

VODNA-TAMNO ROCK COMPLEX

The width of the niche at the base of the Vodna Cave is 50 m, the formation is set into the rock at a distance of 24 m. In the middle of the cave there is a spring. The healing properties of its water, according to legends, resulted in the cult of the cave.

The first evidence of people living in the rock complex date back to the first half of the Stone-Copper Age (4800 – 4700 BC). The cave was used as a temporary abode and a local metalworking center. Fragmented pottery vessels, finds of bones, ceramics, as well as an adze made of the rare mineral jadeite were discovered. The adze was used as a tool for processing metal - copper and gold - and was made in the southern Alps. It is one of the first testimonies in the Balkans of the existence and practice of the most ancient metallurgy.

During the Hellenistic (3rd – 1st centuries BC) and ancient (2nd – 4th centuries) eras, the site functioned as a rock sanctuary. This is evidenced by the numerous ancient inscriptions, a stone altar in the center and the various grooves in the rocks and on the floor.

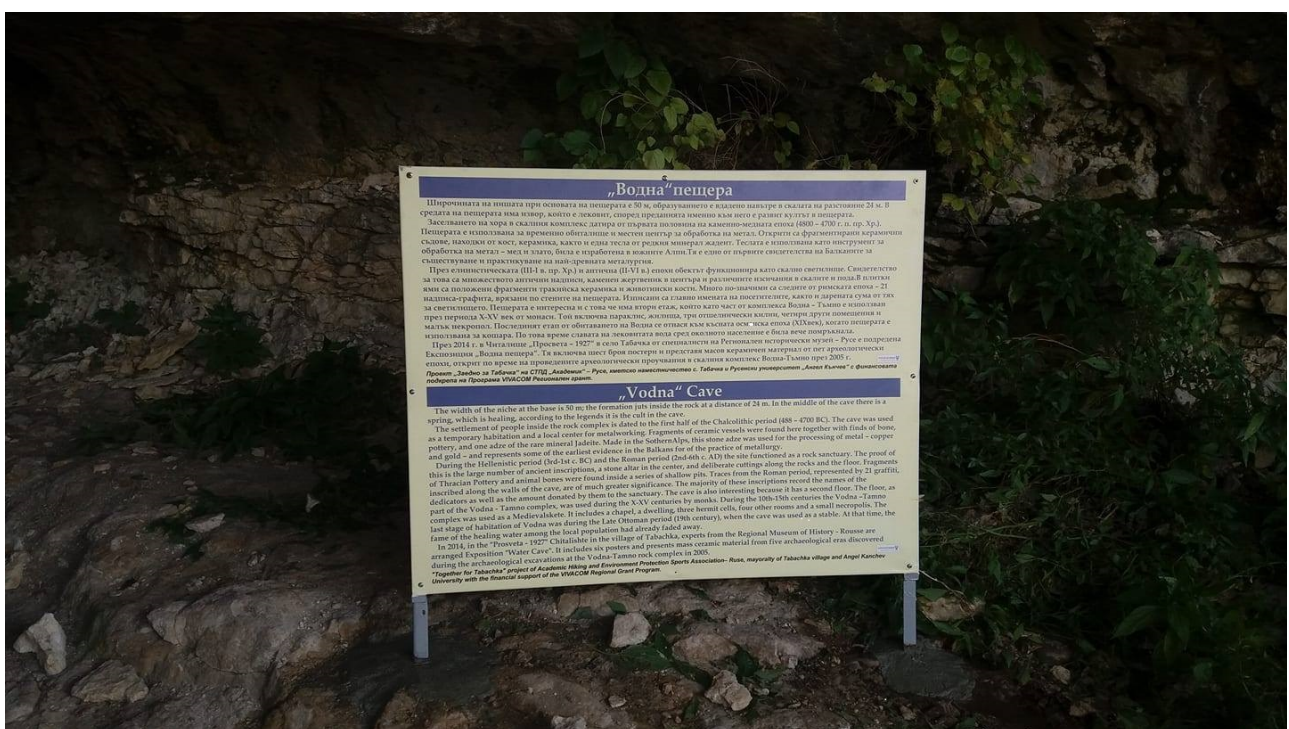
Fragments of Thracian pottery and animal bones are placed in shallow pits. Much more significant are the traces from the Roman era – 21 graffiti inscriptions carved in the cave walls. Mainly the names of the visitors are written, as well as the amount donated by them to the shrine. The cave is also interesting because it has a second floor, which, as part of the Vodna-Tamno Complex, was used by monks in the 10th -15th centuries. It includes a chapel, dwellings, three hermit cells, four other rooms and a small necropolis.

The last stage of the occupation of Vodna refers to the late Ottoman era (19th century), when the cave was used as a cowshed. By that time, the fame of the healing water among the surrounding population had already faded.

In 2014, in the Community Center "Prosveta - 1927" in the village of Tabachka, specialists of the Regional History Museum of Ruse organized the Vodna Cave Exposition. It includes six posters and presents massive ceramic material from five archaeological eras, discovered during the archaeological research in the Vodna-Tamno Rock Complex in 2005.

The complex can be reached following the marked paths from the village of Tabachka and the village of Cherven.

„ВОДНА“ ПЕЩЕРА VODNA CAVE



„Водна“ пещера

Широчината на пещерата при основата на пещерата е 50 м, образуването е кладно надлъжен и скелета на разстояние 24 м. В средата на пещерата има извор, който с течението според преданията извонна към село и ронана в дъла на пещерата. Заставането на хора в скалния комплекс датира от първата половина на каменно-медната епоха (4800 - 4700 г. пр. Хр.). Пещерата е използвана за временно обитаване и местен център за обработка на метал. Обрарите си функционирали с различни скални, намолява от кости, керамика, както и една тесла от ронан минарал жадит. Теслата е използвана като инструмент за обработка на метал – металното била е обработено в местите Азиди. Тя е един от ронаните свидетелства на Балканите за съществуване и използване на мед-ронаната металургия.

През енеолитическата (III-II в. пр. Хр.) и античната (I-VI в.) епохи обекта функционира като скално свещенище. Свидетелство за това са множество малки алтарни пещери, каменни жертвеници и шестора в различни направления и дължине в пещерата. Местата са положени фрагменти тракийска керамика и животински кости. Много по-значими са скелетите от ронанска епоха - 21 напълно сградата, керамични по-степете на пещерата. Използвана са главно кованата на повикотелите, както и различна сума от метал за свещениците. Пещерата е интерпретирана и стана че има втори етаж, който като част от комплекса Водна - Тамно е използвана през епохата XXX век от монсите. Той включва параклис, апартамент, три енеолитически жилища, четири половеци и издълбана за кешар. По това време сградата на левията има сред околното население била вече по-малка.

През 2014 г. в Чича манастир, Плевен - 1927 г. село Тамно от селските на Регионален спортно-рекреативен център - Русе е подготвена Експозиция „Водна пещера“. Тя включва шест броя постери и преработва масов керамичен материал от археологически епохи, открити по време на археологическите проучвания в скалния комплекс Водна Тамно през 2005 г.

Проектът „Водна пещера“ на СТУП „Академик“ - Русе, извършен с финансовата подкрепа на Регионален спортно-рекреативен център - Русе, извършен с финансовата подкрепа на Регионален спортно-рекреативен център - Русе.

Vodna“ Cave

The width of the site at the base is 50 m, the formation path inside the rock at a distance of 24 m. In the middle of the cave there is a spring, which is healing, according to the legends it is the cell in the cave.

The settlement of people inside the rock complex is dated to the first half of the Chalcolithic period (4800 - 4700 BC). The cave was used as a temporary habitation and a local center for metalworking. Fragments of ceramic vessels were found here together with finds of bone and gold - and represents some of the earliest evidence in the Balkans for the practice of metallurgy.

During the Hellenistic period (3rd-1st c. BC) and the Roman period (1st-6th c. AD) the site functioned as a rock sanctuary. The proof of this is the large number of ancient inscriptions. A stone altar in the center, and deliberate cuttings along the rocks and the floor. Fragments of Thracian Pottery and animal bones were found inside a series of shallow pits. Traces from the Roman period, represented by 21 graffiti, are inscribed along the walls of the cave, are of much greater significance. The majority of these inscriptions record the names of the deities as well as the amount donated by them to the sanctuary. The cave is also interesting because it has a second floor. The floor, as a part of the Vodna - Tamno complex, was used during the XV century by monks. During the 10th-15th centuries the Vodna - Tamno complex was used as a Medieval kere. It includes a chapel, a dwelling, three hermit cells, four other rooms and a small necropolis. The last stage of habitation of Vodna was during the late Ottoman period (19th century), when the cave was used as a stable. At that time, the complex was used as a Medieval kere.

In 2014, in the "Prosveta - 1927" Chitalnitsa in the village of Tarnovo, experts from the Regional Museum of History - Rousse are prepared an exhibition "Vodna Cave". It includes six posters and presents mass ceramic material from five archaeological eras discovered during the archaeological excavations at the Vodna - Tamno rock complex in 2005.

Project "Vodna Cave" on STUP "Academic" - Russe, carried out with the financial support of the Regional Museum of History - Rousse, with the financial support of the VIMCOM Regional Center Program.



