

V Международная нумизматическая конференция



Эпоха викингов в Восточной Европе
в памятниках нумизматики VIII–XI вв.

Сборник статей

Санкт-Петербург
2020



LADOGAMUSEUM.RU



ARHEOLOGIA.ORG



Staroladozhskiy Historical-Arhitectural and Archeological Museum-Reserve
Non-Commercial Partnership «Organised Archeology»



The V International Numismatic Conference

«The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»

Collected papers

Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga

Saint-Petersburg
2020



Анатолий Николаевич Кирпичников
(25.06.1929 – 16.10.2020)

Contents

Preface.....	9
<i>Beletskiy S.V.</i> Ad Memoriam: A.N. Kirpichnikov (06/25/1929 – 10/16/2020).....	10
<i>Gubchevskaya L.A.</i> The Singer of Ladoga.....	12
<i>Moiseenko N.S.</i> In memory of Tatyana Mikhailovna Berga.....	15
<i>Sedykh V.N.</i> Hoards: general and special (on the possible reasons for the hoarding of oriental coins in Ancient Rus and Scandinavia).....	20
<i>Boguslavsky O.I.</i> Southern Ladoga area in the system of trans-Eurasian connections of the 9th – 12th centuries.....	32
<i>Kupranis A.A.</i> Once more about the monetary calculus in the Ancient Rus.....	52
<i>Suchodolski S.</i> The beginnings of Polish coinage in the light of recent research.....	56
<i>Starodubtsev G. Yu.</i> The new finds of the Chersonesos coins in the Seym River area in Kursk region.....	78
<i>Kolosov I.A., Kalinin V.A., Goglov S.A.</i> A hoard of the 2nd quarter of the 10th c. from the Grayvoronsky District of the Belgorod Oblast with the clipped Kufic dirhams and imitations.....	83
<i>Vorontsov M.V., Mikhelson A.R., Trost'yanskiy O.V.</i> A hoard of the late 10th c. from the Kingisepp District of the Leningrad Region.....	113
<i>Kolosov I.A., Mikhelson A.R., Kalinin V.A.</i> A hoard of coins and jewellery of the late X century from the Pudozh District of Karelia.....	168
<i>Reva R. Yu.</i> Money and clothing hoard of the beginning of the 11th century from the Murom area (Islamic coins).....	213
<i>Moiseenko N.S.</i> Monetary complex with the srebrenik of Yaroslav the Wise.....	263
<i>Mikhelson A.R., Tarlakovskiy L.S.</i> A hoard of west European coins of the middle of the 11th c. from the south-eastern Ladoga area.....	272

<i>Mikhelson A.R., Galanov V.I.</i> The Anglo-Scandinavian imitations from the Rachevka hoard (preliminary review).....	288
<i>Trost'yanskiy O.V.</i> The beginning of coinage in the County of Holland.....	308
<i>Trost'yanskiy O.V., Van Laere R.</i> Two new 11th century denars from Lower Lotharingia: Bastogne and an unidentified mint.....	350
<i>Trost'yanskiy O.V.</i> Denars of Waldere from Tiel.....	355
<i>Trost'yanskiy O.V.</i> Rare and unpublished denars of the bishopric of Hildesheim from private collections..	363
<i>Kritsuk R.I.</i> Imitations of the European denars in the collection of the National Historical Museum of the Republic of Belarus (based on new incomings).....	370
<i>Dutkinskiy N.E., Kolosov I.A.</i> Taman Imitations: Localization of Centers and the Chronology of Coinage..	375
<i>Zhukov I.A.</i> Pendent act seals of the Prince Yaropolk (Peter) Izyaslavich of 1069–1086.....	383
<i>Vlasenko A.M.</i> Pendent act seals of Princess Irina.....	392
<i>Korshun V.E.</i> Lobed temporal rings of the Slavs. Genesis. Typology.....	406
<i>Sedykh V.N., Frenkel Y.V.</i> Items made of non-ferrous metal alloys with silver from the mound 285 of the Timeryovskii Burial-ground.....	425
<i>Savosta R.Yu.</i> Khan Timur-Qutlugh's and khan Shadi Beg's coins of Azaq mint.....	438
<i>Moiseenko N.S.</i> On the review of M.P. Sotnikova on the article by M.I. Smirnov about the catalog of coins of the USSR.....	441
<i>Sotnikova M.P.</i> Review on the article by M.I. Smirnov “Problems of the historical and artistic significance of Soviet coins. On the issue of the preparing of the Consolidated catalog of Soviet Minted Coins in museums of the USSR”.....	444
<i>Duksa Z.</i> Researcher of Novgorod coins M.A. Lvov (1929–1977).....	445
Abbreviations.....	449
Authors.....	452
Summaries.....	463

SUMMARIES

Sedykh V.N. Hoards: general and special (on the possible reasons for the hoarding of oriental coins in Ancient Rus and Scandinavia) // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 20-31.

Summary: The article provides an overview of the current state of the problem of hoards as a type of archaeological sources. There is no unified classification of hoards of the state period of history. The author proposes the formulation of the concept of a hoard as a type of archaeological monument and the division of hoards into economic and religious ones.

Keywords: hoard, classification, archeology, Ancient Rus, money circulation.

Boguslavsky O.I. Southern Ladoga area in the system of trans-Eurasian connections of the 9th – 12th centuries // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 32-51.

Summary: Inter-State and interethnic contacts of the population of the South Ladoga area not only with neighbours but also with remote regions of Eurasia have been one of the leading factors of regional development from the ancient times. They reached the highest intensity and variety in IX-XII centuries when the particular historical and cultural community developed on the south shores of the Ladoga lake. In the material culture of this community, the influence of Scandinavia, West Europe, Baltic region, Arabic countries, people of East-European steppes, Byzantium and other regions can be traced. This study is dedicated to an attempt of reconstruction of this diverse and contradictory process.

Keywords: archaeology, Ladoga, Southern Ladoga area, Rus, trade routes.

Kupranis A.A. Once more about the monetary calculus in the Ancient Rus // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 52-55.

Summary: The article describes the monetary calculus practice. Its existence in the East, Caliphate, as well as in Europe is confirmed by the discoveries of weights, the mass of which equals 100 monetary units. Written sources also confirm such a possibility. There are reasons to suppose that Russian calculating grivna consisting of 20 “nogatas” or 25 “kunas” or 50 “rezanas” is either half of western counting and weight unit of 100 denars, or a quarter of eastern counting and weighting unit of 100 kunas-dirhems. The findings of the weights from the layers of the late 9th century of Staraya Ladoga prove that both large counting and weighting units were known in Ancient Rus.

Keywords: monetary calculus, monetary circulation, grivna, dirham, denar, weights, Ancient Rus.

Suchodolski S. The beginnings of Polish coinage in the light of recent research // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 56-77.

Summary: The author updates the state of knowledge about the origins of Polish coinage in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries. This became possible due to new coin finds and the use of new research methods and, above all, revealing new die-links. The author concludes that it was not Mieszko I (c. 962 – 992),

but his son Boleslaus the Brave (992–1025) who began Polish coinage. This early coinage was more intensely produced and more diverse than was previously thought. In one mint, correctly inscribed dies and corrupted imitations of foreign patterns were used simultaneously. Coins served the purpose of both propaganda and economic tools. They accounted for a small proportion of the prevailing foreign coins in circulation.

Keywords: coins, early coinage, die-links, coin finds, new research, Boleslaw the Brave.

Starodubtsev G. Yu. **The new finds of the Chersonesos coins in the Seym River area in Kursk region** // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 78-82.

Summary: The article provides an overview of the coins of the medieval Chersonesos discovered in Kursk region in 2000–2019. The findings were identified and dated. The suggestion was made about the sources and time of appearance of Chersonesos coins on the Kurian lands and their role as amulets with symbols of the Christian faith at the last stage of their use.

Keywords: Seym river area, Chersonesos, Rat' river site, follis, talisman.

Kolosov I.A., Kalinin V.A., Goglov S.A. **A hoard of the 2nd quarter of the 10th c. from the Grayvoronsky District of the Belgorod Oblast with the clipped Kufic dirhams and imitations** // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 83-112.

Summary: The article introduces new hoard of Kufic coins in the scientific circulation. This hoard was hidden in Grayvoronsky District of the Belgorod Oblast. The hoard included about 120 coins, 101 of which got attributions and are catalogued. The youngest coins (tpq) dated from 313 AH (925/926). Only 16 of the attributed dirhams belong to Abbasid and Samanid dynasties. The others belong to emissions of Volga Bulgars or is an imitation of mainly Volga Bulgars or Slavic origin. Slavic component in the deposit is the largest. Most of the coins are clipped to form a circle. Predominate “norm” of the clipping is a circle with 22.5 mm in diameter. The complex provides a visual representation of the composition, ways of saturation, and features of money circulation of the second quarter of the 10th century on the south-eastern borders of “Severians’ land”.

Keywords: hoard, dirham, imitative coinage, Volga-Bulgar, round-clipped coin, Severians, Grayvoronsky District.

Vorontsov M.V., Mikhelson A.R., Trost'yanskiy O.V. **A hoard of the late 10th c. from the Kingisepp District of the Leningrad Region** // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 113-167.

Summary: This article provides renewed data about the hoard of the late 10th century (tpq 994), consisting of Eastern and European coins, found in 2011 in Kingisepp District of the Leningrad region. In the preliminary report by V.P. Lebedev, O.V. Trostyansky, and A.S. Orlov, made in 2012 at the numismatic readings at State Historical Museum, this complex is called Kingiseppskiy. This article presents renewed and expanded information, some circumstances of the discovery are specified, the place of discovery is determined – Onstopel village. There was created a catalogue of all reported coins. For the first time, two types of dirhams are published, attribution of one unique West European coin is considered. Comparison of the complex under consideration with chronologically close hoards was carried out. The attention was paid to the features of the chronological distribution of the Islamic and western constituent.

Keywords: hoard, denar, dirham, 10th century, Rus', money circulation, Ziyarid, Hugh Capet.

Kolosov I.A., Mikhelson A.R., Kalinin V.A. A hoard of coins and jewellery of the late X century from the Pudozh District of Karelia // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 168-212.

Summary: The article describes the hoard found in the river Vodla area in the Pudozh region of Karelia at the beginning of the 2000-s. The hoard consisted of 168 Kufic, Byzantine, and European coins; glass and stone beads, necklaces made of copper alloy, and three silver torcs. The youngest coin was minted after 996.

This work provides a detailed catalogue of all coins, expanded comments are given for some of them. Based on the analyses of the composition, there was made a conclusion that the hoard belongs to the mainstream type of cultures.

Keywords: hoard, 10th century, denar, dirham, miliaresion, Pudozh, Vodla, beads, torc, necklace.

Reva R. Money and clothing hoard of the beginning of the 11th century from the Murom area (Islamic coins) // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 213-262.

Summary: In summer 1990 on the bank of river Oka, near the town of Murom there was discovered a hoard consisting of more than thousand coins and silver items: a coil of thin wire, coin-shaped bars, a few fragments of jewels and small shapeless bars. The youngest of the definable complex coins – Islamic one, it was minted in 394 AH (1003–1004 AD). The main bulk of hoard coins consisted of the dirhams and their fragments: 970 specimens.

Non-Islamic part of the hoard was described by O.V. Trostyansky in the materials of the previous conference. The current paper provides a detailed catalogue of Kufic dirhams included in the composition of Murom hoard. 562 coins got the definitions. The feature of the complex is the origin of its younger coins from the Kurd's and Yezidis' lands.

Keywords: hoard, dirham, 11th century, Murom.

Moiseenko N.S. Monetary complex with the srebrenik of Yaroslav the Wise // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 263-271.

Summary: On November 10, 2017, a complex of five medieval silver coins was discovered in the vicinity of Puteli farm in the Krimulda Parish of the Krimulda Region of the Republic of Latvia. The find (an ancient decoration), which included a Bavarian pfennig, as well as two English and one Irish pennies, included also an extremely rare Old Russian coin – the srebrenik of Yaroslav the Wise, the so-called “The Yaroslavle srebro” of large diameter.

The treasure could not have been hidden until the mid-1010s. Geometric characteristics and attributions according to the most authoritative catalogs are given for each coin. The data of metallographic research and X-ray fluorescence analysis of the coin surface are additionally indicated for Yaroslav srebrenik. There is also information about a denar of Æthelred II found nearby. The findings of medieval European coins made on the territory of Latvia allow us to clarify the areas of their distribution and introduce a number of interesting numismatic monuments into scientific circulation.

Keywords: srebrenik, Ancient Rus, «The Yaroslavle srebro», denar, hoard.

Mikhelson A.R., Tarlakovsky L.S. A hoard of west European coins of the middle of the 11th c. from the south-eastern Ladoga area // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 272-287.

Summary: The article describes the hoard consisting of 40 West European coins (tpq 1054), found in autumn 2019 in Volhovskiy district of the Leningrad Region of Russia, in the lower reaches of the river Pasha, in its riverbed. The detailed catalogue of all the coins was created. Three notable coins were given expanded comments. Among them, a new hybrid type of English penny of Edward the Confessor should be marked out (North 825/823). The authors came to conclusions that the hoard is a snapshot of money circulation, it is like a purse lost when dropped into the water.

Keywords: hoard, denar, penny, mule, Edward the Confessor, river Pasha.

Mikhelson A.R., Galanov V.I. The Anglo-Scandinavian imitations from the Rachevka hoard (preliminary review) // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 288-307.

Summary: The paper continues the series of publications dedicated to the study of Rachevka money and material hoard hidden in the middle of the 11th century in the town of Smolensk. There were considered 35 coins revealed for the present moment. These coins imitate English pennies of Æthelred II and Cnut. They include: 1 coin of Anund Jacob, Sweden; 1 coin of Olav Haraldsson, Norway; 27 coins of «Scandinavian» origin; 6 coins which were likely minted on Slavic lands (Pomerania).

The authors provide some observations about the composition of the hoard with Scandinavian coins originating from various European regions. Some features of Scandinavian imitations spread allow us to advance a hypothesis that Varangian militaries had mobile monetary workshops. Thus, an actual coinage of individual coin types could take place outside Scandinavia, including Rus.

Keywords: hoard, denar, penny, Anglo-scandinavian imitations, Pomeranian imitations, Rus', Anund Jakob, Olaf II Haraldsson.

Trost'yanskiy O.V. The beginning of coinage in the County of Holland // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 308-349.

Summary: The first Dutch coins were minted around 1057 in the name of count Floris I in Leiden. The Leiden denars imitated the coins of Bishop William of Utrecht and Margrave Bruno III of Frisia. This issue continued until the early 1060s. In 1064–1066 in Rheinsburg, in the territories that came under the authority of the Bishop of Utrecht, anonymous denars were minted with the place of coinage on them. Some researchers attribute imitative issues with the image of a man holding a gonfanon to the issues of Dutch counts, but the new data presented in the article do not support these assumptions.

Keywords: Holland, Leiden, Rijnsburg, Floris I, denar, die connections, gonfanon.

Trost'yanskiy O.V., Van Laere R. Two new 11th century denars from Lower Lotharingia: Bastogne and an unidentified mint // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 350-354.

Summary: A newly discovered coin treasure from the mid-11th century contained two unknown denars from Lower Lotharingia. One is attributed here to Bastogne (B), a hitherto unknown mint and is clearly inspired by coins from Namur. The other shows a building on one side and an eagle on the other, closely related to the eagle on a coin that Ilisch attributes to Aachen (D) with reservation.

Keywords: Salian coinage, mid-11th century, Lower Lotharingia, Bastogne, Namur, Aachen.

Trost'yanskiy O.V. Denars of Waldere from Tiel // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 355-362.

Summary: The article presents the results of the die reconstruction of Dbg 1193 and 1193a, which have not been identified for a long time. After restoring the text of the circular inscriptions, it was possible to read the name of the place where the coins were minted – Tiela (Tiel). Circular legends contain a combination of the letters WALD or WLR. According to the author, this is an abbreviation of the medieval German name WALDERE (Walter) and it belonged to a person who was related to the coinage in Tiel in the second half of the 1050s – 1060s.

Keywords: Tiel, Waldere, denar, die reconstruction, signature.

Trost'yanskiy O.V. Rare and unpublished denars of the bishopric of Hildesheim from private collections // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 363-369.

Summary: The article is devoted to rare denars of the bishopric of Hildesheim in the XI century, kept in private collections. Five coins minted in the middle and second half of the XI century, are introduced into scientific circulation. Three coins were made during the reign of Emperor Heinrich III (1046–1056) and Bishop Azelin (1044–1054). One of them represents a previously unknown coin type, the other two are rare variants of already known types. The reconstruction of circular inscriptions on two coins of the same type, described under number 4, allowed to identify the name of the issuer – Bishop Udo (1079–1114) and the place of coinage – Hildesheim. The author considers the combination of letters BVRC placed on the coins to be a part of the name of the coin master BVRC (HARD).

Keywords: Hildesheim, bishop Azelin, bishop Udo, Burkhard, denar, “church behind the wall”.

Kritsuk R.I. Imitations of the European denars in the collection of the National Historical Museum of the Republic of Belarus (based on new incomings) // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 370-374.

Summary: Between 2015–2016 three imitations of European denars of the 10th–11th centuries were transferred to the National historical museum of the Republic of Belarus. The first coin was found in the summer of 2015, in the city of Polack in the Dvina River. It probably imitates a denar from the territory of Poland or Germany. A part of the edge was filed off for further turning the coin into a pendant. The chemical composition of the coin is as follows: Cu – 35.63%; Sn – 25.01%; Zn – 19.89%; Au – 4.51%; Ag – 8.67%

The second coin was found in 2016, near the village of Vesnina, Lahoysk district, Minsk region. This is the imitation of Dokkum denar of Count Bruno III (1050–1057, Dbg 501). The coin was used as a pendant. The chemical composition of the coin is as follows: Cu – 76.75%, Pb – 9.49%, Sn – 6.87%, Zn – 6.25%, Ag – 0.64%. Both coins were likely made for using as a decoration. The third coin was found in 2015 in the vicinity of the village of Chrapavičy, Vitebsk district, Vitebsk region. It is the so-called sachsenpfennig minted in the period of 970–985 (Dbg 1325b). The coin was used as a pendant. Chemical analysis of the last coin was not carried out.

Keywords: forgery, imitation, denar, spectral analysis.

Dutinskiy N.E., Kolosov I.A. Taman Imitations: Localization of Centers and the Chronology of Coinage // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 375–382.

Summary: The paper continues the study of Taman monetary coinage imitating byzantine miliaresions of Basil II and Constantine VIII. Dating issues were considered. It's suggested to consider the late 1020-s or even the beginning of 1030-s as a milestone of the termination of these emissions. Dating of the Denisy hoards having certain parallels with Taman findings served as the ground for this. Besides, the discovery of presumably local imitation to European denars supports such late date, since the dating of the denars is no earlier than 1027.

Keywords: Tmutarakan, Taman peninsula, imitative coinage, miliaresion, denar, Bugaz, Kiziltash, Tsokur.

Zhukov I.A. Pendent act seals of the Prince Yaropolk (Peter) Izyaslavich of 1069–1086 // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 383–391.

Summary: The article is dedicated to sphragistic heritage of Yaropolk (Peter) Izyaslavich (1043/47 – 5th of December 1086) – prince of Volyn, Vyshgorod and Turov, son of Grand Prince of Kiev Izyaslav Yaroslavich and Gertrude of Poland, grandson of Yaroslav the Wise. There was given a brief historical description of his complex life's journey. There was reviewed previous studies of this prince's seals. The catalogue of all known sorts of three types of pendant seals of Yaropolk Izyaslavich and the other two types of trade seals was created.

Keywords: sphragistics, act seal, lead seal, Yaropolk Izyaslavich, Ancient Rus'.

Vlasenko A.M. Pendent act seals of Princess Irina // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 392–405.

Summary: The article is dedicated to the introduction of the Old Russian woman's pendant seals with a name Irina to the scientific circulation and its attribution. The topography of the findings indicates its connection with the Principality of Chernigov. The comparative analysis allows us to date the seals to the periods from the end of 60-s to 80-s of the 11th century and indicates their close connection with the sphragistics of Vsevolod Yaroslavich.

Dating and details of the iconography of St. Irina depicted on the seal, exclude her attribution to the princesses which were known earlier from the written and visual sources under the baptismal forename Irina. A brief review of other theoretically possible attributions confirms the connection of the seal with the family of

Vsevolod Yaroslavich once again. Analysis of the remained data on Russian names of Vsevolod's wives and also possible marriages of his children, allows us to determine the attribution of the seal to English princess, princess of the Principalities of Smolensk, Chernigov and Pereyasavl, Gita Garoldovna, the first wife of the senior son of Vsevolod Yaroslavich – Vladimir Monomah. Manufacture of matrices of the seal dates from 70-s of XI century.

Keywords: sphragistics, Ancient Rus', Vsevolod Yaroslavich, Gita Haroldovna.

Korshun V.E. Lobed temporal rings of the Slavs. Genesis. Typology // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 406-424.

Summary: The article highlights the lobed temporal rings of the Slavs, their genesis and dynamics of development. The text reflects the main works of the researchers on this topic. On the basis of their synthesis, there was suggested new typology of these pieces of jewelry.

Keywords: temporal decorations, blade rings, ray rings, the Slavs, Ancient Rus.

Sedykh V.N., Frenkel Y.V., Items made of non-ferrous metal alloys with silver from the mound 285 of the Timeryovskii Burial-ground // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 425-437.

Summary: This article examines the composition of alloys used to produce metal items of jewellery found during excavations of the burial-mounds making up the Timeryovskii Burial-ground. To this end the material was divided into three series based on stylistic features: (1) “Middle-Dnieper” (“Chernigov”); (2) “Steppe X”; (3) “Other items”. The carried out analysis revealed that the composition of the alloys corresponds to the stylistic series listed above.

The “Middle-Dnieper” (or Chernigov) series of articles was made from an alloy of ‘pure’ copper with an insignificant amount of silver. The “Steppe X” series of articles was represented by belt decorations of nomadic appearance (in broad terms). These items were cast from an alloy of silver (20–60%) and brass with a low lead and zinc content. Items from the “Other items” series were made mainly from multi-component bronzes and brasses with a low content of alloying elements. No presence of any admixtures of precious metals has been recorded in the alloys of this series.

No reliable parallels were found for the metal used in the “Middle-Dnieper” (“Chernigov”) series. At the same time, there were reliable parallels for the metal of the “Steppe X” series to be found in the jewellery traditions of the same period in western nomadic societies. Correlations of silver, bismuth and gold have not been noted in the articles of this series. Bismuth has been recorded in items of jewellery with less silver content. No reliable correlation has been established between the metal used for jewellery and that used for attaching fasteners. In some cases, there was more silver in metal to fix clasps to jewellery items than in that used for the jewellery itself. The metal used for items in the “Other items” series is typical for East-European craft centres locating further from the main routes or non-ferrous metals trading places. The obtained preliminary results indicate good prospects for undertaking an archaeometric study of the metals found in the Timeryovskii Burial-ground.

Keywords: archaeology, Timeryovo, archaeometry, X-ray fluorescence analysis, XRF, metallography, silver alloy.

Savosta R. Yu. Khan Timur-Qutlugh's and khan Shadi Beg's coins of Azaq mint // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 438-440.

Summary: The article describes the new scheme of die links of Azaq dongs of Khan Timur-Qutlugh and Khan Shadi Beg. There were found new die pairs. They combine coins into a general die chain of a coin which earlier was considered as separate schemes. A new group of coins was added to Azaq mint.

Keywords: Juchid Numismatics, dang, Timur Qutlugh, Shadi Beg, Azaq.

Moiseenko N.S. On the review of M.P. Sotnikova on the article by M.I. Smirnov about the catalog of coins of the USSR // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 441-443.

Summary: The article explains the circumstances of writing the article by M.I. Smirnov and the review to it by M.P. Sotnikova, as well as the alleged dating of both works. According to the author, they should be dated to the very beginning of the 1990s, when M.P. Sotnikova, who understood the importance of the researching of coins Soviet coinage, became the new academic advisor of the M.I. Smirnov, and he himself began to work as an archivist at the Leningrad mint, gained access to collection existing there Münzkabinett and started the initial cataloging of USSR coins.

Keywords: dating of article, archive, review, catalog of Soviet coins.

Sotnikova M.P. Review on the article by M.I. Smirnov “Problems of the historical and artistic significance of Soviet coins. On the issue of the preparing of the Consolidated catalog of Soviet Minted Coins in museums of the USSR” // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 444.

Summary: The review written by M.P. Sotnikova on the hitherto unknown work of the Petersburg historian M.I. Smirnov allows us to get at least a small idea of this article. Apparently, it was about compiling the most complete catalog of Soviet coins on the basis of public and private numismatic collections. Sotnikova gives a number of arguments that explain the complexity of implementing such a project since its implementation would require the creation of a separate scientific center coordinating the work of specialized departments of museums, as well as studying both the composition of state funds and private collections.

Keywords: review of the article, catalog of Soviet coins, collections, museums, numismatics.

Duksa Z. Researcher of Novgorod coins M.A. Lvov (1929–1977) // The V International Numismatic Conference «The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries»: Saint-Petersburg, Staraya Ladoga. Collected papers. Saint-Petersburg, 2020. P. 445-448.

Summary: M.A. Lvov, the life partner of the outstanding researcher of Old Russian coins M.P. Sotnikova, was a well-known numismatist-researcher, teacher and popularizer of historical science as well. The article provides the details from the biography of Mark Alexandrovich, list of his published works and memoirs of the author about the correspondence with him.

Keywords: M.A. Lvov, M.P. Sotnikova, biography, bibliography, memoir.



Вниманию читателей предлагается сборник статей, подготовленных по материалам работы V международной нумизматической конференции «Эпоха викингов в Восточной Европе в памятниках нумизматики VIII–XI вв.». Сборник посвящается памяти выдающегося археолога, профессора А.Н. Кирпичникова.

В публикуемых работах затронуты проблемы средневековой нумизматики, сфрагистики, археологии. В научный оборот вводятся новые исторические источники: монеты и монетные клады, акты печатей, предметы металлопластики; предложена атрибуция и классификация для ряда памятников материальной культуры, рассмотрены некоторые аспекты денежного обращения средневековой Европы и Руси. По определённым направлениям исследований представлены обобщающие каталоги. Рассмотрен ряд проблем, важных для понимания средневекового денежного обращения в целом.

A collection of articles, prepared on the basis of the materials of the 5th international numismatic conference "The Viking Era in Eastern Europe and Numismatic Objects of the 8th–11th Centuries" is submitted to the attention of readers. The book is dedicated to the memory of the famous archaeologist, prof. Anatoly Kirpichnikov.

In the published works the problems of medieval numismatics, sphragistics, archaeology are touched upon. New historical sources are introduced into scientific circulation: coins and coin hoards, seals, jewellery and metalwork; attribution and classification for a number of monuments of material culture are proposed, some aspects of monetary circulation of medieval Europe and Russia are considered. Summarizing catalogues on certain areas of research are presented. Some issues that are important for the understanding of medieval money circulation in general have been analysed.



LADOGAMUSEUM.RU



ARHEOLOGIA.ORG

ISBN 978-5-6045743-6-2



9 785604 574362