appeared in some contemporary Danish and south Swedish cemeteries. In the cemetery of Møllegrådsmarken on the Danish island of Fyn, for example, 46 triple-layer combs were unearthed (*Ilkjær* 1989, 59–60). Combs as grave goods are also common in early Anglo-Saxon England (e.g. *Williams* 2003, 101–119; *Ashby* 2014, 165–172). These examples show that putting combs into graves was a common practice

- among the Germanic peoples in general, not just among the eastern Germanic groups.
- 64 *Bóna* – *Nagy* 2002; *Cseh et al.* 2005.
- 65 *Bóna* – *Horváth* 2009.
- 66 *Schmidt* 1970; 1976
- 67 E.g. *Geisler* 1998.
- 68 E.g. *Roth* – *Theune* 1995; *Koch* 2001.
- 69 E.g. *Maselli Scoti* 1989; *Ahumada Silva et al.* 1990.
- 70 *Bolta* 1981.
- 71 *Cassiodorus*, *Variae* 4.34.
- 72 *Vinski* 1980, 25; *Knific* 1995.
- 73 *Stare* 1980, fig. 16, pl. 2: 7–16; 3–6; *Knific* 1995, 38–39, fig. 16.
- 74 *Werner* 1962, 44, 75–78, 126, 169–171 (S-shaped brooches from the Kranj-Lajh cemetery).
- 75 *Stare* 1980, pl. 26: 4.
- 76 E.g. *Bierbrauer* 1992, fig. 2–5; *Martin* 2014, fig. 2, 4.
- 77 *Milavec* 2004; 2007. 36 S-shaped brooches were found in the Kranj-Lajh cemetery.
- 78 *Milavec* 2007, 339–340; *Podobnik* 2016, 41–44.
- 79 There are different types of brooches: circular brooches, circular brooches with touching heads of birds of prey, bow brooches with a straight foot, „Thuringian“ so-called brooches with bird heads (*Vogelkopffibel*) and so-called pincer brooches (*Zangenfibel*), square brooches, similar to belt straps with tongue-shaped fittings on the scabbard, brooches in the shape of birds of prey, etc. (see e.g. *Vinski* 1980, 20–21, colour pl. 3–4, 6; *Knific* 2005, 334–341; *Knific* – *Lux* 2010, 27; *Podobnik* 2016, 32–47; *Urek et al.* 2016, 227–231). Gold jewelry from the grave of the deceased, discovered in 1898 (fig. 7), also points to clothing typical of West Germans in the 6th century. The grave was studied by Helena Bras Kernel (2002) in her diploma thesis. Stare classified the finds from the grave as finds without grave data (*Stare* 1980, 77–78, pl. 114: 1–4, 7, 11), although the public was soon informed about the discovery of the grave (*Koblar* 1898), and the finds from the grave were also published in 1900 (*Neumann* 1900). See also *Bitenc* – *Knific* 2001, 69, cat. no. 216; *Knific* 2005, 338, fig. 6.
- 80 At that time, 92 new graves were excavated and 167 remains of grave pits were documented. They were emptied at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries (*Urek et al.* 2016, 109). These are mainly the remains of graves, which were explored by Šmid in 1905. In the southeastern part they came across the remains of excavations carried out by Schulz and Žmavc, and partly by those excavated at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries by the then owner of the land Tomaž Pavšlar (*Lux* – *Ravnik* 2008, fig. 4; *Urek et al.* 2016, Attachment 25).
- 81 We cannot effectively use the finds from Šmid's graves. A simple bronze oval belt buckle was found in grave 60 (*Šmid* 1907, 64; *Stare* 1980, pl. 27: 60), in grave 60a only scattered bones were excavated, most likely the remains of a previously excavated grave (*Šmid* 1907, 64; *Stare* 1980, 56), and in a double grave (adult skull and skull and scattered bones of a child) a double-sided comb was found (*Šmid* 1907, 66; *Stare* 1980, pl. 35: 2). A 14 year old child was buried in grave 10/2009 with a comb at the skull, a collar with amber and glass beads, above the belt lay a bronze brooch with a triangular head and an elongated foot, decorated with dotted circles, a clay weight at the right ankle, and three coins at the right knee and left tibia, one from the middle of the 1st century, two from the 4th century (*Urek et al.* 2016, 130–131, pl. 84: grave 10/2009; 85: grave 10/2009). A similar brooch from a child's grave 572 according to Stare (Schulz – grave 44) was included by Timotej Knific among the Roman copies of Germanic cast brooches (*Knific* 2005, 342, fig. 9: 1; see also *Stare* 1980, pl. 120: 3). Due to the presence of a comb in graves 572 and 10/2009, in addition to the fact that a small pot was placed at the feet of the deceased in grave 572, I believe that in both cases the deceased were not indigenous, but children of Barbaric (Germanic) provenance (*Tica* 2017, 298–299).
- 82 As far as I know, an attempt at horizontal stratigraphy of the cemetery did not yield tangible results.
- 83 The description of the grave is taken from *Urek et al.* 2016, 131–132, pl. 86, 87: 7–9.
- 84 Probably excavated by Šmid in 1905.
- 85 The pendant was published recently (*Tica* 2021).
- 86 *Tica* 2021, 155.
- 87 Interpreted as malachite (*Perko* 2018, 113, cat. no. 34) or Greek green porphyry (*Urek et al.* 2016, 243).
- 88 E.g. *Quast* 1993, 54; *Harhoiu* 1997, 112–115; *Schulze-Dörrlamm* 2009, 91–94.
- 89 E.g. *Bierbrauer* 1975, 158–161; *Quast* 1996, 335–337; *Eger et al.* 2017, 221.

- 90 *Quast* 1996, fig. 7 (map of the distribution of belt buckles with quartz loops).
- 91 *Quast* 1993, 54.
- 92 *Quast* 1996, 340–341.
- 93 *Oantă-Marghitu* 2010, 223, cat. no. 40.c, 225, cat. no. 40.2; 2014, 159, left fig. 160, right fig. 164; *Oantă-Marghitu* – *Nagy* 2014, 617, cat. no. 167.1., 621, cat. no. 167.2.1., 622, cat. no. 167.2.2., 167.2.3., 623, 167.2.4., 624, cat. no. 167.2.5., 625, cat. no. 162.2.7., 167.2.8.
- 94 *Quast* 2015, 167–168, fig. 3, pl. 2: 1; 6: 1; 7: 1; 9: 10; 15: 3, 9, 11, 12, 14, 19; 16: 17; 18: 20; 21.
- 95 *Oantă-Marghitu* 2010, 223, cat. no. 40.a, 223, cat. no. 40.b, 224, cat. no. 40.1.; 2014, 161, left fig.; *Oantă-Marghitu* – *Nagy* 2014, 622, cat. no. 167.2.2., 626, cat. no. 167.2.10., 627, 628, cat. no. 167.2.12.
- 96 See chapter 2 of Kateřina Blažková, Jaroslav Jiřík and Jana Bezáková in this volume
- 97 *Koch* 2001, 65–66, code Y24, fig. 21: Y24; *Slabe* 2003, 85.
- 98 Fifteen garnets from the belt buckle were analyzed, six were classified as type I, four as type II, and five as type III. Types I and II garnets are predominantly almandines; the most likely origin of Type I garnets is Rajasthan in NW India; type III garnets are attributed to sites in Sri Lanka and South India, but many also originate from sites in East Africa and Madagascar; the precise location of type II garnets in India is still disputable, although the authors propose it is identical with type III garnets (*Šmid et al.* 2014, 91, table 2; for garnet types, see also *Calligaro et al.* 2002).
- 99 *Urek et al.* 2016, 243–244, fig. 144–146.
- 100 *Horváth* 2012, 210, fig. 2a; 4c.
- 101 E.g. on the mounts from Apahida (*Oantă-Marghitu* – *Nagy* 2014, 627, 628; cat. no. 167.2.12.) or the pendants from Keszthely-Fenék Street (*Müller* 2002, fig. 7).
- 102 E.g. on mounts from the Domagnano treasure trove (*Kidd* 1995, fig. 31–33) or on a pair of bow brooches from a woman's grave in the cathedral in Köln (*Doppelfeld* – *Pirling* 1966, 31, 33; *Doppelfeld* 1980, pl. 15: 10a, 10b; 17: 10b).
- 103 *Horváth* 2012, 210, note 5.
- 104 *Tica* 2017, 300.
- 105 *Tica* 2020, 194–195, map 2.
- 106 *Vinski* 1972–73, 178–179, 187. Probably from the Germanic grave comes a pair of silver gilded Thuringian so-called pincer brooches (*Zangenfibel*) with a rhomboid foot. *Vinski* published only one brooch as a settlement find. Later, another identical brooch was found in the Archaeological Museum in Split and Frane Buškarol found out that the brooches represent a pair and probably originate from a grave (*Buškarol* 1988, 49, 61, fig. 1, 2; *Piteša* 2009, 22, no. 21, 22; 2014, 23, cat. no. 1a, 1b)
- 107 Of course, it should also be considered that both Alamannian and Gepid finds cannot be fully linked to the time of Ostrogothic control over Carnium. Alamannian finds in Western Illyricum have been linked for decades with the Alamanni escape to the Ostrogoths after they were defeated by the Franks at Tolbiac in 506 (Ljubljana-Dravlje) (e.g. *Slabe* 1975, 60). They were also connected to the alleged Frankish invasion of the south-eastern Alps during the Gothic Wars (Kranj-Lajh) (e.g. *Vinski* 1980, 19, 21; *Knific* 2005, 337; *Sagadin* 2016, 24). Finds from the Gepid area can also be linked to the time of the Ostrogothic occupation of Carnium, and part of the Gepids possibly moved to Italy with the Langobards at the latest after the military defeat by the Langobards in 568.
- 108 I would like to thank Jaroslav Jiřík, who convinced me to write this text, Teja Sagadin, who translated most of the text, Kaja Stemberger Flegar for translating part of the text on the belt buckle, Blaž Kumer for all the help in making graphics and Primož Predan, who gave me time to write the article.

Chapter 11: Almandines from India

- 1 A single specimen has been classed as type IIIa, coming from Sri Lanka. *Abou El Nil* – *Calligaro* 2020, 247–264.
- 2 *Mulliez* 1998, 815–830; *Rolley* 1998, 711–718.
- 3 *Picard et al.* 2012, 300, 304–305.
- 4 Several pieces of amber, under UV light, gave an opaque creamish fluorescence, with a blue tinge, similar to Baltic amber. Raman spectroscopy measures will confirm this hypothesis. Red coral and Baltic amber are, since the Roman period, goods for Far Eastern market trade (India...).
- 5 *Whitlock* 1921; <https://www.naturalhistorymag.com/picks-from-the-past/271575/how-diamonds-are-polished>.
- 6 *Whitlock* 1921; *Roux* (ed.) 2000.

Chapter 12: Bohemian Garnet

- 1 *Hanus* 2019, *Hyršl* 2019. In: *Hanus* – *Selucká* – *Stöhrová* eds. 2019.
- 2 *Hanus* – *Hyršl* 2019. In: *Hanus* – *Selucká* – *Stöhrová* eds. 2019.
- 3 *Hanus* 2019.
- 4 *Vrána* 2008. In: *Hanus* 2019.
- 5 *Hanus* 2019.
- 6 E.g. *Hanus* 2013; *Sýkora* 1952; *Záhálka* 1884a, b, c and many others.
- 7 *Krejčí* 1877; *Záhálka* 1883; *Záhálka* 1884 a, b, c; *Sýkora* 1952; *Bučková* et al. 1965 and others.
- 8 *Malec* 1997.
- 9 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019a.
- 10 *Malec* 1997. In: *Hanus et al.* 2013.
- 11 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019a.
- 12 *Strnad* 1972.
- 13 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019b.
- 14 *Hanus* 2019, *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019b.
- 15 *Vrána* 2008.
- 16 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019b.
- 17 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019b.
- 18 *Hanus* – *Hladký* 2019b.
- 19 *Hanus* – *Hyršl* 2019. In: *Hanus* – *Selucká* – *Stöhrová* eds. 2019.

Chapter 13: The Era of Odoacer and Theoderic in Italy

- 1 The form of this ruler's name varies widely in our sources. The most important and trustworthy ones call him Odoacer (Cassiodorus, Odoacer, Eugippius), Odoacar or Odoacer (Marcellinus Comes), Odoacar or Odoachar (Anonymus Valesianus), and Odoakros (Procopius). Consequently, there is no consensus among modern scholars, either: some call him Odoacer (Amory, Halsall, Treadgold, Elton and Martindale have Odoacer, and Heather calls him Odoacar – incidentally, these two forms actually appear to be closest to his original Germanic name, reconstructed by Schönenfeld 1911, 174–176 as *Aud(a)-wakrs. Odoaker is most often found in the Czech bibliography (Bednářková 2003; Česka 2000), although Česka also mentions Odovakar (Česka 2000, 240).
- 2 *Anonymus Valesianus* 8, 37 (superveniente Odoacre cum gente Scirorum).
- 3 *Jordanes*, *Romana* 344 (Odoacer genere Rogus).
- 4 *Marcellinus Comes*, s. a. 476 (Odoacar rex Gothorum).
- <p

- 14 O'Flynn 1983, 137.
- 15 Jones 1964, 244. More importantly, as Jones pointed out, these federates were probably irregularly paid, which explains their mutiny in 476. Elton (2018, 218) concurs: „probably fed up with irregular pay“.
- 16 This is a difficult problem. According to Elton (2018, 219), Zeno appointed Odoacer as patricius; Martindale 1980, 793 (“the title s conferred by Zeno in 476/7”), but cf. Jones 1964, 245: “Zeno, so far as we know, never appointed Odoacer patrician”. Halsall (2007, 281), too, maintains that Zeno refused to grant Odoacer the title. Similarly, we must ask whether Zeno, in 476 or at any later point, recognized Odoacer as ruler of Italy. Elton (2018, 219) claims he did (in 476, “Zeno recognized Odoacer”), but cf. Treadgold 1997, 162: “Zeno had never recognized Odoacer's kingship in Italy.”
- 17 Elton 2018, 219.
- 18 Some of our sources make very clear that Odoacer used the title king (Evagrius, *Historia ecclesiastica*, II, 16; Cassiodorus, *Chronica*, 476: „nomenque regi, Odoavar adsumpsit, cum tamen nec purpura nec regalibus uteretur insignibus“).
- 19 Elton 2018, 220; Halsall 2007, 285; Bednářková 2003, 312. Steinacher (2010, 340) believes this to have happened in 487.
- 20 See Jordanes, *Getica*, 79–81, for a complete genealogy of the Amali. Most of the names are otherwise unknown. Cf. Van Nuffelen – Van Hoof 2020, 259–261.
- 21 For the best modern account of these groups in the Balkans in the 470s, see Heather 1991, 272–293.
- 22 Heather 1996, 216.
- 23 The normal form is Theoderic, following the Latin form *Theodericus* and the Greek *Theuderichos*; the original Gothic name should be reconstructed as *þiuda-reiks (Schönfeld 1911, 234).
- 24 Heather 1991, 308.
- 25 Anonymus Valesianus (II, 49) makes quite clear that Theoderic was ordered to rule Italy until Zeno arrived there (*si victus fuisset Odoachar, pro merito laborum suorum loco eius, dum adveniret, tantum praeregnaret*).
- 26 Goffart 2006, 201; Kharlambeva 2010, 251.
- 27 This is the view of Heather (1996, 219). According to Elton (2018, 221), Odoacer was starved into surrender.
- 28 Jordanes, *Getica* 295 and *Romana* 349.
- 29 Heather 1991, 308.
- 30 Halsall 2007, 288; Heather 1996, 220. Cf. Collins 2008, 127: “around 497”.
- 31 Heather 1996, 221.
- 32 Dessau (ed.) 1892–1916, 827 (rex *Theodericus, vicit ac triumphator, semper Augustus, bono rei publicae natus, custos libertatis et propagator Romani nominis, domitor gentium*).
- 33 Jones 1964, 242.
- 34 Humphries 2008, 529. Some prefer to call this king Gaiseric (e. g. Halsall 2007) or even Genserik (Elton 2018). For these variants, see Schönfeld 1911, 99–101.
- 35 Heather 1996, 231.
- 36 Procopius, *Wars*, III, 8, 11–13. Halsall (2007, 288) maintains that this happened in 500.
- 37 Heather (1996, 236) maintained that “by the time they entered Italy, the Ostrogoths probably numbered around 100,000 men, women and children”. Elsewhere (1996, 164), Heather translates this number into an army of c. 25,000–30,000 men, but cf. Heather 1991, 302: “over 20,000 warriors” and Humphries 2008, 531: “as large as 25,000”. On the other hand, Crisini (2021, 271) believes that Theoderic “probably led only 40,000 Ostrogoths to Italy, that is, more or less 10,000 fighting men, and many died during the struggle against Odoacer.”
- 38 Gesalic is the preferred form (e. g. Heather 1996 or Halsall 2007). However, as the original form probably was *Gaisa-laiks (see Schönfeld 1911, 107), we should call this king Gesalech.
- 39 Cassiodorus, *Variae*, V, 43 and 44.
- 40 See Martindale 1980, 64, “*Amalaricus*”, and 510, “*Gesalicus*”; but cf. Heather 1996, 232, who believes it happened probably in 513.
- 41 Steinacher 2010, 340.
- 42 Cassiodorus, *Variae*, IV, 2 (*damus tibi quidem equos, enses, clipeos et reliqua instrumenta bellorum*).
- 43 For example, Sarantis 2009, 20 who also believes that this happened in 507. Cf. Martindale 1980, 946, “*Rodulfus*”.
- 44 Procopius, *Wars*, 6, 14. According to Schönfeld (1911, 193), the proper form of his name should be „*Rodulfus*“ in any case.
- 45 Paulus Diaconus, *Historia Langobardorum*, I, 20.
- 46 Merrills 2005, 128 (year 493).

- 47 Sarantis (2009, 20) and Jarnut (1982, 20) are quite certain about this date. Christie (1998, 22) says “probably c. 508”. Collins (2008, 128), without discussion, offers the year 510; Bednářková (2003, 307) even proposes the year 512.
- 48 See for example Sarantis 2010, 366. Cf. Steinacher (2010, 345) and Wagner (1967, 193–194), who are more cautious about such identifications.
- 49 Jordanes, *Getica*, 24 (*quibus non ante multos annos Ruduulf rex fuit, qui contempto proprio regno ad Theoderici Gothorum regis gremio convolavit*).
- 50 Van Nuffelen and Van Hoof (2020, 232, n. 108) remind us that Jordanes' Rodulf was a king of the “Ranii” or even of seven various tribes including the Ranii, which are listed by Jordanes. Nevertheless, Merrills (2005, 128) decided to merge these two Rodulfs (“*Procopius refers to a king Rodolphus of the Heruli, who was killed in battle against the Lombards in 493, and who may have enjoyed temporary sanctuary in previous years with Theoderic in Moesia*”), even though Jordanes' Rodulf “was king not many years ago” (see above). A number of scholars decided to place this Jordanes' Rodulf in Scandinavia, e. g. Goffart 1988, 95 (“*the Dani drove the Herules from their homes, and a tribal king, Rodulf (Rodolph), preferred to emigrate to Gothic Italy*”) or James 2014, 190 (“*Jordanes claims that a Scandinavian king called Rodulf emigrated to Italy to serve under Theodoric.*”).
- 51 Elton 2018, 249.
- 52 Jordanes, *Romana* 356 and *Getica* 300–301; Marcellinus Comes, 505. See also Amory 1997, 397.
- 53 Heather 1996, 252. The year was 510, according to Elton (2018, 249).
- 54 Halsall 2007, 288.
- 55 Amory 1997, 449.
- 56 Alaric II was king of the Visigoths in 484–507; Sigismund was king of the Burgundians in 516–523; Herminifredus was king of the Thuringians in 507/511 – ca. 532. See Van Nuffelen and Van Hoof (2020, 361). A letter to Herminifredus, king of the Thuringians, is preserved in Cassiodorus' *Variae* (IV, 1).
- 57 Bjornlie 2013, 173. In addition, there are two curious letters of Theoderic to the nations of the Warni (V, 1) and the Haesti (V, 2), who lived near the Baltic Sea. In either case, the possible mutual trade with a native commodity (locally produced swords and amber, respectively) is the content of the letter. Neither letter addresses a named person.
- 58 Cf. Amory 1997, 453 (Sigeric), Martindale 1980, 1008 (Sigiricus), Halsall 2007, 302 (Sigistrix), and Heather 1996, 248 (Sergeric). Schönfeld (1911, 206) plausibly reconstructed his name as *Sigisricus.
- 59 Gregory of Tours, III, 5.
- 60 Theoderic's date of birth is unknown and various years have been suggested (see Van Nuffelen – Van Hoof 2020, 347). The year 452 (or 453) seems plausible (Doležal 2012, 231).
- 61 Jordanes (*Getica* 304) says barely 10 years old (*vix decennis*), while Procopius (*Wars*, I, 2, 1) asserts that he was 8 at the time.
- 62 Her name slightly varies in our sources (Amalasuentha, Amalasuinta, Amalasuntha); Schönfeld (1911, 16) reconstructed it as *Amala-swinþa.
- 63 In 531, according to Kobylinski (2008, 531). In 534, according to Collins (2008, 128). Between 531 and 534, according to Heather (1996, 262) and Halsall (2007, 284).
- 64 Halsall (2007, 303), Collins (2008, 116) and Van Dam (2008, 199) date this event to 534, Heather (1996, 262) to 532 and 533.

Chapter 14: Childeeric, Odoacer... and Bohemia?

- 1 Fischer – Lind 2015.
- 2 Brambilla 1870; Peroni 1967; Chiaravalle 1994; Arslan – Turchetti 2015; Degani, M. 1959; Baldini – Pinar Gil 2010. See also Arslan 2005; Fischer 2014a.
- 3 Fischer 2014b; Fischer – Lind 2015.
- 4 Fischer – Lind 2015.
- 5 Fischer – Lind 2015.
- 6 Quast 2010; Quast 2015; Quast 2021; Fischer – Lind 2015.
- 7 Pröttel 1988.
- 8 Tóth 2010.
- 9 Bierbrauer 1975.
- 10 Kiss 1983; Tejral 1982; Prohászka 2008; La Picardie 1986; Timpel 2001, all with further literature.
- 11 Aimone 2010; Degani 1959.
- 12 See the chapter of Stanislav Doležal in this volume.
- 13 Jiřík – Vávra – Kuchařík – Šmolíková (eds.) 2015.

14 Pinar Gil – Manzelli 2017, with further literature.

- 15 Miličtík 2013.
- 16 Pinar Gil – Manzelli 2017.
- 17 See chapters of T. Calligaro and R. Hanus in this volume.
- 18 *Idem*.
- 19 See Schmauder 2002, with further literature.
- 20 Possenti 2005.
- 21 See Schmauder 1999, with further literature.
- 22 Tica 2021. See also the separate chapter of the author in this book.
- 23 Bierbrauer 1975; Haas – Gebhard 2013.

Chapter 15: Discovery of a Magnificent Horse Harness Pendant near Řevničov

- 1 Korený et al. 2021 (in press).
- 2 E. g. in Voß 1998.
- 3 Kmošek – Prášil 2014.

Chapter 16: Finds in the Scandinavian Zoomorphic Style from Řevničov and Dřevíč

- 1 Stolpe – Arne 1927, 5–9.
- 2 Klevnäs 2013, 4; Klevnäs 2015, 15.
- 3 Arwidsson 1954, 15–21.
- 4 Bruce-Mitford 1978.
- 5 Fern – Dickinson – Webster (eds.) 2019.
- 6 Werner 1981, 244–252.
- 7 Oddy et al. 1983; Kristoffersen 2019.
- 8 Bemann – Bemann 1998.
- 9 Salin 1904, 234, fig. 527.
- 10 Haseloff 1974; Haseloff 1981; Hilberg 2009, 188–204, figs. 7.19–7.29.
- 11 For find from the province of Scania see Salin 1904, 238, fig. 535. This style is mainly found in the Scandinavian region on brooches, where animal figures are used to varying degrees in the decoration of the jewellery, both in the Roman-derived border designs around the edges of the decorative surfaces of the foot and head-plate, and within the main decorative fields (cf., for example, the brooches from Vestfold amt. in Norway Salin 1904, figs. 523 and 534). Another characteristic feature is the symmetry of jewellery and decoration along the horizontal axis (collectively Salin 1904, 214–245).
- 12 Salin 1904, 293–297.
- 13 E. g. Weetch 2014.
- 14 Salin 1904, 192–195, fig. 465.
- 15 Svoboda 1965, pls. 79:10–11, 83:6–7, 88:1, 110:1.
- 16 Jiřík – Vávra – Kuchařík – Šmolíková (eds.) 2015, fig. on page 161.
- 17 Svoboda 1965, 151.
- 18 Korený 2012, 161–165, fig. 2.
- 19 Salin 1904, fig. 592.
- 20 Salin 1904, 246–247, figs. 542–544.
- 21 Salin 1904, 248–255, figs. 547–566.
- 22 Salin 1904, 270, figs. 595–599.
- 23 Bruce-Mitford 1978, 107–115.
- 24 Fern 2019, 208–232; Speake 2019, 232–247.
- 25 Salin 1904, 270–290, figs. 603–627.
- 26 Arwidsson 1942, 121.
- 27 Olsén 1945, 94–95.
- 28 Arwidsson 1942, 115. It should be added, however, that this decorative technique was known to jewellers from the north of the continent as early as the end of the 2nd century as shown by the beautiful examples of clasps from the burial site in Gronów and Czarnowko, grave no. 400 (Schuster 2018, 113, figs. 50–51).
- 29 Olsén 1945, 79–89, figs. 47–64.
- 30 Olsén 1945, 89–102; for a more recent commentary on this motif, see Speake 2019, 245.
- 31 Salin 1904, 304–304, figs. 646–650, 655, 662. One of the latest finds of this type is a decorated sword hilt from grave no. 1 in Trezzo sull'Adda (Berndt 2020, 305, fig. 3).
- 32 Salin 1904, 309, pl. 665.
- 33 Arwidsson 1942, 54–59, pls. 20–21, figs. 46–48.
- 34 for a comparison see: Akhmedov 2007, figs. 6:1, 2, 3–7.
- 35 An example of this is the similar bosses from the halter known from grave 1782 in Krefeld-Gellep (last published: Kazanski 2021, 347, figs. 10, 12).
- 36 Arwidsson 1954, 53–54, 129, tab. 14.
- 37 See the separate chapter by Charlotte Hedenstierna-Jonson and John Ljungkvist.
- 38 See the separate chapter by Nada Profantová.
- 39 Profantová 2013.
- 40 See the separate chapter by Petr Charvát.

Chapter 17: Relief-decorated Horse Harness Pendant from Řevničov

- 1 Bishop 1988, figs. 29–31, 43–48.
- 2 Godłowski 1995, 155, fig. 4: 3.
- 3 Werner 1981, fig. 14c.
- 4 On the discovery, significance and decorative style of horse harness and saddle fittings see Näsmann 2017, 121–123, fig. on page 106; Kristoffersen 2019.
- 5 Tomka 2008, 25, figs. on pages 14 and 21; Hegewisch (ed.) 2008, 316–317.
- 6 Hegewisch (ed.) 2008, 270–273, cat. no. 72/5–18, 19–22; Poulik 1995, 76–77, fig. 52a.
- 7 Oexle 1992, pl. 172.
- 8 Fern et al. 2019, 92–96, figs. 2.66, 2.71.
- 9 Arwidsson 1954, 129, fig. 82.
- 10 Weetch 2014.
- 11 Speidel 2004, 165.
- 12 Böhner 1994, fig. 18:5.
- 13 Arwidsson 1942, 26–35, pl. 1–5, fig. 19–28.
- 14 Arwidsson 1954, 22–28, fig. 9–13, pl. 1–6.
- 15 Miks 2008, 11, fig. 18.
- 16 Born 2003.
- 17 Miks 2008.
- 18 Von Gall 1990, 39.
- 19 Fern et al. 2019, 70–85, fig. 2.46–2.57.
- 20 Stolpe – Arne 1927, pl. 41:1.
- 21 Schmidt 1961, 156–7, 176, fig. 61.
- 22 Müller-Wille 2006, 143, fig. 15.
- 23 Kazanski 2019, 19–20, fig. 1.
- 24 Voght 2006.
- 25 Voght 2006, esp. distribution map on fig. 65.
- 26 Overlaet 1982, 191 and connected non-numbered photographic files; cf. Vogt 2006, fig. 41.
- 27 Born 2003, fig. 6, 105, pl. 19.
- 28 Wahl et al. 2014.
- 29 Hegewisch (ed.) 2008, 375, cat. no. 186.
- 30 Barnes 2000, 69–73, fig. 7.
- 31 Kazanski 2013, 511–512, fig. 10:1.
- 32 Fern et al. 2019, 84–85.
- 33 latest e.g. Heizmann 2015.
- 34 Edda, Skáldskaparmál XLIV.
- 35 Edda, Skáldskaparmál XLVII–XLVIII.
- 36 Heimskringla, Ynglinga saga VII.
- 37 Edda, Gylfaginning XLIX.
- 38 Edda, Skáldskaparmál XVII.

Chapter 18: Elite Burials with Bohemian Garnets in Sweden

- 1 Though the collections at the Swedish History Museum constitute the bulk of the garnet material, there are a number of objects in the collections of other museums, leaving an estimated number of objects closer to 300.
- 2 Arrhenius 197; Arrhenius 1985, 141; Andersson 1985, 122; Andersson 1995, 89–90.
- 3 Stolpe – Arne 1927; Arwidsson 1977; Arrhenius 1985, 185; Andersson 2017.
- 4 The project was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), project no.: FKZ 01UQ1313A. (2014–2017). The results of the analyses have yet to be published but are kindly provided by Susanne Greiff and Sonngard Hartmann at the RGZM in Mainz.
- 5 Hilgner 2018, 303, and references cited within.
- 6 Quast – Schüssler 2000; Hilgner 2018.

- 7 In the unpublished reports on the results of the analyses, the Bohemian type garnets were part of the objects denominated ZKS_2014_0078-CS and ZKS_2015_0084-CS according to the RGZM system.
- 8 Hildebrand – Hildebrand 1873; Stolpe – Arne 1927; Arwidsson 1942; Arwidsson 1954; Arwidsson 1977.
- 9 Lamm 1962; Sten – Vretemark 1988.
- 10 Bratt 2008.
- 11 Ljungkvist 2006, 44.
- 12 Bruce-Mitford 1978, fig. 72; Lamm 1962, fig. 3.
- 13 Stolpe – Arne 1927, pl. 4:1.
- 14 Arwidsson 1977, fig. 57.
- 15 Catalogue entry for inventory number SHM 27141, Swedish History Museum, which it is possible to access online via <https://mis.historiska.se/mis/sok/sok.asp>. See also Friberg-Johansson 1978; Palm 2002.
- 16 Sten – Vretemark 1988.
- 17 E.g. Stolpe – Arne 1927, pls. 5:3, 6:5, 36:7.
- 18 E.g. Arwidsson 1954, fig. 34; 1977, fig. 108; pl. 7.
- 19 In the system of the RGZM, this particular object is denominated ZKS_2015_0083-CS.
- 20 For an overview, please see Hilgner 2016, 3, and references cited within.
- 21 Adams 2011; Hilgner 2018; Hamerow 2017; Hedenstierna-Jonson et al. 2017.
- 22 Hamerow 2017, note 7; Hilgner 2018, 307.

Chapter 19: Samo Negucians

- 1 In summary Martindale 1992, 1109–1110; About the Fredegar's Chronicle, the main source about the life of Samo, see recently Lake 2015.
- 2 Charvát 2002; Charvát 2007, 54–55; Wamser 2010; latest Calligaro – Périn 2019, esp. pages 111–119; Drausche 2019, 22, 27.
- 3 Charvát 2002.
- 4 Hilgner 2016, 405, 412; for the burial in sarcophagus no. 49 in Saint-Denis near Paris, see Périn et al. 2012, 110–111; Périn – Calligaro 2005, 192.
- 5 Greiff 2015, 74–75: locality Louvres, Dép. Val d'Oise, France, ca. AD 480–520, further Horb-Altheim, Germany, last 3rd of the 5th century.
- 6 Calligaro – Périn 2019, 117.
- 7 Korený 2015, 225–227.
- 8 Miličký et al. 2021, 199, 206–207, 214, fig. 4.
- 9 Macháček – Nedoma 2020; Macháček – Nedoma et al. 2021.
- 10 Jelínková 2012, 9–15.
- 11 Vích – Profantová et al. 2021.
- 12 Fourlas 2019, 98–100, fig. 6:6.
- 13 Martynivka in Ukraine see Vích – Profantová et al. 2021, 395–397, 406.
- 14 Tejral 2005, 198, tab. 1, „vorlangobardisch“; Müller-Wille 2006, 131 fig. 4, map.
- 15 Drausche 2019, 20, fig. 1:4, map.
- 16 Fourlas 2018, 120; Fourlas 2019; for the Germanic names in the contemporary Byzantine inscriptions see Huttner 2018.
- 17 Middleton 2005, 343–344.
- 18 Kaiser 1980, 471.
- 19 Declercq-Verhulst 1991.
- 20 Pietri-Heijmans 2013, 497–508.
- 21 Kazanski 1992.
- 22 1st half of the 7th Century AD, Košnar 1994.
- 23 Nowakowski 2007.
- 24 Callmer 2015, 13–15.
- 25 Middleton 2005, 341.
- 26 Tomková 1998, 99; also Kuna – Profantová et al. 2005, 201.
- 27 Curta 2003, 288–289.
- 28 Adelson 1957, 114; Miličký 2013, 68–69, 78–80.
- 29 Miličký 2013, 68–69.
- 30 Adelson 1957, 116.
- 31 Miličký 2009, 360; Miličký 2013, 68–69, 78–80.
- 32 Adelson 1957, 135–137.
- 33 Passera 2018, esp. pages 521–541.

- 34 Miličký 2009, 358–359, 363; Miličký 2013, 67.
- 35 Morrison 2003, 82–84; Morrison. In: Papadopoulou 2015, 208; Morrison 2016, 195–197.
- 36 Morrison 2016, 198.
- 37 Kaiser 1980, 469–471.
- 38 Fragment of the cross of Saint Eligius: <http://medaillesetantiques.bnf.fr/ws/catalogue/app/collection/record/ark:/12148/c33gb3p8> (Date of view 17th February 2022).

Chapter 20: Trade and Relationships at the Turn of the Epochs

- 1 Hildigis is known through the work *Origo gentis langobardorum* (7.5), where he appears as an unsuccessful successor to the Lombard throne. Due to adverse circumstances, he and 3,000 other Lombards had to flee to the Slavs in 535, where he gained an important social and military position. He is later known thanks to his incursions led by the Slavs and Gepids into the Byzantine Balkans and in 550 thanks to his incursion into Italy to help the Ostrogothic king Totilo.
- 2 Pleinerova 2000; 2007.
- 3 Profantová 2008, 619–644; 2015a, 97–16 with a map.
- 4 Kuna – Profantová et al. 2005; Profantová 2013, 149–182.
- 5 Profantová 2015b, 248–263, fig. 2, 3.
- 6 E.g. the burial site of Lučistoe in Crimea see Aibabin – Chajredinova 2009.
- 7 However, many of the brooches are finds without grave contexts. The graves remain without anthropological identification, and some are female, judging by the accessories, such as beads and pendants (Jakobson 2009). The Antes are localized in the territory of Ukraine. They are not an ethnically homogeneous group, although they have been repeatedly associated with the Slavs.
- 8 E.g. Nagy 1998, pl. 102.
- 9 The brooches are partly unpublished; summary in Profantová 2015a, 97–116 with a picture.
- 10 Hajšman – Řezáč – Sokol – Trnka 2019, fig. 97.
- 11 Curta 2009, 45–77.
- 12 Lutovsky 2016, 201–210.
- 13 Profantová 2008b, 29–30, 215–232, figs. 3, 4.
- 14 About the treasure e.g. Radoměrský 1953, 109–127; Garam 2001 (in later citation the ornaments were dismantled). The treasure can be seen in Bratislava Castle or in the Nemzeti Museum in Budapest. In Prague it was exhibited only in 1994 in the Náprstek Museum.
- 15 Profantová 2013, 149–182.
- 16 Klanica 2008, 109, figs. 91 and 92, object 132a is stratigraphically later. This is the earliest discovery of donkey bones from the Early Middle Ages.
- 17 Profantová 2010, 203–270; figs. 12, 9, 13: 2.
- 18 Profantová 2010, fig. 26:7; the fittings are the same size 22×22 mm. Research of J. Bláha.
- 19 Profantová 2016, 65, fig. 3:1, 2.
- 20 Müller 2020, 69–99, fig. 6.
- 21 Kraskovská 1972.
- 22 We would like to draw your attention only to the similar fittings from Bulgaria – without location, and to similar fittings from Eastern Europe, mainly Kovalevskaja 2000, 160, fig. 17:3. Another – a possible model – was found in Palmyra as part of just a 4-piece belt set, Eger 2016, 153–173, fig. 4:3.
- 23 It appeared on the web as www.lovecpokladu.cz in 2021, without location.
- 24 Miličký 2009, 357–393.
- 25 Profantová 2015c, 74–82.
- 26 Makarova – Pletneva 2003, pl. 64:15 and pl. 20:43, 45.
- 27 Curta 2021, figs. 40–41.
- 28 It is thanks to D. Daněček that I can describe the buckle stored in the Central Bohemian Museum in Roztoky u Prahy.
- 29 Garam 2001, pl. 134 and also 59:8.
- 30 Garam 2001, pl. 59:4.
- 31 In 1897, the quarry IV R. Hartmann was opened.
- 32 Niederle 1918, 10, fig. VI; Profantová 1992, 605–778.
- 33 Belinskij – Härke 2018 (eds), fig. 129:22, 130:35, 131:42, pl. 18.
- 34 The interpretation was based on 8 vessels – mostly urns, representing typical handmade ceramics, often decorated with waves – and on the newly emergent cremation rite. Cf. Pleterski 2015, 227–248.

- 35 This is where the problem with ornaments dating back to the entire 6th century arises – unless they come from a clear archaeological context. Objects dating from the mid-6th century and broadly dated may be related to both the decline in settlement associated with Germanic tribes, and to the property (e.g. spoils, or gifts) of newly settled inhabitants. This possibility is indicated, for example, by an imported circular vessel found in situ in a house in Březno near Louny, or an unusual circular ornament/brooch from the 6th century found in Svržno in Domžlice, probably associated with pottery tentatively dated to the 7th century. Cf. Pleinerova 2000; Profantová 2008, 619–644.
- 36 Actually, there is no archaeological evidence for the slave trade in Central Europe in this period, and the situation with historical sources is no better. The reasoning was extrapolated from later records of Slavic slaves in the Islamic Mediterranean, but even these records do not make it possible to determine where – in Slavic lands – the slaves came from.
- 37 Understanding the intensity of the more sophisticated use of resources in the local landscape is, of course, strictly limited for the Prague-type Pottery Culture. For example, considerations of local cooperation and distribution of goods and services can only be based on very indirect clues. The situation in Roztoky can be interpreted, thanks to natural historical analyses, as indicating that part of the population may have consumed grain, including millet, from various sources, e.g. that it was imported to the settlement. Kuna – Hajnalová et al. 2013, 59–147.
- 38 The Runic alphabet has been associated exclusively with Germanic tribes so far. Macháček – Nedoma et al. 2021, 1–8, figs. 2, 3, 5.
- 39 On the data of Fredegar see Lutovsky – Profantová 1995. Also the Czech translation of Fredegar's Chronicle (Fourth Book / Continuation), 2020. Czech participation in the revolt against the Avars is more hypothetical, but in the other battles it is more evident also due to the geography of the conflicts.
- 40 Gundula 2018, pl. 15.
- 41 Pleterski 2015, 227–248. It may be an environmentally influenced manifestation in a funeral ritual.
- 42 Spearheads from Bohemia are known only from the 2nd half of the 8th century (Plužná). A unique perforated spearhead comes from the border of Bohemia and Moravia, which may be from the 7th or 1st half of the 8th century. Vích – Profantová et al. 2021, 383, fig. 12:4.
- 43 In this case, the burial of a one-eyed nobleman from Kunbáby in Hungary, previously associated directly with the ruler who ascended the Avar throne in 631, is known. Today, this burial, albeit with golden vessels, an imported amphora with wine and a golden belt, is interpreted with more caution.
- 44 Lutovsky – Profantová 1995. The approximate extent of the empire depicted on the map can be found there.
- 45 If it wasn't a corrupted title.

Sources and Bibliography

Chapter 2: Discovery of the Gold Jewellery Hoard at Měsec

- Annals of Fulda, ed. D. Bartošková – L. Havlík – Z. Masařík – R. Večerka: *Magnae Moraviae fontes historicci I – Annales et chronicæ*, 2nd edition, Brno: 2008.
- Aspöck, E. 2003: Graböffnungen im Früh-Mittelalter und das Fallbeispiel der Langobardenzeitlichen Gräber von Brunn am Gebirge, Flur Wolfholz, Niederösterreich. *Archaeologia austriaca* 87, 225–264.
- Bemmán, G. – Bemmán, J. 1998: Der Opferplatz von Nydam: die Funde aus den älteren Grabungen: Nydam-I und Nydam-II. Bd. 1. Neumünster.
- Daněček, D. – Smrk, K. – Korený, R. 2014: Předběžná zpráva o terénním výzkumu pohřebiště z mladší doby stěhování národů v polikulturní lokalitě Hostivice-Palouky, okr. Praha-západ. In: Komoróczy, B. (ed.), Sociální diferenciace barbaršských komunit ve světle nových hrobových, sídlištních a sběrových nálezů (Archeologie barbarů 2011). Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v.v.i. 44. Brno, 407–418.
- Dickinson, T. – Fern, Ch. – Webster, L. 2019: What does it mean? In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London 80, London, 352–354.
- Doležal, S. – Vávra, J. 2015: Zličín nebo rituál. In: Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Smolíková, M. – Kuchařík, M. (eds.) 2015: Hroby barbarů v Praze-Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů. Praha, 132–149.
- Droberjar, E. 1999: Od plaňanských pohárů k vinařické skupině. Kulturní a chronologické vztahy na území Čech v době římské a v časné době stěhování národů. Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada A – historie. Praha.
- Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. 2019: Hoarding in Later Roman Britain and Beyond. In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London 80, London, 325–334.
- Hardt, M. 2019: Hoarding in Continental Germanic Europe. In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London 80, London, 334–344.
- Jiřík, J. 2002: Illerup-Ådal. Ein archäologischer Zauberriegel. Højbjerg.
- Jiřík, J. 2010: Bohemian Barbarians: Bohemia in Late Antiquity. In: Curta, F. (ed.), Neglected Barbarians. Studies in the Early Middle Ages, vol. 32. Turnhout, 263–317.
- Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Kuchařík, M. – Šmolíková, M. (eds.) 2015: Hroby barbarů v Praze-Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů. Praha.
- Jiřík, J. – Peša, V. – Jenč, P. 2008: Ein Silberdepot der frühen Phase der Völkerwanderungszeit aus der Elbe-Klamm bei Hřensko, Bz. Děčín, und seinem kulturellen Kontext. Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege 50, 185–209.
- Jiřík, J. – Pinar Gil, J. – Vávra, J. 2019: Raiders, Federates and Settlers: Parallel Processes and direct Contacts between two distant Regions, from the final Phase of the Chernyakhov Culture to the Decline of the Vinařice Group in Bohemia and the Birth of the Visigothic-Period Cemeteries in Castile. In: Boube, E. (ed.), Du royaume goth au Midi mérovingien. XXXIVe journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne de l'AFAM. Toulouse, 335–364.
- Klevnás, A. M. 2013: Whodunnit? Grave Robbery in Anglo-Saxon England and the Merovingian Kingdoms. BAR International Series 2582.
- Klevnás, A. 2015a: Give and take: grave goods and grave robbery in the early middle ages. In: Klevnás, A. – Hedenstierna-Jonson, C. (eds.), Own and be owned – Archaeological approaches to the concept of possession. Stockholm Studies in Archaeology 62. Stockholm, 157–188.
- Klevnás, A. 2015b: Abandon Ship! Digging out the Dead from the Vendel Boat-Graves. Norwegian Archaeological Review 48, 1–20.
- Korený, R. 2012: Reliéfní spona z Prahy-Velešlavína. Příspěvek k topografii pravěkého osídlení Vokovic a Velešlavína. Archaeologica Pragensia 21, 159–167.
- Korený, R. – Havelková, P. 2016: Merovejský hrob z Prahy – Holešovice-Buben. Archaeologica Pragensia 23, 302–334.
- Košta, J. 2020: Znalecký posudek ke stanovení kulturně-historické hodnoty: Depot zlatých šperků v k. ú. Měsec (okr. Rakovník). Rukopis, uložený pod č. 47/2020/HM v Národním muzeu. Praha.
- Kruta, V. 1971: Le trésor de Duchcov dans les édices tchécoslovaques. Ústřednímabadem.
- Kuchařík, M. et al. 2008: Nové poznatky k osídlení vltavského levobřeží v Praze v pozdní době římské a časné fázi doby stěhování národů. (New contributions to the Settlement of the western Outskirts of Prague during the 5th century A.D.) In: Droberjar, E. – Komoróczy, B. – Vachútová, D. (eds.), Barbarák sídliště. Chronologické, ekonomické a historické aspekty jejich vývoje ve světle nových archeologických výzkumů. In: Sborník příspěvků z III. Protohistorické konference, Mikulov 29. 10., 3. 11. 2007. Brno, 201–232.
- Lau, N. – Pieta, K. 2017: Die Antike Öffnung des Kammergrabes von Poprad-Matejovce. In: Na hraničních impériá – Extra Fines Imperii. Jaroslav Tejralovič k 80. narozeninám. Brno, 255–265.
- Limburšký, P. et al. 2010: Kostrové pohřebiště vinařické skupiny ve Vlněvsi, okr. Mělník. Stěhování národů, populacní skupina, vykrádání hrobů. Památky archeologické 101, 111–168.
- Medrano Marqués, M. 2001–2002: Santa Orosia en yebra de basa: Reflexiones sobre un culto con raíces precrhistianas. Saldvie II, 283–290.
- Motyková-Šneidrová, K. 2007: Ariánský kostelík v Kněžívcu nestál. Archeologie ve středních Čechách 11/2, 467–476.
- Profantová, N. 2018: Der Beschlag von einer Spathascheide und eine Cloisonné-Schnalle aus Mittelböhmien. Indizien für die Anwesenheit von Elitegruppen im 5. Jahrhundert? In: Aparaschivei, D. – Bilavschki, G. (eds.), Studia Romana et Mediaevalia Europaensia. Miscellanea in Honorem annos LXXXV Peragantis Professoris Emeriti Dan Gh. Teodor Oblata. Bucureşti – Brăila, 255–276.
- Svoboda, B. 1965: Čechy v době stěhování národů. Praha.

- Svoboda, B. 1975: Dva hraby z doby stěhování národů ve Stehelčevsi u Slatného. Památky archeologické 66, 133–151.
- Szameit, E. 1997: Ein Völkerwanderungszeitliches Werkzeugdepot mit Kleinfunden aus Niederösterreich. Ein Vorbericht. In: Tejral, J. – Friesinger, H. – Kazanski, M. (eds.), Neue Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spätantike im mittleren Donauraum. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i. 8. Brno, 233–257.
- Tejral, J. 2011: Einheimische und Fremde: das norddanubische Gebiet zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i. 33, Brno.
- Tomka, P. 1986: Der hunnische Fürstenfund von Pannonhalma. Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 38, 423–488.
- Vávra, J. et al. 2007: Pohřebiště z doby stěhování národů v Praze-Zličíně, ul. Hrozenkovská – průběžná zpráva o metodice a výsledcích výzkumu. In: Droberjar, E. – Chvojka, O. (eds.), Archeologie barbarů 2006. Archeologický výzkum v jižních Čechách. Supplementum 3. České Budějovice, 565–577.
- Vávra, J. et al. 2012: The Excavation of the Prague-Zličín Cemetery from the 5th century A.D. The preliminary report. Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters 40, 1–26.

Chapter 3: Natural Science and Technical Analysis

Non-destructive Analytical Assessment of the Finds

Donaïs, M. K. – Van Pevenage, J. – Sparks, A. et al. 2016: Characterization of Roman glass tesserae from the Corigliano excavation site (Italy) via energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry and Raman spectroscopy. Applied Physics, A, Material Science and Processing 122/12, 1050–1061.

Identification of the Non-metallic Parts of the Buckle

Hanus, R. 2013: Český granát: historie, geologie, mineralogie, gemologie a šperkařství. Praha.

Hanus, R. 2019: Atlas inkluzí v českém granátu a jeho imitacích. Praha.

Hanus, R. – Hladký, P. – Hyršl, J. – Jiránek, J. – Kotrlý, M. 2019: Gemologická definice českého granátu. In: Hanus, R. – Selucká, A. – Stohrová, P. (eds.), Český granát – Historie, identifikace a zpracování v kontextu muzejních sbírek, Technické muzeum v Brně, II.

Hanus, R. – Hladký, P. 2020: Odborné vyjádření. Rukopis, archiv Národního muzea, Praha.

Kolesov, B. A. – Geiger, C. A. 1998: Raman spectra of silicate garnets. Physics and Chemistry of Minerals 25, 142–151.

Kos, S. – Dolenc, M. – Lux, J. – Dolenc, S. 2020: Raman Microspectroscopy of Garnets from S-Fibulae from the Archaeological Site Lajh (Slovenia). Minerals 10, 325.

Nasdala, L. – Schmidt, C. 2020: Applications of Raman spectroscopy in mineralogy and geochemistry. Elements 16, 99–104.

Šálovká K. 2020: Restaurátorská zpráva, Mšec – depot zlatých šperků. Manuscript, archive of T. G. M. Museum in Rakovník.

The Saga of the Bohemian Garnets in the Dark Ages

Bugoi, R. – Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Calligaro, T. 2016: IBA investigations of loose garnets from Pietroasa, Apahida and Cluj-Someșeni treasures (5th century A.D.). Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 371, 401–406.

Calligaro T. – Pépin, P. – Vallet, F. – Poirot, J.-P. 2007: Contribution à l'étude des grenats mérovingiens. Antiquités Nationales 38, 111–144.

Farges F. 1998: Mineralogy of the Louvre's Merovingian garnet cloisonné jewelry: Origins of the gems of the first kings of France. American Mineralogist 83, 323–330.

Mellis O. 1963: Mineralogische Untersuchungen an Granaten aus in Schweden gefundenen Schmuckgegenständen. Stockholm.

Quast, D. – Schüssler, U. 2000: Mineralogische Untersuchungen zur Herkunft der Granate merowingerzeitlicher Cloisonnéarbeiten. Germania 78, 75–96.

Chapter 4: The Jewellery of the Tournai – Apahida – Mšec group

Gilg, H. A. – Gast, N. – Calligaro, T. 2010: Granat-Cloisonné: der erste europäische Schmuckstil. In: Wamser, L. (Hrsg.), Karfunkelstein und Seide. Neue Schätze aus Bayerns Frühzeit, München, 87–100.

Charvát, P. 1993: Co přijel Sámo kupovat do Čech? Muzejní a vlastivědná práce. Časopis Společnosti přátel starozitností 31, 111–112.

Charvát, P. 2002: Franský kúpec Samo a sásánovský zábor Arábie. Archeologické rozhledy 54, 903–907.

Neuerwerbungen 1997 (1998): Neuerwerbungen für die Sammlungen. Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 44/2, 755–764.

- Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Niculescu, Gh. – Ţeclăman, D. – Bugoi, R. – Georgescu, M. 2009: The gold belt buckle from Apahida III (Romania), 5th century A.D. Authentication and analysis of goldwork, ArchéoSciences 33, 227–233.
- Peschlow, U. 2008: Luxusgüter der Spätantike. Skizzen zu Kenntnisstand und Problemen der Elfenbeinforschung. In: Banerjee, A. – Eckmann, Chr. (eds.), Elfenbein in Archäologie. INCENIVS-Tagungsbeiträge 2004–2007. Ivory in Archaeology. Proceedings of INCENIVS-meeting 2004–2007. Mainz.
- Quast, D. – Schüssler, U. 2000: Mineralogische Untersuchungen zur Herkunft der Granate merowingerzeitlicher Cloisonnéarbeiten. Germania 78, 77–96.
- Roymans, N. – Heeren, S. 2017: The Late Roman Solidus Hoard from Lienden (Prov. Gelderland/NL). A window on Romano-Frankish Contacts in the Mid-5th century Lower Rhine Region. Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt 47, 397–412.
- von Carnap-Bornheim, C. 1995: Eine cloisonnierte Schnalle mit wabenförmigem Zellenwerk und Almandinrundeln aus Olbia. Germania 73, 151–155.
- von Freedon, U. 2000: Das Ende engelzigen Cloisonnés und die Eroberung Südaraibiens durch die Sasaniden. Germania 78, 97–124.

Chapter 5: Symbolism and Geometry of the Buckle from Mšec

Pseudo-Dionysius de Areopagita: *De Coelesti Hierarchia*, ed. G. Heil – A. M. Ritter, Berlin 2013.

Brogiolo, G. P. 2008: Das Reich der Ostgoten in Italien. In: Rom und die Barbaren. Europa zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung. Ausstellungskatalog Bonn, 227–229.

Broug, E. 2008/2019: Islamic Geometric Patterns. Revised and Expanded Edition with new Patterns from across the Islamic World. London.

Čiháková, J. – Müller, M. 2015: Malostranský kostel sv. Václava v geometrickém světě středoevropských rotund. Staletá Praha 31/1, 2–109.

Čiháková, J. – Müller, M. 2020: Malostranská rotunda svatého Václava v Praze. Archeologické prameny k dějinám Prahy, sv. 8. Praha.

Haas-Gebhard, B. 2010: Katalog. In: Wamser, L. (Hrsg.), Karfunkelstein und Seide. Neue Schätze aus Bayerns Frühzeit, Regensburg, 111–186.

Hagia Sophia 2005: Der geometrische Entwurf der Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. Ausstellung 2005–2006. Istanbul.

Heizmann, W. 2015: Náboženství Germánů. Kontinuita a proměna. In: Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Kuchařík, M. – Šmolíková, M. (eds.), Hraby barbarů v Praze-Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů. Praha, 63–76.

Hegewisch, M. (ed.) 2008: Die Langobarden. Das Ende der Völkerwanderung. Katalog zur Ausstellung im Rheinischen Landesmuseum Bonn, 22. 8. 2008 – 11. 1. 2009. Bonn – Darmstadt.

Kiss, A. 1996: Das Gräberfeld von Szekszárd-Palánk aus der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jh. und der ostgotische Fundstoff in Pannoneien. In: Chronologische Fragen der Völkerwanderungszeit. Archäologische Konferenz des Komitats Zala und Niederösterreichs IV. Traismauer, 11.–13. 10. 1993. Sonderdruck Zalai Múzeum 6. Zalai, 53–86.

Miks, Ch. 2008: Spätromische Kammscheibe mit hoher Kammscheibe. Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 55, 449–482.

Morín de Pablos, J. 1994: Estudio histórico-arqueológico de los nichos y placas-nicho de época visigoda en la Península Ibérica; Origen, funcionalidad e iconografía. Madrid.

Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Niculescu, Gh. – Ţeclăman, D. – Bugoi, R. – Georgescu, M. 2009: The gold belt buckle from Apahida III (Romania), 5th century AD. Authentication and analysis of goldwork, ArchéoSciences 33, 227–233.

Pajares-Ayuela, P. 2001: Cosmatesque Ornament. Flat Polychrome Geometric Pattern in Architecture. New York.

Whitchurch, D. M. – Griggs, C. W. 2010: Artifacts, Icons, and Pomegranates: Brigham Young University Egypt Excavation Project. Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt, Vol. 46, 215–231.

Chapter 6: Decoration of the Grave Goods of King Childebert I

Gregory of Tours (Gregorius Turonensis): *Libri historiarum decem*. Ed. B. Krusch – W. Levison, M. G. H., S. R. M., vol. 1. Hannover 1937–1951.

Arrhenius, B. 1985: Merovingian Garnet Jewellery. Stockholm.

Bierbrauer, V. 1975: Die ostgotischen Grab- und Schatzfunde in Italien. Spoleto.

Brulet, R. (ed.) 1991: Les fouilles du quartier Saint-Brice à Tournai. 2. L'environnement funéraire de la sépulture de Childebert. Louvain-la-Neuve.

Bugoi, R. – Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Calligaro, T. 2016: IBA investigations of loose garnets from Pietroasa, Apahida and Cluj-Someșeni treasures (5th century A.D.). Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 371, 401–406.

- Calligaro, T. – Pépin, P. 2018: L'origine des grenats des bijoux cloisonnés de Saint-Rieul. In: Hubert, A. – Pépin P. (eds.), La nécropole de Saint-Rieul à Louvres. De Clovis au musée ARCHÉA. Archéologie en pays de France, Roissy-Pays de France, 79–81.

Calligaro, T. – Castelle, M. – Lebon, M. – Mauran, G. 2019: Spectrométrie de fluorescence des rayons X portable quantification, imagerie, où en est-on ? In: Benech, C. – Cantin, N. – Languille, M. A. – Mazu, Y. A. – Robinet, L. – Zazzo, A. (eds.), Instrumentation portable. Quels enjeux pour l'archéométrie ?, Editions des archives contemporaines, (Coll. Sciences archéologiques), 21–42.

Calligaro, T. – Pépin, P. 2022: Analyse géophysique et provenance de grenats ornant des chefs d'œuvre de l'orfèvrerie mérovingienne conservés au Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale de France et au Musée des Beaux-Arts et d'Archéologie de Troyes. Antiquités nationales, vol. 32 (in press).

Cochet, Abbé 1859 : Le tombeau de Childebert Ier roi des Francs, restitué à l'aide de l'archéologie et des découvertes récentes faites en France, en Belgique, en Suisse, en Allemagne et en Angleterre. Paris.

Galli, A. – Caccia, M. – Alberti, R. – Bonnioni, I. – Aresi, N. – Frizzi, T. – Bombelli, L. – Gironda, M. – Martini, M. 2017: Discovering the material palette of the artist: a p-XRF stratigraphic study of the Giotto panel „God the Father with Angels“. X-Ray Spectrometry 46, 435–441.

Hilbe J. M. 2007: Statistica 7. The American Statistician 61/1, 91–94.

Hubert, A. – Pépin, P. 2018: La nécropole de Saint-Rieul à Louvres. De Clovis au musée ARCHÉA. Roissy Pays de France.

Kazanski, M. – Pépin, P. 1988: Le mobilier funéraire de la tombe de Childebert Ier. Etat de la question et perspectives. Revue archéologique de Picardie, 34, 13–38.

Kazanski M. – Pépin P. 1996: La tombe de Childebert et la question de l'origine des parures de style cloisonné. Antiquités Nationales 28, 203–209.

Kazanski, M. – Pépin, P. 2005: La tombe de Childebert: un tumulus oriental? In: Mélanges Jean-Pierre Sodini, Collège de France, Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance (Travaux et mémoires, 15). Paris, 287–298.

L'Or des princes barbares barbares 2000: Du Caucase à la Gaule Ve siècle après J.-C. Catalogue d'exposition du Musée d'Archéologie Nationale. Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 26 Septembre 2000 – 8 Janvier 2001. Paris.

Pépin, P. – Kazanski, M. 2007: La tombe de Childebert, le Danube et la Méditerranée. In: Verslype, L. (ed.), Villes et campagnes en Neustrie. Sociétés-Economies-Territoires-Christianisation. Actes des XXVe Journées internationales d'Archéologie mérovingienne, Tournai, 18–20 juin 2004. Europe médiévale 8. Montagnac, 29–37.

Pion, C. – Gratuze, B. – Pépin, P. – Calligaro, T. 2020: Bead and Garnet Trade Between the Merovingian, Mediterranean, and Indian Worlds. In: Effros B. – Moreira I. (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of the Merovingian World, Oxford University Press, 819–859.

Quast, D. (ed.) 2015: Das Grab des fränkischen König Childebert in Tournai und die Anastasis Childeberti von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahre 1655. Mainz.

Salaün, G. – MacGregor, A. – Pépin, P. 2008: Empreintes inédites de l'anneau sigillaire de Childebert Ier: état des connaissances. Antiquités nationales, vol. 39, 217–224.

Chapter 7: The Apahida Princely Graves

Alicu, D. (ed.) 2008: Polus. Istorie pierdută – Istorie regăsită. Cluj-Napoca 2008.

Andrási, J. 2008: The Catalogue of the Collection. In: Andrási, J. with contributions by Aibabin, A. and a scientific report by La Niece, S. and Cowell, M., edited by D. Kidd – B. Agier, The Berthier-Delagarde Collection of Crimean Jewellery in the British Museum and Related Material. British Museum Research Publication 166, London, 33–114.

Arrhenius, B. 1985: Merovingian Garnet Jewellery. Emergence and Social Implications, Stockholm.

Atanasov, G. 2007: Late antique tomb in Durostorum-Silistra and its Master. Pontica 40, 447–468.

Bărbulescu, M. 2008: Mormântul princiar germanic de la Turda (Das Germanische Fürstengrab von Turda). Cluj-Napoca.

Böhme, H. W. 1994: Der Frankenkönig Childebert zwischen Attila und Aetius. Zu den Goldgriffschatzen der Merowingerzeit. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 16, 69–110.

Böhmer, K. 1948: Das Langschwert des Frankenkönigs Childebert. Bonner Jahrbücher 148, 218–248.

Böhmer, K. 1981: Childebert von Tournai. Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde, Band D, Lief. 3/4, 441–460.

Böhmer, K. 1987: Germanische Schwerter des 5./6. Jahrhunderts, Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 34/2, 411–490.

- Bugoi, R. – Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Calligaro, T. 2016: IBA investigations of loose garnets from Pietroasa, Apahida and Cluj-Someșeni treasures (5th century A.D.). Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 371, 401–406.

Callig

- Horedt, K. – Protase, D. 1972a: Al doilea mormânt princiar de la Apahida. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 9, 163–177.
- Kazanski, M. – Pépin, P. 1988: Le mobilier funéraire de la tombe de Childebert Ier. État de la question et perspectives. *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 3–4, 13–38.
- Kiss, A. 1995: Die Werkstätten der Gräberfunde des Gepidenkönigs Omharus von Apahida (Siebenbürgen). *Acta Archaeologica Academiei Scientiarum Hungaricae* 47, 305–318.
- Kiss, A. 1982: Die Goldbeschlagenen Schalen der Fürstengräber von Szeged-Nagyszéksós und Apahida I–II. *Folia Archaeologica* 33, 163–184.
- Kiss, A. 1987: Über eine Insigne des Gepiden-Königs Omharus von Apahida (Siebenbürgen). *Folia Archaeologica*, 38, 193–207.
- L'Or des princes barbares barbares 2000: Du Caucase à la Gaule Ve siècle après J.-C. Catalogue d'exposition du Musée d'Archéologie Nationale. Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 26 Septembre 2000 – 8 Janvier 2001. Paris.
- Lăzărescu, V. A. 2009: The sixth-century A.D. settlement. In: Mustăță, S. – Görgötlan, F. – Cociș, S. – Ursuțu, A. (eds.), *Cercetări arheologice preventive la Florești-Polus Center*, jud. Cluj (2007). Cluj-Napoca, 319–417.
- Lăzărescu, V. A. 2019: Debating the early phase of the migration period necropolis at Florești-Polus Center, Cluj County, Romania. In: Vida, T. – Quast, D. – Rácz, Z. – Koncz, I. (eds.), *Kollaps – Neuordnung – Kontinuität. Gepiden nach dem Untergang des Hunnenreiches*. Tagungsakten der Internationalen Konferenz an der Eötvös Loránd Universität, Budapest, 14.–15. Dezember 2015. Budapest, 81–110.
- Makkay, J. 1989: The Tiszaszöllös treasure. *Studia Archaeologica* 10. Budapest.
- Marcu, F. – Cupcea, G. 2014: The Archaeological Cadaster of Apahida (Cluj County). *Acta Musei Napocensis* 51/1, 75–94.
- Matei, Șt. 1982: Al treilea mormânt princiar de la Apahida. *Acta Musei Napocensis*, 387–392.
- Menghin, W. 1983: Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter. Chronologisch-typologische Untersuchungen zu Langschwertern aus germanischen Gräbern des 5. bis 7. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. Nürnberg.
- Menghin, W. 1994/1995: Schwerter des Golgriffspartenhorizonts im Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 26–27, 140–191.
- Nagy, Sz. – Rotea M. 2010: La tomba principesca di Florești. In: Oberländer-Tărnoaveanu, E. – Ungaro, L. (eds.), *Ori Antichi della Romania. Prima e dopo Traiano*. Roma, 230–235.
- Neuerwebungen 1997 (1998): Neuerwebungen für die Sammlungen. Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz 44/2, 755–764.
- Niculescu, Gh. – Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Georgescu, M. 2011: On the Gold Adornments from Apahida, Fifth century A.D., Transylvania, Romania. In: Turbanti-Memmi, I. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 37th International Symposium on Archaeometry*. Berlin – Heidelberg, 617–622.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2007: Aristocrația barbară și Imperiul Romano-Bizantin. Secolele V–VII, Dunărea mijlociu și inferioară. Institutul de arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București (unpublished dissertation).
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2008a: The Necropolis of Apahida. In: Aillagon, J. J. (ed.), *Rome and the Barbarians, the Birth of a New World*. Venezia, 280–283.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2008b: Die Nekropole von Apahida (Rumänien). In: *Rom und die Barbaren. Europa zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung*, Bonn, 198–201.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2009: Das Fürstengrab I von Apahida. In: *2000 Jahre Varusschlacht: Konflikt. Ausstellungskatalog Kalkriese*. Stuttgart, 382–384.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2010: L'età delle migrazioni, un periodo d'oro. In: Oberländer-Tărnoaveanu, E. – Ungaro, L. (eds.), *Ori Antichi della Romania. Prima e dopo Traiano*, Roma, 85–94.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2014a: Metalele preioase în Antichitatea Târzie și Evul Mediu Timpuriu. In: *Aurul și argintul antic al României* 2014, 138–175. (Precious Metals in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages). In: *The Ancient Gold and Silver of Romania* 2019, 138–175.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.) 2014b: Aurul și argintul antic al României, Catalog de expoziție. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București. (English version: Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.), *The Ancient Gold and Silver of Romania. Exhibition Catalogue*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București, 2019).
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2016: Gold items adorned with Christian cross symbols from Apahida and Cluj-Someseșen. In: Tóth, E. – Vida, T. – Takács, I. (eds.), *Saint Martin and Pannonia. Christianity on the Frontiers of the Roman World*. Pannonhalma-Szombathely, 107–112.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.) 2019: The Ancient Gold and Silver of Romania. Exhibition Catalogue, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București, 2019 (Romanian version: Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.), *Aurul și argintul antic al României. Catalog de expoziție*. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București; edition from 2013, 2014 and 2018).

- Oanță-Marghitu, R. 2020: La deuxième tombe princière d'Apahida. In: *Visigoths. Rois de Toulouse, Musée Saint-Raymond Toulouse*, 332–335.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. – Niculescu, Gh. – Șelcăman, D. – Bugoi, R. – Georgescu, M. 2009: The gold belt buckle from Apahida III (Romania), 5th century A.D., *ArchéoSciences* 33, 227–233.
- Opreanu, C. H. 1995: Creștinismul și neamurile germanice în secolele IV–V în Transilvania. *Ephemeris Napocensis* 5, 227–257.
- Opreanu, C. H. 2012: Ein Frauengrab aus der Völkerwanderungszeit von Cluj-Polus (Rumänien). *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 42, 113–121.
- Opreanu, C. H. 2014: Latin or Greek? The Case of the Inscriptions and the Monograms on the Golden Rings from the Royal Grave Apahida I (Romania) and the Hoard from Reggio Emilia (Italy). In: Cociș, S. (ed.), *Archaeological Beiträge. Gedenkschrift zum hundertsten Geburtstag von Kurt Horedt*. *Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum* 7. Cluj-Napoca, 279–293.
- Opreanu, C. H. – Voișan, V. – Bota, E. 2007: Mormântul unui războinic din epoca migratiilor descoperit la Cluj-Napoca – „Polus“. In: Nemeti, S. – Fodorean, F. – Nemeth, E. – Cociș, S. – Nemeti, I. – Păslaru, M. (eds.), *Dacia Felix. Studia Michaeli Bărbulescu oblata*. Cluj-Napoca, 510–519.
- Opreanu, C. H. – Voișan, V. – Bota, E. 2010: Un mormânt feminin din epoca migratiilor de la Cluj-Polus. In: Pop, H. – Bejinariu, I. – Băcău-Crișan, S. – Băcău-Crișan, D. (eds.), *Identități culturale locale și regionale în context european. Studii de arheologie și antropologie istorică. In memoriam Alexandru V. Matei*. Cluj-Napoca, 399–406.
- Pépin, P. – Kazanski, M. 1996: Das Grab Childerichs I. In: Wieczorek, A. – Pépin, P. – Welck, K. – Menghin W. (eds.), *Die Franken wegbereiter Europas. Vor 1500 Jahren: König Chlodwig und seine Erben*. Reiss-Museum Mannheim, Mainz, 173–182.
- Poulík, J. 1995: Žuráň in der Geschichte Mitteleuropas. (Žuráň v dějinách střední Evropy). *Slovenská Archeológia* 43/1, 27–109.
- Quast, D. 2007: Zwischen Steppe, Barbaricum und Byzanz. Bemerkungen zu prunkvollem Reitzubehör des 5. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 39, 35–64.
- Quast, D. 2018: A golden handle from an unknown vessel from Apahida II. In: Nagy, M. L. – Szőlősi, K. L. (eds.), „Vadrózsából tündérspapot csináltam“. *Tanulmányok Istvánovits Eszter 60. Születésnapjára (To make a fairy's whistle from a briar rose“ Studies presented to Eszter Istvánovits on her sixtieth birthday*. Nyíregyháza, 441–444.
- Rom und Byzanz. Schatzkammerstücke 1998: Rom und Byzanz. Schatzkammerstücke aus bayerischen Sammlungen. München.
- Rotea, M. – Tecar, M. – Nagy, Sz. – Pupežák, P. – Tecar, T. – Sásáran, L. 2008: Florești-Polus Center. Preliminary Observations. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 43–44 (2006–2007), 47–88.
- Schmauder, M. 2002: Oberschichtgräber und Verwahrfunde in Südosteuropa im 4. und 5. Jahrhundert n.Chr. Zum Verhältnis zwischen spätantiken Reich und Barbarischer Oberschicht Aufgrund der Archäologischen Quellen. *Archaeologia Romanica* 3. București.
- Sedláčková, H. 2016: Blučina und Žuráň. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Glasgefäßfunde aus Elitegräbern der Völkerwanderungszeit in Mähren. In: Geisler, H. (ed.), *Wandel durch Migration? 26. internationales Symposium „Grundprobleme der frühgeschichtlichen Entwicklung im mittleren Donauraum“ Straubing 2014. Arbeiten zur Archäologie Süddeutschlands* 29. Büchenbach, 105–115.
- Straume, E. 1977: Glasgefäße mit Reparatur in norwegischen Grabfunden der Völkerwanderungszeit, Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1, 273–282, Taf. 21–26.
- Szabó, Á. 2020: Onachar from Apahida (> Onacharus < Aunacharus). *Acta Musei Napocensis* 57/1, 277–291.
- Szabó, Á. 2021: Mauric from Apahida (Mauricus ≈ Mauricius). *Acta Musei Napocensis* 58/1 (in press).
- Tica, G. 2021: Gold pendants from Kranj and Koper (Slovenia). *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 54/1, 145–158.
- Volbach, W. F. 1952: Elfenbeinarbeiten der Spätantike und des frühen Mittelalters, Mainz.
- Werner, J. 1967–68: Namensring und Siegelring aus dem gepidischen Grabfund von Apahida (Siebenbürgen). *Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 9, 120–124.
- Werner, J. 1980: Der goldene Armingring des Frankenkönigs Childebert und die germanischen Handgelenkringe der jüngere Kaiserzeit (mit einem Anhang von Ludwig Pauli). *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 14. Münster, 1–49.
- Werner, J. 1980: Gold items adorned with Christian cross symbols from Apahida and Cluj-Someseșen. In: Tóth, E. – Vida, T. – Takács, I. (eds.), *Saint Martin and Pannonia. Christianity on the Frontiers of the Roman World*. Pannonhalma-Szombathely, 107–112.
- Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.) 2019: The Ancient Gold and Silver of Romania. Exhibition Catalogue, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București, 2019 (Romanian version: Oanță-Marghitu, R. (ed.), *Aurul și argintul antic al României. Catalog de expoziție*. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București; edition from 2013, 2014 and 2018).

- In: Vallet, F. – Kazanski M. (eds.), *La noblesse romaine et les chefs barbares du IIle au VI^e siècle. Actes du Colloque International organisé par le Musée de Antiquités Nationales et URA 880 du CNRS*, 16–19 mai 1992. Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 89–100.
- Chapter 8: The Belt Buckle from Rüden**
- Ament, H. 1970: *Fränkische Adelsgräber von Flonheim*. Berlin.
- Arrhenius, B. 1985: *Merovingian Garnet Jewellery*. Stockholm.
- Böhme, H. W. 1994: Der Frankenkönig Childebert zwischen Attila und Aëtius. In: Dobiat, C. (ed.), *Festschrift für Otto-Herman Frey zum 65. Geburtstag*. Marburg, 69–110.
- Ermlin, A. 2012: Džurga-Oba – a cemetery of the Great Migration period in the Cimmerian Bosporus. In: Ivanišević, V. – Kazanski, M. (eds.), *The Pontic-Danubian Realm in the Period of the Great Migration*. Paris–Belgrade, 339–348.
- Harhoiu, R. 1998: Die frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Rumänien. București.
- Horváth, E. – May, Z. – Kovács, J. S. – Tóth, M. 2009: An Early Medieval Buckle with cloisonné decoration. The localization of Workshop area by archaeometrical investigation. *Archeometria Műhely* 4, 15–29.
- Kapošina, S. I. 1950: Zolotye sergi iz okrestnostei Olvii. *Krtke Soobschenia Instituta Istorii Materialnoi Kultury*, 103–109.
- Kazanski, M. 1994: Les plaques – boucles méditerranéennes des Ve–VII siècles. *Archéologie Médievale* XXIV, 137–198.
- Kazanski, M. 1996: Les Germains orientaux au Nord de la mer Noire pendant la seconde moitié du Ve s. et au VIe s., *Materialy po archeologii, Istorii i etnografií Tavrii* V, 324–337, 567–581.
- Kazanski, M. M. 2011: Drevnosti postgunskogo vremeni na iuge Vostochnoi Evropy i angiskiri. *Scripta Antiqua* 1, 27–49.
- Kazanski, M. 2017: Tombes des élites steppiques de l'époque post – hunnique dans la région pontique. *Přehled výzkumu* 58/1, 65–84.
- Kazanski, M. M. – Mastykova A. V. 2014: Zhenskie mogili znati postgunskogo vremeni v pontijskikh stepiakh i konstantinopolskai moda. In: Pavlenko T. A. – Skhatum, R. B. – Ulitin, V. V. (eds.), *„Anfimovskie chtenia“ po archeologii Zapadnogo Kavkaza Krasnodar*, 97–108.
- Kazanski, M. – Mastykova, A. 2016: „Princely“ finds and power centers in Eastern European Barbaricum in the Hunnic time. In: Geisler, H. (ed.), *Wandel durch Migration? 26. Internationales Symposium „Grundprobleme der fruhgeschichtlichen im mittleren Donauraum“ in Buchenbach*, 85–103.
- Kazanski, M. – Pépin, P. 1988: Le mobilier funéraire de la tombe de Childebert Ier. Etat de la question et perspectives. *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1988/3–4, 13–38.
- Kiss A. 1983: Die Skiren im Karpatenbecken, ihre Wohnsitze und ihre materielle Hinterlassenschaft. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 35, 95–131.
- Legoux, R. – Pépin, P. – Vallet, F. 2009: Chronologie normalisée du mobilier funéraire mérovingien entre Manche et Lorraine. *Saint-Germain-en-Laye*.
- Nagy, M. 2002: Tierdarstellungen und der germanische Tierstil I im Gebiet der Mittleren Donau. Budapest.
- L'Or des princes barbares. Du Caucase à la Gaule Ve siècle après J.-C. Catalogue d'exposition. París, 2000.
- OAK 1903 (1906): *Otchet Imperatorskoi Archeologicheskoi Komissii za 1903 g. Sankt-Peterburg*.
- Quast, D. (ed.) 2015a: Das Grab des fränkischen König Childebert in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahre 1655. Mainz.
- Quast, D. 2011: Symbolic Treasures in Barbarian Burials (3rd–7th century A.D.). In: Baldini, I. – Morelli, A. L. (eds.), *Oggetti-simbolo, produzione, uso e significato nel mondo antico*. Bologna, 253–268.
- Quast, D. 2015: Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childebert in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahre 1655. Mainz.
- Schähle, W. 1956: Das Fürstengrab von Pouan und die archäologischen Horizonte der Völkerwanderungszeit (5. Jhd.) und frühen Reihengräberzeit auf Grund der Waffengräber und der Zellkunst. *Nepubliková disertace*. München.
- Schiek, S. 1983: Zur Geschichte der archäologischen Denkmalpflege in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. *Denkmalpflege in Baden-Württemberg* 12/2, 52–58.
- Schmauder, M. 2002: Oberschichtgräber und Verwahrfunde in Südosteuropa im 4. und 5. Jahrhundert. București.
- Tihelka, K. 1963: Knížecí hrob z období stěhování národů u Blučiny, okr. Brno-venkov. (Das Fürstengrab bei Blučina, Bez. Brno-Land, aus der Zeit der Völkerwanderung). *Památky Archeologické* 54, 467–498.
- von Carnap-Bornheim, C. 1995: Eine cloisonnierte Schnalle mit wabenförmigem Zellwerk und Almandinrundeln aus Olbia. *Germania* 73, 151–155.
- von Freedon, U. 1995: Avarische Funde in Süddeutschland? *Jahrbuch Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 38, 593–627.
- von Rummel, Ph. 2007: Habitus barbarus. Kleidung und Repräsentation spätantiker Eliten im 4. und 5. Jahrhundert. Berlin – New York.
- Werner, J. 1935: Münzdatierte austrasische Grabfunde. Berlin – Leipzig.
- Wieczorek, A. – Pépin, P. (eds.) 2001: Das Gold der Barbarenfürsten. Schätze aus Prunkgräbern des 5. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. zwischen Kaukasus und Gallien. *Exhibition catalogue Mannheim*. Stuttgart.
- Chapter 9: Early Byzantine Jewellery from Olbia**
- Jordanes, *Romania et Getica*, eds. Th. Mommsen, Berlin 1882; also Jordanis: *De Origine Actibusque Getarum*, eds. F. Giunta and A. Grillone, Roma 1991.
- Aimone, M. 2008: Le trésor de Desana (Italie). In: Aillagon, J. J. (dir.), *Rome et les Barbares. Catalogue d'exposition*. Venise, 378, 379.

von Carnap-Bornheim, C. 1995: Eine cloisonnierte Schnalle mit wabenförmigem Zellenwerk und Alamandinrundeln aus Olbia. Germania 73/1, 152–155.

Werner, J. 1980: Der goldene Armring der Frankenkönigs Childerich und die germanischen Handgelenkringe der jüngeren Kaiserzeit. Frühmittelalterliche Studien 14, 1–49.

Wood, I. 2008: Les Burgondes. In: Aillagon J. J. (ed.), *Rome et les Barbares, the Birth of a New World*. Venezia, 337–339.

Zaseckaja, I. P. 1982: Klassifikacija polikromnykh izdelii gunnskoi epokhi po stilisticheskim dannym. In: Ambroz, A. K. – Jerdelli, I. F. (eds.), *Drevnosti epokhi Vielikogo pereseleniya narodov V–VIII vekov*: Sovietsko-Viengerskii sbornik. Moscow, 13–30.

Zaseckaja, I. P. 1993: Materiali Bosporskogo nekropolja vtoroi poloviny IV – pervoi poloviny V v. n. e. Materiały po Archeologii, Istorii i Etnografii Tavrii III, 23–105.

Zaseckaja, I. P. 2010: Mikhaelsfeld – etalonnyi pamiatnik rannego sredneviekovia (k voprosu o datirovke i etnokulturnoi prinadlezhnosti). Archeologicheskiy Sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha 38, 123–159.

Zaseckaja, I. P. – Kazanskiy M. M. – Achmedov I. R. – Minasyan R. S. 2007: Morskoj Chulek. Pogrebeniya znati iz Priazovia i ikh mesto v istorii plemien Severnogo Prichernomoria v postunskii epochu. Sankt-Peterburg.

Chapter 10: City of Carnium (Kranj) and one of the Graves from the Kranj-Lajh Cemetery

Cassiodorus, *Variae* (The Letters of Cassiodorus by Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus), translation T. Hodgkin (1st edition 1886), Teddington 2006.

Ravennatis Anonymi, *Ravennatis anonymi Cosmographia et Guidonis Geographica. Ex libris manu scriptis*, ed. M. Pinder and G. Parthey, Berlin 1860.

Ahumada Silva, I. – Lopreato, P. – Tagliaferri, A. (eds.) 1990: La necropoli di S. Stefano. In: Pertica. Campagne di scavo 1987–1988. Trieste.

Ashby, S. P. 2014: Technologies of Appearance: Hair Behaviour in Early Medieval Europe. The Archaeological Journal 171/1, 151–184.

Bešter, H. 2021: Arheološki oris prostora s pregledom starejših raziskav. In: Urankar, R. (ed.), Kranj, Kieselstein – severno dvorišče. Raziskave 2008–2009. Monografije CPA 13. Ljubljana, 11–12.

Bierbrauer, V. 1975: Die ostgotischen Grab- und Schatzfunde aus Italien. Biblioteca degli Studi medievali 7. Spoleto.

Bierbrauer, V. 1992: I. b1 primi insediamenti in Italia. In: Menis, G. C. (ed.), I Longobardi (new edition). Milano, 74–89.

Bierbrauer, V. 2007: Neue ostgermanische Grabfunde des 5. und 6. Jahrhunderts in Italien. In: Member of staff from Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte (eds.), Wilfried Menghin zum 65. Geburtstag. Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica 39, 93–124.

Bíró, M. T. 1994: The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection. Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Series Archaeologica 2. Budapest.

Bíró, M. T. 2000: Qualitative Analyse der Wechselwirkung der provinziellen und barbarischen Beinwerkstätte aufgrund der spätantiken Kämme. In: Bouzek, J. – Friesinger, H. – Pieta, K. – Komoróczy, B. (eds.), *Gentes, Reges und Rom: Auseinandersetzung – Anerkennung – Anpassung*. Festschrift für Jaroslav Tejral zum 65. Geburtstag. Spisy Archaeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i. 16. Brno, 167–182.

Bíró, M. T. 2002: Combs and comb-making in Roman Pannonia: ethnical and historical aspects. In: Tejral, J. (ed.), Probleme der frühen Merowingerzeit im Mitteldonaauraum. Spisy Archaeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i. 19. Brno, 31–71.

Bitenc, P. – Knific, T. (eds.) 2001: Od Rimjanov so Slovanov. Predmeti. Ljubljana.

Bitenc, P. – Knific, T. 2008: Oggetti di origine ostrogota e ceramiche domestiche di epoca gota rinvenute in Slovenia. In: Buora, M. – Villa, L. (eds.), Goti dall’Oriente alle Alpi. Archeologia di frontiera 7 (2008), 98–108.

Bolta, L. 1981: Rifnik pri Šentjurju. Poznoantična naselbina in grobišče. Katalogi in monografije 19.

Bóna, I. 1976: A l’abre du Moyen Age. Gépides et Lombards dans le bassin de Carpates. Budapest.

Bóna, I. 1981: Vida Stare, Kranj. Nekropola iz časa preseljevanja ljudstev (s prispevkom Zdenko Vínski, Ovrednotjenje grobnih pridatkov in István Kiszely, Antropološki predledi), Catalogi et Monographiae cura Musei Nationalis Labacensis editi 18. Ljubljana 1980. Archaeologici Értesítő 108. Ljubljana, 294–299.

Bóna, I. – Horváth, J. B. 2002: Gepidische Gräberfelder am Theissgebiet I. Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae 1. Monumenta Gepidica. Budapest.

Bóna, I. – Nagy, M. 2009: Langobardische Gräberfelder in West-Ungarn. Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae 6. Monumenta Langobardica. Budapest.

Bras Kernel, H. 2002: Ženski grob z zlatim nakitom iz Lajha v Kranju. Unpublished manuscript. Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za arheologijo. Ljubljana.

Bratož, R. 2014: Med Italijo in Ilirikom. Slovenski prostor in njegovo sosedstvo v pozni antiiki. Dela I. razreda Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti 39. Zbirka zgodovinskega časopisa 46. Ljubljana.

Brogiolo, G. P. – Chavarria Arnau, A. (eds.) 2007: I Longobardi. Dalla caduta dell’Impero all’alba dell’Italia. Milano.

Brogiolo, G. P. – Marazzi, F. – Giostra, C. (eds.) 2017: Longobardi. Un popolo che cambia la storia. Milano.

Buljević, Z. 1999: Njive–Podstrana: Groblje iz vremena seobe naroda u Naroni. Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku 90–91 (1997–1998), 201–293.

Buškarić, F. 1988: Još o rovašenim fibulama Ostrogota v Tirižana povodom rjetkog tirinškog nalaza u Saloni. Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku 81, 47–64.

Calligaro, T. – Colinart, S. – Poirot, J. P. – Sudres, C. 2002: Combined external-beam PIXE and μ-Raman characterisation of garnets used in Merovingian jewellery. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 189, 320–327.

Christlein, R. 1991: Die Alamannen. Archäologie eines lebendigen Volkes (3rd edition). Stuttgart.

Ciglenečki, S. 1987: Höhenbefestigungen aus der Zeit vom 3. bis 6. Jh. im Ostatpalraum / Višinske utrdbi iz časa 3. do 6. st. v vzhodnoalpskem prostoru. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti. Razred za zgodovinske in družbene vede. Delo 31. Inštitut za arheologijo 15.

Ciglenečki, S. 1992: Pólis Norikón. Poznoantične višinske utrdbi med Celjem in Brežicami. Podsreda.

Ciglenečki, S. 1994: Höhenbefestigungen als Siedlungsgrundeinheit der Spätantike in Slowenien. Arheološki vestnik 45, 239–266.

Ciglenečki, S. 1997: Strukturiranost poznorimske poselitve Slovenija. Arheološki vestnik 48, 191–202.

Ciglenečki, S. 1999a: Results and Problems in the Archaeology of the Late Antiquity in Slovenia. Arheološki vestnik 50, 287–309.

Ciglenečki, S. 1999b: Velike spremembe v naselbinski sliki. In: Avbelj, B. (ed.), Zakladi tisočletij. Zgodovina Slovenije od neandertalcev do Slovanov. Ljubljana, 302–304.

Ciglenečki, S. 1999c: Kastel Karnij in njegova posadka. In: Avbelj, B. (ed.), Zakladi tisočletij. Zgodovina Slovenije od neandertalcev do Slovanov. Ljubljana, 356–358.

Ciglenečki, S. 2000: Archaeological investigations of the decline of antiquity in Slovenia. In: Bratož, R. (ed.), Slovenija in sosednje dežele med antiko in karolinško dobo. Začetki slovenske etnogeneze 1/ Slowenien und die Nachbarländer zwischen Antike und karolingischer Epoche. Anfänge der slowenischen Ethnogenese 1. Situla 39, 119–139.

Ciglenečki, S. 2006: Insediamenti ostrogoti in Slovenia. In: Buora, M. – Villa, L. (eds.), Goti nell’arco alpino orientale. Archeologia di frontiera 5 (2006), 107–122.

Ciglenečki, S. 2008: Castra und Höhensiedlungen vom 3. bis 6. Jahrhundert in Slowenien. In: Steuer, H. – Bierbrauer, V. (eds.), Höhensiedlungen zwischen Antike und Mittelalter von den Ardennen bis zur Adria. Ergänzungsbände zum Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde 58, 481–532.

Ciglenečki, S. 2016: Claustra Alpium Iuliарum, tractus Italiae circa Alpes and the defence of Italy in the final part of the Late Roman period. Arheološki vestnik 67, 201–212.

Ciglenečki, S. – Milavec, T. 2009: The defence of north-eastern Italy in the first decennia of the 5th century. Forum Iulii 23 (2009), 177–189.

Ciglenečki, S. – Modričan, Z. – Milavec, T. 2011: Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad Pri Kobariđu. Naselbinski ostanki in interpretacija/Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobariđ. Settlement remains and interpretation. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 23. Ljubljana.

Csallány, D. 1961: Archäologische Denkmäler der Gepiden im Mitteldonaubecken (454–568 u. Z.). Archaeologia Hungarica s. n. 38.

Cseh, J. – Istvánovits, E. – Lovász, E. – Mesterházy, K. – Nagy, M. – Nepper, I. M. – Simonyi, E. 2005: Gepidische Gräberfelder im Theissgebiet II. Monumenta Germanorum Archaeologica Hungariae 2. Monumenta Gepidica.

Dannheimer, H. – Dopsch, H. (eds.) 1988: Die Bajuwaren. Von Severin bis Tassilo 488–788. Gemeinsame Landesausstellung des Freistaates Bayern und des Landes Salzburg, Rosenheim / Bayern, Mattsee / Salzburg, 19. Mai bis 6. November 1988. München.

Demo, Ž. 1994: Ostrogothic Coinage From Collections in Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Situla 32.

Demo, Ž. 2017: O sirmijskoj kovnici novca iz vremena seobe naroda – ponovo i od početka. Numizmatičke vijesti g. 59, br. 70, 80–111.

Doppelfeld, O. 1980: Das fränkische Frauengrab unter dem Chor des Kölner Domes. In: Doppelfeld, O. – Weyre, W., Die Ausgrabungen im Dom zu Köln. Kölner Forschungen 1, 244–308.

Doppelfeld, O. – Pirlinc, R. 1966: Fränkische Fürsten im Rheinland. Die Gräber aus dem Kölner Dom, von Kreßfeld-Gellep und Morken. Schriften des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Bonn 2. Düsseldorf.

Eger, H. – Oepen-Domschky, G. – Naumann-Steckner, F. – Trier, M. 2017: Goldenes Zeitalter. 100 Meisterwerke der Völkerwanderungszeit. München.

Fuchs, K. – Kempa, M. – Redies, R. – Theune Großkopf, B. – Wais, A. (eds.) 1998: Die Alamannen. Begleitband zur Ausstellung „Die Alamannen“ (3rd edition). Stuttgart.

Geisler, H. 1998: Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing – Bajuwarenstraße. Katalog der archäologischen Befunde und Funde. Internationale Archäologie 30. Rahden.

Giostra, C. 2011: Goths and Lombards in Italy: the potential of archaeology with respect to ethnocultural identification. Post-Classical Archaeologies (PCA) 1/2011, 7–36.

Glaser, F. 2006: L’epoca ostrogota nel Norico (493–536). Le chiese sull’Hemmarberg e la necropoli nella valle. In: Buora, M. – Villa, L. (eds.), Goti nell’arco alpino orientale. Archeologia di frontiera 5 (2006), 83–105.

Glaser, F. 2008: Catalogo dei materiali provenienti da Slovenia e Austria. Cat. nn. 47–71: materiali provenienti Globasnitz (Austria) a cura di Franz Glaser. In: Buora, M. – Villa, L. (eds.), Goti dall’Oriente alle Alpi. Archeologia di frontiera 7 (2008), 110–119.

Harhói, R. 1997: Die frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Rumänien. Archaeologia Romanica 1.

Horváth, E. 2012: Cloisonné jewellery from the Langobardic Pannonia: technological evidence of workshop practice. In: Ivanišević, V. – Kazanski, M. (eds.), The Pontic-Danubian Ralm in the Period of the Great Migration. Collège de France – CNRS. Centre de recherche d’histoire et civilisation de Byzance. Monographies 36. Arheološki institut Beograd. Posebna izdanja 51. Paris – Beograd, 207–242.

Ikkjær, J. 1989: The Weapons Sacrifices from Illerup Ådal, Denmark. In: Randsborg, K. (ed.), The Birth of Europe. Archaeology and Social Development in the First Millennium A.D. Analecta Romana Instituti Danici. Supplementum 16, 54–61.

Kidd, D. 1995: Il tesoro di Domagnano. In: Curletti, M. G. – Della Porta, C. (eds.), I Goti a San Marino. Il tesoro di Domagnano. Milano, 49–59.

Kiss, A. 1984: Numizmatikai adatok az itáliai keleti királyság (489/493–552) kiterjedéséhez. Numizmatikai Közlöny 82–83 (1983–1984), 19–21.

Knific, T. 1995: Vojščaki iz mesta Karnija. Kranjski zbornik 1995, 23–40.

Knific, T. 2005: Gospe iz mesta Karnija. Kranjski zbornik 2005, 331–345.

Knific, T. – Lux, J. 2010: Otroci iz mesta Karnija. Jubilejni Kranjski zbornik 2010, 26–36.

Knific, T. – Lux, J. 2015: Kranj z okolico v pozni antiiki – zapis geografa iz Ravnéni in arheološki podatki. Kranjski zbornik 2015, 29–41.

Koblar, A. 1898: Starinske najdbe pod mestom Kranjem. Izvestja muzejskega društva za Kranjsko. Letnik 8/6, 220–221.

Koch, U. 2001: Das alamannisch-fränkische Gräberfeld bei Pleidelsheim. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 60. Stuttgart.

Kos, M. 1902: Gradivo za zgodovino Slovencev v srednjem veku I (I. 501–800). Ljubljana.

Kos, P. 2000: The numismatic evidence for the period from the 5th to the 10th centuries in the area of modern Slovenia. In: Bratož, R. (ed.), Slovenija in sosednje dežele med antiko in karolinško dobo. Začetki slovenske etnogeneze 1/ Slowenien und die Nachbarländer zwischen Antike und karolingischer Epoche. Anfänge der slowenischen Ethnogenese 1. Situla 39, 107–118.

Kos, P. 2015: Ad Pirum (Hrušica) in Claustra Alpium Iuliārum. Vestnik 26. Ljubljana.

Kos, P. 2019: Claustra Alpium Iuliārum – Ad Pirum (Hrušica). In: Djurić, B. – Teržan, B. (eds.), Arheološka dediščina Slovenije od osamostovitve: varovanje in prezentacija. Posvet ob evropskem letu kulturne dediščine 2018. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, I. razred in Slovensko arheološko društvo 22. november 2018. Ljubljana. Slovenska akadem

- Quast, D. 1993: Die merowingerzeitlichen Grabfunde aus Gültlingen (Stadt Wildberg, Kreis Calw). Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 52. Stuttgart.
- Quast, D. 1996: Schmuckstein- und Glasschnallen des 5. und frühen 6. Jahrhunderts aus dem östlichen Mittelmeergebiet und dem „sasanidenreich“. Archäologische Korrespondenzblatt 26, 333–345.
- Quast, D. 2015: Die Grabbeigaben – ein kommentierter Fundkatalog. In: Quast, D. (ed.), Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childerich in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahre 1655. Monographien des Römischi-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 129, 165–207.
- Roth, H. – Theune, C. 1995: Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld bei Weingarten I. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 44/1.
- Sagadin, M. 1998: Kranj – Križišče Iskra (nekropolja iz časa preseljevanja ljudstev v staroslovenskega obdobja) / Kranj – Križišče Iskra (A Cemetery from the Migration Period and the Early Slavic Period). Katalogi in monografije 24.
- Sagadin, M. 2008: Od Karnija do Kranja. Arheološki podatki o razvoju poselitve v antičnem in zgodnjeprejšnjem obdobju. Ph.D. thesis. Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za arheologijo. Ljubljana.
- Sagadin, M. 2016: Zgodovinsko ozadje / Historical backdrop. In: Pflaum, V. (ed.), V blesku kovinske oprave. Poznoantična lamelna oklepova iz Kranja/Gleaming in armour. Late Antique lamellar armours from Kranj. Kranj, 24–27.
- Sagadin, M. 2020a: Carnium – Kranj. In: Horvat, J. – Lazar, I. – Gaspari, A. (eds.), Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru / Minor Roman Settlements in Slovenia. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 40, 201–212.
- Sagadin, M. 2020b: Kranjska grobišča in problem kontinuitete med pozno antiko in zgodnjim srednjim vekom. Kranjski zbornik 2020, 13–24.
- Salamon, Á. – Barkóczy, L. 1971: Bestattungen von Csákvár aus dem Ende des 4. und dem anfang des 5. Jahrhunderts. Alba Regia 11 (1970), 35–80.
- Schmidt, B. 1961: Die späte Völkerwanderungszeit in Mitteldeutschland. Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle 18. Halle.
- Schmidt, B. 1970: Die späte Völkerwanderungszeit in Mitteldeutschland. Katalog (Südteil). Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle 25.
- Schmidt, B. 1976: Die späte Völkerwanderungszeit in Mitteldeutschland. Katalog (Nord- und Ostteil). Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle 29.
- Schulze-Dörrlamm, M. 2009: Byzantinische Gürtelschnallen und Gürtelbeschläge im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum. Teil I. Die Schnallen ohne Beschläg, mit Laschenbeschläg und mit festem Beschläg des 5. bis 7. Jahrhunderts. Kataloge Vor- und Frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer 30 (2).
- Slabe, M. 1975: Dravlje. Grobišče iz časov preseljevanja ljudstev. Situla 16.
- Slabe, M. 2003: O pasnih sponah iz časa velikega preseljevanja ljudstev na Slovenskem (okvirno 5.–6. stol. n. št.). In: Jenčič, B. – Globočnik, D. – Rogelj, M. – Lavrič, A. – Zupan, G. – Železnik, A. (eds.), 50 let Gorenjskega muzeja. Avguštino zbornik. 1953–2003. Gorenjski kraji in ljudje 24, 82–90.
- Spier, J. 2012: Byzantium and the West: Jewelry in the First Millennium. London.
- Staab, F. 1976: Ostrogothic geographers at the court of Theoderic the Great. A study of some sources of the anonymous cosmographer of Ravenna. Viator. Medieval and Renaissance Studies 7 (1976), 27–64.
- Stanev, A. 2012: Elementi na germanskih fibulah kostju na jug od Dunav. Po arheoloških danih ot balkanskute provincii na Istočnata Rimska imperia V–VI vek. Sofia.
- Stare, V. 1980: Kranj, nekropolja iz časa preseljevanja ljudstev (s prispevkom Zdenko Vinski, Ovrednotenje grobnih prodatkov in István Kiszely, Antropološki pogledi). Katalogi in monografije 18.
- Šašel, J. 1992: Opera selecta. Situla 30.
- Šašel, J. – Petru, P. (eds.) 1971: Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I. Fontes. Katalogi in monografije 5. Limes v Jugoslaviji 2. Ljubljana.
- Šmid, W. 1907: Die Reihengräber von Krainburg. Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde. Erster Band 1907. Wien, 55–77.
- Šmit, Ž. – Fajfar, H. – Jeršek, M. – Knific, T. – Lux, J. 2014: Analysis of garnets from the archaeological sites in Slovenia. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 328, 89–94.
- Štih, P. 2001: Ozemlje Slovenije v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Osnovne poteze zgodovinskega razvoja od začetka 6. do konca 9. stoletja. Ljubljana.
- Tejral, J. – Stuchlík, S. – Čížmář, M. – Klanica, Z. – Klanicová, S. 2011: Langobardische Gräberfelder in Mähren I. Spisy Archaeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v.v.i. 39.

Tica, G. 2017: Goti med Jadranom in Panonijo. Unpublished manuscript Ph.D. dissertation. Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za humanistične studije.

Tica, G. 2018: The First Late Antique Composite Combs in Western Illyricum: Roman or Barbarian? In: Janežič, M. – Nadbath, B. – Mulh, T. – Žížek, I. (eds.), Nova odkritja med Alpami in Črnim morjem. Rezultati raziskav rimskodobnih najdišč v obdobju med leti 2005 in 2015. Zbornik 1. mednarodnega arheološkega simpozija. Ptuj, 8. in 9. oktober 2015 / New Discoveries Between the Alps and the Black Sea. Results from the Roman Sites in the Period Between 2005 and 2015. Proceedings of the 1st International Archaeological Conference. Ptuj, 8th and 9th October 2015. In Memoriam Iva Mikl Curk. Monografije CPA 6, 401–426.

Tica, G. 2020: Bow brooches with three oval gemstone settings on a semi-circular head from Narona, Hemmingen, Collegno and Avigliana. In: Jarak, M. – Bunčić, M. (eds.), Zdenko Vinski – život i znanstveni rad. Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog skupa održanog u Zagrebu 2016. godine. Zagreb, 183–205.

Tica, G. 2021: Gold pendants from Kranj and Koper (Slovenia). Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu 3. serija 54 (2021), 145–158.

Tratnik, V. – Karo, Š. (eds.) 2018: Miren. Grobišče iz obdobja preseljevanja ljudstev. Monografije CPA 3.

Uglešič, A. 1995: Istočnogotski ženski grob iz antičke Narone. Radovi. Razdvoj povijesnih znanosti 34 (21) 1994 / 1995, 145–150.

Urškar, R. – Bešter, H. 2014: Arheološka izkopavanja v Kranju, mestno jedro Kranja, Trubarjev trg s Pungertom, Cankarjeva, Vodopivčeva ulica, Glavni trg, Poštna ulica in vrt Kieselsteina (prvo strokovno poročilo o raziskavi). Unpublished manuscript. Slovenska Bistrica.

Urek, M. – Podobnik, T. – Tomažičič, Š. – Djokić, S. 2016: Končno strokovno poročilo o arheoloških raziskavah grobišča v Lajhu in prazgodovinske poselitve na območju Savske ceste v Sejmišču v Kranju (EŠD 5145, Kranj – Arheološko najdišče Lajh; EŠD 274, Kranj – Mestno jedro). Unpublished manuscript. Kranj.

Vágó, E. B. – Bóta, I. 1976: Die Gräberfelder von Intercisa I. Der spätromische Südostfriedhof. Budapest.

Vidrih Perko, V. 2013: Zlata doba Karnija. In: Justin, J. (ed.), 60 let, 60 zgodb. Kranj, 18–19.

Vinski, Z. 1964: Kasnoantička baština u grobovima ranog srednjeg vijeka kao činjenica i kako problem. In: Todorović, J. (ed.), VI. Kongres arheologa Jugoslavije. Ljubljana 1963. Kongresni materijali. Materijali 1. Beograd, 101–115.

Vinski, Z. 1972–73: O rovašenim fibulama Ostrogota i Tirizana povodom rjetkog tirirškog nalaza u Saloni. Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu 3. serija 6–7, 177–227.

Vinski, Z. 1980: Ovrednotenje grobnih pridatkov. In: Stare, V., Kranj, nekropolja iz časa preseljevanja ljudstev (s prispevkom Zdenko Vinski, Ovrednotenje grobnih prodatkov in István Kiszely, Antropološki pogledi). Katalogi in monografije 18. 17–32.

Werner, J. 1962: Die Langobarden in Pannonien. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der langobardischen Bodenfunde vor 568. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse. Abhandlungen. N. F. 55.

Wieczorek, A. et al. (eds.) 1996: Die Franken – Wegbereiter Europas. Vor 1500 Jahren: König Chlodwig und seine Erben. Mainz.

Williams, H. 2003: Material culture as memory: combs and cremation in early medieval Britain. Early Medieval Europe 12/2, 89–128.

Wolff, H. 2000: Die Frage der Besiedlung des heutigen Sloweniens im Lichte des Anonymus von Ravenna. In: Bratož, R. (ed.), Slovenija in sosednje dežele med antiko in karolinško dobo. Začetki slovenske etnogeneze I / Slowenien und die Nachbarländer zwischen Antike und karolingischer Epoche. Anfänge der slowenischen Ethnogenese I. Situla 39, 97–106.

Zlata doba 2006: Zlata doba Karnija. Arheološka raziskovanja ZVKDS OE Kranj v Lajhu leta 2004 in 2005 (information overview). Kranj.

Žmavc, J. 1904: Das Gräberfeld im Lajh bei Krainburg. Jahrbuch der K.K. Zentral - Kommission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunstd- und Historischen Denkmale. Neue Folge. Zweiter Band. Erster Teil. Wien, 233–274.

Šašel, J. 1992: Opera selecta. Situla 30.

Šašel, J. – Petru, P. (eds.) 1971: Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I. Fontes. Katalogi in monografije 5. Limes v Jugoslaviji 2. Ljubljana.

Šmid, W. 1907: Die Reihengräber von Krainburg. Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde. Erster Band 1907. Wien, 55–77.

Šmit, Ž. – Fajfar, H. – Jeršek, M. – Knific, T. – Lux, J. 2014: Analysis of garnets from the archaeological sites in Slovenia. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 328, 89–94.

Štih, P. 2001: Ozemlje Slovenije v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Osnovne poteze zgodovinskega razvoja od začetka 6. do konca 9. stoletja. Ljubljana.

Tejral, J. – Stuchlík, S. – Čížmář, M. – Klanica, Z. – Klanicová, S. 2011:

Langobardische Gräberfelder in Mähren I. Spisy Archaeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v.v.i. 39.

Chapter 11: Almandines from India

Mulliez, D. 1998: Vestiges sans ateliers: le lapicide. Topoi 8/2, 815–830.

Picard, O. et al. 2012: Les monnaies de fouilles du Centre d'Études Alexandrines. Les monnayages de bronze à Alexandrie de la conquête d'Alexandre à l'Egypte moderne. Études Alexandrines 25. Alexandrie, 300 a 304–305.

Rolley, C. 1998: Ateliers sans vestiges: l'atelier du cratère de Vix. Topoi 8/2, 711–718.

Roux, V. (ed.) 2000: Cornaline de l'Inde: Des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme. Paris.

Whitlock, H. P. 1921: How diamonds are polished. Processes to transform a diamond in the rough into the exquisite brilliant of commerce. In: Natural History Magazine, <https://www.naturalhistorymag.com/picks-from-the-past/271575/how-diamonds-are-polished>

Chapter 12: Bohemian Garnet

Bučková, M. – Holásek, O. – Růžičková, E. 1965: Zpráva o výzkumu kvartérních sedimentů, zejména proluválních a soliflukčně proluválních štěrků s pyropy a fluviálních štěrkopísů z oblasti JZ okraje Českého středohoří, a to v širším okolí Třebenic, Libochovic a Kostic. 65 stran, MS ÚÚG, Geofond GF P017328, Praha.

Hanus, R. et al. 2013: Český granát: historie, geologie, mineralogie, gemologie a šperkařství. Praha.

Hanus, R. 2019: Atlas inkluzí v českém granátu a jeho imitacích. Horoměřice.

Hanus, R. – Hladký, P. 2019a: Výskyt českých granátů v Podkrkonoší. In: Hanus, R. – Selucká, A. – Stöhrová, P. (eds.), Český granát – Historie, identifikace a zpracování v kontextu muzejních sbírek. Technické muzeum Brno, Metodické centrum konzervace.

Hanus, R. – Hladký, P. 2019b: Výskyt českých granátů na Kolínsku. In: Hanus, R. – Selucká, A. – Stöhrová, P. (eds.), Český granát – Historie, identifikace a zpracování v kontextu muzejních sbírek. Technické muzeum v Brně, 61–66.

Hanus, R. – Hylš, J. 2019: Gemologická identifikace českého granátu (Crypyrop) z českých lokalit. In: Hanus, R. – Selucká, A. – Stöhrová, P. (eds.), Český granát – Historie, identifikace a zpracování v kontextu muzejních sbírek. Brno. Technické muzeum v Brně, 25–38.

Hanus, R. – Selucká, A. – Stöhrová, P. (eds.) 2019: Český granát – Historie, identifikace a zpracování v kontextu muzejních sbírek. Brno.

Krejčí, J. 1877: Geologie. Praha.

Locock, A. J. 2008: An Excel spreadsheet to recast analyses of garnet into end-member components, and a synopsis of the crystal chemistry of natural silicate garnets. Computers & Geosciences 34/12, 1769–1780.

Malec, J. 1997: Mineralogické zpracování koncentrátu z ložiska Vestřev se zretelem na výskyt minerálů Pt-kovů. MS, archive of RNDr. J. Moryška, Praha.

Strnad, J. 1972: Hadce a jejich niklonosná rezidua v podloží křídy v okolí Kutné Hory. Věstník Ústředního ústavu geologie 47, 107–109.

Sýkora, L. 1952: Ložiska pyropů v Českém Středohoří. Geotechnika. Sbírka prací z praktické geologie 14. Praha.

Vrána, S. 2008: Mineral inclusions in pyrope from garnet peridotites, Kolin area, central Czech Republic. Journal of Geosciences 53, 17–30.

Záhálka, Č. 1883: Český granát. Vesmír 12/12, 136–139, 146–148.

Záhálka, Č. 1884a: Rozšíření pyropových štěrků v Českém středohoří. Zprávy o zasedání Královské české společnosti nauk v Praze 1883. Praha, 396–408.

Záhálka, Č. 1884b: O horninách pyrop provázejících v Českém středohoří. Zprávy o zasedání Královské Společnosti nauk v Praze 1883. Praha, 461–475.

Záhálka, Č. 1884c: Nerosty z pyropových ložisek v Českém středohoří. Vesmír 13, str. 78, 79, 122–124, 151, 152, 172, 199–201, Praha.

Chapter 13: The Era of Odoacer and Theoderic in Italy

Anonymus Valesianus, pars posterior, ed. Theodor Mommsen, *Chronica minora I*, Berlin 1892.

Cassiodorus, *Chronica*, ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chronica minora II*, Berlin 1894.

Cassiodorus, *Variae*, ed. Th. Mommsen, Berlin 1894.

Cassiodorus, *The Variae. The complete translation*, trans. by M. S. Bjornlie, Oakland 2019.

Ennodius, *Panegyricus dictus clementissimo regi Theoderico*, ed. F. Vogel, Berlin 1885.

Evagrius Scholasticus, *Historia ecclesiastica*, eds. J. Bidez – L. Parmentier, London 1898

- Arslan, E. A. – Turchetti, M. A. 2015: Il ripostiglio di San Mamiliano a Sovana (Sorano, GR): 498 solidi da Onorio a Romolo Augusto. *Studi e Ricerche di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte* 19. Spoleto.
- Baldini, I. – Pinar Gil, J. 2010: Osservazioni sul tesoro di Reggio Emilia. In: Ebanista, C. – Rotili, M. (eds.), *L'Italia e il Mediterraneo occidentale tra il V secolo e la metà del VI. Cimelite*, 113–128.
- Bierbrauer, V. 1975: Die ostgotischen Grab- und Schatzfunde in Italien. *Biblioteca degli Studi Medievali* 7. Spoleto.
- Brambilla, C. 1870: Altre annotazioni numismatiche. Pavia.
- Chiaravalle, M. 1994: Il ripostiglio di Monasterolo Brembio (Milano), 1929. Milan.
- Degani, M. 1959: Il tesoro romano barbarico di Reggio Emilia. Florence.
- Fischer, S. 2014a: Tracking Solidi: From Thessalonica to Hjärpstad. In: Karlsson, L. – Carlsson, S. – Blid Kullberg, J. (eds.), *ΛΑΒΡΥΣ: Studies presented to Pontus Hellström*. Boreas 35. Uppsala, 153–162.
- Fischer, S. 2014b: The solidus hoard of Casa delle Vestali in context. *Opuscula* 7, 107–127.
- Fischer, S. – Lind, L. 2015: The coins in the grave of king Childeric. *Journal of Archaeology and Ancient History* 14, 1–36.
- Haas-Gebhard, B. 2013: Unterhaching. Eine Grabgruppe der Zeit um 500 n. Chr. bei München. Abhandlungen und Bestandskataloge der Archäologischen Staatssammlung München 1. Munich.
- Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Kuchařík, M. – Šmolíková, M. 2015: Hroby barbarů v Praze Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů. Praha.
- Kiss, A. 1983: Die Skiren im Karpatenbecken, ihre Wohnsitze und ihre materielle Hinterlassenschaft. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 35, 95–131.
- La Picardie 1986: La Picardie, berceau de la France. Clovis et les derniers romains. Amiens.
- Manzelli, V. – Pinar Gil, J. 2017: La tomba 185 del cimitero di Villa Clelia ad Imola: elementi di cronologia relativa e assoluta. In: Pinar Gil, J. (ed.): *Small finds e cronologia: esempi, metodi e risultati*. Rome, 89–135.
- Militký, J. 2013: Nálezy řeckých, římských a raně byzantských mincí v Čechách (5. století před Kristem až 7. století po Kristu). *Monumenta Numismatica* 2. Praha.
- Peroni, A. 1967: Oreficerie e metalli lavorati tardoantichi e altomedievali del territorio di Pavia. Catalogo. Spoleto.
- Possenti, E. 2005: Un rinvenimento della seconda metà del V secolo a Villalta di Gazzo (PD). In: Gelichi, S. (ed.), *L'Italia alto-medievale tra archeologia e storia. Studi in ricordo di Ottone D'Assia*. Miscellanea 6. Padova, 205–235.
- Pröhászka, P. 2008: Ein völkerwanderungszeitlicher Schatzfund aus Mähren und seine europäischen Beziehungen. In: Bemann, J. – Schmauder, M. (eds.), *Kulturwandel in Mitteleuropa. Langobarden – Awaren – Slaven. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 11. Bonn, 331–342.
- Pröttel, P. M. 1988: Zur Chronologie der Zwiebelknopffibeln. *Jahrbuch Römischi-Deutschen Zentralmuseums* Mainz 34, 347–372.
- Quast, D. 2010: Ein spätantikes Szepter aus dem Childerichgrab. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 40, 285–296.
- Quast, D. 2015: Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childerich in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahre 1655. *Römischi-Deutsche Zentralmuseum*. Monographien 129. Mainz.
- Quast, D. 2021: Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childerich I. (†481/82). Die Inszenierung einer Herrscherbestattung im frühen Mittelalter. In: Boschung, D. – Schäfer, A. – Trier, M. (eds.), *Erinnerte Macht. Antike Herrschergräber in transkultureller Perspektive*. Morphomata 50. Leiden – Boston – Paderborn, 225–252.
- Schmauder, M. 1999: Die Onyxfibela aus Szilágysomlyó und die Gruppe der sogenannten Kaiserfibeln. In: Seipel, W. (ed.), *Barbarenschmuck und Römergold. Der Schatz von Szilágysomlyó*. Wien, 121–137.
- Schmauder, M. 2002: Oberschichtgräber und Verwahrnfunde in Südosteuropa im 4. und 5. Jahrhundert. *Archaeologia Romanica* 3. București.
- Tejral, J. 1982: Morava na sklonku antiky. *Monumenta Archaeologica* XIX. Praha.
- Tica, G. 2021: Gold pendants from Kranj and Koper (Slovenia). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 54, 145–158.
- Timpel, W. 2001: Das ostgotische Adelsgrab von Obmannstedt, Lkr. Weimarer Land. In: Dušek, S. (ed.), *Weimar und Umgebung. Von der Urgeschichte bis zum Mittelalter. Archäologische Denkmale in Thüringen* 2. Weimar, 158–161.
- Tóth, B. L. 2012: Identifying pierced gold jewellery made in the imperial workshops of the palaces of Constantinople and Ravenna
- in the 5th century on technical and historical grounds. In: Baldini, I. – Morelli, A. (eds.), *Luoghi, artigiani e modi di produzione nell'oreficeria antica. Ornamenta* 4. Bologna, 277–298.
- Profantová, N. 2013: Nové nálezy zbraní a kování z hradiště Rubín (k. ú. Dolánky a Pšov, okr. Louňov) a okolí. *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 17, 179–184.
- Salin, B. 1904: Die altgermanischen Thierornamentik. Typologische Studie über germanische Metallgegenstände aus dem IV. bis XI. Jahrhundert, nebst einer Studie über irische Ornamentik. Stockholm.
- Speake, G. 2019: Ornament of the Helmet and die-impressed sheet. In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), *The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London* 80. London, 232–247.
- Stolpe, H. – Arne, T. J. 1927: La nécropole de Vendel. *Académie Royale des Belles Lettres, de l'Histoire et des Antiquités. Série de Monographies* 17. Stockholm.
- Svoboda, B. 1965: Čechy v době stěhování národů. Praha.
- Weetch, R. 2014: Decoding Anglo-Saxon Art: The new early medieval gallery at the British Museum. Published online: <http://blog.britishmuseum.org/2014/05/28/decoding-an Anglo-saxon-art/>
- Werner, J. 1981: Zu einer elbgermanischen Fibel des 5. Jahrhunderts aus Gauköinghofen, Ldkr. Würzburg. Ein Beitrag zu den Fibeln vom „Typ Wiesbaden“ und zur germanischen Punzornamentik. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter*, 46, 225–254.
- Chapter 15: Discovery of a Magnificent Horse Harness Pendant near Řevničov
- Kmošek, J. – Prášil, J. 2014: Niello – historie, technologie, restaurování. In: Selucká, A. (ed.), *Výzdobné techniky kovů* 1. Brno, 52–59.
- Korený, R. – Vopálenský, M. – Kumpová, I. – Msallamová, Š. – Drábková, K. – Fikrle, M. – Valenta, P. – Straková, I. – Urbánková, J. – Frána, J. 2021: Dva „vikinské“ náramky z Nového Knína, okr. Příbram. Jejich původ, prvkové složení a technologie výroby. *Archeologické rozhledy* 73, 624–642.
- Voß, H. U. 1998: Römische und germanische Bunt- und Edelmetallfunde im Vergleich. *Archäometallurgische Untersuchungen ausgehend von elbgermanischen Körpergräben*. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 79, 123–157.
- Chapter 16: Finds in the Scandinavian Zoomorphic Style from Řevničov and Dřevíč
- Akhmedov, I. 2007: The cross-like diadems in the Great Migration epoch (Preliminary Communication). In: Tejral, J. (ed.), *Barbare im Wandel. Beiträge zur Kultur- und Identitätsumbildung in der Völkerwanderungszeit*. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i. 26. Brno, 263–274.
- Arwidsson, G. 1942: Valsgärde 6. Die Grabfunde von Valsgärde I. *Acta Musei Antiquitatum Septentrionalium Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* I. Uppsala – Stockholm.
- Arwidsson, G. 1954: Valsgärde 8. Die Grabfunde von Valsgärde II. *Acta Musei Antiquitatum Septentrionalium Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* IV. Stockholm – København.
- Bemann, G. – Bemann, J. 1998: Der Opferplatz von Nydam: die Funde aus den älteren Grabungen: Nydam-I und Nydam-II. Bd. 1. Neumünster.
- Berndt, G. M. 2020: The Armament of Lombard Warriors in Italy Some Historical and Archaeological Approaches. In: Krause, R. – Hansen, S. (eds.), *Materialisierung von Konflikten. Beiträge der Dritten Internationalen LOEWE-Konferenz vom 24. bis 27. September 2018 in Fulda. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie*, 346. Bonn, 299–322.
- Bruce-Mitford, R. 1978: The Sutton Hoo ship burial: A Handbook. Third edition. The Trustees of the British Museum. London.
- Fern, Ch. 2019: Styles of Display and Revelation. In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), *The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London* 80. London, 208–232.
- Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.) 2019: *The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London* 80. London.
- Haseloff, G. 1974: Salin's Style I. *Medieval Archaeology* 18, 1–15.
- Haseloff, G. 1981: Die germanische Tierornamentik der Völkerwanderungszeit. *Studien zu Salin's Stil I. Vorgeschichtliche Vorschungen* 17. Berlin – New York.
- Hilberg, V. 2009: Maserische Bügelfibeln. *Studien zu den Fernbeziehungen der völkerwanderungszeitlichen Brandgräberfelder von Daumen und Kellaren. Daumen und Kellaren*, 2. *Schriften des Archäologischen Landesmuseums* 9. Neumünster.
- Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Kuchařík, M. – Šmolíková, M. 2015: Hroby barbarů v Praze Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů. Praha.
- Kazánský, M. 2021: Rhin – Danube. Les appliques de selle à décor cloisonné de l'époque merovingienne ancienne et leurs parallèles orientaux. *Slovenská archeológia* 69, 347–357.
- Klevnäs, A. M. 2013: Whodunnit? Grave Robbery in Anglo-Saxon England and the Merovingian Kingdoms. Oxford.
- Klevnäs, A. M. 2015a: Give and take: grave goods and grave robbery in the early middle ages. In: Klevnäs, A. – Hedenstierna-Jonson (eds.), *Own and be owned – Archaeological approaches to the concept of possession*. Stockholm Studies in Archaeology 62, Stockholm, 157–188.
- Korený, R. 2012: Reliéfní spona z Prahy-Velešlavína. *Příspěvek k topografii pravěkého osídlení Vokovic a Velešlavína*. *Archaeologica Pragensia* 21, 159–167.
- Kristoffersen, E. 2019: The Sösdala Horsemen and the Equestrian Elite of Fifth Century Europe. *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 52 (2), 194–197.
- Oddy, W. – Bimson, M. – La Niece, S. 1983: The Composition of Niello Decoration on Gold, Silver and Bronze in the Antique and Mediaeval Periods. *Studies in Conservation*, vol. 28/1, 29–35.
- Olsén, P. 1945: Die Saxe von Valsgärde I. *Valsgärdestudien* II. *Acta Musei Antiquitatum Septentrionalium Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* III. Stockholm – København.
- Profantová, N. 2013: Nové nálezy zbraní a kování z hradiště Rubín (k. ú. Dolánky a Pšov, okr. Louňov) a okolí. *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 17, 179–184.
- Salin, B. 1904: Die altgermanischen Thierornamentik. Typologische Studie über germanische Metallgegenstände aus dem IV. bis XI. Jahrhundert, nebst einer Studie über irische Ornamentik. Stockholm.
- Speake, G. 2019: Ornament of the Helmet and die-impressed sheet. In: Fern, Ch. – Dickinson, T. – Webster, L. (eds.), *The Staffordshire Hoard. An Anglo-Saxon Treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London* 80. London, 232–247.
- Stolpe, H. – Arne, T. J. 1927: La nécropole de Vendel. *Académie Royale des Belles Lettres, de l'Histoire et des Antiquités. Série de Monographies* 17. Stockholm.
- Svoboda, B. 1965: Čechy v době stěhování národů. Praha.
- Weetch, R. 2014: Decoding Anglo-Saxon Art: The new early medieval gallery at the British Museum. Published online: <http://blog.britishmuseum.org/2014/05/28/decoding-an Anglo-saxon-art/>
- Werner, J. 1981: Zu einer elbgermanischen Fibel des 5. Jahrhunderts aus Gauköinghofen, Ldkr. Würzburg. Ein Beitrag zu den Fibeln vom „Typ Wiesbaden“ und zur germanischen Punzornamentik. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter*, 46, 225–254.
- Chapter 17: Relief-decorated Horse Harness Pendant from Řevničov
- The Prose Edda of Snorri Sturlson (ed. Brodeur, A. G. 1916).
- Snorri Sturluson – Heimskringla, vol. I: *The Beginnings to Óláfr Tryggvason* (ed. Finlay, A. and Faulkes, A. 2011, London, includes *Ynglinga saga*).
- Arwidsson, G. 1942: Valsgärde 6. Die Grabfunde von Valsgärde I. *Acta Musei Antiquitatum Septentrionalium Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* I. Uppsala – Stockholm.
- Arwidsson, G. 1954: Valsgärde 8. Die Grabfunde von Valsgärde II. *Acta Musei Antiquitatum Septentrionalium Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* IV. Stockholm – København.
- Barnes, G. L. 2000: Archaeological Armor in Korea and Japan: Styles, Technology, and Social Setting. *Journal of East Asian Archaeology* 2, vol. 3–4, 61–95.
- Bishop, M. C. 1988: Cavalry Equipment of the Roman Army in the First Century A.D. In: Military Equipment and the Identity of Roman Soldiers. *Proceedings of the Fourth Roman Military Equipment Conference, BAR International Series* 394, Oxford.
- Böhner, K. 1995: Die frühmittelalterlichen Spangenhelme und die nordischen Helme der Vendelzeit. *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums* 41, 471–549.
- Born, H. 2003: Technologische Untersuchung spätromischer Kamm- und frühmittelalterlicher Spangenhelme. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 35, 81–89.
- Fabeck, Ch. – Näsman, U. (eds.) 2017: *The Sösdala Horsemen and the equestrian elite of fifth century Europe*. Moesgård.
- Fern, Ch. et al. 2019: *The Staffordshire Hoard: An Anglo-Saxon treasure. Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. 80. London.
- Godłowski, K. 1995: Das „Fürstengrab“ des 5. Jhs. und der „Fürstensitz“ in Jakuszowice in Südpolen. In: Vallet, F. – Kazánský, M. (éd.), *La noblesse romaine et les chefs barbares du IIe au VIIe siècle. Actes du Colloque International organisé par le Musée Antiquités Nationales. (Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 16–19 mai 1992)*. Condé-sur-Noireau, 155–179.
- Hegewisch, M. (red.) 2008: *Die Langobarden. Das Ende der Völkerwanderung*. Katalog zur Ausstellung im Rheinischen Landesmuseum Bonn, 22. 8. 2008 – 11. 1. 2009. Bonn – Darmstadt.
- Heizmann, W. 2015: Náboženství Germánů. Kontinuita a proměna. In: Jiřík, J. – Vávra, J. – Kuchařík, M. – Šmolíková, M. (eds.), *Hroby barbarů v Praze Zličíně. Svět živých a mrtvých doby stěhování národů*. Praha, 63–76.
- Kazánský, M. 2013: Barbarian Military Equipment and its Evolution in the Late Roman and Great Migration Periods (3rd–5th C. A.D.). In: Sarantis, A. – Christie, N. (eds.), *War and Warfare in Late Antiquity*. Leiden – Boston, 493–521.
- Kazánský, M. 2019: O vojennoj organizacii Slavjan v V–VII věkách: voždi, professionalnyje voyni i archeologičeskije dannie. *Stratum plus* 5, 15–28.
- Kristoffersen, E. 2019: The Sösdala Horsemen and the Equestrian Elite of Fifth Century Europe. *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 52/2, 194–197.
- Miks, Ch. 2008: Vom Prunkstück zum Altmetal: Ein Depot Spätromischer Helmteile aus Koblenz. *Mosaiksteine*, 4. *Forschungen am Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum*. Mainz.
- Müller-Wille, M. 2006: Prunkgräber der Völkerwanderungs- und Merowingerzeit. In: von Carnap-Bornheim, C. – Krausse, D. – Wesse, A. (eds.), *Herrschaft – Tod – Bestattung. Zu den vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Prunkgräbern als archäologische Quelle*. *Universität Forschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie* 135, Bonn, 17–145.
- Näsman, U. 2017: Sösdala: find and style 1929–1993. In: Fabeck, Ch. – Näsman, U. (eds.), *The Sösdala Horsemen and the equestrian elite of fifth century Europe*. Moesgård, 107–129.
- Oexle, J. 1992: Studien zu merowingerzeitlichem Pferdegeschirr am Beispiel der Trensen. *Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit*, Serie A, 16. Mainz.
- Overlaet, B. J. 1982: Contribution to Sasanian Armament in connection with a decorated Helmet. *Iranica Antiqua* 17, 189–206.
- Poulik, J. 1995: Žuráň in der Geschichte Mitteleuropas. *Žuráň v dějinách střední Evropy*. Slovenská Archeológia 43/1, 27–109.
- Quast, D. 1993: Merowingerzeitlicher Grabfunde aus Gültlingen. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* 52. Stuttgart.
- Schmidt, B. 1961: Die späte Völkerwanderungszeit in Mitteldeutschland. *Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle* Heft 18. Halle.
- Speidel, M. P. 2004: Ancient Germanic Warriors. Warrior styles from Trajan's Column to Icelandic sagas. London – New York.
- Stolpe, H. – Arne, T. J. 1927: La Nécropole de Vendel. *Monografiserien* No. 17. Stockholm.
- Tomka, P. 2008: Langobardok a Kisalfoldön – Langobardi na Pudunajské nížině – Langobarden in der Kleinen Tiefebene. Jöttek – Mentek. Langobardok és avarok a Kisalfoldön – Príšli a odišli. Longobardi a Avari na Podunajské nížině – Sie Kamen und Ging. Langobarden und Awaren in der Kleinen Tiefebene. Győr, 8–29.
- Von Gall, H. 1990: Das Reiterkampfbild in der iranischen und iranisch beeinflussten Kunst parthischer und sassanidischer Zeit. *Tehraner Forschungen*, 6. Berlin.
- Vogt, M. 2006: Spanghelme. *Baldenheim und verwandte Typen. Kataloge Vor- und Frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer*, 39. Mainz.
- Wahl, J. et al. 2014: Neue Erkenntnisse zur frühmittelalterlichen Separatgrablege von Niederstotzingen, Kreis Heidenheim. *Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg* 34/2, 341–390.
- Weetch, R. 2014: Decoding Anglo-Saxon Art: The new early medieval gallery at the British Museum. Published online: <http://blog.britishmuseum.org/2014/05/28/decoding-an Anglo-saxon-art/>
- Werner, J. 1981: Zu einer elbgermanischen Fibel des 5. Jahrhunderts aus Gauköinghofen, Ldkr. Würzburg. Ein Beitrag zu den Fibeln vom „Typ Wiesbaden“ und zur germanischen Punzornamentik. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter* 46, 225–254.
- Kapitola 18: Elite Burials with Bohemian Garnets in Sweden
- Adams, N. 2011: The Garnet Millennium. The Role of Seal Stones in Garnet Studies. In: Entwistle, C. – Adams, N. (eds.), *Gems of Heaven: recent Research on engraved Gemstones in Late Antiquity*, A.D. 200–600. London, 10–24.
- Andersson, K. 1985: Intellektuell import eller romersk dona? *Tor* 20 (1983–1985), 107–154.
- Andersson, K. 1995: Romartida guldsmede i Norden III. Övriga smycken, teknisk analys och verkstadsggrupper. Uppsala.
- Andersson, K. 2017: Krigarna från Valsgärde. Stockholm.
- Arrhenius, B. 1971: Granatschmuck und Gemmen aus nordischen Funden des frühen Mittelalters. Stockholm.
- Arrhenius, B. 1985: Merovingian Garnet Jewellery.

Hildebrand, B. E. - Hildebrand, H. 1873: Teckningar ur Svenska statens historiska museum I. Stockholm.

Hilgner, A. 2016: The Gold and Garnet Chain from Isenbüttel, Germany: A Possible Pin Suite with Anglo-Saxon Parallels. *The Antiquaries Journal* 96, 1–22.

Hilgner, A. 2018: The „Polychrome Style“ in Early Medieval gold Ornaments: Garnet Cloisonné of the fifth to seventh Centuries in Europe. In: Eilbracht, H. et al. (eds.), Über den Glanz des Goldes und die Polychromie. Technische Vielfalt und kulturelle Bedeutung vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Metallarbeiten. Bonn, 299–312.

Lamm J. P. 1962: Ett vendeltida gravfynd från Spelvik. *Fornvännen* 1962, 277–299.

Ljungkvist, J. 2006: En hier atti rikR: om elit, struktur och ekonomi kring Uppsala och Mälaren under yngre järnålder. Uppsala.

Palm, V. 2002: Gunnerstadhögen: en vendeltida båtgrav i fokus. *Tidskrift (Kalmar)* 2, 107–119.

Quast, D. - Schüssler, U. 2000: Mineralogische Untersuchungen zur Herkunft der Granate merowingerzeitlicher Cloisonnéarbeiten. *Germania* 78, 75–96.

Sten, S. - Vretemark, M. 1988: Storgravprojektet: osteologiska analyser av yngre järnålderns benrika brandgravar. *Fornvännen* 1988: 145–156.

Stolpe, H. - Arne, T. J. 1927: La nécropole de Vendel. Stockholm.

Chapter 19: Samo Negocians

Fredegar's Chronicle: online, https://web.archive.org/web/20160110165657/http://www.dmgd.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb00000749_00009.html?sortIndex=010:020:0002:010:00:00&zoom=0.75 (date of view 2nd February 2022).

Fredegar's Chronicle, the oldest manuscript (BnF, lat. 10910, probably before 715): online, <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10511002k/f13.item.=latin%2010910.zoom> (date of view 2nd February 2022).

Fragment of the St. Eligius cross: <http://medaillesetantiques.bnfr.fr/ws/catalogue/app/collection/record/ark:/12148/c33gb3p8> (date of view 17th February 2022).

Adelson, H. L. 1957: Light Weight Solidi And Byzantine Trade During the Sixth and Seventh Centuries. *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 138, New York.

Calligaro, T. - Périm, P. 2019: Le commerce des grenats à l'époque mérovingienne. In: Bouiron, M. (ed.), *Archéopages hors série* 5. Les archéologues face à l'économie. Paris, 109–123.

Callmer, J. 2015: The background and the early history of the neck rings of the Glazov type (also called Permian) and the beginning of East-West connections in Early Medieval Northern Europa in the 8th and 9th centuries. In: Larsson L. - Ekengren F. - Helgesson B. - Söderbergh B. (eds.), *Small Things Wide Horizons, Studies in Honour of Birgitta Hårdh*. Oxford, 13–19.

Curta, F. 2003: review of McCormick 2002. *Early Medieval Europe* 12/3, 283–291.

Declercq, G. - Verhulst, A. 1991: L'action et le souvenir de saint Amand en Europe centrale, à propos de la découverte d'une „Vita Amandi antiqua“. In: Demeulenaere, R. - Van Uytfanghe M. (eds.), *Aevum inter utrumque. Mélanges offerts à Gabriel Sanders. Monumenta Patristica* 23, Turnhout, 503–526.

Drauschke, J. 2019: Archaeological Perspectives on Communication and Exchange between the Merovingians and the Eastern Mediterranean. In: Esders, S. - Fox, Y. - Hen, Y. - Sarti, L. (eds.), *East and West in the Early Middle Ages: the Merovingian Kingdoms in Mediterranean Perspective*. Cambridge - New York, 9–31.

Fourlas, B. 2018: No. 87 – Kelch. In: Daim F. - Heher, D. (eds.): *Byzanz & der Westen*, 1000 vergessene Jahre. Schallaburg, 120.

Fourlas, B. 2019: Early Byzantine Church Silver Offered for the Eternal Rest of Framarich and Kariols: Evidence of „the Army of Heroic Men“ Raised by Tiberius II Constantine? In: Esders, S. - Fox, Y. - Hen, Y. - Sarti, L. (eds.), *East and West in the Early Middle Ages: the Merovingian Kingdoms in Mediterranean perspective*. Cambridge - New York, 87–107.

Greiff, S. 2015: Herkunftbestimmung der Granate der Scheibenfibel und Analyse der zentralen Einlage. In: Wamers, E. et al. (eds.), *Fränconofurd 2. Das bi-rituelle Kinderdoppelgrab der späten Merowingerzeit unter der Franfurter Bertolomäuskirche („Dom“). Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen. Schriften des Archäologischen Museums Frankfurt am Main* 22/2. Regensburg, 74–78.

Hilgner, A. 2016: Die frühmittelalterliche „Schlangenkette“ von Isenbüttel (Lkr. Gifhorn) und ihre angelsächsischen Vergleichsfunde. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 46, 399–420.

Huttnér, U. 2018: Germanen in frühbyzantinischen Inschriften: Vom Namen der Person zur Identität der Gruppe. *Gephyra* 16, 185–204.

Charvát, P. 2002: Franský kupec Samo a sásánský zábor Arábie (Samo, the Frankish merchant, and the Sasanian conquest of Arabia). *Archeologické rozhledy* 54, 903–907.

Charvát, P. 2007: Zrod českého státu 568–1055, Praha.

Jelínková, D. 2012: K otázce datování počátků kultury s keramikou pražského typu na Moravě. *Přehled výzkumu* 53/2, 7–21.

Kaiser, R. 1980: Telonume episcopi – du tonlieu royal au tonlieu épiscopal dans les cités de la Gaule (VIe – XIIe siècle). In: Paravicini, W. - Werner, K. F. (eds.): *Actes du XVe colloque historique franco-allemand*, Tours, 27 mars – 1er avril 1977 organisé en collaboration avec le Centre d'Etudes Supérieures de la Renaissance par l'Institut Historique Allemand de Paris. Beihefte der Francia 9. Zürich, 469–485.

Kazanski, M. 1992: Les arctoi gentes et „l'empire“ de Hermanaric. *Germania* 70/1, 75–122.

Korený, R. 2015: Poznámky k některým sponám z doby stěhování národů a raného středověku v Čechách. In: Popelka, M. - Šmidtová, R. - Beneš, Z. (eds.): *Od Skandynávii k Dunaji, od Rýna k Paslece – Sborník k 70. narozeninám Lubomíra Košnára. Praehistorica* 32/2. Praha, 225–232.

Košnar, L. 1994: Raně středověký depot stříbrných předmětů z Poštorné, okr. Bréclav. *Praehistorica: Acta Instituti praehistoricorum Universitatis Carolinae Pragensis. Varia archaeologica* 6 (2), 69–103.

Kuna, M. - Profantová, N. et al. 2005: Počátky raného středověku v Čechách – Archeologický výzkum sídelní aglomerace kultury pražského typu v Roztokách. *The onset of the Early Middle Ages in Bohemia. Archaeological research at a large settlement site of the Prague-type culture at Roztoky*. Praha.

Lake, J. 2015: Rethinking Fredegar's Prologue. *The Journal of Medieval Latin*, Vol. 25, 1–28.

Macháček, J. - Nedoma, R. 2020: Die Runeninschrift auf dem Rinderknochen von Bréclav, Flur Lány (Südmähren, Tschechische Republik). In: Nowele. *North-Western European Language Evolution* 73/1, 116–122.

Macháček, J. - Nedoma, R. et al. 2021: Runes from Lány (Czech Republic) – The oldest inscription among Slavs. A new standard for multidisciplinary analysis of runic bones. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 127, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2021.105333>.

Martindale, J. R. 1992: Prosopography of the later Roman Empire III/2. Cambridge.

McCormick, M. 2002: *Origins of the European Economy: Communications and Commerce A.D. 300–900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Middleton, N. 2005: Early medieval port customs, tolls and controls on foreign trade. *Early Medieval Europe* 13/4, 313–358.

Militký, J. 2009: Finds of the early Byzantine coins of the 6th and 7th century in the territory of the Czech Republic. In: Wołoszyn, M. (ed.), *Byzantine Coins in Central Europe Between the 5th and 10th century. Moravia Magna Series Polona* vol. III. Kraków, 357–393.

Militký, J. 2013: Nálezy řeckých, římských a raně byzantských mincí v Čechách (5. století před Kristem až 7. století po Kristu) – Komentovaný katalog nálezového fondu. Praha.

Militký, J. et al. 2021: Hromadný nález antických mincí a raně středověké spony z k. u. Šafleřov, obec Malšín (okr. Český Krumlov). In: *Archeologický výzkum v jižních Čechách* 34, České Budějovice, 197–215.

Morrison, C. 2003: L'atelier de Carthage et la diffusion de la monnaie frappée dans l'Afrique vandale et byzantine. In: *Antiquité Tardive* 11, 65–84.

Morrison, C. 2016: *Regio dives in omnibus bonis ornata. The African Economy from the Vandals to the Arab Conquest in the Light of Coin Evidence*. In: Stevens, S. T. - Conant, J. P. (eds.), *North Africa under Byzantium and early Islam (Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine symposia and colloquia)*. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 173–198.

Müller-Wille, M. 2006: Prunkgräber der Völkerwanderungs- und Merowingerzeit. In: von Carnap-Bornheim, C. - Krause, D. - Wesse, A. (eds.), *Herrschaft – Tod – Bestattung, Zu den vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Prunkgräbern als archäologisch-historische Quelle*, Internationale Fachkonferenz Kiel, 16.–19. Oktober 2003, Bonn, 127–145.

Nowakowski, W. 2007: Východní Prusové jako spojení mezi východní a západní Evropou: archeologické doklady 5.–8. století. In: Menghin, W. (ed.), *Merowingerzeit – Europa ohne Grenzen, Archäologie und Geschichte des 5. bis 8. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin – Wolfratshausen, 145–155.

Papadopoulou, P. 2015: Coins and Pots: Numismatic and ceramic Evidence in the Economic History of the Middle Ages. In: Vroom, J. (ed.), *Medieval and post-medieval ceramics in the eastern Mediterranean – Fact and Fiction. Proceedings of the First International Conference on Byzantine and Ottoman Archaeology*, Amsterdam, 21–23 October 2011.

Passera, L. 2018: Il bronzo come strumento di scambio e riserva del valore nell'Italia di età longobarda (secc. vi–viii). Trieste.

Périn, P. et al. 2012: Die Bestattung in Sarkophag 49 unter der Basilika von Saint-Denis. In: Wamers, E., Périm, P. (eds.), *Königinnen der Merowinger – Adelsgräber aus den Kirchen von Köln, Saint-Denis, Chelles und Frankfurt am Main*. Regensburg, 100–122.

Charvát, P. 2002: Franský kupec Samo a sásánský zábor Arábie (Samo, the Frankish merchant, and the Sasanian conquest of Arabia). *Archeologické rozhledy* 54, 903–907.

Périn, P. - Calligaro, Th. et al. 2005: La tombe d'Arégonde, Nouvelles analyses en laboratoire du mobilier métallique et des restes organiques de la défunte du sarcophage 49 de la basilique de Saint-Denis. *Antiquités nationales* 37, 181–206.

Pietri, L. - Heijmans, M. (eds.) 2013: *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire 4 – Prosopographie de la Gaule chrétienne*, vol. I, A–H. Paris.

Tejral, J. 2005: Zur Unterscheidung des vorlangobardischen und elbgermanisch-langobardischen Nachlasses. In: Pohl, W. - Erhart, P. (eds.), *Die Langobarden – Herrschaft und Identität*. Wien, 103–200.

Tomková, K. 1998: Bernstein im frühmittelalterlichen Böhmen – Jantar v raně středověkých Čechách. *Památky archeologické* 94, 63–104.

Vlč, D. - Profantová, N. et al. 2021: Hradiště u Mařína (okr. Svitavy) a jeho širší zázemí ve světle kovových artefaktů z 6.–10. století. *Archeologické rozhledy* 73, 359–422.

Wamser, L. (ed.) 2010: Karfunkelstein und Seide. Neue Schätze aus Bayerns Frühzeit. Ausstellungskataloge der Archäologischen Staatssammlung 37. Regensburg.

Chapter 20: Trade and Relationships at the Turn of the Epochs

Ajabin, A. I. - Chajredinova, E. A. 2009: Das Gräberfeld beim Dorf Lučiste 1. Ausgrabungen der Jahre 1977, 1982–1984. Monogr. RGZM 83. Mainz.

Belinskij, B. - Härke, H. (eds) 2018: Ritual, society and population at Klin – Yar. Excavation 1994–1996 in the Iron Age to Early medieval cemetery. Bonn.

Bláha, J. 2001: Slovanská a středověká Olomouc v archeologických pramenech. In: Kol. autorů, *Archeologická zrcadlení*. Olomouc, 121–151.

Curta, F. 2009: Neither Gothic, nor Slavic: Bow Fibulae of Werner's class IIB. *Archaeologia Austrica* 93, 45–77.

Curta, F. 2012: „Slavic“ Bow Fibulae: Twenty Years of Research. *Bericht RGK* 93, 1–98.

Curta, F. 2021: Critical Remarks on the Sucidava Class. *Archaeologia Bulgarica* 25, 57–118.

Eger, Ch. 2016: Vielteilige Gürtel im südlichen und östlichen Mittelmeerraum. In: Ballók, A. - Csíky, G. - Vida, T. (eds.), *Zwischen Byzanz und der Steppe, archäologische und historische Studien Festschrift f. Cs. Bílík zum 70. Geburtstag*, Budapest, 153–173.

Gandila, A. 2018: Cultural Encounters of Byzantium's Northern Frontiers, c. A.D. 500–700. Cambridge.

Garam, É. 2001: Funde byzantinischen Herkunfts in der Awarenzeit vom Ende des 6. bis zum Ende des 7. Jahrhunderts. Budapest.

Gavrituchin, I. O. 2018: Belt sets from Alanic graves. Chronology and Cultural links. In: Belinskij, B. - Härke, H. 2018 (eds.), Ritual, society and population at Klin – Yar. Excavation 1994–1996 in the Iron Age to early medieval cemetery. Bonn, 49–96.

Hajšman J. - Řezáč, M. - Sokol, P. - Trnka, R. 2019: Příručka amatérského archeologa, aneb do mrtyvých se nekopě II. Praha.

Jakobson F. 2009: Die Brandgräberfelder von Daumen und Kellaren im Kreise Allenstein, Ostpr. Daumen und Kellaren – Tumiani i Kielary.

Klanica, Z. 2008: Mutěnice-Zbrod. Zaniklé sídlisko ze 7.–10. století. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 36, Brno.

Kovalevskaja, V. B. 2000: Kompiuternaja obrabotka massovogo archeologičeskogo materiala iz rannesrednevekovych pamjatnikov Evroazii. Moskva.

Krasovská, L. 1972: Slovansko-avarské pohrebisko při Záhorské Bystrici. *Fontes Instituti Archeologicici Musei Nationalis Slovacii</i*