

MEDIEVAL FINDS AND POTTERY FROM THE ROMAN FORT OF SEXAGINTA PRISTA AT RUSE

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Abstract: *Sexaginta Prista is a Roman fort - a fortification on the Roman frontier defence system along the Danube and a predecessor of the contemporary town of Ruse. The site has a complex stratigraphy covering periods ranging from the Late Hellenistic period until the present day. The aim of the present research is to present the medieval finds from the 2015 excavations as well as those uncovered during previous archaeological seasons. In 2015 a compact layer comprising medieval pottery, various artefact types and coins was investigated. It had suffered serious disturbances during the periods following the medieval occupation. So far, no structures associated with this layer were identified. However, the archaeological materials published until the present moment – coins, various artefacts and pottery - suggest the existence of a settlement within the chronological borders of the 10th and 11th centuries. The presence of nomadic pottery also confirms the Pecheneg settlement on the area of the site at the end of the 10th and during the early 11th century.*

Rezumat: *Sexaginta Prista este un fort roman, una dintre fortificațiile sistemului defensiv roman de-a lungul Dunării și este localizată pe teritoriul actualului oraș Ruse. Situl are o stratigrafie complexă începând din perioada elenistică târzie și până în prezent. Obiectivul acestui studiu este de a prezenta descoperirile medievale din timpul săpăturilor arheologice realizate în anul 2015, cât și din campaniile de cercetări anterioare. În 2015 a fost descoperit un nivel stratigrafic compact ce conținea ceramică, monede și diverse artefacte medievale. Acesta a fost perturbat ulterior perioadei medievale. Până în prezent nu au fost identificate structuri asociate acestui nivel, dar prezența materialelor arheologice indică existența unei așezări încadrate cronologic în secolele X-XI. Prezența ceramicii pecenege confirmă localizarea în această zonă a unei așezări la sfârșitul secolului X și începutul secolului XI.*

Introduction

The Roman fort of Sexaginta Prista (“sixty ships”) is located on the top of a hill, in the north-western part of the town of Ruse, Bulgaria. The fort was part of the Roman defence system along the Danube and an important port for the Lower Danube

* Ruse Regional Museum of History.

Imperial Fleet. It was identified at the end of 19th century by Felix Kanitz, based on the distances marked on the Roman itineraries.

Archaeological excavations were conducted in 1976-1978, 2005-2012, and 2015-2016. The excavations contributed to a better understanding of the stratigraphy of the site: the earliest level belongs to the Late Hellenistic Age and is represented by hundreds of ritual pits; from the Early Roman period were investigated the Temple of Apollo and the Thracian Horseman; elements of the fortification system, buildings, pits and the military headquarters (Principia) of the Late Antiquity fort (constructed during the 4th century) were also excavated; some sectors yielded materials assigned to the period of the First Bulgarian Kingdom (it was during the 2015 excavations that the first coins of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom - the 13th and 14th centuries – were discovered); from the Ottoman period (the 18th and 19th centuries) were investigated various structures (pits and buildings).

In 2015 archaeological excavations were conducted in two additional sectors of the site, bringing new information regarding the arrangement and the outlines of the fortification facilities (a part of the eastern/south-eastern fortification wall, a gate with the adjacent towers and another U-shaped tower), as well as for the borders of the Thracian pit complex (Pl. I). During the latest archaeological season, a compact layer, containing medieval pottery, various artefacts and coins, was examined ¹(Pl. II). The aim of the present paper is to introduce some of those finds into the scientific circulation. The paper also includes the medieval finds from the previous archaeological seasons.

Belt and belt fittings

Four buckles fall into this category (Pl. III/3-6). The first and the second buckle refer to the type generally referred to as "lyre-shaped". The present items are probably an evolved shape, with no specific chronological landmarks. A close parallel to the first buckle was discovered inside a grave from an early medieval necropolis near the village of Batin. The general dating of the necropolis indicates the period from the middle of the 9th to the middle of the 10th century². From the Early Medieval settlement of Odartsi came also several samples of different dimensions, dated from the second half of the 9th century until the 1050s (the end of their use)³. Stanilov⁴ narrows down the range of the term "lyre-shaped", considering that at its complete appearance the buckle had buds at the curves of the neck and at the ends of the holder, where the latter were shaped as volutes.

Such characteristics are exhibited by the second buckle from Sexaginta Prista (Pl. III/4). According also to Stanilov's classification it represents „*Class B. Buckles with two frames; type II. Oval-shaped support frame, oval-shaped holding frame with decoration of buds; Sub-type I. Oval holding frame, oval support frame, two buds at*

¹ The numismatic material was presented in Pycev *et alii* 2015.

Three coins were assigned to the period of the 13th and 14th centuries.

² Станчев 1985, p. 51, Plate VII, Fig.1.

³ Дончева-Петкова 1999, p. 104.

⁴ Станилов 1991, p. 13.

the endings of the holder"⁵. The proposed dating for this type for Bulgaria is the period of the 9th and 10th centuries, whereas Romanian publications indicate the 10th and 11th centuries⁶. The dating of this group of buckles is lowered towards to the middle of the 9th century by the finds from Pliska and Preslav⁷. Buckles with a double frame and two couples of buds are also known from Hungary, with clearly visible "arches" of the support frame. They belong to Type A according to the classification of L. Revez and were dated to the period from the end of the 9th to the 11th century⁸.

The third buckle is smaller in size, which may suggest a different use. In appearance it resembles the buckle from the Nozharevo necropolis⁹. The dating again falls within the chronological borders of the above discussed buckles¹⁰. The last buckle has several similar features to those dated to the 10th - the 11th centuries. No exact analogies have been discovered so far.

The two belt fittings from Sexaginta Prista have direct parallels among the Early Medieval belt appliquéés published by V. Pletnyov and V. Pavlova¹¹.

The first one (Pl. III/1) refers to Class C - leaf-shaped/heart-shaped appliques: *Type VI. Application with a smooth "medallion", surrounded by relief stripes and a "pearl" row. Bud-shaped laps; sub-type I. Heart-shaped. At the base - bud-shaped lap. Heart-shaped "medallion", surrounded by a pearl row. Smooth border (№ 303-312); version 1b. Small, wide (№304-306).* This type of appliques were dated to the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 10th century¹².

The second appliqué (Pl. III/2) refers to the following categories: *Class C - leaf-shaped/heart-shaped applications; Type XII. Application with relief palmette decoration; sub-type 1. Heart-shaped with laps. Divided three-leaf palmette with diamond-shaped middle leaf. Smooth border; version 1b. With a lap at the base. Strongly curved on the outside side leaves.* It was dated to the period after the 10th century¹³.

Weaponry

The arrowhead (Pl. III/11) belongs to Type 4, version B from the classification of Valeri Yotov¹⁴. Such arrowheads were found at the settlements of Tsar Asen, Huma, Skala, Pliska, Veliki Preslav, etc. The dating of this type falls between the 9th and the 11th centuries, but arrowheads with similar shape also exist during other periods.

⁵ Станилов 1991, p. 13.

⁶ Станилов 1991, p. 11.

⁷ Рашев 2007, p. 160.

⁸ Станилов 1995, p. 111.

⁹ Рашев 2007, Plate LXXIII/9.

¹⁰ Рашев 2007, Plate LXXIII/9.

¹¹ Плетньов, Павлова 2000, p. 51.

¹² Плетньов, Павлова 2000, p. 51.

¹³ Плетньов, Павлова 2000, p. 69.

¹⁴ Йотов 2004, p. 28.

The bow-rings (Pl. III/12) are not a widely distributed find. Similar ones were discovered at Pliska, and their probable date is the second half of the 11th century and the 12th century¹⁵.

Varia (clothing accessories, adornments, decorative and religious symbols)

In 2015 the reverse side of an encolpion was discovered in an embankment layer (Pl. III/7). According to the shape of its cross, the closest parallel is the intact Yatrus encolpion, dated to the period of the 10th and 11th centuries¹⁶.

During the excavations in 1977 a pendant was discovered, almost intact (Pl. III/8). Its shape bears some similar features with the leaf-shaped amulets, dated by the Bulgarian publications to the 11th century and associated with the settlement of the Pechenegs. In contrast to the published finds, the one from Sexaginta Prista is smaller and with a specific interior shape. To some degree, this makes finding a direct association for this type of finds more difficult. Similar finds were discovered as funeral donations at a number of archaeological sites in Romania, and dated to the 10th and 11th centuries¹⁷.

Among the present discussed finds there is also an item, possibly a button or a pendant (Pl. III/9). It was found together with an open metal ring, suggesting the item was meant to be suspended.

The closest parallels for the bell on Plate III/10 are to be found at Veliko Tarnovo (the excavations at the "St. Demetrius" church of)¹⁸ and at the Shumen fortress¹⁹.

Pottery

The Medieval pottery discovered on the territory of Sexaginta Prista has already been published²⁰. The present research presents the ceramic material from the latest excavations, using the same typology proposed on the above mentioned publication. The closest parallels for the vessels are found on the territory of the Ancient and Medieval fort of Yatrus.

No vessels were preserved intact. The fragments belong to the ordinary kitchen and table ware. The largest proportion of the fragments belongs to pots. Found together with them was a fragment of a cauldron with interior handles and a fragment of a bowl. Most of the pottery has walls 0.6 to 0.8 mm thick, with only a few thinner fragments of 0.5 mm (Pl. IV/5; Pl. V/15; Pl. VI/23), suggesting they were made using a fast wheel. The composition of the ceramic paste distinguishes two main groups – one with sandy clay and a second, with micaceous clay. The difference between them is not a sharp one. The micaceous particles appeared in various concentrations, lacking

¹⁵ Йотов 2004, p. 20.

¹⁶ Wendel *et alii* 1986, Tafel 73/5.

¹⁷ Dejan 2015, Pl. 41, 4, p. 399.

¹⁸ Николова, Робов 2005, p. 143, Plate XXIII/4.

¹⁹ Антонова 1995, p. 83, Fig. 86.

²⁰ Манолова-Войкова 2012, p. 270-285.

in a very few instances. Many of the vessels were evenly fired, with traces of organic material observed only at a few. The stratigraphic observations indicated that the vessels containing predominant concentration of mica were found higher than those with mainly sandy clay. This confirms the hypothesis that following the second half of the 10th century there was a tendency for the purification of the clays used for pottery. Probably the vessels with higher concentration of mica refer to Group III, dated after the second half of the 10th and the early 11th century²¹. On the interior side of some of the fragments were noted the marks of a comb-shaped instrument, often observed on pottery made on the slow wheel, dated from the end of the 10th to the entire 11th century. The decoration of the fragments is variable. Only two of the vessels were not decorated (Pl. V/12-13). Other two vessels were decorated with polished bands (Pl. IV/1-2). The most frequent motifs were groups of combined wavy and straight bands (Pl. IV/9-11, 14-15; Pl. V/18-21; Pl. VI/22-26), cavities (sometime in combination with straight or wavy bands) (Pl. IV/5; Pl. V/8; Pl. VI/17), or horizontal bands (Pl. IV/7). Two of the fragments were made from a grey, well sorted clay (Pl. IV/1-2). The decoration of the larger fragment has polished bands, forming an irregular grid pattern. The second fragment also has a decoration of polished bands, but unidirectional. Unfortunately, the fragments are not big enough to be informative for the shape and dimensions of the vessels. Various examples indicate that the vessels from this group were pots or dishes. Examples from Starmen and Kladentsi include pots, usually with handles²². At Starmen they were dated between the 8th and the 10th century²³. A bowl fragment (Pl. IV/7) has similar features with Type III, version B (№351)²⁴. The bowl wall is decorated with incised lines. Reconstructed, the body would have been cone-shaped, with the widest part being a little lower beneath the rim. They were dated to the second half of the 10th century by Bulgarian publications, and to the last quarter of the 10th and the 11th centuries by the Romanian ones²⁵. Among the pottery was also a fragment of a cauldron with interior handles (Pl. VII/27). During the previous excavations intact vessels and fragments of pottery of this kind were discovered at Sexaginta Prista²⁶. This category of vessels is associated with the Pecheneg invasions and their settlement at the end of the 10th and during the early 11th centuries.

The Medieval layer overlapping the Roman fort has suffered serious disturbances during the following periods. So far, no structures were associated with it. However, the already published materials – (coins, various artefacts, pottery) – suggest the existence of a settlement within the chronological limits of the 10th and the 11th centuries. According to the discovered coins (nine anonymous *folles* – class A and B) the chronological interval can be narrowed down to the period starting with the last decades of the 10th century until the middle of the 11th century²⁷. The occurrence of the nomadic pottery confirms also the settlement of the Pechenegs on the area of site

²¹ Манолова-Войкова 2012, p. 274.

²² Ваклинов, Станилов 1981, p. 52.

²³ Джингов, Вълков, Димова, Михайлов 1982, p. 42.

²⁴ Дончева-Петкова 1977, p. 95.

²⁵ Дончева-Петкова 1977, p. 98.

²⁶ Манолова-Войкова 2012, p. 275.

²⁷ Русев, Драгоев, Върбанов, Пачев 2015, p. 179.

at the end of the 10th and during the early 11th century. Future archaeological excavations will contribute to a better image of the life during the Middle Ages.

Catalogue of the finds

*Buckle and buckle fittings (Pl. III)*²⁸

1. Belt application, copper. Heart/leaf-shaped, with bud lap at the base. Highly worn-out surface, probably decorated with a three-leaf *palmette*. Dimensions: height: 17 mm; width: 13 mm. Excavations in 2005, sq. I¹₁.

2. Belt application, copper. Heart/leaf-shaped, with bud lap at the base, heart-shaped "medallion" in the middle, surrounded by a row of pearls. Smooth edge. Dimensions: height: 16 mm; width: 17 mm. Excavations in 2005, sq. I¹₁.

3. Buckle, bronze. Double oval frame with a narrow pin rest and with one bud at the two ends of the holder. The buds are at a lower level, compared to the body of the buckle. The pin is missing. Dimensions: height: 29 mm, width: 28 mm.

4. Buckle, bronze. Double frame, with steep (arch-shaped) curves on the support frame. It has buds on the curves of the neck, as well as at the ends of the holder; pin preserved. Dimensions: height: 27 mm; width: 24 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1/F, depth to 36.50 cm. (Pl. III, 4)

5. Buckle, bronze. With arch-shaped support frame and an almost rectangular holding frame, slightly deformed. Fragmented pin with missing front part. Shaped buds at the ends of the bar. Clearly marked pin rest. Dimensions: height: 22 mm; width: 19 mm. Excavations in 2015 (Pl. III, 5).

6. Buckle, bronze. With an arch-shaped support frame and a rectangular holding frame. Stylized floral decoration at the curves of the neck, as well as two volutes on the sides of the holding frame. Square buds on the support frame, located on the inner sides of the volutes. Clearly marked pin rest with a decoration of incised bands on both sides. The pin is entirely preserved, with a grid decoration near the loop. Dimensions: height: 30 mm; width: 32 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 2/G.

7. Encolpion, bronze. Fragmented, one side preserved, blank, damaged by a break at the middle section of the item. Dimensions: height: 46 mm; width: 26 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 2.

8. Tracery bronze medallion (pendant) with three openings, moulded. The body has an elongated leaf shape. In the upper part there are bud-shaped laps. The surface of the medallion presents a suspension tab. The profile is thin and straight. In the openings of the tracery outline is a diamond shaped figure. The surface of the item is smooth. Dimensions: height: 36 mm; width: 22 mm. Excavations in 1977, sq. IV₁₅, depth of 2.20 m.

9. Pendant/button of bronze, with a tab in the upper part for suspension. At the lower part of the body there is an edge, as well as a band decoration. Dimensions: height: 14 mm; width: 8.5 mm. Excavations in 2007, sq. I¹₄, depth - 1.88 m.

²⁸ Catalogue number corresponds to number on the respective plate.

10. Bell, bronze; spherical, composed of two connected parts. The lower one displays two circular openings with a connection between them. Dimensions: height - 28 mm, diameter: 18 mm. Excavations in 2005.

11. Arrowhead, iron. The body is flat, diamond-shaped (leaf-shaped), with an elongated lower half. The spike and the base at the lower end were used for hafting. Dimensions: height: 71 mm; width: 20 mm.

12. Bow-ring, copper. Has a triangular-protruded section and a decoration of clipped lines along the circumference of the item. Dimensions: diameter - 20 mm x 18 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench I₅.

*Pottery (Pl. IV- VII)*²⁹

1. Fragment of grey clay decorated with polished bands. Dimensions: preserved width – 45 mm, preserved height - 51 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

2. Fragment of grey clay decorated with polished bands. Dimensions: preserved width – 63 mm, preserved height - 80 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - E/F, depth 35.82-35.65 cm.

3. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with incised horizontal bands. Hand wheel, clay with mixt with poorly sorted sand, limestone and organic material. Light-brown uneven firing on the inner side. Dimensions: preserved width – 78 mm, preserved height - 50 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

4. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with shallow and deep incised wavy bands on the shoulders, and horizontal incised lines below. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, limestone and organic material. Red-brown colour on the outer side, light-brown on the inner. Dimensions: preserved width – 76 mm, preserved height- 50 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

5. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with shallow incised horizontal bands, with a belt of nail-shaped cavities above them. Hand wheel, micaceous clay with mixtures of fine sand. Red-brown colour on the inner side. Dimensions: preserved width – 78 mm, preserved height - 72 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

6. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with shallow incised horizontal bands and a group of wavy lines above them. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand. Even firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: preserved width – 66 mm, preserved height - 52 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

7. Fragment of a bowl. Decorated with horizontal bands. Hand wheel, micaceous clay with a mixture of sand. Even firing to brown colour. Dimensions: diameter of rim – 160 mm, preserved height – 44 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-35.82 cm.

8. Fragment of a pot. Belt of deep cavities on shoulders. Hand wheel, micaceous clay with a mixture of sand and organic material. Uneven firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 160 mm, preserved height – 59 mm. Excavations in 2015, ramp.

²⁹ Catalogue number corresponds to number on the respective plate.

9. Fragment of a pot. Wavy bands, made with a comb-shaped tool on the shoulders of the pot, overlapping wide incised horizontal bands. Hand wheel, micaceous clay with a small quantity of a mixture of sand and small stones. Even firing, light-brown colour. Dimensions: diameter of rim – 170 mm, preserved height – 68 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

10. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised stripes, overlapped by a group of wavy lines. Hand potter's wheel, micaceous clay with mixture of sand and small stones. Equal baking to light-brown colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 130 mm, preserved height – 59 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

11. Fragment of a pot. Wavy bands, made with a comb-shaped tool on the shoulders of the pot, overlapping wide deep incised horizontal lines. Hand wheel, clay with a little mixture of mica and small stones. Even firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 120 mm, preserved height – 54 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

12. Fragment of a pot. No decoration. Hand u wheel, clay with a mixture of mica, organic materials and small stones. Uneven firing, beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 130 mm, preserved height – 55 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - B, depth 37.53-37.20 cm.

13. Fragment of a pot. No decoration. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of mica, organic material and small stones. Uneven firing, beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 130 mm, preserved height – 55 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- B, depth 37.53-37.20 cm.

14. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal shallow incised bands, and shallow wavy elements overlapping them. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, mica, small quantity of organic material. Even firing, light-brown colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 140 mm, preserved height – 52 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

15. Fragment of a pot. Group of wavy bands, made with comb-shaped instrument on the shoulders of the pot, overlapping incised horizontal bands. Hand wheel, clay with a light mixture of mica. Even firing, brown colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 90 mm, preserved height – 68 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

16. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised bands, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, a little mica, stones, organic material. Even firing, reddish colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 180 mm, preserved height – 47 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

17. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with a single incised wavy line and underneath several rows of cavities, made with an instrument with triangular shaped teeth. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, mica and limestone particles. Even firing, with a reddish colour on the inner side and a grey one on the outer side. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 130 mm, preserved height – 49 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E, depth 37.10-36.84 cm.

18. Fragment of a pot. Wavy bands made with a comb-shaped tool on the shoulders of the pot and underneath them wide incised horizontal lines. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, a little mica and small stones. Even firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 140 mm, preserved height – 45 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

19. Fragment of a pot. A group of wavy bands, made with comb-shaped tool on the shoulders of the pot and underneath wide incised horizontal lines. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand. Even firing, light-beige. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 180 mm, preserved height – 49 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06.

20. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with shallow horizontal incised bands, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand and small stones. Even firing, light-beige. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 160 mm, preserved height – 44 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16 cm-36.06 cm.

21. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with shallow horizontal incised bands overlapped by decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand and small stones. Even firing, grey on the inner side and red-brown on the outer side. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 140 mm, preserved height – 53 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

22. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised lines, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, very small quantity of mica and stones. Even firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 150 mm, preserved height – 43 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.71-36.30 cm.

23. Fragment of a pot. Horizontal incised lines, with slightly curved rows, overlapping them - single groups of diagonal lines. Clay with a mixture of sand, and smaller and larger stones. Even firing, light-beige colour. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 170 mm, preserved height – 73 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

24. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised lines, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, single elements of mica, and a small quantity of stones. Even firing, reddish colour on the outer side, light-beige on the inner side. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 150 mm, preserved height – 58 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

25. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised stripes, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand. Even firing, light-brown colour, traces of burning on the outer side. Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 140 mm, preserved height – 60 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - E/F, depth 36.16-36.06 cm.

26. Fragment of a pot. Decorated with horizontal incised bands, overlapped by a decoration of wavy elements. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand. Even firing, reddish colour on the outer side and light grey on the inner side; cracked outer surface.

Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 110 mm, preserved height – 41 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1- E/F

27. Fragment of a cauldron with inner handles. Hand wheel, clay with a mixture of sand, small quantity of mica and small stones. Uneven firing, red-brown colour. Dimensions: preserved width – 37 mm, preserved height - 90 mm. Excavations in 2015, trench 1 - E, depth 37.60 -37.54 cm.

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List of illustrations / Lista ilustrațiilor

Plate I. Site plan and location of Trench I (plan by Varbin Varbanov).

Planșa I. Planul sitului și locația Secțiunii I (plan de Varbin Varbanov)

Plate II. Sexaginta Prista, 4 Odrin Str. Eastern profile and ground plan of Trench I (profile and plan by Varbin Varbanov).

Planșa II. Sexaginta Prista, 4, Str. Odrin. Profilul de est și grundul Secțiunii I (profil și plan de Varbin Varbanov).

Plate III. Various artefacts from Sexaginta Prista: appliques (1-2), buckles (3-6), engolpion (7), amulet (8), pendant/button (9), bell (10), arrowhead (11), bow-ring (12).

Planșa III. Diverse artefacte de la Sexaginta Prista: aplici (1-2), cataramе (3-6), engolpion (7), amuletă (8), pandantiv/nasture (9), clopot (10), vârf de săgeată (11), inel (12).

Plate IV. Pottery fragments of undetermined diameter (1-7).

Planșa IV. Fragmente ceramice cu diametrul nedeterminat (1-7).

Plate V. Pottery fragments with a higher concentration of mica (8-15).

Planșa V. Fragmente ceramice cu o concentrație ridicată de mică (8-15).

Plate VI. Pottery fragments with a higher concentration of mica (16-17). Pottery fragments made of sandy clay (18-21).

Planșa VI. Fragmente ceramice cu o concentrație ridicată de mică (16-17). Fragmente de ceramică realizată cu lut nisipos (18-21).

Plate VII. Pottery fragments made of sandy clay (22-26). Fragments of a cauldron with interior handles (27).

Planșa VII. Fragmente de ceramică realizată cu lut nisipos (22-26). Fragmente dintr-un cazan cu toarte interioare (27).

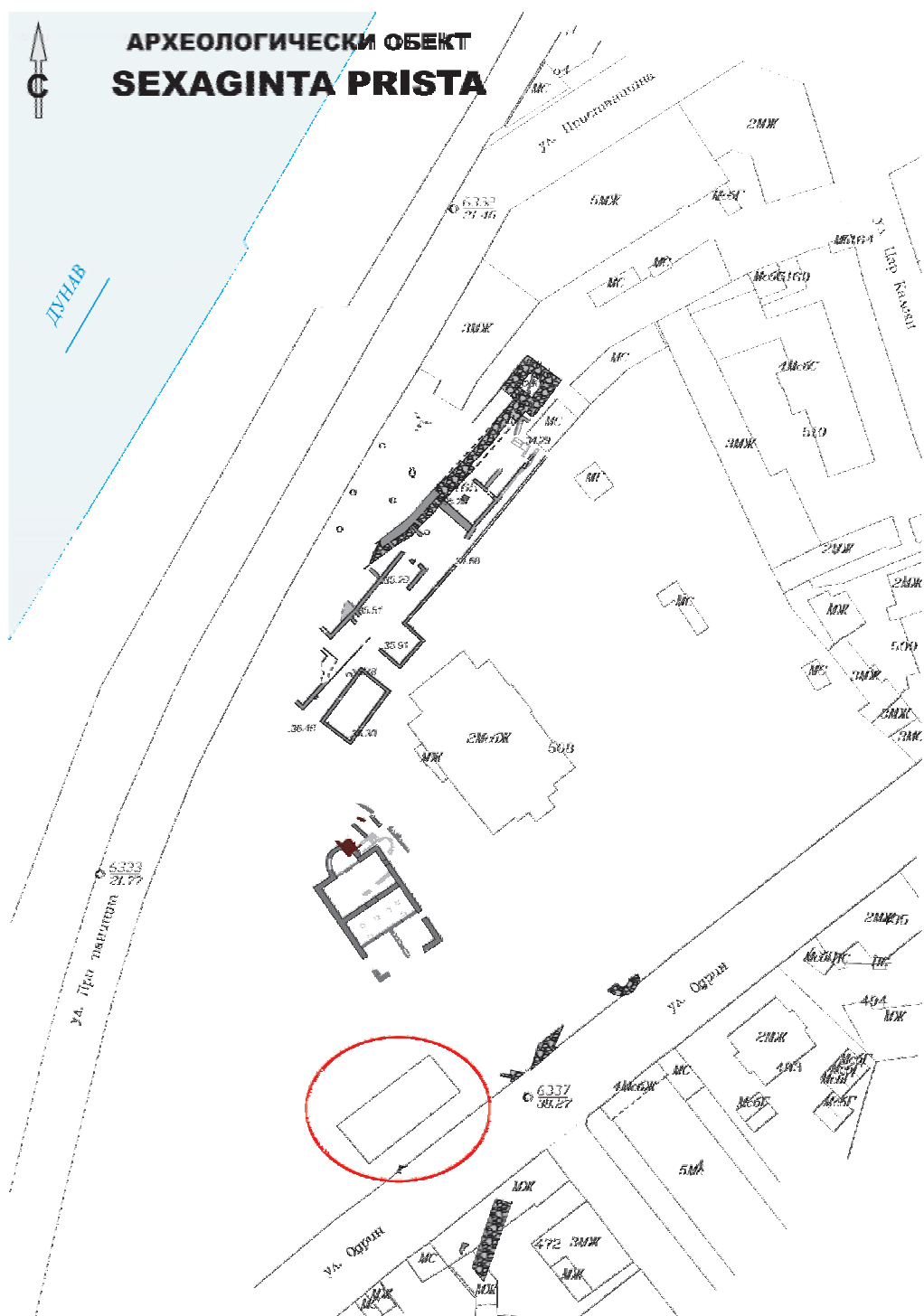


Plate I. Site plan and location of Trench I (plan by Varbin Varbanov).

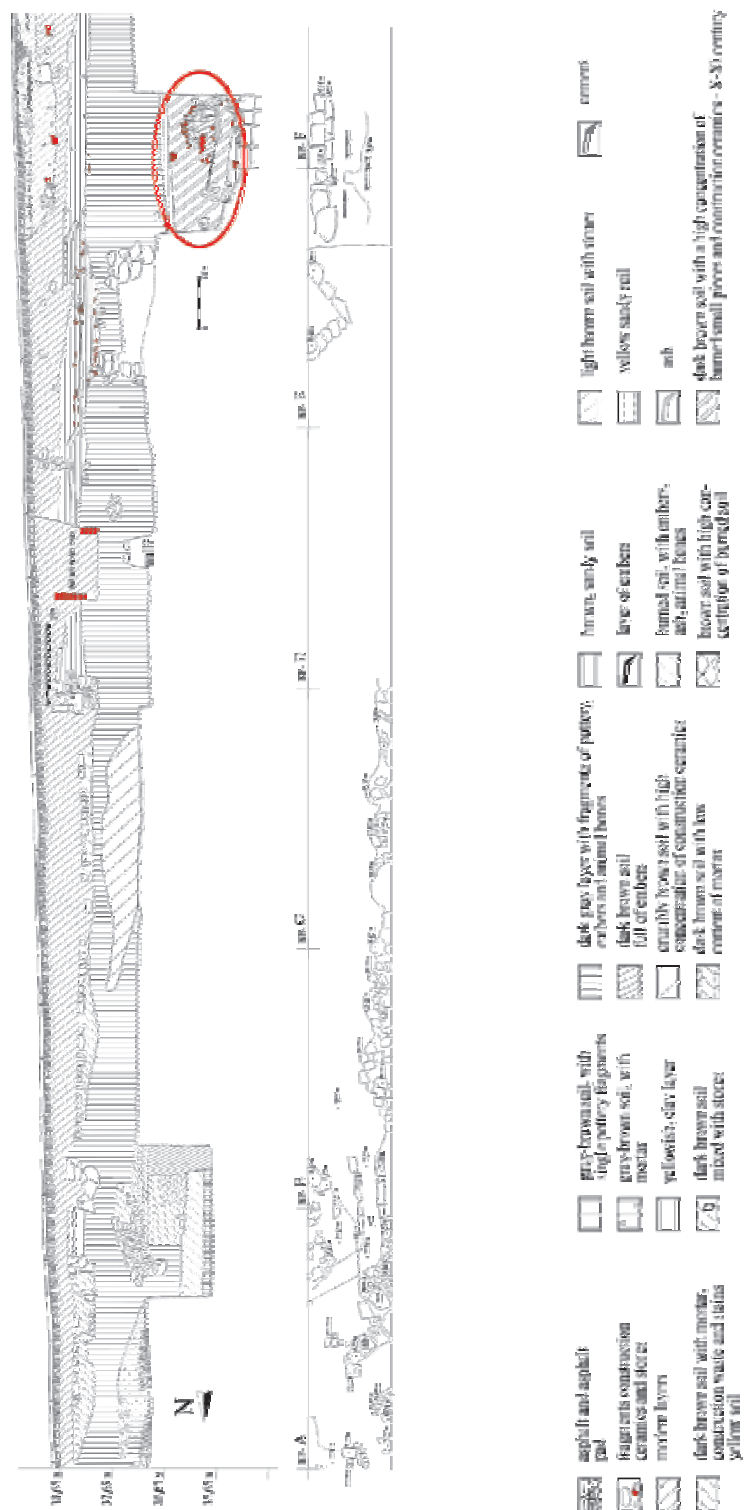


Plate II. Sexaginta Prista, 4 Odrin Str. Eastern profile and groundplan of Trench I (profile and plan by Varbin Varbanov).

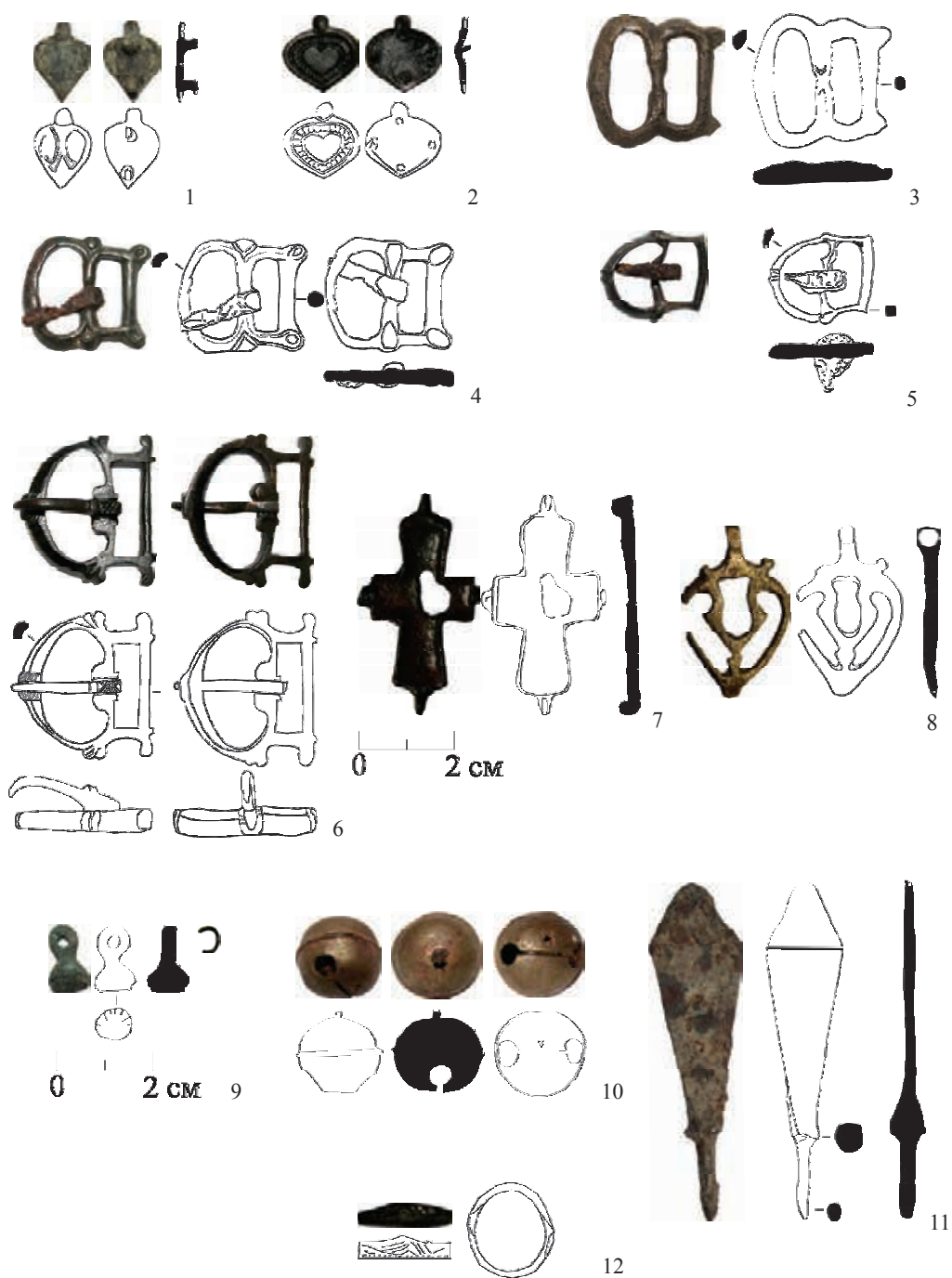


Plate III. Various artefacts from Sexaginta Prista: appliques (1-2), buckles (3-6), encolpion (7), amulet (8), pendant/button (9), bell (10), arrowhead (11), bow-ring (12).



Plate IV. Pottery fragments of undetermined diameter (1-7).



Plate V. Pottery fragments with a higher concentration of mica (8-15).



Plate VI. Pottery fragments with a higher concentration of mica (16-17). Pottery fragments made of sandy clay (18-21).



Plate VII. Pottery fragments made of sandy clay (22-26). Fragments of a cauldron with interior handles (27).