

LONEC IZ BEGUNJ NA GORENJSKEM

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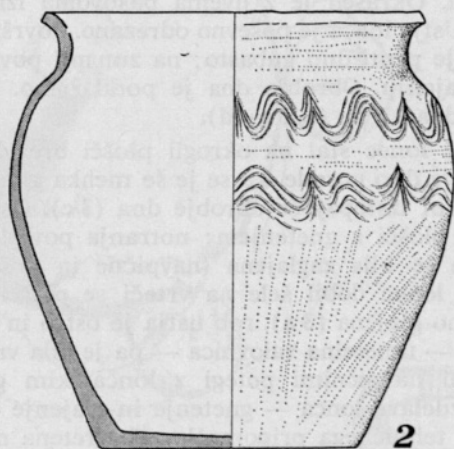
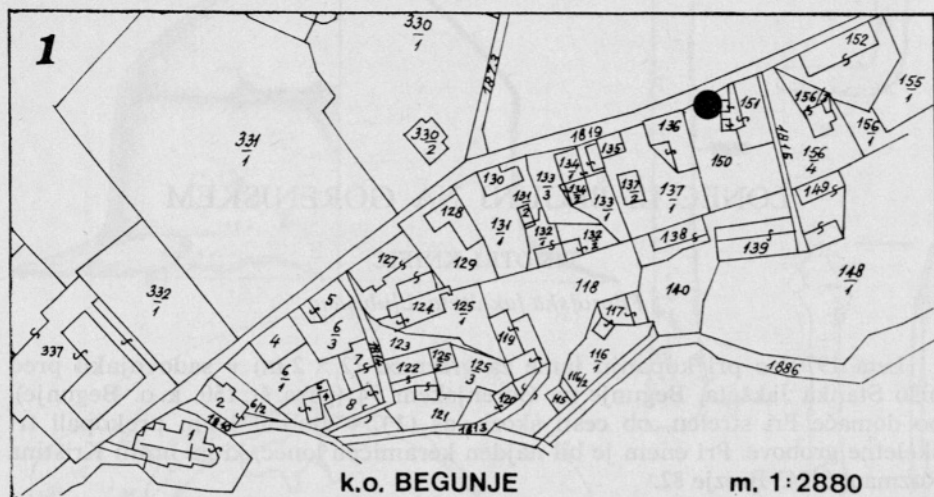
Leta 1970 so pri kopanju jame za greznico (2×2 m) v sadovnjaku pred hišo Stanka Jakšeta, Begunje na Gorenjskem 94 (parc. št. 150, k. o. Begunje), po domače Pri strelcu, ob cesti skozi vas (1), v globini 1,5 m prekopali tri skeletne grobove. Pri enem je bil najden keramičen lonec, ki ga hrani Kristina Rozman, 64243 Brezje 82.¹

Lonec je iz sivo do rjavo žgane, močno peskovite gline. Pri izkopu je bil nekoliko poškodovan. Okrašen je z dvema pasovoma izmenično ovalnih in koničastih valovnic. Ustje lonca je poševno odrezano. Površina vratu in ramena je zglačena. Ostenje je proti dnu gubasto; na zunanji površini so vidne raze, ki so nastale pri glajenju. Obrobje dna je poudarjeno. Mere: viš. 11,7 cm, pr. ustja 10,5 cm, pr. dna 7,1 cm (2, 3 a—d).

Pri izdelovanju je lonec stal na okrogli plošči brez lončarskega znaka: plošča se je odtisnila v dno posode, ko se je še mehka glina na obodu poseda pod ravnino plošče kot izstopajoče obrobje dna (3 c). Ostenje je bilo izobljkovano na mirujoči plošči z gnetenjem: notranja površina je zato gubasto valovita, zunanja pa je bila zaglačena (navpične in poševne raze; 3 a, b). Dokončno obliko je lonec dobil šele na vrteči se plošči z glajenjem: vrat in ustje sta vodoravno glajena (3 a), rob ustja je ostro in enakomerno široko odrezan (3 d), okras — umetelna valovnica — pa je bila vrezana z ritmičnimi, počasnimi in hitrimi navpičnimi potegi z lončarskim glavnikom (2, 3 a). Dvojnost v načinu izdelave lonca — gnetenje in glajenje — je bila pogojena z vrsto lončarjevega tehničnega pripomočka, tj. vretena na ročni pogon. Neenotna barva posode kaže na preprosto žganje, z neenakomernim toplotnim učinkom, ki je značilno za žganje lončenine na odprtem ognjišču.²

Lonec iz Begunj lahko vzporedimo z maloštevilnimi primerki iz grobov na Gorenjskem, ki se pojavljajo na grobiščih skupaj z najdbami karantanske in ketlaške kulturne skupine³ (Bled-Žale, Bled-Mlino, Kranj-Gorenja Sava), redkeje brez teh vezi (Srednje Bitnje pri Kranju); bogatejše pa so primerjave (preko najdišč Slovenj Gradec in Roje pri Moravčah) iz staroslovanskih grobišč s keramičnimi pridatki na štajerskem (Turnišče pri Ptuj, Brezje nad

Zrečami, Zgornji Duplek, deloma tudi Ptuj-grad in Dobova), ki so okvirno opredeljena v konec 8. in v 9. stoletje.⁴ V ta čas je mogoče s precejšnjo verjetnostjo datirati tudi begunjski loncec.



V okolici Begunj na Gorenjskem je bila doslej ugotovljena naselitev v prazgodovinskem obdobju v zijalki pod Jamarskim vrhom in na Njivicah, rimske najdbe so v Begunjah, Slatni in pri Poljčah,⁵ staroslovansko grobišče v vasi pa dokumentira obravnavani lonec. To odkritje je še pomembnejše, ker je

arheološko dokazana naselitev v staroslovanskem obdobju na ozemlju vasi, ki se v tradicijskem kodeksu briksenške škofije omenja v letih 1050—1065 in 1063—1068 kot *villa Begūn* in *territorio Uegun*.⁶

¹ Za obvestilo in podatke se zahvaljujem študentu arheologije Jožetu Omanu (PZE za arheologijo FF, Ljubljana). Risba lonca: J. Oman (svinčnik) in Dragica Knific-Lunder (tuš; Inštitut za arheologijo SAZU, Ljubljana). Fotografije: Marijan Grm (Katedra za geologijo in paleontologijo FNT, Ljubljana). — Cf. T. Knific, *Varstvo spomenikov* XXI (1977) 279 s.

² Izdelava lonca: cf. J. Korošec, *Uvod v materialno kulturo Slovanov zgodnjega srednjega veka* (1952) 192 ss in J. Karlovšek, *Lončarstvo na Slovenskem, Slovenski etnograf* III—IV (1951) 87 ss.

³ Razdelitev ketlaške kulture: P. Korošec, *Zgodnjesrednjeveška arheološka slika karantanskih Slovanov* (1978, v tisku).

⁴ Osnovna literatura in karta: T. Knific, *Dve staroslovanski grobišči z ozemlja loškega gospostva, Loški razgledi* XXII (1975) 11 ss.

⁵ *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije* (1975) 162.

⁶ F. Kos, *Gradivo za zgodovino Slovencev v srednjem veku* 3 (1911), regesti št. 164, 165, 227.

A POT FIND AT BEGUNJE IN THE SLOVENE REGION OF GORENJSKA

In 1970, during the digging of a cesspool (2 × 2 m) in an orchard, three skeleton graves were discovered at a depth of 1.5 m. The orchard, which is situated beside the road leading through the village (1), is the property of Stanko Jakše, Begunje na Gorenjskem 94 (plot No. 150, k.o. Begunje), known as "Pri Strelcu" by the locals. Beside the remains of one of the skeletons, a ceramic vessel was found, presently in possession of Kristina Rozman, 64243 Brezje 82.¹

The pot, which was made of grey/brown baked clay and contained a large amount of grit, was slightly damaged when excavated. The ornamentation consists of two bands of parallel incisions, i.e. wavy lines, alternately transforming from oval into pointed designs. The upper rim was cut at an angle. The surface of the neck and shoulder area had been made smooth, while the lower part is rather rough and thin grooves are visible on the outer surface, which occurred at the time of smoothing. The edges of the base had been accentuated. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: ht. 11.7 cm, diam. of rim 10.5 cm, diam. of base 7.1 cm (2, 3a—d).

The pot does not show any imprints on its base, indicating that the plate on which the pot was being manufactured was without insignia: it was made on a small disc which, when soft clay sank below the level of the disc, left a pronounced bottom edge on the pot (3c). The vessel was shaped on a motionless disc by kneading: the inner surface is therefore uneven and wavy, while the outer surface was attempted to be made smooth (vertical and diagonal grooves; 3a, b). The pot awaited its final formation on a moving disc by horizontal smoothing of the neck and the rim (3a); the upper rim was sharply and evenly cut (3d), and finally the incisions made with rhythmic, quick/slow vertical movements with a potter's comb (2, 3a). This duality regarding the way the vessel was manufactured i.e. kneading and smoothing, was conditioned by a special tool — "hand driven potter's wheel". Various shades of the vessel also indicate that the baking was rather primitive, with uneven thermal effects, characteristic to baking of pottery by an open fire.²

The vessel from Begunje could be compared with very few other samples from graves at Gorenjska which appear at the burial grounds together with the graves in which finds of other origins have been discovered, namely of the Carantanian and Kottlach cultural groups³ (Bled-Zale, Bled-Mlino, Kranj-Gorenja Sava). In other instances this link is absent (Srednje Bitnje pri Kranju), however, the graves



3a



3c



3b



3d

containing ceramic vessels become more numerous in the Old Slavic burial grounds (via the sites at Slovenj Gradec and Roje pri Moravčah) in the region of Štajerska (Turnišče pri Ptuju, Brezje nad Zrečami, Zgornji Duplek and partially also Ptuj-grad and Dobova). These burial grounds are dated to the end of the 8th and the 9th century,⁴ into which the vessel from Begunje can also be included with considerable certainty.

In the vicinity of Begunje finds of other periods have been recorded: it has been established that settlements existed in prehistoric times in the gap under Jamarski vrh and on the plateau at Njivice; there were also finds of Roman period at Begunje, as at Slatna and near Poljče,⁵ while the Old Slavic burial ground is documented by the vessel discussed. The find is even more significant as it archaeologically demonstrates the regional settling in the Old Slavic period, which is recorded in the traditional codex of Brixen episcopate as *villa Begûn* and *territorio Uegun* in the years between 1050—1065 and 1063—1068.⁶