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Cemeteries from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages in Gladno Pole locality, near Vratsa

Vladimir Staykov, Anani Antonov

With a contribution by
Chavdar Kirilov



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Некрополи от късната античност и средновековието в местността „Гладно поле“, при Враца

Владимир Стайков, Анани Антонов

С принос от
Чавдар Кирилов

Асоциацията
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Table of contents

Cemeteries from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages in Gladno Pole Locality, near Vratsa 1

Vladimir Staykov, Anani Antonov

I. History of the research 1
II. The Late Antique necropolis 2
A. The funeral practice 2
a. Rite, graves, orientation and position 2
b. The finds 2
B. Stratigraphic observations 3
III. The medieval necropolis 4
A. The burial practice 4
The rite 4
The orientation 4
The graves 4
Position of the body and limbs 5
The finds 6
Earrings 6
Finger-rings 7
Bracelets 8
Buttons 8
Buckles and belt mounts 9
Other finds 9
Coins 10
Particular cases 11
B. Stratigraphic observations 11
IV. The ceramic material 12
V. Perspectives 13

The cemeteries in Gladno Pole locality near Vratsa in context 15

Chavdar Kirilov

The geophysical survey 15
The medieval and ottoman settlement 17
The silver mining 19
[The region of] Vratsa between Vidin and Tarnovo 20

Acknowledgements 23

References 25

Catalogue of the graves from the late antique necropolis 29
Catalogue of the graves from the medieval necropolis 30
Numismatics catalogue 50

Некрополи от късната античност и средновековието
в местността „Гладно поле“, при Враца 55
Владимир Стайков, Анани Антонов, Чавдар Кирилов

Cemeteries from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages in Gladno Pole Locality, near Vratsa

Vladimir Staykov, Anani Antonov

I. History of the research

The necropolis in the Gladno Pole locality came to light in the spring of 2022 as a result of excavation works related to the replacement of an existing gas pipeline between the villages of Chiren and Kostelevo, Vratsa Municipality (fig. 1). While digging the trench for the pipe, a workman came across human bones, and the Regional Historical Museum in the city of Vratsa and the National Archaeological Institute with Museum in Sofia were promptly notified. The expert commission which convened established also the presence of two silver-gilt earrings – *temple rings* – dated to the Middle Ages, as well as several uninformative fragments of domestic pottery which were missing their surfaces. The work on the section of the gas pipeline was temporarily interrupted, allowing a rescue archaeological survey to be undertaken. The excavation was carried out in the months of June and July of the same year, under the scientific guidance of Chief Assistant Professor Vladimir Staykov, PhD, from the Medieval Archaeology Department of NAIM.

The site is located in the outskirts of modern-day Vratsa, just several hundred meters away from the industrial buildings in the north-eastern part of the city (fig. 8), and about 3.5 km to the north-east of the city centre, azimuth 34.5°[1]. It falls entirely in agricultural terrain – wheat fields and pastures, with slight denivelation towards north and north-east, in the direction of the Dabnika River (fig. 2).

The excavations took place in a narrow strip no more than 10 m wide, and of an approximately north-south orientation (fig. 10), in the section that was immediately threatened with destruction during the laying of the new gas transmission pipe. As the excavation works had already started, earthmoving equipment had already operated on the site where the archaeological research was to be carried out and had already removed the humus layer which constituted the uppermost 0.30-0.40 m of the modern terrain (fig. 9). In the process of the work, the northern and southern boundaries of the burial ground were established, spaced at nearly 80 m from each other. This exact section of the site was also the only place where small stones and flecks of differently coloured soil could be seen in the removed earth (figs. 11, 12). No intervention by looters was visible anywhere on the field, the only disturbed graves were those damaged during the registration of the site. Due to the insignificant width of the surveyed section, at no place could either the western or eastern boundary of the necropolis be established (fig. 13).

1 As a waypoint we use the city square and the “Hristo Botev” monument.

Although restricted to a small area, the rescue excavation led to the discovery of 109 graves containing 112 buried individuals. Of these 109 graves, 104 belonged to the medieval necropolis which is the main subject of this paper. The remaining five graves with three inhumations and two cremations, were part of an earlier, Late Antique necropolis, probably developed on the same site in the 4th century AD.

Scientific correctness requires the authors to make one important clarification: due to some specifics of the soil in this part of the Vratsa plain, a significant portion of the skeletal remains were found in extremely poor condition, which often did not allow them to be lifted from the ground without becoming increasingly disintegrated. This applies to the greatest extent to the graves dug into the clean, loamy soil in squares A31, A32, B30, B31 and B32. In this sense, it is possible that the absence of graves in squares B30, B31 and B32 which are visible on the general plan of the necropolis (fig. 14), is the result of a survey problem and the impossibility of recording their existence. Indicative is the fact that even the researched graves in this section were those in which the bone remains were in the worst condition.

II. The Late Antique necropolis

A. The funeral practice

a. Rite, graves, orientation and position

The two main rites used – inhumation and cremation – were recorded in three and two cases, respectively. With respect to the inhumations, the individuals were placed in grave pits, which in Graves nos. 1/LA and 4/LA were formed with the help of relatively large rubble stones and stone slabs. For Grave no. 2/LA, due to the specifics of the situation (a medieval grave in superposition), no grave facility was detected. In addition to being surrounded by stones, the pit of Grave no. 1/LA was also covered with stone slabs, while a large, single stone was placed over the head and upper torso of the interred in Grave no. 4/LA. Unfortunately, the state in which the skeletal remains were found allows us to say almost nothing about the position of the buried individual. The bodies and the lower limbs of the individuals in Graves nos. 2/LA and 4/LA were outstretched, as was (probably) the right arm of the individual in Grave no. 4/LA. The individual in Grave no. 1/LA was uncovered in an almost completely decayed state, so nothing could be ascertained about the position on the body.

As for the orientation, all three skeletons lay with their heads to the north-west or almost north, which made them stand out even among the later medieval graves in the cemetery (figs. 13, 14).

Both cremations – Graves no. 3/LA and no. 5/LA – were carried out elsewhere and the remains buried directly in the pit, without having been first collected in urns. The graves appeared as darker brown features against the background of the surrounding loamy soil, in which small pieces of burnt bones were visible, but in a not particularly high concentration.

b. The finds

The most numerous finds yielded by the Late Antique necropolis were the coins. A total of fifteen coins were found – eight in Grave no. 2/LA (fig. 153) and seven in Grave no. 4/LA (fig. 154). Curiously, the placement of the coins in the two graves indicates a difference in ritual: all eight coins in Grave no. 2/LA were found on or near the individual's head, while those in Grave no. 4/LA were scattered – one between the femurs, two near the chest, one under the skull, and the last three to the west of it and near the wall of the pit. This same Grave no. 4/LA contained a single earring (figs. 27.5; 137.9), which could not have been part of the costume, as it was found together with the coin between the thigh bones as well as a fragment of a glass *lacrimarium* to the left of the skull (fig. 150.2).

While uncovering Grave no. 4/LA, an iron object was found between the stones in the eastern wall of the burial pit – an arcuate flat strip about 0.38 m long, of unclear purpose (figs. 27.6; 150.3). Also doubtful was its belonging to the burial context, since one of the stones surrounding the pit partially rested on it.

Several other finds can be associated with the two cremations although it cannot be said with certainty whether they were in, or immediately adjacent to, the burial pits. A complete (albeit fragmented) ceramic vessel – a jug – made on a fast potter's wheel, and made from well refined clay which had acquired a homogeneous grey colour during firing (figs. 26.1; 150.4), could be associated with Grave no. 3/LA. The jug was single-handled and decorated with bands of shallow, horizontal flutes. Centimetres from Grave no. 5/LA, a part of a vessel also made on a fast wheel from well refined clay was found, in a homogeneous orange colour acquired during firing. Near the bottom, the vessel was decorated with a pale green glaze. Fragments of a glass cup were also found next to it (figs. 95.D; 150.5).

Even if the specified vessels had not been placed directly in the burial pit, it can hardly be assumed that they had ended up there by accident – considering the almost total absence of any ceramic material on the entire site, the presence of one whole vessel and the half of another right next to the two cremations could hardly be explained by chance alone.

B. Stratigraphic observations

The only cases of superposition involving Late Antique graves were those where a Late Antique grave was disturbed by a medieval one. Such a situation was documented in three cases – the eastern part of the interment construction in Grave no. 1/LA, including the friable stone roof slab, was disturbed during the digging of the pit for Grave no. 56 (fig. 94.B); it is however, difficult to say whether the skeleton itself was also damaged by the same intervention, as the bones were found almost completely decayed; the burial pit of the individual in Grave no. 2/LA was completely obliterated by the medieval Grave no. 60, yet the remains in the Late Antique grave were undamaged, remaining literally two centimetres below the bottom level of the medieval burial pit; it is very likely that the cremation Grave no. 5/LA to have also been disturbed when the individual in Grave no. 72 from the medieval necropolis was laid to the north of it, since small pieces of charcoal and burnt bones were found in the backfill of Grave no. 72, and immediately above the skeleton.

In terms of horizontal stratigraphy, the five Late Antique graves were located relatively close to each other, in squares A28, A29 and A30, on an area of no more than 40-50 m^2. This is one of the two sections of the site where a fairly high assemblage of scattered stones of various sizes and fragments of Late Antique pottery was observed. The other such area was located about 20 m to the north, in squares A34, B34, A35 and A36. Although no graves from the earlier necropolis were documented there, the occurrence of Late Antique materials suggested that probably there had been some, but they had not survived (figs. 151.2, 3; 152; 155.3–8).

These separate accumulations of stones, as well as the picture provided by the geophysical survey of the terrain to the east of the necropolis, give reason to conclude that a Late Antique mound necropolis with cremation and inhumation was developed at this place in the 4th century. At least some of the medieval graves were secondarily dug into already existing mounds, which also disturbed some of the graves.

III. The medieval necropolis

A. The burial practice

The rite

All graves discovered and recorded so far in the necropolis, contained inhumations. Individuals were laid in burial pits with an approximate west-east orientation, often surrounded with stones or dug into the sterile loamy soil or in the alluvial limestone layer. The interred were laid in an extended, supine position, with arms and legs outstretched, in most cases with elbows bent and hands resting upon the torso. Broadly speaking, the characteristics of the burial practice bring it closer to what is generally accepted as the "typically Christian rite", although the presence of some deviations and single exceptions, which will be discussed below, cannot be overlooked.

The orientation

It is important to note that the orientation of a grave was determined on the basis of the azimuth of the body axis, measured along the line of the spine and the legs, in cases where the latter were in a stretched position. The state of the skeletal remains did not always allow correct azimuth measurement; when this was the case, it was explicitly noted in the catalogue. Measuring the orientation of the long side of the burial pit would be completely unjustified, having in mind the thorough destruction of the graves at the burial level, as well as the impossibility for some of them to be even partially recorded. Given all the conventions listed above, as well as the subjective factor in measurement, it would not be justified to use body orientation as the basis for any firm conclusions.

In general, individuals were buried with their heads at the western end of the grave, with three variants being documented: with a slight deviation to the north-west, to the south-west, and practically with no deviation (Table 1). With sixty-three cases recorded, the group of individuals with a deviation to the north-west (azimuth between 275° and 300°) was the most numerous. In seventeen cases the deviation from the ideal west was within a few degrees – between 265° and 275°, while in eight burials a more noticeable deviation of the skeletons to the south-west (between 240° and 265°) was observed. Three individuals had an azimuth greater than 300°, which practically made them north-west – south-east orientated. In sixteen cases, the orientation of the skeletons could not be determined, either due to the state of decay of the bones, their mechanical damage during the excavation activities, or to the disarray of the skeletal remains caused by post-mortem interventions as early as the Middle Ages.

It is noteworthy that in the northern part of the burial field, almost without exception, the orientation of the skeletons assigns them to the most numerous group, the one with a deviation to the north-west. Only in Graves No. 5, 32 and 42 such a deviation was almost completely absent, and the skeletons were facing west. All the other twenty-two cases of individuals with their heads turned to the west or with a deviation to the south-west were located in the southern third of the burial space, in rows of squares from 22 to 26.

The graves

Four types of burial pits recorded in the course of the excavation could be distinguished: simple burial pits without additional enclosure (fig. 135.A, D); pits marked with separate stones on one or several sides (fig. 135.B); pits with a stone enclosure but not entirely surrounding the grave (fig. 135.C); and pits completely encircled with stones. The dominant type was that of the burial pits marked with individual stones, and such were the graves documented in forty-four cases. There were twenty-nine ordinary, rectangular or trapezoidal pits without additional enclosure, almost as many,

i.e. twenty-five, were the burial pits partially encircled by stones. In one single case, Grave no. 14 (figs. 37; 101.B), the burial pit was wholly surrounded by stones. In four cases, it was not possible to establish the exact type of the burial pits – in Graves nos. 26, 52, 58 and 90. Although it is very likely, because of the absence of stones, that in all four cases we are talking about ordinary burial pits, the minimum depth of in-digging and the impossibility of establishing its boundaries do not give rise to anything more than conjecture.

Traces of decayed wood were found in four of the graves. In Grave no. 37, the traces featured a strip up to 7-8 cm wide lying north of the skeleton and parallel to it (fig. 109.D). To the west of the individual's skull in Grave no. 98, another thin strip was traced outlining the western boundary of the burial pit (fig. 132.B); a similar strip, but enclosing the entire burial pit, was also documented in Grave no. 103 (fig. 135.A). In Grave no. 81, traces of a decayed plank were found on the left half of the torso of the buried individual (fig. 127.B). Given the fact that no fasteners – nails, mounting brackets, etc. – were found in any of the graves, it is likely that in the documented cases it was an enclosure shaped with wooden boards, rather than a coffin or other more complex structure. More distinct patches with a high concentration of burnt/decayed wood were recorded in the area of the feet of the individuals buried in Graves nos. 46 (figs. 56.A; 112.C) and 80 (figs. 79.A; 126.B); however, at this stage of research it is not possible to speculate specifically on what function it served in the grave and whether there was one at all.

All the uncovered stones were found at or slightly above the level of the skeletal remains, suggesting that they had marked/enclosed the burial pit in depth. In no case was a stone documented that could have served as a gravestone, which is not at all surprising. However, even if there were such, they would have absolutely certainly been destroyed by the contemporary agricultural cultivation of the land and by the removal of the humus layer related to the project to replace the gas pipeline, which in some places came within only ten centimetres of the skeleton itself.

All three types of burial pits were recorded over the entire researched area of the necropolis, without any definite territorial distribution being noticed. However, it is worth noting that the bulk of the partially stone-enclosed graves – 16 out of 22 – were located in the northernmost quarter of the burial space. However, at this stage it is too early and the area too small to determine trends based on this observation.

The authors do not think it is justified to comment on the depth of the burial pits or the level of in-digging, since, as already mentioned, the top of the pits has been universally destroyed by the exploitation of the land during the recent topsoil-stripping activity and the agricultural works. The greatest depth of a burial pit was recorded in grave no. 66 (figs. 70; 120.C) – 0.49 m, while almost everywhere else the skeletons lay only 0.20 – 0.30 m below the established level of the pit.

Position of the body and limbs

In all unearthed graves, without exception the body was laid in a stretched, supine position. Variations were observed in the position of the arms. In fifty-eight cases, i.e. more than half of the uncovered graves, both arms of the individual were bent at the elbows and placed upon the body, with various combinations being witnessed: fifteen cases each with arms placed on the pelvis or on the abdomen were recorded; in four cases both arms were on the chest, and in three they were highly bent toward the shoulders. Quite common were the cases in which the positions of the two arms differed – on the pelvis, abdomen, chest or shoulders. Such was the situation in twenty-one graves. In nine cases, one arm of the individual was bent upon the body and the other was extended beside it. Two graves were also documented where both arms of the interred were extended along the body. Unfortunately, the extremely poor condition of much of the skeletal remains from the necropolis meant that in twenty-six cases the position of the arms and/or the body could not be determined. In other

twelve graves, the position of only one of the arms was recorded – in ten cases it was bent and in the remaining two it was extended, while the other arm was missing or in an indeterminable position.

As to the lower limbs, the situation was much more uniform; in almost all cases where it could be established, they were outstretched. Exceptions were established in Graves nos. 11, 41 85, 89 and 90, where slight bending at the knees was recorded, as well as the very interesting Grave no. 95, the situation in which will be discussed below.

In terms of planography, it can be summarised that in the southern half of the researched burial ground, only two cases of skeletons with outstretched arm(s) were documented – Grave no. 69 (figs. 73; 122.C) and the already mentioned Grave no. 95 (figs. 86.B; 131.B).

The authors do not think it is appropriate to consider the variants in the position of the head. In twenty cases it was tilted to the left and, accordingly, the face was turned to the north. Also in other twenty cases it was tilted to the right, that is, facing south, and still in another fourteen cases the skull rested on the back of the head, face upwards. It is obvious however, that one cannot unequivocally speak of intentionally placing the head in a certain position. Several cases advocate for this – for example, Graves nos. 84 (figs. 82; 127.C) and 86 (figs. 81.B; 128.C), in which the skull was tilted to one side while the mandible pointed upwards, or vice versa, which means that the individual was originally laid face upwards, and the tilting of the skull happened over time, i.e. the direction of the tilting was a product of chance or resulted from the weight of the soil. An intention in placing the head in a certain position can be proposed in the rare cases in which it was not in a natural position. Such cases were recorded in Graves nos. 60 (the skull was laid with the occipital lobe upwards) (figs. 64.A; 117.D) and 65 (the cranium was discovered on the lower right part of the buried individual's torso) (figs. 69; 121.A, C).

The finds

From a total of 104 graves uncovered, grave finds occurred in fifty-four, which is 52% of the cases (Table 3). In almost all fifty-four graves, the finds represented jewellery or costume elements found in their usual places, that is, they did not perform the role of grave goods. The latter can be mentioned in no more than ten cases, which will be discussed below. The jewellery was represented by ordinary earrings and *temple rings* (hung upon loops of the headdress on either side of the head), finger-rings, bracelets, beads, a necklace made of copper rings and iron plates, and a torc. The items of clothing found in the necropolis were belt trimmings composed of buckles and circular belt mounts, individual belt buckles, buttons and the rare survival of pieces of textile. It is also important to note the presence of silver and bronze coins in seven graves, as well as of corroded iron objects the function of which remains unknown at the moment.

Earrings (figs. 136-138)

A large portion of the grave inventory was formed by the group considered broadly as earrings, both the ordinary ones and those worn over the ear area known as *temple rings* mentioned above. Such were found in fifteen graves, or 14.5% of all. Their number varied between one and eight in a grave, with two being most often found and forming a pair. For this reason, their total number reached thirty-nine. The vast majority of earrings were found on both sides of the skull, under or above it, which testifies that they were part of the clothing of the buried individuals. Exceptions can be sought in four cases – in Grave no. 53 where a single earring was found near the pelvis (figs. 58.B.2; 115.C), in Grave no. 61 – to the left of the chest (figs. 65.2; 118.B, C), and in Graves nos. 69 (fig. 73.1) and 71 (figs. 74.1; 123.C) one earring lay near the two knees of the buried individuals.

The most common earrings in the necropolis featured an open hoop of relatively thick wire, the lower half of which was decorated with a dense spiral of coiled wire and granules soldered to it.

The granules could form a sphere, ringlets of different thickness or cubes (fig. 136). The thickness of the open hoop, which in some cases was considerable, raises the reasonable question whether we are talking not about common earrings but about temple rings and if so, in which cases. An elaborate and much more precisely executed version of these jewellery items were the temple rings from Graves nos. 51 and 65 (fig. 138.6-8), in which the loop was modelled from thick wire and filigree thread intertwined together, the one end of which terminated in a loop for attachment. The other end was decorated with a dense spiral of coiled wire, with spheres of different sizes strung on it. They, in turn, were richly adorned with filigree threads and granules forming various motifs – pyramids, medallions, cylinders. The majority of the earrings yielded by the digs, including the already mentioned earrings, were made of silver, with the exception of some copper alloy examples (Table 2). Traces of already almost obliterated gilding were also often observed; such could be seen on the earrings from Graves nos. 2, 20, 48, 51, 61, as well as on three earrings found outside of the burial context (figs. 93.1; 136.4, 11, 12).

In several graves were earrings which represented closed hoops, with hollow spheres or biconical metal beads fashioned from two soldered halves strung on them. As a rule, the hoops of this type of earrings were made of copper alloy, while the beads found were both of copper and silver.

Three earrings (or more likely temple rings) recovered from Graves nos. 46 (fig. 56.1) and 71 (fig. 74.1, 2) constituted a compact group (fig. 138.1-3). They represented open hoops, one end of which was extended downwards, acquiring the so-called “question mark” shape. In two of the earrings the elongated part was decorated with a dense spiral of coiled wire, while in all three there were granules soldered to it thus forming a different ornament.

Plain, open hoops with a curved end shaped like a loop were found, though in relatively few graves (fig. 137.1-8). Almost all earrings of this type came from Grave no. 67 (fig. 71), which contained a total of eight examples.

This type of finds, forming two assemblages, occurred in the northern two-thirds of the burial ground – one in the northernmost 15 m, where six graves with earrings and temple rings were located, and the other assemblage in the very centre of the site, where the remaining nine graves were. So, while there were two exceptions to the belt buckles, no earrings were found in the southernmost part of the necropolis.

Finger-rings (figs. 139, 140)

The finger-rings were another type of jewellery that was attested in sixteen graves. They were found most often single, and less often two in a grave, and only in Graves nos. 7 (fig. 33), 57 (fig. 63) and 99 (figs. 89; 133.B) were rings located lying aside from the skeletal remains – in all other cases the ring was found on the phalanx of one of the two hands. In total, eighteen rings originated from the investigated graves.

Almost all recovered rings were variations of one type, fashioned with a flat-sectioned shank, which expanded in the middle part to form a circular or oval-shaped plate. The finger-rings were cast, with a closed shank in most cases, although in a few cases – Graves nos. 29 (figs. 46.1, 2; 140.1, 2), 57 (figs. 63.1; 140.6) and 99 (figs. 89.1; 140.8), rings with open shanks and overlapping ends were found. The decoration was incised, and most often cruciform or floral motifs were depicted on the plate. In the case of several rings found in Graves nos. 61 (figs. 65.3; 139.7), 80 (figs. 79.A.1; 140.7) and 103 (figs. 91.B.1; 139.4), the decoration was located also on the shoulders of the finger-rings. The ring from Grave no. 103 is interesting for its unusual ornamentation, although it is not entirely clear what exactly the depicted figures mean. In a few cases – in Graves nos. 6 (figs. 32.A.2; 139.2), 29 (figs. 46.1, 2; 140.1, 2), 99 (figs. 89.1; 140.8) and 104 (figs. 92.1; 139.3), the plate of the ring was plain, without any decoration.

Two of the discovered rings differed from the prevailing type described above. One came from Grave no. 54 and represented a closed hoop with a broad head plate soldered onto it, decorated with elaborate, incised, spiral motifs (figs. 61.A.1; 139.8). The second ring was found in Grave no. 28; it featured a hoop of double intertwined, thick, silver wire, with a bezel soldered to it; it was also silver, decorated with granulation, and had a blue glass cabochon set in it (figs. 44.B.1; 106.C; 139.9).

Like the temple rings, the finger-rings from the necropolis were predominantly crafted from silver. Of a total of eighteen rings found in the course of the excavation, ten were silver and seven made of copper alloy (Table 2). What was found in Grave no. 4 was actually only a fragment of an iron finger-ring (fig. 140.9).

In contrast to the belt buckles and the earrings, the finger-rings were relatively evenly distributed throughout the researched area, such adornments being found in between one and three graves per square, with only rows of squares 32, 31, 26 and 24 not having a grave with a ring.

Bracelets (figs. 141, 142)

In six of the uncovered graves, or nearly 6% total, bronze (or rather copper alloy) bracelets were found. Their number varied between one and five in a grave: the most, five, originated from Grave no. 29 (figs. 46; 47; 107.B), two each came from Graves nos. 14 (figs. 37; 101.C), 21 (figs. 41; 104.B) and 43 (figs. 54; 111.E), and one bracelet each was found in Graves nos. 17 (figs. 38.B; 102.C) and 25 (figs. 43.B; 105.C). Without exception, the bracelets were worn on one arm of the deceased when laid in the grave.

All thirteen bracelets were made of copper alloy (Table 2), massive, with open ends. They had a flat or semi-circular cross-section, with flared (four cases), tapering (two cases) or rounded ends of equal width (six cases). The last, thirteenth bracelet was of the so-called *intertwined* type. Glass bracelets were not found.[2]

With the exception of the two narrowest circular-sectioned bracelets from Graves nos. 14 (figs. 37.1; 142.1) and 43 (figs. 54.1; 142.2), all others were decorated with a variety of incised ornaments. In those with widening terminals, the middle part was more simply decorated, with the composition becoming more elaborate and richer towards the ends. In the rest, the entire bracelet was divided into quadrangular fields, in which various alternating ornaments were inscribed – parallel incised lines, crosses and dents. The interesting bracelet from Grave no. 17 (figs. 38.B.1; 141.2) had two (or three) round holes in either of its ends – for the moment, however, it cannot be said whether the holes had a purely decorative function, or whether they just served to pass a thread for fastening through them.

The strict territorial grouping of the bracelets, compared to the other finds, is striking – all six graves were situated in the northern third of the burial ground, in an area less than 15 m long.

Buttons (fig. 143)

A common find, part of the individual's clothing, were the buttons. These came from thirteen graves, although their total number was over sixty. In many cases, there was more than one button in a grave – the most were those from Grave no. 71, namely twenty-two items (figs. 74.5; 123.C; 143.4), in Graves nos. 99 (figs. 89.3, 4; 143.6, 7) and 104 nine buttons each were found (fig. 143.11), and in a few cases four or two. The most common were copper alloy buttons, made of two hollow, soldered hemispheres, with a small loop for sewing onto the garment material (Table 2). In two graves we came across lead buttons, which were smaller in size than the copper alloy ones and represented a lead ball, also with a loop on one side. Undoubtedly the most impressive were the two buttons

2 The only exception is a fragment of an Ottoman glass bracelet (fig. 149.7), which however originates from the uppermost layer in Grid sq. A21.

recovered from Grave no. 51 – one of which was a glass/rock crystal polyhedron with a silver 'pin' through which the loop was attached to the button itself (figs. 59.3; 143.15). The other button was a sphere fashioned from glass paste with white, yellow, blue and red glass drops in the *millefiori* style. Here again the loop was attached to the button by means of a silver "pin" (figs. 59.2; 143.14). Another glass button originated from Grave no. 20 – it was composed of a blue and white halves, with a copper alloy loop, which, however, was broken off and only the base of the button had survived (figs. 40.3; 143.16).

Buckles and belt mounts (figs. 145–147)

The most numerous items from the 104 graves unearthed were iron belt buckles – twenty-three such items were found; in four cases, together with the buckles, small, round, iron mounts belonging to the belt were also found – between one and twenty-one in number. This was the situation in Graves nos. 7, 64, 71 and 75 (figs. 145.1-6; 147.2; 148.3). In Grave no. 61, no separate mounts were preserved, but some were highly corroded and stuck to the buckle itself (figs. 65.5; 146.1) – belt mounts were also seen stuck onto the buckles in Graves nos. 64 (figs. 68.1; 145.5) and 75 (figs. 77.A.1; 145.3). As a rule, the buckles were found in the abdominal area or on the pelvis, which unequivocally indicated their belonging to the belt. The situation was similar with the round belt mounts – in Graves nos. 64 and 75, they lay compactly in the area between the ribs and the pelvic bones. More peculiar was the distribution of the belt mounts in Grave no. 71 – one was found at the left femur, one to the left of the chest, and still another one in the mouth of the buried individual (figs. 74; 123.B, D).

The belt buckles found mostly featured a plate shaped from a folded iron plaque to which the frame and the prong were attached. In the remaining four cases, only a frame with the attached prong was found. The frames themselves showed a wide variety of shapes – rectangular, trapezoidal, D-shaped, round, lyre-shaped.

The distribution of the finds clearly shows that, with the exception of Grave no. 7, all other graves in which a belt was found, or more specifically the buckle of the belt, were located in the central part of the excavated area, in a section about 25 m long. Grave no. 7 was the only one in the northern third of the site where a belt buckle was found, while Graves nos. 88, 92 and 99 were the only ones in its southern part. Three of the graves containing circular belt mounts, those numbered 64, 71 and 75 – were located close to each other, in the very centre of the burial ground.

Other finds

Beads crafted from different materials, namely stone, ceramic and glass, were found in four graves. A single bead occurred in each of the Graves nos. 2 (fig. 144.5), 19 (fig. 144.6) and 81 (fig. 144.4), while the deceased buried in Grave no. 99 appeared to have worn a whole string of them (fig. 144.1-3) – scattered around, on and under the torso were 116 beads of various shapes made of diverse minerals in white, yellowish-green, light blue and red colour. Three *Cypraea* shells, the shells of five small snails and a pierced silver coin (fig. 156.7) were part of the same or another string. It is possible, but at this stage only as an assumption, that the five lead "buttons" (fig. 143.12) found in the grave were part of the string, as considering their small size they might not have fulfilled the same role as the copper buttons.

From Grave no. 5 came the only torc (figs. 31.1; 98.C; 149.8) yielded by the excavation, fashioned as a thin, open-ended iron hoop; it was found around the neck of the buried individual. Another find is also of interest, probably also a type of necklace; it was composed of small rings of copper alloy and iron platelets (fig. 149.6), the shape of which remains at this stage unclear due to the massive amount of corrosion. Evidence that this find was actually a type of jewellery was provided by Grave no. 29 (fig. 107.C), where the rings and the iron plates when uncovered formed an arch around

the neck of the buried individual. Similar ringlets and iron plates were found during the uncovering of Grave no. 61 (fig. 118.C). They were probably part of the same adornment, but in this case, it was located between the left arm and the chest of the individual, that is, it was not worn around the neck, as was the case recorded in Grave no. 29.

Among the clothing of those buried in the necropolis, we should also include the textile fabric found in Grave no. 51, where the head of the interred was covered with a large piece of cloth with preserved dimensions of 0.32 x 0.19 m, silver threads woven into it and traces of folding (fig. 59; 114.B, C). It is too early to say whether it was a cloth or a headscarf, but such an interpretation after the conservation and the restoration would hardly be surprising.

Traces of textiles, although much more fragmentary, were also found in some of the other graves. Threads of white cloth had survived on four of the five bracelets of the individual in Grave no. 29, as well as on some of the temple rings, such as those from Grave no. 65. Individual patches left from decayed textiles were also recorded in the excavation of Graves nos. 61 and 69, in one case found at the arm, and in the other – over the shoulder of the buried. The individual in Grave no. 61 probably carried also a cloth pouch, as another patch of textile cloth with a single silver coin in it was found to the left of the pelvis (fig. 118.B).

In Graves nos. 28 (fig. 44.B.2) and 29 (fig. 46.9), near the feet of the individual, an iron hobnail was found as well.

Coins (figs. 155.1, 2; 156)

The aforementioned Grave no. 61 is also one of the seven graves in the medieval necropolis with coins found in them. With the exception of Grave no. 59, in which there were two coins, one silver and one bronze, each of the remaining six graves contained only one coin; in the graves numbered 6, 14 and 64 the coins were bronze, and in 61, 63 and 99 they were silver. The coin from Grave no. 6 was a scyphate found on the left side of the chest (figs. 32.A.1; 98.E; 156.1), and the one from Grave no. 64 was found to the west of the head (figs. 68; 155.2). The silver coin from Grave no. 59 (fig. 156.6), as well as the bronze one from Grave no. 24 (fig. 156.3), was found under the phalanges of one hand, which is why it is possible that they had been placed in the hands of the deceased. In the other four cases, the coins were found between the left hand and the left part of the torso. Only the coin from Grave no. 14 (fig. 156.2) was clipped and only a fragment of it was found, the other seven coins were undamaged (although the silver coin from Grave no. 61 (fig. 156.5) and the bronze coin from Grave no. 24 were extremely thin and fragmentary).

The numismatic analysis indicates that the medieval coins from the necropolis can be attributed entirely to the 13th and 14th centuries – the earliest would be the scyphate from Grave no. 6, and among the latest probably the silver coin of Tsar Ivan Sratsimir found in Grave no. 63 (figs. 119.D; 156.4) and the silver coin of Sultan Murad I from Grave no. 99 (fig. 156.7). However, having in mind the fact that the latter was perforated and found in a grave from which beads, pierced *Cypraea* shells and snails came, the possibility that it was used as part of a piece of strung jewellery, such as a bracelet, armband or necklace rather than as a coin, is more than likely.

In nineteen cases, objects of unclear shape and/or purpose were found in the graves. Most often, they were highly corroded, defaced iron finds; yet, after the conservation and restoration it is still possible for these items to be identified. Three iron rings were found in Grave no. 62 (figs. 67.5-7; 145.8), and a cylinder with an unclear purpose made up from a copper alloy plaque in Grave no. 14 (figs. 37.4; 149.2). In the remaining graves, even the shape of the objects was unidentifiable.

Particular cases

In several cases, the position and the state of the skeletal remains suggested post mortem intervention. The situation in Grave no. 95 (figs. 86.B; 131.B) was also curious – although the bones were approximately in their logical places, they were not oriented naturally and the anatomical order of the remains was disturbed. The two arms were at too great a distance from one another, and between them the bones of the torso – ribs, spinal vertebrae, shoulder blades, were mixed up as if "poured" into the space between the two arms. The pelvis was in its proper place, but its two blades were separated from one another and turned with the pubic bone down. Interestingly, along with the pelvic blades, both femurs were reversed, with the hip joints intact. This raises the question of whether the intervention actually occurred while the bones were still held together by the soft tissue. Similar shuffling was also documented in the chest area of the individuals in Graves nos. 15 (figs. 36.B; 101.D), 57 (figs. 63; 116.C), 87 (figs. 83.A; 128.D) and 100 (figs. 90.A; 132.C), although in them it was to a much lesser extent and could not be ruled out to have been caused by natural processes.

A distinct situation was documented in Grave no. 77 as well – the femurs and tibiae of both legs "overlapped" by about 10–15 cm, which could hardly be attributed to natural processes in the soil or to animal intervention, for example (figs. 77.B; 125.C).

In Grave no. 65, however, the cranium of the buried individual was found above the right part of the pelvis, in the abdominal area, while the mandible had remained in its logical place (figs. 69; 121.A, C). Thus, one temple ring of the discovered pair was found next to the spinal vertebrae, close to the skull, and the other to the south-west of the mandible, where the head would have been during the burial.

Another non-anatomical situation was recorded in Grave no. 76, where the skull of the interred individual was laid with the occipital lobe upwards (figs. 76.B; 125.B). In the case of the skeleton in Grave no. 31, however, the mandible was turned with the teeth down (figs. 48.A; 107.D).

A more accurate description and interpretation of the recorded situations will be possible only after the anthropological analysis of the bone material is completed. Then it will become clear whether there are more unusual situations among the studied graves, as well as whether our field observations will not be refuted.

B. Stratigraphic observations

Several cases of individual graves in stratigraphic superposition were also studied. When digging the pit for Grave no. 32, the earlier Grave no. 33 was partially disturbed, which led to the displacement and possibly to the loss of some bones (fig. 108.A). The pit of Grave no. 15 (figs. 36.B; 101.D), which had a substantial stone enclosure, had disturbed Grave no. 14 (figs. 37; 101.B); it was clear that the missing bones from the latter were precisely those that occurred under the later grave. The child skeleton from Grave no. 18 had fallen almost entirely onto the buried individual from Grave no. 17 (fig. 102.D), and yet, because of the shallower burial depth, it had not been destroyed. Similarly, Grave no. 42 superseded not one, but two earlier graves, nos. 40 and 41 (figs. 110.D; 111.A, B), but since the skeleton was placed about 10 cm higher, it had destroyed only the contours of the burial pits, but not the individuals laid in them.

However, this was not the situation in several other cases. The legs of the individual from Grave no. 50 were cut off during the excavation of the later Grave no. 51, and were missing from the knees down (fig. 114.D). The placement of the individual in Grave no. 57 (fig. 116.C) resulted in the disturbance of the earlier Grave no. 58 (fig. 117.A) and the poor condition in which the latter was found, and the considerable number of missing bones from the left half of the skeleton.

Three cases of ancient and medieval graves in superposition were also documented; they were thoroughly discussed above, in the section dedicated to the Late Antique necropolis.

As to the direction in which medieval necropolis could have expanded, it can be reasonably assumed that it had developed from north to south. There are several reasons for this hypothesis:

- All cases of medieval graves in superposition occurred in the northern part of the necropolis, which probably suggests that when the later graves were dug out, the burial ground had already been occupied by earlier ones. In the southern half of the site not a single case was recorded of a grave with relatively late finds overlapping an earlier one.
- Jewellery that can be assumed to be of an earlier date, namely from the 12th or the early 13th century, such as the finger-ring with the cabochon form Grave no. 28, the bracelets, etc., were found in the northern third of the burial ground.
- The distribution of the numismatic material also supports this hypothesis. The two earliest medieval coins - namely a whole scyphate, Latin imitation from the first quarter of the 13th century from Grave no. 6, and another, clipped coin from the same century from Grave no. 14 were found in the northernmost part of the site. The three silver coins from the last quarter of the 14th century were found in graves in the central part of the site, in Graves nos. 59, 61 and 63, and the pierced akçe of Sultan Murad I – in one of the southernmost graves, namely no. 99.

The horizontal stratigraphy of the necropolis thus established enables some observations to be made both on how the grave goods and the burial rite of the community that used to bury its dead there changed over time.

First of all, the differences in orientation were obvious – the graves in the northern half were oriented with the head to the west/north-west, while in the southern half the graves were oriented both exactly to the west and almost to the south-west. However, at this stage of research it is too early to say whether the orientation can serve as a reliable chronological indicator and if it does, to define the factors that had prompted the change.

Regarding the finds, some interesting regularities can be deduced. As already mentioned, all thirteen bracelets originate from graves attributed to the earlier stages of the development of the necropolis, including from those disturbed by later burials. Although earrings were found in as many as fifteen graves, only in one case were earrings and bracelets found in the same grave (Grave no. 21). Another combination, completely unknown in the graves studied so far, is that of bracelets and iron belt buckles – given also the difference in the areas where the two types of finds were found, there is every reason to assume a chronological difference between them as well.

Although quite numerous, the earrings also hint for a change in fashion – they occurred relatively evenly in the northern and central parts of the site, and disappeared completely in the southern half, to the south of the row of squares 28.

The almost complete absence of earrings, bracelets and belts in the southern researched parts of the burial space led to the identification of a group of graves whose finds consisted only of finger-rings and copper and lead buttons. A partial exception was Grave no. 99, in which, in addition to the mentioned rings and buttons, numerous beads crafted from different materials, an iron belt buckle and a pierced coin (probably part of a string, together with the beads) were found – a silver coin of Sultan Murad I (1362–1389), making it one of the latest graves in the necropolis studied to date.

IV. The ceramic material

The archaeological research at the site in the Gladno Pole locality resulted in the discovery of only an extremely small amount of ceramic material (figs. 151, 152). Basically, the material was col-

lected only and solely in the section where the two necropolises were located – not a single ceramic sherd was found to the south and north of it. And to give a numerical expression to the situation on the investigated ground – 241 fragments were found, without exception belonging to domestic pottery.

It can also be said with a high degree of certainty that the discovered ceramics belonged entirely to the Late Antique period and could be associated with the early necropolis.

Most of the fragments were from vessels made on a fast potter's wheel and produced from very well refined clay, which acquired a homogeneous, light orange colour once fired. Their surfaces had been almost completely wiped out and only stains or flakes of the glaze were visible in places. Individual sherds were decorated with shallow, horizontal grooves, and oil-green glaze was preserved on the bottom fragments of a (probably amphora-like) vessel found near Grave no. 5/LA. The only (almost) whole vessel was the already-commented jug from Grave no. 3/LA. Considering the extensive fragmentation of the material, it is not productive to dwell on the shapes of the pottery. Apart from the mentioned amphoroidal vessel, a large storage vessel with horizontal handles was identified in the northern periphery of the burial ground (sq. A37), as well as several sherds that probably belonged to a shallow bowl unearthed in square A26.

The other type of pottery found at the site was made of coarser clay, with a high concentration of sandy inclusions and a rough surface. The ceramic vessels were fired to a greyish-brown to reddish-brown colour. The small sizes of the fragments, among which diagnostic sherds were almost completely absent, as well as their insignificant number, do not provide much scope for analysis. It is not possible to identify specific forms for now, but the presence of several fragments of outwardly curved mouths from squares A26, A27 and B33 can be pointed out.

The ceramics mostly originated from the mechanical layers before the graves were discovered; there were also several cases where the sherds were found in the backfill of a burial pit – such was the situation in the medieval Graves nos. 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 54, where the unearthed fragments could be counted on the fingers of the hand.

The small amount of uninformative pottery can most likely be associated with ruined graves from the Late Antique necropolis. This is also suggested by the fact that the ceramic fragments were found mainly in the sector where the necropolis in question could have developed. In all probability, this was the situation in square A37 with the fragments of a vessel with a horizontal handle, especially because a Late Antique copper coin (fig. 155.8) was also found in close proximity to them.

V. Perspectives

We can categorically state that the necropolis(es) in the Gladno Pole locality is (are) a site the research of which is worth continuing. The medieval necropolis marks another reference point on the archaeological map of the Vratsa plain, which seems to have been teeming with life and played an important role in the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (and after). The questions that arise even after such a short rescue excavation, covering a very small area at that, are countless and concern various aspects of the archaeological research. Starting from the "finds level" (the necropolis and the established chronology makes it possible to give precise dating for a number of jewellery types), then going through the "site level" (setting the exact chronological and territorial boundaries of the necropolis, recording the features of the burial ritual, etc.), and arriving at a higher, "regional level" (the question of the settlement structure to which the necropolis belonged, of the beginning and development of the silver mining in the Vratsa Balkan and its surroundings, of the development and transformations of these lands after the establishment of the Ottoman rule). We can go even further, raising the question of the place of Vratsa and the Vratsa region in the Vidin Kingdom and also in the

Tarnovo Kingdom[3], as well as of the dates and the features of number of medieval necropolises, the publications of which do not always allow for detailed and correct analyses.

And last but not least – the geophysical survey to the east of the researched area showed the undoubted potential of the site, which could turn out to be a cornerstone in the exploration of (at least) two historical eras of the Vratsa region.

3 For more information on this and the previous questions related to the context of the necropolis, see the contribution of Ch. Kirilov to this publication. This is the place to express our enormous thanks to Dr. Kirilov for his help at various stages of the research, as well as for the extremely intriguing analysis of the context of the necropolis we publish – an analysis that finds its place as an important addition to the publication of the monument itself.

The cemeteries in Gladno Pole locality near Vratsa in context

Chavdar Kirilov

It is the main goal of this text to attempt to contextualize the necropolis within spatial, temporal, and historical frameworks. Firstly, the results of the geophysical survey of the surrounding area outside the gas pipeline route are presented, which aimed at establishing the actual spatial extent of the necropolis, as well as the presence of a settlement structure in close proximity potentially connected to it. Then, the possibilities for the potential identification of the settlement associated with the medieval cemetery with settlement units known from written sources are discussed. Subsequently, the issue of the origin of the silver from which a significant portion of the objects found in the excavated graves, is examined. Finally, by drawing on numismatic, written, and epigraphic data primarily from the last century prior to the Ottoman conquest of the lands between the Danube and the Balkan Mountain range, an attempt has been made to "connect the dots" and search for the place and role of the lands around present-day Vratsa within the relationships between the two major political entities of that time, the Tzardoms of Tarnovo and Vidin. Given the nature of the source base, the text inevitably – like all previous and similar works – relies on certain conjectures.

The geophysical survey

The surveyed terrain was a non-flood prone terrace along the left bank of the Dabnika River, surrounded on the west and south by small streams - left tributaries of the same river (fig. 15). Within these boundaries, the terrace covered an area of about 18 hectares; it was flat, with a barely perceptible slope to the north-east, which became more noticeable only in close proximity to the riverbed. There were no well-defined elevations or depressions on its surface. The careful survey of its entire area did not lead to the discovery of any archaeological finds. Only at its southern end an increased (compared to the rest of its parts) occurrence of larger stones was observed on an area of 4-5 decares, without, however, speaking of a well-defined clustering of such.

The area immediately to the west of the site was not suitable for geophysical survey, as it was occupied by a marshy pasture surrounded with an electric fence, and intersecting power lines passed through and to the west of it (fig. 16). Precisely for this reason, the work was concentrated to the east and north-east of the site, where the terrace was divided into two approximately equal parts, the northern part of which was a meadow, and the southern one – an arable field (fig. 17). Unfortunately, the eastern third of the field had not at all been cultivated in the previous year and was overgrown with tall grass and weeds and was therefore not subject to geophysical measurement. On the other hand, the mowed remaining part of the field, as well as the mowed meadow, offered excellent conditions for surveying.

The survey was performed using a Foerster 4.032 fluxgate magnetometer (single configura-

tion) at a density of 8 points per square meter and covered an area of 95 decares (fig. 18). The resulting magnetic picture was filled with anthropogenic anomalies of varying nature. As expected, the largest number of archaeological structures were found in the southern part of the studied area, to the east of the site.

Immediately to the east of the site there was a plot of an elongated shape, south-west – north-east orientation and an area of about 2.5 decares (fig. 19). No less than fourteen magnetic anomalies of various sizes and approximately circular shape were detected there (fig. 20). Judging by the studied part of the site, in their totality they should be interpreted as a mound cemetery, referring generally to the first century of Late Antiquity. Remarkably, they were completely imperceptible on today's surface. Bearing in mind that a significant number of the graves and of the medieval cemetery studied within the easement were dug into the embankment of scattered antique mounds, it can be confidently assumed that the part of the Late Antique cemetery established thanks to geomagnetism also would have contained quite a few secondary medieval graves.

Immediately to the east of the cemetery, a long and straight linear anomaly with a south-west - north-east orientation could be seen in the magnetic picture, literally intersecting the entire southern half of the measured space (fig. 21). In places it was more clearly perceptible, in other places weaker, but its presence along the whole 282 m between the southern and the northern edge of the wheat field was beyond doubt. It was not very clear exactly where it continued in the northerly direction, but it seemed to be faintly visible in the eastern corner of the meadow (fig. 22). Its average width was 8 meters. At the very northern end of the wheat field, the anomaly was also noticeable on the ground in the shape of a very low, sprawling "earthen wall", no more than 30-40 cm wide. It was most logical to interpret it as an ancient road route. The cemetery was located just to the west of it.

About 40 m to the south-east of the road, exactly where the preliminary inspection showed a frequent presence of stones, there was a complex of buildings on an area of about 4 decares, visible relatively clearly in the magnetic picture (fig. 23). Considering the available data, it could be assumed that it was synchronous with the Late Antique cemetery in which the inhabitants of this residential and economic unit might have been buried. It is difficult to say anything more about its nature. It would be hasty to declare it a villa. The geomagnetic survey to the east of the neighbouring site No. 4 on the north showed that a similar, albeit smaller, building complex was situated about 700 m to the north. If future archaeological investigations establish that the large-scale anomaly in the eastern periphery of the meadow, 450 m north of the complex in the wheat field, which will be discussed shortly, also had a similar character, it could turn out that in this section on the left bank of the Dabnika River there was a Late Antique settlement of separate scattered farms, the central building units of which were probably separated from each other by several hundred meters.

Besides these, the buildings belonging to the complex also showed other anomalies, which could with the necessary amount of caution, be interpreted as later alterations or completely new buildings. It is tempting to link them to the medieval cemetery, but such an interpretation would be hasty to say the least.

In the northern part of the researched area (fig. 24) there was a long linear modern and branching anomaly, which according to local residents was an underground telephone cable. To the east of this, at the eastern end of the meadow, there was an extensive space of about 5 decares, occupied by a massive anomaly which at first sight was of a modern character, however nothing on the surface spoke in favour of a definite interpretation in such direction. The possibility of an archaeological structure cannot be ruled out, and only future research will be able to answer this question positively.

The medieval and ottoman settlement

Linking a given medieval cemetery to a settlement known from written sources is most often

feasible when it undoubtedly belongs to one of the larger urban centres of the era, since in the vast majority of cases they are the only settlements with names that have reached us. Sometimes this is also possible in cases involving smaller fortified places and monasteries, but it is usually very difficult to establish the exact location of those villages whose names are exceptionally mentioned in the written sources from the era. Those of the archaeologically studied complexes that stand in time as close as possible to the onset of the Ottoman era and to the first Ottoman registers, which to some extent reflect the state (also) of the previously existing settlement network, increase the possibilities for a more accurate identification. The necropolis published here largely meets this criterion.

Direct medieval evidence containing names of settlements in the immediate vicinity is negligible. Thanks to an inscription discovered a long time ago (Ivanova 1946, 135–143), we know most likely the medieval name (Вратица /vratit͡sa/) of the later and present-day city of Vratsa (*İvraca* / iv'ɾadʒa / in the Ottoman Turkish version). However, it is located four kilometres in a straight line from the necropolis, and it is very difficult to accept that (at least some of) the townspeople were buried there. The necropolis would have belonged to a separate settlement unit situated in the vicinity of Vratsa.

The attempt at its identification goes through the extraction of the data from the first Ottoman registers and their maximum accurate spatial positioning. Suitable for this purpose are two chronologically close inventories of land grants/holdings (hass, ziamet and timar) in the Nikopol sanjak, compiled around and shortly after 1480 (Stoykov 1966; Kovachev 1997), as well as the detailed and abridged registers compiled between 1516 and the 40s of the 16th century (Özkilinç et al. 2013). The combined data enable a fairly accurate reconstruction of the settlement network within the *kaza* of Vratsa towards the end of the first century after the Ottoman conquest of these lands. A significant number of the villages listed in them continue their existence under the same names even today[4]. Far fewer are those that disappeared in the 16th–20th centuries. The location of a number of them can be established unequivocally thanks to toponymic data. The number of those settlements that (for now) are not at all subject to spatial positioning is small.

The results of these attempts, presented in Table 4 and visualized on fig. 3, show that, regrettably, there is insufficient data to link the necropolis to an undisputedly identified former settlement structure. It is absolutely clear that it did not belong to the predecessor of any of the villages existing in the area today. It is separated from Kostelevo by 3.5 km beyond a sufficiently high and difficult hill as to discourage transit, and Bistrets, today a residential quarter of Vratsa, is almost 5 km from it. The villages of Kulata and Nefela are respectively almost 4 and 5.5 km from the necropolis, and above all, they seem to have appeared at a much later time (Nikolov 2014, 218–219; 272–273).

The analysis shows that, at first glance, the only candidate among the villages mentioned in the registers could be any of the villages of Dolno, Sredno and Gorno Kraishte – all of them without exception have already disappeared. It has long been assumed (Michev 1986, 159) that they were situated not far from each other on the right bank of the Dabnika River at the western foot of the hill separating the Vratsa plain from the valley between the Iskar and Veslets rivers, with present-day town of Mezdra being a centre. The western slopes of this hill, between (the foot of) Mount Stefanka and the southern end of the Dabnika Dam, are known as Kraishte. An even more accurate attempt

4 Naturally in this case it is imperative to assume that they continued to exist not only under the same names but also in (roughly) the same places as around 1500. Otherwise, any attempt at precise positioning and identification would be impossible. Certain difficulties are caused by old settlement names that could be identified with more than one present-day settlement, which necessitates a (potentially wrong) decision on the part of the researcher. A classic example in this case is the village name *Oselen*, which could equally well designate one of today's villages Oselna and Oslen Krivodol. Sometimes spatially close villages are obviously included within one *timar*, which helps with fluctuations of a similar nature, but often the situation is not so favourable.

was made to locate each of them. Dolno Kraishte is localised at the northern end of the area, immediately below Mount Stefanka[5], and Gorno Kraishte - not far from the southern end of the aforementioned dam[6]. According to this logic, Sredno Kraishte should be localised somewhere between them, and considering the location of the necropolis, it seems to be the best possible candidate for the settlement unit to which the necropolis had belonged.

This identification cannot, of course, be undisputed[7]. Despite all this, however, it is striking that there is at least one (and not insignificant) thing that distinguishes Sredno Kraishte from the other villages in the Vratsa region, and that is the income it brought to its timariot. According to the timar register of 1479/1480, a total of eleven households in the village, which belonged to the timar of Hadji Yusuf, guaranteed him an annual income of 2633 akçes, an average of 240 akçes per household (Stoykov 1966, 259). A few years later, the same timar, composed of the villages of Dirmanche (Darmantsi) and Oslen (Krivodol [?]), was transferred to Baiklu/Shakalu Hazer, who received income of 2512 akçes from ten households in Sredno Kraishte (Kovachev 1997, 126), i.e., an average of 250 akçes per household. Another part of the village (defined as a "half share" of it) comprising an unspecified number of households which belonged to another timar (of Bayazid Chelebi) and brought him an income of 2511 akçes "from the surplus of Shakalu Hazer" (Kovachev 1997, 116). It is not clear whether Bayazid Chelebi's sum was formed by households other than those listed in the Baiklu/Shakalu Hazer's timar, or if it was simply half of the sum generated by them and allocated to the timariot. If the first assumption is true, then this would mean that Sredno Kraishte was a village of about twenty households, each of which had an income of 240-250 akçes. The second assumption would mean a village of a dozen households, each generating the incredible sum of around 500 akçes.

However, even an income of 250 akçes per household shows that the individual economic potentials of the inhabitants of Sredno Kraishte were by no means small. The average annual income from a household in the other timars in the kaza of Vratsa at that time was about 90 akçes, which means that the welfare of the village in question exceeded the average for the region by 2.5-3 times. The question of its source is quite separate.

The exquisitely crafted and undoubtedly expensive objects (a significant number of which are made of silver) placed in quite a few of the graves of the deceased representatives of the community that bequeathed us the necropolis published here are undoubted evidence that at least a part of it enjoyed considerable prosperity. This observation does not contradict the data on the economic possibilities of the inhabitants of Sredno Kraishte. By itself, it cannot be proof of anything, but in combination with the other available data, it allows us to assume that the necropolis belonged to a settlement that arose already in the Middle Ages and which at the end of the 15th century appeared in

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5 The localisation of Dolno Kraishte at the foot of Mount Stefanka is possible thanks also to its association with one of the two necropolises excavated in 1900 in the vicinity of Vratsa (Kanchov 1900), and more precisely with the one "in Yanaki Kokinski's field". The author himself does not offer any data to assist in the exact positioning of the property in question. Only later texts by local researchers (Georgieva, Buchinski 1959b, 17, 84; Nikolov 2014, 390) place it "in the locality [Pod] Stefanka" resp. "Pozharkovets", without, however, stating the reasons for this localisation. The toponymic data known to me at this stage did not preserve any memory of Yanaki Kokinski's former property.

6 The secondary graves excavated in the 1940s (Buchinski 1950) in the embankment of an ancient mound near the spring from which the Dabnika River originates have been assumed as the necropolis of Gorno Kraishte (Nikolov 2014, 390).

7 The fact that the three villages are mentioned in the timar inventories from the 80s of the 15th century, which for one reason or another contain (with few exceptions) the settlements only in the southern part of kaza Vratsa, seems to speak in its favour. (fig. 5). A problem, however, is the fact that other localities in this region bear the name Kraishte, which is generally common in Bulgaria (fig. 6). As a matter of fact, the majority of them are located right next to unequivocally identified villages that exist today and are entered in the same registers (Lyutibrod, Moravitsa, Durmantsi, Brusen, Staro Selo) and this does not seem to leave room to search for other (disappeared) villages so close to them. However, a certain amount of healthy scepticism is never superfluous.

the Ottoman registers as the *village* of Sredno Kraishte. This conjecture has yet to be proven, including by discovering its exact location and by its archaeological research[8], but anyway at this stage of study there seems to be no better guess.

The silver mining

The next question that can (and should) be asked is about the location of the source of silver, to which the community that had buried its deceased here appears to have had relatively easy access. The search for an answer with the help of archaeometric analyses is pending[9], but the data available at the moment allow the assumption that this was happening in the immediate vicinity.

In a radius of no more than five kilometres around Vratsa, several more necropolises are known, in which silver objects, mostly earrings and buttons, are not rare (Kanchov 1900; Buchinski 1950; Georgieva, Buchinski 1959a, 351). Based on the brief preliminary notices, it can be concluded that they date from the High Middle Ages and/or the Ottoman era. In 1963, just above the old town of Vratsa, a hoard was discovered which contained no less than 542 silver coins of Tsar Ivan Shishman and Sultan Bayazid I from the end of the 14th century, as well as silver-gilt earrings and buttons (Nikolov 1965). Based on the finds, as well as on data from later times, it has long been suggested that Vratsa was a goldsmith's/silversmith's centre since the Middle Ages (Georgieva, Buchinski 1959b, passim).

Vratsa is situated at the foot of a mountain that is rich in polymetallic ore deposits (the Plakalnitsa ore field). The available data on this field (Georgieva, Buchinski 1959b, 10–11; Popov, Popov 2022, 160–168, 402–403) delineate its range well enough (fig. 4, with Table 5). The ore deposit in the Sedmochislenitsi locality is particularly rich in silver, but this metal is also found in the other deposits, which contain copper-lead-zinc, copper-lead and copper ores. Lead deposits are known to be the main source of silver in Antiquity (Craddok 1995, 205–233; Merkel 2020).

At almost all known ore deposits, there are traces of old mining activity (galleries, shafts, piles of slag, etc.). They have not been excavated and cannot be precisely dated, but Ottoman records clearly indicate that in the first half of the 16th century, at least two silver mines operated near Vratsa. One of them was near the city itself (Gökbilgin 1956, 268, n. 63), and the other in Ozirova (Özkilinç et al. 2013, 50, 642), i.e., 10–15 km to the west of the city, in the valley of the Cherna River in the northern part of the mountain, where today the villages of Gorno and Dolno Ozirovo are situated.

Particularly important data is provided by the detailed register MAD 11 from 1516. In the village of Zgorigrad (3.5 km from Vratsa and in the heart of the Plakalnitsa ore field), nineteen mining households were entered; along with them, there were also thirty-nine *haymanes* (wandering people without fixed abode), who had recently come from the regions of Smederevo, Kratovo and Novo Bardo, where there were large silver mines, exploited even before the Ottoman conquest[10]. It seems that around 1500 considerable efforts were made to boost silver mining in Vratsa.

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8 It can also be expected to clarify the appearance and character of the settlement in the period before the end of the 14th century. It would not be surprising if future excavations show that it was not exactly a village at that time, but at this stage it is still too early for any thoughts along these lines.

9 On the possibilities (and limitations) in this direction, see Pernicka 2014, as well as some recent specific attempts (Mišta-Jakubowska et al. 2019, Grethe et al. 2020).

10 I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Grigor Boykov for reading and translating from Ottoman Turkish the passages relating to Vratsa from this register, which has not yet been translated into a modern language. The information contained in them, however, contradicts the statement (Kiel 2020) that the document in question "hardly mentions that mining activity was exercised in Vratsa" ("sınırları içerisindeki madencilik faaliyetlerinden neredeyse hiç bahsedilmez"). Indeed, Zgorigrad is, strictly speaking, outside the city boundaries, but such a presentation of the available data is very misleading.

Did this mark its beginning, or was it about reviving a possibly declining industry from an earlier era? It is difficult to give a definite answer to this question. The opinion has been expressed that since there is no indisputable evidence of ore mining in today's Bulgarian lands before the second half of the 15th century, its beginning should be linked to a purposeful transfer by the Ottoman authorities of experienced miners from the western parts of the Balkan Peninsula (Markov 1992; Markov 2018, 255–269). This opinion is at least partly justified and Zgorigrad is (another) eloquent example of it. However, this does not necessarily mean that we should completely erase the possibility that mines – including silver – were exploited before the end of the 14th century.

A text from the beginning of the 14th cent ury, although in a sense problematic (Zhivković et al. 2013), speaks of "many silver mines" in the Principality of Vidin (Petrov, Gyuzelev 1978, 224). Being probably not entirely authentic, this passage seems to contain at least a grain of truth. If nothing else, the numismatic data, which will be further discussed in more detail, are an indication that in the 14th century the rulers of Vidin had a sufficient amount of silver at their disposal which they probably would not have been procuring only through imports. On the contrary, it seems that in the 40s of the 14th century, Bulgaria under Ivan-Alexander, who held authority over Vidin at that time, and whose rule was unquestionable and largely stable, even managed to export silver (Petrov, Gyuzelev 1978, 243)[11].

The discovery of new (medieval) texts, possibly capable of providing answers to this question, is hardly likely. Hope lies mostly in archaeological research. The necropolis published here is extremely important (also) from this perspective. It is impossible for all the silver-rich graves here to be dated so late as to be tied (only) to the well-documented silver mining in the first half of the 16th century. In view of this, the necropolis, in combination with the other data yielded, is important, albeit indirect, an indication of such silver mining activity in the Vratsa region in a much earlier period, including in the time before the Ottoman conquest. For now, one can only guess when exactly its commencement should be set. In this line of thought, an ancient hoard of copper coins from the 12th century found by workers in the Plakalnitsa mine, is of interest (Mushmov 1929, 385). It is difficult to share Mushmov's assertion that "they are evidence that can determine the era when the mine was in operation in the Middle Ages", especially since it is not clear whether they were actually found "in old galleries", as argued later (Nikolov 2014, 168). At this stage, the data on ore mining during the Middle Byzantine era, including in the Balkans, are more than scarce. Although some authors are of the opinion that there is no way such production did not exist then (Vryonis 1962), the few records of metal mining at the time refer mainly to the use of placer ores (Matschke 2002).

[The region of] Vratsa between Vidin and Tarnovo

The history of the 14th century silver coinage between the Danube and Stara Planina shows that while Vidin generally relied on a constant influx of silver, Tarnovo experienced at certain times a significant shortage of this metal. Moreover, it seems that the influx of silver to Tarnovo largely depended on its relationship with Vidin.

Actually, the earliest type of silver coins of Ivan Alexander is represented mostly by countermarked coins of Mikhail Shishman bearing the image of the new ruler (Penchev 1990, 128; Dochev

11 In 1729, a certain Ali asked the higher imperial administration for permission to mine in the mountains above Etropole, Zlatitsa, Vrachesh and Osenovlag (?) in places where silver was once mined, according to him, "since the time of the infidels". His request is interpreted as evidence of silver mining before the Ottoman conquest of Bulgaria (Andreev, Grozdanova 1993, 30). The information is undoubtedly interesting, but without additional data it has no particular value, including because the request was made about three and a half centuries after the conquest of the Bulgarian lands. The information that Ali had at his disposal could easily be of a purely legendary nature.

1992, 92). It is known that at the beginning of his reign, the latter had to wage a real war (of undetermined duration) against Belaur in order to establish his power over Vidin as well (Andreev 1993, 34–41). It seems that only after this did the second type of silver coins of Ivan Alexander (together with his son Mikhail Asen) appear, minted in considerable quantity over the next quarter of a century (Penchev 1990, 129; Dochev 1992, 92).

In the 1350s, the rule of Vidin was entrusted to Ivan Sratsimir (Bozhilov 1994, 201), one of Ivan Alexander's sons from his first marriage, who was deprived of the prospect of inheriting his father's throne in Tarnovo to the advantage of his younger half-brother Ivan Shishman. Not later than 1360, Stratsimir became a *de facto* independent ruler and probably started minting his first silver coins (Penchev 1990, 154; Dochev 1992, 117; see arguments for a possible later start date in Avdev 2007, 216), and a final rupture occurred in the relationship between Vidin and Tarnovo. Somewhere exactly at that time, the next crisis in the silver coinage of Tarnovo began, which is reasonably connected with the shortage of raw materials (Penchev 1990, 164, 169; Dochev 1992, 185). The crisis would last for at least two decades, until the 80s of the 14th century. Then, somewhere in the penultimate decade of the 14th century, the Tarnovo mint suddenly started mass-minting silver coins again. Since at first glance the Kingdom of Tarnovo at that time would not have been able to rely on its own silver mining industry, the assumption has been made that this coinage was the result of extraordinary measures that led to the confiscation of silver objects from the population and/or from the church (Penchev 1990, 169; cf. also Dochev 1992, 109)[12]. However, there may be another explanation.

First of all, it is important to point out that it is not clear whether in the 14th century Vratsa was initially under the rule of either Vidin or Tarnovo. It is customary and by virtue of an old tradition dating back to the 19th century (see e.g. Irechek 1882, 31–32) to be considered that, at least in certain cases, the administrative units of the Ottoman Empire reproduced quite accurately the territorial scope of the Balkan states in the course of the Ottoman advance in the Balkans. In this situation, it seems that there should be no doubt that Vratsa, which in the second half of the 15th century was part of the Nikopol sanjak (Stoykov 1966, 253–271; Kovachev 1997, 41–43), was previously part of Tarnovo-ruled Bulgaria. Even if the thesis of the territorial identity of the Ottoman sanjaks and the earlier political entities is accepted unreservedly, it does not clarify the problem of whether the boundaries of the latter were static and unchanging, or, on the contrary, were – for one reason or another – subject to changes in the 14th century.

Although there is no direct evidence of military conflicts and disputes between Tarnovo and Vidin over certain territories, written sources from the era definitely create *the feeling* that their relationship cannot be described only as a "cold war". They gave reason to some researchers to assume that the supposed arena of confrontation was Sredets (now Sofia) and the lands around it (Drinov 1869, 120, n. 8; Irechek 1882, 38; Petrov 1967). Others reject this idea and see no reason to believe that Ivan Shishman had lost control of the city even for a short time before it was conquered by the Ottomans (Balaschev 1901, 145–149; Kuzev 1976). After all, there are too many questions about the

12 Shishman's possessions were indeed, to put it mildly, not particularly rich in silver deposits. The only possible source of this metal that would certainly have been under the control of Tarnovo at the time is the area immediately to the south of Etropole (Popov, Popov 2022, 89–96). At least for now, however, there are no serious grounds for assuming that the deposits here were exploited in the Middle Ages. The existence of the deposit near Lesidren frequently mentioned in our archaeological literature as a potential source of silver (see e.g. Doncheva 2014, 281; Tonkova 2017, 6;) – a tradition that generally goes back to one and the same text (Georgiev 1987, 21–22) – remains in fact only speculative and of unknown location (Atanasov, Majrović 1975). Silver-rich necropolises located in territories directly under Tarnovo's control, such as the one near the village of Yantra (Bachvarov 1993), are not in contradiction with the notion of its dependence on an influx of silver from external sources, since the available evidence, including numismatic data, for the dating of this cemetery does not suggest inevitably that the silver jewellery in the local graves was made after the 1360s.

political affiliation of Sofia and the region (not only) on the very eve of the Ottoman conquest, which have not yet been answered, and the potential candidates for (at least temporary) master of the city are not limited to Ivan Shishman and Ivan Sratsimir[13].

However, this is not the place for a detailed discussion on the fate of Sofia, especially since it is not necessarily connected in any way with that of Vratsa. More interesting in this case is the inscription from Bozhenitsa, which is traditionally interpreted as a monument testifying to the resistance of the Bulgarians and in particular of Ivan Shishman against the Ottoman invasion (see e.g. Mutafchiev 1921, 113; Petrov 1959, 62; Tsvetkova 1960, 56, Georgieva 1967, 312–313). This interpretation is mostly based on the wishful reading "I held *to the faith* of Tsar Shishman" [*my italics, Ch. K.*], tentatively proposed by Mutafchiev (1921, 93) and actually formalized (without the necessary argument) by Duychev (1944, 289). Later, both the dating of the inscription (Georgieva 1967) and its usual interpretation were cast into reasonable doubt, and it was suggested that it contained information about an otherwise undocumented military conflict between Ivan Shishman and Ivan Sratsimir, contesting their authority over Sofia (Petrov 1967, 109–111).

However, was this (assumed) war for the control (only) of Sofia? The location of the Bozhenishki Urvich fortress, in which the inscription was found, does not at all exclude the possibility that the Vratsa region (also) was a bone of contention between Vidin and Tarnovo. Was not this the moment when Tarnovo managed to lay a hand on this area and hold it until the final conquest of the Tarnovo Kingdom by the Ottomans? Were not the Vratsa mines possibly conquered then and supposedly functioning at that time the same source of metal that provided Ivan Shishman with the raw material for his unexpected, massive (and last) fourth silver coinage? Did the authority of Sevast Ognyan, who seems to have taken an active part in these events, not extend over that small mountainous piece of land between present-day Botevgrad, Yablanitsa and Teteven, which would eventually in the second half of the 15th century become the Ottoman nahiye of Kieva, administratively tied to the sanjak of Nikopol?

These questions cannot be answered for now, but that does not mean they should not be asked. The future, the author hopes, will find the necessary grounds to confirm or reject the stated hypotheses. Finding the correct answers will undoubtedly result from a better, richer, and more precisely dated source base. The publication of the meticulously researched and documented newly discovered necropolis near Vratsa is undoubtedly an essential step in this direction.

13 Of interest is not only the unclear reason for the issuance of Ivan Shishman's Rila and Vitosha Charters (see also Petrov 1967, 110), but also terms such as "primikyur" and "(a)lagator" found in them. They are not attested at any other time and in any other place in medieval Bulgaria (Bilyarski 1998, 304–307, 314–317), but on the other hand, they are often found as designations of local leaders (of Vlach communities, by the way) in medieval Serbia, and finally of Voynuk leaders in the Ottoman era (Aleksić 2011), at the same time (as far as today's Bulgarian lands are concerned) mostly in today's Central Western and Northwestern Bulgaria (Yordanov 2012; see also fig. 7). No less curious is the fact that in 1371 Lala Shahin met the troops of the Serbian knyaz Lazar in the basin that is now occupied by the Iskar dam (Filipović 1971, 199–203). According to the Ottoman tradition (and not only; see e.g. Busbecq 1582, 24) Sofia was eventually conquered after stubborn resistance by the Serbs – a circumstance that the Bulgarian literature cannot ignore, but which gaudily interprets as evidence of a "cooperative defence' (Tsvetkova 1989, 75) of the city by various Balkan rulers.

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Catalogue of the graves from the late antique necropolis

Grave no. 1/LA (figs. 25.A; 94.A, B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, SW quarter of the square

B. Orientation: NNW – SSE, azimuth of the body: 355.77° (uncertain)

C. Condition: almost completely decayed, only a few bones of the skull and a single long bone from a limb are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: N/A

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: burial pit, marked with big stones from all sides, with large stone slabs, covering the body

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: superposition – the grave is disturbed and partially destroyed by Grave no. 56 from the medieval necropolis

Grave no. 2/LA (figs. 25.B; 94.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, central N part of the square

B. Orientation: NNW – SSE, azimuth of the body: 346.44°

C. Condition: very bad condition, only a few bones are preserved – parts of the skull, ribs, limbs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.62 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy coins – 8 pieces (Num.[14] 1–8; figs. 94.D; 153). In very bad condition, some of them fragmented. D: between 11 and 18 mm; weight: between 0.52 and 2.6 g. W from the ribs, probably on/next to the head.

G. Notes: superposition – the grave construction is destroyed by Grave 60 from the medieval necropolis; the skeleton, though, is not disturbed

Grave no. 3/LA – cremation (figs. 26; 95.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, NE quarter of the square

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: very bad condition, only a few pieces of burnt bones were found.

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: simple round pit, hardly distinguishable in the surrounding terrain, containing small charcoals

F. Inventory: (1) pottery (figs. 26.1; 95.B) – pitcher with one handle, made on a fast wheel, formed from refined, homogenous, clay, acquired grey colour during firing. Decorated with two belts from wide, shallow, horizontal incised lines. The mouth is missing. Height: 19.7 cm; D bottom: 8.4 cm; D max: 16.4 cm; D throat: 8.6 cm. S from the dark spot.

G. Notes: probably the pitcher is not inside the burial pit, but next to it

Grave no. 4/LA (figs. 27; 96.A–D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, NE quarter of the square

B. Orientation: NW – SE, azimuth of the body: 317.71°

C. Condition: very bad condition, only parts of the skull, thorax and limbs are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.17 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: right one – stretched along the body, left one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: burial pit, fenced with big stones from all sides, forming two to three uneven rows from E.

F. Inventory: (1)-(4) copper alloy coins – 7 pieces (Num. 9–15; fig. 154). D: between 12 and 29 mm; weight: between 0.78 and 8.82 g. Two coins at the location of the chest, one – between the femurs, three W from the skull and one – beneath the skull. **(5)** copper alloy earring (figs. 27.5; 137.9) – simple hoop, with a tab to pin on. Fragmented. D hoop: 1.7 cm; thickness: 0.15 cm. Near the left femur. **(6)** iron object (figs. 27.6; 150.3) – arc-shaped plate, with plane cross-section. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Preserved length: 0.38 m; cross-section: 1.1 x 0.25 cm. Under a stone from the grave construction, NE from the legs. **(7)** iron belt mount (fig. 148.2) – round shape. Highly corroded. D: 1.7 cm. S from the skull. **(8)** fragment of glass vessel (fig. 150.2) – perhaps the bottom of a lacrimarium. Height: 2.7 cm; preserved D: 2.8 cm. Near the skull, from the E.

G. Notes: probably the iron object (6) is not part of the inventory of the grave, but lies below it

Grave no. 5/LA – cremation (figs. 28; 95.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, central S part of the square

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: very badly preserved, only a few pieces of burnt bones were found.

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: simple round pit, hardly distinguishable in the surrounding terrain, containing small charcoals

F. Inventory: (1) pottery – fragments of a vessel, made on a fast wheel from refined, light orange clay, near the bottom decorated with green glaze. S of the grave. **(2)** fragments of a glass (fig. 95.D). S of the grave.

G. Notes: superposition – probably the grave is partially disturbed by Grave no. 72 from the medieval necropolis

14 "Num." refers to the Numismatics catalogue (see below).

Catalogue of the graves from the medieval necropolis

Grave no. 1 (figs. 29.A; 97.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A36, NW part of the square, west of the pipe trench

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely decayed – only parts of the legs are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.52 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: common burial pit, marked with one stone from each side

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 2 (figs. 30.A; 97.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A36, SW part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 278.71°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – present are the long leg bones, parts of the thorax, the skull and the mandible. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.94 m

D. Position: a) torso – N/A; b) arms – left one crouched in the elbow and laid on the abdomen, right one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: rectangular pit with rounded corners, partially fenced with stones from W and S

F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 30.A.1; 97.C; 136.3) – a thick hoop, the lower part decorated with thin coil and a ring of granules. D hoop: 2.7 cm; Thickness: 0.3 cm; D ring of granules: 1.0 cm. Beneath the skull, from the S; **(2)** glass bead (fig. 144.5) – cylindrical, made of yellowish glass. D: 0.7 cm. D hole: 0.45 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. SE from the temple ring, next to the mandible.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 3 (figs. 29.B; 97.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A36, central W part of the square, W of the pipe trench

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely decayed – only visible are parts of the right leg, right arm and the mandible, in the filling – several teeth. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.48 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: common burial pit, marked with three stones

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: in the filling – two pottery sherds

Grave no. 4 (figs. 30.B; 98.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A36, W periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.63°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – missing phalanges of feet and hands, parts of the skull etc. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.49 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – probably crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit with rounded edges, marked with stones

F. Inventory: (1) iron ring (fig. 140.9) – small fragment, including the plate. Highly corroded. Width of plate: 0.7 cm. Height of plate: 0.7 cm. In the area above the pelvis

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 5 (figs. 31; 98.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A36, central S part of the square, near the pipe trench

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 273.87 °

C**. Condition:** badly preserved bones – missing parts of the thorax, hands, vertebrae, pelvis, lower legs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.41 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – right one crouched in the elbow and laid on the abdomen, left one – stretched along the body; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E**. Grave construction:** pit with rounded edges, narrowing by the legs, partially fenced with stones

F**. Inventory: (1)** iron torc (figs. 31.1; 98.C; 149.8) – round cross-section, strongly corroded, fragmented. D: 12.5 cm; D cross-section: 0.5 cm. Around the neck.

G. Notes: The grave is partially disturbed while digging the pipe trench – legs and part of the grave construction are destroyed

Grave no. 6 (figs. 32.A; 98.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A35, W periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 285.08°

C. Condition: Well preserved bones, only the upper part of the skull is missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.79 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced from S and only marked with stones from N

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy coin (Num. 24; figs. 98.E; 156.1) – scyphate. D: 2.5 cm; thickness: 0.05 cm. Weight: 1.1 g. On the left side of the chest; **(2)** silver finger-ring (figs. 32.A.2; 139.2) – hoop with plane cross-section, expanding in a round non-decorated

plate. D hoop: 2.3 cm; D plate: 1.2 cm; Width of hoop: 0.45 cm. On a phalanx of the left hand.
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 7 (figs. 33; 99.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. A35, E periphery of the square, incl. the E profile
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 278.06°
C. Condition: slightly decayed bones, but still visible – missing parts of the chest, phalanges of the fingers and toes. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.43 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the chest, left over right; c) legs - stretched; d) head – slightly facing S
E. Grave construction: pit, fenced with stones from S and marked with three stones from N
F. Inventory: (1) silver earring / temple ring (figs. 33.1; 99.B; 136.10) – hoop made of thick wire, with three spheres, formed with granules. Identical with (2). D hoop: 2.6 cm; thickness: 0.15 cm; D spheres: 0.7 cm. Next to the skull. **(2)** silver earring / temple ring (figs. 33.2; 136.9) – hoop made of thick wire, with three spheres, formed with granules. Identical with (1). D hoop: 2.7 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm; D spheres: 0.7 cm. Next to the skull; **(3)** iron belt buckle (figs. 33.3; 99.C; 147.2) – D-shaped frame and a plate from bent iron leaf. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Dimensions of the frame: 5.2/3.4 cm. On the pelvis / sacrum; **(4)** iron belt mount (figs. 33.4; 148.3) – round, convex. On the inside rivet for attachment. Corrosion. D: 1.9 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm. Above the right ilium; **(5)** silver finger-ring (figs. 33.5; 140.3) – massive plane hoop, widening and forming a plate with pierced decoration – a cross, with dots between the arms. D hoop: 2.2 cm; width of hoop: 0.6 cm; D plate: 1.75 cm. Under the right lower arm.
G. Notes: Feet are destroyed by the excavator

Grave no. 8 (figs. 34.A; 99.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A35, E periphery of the square, under the E profile
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 290.4°
C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones; legs are missing, skull is crushed. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.02 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, left one bent to the left shoulder, right one laid on the abdomen; c) legs – N/A; d) head – non inclined, facing upwards
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with a single stone from N and S
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: legs are destroyed by the excavator; in the soil, by the mandible – a pottery sherd

Grave no. 9 (figs. 32.B; 100.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. B35, W periphery of the square, near the pipe trench
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones – only the upper third of the body is present: parts of the skull, upper arms, left lower arm, ribs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0,34 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones
F. Inventory: (1)–(5) copper alloy earrings – 5 pieces (fig. 100.B): **(1)** Fragment of a hoop, with a hollow sphere (figs. 32.B.1; 137.10). D sphere: 0.9 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. NW from the skull. **(2)** A hoop with a hollow sphere (figs. 32.B.2; 137.11), same as (1). D hoop: 2.1 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm; D sphere: 0.95 cm. Beneath the skull, from N; **(3)** Fragment of a hoop, with a biconical ornament (figs. 32.B.3; 137.13). D hoop: 2.1 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm; dimensions of biconical ornament: 1.2 x 1.6 cm. Beneath the skull, next to (2); **(4)** Open hoop, made from thin copper alloy wire (figs. 32.B.4; 137.1). D hoop: 1.3 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. In the soil from around the skull; **(5)** A hoop with tangled thin wire (fig. 100.C). Above the skull (destroyed)
G. Notes: Lower two thirds of the skeleton are destroyed by the excavator

Grave no. 10 (figs. 34.B; 99.E)
A. Location: Grid sq. B35, central part of the square, E from the pipe trench
B. Orientation: probably W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: only the lower legs preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0,62 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: simple, trapezoidal pit, Narrowing to the E
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: Destroyed by the excavator; in the filling – pottery sherds and charcoals

Grave no. 11 (figs. 35.A; 100.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. B35, SE part of the square, E from the pipe trench
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 287.41°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones; albeit hardly crushed, preserved are the skull, chest, left arm and lower legs; missing the pelvis, upper legs, hands and feet. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0,73m.
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, left one laid on the abdomen, right one – probably on the pelvis; c) legs – seem slightly bent in the knees, lower legs are to the SE; d) head – facing N
E. Grave construction: simple pit, marked with a single stone from N and S

F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: In the filling – pottery sherds and coals

Grave no. 12 (figs. 35.B; 100.E)
A. Location: Grid sq. B35, S periphery of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 299.66 °
C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, without obviously lacking parts, except some of the vertebrae. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1,92 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, left one laid on the abdomen, right one – on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S
E. Grave construction: simple pit with rounded edges, marked with stones
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: The excavator has reached the skeleton, fortunately without damaging it; the stones from the grave construction, though, are most likely demolished

Grave no. 13 (figs. 36.A; 101.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. A34, N periphery of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.23°
C. Condition: partially decayed bones, yet in anatomical order. No obviously lacking parts. Slight dislocation of the vertebrae. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1,72 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the chest, slightly crossed; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 14 (figs. 37; 101.B, C)
A. Location: Grid sq. A34, NW quarter of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 294.85°
C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones; missing lower legs, several bones, probably belonging to the same individual, are found in non-anatomical order, at higher level. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0,78 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one stretched along the body, right one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S
E. Grave construction: pit, fenced with big stones from W, S and N
F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy bracelet (figs. 37.1; 142.1) – open hoop with taper endings, made of copper alloy, with oval cross-section. Outer D: 5.1 cm; inner D: 4.3 cm; cross section: 0.4 cm. On the left lower arm. **(2)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 37.2; 141.1) – open band with rounded edges, made of copper alloy, with plane cross section. The outer surface is decorated wits incised ornaments – stripes and crosses. Outer D: 5.1 cm; inner D: 4.5 cm; width: 1.0 cm; thickness of copper band: 0.3 cm. Next to the left arm. **(3)** copper alloy coin (Num. 25; fig. 156.2), clipped fragment of a scyphate. Dimensions: 10 – 22 mm; weight: 0.80 g. In the lower part of the chest, left of the spine. **(4)** copper alloy object (figs. 37.4; 149.2) – plate, rolled up, made of copper alloy. Length: 6.1 cm; width: 1.35 cm; thickness of plate: 0.1 cm. In the lower part of the chest, right of the spine.
G. Notes: In the filling – pottery sherds and coals; **superposition**: the grave is disturbed by the fencing of Grave no. 15.

Grave no. 15 (figs. 36.B; 101.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A34, central part of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 292.77°
C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no obviously lacking parts. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.94 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – slightly crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from N and S; three or four larger stones were discovered above the skeleton
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: visible dislocations in the upper part of the body – vertebrae, ribs, arms etc.; **superposition**: the stones of the grave construction have disturbed the older Grave no. 14.

Grave no. 16 (figs. 38.A; 102.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. A34, SE quarter of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 297.2°
C. Condition: relatively well preserved, left half of the torso is in worse condition. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.66 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one crouched in the elbow and laid on the abdomen, right one stretched along the body; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S
E. Grave construction: pit, fenced with stones from S and W, and marked with a single, vertically put stone from N
F. Inventory: (1) copper button (figs. 38.A.1; 143.9) – made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. D sphere: 1.0 cm. Under the mandible. **(2)** copper alloy earring (figs. 38.A.2; 137.3) – simple hoop with round cross-section and open endings. D hoop: 2.35 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm. Under the skull, to the right.
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 17 (figs. 38.B; 102.B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A34, SE quarter of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body:

293.72°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones. In situ are found only the long bones of the limbs, fragments of the skull and pelvis, phalanges of the feet; some bones are displaced – the left femur, part of the skull. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.79 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis or abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N (also the pit of Grave no. 18?)

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy bracelet (figs. 38.B.1; 102.C; 141.2) – wide band, made of copper alloy, with open, rounded and perforated endings. Decorated with incised ornaments – stripes and dents. Outer D: 5.6 cm; inner D: 5.2 cm; band width: 1.55 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm. On the left lower arm.

G. Notes: superposition – the skeleton lies below Grave no. 18. Part of the skull and the left femur are "taken out" to an upper level, above the stones to the N

Grave no. 18 (figs. 39.A; 102.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A34, central S part of the square

B. Orientation: NW – SE, azimuth of the body: 300.40°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, missing the lower legs, hand phalanges, some ribs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.86 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, bent in direction of the left shoulder; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: superposition – skeleton and marking stones lie above the older Grave no. 17; N of the skeleton – some separate bones, which probably don't belong to the latter

Grave no. 19 (figs. 39.B; 103.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A34, S periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 295.79°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; missing the greater part of the thorax, pelvis and phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.79 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the abdomen /right/ and chest /left/; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from each side

F. Inventory: (1) iron object (fig. 148.15) – L-shaped, with taper ending, rectangular cross-section. Fragmented, strongly corroded. Length: 2.8 cm; cross-section: 0.4 x 0.4 cm. N of the left elbow; **(2)** glass bead (fig. 144.6) – small fragment, made of greenish glass. Dimensions: 0.5 x 0.25 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. Near the left shoulder.

G. Notes: in the filling – pottery sherds from the Late Antiquity

Grave no. 20 (figs. 40; 103.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, NW part of the square, W of the pipe trench

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.62° (uncertain)

C. Condition: Only the upper half of the skeleton is preserved; missing the legs, the pelvis, several vertebrae, parts of both arms; skull is crushed. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.58 m

D. Position: N/A; right arm laid on the abdomen

E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones

F. Inventory: (1) silver earring/temple ring, gilded (figs. 40.1; 136.15) – a thick hoop, the lower part decorated with thin coil, two granule rings and one cube, also made of granules. D hoop: 2.3 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.15 cm; dimensions of cubical ornament: 0.7 x 0.7 cm. Beneath the skull. **(2)** silver earring/temple ring, gilded (figs. 40.2; 103.C; 136.16) – a thick hoop, the lower part decorated with thin coil, two granule rings and one cube, also made of granules. D hoop: 2.3 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.15 cm; dimensions of cubical ornament: 0.7 x 0.7 cm. Next to a big stone, NW from the skull. **(3)** glass button (figs. 40.3; 103.B; 143.16) – made of blue and white glass hemispheres, with a broken off copper tab. D: 0.7 cm. Near the right shoulder. **(4)** copper buttons – 4 pieces (figs. 40.4–5; 103.B; 143.8). Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. D 4_1: 1.0 cm; D 4_2: 1.0 cm; D 4_3: 1.3 cm; D 4_4: N/A. 4_1, 4_2 – near the right shoulder; 4_3 – near the left elbow; 4_4 – right of the chest.

G. Notes: lower part of the skeleton is destroyed by the excavator

Grave no. 21 (figs. 41; 104.A, B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, E periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 294.59°

C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones, almost impossible to be uncovered; most of the bones are decayed, partially preserved are the skull, arms, one of the legs and parts of some ribs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.24 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – stretched in the elbows and crossed on the chest; c) legs – N/A; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, with slightly rounded corners

F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 41.1; 137.14) – massive hoop, with a hollow sphere strung to it, decorated with pseudo-granules. Pairs with (2). D hoop: 2.8 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.25 cm; D sphere: 1.3 cm. SE

from the skull above the mandible. **(2)** silver temple ring (figs. 41.2; 137.15) – pairs with (1), except the sphere is destroyed. D hoop: 2.8 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.25 cm; E from the skull, on the mandible. **(3)** silver finger-ring (figs. 41.3; 139.5) – massive plane hoop, widening and forming a plate with pierced decoration – a cross. D hoop: 2.1 cm; width of plate: 1.2 cm; width of hoop: 0.4 cm. Above the left upper arm, probably it was on a phalanx of the right hand. **(4)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 41.4; 142.3) – wide band with rectangular cross-section, made of copper alloy, with open, plane, widening endings. Decorated with incised ornaments – stripes and dents. Outer D: 5.9 cm; inner D: 4.9 cm; thickness of band: 0.5 cm; width of endings: 1.1 cm. On the right lower arm. **(5)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 41.5; 141.3) – wide, plane band, made of copper alloy, with open, rounded endings. Decorated with incised ornaments – stripes and dents. Outer D: 5.65 cm; inner D: 5.25 cm; width: 1.15 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.2 cm. On the left lower arm. **(6)** copper button (figs. 41.6; 143.2) – only one hollow hemisphere is preserved, with a tab attached to it. D: 1.0 cm. Near the left shoulder.

G. Notes: the preserved femur (right?) looks bent; Second copper button – near the pelvis, falling apart during the survey.

Grave no. 22 (figs. 42.A; 104.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, central N part of the square

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely destroyed; only parts of the legs are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.76 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: probably simple pit

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: it is possible for the silver, gilded temple rings (fig. 136.11–12), found by the registration of the site, to belong to this grave

Grave no. 23 (figs. 42.B; 104.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely destroyed – preserved are only fragments of the skull, several teeth, bones from the thorax and the right arm. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.49 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, marked (or partially fenced?) with stones

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: destroyed by the excavator; it is possible for the silver, gilded temple rings (fig. 136.11–12), found by the registration of the site, to belong to this grave; in the filling – charcoals

Grave no. 24 (figs. 43.A; 105.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, central W part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 278.58°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; missing the lower arms and the phalanges, some of the vertebrae and ribs, part of the pelvis and the lower legs; Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.73 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one crouched in the elbow and laid on the abdomen, right one – N/A; c) legs – hips are close one to the other; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy coin (Num. 26; fig. 156.3) – badly preserved fragment. Dimensions: 4 – 13 mm; weight: 0.09 g. On the abdomen, possibly in the hand of the individual.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 25 (figs. 43.B; 105.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, SE quarter of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 293.02°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones; decayed the thorax, parts of the arms, the skull, lower legs and phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.52 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the abdomen, parallel one to the other; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A; probably the pit is marked with two stones N and S from the skull

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy bracelet (figs. 43.B.1; 105.C; 141.4) – wide, open band with rounded endings. Decorated with incised ornaments – reticulations, stripes and dents. Outer D: 5.9 cm; inner D: 5.3 cm; width: 0.9 cm; thickness of band: 0.3 cm. Slightly below the pelvis, from the N

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 26 (figs. 44.A; 105.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B34, S periphery, in the profile

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely decayed – preserved are only parts of one leg, several vertebrae and probably two ribs. Preserved length of the skeleton: N/A

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 27 (figs. 45.A; 106.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A33, NE corner of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 290.37°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; missing parts of the legs, arms, pelvis, vertebrae. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.08 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one

crouched in the elbow and laid on the pelvis, right one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N
E. Grave construction: simple pit, dug into the clayey soil
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 28 (figs. 44.B; 106.B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, NW corner of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 290.801°
C. Condition: bones in bad condition, though without visible lacks; some bones are crushed. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.62 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and crossed on the upper part of the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – non inclined, facing upwards
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N
F. Inventory: (1) silver finger-ring (figs. 44.B.1; 106.C; 139.9) – hoop, made of twisted wire, with a granules-decorated plate attached to it. In the plate a "nest" is formed, with cabochon of blue glass inside. D hoop: 2.5 cm; cross-section of hoop: 0.25 cm; D plate: 1.5 cm. Above the left shoulder, on a phalanx of the right hand; **(2)** iron shoe nail (figs. 44.B.2; 148.4) – round head and bent spike. Length: 1.0 cm; D head – 0.7 cm. Between the feet.
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 29 (figs. 46; 47; 107.A, B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, NW quarter of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 282.57°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones; missing parts of both arms, vertebrae, phalanges, pelvis. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.54 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S
E. Grave construction: barely visible pit, marked with a big stone from SE
F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy ring (figs. 46.1; 140.2) – hoop with plane cross-section, with overlapping endings. The hoop widens and forms an oval plate without decoration. D hoop: 1.7 cm; width of hoop: 0.4 cm; D plate: 1.05 cm. On a phalanx of the right hand. **(2)** copper alloy ring (fig. 46.2; 140.1) – hoop with plane cross-section, with overlapping endings. The hoop widens and forms an oval plate without decoration. D hoop: 1.75 cm; width of hoop: 0.4 cm; D plate: 1.0 cm. On a phalanx of the left hand. **(3)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 46.3; 142.5) – open hoop, with a rectangular cross-section in the middle and plane, wide endings. Decorated with incised linear ornaments. Outer D: 6.0 cm; inner D: 5.5 cm; cross-section: 0.45 cm; width of plane endings: 1.1 cm. On the left lower arm. **(4)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 47.4; 142.4) – open hoop, with a rectangular cross-section in the middle and plane, expanding endings. Decorated with incised linear and wave ornaments. Outer D: 5.7 cm; inner D: 5.3 cm; cross-section: 0.7 x 0.2 cm; width of plane endings: 1.6 cm. On the right lower arm. **(5)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 47.6; 142.7) – open hoop, made of two intertwined pieces of thick wire. Outer D: 6.25 cm; inner D: 5.05 cm; width: 0.6 cm; width of endings: 1.55 cm. On the right lower arm. **(6)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 47.5; 142.6) – open hoop, with a rectangular cross-section in the middle and plane, wide endings. Decorated with incised linear and reticulated ornaments. Outer D: 5.6 cm; inner D: 5.2 cm; cross-section: 0.7 cm; width of plane endings: 1.55 cm. On the right lower arm. **(7)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 47.7; 141.5) – open plane band, with rounded endings. Decorated with incised linear ornaments and dents. Outer D: 5.75 cm; inner D: 5.25 cm; width of band: 0.8 cm; thickness of band: 0.25 cm. On the right lower arm. **(8)** Necklace-like adornment, made of copper and iron rings and iron plates (fig. 107.C). Around the neck of the individual. **(9)** iron shoe nail (figs. 46.9; 148.5) – round head and bent spike. Strongly corroded. Length: 1.2 cm; D head: 0.8 cm. Near the right foot. **(10)** copper button (figs. 46.10; 143.3) – made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. Fragmented. Preserved D: 0.8 cm. Next to the skull.
G. Notes: the neck-adornment is brought to a laboratory for conservation and restauration.

Grave no. 30 (figs. 45.B; 106.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, NE quarter of the square
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: decayed, crumbling bones; preserved are only parts of the skull, ribs, left arm and left leg. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.77 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from N
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: separate skull fragments above the legs and to the E

Grave no. 31 (figs. 48.A; 107.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, E periphery of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 280.51°
C. Condition: very badly preserved bones, almost entirely decayed; preserved are parts of the skull, arms and legs, chest. Missing phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.48 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, right one laid in the upper part of the chest, left one – on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with a single, large stone from W, E and S

F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: the mandible was found with the teeth downwards

Grave no. 32 (figs. 48.B; 108.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, SE quarter of the square
B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 266.46°
C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones; preserved are parts of the arms, legs, pelvis, skull, ribs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.32 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one stretched along the body, right one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from N, W and E
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: superposition (fig. 108.A) – the grave disturbs the older Grave no. 33; fragments of skull are found near the pelvis, but it is uncertain whether they belong to Grave no. 32 or 33

Grave no. 33 (figs. 49.A; 108.B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, SE corner of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: extremely bad bones condition; preserved are only parts of the skull, thorax, upper legs, arms. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.85 m
D. Position: A) torso – stretched; b) arms – probably slightly crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – N/A; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from E, and marked from N
F. Inventory: (1) silver finger-ring (figs. 49.A.1; 108.C; 139.6) – massive plane hoop, widening and forming a round plate with incised, cross-like decoration. D hoop: 2.1 cm; width of hoop: 0.3 cm; D plate: 1.1 cm. On the pelvis, probably on a phalanx of the right hand.
G. Notes: superposition (fig. 108.A) – the grave is disturbed by Grave no. 32

Grave no. 34 (figs. 49.B; 109.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, S periphery of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 294.25°
C. Condition: very badly preserved bones, partially decayed and destroyed. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.61 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows and laid on the chest /right/ and pelvis /left/; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with one to three stones from each side
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 35 (figs. 50.A; 109.B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A33, S periphery of the square, under the profile
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 283.92° (uncertain)
C. Condition: very bad bones condition; preserved are parts of the skull, long bones of the limbs, and left ilium. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.13 m
D. Position: a) torso – N/A; b) arms – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N, S and W
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 36 (figs. 50.B; 109.C)
A. Location: Grid sq. B33, NW quarter of the square, to the W profile
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 295.93°
C. Condition: almost entirely decayed bones – preserved are only parts of the skull, incl. teeth, long bones from the arms, some undefined bones around the chest. Legs are completely missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.89 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – N/A; c) legs – N/A; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: probably a simple pit; several scattered stones, which most likely aren't part of the construction
F. Inventory: (1) fragment of a very thin copper plate – falls apart in the process. S of the skeleton.
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 37 (figs. 51.A; 109.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. B33, central part of the square
B. Orientation: N/A
C. Condition: almost entirely decayed; visible are only parts of the legs, fragment of the right arm and the pelvis. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.07 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from S and marked from E; N from the skeleton is located a stripe of dark soil, about 7 cm wide, oriented W - E – probably traces of wooden construction
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 38 (figs. 51.B; 110.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. B33, central S part of the square
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: almost entirely decayed – only three leg bones and two teeth are found. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.69 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: simple pit, with rounded corners
F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 39 (figs. 52.A; 110.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B33, SE corner of the square

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: almost entirely decayed; only several teeth are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: N/A

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, with slightly rounded corners

F. Inventory: (1) iron nail (figs. 52.A.1; 110.C; 148.10) – strongly corroded, fragmented. Length: 2.4 cm. By the teeth.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 40 (figs. 52.B; 110.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B32, NW corner of the square and E periphery of grid sq. A32

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 285.86° (uncertain)

C. Condition: extremely bad bones condition; preserved, although fading, are the long leg bones, right arm, some ribs and part of the skull. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.60 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with big stones from N and S

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: the pelvis is destroyed in the excavations process; **superposition** – the grave is beneath Grave no. 42

Grave no. 41 (figs. 53.A; 111.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A32, central N part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 297.61°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – parts of the skull, limbs and probably thorax, although almost decayed. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.34 m

D. Position: a) torso – N/A; b) arms – probably crouched in the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – close one to the other, slightly bent in the knees; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, fenced with one row of stones from S, and only marked with three stones from N

F. Inventory: (1) copper object (figs. 53.A.1; 111.C; 137.2) – open hoop with circular cross-section. D: 2.2 cm; cross-section: 0.2 cm. Near the left arm.

G. Notes: superposition (fig. 111.B) – the grave lies below Grave no. 42

Grave no. 42 (figs. 53.B; 111.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A32, NE corner of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 273.12°

C. Condition: almost completely decayed; preserved are parts of the legs, right arm and mandible; some of the bones fall apart in the process. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.56 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: superposition – the grave is positioned above the older Graves nos. 41 *и* 40

Grave no. 43 (figs. 54; 111.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A32, central W part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 289.69°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones, almost decayed – partially preserved are only some long bones from the limbs, the skull and thorax. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.50 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched in the elbows, left one laid on the abdomen, right one on the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple, rectangular pit

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy bracelet (figs. 54.1; 111.E; 142.2) – open hoop with oval cross-section and flattened endings. Outer D: 5.9 cm; inner D: 5.3 cm; cross-section: 0.5 x 0.4 cm. On the right lower arm. **(2)** copper alloy bracelet (figs. 54.2; 111.E; 141.6) – massive open hoop, with rectangular cross-section and flattened endings. Decoration of incised linear ornaments and dents. Outer D: 6.5 cm; inner D: 6.0 cm; cross-section: 0.8 x 0.4 cm. On the left lower arm.

G. Notes: the mandible is displaced

Grave no. 44 (figs. 55.A; 112.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A32, E profile of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 286.75° (uncertain)

C. Condition: almost completely decayed – preserved are only the long leg bones. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.77 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 45 (figs. 55.B; 112.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A32, SE part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 284.97° (uncertain)

C. Condition: almost entirely decayed; preserved only skull bones, left upper arm, thorax and two long bones of the leg/legs. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.33 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A, probably simple pit

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 46 (figs. 56.A; 112.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A31, W periphery of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 296.42°
C. Condition: very badly preserved bones – only visible are parts of the skull, a few teeth, long bones (probably from the legs). Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.07 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: rectangular pit with rounded corners, marked with stones from E, S and N
F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 56.A.1; 138.2) – an open hoop with one curved end, in the form of a "question mark". A "cluster-like" ornament, made of granules, is attached to the curved end. Fragmented. D hoop: 1.05 cm; length: 3.8 cm; dimensions of "cluster-like" ornament: 1.6 x 0.7 cm. Under the skull.
G. Notes: at the feet (supposedly) – large feature of coal, probably from burnt/rotten wood.

Grave no. 47 (figs. 56.B; 112.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A31, E periphery of the square
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: very badly preserved bones – bones of the skull, long bones from the legs and left arm and, probably, one rib. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.17 m
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: simple pit, with rounded corners, almost invisible in the surrounding terrain.
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 48 (figs. 57.A; 113.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. A31, SW part of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: N/A
C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones – fragments of separate long bones, part of the mandible. Preserved length of the skeleton: N/A
D. Position: N/A
E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, with rounded corners, marked with a single stone from N and W
F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 57.A.2; 113.B; 136.13) – a thick hoop, the lower part decorated with thickly twisted thin coil, two granule rings and one cube, also made of granules. Fragmented. D hoop: 2.1 cm; thickness of hoop wire: 0.15 cm; dimensions of granule cube: 0.6 x 0.6 cm. S of the skull. **(2)** silver temple ring (figs. 57.A.1; 113.B; 136.14) – a thick hoop, the lower part decorated with thickly twisted thin coil, two granule rings and one cube, also made of granules. Identical/Pairs with (1). D hoop: 2.3 cm; thickness of hoop wire: 0.15 cm; dimensions of granule cube: 0.5 x 0.5 cm. N of the skull.
G. Notes: in the filling – single charcoals

Grave no. 49 (figs. 57.B; 113.C)
A. Location: Grid sq. A31, S periphery of the square
B. Orientation: NW – SE, azimuth of the body: 303.85°
C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones – chest and pelvis missing, parts of the arms, legs and skull are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.54 m
D. Position: а) torso – stretched; б) hands – the right one – next to the body, the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdomen; в) legs – stretched; г) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly narrowing by the legs
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 50 (figs. 58.A; 113.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. A30, SW corner of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 282.64°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones – missing parts of the legs, pelvis and phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.28 m
D. Position: а) torso – stretched; б) arms – crouched at the elbows, the left one placed on the upper part of chest, the right one – on the abdomen; в) legs – stretched; г) head– facing N
E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones on all sides
F. Inventory: (1) copper buttons – 4 pieces. Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. One next to the head, three between the ribs. Extremely bad condition – destroyed in the process!
G. Notes: in the filling – coals and two pottery sherds; **superposition** (fig. 114.D) – legs are destroyed during the digging of the later Grave no. 51.

Grave no. 51 (figs. 59; 114.A, B)
A. Location: Grid sq. A30, N periphery of the square
B. Orientation: NW – SE, azimuth of the body: 301.18°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones, missing phalanges, parts of torso and skull. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.37 m
D. Position: а) torso – stretched; б) arms – the right one is crouched at the elbow and laid close to the pelvis, the left one – N/A; в) legs – stretched; г) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: simple rectangular pit
F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring, gilded (figs. 59.1; 138.6) – an open hoop made of thick, twisted wire, on the lower part – three spheres, decorated with filigree, granules and twisted coils. Bad condition, fragmented. D spheres: 1.1 – 1.6 cm; D hoop wire: 0.3 cm. N of the skull; **(2)** glass button (fig. 59.2; 143.14) – spherical, made in style „*millefiori*", from multi-coloured glass – red, yellow, blue, white. A silver tab, attached to the button with a silver peg. D: 1.35 cm. At the right part

of pelvis; **(3)** glass/crystal button (figs. 59.3; 143.15) – polyhedric shape. A silver tab, attached to the button with a silver peg. Dimensions: 1.1 x 1.0 cm. At the left side of the ribs; **(4)** iron buckle (fig. 114.B) – a frame and a plate in extremely bad condition. Destroyed during the survey! To the left, under the ribs; **(5)** iron object (figs. 59.5; 148.21) – highly corroded, fragmented. Near the left lower arm; **(6)** iron object (fig. 148.17) – highly corroded, fragmented. On the right part of the chest; **(7)** iron object (fig. 148.20) – highly corroded, fragmented. Under the right arm; **(8)** textile (fig. 114.B, C) – a large piece, probably a cloth/scarf. Greyish colour, with light (silver?) threads. Partially cracked, but probably the whole item. Visible folding by the edges. Approximate dimensions: 35 x 20 cm. Covering the head.

G. Notes: the textile cloth was lifted with the skull and the soil beneath it and sent for laboratory conservation and analysis; **superposition** (fig. 114.D) – the pit cuts the earlier Grave no. 50

Grave no. 52 (figs. 60.A; 115.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, NW corner of the square

B. Orientation: N/A

C. Condition: almost completely decayed, only a few bones of the limbs are preserved. Preserved length of the skeleton: N/A

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 53 (figs. 58.B; 116.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, NW part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 286.09°

C. Condition: extremely bad condition – almost completely decayed; the torso, pelvis, arms, parts of the skull and legs are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.52 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, marked with two stones from N

F. Inventory: (1) iron knife (figs. 58.B.1; 148.13) – one-sided, strongly corroded, fragmented. Length: 10.6 cm; width: 1.8 cm. At the left knee. **(2)** copper alloy earring (figs. 58.B.2; 115.C; 137.16) – fragment. Hollow sphere, decorated with protruded dots, strung on a hoop. D sphere: 1.4 cm; thickness hoop: 0.15 cm. At the location of the right pelvic scapula.

G. Notes: the earring partially disintegrates when lifted

Grave no. 54 (figs. 61.A; 115.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, E periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 283.88°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – much of the torso, skull, parts of the limbs and pelvis are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.52 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, marked by a single stone from N and S

F. Inventory: (1) silver finger-ring (figs. 61.A.1; 139.8) – a plane hoop, with a plate, attached to it. The plate is round, decorated with incised floral and geometrical elements. D hoop: 2.5 cm; width hoop: 0.4 cm; D plate: 2.3 cm. Near the pelvis.

G. Notes: feet are destroyed during the excavation.

Grave no. 55 (figs. 61.B; 116.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, SW periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 298.11°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, parts of the arms, torso, skull are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.63 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) hands – crouched at the elbows and lying in abdominal area, perhaps crossed; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from S, W and E

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 56 (figs. 62.A; 116.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A30, S periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 288.64°

C. Condition: extremely bad preserved bones: phalanges, pelvis, parts of the torso and skull are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.38 м

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) hands – crouched at the elbows and laid in the abdominal area; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: simple pit, narrowing by the legs, marked with stones from NE, E and S

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 62.A.1; 146.6) – bent, rectangular plate, with partially destroyed rectangular frame. Length: 8.8 cm; cross-section frame: 0.6 x 0.6 cm; width plate: 3.4 cm; length plate: 4.35 cm. On the waist. **(2)** bronze object – to the left of the skull (disintegrates when lifted!)

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 57 (figs. 63; 116.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, central W part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 293.88°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, but no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.40 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid in the abdominal area, the right one – stretched out to the side of the shoulder and bent at the elbow, to the rib area; c) legs – stretched;

d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, partly fenced with stones from S, W and N

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy finger-ring (figs. 63.1; 140.6) – hoop with plane cross-section, with overlapping endings. The hoop widens and forms an oval plate, decorated with incised wave- and arc-shaped lines. D hoop: 2.1 cm; width hoop: 0.4 cm; D plate: 1.4 cm. Right of the right arm. **(2)** iron buckle (figs. 63.2; 116.D; 146.3) – rectangular plate and frame, entirely preserved prong; iron nail – round head and short spike. Length of buckle: 10.4 cm. Width frame: 5.5 cm; width plate: 3.6 cm. D head of nail: 2.1 cm; length spike: 1.95 cm. On the waist, left of the spine. **(3)** iron object (figs. 63.3; 116.D; 147.11) – hoop, attached to a bent plate. Highly corroded. Dimensions: 4.9 x 2.7 x 1.7 cm.

G. Notes: superposition – the grave probably disturbs the earlier Grave no. 58

Grave no. 58 (figs. 62.B; 117.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, central W part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 286.52°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones, only parts of the skull, collarbones, right arm, pelvis, both legs are found. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.31 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: N/A

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: superposition – it is possible that the left part of the skeleton is missing because it has been disturbed by the later Grave no. 57. Part of the legs were destroyed during excavation.

Grave no. 59 (figs. 60.B; 117.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, central western part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 286.89°

C. Condition: relatively well-preserved bones, the feet are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.25 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid in the abdominal area; c) legs – stretched; d) head – tilted slightly to the S

E. Grave construction: pit is marked with a single stone from W, no outlines are visible

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy button (figs. 60.B.1; 143.10) – made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. On the opposite side – protrusion. D sphere: 1.1 cm. Over the left shoulder; **(2)** iron buckle (figs. 60.B.2; 117.C; 146.10) – bent plate and a fragment of the frame. Very strongly corroded, fragmented. Width of plate: 4.8 cm. On the waist, left of the spine; **(3)–(5)** three iron objects – very highly corroded, no identification possible. Under the left forearm (destroyed when lifted), to the right of the ribs (destroyed when lifted) and south of the right hip (fig. 148.22): dimensions: 7.7 x 4.7 cm. **(6)** bronze coin (Num. 16; figs. 117.C; 155.1) – cut. D: 8 – 14 mm; weight: 0.42 g. Under the left forearm; **(7)** silver coin (Num. 29; fig. 156.6). D: 16 – 17 mm; weight: 0.46 g. Under the right forearm and the fingers of the left hand.

G. Notes: the legs were destroyed during excavations

Grave no. 60 (figs. 64.A; 117.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, central part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 287.77°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; most of the bones of the torso, parts of the skull, the pelvis, the phalanges of the hands and the left leg are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.45 m

D. Position: a) torso – uncertain; b) arms – the left one – stretched along the body, the right one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing downwards, but the parietal lobe upwards

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, partially fenced with stones from W, N and E, only marked with a single stone from S

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 64.A.1; 147.4) – bent plate, with the frame attached to it. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Preserved length of plate: 2.95 cm; cross-section of frame: 0.3 x 0.4 cm. Near the pelvis area.

G. Notes: in the filler many coals; ca. 10-15 cm above the skeleton, scattered bones are found – vertebrae, scapula, foot bones, ribs, collarbone; the upper half of the skeleton is messed up – mostly the skull, teeth and ribs

Grave no. 61 (figs. 65; 118)

A. Location: Grid sq. A29, SW periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 280.58°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, missing bones from both legs, the right hand is displaced. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.46 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – slightly crouched at the elbows and laid on the waist; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, marked with stones from W and SW

F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 65.1; 118.D; 136.17) – an open hoop of thick wire, the lower part is decorated with cubes and rings made of granules, and thickly twisted thin wire. D hoop: 3.3 cm; thickness of hoop wire: 0.2 cm; dimensions of cubes: 1.1 x 0.65 x 0.65 m. Next to the skull. **(2)** silver temple ring (figs. 65.2; 118.B, C; 136.8) – an open hoop of thick wire, the lower part is decorated with rings made of granules, and thickly twisted thin wire. D hoop: 2.7 cm; thickness of hoop wire: 0.2 cm; D granule rings: 0.65 cm. Left of the chest. **(3)** silver finger-ring (figs. 65.3; 139.7) – hoop with plane cross-section, widening and forming a plate

with incised floral decoration (rosette). D ring: 2.1 cm; width ring: 0.65 cm; D plate: 1.8 cm. Above the pelvis, on the right, at a phalanx of the right hand; **(4)** copper alloy button (figs. 65.4; 143.5) – made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. D: 1.1 cm. Left of the pelvis; **(5)** iron buckle (figs. 65.5; 146.1) – four-sided frame, with a rectangular plate. Highly corroded. Two round iron mounts are stuck to the frame. Length: 7.0 cm; width of frame: 5.2 cm; width of plate: 3.3 cm. Right of the spine, at the waist; **(6)** an object made of iron and copper rings (figs. 118.C; 149.6), next to it a piece of fabric/cloth. Between the left forearm and the chest. Unable to be restaurated. **(7)** silver coin (Num. 28; figs. 118.B; 156.5) – very bad condition, fragmented. D: 11-17 cm. In the spot of fabric/cloth; **(8)** fragment of fabric/cloth – over the left shoulder (destroyed when lifted!).

G. Notes: it is possible that the coin (7) was in a purse (6), attached by the rings to the belt

Grave no. 62 – double; individual A – from S, individual B – from N (figs. 66; 67; 119.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B29, NW part of the square

B. Orientation: Ind. A: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 289.99°; **Ind. B**: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 298.11°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; both skeletons are missing the lower parts of the legs, the phalanges of the hands, parts of the torso and the skull. **Ind. A**, preserved length of the skeleton: 1.67 m; **Ind. B**, preserved length of the skeleton: 1.61 m

D. Position: Ind. A: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – stretched along the body, the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – tilted slightly to the S; **Ind. B**: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – stretched along the body, the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple burial pit, marked with stones from NW

F. Inventory: Ind. A: **(1)** iron buckle (figs. 66.1; 145.7) – massive round frame, with plane cross-section and a bent plate. Length: 11.1 cm; D frame: 6.3 cm; frame cross-section: 1.2 x 0.3 cm; width plate: 2.95 cm. Under the ribs, on the right; **(5)–(7)** iron hoops (figs. 67.5-7; 145.8) – 3 pieces. Round cross-section, highly corroded. D: 4.0 / 3.35 / 3.1 cm. One on either side of the pelvis, and one on the left forearm; **(3)** iron object (figs. 67.3; 148.18) – probably part of a bent plate, with remains of a hoop. Hardly recognizable, highly corroded. Dimensions: 3.6 x 1.5 cm. To the right forearm. **Ind. B**: **(2)** iron buckle (figs. 67.2; 119.B; 146.9) – rectangular plate, with fragment of the frame. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Dimensions of plate: 5.3 x 3.1 cm; frame cross-section: 0.4 x 0.6 cm. In the lower part of the ribs, on the right; **(4)** iron object (figs. 67.4; 148.16) – trapezoidal shape, widened on one side. Probably there was a ring, now disintegrated. Dimensions: 5.3 x 2.6 x 1.0 cm. Under the right part of the chest, next to the buckle; **(8)** lead weight for weighing scale (figs. 67.8; 150.1) – bell-shaped, with rounded edges, with an iron tab at the upper end. D max: 3.9 cm; height: 4.1 cm; weight: 254.4 g. Under a stone from the grave construction, from W.

G. Notes: probably the lead weight is **not** in the grave, being under a stone from the construction.

Grave no. 63 (figs. 64.B; 119.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. B29, W periphery of the square incl. the E profile of sq. A29

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 289.83°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – only limb bones, skull, ribs and pelvis are found. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.42 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the left one – curled up towards the shoulder, the right one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdominal area

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N, S and W

F. Inventory: (1) silver coin (Num. 27; figs. 119.D; 156.4). D: 15 – 16 mm; weight: 0.44 g. On the left side of ribs

G. Notes: in the filling – small amount of coal

Grave no. 64 (figs. 68; 120.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B29, SW corner of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 288.51°

C. Condition: very well preserved bones, in anatomical order, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.79 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – almost stretched along the body; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: pit, slightly narrowing to the legs, partially dug into the gravel layer, marked with stones from N and W

F. Inventory: (1) iron belt buckle (figs. 68.1; 145.5) – oval frame, with a bar in the middle. Entirely preserved plate and prong, to which one round mount is stuck. Highly corroded. Dimensions: 5.35 x 2.8 cm; D mount: 1.6 cm. Above the right side of the pelvis; **(2)** iron mounts (figs. 68.2; 120.B; 145.6) – 21 pieces. Round, convex plates, with spikes for attachment. Highly corroded. D: 1.4 – 1.7 cm. Immediately above the pelvis, to the left and right of the spine; **(3)** copper alloy coin (Num. 17; fig. 155.2). D: 15 – 16 mm; weight: 1.76 g. Above the head

G. Notes: several small bones, not belonging to the skeleton, were found in the filling of the pit

Grave no. 65 (figs. 69; 121.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B29, central part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 261.24°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – in anatomical order, except for the skull, which lies on the thorax (fig. 121.C); bones of the feet, probably the hands, and some vertebrae are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.14 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbow and placed on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched, both femurs close to each other; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit with rounded corners, at its W end – single, vertically placed stone; the skeleton rests partially on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 69.1; 121.B; 138.8) – the open hoop is made of twisted together thick and thin, decorative wires, and ends with a tab. The other end is decorated with thickly twisted thin wire, with three different in size spheres strung to it. The latter are richly decorated with filigree and granules, forming different motifs – pyramids, medallions, cylinders etc. Remains of white textile are visible. Pairs with (2). D hoop: 3.4 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.3 cm; dimensions of the central sphere: 1.2 x 1.2 x 1.6 cm. SW of the mandible. **(2)** silver temple ring (figs. 69.2; 138.7) – the open hoop is made of twisted together thick and thin, decorative wires, and ends with a tab. The other end is decorated with thickly twisted thin wire, with three different in size spheres strung to it. The latter are richly decorated with filigree and granules, forming different motifs – pyramids, medallions, cylinders etc. Remains of white textile are visible. Identical/Pairs with (1). D hoop: 3.5 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.3 cm; dimensions of the central sphere: 1.2 x 1.3 x 1.6 cm. N of the skull, to the vertebrae; **(3)** silver finger-ring (figs. 69.3; 139.1) – hoop with plane cross-section, expanding in a round non-decorated plate. D hoop: 2.0 cm; D plate: 1.7 cm; Cross-section of hoop: 0.6 x 0.2 cm. Above the pelvis, where the hands would have been; **(4)** copper alloy buttons – 2 pieces (figs. 69.4; 143.1). Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. D: 1.1 cm. The second one fell apart when lifted. NW of the mandible.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 66 (figs. 70; 120.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. B29, SE part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 257.89°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.59 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – uncertain: the left one – strongly crouched to the left shoulder; the right one – stretched along the body, the phalanges on the thorax and pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: simple pit with rounded corners, narrowing by the legs and in depth; dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) iron belt buckle (figs. 70.1; 120.D; 146.2) – bent plate, with slightly trapezoidal frame and fully preserved prong. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Overall length: 9.9 cm; dimensions of frame: 5.8 x 4.2 cm. On the waist. **(2)** silver earring/temple ring (figs. 70.2; 136.7) – open hoop, made of thick wire, decorated with thickly twisted thin wire and granule rings and spheres. D hoop: 2.4 – 1.9 cm; thickness of hoop: 0.15 cm; D sphere of granules: 0.6 cm. On the head

G. Notes: unnatural position of the arms

Grave no. 67 (figs. 71; 121.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A-centre, W part

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 288.33°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; the lower parts of both legs and the phalanges are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.86 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – almost stretched along the body, the left one – slightly crouched at the elbow and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: pit, partly fenced with stones from E, S and W

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy earring (figs. 71.1; 137.5) – open, simple hoop, with one folded end. Identical to (2). D: 1.4 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. S from the skull; **(2)** copper alloy earring (figs. 71.2; 137.6)– open, simple hoop, with one folded end. Identical to (1). D: 1.4 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. N from the skull; **(3)** copper alloy earring (figs. 71.3; 122.B; 137.7) – open, simple hoop, with both ends pinned together and the one end – folded. Identical to (4). D: 1.3 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. Below the skull; **(4)** copper alloy earring (figs. 71.4; 137.8) – open, simple hoop, with both ends pinned together and the one end – folded. Identical to (3). D: 1.4 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm. Below the skull; **(5)** silver earring/temple ring (figs. 71.5; 122.B; 136.1) – open hoop, made of thin wire, decorated with a ring of granules, flanked with decorative windings. Identical with (6). D hoop: 1.7 cm; thickness: 0.15 cm; D granule ring: 0.6 cm. Below the skull; **(6)** silver earring/temple ring (figs. 71.6; 136.2) – open hoop, made of thin wire, decorated with a ring of granules, flanked with decorative windings. Identical with (5). D hoop: 1.9 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm; D granule ring: 0.6 cm. Below the skull; **(7)** silver earring (figs. 71.7; 137.4) – open, simple hoop, with both ends pinned together, one of them – folded. D hoop: 1.6 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm; Below the skull; **(8)** copper alloy earring (figs. 71.8; 137.11) – open hoop, decorated with thin windings and a hollow, silver-plated sphere. D hoop: ca. 1.9 cm; thickness: 0.1 cm; D sphere: 0.8 cm. Below the skull; **(9)** iron belt buckle (figs. 71.9; 147.8) – D-shaped frame, with entirely preserved prong. Dimensions: 5.0 x 4.4 cm; length of prong: 3.8 cm. On the waist; **(10)** iron knife – fragment

(fig. 148.14). One-sided edge, slightly bent. Preserved length: 4.4 cm; width: 1.1 cm; thickness: 0.2 cm. Above the parietal part.

G. Notes: in the filling sporadically – charcoals

Grave no. 68 (figs. 72.A; 121.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A-centre, central N part

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 264.56°

C. Condition: some of the bones are in relatively bad condition, but with no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.05 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – slightly crouched at the elbows and placed on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, marked with two stones each from S, W and N

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: some of the bones of the upper half of the skeleton are displaced – vertebrae, one arm, the sacrum

Grave no. 69 – double; individual A – from S, individual B – from N (figs. 73; 122.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, NW part of the square

B. Orientation: Ind. A: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 285.14°; **Ind. B**: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 290.81°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; **Ind. A**: phalanges, parts of limbs and torso are missing; Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.52 m; **Ind. B**: most parts of the arms, legs, torso, pelvis are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.43 m

D. Position: Ind. A: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one stretched along the body, the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdominal area; c) legs – stretched; г) head – facing upwards; **Ind. B**: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – stretched along the body, the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdominal area; в) legs – stretched; г) head – facing upwards;

E. Grave construction: pit, partially fenced with stones from N and E, and only marked with one stone each from W and S.

F. Inventory: Ind. A: **(1)** bronze earring/temple ring (figs. 73.1; 136.6) – open hoop with overlapping endings, made of thick wire. Decorated with thin windings and three rings, made of granules. D hoop: 2.0 cm; thickness hoop: 0.15 cm; D granule ring: 0.6 cm. Next to the right knee. **(2)** bronze earring/temple ring (figs. 73.2; 136.5) – open hoop with overlapping endings, made of thick wire. Decorated with thin windings and three rings, made of granules. Identical to (1). D hoop: 2.1 cm; thickness hoop: 0.15 cm; D granule ring: 0.6 cm. Next to the right knee; **(5)** iron buckle (figs. 73.5; 146.7) – bent plate with a rivet, trapezoidal frame and fully preserved prong. Highly corroded. Length: 10.3 cm; width of plate: 4.0 cm; width of frame: 5.6 cm; length of prong: 5.6 cm. On the waist. **(7)** iron object (figs. 73.7; 148.11) – bent iron plate, strongly corroded, with unknown purpose. Dimensions: 3.4 x 2.2 x 1.6 cm. Above the right forearm; **Ind. B**: **(3)** silver earring (figs. 73.3; 122.D; 138.5) – open hoop, made of thin wire, with a single silver sphere, strung to it, decorated with filigree, granules and windings. D hoop: 2.0 cm; thickness hoop: 0.1 cm; D sphere: 0.9 cm. N of the skull; **(4)** silver earring (figs. 73.4; 136.4) – open hoop, made of thin wire, with a single silver sphere, strung to it, decorated with filigree, granules and windings. Identical to (3). D hoop: 2.0 cm; thickness hoop: 0.1 cm; D sphere: 0.9 cm. Below the skull. **(6)** iron object (figs. 73.6; 147.10) – a hoop, attached to a bent, riveted iron plate. Dimensions: 4.2 x 2.2 x 1.2 cm. Near the right forearm.

G. Notes: traces of cloth were found next to Ind. A's right arm, at their feet – a fragment of glass; on the left forearm a dark spot is visible, probably also from some kind of textile fabric.

Grave no. 70 (figs. 72.B; 123.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 270.47°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones; missing some vertebrae, phalanges of hands and feet, some small bones; the ribs are scattered throughout the grave. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.27 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows, the left one laid on the abdominal area, the right one – on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, marked with stones from E and W

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 71 (figs. 74; 123.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, W periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 289.59°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.78 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – left one crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis, and right one on the upper part of the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: pit, marked with stones from N and S, partially dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) silver temple ring (figs. 74.1; 138.3) – an open hoop with one curved end, in the form of a "question mark". A "cluster-like" ornament, made of granules, is attached to the curved end, which is also decorated with windings. D hoop: 1.2 cm; length of curved end: 2.1 cm; dimensions of "cluster-like" ornament: 0.7 x 0.7 x 0.8 cm. Near the left knee; **(2)** silver temple ring (figs. 74.2; 123.C; 138.1) – an open hoop with one curved end, in the form of a "question mark".

A "cluster-like" ornament, made of granules, is attached to the curved end, which is also decorated with windings. D hoop: 1.6 cm; length of curved end: 2.5 cm. Below the skull. **(3)** iron belt buckle (figs. 74.3; 145.1) – an oval frame with a bar in the middle, and a bent plate. D frame: 2.6 – 3.6 cm; length plate: 2.3 cm; width plate: 1.4 cm. Above the sacrum. **(4)** iron belt mounts (figs. 123.D; 145.2) – 7 pieces. Round, convex plates, with spikes for attachment. Highly corroded. D: 1.5 – 1.6 cm. One on the left side of the left thigh, one on the left side of the ribs, one in the mouth, three below the pelvis and one detected in the filling during the survey. **(5)** copper alloy buttons (figs. 74.5; 123.C; 143.4) – 22 pieces. Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. D: 1.0 – 1.25 cm. Fifteen – over and around both legs, six – near to and below the pelvis, one to the head.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 72 (figs. 75.A; 124.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 271.70°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, most phalanges missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.88 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards, slightly to the S

E. Grave construction: the outline of the pit is uncertain, probably marked with one stone each from W and E; the skeleton lies on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: in the filling of the pit – charcoal and individual burned bones, probably from the cremation (Grave no. 5/LA) in the immediate vicinity

Grave no. 73 (figs. 75.B; 124.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, S profile of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 276.16°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, missing almost the entire chest, spine, arms, feet, part of the pelvis. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.98 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the chest, the left one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: a few burnt bones are found in the filling, probably from disturbed cremation to the N

Grave no. 74 (figs. 76.A; 124.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A28, S profile of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 286.24°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.65 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen, right over left; c) legs – stretched; d) head – slightly tilted to the N

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, slightly dug into the gravel layer, on the N side partially fenced with stones

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 76.A.1; 124.D; 146.5) – bent, rectangular plate with a rivet, rectangular frame and fully preserved prong. Length frame: 5.7 cm; width frame: 5.1 cm; length plate: 5.5 cm; width plate: 3.8 cm; length prong: 6.3 cm. Above the pelvis, right of the spine.

G. Notes: slightly displaced phalanges of the hands and vertebrae of the neck

Grave no. 75 (figs. 77.A; 125.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, E periphery of the square, incl. under the profile

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.95°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks; the skull is badly fragmented, the bones of the torso appear displaced. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.50 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows, laid against the corresponding shoulder; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, marked with stone from W

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 77.A.1; 145.3) – the plate is attached via joint to the bar, which separates the frame to oval and trapezoidal part. Highly corroded – four round mounts are stuck to the frame. Length of frame: 3.8 cm; width of frame: 2.55 cm; width plate: 2.2 cm; D mounts: 1.4 – 1.7 cm. Between the ribs and the pelvis, right of the spine; **(2)** iron belt mounts (figs. 77.A.2; 145.4) – 19 pieces. Round, convex plates, with spikes for attachment. Highly corroded. D: 1.5 – 1.7 cm. In the area between the ribs and pelvic bones.

G. Notes: the torso may have been displaced intentionally; the arms (perhaps the skull too?) do not appear to be in a natural position

Grave no. 76 (figs. 76.B; 125.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, NE part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW– ENE, azimuth of the body: 244.81°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks, except for part of the tailbone, teeth (lost during lifetime) and some feet phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.53 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows, laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: a simple pit, dug into the gravel layer, narrowing by the legs; marked with several stones at the feet and in the corners of the pit, next to

the head; more charcoals and pebbles are found in the filling near the feet

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: displacement of the head – the skull is with the foramen magnum upwards

Grave no. 77 (figs. 77.B; 125.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, central part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 271.89°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks; some bones are fragmented, and fall apart. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.35 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: crouched at the elbows, the left one – laid on the left part of pelvis, the right one – on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit with rounded corners, narrowing by the legs; partly fenced with stones from N; buried in the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: at the knees, there is an "overlapping" of the femurs with the lower leg bones by about 0.10 m.

Grave no. 78 (figs. 78.A; 125.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, SE part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 285.65°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks, except for a few teeth, the right kneecap, and some phalanges. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.75 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – strongly crouched at the elbows and placed on the corresponding shoulder (tied?); c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: simple oval pit, marked with stones, slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: a few charcoals are found in the filling

Grave no. 79 (figs. 78.B; 126.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, SW part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.19°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; missing the lower legs, parts of the skull and the wrists. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.83 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows, laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: no burial pit is detected; the skeleton lies on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: it is possible that the legs were destroyed during the survey

Grave no. 80 (figs. 79.A; 126.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B28, under the S profile of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 269.7°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks, except the kneecaps. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.70 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen, right over left; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: uncertain, probably a simple pit

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy finger-ring (figs. 79.A.1; 126.C; 140.7) – a hoop, with plane, slightly rounded cross-section. A "leaf-shaped" plate, with incised decoration. D hoop: 2.2 cm; cross-section of hoop: 0.5 x 0.2 cm; dimensions of plate: 1.9 x 1.1 cm. On a phalanx of the right hand

G. Notes: the concentration of charcoal in the filling is higher at the feet area

Grave no. 81 (figs. 79.B; 127.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A27, NE part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 278.03°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.71 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked with stones from S and E

F. Inventory: (1) iron belt buckle (figs. 79.B.1; 147.9) – a hoop with round cross-section, attached to a long, bent plate. Highly corroded. Length: 6.75 cm; width: 1.8 cm; D frame: 2.5 cm; right next to the tailbone. **(2)** stone bead (figs. 127.B; 144.4) – spheroidal shape, slightly flattened. Decorated with tilted, incised lines. Outer D: 1.4 cm; D hole: 0.5 cm; height: 1.1 cm. Right of the spine.

G. Notes: in the filling – small pebbles from the gravel layer; immediately above the left side of the chest, traces of a wooden plank, reaching from the pelvis to the head (figs. 127.B)

Grave no. 82 (figs. 80.A; 126.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. A27, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 270.63°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, most of the phalanges of the hands and feet are missing, the thorax bones are broken. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.53 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: crouched at the elbows, the left one – laid on the pelvis, the right one – probably on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs,

marked with few stones from SE and E, the skeleton lies on the gravel layer
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: in the area of the right wrist – a pottery sherd

Grave no. 83 (figs. 81.A; 128.A)
A. Location: Grid sq. B27, N periphery of the square, by the profile
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 287.34°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones, appear to be in non-anatomical order. The right arm, the feet, part of the skull are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.08 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdomen, the right one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A
E. Grave construction: probably simple pit; the skeleton lies on the gravel layer
F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy object (figs. 81.A.1; 149.1) – only a fragment, perhaps part of an earring pendant. Decorated with filigree and small rings. D: 1.2 cm. SE from the skull. **(2)** iron belt buckle (figs. 81.A.2; 147.1) – D-shaped frame, attached to a bent plate. Length: 5.9 cm; width oh frame: 3.35 cm; width of plate: 3.8 cm. Above the left part of the pelvis.
G. Notes: none

Grave no. 84 (figs. 82; 127.C)
A. Location: Grid sq. B27, W part of the square
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 276.79° (uncertain)
C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.55 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched, slightly curved to the NW; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N, the mandible points upwards
E. Grave construction: trapezoidal pit, narrowing by the legs; slightly dug into the gravel layer, partly fenced with stones; small coals are visible in the filling (fig. 135.B)
F. Inventory: (1) iron belt buckle (figs. 82.1; 127.D; 146.4) – slightly trapezoidal frame, attached to a bent plate with a perforation in one corner. Fully preserved prong. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Length: 9.6 cm; width frame: 4.4 cm; width plate: 3.6 cm; length prong: 4.6 cm. On the waist. **(2)** iron object (figs. 82.2; 127.D; 148.1) – a hoop, with fragment of an elongated plate attached to it. D hoop: 2.4 cm; cross-section hoop: 0.4 cm; length plate: 1.9 cm. Above the ribs, on the right side of the chest. **(3)** finger-ring (fig. 127.D) – badly corroded, at the phalanges of the hand (NB – disintegrates when lifted!).
G. Notes: in the upper part of the skeleton, a slight shuffling of the bones is detected, mainly on the ribs

Grave no. 85 (figs. 80.B; 128.B)
A. Location: Grid sq. B27, central E part of the square
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 266.93°
C. Condition: badly preserved bones – decayed, bones from the hands and feet, parts of the pelvis, thorax and skull are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.10 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: crouched at the elbows, the left one - laid to the pelvis, the right one – on the abdomen; c) legs – slightly crouched at the knees and spread apart; d) head – facing S
E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly dug into the gravel layer
F. Inventory: none
G. Notes: charcoals in the filling

Grave no. 86 (figs. 81.B; 128.C)
A. Location: Grid sq. B27, SE part of the square
B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 273.92°
C. Condition: well preserved bones, no visible lacks; the bones of the torso are displaced. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.67 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the pelvis, the right one – stretched, very slightly bent wrist, also laying on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N, the mandible points upwards
E. Grave construction: uncertain, probably simple pit
F. Inventory: (1) iron belt buckle (figs. 81.B.1; 147.5) – D-shaped frame, with fully preserved prong, without plate. Strongly corroded, fragmented. Dimensions: 3.5 x 3.2 cm. Under the right scapula of the pelvis
G. Notes: the vertebrae and ribs are visibly scattered

Grave no. 87 (figs. 83.A; 128.D)
A. Location: Grid sq. B27, SW corner of the square, the head partially falls into the eastern profile of sq. A27
B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 277.03°
C. Condition: the bones are relatively well preserved, but in the upper part of the skeleton there is a visible shuffling - especially in the vertebrae and phalanges of the hands, the mandible is above the right shoulder and the rest of the skull above the left, the long bones of the left arm are almost parallel, and the right shoulder scapula is above the right axillary bone. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.82 m
D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: uncertain, the right one – very slightly crouched and placed on the pelvis, the left one – N/A; c) legs – stretched; d) head – probably facing N
E. Grave construction: simple pit, narrowing by the legs; slightly dug into the gravel layer.
F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 83.A.1; 147.7) – rectangular shape with rounded edges and narrower in the middle. Fully preserved prong. Dimensions: 4.9 x 3.3 cm. To the right of torso, near the right lower arm.

G. Notes: in the filling – few charcoals and pottery sherds

Grave no. 88 (figs. 83.B; 129.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A26, W periphery of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 273.43°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.60 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the left one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdomen, the right one – slightly crouched and laid on pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked with a single stone from E

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 83.B.1; 129.B; 147.6) – pentagonal frame, with fully preserved prong, without a plate. Dimensions of frame: 4.6 x 4.6 cm; cross-section: 0.4 cm; length of prong: 5.15 cm. On the waist, left of the spine.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 89 (figs. 84.A; 129.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, N periphery of the square, partly under the S profile of sq. B27

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: N/A

C. Condition: badly preserved bones, shuffled, decayed, many bones are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.70 m

D. Position: a) torso – N/A; b) arms: the left one – slightly crouched at the elbow, the right one – N/A; c) legs – slightly crouched at the knees; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, not clearly visible; the skeleton lies on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: to the left of the supposed thorax, traces of patina are visible, possibly from a destroyed copper alloy object

Grave no. 90 (figs. 84.B; 129.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, NW corner of the square

B. Orientation: SW – NE, azimuth of the body: 257.04°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones. The hands, part of the pelvis, lower legs and feet are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.11 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – slightly crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – almost stretched, slightly crouched at the knees; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: uncertain – no burial pit can be detected, the head lays on the gravel layer that descends in depth to the E. In the filling – few charcoals.

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: the legs were destroyed during the survey

Grave no. 91 (figs. 85.A; 130.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, central N part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 290.77°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones; the phalanges of the hands and feet, several vertebrae, parts of the skull and pelvis, the right kneecap are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.04 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: crouched at the elbows, the left one – laid on the abdomen, the right one – high on the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: simple pit, narrowing by the legs; slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: small pebbles from the layer are found in the filler of the pit

Grave no. 92 (figs. 85.B; 130.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, in W part of the square and E profile of sq. A26

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 280.81°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.60 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: no outlines of the pit are detectable, except for the E boundary, which is marked by a single stone

F. Inventory: (1) iron buckle (figs. 85.B.1; 130.C; 146.8) – trapezoidal frame, attached to a bent plate. Highly corroded. Length: 7.3 cm; width of frame: 4.4 cm; width of plate: 3.35 cm. On the waist. **(2)** iron object (figs. 85.B.2; 148.19) – an elongated plate, with pointed endings, bent backwards (probably for attachment). Dimensions: 3.6 x 1.7 cm. Near the right wrist.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 93 (figs. 86.A; 130.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, SE part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 268.55°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.67 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis; c) legs – stretched; d) head – slightly tilted to the S

E. Grave construction: simple pit with rounded corners, slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked with small stones from W and NE, small pebbles are found in the filling

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 94 (figs. 87.A; 131.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B26, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W– E, azimuth of the body: 273.56°

C. Condition: extremely bad condition of the bones, almost decayed. The skull (almost completely missing),

thorax, pelvis, wrists, feet are not preserved; the rest of the bones are located but fall apart when lifted; Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.23 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: crouched at the elbows, the left one – on the pelvis, the right one – on the chest; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: not detected; probably simple pit, skeleton lies on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 95 (figs. 86.B; 131.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. A25, central part of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 279.32° (uncertain)

C. Condition: well preserved bones, but in non-anatomical order. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.61 m

D. Position: a) torso – N/A; c) arms – stretched along the body; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs and slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy buttons – 2 pieces. Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. Extremely bad condition, fall apart when lifted. One next to the right forearm, the other under the thorax.

G. Notes: the skeleton is probably shuffled postmortem. The bones are relatively at their logical places from an anthropological point of view, but they are not oriented correctly: the distance between the two arms is too great, the bones of the chest and spine are shuffled, the phalanges of the hands are scattered in several places, the pelvis is broken in two parts and each of them is turned around, the femur bones are turned with the apples outward, the phalanges of the toes are scattered. It is possible that the body was exhumed, then reburied and roughly "arranged"

Grave no. 96 (figs. 87.B; 131.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A25, central S part of the square

B. Orientation: W– E, azimuth of the body: 267.98°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.57 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched, slightly curved to the S; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: simple pit, narrowing by the legs layer; marked with few stones from SE, slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) finger-ring (figs. 87.B.1; 131.D; 140.4) – closed, plane hoop, widening and forming a plate with pierced decoration – a cross-like ornament and short diagonal lines. D hoop: 2.2 cm; width of hoop: 0.35 cm; D plate: 1.4 cm. On a phalanx of the left hand

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 97 – double; individual A – from N, individual B – from S (figs. 88.A; 132.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B25, NE part of the square

B. Orientation: Ind. A: W – E, azimuth of the body: 269.58°; **Ind. B**: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 261.13°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones; **Ind. A**: the bones of the torso, pelvis, thighs, phalanges of hands and feet are missing; Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.00 m; **Ind. B**: the feet are missing, the skull, vertebrae and ribs are badly fragmented; unerupted permanent teeth. Preserved length of the skeleton: 0.94 m

D. Position: Ind. A: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards; **Ind. B**: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbow and laid on the abdomen, left over right; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: a simple pit with unclear outlines, slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked in several places with small stones

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: double grave of two children, with touching elbows

Grave no. 98 (figs. 88.B; 132.B)

A. Location: Grid sq. B25, central part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 274.83°

C. Condition: badly preserved bones – parts of the skull, thorax, hips are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.15 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing N

E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs, partly fenced with stones; a strip of wood (plank) with a width of 2-3 cm, a length of about 0.40 m and orientation N-S is visible above the head; after the rains it is no longer visible on the ground; the skeleton lies on the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: the femurs are destroyed during the survey

Grave no. 99 (figs. 89; 133.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. B25, SE part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 249.08°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, no visible lacks, except for some small bones; the skull is badly fragmented. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.52 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen /left/ and on the chest /right/; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: pit with rounded corners, dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: (1) copper alloy finger-ring (figs. 89.1; 133.B; 140.8) – an open hoop with overlapping endings, with crescent-shaped cross-section. Leaf-shaped

plate, without decoration. D hoop: 2.2 cm; dimensions of plate: 1.75 x 1.2 cm. Near the right elbow. **(2)** copper alloy finger-ring (figs. 89.2; 140.5) – hoop with plane cross-section, expanding in a round plate, decorated with floral motifs. D hoop: 2.2 cm; width of hoop: 0.4 cm; D plate: 1.3 cm. To the left, under the torso. **(3)–(4)** copper alloy buttons – 4 pieces (figs. 89.3-4; 143.6-7). Made of two hollow hemispheres, with a tab attached to them. Three of them – fragmented. D: 0.6/0.7 – 1.4 cm. One over the pelvis and three – on the chest. **(5)** iron belt buckle (figs. 89.5; 133.B; 147.3) – trapezoidal frame with rounded corners and bent, riveted plate. Fully preserved prong. Length: 7.65 cm; width frame: 4.5 cm; length prong: 5.0 cm. On the waist, left of the spine. **(6)** beads from different minerals – 116 pieces (figs. 133.C; 144.1). Several types: 53 spherical, of them 37 white, three yellow, four red, and nine light-blue; 41 cylindrical, with round or rectangular cross-section, of them 10 white, with rectangular cross-section, five blue with rectangular cross-section, 24 dark-red, with rectangular cross-section, and two light-blue, with round cross-section; 22 white beads with irregular shape, slightly flattened. D of the spherical beads – 0.3 – 0.6 cm; length of cylindrical beads – 0.9 – 1.8 cm; dimensions of irregular beads – 0.35 – 0.5 cm. All of them – around and under the chest; **(7)** perforated shells from sea snails/*cypraea* – 3 pieces (fig. 144.2), and from other small snails – 5 pieces (fig. 144.3). Dimensions of the *cypraea*: 1.2/1.4/1.5 cm; dimensions of the small snail shells: 0.4/0.6 cm. Around and under the chest. **(8)** lead "buttons" – 5 pieces (fig. 143.12). Spherical, with a tab (broken) for attachment. D: 0.7 – 0.8 cm. Three to both forearms, one to the pelvis, one to the left shoulder. **(9)** silver coin (Num. 30; fig. 156.7) – perforated. D: 12- 13 mm; weight: 1.03 g. Below the torso, to the left.

G. Notes: the beads, *cypraea*, snails, lead "buttons" and pierced coin were probably part of a string

Grave no. 100 (figs. 90.A; 132.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A24, N periphery of the square

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 276.77°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones – the feet and some phalanges of the hands are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.63 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms: the right one – crouched at the elbow and laid on the pelvis, the left one is displaced; c) legs – stretched, knees brought together; d) head – facing S

E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: the mandible is displaced and turned upside down, some vertebrae are also in non-anatomical order; the feet are destroyed during the survey

Grave no. 101 (figs. 90.B; 132.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B24, W periphery of the square and E profile of sq. A24

B. Orientation: WNW – ESE, azimuth of the body: 276.91°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, part of the right arm, the right pelvic scapula, and the right femur are missing. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.59 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the pelvis /right/ and on the abdomen /left/; c) legs – stretched; d) head – N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly narrowing by the legs and slightly dug into the gravel layer

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: the right side of the body is destroyed during the survey

Grave no. 102 (figs. 91.A; 133.D)

A. Location: Grid sq. B24, central E part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 246.00°

C. Condition: relatively well preserved bones, the skull is crushed; no visible lacks. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.07 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards

E. Grave construction: simple pit, slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked with two stones from N and S

F. Inventory: none

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 103 (figs. 91.B; 134.A)

A. Location: Grid sq. A22, NW part of the square

B. Orientation: WSW – ENE, azimuth of the body: 249.35°

C. Condition: very badly preserved bones, almost decayed – only parts of both legs, pelvis, ribs, skull are found. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.26 m

D. Position: N/A

E. Grave construction: simple pit, narrowing by the legs. Along the periphery – a strip of grey-black earth, probably from the fence boards (fig. 135.A)

F. Inventory: (1) silver finger-ring (figs. 91.B.1; 134.B; 139.4) – a massive hoop, with a bulging, oval plate, decorated with incised ornaments. D hoop: 2.2 cm; cross-section of hoop: 0.7 x 0.2 cm; dimensions of plate: 1.6 x 1.0 cm. At the place of the torso. **(2)** copper button – destroyed when lifted. Under the left upper arm.

G. Notes: none

Grave no. 104 (figs. 92; 134.C)

A. Location: Grid sq. A22, central E part of the square

B. Orientation: W – E, azimuth of the body: 274.41°

C. Condition: well preserved bones, no visible lacks, except for one knee cap. Preserved length of the skeleton: 1.58 m

D. Position: a) torso – stretched; b) arms – crouched at the elbows and laid on the abdomen /left/ and chest /right/; c) legs – stretched; d) head – facing upwards
E. Grave construction: pit, narrowing by the legs. Slightly dug into the gravel layer, marked with a single stone at the head
F. Inventory: (1) silver finger-ring (figs. 92.1; 134.D; 139.3) – thin hoop, widening on one side and forming a bulging, oval plate, without decoration. D hoop: 2.1 cm; width of hoop: 0.15 cm; width of plate: 1.0 cm. On a phalanx of the left hand. **(2)** lead buttons – 9 pieces (fig. 143.11). Spherical, with a tab (broken) for attachment. D: 0.6 – 0.8 cm. Four – under the skull and to the left of the mandible, three – under the left forearm and two – under the right forearm
G. Notes: none

Numismatics catalogue

Num. 1 (fig. 153.1)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Constantius II, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 337 – 361
D: Obverse: - - - - - / TIV - - - -. Barely visible bust of the emperor, with a diadem, facing right
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. *Virtus* at the right side, standing, facing left, spearing with the right hand an enemy, falling from a horse
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 16 – 18 mm; Weight: 1.58 g.

Num. 2 (fig. 153.2)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Constantius II, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 337 – 361
D: Obverse: - - - - - / TIVS PF A - - -. Barely visible contour of a bust of the emperor, facing right
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. Only partially preserved image – *Virtus* at the right side, standing, facing left, spearing with the right hand an enemy, falling from a horse
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 15 – 16 mm; Weight: 2.60 g.

Num. 3 (fig. 153.3)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Constantius II, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 337 – 361
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: - - - TEMP / - - - - -. Only partially preserved image – *Virtus* at the right side, standing, facing left, with the right hand spearing an enemy, falling from a horse
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 14 – 15 mm; Weight: 1.30 g.

Num. 4 (fig. 153.4)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Constantius II, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 337 – 361
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. Only partially preserved image – *Virtus* at the right side, standing, facing left, with the right hand spearing an enemy, falling from a horse
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 14 – 16 mm; Weight: 1.34 g.

Num. 5 (fig. 153.5)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Julian II the Apostate as Caesar, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 355 – 360
D: Obverse: Inscription is non-visible. Bust of the emperor, bare head (without diadem), facing right
E: Reverse: Inscriptions are non-visible. Emperor in military uniform, standing facing. Leaning on a spear with his left hand, holding *labarum* with the right one. Image is only partially visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; part of the core is missing
G: Dimensions: D: 15 – 17 mm; Weight: 1.26 g.

Num. 6 (fig. 153.6)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull

B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased; part of the core is missing
G: Dimensions: D: 11 – 14 mm; Weight: 0.77 g.

Num. 7 (fig. 153.7)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased; part of the core is missing
G: Dimensions: D: 11 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.65 g.

Num. 8 (fig. 153.8)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 2/LA – on / near the skull
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Fragment of a coin, very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased
G: Dimensions: D: 9 – 11 mm; Weight: 0.52 g.

Num. 9 (fig. 154.1)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – W of the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Julian II the Apostate, minted in Nicomedia, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 360 – 363
D: Obverse: DN FL CL IVLI / ANVS PF AVG. Bust of the emperor, with a diadem, facing right
E: Reverse: SECVRITAS REIPVB - - ΝΙΚΓΟ. Bull, walking right. Two stars with many points above
F: Condition: Corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 25 – 27 mm; Weight: 7.62 g.

Num. 10 (fig. 154.2)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – W of the scull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Constantius I Chlorus as Caesar, minted in Ticinum, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 293 – 305
D: Obverse: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C. Bust of the emperor, with laurel wreath and armor, facing right
E: Reverse: GENIO P - - - / LI ROMANI. *Genius*, naked, with *modius* on the head, standing left, holding *patera* with the left hand, and *cornucopiae* with the right one
F: Condition: Partial corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 28 – 29 mm; Weight: 8.82 g.

Num. 11 (fig. 154.3)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – W of the skull
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Julian II the Apostate, minted in Cyzicus, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 360 – 363
D: Obverse: DN FL CL IVLI / ANVS PF AVG. Bust of the emperor, with a diadem, facing right
E: Reverse: SECVRITAS REIPVB CV - - A. Bull, walking right. Two stars with multiple points above
F: Condition: Corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 26 – 28 mm; Weight: 7.48 g.

Num. 12 (fig. 154.4)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – on the inside of the right thigh
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Valens, undefinable mint, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 364 – 378
D: Obverse: - - - - ALE / - - - - AVG. Barely visible bust of the emperor, with a diadem, facing right.
E: Reverse: GLORIA RO/ - - - -. The emperor, in military uniform, walking right, leaning on a *labarum* with the left hand, dragging behind a kneeled captive with the right one
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation on the obverse; fragment of the periphery is missing
G: Dimensions: D: 14 – 15 mm; Weight: 0.84 g.

Num. 13 (fig. 154.5)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – on the inside of the right elbow
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Valentinian I (364-375) or Valens (364-378), minted in Siscia, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 364 – 378
D: Obverse: Inscription is non-visible. Barely visible, partly preserved bust of an emperor, with a diadem, facing right
E: Reverse: The circular inscription is non-visible. Barely visible, partly preserved image of *Victoria*, walking right. Mintmark: - - ⊥ - -
- - **SIS** - -
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; fragments of the periphery are missing
G: Dimensions: D: 13 – 17 mm; Weight: 0.78 g.

Num. 14 (fig. 154.6)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – upper left part of the chest
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy

C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased, fragments of the periphery are missing
G: Dimensions: D: 12 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.85 g.

Num. 15 (fig. 154.7)
A: Location: Grid sq. A28, Grave no. 4/LA – under the skull
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased
G: Dimensions: D: 16 – 17 mm; Weight: 1.25 g.

Num. 16 (fig. 155.1)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 59 – on the lower left part of the chest
B: Identification: fragment of undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. Only small, unclear part of the image are preserved
F: Condition: Fragment of a coin. The obverse is entirely erased. Corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 8 – 14 mm; Weight: 0.42 g.

Num. 17 (fig. 155.2)
A: Location: Grid sq. B29, Grave no. 64 – above the skull
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased
G: Dimensions: D: 15 – 16 mm; Weight: 1.76 g.

Num. 18 (fig. 155.3)
A: Location: Grid sq. A33, SE from Grave 29
B: Identification: Late Roman coin of Emperor Constans, minted in Nicomedia, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 337 – 350
D: Obverse: **- - - - / NS P - - - -** Barely visible image of the emperor, with diadem, facing right
E: Reverse: Partially visible wreath, with an inscription inside:
- - OT
- - X
- - VLT
- - XX
Mintmark: **SMNB•**
F: Condition: High degree of corrosion and oxidation; large fragments of the periphery are missing
G: Dimensions: D: 13 – 13 mm; Weight: 1.09 g.

Num. 19 (fig. 155.4)
A: Location: Grid sq. B34, 1st mech. layer
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased
G: Dimensions: D: 14 – 15 mm; Weight: 1.56 g.

Num. 20 (fig. 155.5)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, 1st mech. layer
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; large fragments of the periphery are missing
G: Dimensions: D: 11 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.64 g.

Num. 21 (fig. 155.6)
A: Location: Grid sq. A-centre
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; large fragments of the periphery are missing
G: Dimensions: D: 11 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.53 g.

Num. 22 (fig. 155.7)
A: Location: Grid sq. A26, E profile – in the dug-out soil
B: Identification: undefinable fragment of Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: 4th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Fragment of a coin, very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; entirely erased
G: Dimensions: D: 9 – 12 mm; Weight: 0.47 g.

Num. 23 (fig. 155.8)
A: Location: Grid sq. A37
B: Identification: undefinable Late Roman coin, copper alloy
C: Date: end of 4th – beginning of 5th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription is non-visible. Bust of an em-

peror, with a diadem, to the right
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. *Victoria* walking left, holding war trophy over shoulder in her left hand, with the right one dragging captive behind her
F: Condition: High degree of corrosion and oxidation, significantly erased
G: Dimensions: D: 12 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.82 g.

Num. 24 (fig. 156.1)
A: Location: Grid sq. A35, Grave no. 6
B: Identification: scyphate, Latin imitation from Thessalonica, type B, copper alloy
C: Date: AD 1204 – 1224
D: Obverse: **- - / XC**. Image is non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. Emperor, with *stema*, *divitision* and *chlamys*, standing facing, holding *labarum* with the right hand, undefinable what is in the left hand
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 20 – 25 mm; Weight: 1.09 g.

Num. 25 (fig. 156.2)
A: Location: Grid sq. A34, Grave no. 14 – in the chest area
B: Identification: fragment (about one half) of an undefinable scyphate, copper alloy
C: Date: 13th c. AD
D: Obverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
E: Reverse: Inscription and image are non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation; flattened
G: Dimensions: D: 10 – 22 mm; Weight: 0.80 g.

Num. 26 (fig. 156.3)
A: Location: Grid sq. B34, Grave no. 24 – on the pelvis, in the hand (?)
B: Identification: fragment from the periphery of an undefinable coin (scyphate), copper alloy
C: Date: 13th – 14th c. AD
D: Obverse: Non-visible
E: Reverse: Non-visible
F: Condition: Very high degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 4 – 13 mm; Weight: 0.09 g.

Num. 27 (fig. 156.4)
A: Location: Grid sq. B29, Grave no. 63 – on the left part of the chest
B: Identification: medieval Bulgarian coin of Tzar Ivan Sratsimir, III chronological group, variant B (multiple-pointed star under the ruler's throne), silver
C: Date: middle 1380s – beginning of 1390s AD
D: Obverse: - - - - **ѦЦНѪНР ЦР ББ** - -. Bust of Jesus Christ, long-haired, with beard and mustache, with *nimbus*, tunic and cloak, facing. Under the bust – palm branch, bent to the left. On both sides, above Christ's shoulders are the initials **- - / XC**. Sending blessings with the right hand, and holding the Gospel at his chest with the left one
E: Reverse: - - - - - **ѪНР ЦР ББ** - -. The tzar, sitting on a throne without backrest, facing. Dressed in *sakkos* and *loros*, *nimbus* around his head. Holding a sceptre with his right hand, not clear what is in the left one. The upper end of the sceptre and the throne sides are decorated with *fleur-de-lis*. Under the throne there is a multiple-pointed star.
F: Condition: Partly minted, with partial oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 15 – 16 mm; Weight: 0.44 g.

Num. 28 (fig. 156.5)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 61 – under the left ilium
B: Identification: medieval Bulgarian coin of Tzar Ivan Shishman, type I – "Ivan Alexander with Michael Assen / Ivan Shishman" (static type), silver
C: Date: 1370s AD
D: Obverse: Inscription is non-visible. From the image of Jesus Christ, standing facing, is preserved the bigger part, without head and arms. To the left there are three dots, forming a triangle
E: Reverse: Inscriptions are non-visible. From both rulers' figures, standing one next to the other, facing, only the one to the left is partly preserved. Also preserved is the hoist of the flag between them
F: Condition: From the core there are one big and three smaller fragments preserved. High degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 11 – 17 mm; Weight: N/A

Num. 29 (fig. 156.6)
A: Location: Grid sq. A29, Grave no. 59 – under the phalanges of the left hand
B: Identification: medieval Bulgarian coin of Tzar Ivan Shishman, type I – "Ivan Alexander with Michael Assen / Ivan Shishman" (static type), silver
C: Date: 1370s AD
D: Obverse: Jesus Christ with a *nimbus*, tunic and cloak, standing facing. On both sides are the initials **C / XC**. The hands are spread for a blessing. Behind the figure of Jesus there is a throne without a backrest
E: Reverse: Inscriptions are non-visible. Two royal figures, standing facing, holding a flag with a long hoist between them. Both are dressed in *stema*, *sakkos* and *loros*. Each of them holds a sceptre with a cross
F: Condition: A small (unintentional) perforation in the middle of the core; oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 16 – 17 mm; Weight: 0.46 g.

Num. 30 (fig. 156.7)
A: Location: Grid sq. B25, Grave no. 99 – below the chest
B: Identification: medieval Ottoman coin of Sultan Murad I, silver

C: Date: 1362 – 1389 AD
D: Obverse: Only a small part of an inscription with Arabic letters is preserved
E: Reverse: Inscription is non-visible. In the middle of the field, on its entire width there are three parallel lines
F: Condition: Intentionally perforated. High degree of corrosion and oxidation
G: Dimensions: D: 12 – 13 mm; Weight: 1.03 g.

Некрополи от късната античност и средновековието в местността „Гладно поле“, при Враца

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(резюме)

Некрополите в местността „Гладно поле“ са разположени непосредствено на североизток от днешния град Враца, на ниска, незаливна тераса западно от р. Дъбник и от рида, простиращ се от южния край на язовир „Дъбника“ на юг, до връх Стефанка на север.

Обектът е локализиран през пролетта на 2022 г., при изкопни работи, свързани с подмяна на съществуващ газопровод, с леко изместване на трасето му. Спасителното археологическо проучване се проведе през месеците юни и юли същата година и обхвана ивица с ширина 10 m и дължина 320 m. В резултат, в централната част на обекта, са проучени общо 109 гроба, отнесени към два периода: огромната част от проучените комплекси – 104 гроба, принадлежат на средновековен некропол, докато останалите пет – три инхумации и две безурнови кремации – могат да се отнесат към Късната античност.

Средновековният некропол се развива в централната част на обекта: установени са северната и южната граница на погребалното пространство, на около 80 m една от друга. Документираният погребален обред е инхумация, притежаваща най-общо характеристиките на християнската традиция. Индивидите лежат по гръб, краката са изпънати, ръцете в повечето случаи са свити в лактите и положени върху таза, корема или гърдите. В отделни случаи едната или двете ръце са изпънати, или пък са силно свити към раменете. Във всички гробни ями е положен по един индивид, с изключение на гробове №№ 62, 69 и 97, които бяха двойни. Ориентацията е западна, най-често с леко отклонение на северозапад. По-рядко, но все пак се срещат гробове с отклонение на югозапад, или практически без отклонение, с глава на запад. При гробните съоръжения са засвидетелствани няколко варианта – най-често гробната яма е маркирана с отделни камъни от една или повече страни, документирани са случаи на частично ограждане на ямата с камъни, както и на обикновени гробни ями, без ограждане, правоъгълни или стесняващи се към краката на индивида. Само в един случай гробната яма е изцяло оградена с камъни. В четири случая бяха установени следи от разложена дървесина – вероятно от ограждащи дъски. Бяха документирани няколко особени случая, като всички те засягаха позицията на индивида – става дума за неестествено положение, по-всяка вероятност резултат от послесмъртна намеса. Разместванията и разбъркванията на костите бяха установени при гробове №№ 15, 57, 65, 77, 87, 95.

От проучените общо 104 гроба, гробен инвентар се откри в 54, или в 52% от случаите. Почти при всички 54 гроба инвентарът представлява накити или елементи на костюма, откривани на обичайните си места, тоест не са изпълнявали ролята на гробни дарове. Накитите са

представени от обеци и наушници, пръстени, гривни, мъниста, огърлица, изработена от медни халки и железни пластини и една торква. Елементите на облеклото, откривани в некропола, са колани гарнитури, съставени от токи и кръгли апликации, отделни колани токи, копчета и парчета текстил. Важно е да се отбележи и наличието на сребърни и бронзови монети в седем гроба, както и на корозирали железни предмети, чиято функция за момента остава неизвестна. По отношение на инвентара, заслужава си да се споменат някои гробове, като например № 29, в който се откриха пет бронзови гривни. В гроб № 51 черепът на погребания беше изцяло покрит с текстилна тъкан, вероятно кърпа или забрадка – освен нея, от същия гроб произлизат още някои интересни находки, като един масивен сребърен наушник с позлата и две фино изработени, стъклени копчета. Могат да се посочат също гроб № 65 – два масивни, прецизно изработени сребърни наушника; гроб № 21 – чифт сребърни обеци/наушници, две гривни, пръстен и копчета; гроб № 99 – 116 мъниста, три охлювчета (ципреи) и пробита сребърна монета, вероятно всички част от един наниз, както и два пръстена и колана тока; гроб № 71 – 22 медни копчета, разпръснати из цялата гробна яма, две обеци, колана тока и няколко железни апликации, и др.

Документирани са няколко случая на суперпозиции, при които по-късни гробове нарушават по-ранни. На базата на направените стратиграфски наблюдения, датиращите находки, в т.ч. и нумизматичния материал, може да се приеме, че некрополът възниква в края на XII в., като най-ранната група гробове е разположена в северната третина на погребалното пространство – от нея произхождат откритите на обекта 13 гривни. Мястото се използва за погребване на починалите повече от две столетия, като постепенно се развива в южна посока, където са локализирани (изглежда) най-късните проучени гробове, от самия край на XIV, или дори XV в. – такъв е например гроб № 99, в който се откри пробито сребърно акче на султан Мурад I (1362–1389), използвано като част от наниз. От всички находки, повсеместно на проучваната площ се откриват пръстени и копчета, докато при всички други личат отделни концентрации – гривните са в ранни комплекси в северната третина, коланните токи и апликации са в централната част, а обеците изцяло липсват в южната третина.

По всичко изглежда, че средновековният некропол се развива върху по-ранен, могилен некропол от IV в. От него бяха проучени пет гроба, разположени именно в участъка с най-висока концентрация на камъни, вероятно от могилките, в които са вкопани вторично средновековните гробове. При три от петте гроба обредът е инхумация – скелетите са ориентирани с глава на север/северозапад, но изключително лошото състояние на костния материал не позволява да се правят по-категорични изводи за погребалната практика. При два от гробовете съоръженията бяха оградени с големи камъни, единият беше изцяло покрит с големи каменни плочи, а при другият голям плосък камък лежеше върху главата на индивида. Третата инхумация беше нарушена от средновековен гроб и не се хванаха никакви очертания на гробното съоръжение. Двете кремации са безурнови – в кръгли ями директно в земята са изсипвани малко количество въглени и горели кости.

По отношение на инвентара, той се състои основно от монети – в две от инхумациите се откриха съответно седем и осем бронзови монети, датиращи от самия край на III/началото на IV в. (представен е Констанций I Хлор като цезар) до края на IV в. От кремациите пък произхожда един цял керамичен съд – кана от сива, фино пречистена глина, както и голям фрагмент от амфоровиден съд със зелена глазура при дъното.

И за двата некропола важи обобщаващото твърдение, че се развиват извън рамките на проучената площ, на запад и на изток, като пълното им проучване тепърва предстои.

Последното се отнася и до установяването на точната им връзка с археологическите структури, разкрити при геофизичното проучване на терена между разкопания участък и река

Дъбника. Някои от тях – аномалии с кръгла форма и различен диаметър, вероятно са ниски могили, може би принадлежащи на античния некропол, докато други са останки от поне един архитектурен комплекс и вероятно старинно пътно трасе с все още неизвестна датировка, при все че е примамливо да се сметнат за (късно)антични структури.

Анализът на първите османски данъчни регистри, отнасящи се (и) до района на Враца, позволява да се направи плахото предположение, че средновековният некропол принадлежи на днес изчезналото старинно селище Средно Краище, което по всяка вероятност се е намирало на отсрещния бряг на река Дъбника. Приходите, които то носи на своите тимариоти, са немалки и надхвърлят значително средните стойности от останалите села в региона. Това не противоречи на данните от археологическите разкопки, които разкриват наличието на това място на заможна общност, при това разполагаща с лесен достъп до сребро.

То най-вероятно произхожда от залежите във Врачанския балкан, където през XVI в. функционират поне две сребърни мини – при селата Згориград, от една страна, и Горно и Долно Озирово, от друга. Османската власт изглежда полага специални грижи за развитието на сребродобива в района, като наред с останалото заселва в Згориград опитни рудари, идващи от големите мини в сръбските земи. Трудно е да се отсъди със сигурност дали това поставя началото на Врачанския сребродобив или е опит за съживяване на по-стара индустрия, но наличните данни като че ли по-скоро накланят везните в полза на второто предположение. От една страна е много трудно всички богати на сребро гробове от средновековния некропол да се датират едва в XVI в. (и насетне), а от друга страна някои писмени сведения позволяват да се допусне, че през XIV в. сребродобивът не е непознат на подвластните на Видин и Търново земи.

Прочее не е невъзможно сребърните рудници край Враца в крайна сметка да се оказали ябълка на раздора между тези два властови центъра. Периодичните кризи през XIV в. в сребърното монетосечене на търновските царе като че ли са свидетелство за това, че то до голяма степен зависи от взаимоотношенията между Търново и Видин, а оттам и за това, че Враца по-скоро традиционно е подвластна на видинските владетели. Интензивното сребърно монетосечене на Иван Шишман в последното десетилетия на управлението му може да е последица от завладяването на Враца и на нейните сребърни мини, което в крайна сметка да е довело до това, че по османско време тя е интегрална част от Никополския, а не от Видинския санджак.

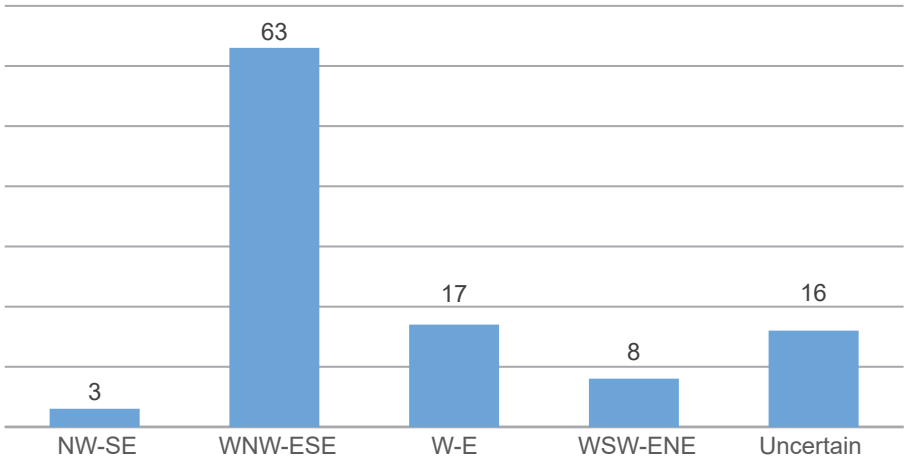


Table 1. Orientation of the skeletons in the medieval necropolis
Таблица 1. Ориентация на скелетите в средновековния некропол

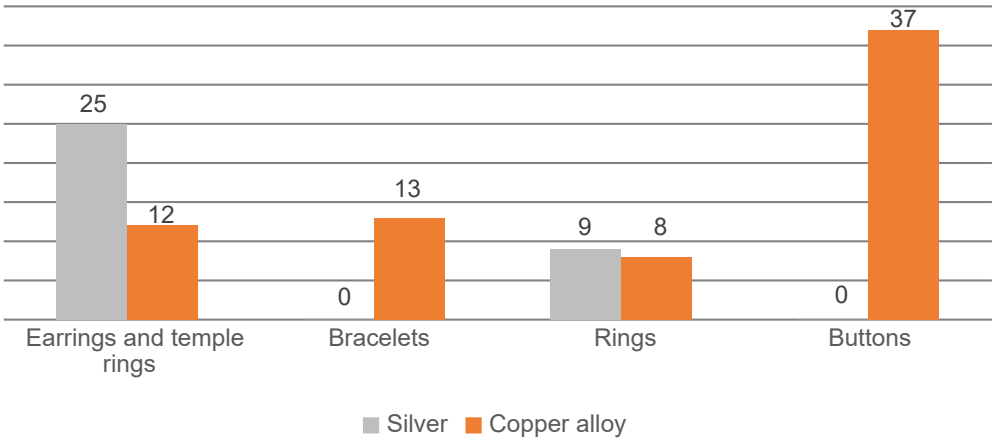


Table 2. Grouping of the adornments in the medieval necropolis, according to the used metal
Таблица 2. Групиране на накитите от средновековния некропол, според метала, от който са изработени

Grave #	Earrings/Temple rings	Rings	Bracelets	Buttons	Buckles	Applications	Shoe nails	Textile	Neck adornments	Beads	Coins	Other
1												
2	X									X		
3												
4		X										
5									X			
6		X									X	
7	X	X			X	X						
8												
9	X											
10												
11												
12												
13												
14			X								X	X
15												
16	X			X								
17			X									
18												
19										X		X
20	X			X								
21	X	X	X	X								
22												
23												
24												X
25			X									
26												
27												
28		X										X
29		X	X						X			X
30												
31												
32												
33		X										
34												
35												
36												X
37												
38												
39												X
40												
41												X

Grave #	Earrings/Temple rings	Rings	Bracelets	Buttons	Buckles	Applications	Shoe nails	Textile	Neck adornments	Beads	Coins	Other
42												
43			X									
44												
45												
46												
47												
48	X											
49												
50				X								
51	X			X	X			X				X
52												
53	X											X
54		X										
55												
56					X							X
57		X			X							X
58												
59				X	X						X	X
60					X							
61	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X
62					X							X
63											X	
64					X	X					X	
65	X	X		X								
66	X				X							
67	X				X							X
68												
69	X				X							X
70												
71	X			X	X	X						
72												
73												
74					X							
75					X	X						
76												
77												

Grave #	Earrings/Temple rings	Rings	Bracelets	Buttons	Buckles	Applications	Shoe nails	Textile	Neck adornments	Beads	Coins	Other
78												
79												
80												
81					X					X		
82												
83				**X**	**X**							
84		X			X							
85												
86					X							
87												X
88					X							
89												
90												
91												
92					X							X
93												
94												
95				X								
96		X										
97												
98												
99		X		X						**X**	**X**	
100												
101												
102												
103		X										
104				X								

Table 3. Finds in the graves from the medieval necropolis
Таблица 3. Находки в гробовете от средновековния некропол

No	CoordN	CoordE	Ottoman Name	Modern Name	Status
1	43.343189	23.693218	Baniçe	Banitsa	existing
2	43.178491	23.540311	Batlayine	-	abandoned
3	43.405952	23.930883	Bırkaç	Barkachevo	existing
4	43.164473	23.652406	Bile-i Müslim	Ruska Bela	existing
5	43.222628	23.512802	Bistriçe	Bistrets	existing
6	43.160145	23.696737	Bodniçe	Bodenets	existing
7	43.434753	23.758278	Borovan	Borovan	existing
8	42.991953	23.820119	Bozniçe	Bozhenica	existing
9	-	-	Brobrod	-	unlocalized
10	43.136749	23.749459	Brusen	Brusen	existing
11	43.354533	23.834796	Bukovaçe	Bukovets	existing
12	43.649631	23.754973	Butan	Butan	existing
13	43.796329	23.504863	Cibri	Gorni Tsibar	existing
14	43.133969	23.609791	Çelopik	Chelopek	existing
15	-	-	Çerkofça	-	unlocalized
16	43.332389	23.582754	Çiren	Chiren	existing
17	43.127126	23.723345	Dirmaniçe	Darmantsi	existing
18	43.354954	23.435383	Dolna Babin/Lipene	Golemo Babino	existing
19	43.184370	23.888912	Dolna Beşovitçe	Dolna Beshovitsa	existing
20	43.415429	23.615541	Dolna Divyani	Devene	existing
21	43.573209	23.601637	Dolna Gnoyaniçe	Mihaylovo	existing
22	43.225036	23.901958	Dolna Kamenepoliçe	Kameno pole	existing
23	43.171977	23.738022	Dolna Kramene	Dolna Kremena	existing
24	43.245250	23.574874	Dolna Krayişte	-	abandoned
25	43.319371	23.739738	Dolna Peştani	Golyamo Peshtene	existing
26	43.178256	23.612076	Dravadiçe	-	abandoned
27	43.161711	23.802824	Eflak	Tsarevets	existing
28	43.447482	23.597131	Etri Kladeniçe	Tri kladenci	existing
29	43.513032	23.597088	Furin	Furen	existing
30	43.311424	23.916249	Gabri	Gabare	existing
31	43.415242	23.539324	Galatin	Galatin	existing
32	43.291873	23.380709	Glavatiçe	Glavatsi [?]	existing
33	43.276987	23.461046	Gorna Babin	Beli izvor	existing
34	43.296386	23.505592	Gorna Bele	-	abandoned
35	43.208664	23.817844	Gorna Beşoviçe/ Balamar	Gorna Beshovitsa	existing
36	43.415429	23.615541	Gorna Divyani	Devene	existing
37	43.225036	23.901958	Gorna Kamenepoliçe	Kameno pole	existing
38	43.186475	23.733902	Gorna Kramene	Gorna Kremena	existing
39	43.196635	23.594148	Gorna Krayişte	-	abandoned
40	43.226112	23.803041	Gorna Peştani/Çakoniçe	Tsakonitsa	existing
41	43.525729	23.491774	Gromşin	Gromshin	existing
42	43.604837	23.666310	Hayrüddin	Hayredin	existing
43	43.708260	23.833122	Hırleç	Harlets	existing
44	43.160247	23.837821	Istarosil	Staro selo	existing
45	43.092075	23.764651	İlik	Lik	existing
46	43.237862	23.678021	İslatina/İzveroştiçe	-	abandoned
47	43.303585	23.469157	İvlasatiçe	Vlasatitsa	existing
48	43.198347	23.546692	İvraca/Medene	Vratsa	existing
49	43.181178	23.517866	İzgorgrad	Zgorigrad	existing
50	43.210998	23.775562	Kalen	Kalen	existing

No	CoordN	CoordE	Ottoman Name	Modern Name	Status
51	43.246035	23.470080	Kasiniçe	-	abandoned
52	43.502515	23.486570	Kırninbrod	-	abandoned
53	43.125188	23.698583	Kireta	Kreta	existing
54	43.377939	23.866832	Komarofça	Komarevo	existing
55	43.109523	23.624554	Kortine/Lutebrod	Lyutibrod	existing
56	43.214006	23.610612	Kostelova	Kostelevo	existing
57	43.191948	23.653468	Krapiç	Krapets	existing
58	43.302295	23.412402	Kravodir	Kravoder	existing
59	42.983326	23.607194	Krayeva	Kraevo	existing
60	43.372980	23.483748	Krivadol	Krivodol	existing
61	43.156545	23.580608	Kruşeviçe	-	abandoned
62	43.778701	23.727036	Kunduzlu/Kozladuy	Kozloduy	existing
63	43.076658	23.851608	Kurnovabırda	Kurnovo	existing
64	43.533110	23.532758	Lefçova	Lehchevo	existing
65	-	-	Lefçova-i Köhne	-	unlocalized
66	43.461972	23.565363	Lesurat	Lesura	existing
67	43.322504	23.522415	Lilyaçe	Lilyache	existing
68	43.076455	23.491806	Liseyne	Eliseyna	existing
69	42.953246	23.682715	Litakova	Litakovo	existing
70	43.065221	23.680502	Lutedol	Lyutidol	existing
71	43.490967	23.686781	Malorad	Malorad	existing
72	43.575669	23.645271	Manastır	Manastitishte	existing
73	43.296539	23.672576	Mramor	Mramoren	existing
74	43.148887	23.656172	Muraviçe	Moravitsa	existing
75	43.368164	23.713700	Ohodin	Ohoden	existing
76	43.109791	23.788737	Oselen	Oslen Krivodol	existing
77	43.386018	23.562670	Osen	Osen	existing
78	-	-	Ostrofça	-	unlocalized
79	43.081180	23.555685	Ozvoronine	Zverino	existing
80	43.157207	23.600693	Pavliçe	Pavolche	existing
81	43.321907	23.426371	Podriya	Pudriya	existing
82	43.429541	23.959401	Popiçe	Popitsa	existing
83	42.991158	23.637128	Radotin	Radotina	existing
84	43.157350	23.961208	Radovan	Radovene	existing
85	43.233436	23.489435	Radoyan-ı Küçük	-	abandoned
86	43.010508	23.618803	Raşkova-i Büzürk	Rashkovo	existing
87	43.032372	23.643147	Raşkova-i Küçük	Belchovo [?]	existing
88	43.419957	23.441241	Raykosil/Vaybizde	Rakyovo [?]	existing
89	43.112985	23.681272	Reborkov	Rebarkovo	existing
90	43.517976	23.715137	Rogozne	Rogozen	existing
91	43.148116	23.923652	Roman	Roman	existing
92	42.975724	23.681513	Rudar	Gurkovo	existing
93	-	-	Rupan	-	unlocalized
94	43.108636	23.829904	Sinebırda	Sinyo bardo	existing
95	-	-	Siraçoyan	-	unlocalized
96	43.516276	23.759458	Sirakova	Sirakovo	existing
97	43.226490	23.580093	Sredne Krayişte	-	abandoned
98	43.179887	23.733838	Sredne Kramene	-	abandoned
99	43.066047	23.708764	Tipçaniçe	Tipchenitsa	existing
100	43.263527	23.753579	Tişoviçe	Tishovitsa	existing

No	CoordN	CoordE	Ottoman Name	Modern Name	Status
101	43.342920	23.847553	Tlaçani	Tlachene	existing
102	43.145939	23.884277	Trzişte	-	abandoned
103	-	-	Vilçidol	-	unlocalized
104	43.289257	23.844001	Virbiçe	Varbitsa	existing
105	43.298807	23.795271	Virovsko	Virovsko	existing
106	43.178370	23.843250	Visoka Mogile/Kobilibrod	-	abandoned
107	43.610888	23.515356	Vodene Gnoyaniçe	Septemvriytsi	existing
108	43.205027	23.677018	Vrabeşniçe	Varbeshnitsa	existing

Table 4. Settlements in kaza Vraca – visualized on fig. 3 (author Ch. Kirilov)
Таблица 4. Селища в каза Враца – визуализирано на обр. 3 (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

No	CoordN	CoordE	Name	Type
1	43.182135	23.442743	Rupite	ore deposit
2	43.177677	23.463814	Shiroko litse	ore deposit
3	43.170933	23.477665	Sedmochislenitsi	ore deposit
4	43.155172	23.497149	Borov kamak	ore deposit
5	43.146992	23.509680	Plakalnitsa	ore deposit
6	43.137628	23.514717	Buk	ore deposit
7	43.136702	23.529389	Kalaminata	ore deposit
8	43.171837	23.362427	Debeliya rat	ore deposit
9	43.162672	23.364355	Mazho	ore deposit
10	43.158232	23.372887	Anatemata	ore deposit
11	43.152104	23.380204	Balikin preslap	ore deposit
12	43.157355	23.393025	Garlo	ore deposit
13	43.151603	23.401115	Gerana	ore deposit
14	43.154475	23.387114	Ravnio kamak	ore deposit
15	43.147681	23.412498	Anita	ore deposit
16	43.142937	23.414387	Promka	ore deposit
17	43.144018	23.419805	Viya glava	ore deposit
18	43.161910	23.351462	Selenovishte	ore deposit
19	43.141869	23.359959	Vodni dol	ore deposit
20	43.179316	23.355346	Gorna Bela Rechka	ore deposit
21	43.159058	23.351269	Kosharata	ore deposit
22	43.157238	23.357170	Ivanchov rog	ore deposit
23	43.147458	23.352449	Venetsa-2	ore deposit
24	43.120621	23.474865	Ostra mogila	ore deposit
25	43.101715	23.502889	Skradni dol	ore deposit
26	43.122369	23.506912	Mecha bara	ore deposit
27	43.105988	23.475959	Ochin dol	ore deposit
28	43.108170	23.516461	Pop	ore deposit
29	43.078402	23.488212	Eliseyna-1	ore deposit
30	43.082508	23.558764	Zverino-1	ore deposit
31	43.171923	23.459158	Leshtaka	ore deposit
32	43.168883	23.503726	Gladna	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
33	43.168536	23.568190	Zhenskata voda	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
34	43.237661	23.584578	Stefanka	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
35	43.160251	23.488008	Plakalnitsa	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
36	43.142624	23.508393	Medna	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
37	43.249649	23.409333	Kotlya	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
38	43.184480	23.443751	Lyudatdzik	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
39	43.146632	23.396094	Sokolo	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
40	43.144018	23.419783	Viya glava	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
41	43.243304	23.462784	Sv. Ivan Pusti	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
42	43.151665	23.401383	Gerano	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
43	43.110077	23.454695	Kosharite	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
44	43.120613	23.474876	Ostra mogila	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
45	43.200311	23.487321	Oshli grab	traces of past mining and/or ore smelting
46	43.183056	23.518982	Zgorigrad	Ottoman silver mining village
47	43.217812	23.395128	(Gorno) Ozirovo	Ottoman silver mining village

Table 5. Ore deposits and silver-mining villages – visualized on fig. 4 (author Ch. Kirilov)
Таблица 5. Находища и сребродобивни селища – визуализирано на обр. 4 (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

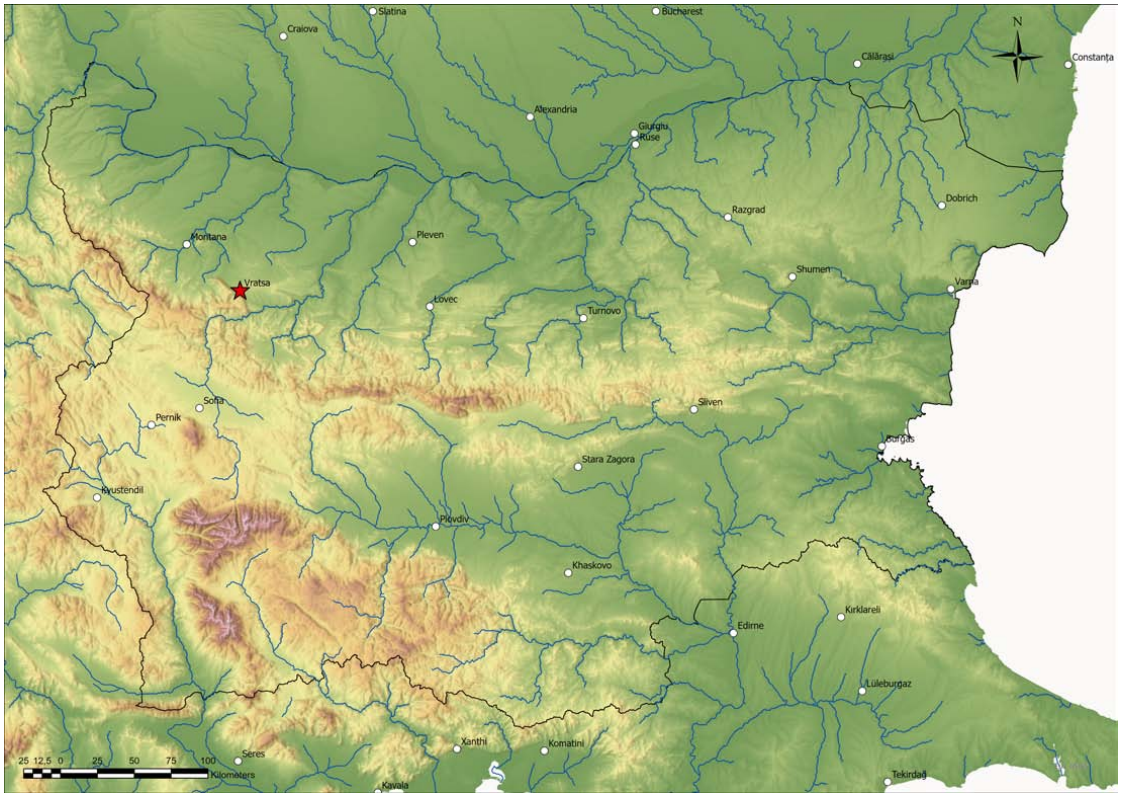


Fig. 1. Location of the site on the territory of modern-day Bulgaria (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 1. Местоположение на обекта на територията на съвременна България (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

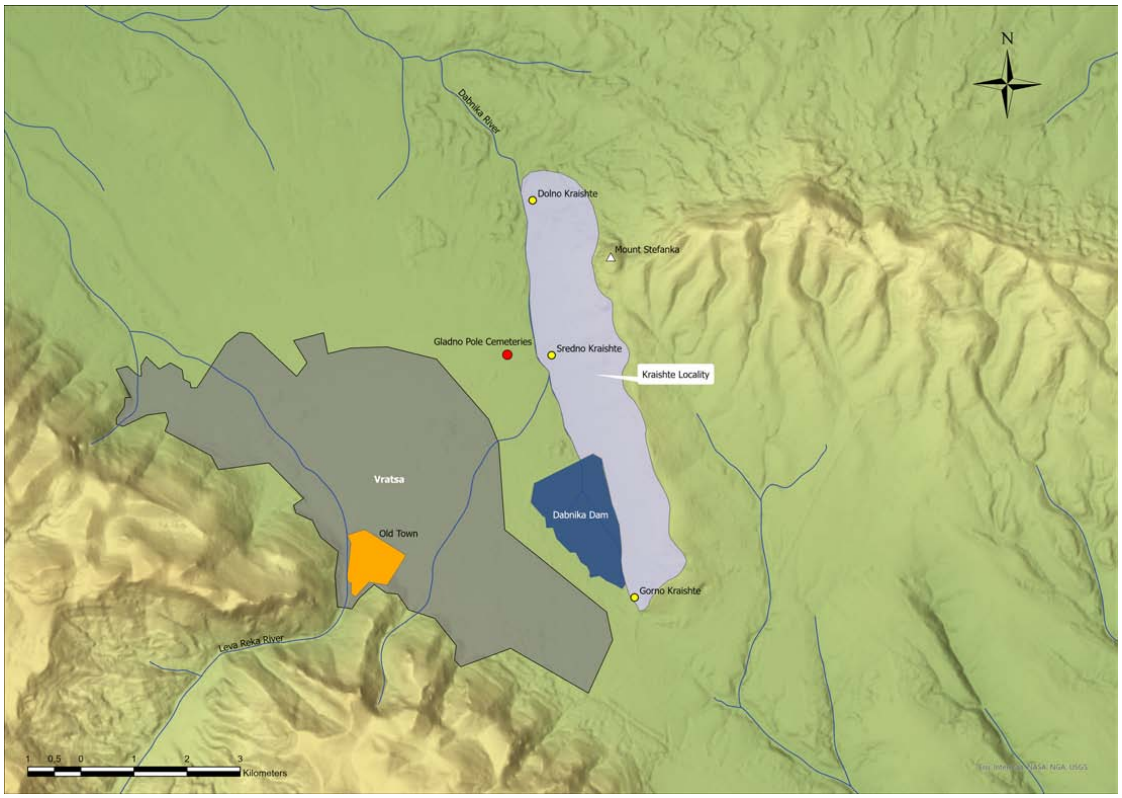


Fig. 2. The cemeteries and the surroundings (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 2. Некрополите и околността (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

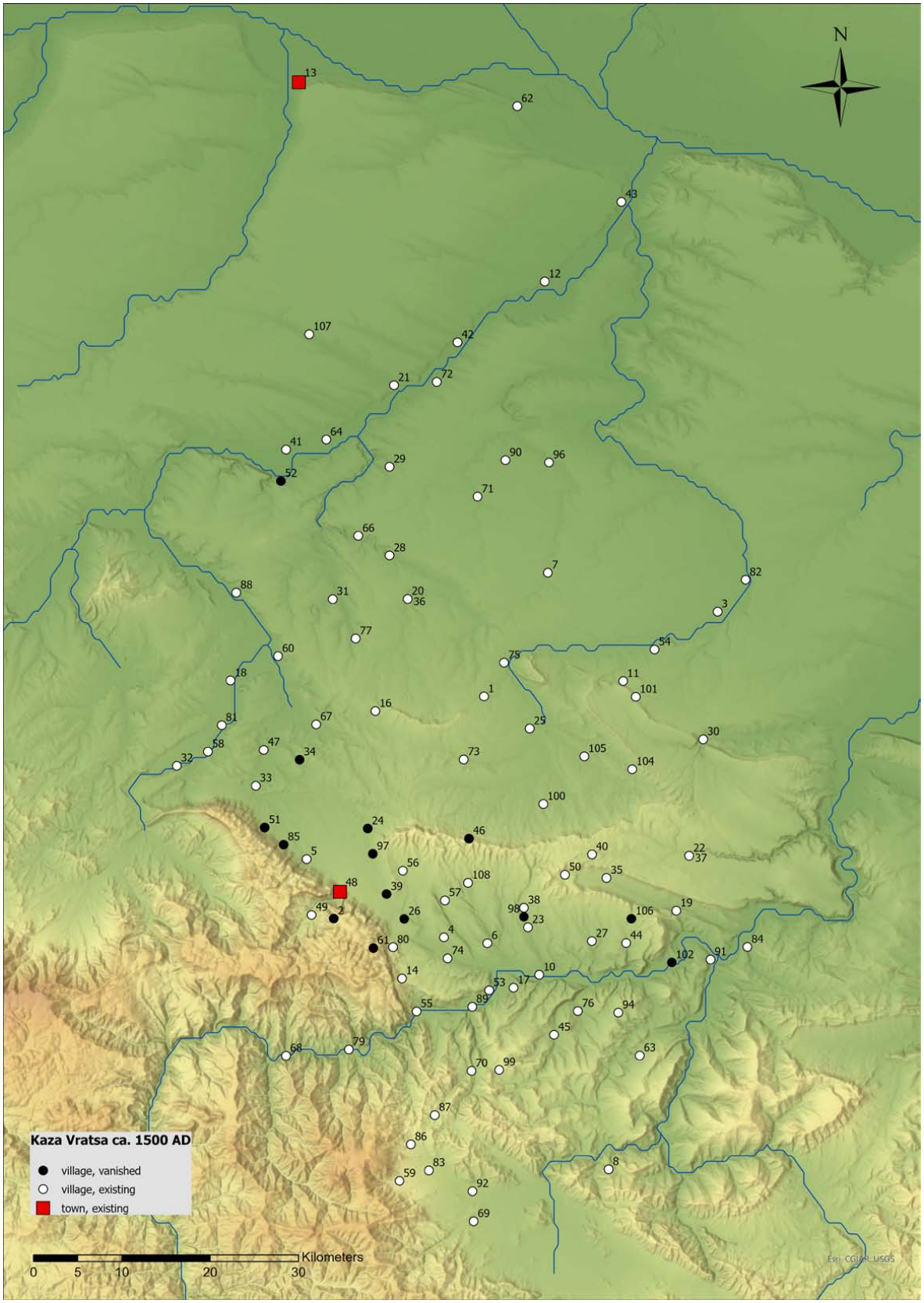


Fig. 3. Map of the region, according to the Ottoman documents (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 3. Карта на региона, съгласно османските документи (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

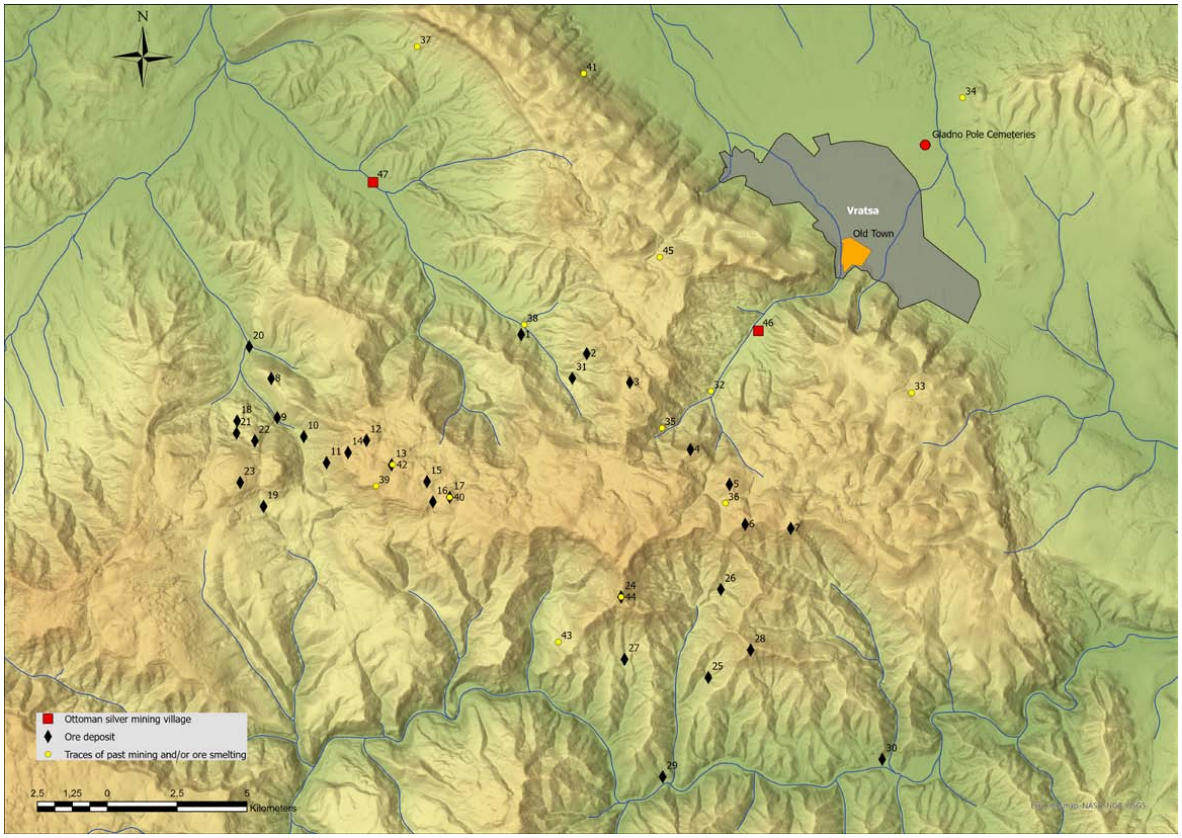


Fig. 4. Map of the silver-dwelling mining sites, exploited during the Ottoman rule (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 4. Карта на сребърните находища и мините, експлоатирани през османската епоха (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

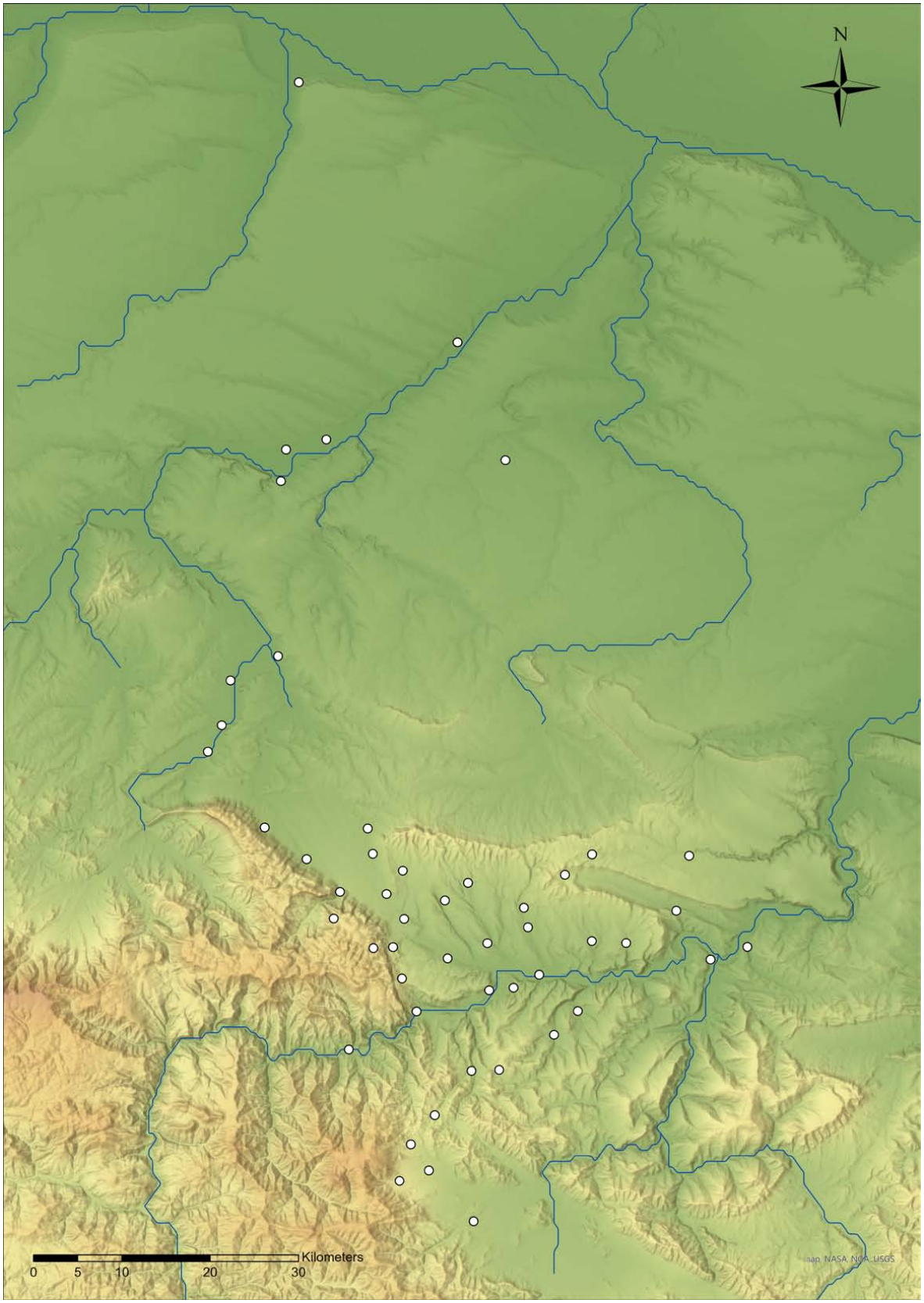


Fig. 5. The settlements in kaza Vraca, according to documents from 1480 (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 5. Селищата в каза Враца, според документите от 1480 г. (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

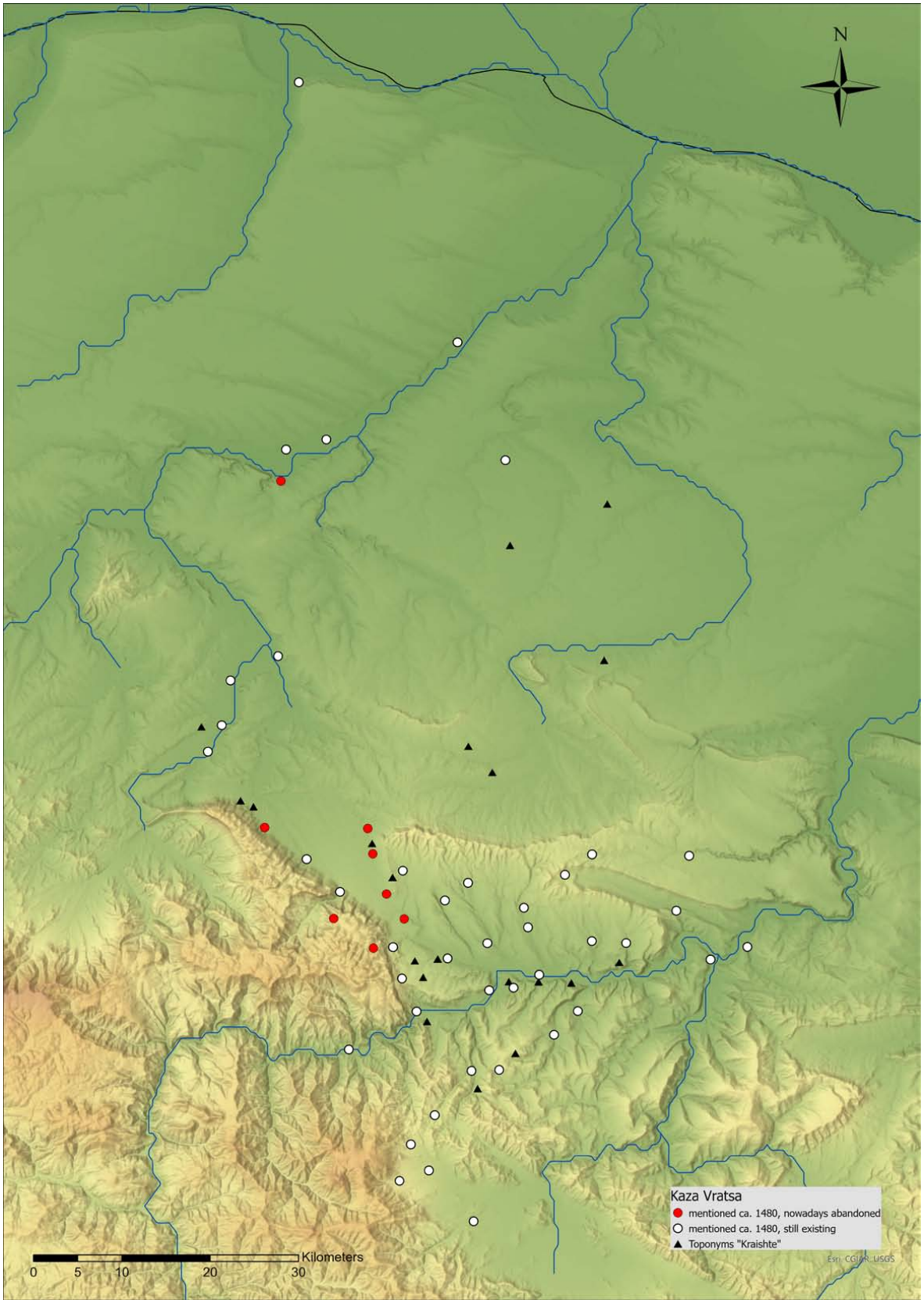


Fig. 6. The settlements in kaza Vraca and locations with the toponym "Kraishte" (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 6. Селищата в каза Враца и местностите с топоним „Краище" (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

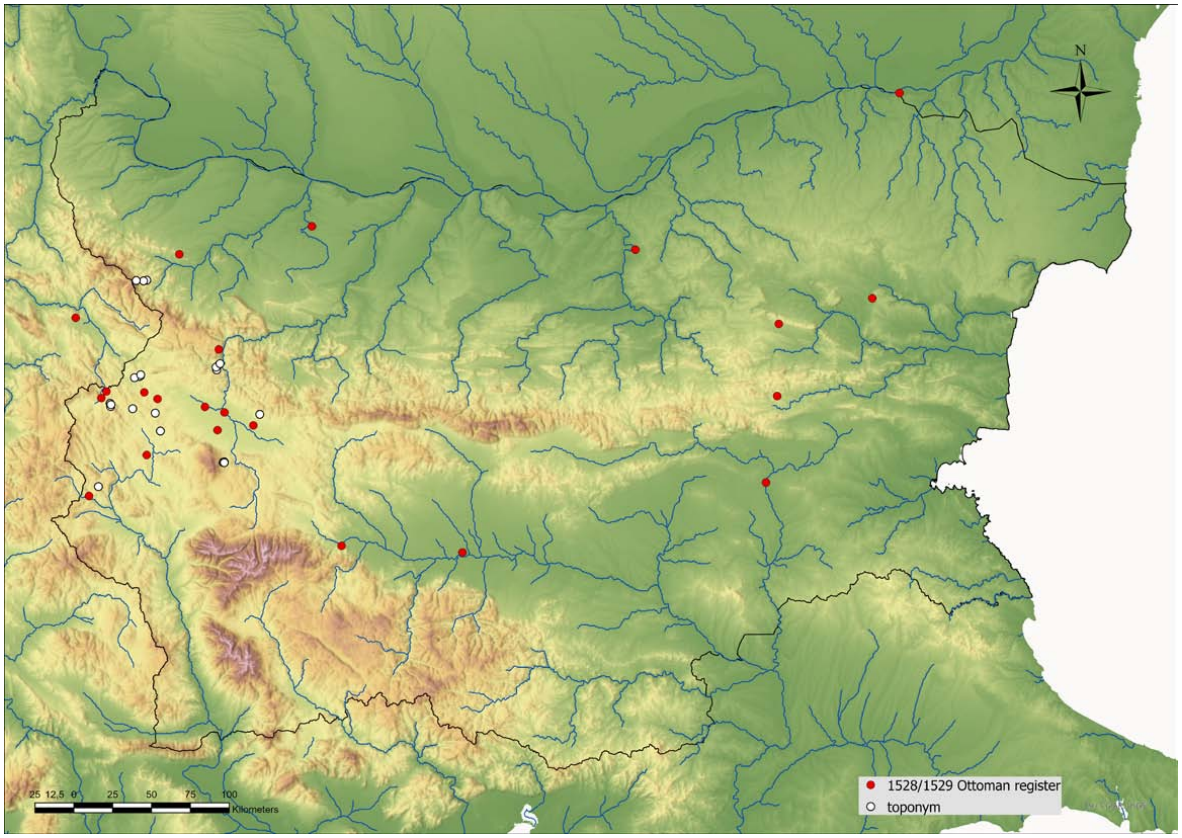


Fig. 7. Locations with the toponym "Lagator" (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 7. Местности с топоним „Лагатор" (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 8. View of the site: the city of Vratsa and the Vratsa Balkan in the background; in the foreground – the neighbouring Site 4, on the same pipeline route. Aerial view from north-east (photo Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 8. Поглед към обекта: на заден план – гр. Враца и Врачанският Балкан; на преден план – съседният обект №4, по същото газопреносно трасе. Поглед от североизток (снимка Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 9. View of the site at the beginning of the excavation; in the upper right corner – the locality "Lozyata", at the foot of Mount Stefanka. Aerial view from south-west (photo Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 9 Поглед към обекта в началото на проучването: в горния десен ъгъл – местността „Лозята", в подножието на възвишението Стефанка. Поглед от югоизток (снимка Ч. Кирилов)

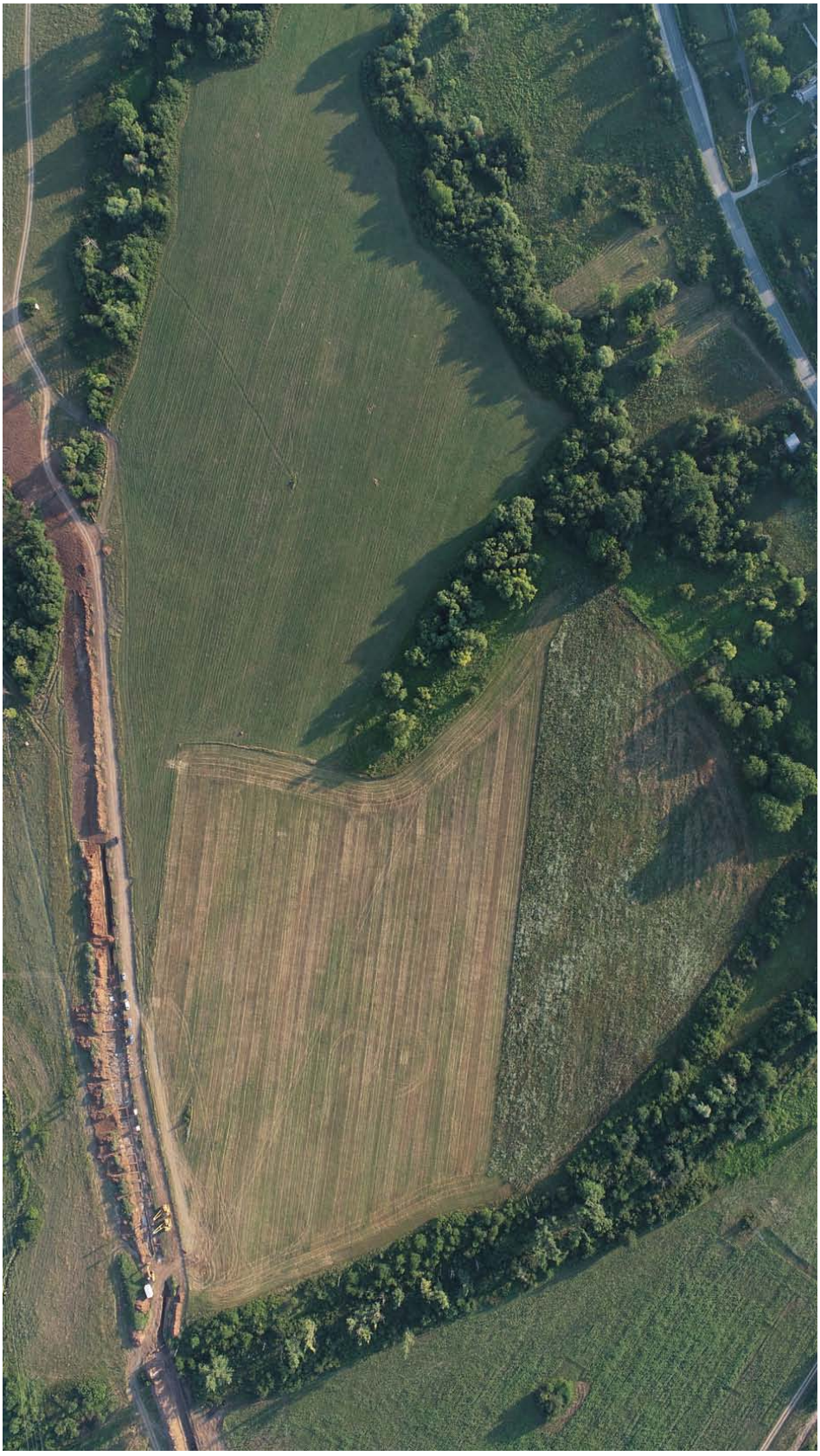


Fig. 10. Site 5 – the cemeteries, with the farmland and the grass field east of it. Aerial view (photo Ch. Kirilov)

Обр. 10. Обект №5 – некрополите, с нивата и пасището от изток. Ортофото (снимка Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 11. Sector N. Aerial view (photo G. Petrova)
Обр. 11. Сектор Север – ортофото (снимка Г. Петрова)



Fig. 12. Sector S. Aerial view (photo G. Petrova)
Обр. 12. Сектор Юг – ортофото (снимка Г. Петрова)

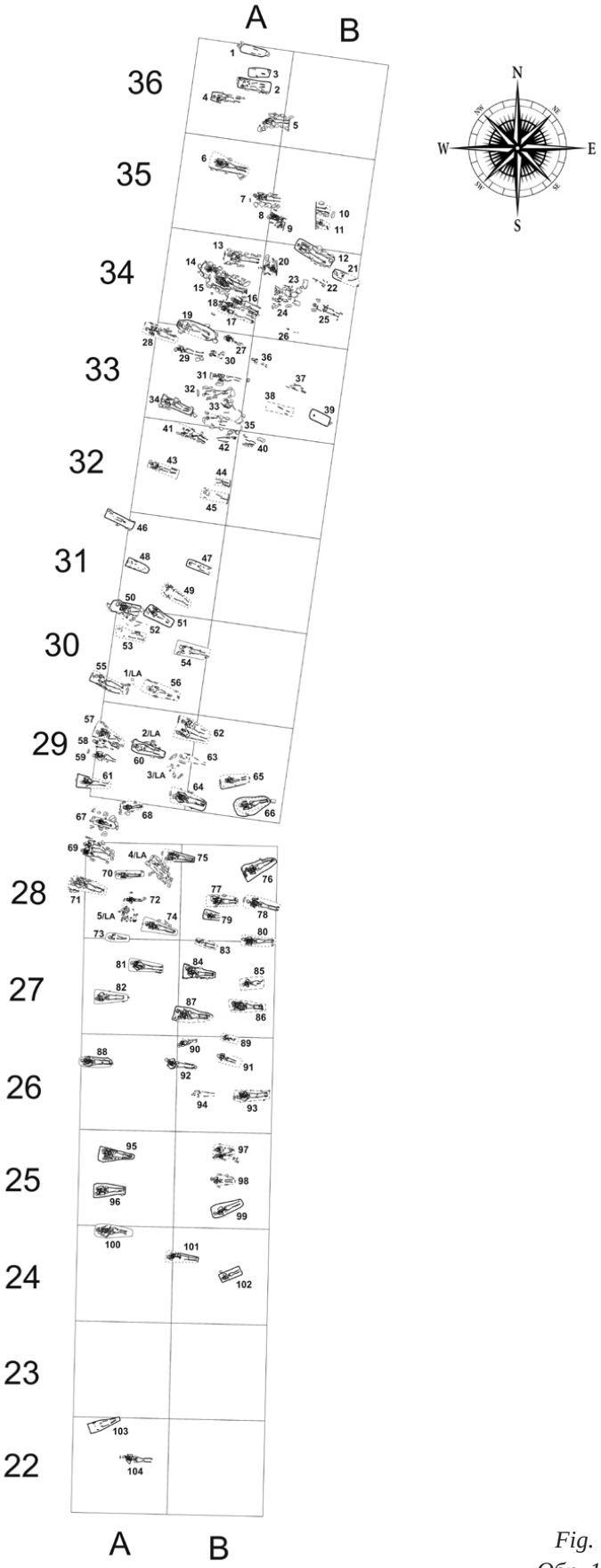


Fig. 13. Full layout of the necropolises
Обр. 13. Цялостен план на некрополите



Fig. 14. Layout of Sector N and Sector S
Обр. 14. План на двата сектора на обекта – Север и Юг



Fig. 15. Site 5, with the river Dabnika to the east, and its tributary streams (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 15. Обектът с течащите в близост поточета и р. Дъбника от изток (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 16. Modern-day features, obstructing the geophysical survey to the west (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 16. Съвременни структури, възпрепятстващи извършването на геофизично измерване от запад (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 17. Foliage of the terrain to the east (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 17. Растителност на изток от обекта (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)



Fig. 18. The geomagnetic picture, formed as a result of the survey (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 18. Геомагнитната картина, получена в резултат от измерванията (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

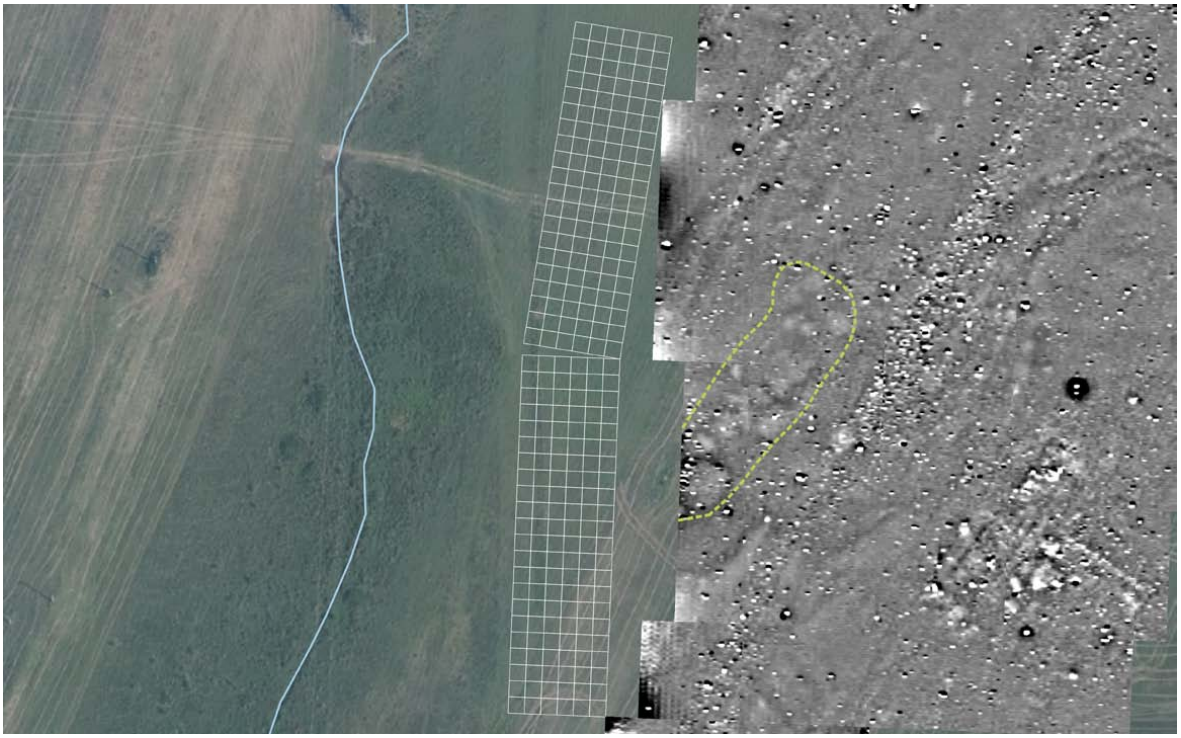


Fig. 19. The area, immediately east from the cemeteries, marked with a dotted line (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 19. Площта, непосредствено източно от некрополите, маркирана с пунктир (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

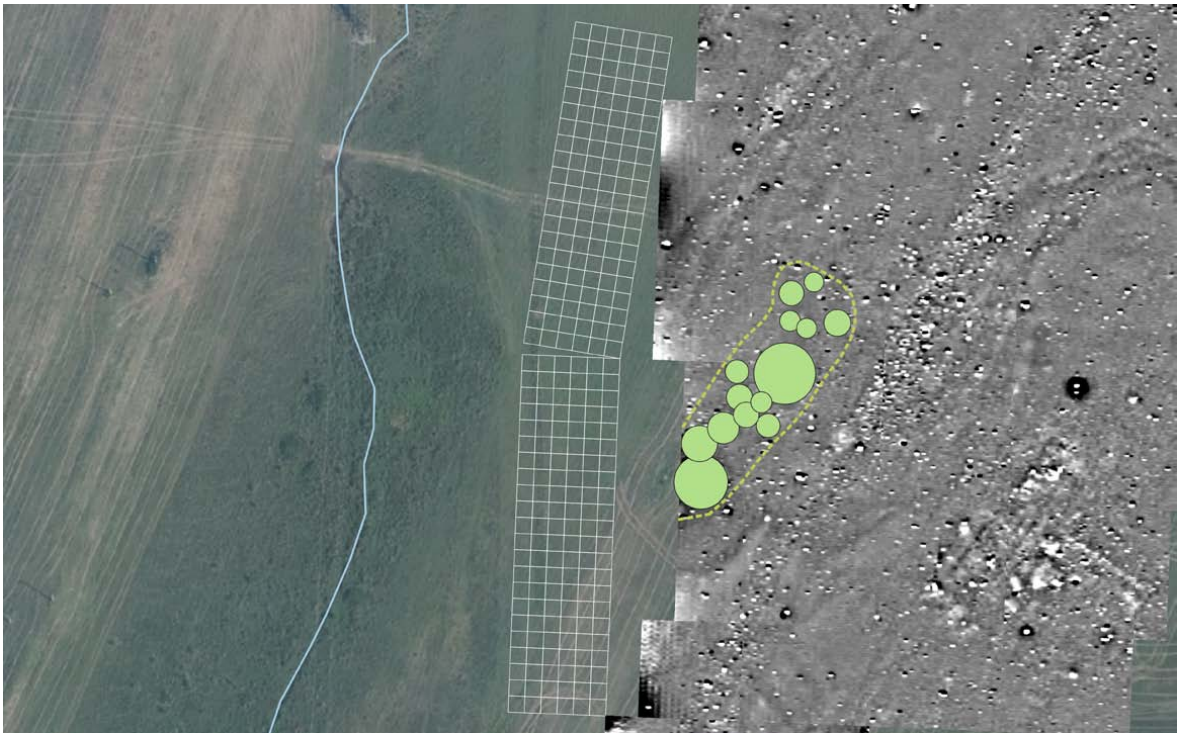


Fig. 20. A cluster of anomalies with approximately circular shape (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 20. Струпване на аномалии с приблизително кръгла форма (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

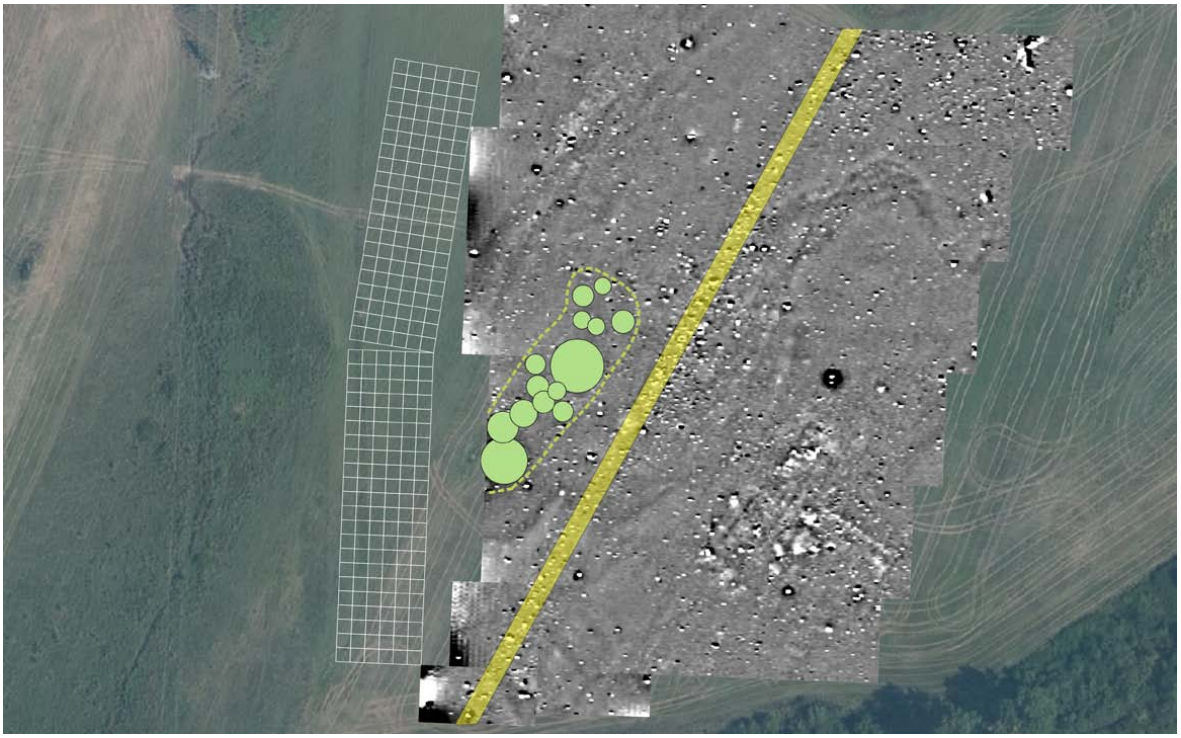


Fig. 21. A long, linear anomaly, with SW-NE orientation (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 21. Дълга, линейна аномалия с посока ЮЗ-СИ (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

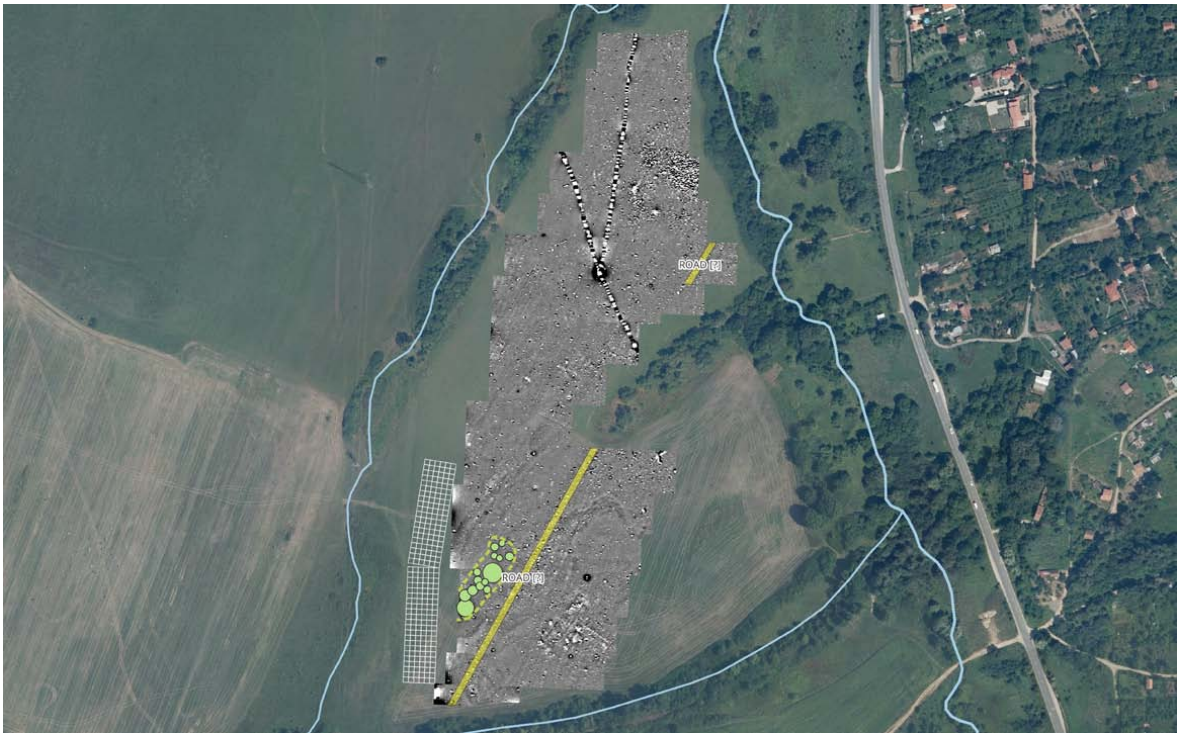


Fig. 22. The continuation of the linear anomaly in the north-eastern part of the surveyed area (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 22. Продължението на линейната аномалия в североизточната част на измервания полигон (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

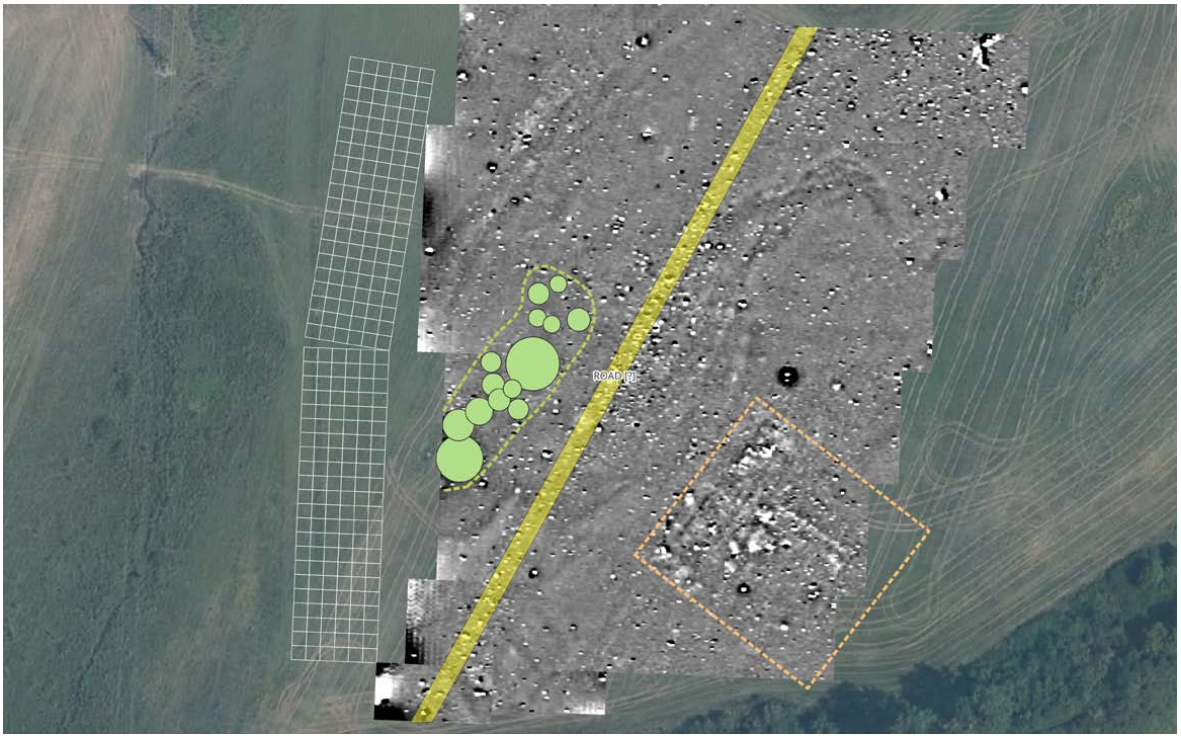


Fig. 23. Clearly visible anomaly, with approximately rectangular shape in the south-eastern part of the surveyed area (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 23. Ясно видима аномалия с приблизително правоъгълна форма в югоизточната част на измервания полигон (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

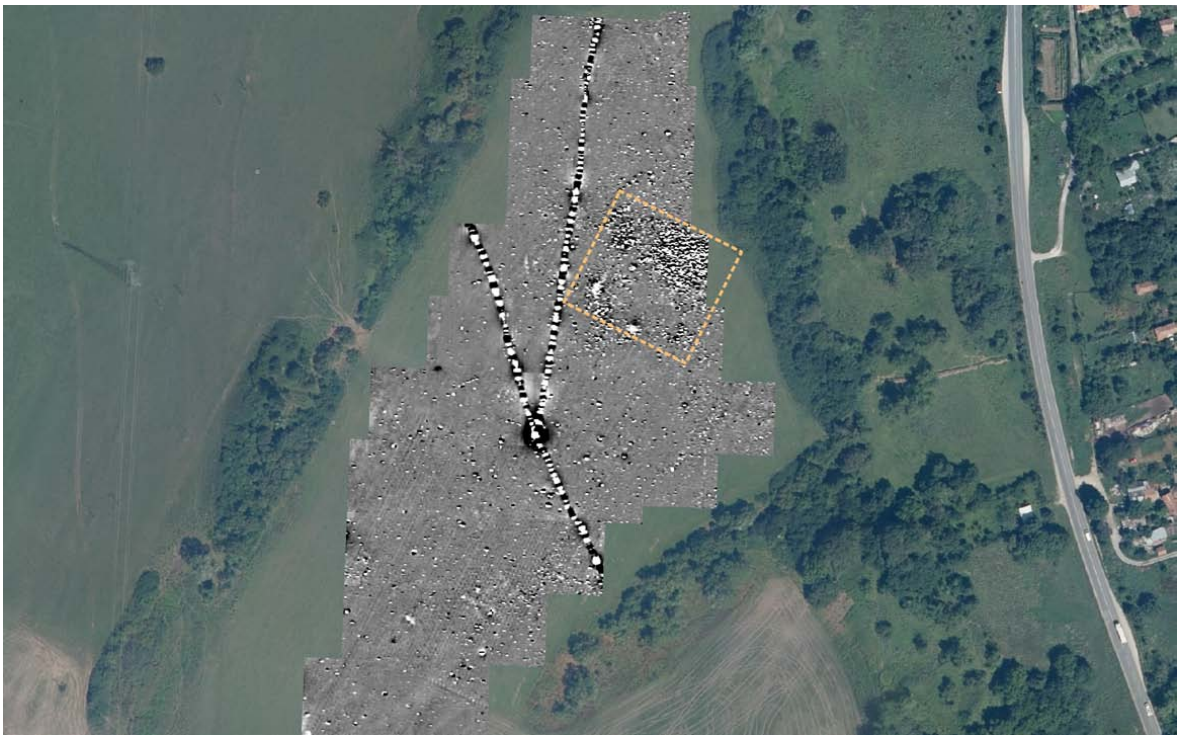
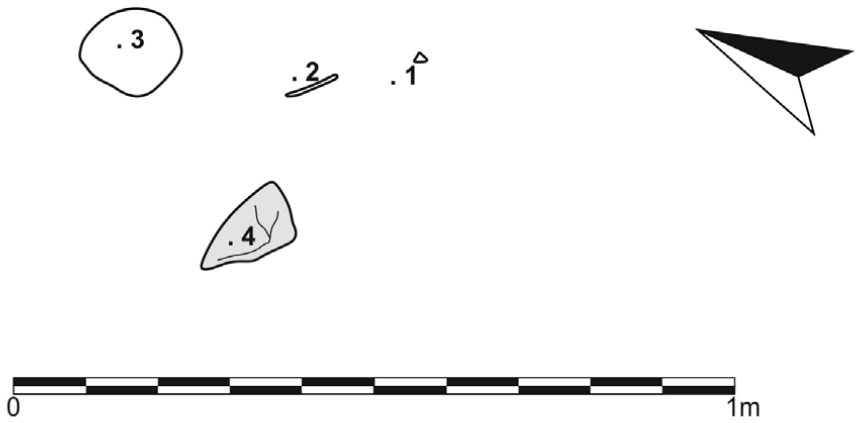


Fig. 24. Another massive anomaly in the northern periphery of the surveyed area (author Ch. Kirilov)
Обр. 24. Друга масивна аномалия в северната периферия на измервания полигон (изготвил Ч. Кирилов)

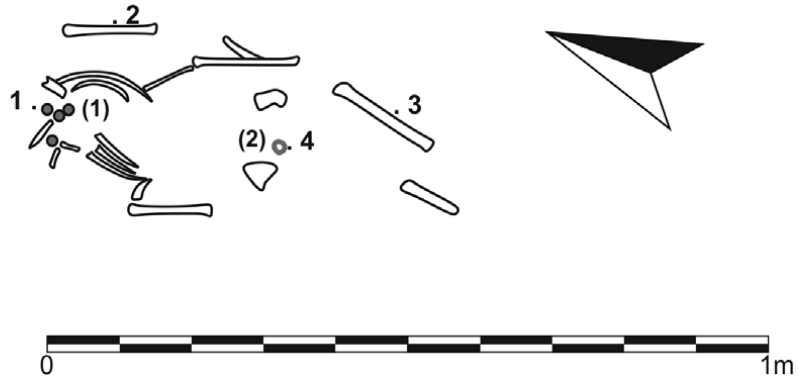


Elevation:
1. 317,74
2. 317,75
3. 317,79
4. 317,77

Key:

stone

A



Elevation:
1. 317,32
2. 317,29
3. 317,29
4. 317,29

Key:

(1) coins (8 pieces)
(2) copper ring

B

Fig. 25. A: Grave no. 1/LA; B: Grave no. 2/LA
Обр. 25. А: гроб №1/КА; В: гроб №2/КА

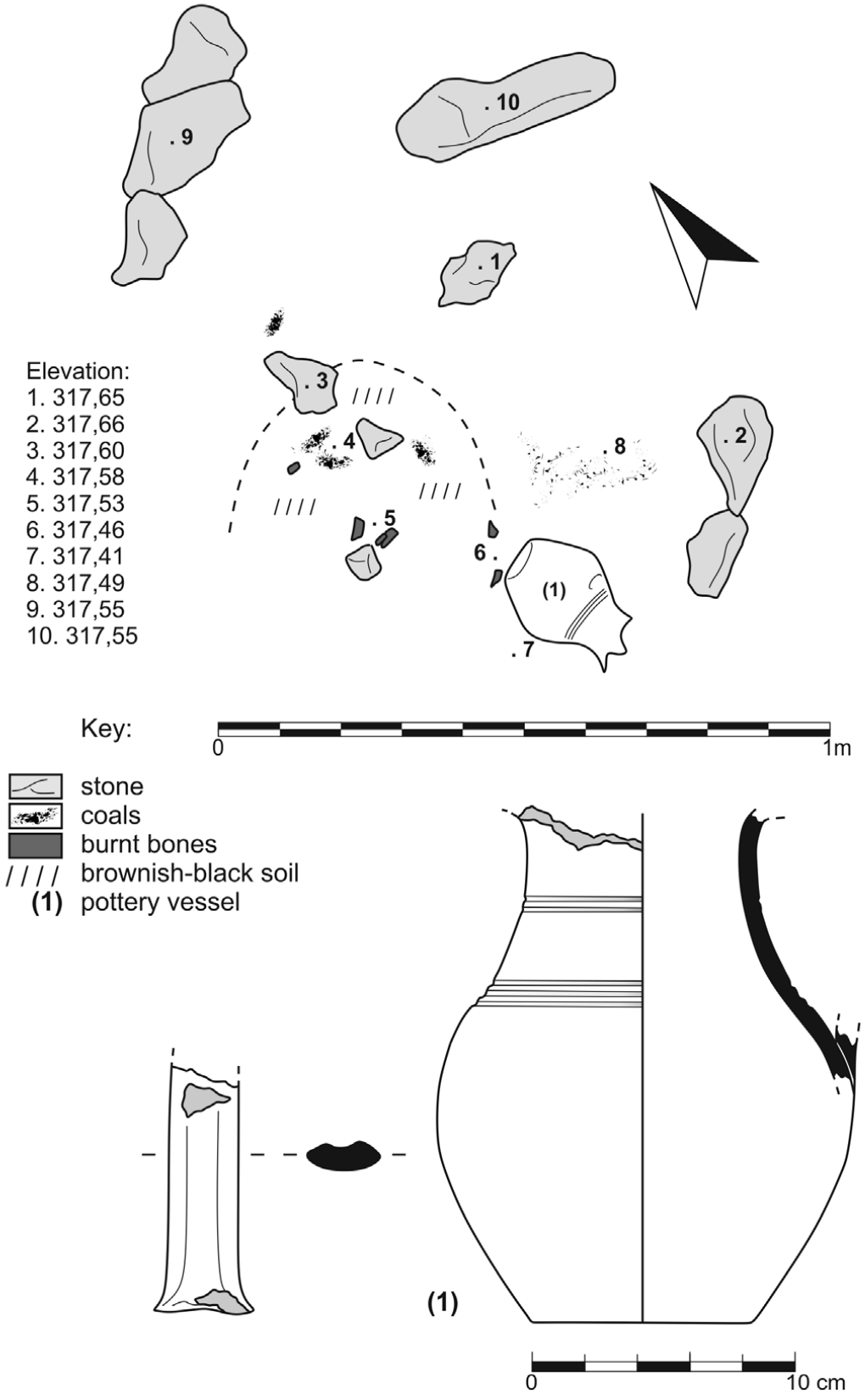


Fig. 26. Grave no. 3/LA
Обр. 26. Гроб №3/КА

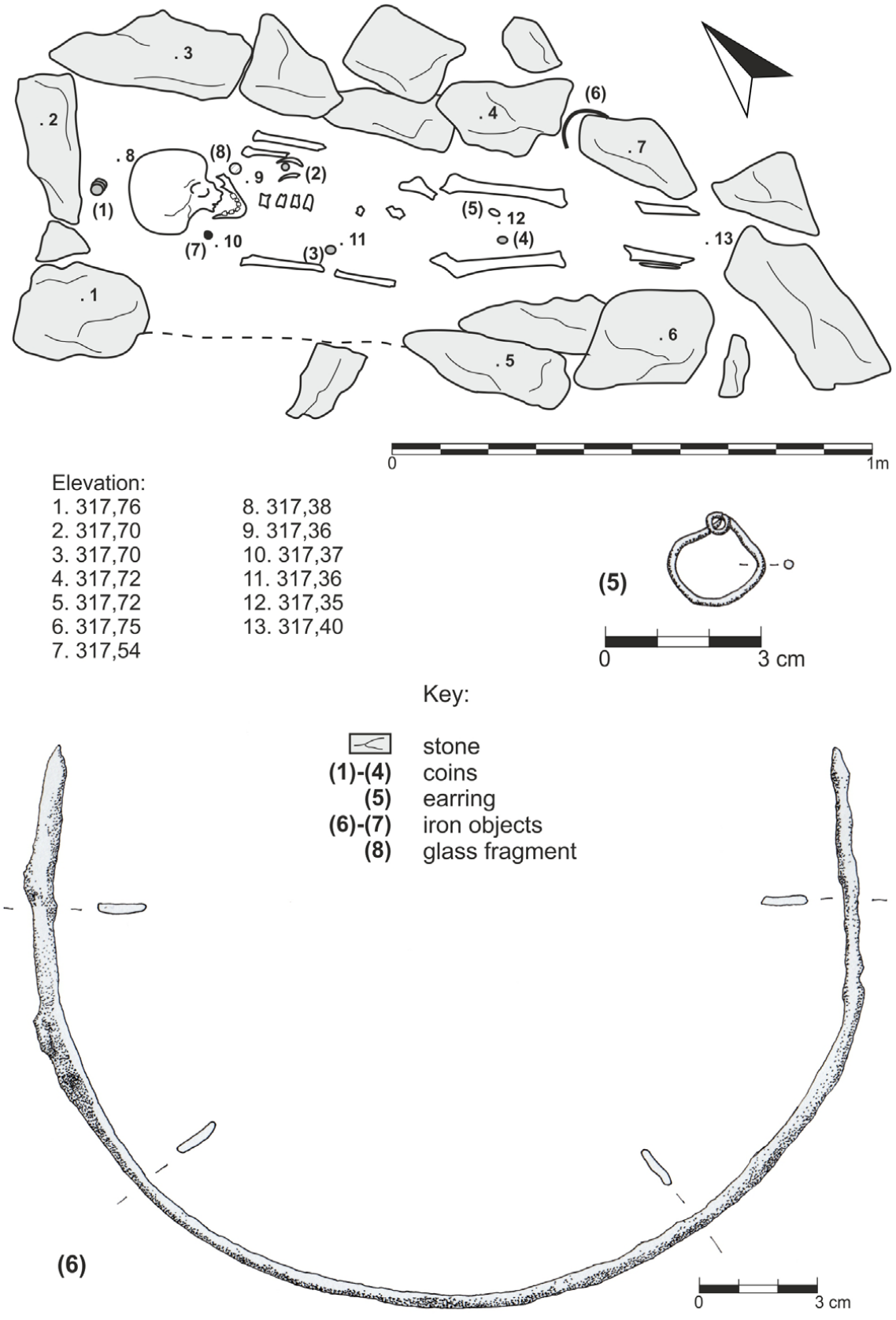
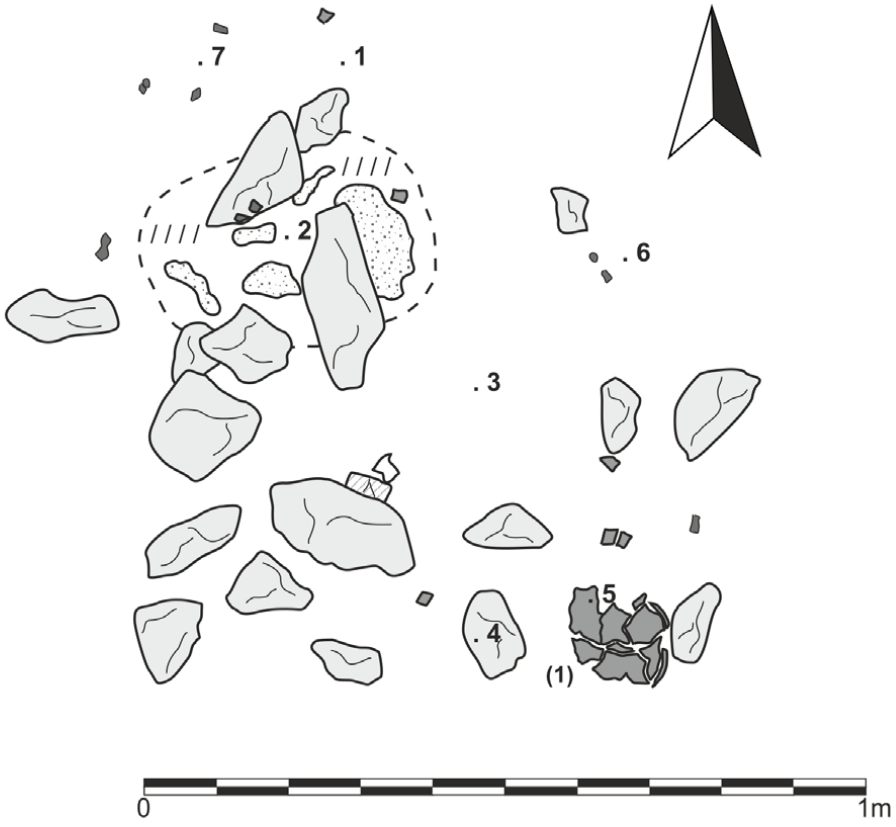


Fig. 27. Grave no. 4/LA
Обр. 27. Гроб №4/КА

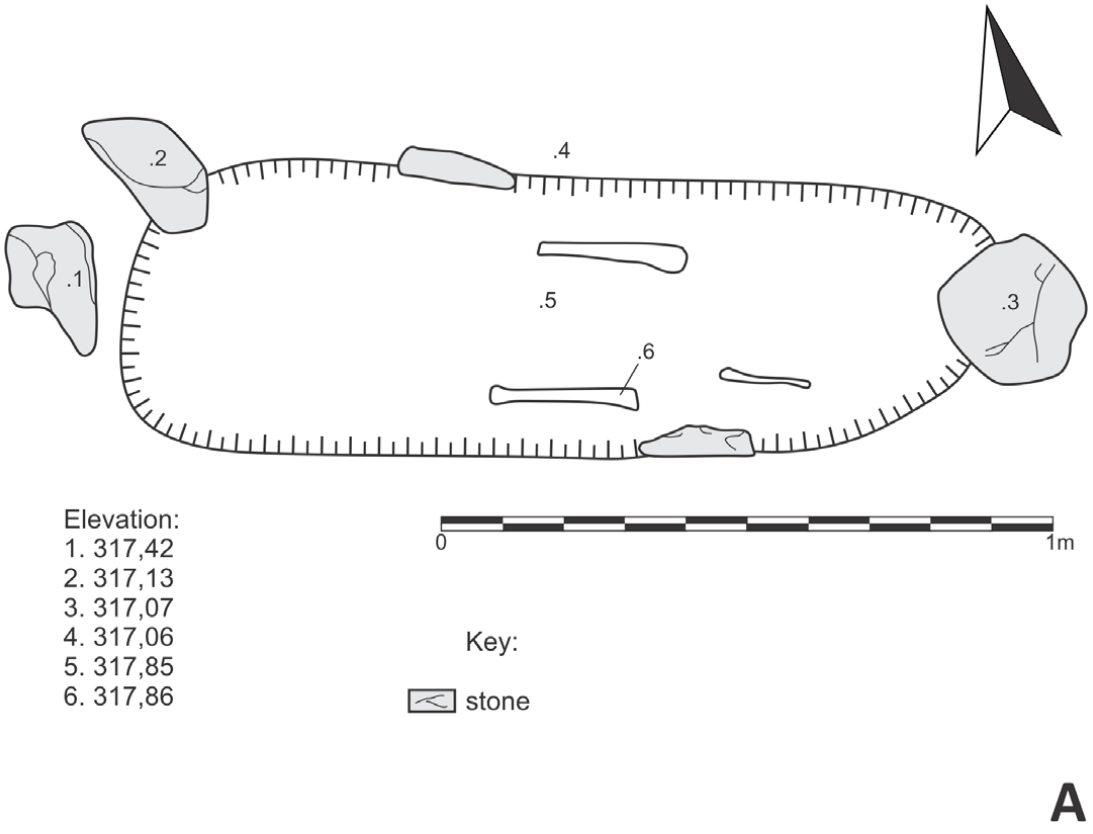


Elevation:
1. 317,74
2. 317,79
3. 317,69
4. 317,79
5. 317,75
6. 317,77
7. 317,70

Key:

stone
burnt bones
(1) pottery
glass fragments
/ / / / brownish-black soil

Fig. 28. Grave no. 5/LA
Обр. 28. Гроб №5/КА



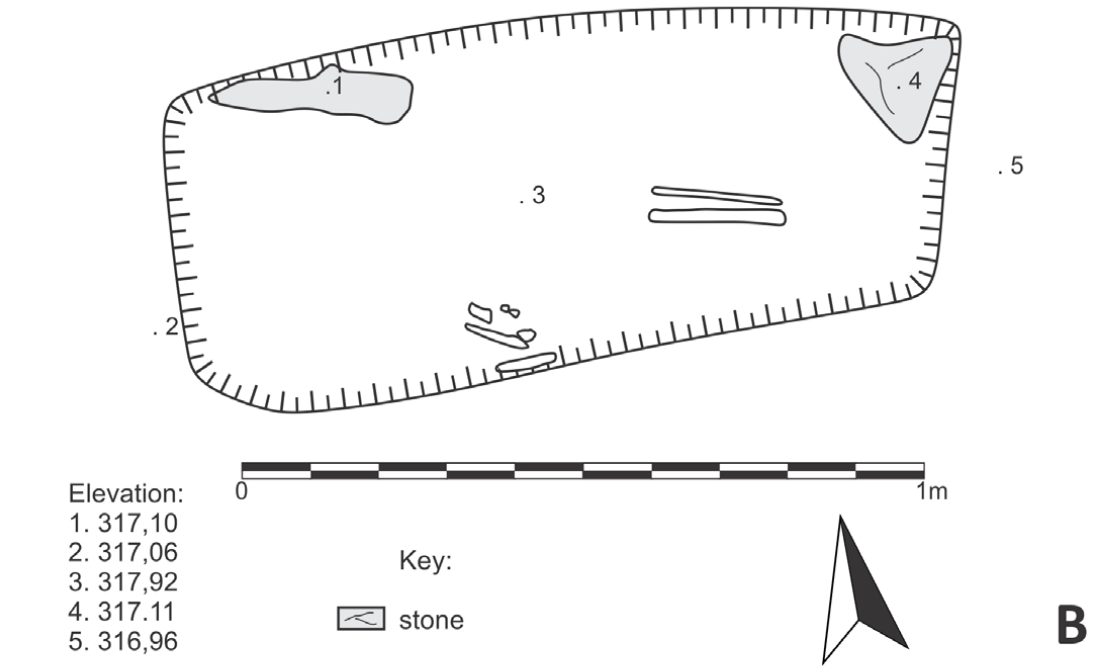


Fig. 29. A: Grave no. 1; B: Grave no. 3
Обр. 29. А: гроб №1; В: гроб №3

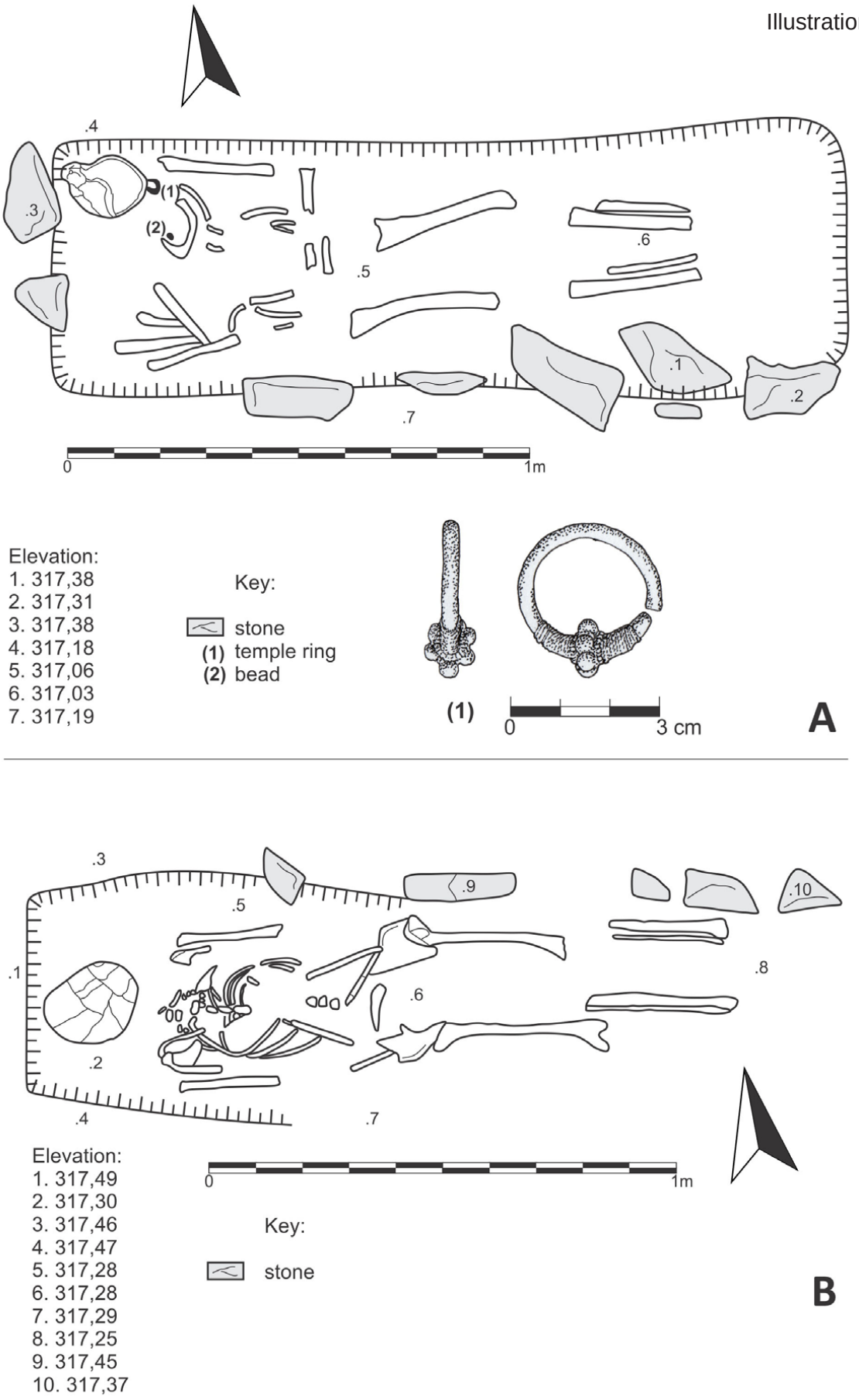
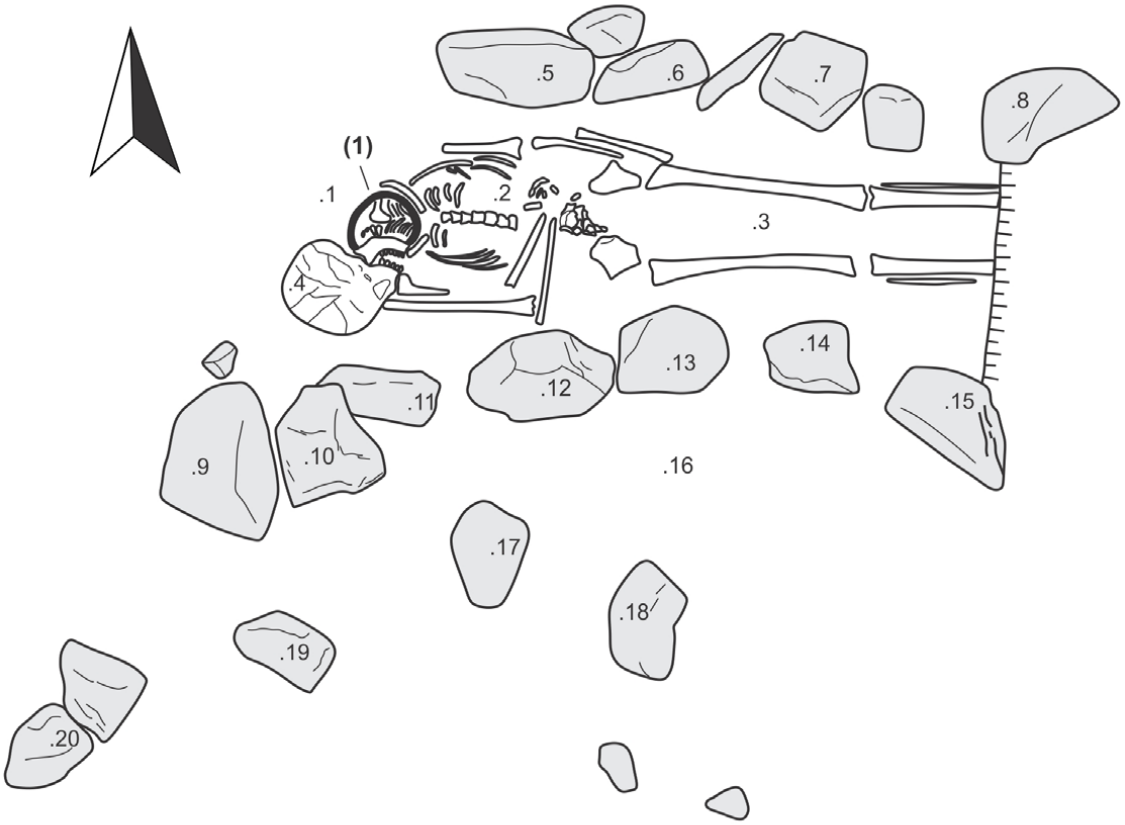


Fig. 30. A: Grave no. 2; B: Grave no. 4
Обр. 30. А: гроб №2; В: гроб №4



Elevation:
1. 317,23
2. 317,19
3. 317,19
4. 317,32
5. 317,40
6. 317,38
7. 317,32
8. 317,30
9. 317,41
10. 317,46
11. 317,30
12. 317,40
13. 317,29
14. 317,39
15. 317,30
16. 317,23
17. 317,26
18. 317,35
19. 317,39
20. 317,47

Key:

stone
(1) torc

0 1m

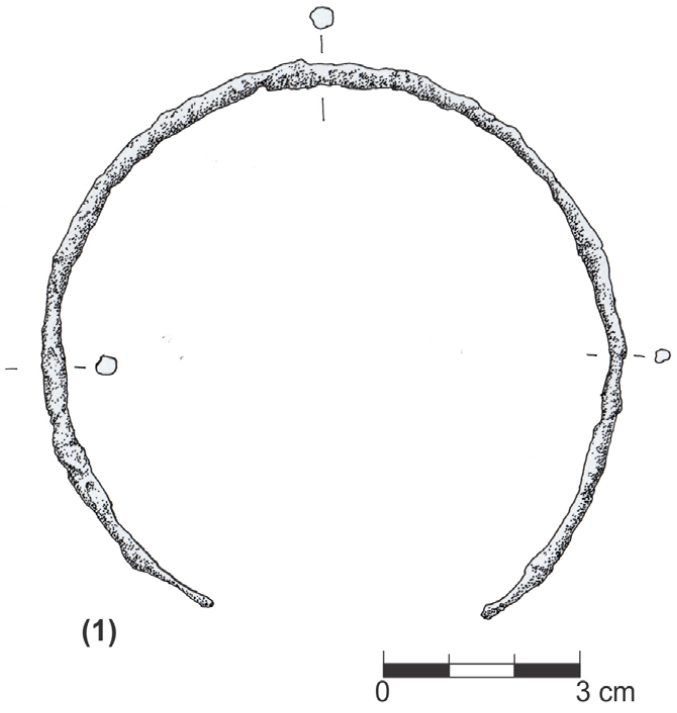
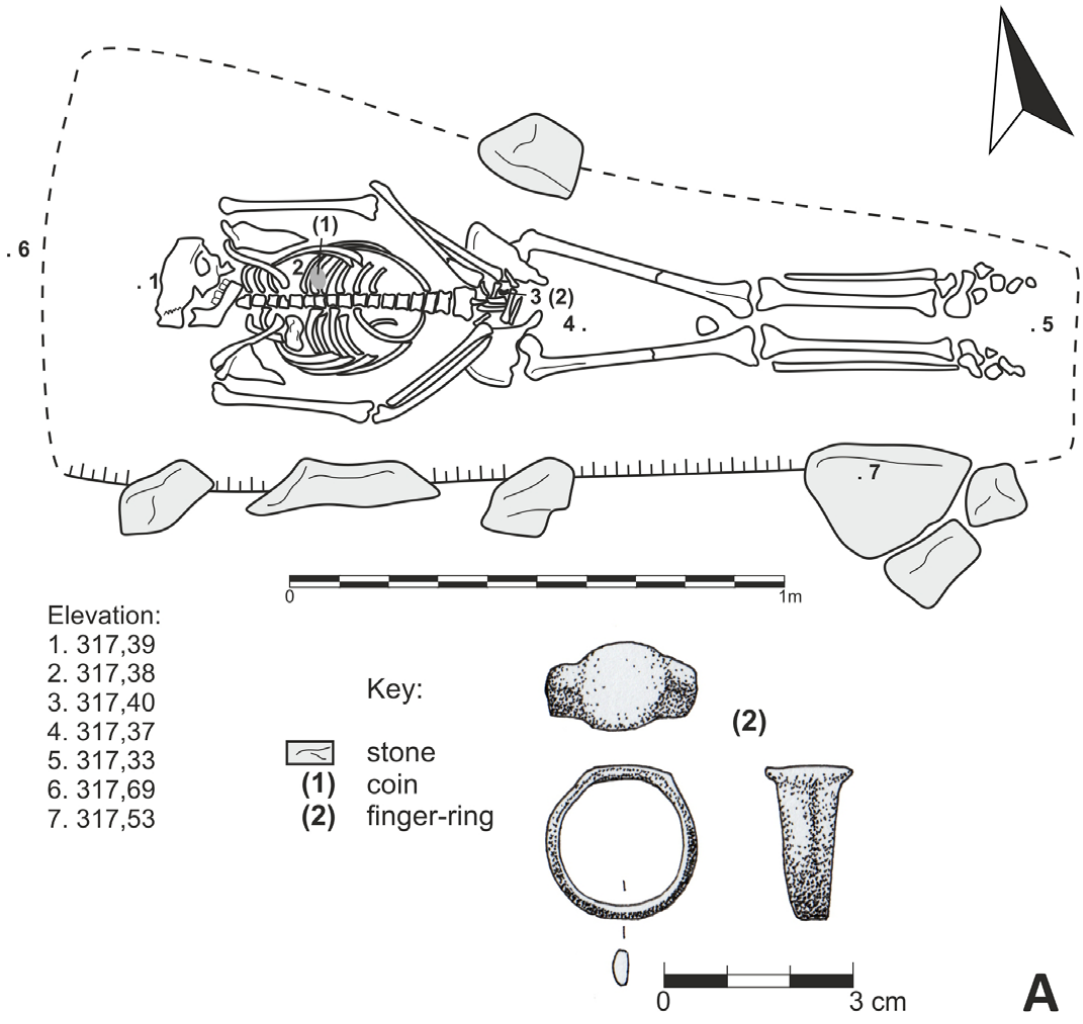


Fig. 31. Grave no. 5
Обр. 31. Гроб №5



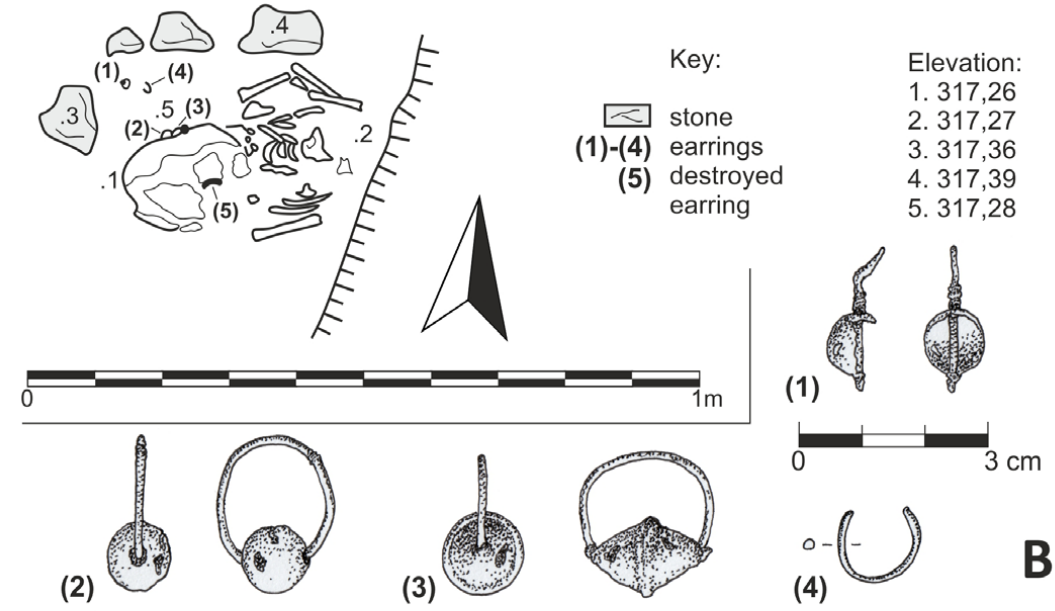


Fig. 32. A: Grave no. 6; B: Grave no. 9
Обр. 32. А: гроб №6; В: гроб №9

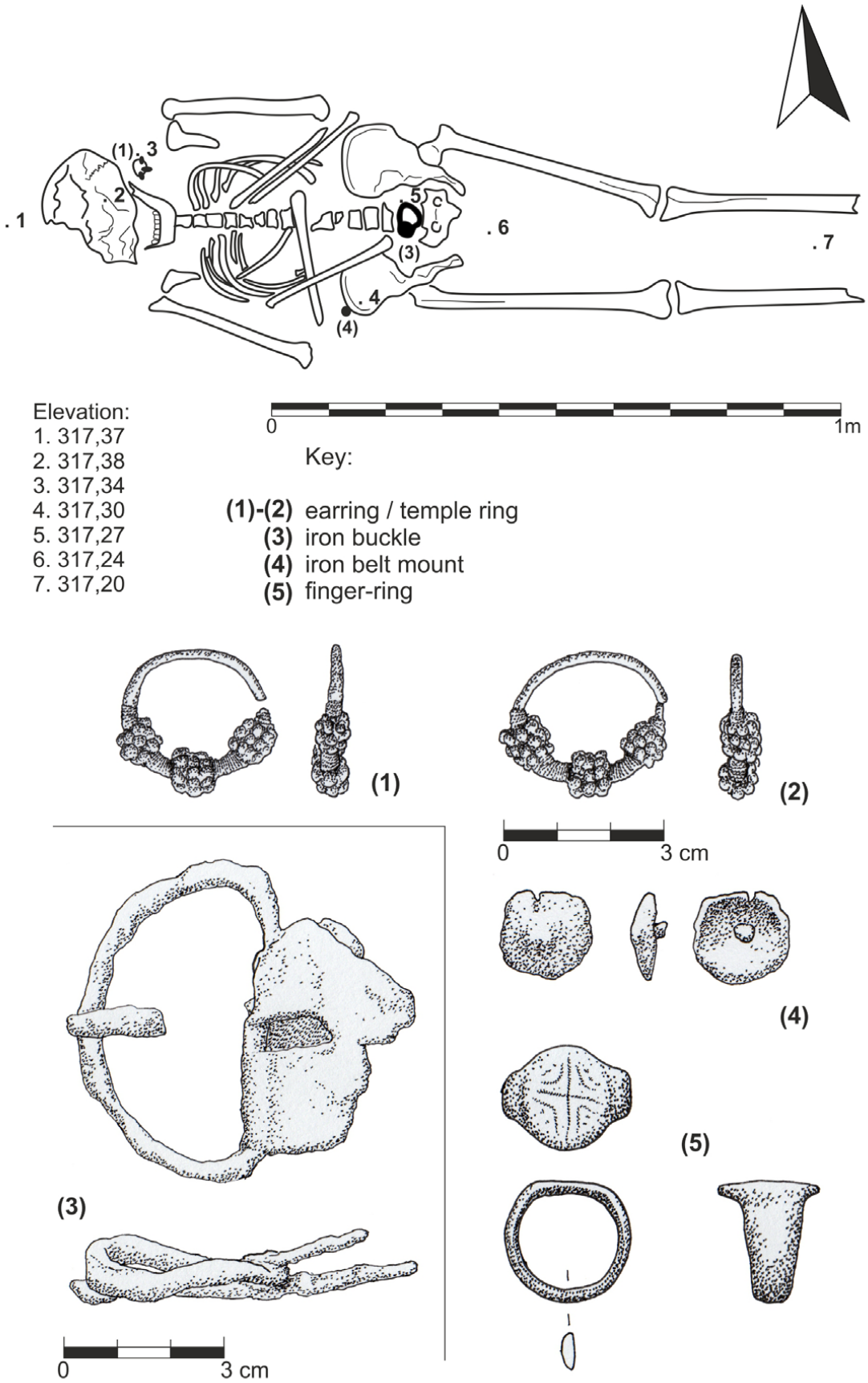
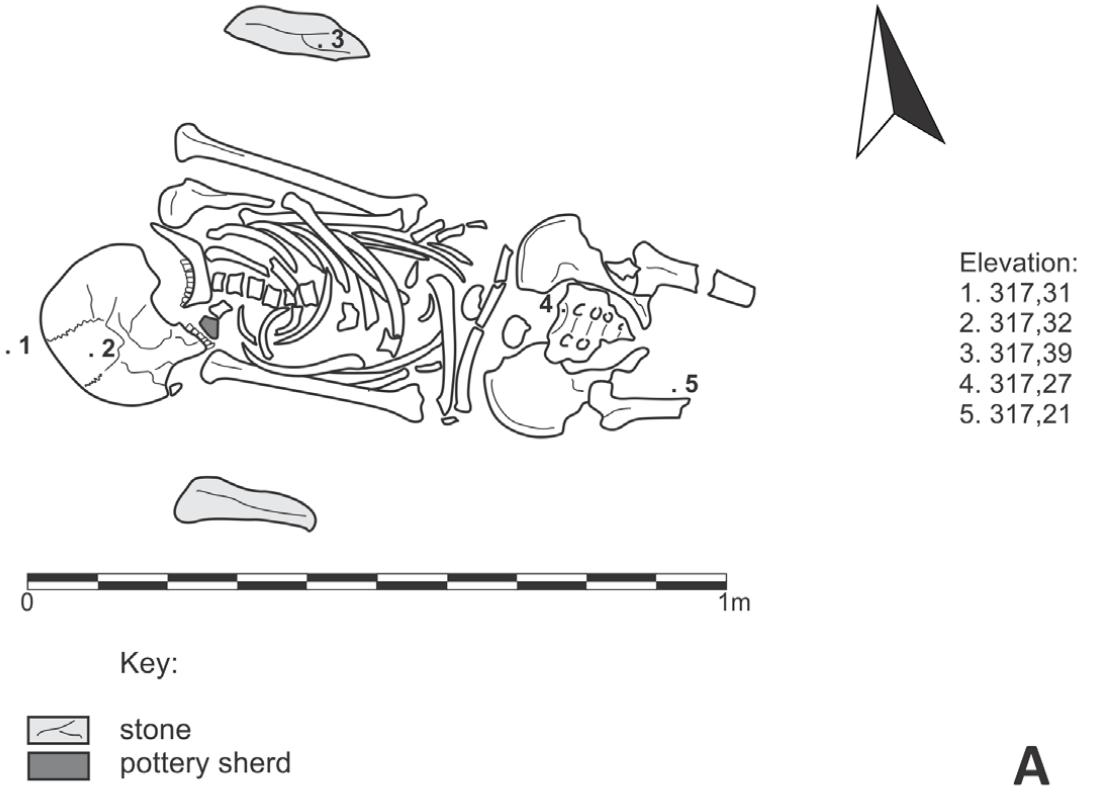


Fig. 33. Grave no. 7
Обр. 33. Гроб №7



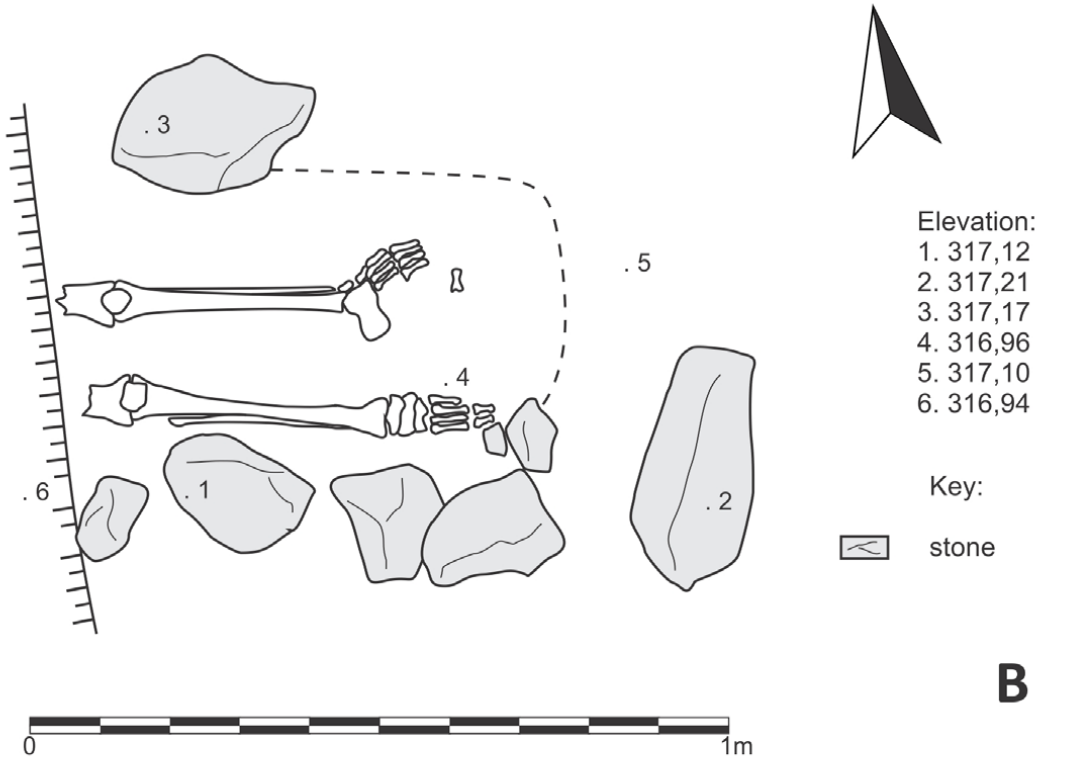


Fig. 34. A: Grave no. 8; B: Grave no. 10
Обр. 34. А: гроб №8; В: гроб №10

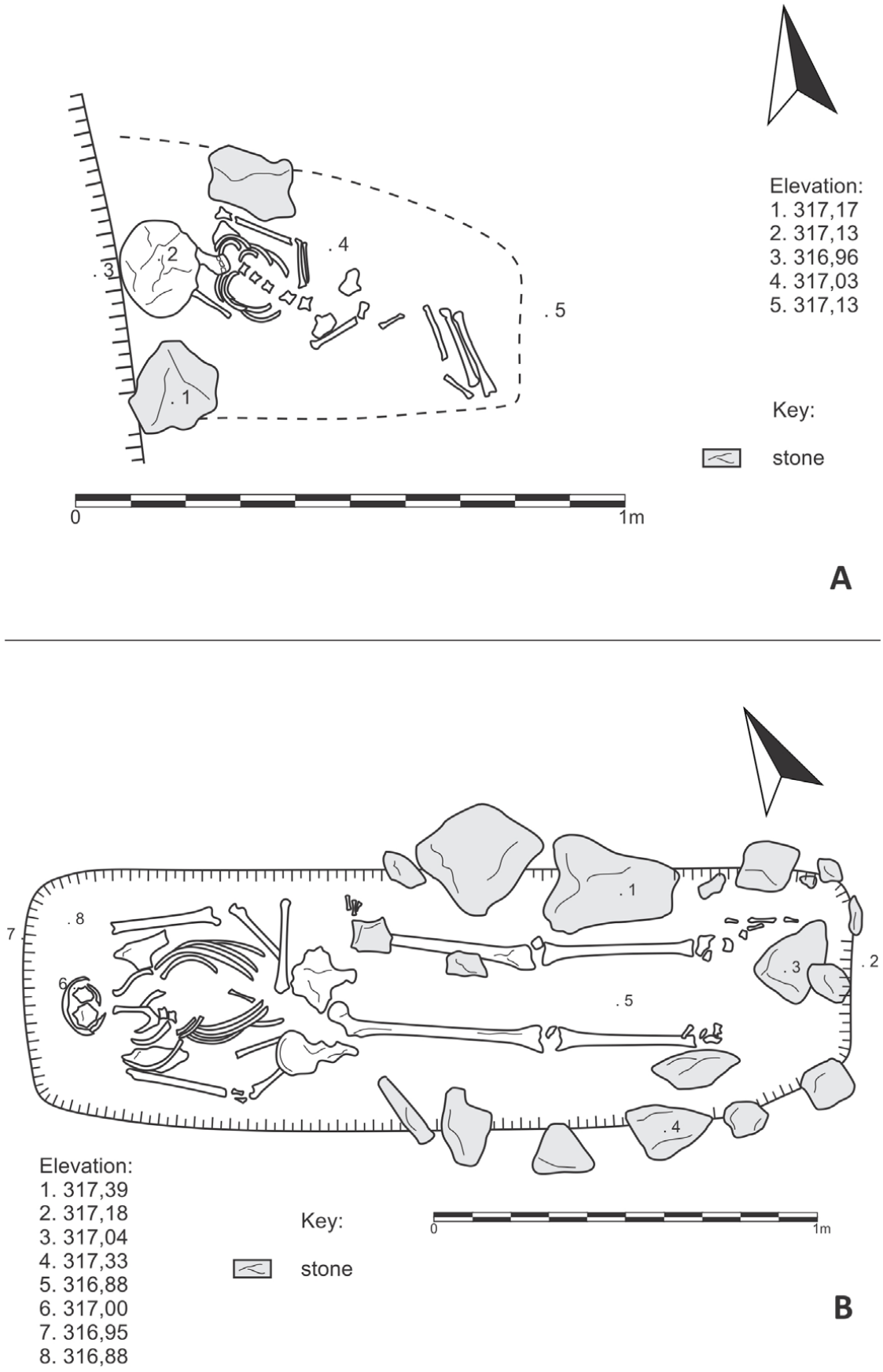
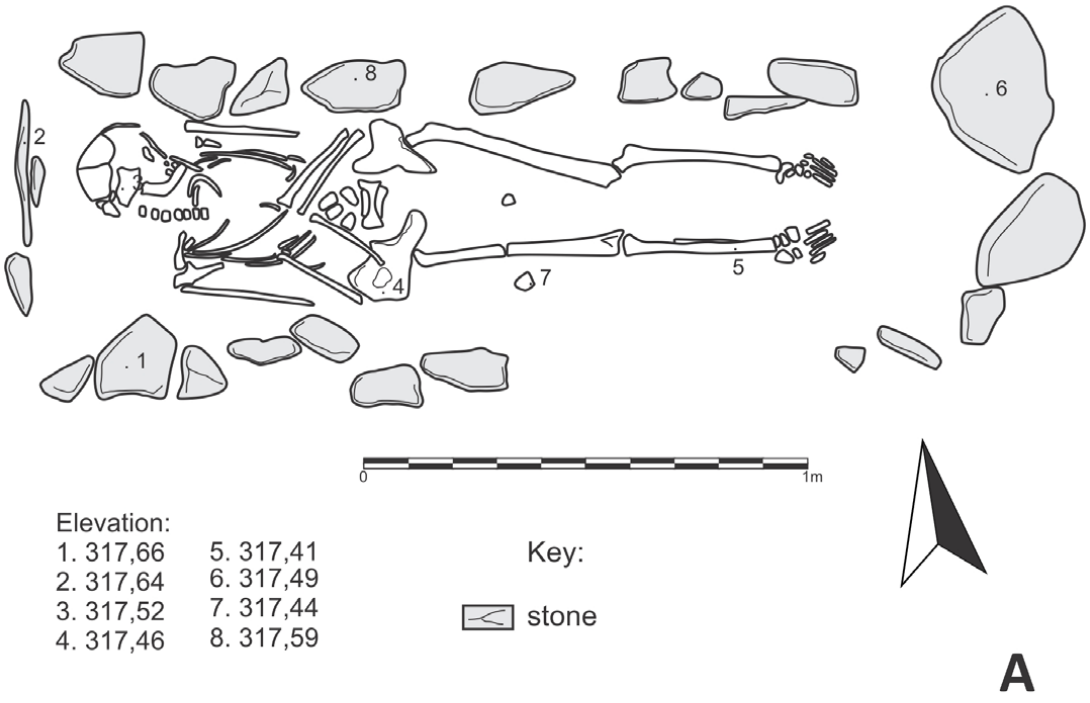


Fig. 35. A: Grave no. 11; B: Grave no. 12
Обр. 35. А: гроб №11; В: гроб №12



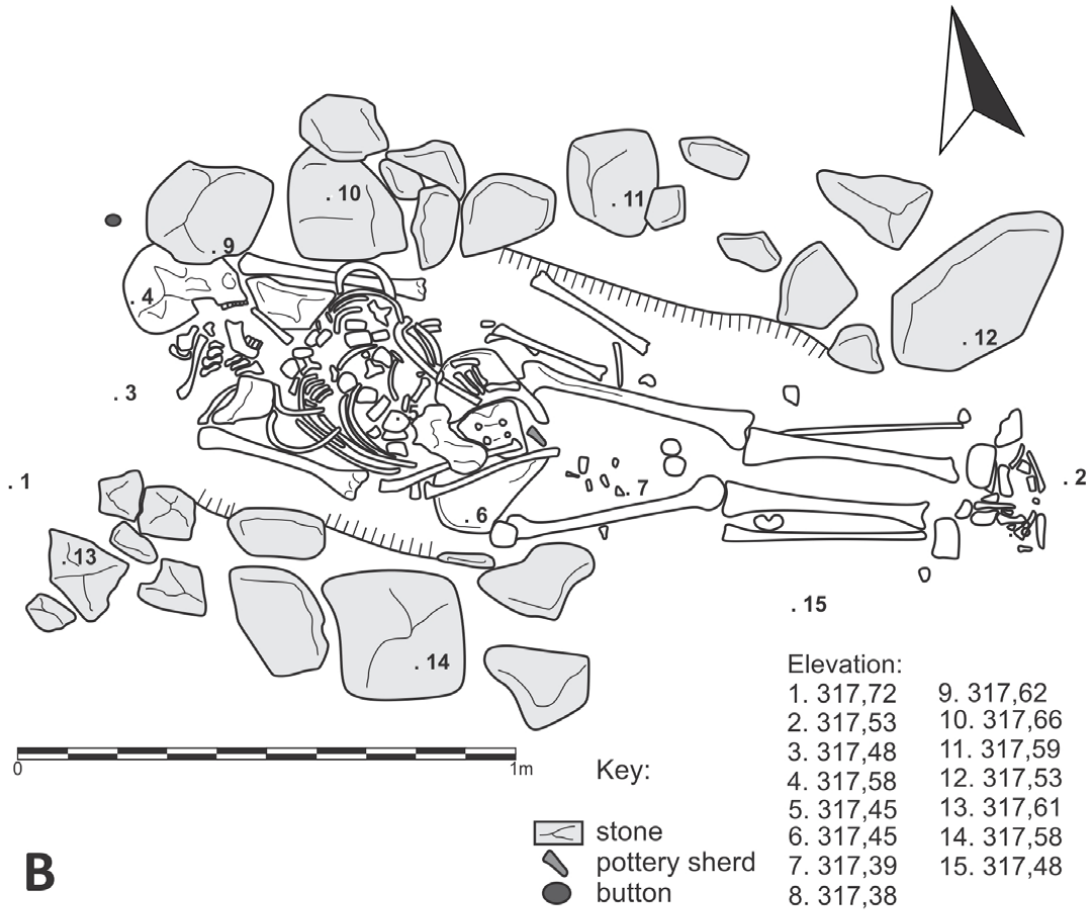


Fig. 36. A: Grave no. 13; B: Grave no. 15
Обр. 36. А: гроб №13; В: гроб №15

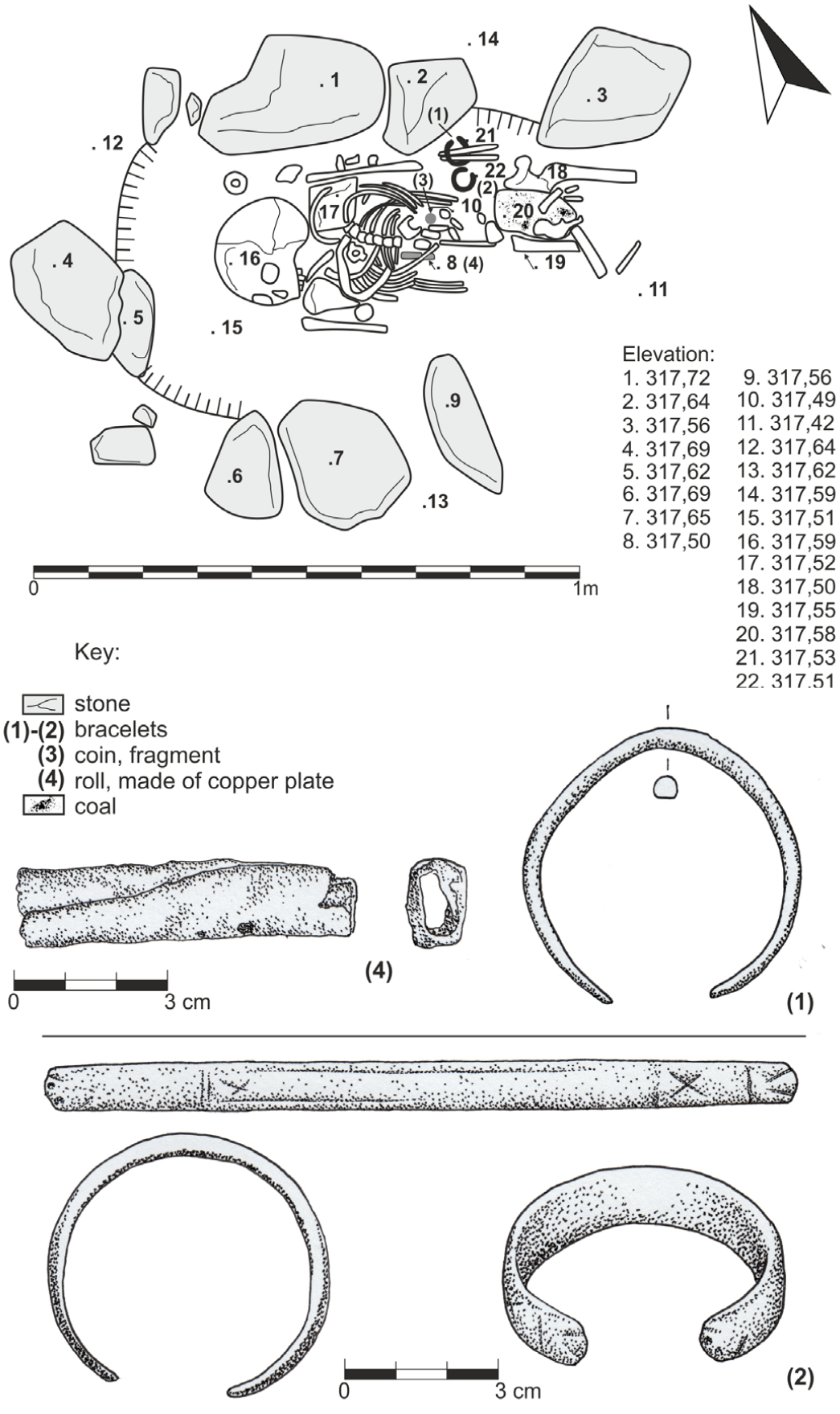


Fig. 37. Grave no. 14
Обр. 37. Гроб №14

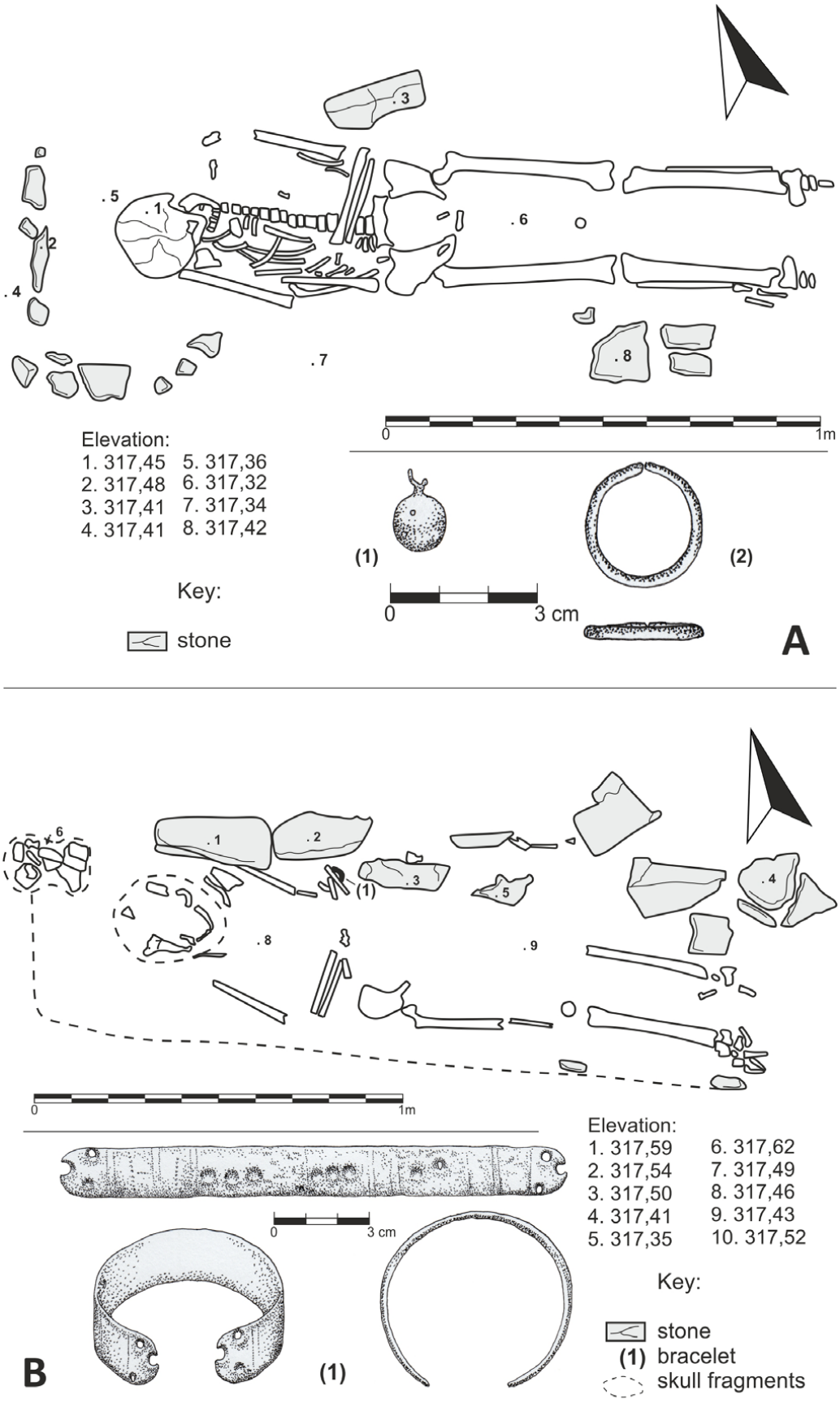
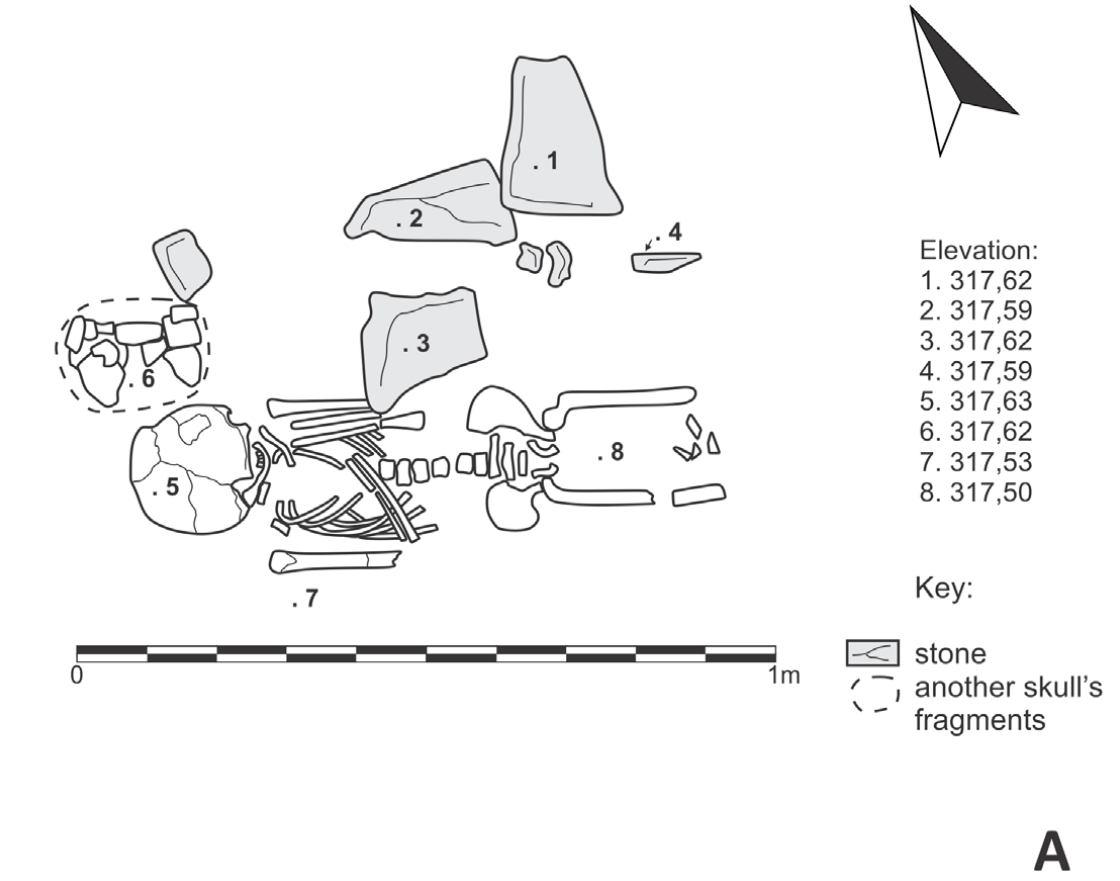


Fig. 38. A: Grave no. 16; B: Grave no. 17
Обр. 38. А: гроб №16; В: гроб №17



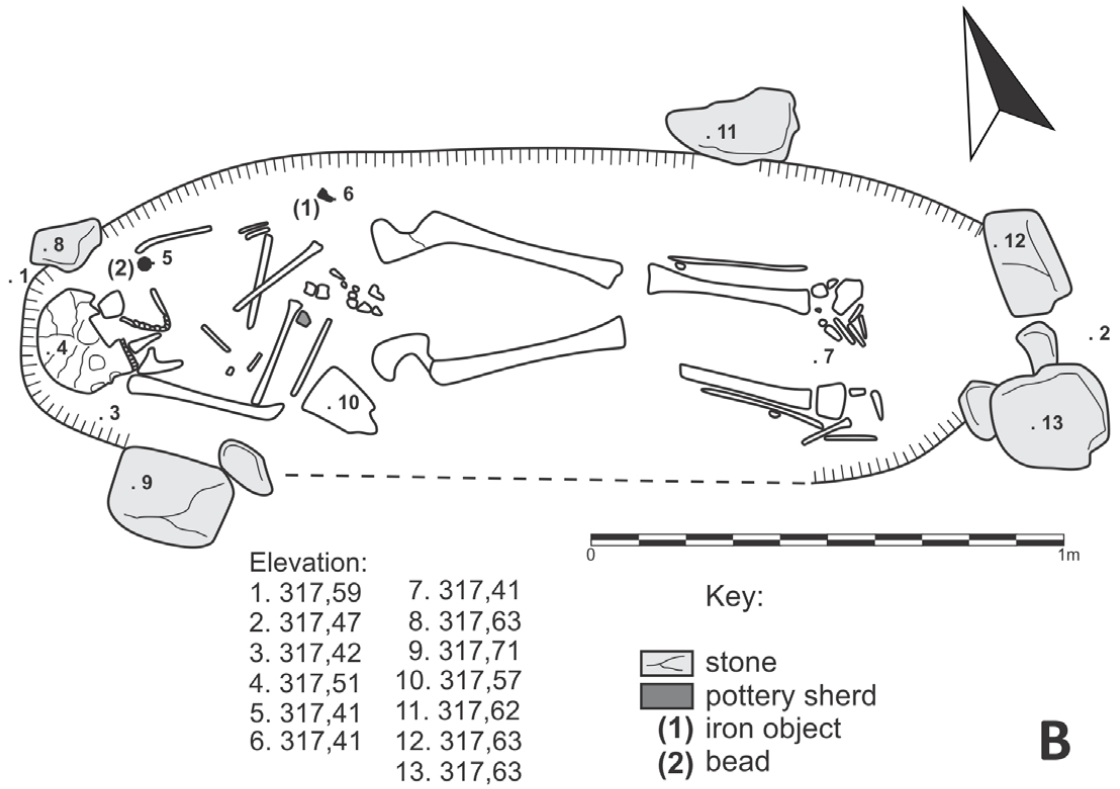


Fig. 39. A: Grave no. 18; B: Grave no. 19
Обр. 39. А: гроб №18; В: гроб №19

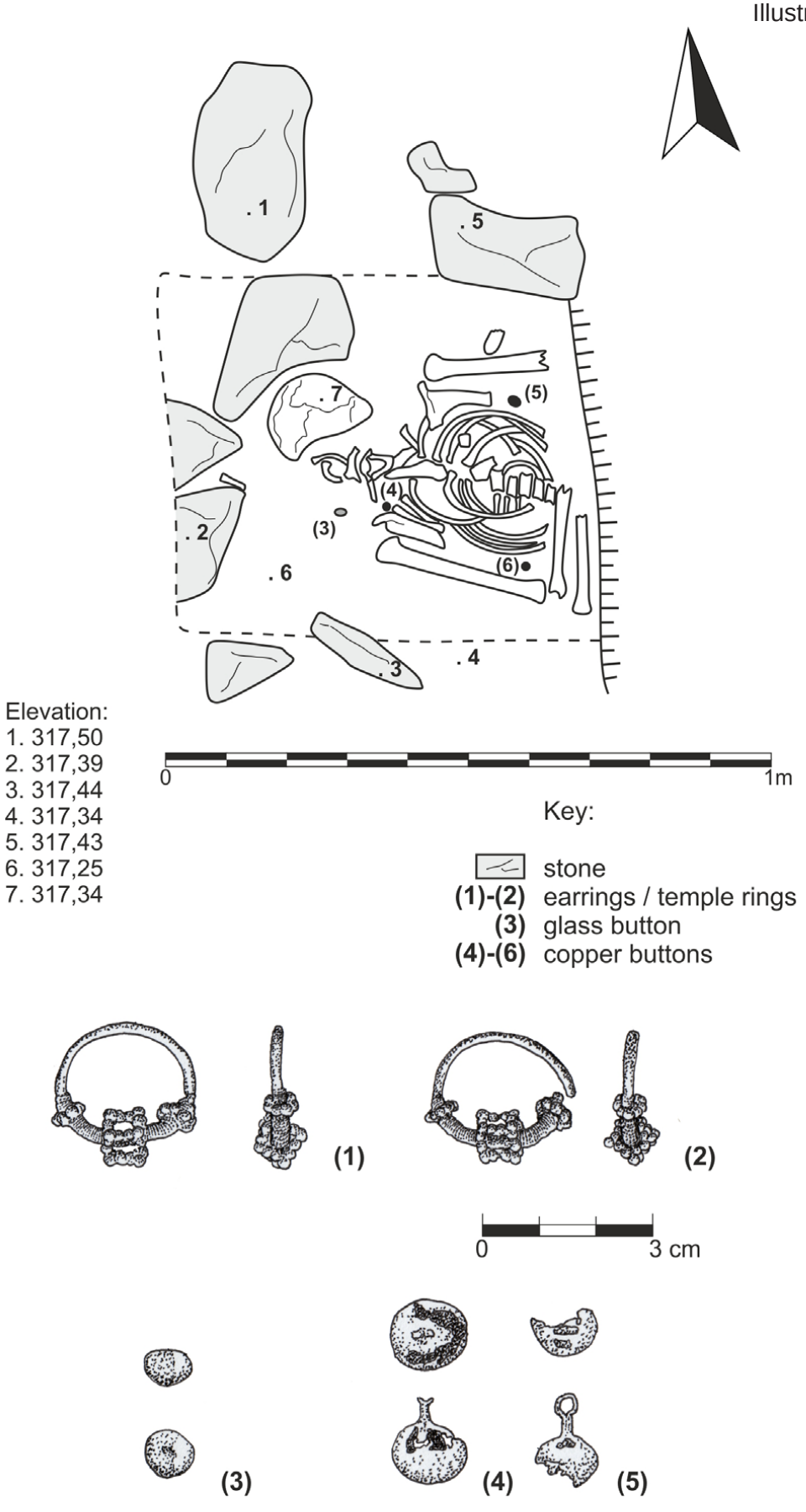


Fig. 40. Grave no. 20
Обр. 40. Гроб №20

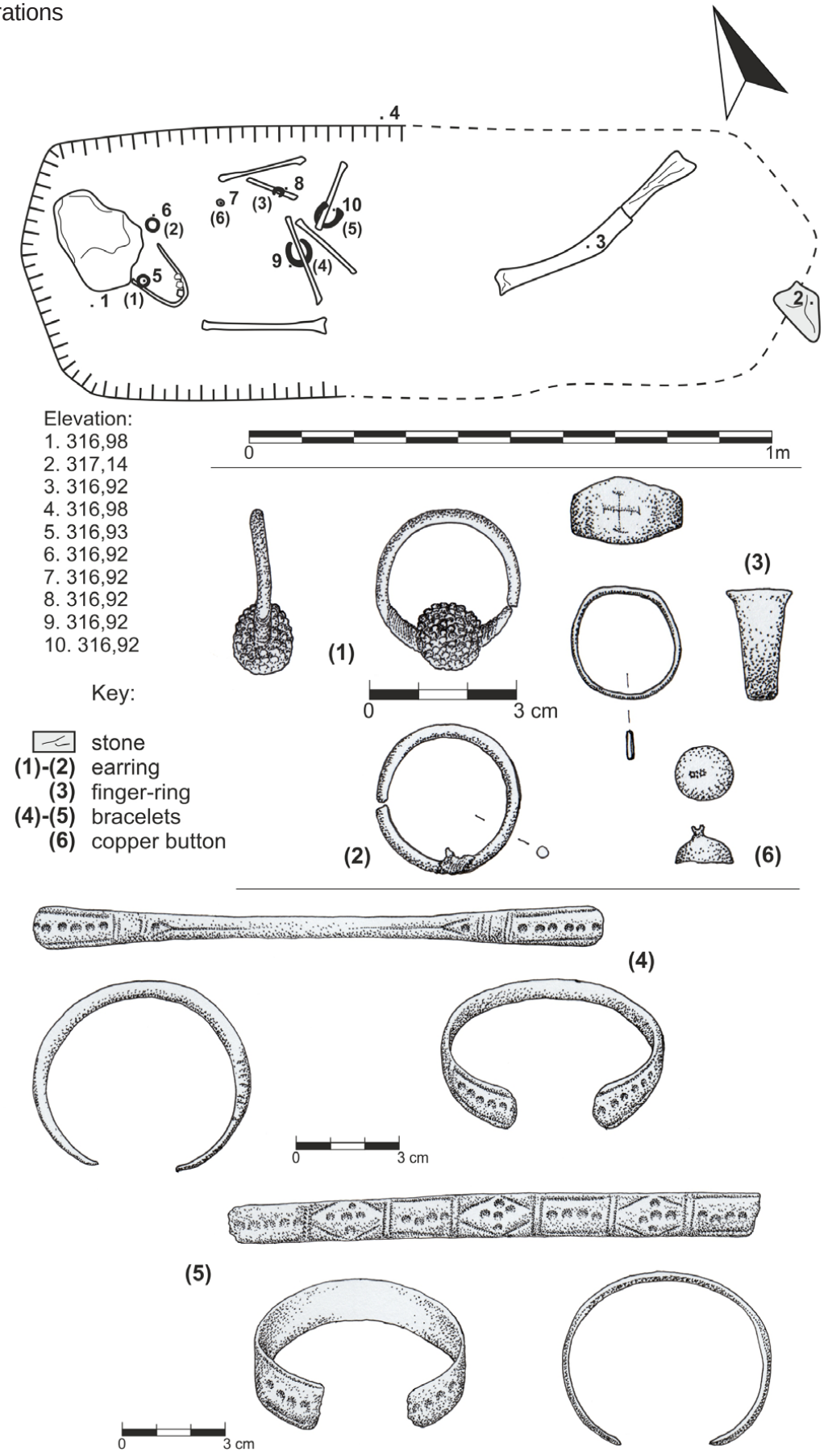
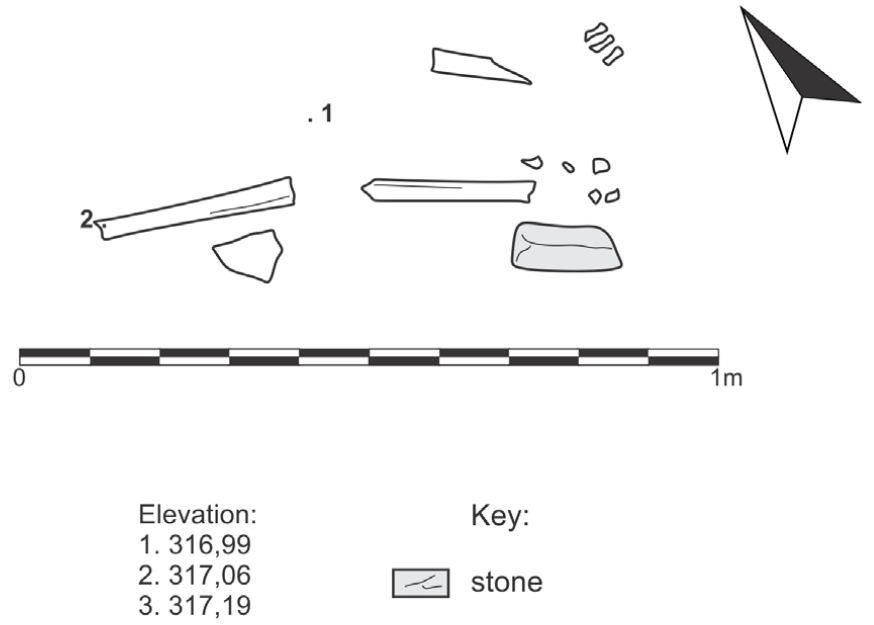


Fig. 41. Grave no. 21
Обр. 41. Гроб №21

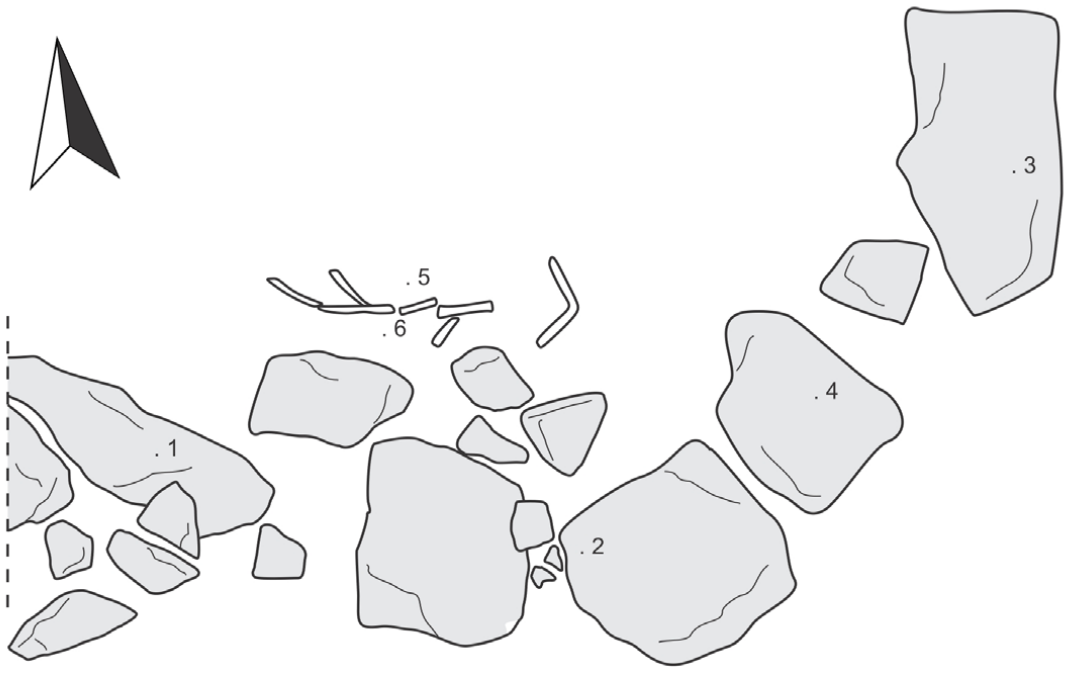


Elevation:
1. 316,99
2. 317,06
3. 317,19

Key:

stone

A



Elevation:
1. 317,50
2. 317,54
3. 317,33
4. 317,43
5. 317,25
6. 317,31

Key:

stone

B

Fig. 42. A: Grave no. 22; B: Grave no. 23
Обр. 42. А: гроб №22; В: гроб №23

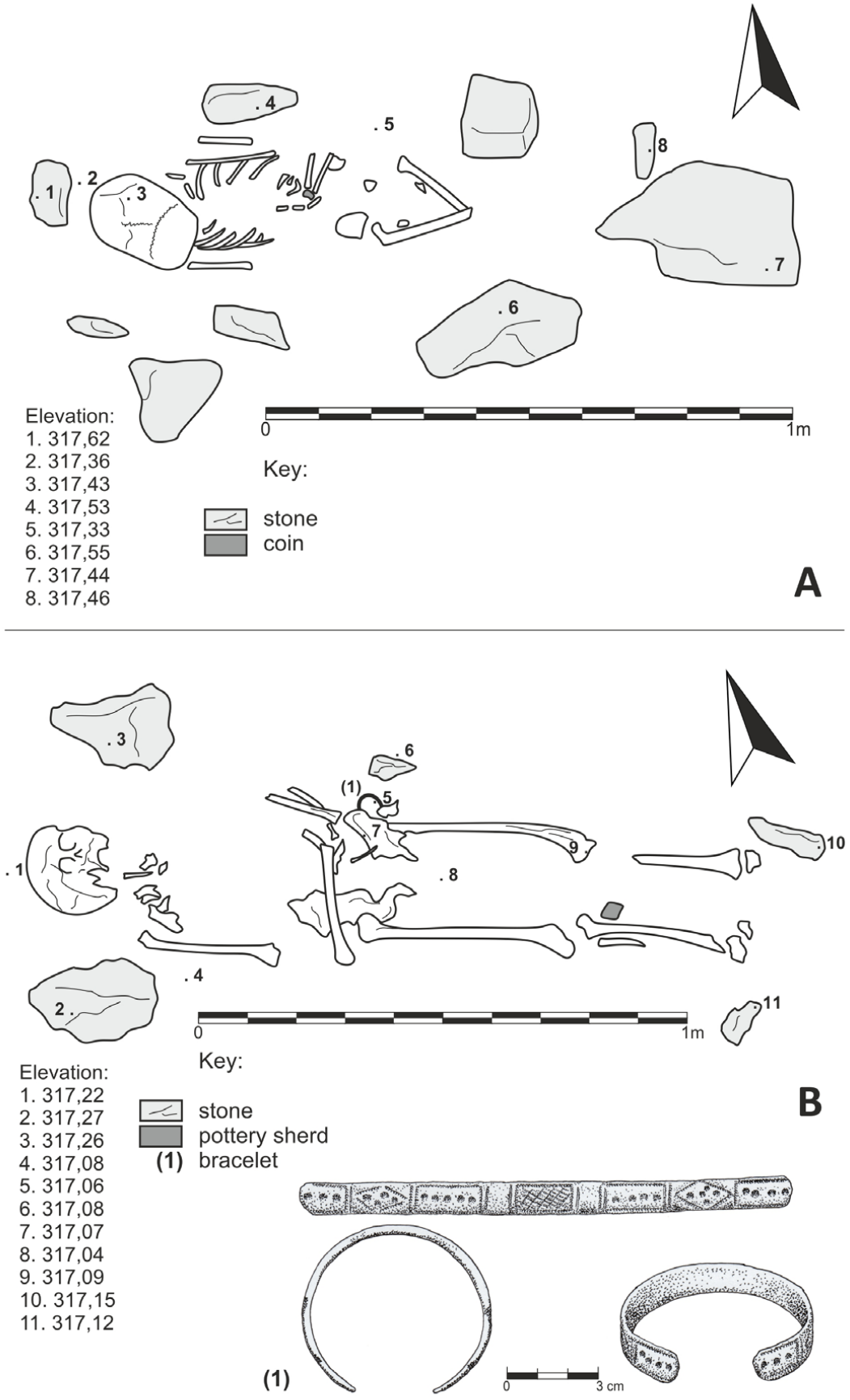
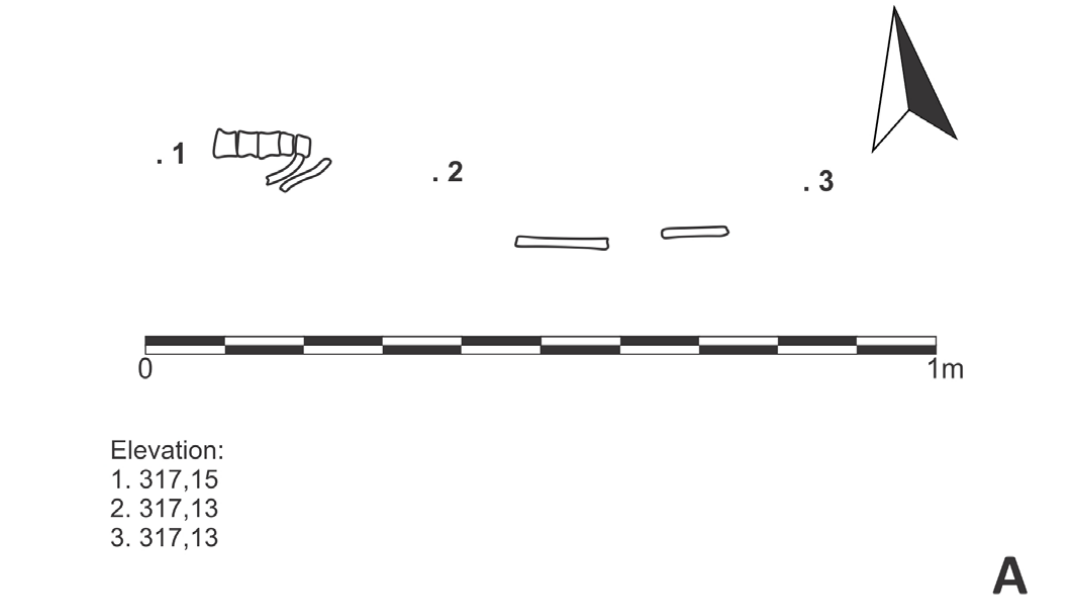
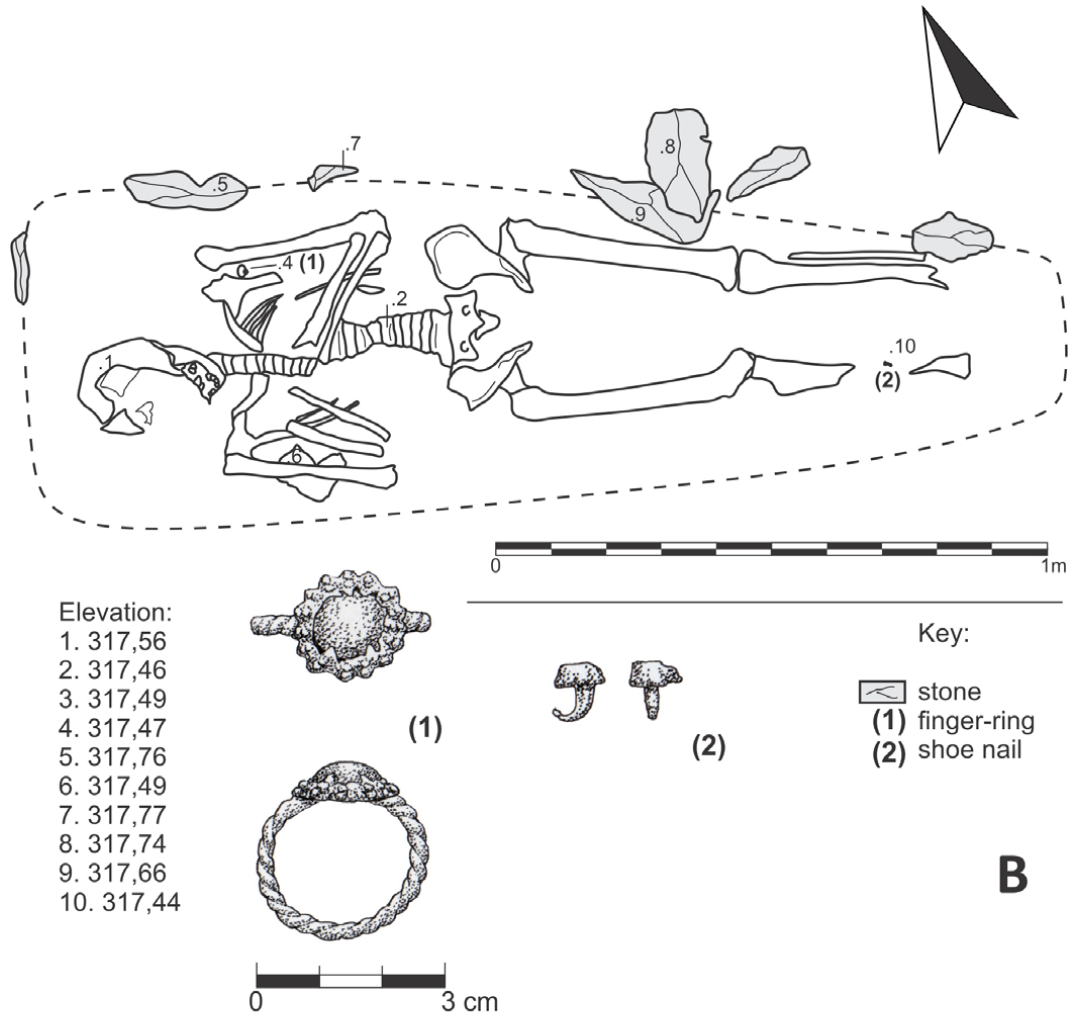


Fig. 43. A: Grave no. 24; B: Grave no. 25
Обр. 43. А: гроб №24; В: гроб №25



Elevation:
1. 317,15
2. 317,13
3. 317,13

A



Elevation:
1. 317,56
2. 317,46
3. 317,49
4. 317,47
5. 317,76
6. 317,49
7. 317,77
8. 317,74
9. 317,66
10. 317,44

(1)

0 3 cm

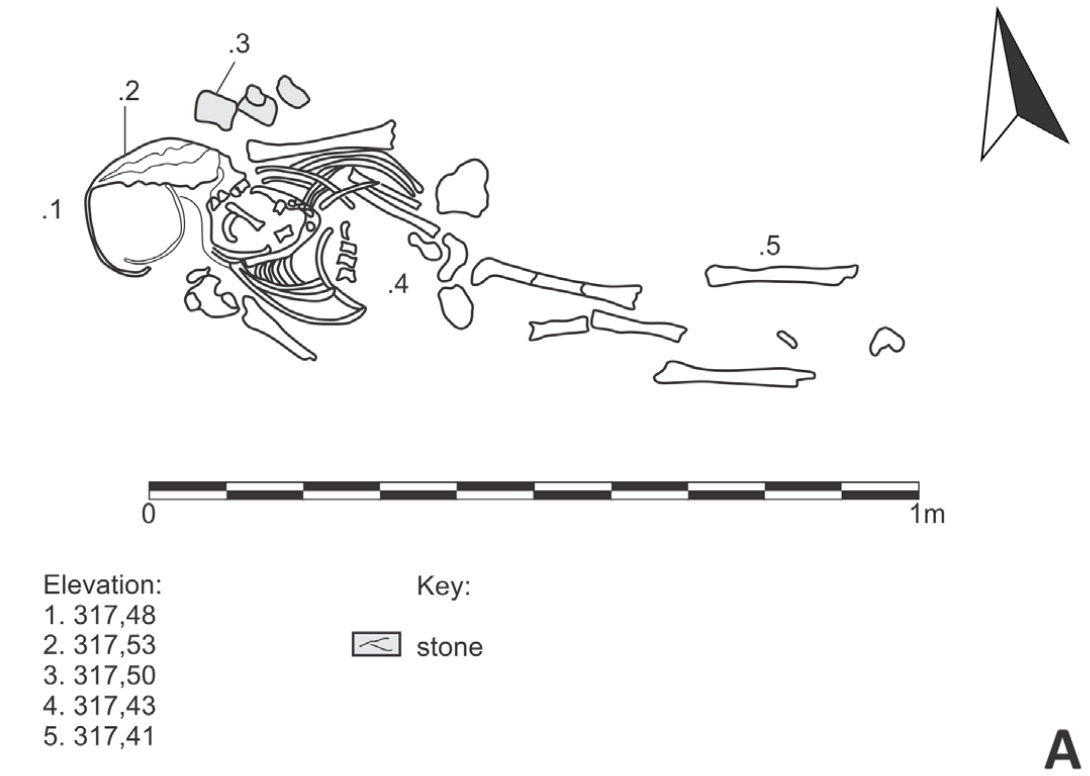
(2)

Key:

stone
(1) finger-ring
(2) shoe nail

B

Fig. 44. A: Grave no. 26; B: Grave no. 28
Обр. 44. А: гроб №26; В: гроб №28



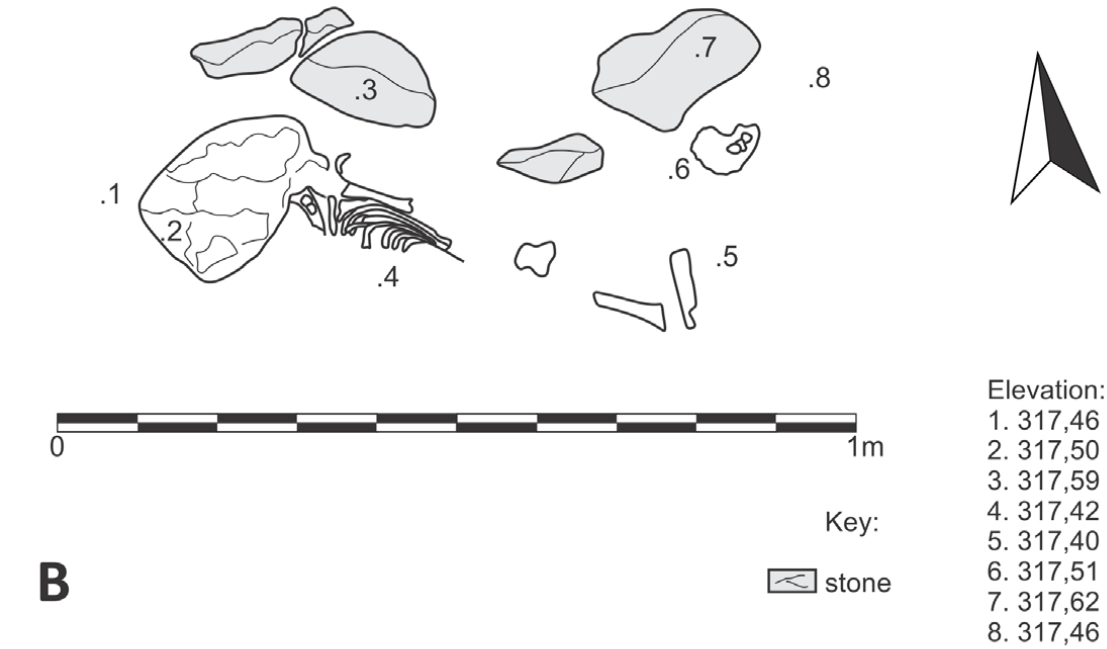
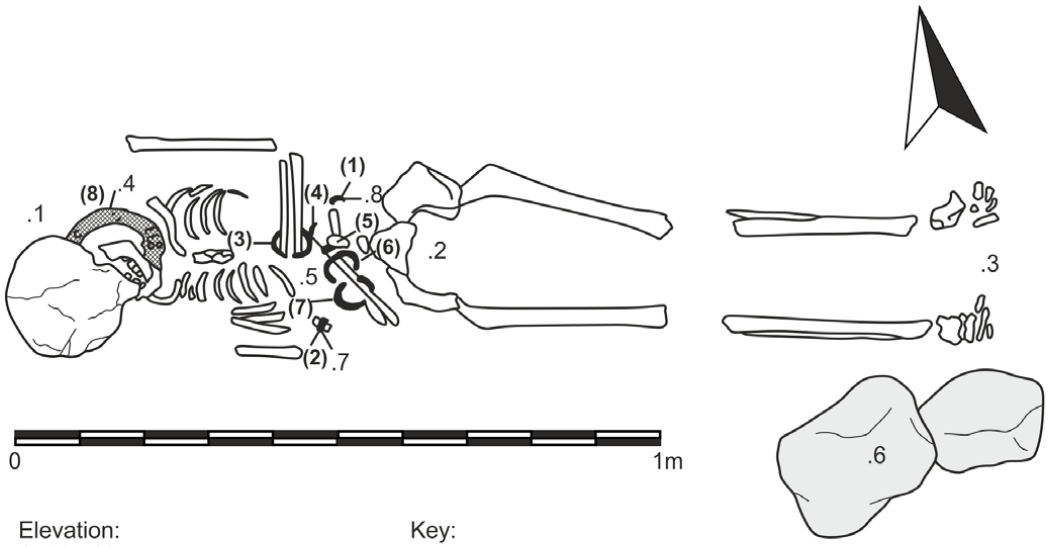


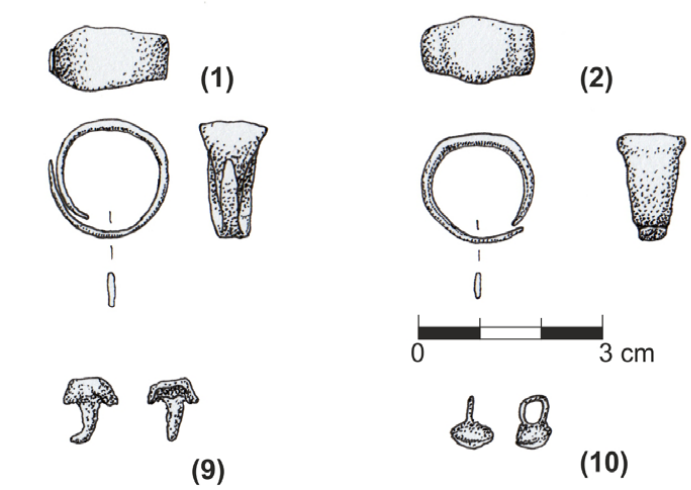
Fig. 45. A: Grave no. 27; B: Grave no. 30
Обр. 45. А: гроб №27; В: гроб №30



Elevation:
1. 317,42
2. 317,37
3. 317,37
4. 317,43
5. 317,40
6. 317,56
7. 317,39
8. 317,41

Key:

stone
(1)-(2) finger-rings
(3)-(7) bracelets
(8) neck adornment
(9) shoe nail
(10) copper button



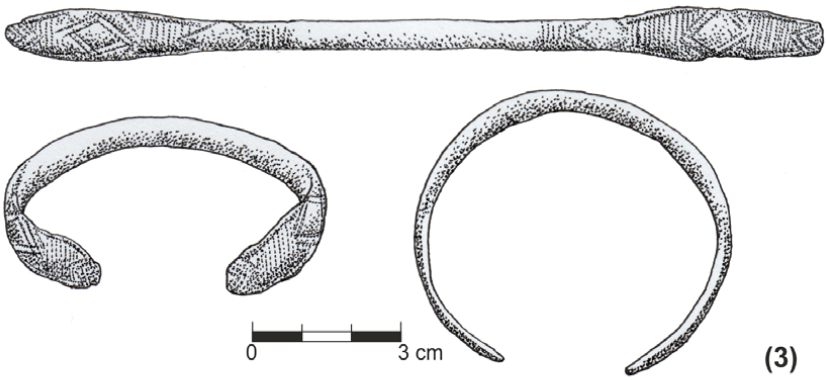


Fig. 46. Grave no. 29
Обр. 46. Гроб №29

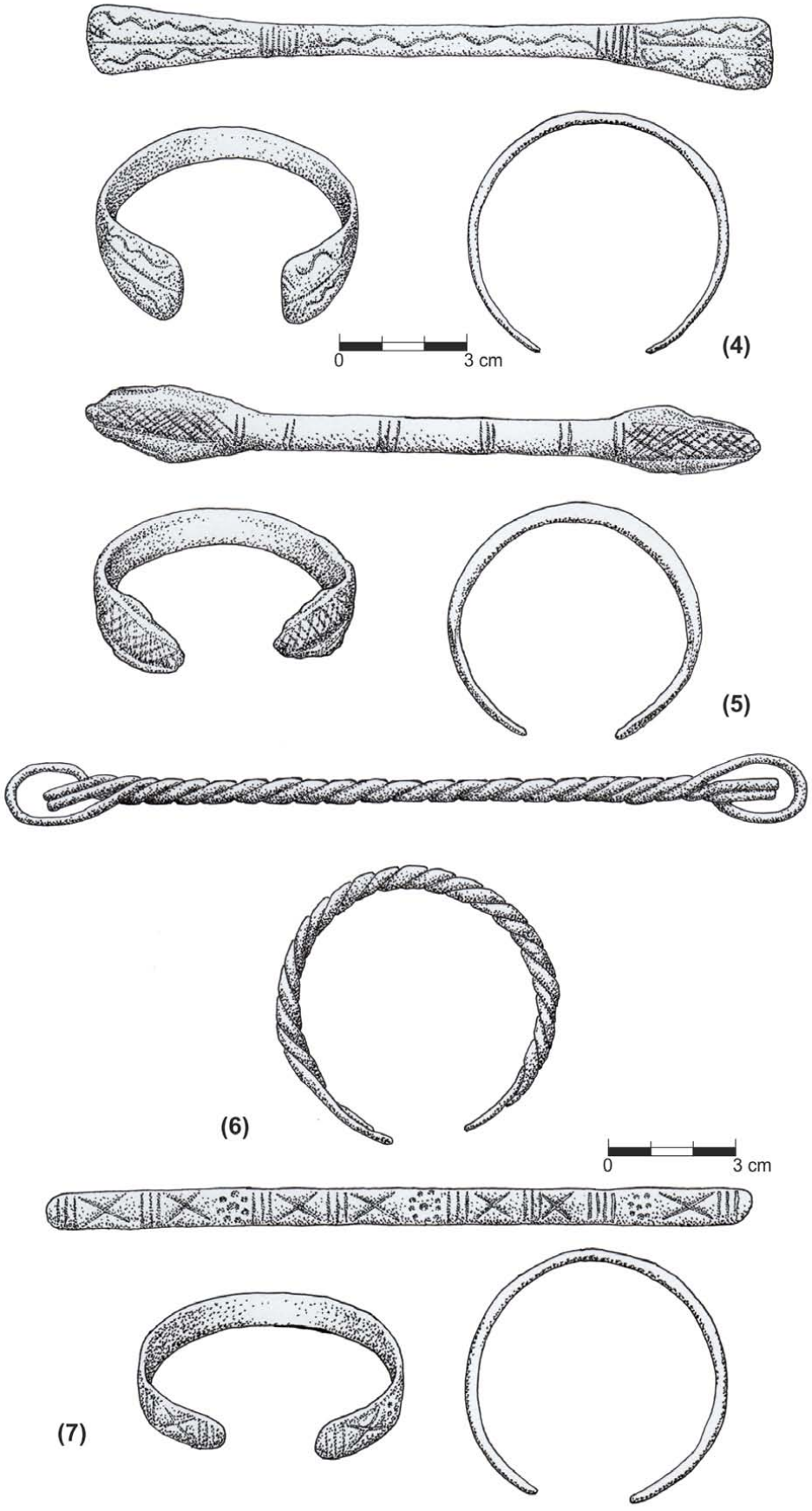
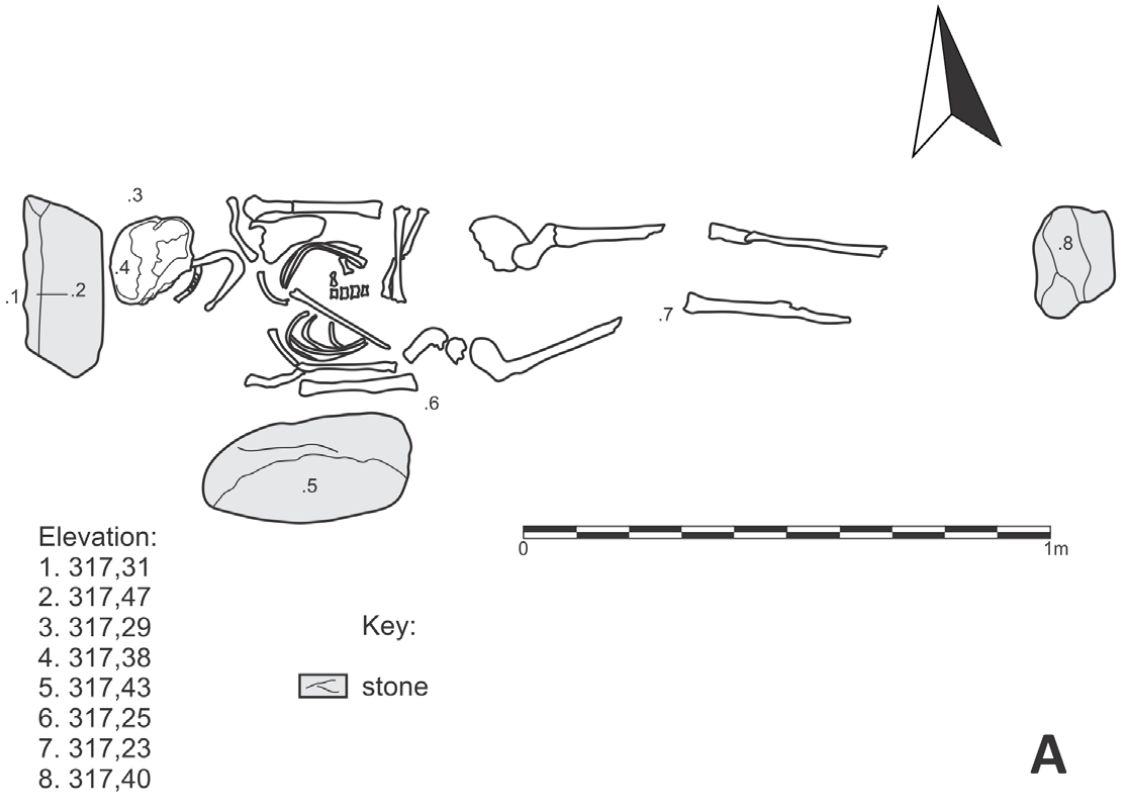


Fig. 47. Grave no. 29. Inventory
Обр. 47. Гроб №29. Инвентар



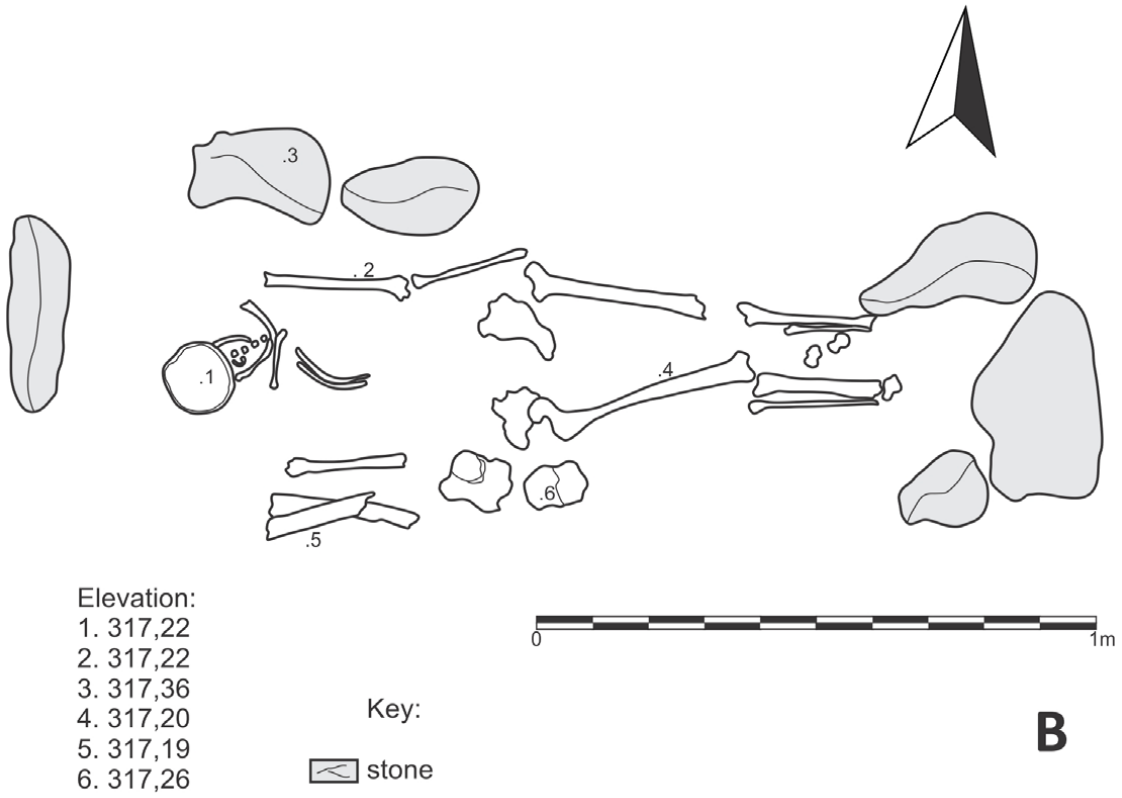
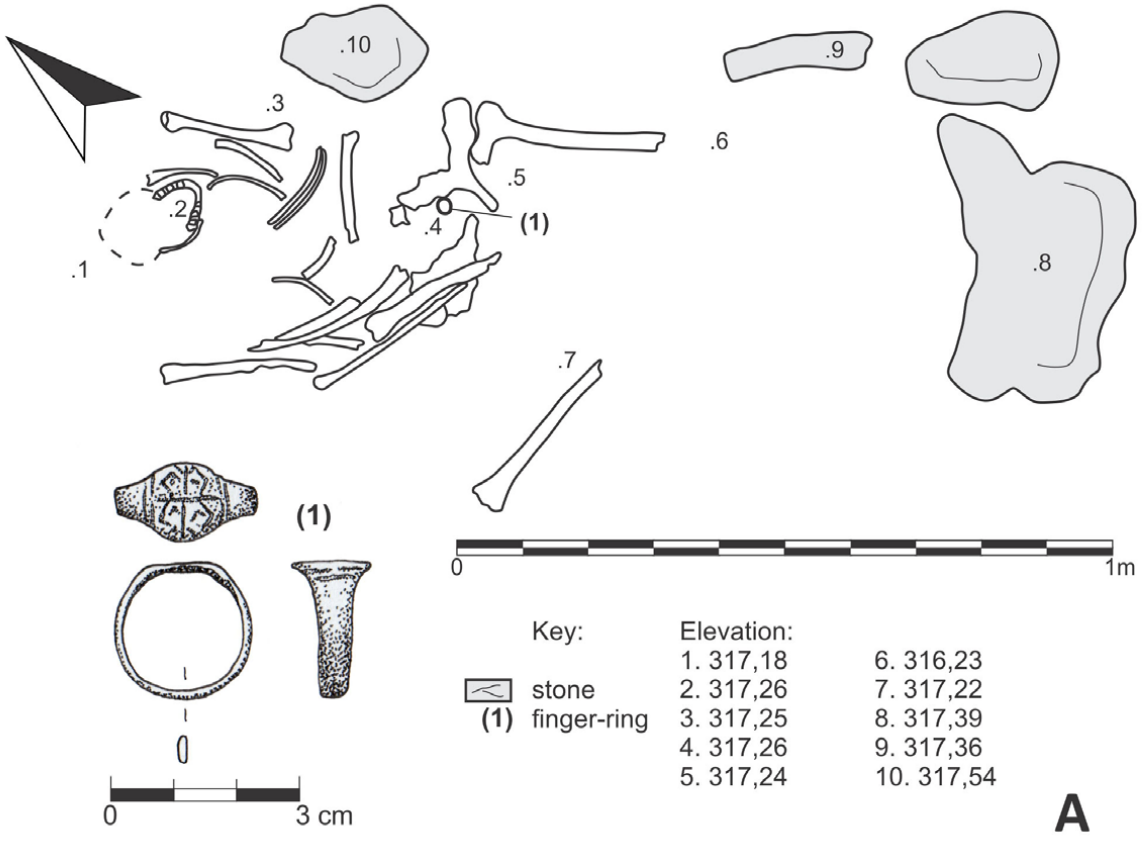


Fig. 48. A: Grave no. 31; B: Grave no. 32
Обр. 48. А: гроб №31; В: гроб №32



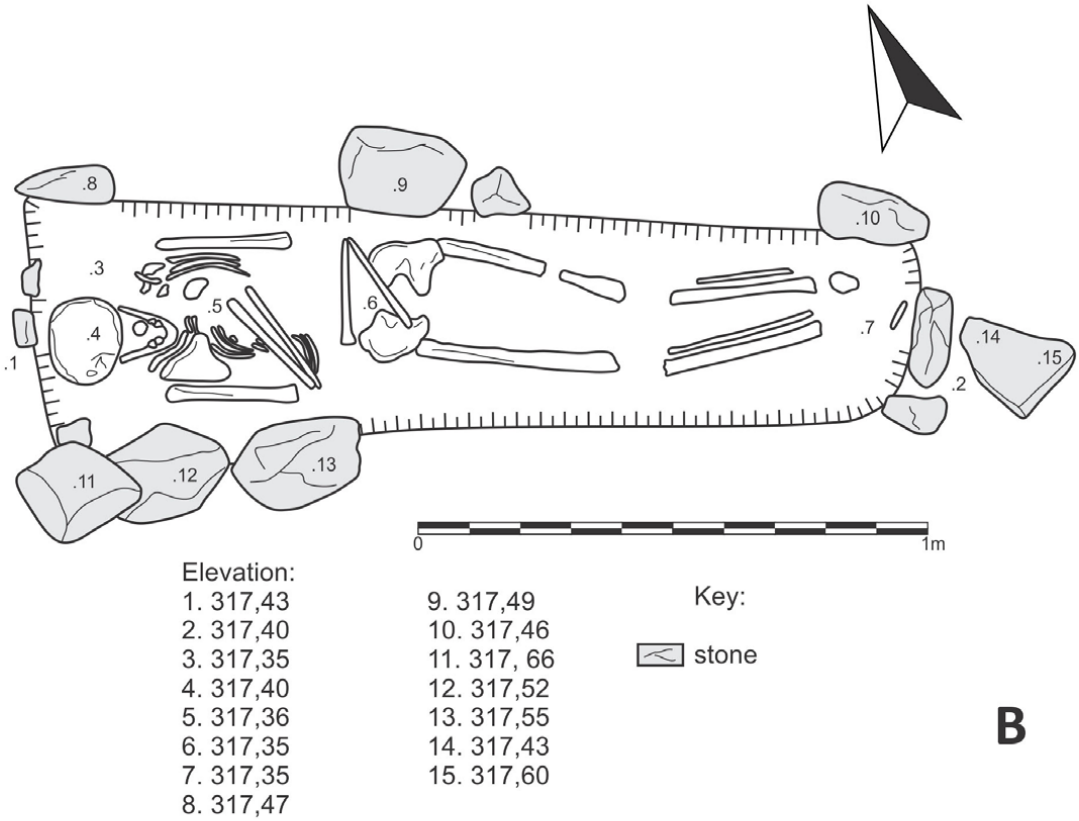
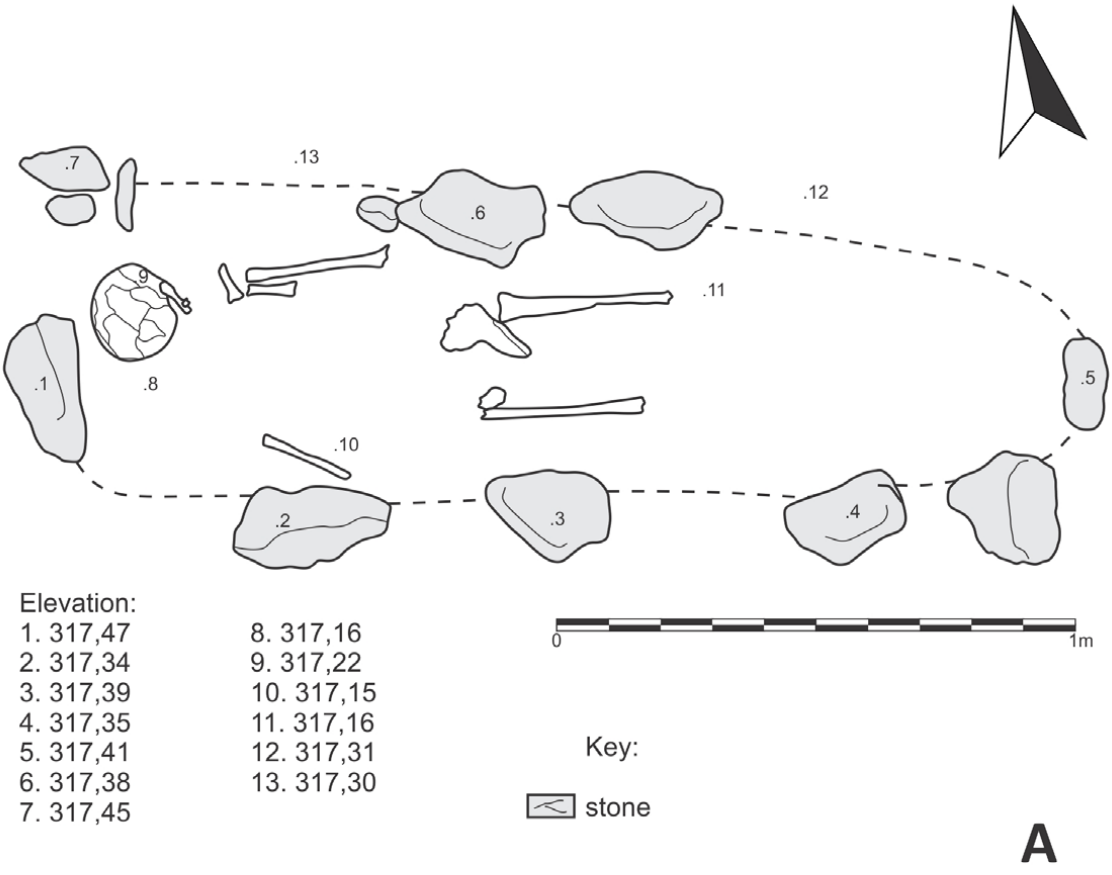


Fig. 49. A: Grave no. 33; B: Grave no. 34
Обр. 49. А: гроб №33; В: гроб №34



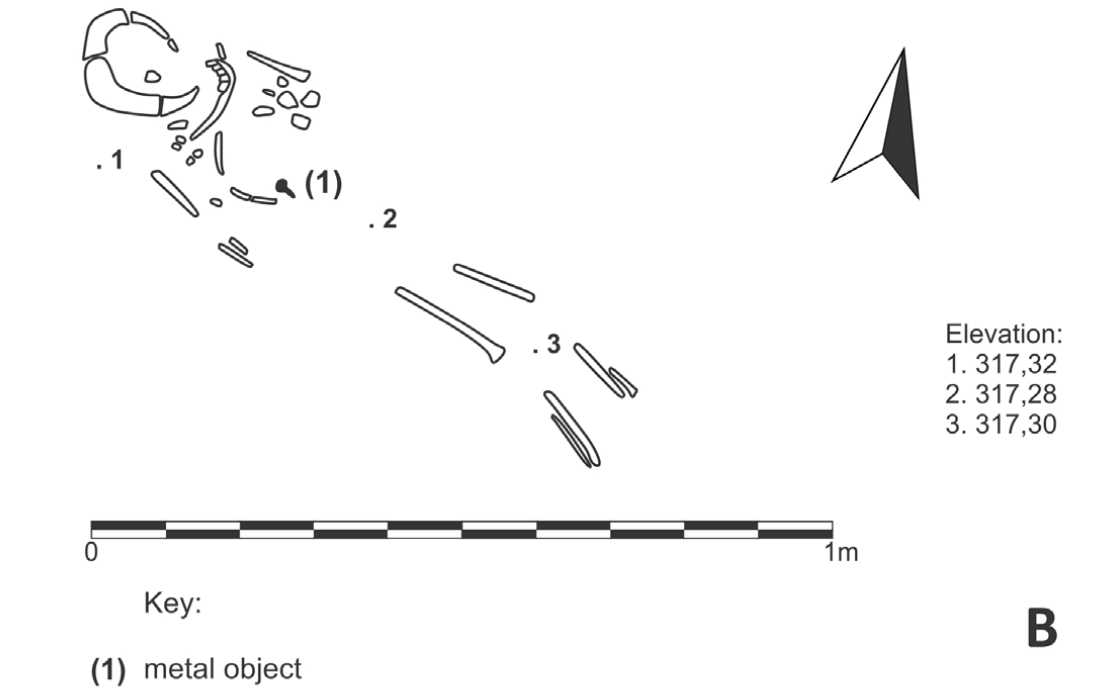
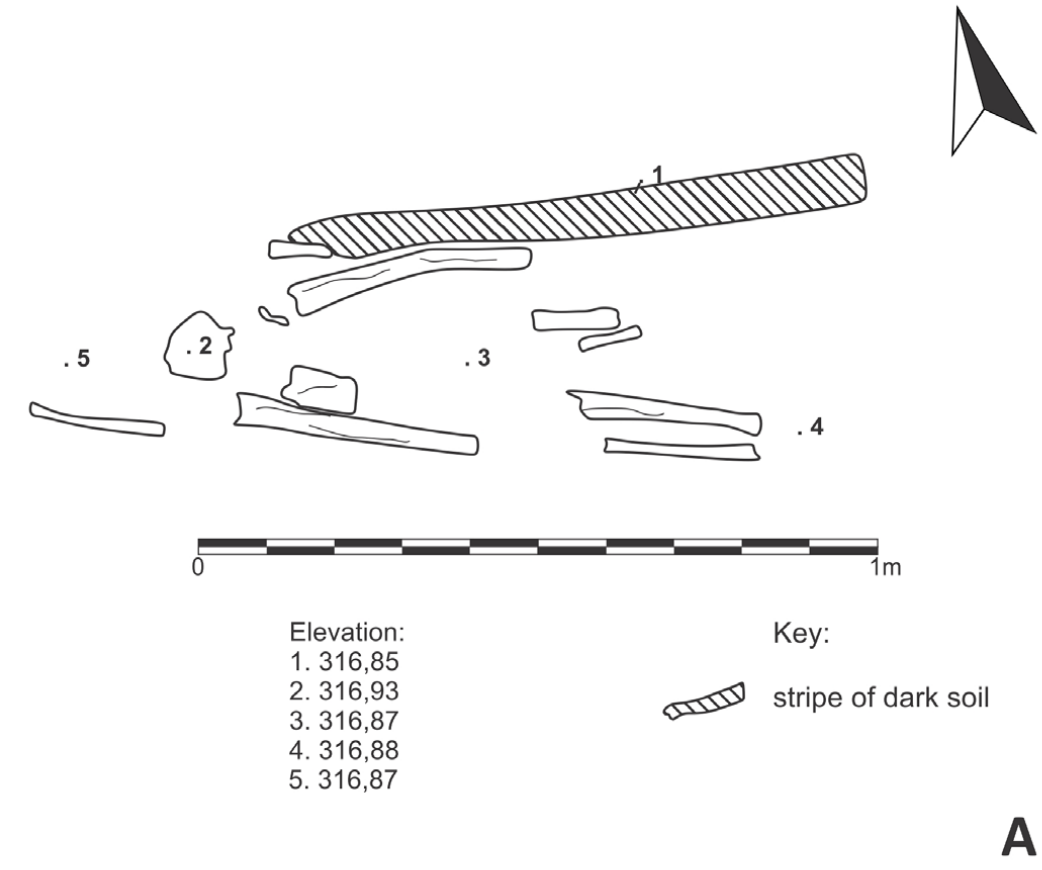


Fig. 50. A: Grave no. 35; B: Grave no. 36
Обр. 50. А: гроб №35; В: гроб №36



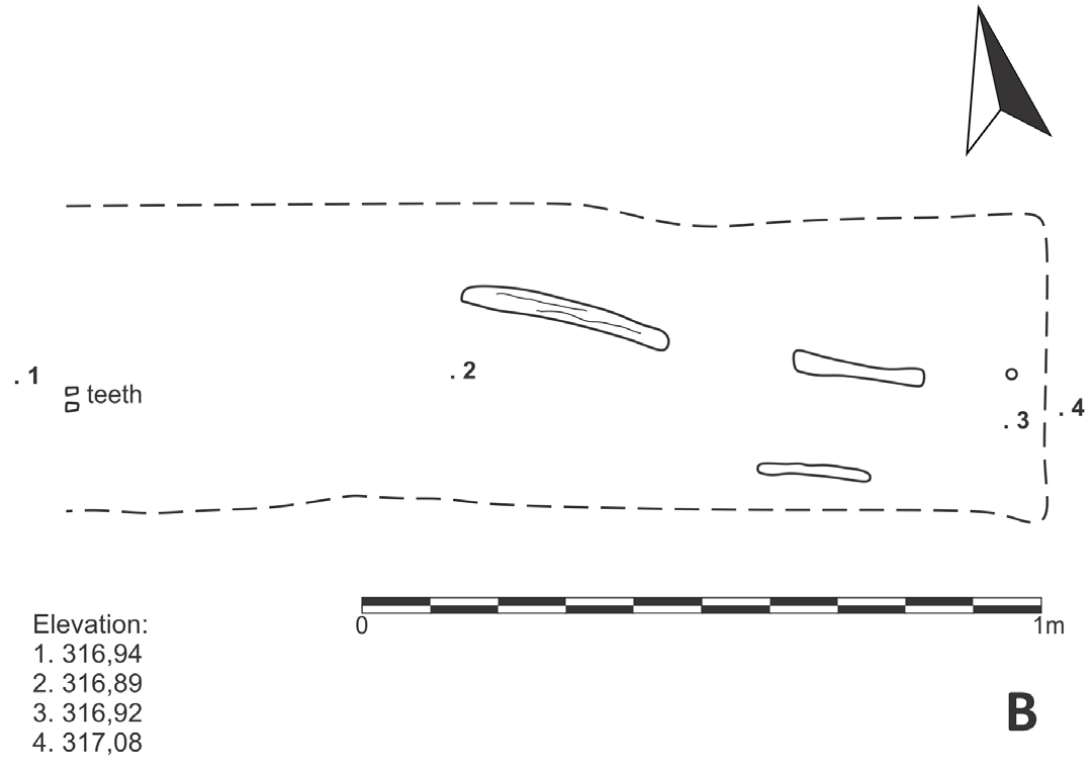
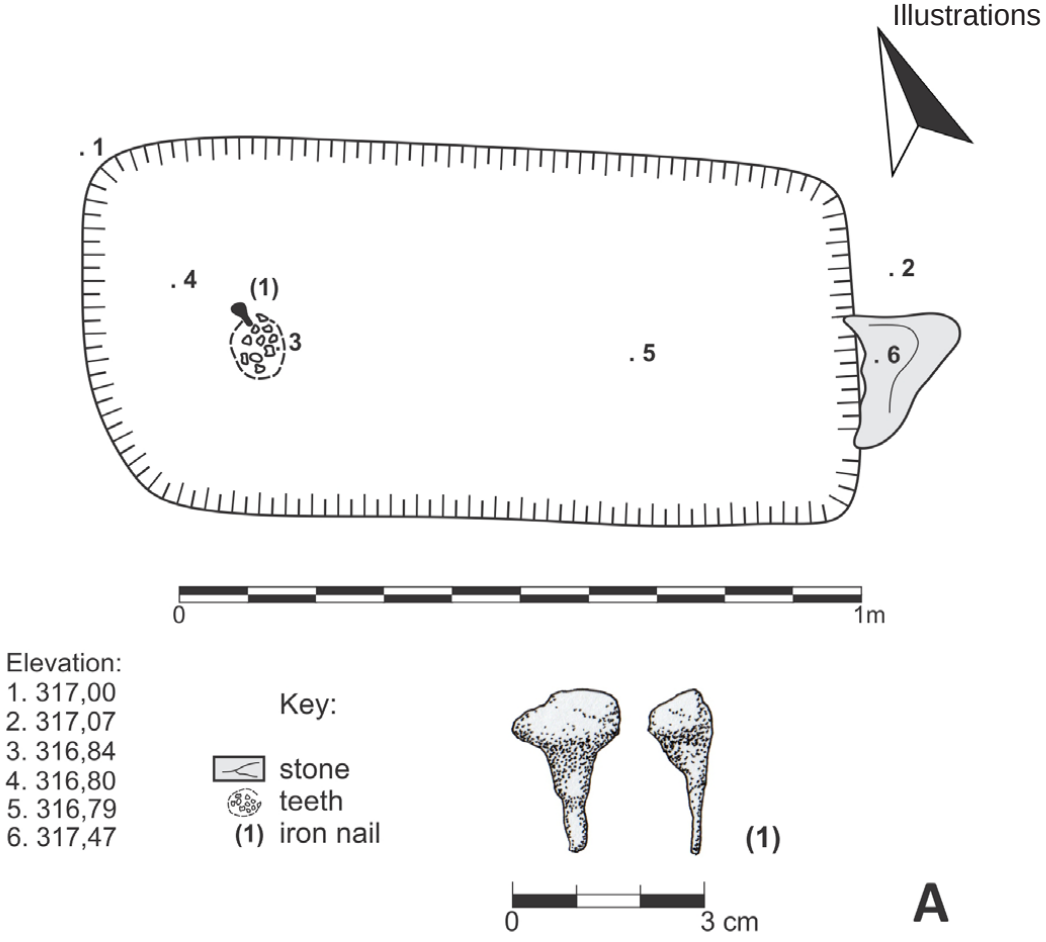


Fig. 51. A: Grave no. 37; B: Grave no. 38
Обр. 51. А: гроб №37; В: гроб №38



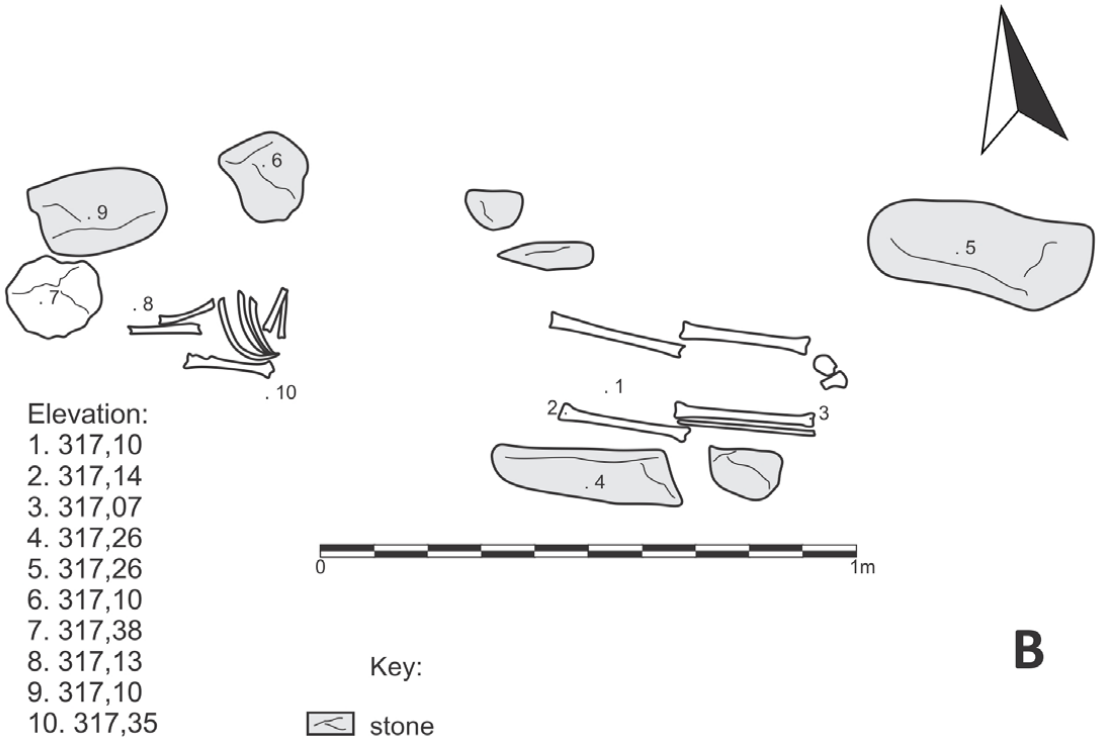


Fig. 52. A: Grave no. 39; B: Grave no. 40
Обр. 52. А: гроб №39; В: гроб №40

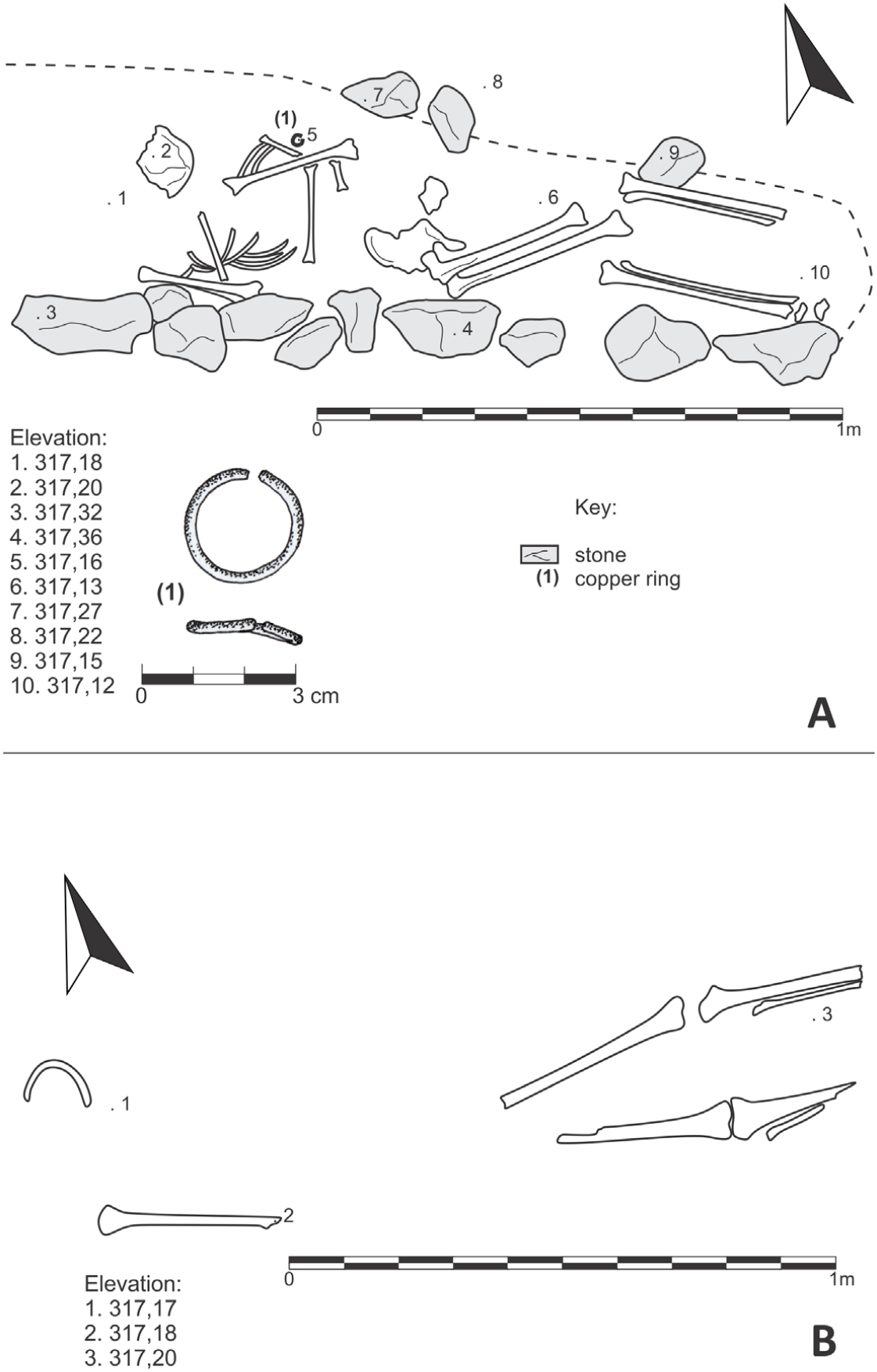


Fig. 53. A: Grave no. 41; B: Grave no. 42
Обр. 53. А: гроб №41; В: гроб №42

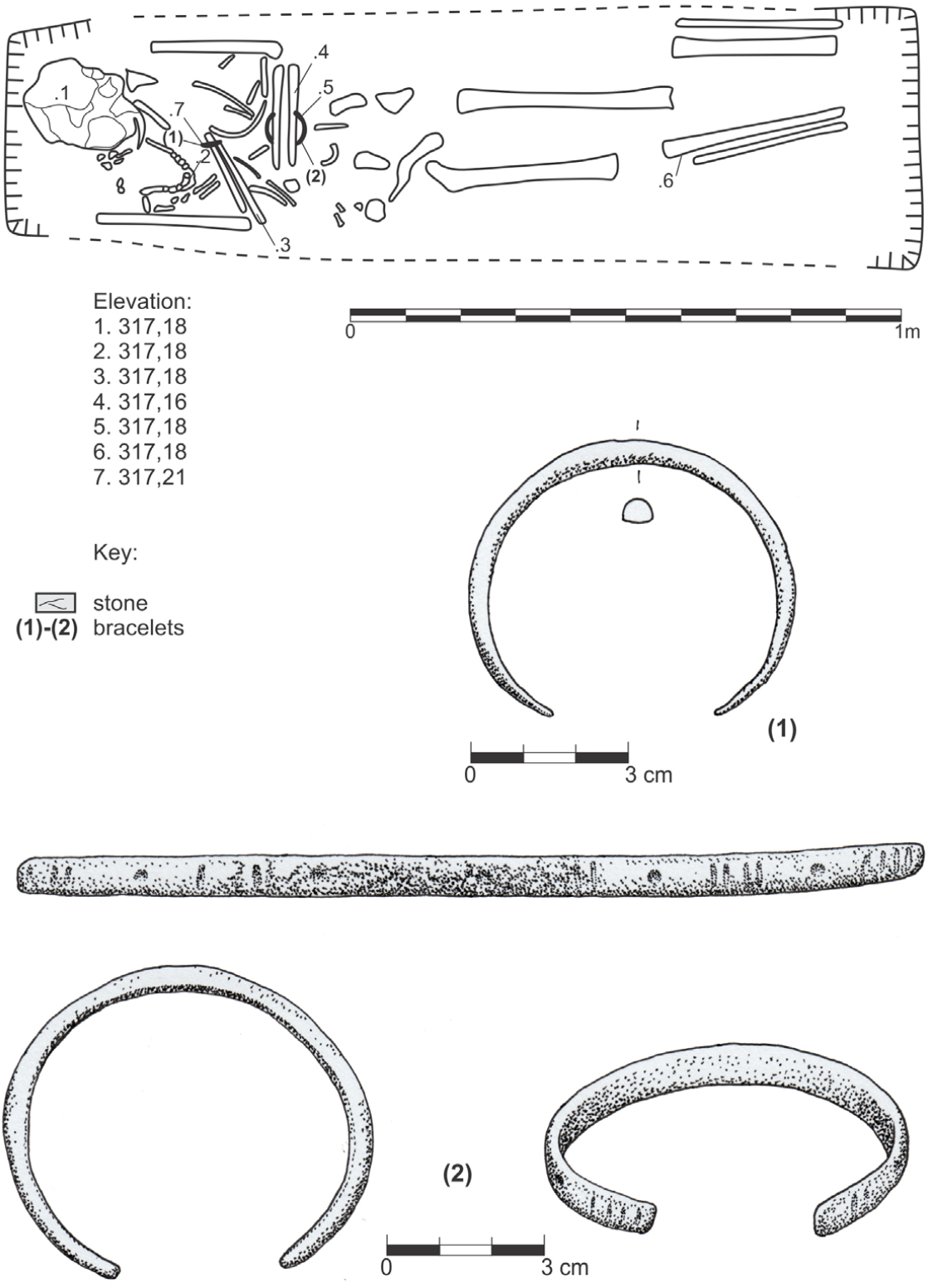
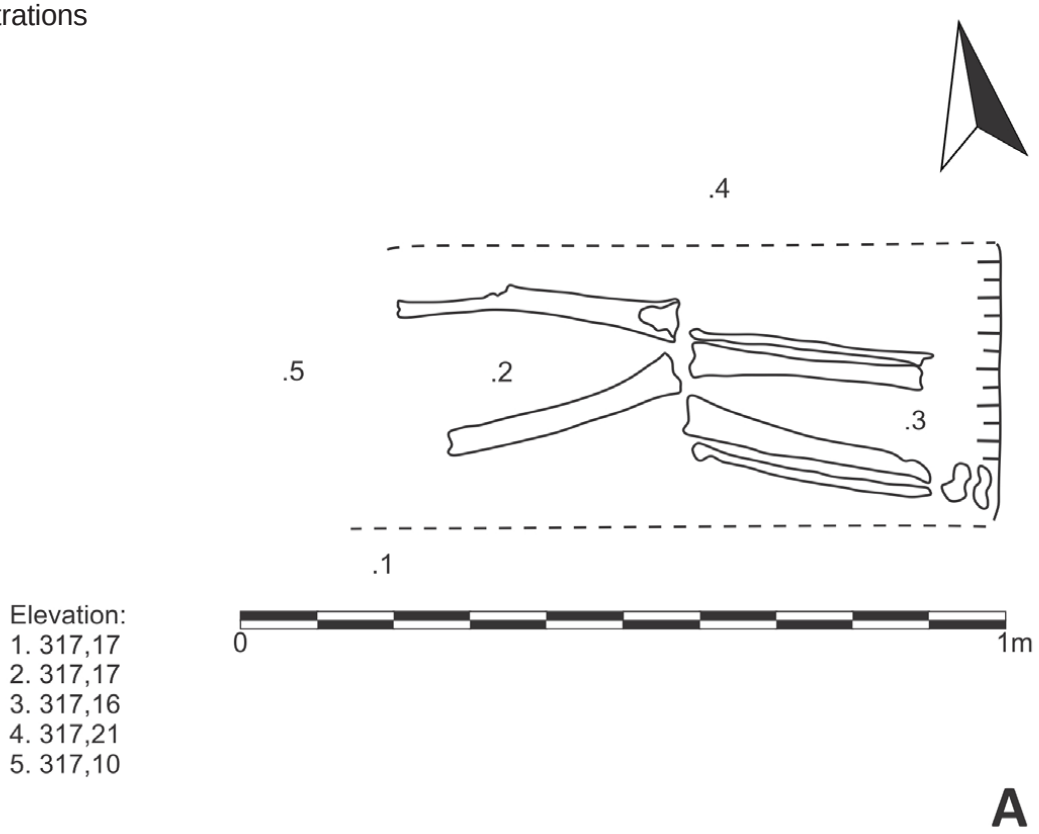


Fig. 54. Grave no. 43
Обр. 54. Гроб №43



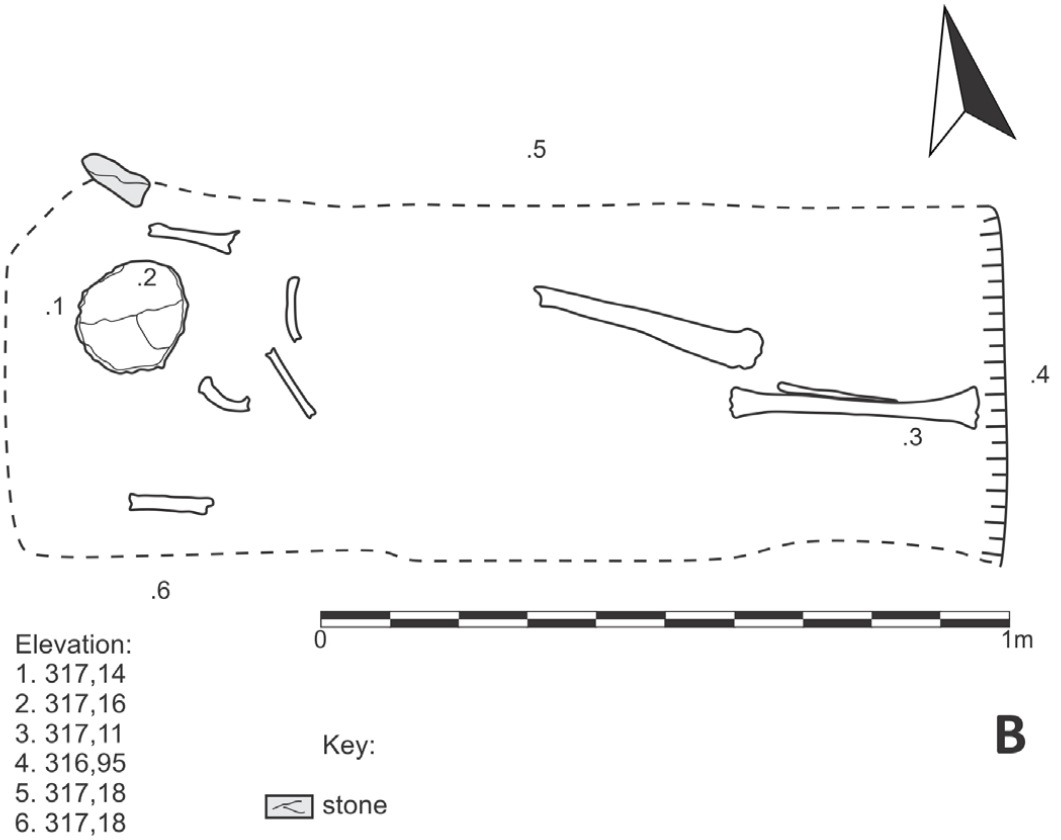


Fig. 55. A: Grave no. 44; B: Grave no. 45
Обр. 55. А: гроб №44; В: гроб №45

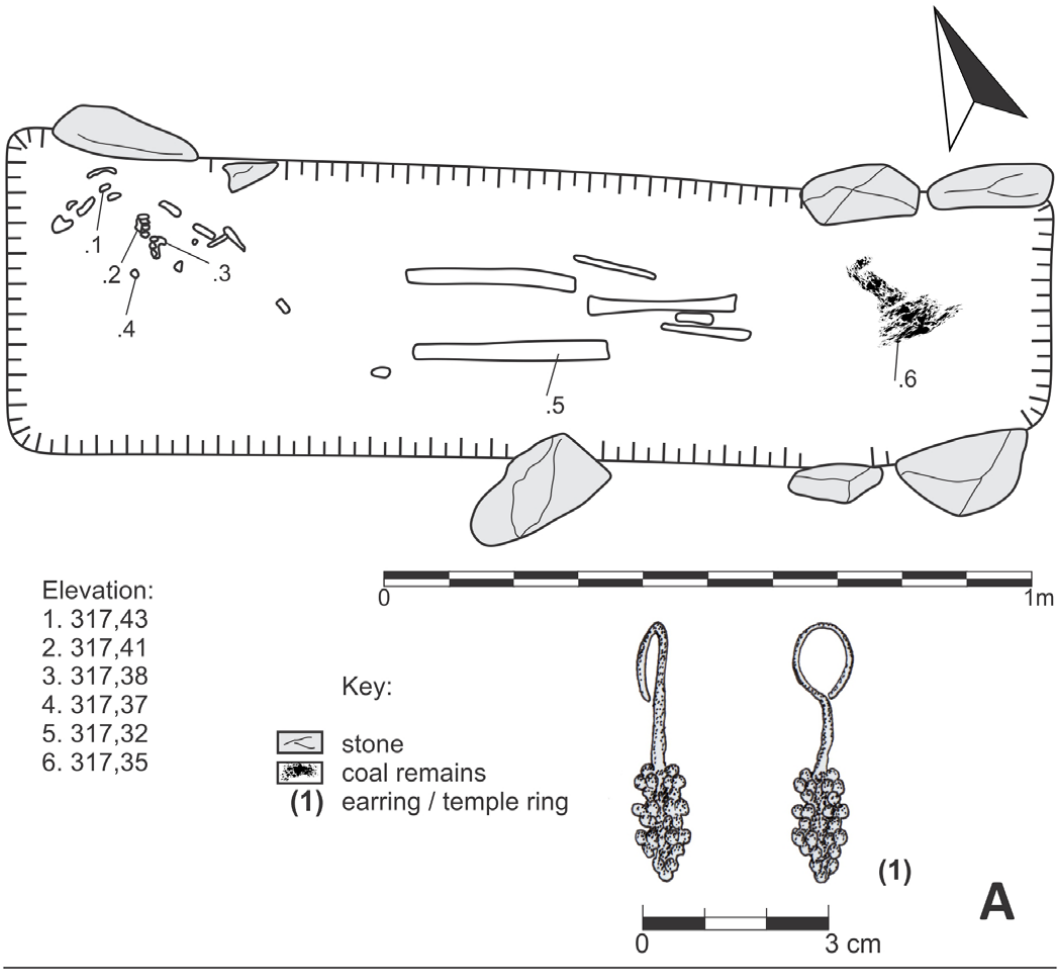


Fig. 56. A: Grave no. 46; B: Grave no. 47
Обр. 56. А: гроб №46; В: гроб №47

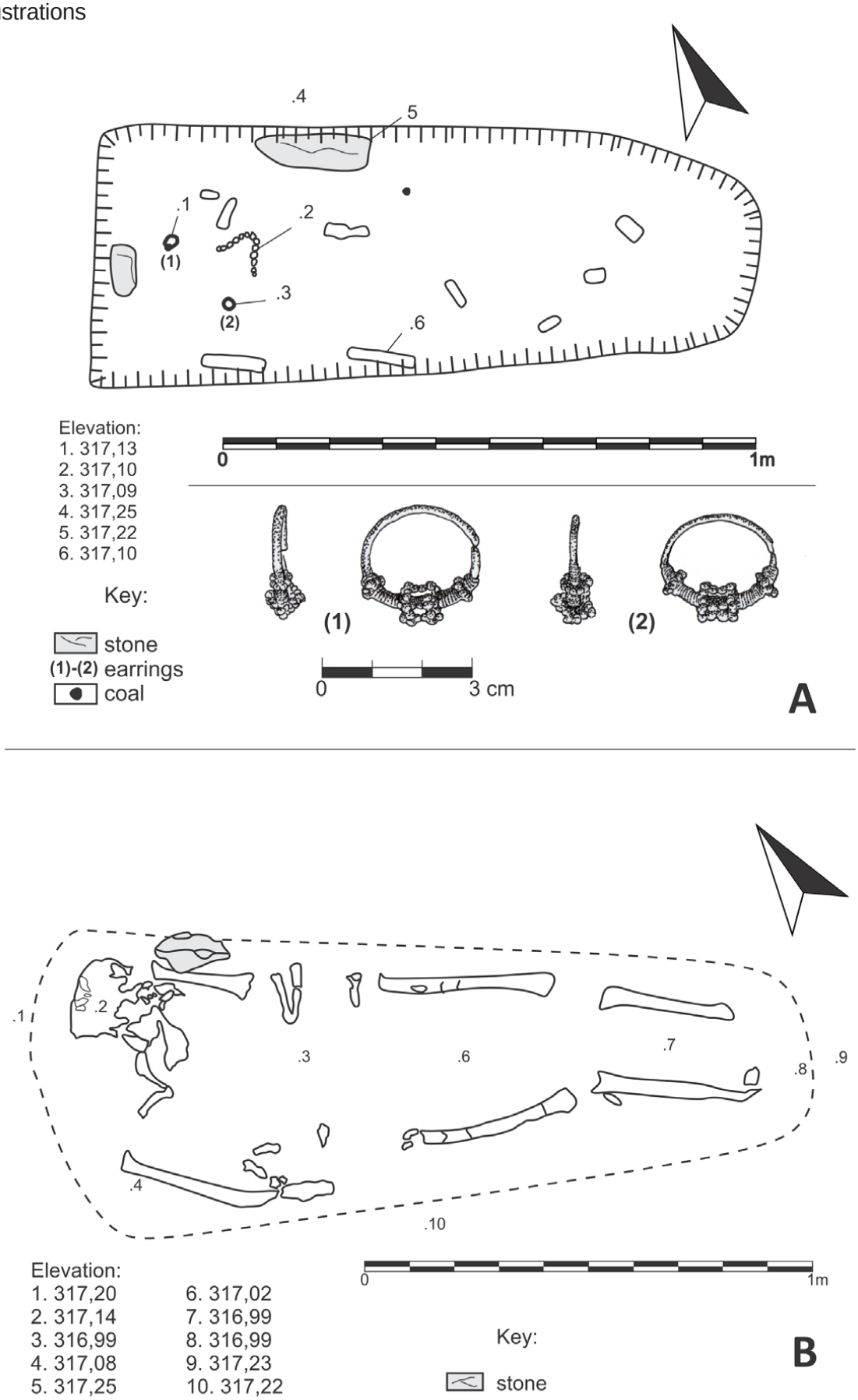
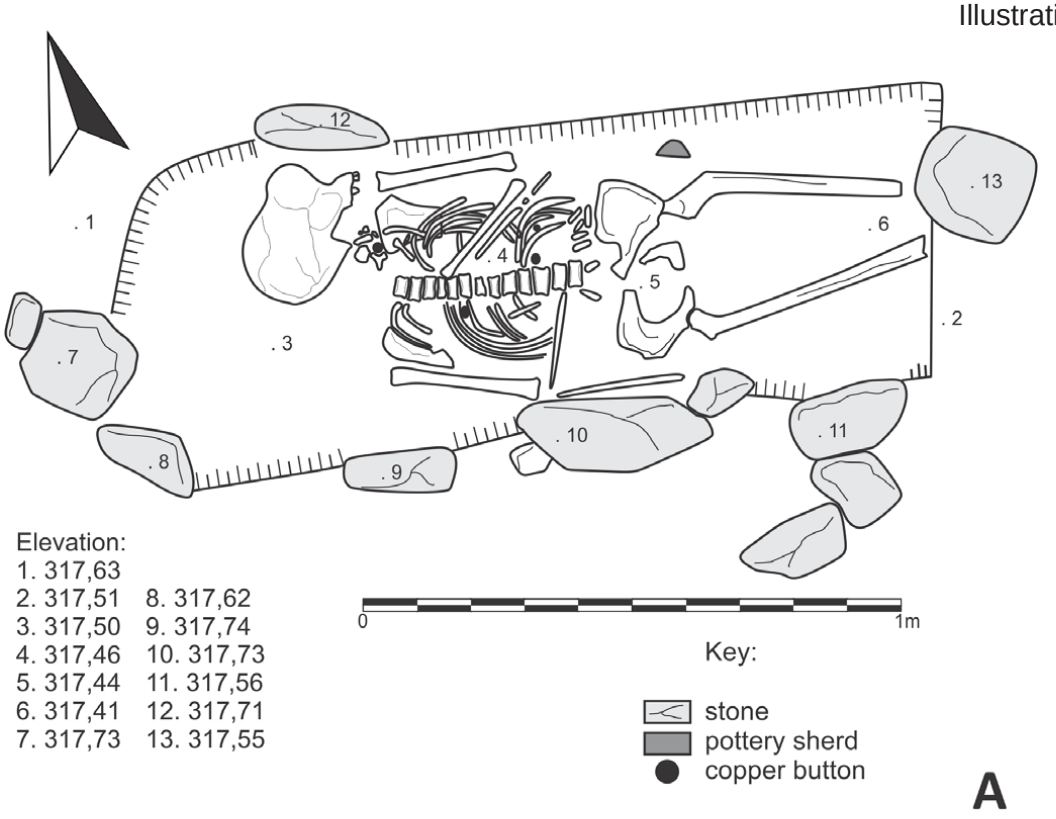


Fig. 57. A: Grave no. 48; B: Grave no. 49
Обр. 57. А: гроб №48; В: гроб №49



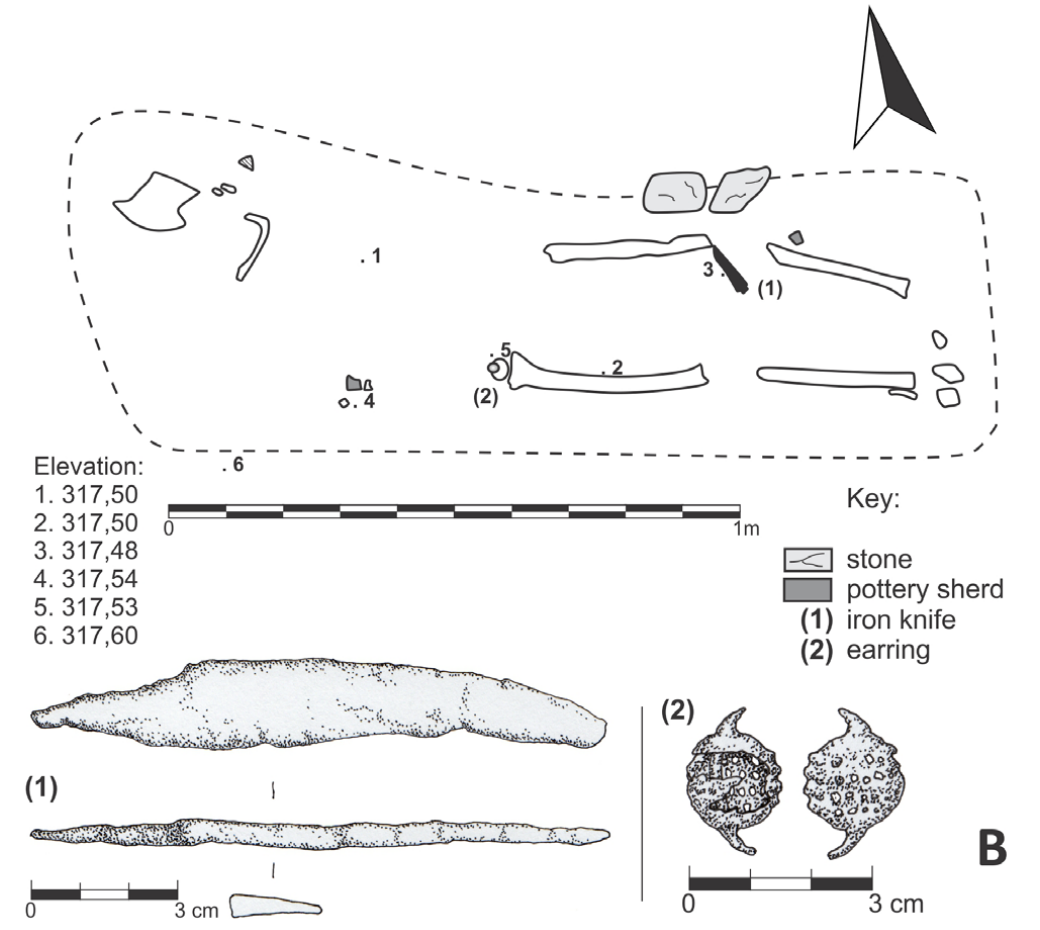
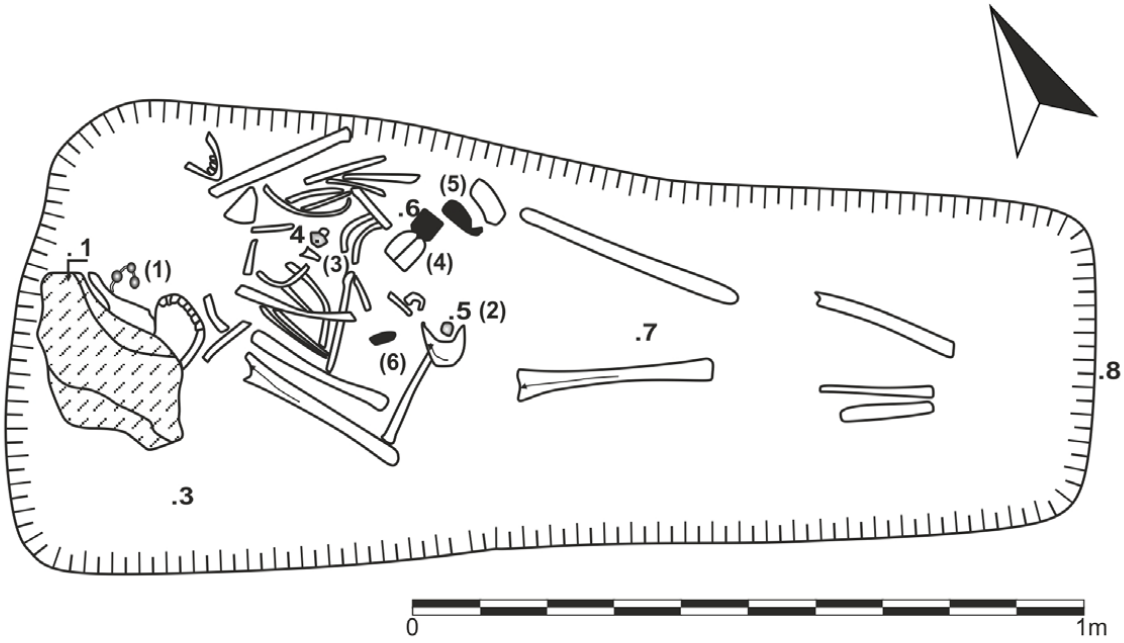


Fig. 58. A: Grave no. 50; B: Grave no. 53
Обр. 58. А: гроб №50; В: гроб №53



Elevation:
1. 317,25
2. 317,53
3. 317,18
4. 317,20
5. 317,17
6. 317,18
7. 317,16
8. 317,45

Key:

textile / cloth
(1) temple ring, fragmented
(2)-(3) buttons, glass and silver
(4) buckle, destroyed
(5)-(6) iron objects

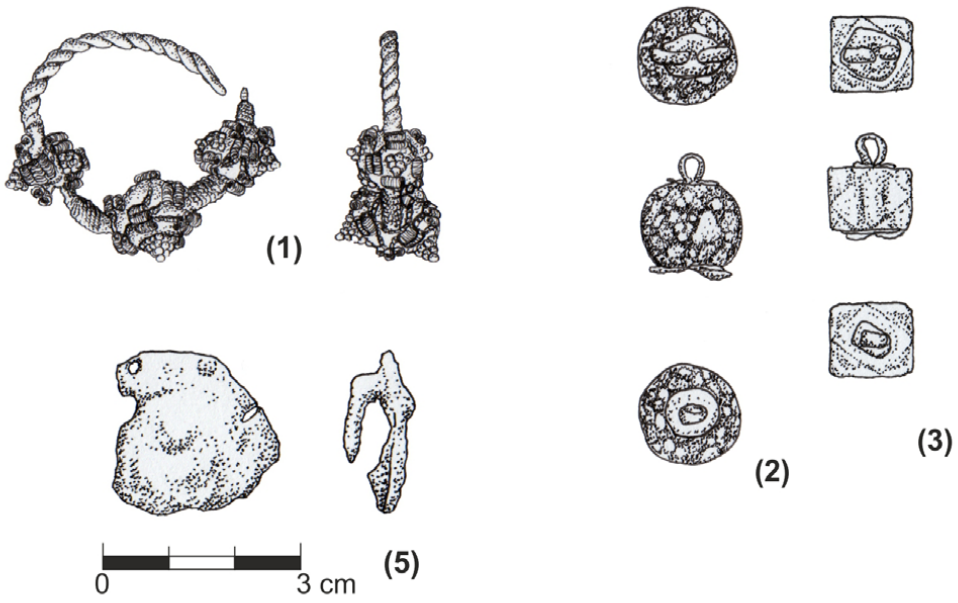


Fig. 59. Grave no. 51
Обр. 59. Гроб №51

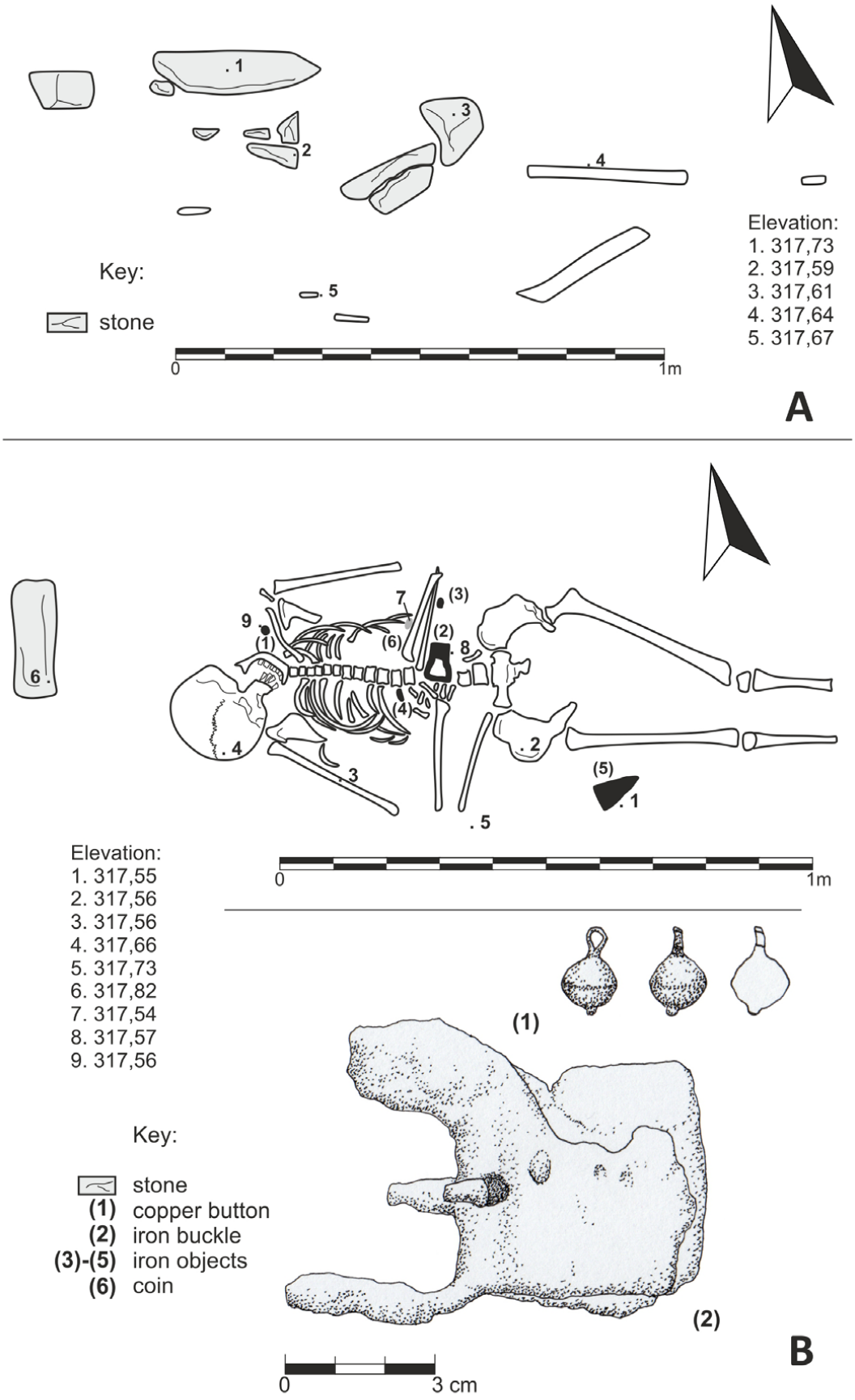


Fig. 60. A: Grave no. 52; B: Grave no. 59
Обр. 60. А: гроб №52; В: гроб №59

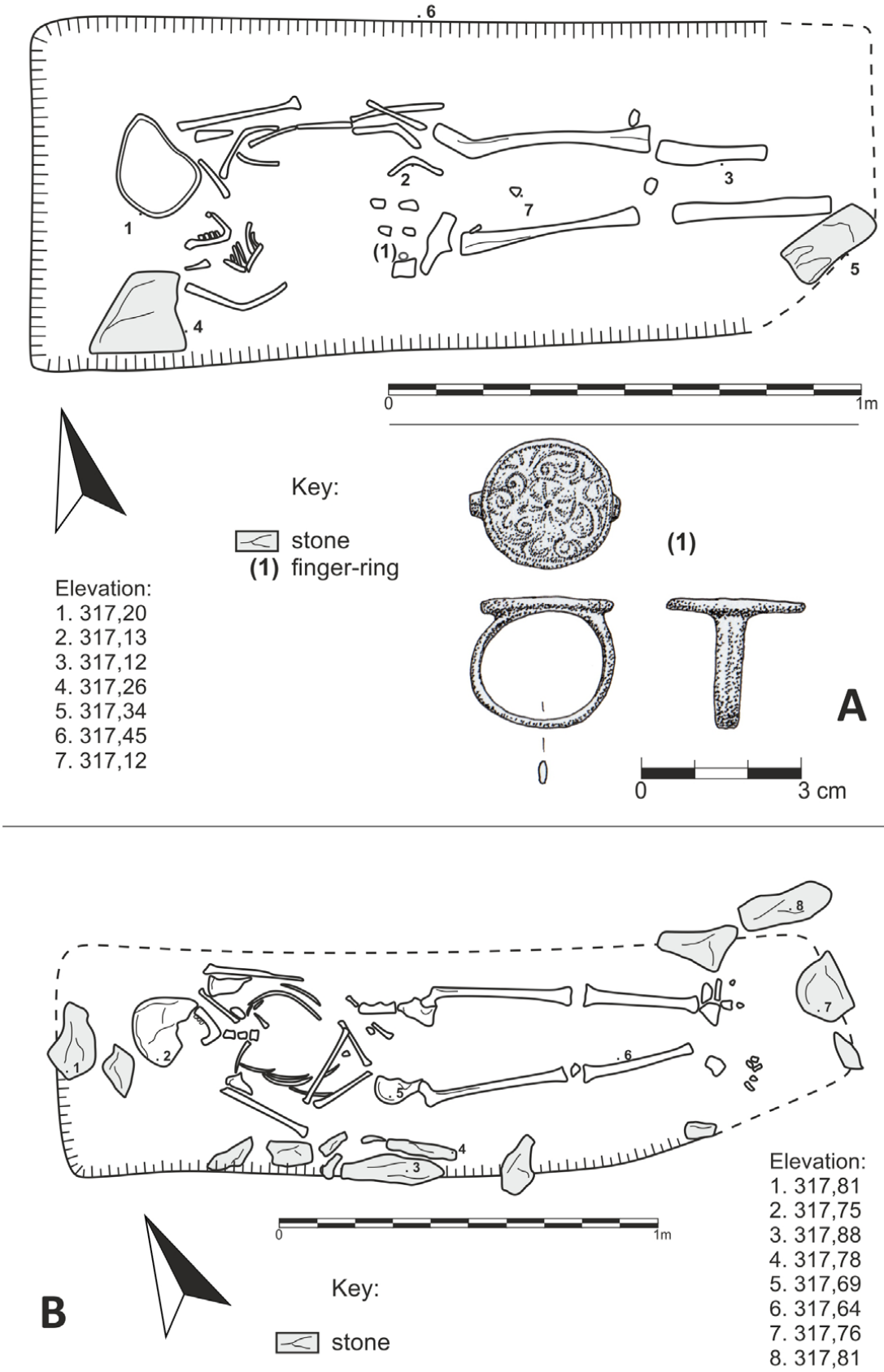


Fig. 61. A: Grave no. 54; B: Grave no. 55
Обр. 61. А: гроб №54; В: гроб №55

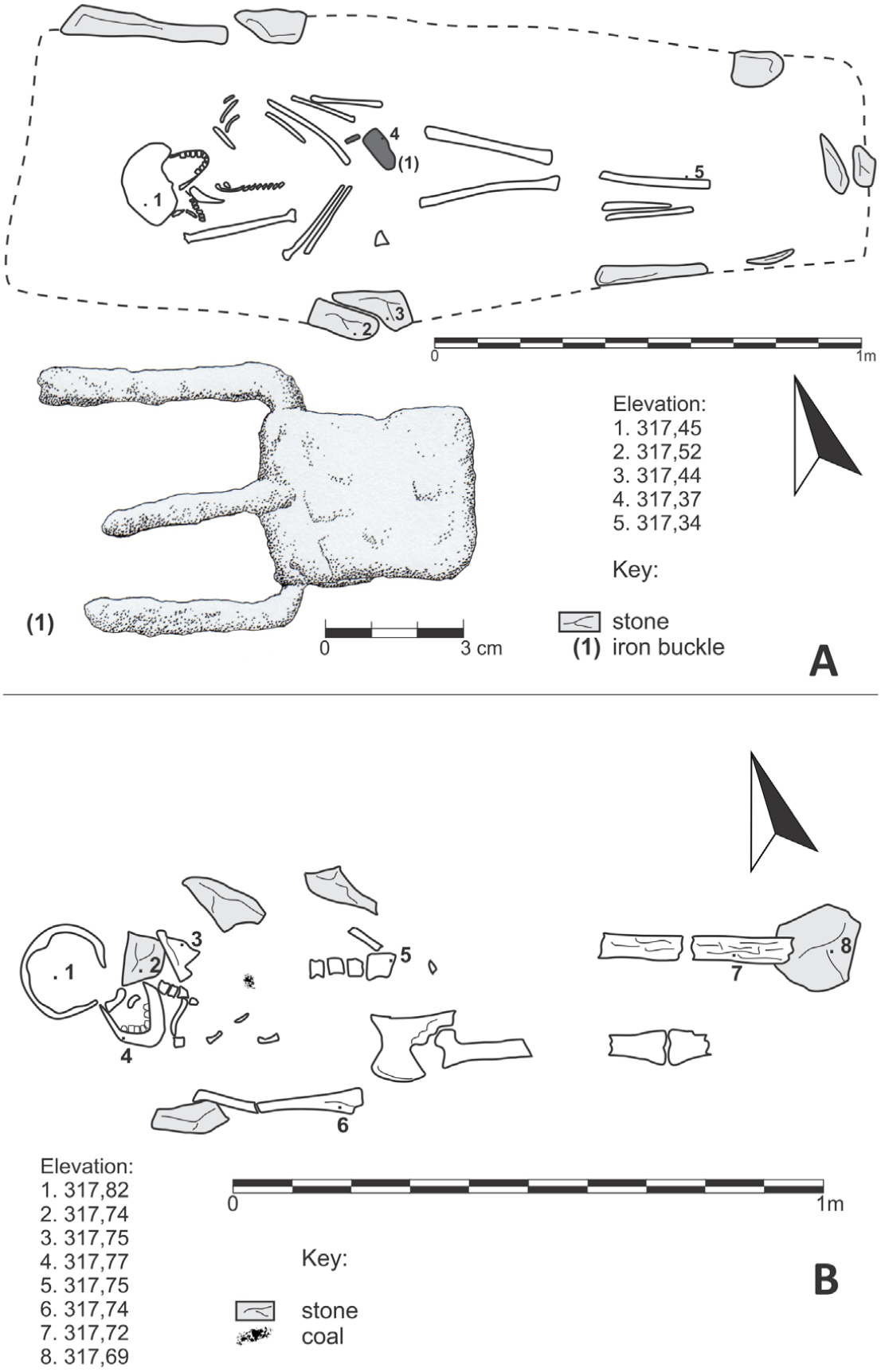


Fig. 62. A: Grave no. 56; B: Grave no. 58
Обр. 62. А: гроб №56; В: гроб №58

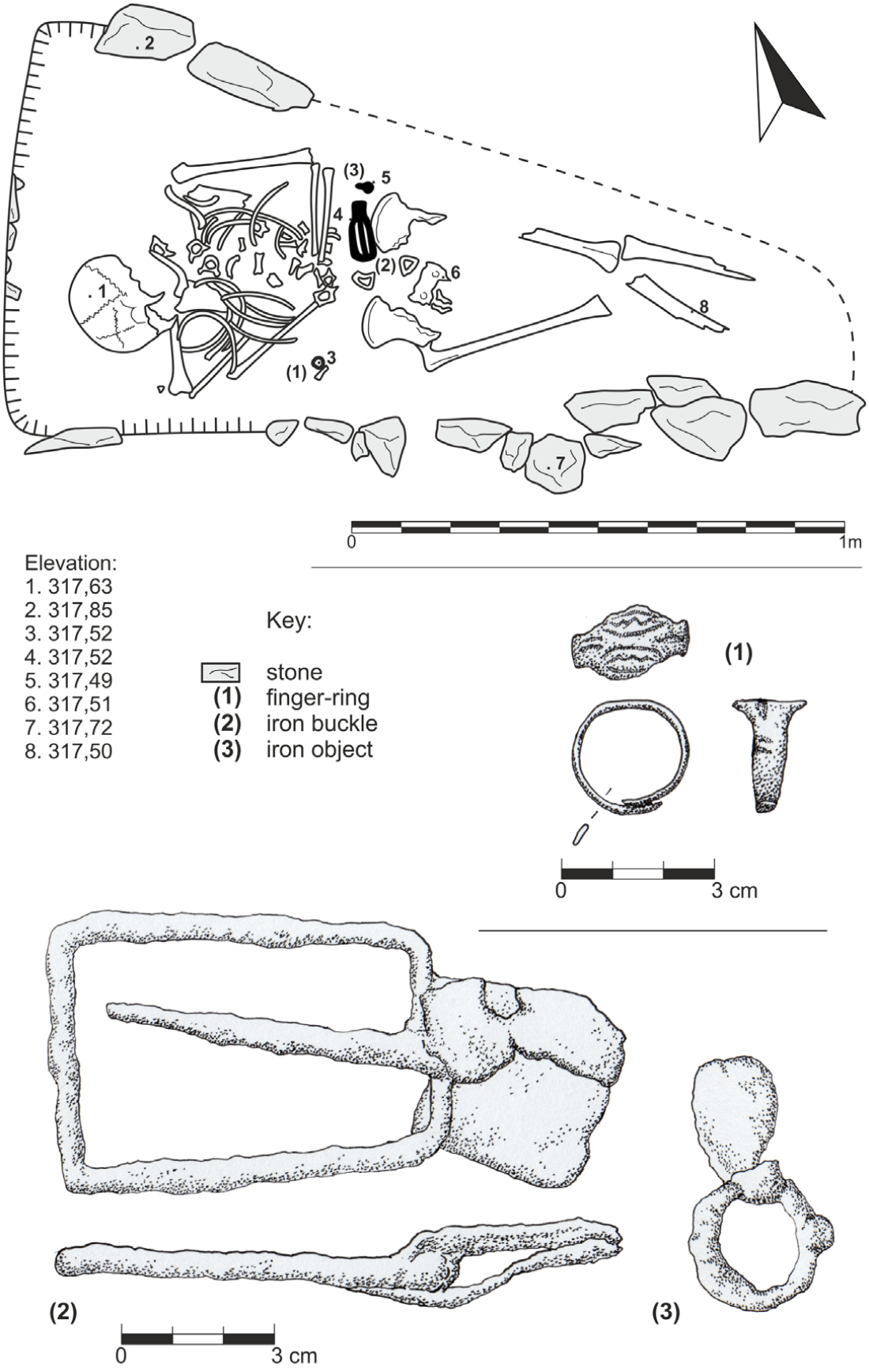
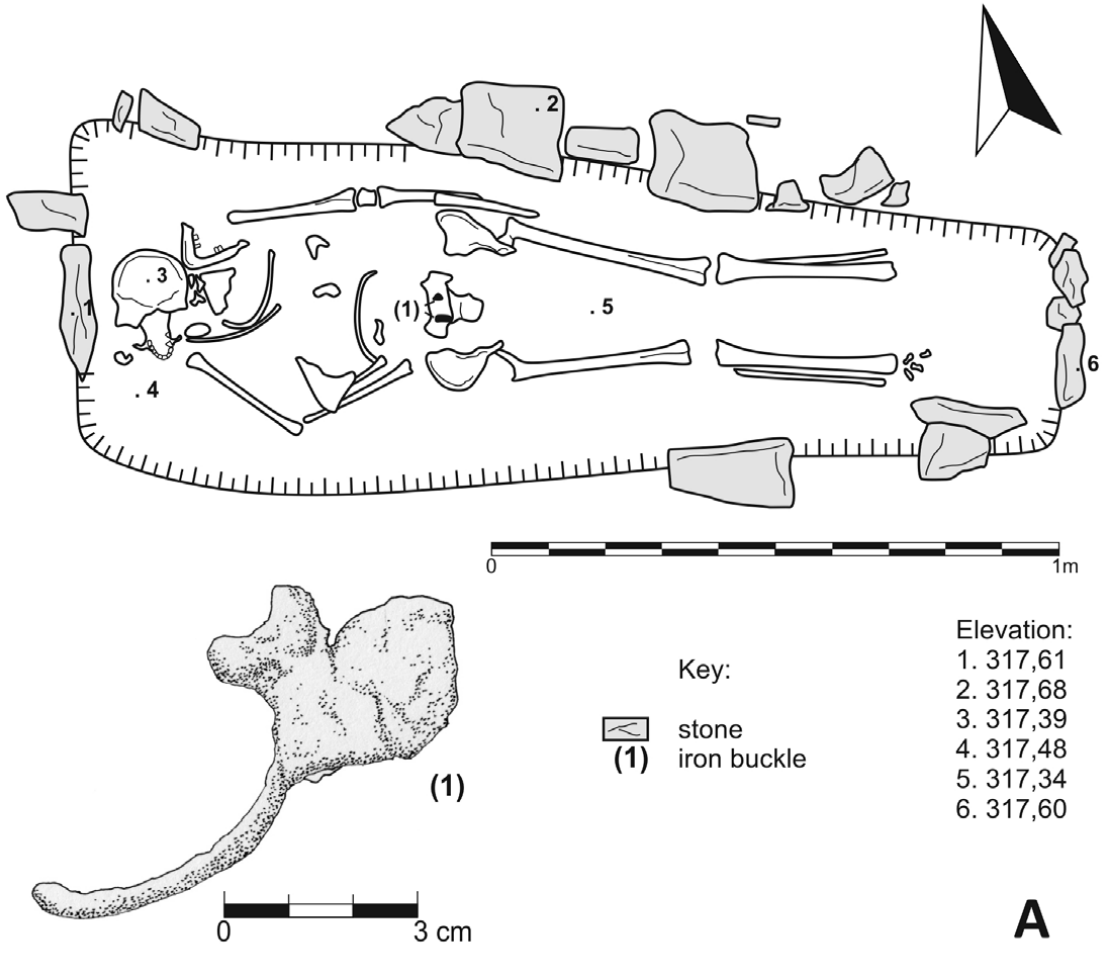


Fig. 63. Grave no. 57
Обр. 63. Гроб №57



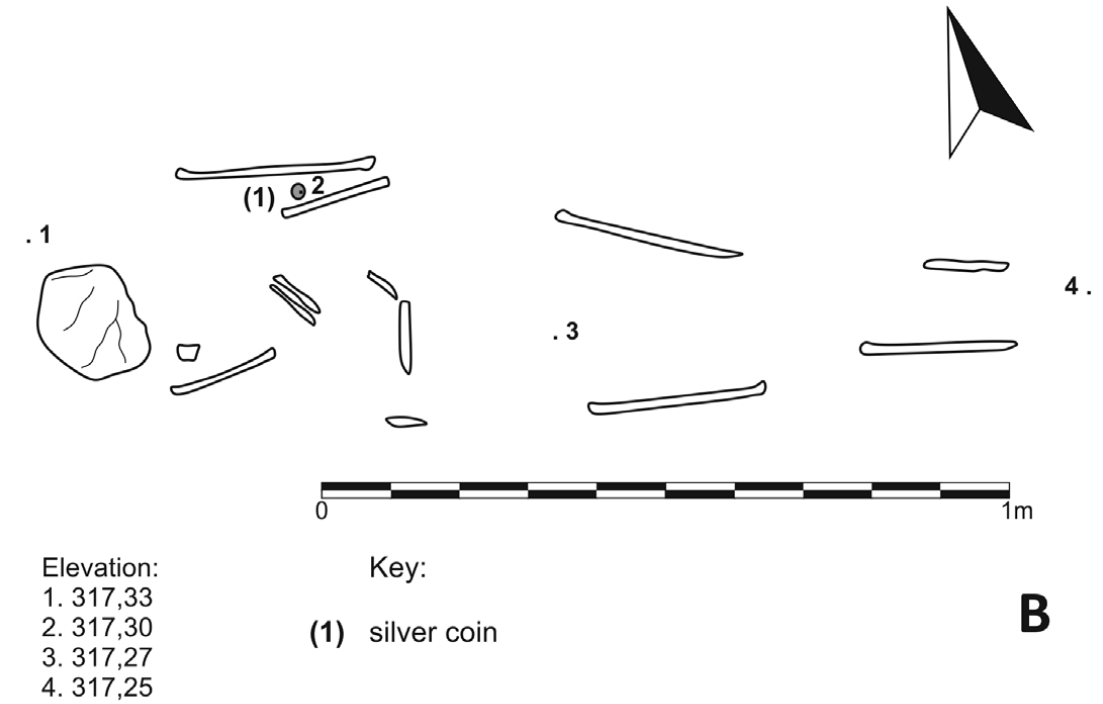


Fig. 64. A: Grave no. 60; B: Grave no. 63
Обр. 64. А: гроб №60; В: гроб №63

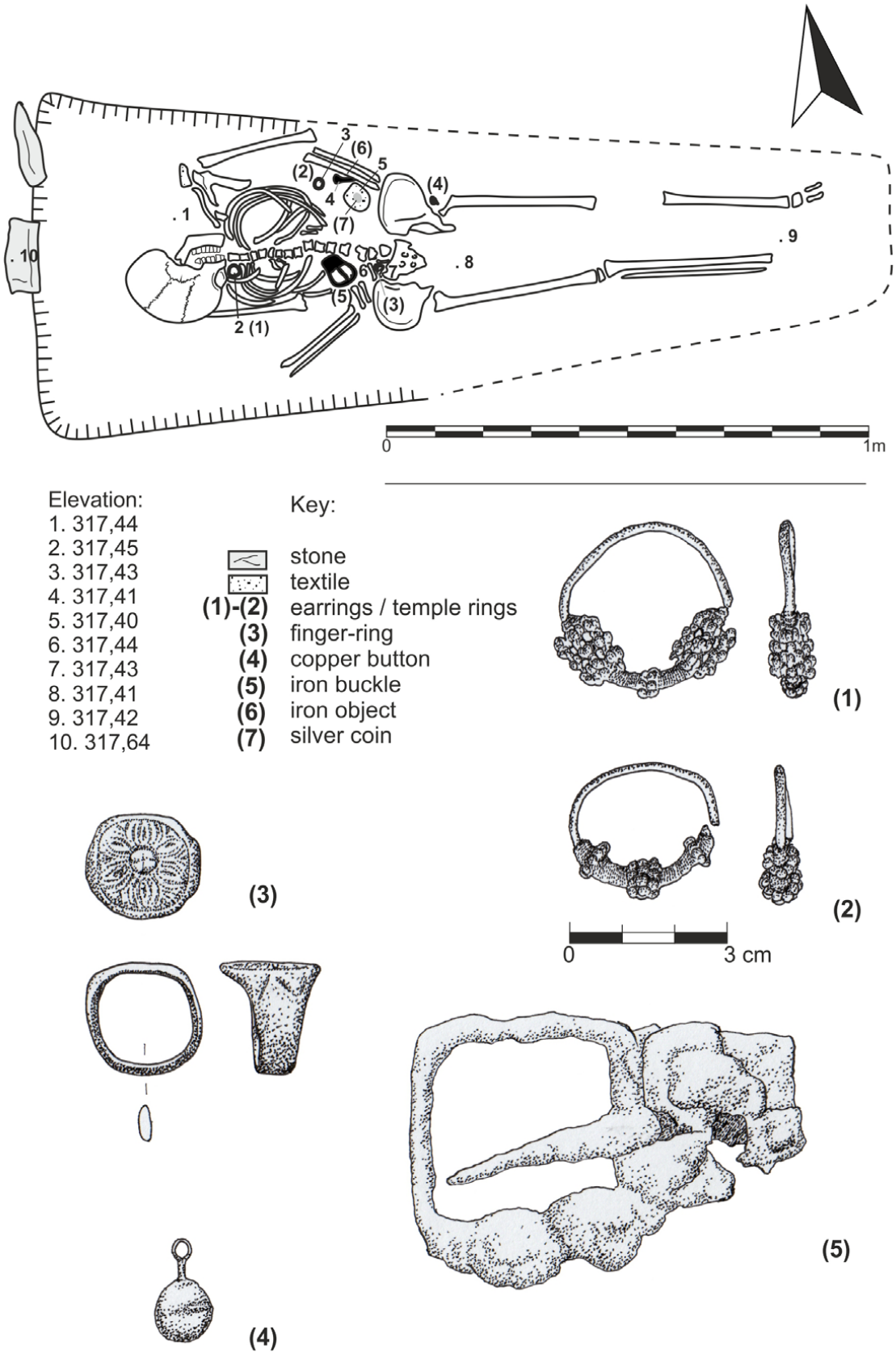
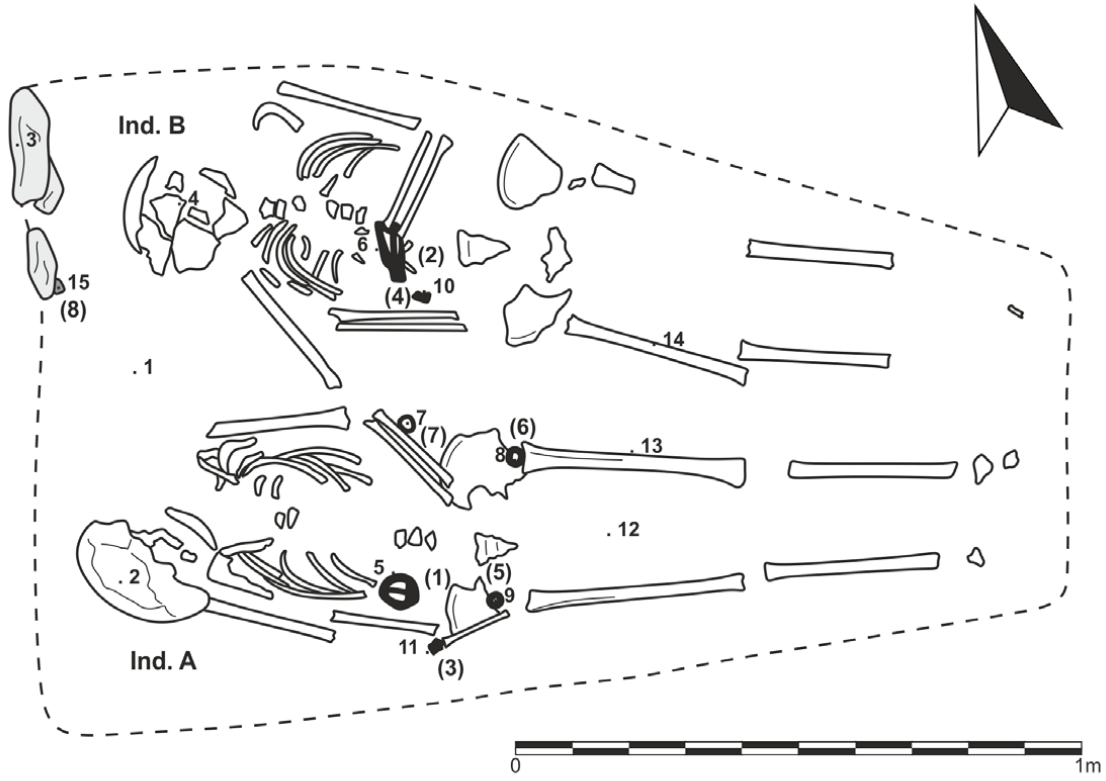


Fig. 65. Grave no. 61
Обр. 65. Гроб №61



Elevation:

1. 317,20
2. 317,31
3. 317,47
4. 317,25
5. 317,23
6. 317,22
7. 317,21
8. 317,22
9. 317,24
10. 317,21
11. 317,23
12. 317,19
13. 317,22
14. 317,20
15. 317,24

Key:

stone
(1)-(2) iron buckles
(3)-(4) iron objects
(5)-(7) iron hoops
(8) lead scale weight (below the stones)

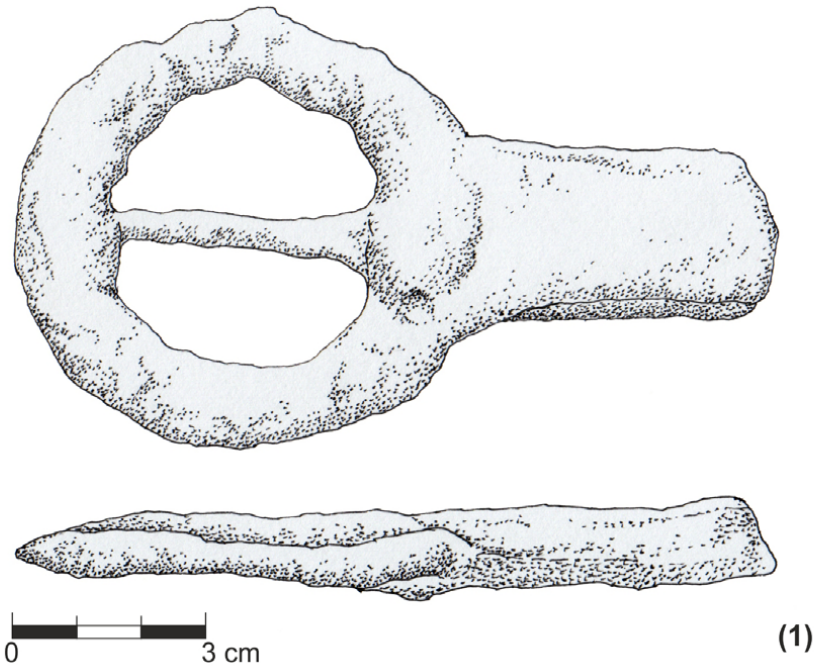


Fig. 66. Grave no. 62
Обр. 66. Гроб №62

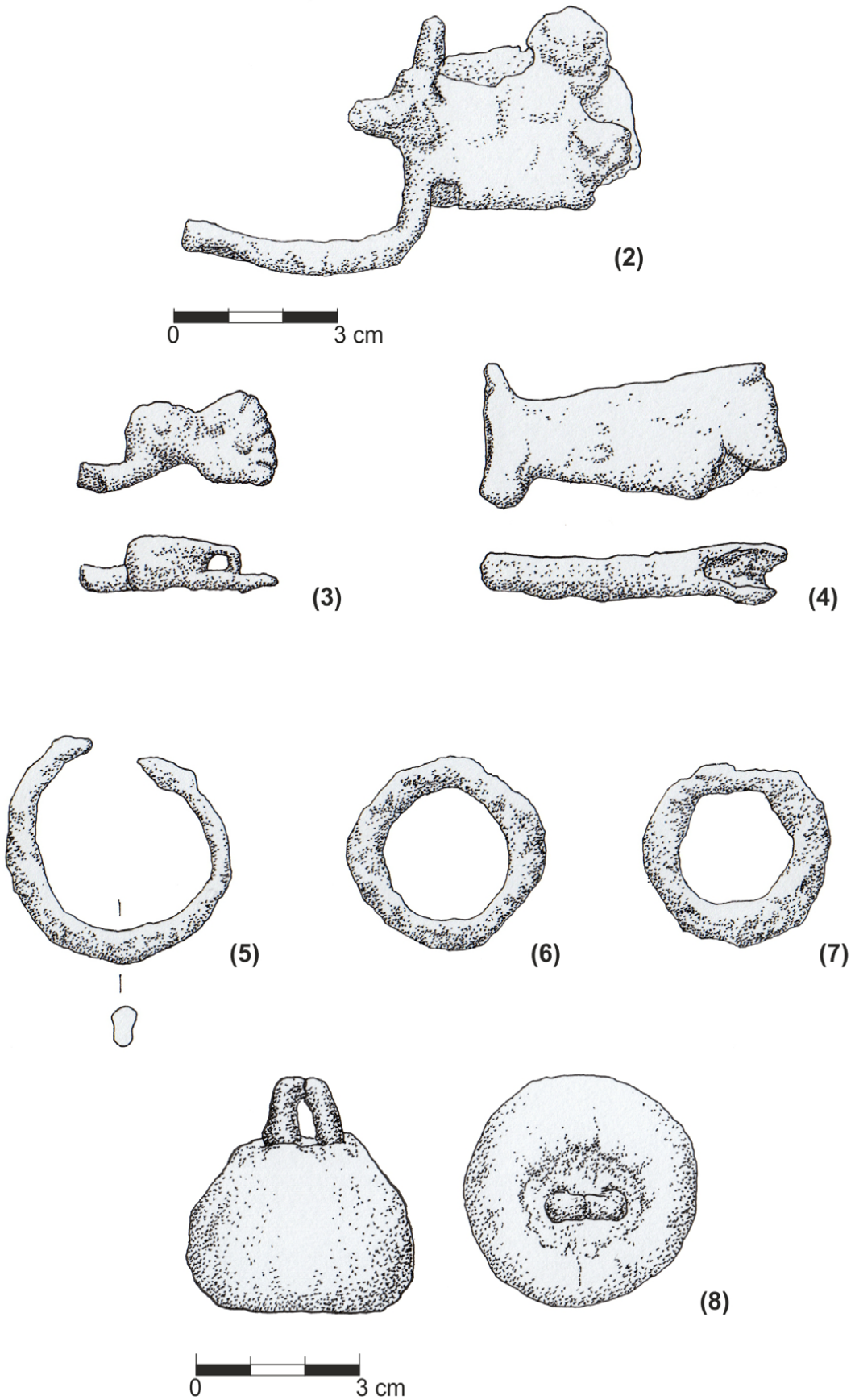
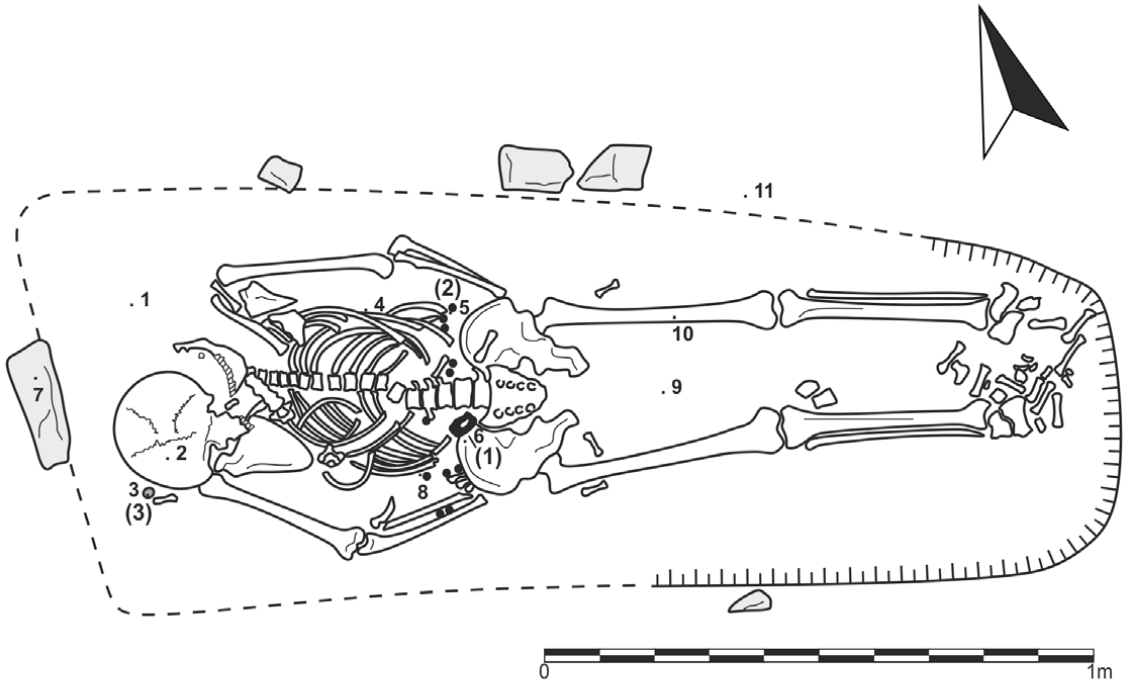


Fig. 67. Grave no. 62. Inventory
Обр. 67. Гроб №62. Инвентар



Elevation:

1. 317,27
2. 317,39
3. 317,33
4. 317,26
5. 317,23
6. 317,24
7. 317,47
8. 317,22
9. 317,23
10. 317,27
11. 317,41

Key:

stone
(1) iron buckle
(2) iron belt mounts (21 pieces)
(3) coin

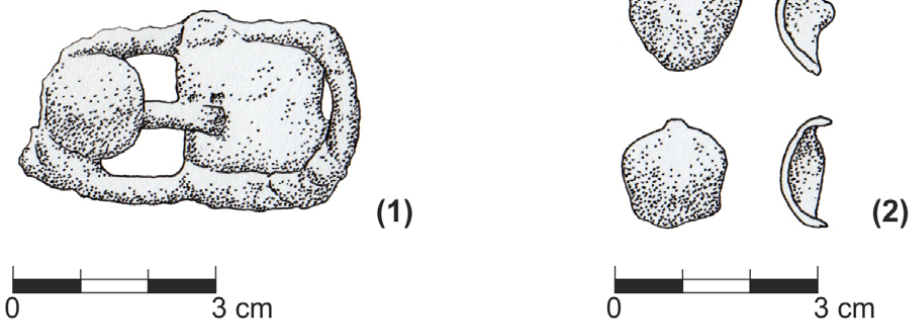
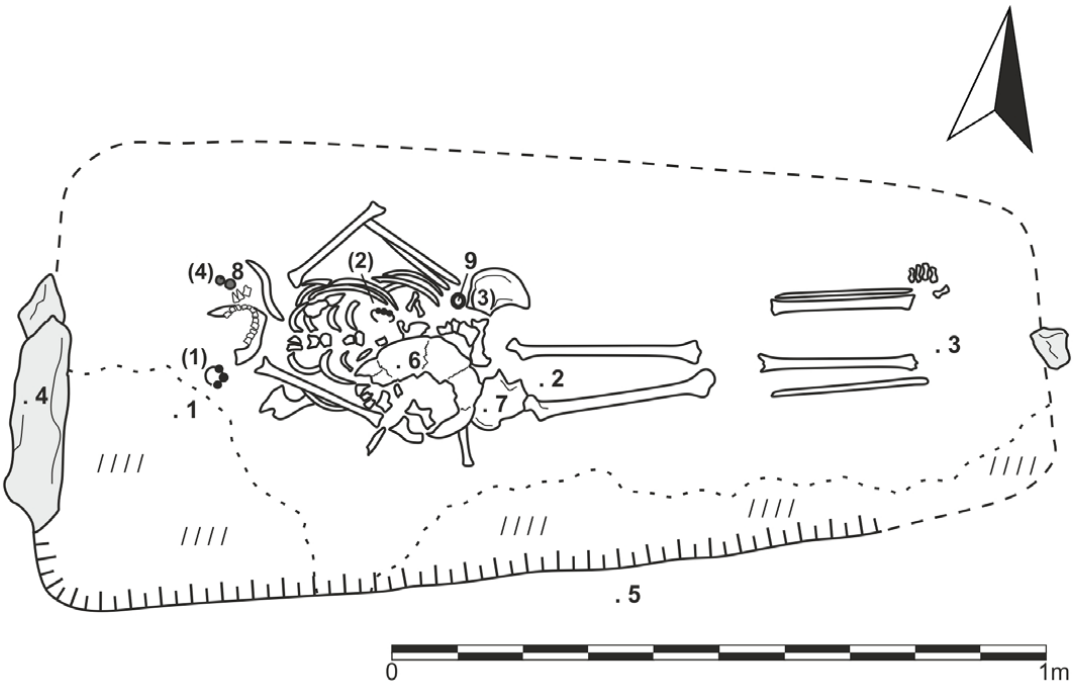


Fig. 68. Grave no. 64
Обр. 68. Гроб №64



Elevation:

1. 316,99
2. 316,96
3. 316,97
4. 317,14
5. 317,17
6. 316,99
7. 316,97
8. 316,99
9. 316,96

Key:

stone
(1)-(2) temple rings
(3) finger-ring
(4) copper buttons
gravel layer

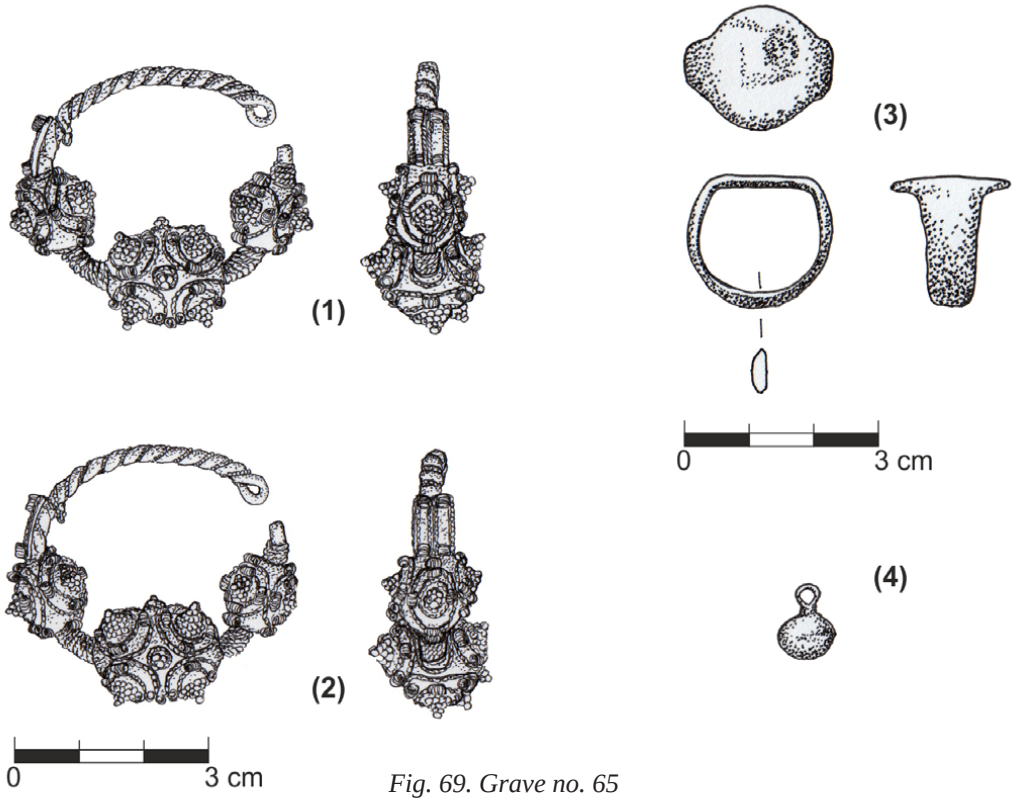


Fig. 69. Grave no. 65
Обр. 69. Гроб №65

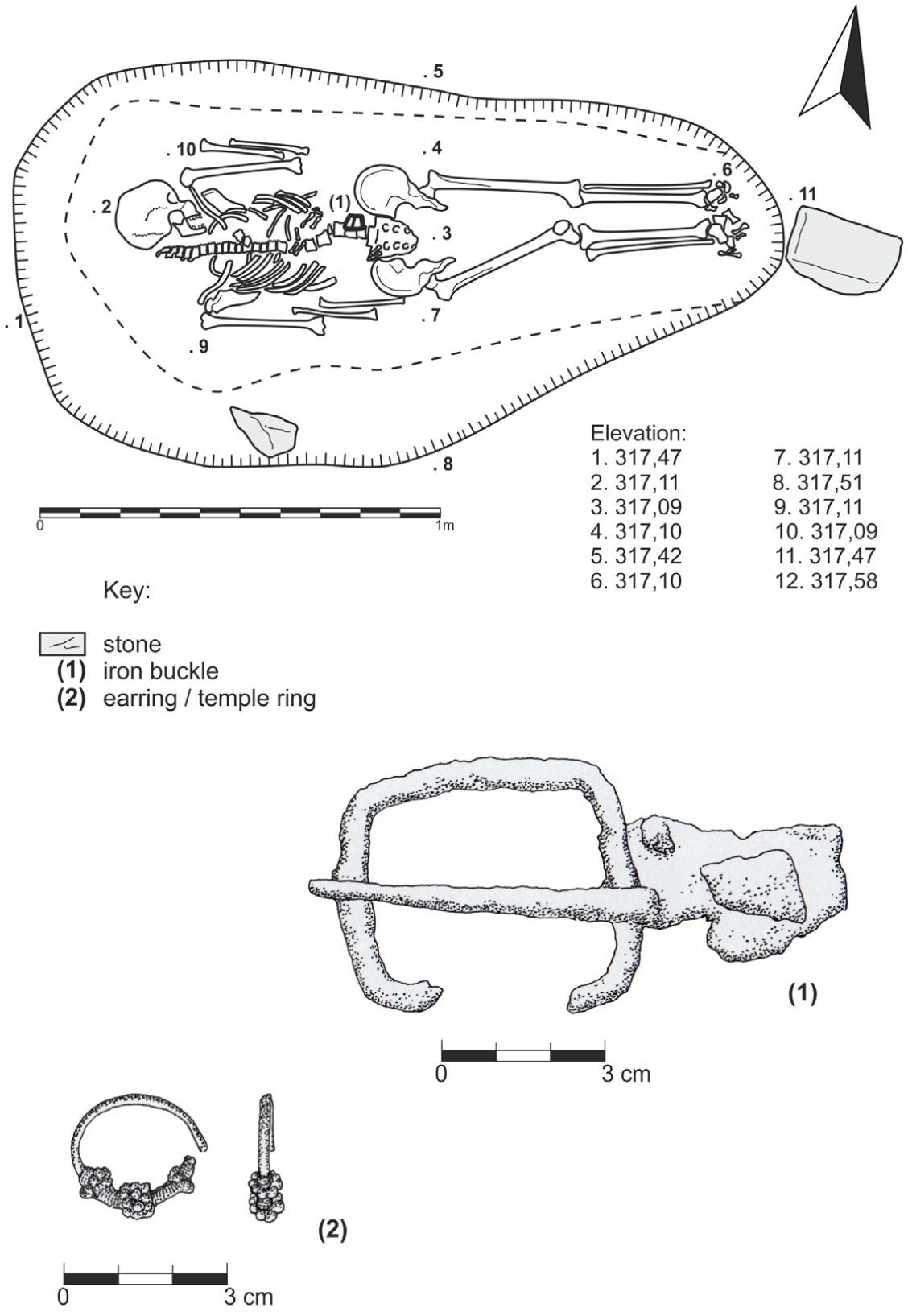


Fig. 70. Grave no. 66
Обр. 70. Гроб №66

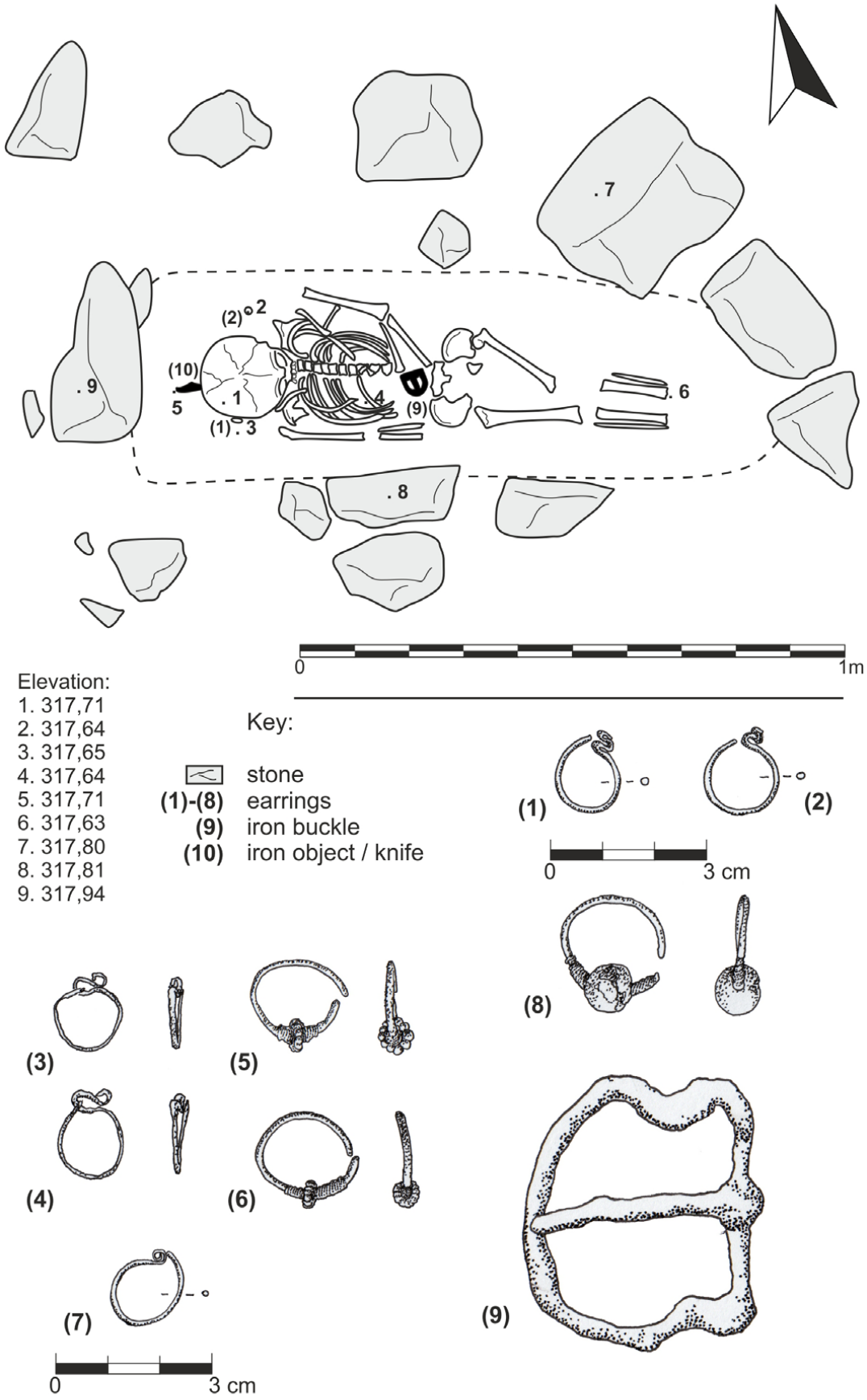


Fig. 71. Grave no. 67
Обр. 71. Гроб №67

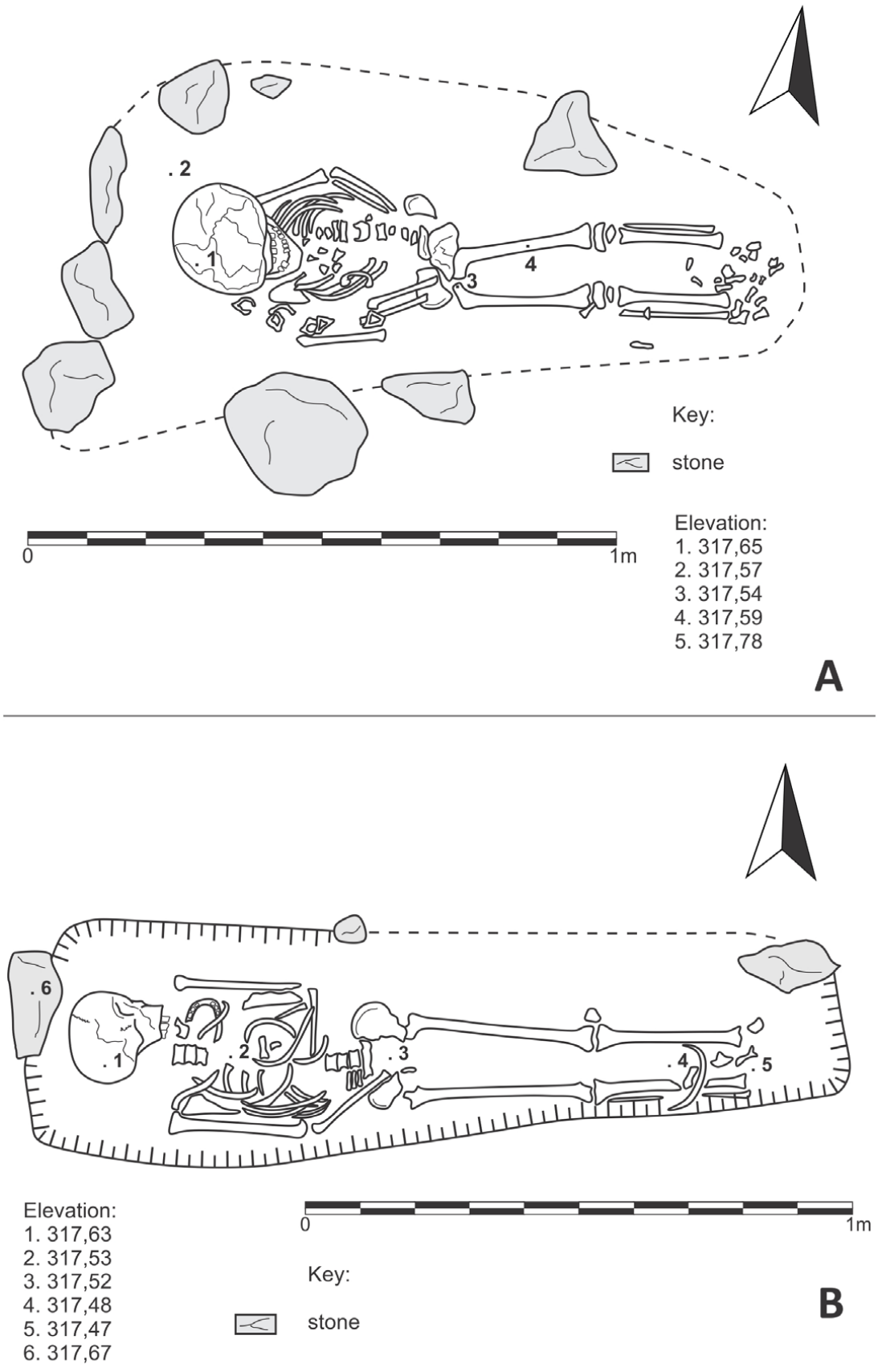


Fig. 72. A: Grave no. 68; B: Grave no. 70
Обр. 72. А: гроб №68; В: гроб №70

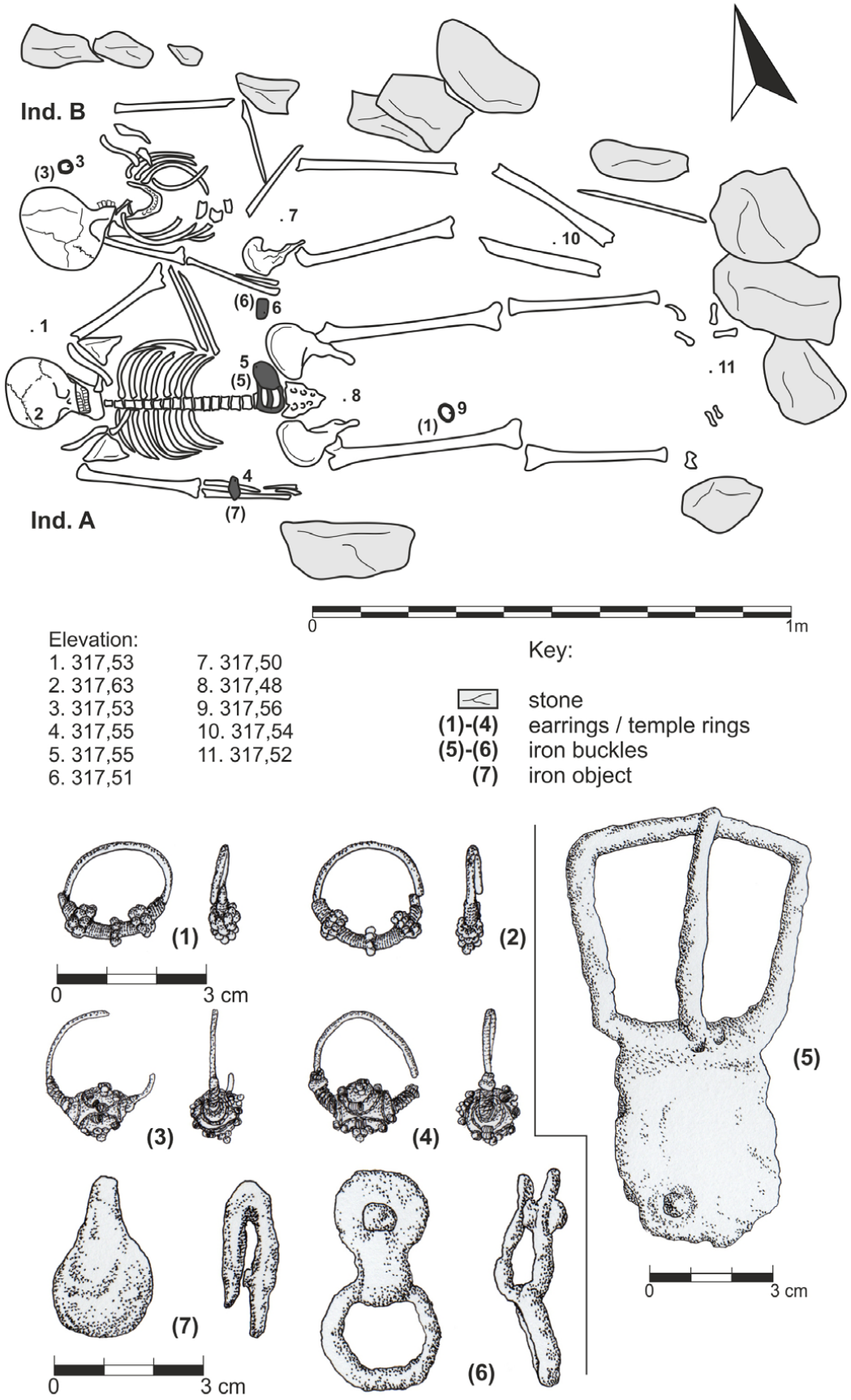
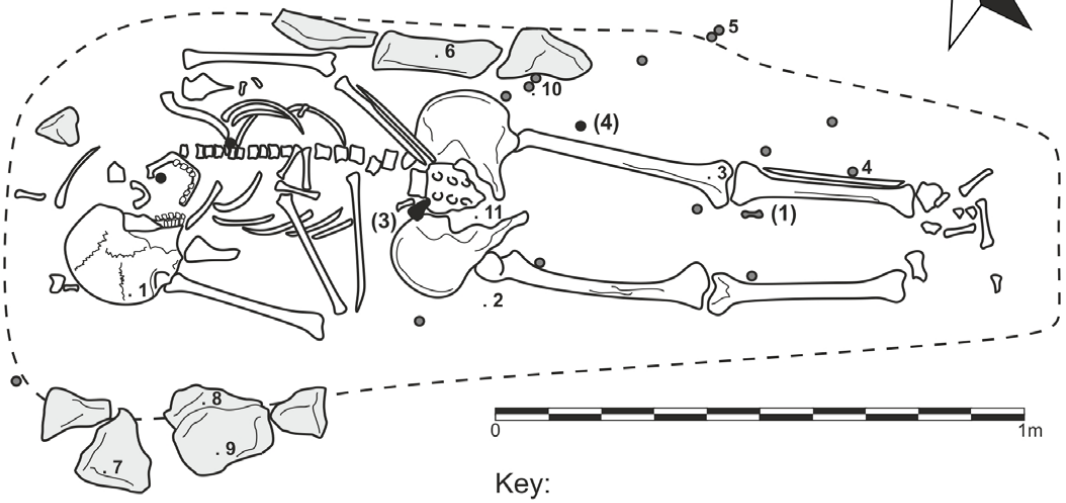


Fig. 73. Grave no. 69
Обр. 73. Гроб №69



Key:

stone
(1)-(2) earrings / temple rings
(3) iron buckle
(4) / ● iron belt mounts
(5) / ● copper buttons (22 pieces)

Elevation:
1. 317,63
2. 317,53
3. 317,56
4. 317,59
5. 317,59
6. 317,70
7. 317,75
8. 317,65
9. 317,74
10. 317,58
11. 317,52

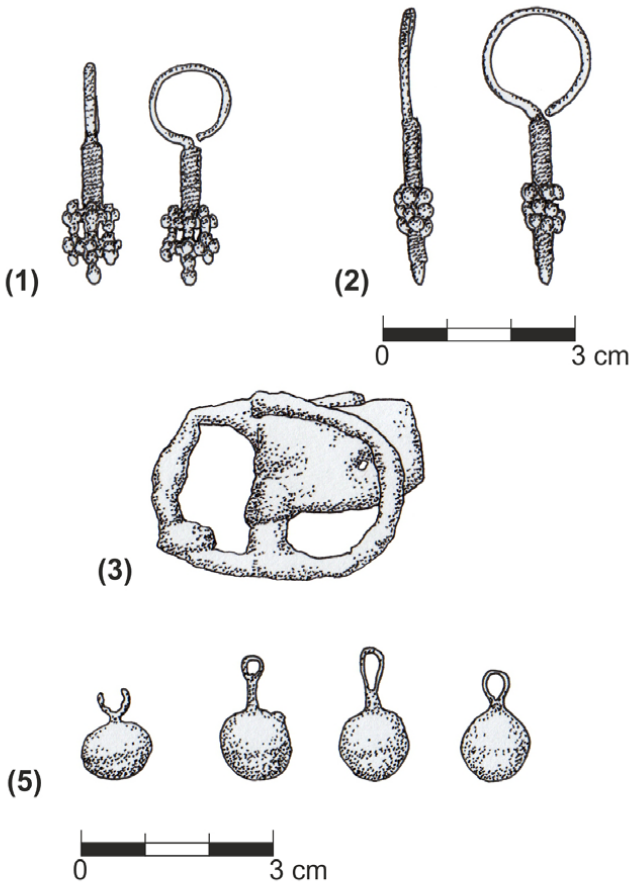


Fig. 74. Grave no. 71
Обр. 74. Гроб №71

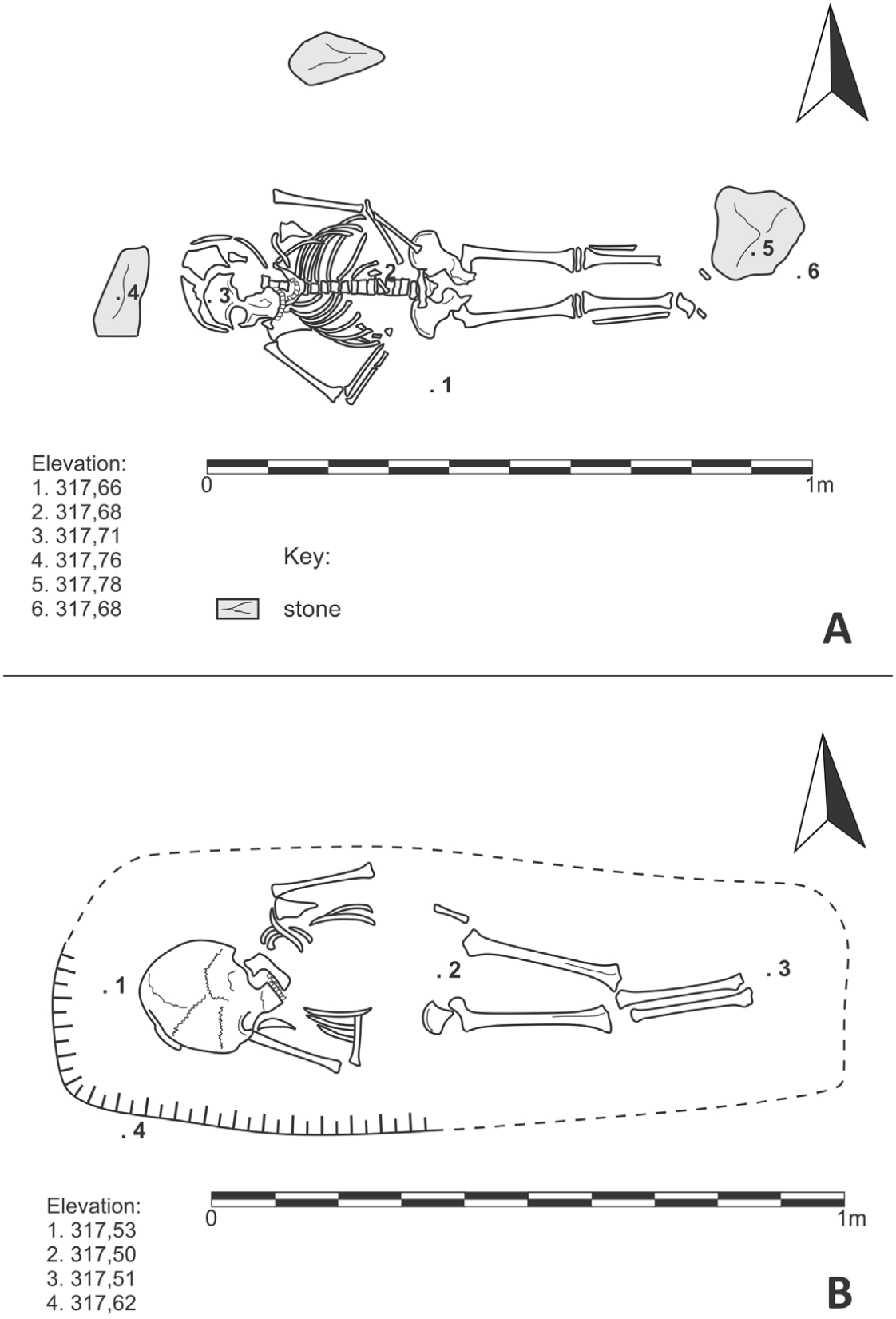


Fig. 75. A: Grave no. 72; B: Grave no. 73
Обр. 75. А: гроб №72; В: гроб №73

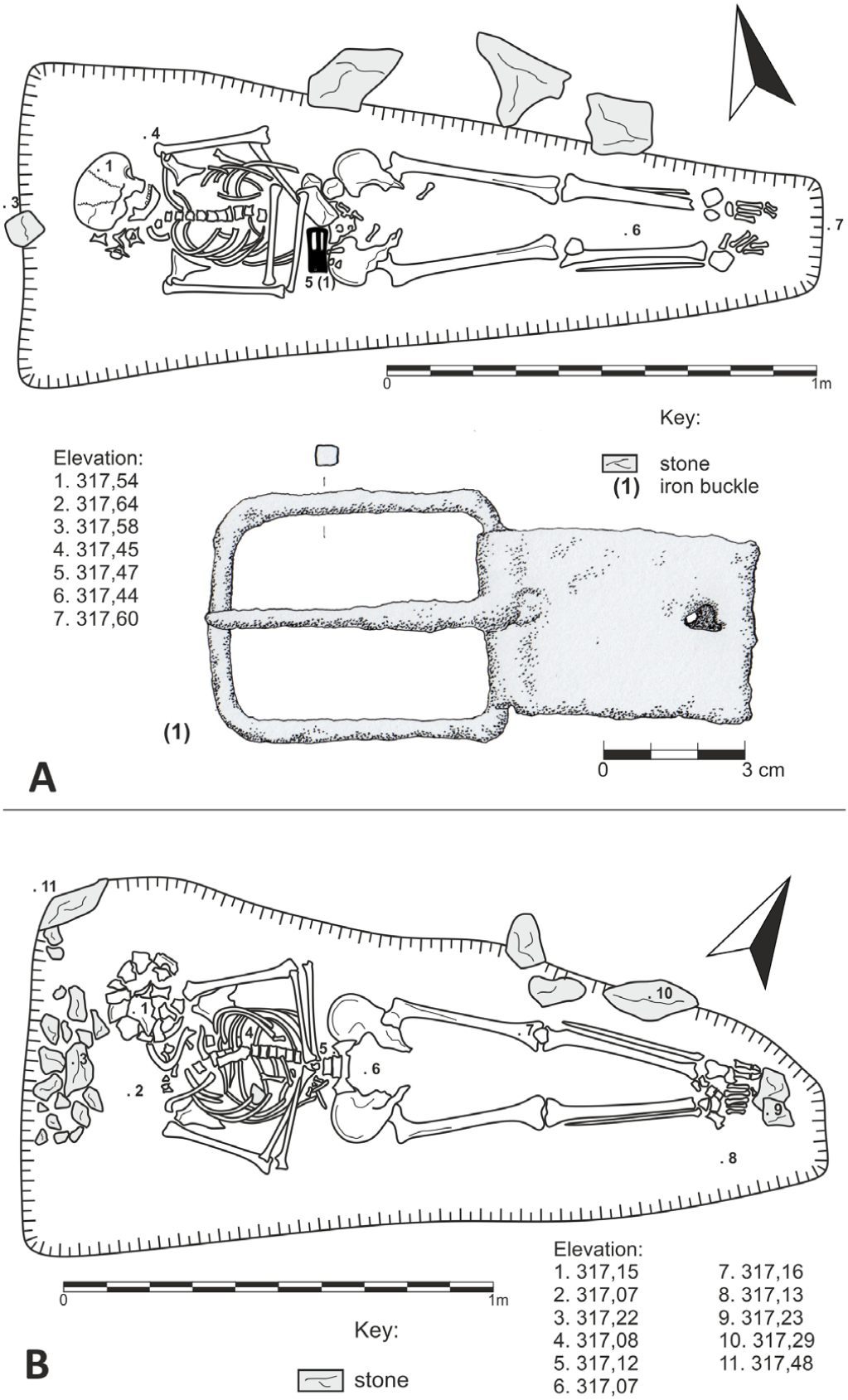


Fig. 76. A: Grave no. 74; B: Grave no. 76
Обр. 76. А: гроб №74; В: гроб №76

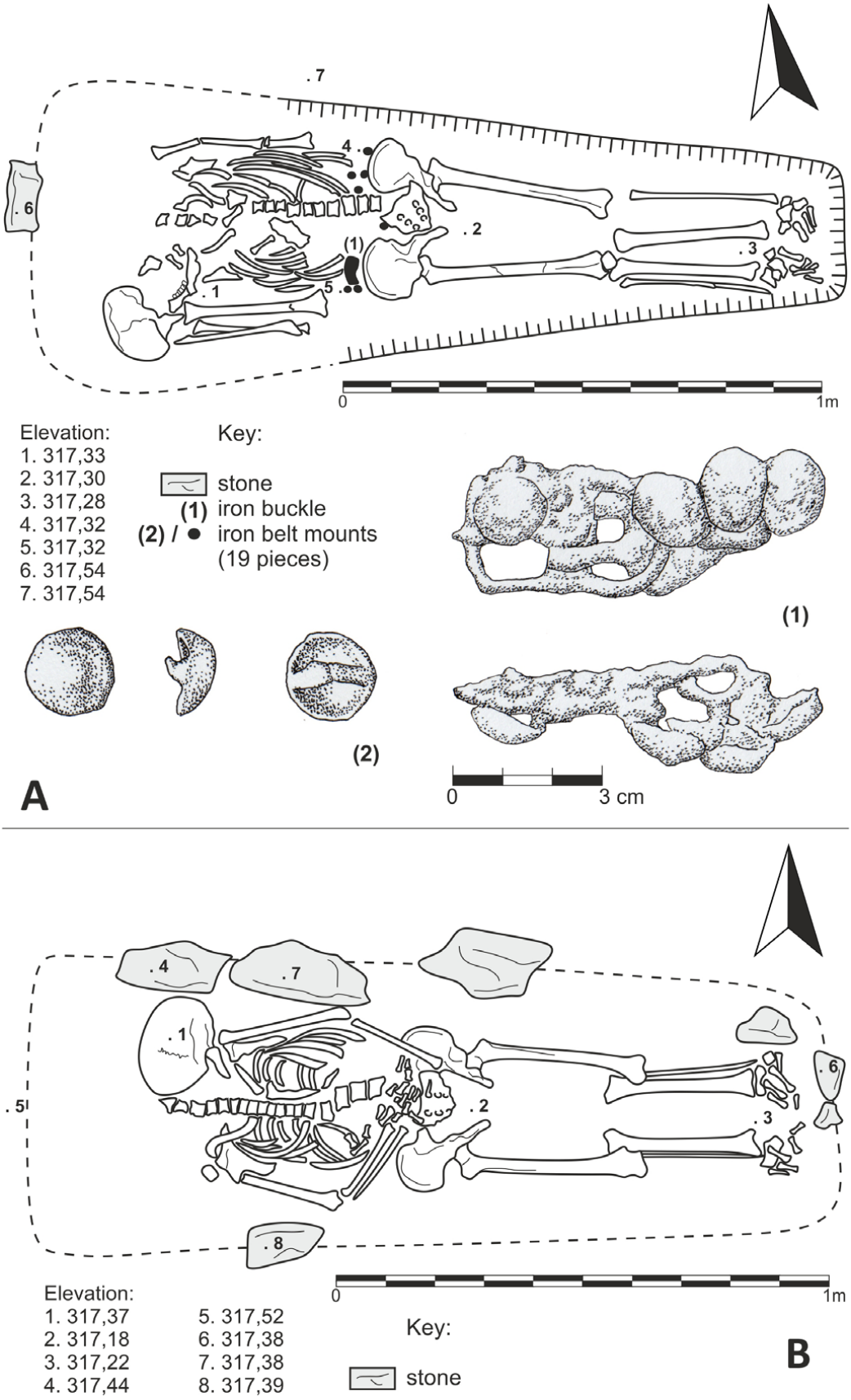
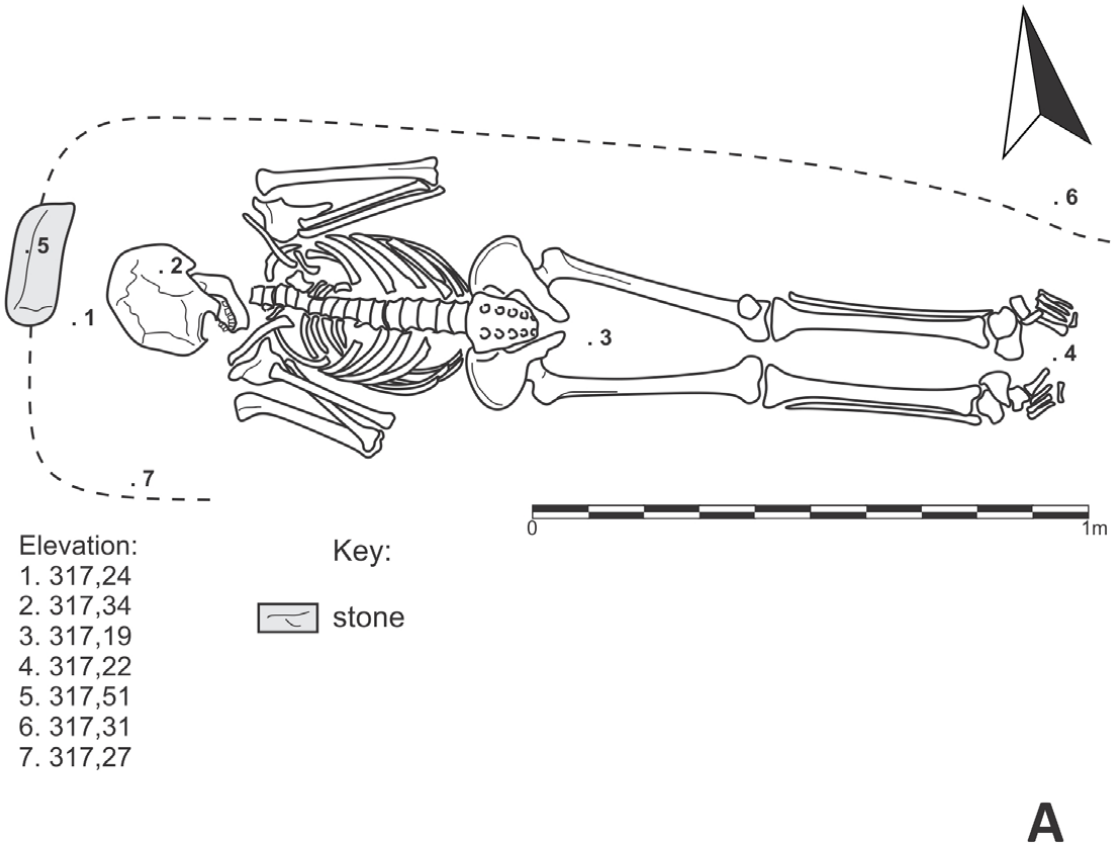


Fig. 77. A: Grave no. 75; B: Grave no. 77
Обр. 77. А: гроб №75; В: гроб №77



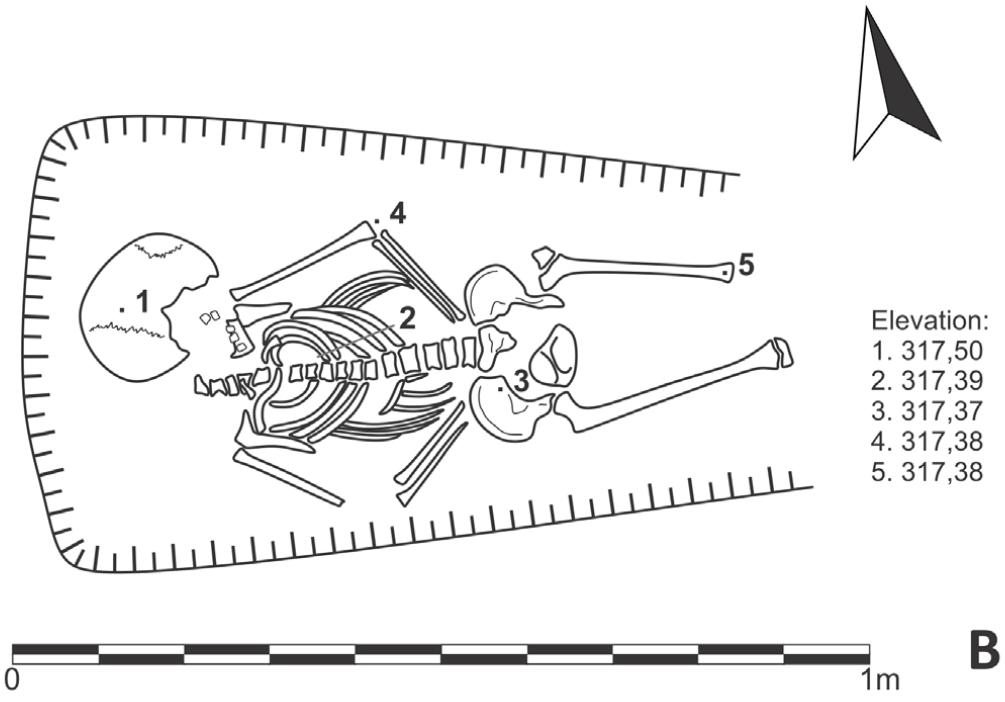


Fig. 78. A: Grave no. 78; B: Grave no. 79
Обр. 78. А: гроб №78; В: гроб №79

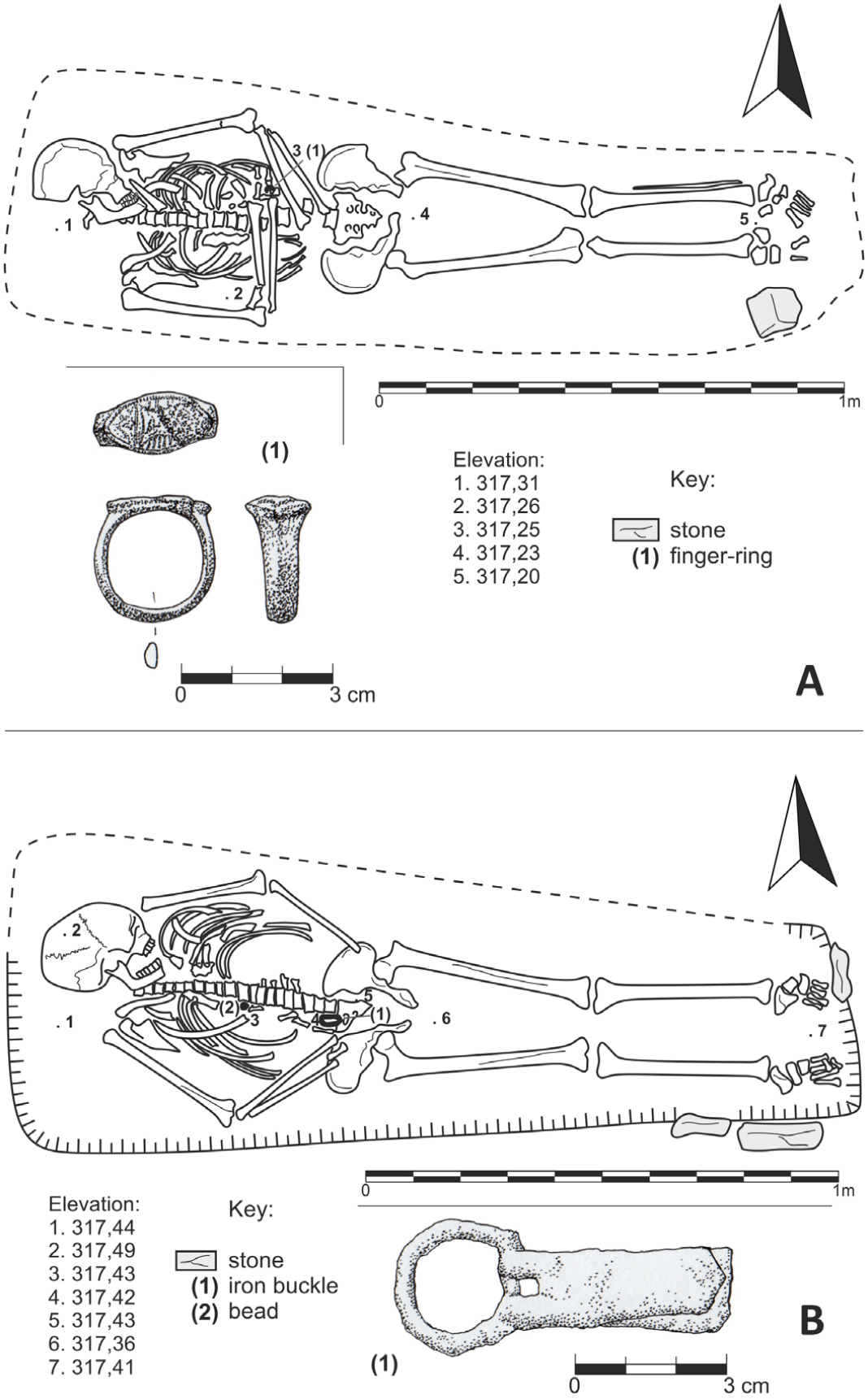
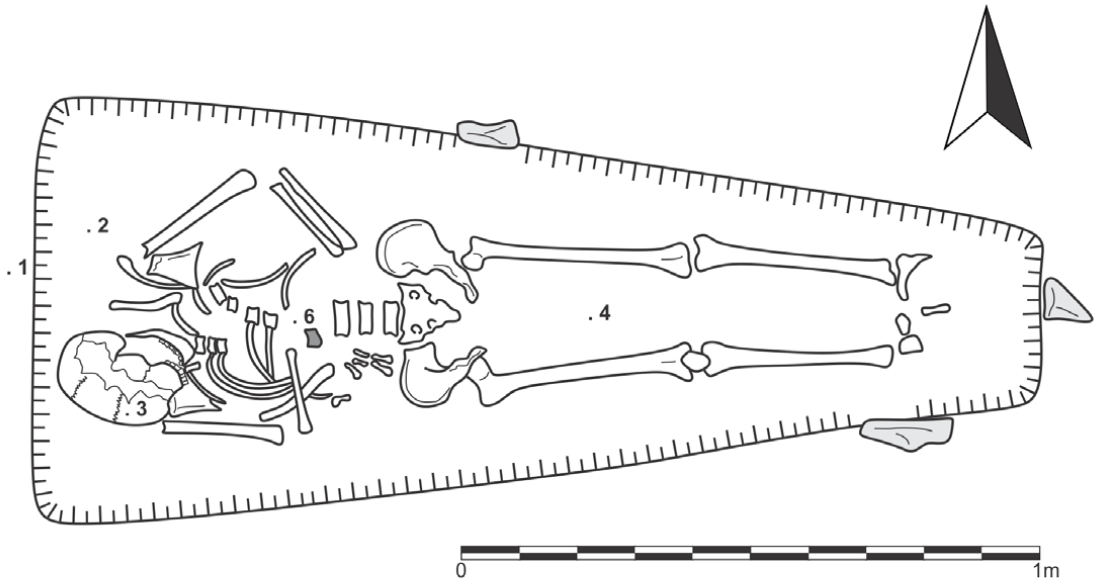


Fig. 79. A: Grave no. 80; B: Grave no. 81
Обр. 79. А: гроб №80; В: гроб №81

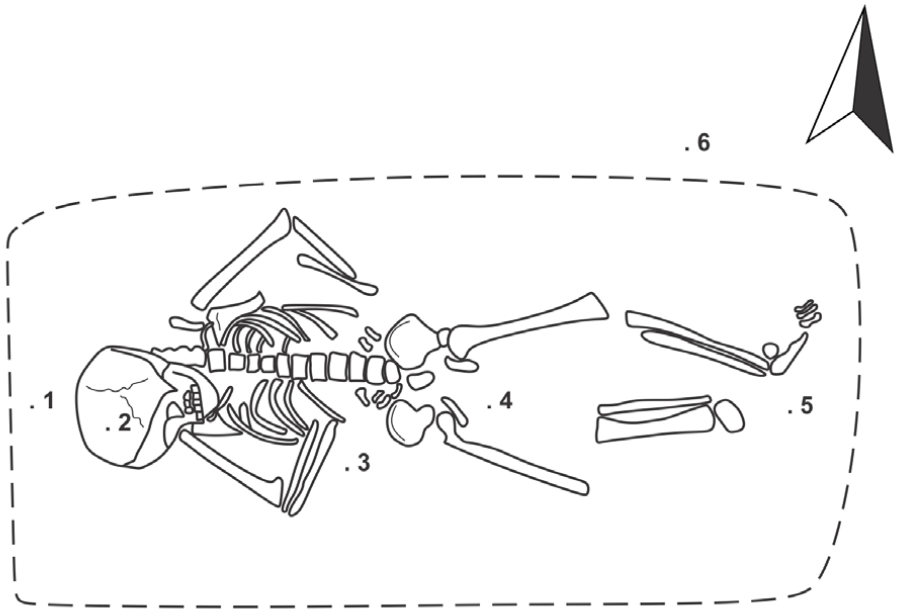


Elevation:
1. 317,59
2. 317,47
3. 317,58
4. 317,44
5. 317,61
6. 317,52

Key:

stone
pottery sherd

A



Elevation:
1. 317,34
2. 317,38
3. 317,30
4. 317,30
5. 317,29
6. 317,40

B

Fig. 80. A: Grave no. 82; B: Grave no. 85
Обр. 80. А: гроб №82; В: гроб №85

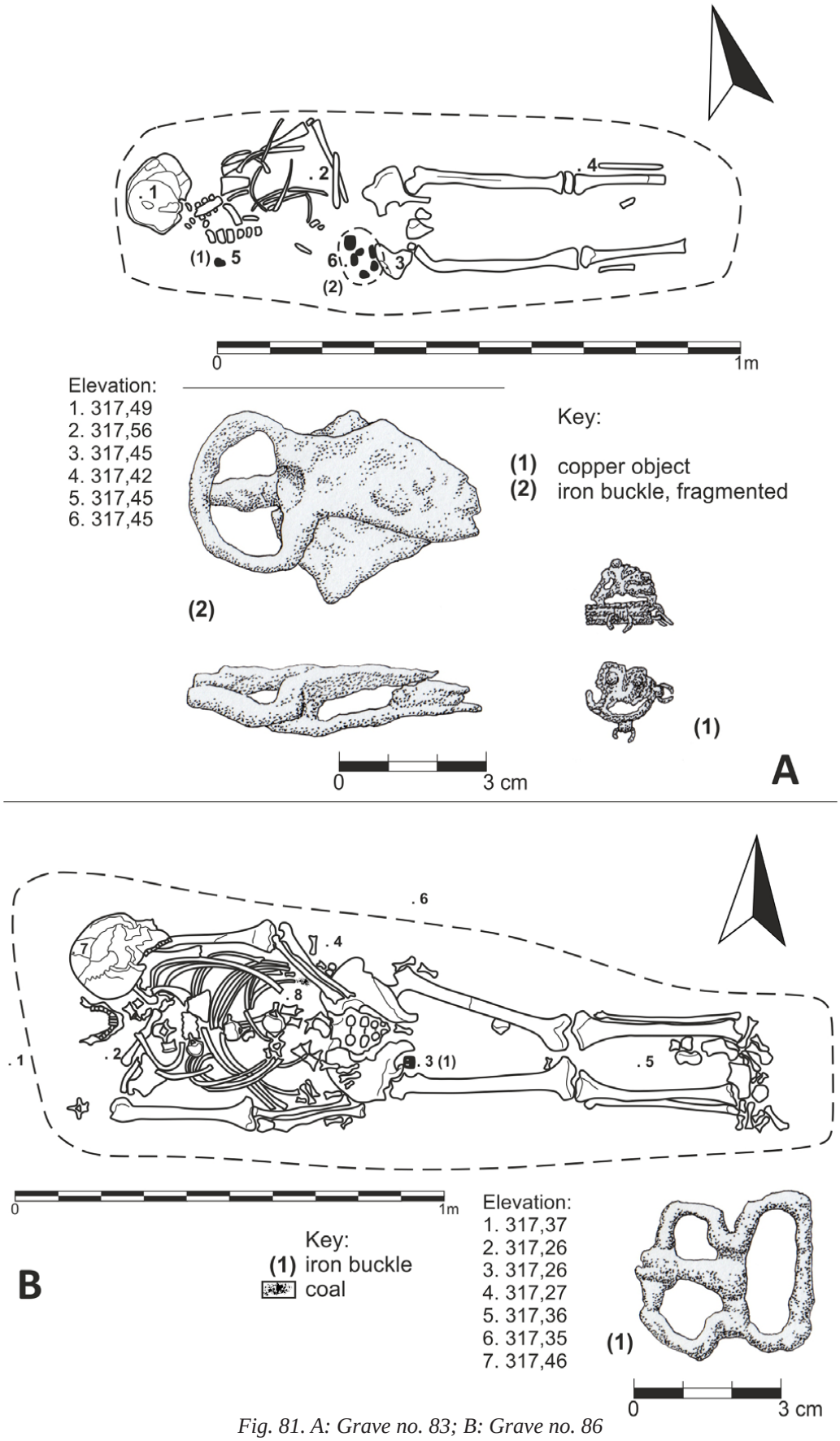
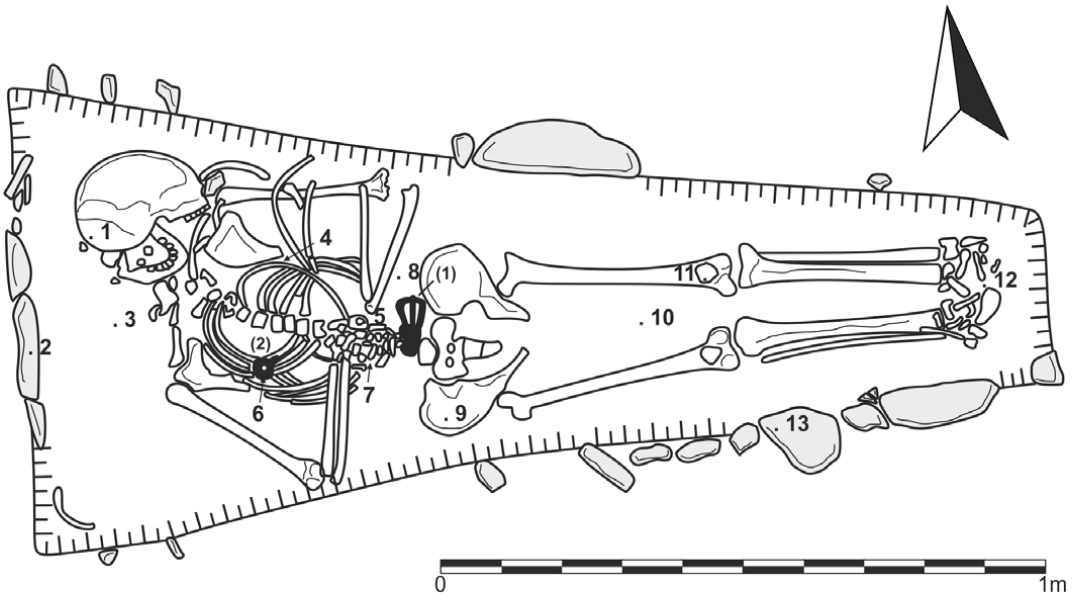


Fig. 81. A: Grave no. 83; B: Grave no. 86
Обр. 81. А: гроб №83; В: гроб №86



Elevation:

1. 317,53
2. 317,66
3. 317,43
4. 317,44
5. 317,45
6. 317,49
7. 317,49
8. 317,44
9. 317,46
10. 317,41
11. 317,46
12. 317,45
13. 317,50

Key:

stone
(1) iron buckle
(2) iron object

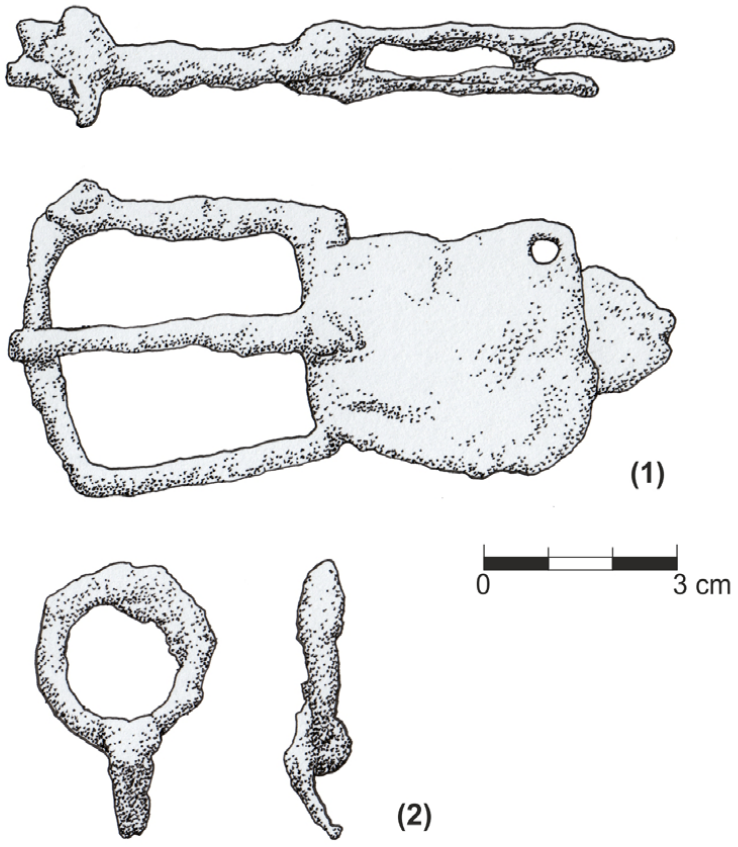


Fig. 82. Grave no. 84
Обр. 82. Гроб №84

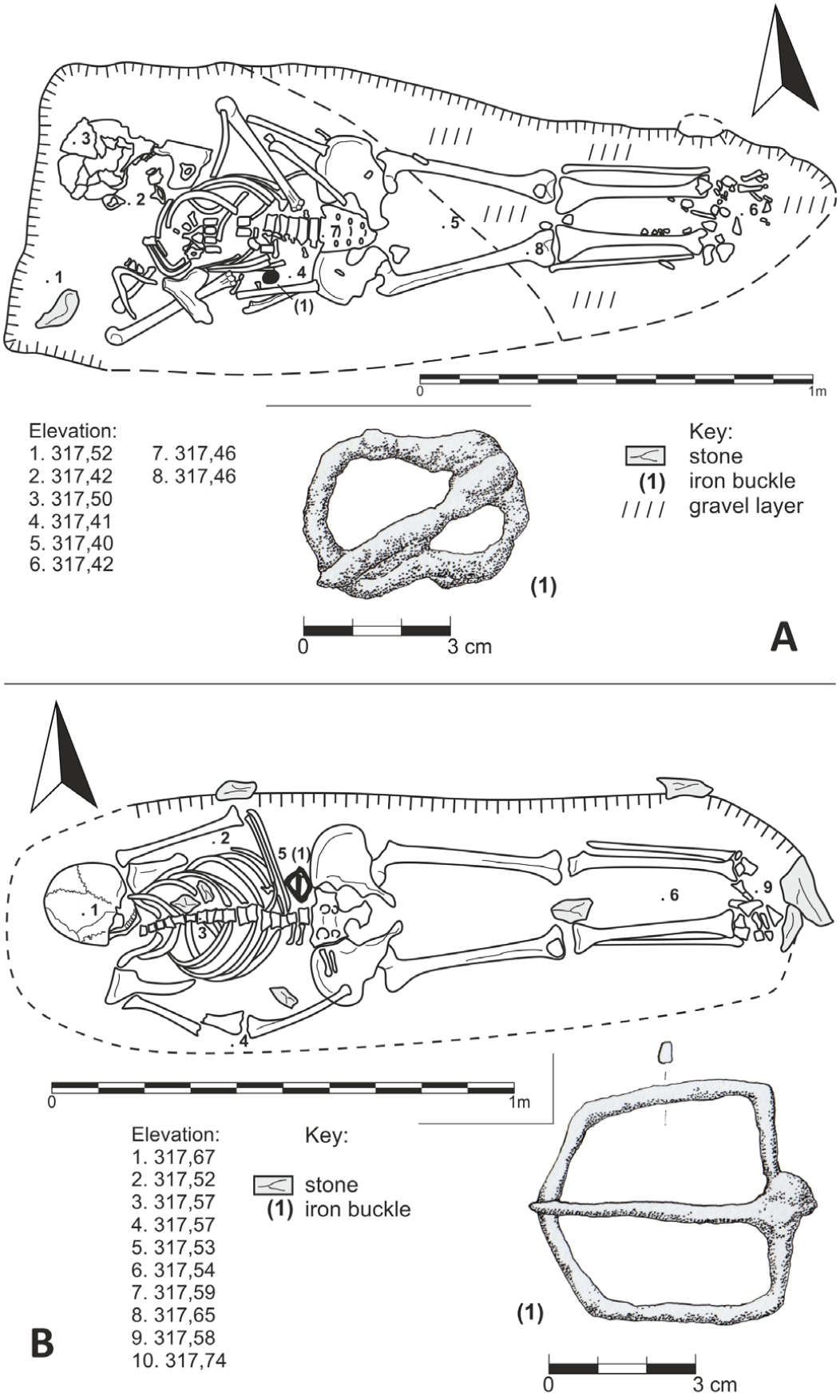
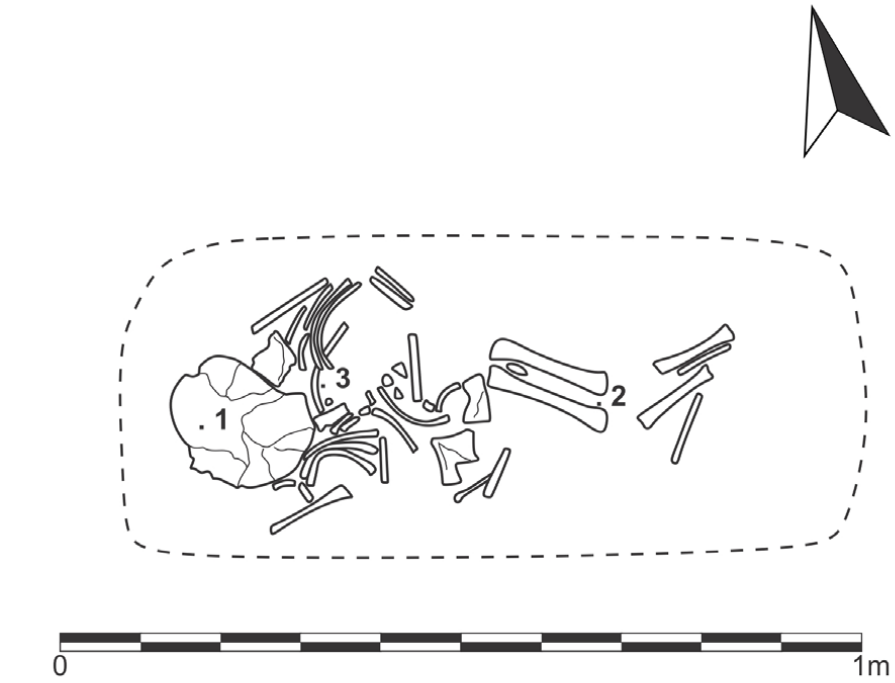


Fig. 83. A: Grave no. 87; B: Grave no. 88
Обр. 83. А: гроб №87; В: гроб №88



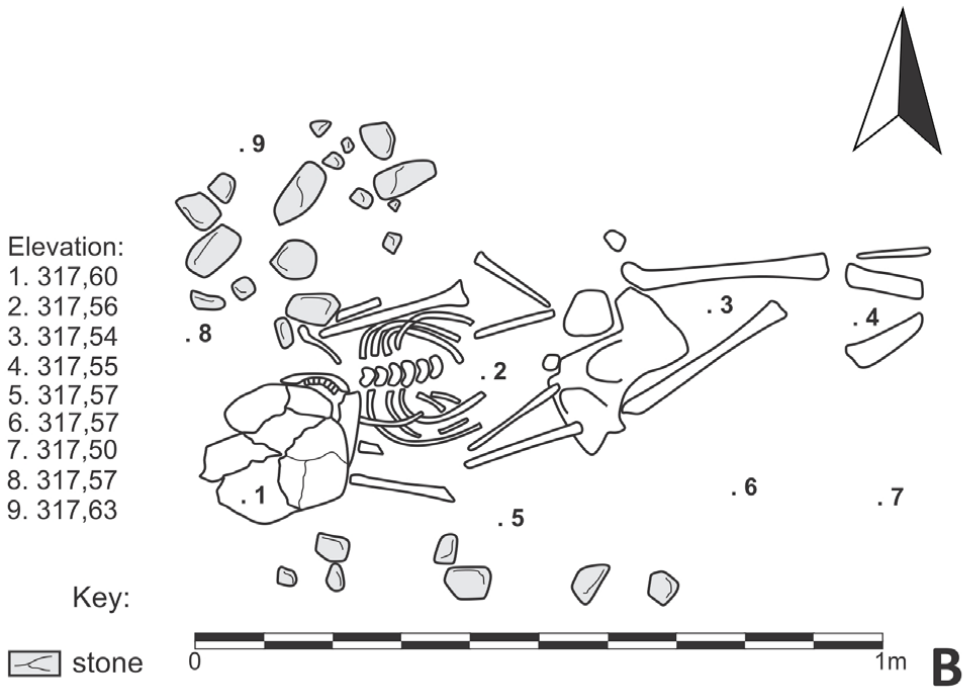
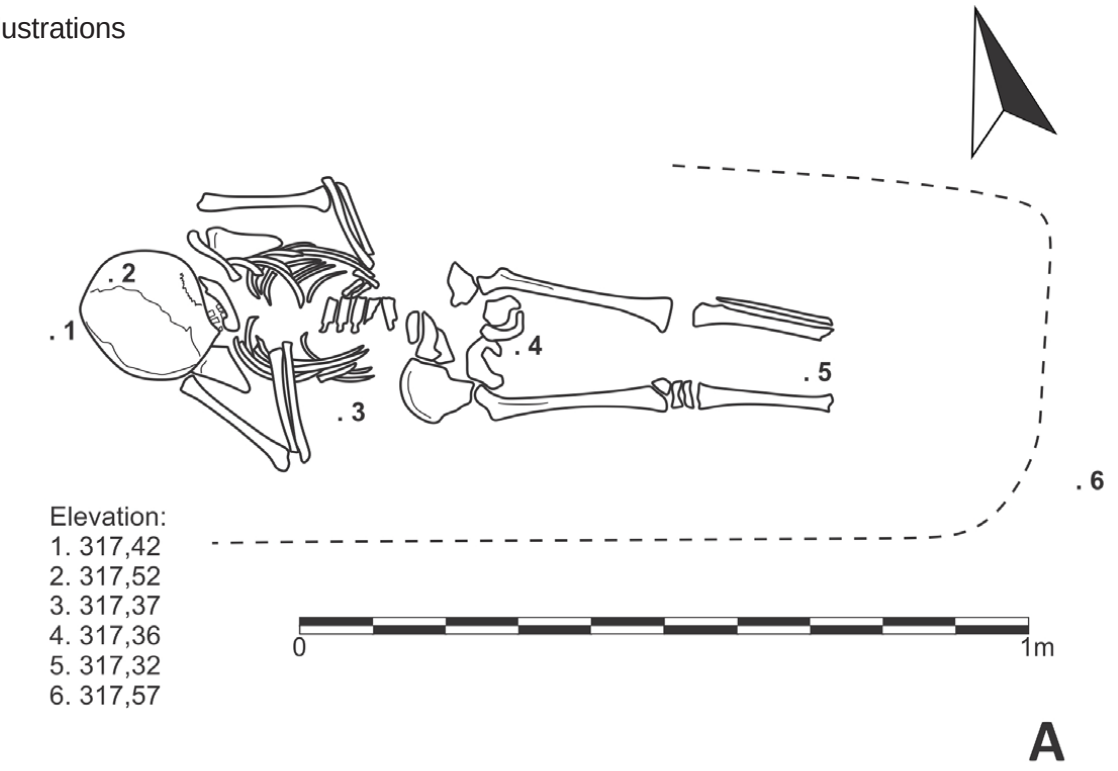


Fig. 84. A: Grave no. 89; B: Grave no. 90
Обр. 84. А: гроб №89; В: гроб №90



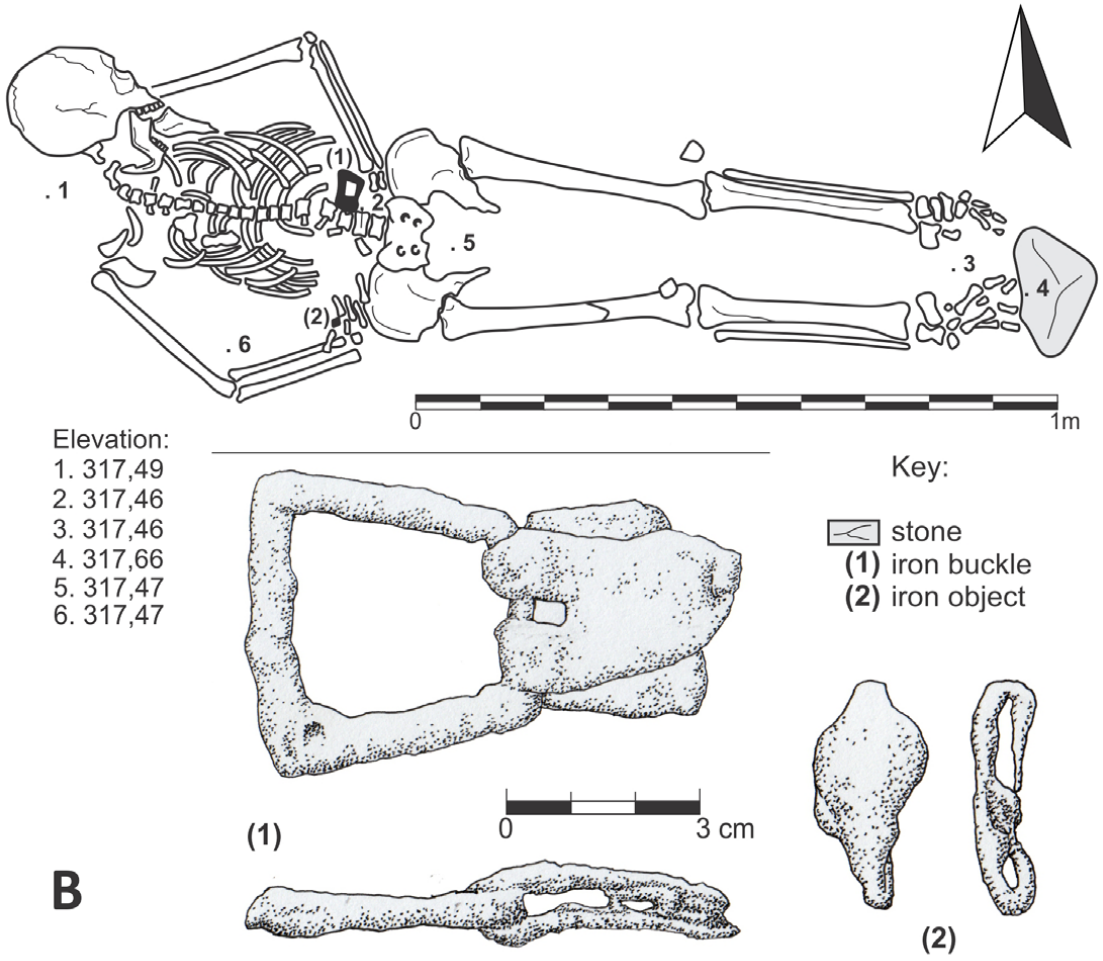
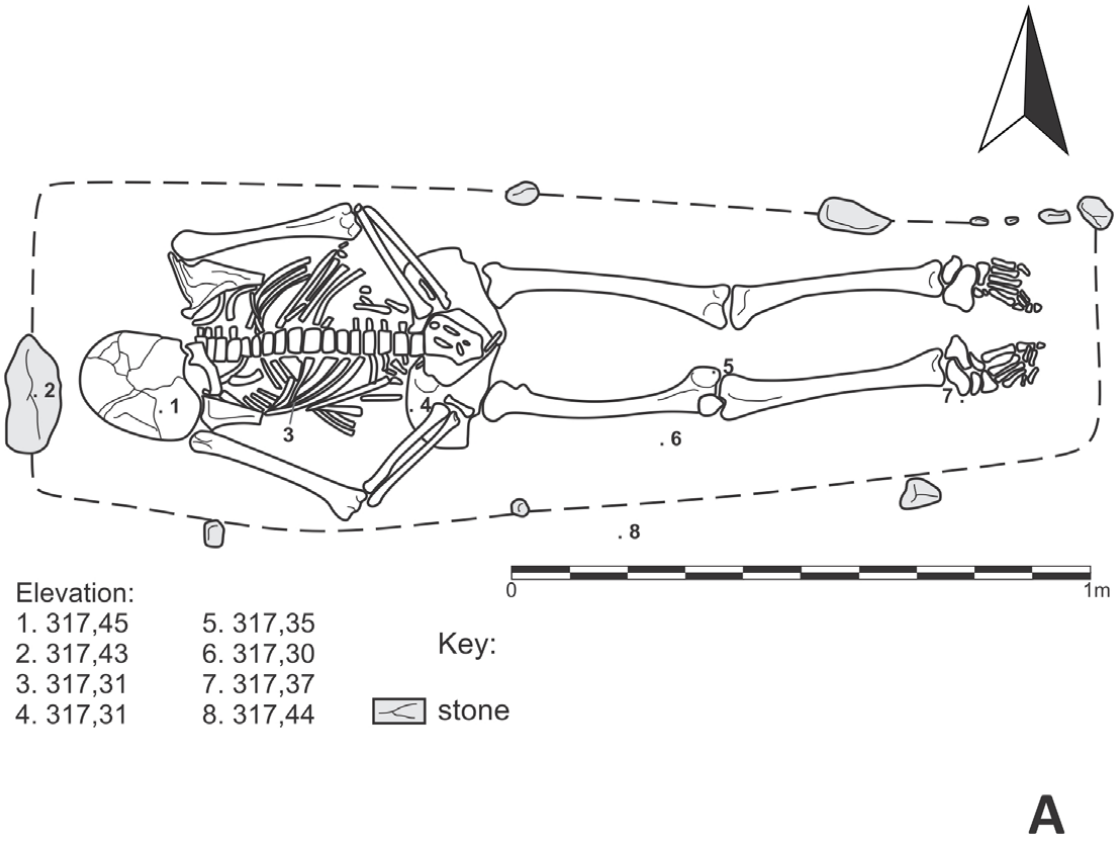


Fig. 85. A: Grave no. 91; B: Grave no. 92
Обр. 85. А: гроб №91; В: гроб №92



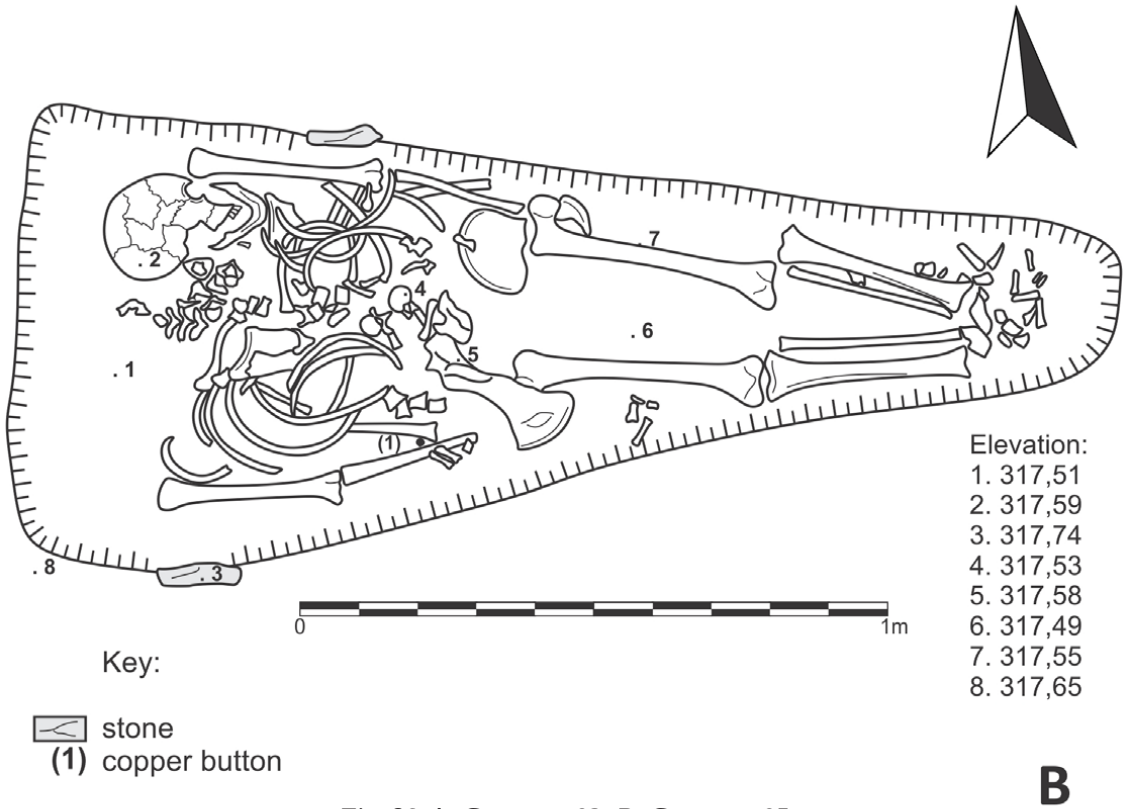
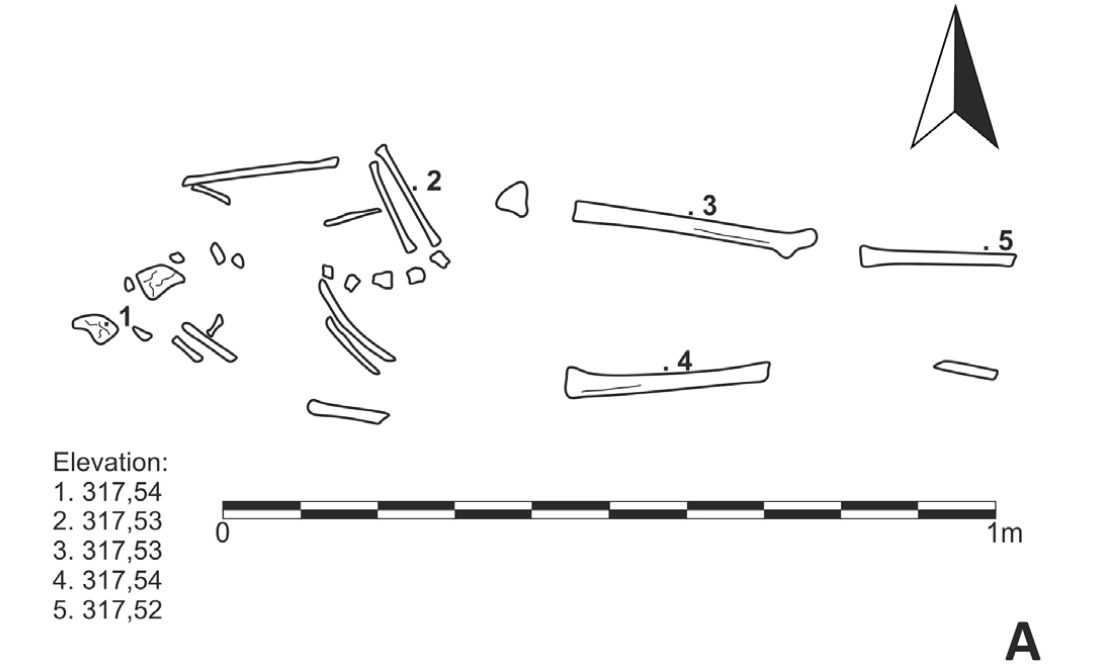


Fig. 86. A: Grave no. 93; B: Grave no. 95
Обр. 86. А: гроб №93; В: гроб №95



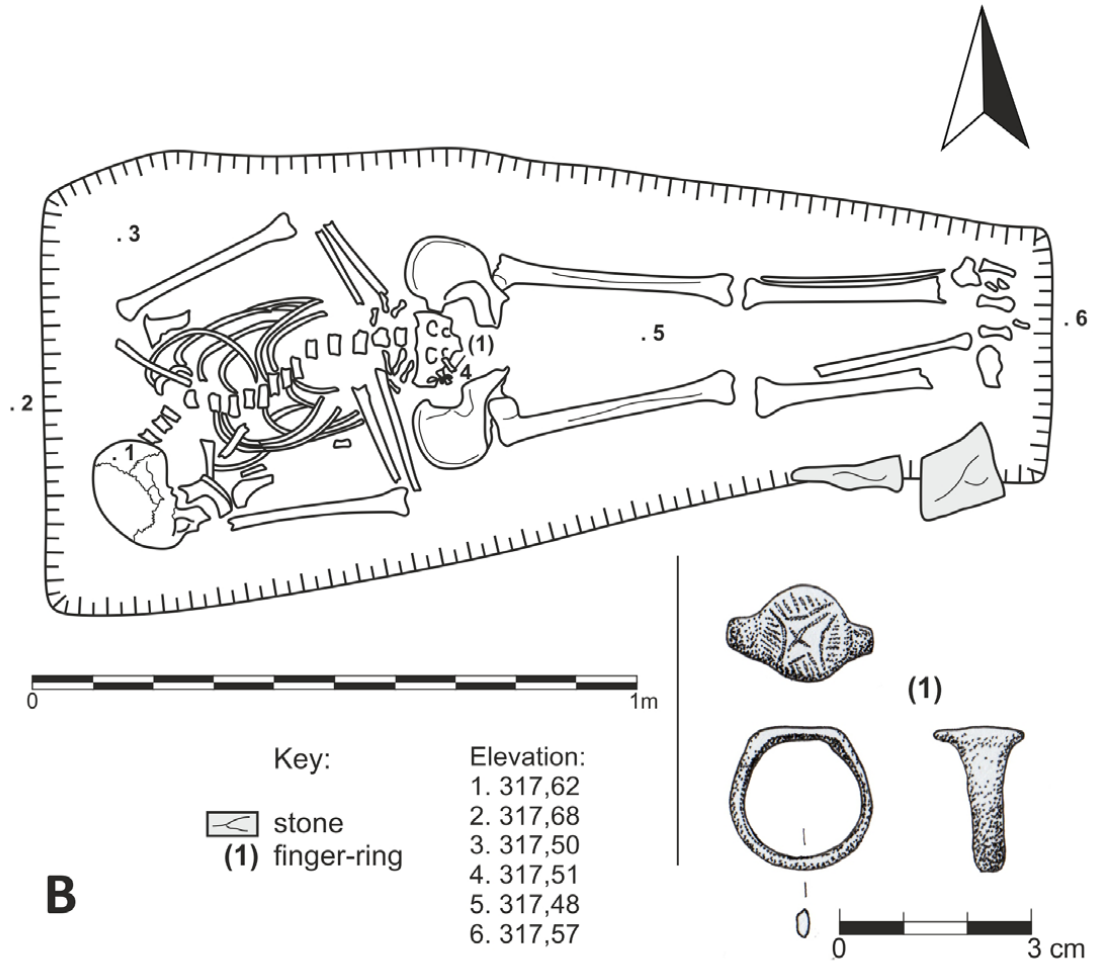
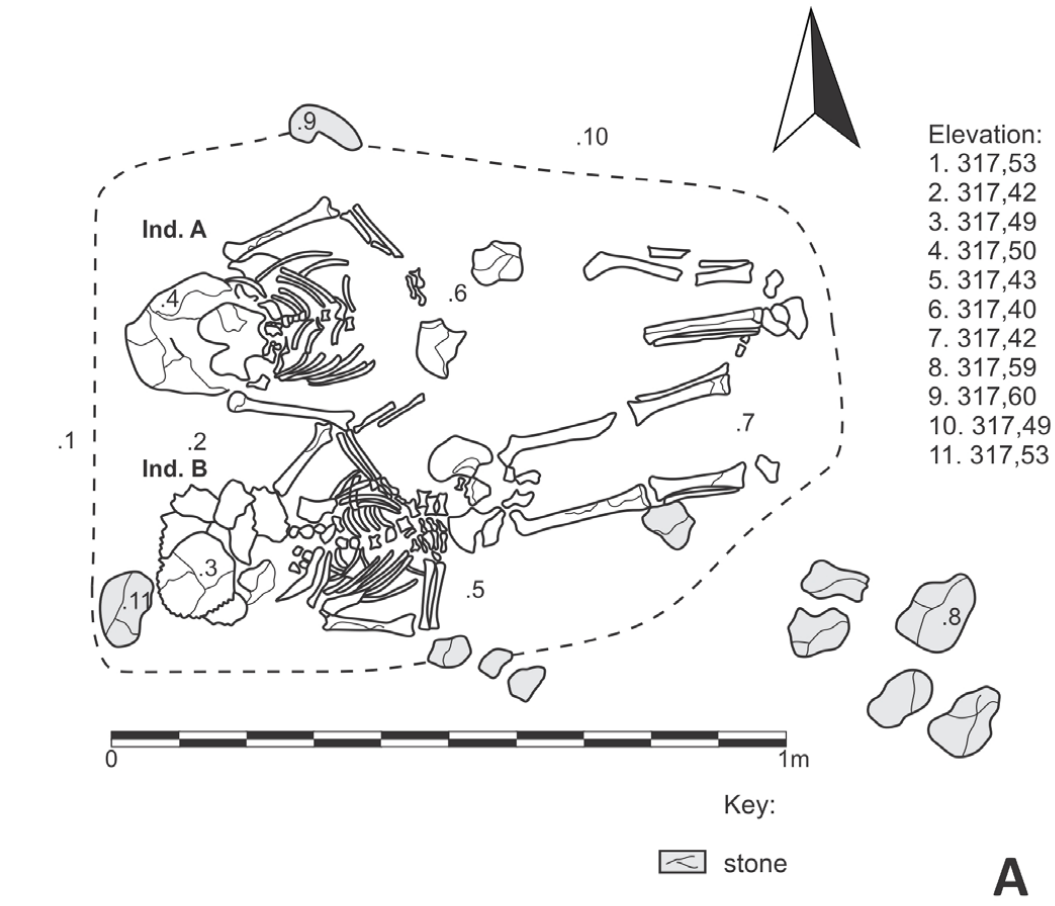


Fig. 87. A: Grave no. 94; B: Grave no. 96
Обр. 87. А: гроб №94; В: гроб №96



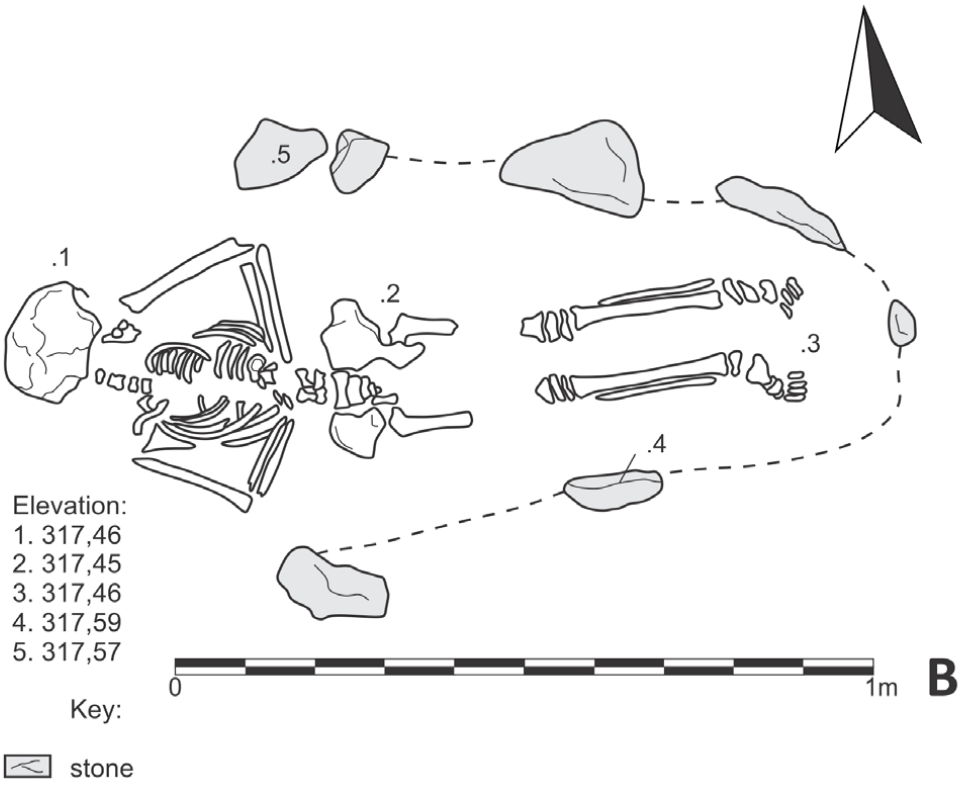
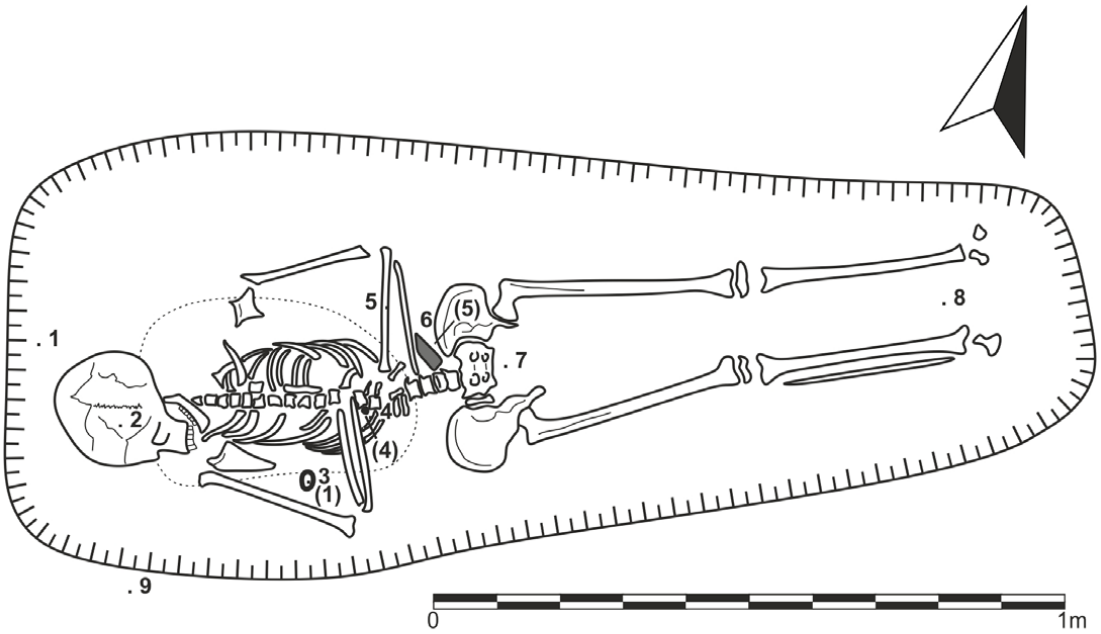


Fig. 88. A: Grave no. 97; B: Grave no. 98
Обр. 88. А: гроб №97; В: гроб №98



Elevation:
1. 317,42
2. 317,37
3. 317,34
4. 317,33
5. 317,32
6. 317,31
7. 317,29
8. 317,29
9. 317,62

Key:

stone
(1)-(2) finger-rings
(3)-(4) copper buttons
(5) iron buckle
area with scattered beads

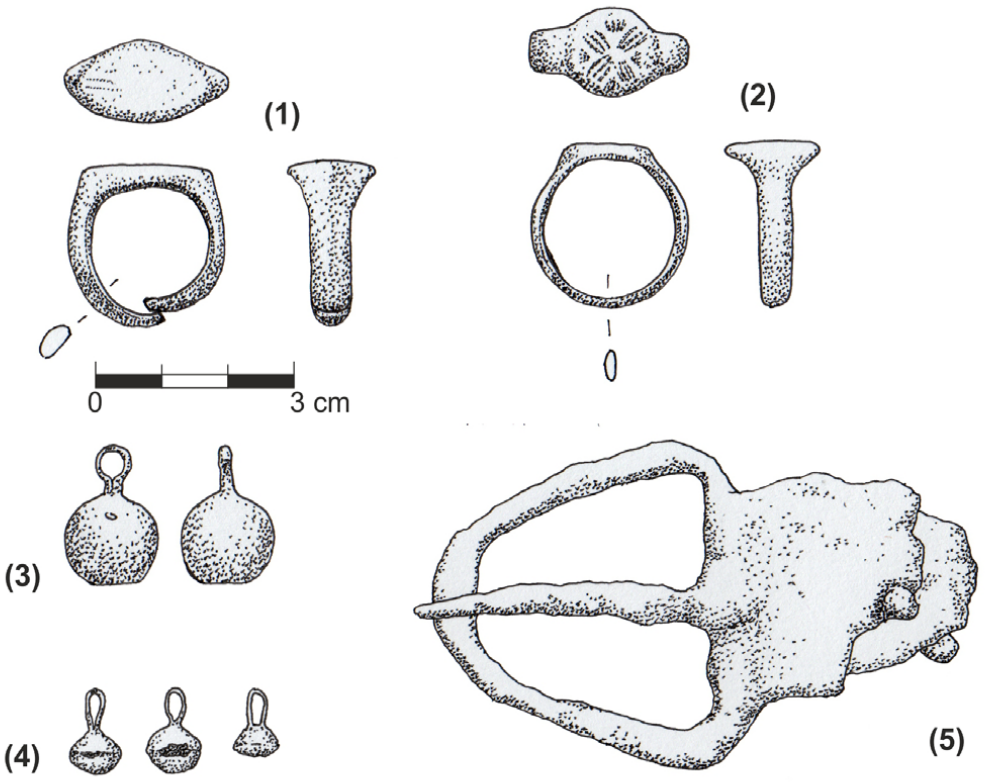
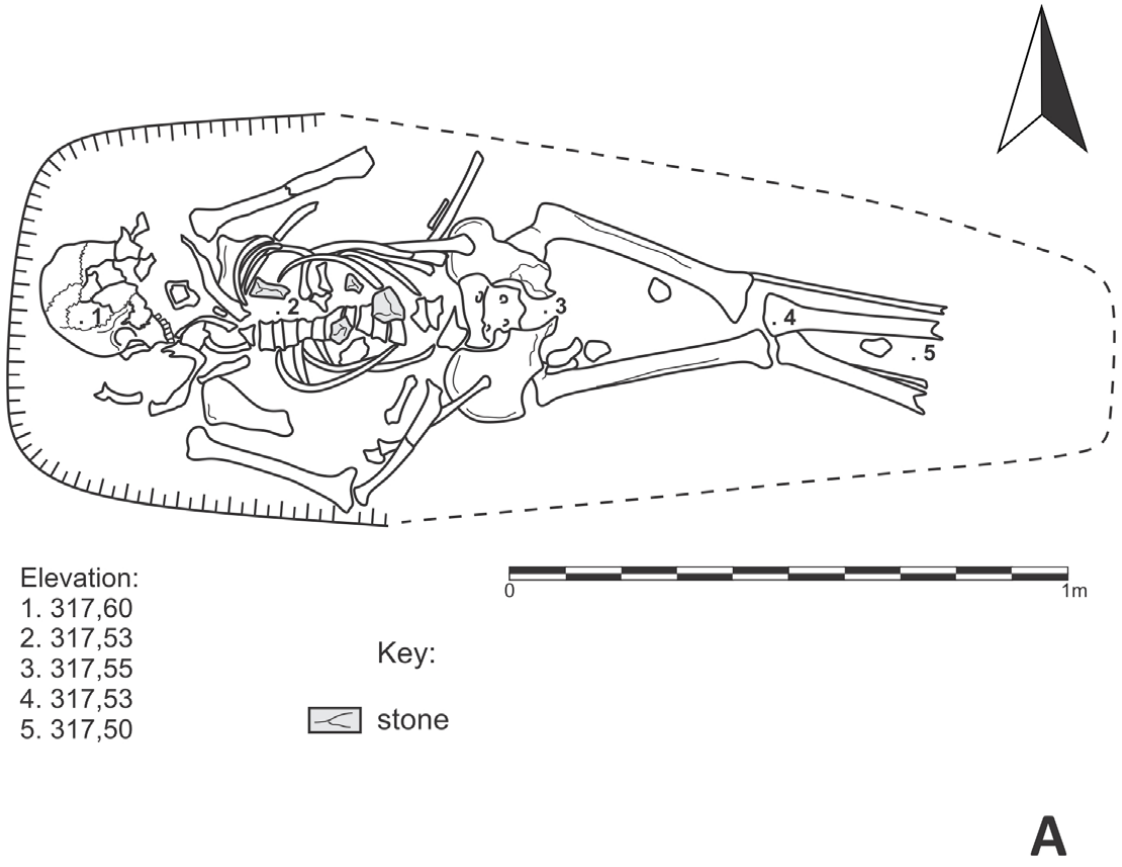


Fig. 89. Grave no. 99
Обр. 89. Гроб №89



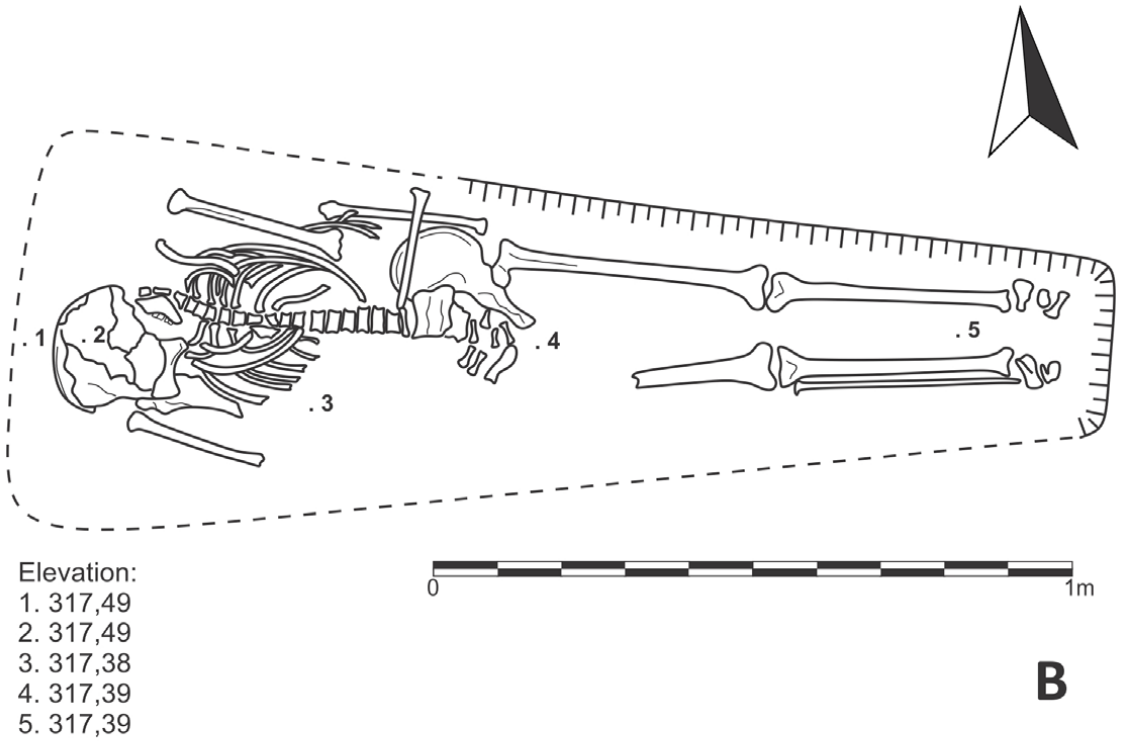


Fig. 90. A: Grave no. 100; B: Grave no. 101
Обр. 90. А: гроб №100; В: гроб №101

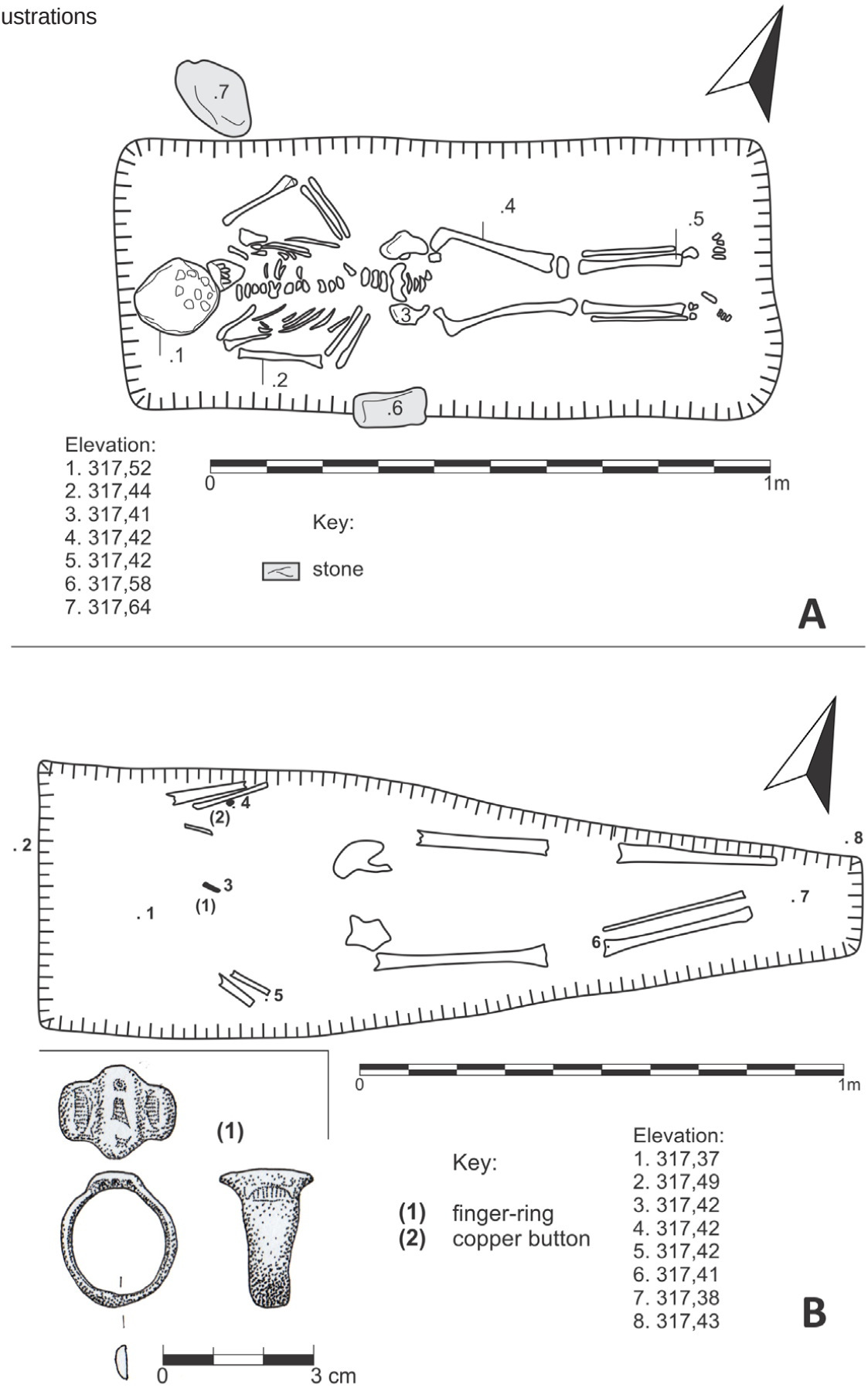


Fig. 91. A: Grave no. 102; B: Grave no. 103
Обр. 91. А: гроб №102; В: гроб №103

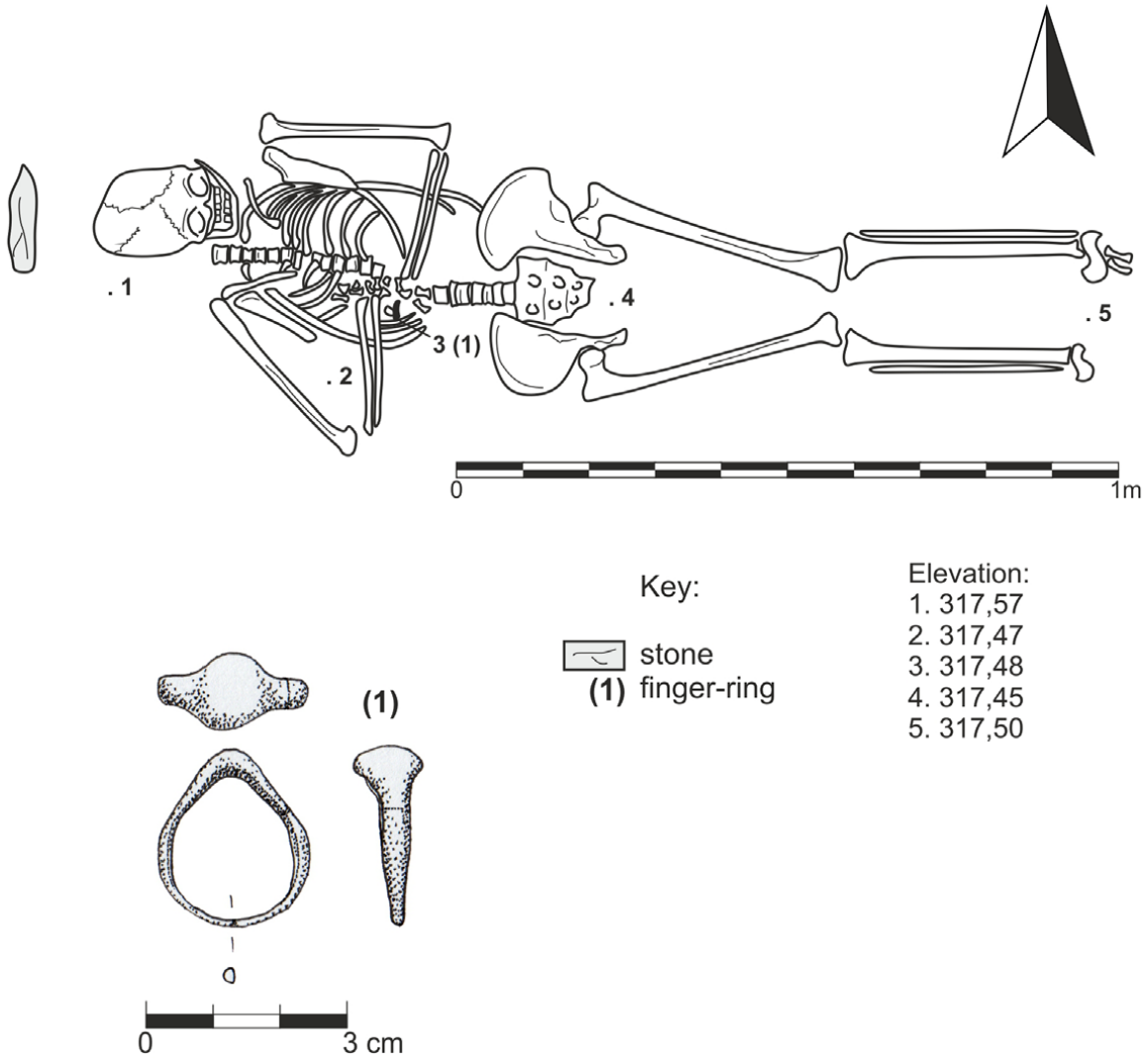


Fig. 92. Grave no. 104
Обр. 92. Гроб №104

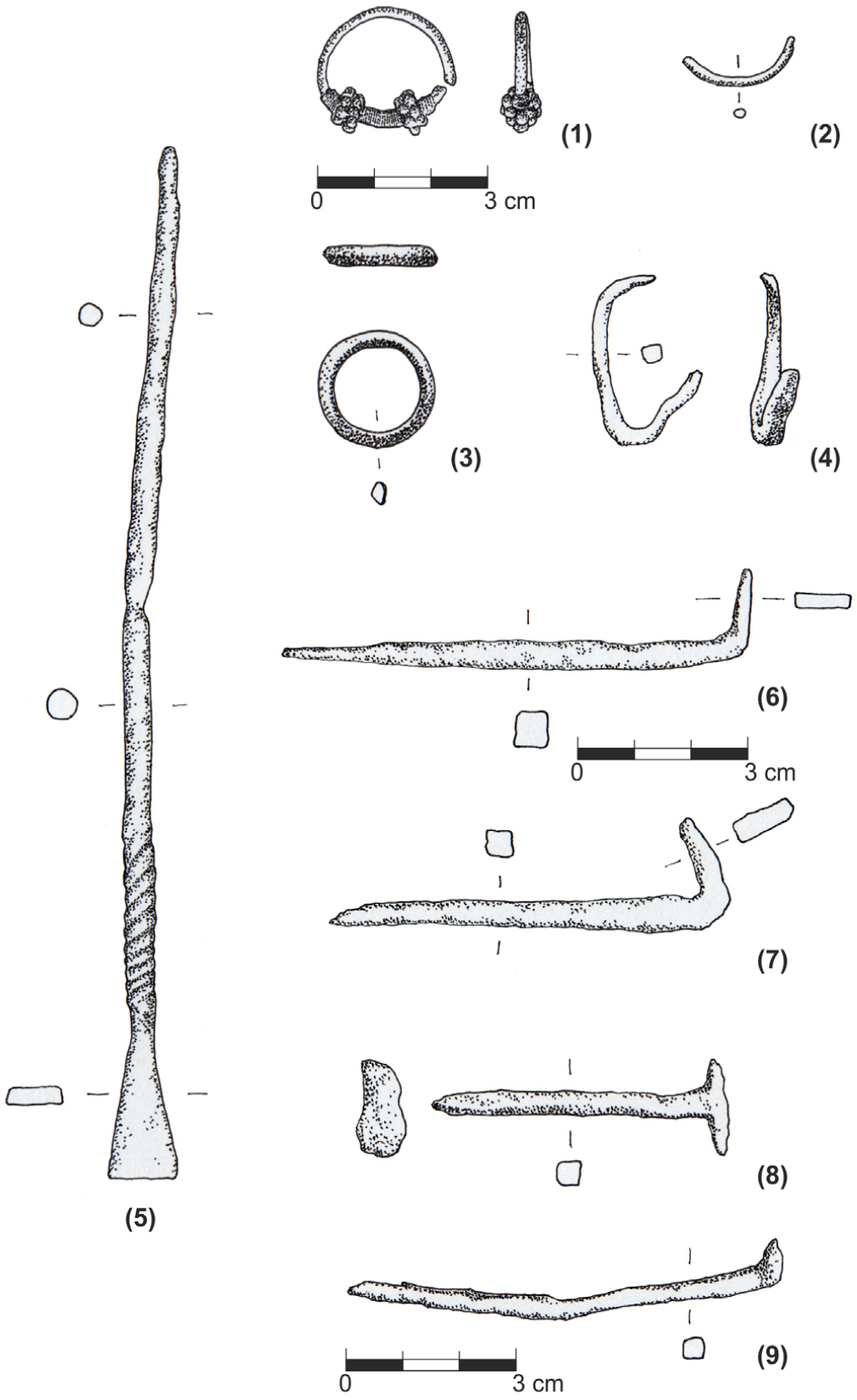


Fig. 93. Finds outside the graves
Обр. 93. Находки извън гробовете



Fig. 94. A: Grave no. 1/LA; B: Graves 56 and 1/LA, superposition; C: Grave no. 2/LA; D: Grave no. 2/LA, coins in situ

Обр. 94. А: гроб №1/КА; В: гробове №№ 56 и 1/КА, суперпозиция; С: гроб №2/КА; D: гроб №2/КА, монети in situ

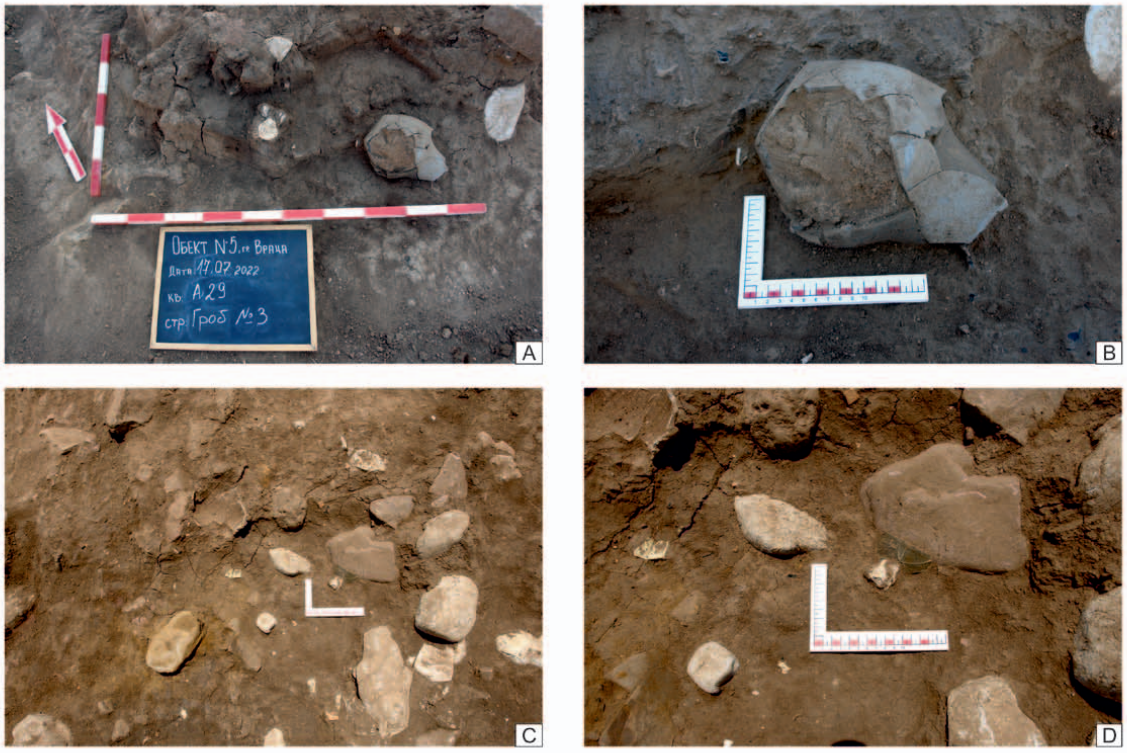


Fig. 95. A: Grave no. 3/LA; B: Grave no. 3/LA, pottery vessel in situ; C: Grave no. 5/LA; D: Grave no. 5/LA, glass fragments and pottery sherds

Обр. 95. А: гроб №3/КА; В: гроб №3/КА, керамичен съд in situ; С: гроб №5/КА; D: гроб №5/КА, фрагменти от стъклен и керамичен съд



Fig. 96. A: Grave no. 4/LA; B: Grave no. 4/LA, stage in the excavation – stone slab over the head; C-D: Grave no. 4/LA, inventory in situ

Обр. 96. А: гроб №4/КА; В: гроб №4/КА, етап от проучването – плочест камък над главата; C-D: гроб №4/КА, инвентар in situ

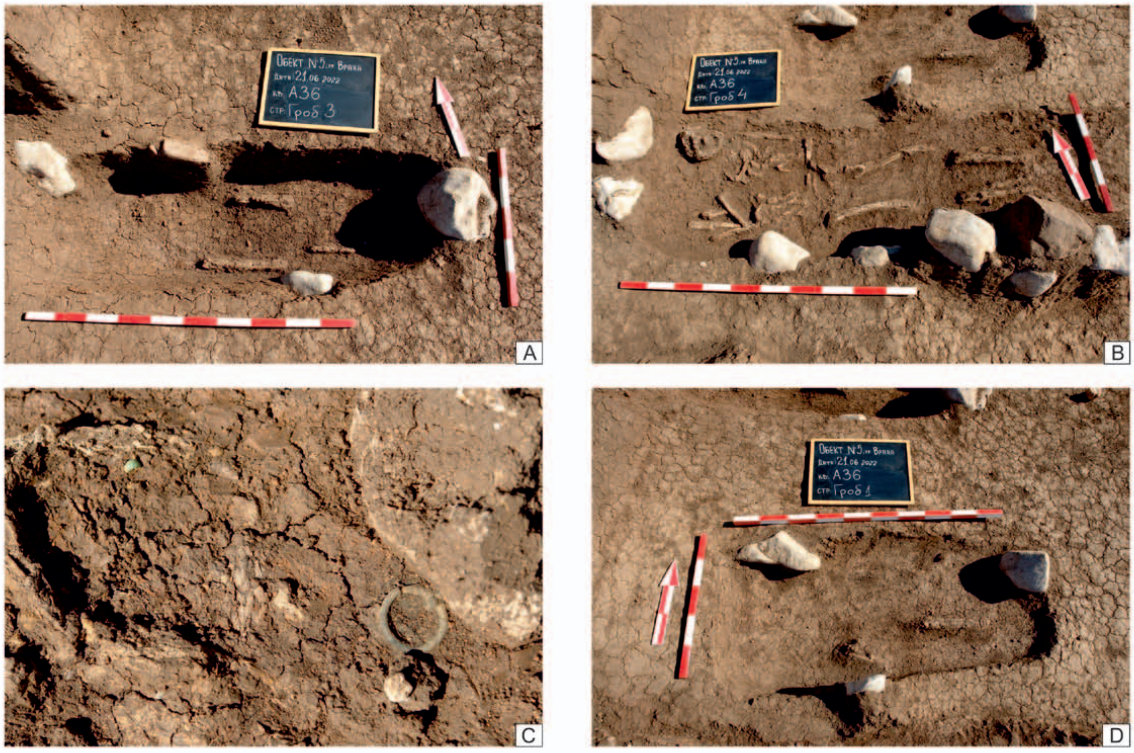


Fig. 97. A: Grave no. 1; B: Grave no. 2; C: Grave no. 2, adornments in situ; D: Grave no. 3

Обр. 97. А: гроб №1; В: гроб №2; С: гроб №2, накити in situ; D: гроб №3



Fig. 98. A: Grave no. 4; B: Grave no. 5; C: Grave no. 5, torc in situ; D: Grave no. 6; E: Grave no. 6, coin in situ

Обр. 98. A: гроб №4; B: гроб №5; C: гроб №5, торква in situ; D: гроб №6; E: гроб №6, монета in situ



Fig. 99. A: Grave no. 7; B: Grave no. 7, temple ring in situ; C: Grave no. 7, belt buckle in situ; D: Grave no. 8; E: Grave no. 10

Обр. 99. A: гроб №7; B: гроб №7, наушник in situ; C: гроб №7, коланна тока in situ; D: гроб №8; E: гроб №10

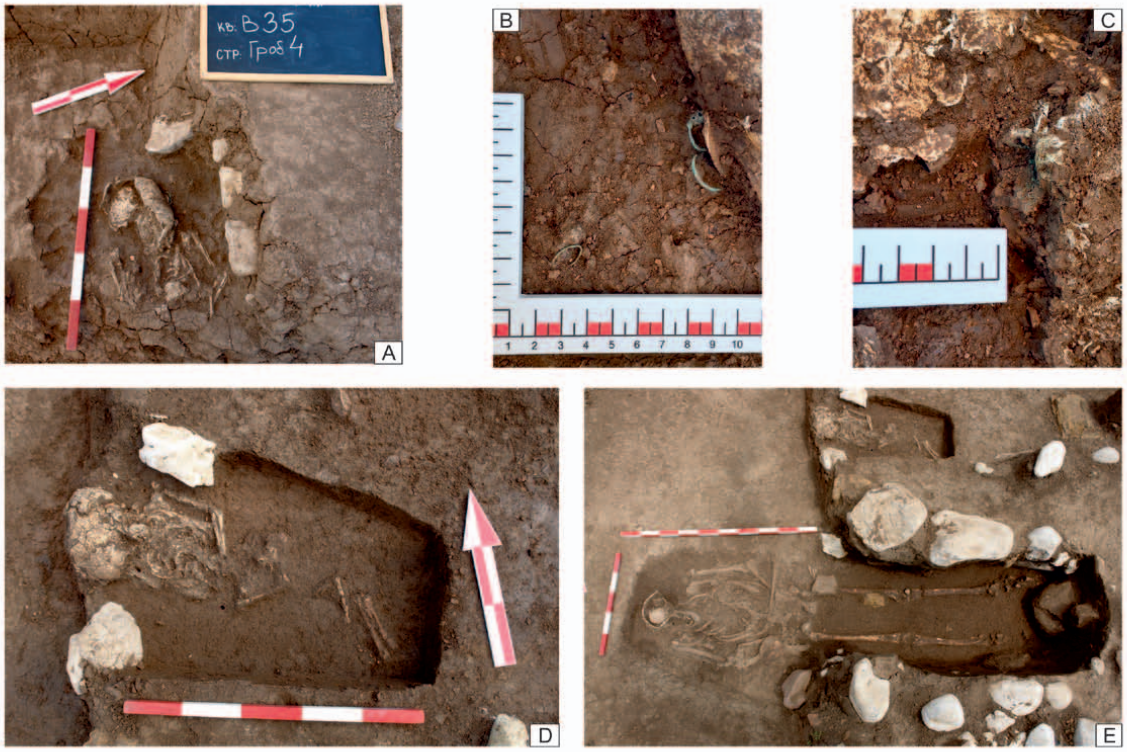


Fig. 100. A: Grave no. 9; B: Grave no. 9, earrings in situ; C: traces of a destroyed earring on the skull; D: Grave no. 11; E: Grave no. 12

Обр. 100. A: гроб №9; B: гроб №9, обеци in situ; C: следи от унищожена обеца върху черепа; D: гроб №11; E: гроб №12



Fig. 101. A: Grave no. 13; B: Grave no. 14; C: Grave no. 14, inventory in situ; D: Grave no. 15

Обр. 101. A: гроб №13; B: гроб №14; C: гроб №14, инвентар in situ; D: гроб №15



Fig. 102. A: Grave no. 16; B: Grave no. 17; C: Grave no. 17, bracelet in situ; D: Grave no. 18
Обр. 102. A: гроб №16; B: гроб №17; C: гроб №17, гривна in situ; D: гроб №18



Fig. 103. A: Grave no. 20; B: Grave no. 20, copper buttons in situ; C: Grave no. 20, temple ring in situ; D: Grave no. 19
Обр. 103. A: гроб №20; B: гроб №20, медни копчета in situ; C: гроб №20, наушник in situ; D: гроб №19

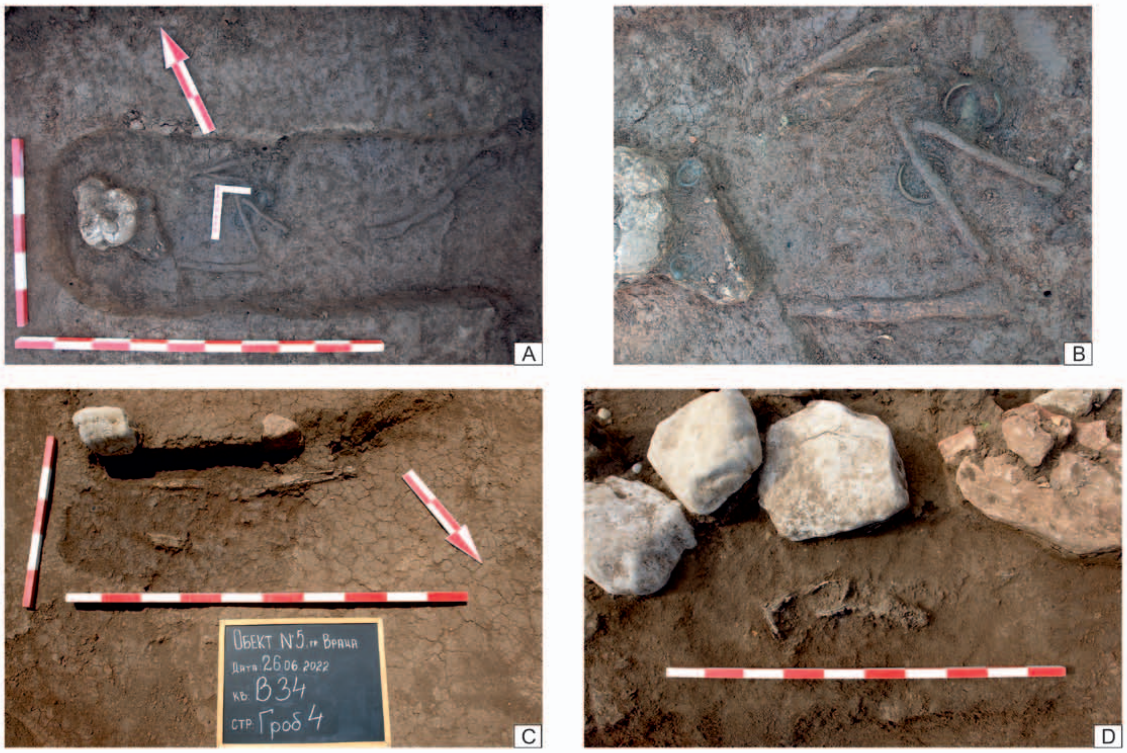


Fig. 104. A: Grave no. 21; B: Grave no. 21, inventory in situ; C: Grave no. 22; D: Grave no. 23
Обр. 104. A: гроб №21; B: гроб №21, инвентар in situ; C: гроб №22; D: гроб №23



Fig. 105. A: Grave no. 24; B: Grave no. 25; C: Grave no. 25, bracelet in situ; D: Grave no. 26
Обр. 105. A: гроб №24; B: гроб №25; C: гроб №25, гривна in situ; D: гроб №26



Fig. 106. A: Grave no. 27; B: Grave no. 28; C: Grave no. 28, finger-ring in situ; D: Grave no. 30
Обр. 106. A: гроб №27; B: гроб №28; C: гроб №28, пръстен in situ; D: гроб №30



Fig. 107. A: Grave no. 29; B: Grave no. 29, bracelets and finger-rings in situ; C: Grave no. 29, neck adornment in situ; D: Grave no. 31
Обр. 107. A: гроб №29; B: гроб №29, гривни и пръстени in situ; C: гроб №29, украшение за врат in situ; D: гроб №31



Fig. 108. A: Graves 32 and 33, superposition; B: Grave no. 33; C: Grave no. 33, finger-ring in situ; D: Grave no. 32

Обр. 108. А: гробове №32 и №33, суперпозиция; В: гроб №33; С: гроб №33, пръстен in situ; D: гроб №32



Fig. 109. A: Grave no. 34; B: Grave no. 35; C: Grave no. 36; D: Grave no. 37

Обр. 109. А: гроб №34; В: гроб №35; С: гроб №36; D: гроб №37



Fig. 110. A: Grave no. 38; B: Grave no. 39; C: Grave no. 39, detail; D: Grave no. 40
Обр. 110. A: гроб №38; B: гроб №39; C: гроб №39, детайл; D: гроб №40



Fig. 111. A: Grave no. 41; B: Grave no. 42; C: Grave no. 41, earring in situ; D: Grave no. 43; E: Grave no. 43, bracelets in situ
Обр. 111. A: гроб №41; B: гроб №42; C: гроб №41, обеца in situ; D: гроб №43; E: гроб №43, гривни in situ



Fig. 112. A: Grave no. 44; B: Grave no. 45; C: Grave no. 46; D: Grave no. 47
Обр. 112. A: гроб №44; B: гроб №45; C: гроб №46; D: гроб №47



Fig. 113. A: Grave no. 48; B: Grave no. 48, temple rings in situ; C: Grave no. 49; D: Grave no. 50
Обр. 113. A: гроб №48; B: гроб №48, наушници in situ; C: гроб №49; D: гроб №50



Fig. 114. A: Grave no. 51; B: Grave no. 51, textile cloth in situ; C: Grave no. 51, textile cloth, macro-image; D: Graves 50 and 51, superposition

Обр. 114. A: гроб №51; B: гроб №51, текстил in situ; C: гроб №51, текстилно изделие, макро-изображение; D: гробове №50 и №51, суперпозиция



Fig. 115. A: Grave no. 52; B: Grave no. 53; C: Grave no. 53, earring/temple ring in situ; D: Grave no. 54

Обр. 115. A: гроб №52; B: гроб №53; C: гроб №53, обеца/наушник in situ; D: гроб №54



Fig. 116. A: Grave no. 55; B: Grave no. 56; C: Grave no. 57; D: Grave no. 57, belt buckle in situ
Обр. 116. A: гроб №55; B: гроб №56; C: гроб №57; D: гроб №57, коланна тока in situ



Fig. 117. A: Grave no. 58; B: Grave no. 59; C: Grave no. 59, inventory in situ; D: Grave no. 60
Обр. 117. A: гроб №58; B: гроб №59; C: гроб №59, инвентар in situ; D: гроб №60



Fig. 118. A: Grave no. 61; B-D: Grave no. 61, inventory in situ
Обр. 118. A: гроб №61; B-D: гроб №61, инвентар in situ



Fig. 119. A: Grave no. 62; B: Grave no. 62, Ind. B, belt buckle in situ; C: Grave no. 63; D: Grave no. 63, coin in situ
Обр. 119. A: гроб №62; B: гроб №62, Инд. B, коланна тока in situ; C: гроб №63; D: гроб №63, монета in situ



Fig. 120. A: Grave no. 64; B: Grave no. 64, inventory in situ; C: Grave no. 66; D: Grave no. 66, belt buckle in situ

Обр. 120. A: гроб №64; B: гроб №64, инвентар in situ; C: гроб №66; D: гроб №66, колана тока in situ



Fig. 121. A: Grave no. 65; B: Grave no. 65, temple ring in situ; C: Grave no. 65, detail; D: Grave no. 68

Обр. 121. A: гроб №65; B: гроб №65, наушник in situ; C: гроб №65, детайл; D: гроб №68

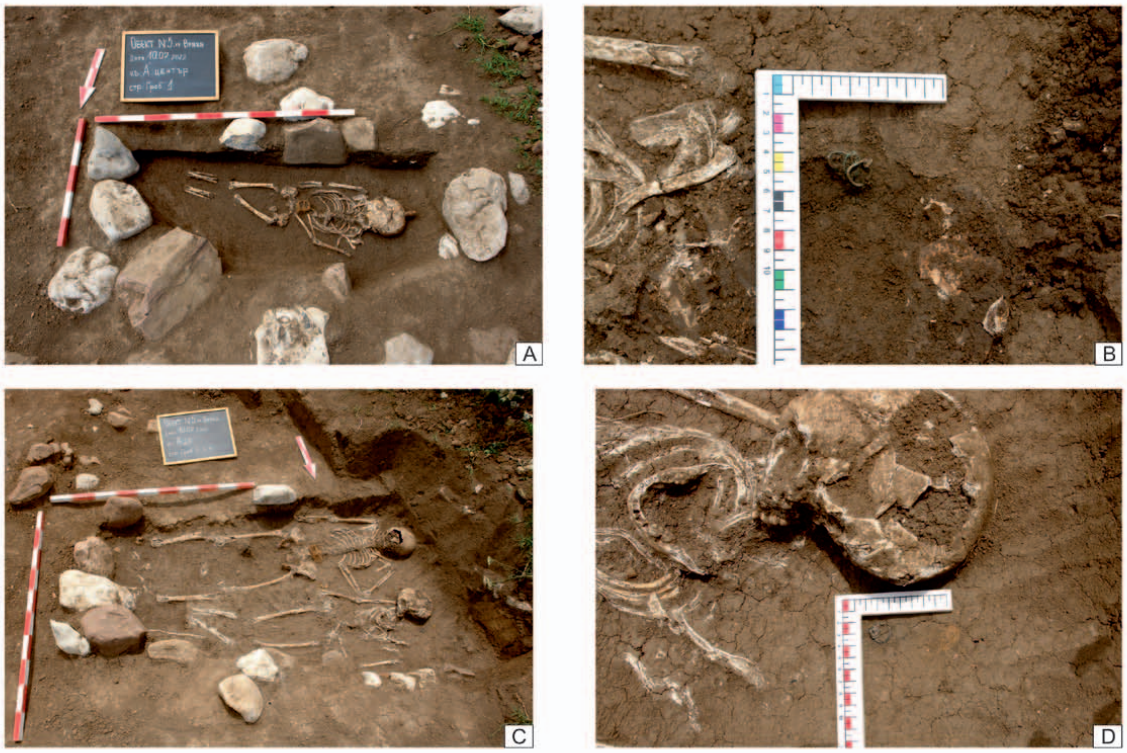


Fig. 122. A: Grave no. 67; B: Grave no. 67, earrings in situ; C: Grave no. 69; D: Grave no. 69, temple ring in situ

Обр. 122. A: гроб №67; B: гроб №67, обеци in situ; C: гроб №69; D: гроб №69, наушник in situ

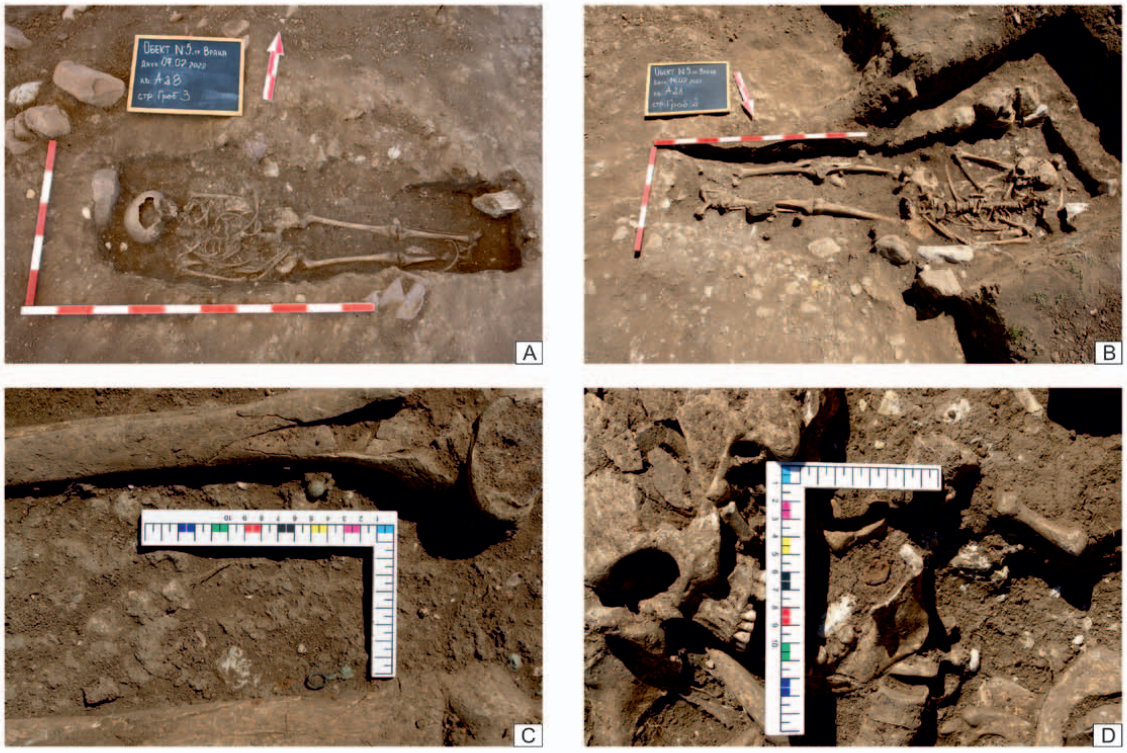


Fig. 123. A: Grave no. 70; B: Grave no. 71; C-D: Grave no. 71, inventory in situ

Обр. 123. A: гроб №70; B: гроб №71; C-D: гроб №71, инвентар in situ



Fig. 124. A: Grave no. 72; B: Grave no. 73; C: Grave no. 74; D: Grave no. 74, belt buckle in situ
Обр. 124. A: гроб №72; B: гроб №73; C: гроб №74; D: гроб №74, колання тока in situ



Fig. 125. A: Grave no. 75; B: Grave no. 76; C: Grave no. 77; D: Grave no. 78
Обр. 125. A: гроб №75; B: гроб №76; C: гроб №77; D: гроб №78



Fig. 126. A: Grave no. 79; B: Grave no. 80; C: Grave no. 80, finger-ring in situ; D: Grave no. 82
Обр. 126. A: гроб №79; B: гроб №80; C: гроб №80, пръстен in situ; D: гроб №82



Fig. 127. A: Grave no. 81; B: Grave no. 81, detail; C: Grave no. 84; D: Grave no. 84, detail
Обр. 127. A: гроб №81; B: гроб №81, детайл; C: гроб №84; D: гроб №84, детайл



Fig. 128. A: Grave no. 83; B: Grave no. 85; C: Grave no. 86; D: Grave no. 87
Обр. 128. A: гроб №83; B: гроб №85; C: гроб №86; D: гроб №87



Fig. 129. A: Grave no. 88; B: Grave no. 88, belt buckle in situ; C: Grave no. 89; D: Grave no. 90
Обр. 129. A: гроб №88; B: гроб №88, колання тока in situ; C: гроб №89; D: гроб №90



Fig. 130. A: Grave no. 91; B: Grave no. 92; C: Grave no. 92, belt buckle in situ; D: Grave no. 93
Обр. 130. A: гроб №91; B: гроб №92; C: гроб №92, коланна тока in situ; D: гроб №93

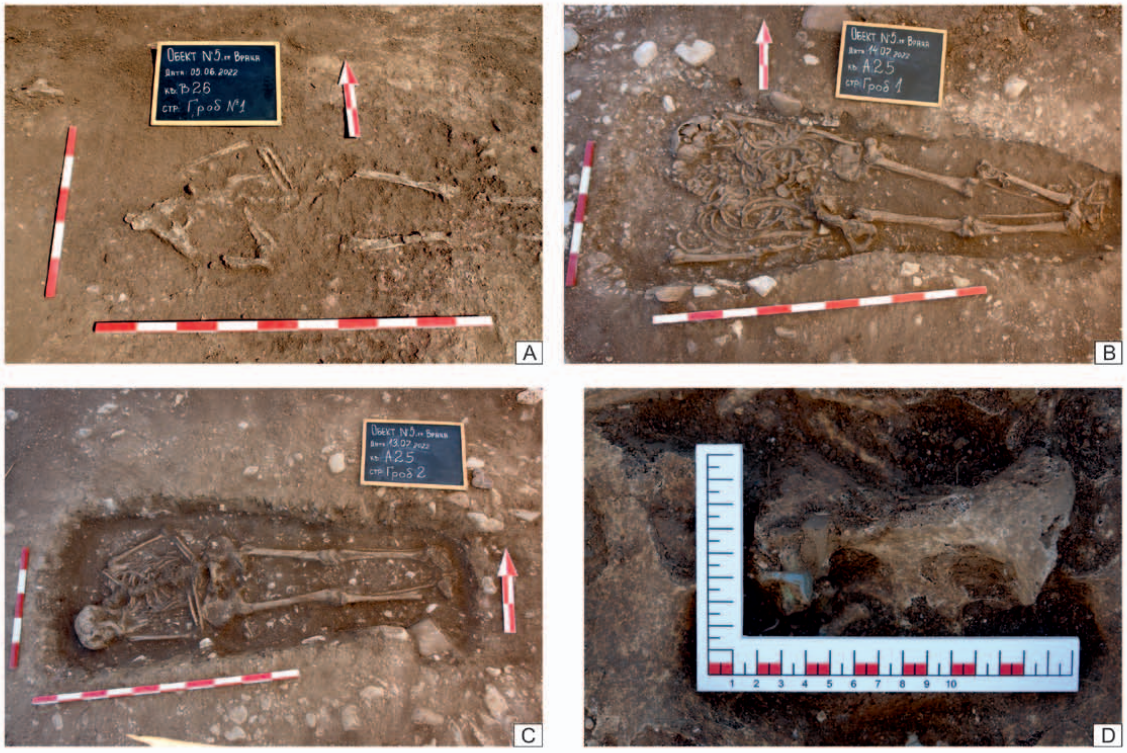


Fig. 131. A: Grave no. 94; B: Grave no. 95; C: Grave no. 96; D: Grave no. 96, finger-ring in situ
Обр. 131. A: гроб №94; B: гроб №95; C: гроб №96; D: гроб №96, пръстен in situ



Fig. 132. A: Grave no. 97; B: Grave no. 98; C: Grave no. 100; D: Grave no. 101
Обр. 132. А: гроб №97; В: гроб №98; С: гроб №100; D: гроб №101

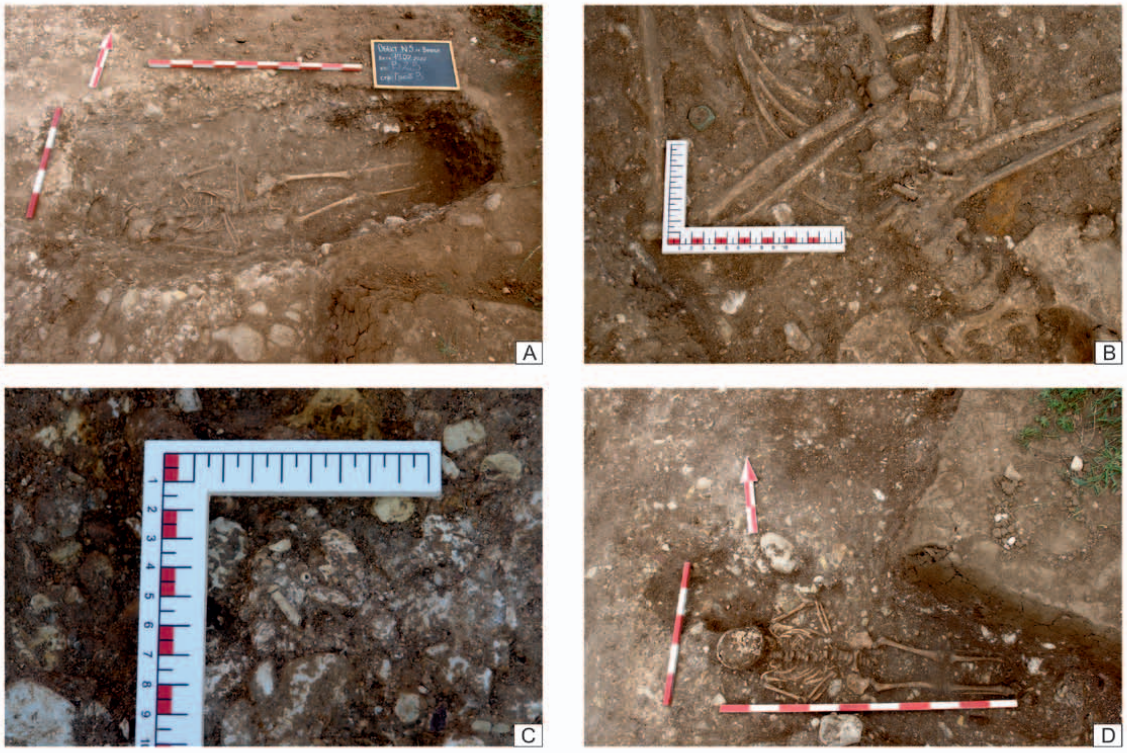


Fig. 133. A: Grave no. 99; B: Grave no. 99, inventory in situ; C: Grave no. 99, beads in situ, under the skeleton; D: Grave no. 102
Обр. 133. А: гроб №99; В: гроб №99, инвентар in situ; С: гроб №99, мъниста in situ, под скелета; D: гроб №102



Fig. 134. A: Grave no. 103; B: Grave no. 103, finger-ring in situ; C: Grave no. 104; D: Grave no. 104, finger-ring in situ

Обр. 134. A: гроб №103; B: гроб №103, пръстен in situ; C: гроб №104; D: гроб №104, пръстен in situ

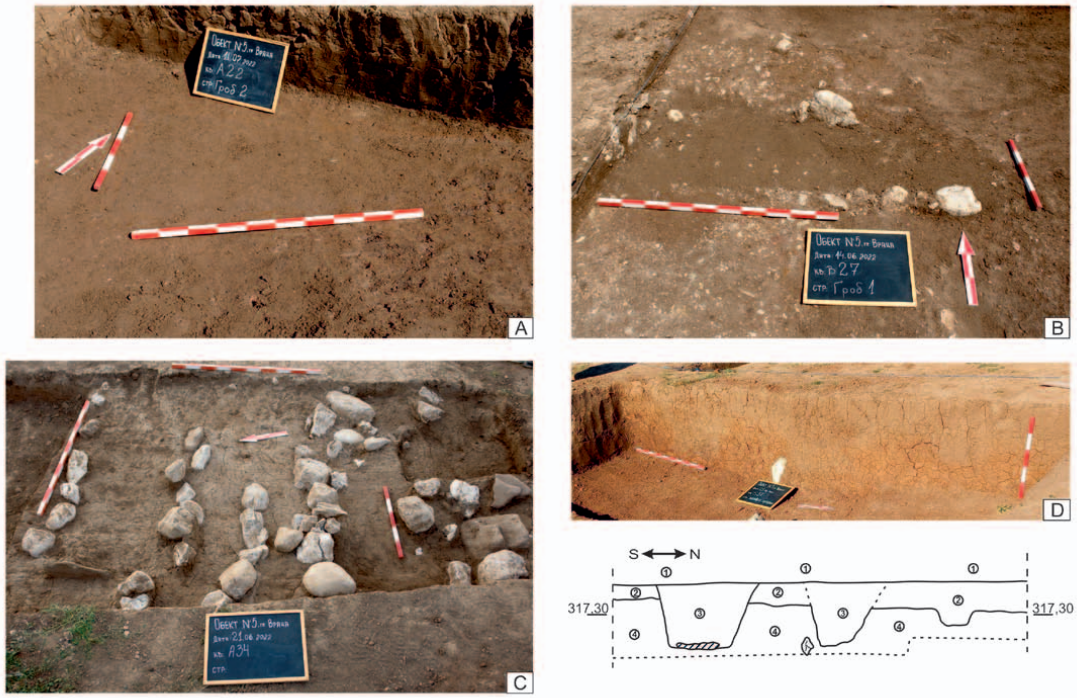


Fig. 135. Grave constructions. A: Grave no. 103 – a simple pit; B: Grave no. 84 – a pit, marked with stones; C: Graves in Grid sq. A34, partially fenced with stones; D: W profile of Grid sq. B31, with three Grave no. pits visible in it

Обр. 135. Гробни съоръжения. A: Гроб №103 – обикновена яма; B: Гроб №84 – яма, маркирана с камъни; C: гробове в кв. A34, частично оградени с камъни; D: Западен профил на кв. B31, с видими в него три гробни ями



Fig. 136. Temple rings – the most common type for the medieval necropolis
Обр. 136. Наушници – най-често срещания тип в средновековния некропол

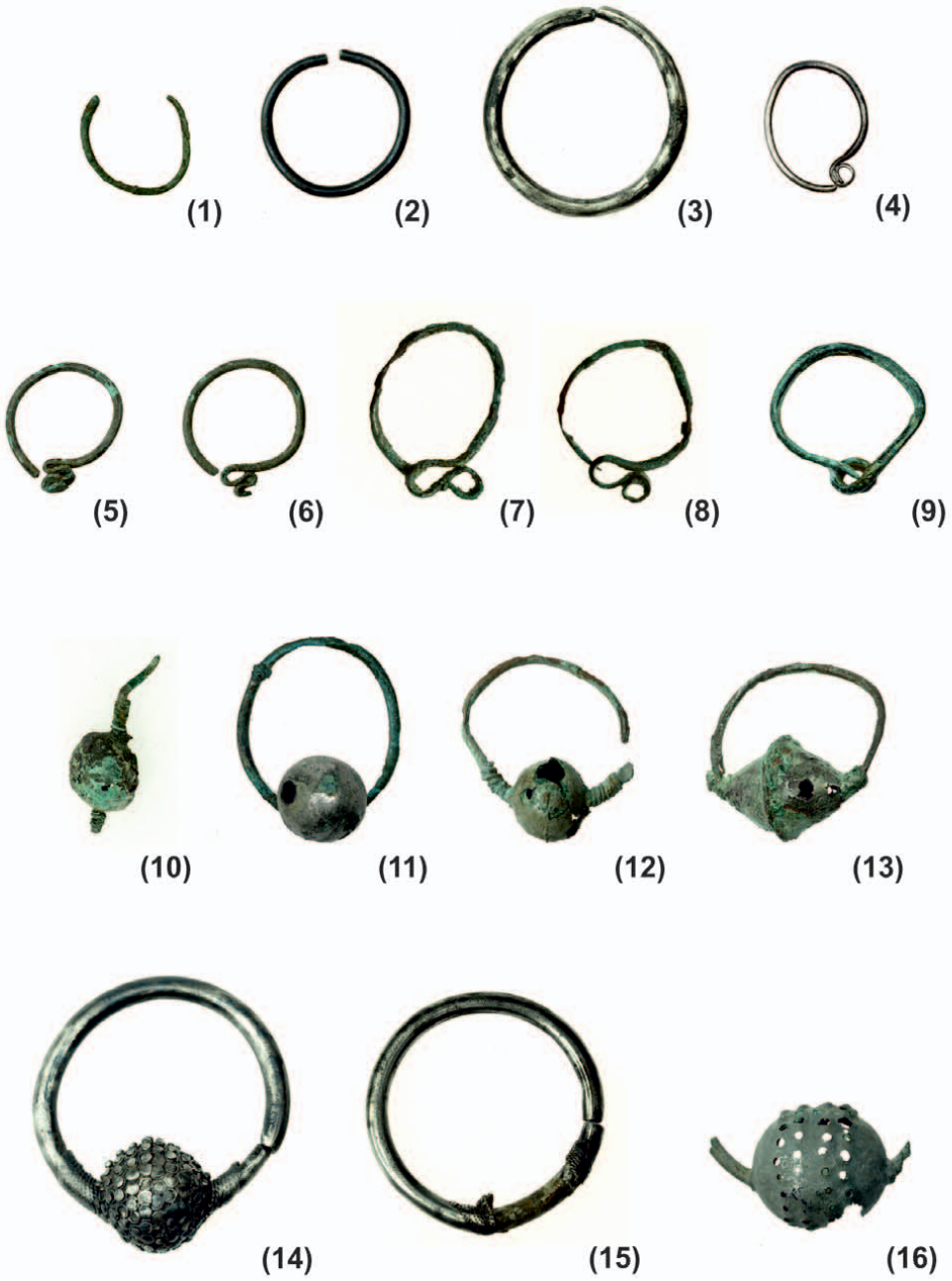


Fig. 137. Earrings and temple rings from the site
Обр. 137. Обеци и наушници от обекта

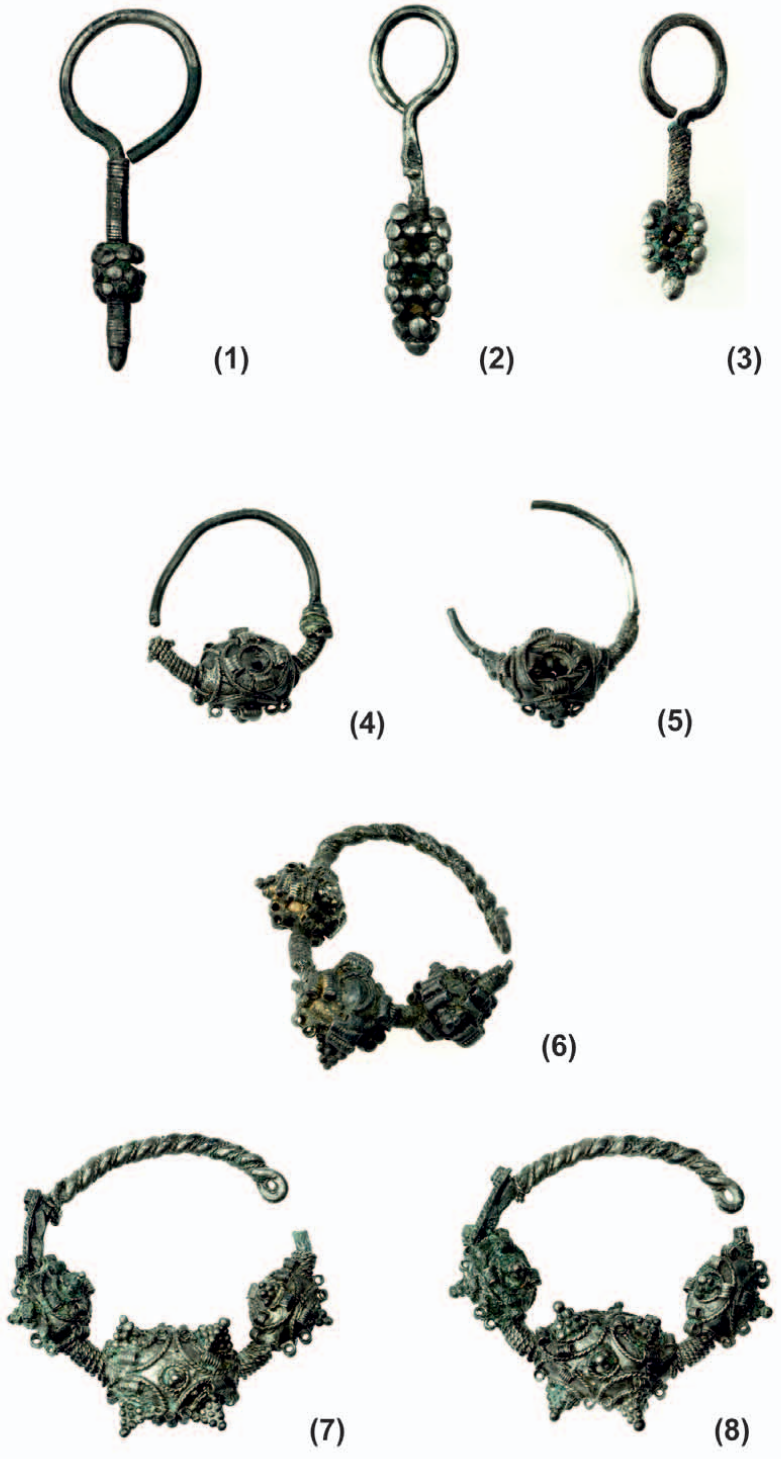


Fig. 138. Earrings and temple rings from the site
Обр. 138. Обеци и наушници от обекта



Fig. 139. Silver finger-rings
Обр. 139. Сребърни пръстени



Fig. 140. Finger-rings from copper alloy
Обр. 140. Пръстени от медна сплав



Fig. 141. Bracelets from the site
Обр. 141. Гривни от обекта

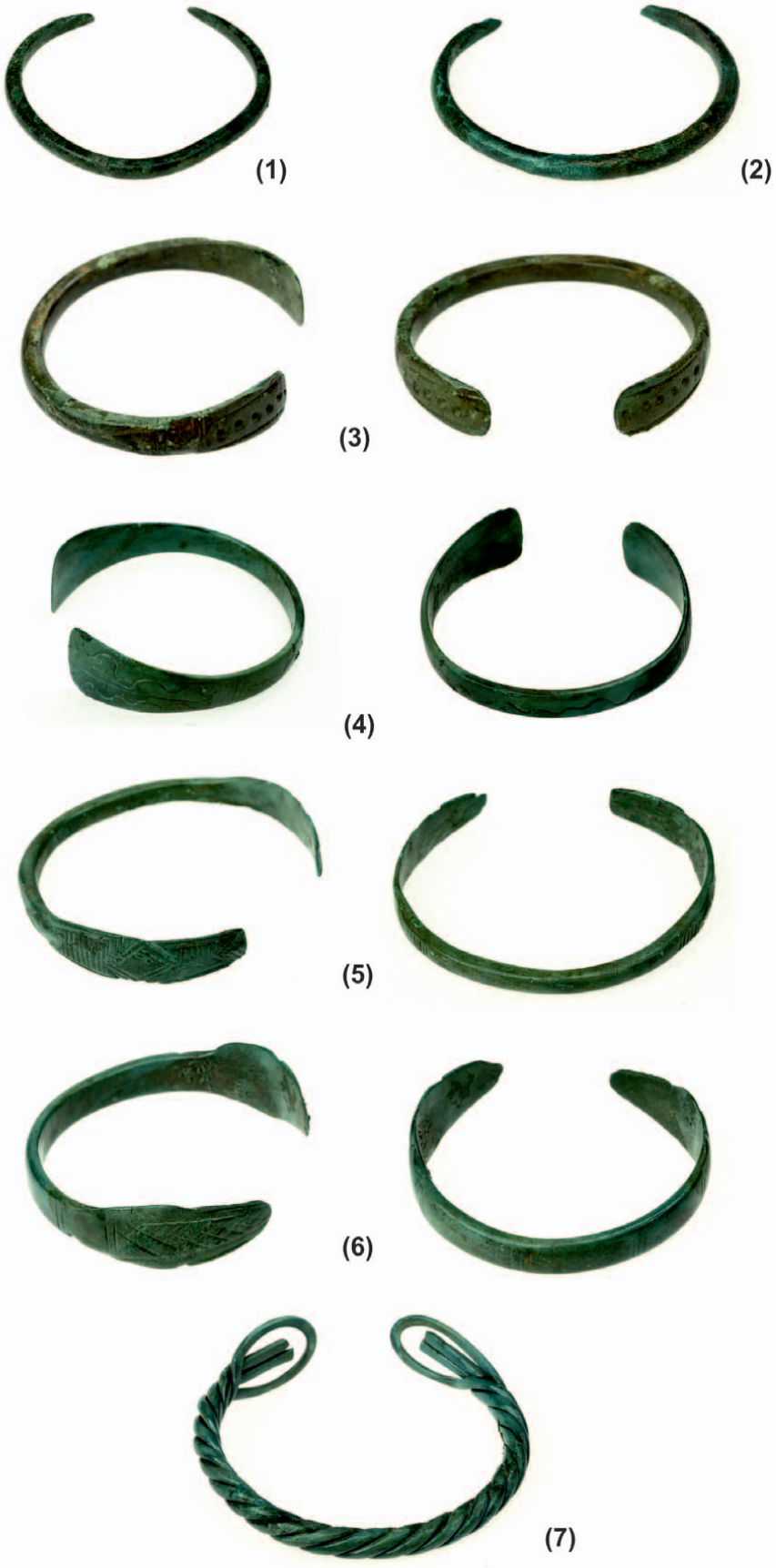


Fig. 142. Bracelets from the site
Обр. 142. Гривни от обекта

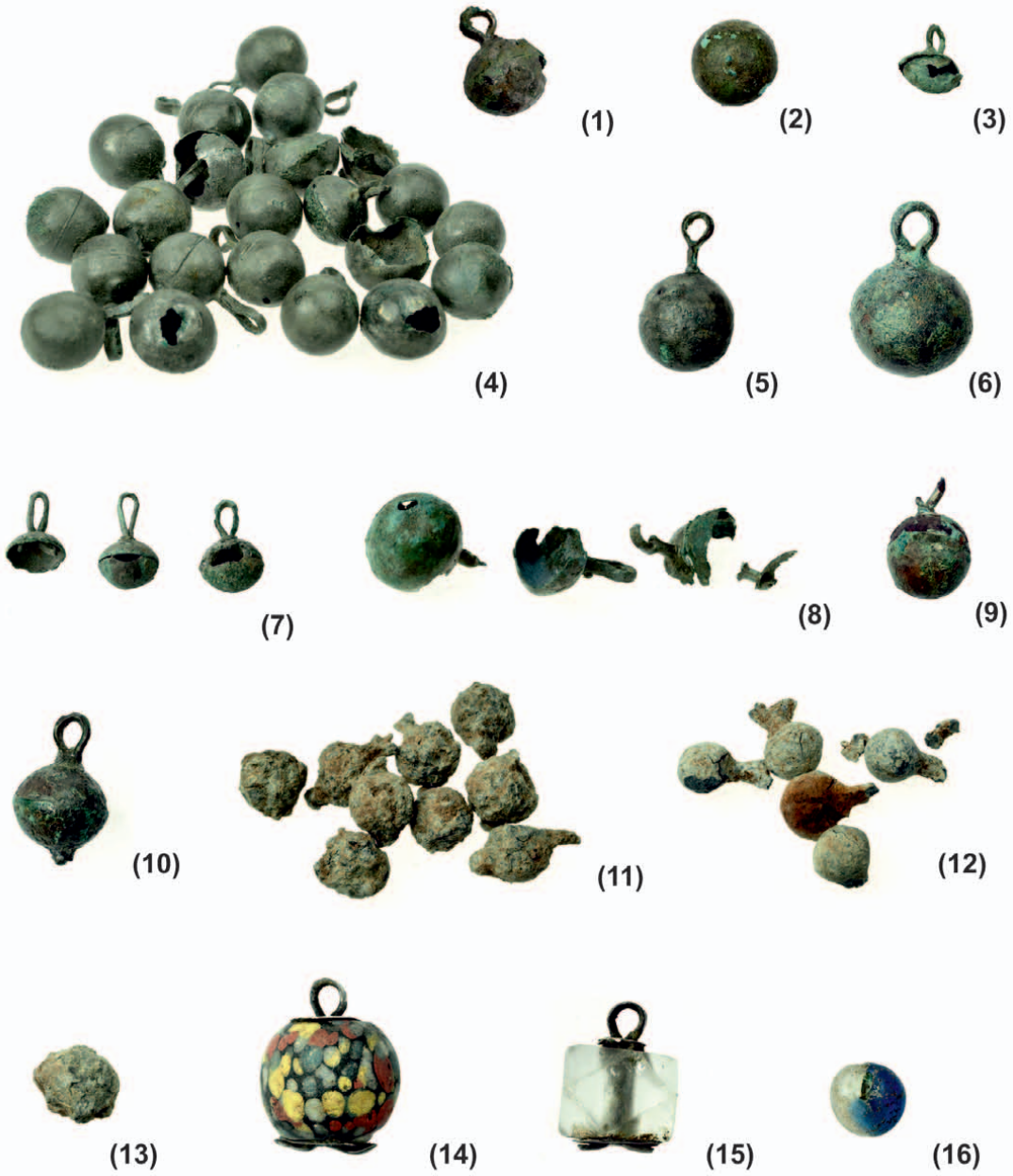


Fig. 143. Buttons from the site
Обр. 143. Копчета от обекта



Fig. 144. Beads from the site
Обр. 144. Мъниста от обекта

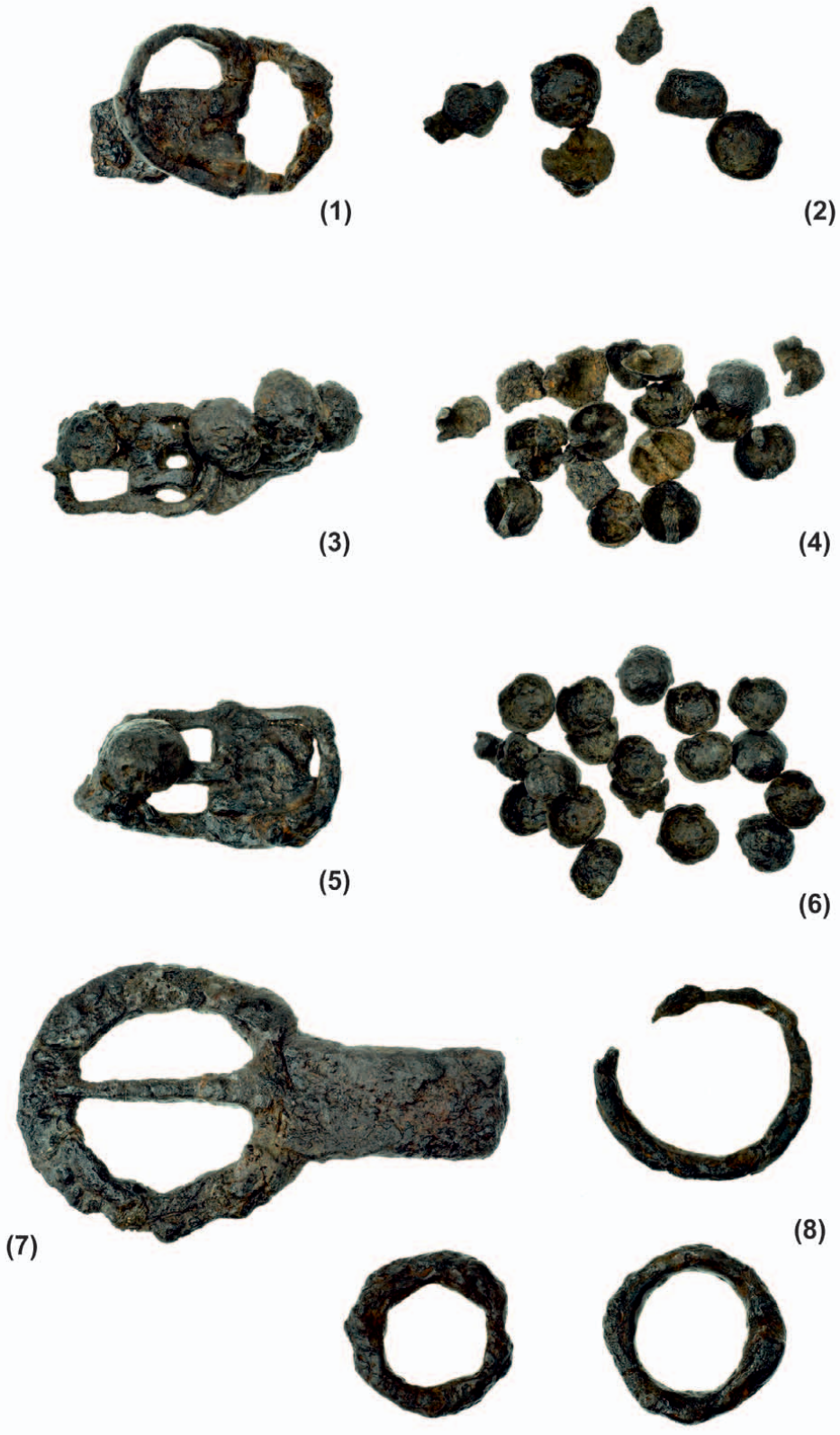


Fig. 145. Belt sets from the site
Обр. 145. Колании гарнитури от обекта

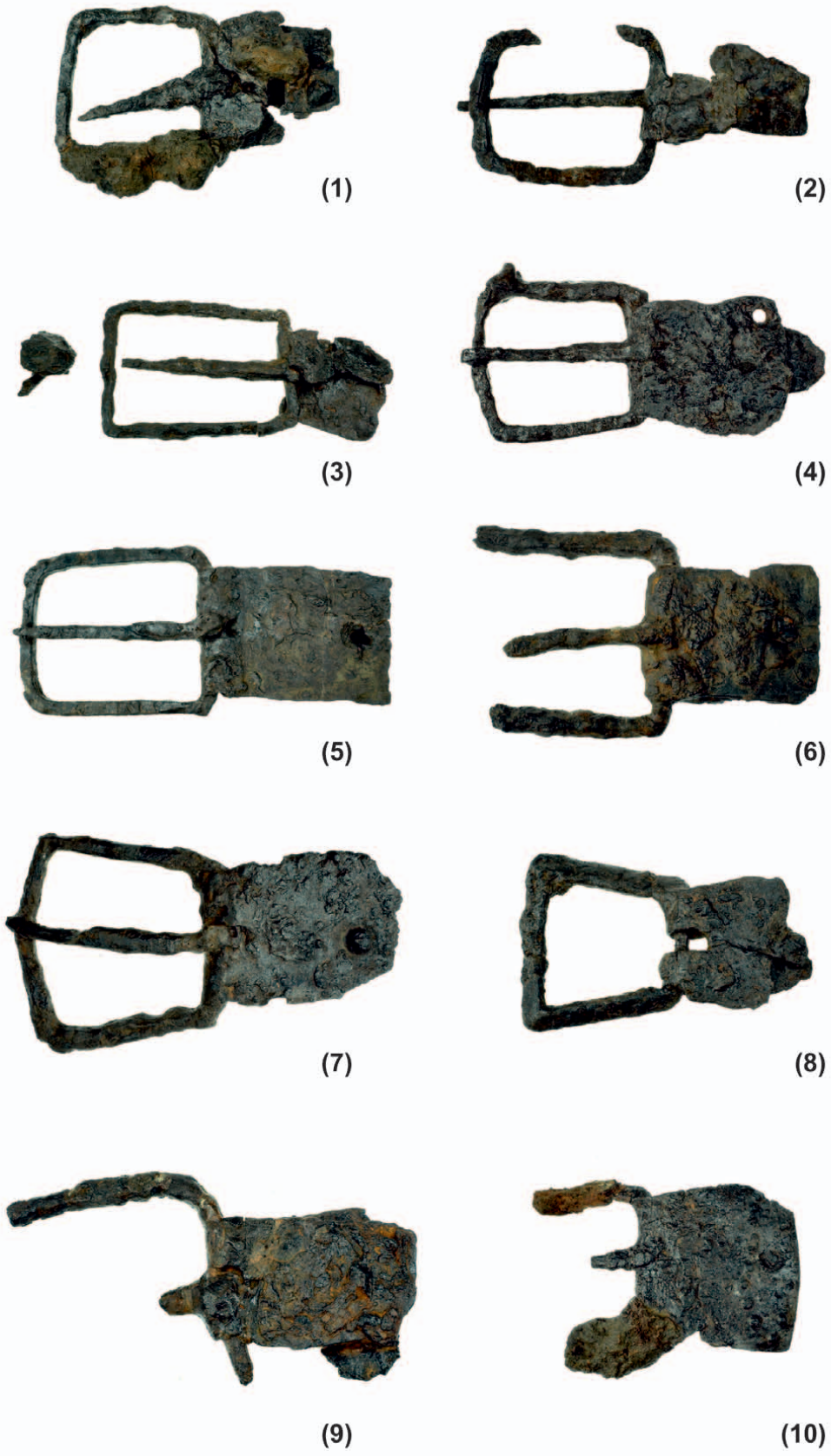


Fig. 146. Belt buckles from the site
Обр. 146. Колании токи от обекта



Fig. 147. Belt buckles from the site
Обр. 147. Колании токи от обекта



Fig. 148. Other iron finds from the graves and outside Grave no. context
Обр. 148. Други железни находки от гробовете и извън гробен контекст



Fig. 149. Other finds from the site
Обр. 149. Други находки от обекта



Fig. 150. Other finds from the site
Обр. 150. Други находки от обекта



(1)



(2)



(3)

Fig. 151. Domestic pottery sherds, found on the site
Обр. 151. Фрагменти битова керамика, открити на обекта



(1)



(2)

Fig. 152. Domestic pottery sherds, found on the site
Обр. 152. Фрагменти битова керамика, открити на обекта

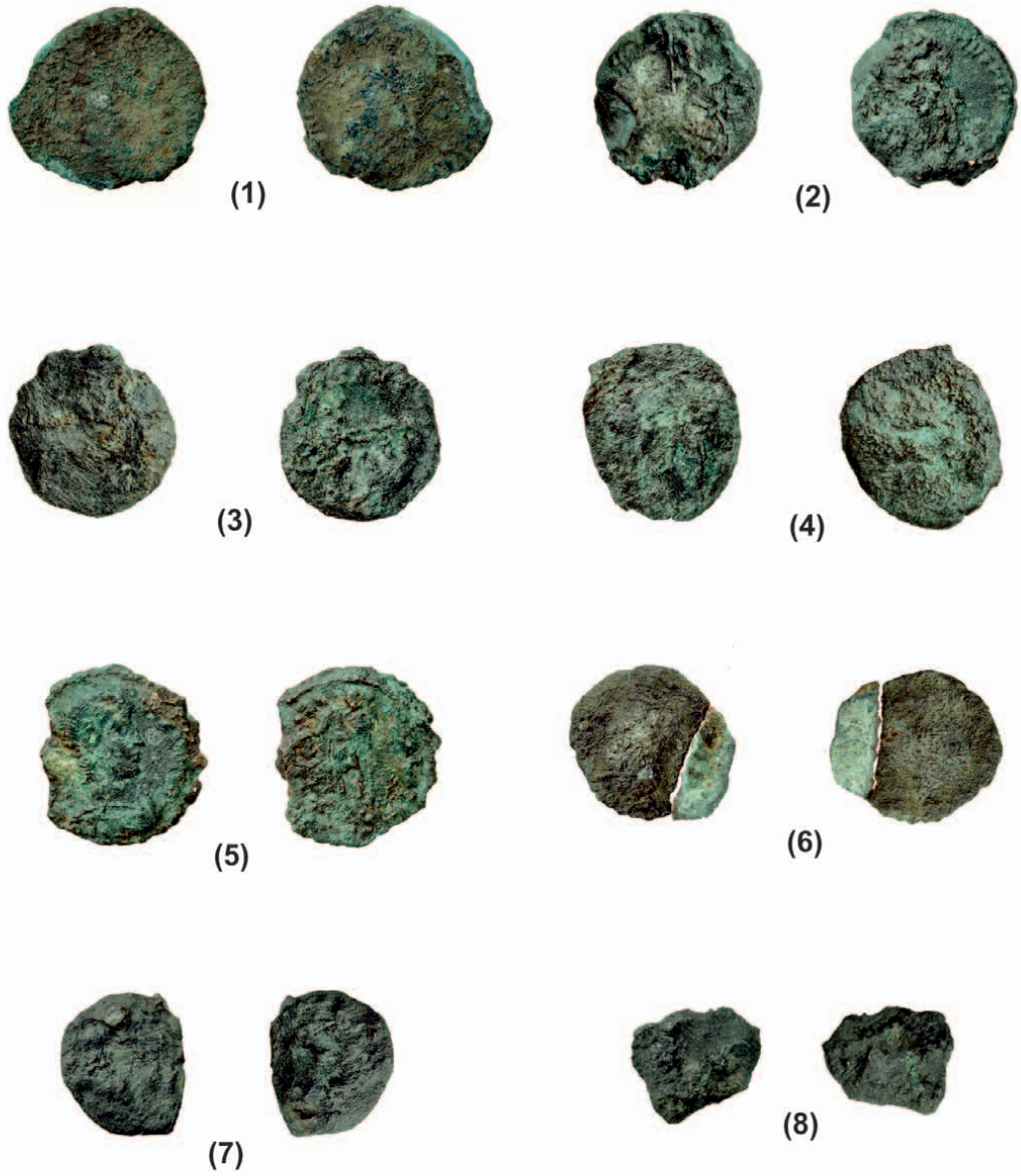


Fig. 153. Late antique coins from Grave no. 2/LA
Обр. 153. Късноантични монети от Гроб №2/КА



Fig. 154. Late antique coins from Grave no. 4/LA
Обр. 154. Късноантични монети от Гроб №4/КА

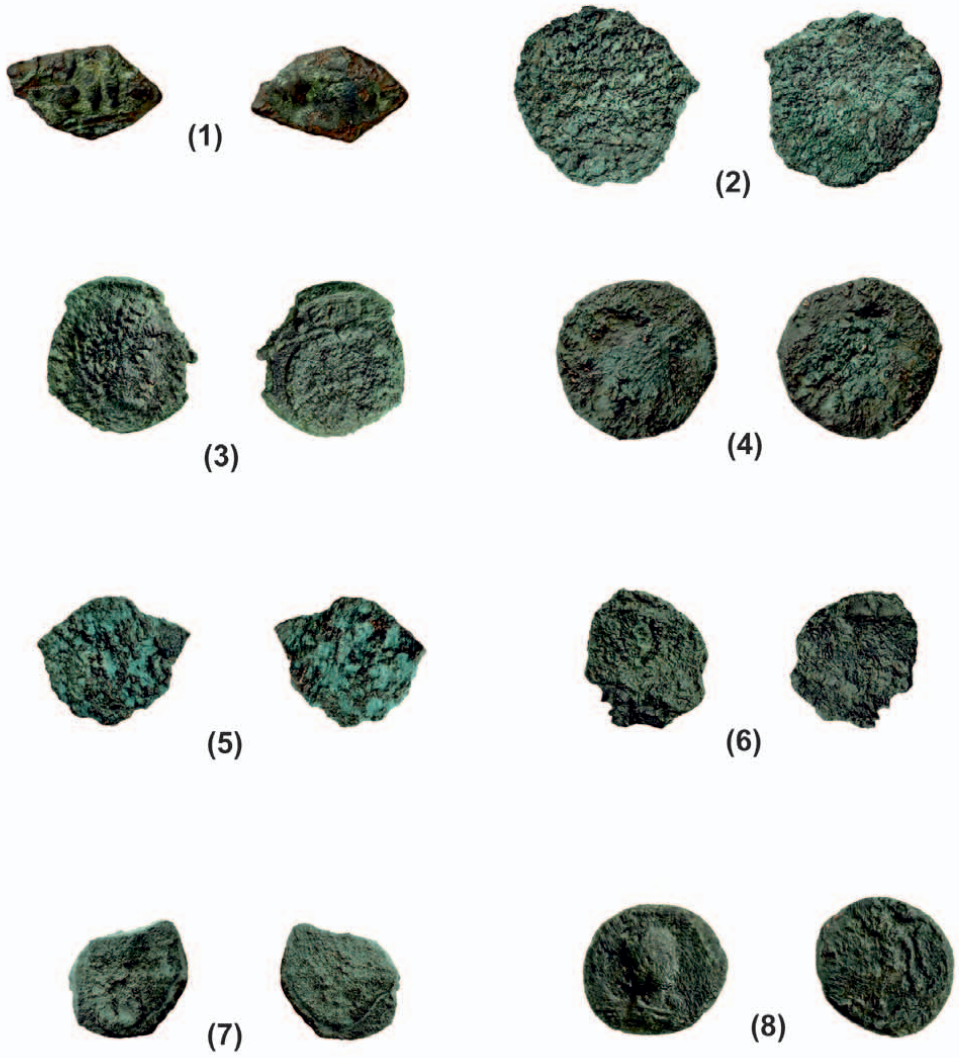


Fig. 155. Other Late antique coins from the site
Обр. 155. Други късноантични монети от обект

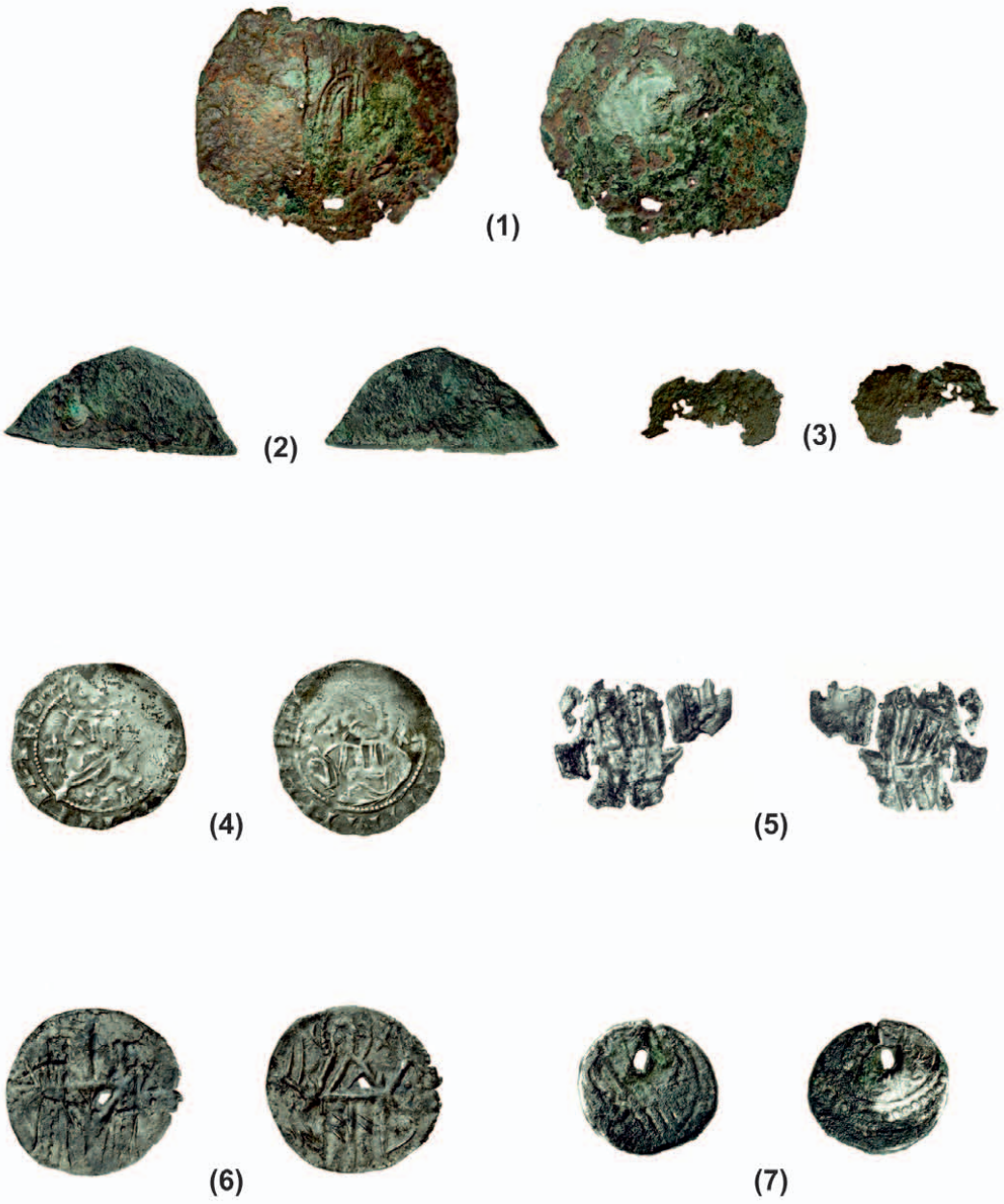


Fig. 156. Medieval coins from inside the graves
Обр. 156. Средновековни монети от гробен контекст