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**ORE-GRINDING QUERN-STONES FOUND
AT SITE NO. 8 IN DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA-ŁOSIEŃ**

*ore-grinding quern-stones,
early medieval metallurgical settlement in Dąbrowa Górnicza-Łosień,
archaeometallurgy, early medieval smelting of lead and silver,
X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF), petrographical research*

The following notice constitutes the first treatment of quern-stones found in the early medieval (second half of the 11th c. and the second half of the 12th c.) metallurgical settlement in Dąbrowa Górnicza-Łosień, associated with the extraction and smelting of lead and silver. A selection of the quern-stones was subjected to petrographical research, and two stone monuments were examined by means of X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) in order to seek the presence of metallic elements on the surface of the stone. It was established that traces of metallic elements occur in the lumps of material which is alien in reference to the structure of the stone. These traces are “ingrained” in the pores of the quern-stones. In conclusion, one may state that the quern-stones derived from early medieval strata (second half of the 11th c. until the second half of the 12th c.) marked as monument 166/III/w. 31 and monument 139/IX w. 92 were used to grind ores. Testimony to this is furnished by the set of elements peculiar to zinc and lead ore with admixtures of silver that were found in the pores of a quern-stone. If this were massicot (PbO), no traces of zinc or silver would have been found. The quern-stones discovered in the early-medieval strata associated with the court dating back to the turn of the 14th century may have been used to grind wheat into flour.