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Global post-medieval/historical archaeology: the Baltic states

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INTRODUCTION

For its fifth edition, our overview of global post-medieval/historical archaeology takes a slightly different format, with a curated set of articles about the Baltic states. An introduction by Erki Russow provides an excellent context interweaving the connected histories and archaeologies of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Readers of our previous overviews will notice similar themes of colonialism and war in this year's edition: in many ways it demonstrates the exciting progress our discipline has made in addressing these major topics on a global scale.

If you are a historical/post-medieval archaeologist from a non-English speaking country and would like to provide an overview of the state of later-period archaeology in your part of the world, please contact Eric Tourigny or Sarah Newstead.

THE BALTIC STATES: SIMILAR YET DIFFERENT

By ERKI RUSSOW

The three Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—are often handled together as one geographical, historical, and political entity located in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea. This practice likely derives from the shared history of these three states over the 20th-century: all three gained their independence from the Russian Empire after it collapsed in 1917, lost their freedom in 1940 due to plotting by the Soviet government, experienced German occupation 1941–1944 and regained their sovereignty in the late 1980s to early 1990s. Yet the more distant past

divides this region into two broader areas. In the north, the territory of Estonia and much of Latvia was incorporated into the Catholic world after the late 12th- to early 13th-century conversion by German and Scandinavian missionaries and crusaders. This led to the establishment of religious states, which dissolved in the mid-16th century when the area known as medieval Livonia was divided between Sweden, Denmark and Poland. From the early 18th century until 1918, both lands were under Russian rule. In the south, the Lithuanian tribes were successful in keeping off the Teutonic order and the Lithuanian dukes converted the state to Christianity only at the end of 14th century. The following centuries brought the expansion of Lithuanian lands and Commonwealth with Poland. Only in 1795 was independence lost during the third partition of Poland-Lithuania to the Russian Empire. From ca. 1200 to 1900AD, modern-day Estonia and Latvia were divided between German-speaking elite and subservient native ethnic groups (broadly speaking Estonians and Latvians) and therefore subject to colonial pressures in both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Meanwhile, Lithuania remained free of foreign aristocracy and represented a much more ethnically and religiously diverse society.¹

This historical context affected the post-medieval/historical archaeology of the region. The medieval and post-medieval periods pre-dating the independence of Estonia and Latvia in 1918 were previously not considered of importance by archaeologists. The study of historical sites and artefacts were by and large left to art historians whereas archaeologists focused on periods dating prior to colonisation in 1200AD.² The division between the native vs. alien

material culture remained valid for a long period, although there are of course significant exceptions. The first impetuses for the research into the post-1200/1500AD period did not come from the universities or science academies, but from the restoration institutions managing castles, churches and manors or as a result of salvage work during large infrastructure projects such as the building of roads, hydroelectric power stations and settlements in the 1960s and 1970s. This led to the first archaeologists dedicated to the study of the medieval period in the 1970s and, from the 1990s onwards, to the slow recognition of the value of researching archaeology of the past 500 years.

As of 2021, clearly defining the boundaries between medieval and post-medieval/historical archaeology in the Baltic States is difficult. Most researchers investigating historical sites handle both periods more or less equally—at least up to the 18th/19th century, a later period that is only now gaining more attention. Therefore, the terms ‘medieval’, ‘post-medieval’ and ‘historical archaeology’ are used simultaneously, with a gradual tendency to prefer ‘historical’ over ‘post-medieval’. From a practical point of view, the research of later historical periods follows everywhere more or less the same path: it is usually development-led and done by commercial units with excavation permits given by the national heritage officials and as a rule commonly dealing with the deposits up to 1800AD. There is a small but steadily growing number of post-graduate theses being compiled in the universities but solely state-funded academic research, not to mention special fieldwork dedicated exclusively to the post-1500 centuries, remains rather infrequent.

LATER HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ESTONIA

By ERKI RUSSOW

INTRODUCTION

With a few exceptions, the practice of later historical archaeology (HA) in Estonia began around the mid-20th century. In 1966, professor of glass arts, Maks Roosma, published a book on the 17th-century glass-house of Hüti on the Island of Hiiumaa.³ The monograph included the analysis of the excavations of 1958–1961, for which he had to develop his own methodology as there were no examples of how to handle this kind of site.⁴ Considering the general situation of industrial archaeology in Europe, it was pioneering work, and for Estonia, about a half of century ahead of its time since the next archaeological project on the 18th-century glass industry would take place in 2010–2012.⁵ Although Roosma was not the only person

who used archaeological methods for collecting data on early modern and modern period material culture, it took decades before trained archaeologists embraced the idea that the recent past deserves attention. This relatively general acceptance was attained in the 1990s. Yet, whether it is possible to speak about the fully developed discipline of HA in Estonia with its own theoretical and methodological toolbox and research objectives is another matter. Later HA studies in Estonia generally consider the period beginning in the mid-16th century and ending in the 18th/19th century, with some exceptions studying 20th century sites and materials.

LEGISLATION AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

From the point of view of legislation, the present situation is rather supportive. The most recent heritage conservation act (HCA)⁶ does not set temporal limits to the protection of the archaeological sites and finds—the headnote of the act explains that material remains pre-dating the 18th century are considered worthy of attention in addition to later monuments or artefacts that might bear important cultural or scientific value, based on their context. Thus, the National Heritage Board (NHB) should be informed of objects related to WWI, the Estonian War of Independence (1918–1920), WWII and mid-20th century resistance.⁷ The new HCA also includes improvements on the management of detecting devices (regulated since 2011). A licensing system is dependent on attendance of a course on ethical detecting and recovery/reporting of finds, resulting in an increased flow of new finds to the public collections, including artefacts dating to the 17th–19th centuries.⁸ Communication between the NHB and the steadily increasing number of licensed searchers (active 5-year-permissions in 2020: 631 with 100 to 200 new licenses issued annually) is testing the capacity of heritage bureaucracy in the country. A total of 4800 reports and notes were submitted to NHB in 2020, and 180 finds transfer agreements were signed.⁹

In addition to the direct protection of archaeological sites, HA benefits also from the general heritage conservation areas of pre-1800AD town cores (n=11) and their suburbs.¹⁰ Theoretically, any planned earthworks in these areas must undergo archaeological survey. Since the majority of property development over the past 20 years took place in the suburbs, the amount of post-1600AD data has increased significantly. This kind of work has recently extended to rural areas, as the NHB now issues research permits for earthworks located in and around manor houses.¹¹ Collecting and keeping artefacts from these sites is loosely regulated, and finds with well-documented contexts or with better informational value (e.g., reliably dated, from known origin, with good state of preservation) are preferred for curation.

There is no special organization or conference series dedicated to later HA in Estonia. Details on recent HA projects are often included as part of general archaeological conferences, as the archaeologists

doing rescue fieldwork do not separate one period from another but handle the site development in its entirety.

THE STATE OF LATER HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ESTONIA

A lot has happened since the first overview of HA in Estonia was published in 2006.¹² The subject of later HA¹³ entered the curricula of Tallinn and Tartu universities and was taught in several courses—as part of general global reviews and as part of special subject teachings (e.g., artefact studies, buildings archaeology). This is especially the case in Tallinn where the teaching of archaeology traditionally focused on later periods. Presently, due to structural reforms of Tallinn University (2015), it is possible for students to write post-graduate dissertations, but no HA undergraduate courses have been offered since Spring 2017. A few recent MA- and PhD-students in Tallinn have chosen themes in HA, most recently a PhD thesis on late medieval/early modern rural churches was successfully defended.¹⁴ In Tartu, the main academic centre of archaeology in Estonia, later HA has gained less attention, but it is possible to select it as a research topic. Positively, both universities have or have had projects that include post-1500 archaeology: from hoard finds (1200–1800) and industrial archaeology of central Estonia¹⁵ to the archaeology of gallows sites.¹⁶ Presently, a joint project of both universities focuses on the interdisciplinary research of medieval and later foodways in the eastern Baltic. It is also important to emphasise that the academic research benefits strongly from the work of commercial companies (6–7 organisations altogether) who are doing most of the fieldwork and are usually willing to share data. Seldom is research-oriented fieldwork organised, but one project stands out: during the last decade, a voluntary group of historians, archaeologists and paramilitaries have located, excavated and analysed mid-20th-century dwellings and battle sites of the ‘Forest Brothers’, resistance groups who fought against Soviet occupation.¹⁷ However, most of the research of later HA that is not connected to rescue/salvage archaeology generally relies on the study of previously excavated archaeological assemblages from the past few decades. Among many topics, the most studied are post-1600AD earthen fortifications, human remains and burial customs, archaeozoology, coin deposits, glass and pottery finds.¹⁸

Research is generally published in one of three venue types: museum proceedings (in native Estonian), the annual journal of fieldwork (peer-reviewed, in English), and international publications. The principle of the Valletta convention¹⁹ requiring archaeologists to publish their fieldwork is mostly adhered to, and there

are significant numbers of HA reports published annually in the journal ‘Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia’—about half of the journal’s content is dedicated to medieval and later periods.²⁰

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, later HA receives more and more attention every year and without doubt, the study of the post-medieval period has been generally accepted by the archaeological community and recovery of later HA assemblages is supported by legislation. The outlook for the future is positive: there are handfuls of young archaeologists focusing their research on later material culture and who are actively disseminating research results locally and internationally. What is still missing, is a stable academic environment needed to build a more coherent discipline and provide a research centre through which later HA researchers can work together to develop a broader understanding of the archaeological record and expand on theoretical approaches to the study of this period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN LATVIA

By IEVA OSE

INTRODUCTION

In Latvia, few post-medieval excavations have been conducted since the 1960s—a prominent exception includes excavations of castle ruins in Koknese²¹ and Sēlpils²² in 1961–1966 and 17th-century earthworks—Salaspils/Kirchholm Schanze in 1970–1975²³—excavated as part of an investigation in the hydroelectric power plant flood zone of the Daugava River. Until the mid-1970s, historians or museum staff without the knowledge of archaeological methods mostly carried out the necessary excavation works in Riga’s churches and castles prior to their conservation or restoration. Professional archaeologists have been involved in excavating these sites since the second half of the 1970s. Because excavations often take place in sites that are both medieval and early modern, archaeologists generally do not separate evidence and artefacts from the two periods and study them as a part of a single complex. Excavations of 18th–20th-century sites in Latvia are still rare.

LEGISLATION

The National Cultural Heritage Board (NCHB) is responsible for the registration, identification, preservation, and inspection of archaeological sites in Latvia. The law 'On the Protection of Cultural Monuments' stipulates that artefacts found in archaeological sites under or above ground or underwater, pre-dating the end of the 17th century, belong to the state and are kept by public museums.²⁴ The list of cultural monuments protected by the state²⁵ includes archaeological sites—either medieval or post-medieval heritage (e.g., towns, castles, earthworks, cemeteries, production sites). Excavations may be carried out in these areas only with the permission of the NCHB.

A special law protects the historical section of the Latvian capital of Riga. Since 1967, archaeological deposits from inside the city's 17th-century earth ramparts are automatically considered an archaeological site under state protection. The historic centre of Riga was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997. Since 2004, the archaeological protection zone in Riga includes the suburban areas in which post-medieval artefacts or burials are sometimes discovered.²⁶ Since 1983, the state has also been protecting the cultural layer in the historical centres of several small towns. In contrast, 18th-century out-of-town manors are included in the list of architectural monuments, and for restoration works, the NCHB issues exploration permits, but no special permit is needed for archaeological excavations.

Due to the lack of storage space, the largest Latvian museums curate only a selection of archaeological finds from the 18th to 19th centuries—usually the better-preserved artefacts and ceramic samples. Regional museums sometimes collect all post-medieval artefacts found in their immediate vicinity.

RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT

The University of Latvia is the only university in the country that offers archaeology courses where these form part of the history curriculum, covering periods up to and including the Iron Age. There are no medieval and post-medieval archaeology courses on offer. Excavations on post-medieval sites are carried out by medieval archaeologists or commercial archaeologists, who acquire knowledge through self-study and field experience.

Over the last ten years, large-scale rescue excavations and investigations of standing structures prior to re-development or conservation were carried out by archaeologists from the Latvian National History Museum²⁷ or by commercial archaeology companies.²⁸ Archaeologists from the Riga History and Navigation Museum sometimes direct excavations in Riga.²⁹ Specialists from regional museums³⁰ and the NCHB³¹

carry out small rescue excavations. Archaeologists from the Institute of Latvian History and the Faculty of History at the University of Latvia organize research excavations within the framework of research projects.³² Due to lack of funding, academic excavations in post-medieval sites have so far been rare.

RESEARCH TOPICS AND GEOGRAPHY

Post-medieval objects are mostly excavated prior to development activities in the protected area of Riga. A significant amount of post-medieval material has been found in Riga, including the remains of buildings, cemeteries near churches and parts of the Riga riverbed filled in the 17th–18th centuries.³³ Over the past 20 years, excavations have also taken place in Riga's 17th-century earthwork fortifications,³⁴ as well as in the ruins of a former watermill.³⁵ Since the second half of the 1970s, cultural layers of the 16th–17th centuries were identified in several medieval castle ruins.³⁶ In some historic small towns, due to the reconstruction of underground communications, excavations have been carried out mainly in narrow trenches. There have also been excavations of some 17th–19th-century manors, a few remains of wooden buildings, and several shipwrecks washed ashore on the Gulf of Riga. Doctoral research within the last ten years resulted in small excavations taking place in several post-medieval rural cemeteries,³⁷ in a 17th-century iron manufacturing site³⁸ and at a charcoal burning sites.³⁹ There have been activities related to the excavations of the graves of the victims of WWII, but they have not yet been registered as archaeology since there is no requirement to do so under current law.

DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH

A written report submitted to the NCHB must follow archaeological excavations in Latvia. Most excavation directors publish a short report on the results in the Latvian periodical of fieldworks.⁴⁰ Afterwards, some of the excavated post-medieval materials are studied by researchers from the Institute of Latvian History at the University of Latvia and various museums.⁴¹ As a result, several articles, especially on post-medieval ceramics, have been published in scientific periodicals in Latvian.⁴² Some medieval and post-medieval artefacts—stove tiles, brooches, grave offerings, weapons, and jewelry have been studied in doctoral theses.⁴³ Several catalogues on medieval and post-medieval artefacts excavated at Turaida Castle are published in parallel in both Latvian and English.⁴⁴ But most of the results from these excavated material has yet to be published.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, post-medieval archaeological assemblages pre-dating the end of the 17th century are excavated in Latvia, but these sites and their objects are studied infrequently and mostly originate from the historic city of Riga. The main issue is the lack of medieval and post-medieval archaeology training at the University and the lack of a local research centre for the archaeology of this period. The ultimate result is a presence of only a few summary publications of recent excavations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN LITHUANIA

By MIGLĖ URBONAITĖ-UBĖ

INTRODUCTION

The term post-medieval archaeology is rarely used in Lithuanian vocabulary. Definitions such as Early Modern (16th–18th century), Modern period (19th–20th century) or historical archaeology (16th–20th century) are more commonly used.⁴⁵ Presently, 16th–18th-century sites represent the most extensively investigated of these sites in Lithuania. It was a long bumpy road since the first digs and publications to the modern scientific approach and recognition of this period as a ‘real archaeology’. The earliest excavations of prominent historic sites in Lithuania such as castles, manors and burial sites, were held in the middle of the 19th century by local aristocracy but it was sporadic and resulted in only short publications.⁴⁶ Later, in the 20th century, historic site excavations were carried out due to ongoing reconstruction or rescue works, but often without the presence of a professional archaeologist.⁴⁷ Over 100 years after the earliest excavations, historical archaeology in Lithuania is still maturing as a discipline.

LEGISLATION AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Consistent interest in post-medieval archaeology developed only with the Restoration of Independence after 1991. During the Soviet era, late 16th- to 17th-

century objects were not considered archaeological. This arbitrary date was associated with the unwritten consensus that earlier pagan sites and burials could be archaeological whereas later ones were only of value to historians, with a belief that textual sources provided all necessary information.⁴⁸ It meant that 13th- to 15th-century pagan sites, especially burials and settlements, were of special interest as they represented relics of the independent state of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. However, excavations of colonized territories also took place (e.g. the Teutonic Order’s castle of Klaipėda (germ. Memel) and its old town have been extensively researched since 1968). Before that, sites of medieval colonisation were considered “alien” and unworthy of exploration because they were not part of Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Although not an official rule, archaeological sites were generally separated into those associated with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania or the period following Christianization and political bondage with Poland.

Interest in prehistoric archaeology was dominant in the early 20th century, but the situation slowly began to change. The study of historic sites (primarily castles, manors, towns and 16th–18th-century burials) gained interest since the 1960s following the creation of an official list of cultural sites and the establishment of the Institute of Monument Conservation.⁴⁹ The Institute conducted restoration work of buildings and cultural monuments, and some of these works took place in castles and other historical sites where archaeological excavations were included. Castles received special attention while other sites (e.g., old towns, churches) were excavated with less care. The excavations of Vilnius (since 1955), Kaunas (since 1954), and Trakai (since 1961) castles were carried out almost every year and the resulting publications considered both medieval and later artefacts and structures.⁵⁰

In 1992, following the Restoration of Independence, the date of what is considered archaeologically relevant was extended to assemblages dating up to the 18th century. In 2005, the date of archaeological significance was extended to anything pre-dating the second quarter of the 18th century, and in 2013, it was extended again to materials dating up to 1800AD.⁵¹ Archaeological research is not mandatory for sites dating to later than the 18th century, and museums have the right to refuse 19th- to 20th-century artefacts.

The preservation of all archaeological heritage is now regulated by a national law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage and the Department of Cultural Heritage is responsible for its implementation.

Over the past decade, the majority of archaeological excavations taking place on 16th–18th-century sites are in response to new construction projects and the re-development of urban areas, especially in town cores. Some researchers acknowledge the

tendency that Lithuanian archaeology has shifted towards the Early Modern period.⁵² Of the more than 400 permits issued for archaeological excavations since 2012, almost 70% of them were conducted on historic urban assemblages (16th–18th centuries).⁵³ However, researchers are increasingly interested in 19th- to 20th-century sites, as evidenced by recent excavations of Modern-period burial and military sites such as those related to the 1863–1864 uprising⁵⁴, the ‘Forest Brothers’⁵⁵; World War II soldiers,⁵⁶ and of concentration camp victims.⁵⁷ These excavations are mainly focused on the appropriate documentation of burials, the analysis of osteological remains, the structure of defensive mechanisms and artefacts.⁵⁸

THE STATE OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH IN LITHUANIA

Contract archaeology companies and archaeologists working as private entrepreneurs are the primary excavators of post-medieval sites and their goals are mostly to fulfil the legal obligations of recording archaeological structures and artefacts. Lithuania ratified the Valletta convention in 1999 and since then, short summaries on every excavation are published in the annual peer-reviewed journal *Archeologiniai tyrinėjimai Lietuvoje* (ATL), in Lithuanian with English abstracts.⁵⁹ Each archaeology permit holder is obliged to provide data for this journal, therefore every excavation is represented and more than 70% of the content is about the excavation of 16th–20th-century sites. The lack of published academic research (papers, dissertations, books, published excavation reports) is associated with the low number of archaeologists specializing in this period. Relative to the number of excavations and artefacts collected, the number of scientific publications is still low.⁶⁰

Scientific research is improving with the active work of academic institutions, including the Institute of Baltic Region History and Archaeology of Klaipėda University, and the Department of Urban Research of the state-funded Lithuanian Institute of History. Their research encompasses a wide range of topics such as 16th to 20th-century fortifications, manors, settlements (including the English merchants’ settlement of Šventoji among others), underwater heritage, and the analysis of post-medieval artefacts such as pottery, stove tiles, glass, and clay pipes.⁶¹ Archaeologists from national and local museums also conduct excavations of historic sites and publish the results.⁶² The initiatives are more individual and sporadic rather than part of a strategic plan of one or more research centres. There are no special conferences, journals, organizations for historical archaeology and there are no bachelor or master programs dedicated

solely to historical archaeology. The archaeologists working on historic sites generally hold degrees in archaeology and gain period-specific knowledge through field experience.

CONCLUSIONS

Historical archaeology in Lithuania is accepted part of archaeology and every year receives increased attention both in terms of fieldwork and scientific research. Academic researchers, museums and individual contractors are doing important research, but there are still no dedicated programmes of study or broad academic research projects/activities focused on historical archaeology.

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NOTES

¹ For an in-depth overview, see Kasekamp 2010.

² In Lithuania’s case, the ‘prehistoric’ period can be extended up to late 14th century/early 15th century (Christening of Lithuania), but Kuncevičius (2005) monograph on Lithuanian medieval archaeology addresses the period from the 13th century to the first half of the 16th century.

³ Roosma 1966.

⁴ Roosma 1966, 13.

⁵ Tvauri 2013.

⁶ Heritage Conservation Act of Estonia, 2019.

⁷ Kadakas, U. 2020, 249.

⁸ Kurisoo *et al.* 2020. For the previous years, see the contributions in ‘Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia’, available <https://arheoloogia.ee/kirjandus/arheoloogilised-valitood-eestis/>. All finds belong automatically to the state but if the cultural or scientific value has not been determined then the finder can keep the items. Recent acquisitions include 17th-century lead alloy tobacco pipes, 18th–19th-century devotional amulets, and a 19th-century portable icon.

⁹ Maria Smirnova (NHB), pers. comm. The given number corresponds to all communication, not only to later finds and find spots. It is important to mention that NHB has presently 1.5 positions to handle this paperwork.

¹⁰ The capital of Estonia, the Hanseatic town of Tallinn, has double protection—its old town is inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and the historic suburbs are also under archaeological protection (Russov 2021).

¹¹ The annual statistic is published in the introductory paper of the ‘Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia’. For example, in 2019 (last published volume

as of time of writing), 201 cases of fieldwork were organised, of which 131 focused on medieval or later monuments. Some of these were solely early modern/modern sites: 9 manors, 7 shipwrecks (20th century), 3 bastions (Russow *et al.* 2020, Table 1).

¹² Russow 2006.

¹³ Medieval archaeology was introduced already in the early 1990s in Tartu.

¹⁴ Kadakas, V. 2020.

¹⁵ Tvauri & Saimre 2009; Tvauri 2013.

¹⁶ Malve *et al.* 2013, 207.

¹⁷ E.g. Kiudsoo *et al.* 2015. The topic was recently summarised in a monograph (Kaasik *et al.* 2020) but the work continues.

¹⁸ E.g. Nurk 2014; Malve *et al.* 2018; Valk 2001; Valk 2015; Ehrlich *et al.* 2021; Kiudsoo 2012; Reppo 2019; Pallo & Russow 2008; Russow & Haak 2018a.

¹⁹ Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe <https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/valletta-convention>.

²⁰ Available at <https://arheoloogia.ee/kirjandus/arheoloogilised-valitood-cestis/>.

²¹ Stubavs 1962.

²² Šnore 1966.

²³ Stubavs 1971, Stubavs 1976.

²⁴ Zirne 2014.

²⁵ <http://mantojums.lv/lv/piemineklu-saraksts/>.

²⁶ <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/76001>.

²⁷ Mālkalniete 2020.

²⁸ Ušpelis 2016; Lūsēns 2018.

²⁹ Brūzis *et al.* 2018.

³⁰ Vijups 2020.

³¹ Zirne 2020.

³² Guščika 2020.

³³ Caune 2007.

³⁴ Brūzis *et al.* 2018; Lūsēns 2018.

³⁵ Brūzis 2018.

³⁶ Ose 2016.

³⁷ Muižnieks 2015a.

³⁸ Jakovleva *et al.* 2019.

³⁹ Guščika 2020.

⁴⁰ Published every second year in Latvian. Latest edition: APL 2020.

⁴¹ There are collected articles published by Cēsis museum on the medieval and post-medieval material excavated at Cēsis Castle—see: Cēsu pils raksti (Kalniņš 2017, 2018, 2020); Turaida Museum Reserve regularly publishes catalogues on the medieval and post-medieval material excavated at Turaida Castle, see: <https://www.turaida-muzejs.lv/e-gramatas/izveleties-mobilo-vai-datora-versiju/>.

⁴² There are several scientific journals and periodicals for publishing the results of historical and archaeological research. Research on the history and archaeology of Riga in 1998–2020 has been published in ten volumes of the collection of papers ‘Senā Rīga’.

⁴³ Ose 1996; Vijups 1998; Muižnieks 2015b; Brūzis 2016; Vaska 2017.

⁴⁴ Turaida 2013; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2019.

⁴⁵ Zabiela 2019a, 22; Zabiela 2016, 19; Kuncevičius 2005, 14.

⁴⁶ Kulikauskas & Zabiela 1999, 42.

⁴⁷ Kuncevičius 2005, 15.

⁴⁸ Poškienė 2014, 83.

⁴⁹ Kuncevičius 2005, 15.

⁵⁰ E.g. Jurginis 1971.

⁵¹ Poškienė 2014, 83.

⁵² Zabiela 2017, 18.

⁵³ Poškienė 2016, 168; Zabiela 2016, 18.

⁵⁴ E.g. Bairašauskaitė 2019.

⁵⁵ An overview article was published by Petrauskas 2020.

⁵⁶ These excavations taking place in different parts of Lithuania by different contractors each year since 2015. These researchers are funded by German War Graves Commission (Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge e. V).

⁵⁷ The ongoing excavations of Macikai concentration camp started in 2013 and are part of the project funded by the Lithuanian Government. Klaipėda University is preparing a book about historical and archaeological research in Macikai, to be released in late 2021. For preliminary results see Rimkus *et al.* 2020, 467–470.

⁵⁸ Zabiela 2019a, 22.

⁵⁹ All ATL articles are available here <https://www.atl.lt>.

⁶⁰ Zabiela 2017, 18.

⁶¹ Čivilytė *et al.* 2012; Girlevičius 2009; Zabiela 2019b; Vasiliauskas 2017; Ubis & Urbonaitė-Ubė 2015; Žulkus 2012; Urbonaitė-Ubė 2018; Ubis 2019; Nabažaitė 2019; Žigeu 2018; Žvirblys 2018.

⁶² Katalynas 2015; Genys 2015; Songailaitė & Rutkaitienė 2010.

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