POHORSKO PODRAVJE PRED TREMI TISOČLETJI

TRADICIJA IN INOVATIVNOST V POZNI BRONASTI IN STAREJŠI ŽELEZNI DOBI

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POHORSKO PODRAVJE THREE MILLENNIA AGO

TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGES

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s sodelavci / with contributors

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KAZALO / CONTENTS

Pohorsko podravje pred tremi tisočletji – Tradicija in inovativnost v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi – Predgovor
Pohorsko Podravje three millennia ago – Tradition and innovation in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages – Preface
Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar 9

Oris zgodovine raziskav pozne bronaste dobe v severovzhodni Sloveniji
History of research of the Late Bronze Age in north-eastern Slovenia
Matija Črešnar 13

NASELBINE / SETTLEMENTS

Orehova vas pri Mariboru – Naselbina iz pozne bronaste dobe (horizont Rogoza–Orehova vas)
Orehova vas near Maribor – A settlement of the Late Bronze Age (Rogoza–Orehova vas horizon)
Lucija Grahek 31

Pobrežje v Mariboru – Naselbina iz mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč
Pobrežje in Maribor – A settlement of the Late Urnfield Period
Bine Kramberger, Matija Črešnar 55

Hotinja vas – Naselbina starejše železne dobe na Dravskem polju
Hotinja vas – A settlement of the Early Iron Age on the plain of Dravsko polje
Teja Gerbec 109

GROBIŠČA / NECROPOLISES

Pobrežje v Mariboru – Grobovi mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč
Pobrežje in Maribor – Graves of the Late Urnfield Period
Vesna Koprivnik 177

Gračič pod Brinjevo goro – Nekropola kulture žarnih grobišč
Gračič below Brinjeva gora – A necropolis of the Urnfield Period

I. Katalog grobov in grobnih pridatkov
I. Catalogue of graves and grave goods
Vesna Koprivnik 215

II. Analiza sestavov grobnih pridatkov in družbena struktura
II. Analysis of the grave-good compositions and social structure
Vesna Koprivnik, Biba Teržan 279

III. Kronološki oris
III. Chronological outline
Biba Teržan 299

Rogoza pri Mariboru – Gomile iz starejše železne dobe
Rogoza near Maribor – Tumuli of the Early Iron Age
Matija Črešnar 329

Gomile iz starejše železne dobe pod Poštelo
Early Iron Age tumuli under Poštela

I. Uvod
I. Introduction
Biba Teržan 343

II. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem
II. Large tumulus above Razvanje
Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Mihela Kajzer, Bine Kramberger 347

III. Gomila 14 iz Pivole
III. Tumulus 14 at Pivola
Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Biba Teržan 401

IV. Gomila 13 iz Pivole
IV. Tumulus 13 at Pivola
Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar, Bine Kramberger 411

V. Kronološki oris gomil 13 in 14 iz Pivole ter Velike gomile nad Razvanjem
V. Chronological outline of Tumuli 13 and 14 from Pivola and the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje
Biba Teržan 423

SPEKTROMETRIČNE IN OSTEOLOŠKE ANALIZE / SPECTROMETRIC AND OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Kemijske analize predmetov iz grobov pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe Pohorskega Podravja
Chemical analyses of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age grave goods from Pohorsko Podravje
Rafko Urankar, Matija Črešnar 469

Konjski ostanki iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem
Horse remains from the Velika gomila tumulus above Razvanje
Borut Toškan 481

Antropološke analize – Uvod
Anthropological analyses – Introduction
Tamara Leskovar, Matija Črešnar 487

Antropološka analiza sežganih človeških ostankov z najdišč Pohorskega Podravja in Prekmurja
Anthropological analysis of cremated human remains from Pohorsko Podravje and Prekmurje
Jayne-Leigh Thomas 493

Antropološka analiza sežganih človeških kosti iz gomil starejše železne dobe v okolici Poštele
Anthropological analysis of cremated human remains from Early Iron Age burial mounds near Poštela
Tamara Leskovar 525

DODATEK / ADDENDUM
Brezje pod Brinjevo goro, srednja bronasta doba
Brezje below Brinjeva gora, Middle Bronze Age

I. Antropološka analiza skeletov iz gomile
I. Anthropological analyses of the skeletons from the tumulus
Tatjana Tomazo Ravnik 535

II. Antropološka analiza človeških ostankov iz štirih grobov iz gomile
II. Anthropological analysis of human remains from four graves from the tumulus
Jayne-Leigh Thomas 545

III. Analiza človeških zob in čeljustnic pokopov iz gomile
III. Analysis of human teeth and jaws from graves from the tumulus
Iztok Štamfelj 547

SKLEPNA BESEDA / CONCLUSION

Pohorsko Podravje v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi
The Pohorsko Podravje region during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages
Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar 561

Imensko kazalo / Name Index 585

Knjigo posvečamo spominu na Stanka Pahiča (1924-2003), kustosa arheologa v Pokrajinskem muzeju v Mariboru, izvrstnega poznavalca arheoloških najdišč na Štajerskem, Koroškem in v Prekmurju

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The book is dedicated to the memory of Stanko Pahič (1924-2003), curator of archaeology at the Maribor Regional Museum (Pokrajinski muzej Maribor), a personality of vast and in-depth knowledge of the archaeological sites in the Štajerska (Styria), Koroška (Carinthia) and Prekmurje regions of Slovenia

POHORSKO PODRAVJE PRED TREMI TISOČLETJI – TRADICIJA IN INOVATIVNOST V POZNI BRONASTI IN STAREJŠI ŽELEZNI DOBI

PREDGOVOR

V preteklih treh desetletjih je prišlo predvsem zaradi zaščitnih arheoloških izkopavanj ob izgradnji avtocestnega križa v Sloveniji do številnih odkritij novih arheoloških najdišč iz različnih obdobij, kar velja tudi za Pohorsko Podravje. Že tekom arheoloških izkopavanj so našo pozornost vzbudila razmeroma gosto razporejena arheološka najdišča naselbin iz pozne bronaste dobe, ki so spreminjala do tedaj znano podobo o poselitvi Pohorskega Podravja (Teržan 1999; Strmčnik Gulič 2001). To je bil tudi povod za poseben raziskovalni projekt, s katerim smo želeli znanstveno obdelati in proučiti novo odkrito arheološko gradivo ter s tem pridobiti nove podatke o procesih naseljevanja in naselbinskih strukturah na Dravskem polju v stoletjih ob izteku 2. tisočletja in zgodnjega 1. tisočletja pr. n. št. To je bil čas, ko je kultura žarnih grobišč s svojim pulziranjem doživljala vzpone, pa tudi padce in ko se je ob njenem zatonu porajala nova doba – zgodnja železna doba in z njo halštatska kultura.

Uspelo nam je, da je projekt s skoraj povsem enakim naslovom, kot ga nosi naš zbornik, *Tradicija in inovativnost v prazgodovini* (N6-0004), finančno podprla Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije (ARRS) v okviru komplementarne finančne sheme. Projekt je bil namreč v mnogo večjem obsegu najprej prijavljen na razpis evropskega raziskovalnega sveta (ERC), kjer je bil solidno ocenjen, a ne izbran med financirane projekte. Po izteku projekta so se raziskave nadaljevale tudi v sklopu ARRS Raziskovalnega programa P6-0247. Za podporo želimo ARRS na tem mestu izreči zahvalo. Seveda smo se dolžni zahvaliti tudi Znanstvenemu inštitutu in Oddelku za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani kot oddelkoma matične ustanove. Posebna zahvala gre študentkam in študentom arheologije Univerze v Ljubljani, ki so v sklopu terenskih vaj sodelovali pri naših raziskavah.

Kot je razvidno iz vsebinskega kazala predložene knjige, so bile naše raziskave usmerjene v tri tematske sklope. V prvem sklopu predstavljamo rezultate

POHORSKO PODRAVJE THREE MILLENNIA AGO – TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGES

PREFACE

Numerous new archaeological sites have come to light in the last three decades, mainly during the rescue excavations conducted in advance of motorway constructions across Slovenia. The same is true for Pohorsko Podravje[1] as well. In course of these campaigns, quite densely spaced settlements from the Late Bronze Age have been unearthed, which was surprising considering that the knowledge up to these excavations did not hint at such a settlement pattern in the area (Teržan 1999; Strmčnik Gulič 2001). Pohorsko Podravje has since been the focus of a special research project aimed at studying the newly discovered archaeological finds and gaining new insights into the habitation remains and settlement processes on the plain of the Dravsko polje and the fringes of the Pohorje Mountains in the centuries of the late 2nd and early 1st millennia BC. This was a time of the Urnfield culture with its peaks and declines, the last of which also led to a new age – The Early Iron Age and the Hallstatt culture.

The project of a much greater scope first tendered for funding by the European Research Council (ERC), which was positively assessed in the ERC peer review process, but not approved for co-financing. Fortunately, we succeeded in securing the financial support for the project under a title almost the same as the one for these proceedings, *Tradition and innovation in prehistory* (N6-0004), from the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) as part of their complementary funding scheme/the ERC Complementary Scheme. After the end of the project, our research continued in the ARRS funded research programme No. P6-0247. We wish to thank the Slovenian Research Agency for their support. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Scientific Research Institute (*Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete*) and Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana (*Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani*), as the departments of the mother institution. We

[1] Pohorsko Podravje is a part of Štajerska region, covering the Pohorje Mountains, the lowlands besides the Drava River and the surrounding areas.

temeljitih analiz celotnega gradiva na novo raziskanih nižinskih naselbin, odkritih pri krajih Pobrežje, Orehova vas in Hotinja vas; prvi dve iz pozne bronaste dobe[1], zadnje imenovana iz starejše železne dobe. Mira Strmčnik Gulič, vodja zaščitnih arheoloških izkopavanj na teh najdiščih, arheologinja konservatorka na mariborski enoti Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Maribor (ZVKDS, OE MB), je namreč velikodušno odstopila gradivo iz izkopavanj omenjenih najdišč v obdelavo mlajšim kolegom, ki so se s trdim delom uspešno prebili skozi velike količine podatkov in najdb ter s svojimi izsledki obogatili naše poznavanje tistega davnega časa. Seveda je bila uspešna obdelava teh najdišč možna tudi zaradi plodnega sodelovanja s Skupino za arheologijo na avtocestah Slovenije (SAAS) in Centrom za preventivno arheologijo Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (CPA ZVKDS), za kar se želimo zahvaliti predvsem prof. dr. Bojanu Djuriću, vodji skupine SAAS, in Barbari Nadbath, vodji CPA ZVKDS.

V okviru našega projekta smo ob tem začeli tudi s ponovnimi arheološkimi raziskavami na Pošteli, tako na utrjeni naselbini iz železne dobe kot tudi na pripadajočih nekropolah. Raziskave so zaradi vključevanja številnih naravoslovno-tehničnih disciplin in eksperimentiranja z različnimi novimi metodološkimi pristopi (geofizika, geokemija itd.), za kar so bila pridobljena tudi dodatna evropska in domača raziskovalna sredstva, po obsegu prerasle okvir te knjige in bodo objavljene v posebni monografski publikaciji.

Drugi tematski sklop je posvečen nekropolam, in sicer doslej še neobjavljenim najdbam iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe. Te predstavljajo naselbinskim najdbam komplementaren arheološki vir, pomemben za razumevanje poselitvenih vzorcev v prostoru in času, ki je ob tem nepogrešljiv pri preučevanju družbene strukture in obredja. Za obdelavo arheoloških najdb iz žarnih grobišč v Pobrežju pri Mariboru in z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro pri Zrečah, ki jih je v 50. in 60. letih preteklega stoletja izkopaval Stanko Pahič in se hranijo v Pokrajinskem muzeju Maribor, smo ob soglasju direktorice dr. Mirjane Koren uspeli nagovoriti kustodinjo arheologinjo Vesno Koprivnik. Obema velja naša zahvala. Pri obdelavi najdb iz izkopanih gomil v Razvanju in Pivoli, katerih izkopavanja so potekala pod vodstvom Mire Strmčnik Gulič, ZVKDS,

[1] Na tem mestu moramo omeniti še tretjo naselbino iz tega obdobja, Rogozo pri Mariboru, ki pa je že bila celostno predstavljena v prispevku, objavljenem v Arheološkem vestniku 61 (Črešnar 2010).

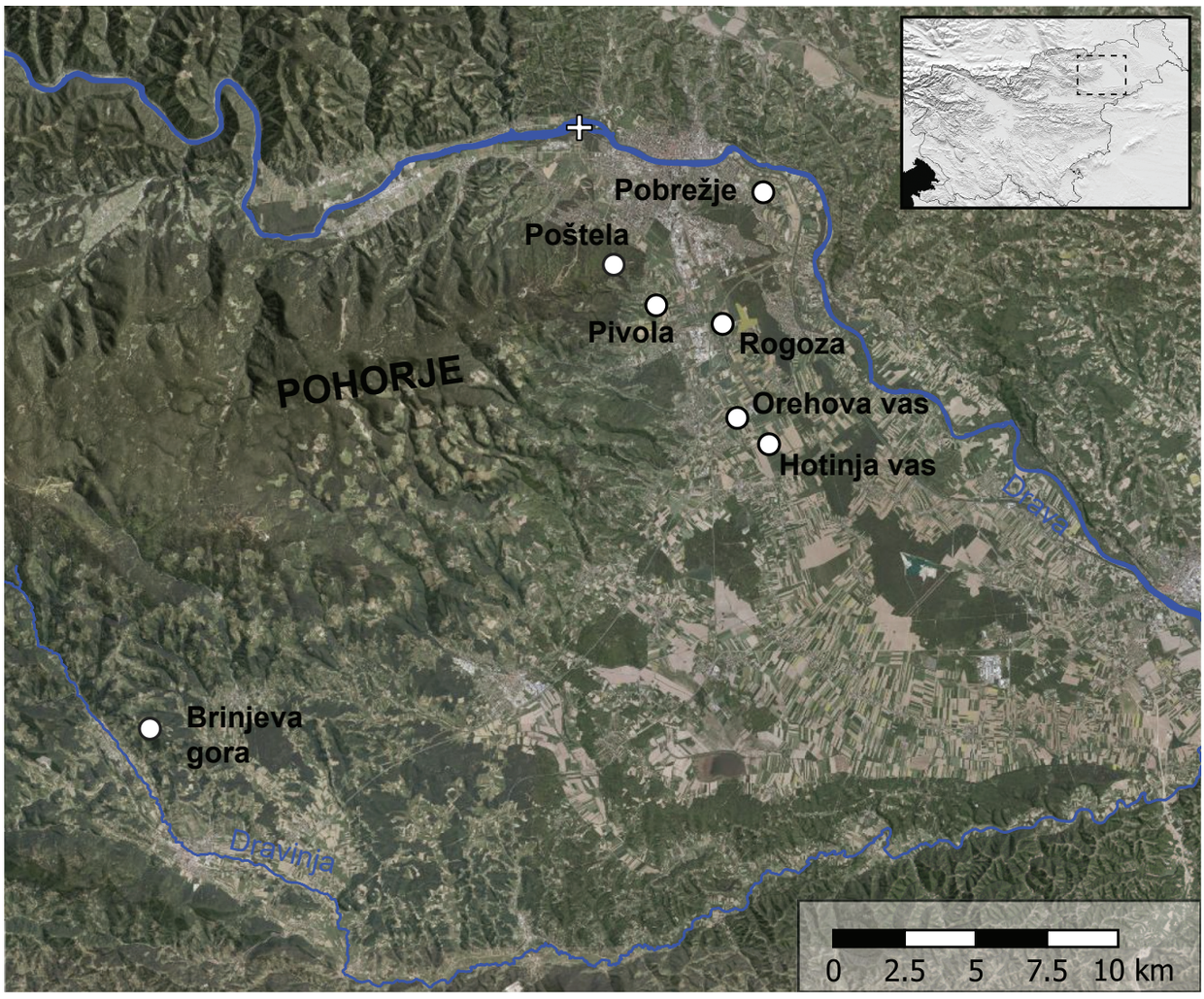
also thank the students of archaeology at the University of Ljubljana, who participated in the research as part of their curriculum fieldwork.

The research had three main focus areas. The first was to point at detailed and comprehensive analyses of the finds from the lowland settlements newly investigated at Pobrežje, Orehova vas and Hotinja vas, the first two dating to the Late Bronze[2], the third one to the Early Iron Age. The rescue excavations at all three sites were headed by Mira Strmčnik Gulič, conservator at the Regional Office Maribor of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS), who kindly offered the documentation and material from these sites to be analysed by younger colleagues. They rigorously examined the vast quantities of data and artefacts to advance our knowledge of those distant periods. This has been possible also because of a fruitful collaboration with the Committee for archaeology on the Slovenian highways (SAAS) and the Centre for Preventive Archaeology at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (CPA ZVKDS), for which we primarily wish to thank prof. dr. Bojan Djurić, the head of SAAS, and Barbara Nadbath, the head of the CPA ZVKDS.

Within the framework of our project, renewed archaeological investigations at Poštela, both the Iron Age hillfort and the associated cemeteries below it, have been initiated. The investigations involved a myriad of other scientific and technical disciplines, as well as experimenting with different new methodological approaches (geophysics, geochemistry and others) additionally financed from European and Slovenian research funds. These investigations and their results have grown beyond the scope of this publication and will be presented in a separate monograph.

The second scope area represents the research of necropoleis, more precisely the till now unpublished finds from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. They are an archaeological source important for a more comprehensive understanding of the settlement patterns, but also for the study of the contemporary social structure and ritual practices. The archaeological finds from the cremation cemeteries at Pobrežje near Maribor and Gračič below Brinjeva gora near Zreče, that Stanko Pahič excavated in the 1950s and 60s and are now kept in the Maribor Regional Museum, were analysed by the archaeologist Vesna Koprivnik, curator at the said museum on the approval of its director, Mirjana Koren. The excavation of the tumuli at

[2] Mention should be made of another contemporary settlement, Rogoza near Maribor, which was already published in an article in Arheološki vestnik 61 (Črešnar 2010).



Slika 1. Pohorsko Podravje z arheološkimi najdišči iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe, predstavljenimi v monografiji.
Figure 1. Pohorsko Podravje with archaeological sites from the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages presented in the monograph.

(Velika gomila v Razvanju in Pivola, gomila 14) in podpisanih (Pivola, gomila 13) so sodelovali tudi restavrator Stanko Gojkovič, Mihela Kajzer, oba ZVKDS, OE MB, Drago Oman, Pokrajinski muzej Maribor in dr. Bine Kramberger, ki smo jim prav tako globoko hvaležni.

V tretjem sklopu raziskav pa so predstavljene analize naravoslovnih disciplin. Kot prve so predstavljene arheometrične raziskave kovinskih predmetov, za katere smo dolžni zahvalo dr. Nevi Trampuž Orel, Narodni muzej Slovenije, in dr. Rafku Urankarju, PJP d.o.o. Za analizo živalskih kostnih ostalin iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem se moramo zahvaliti dr. Borutu Toškanu z IzA ZRC SAZU. Najobsežnejši je zadnji sklop, ki je namenjen antropološkim analizam. Te so opravili različni strokovnjaki. Analize sežganih/kremiranih kosti iz žarnih grobov različnih grobišč v Pohorskem Podravju sta opravili dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, takrat doktorandka Univerze v Edinburghu, in dr. Tamara Leskovar z Univerze v Ljubljani. V dodatku ob tem objavljamo ponovne analize skeletnih ostalin iz srednjebronastodobne gomile pod Brinjevo goro, ki sta jih izvedli dr. Tatjana Tomazo Ravnik in prej

Razvanje and Pivola were led by Mira Strmčnik Gulič, ZVKDS (Razvanje, large tumulus, and Pivola, Tumulus 14), and the editors of this book (Pivola, Tumulus 13), while the analysis and restoration of the finds also involved the collaboration of other colleagues, namely Stanko Gojkovič (restorer) and Mihela Kajzer from the ZVKDS Regional Office Maribor, Drago Oman from the Maribor Regional Museum and Bine Kramberger. To all of them we are much obliged.

The third research strand were the archaeometric, archaeozoological and anthropological analyses. Dr. Neva Trampuž Orel, National Museum of Slovenia, and dr. Rafko Urankar, PJP d.o.o, have carried out the archaeometric analyses of the metal finds. Dr. Borut Toškan, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (ZRC SAZU), analysed the animal bone remains from the Velika gomila above Razvanje. A number of experts have done the anthropological analyses. Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, then PhD student at the University of Edinburgh, and dr. Tamara Leskovar, University of Ljubljana, analysed the cremated bones from the cemeteries in Pohorsko Podravje. In the addendum, we are further presenting the revised analyses of the

omenjena J.-L Thomas. Zobno gradivo teh skeletov je posebej preučil dr. Iztok Štamfelj z Univerze v Ljubljani.

Ker je bila večina prispevkov, ki jih objavljamo v tem zvezku KiM-a, spisana in oddana v redakcijo že v letih 2016/2017, novejša strokovna literatura ni več upoštevana. Žal je zaradi različnih vzrokov prišlo do tiska z večjim časovnim zamikom, za kar se tako avtorjem prispevkov kot tudi glavnemu izdajatelju, tj. Narodnemu muzeju Slovenije, opravičujeva. A naju kljub temu veseli, da smo – čeprav z zamudo – uspeli obelodaniti za Pohorsko Podravje tako pomembno prazgodovinsko gradivo.

Nenazadnje gre naša zahvala mag. Barbari Ravnik, direktorici Narodnega muzeja Slovenije, in dr. Petru Turku, glavnemu uredniku zbirke Katalogi in monografije, ki sta sprejela naš zbornik v tisk kot 44. zvezek KiM-a. Za pomoč pri tehničnem pregledu manuskripta se zahvaljujemo Manci Omahen Gruškovnjak in dr. Tamari Leskovar. Slednja je ob tem sodelovala pri urejanju in prevajanju besedil, posvečenih antropološkim analizam, katerih prevode v angleščino je jezikovno pregledala Agni Prijatelj. K jezikovni podobi besedil so pomembno prispevali tudi prevajalca v angleščino, Andreja Maver in Miha Kunstelj, ter lektorica za slovenski jezik, dr. Nina Krajnc in Dušan Merhar.

Tisk zvezka so poleg Narodnega muzeja Slovenije s finančno podporo in postavljanjem omogočili Znanstvena založba FF UL, ki jo vodi dr. Matevž Rudolf, ARRS ter občinama Zreče in Hoče-Slivnica.

Vsem iskrena hvala!

Biba Teržan in Matija Črešnar, urednika zbornika

skeletal remains from the Middle Bronze Age tumulus below Brinjeva gora, carried out by dr. Tatjana Tomazo Ravnik and J.-L. Thomas, while dr. Iztok Štamfelj, University of Ljubljana, made new research on the dental remains from these individuals.

Most of the articles in our monograph have been finished already in the years 2016/2017, therefore later literature is mostly not included. It is due to various reasons that this delay occurred. We owe therefore the authors and the publisher, i.e. the National Museum of Slovenia, our sincere apologies. Despite the delay, we are pleased about the publication of these important prehistoric material from Pohorsko Podravje.

Finally, we would also like to thank mag. Barbara Ravnik, director of the National Museum of Slovenia, and dr. Peter Turk, editor-in-chief of the Katalogi in monografije series, for publishing our research as Volume 44 of the series. For the technical help we would like to thank also Manca Omahen Gruškovnjak and dr. Tamara Leskovar. The latter has above that helped with editing and translating the texts dealing with human osteology, which were proof-read by Agni Prijatelj. The final text has received important input also from Andreja Maver and Miha Kunstelj with their English translations as well as dr. Nina Krajnc and Dušan Merhar with the Slovenian proof-reading. Apart from the National Museum of Slovenia, publication and printing was financially supported by the Faculty of Arts Scientific Press, led by dr. Matevž Rudolf, as well as the Slovenian Research Agency ARRS and the municipalities of Zreče and Hoče-Slivnica.

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Biba Teržan and Matija Črešnar, editors

ORIS ZGODOVINE RAZISKAV POZNE BRONASTE DOBE V SEVEROVZHODNI SLOVENIJI

Matija Črešnar

Pozna bronasta doba je obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč in je tako s stališča številnih arheoloških najdišč kot raziskav, ki so se odvijale vse od začetkov razvoja arheološke vede pri nas v drugi polovici 19. stoletja, brez dvoma eno pomembnejših in bolje raziskanih arheoloških obdobij v severovzhodni Sloveniji.

Prve arheološke najdbe, ki so v drugi polovici 19. stoletja vzbudile zanimanje in izvirajo iz pozne bronaste dobe, so bile depojske oz. založne najdbe. Podatki o najdiščnih okoliščinah so sicer skromni, pomenljiva pa je njihova količina, saj sta bili do I. svetovne vojne odkriti kar dve tretjini do zdaj znanih depojev. Med njimi so tisti iz Čermožiša, Grab pri Središču ob Dravi, Hercegovščaka, Hudinje, Podgradja, Bele pri Poljčanah in Slovenske Bistrice.[1] A čas ni niti najmanj naključen, saj je bilo prav to obdobje ustanavljanja muzejskih društev in muzejev, torej začetek organiziranega zanimanja za lastno preteklost.[2] Ob tem moramo omeniti tudi pomen ustanov iz Gradca in s cesarskega Dunaja, ki so s sodelovanjem z lokalnimi ustanovami in razvejano mrežo sodelavcev pomagale pri seznanjanju strokovne javnosti s trenutnimi znanstvenimi smernicami. Prav tako je pomembno njihovo vključevanje lokalnih posvetnih in cerkvenih oblasti ter šol, saj so s tem ob pridobivanju novih podatkov o morebitnih arheoloških najdiščih tudi med laičnim prebivalstvom dvignili čut za spoštovanje kulturne dediščine.[3] Vse našteto lahko brez zadržkov razlagamo kot vzrok, da tudi na najdbe prvih bronastodobnih grobov ni bilo potrebno čakati prav dolgo. Že leta 1875 je bilo namreč odkrito znamenito prvo žarno grobišče v Rušah, kar časovno sovpada z odkritji slavnih t. i. Dežmanovih kolišč na Ljubljanskem

1 Teržan 1990, 13 ss; ista 1999, 130 ss; Čerče, Turk 1996, 7 ss; Teržan 1995b, T. 37: 1–6; 42: 5–49: 89; 70: 1–9; 73: 1–13; 88: A1–2; 124: B1–2; 127: A1–5; Dular, Šavel et al. 2002, 13 ss.

2 V Celju je bil krajevni muzej odprt leta 1882, naslednje leto pa je bilo ustanovljeno še Muzejsko društvo. Na Ptuju je bilo društvo ustanovljeno leta 1893 in je nemudoma začelo ustvarjati lastno muzejsko zbirko. Razmeroma pozno, leta 1902, je z ustanovitvijo prvega društva sledil Maribor. A ker je bilo to v nemških rokah, je bilo že naslednje leto ustanovljeno slovensko Zgodovinsko društvo za slovensko Štajersko. Do leta 1909 sta tako v Mariboru delovali kar dve muzejski ustanovi (Zupan 1932, 131–138; več pri Teržan 1990, 14 ss).

3 Baš 1953–54, 14 ss.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE IN NORTH-EASTERN SLOVENIA

Matija Črešnar

The Late Bronze Age or Urnfield culture period is certainly among the most prominent and best researched archaeological periods of north-eastern Slovenia, both in the number of known archaeological sites and the level of investigation conducted here ever since the beginnings of archaeology in Slovenia during the second half of the 19th century.

The first Late Bronze Age artefacts, which came to light in the second half of the 19th century, were hoard finds. The data on their context are scarce, but not their quantity as two thirds of the known hoards came to light before World War I, including the hoards from Čermožiše, Grabe near Središče ob Dravi, Hercegovščak, Hudinja, Podgradje, Bela near Poljčane and Slovenska Bistrica.[1] This was a time of emerging museum associations and museums, i.e. the beginnings of organised interest in the local past.[2] Also important was the role of the institutions in Graz and the imperial capital Vienna, which were instrumental in keeping the professional public abreast of contemporary guidelines in scientific endeavour with the help of local institutions and an elaborate network of associates. They consistently included the local secular and religious authorities, as well as schools into their activities, as it provided them with new information on potential archaeological sites, but also raised the awareness regarding cultural heritage among the general public.[3] This soon led to the discovery of the first Bronze Age burials. Already in 1875, i.e. at roughly the same time as the discovery of the famous Dežman pile-dwelling sites in the Ljubljansko barje, an urn cemetery was unearthed in Ruše (well-known Ruše

1 Teržan 1990, 13 ff; 1999, 130 ff; Čerče, Turk 1996, 7 ff; Teržan 1995b, Pls. 37: 1–6; 42: 5–49: 89; 70: 1–9; 73: 1–13; 88: A1–2; 124: B1–2; 127: A1–5; Dular et al. 2002, 13 ff.

2 The local museum in Celje opened in 1882, followed by the museum association in the next year. At Ptuj, the museum association was established in 1893 and immediately began creating its own museum collection. The first local museum association in Maribor was established later, in 1902. As it was in German hands, a Slovenian association (Historical Association for Slovenian Styria) was established the following year and by 1909 two museum institutions were active in Maribor (Zupan 1932, 131–138; more in Teržan 1990, 14 ff).

3 Baš 1953–54, 14 ff.

barju.[4] Prvo etapo izkopavanj, ki so jo vzpodbudile naključne najdbe, je vodil Alfonz Müllner, takratni profesor na učiteljišču v Mariboru. Tik po zaključku izkopavanj, septembra 1875, je bil imenovan za konservatorja Centralne komisije, natančneje njene I. sekcije, ki je bdela nad prazgodovinskimi objekti in spomeniki antične umetnosti. Dodeljeno mu je bilo območje južne (slovenske) Štajerske in Kranjske.[5] Poročilo o izkopavanjih je v glasilu komisije izšlo še istega leta.[6] Naslednje leto je njegovo delo nadaljeval grof Gundaker Wurmbrand, eden izmed ustanovnih članov Antropološkega društva na Dunaju, ki je s svojim obsežnim programom skrbelo za razvoj prazgodovinskih ved, ki so bile takrat še obravnavane kot integralni del naravoslovnih znanosti. In prav ta usmeritev je razlog, da je natančnost objave 172 grobov iz leta 1879 popolnoma primerljiva z najmanj stoletje mlajšimi deli[7] ter bi lahko bila v poduk mnogim, ki so v hlastanju za bogatimi (kovinskimi) najdbami, ali pa le zaradi lastnega neznanja, spregledali oz. zanemarili že razbite keramične posode, kaj šele druge detajle, ki nam jih skrivajo arheološka najdišča. A izkopavali so tudi drugi. Celjsko muzejsko društvo je v letih po ustanovitvi leta 1883 med drugim začelo tudi z izkopavanji na rifniških grobiščih, pri katerih so bili med množico predvsem starejšeželeznodobnega gradiva odkrite tudi najdbe iz časa pozne bronaste dobe.[8] Kljub temu, da je bila prazgodovinska arheologija v okolici Ptuja deležna manjšega zanimanja, pa so bile le nekaj let kasneje poznobronstodobne najdbe odkrite tudi tam. Franc Pollak, ki je v imenu muzejskega društva med drugim izkopaval gomile v Spodnjih Podložah, je skupaj s Francem Ferkom v letih 1906 in 1907 izkopal plano žgano grobišče na Zgornji Hajdini, katerega grobne celote so delno uničene.[9] Istočasno so se v okolici Maribora, natančneje v Spodnjem Radvanju, prav tako pojavili prvi plani žgani grobovi. Najdbe so bile domnevno pridobljene med letoma 1903 in 1907 ob odkopavanju zemlje za opekarno, primerno pa so bile, sicer brez podatkov o grobnih celotah,

4 Leghissa 2017.

5 Več Dular et al. 2002, 25 ss.

6 Müllner 1875.

7 Wurmbrand 1879. Kasneje je grobove ponovno objavil H. Müller-Karpe (Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 108–115), a je izpustil Wurmbrandove natančne opise grobov. To je poskušala dopolniti J. Kaerner (1989, T. 67–131) v svojem neobjavljenem magistrskem delu.

8 Vsa razpoložljiva literatura pri Teržan 1990, 14, 80 ss, 366 ss (monografska objava v pripravi).

9 Stare 1950; Müller-Karpe 1959, 272 s, T. 116–117; Tomanič 1969. Grobove, ki se nahajajo v deželnem muzeju Joanneum v Gradcu, je po grobnih celotah v svojem neobjavljenem magistrskem delu obravnavala J. Kaerner (1989, T. 1–19).

I cemetery).[4] The discovery of chance finds at the site was followed by the first excavation campaign under the lead of Alfons Müllner, then professor at the teacher training college in Maribor. He was appointed conservator of *Sektion I* of the *Zentralkommission* immediately after the end of excavations, in September 1875. The section was in charge of the prehistoric finds and the monuments of ancient art, Müllner more particularly of those in the regions of southern (Slovenian) Styria and Carniola.[5] He published the excavation report in the commission's journal that came out the same year.[6] The following year, his work was taken over by Count Gundakar Wurmbrand, one of the founding members of the *Anthropologische Gesellschaft* in Vienna that had an extensive programme aimed at developing prehistoric studies then still considered an integral part of natural history. It is this orientation that resulted in the 1879 publication of 172 graves being as detailed and precise as those written a century and more later.[7] It may also be a lesson to all who disregarded the broken pottery and many other details of archaeological sites in their pursuit of rich (metal) artefacts or by plain ignorance. Apart from Ruše, there were other excavations. After its foundation in 1883, the Celje museum association began investigating the cemeteries on Rifnik, with finds mainly dating to the Early Iron Age, but some also to the Late Bronze Age.[8] In the area of Ptuj, prehistoric archaeology attracted less attention, but did yield Late Bronze Age finds only a few years later than at Celje. Franc Pollak excavated the burial mounds at Spodnje Podlože and other sites on behalf of the Ptuj museum association, in collaboration with Franc Ferk also the flat cremation cemetery at Zgornja Hajdina in 1906 and 1907; the grave groups of this cemetery have been partly destroyed.[9] At the same time in the vicinity of Maribor, more precisely at Spodnje Radvanje, the first flat cremation also came to light. The goods were reportedly unearthed between 1903 and 1907 during the earthworks for the construction of a brickworks; they were only adequately published

4 Leghissa 2017.

5 More in Dular et al. 2002, 25 ff.

6 Müllner 1875.

7 Wurmbrand 1879. Hermann Müller-Karpe (Müller-Karpe 1959, Pls. 108–115) later published the graves anew, but left out Wurmbrand's precise descriptions of the graves. Juliane Kaerner (1989, Pl. 67–131) attempted to add this in her unpublished master's thesis.

8 All available literature cited in Teržan 1990, 14, 80 ff, 366 ff (monographic publication in preparation).

9 Stare 1950; Müller-Karpe 1959, 272f, Pl. 116–117; Tomanič 1969. Kaerner analysed the grave goods kept in the Joanneum in Graz (1989, Tab. 1–19) according to grave groups in her unpublished master's thesis.

objavljene šele mnogo kasneje, ko je bilo določeno tudi njihovo časovno mesto.[10]

Ob izkopavanjih že poznanih lokacij je raslo tudi zanimanje za odkrivanje in časovno opredeljevanje novih arheoloških najdišč. Takšno dejavnost je med svojimi prioritetnimi nalogami predvidevala in zato podpirala tudi Centralna komisija, na Slovenskem pa jo je v njenem imenu izvajal A. Müllner. Leta 1876 je na šole in v župnišča skupaj razposlal 1000 vprašalnikov, s pomočjo katerih je pridobil nove podatke o potencialnih arheoloških najdiščih, ki jih je prehodil v naslednjih letih ter o svojih ugotovitvah tudi poročal.[11] Med objavami pred koncem stoletja je pomembno omeniti še s kopico podatkov opremljeno Pichlerjevo arheološko karto Štajerske.[12] Že v začetku 20. stoletja je izšel tudi prvi pregled depojskih najdb, ki je prišel izpod peresa W. Schmida. Ob katalogu je podal tudi razlago depojev, kjer je posamezne najdbe in manjše depoje označil kot kazalce trgovske dejavnosti, večje depoje s po večini razlomljenimi predmeti pa je poskušal razložiti v sklopu metalurških in livarskih dejavnosti.[13]

Po I. svetovni vojni so se karte na novo premešale in tudi v arheološki stroki se je bilo potrebno postavit na lastne noge. Pri tem je pokazalo moč predvsem Zgodovinsko društvo v Mariboru, ki mu je leta 1938 uspelo, da je mariborski muzej pridobil status pokrajinske ustanove. Zasluge za to gredo predvsem Franju Bašu, ki pa je bil ob mnogih dejavnostih pomemben tudi kot terenski arheolog. V zaščitnih posegih je pridobil mnogo pomembnega gradiva, ki bi bilo brez njegovega osebnega udejstvovanja najbrž za vedno izgubljeno. V letih od 1931 do 1933 je tako izkopal žarno grobišče na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru z okoli 320 grobovi, sočasnemu grobišču pa naj bi pripadale tudi neohranjene najdbe iz Partizanske ulice.[14] Odkritja pa so se gostila tudi na obrobju Maribora. Plana žgana nekropola je bila leta 1936 ugotovljena na vzhodnem robu Pobrežja, leta 1944, torej med II. svetovno vojno, pa je bilo ob gradnji zaklonišča izkopanih nekaj žganih grobov tudi v Limbušu.[15] Med obema vojnama so bili odkriti tudi depoji v Cerovcu pod Bočem, na Hočkem

[10] Müller-Karpe 1959, 116; Pahič 1968, 20, 47, T. 4; 5; Teržan 1990, 59 s, T. 67–68.

[11] Müllner 1878; isti 1880; isti 1892. Svoja dognanja je predstavil tudi na srečanju avstrijskih antropologov in prazgodovinarjev pri dunajski Akademiji znanosti, ki je bilo leta 1879 v Ljubljani.

[12] Pichler 1879.

[13] Schmid 1909, 133 ss.

[14] Baš 1933; Müller-Karpe 1959, 116 ss, T. 118–121. Grobove iz grobišča ob Mladinski ulici je rekonstruiral S. Pahič, v neobjavljenem magistrskem delu pa jih je obravnavala Kaerner 1989, T. 20–66.

[15] Zupan 1932, 39; Pahič 1953, 141 ss; isti 1965, 137.

and dated much later, albeit without information on grave groups.[10]

Alongside the excavations of known sites, there was also a growing interest in the discovery of new archaeological sites. This activity was among the priorities of the *Zentralkommission*, in Slovenia conducted on its behalf by Müllner. In 1876, he sent a total of one thousand questionnaires to schools and parishes, which were aimed at gathering new information on potential archaeological sites. He spent the following few years surveying the sites and then reported on his findings.[11] Another important achievement in the 19th century is Pichler's archaeological map of Styria, which contains a wealth of information.[12] The first overview of hoard finds was published already at the beginning of the 20th century, written by Walter Schmid. It contained a catalogue and an interpretation of the hoards, in which he saw individual finds and small hoards as indicators of trading activities, while the larger ones with mostly broken objects were rather interpreted as evidence of metallurgy and metal casting.[13]

Situation changed after World War I and archaeology was not spared as the political situation changed. Particularly ambitious was the historical association in Maribor, which succeeded in 1938 to secure the status of a regional institution for the Maribor museum. This was mainly thanks to the efforts of Franjo Baš, who was active in numerous fields including archaeological fieldwork. He gained numerous important finds during his rescue efforts, which would probably have been lost without his personal commitment. Between 1931 and 1933, he excavated an urn cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor with roughly 320 graves, as well as a presumably contemporaneous cemetery at Partizanska ulica, the goods from which are now missing.[14] Other sites were found along the outskirts of Maribor. A flat cremation cemetery was discovered in 1936 at the eastern edge of Pobrežje, while several cremations were unearthed during the 1944 construction of a bomb shelter in Limbuš.[15] Prior to that, between both wars, hoards also came to

[10] Müller-Karpe 1959, 116; Pahič 1968, 20, 47, Pl. 4; 5; Teržan 1990, 59 f, Pl. 67–68.

[11] Müllner 1878; id. 1880; id. 1892. He also presented his findings at the meeting of Austrian anthropologists and prehistorians that the Viennese academy of sciences held in 1879 in Ljubljana.

[12] Pichler 1879.

[13] Schmid 1909, 133 ff.

[14] Baš 1933; Müller-Karpe 1959, 116 ff, Pl. 118–121. Stanko Pahič reconstructed the grave groups from the cemetery in Mladinska ulica, which Kaerner (1989, Pl. 20–66) analysed in her unpublished master's thesis.

[15] Zupan 1932, 39; Pahič 1953, 141 ff; id. 1965, 137.

Slika 1. Stanko Pahič z ekipo na Brinjevi gori leta 1963 (Arhiv Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor).
Figure 1. Stanko Pahič with his team on Brinjeva gora in the year 1963 (Archive of the Regional Museum Maribor).

Pohorju in v Pušencih,[16] kar predstavlja polovico v tistem obdobju odkritih založnih najdb na območju današnje Slovenije. Z razpravami, ki so vključevale oz. so se posvečale prazgodovinski arheologiji, je tudi med obema vojnama nadaljeval W. Schmid, v tistem času pa sta izšla tudi dva zvezka Arheološke karte Jugoslavije.[17]

Po II. svetovni vojni je prišlo do nove organiziranosti tako muzejskih inštitucij, saj so pokrajinski muzeji postali državne ustanove, kot tudi arheologije kot vede, ki je dobila svoj seminar, kasneje oddelek na Univerzi v Ljubljani in Sekcijo pri SAZU.[18] Nemudoma se je začelo tudi s terenskim delom, saj je Josip Korošec že leta 1946 na Ptujskem gradu vodil izkopavanja, ki so med drugim razkrila tudi ostanke naselbine iz časa kulture žarnih grobišč.[19] V zgodnjih petdesetih je Stanko Pahič začel z izkopavanji na in v okolici Brinjeve gore (*sl. 1, 2*), ob tem desetletnem projektu pa je izvajal še več izkopavanj. Med drugim naj omenim le reševanja planih žarnih nekropol v Rušah in na Pobrežju. Obilica terenskega dela in zelo plodno pisanje širših razprav pa sta pri njemu verjetno pogojevali, da sta luč sveta v doglednem času uzrli le dve celovitejši objavi izkopanih najdišč.[20]

16 Čerče, Turk 1996, 7 ss; Teržan 1995b, T. 41: 1–5; 74: 1–87: 235; 124: A1–4.

17 Schmid 1915; isti 1925; isti 1943; Klemenc, Saria 1936; ista 1939.

18 Pahič 1966; Gabrovec 1984.

19 Korošec 1951. Gradivo je bilo v celoti objavljeno šele pred kratkim (Dular 2013, 137–177).

20 Pahič 1957; isti 1972; isti 1981; isti 1985; isti 1991; Oman 1981; Pahič 1988–1989. Njegovo delo v določenem segmentu nadaljujemo tudi s pričujočo publikacijo, saj v tem zvezku prinašamo dve objavi, ki temeljita na njegovih terenskih podatkih, in sicer celostna objava grobišča z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro (glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič) in del objave dodatnih grobov s Pobrežja, ki jih je sicer v samozaložbi Pahič (1991) že objavil (glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje).

light on Cerovec below Boč, in Hočko Pohorje and Pušenci,[16] which represents half of all hoard finds discovered on Slovenian territory at the time. Also between both wars, Schmid continued to publish studies on prehistoric archaeology. In addition, two volumes of the archaeological map of Yugoslavia were written in this period.[17]

After World War II, there was a reorganisation of museums and archaeology as a discipline. Regional museums became state institutions and archaeology was given its own seminar, which later became a department at the University of Ljubljana, as well as a section at the Academy of Sciences and Arts.[18] Fieldwork began almost immediately after the end of the war. Already in 1946, Josip Korošec conducted excavations at the castle in Ptuj and unearthed, among other finds, the remains of a settlement dating to the Urnfield culture period.[19] In the early 1950s, Stanko Pahič began excavating in and around Brinjeva gora (*fig. 1, 2*), but also elsewhere, for example the flat urn cemeteries at Ruše and Pobrežje; his extensive fieldwork and very prolific writing of comprehensive studies probably prevented him from promptly publishing more than two comprehensive publications of the sites he had excavated.[20] In 1955, Bernarda Perc took over the excavations of the Urnfield culture settlement at Ormož. Two years later, Lojze Bolta began investigating the multi-period settlement on the hill of Rifnik near Šentjur.[21]

Extensive excavations came to a halt at the beginning of the 1960s. Alas, they were not accompanied by a comprehensive analysis and publication of the finds from these excavations, part of which has not yet seen the light of day. It is true that Hermann Müller-Karpe published his *Beiträge zur Chronologie der Urnenfelderzeit nördlich und südlich der Alpen* at

16 Čerče, Turk 1996, 7 ff; Teržan 1995b, Pls. 41: 1–5; 74: 1–87: 235; 124: A1–4.

17 Schmid 1915; id. 1925; id. 1943; Klemenc, Saria 1936; eid. 1939.

18 Pahič 1966; Gabrovec 1984.

19 Korošec 1951. The finds have only recently been comprehensively published (Dular 2013, 137–177).

20 Pahič 1957; id. 1972; id. 1981; id. 1985; id. 1991; Oman 1981; Pahič 1988–1989. In a certain segment, this publication is the continuation of his work, bringing two publications based on his field data: the comprehensive publication of the cemetery at Gračič below Brinjeva gora (see here Koprivnik, Gračič) and the publication of the graves from Pobrežje found after those that Pahič published in 1991 (see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje).

21 Bolta 1959; id. 1962; Perc 1962–63; Pirkmajer 1983; ead. 1994; Teržan 1990, 49 ff, 366 ff; ead. 1996a. Iztok Vrenčur analysed the prehistoric finds from Rifnik as part of his doctoral thesis, which has not yet been published (Vrenčur 2018).

Leta 1955 je Bernarda Perc prevzela izkopavanja žarnogrobiščne naselbine v Ormožu, le dve leti kasneje pa se je terenskega preučevanja večobdobne višinske naselbine na Rifniku pri Šentjurju lotil Lojze Bolta.[21]

Obsežna izkopavanja so bila v začetku šestdesetih zaključena, vendar pa to ne velja tudi za obdelavo in objavo celotnega gradiva, na katere deloma čakamo še danes. V tem času pa je luč sveta uzrlo delo Hermanna Müller-Karpeja *Beiträge zur Chronologie der Urnenfelderzeit nördlich und südlich der Alpen*, ki je izjemnega pomena za poznavanje obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč v Sloveniji.[22] V njem igrajo zelo pomembno vlogo tako depoji kot žarna grobišča, ki so bila na naših tleh odkrita pred II. svetovno vojno, saj so ključnega pomena za kronološko delitev tako starejše kot mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč v jugovzhodnoalpskem svetu. Kljub mnogoterim kritikam in popravkom, ki so in še zmeraj prihajajo izpod peres raznih raziskovalcev, pa je delo, ki je slovenska najdišča postavilo na mesto veznega člena med srednjeevropskimi in sredozemskimi kronološkimi sistemi in kulturami, za mnoga desetletja zaznamovalo nadaljnje raziskave tega obdobja.

Novo obdobje razvoja slovenske arheologije je sledilo v 70. in 80. letih prejšnjega stoletja, ko so se začeli ustanavljati regionalni zavodi za spomeniško varstvo, ki so zagotavljali nova delovna mesta za arheologe. Ob tem so se spremenile tudi pristojnosti različnih institucij, saj je pod njihovo okrilje prešlo celotno spomeniško-varstveno delo. Pomembno nalogo sprotnega seznanjanja s preliminarnimi izsledki arheoloških izkopavanj je prevzela že leta 1948 ustanovljena revija *Varstvo spomenikov*, ki je s tem razbremenila *Arheološki vestnik* in mu omogočila nov konceptualni razvoj.[23] Pomemben doprinos k poznavanju tudi pozne bronaste dobe je predstavljalo delo *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, ki je izšlo leta 1975 in v katerem je S. Pahič med drugim s sintetičnim pregledom orisal čas kulture žarnih grobišč na Slovenskem. Leta 1983 je izšlo še eno pomembno delo, *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV. Brončano doba*, v sklopu katerega je Stane Gabrovec predstavil tudi pozno bronasto dobo jugovzhodnoalpske regije. V svojem pregledu se je sicer držal Staretove opredelitve dobovsko-ruške skupine, a je združitev označil kot problematično in opravičil svojo skupno predstavitev s konceptom publikacije.[24]

[21] Bolta 1959; isti 1962; Perc 1962–63; Pirkmajer 1983; ista 1994; Teržan 1990, 49 ss, 366 ss. Prazgodovinske najdbe z Rifnika so bile obdelane v sklopu doktorske disertacije I. Vrenčurja, a še niso objavljene (Vrenčur 2018).

[22] Müller-Karpe 1959.

[23] Teržan 1999, 131.

[24] Gabrovec 1983, 54–63.

Slika 2. Stanko Pahič in Vlado Lorber s sodelavkama med izkopavanjem gomile iz srednje bronaste dobe na Brezju pod Brinjevo goro leta 1956 (Arhiv Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor; glej tu Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj).
Figure 2. Stanko Pahič and Vlado Lorber with co-workers during excavations of the Middle Bronze Age barrow at Brezje below Brinjeva gora in 1956 (Archive of the Regional Museum Maribor; se here Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj).

this time, a book of immense importance for the understanding of the Urnfield culture period in Slovenia.[22] It extensively discusses both hoards and urn cemeteries discovered on the territory of Slovenia prior to World War II, which are crucial for the chronological division of the Early and Late Urnfield period in the south-eastern Alpine area. In spite of the criticism and numerous corrections that continue to be written by several scholars, his work that established Slovenian sites as a link between the central European and Mediterranean chronological schemes and cultures marked the research of the period for many decades.

A new era in the development of Slovenian archaeology began in the 1970s and 80s with the establishment of regional institutes for the protection of cultural heritage, which meant additional jobs for archaeologists. This also changed the competences of other institutions, as the institutes took over the task of protecting cultural heritage. They began producing the *Varstvo spomenikov* journal in 1948, which had an important role in publishing the preliminary results of archaeological excavations and thus took over some of the tasks of *Arheološki vestnik*, enabling the latter a new conceptual development.[23] An important contribution to the knowledge on the Late Bronze Age was the monographic publication of all archaeological sites in Slovenia, *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, which came out in 1975 and included a contribution by Pahič that offered an overview of the Urnfield culture period in Slovenia. In 1983, another important publication appeared, *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV. Brončano doba*. In it, Stane Gabrovec presented

[22] Müller-Karpe 1959.

[23] Teržan 1999, 131.

Z novim zanosom je delovalo tudi *Slovensko arheološko društvo*, ki je začelo prirejati strokovna srečanja, posvečena problematiki posameznih arheoloških obdobij. Tako je bil leta 1986 na sporedu trinajsti kolokvij, njegova tematika pa je bila *Bronasta doba v Sloveniji* in s tem tudi kultura žarnih grobišč. Izsledki srečanja so, kot tudi mnogih predhodnih, objavljeni v eni izmed naslednjih številk Arheološkega vestnika.[25] Kolokvij naj bi spremljala tudi razstava, ki pa je bila z zamudo odprta naslednje leto in ob kateri je izšel tudi priložnostni katalog, ki je prvič predstavil bronasto dobo ne le kot znanstveno utemeljeno arheološko stopnjo z zbirom najrazličnejših predmetov, temveč kot pristni del naše prazgodovine z vsemi vidiki takratnega življenja.[26]

Izkopavanja so bila v tem času omejena predvsem na zaščitne posege, a so tudi ti razkrivali marsikaj, kar bi bilo brez nadzora spomeniškovarstvenih služb izgubljeno. Omeniti velja Rabelčjo vas pri Ptuju, kjer so bili ob gradnji šolskega centra in stanovanjskega kompleksa med drugim odkriti ostanki bronastodobne in starejšeželeznodobne naselbine in žgani grobovi.[27] Podobno je bilo tudi v Ormožu, kjer mnogim arheološkim posegom botruje predvsem dejstvo, da se današnje naselje nahaja nad prazgodovinskim. Ob enem izmed teh je bilo odkrito tudi manjše plano grobišče iz mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč.[28]

Izven okvirja zaščitnih posegov je v sklopu obravnavane tematike potekalo sistematično arheološko izkopavanje srednje- in poznobronastodobne naselbine Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu, ki je po zaključku izkopavanj doživelo tudi celostno objavo.[29]

Pregled zgodovine raziskav do konca osemdesetih je bil že večkrat predstavljen,[30] osvetliti pa je potrebno obdobje, ki ga živimo in se je začelo v devetdesetih letih dvajsetega stoletja. V prvi vrsti je to čas, ki ga zaznamujejo obsežni izkopavalni projekti, ki so povezani z infrastrukturnimi posegi, kot so gradnja slovenskega avtocestnega križa (*sl. 3*), železniške infrastrukture in urbanizacija prej neposeljenih obrobij mest itn. Posegi v naravno in kulturno krajino so neprimerljivo večji kot kadarkoli doslej, a arheološka stroka je tudi po izkušnjah, pridobljenih ob gradnjah

25 Arh. vest. 39–40, 1988–89, 111–523.
26 Trampuž Orel et al. 1987.
27 Tomanič-Jevremov 1974; ista 1977b; Strmčnik-Gulič 1980; ista 1988–89.
28 Tomanič-Jevremov 1977a; ista 1979; ista 1981; ista 1983; ista 1988–89; Tušek 1984; Lamut 1987; isti 1988–89; isti 2001.
29 Horvat-Šavel 1980; ista 1988–89; Dular 1987; Šavel 1994, 55 ss; Dular et al. 2002.
30 Pahič 1966; Gabrovec 1984; Teržan 1990; ista 1999; Novaković et al. 2004.

the Late Bronze Age in the south-eastern Alpine area, retaining the definition of the Dobova-Ruše group, according to France Stare, but marking it as problematic and defending it with the concept of the publication.[24]

The Slovenian archaeological association (*Slovensko arheološko društvo*) was also given new impetus, organising professional meetings on individual archaeological periods. In 1986, the thirteenth colloquium was conducted on the subject of the Bronze Age in Slovenia, which included the Urnfield culture period. The proceedings of the colloquium were published in one of the following volumes of Arheološki vestnik, as was the standard practice.[25] The colloquium was planned to be accompanied by an exhibition, but its opening was deferred to the following year. The exhibition catalogue for the first time presented the Bronze Age not only as an scientifically grounded archaeological phase and a collection of artefacts, but also as part of vivid prehistory with all of the aspects of life in the period.[26]

Excavations were at this time largely limited to rescue interventions, unearthing finds that would have been lost without the watchful eye of the heritage protection service. Worth mentioning among such sites is Rabelčja vas near Ptuj, where the remains of a Bronze and Early Iron Age settlement, as well as cremation burials were found in advance of constructing a school centre and a housing complex.[27] A similar situation was in Ormož, where a prehistoric settlement was investigated during numerous interventions into the subsoil of the modern town. One of these interventions unearthed a small flat cemetery from the Late Urnfield culture period.[28]

Also of importance and not discovered during a rescue campaign is the Middle and Late Bronze Age settlement at Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš, which was comprehensively published after the excavations had ended.[29]

The history of research up to the end of the 1980s has been presented on several occasions.[30] What needs more illumination is the present

24 Gabrovec 1983, 54–63.
25 Arh. vest. 39–40, 1988–89, 111–523.
26 Trampuž Orel et al. 1987.
27 Tomanič-Jevremov 1974; ead. 1977b; Strmčnik-Gulič 1980; ead. 1988–89.
28 Tomanič-Jevremov 1977; ead. 1979; ead. 1981; ead. 1983; ead. 1988–89; Tušek 1984; Lamut 1987; 1988–89; id. 2001.
29 Horvat-Šavel 1980; ead. 1988–89; Dular 1987; Šavel 1994, 55 ff; Dular et al. 2002.
30 Pahič 1966; Gabrovec 1984; Teržan 1990; ead. 1999; Novaković et al. 2004.

avtocest, ko je bilo izkopanega izjemno veliko novega gradiva, sedaj bolj neposredno vključena v načrtovanje umeščanja posegov v prostor. Predpisovanje načina dela in nadzor raziskav seveda ostaja v domeni spomeniškega varstva, a moč kapitala in časovni roki pogojujejo celoletna in čim hitrejša izkopavanja. Vse omenjeno zahteva nove in bistveno spremenjene metodološke postopke, kjer je nepogrešljivo uvajanje novih tehnoloških orodij in postopkov. S tem se je celostno že v 90. letih 20. stoletja spoprijela ekspertna *Skupina za arheologijo na avtocestah Slovenije* (SAAS), ki ji je od samega začetka predsedoval Bojan Djurić.[31] V sklopu vrste izkopavanj so bila odkrita mnoga nova najdišča. Ker trase avtocest med drugim potekajo po prostranih rečnih dolinah, kjer je sicer zelo težavno odkrivati arheološka najdišča, so te najdbe dodobra spremenile pogled na domala vsa obdobja slovenske (pra)zgodovine. Podobno se je zgodilo in se dogaja tudi z obdobjem, ki je pod drobnogledom v pričujočem prispevku in monografiji, pozno bronasto dobo, in njej sledečo starejšo železno dobo.

Med vsemi infrastrukturnimi projekti, ki so vključevali arheološke raziskave, gre kot dober primer v smislu uvajanja novih metodoloških pristopov, interdisciplinarnega sodelovanja in nenazadnje tudi zaključka raziskav z monografskimi publikacijami izpostaviti že omenjene raziskave ob gradnjah avtocest (*sl. 3*). Prva pregledna objava cele vrste izkopanih najdišč je pod okriljem Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (ZVKDS) izšla leta 2003 pod naslovom *Tla pod vašimi nogami. Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije. Vodnik po najdiščih*. V isti sapi velja omeniti tudi zbirko *Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije (AAS)*, v sklopu katere so bila objavljena že številna in bodo objavljena vsa najdišča, odkrita v tem projektu.[32] Omeniti velja tudi plodno in poučno neformalizirano sodelovanje med nekaterimi muzeji in območnimi enotami ZVKDS ter Oddelkom za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, saj so študentje večkrat dobili dostop do izkopanega gradiva in ga obdelali v svojih

[31] Projekt varovanja arheološke dediščine je nastal leta 1994 kot posledica potrebe po verodostojnih osnovah za načrtovanje avtocestnih odsekov, pri katerem naj bi se ognili vsem registriranim območjem arheoloških najdišč in obenem v najmanjši možni meri poškodovali ali celo uničili še neznana arheološka najdišča. V njegovem sklopu so bile že zgodaj oblikovane rešitve, uveljavljene pri varovanju arheološke dediščine, ki hkrati vplivajo na spremembe konceptov arheoloških terenskih raziskav in možnosti varovanja (Djurić 2003; navaja tudi Grosman, D., P. Novaković 1994, *Struktura in postopki*. – Ljubljana (interno gradivo SAAS).)

[32] Prešeren 2003; Vse objave v sklopu zbirke AAS so dostopne na spletu med publikacijami *ZVKDS* (www.zvkds.si).

period, from the 1990s onwards. This is primarily a time marked by extensive excavation projects taking place in advance of infrastructural projects such as the construction of the Slovenian motorway cross (*fig. 3*), railroad network and urbanisation of previously uninhabited outskirts of towns and cities. Interventions into the natural and cultural landscape have been considerably greater than ever before. It is also true that with the experience gained during the motorway constructions, when an enormous amount of new finds were unearthed, archaeology became much more directly involved into the process of spatial planning. Prescribing the method of archaeological work and supervising the investigations still remains in the domain of the heritage protection services, but the power of capital and the deadlines lead to investigations taking place at all times of the year and at a very rapid pace. All this requires new and radically different methodological approaches, where new technological tools and procedures become a necessity. This was a task tackled in a comprehensive manner already in the 1990s by an expert group for archaeology on Slovenian motorways (*Skupina za arheologijo na avtocestah Slovenije* or SAAS), headed from the very beginning by Bojan Djurić.[31] A multitude of new sites was discovered during excavations, also in the otherwise rather 'silent' broad river valleys. These excavations thoroughly altered our understanding of almost all periods of Slovenian (pre)history, including the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages.

Among the series of infrastructural projects that involved archaeology, the already mentioned investigations preceding the construction of Slovenian motorways (*fig. 3*) should be mentioned as a good example of introducing new methodological approaches, of interdisciplinary collaboration and also of publishing excavation results in monographs. The first two overviews of a series of sites excavated under the auspices of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (ZVKDS) came out in 2003 under the title *The Earth Beneath Your Feet. Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia. Guide to Sites.*

[31] The project of archaeological heritage protection started in 1994 as the result of the need for firm foundations in planning motorway sections that would strive to avoid all listed archaeological sites and also minimise the damage or destruction of the as yet unknown sites. As part of this project, solutions were formulated very early on that were implemented in the field of archaeological heritage protection and also influence the changes in the concepts of archaeological fieldwork and the possibilities of heritage protection (Djurić 2003; also cited in Grosman, D., P. Novaković 1994, *Struktura in postopki*. – Ljubljana (internal records of SAAS).)

Slika 3. Zračni posnetek obsežnih arheoloških izkopavanj na avtocestni trasi pri Rogozi leta 1998–1999 (Arhiv ZVKDS; glej tu Črešnar, Rogoza).
Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the extensive archaeological excavations on the motorway course at Rogoza in 1998–1998 (Archive ZVKDS; se here Črešnar, Rogoza).

diplomskih in magistrskih nalogah ter doktorskih disertacijah.[33]

Če izhajamo iz jedra naše študije, Pohorskega Podravja, je bilo tukaj v zadnjih desetletjih odkritih in objavljenih kar nekaj najdišč, ki so datirana v pozno bronasto in starejšo železno dobo.[34] To so poznobronastodobne naselbine Rogoza[35], Orehova vas in Pobrežje,[36] od katerih sta slednji predstavljeni tudi v tej monografiji, podobno pa velja za železnodobno Hotinjo vas[37]. Ob tem je potrebno omeniti še bližnja najdišča Slivnica in Spodnje Hoče,[38] nekoliko južneje na Dravskem polju pa ležijo še Dolge njive pri Šikolah[39]. Več najdišč je bilo odkritih tudi v okolici Ptuja, kot so Draženci (Selska cesta)[40] in starejšeželeznodobno naselje z grobiščem Srednica[41], a večina gradiva še ni v celoti obdelana in objavljena. Nizvodno

[33] Če se omejimo le na obravnavano obdobje in območje, so takšni primeri Šiman pri Gotovljah, Hajndl pri Ormožu, Dolge njive pri Šikolah in Draženci (Selska cesta) pri Ptuju, pa Rogoza in Hotinja vas pri Mariboru. Našteta zaključna dela so bila izdelana pod mentorstvom akad. zasl. prof. dr. B. Teržan (Tomažič 2000; Mele 2003; isti 2009; Kovač 2004; Žižek 2005; Magdič 2006; Filipidis 2008; Črešnar 2009; Gerbec 2014).

[34] Na tem mestu omenjamo le najdišča, ki so dostopna vsaj z nekoliko bolj obsežnimi objavami in ne le s preliminarnimi povzetki.

[35] Črešnar 2010.

[36] Glej tu Grahek; Kramberger, Črešnar.

[37] Glej tu Gerbec.

[38] Strmčnik-Gulič 2001a–b; ista 2003a–e.

[39] Žižek 2005.

[40] Filipidis 2008.

[41] Lubšina Tušek 2008.

There is also the *Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije (AAS)* series, where a number of sites excavated as part of the project have already been published, while others await publication.[32] In addition, there is a fruitful and officially unformalised collaboration between certain museums and regional offices of the ZVKDS, on the one hand, and the Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, on the other, in which students are given the excavated finds to analyse in their diploma, master's and doctoral theses.[33]

The archaeological investigations conducted over the last few decades in the Pohorsko Podravje region revealed several Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sites that have already been published.[34] These are the Late Bronze Age settlements at Rogoza[35], Orehova vas and Pobrežje,[36] the latter two included in this volume, as

[32] Prešeren 2003; all publications of the AAS series are available online among the publications of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (www.zvkds.si).

[33] From the time and place discussed in this volume, there are the finds from Šiman near Gotovlje, Hajndl near Ormož, Dolge njive near Šikole and Draženci (Selska cesta) near Ptuj, as well as Rogoza and Hotinja vas near Maribor. The theses were written under the mentorship of Biba Teržan (Tomažič 2000; Mele 2003; id. 2009; Kovač 2004; Žižek 2005; Magdič 2006; Filipidis 2008; Črešnar 2009; Gerbec 2014).

[34] Only the sites presented in slightly more comprehensive publications and not merely preliminary reports are considered here.

[35] Črešnar 2010.

[36] See here Grahek; Kramberger, Črešnar.

ob Dravi sta pomembni predvsem naselbina iz starejše železne dobe Hajndl pri Ormožu, ki je zanimiv tudi v primerjavi s sosednjo, vsaj delno sočasno in mnogo bolje poznano utrjeno naselbino Ormož,[42] in kot kaže precej dolgotrajno grobišče pri Zavrču[43]. Pri Sv. Juriju ob Ščavnici je bilo izkopano najdišče Sodolek,[44] v Prekmurju pa velja opozoriti predvsem na južne obronke Murske Sobote. Med starejša najdišča v našem časovnem okvirju tega prostora sodi naselje Pod Kotom - sever, ki je približno sočasno z že omenjenim Olorisom pri Dolnjem Lakošu in drugimi prekmurskimi naselbinami, kot so Gornje njive pri Dolgi vasi, Nedelica pri Turnišču in Pod Grunti - Pince.[45] Med izjemne najdbe sodi sicer majhno grobišče Gorice pri Turnišču, ki pa zapolnjuje vrzel v Ha A obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč.[46] Posebno mesto tako v pozni bronasti kot starejši železni dobi ima večobdobno najdišče Nova Tabla pri Murski Soboti[47], ki ga moramo v starejši železni dobi obravnavati skupaj s proti zahodu ležečimi najdišči Kotare - Krogi, Kotare - Baza in Za Raščico,[48] saj brez dvoma predstavljajo poselitveno enoto. V južnemu delu Prekmurja, nedaleč stran od Lendave, velja kot sočasno obravnavati še najdišče Trimlini/Pri Muri[49], ob tem pa je bila slika celotne regije v starejši železni dobi pravkar predstavljena[50].

Pod jugozahodnimi obronki Pohorja je bilo pri Slovenskih Konjicah nedolgo tega odkrito in že natančno analizirano poznobronastodobno najdišče Blato,[51] ki ga je potrebno obravnavati tudi v povezavi z bližnjo višinsko naselbino na Brinjevi gori. V Savinjski dolini je na prehod srednje v pozno bronasto dobo datirana naselbina Šmatevž[52], pomembna predvsem zaradi pojavljanja keramičnih najdb z značilnostmi srednje bronaste dobe[53]. V to prehodno obdobje pa sodi tudi najdišče Črnolica pod Rifnikom, ki je bilo pred kratkim prepoznano ob ponovnem pregledu najdb iz gomile iz starejše železne dobe[54].

Čas od konca osemdesetih let dvajsetega stoletja torej v prvi vrsti prinaša izjemno veliko novih najdišč.

42 Mele 2003; isti 2005a–b; Kovač 2004; Magdič 2006; Mele 2014.
43 Blečič Kavur et al. 2018.
44 Kavur 2007; isti 2012.
45 Kerman 2013; isti 2018 (Pince); Šavel, Sankovič 2013 (Nedelica).
46 Plestenjak 2010.
47 Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001; Tiefengraber 2001; Guštin et al. 2017.
48 Kerman 2011a–b; isti 2014a–b; Šavel, Sankovič 2010; Jereb et al. 2014.
49 Šavel, Sankovič 2011; ista 2014.
50 Kerman 2019.
51 Bricelj 2018.
52 Tica, Djurić 2007.
53 Teržan 2010.
54 Vrenčur 2011.

well as the Iron Age settlement at Hotinja vas[37]. There are also nearby sites at Slivnica and Spodnje Hoče,[38] as well as Dolge njive near Šikole further south in the Dravsko polje[39]. Several sites came to light in the area of Ptuj, for example at Draženci (Selska cesta)[40] and an Early Iron Age settlement with the associated cemetery at Srednica[41], though most of the finds from these sites have as yet not been entirely analysed and published. Two important sites are located down the River Drava; one is an Early Iron Age settlement at Hajndl near Ormož, interesting also in comparison with the adjacent, at least partially contemporaneous and much better known fortified settlement at Ormož,[42] as well as a cemetery at Zavrč which appears to have been in use for a long period of time[43]. The Sodolek site was investigated near Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici[44]. In the region of Prekmurje, prominent sites came to light along the southern outskirts of Murska Sobota. The settlement at Pod Kotom - sever ranks among the early sites in our time frame, roughly contemporaneous with the already mentioned Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš and other settlements such as Gornje njive near Dolga vas, Nedelica near Turnišče and Pod Grunti - Pince.[45] There is also a small cemetery at Gorice near Turnišče, which is of great importance as it fills the gap in the Ha A phase of the Urnfield period.[46] The multi-period site at Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota holds a pride of place in both the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Age[47], for the latter period considered in association with the sites at Kotare - Krogi, Kotare - Baza and Za Raščico located west of it,[48] as they undoubtedly represented a single settlement unit. In southern Prekmurje, not far from Lendava, another contemporaneous site is Trimlini/Pri Muri[49]. Besides that, a regional study of the Early Iron Age in Prekmurje was also recently presented.[50]

At the south-western foot of the Pohorje Hills, a Late Bronze Age site has recently been discovered

37 See here Gerbec.
38 Strmčnik-Gulič 2001a–b; ead. 2003a–e.
39 Žižek 2005.
40 Filipidis 2008.
41 Lubšina Tušek 2008.
42 Mele 2003; id. 2005a–b; Kovač 2004; Magdič 2006; Mele 2014.
43 Blečič Kavur et al. 2018.
44 Kavur 2007; id. 2012.
45 Kerman 2013; id. 2018 (Pince); Šavel, Sankovič 2013 (Nedelica).
46 Plestenjak 2010.
47 Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001; Tiefengraber 2001; Guštin et al. 2017.
48 Kerman 2011a–b; id. 2014a–b; Šavel, Sankovič 2010; Jereb et al. 2014.
49 Šavel, Sankovič 2011; eid. 2014.
50 Kerman 2019.

A so pomembni tudi številni drugi raziskovalni dosežki, ki so plod obširnih kronoloških in družbenih študij, uvajanja novih metod itn. Obdobje se je začelo z monografsko objavo *Starejša železna doba na Slovenskem Štajerskem*, v kateri je B. Teržan celostno predstavila pokrajino in njeno življenje v obravnavanem kronološkem odseku. Ob zelo natančni obravnavi starejše železne dobe, ki je osnovna tema zvezka, so obravnavani tudi njeni začetki, ki so ukoreninjeni v kulturi žarnih grobišč.[55] Ista avtorica je ob ožje usmerjenih študijah večkrat predstavila tudi stanje raziskav in naloge, ki nas še čakajo pri raziskovanju pozne bronaste dobe v Sloveniji, ter s svojim delom nemara namerno vzpodbujala in usmerjala zanimanje mnogih arheologov ter študentov arheologije.[56] Ob tem ne gre prezreti dela I. Šavel, ki je v istem obdobju začela z objavljanjem tako novih arheoloških najdišč kot tematskih raziskav, med katerimi so izjemnega pomena topografske študije Prekmurja in analize prazgodovinskih naselij ter naselitvene dinamike Pomurja.[57] Nekoliko kasneje je skupaj s kolegom B. Kermanom vodila tudi številna izkopavanja in sooblikovala objave v sklopu serije AAS. Podobna vloga, vodje številnih izkopavanj, pa tudi avtorice več preglednih člankov, je v Podravju pripadlo M. Strmčnik Gulič (*sl. 4*).[58]

Ob klasičnih tipološko-kronoloških študijah arheološkega gradiva se je v tem času zgodil večji premik k interdisciplinarnosti. Tako so bile v sklopu izkopavanj vedno pogosteje sistematično vključene arheozoološke, arheobotanične[59] in delno tudi antropološke analize[60], zaradi raznoterih okoliščin pa je nekoliko počasneje napredovala uveljavitev arheometalurških raziskav. Po apelih Bibe Teržan po (pre)potrebnosti uvedbe načrtnih in sistematičnih metalurških analiz v raziskave kovinskih obdobjih je konec osemdesetih let zaživel projekt sistematičnih analiz depojskih najdb pozne bronaste dobe.[61] V tem sklopu je bilo do leta 1995 analiziranih kar 928 predmetov iz 23 depojev.[62] Rezultati so bili izredni, najširše pa predstavljeni v drugem delu monografije *Depojske in posamezne kovinske najdbe bakrene in bronaste dobe na Slovenskem*, ki vključuje

55 Teržan 1990.
56 Teržan 1995a; ista 1996b–c; ista 1999.
57 Šavel 1991; ista 1994; ista 1996.
58 O njenem delu pričajo številne publikacije o avtocestnih izkopavanjih (Strmčnik-Gulič 2001a–b; ista 2003a–e), a je veliko izkopanega gradiva predala v obdelavo študentom Oddelka za arheologijo FF UL.
59 Tukaj naj omenim le preglede dosedanjega dela (Bartosiewicz 1999; Culiberg 1999).
60 Npr. Tomazo Ravnik 1990.
61 Teržan 1983; ista 1989; Trampuž Orel 1999, 425 ss.
62 Trampuž Orel 1999, 427.

at Blato near Slovenske Konjice,[51] which has already been analysed in detail and needs to be considered in association with the nearby hilltop settlement on Brinjeva gora. The settlement at Šmatevž in the valley of Savinjska dolina is dated to the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age[52], particularly important in that it yielded pottery finds with Middle Bronze Age traits[53]. Another site dates to this transition – Črnolica below Rifnik, only recently identified and re-interpreted during a review of the finds from a tumulus from the Early Iron Age[54].

The time from the end of the 1980s onwards is primarily marked by an enormous number of previously unknown sites. But there is a number of other important research achievements that are the result of extensive chronological and social studies, the introduction of new methodologies and so forth. The period began with the monograph on the Early Iron Age in Slovenian Styria (*The Early Iron Age in Slovenian Styria*), in which Biba Teržan comprehensively presented the region and its life during this particular span of time. Although dedicated to the Early Iron Age, the study tackles its beginnings rooted in the Urnfield culture period.[55] The same author went on to publish more narrowly oriented studies that also presented the state of research and the tasks that still awaited researchers in the study of the Late Bronze Age in Slovenia. Her work incited and guided the interests of many archaeologists and students of archaeology.[56] There is also the work of Irena Šavel, who in the same period began publishing both the newly discovered archaeological sites and broader studies on particular topics, among the latter topographic studies of Prekmurje and analyses of prehistoric settlements and the settlement dynamics in the Mura Valley[57]. Later and in collaboration with her colleague Branko Kerman, she led numerous excavations and also participated in the publications as part of the AAS series. Mira Strmčnik Gulič (*fig. 4*) had a similar role, of heading excavations and authoring overviews, but in the region of Podravje.[58]

This was also a period of a shift in orientation, with the classic typo-chronological studies of the

51 Bricelj 2018.
52 Tica, Djurić 2007.
53 Teržan 2010.
54 Vrenčur 2011.
55 Teržan 1990.
56 Teržan 1995a; ead. 1996b–c; ead. 1999.
57 Šavel 1991; ead. 1994; ead. 1996.
58 Her work includes a number of publications on the finds recovered during the motorway excavations (Strmčnik-Gulič 2001a–b; ead. 2003a–e), but she also offered for analysis a fair amount of the excavated finds from several sites to the students at the Department of Archaeology in Ljubljana.

Slika 4. Mira Strmčnik Gulič in Stanko Gojkovič med izkopavanji na Pobrežju leta 2001 (Arhiv ZVKDS; glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar).
Figure 4. Mira Strmčnik Gulič and Stanko Gojkovič during excavations at Pobrežje in 2001 (Archive ZVKDS; see here Kramberger, Črešnar).

tudi kronološke in širše kulturološke vidike predstavljenih tipov najdb.[63] Integralni del monografije je tudi celostna obravnava depojskih najdb, s katero je Peter Turk nakazal nove možnosti pri njihovem vrednotenju.[64] Ob tem delu so obdobje zaznamovale še druge študije sintetične ali ozko specialistične narave, ki so potrdile visok nivo raziskav pozne bronaste dobe pri nas. Neva Trampuž Orel in Peter Turk sta začeto delo nadaljevala v vrsti člankov, kjer sta se še podrobneje srečevala z različnimi vidiki kovinskih najdb bronaste dobe.[65] Žal moramo ugotoviti, da razmahu metalografskih raziskav ni sledilo tudi ustvarjanje kadrovskega bazena za tovrstne študije, tako da smo namesto nadaljevanja sistematičnega dela v tem trenutku vezani bolj na samostojne iniciative posameznikov. Podobno usodo delijo tudi analize človeških kostnih ostankov, saj je menjava generacije za seboj zapustila praznino, ko slovenska arheologija ob številnih izkopavanjih grobišč nima stalno zaposlenega niti enega raziskovalca tega profila. Terenske raziskave se tako praviloma odvijajo brez prisotnosti antropološko izobraženega kadra, poizkopavalne raziskave, v katere je sedaj redno vključena tudi analiza človeškega kostnega gradiva, pa se tako prepogosto izvajajo v tujini, kar je za

63 Teržan 1995b; ista 1996a; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996.
64 Čerče, Turk 1996; Turk 1996.
65 Trampuž Orel et al. 1993; Trampuž Orel, Heath 1998; Trampuž Orel, Orel 2003; Trampuž Orel, Drglin 2005; Trampuž Orel, Urankar 2009; Turk 1997; isti 2001a; isti 2001b; isti 2003; isti 2005.

archaeological finds now accompanied by interdisciplinary studies. Excavations began to systematically include archaeozoological, archaeobotanical[59] and partly also anthropological analyses[60], while archaeometallurgic investigations lagged behind for a variety of reasons. After several appeals by Biba Teržan for introducing planned and systematic metallurgic analyses into the research of the Bronze and Iron Ages periods, a project for systematically analysing Late Bronze Age hoard finds finally got off the ground towards the end of the 1980s.[61] It involved the analysis of 928 items from 23 hoards known up to 1995.[62] The results were impressive and most comprehensively presented in the second volume of *Hoards and individual metal finds from the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages in Slovenia*, a book that includes chronological and wider culturological aspects of the discussed types of finds.[63] The book also includes a comprehensive analysis of the hoard finds in which Peter Turk pointed to new aspects in their chronology.[64] The time was marked by other studies, both synthetic and narrowly specialised, that confirmed a high standard of research into the Late Bronze Age in Slovenia. Neva Trampuž Orel and Peter Turk

59 I only mention the overviews of the previous work (Bartosiewicz 1999; Culiberg 1999).
60 E.g. Tomazo Ravnik 1990.
61 Teržan 1983; ead. 1989; Trampuž Orel 1999, 425 ff.
62 Trampuž Orel 1999, 427.
63 Teržan 1995b; ead. 1996a; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996.
64 Čerče, Turk 1996; Turk 1996.

razvoj domače stroke velika škoda. Nekaj možnosti za spremembe sicer ponujajo raziskovalni projekti, a samo v tej obliki zaposlovanja brez dvoma ni iskati rešitev za tako deficitarne poklice.[66]

Pomemben doprinos k razumevanju pozne bronaste dobe, predvsem njene formativne faze, je že omenjena monografska objava nižinske naselbine *Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu*, ki so jo avtorji vešče vpeli v širši prostor in je nenazadnje pripeljala tudi do pestre znanstvene diskusije.[67] Njeno kronološko nadaljevanje je pregledna monografija *Severovzhodna Slovenija v pozni bronasti dobi*, v kateri je J. Dular ob predstavitvi dotlej še neobjavljenega gradiva z Grajskega griča na Ptuju in z Grajskega hriba v Gornji Radgoni pripravil tudi celosten regionalni pregled s poudarkom na primerjavi keramičnega gradiva.[68]

Pomemben korak za stroko predstavlja tudi uvajanje radiokarbonskih datiranj kot standardnega analitskega postopka v sklopu poterenskih raziskav. To so omogočile predvsem raziskave najdišč ob gradnjah avtocestnega križa, a tudi raziskovalni projekti v domačih in mednarodnih okvirjih. Številne terenske raziskave v zadnjem obdobju so bile tako podprte tudi z radiokarbonskimi datacijami. Tako je bilo zbrano tudi dovolj veliko število radiokarbonskih datiranj z najdišč iz časa bronaste in železne dobe, ki so omogočala pripravo prenovljenega kronološkega pregleda slovenskega prostora v teh obdobjih. Nastala je monografija *Absolutno datiranje bronaste in železne dobe na Slovenskem*, ki je tako s pomočjo velikega števila sodelavcev ustvarila pomemben zbir podatkov za absolutno datiranje pozne prazgodovine na Slovenskem in izpostavila nekatera obdobja, kjer bi to lahko še dopolnili. Delo je pomembno tudi zaradi novoobjavljenega gradiva, ki poudarjeno izhaja iz dobro dokumentiranih zaključenih arheoloških kontekstov in tako prinaša tudi metodološke standarde za nadaljnje raziskave.[69]

Kaj pa prinaša prihodnost na področje arheologije pozne bronaste dobe na Slovenskem? Vsakoletne predstavitve raziskav Slovenskega arheološkega društva, tj. *Arheologija v letu …*, ki so v zadnjih letih obogatene tudi s tiskom publikacije s kratkimi povzetki predstavitev, in *Dan bronaste dobe*, ki ga pripravljajo na Inštitutu za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, nas sicer vsako leto seznanjajo z novimi odkritji, podatki pa nas tu in tam dosežejo tudi preko spleta. A končnih objav najdišč, razen že omenjenih, je malo in neobjavljenost že izkopanega gradiva postaja

66 Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar; Leskovar.
67 Dular et al. 2002; Teržan 2010; Dular 2011.
68 Dular 2013.
69 Teržan, Črešnar 2014.

continued their work with a series of articles that discussed in even greater detail the different aspects of the Bronze Age metal finds.[65] Unfortunately, the boom in metallographic studies was not accompanied by the formation of experts in the field to conduct such studies in the future and, as a consequence, we are today relying on the initiative of individuals rather than ongoing systematic work. A similar situation can be observed in the field of anthropology, as the generation shift left behind a void, without a single permanently employed researcher to tackle the multitude of remains from the numerous excavated cemeteries. Fieldwork is thus largely conducted without the presence of a trained anthropologist and desktop analyses, which now regularly include the analysis of the human bone remains, are often done abroad to the detriment of the profession at home. Research projects do offer a glimmer of hope in this regard, but they alone cannot save such undersubscribed professions.[66]

An important contribution in the understanding of the Late Bronze Age, its formative phase in particular, is the already mentioned monograph on the lowland settlement at Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš. Besides presenting the wider context, the book also sparked a lively scholarly discussion on the topic.[67] It was followed by a synthetic monograph on the north-eastern Slovenia in the Late Bronze Age (*Nordostslowenien in der späten Bronzezeit*), in which Janez Dular presented the previously unpublished finds from Grajski grič in Ptuj and Grajski hrib in Gornja Radgona, but also offered a comprehensive regional overview with an emphasis on comparable pottery finds.[68]

An important step for archaeology was the introduction of radiocarbon analyses as the standard analytical procedure of desktop research. This was made possible primarily by the investigations of sites in advance of motorway constructions, but also the national and international research projects. Numerous fieldwork campaigns in the recent past have included sampling for radiocarbon analyses, which also resulted in a considerable number of reliable radiocarbon dates from Bronze and Iron Age sites that allowed for a chronological revision of these periods on the territory of present-day Slovenia. The comprehensive chronological overview was published

65 Trampuž Orel et al. 1993; Trampuž Orel, Heath 1998; Trampuž Orel, Orel 2003; Trampuž Orel, Drglin 2005; Trampuž Orel, Urankar 2009; Turk 1997; id. 2001a; id. 2001b; id. 2003; id. 2005.
66 See here Urankar, Črešnar; Leskovar.
67 Dular et al. 2002; Teržan 2010; Dular 2011.
68 Dular 2013.

ponovno velik problem. Kljub zakonskim obvezam namreč t. i. »končna poročila« še vedno ne dajejo zadovoljivega vpogleda v raziskana arheološka najdišča, ob tem pa praviloma tudi ne končajo na knjižnih policah, pa naj bodo te fizične ali digitalne.

under the title *Absolute Dating of Bronze and Iron Ages in Slovenia*. With the help of numerous collaborators, the book offered an important collection of data for the absolute dating of late prehistory in Slovenia and highlighted certain periods that still await illumination in terms of absolute dating. The book is also important for the newly published finds originating from well documented closed archaeological contexts and provides the methodological standards for further investigations.[69]

What will the future bring to the field of Late Bronze Age archaeology in Slovenia? The investigations presented at *Archaeology in the year…,* an annual meeting organised by the Slovenian archaeological association and recently accompanied by proceedings with short reports in Slovenian, as well as the *Bronze Age Day*, organised yearly by the Institute of Archaeology ZRC SAZU, inform us of the new discoveries, while some information also come from the internet. Having said that, comprehensive publications of sites with the exception of those mentioned here are few and far between, and the unpublished finds are again and rapidly becoming a problem. In spite of legal obligations, the 'final reports' cannot bring a satisfactory insight into the investigated archaeological sites and also usually fail to end up on book shelves, be it physical or digital.

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[69] Teržan, Črešnar 2014.

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OREHOVA VAS PRI MARIBORU – NASELBINA IZ POZNE BRONASTE DOBE (HORIZONT ROGOZA–OREHOVA VAS)

Lucija Grahek

Današnje naselje Orehova vas leži na zahodnem delu Dravskega polja, pod jugovzhodnimi obronki Pohorja. Vse do arheoloških raziskav ob načrtovani izgradnji avtoceste na odseku Slivnica–Draženci je bila od tod poznana le najdba kamnite sekire.[1] Arheološki pregledi, ki so bili opravljeni v prvi polovici leta 2006,[2] so pokazali, da severovzhodno od današnjega naselja leži obsežno arheološko najdišče. Na trasi avtocestnega razcepa Orehova vas so se zato konec leta 2006 pričela zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja pod vodstvom Mire Strmčnik Gulič iz Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Maribor. Z obširnimi izkopavanji, ki so se zaključila sredi leta 2007, je bilo raziskanih okoli 14,6 ha površine. Pri tem so bili poleg ostalin naselja iz pozne bronaste dobe odkriti tudi sledovi poselitve iz zgodnje bronaste dobe, manjše grobišče iz mlajše železne dobe in rimskodobni gospodarski objekt. Rezultati izkopavanj z obsežnim katalogom keramičnih in drugih najdb, analiza kamnitih artefaktov ter paleobotanične in radiokarbonske analize so že objavljeni.[3] Nekoliko več pozornosti je bilo do sedaj posvečene le zgodnjelatenskim grobovom.[4]

Na tem mestu se bomo omejili le na predstavitev ostalin naselja iz pozne bronaste dobe, ki predstavlja daleč največji in izjemno pomemben delež arheološkega najdišča Orehova vas–Dolge njive. Gradivo z najdišča hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor.

OPIS NAJDIŠČA

Naselje iz pozne bronaste dobe (*sl. 1*) se je razprostiralo na jugozahodnem delu izkopanega območja. Osnovano je bilo ob vodnem viru, najverjetneje manjšem potoku, kakršen je današnji Polanski potok, ki teče severovzhodno od najdišča. V jugozahodnem delu raziskanega območja je bila v smeri od

1 Pahič 1975, 309.
2 Djurić 2015.
3 Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer Cafnik 2008; Grahek 2015a; Zupančič 2015; Tolar 2015; Grahek 2014.
4 Grahek 2015b; ista 2012.

OREHOVA VAS NEAR MARIBOR – A SETTLEMENT OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE (ROGOZA–OREHOVA VAS HORIZON)

Lucija Grahek

The present-day village of Orehova vas lies in the western part of the plain of Dravsko polje, below the south-eastern slopes of the Pohorje Hills. Until recently, the area of the village was very poorly known in archaeological terms, with a single find of a stone axe.[1] In the first half of 2006, archaeological surveys took place here in advance of the motorway construction between Slivnica and Draženci and revealed a vast archaeological site to the northeast of the village.[2] The ensuing rescue excavations began towards the end of 2006 and were concluded in the middle of the following year. They were led by Mira Strmčnik Gulič from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Regional Office in Maribor. The roughly 14.6 ha large excavated area revealed habitation remains from the Early Bronze Age, a settlement from the Late Bronze Age, a small cemetery from the Late Iron Age and a Roman-period building of a non-residential character. The results of the excavations with a vast catalogue of ceramic and other finds, of the analysis of the stone artefacts, as well as the results of the palaeobotanical and radiocarbon analyses have already been published.[3] Of all the discoveries, only the burials from the Early La Tène period have been discussed in more detail.[4]

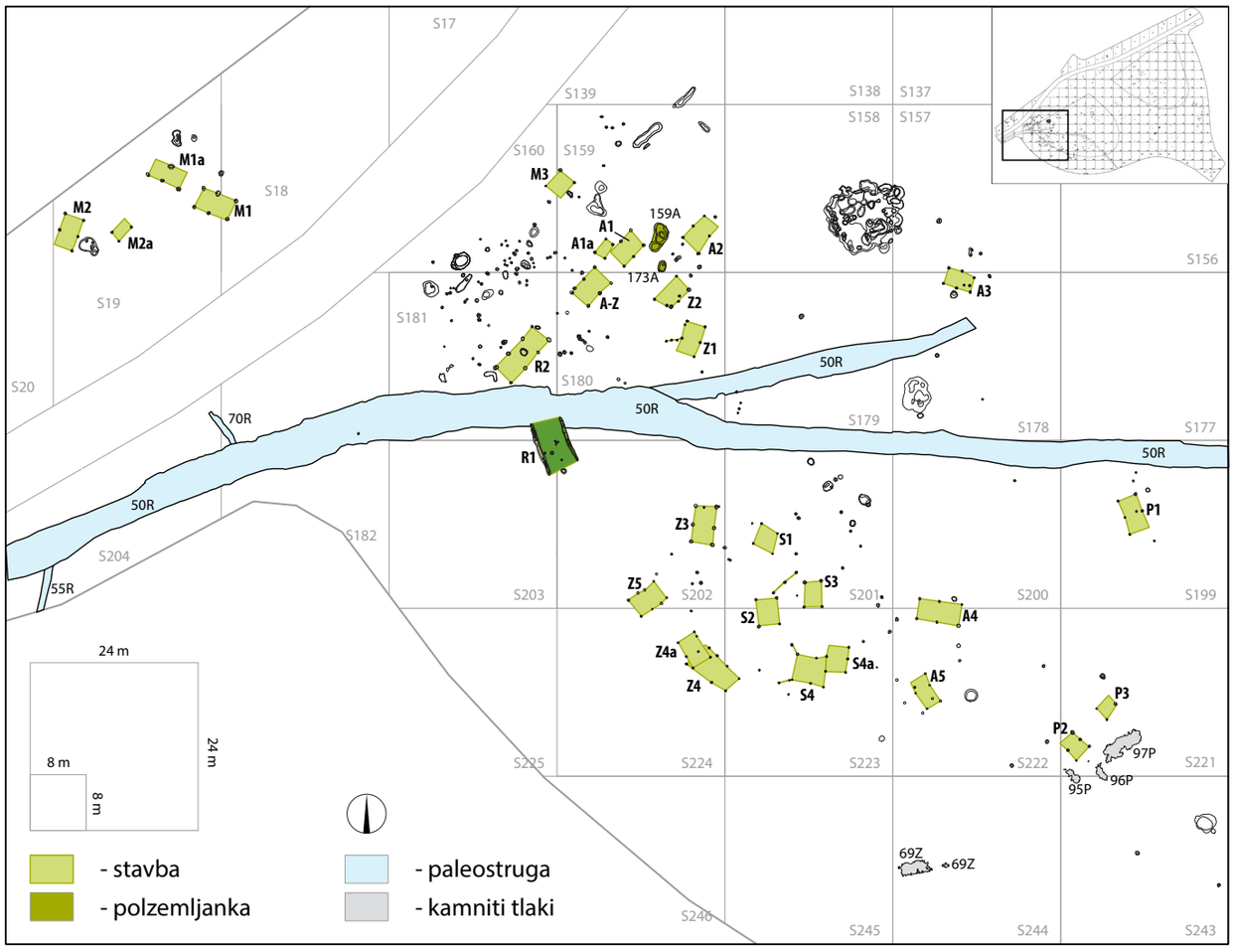
This contribution focuses on the remains of the settlement from the Late Bronze Age, which represents the largest part of the remains and a very important part of the site named Orehova vas-Dolge njive. The small finds from the site are kept in the Maribor Regional Museum.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The settlement from the Late Bronze Age (*fig. 1*) spread across the south-western part of the excavated area. It stood in the vicinity of a water source, most probably a stream such as that of Polanski potok running northeast of the site today. This is suggested by the palaeochannel found in the western part of

1 Pahič 1975, 309.
2 Djurić 2015.
3 Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer Cafnik 2008; Grahek 2015a; Zupančič 2015; Tolar 2015; Grahek 2014.
4 Grahek 2015b; ead. 2012.

Slika 1. Orehova vas, fotografija iz zraka in tloris naselja iz pozne bronaste dobe. M = 1:1000.
Figure 1. Orehova vas, aerial photo and plan of the Late Bronze Age settlement. Scale = 1:1000.



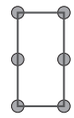
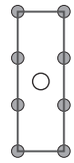
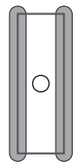
zahoda proti vzhodu namreč odkrita paleostruga nekdanjega potoka (50 R), ki se je razcepil na severni in južni krak. V zahodnem delu odkrite, a ne v celoti izkopane struge, sta bila odkrita še dva manjša

the site (50 R), running west–east and forking into the northern and the southern part. In the western part of the unearthed stretch, it had two dead branches (55 R and 70 R). The palaeochannel and

rokava (55 R in 70 R). Korita nekdanjih vodotokov so bila zapolnjena z naplavinskimi plastmi, ki so na podlagi maloštevilnih keramičnih in kamnitih najdb datirane v pozno bronasto dobo.[5]

Poleg sledi nekdanjega potoka je bila v tem delu izkopanega območja odkrito veliko število jam različnih oblik in velikosti. Čeprav za vse jame, ki so bile antropogene, ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti njihove namembnosti, je bilo ugotovljenih 28 tlorisnih zasnov stavb.[6] Razen objekta R 1 (sek. 203/202) gre za ostanke stavb z jamami – stojkami za stebre lesene konstrukcije.[7]

Odkrite jame za stojke so bile različnih oblik, velikosti in globin. V nekaterih jamah so bili kot zagozda za dodatno učvrstitev lesenega stebra uporabljeni kamni in celo fragment ognjiščne koze (*Tab. 2: 3*). Poleg stojk za zunanje stene je bilo nekaj jam za stojke tudi v notranjosti objektov. Ker so bile te praviloma manjših velikosti in bolj plitke kot jame za stenske stojke, so bržkone služile za dodatne ojačitve ali popravila,[8] kar je še najbolje vidno pri stavbi Z 3 (sek. 202).[9] Najdbe posameznih večjih kosov hišnega ometa z odtisi, ki so povsem primerljivi z najdbami hišnega ometa iz Rogoze,[10] kažejo, da so bile stene stavb narejene iz prepletenega protja, redkeje iz debelejših brun, in ometane z ilovico. Glede na velikost stavb in število stenskih stojk lahko na ta način grajene stavbe tipološko razvrstimo v tri skupine (*sl. 2: tip 1–3*). Prvo predstavljajo manjše stavbe, običajno kvadratnega tlorisa z le štirimi stojkami. V to skupino uvrščamo 7 objektov, ki merijo od 4,0 × 3,0 m do 2,65 × 1,75 m. Večina stavb sodi v drugo tipološko skupino. Zanjo so značilni podolgovati stavbni tlorisi z dvema vrstama s po tremi stojkami, merijo pa od 6,0 × 3,2 m do 3,35 × 2,7 m. K stavbam drugega tipa prištevamo tudi veliko stavbo Z 5 (sek. 202) in nekoliko večjo stavbo Z 4 (sek. 224; *sl. 4: A*), ki imata steni grajeni s po štirimi stojkami. Pravokotno tlorisno zasnovo s stenama s po štirimi stojkami ima še stavba R 2 (sek. 181), ki predstavlja tretji tip stavb. Zanjo je namreč značilno, da ima v

	tip / Type	stavba/ Building	velikost / Size
1		S 2 P 3 S 3 M 2a S 1 A 1a M 3	4,0 x 3,0 m ↓ 2,65 x1,75 m
2		A 4 A 2 Z 3 S 4 Z 4a M 2 M 1 A 1 Z 2 A 3 P 1 S 4a M 1a P 2 A-Z Z 1 *Z 4* A 5 *Z 5*	6,0 x 3,2 m ↓ 3,35 x 2,7 m *7,0 x 3,7 m* *4,6 x 3,5 m*
3		R 2	8,3 x 3,0 m
4		R 1	8,0 x 4,5 m
5		159 A 125 P 173 A	3,98 x 2,52 m 3,3 x 2,8 m 1,58 x 1,16 m

Slika 2. Tipi tlorisov stavb v Orehovi vasi.
Figure 2. Types of ground plans of the buildings at Orehova vas.

the branches were filled with alluvial layers that included few finds, of ceramic and stone, dating to the Late Bronze Age.[5]

On both sides of the palaeochannel, there was a multitude of pits and holes of different shapes and sizes, of anthropogenic origin. We could not determine the function for all of them. A number of them was, however, brought together to form 28 ground plans buildings.[6] With the exception of Structure R 1 (Sections 203/202), all were constructed in the earthfast or post-in-ground technique.[7]

The documented postholes were of different shapes and sizes. Some of them revealed stones, even a piece of a firedog, used as packing material (*Pl. 2: 3*). Most described the plan of the buildings, but some also stood in the building interiors. The latter holes were predominantly smaller and shallower than those delimiting the exterior and may have held

5 Grahek 2015a, 49 s, G 551–552, G 699–704, G 810, G 820–822.

6 V primarni objavi je prišlo do napake, saj je omenjenih le 26 objektov (Grahek 2015a, 29, prim. 349). Poimenovanja posameznih stavb, jam in vseh odkritih plasti, to je vseh posameznih stratigrafskih enot (SE), so sestavljena iz črke, ki označuje posameznega izkopavalca, in zaporedne številke. Glej Grahek 2015a, 18.

7 Prim. Dular 2008, 340, sl. 2; 3.

8 Stavbe *A 5*: SE 463 A; *A–Z*: SE 42 Z; *P 1*: SE 71 P; *Z 2*: SE 4 Z, 8 Z; *Z 3*: SE 88 Z, 90 Z; *Z 4*: SE 144 Z. Glej Grahek 2015a, 76 ss.

9 Grahek 2015a, 81.

10 Črešnar 2010, sl. 36. Prim. opise stratigrafskih enot pri Grahek 2015a, 52 ss.

5 Grahek 2015a, 49 f, G 551–552, G 699–704, G 810, G 820–822.

6 The primary publication erroneously only cites 26 buildings (Grahek 2015a, 29, cf. 349). The name of individual buildings, pits, holes and layers, i.e. all of the stratigraphic units (SU) is composed of a letter marking the excavator and a successive number. See Grahek 2015a, 18.

7 Cf. Dular 2008, 340, figs. 2, 3.

notranjosti ognjišče, od stavb drugega tipa pa odstopa tudi po velikosti. Po velikosti je bolj primerljiva z objektom R 1 (sek. 203, 202), ki označuje četrti tip stavbnih ostalin.

Objekt R 1 se po načinu gradnje povsem razlikuje od preostalih 27 stavb (*sl. 2: tip 4*). Označujeta ga vzporedna jarka, v katerih so bili odkriti ostanki prečno položenih brun ali debelih klanih desk (*sl. 3*). Jarka sta bila sprva opredeljena kot sledi nosilnih brun zunanjih sten, objekt pa je bil interpretiran kot najverjetneje s sohami grajena stavba.[11] Med jarkoma je bila namreč odkrita plast s koščki hišnega ometa in redkimi najdbami keramike ter sledmi kar dveh kurišč. V tem primeru bi se objekt R 1 od stavbe tretjega tipa R 2 razlikoval predvsem po načinu gradnje. Po ponovni preučitvi terenske dokumentacije pa se kaže bolj verjetna možnost, da gre pri objektu R 1 za ostanke brvi ali mosta čez nekdanji potok. Ostaline objekta so bile namreč odkrite v neposredni bližini nekdanjega potoka, ki pa v tem delu ni bil v celoti izkopan in je bil v tlorisu dokumentiran bolj shematično (*sl. 1*).

Čeprav so bile na mestu objekta R 1 odkrite sledi dveh kurišč, je ognjišče v notranjosti vendarle značilno le za stavbo tretjega tipa R 2. Na najdišču je bilo odkritih še več ostankov ognjišč ali kurišč,[12] ki pa so vsa ležala izven stavbnih tlorisov. To velja tudi za jame z večjo količino raznolikih in običajno močno fragmentiranih keramičnih najdb, za katere menimo, da so odpadne (*Tab. 3: 17–27; 4: 1–13*).[13]

Poseben, peti tip stavbnih ostalin predstavljajo jame 159 A, 173 A in 125 P (*sl. 2: tip 5*), ki smo jih označili kot polzemljanke. Čeprav se vse tri po obliki med seboj razlikujejo, jih ne moremo primerjati z bivalno jamo – polzemljanko M iz zgodnje bronaste dobe, odkrito v jugovzhodnem delu najdišča.[14] Jami 159 A (sek. 159) in 125 P (sek. 219; *sl. 4: B*) sta glede na velikost primerljivi ter sta po velikosti podobni stavbam prvega tipa, medtem ko je jama 173 A (sek. 159) za polovico manjša. V njej sta bili tudi dve stojki, verjetno kot opori nadstrešku.[15] S stojko lahko bržkone povežemo tudi manjšo poglobitev v polzemljanki 125 P (*sl. 4: B*).[16]

11 Grahek 2015a, 33, 85 ss. Prim. Dular 2008, 340, sl. 4, 5.

12 SE 207 A, 217 A, 221 A, 369 A, 427 A, 81 R, 83 R, 127 R, 190 S, 194 S, 197 S, 58 Z, 59 Z, 82 Z, 79 P, 162 P, 76 B, 149 B, 151 B, 156 B (Grahek 2015a, 52 ss).

13 SE 160 M, 199 M, 124 M, 191 A, 286 A, 429 A, 133 R, 178 S, 188 S (Grahek 2015a, 52 ss). V shrambene namene je morda služila jama SE 435 A (sek. S222, kv. 11), v kateri so bili najdeni fragmenti dveh velikih loncev oz. pitosov (G 286, G 287).

14 Grahek 2015a, 26 ss, 50.

15 Grahek 2015a, 62.

16 Grahek 2015a, 104.

support elements or indicated repairs;[8] this is most clearly visible in Building Z 3 (Section 202).[9] The large pieces of house daub with impressions, which are closely comparable with such finds from Rogoza,[10] show that the walls were made of wattle, rarely of timbers or logs, and coated with loam daub. Given the different size and number of postholes, we may distinguish between three types of post-in-ground buildings at this site (*fig. 2: Types 1–3*). The first type represents small buildings of a more or less square plan with four posts, one in each corner. Seven buildings are of this type, measuring from 4.0 × 3.0 to 2.65 × 1.75 m. The greatest number of buildings is of Type 2, characterised by elongated plans with three posts on the longer sides and measuring from 6.0 × 3.2 to 3.35 × 2.7 m. Among them are also the large Buildings Z 5 (Section 202) and Z 4 (Section 224; *fig. 4: A*) with four posts on the longer sides. Building R 2 (Section 181) also has four posts along the longer sides, but is larger and has a hearth in the interior, thus representing a different, Type 3. In its size, it is comparable with Structure R 1 (Sections 203, 202).

Structure R 1 differs from all other buildings in its construction manner (*fig. 2: Type 4*). It had two parallel slots dug into the ground to receive transversely laid timbers or thick cleft boards (*fig. 3*). The slots were initially interpreted as the remains of slots for the sleeper beams of a house, most probably built in the corner-timbering technique.[11] This interpretation was based on the layer unearthed between the two slots containing pieces of daub, some pottery sherds and traces of two fireplaces. After a re-examination of the field documentation, however, it seems more likely that the slots represent the remains of a footbridge across the stream that ran through the settlement. This is suggested by the close proximity to the palaeochannel, which was not fully excavated in this part and only schematically drawn on the plan (*fig. 1*).

A hearth inside a supposed building is therefore only a feature of the one Type 3 building. The site did yield the remains of other hearths or fireplaces,[12] but these were all located in the open. Also in the open were all the pits with large quantities of various

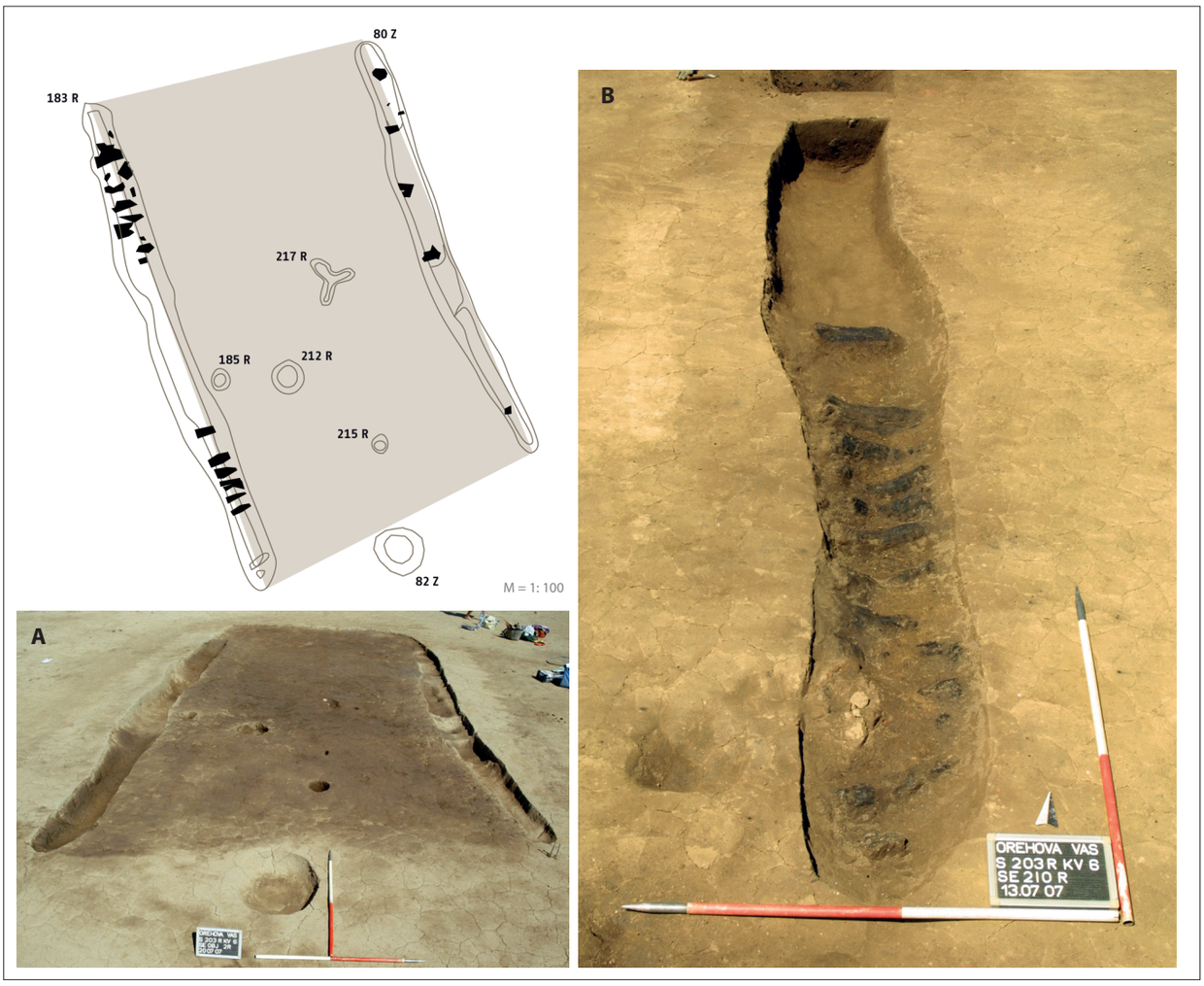
8 Buildings *A 5*: SU 463 A; *A–Z*: SU 42 Z; *P 1*: SU 71 P; *Z 2*: SU 4 Z, 8 Z; *Z 3*: SU 88 Z, 90 Z; *Z 4*: SU 144 Z. See Grahek 2015a, 76 ff.

9 Grahek 2015a, 81.

10 Črešnar 2010, fig. 36. Cf. the descriptions of stratigraphic units in Grahek 2015a, 52 ff.

11 Grahek 2015a, 33, 85 ff. Cf. Dular 2008, 340, figs. 4; 5.

12 SU 207 A, 217 A, 221 A, 369 A, 427 A, 81 R, 83 R, 127 R, 190 S, 194 S, 197 S, 58 Z, 59 Z, 82 Z, 79 P, 162 P, 76 B, 149 B, 151 B, 156 B (Grahek 2015a, 52 ff).



Slika 3. Orehova vas, tloris objekta R 1, fotografija objekta (A) in njegove zahodne strani z ostanki brun (B).
Figure 3. Orehova vas, plan of Structure R 1, photo of it (A) and of its west side with the remains of wooden timbers (B).

and usually heavily fragmented ceramic finds, interpreted as refuse pits (*Pls. 3: 17–27; 4: 1–13*).[13]

The site yielded another type of buildings, represented by Pits 159 A, 173 A and 125 P (*fig. 2: Type 5*) and interpreted as semi-sunken-featured buildings or semi-SFBs. There are certain differences between them, but they are even more markedly different from the Semi-SFB M from the Early Bronze Age found in the south-eastern part of the site.[14] Pits 159 A (Section 159) and 125 P (Section 219; *fig. 4: B*) are roughly comparable in size to one another and to the buildings of Type 1, while Pit 173 A (Section 159) is only half their size and revealed two postholes in the interior, probably for posts supporting a projecting roof.[15] The shallow depression in Semi-SFB 125 P can probably be ascribed a similar function (*fig. 4: B*).[16]

[13] SU 160 M, 199 M, 124 M, 191 A, 286 A, 429 A, 133 R, 178 S, 188 S (Grahek 2015a, 52 ff). The pit of SU 435 A (sec. S222, quad. 11) may have been used for storage, as it revealed the sherds of two large jars or pithoi (G 286, G 287).

[14] Grahek 2015a, 26 ff, 50.

[15] Grahek 2015a, 62.

[16] Grahek 2015a, 104.

Poseben, omembe vreden del naselja predstavljajo zaplate kamnitih tlakov (*sl. 4: C*) jugozahodno od večine stavbnih ostalin (*sl. 1: 95 P, 96 P, 97 P in 69 Z*; sek. 244 in 221). Najverjetneje gre za z oblicami tlakovane poti. Za razliko od ostankov cest, kot jih poznamo iz naselbine v Ormožu,[17] na našem najdišču južno od tlakov stavbne ostaline niso bile odkrite. Na del naselja, ki bi ležal vzhodno od poti, morebiti kažejo polzemljanka 125 P (sek. 219) ter v njeni bližini najdeni ostanki kurišč.[18]

NAJDBE

Iz naselja iz pozne bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi izvira obsežna količina najdb, med katerim močno prevladuje keramika. Ta v največji meri izvira iz t. i. kulturnih plasti[19] (*Tab. 2: 16–37; 3: 1– 11*), večjih odpadnih jam (*Tab. 3: 17–27; 4: 1– 13*) in sledi kurišč ter ognjišč (*Tab. 3: 12–16, 28–31*). Le malo najdb je bilo v posameznih stavbah (*Tab. 1; 2: 1–3*), pri čemer je bilo nekoliko več najdb v polzemljankah (*Tab. 2: 11–15; 4: 14–21*).[20] Med vsemi stavbami ponovno odstopata objekta tretjega in četrtega tipa. Poleg nekaj manjših fragmentov keramike, ki so bili najdeni v jamah za stojke (*Tab. 2: 4–6*), izvira iz ognjišča v stavbi R 2 tudi dobro ohranjena ročka. Še več najdb je iz območja objekta R 1 (*Tab. 2: 7–10*).[21] Čeprav je bila na območju tega objekta poleg dveh kurišč odkrita kulturna plast (213 R), ki se je razlikovala od plasti v okolici, izvira večina najdb iz ostalin nosilnih brun, to je jarkov 183 R in 80 Z. Poleg keramičnih najdb je bil v zahodnem jarku najden sileks (*sl. 7: 2*); v vzhodnem pa fragment žrmelj.[22]

Največji delež keramičnih najdb predstavljajo fragmenti loncev in velikih shrambenih posod – pitosov (*sl. 5: L 1–L 5*). Gre za velike trebušaste pitose L 1 s kratkim izvihanim, nemalokrat fasetiranim ustjem. Podobni, a običajno nekoliko manjši, so kroglasti pitosi in lonci L 2, ki so pogosto okrašeni z rebri, razčlenjenimi z odtisi prstov, na ostenju pa imajo nemalokrat

The settlement also revealed patches of stone pavings (*fig. 4: C*) southwest of the building remains (*fig. 1:* 95 P, 96 P, 97 P and 69 Z; Sections 244 and 221). These most probably represent the remains of a path. As opposed to the remains of paths leading through the settlement at Ormož,[17] very few building remains came to light on the other side, i.e. south of the path at Orehova vas. The continuation of the settlement on this side is only indicated by Semi-SFB 125 P (Section 219) and the fireplaces in its proximity.[18]

SMALL FINDS

Pottery represent the majority of the numerous small finds recovered from the Late Bronze Age settlement at Orehova vas. It mainly came to light in the so-called cultural layers[19] (*Pls. 2: 16–37; 3: 1– 11*), large refuse pits (*Pls. 3: 17–27; 4: 1– 13*), as well as in fireplaces and hearths (*Pls. 3: 12–16; 28–31*). Only few finds were unearthed inside the post-in-ground buildings (*Pls. 1; 2: 1–3*), slightly more in the semi-sunken-featured buildings (*Pls. 2: 11–15; 4: 14–21*).[20] In their contents, the buildings or structures of Types 3 and 4 again stand apart. Building R 2 (Type 3) revealed small pottery sherds in the postholes (*Pl. 2: 4–6*) and a well-preserved pitcher in the hearth. Even more small finds came to light in the area of Structure R 1 (*Pl. 2: 7–10*).[21] It revealed two fireplaces and a cultural layer (213 R) that differed from those in the surroundings, while most of the small finds were unearthed in the two slots with wooden remains (183 R and 80 Z). Apart from pottery, the west slot yielded a stone flake (*fig. 7: 2*) and the east slot a fragment of a quernstone.[22]

Most of the pottery sherds belong to jars and large storage vessels – pithoi (*fig. 5: L 1–L 5*). These have been divided into five groups. L 1 are large ellipsoid pithoi with a short everted and sometimes facetted rim. Similar, but usually smaller are the globular pithoi and jars of L 2 that often bear

17 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, sl. 102; 105; 108; pril. 2.

18 SE 76 B, 149 B, 156 B. Severno od koncentracije kamnov 138 P (sek. 197) leži kurišče 162 P (Grahek 2015a, sl. 26b).

19 Prim. Grahek 2015a, 15, 48 s.

20 Najdbe navajamo s kataloško oznako (G) iz primarne objave: Grahek 2015a, Katalog gradiva – 136 ss.
Iz posameznih stavb izvirajo še najdbe: *A 1a*: G 248, G 252; *A 4*: G 249; *S 3*: G 652; *Z 3*: G 467–G 471; *Z 2*: G 472; *Z 4*: G 473; *P 1*: G 807, G 808 ter iz polzemljanke *159 A*: G 236–G 243 in polzemljanke *125 P*: G 886–G 888.

21 Za stavbo R 2 in objekt R 1 glej še Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.10: 7–23. Tu predstavljamo le najdbe, ki jih povezujemo s posameznima stavbnima tlorisoma, a izvirajo iz jam ali plasti, ki niso bile radiokarbonsko datirane.

22 Grahek 2015a, 85.

17 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, figs. 102; 105; 108; App. 2.

18 SU 76 B, 149 B, 156 B. Fireplace 162 P also lies north of the concentration of stones marked as 138 P (Section 197) (Grahek 2015a, fig. 26b).

19 Cf. Grahek 2015a, 15, 48 f.

20 The finds are cited with the catalogue mark (G) from the primary publication: Grahek 2015a, Catalogue of finds – 136 ff.
Small finds from individual buildings: *A 1a*: G 248, G 252; *A 4*: G 249; *S 3*: G 652; *Z 3*: G 467–G 471; *Z 2*: G 472; *Z 4*: G 473; *P 1*: G 807, G 808, from Semi-SFB *159 A*: G 236–G 243 and Semi-SFB *125 P*: G 886–G 888.

21 For Building R 2 and Structure R 1 also see Grahek 2014, fig. 14.1.10: 7–23. Only the small finds associated with the two buildings are presented here, but these were found in layers without radiocarbon dates.

22 Grahek 2015a, 85.

pritrjene jezičaste držaje. Z razčlenjenimi rebri so okrašeni tudi najštevilnejše zastopani ovalni lonci L 3. Ti imajo v več primerih z odtisi prsta razčlenjen tudi sam rob običajno kratkega izvihanega ustja. Manj številni so enako okrašeni, a bolj konično oblikovani veliki lonci L 4. Bolj redko so z razčlenjenimi rebri okrašeni tudi cilindrično oblikovani lonci manjšega volumna tipa L 5. Zanje je značilno, da imajo pokončno ustje, ki je le izjemoma rahlo zapognjeno navzven.[23]

Loncem tipa L 2–L 5 lahko pripadajo tudi številne najdbe slabše ohranjenih fragmentov ustij posod, ki jih razvrščamo v oblikovne skupine L 6–L 9 (*sl. 5: L 6–L 9*). V skupino L 6 sodijo lonci z raznoliko fasetiranimi ustji. Najštevilnejše so zastopane najdbe loncev s pokončnimi rameni in kratkim, navzven ostro zapognjenim ustjem tipa L 7. Pogoste so tudi najdbe podobnih ustij loncev s širokimi, stožčasto oblikovanimi rameni tipa L 8. Stožčasta ramena zasledimo še pri loncih z lijakasto izvihanim, lahko nekoliko odebeljenim ustjem, ki so uvrščeni v tip L 9.[24]

Med keramičnim gradivom iz Orehove vasi so torej najštevilnejše zastopani bolj ali manj trebušasto oblikovani lonci in pitosi s kratkim navzven ostro zapognjenim ali izvihanim ustjem, ki so pogosto okrašeni z razčlenjenimi rebri. Lahko imajo tudi jezičaste držaje in z odtisi, največkrat kar prsta, razčlenjen rob ustja. Ustja so na notranji strani razmeroma pogosto fasetirana. Loncem in pitosom najdemo dobre primerjave med najdbami iz drugih naselij iz pozne bronaste dobe v severovzhodni Sloveniji,[25] ki so datirane predvsem v čas Ha A, pa vse do začetka starejše železne dobe ali Ha B/C.

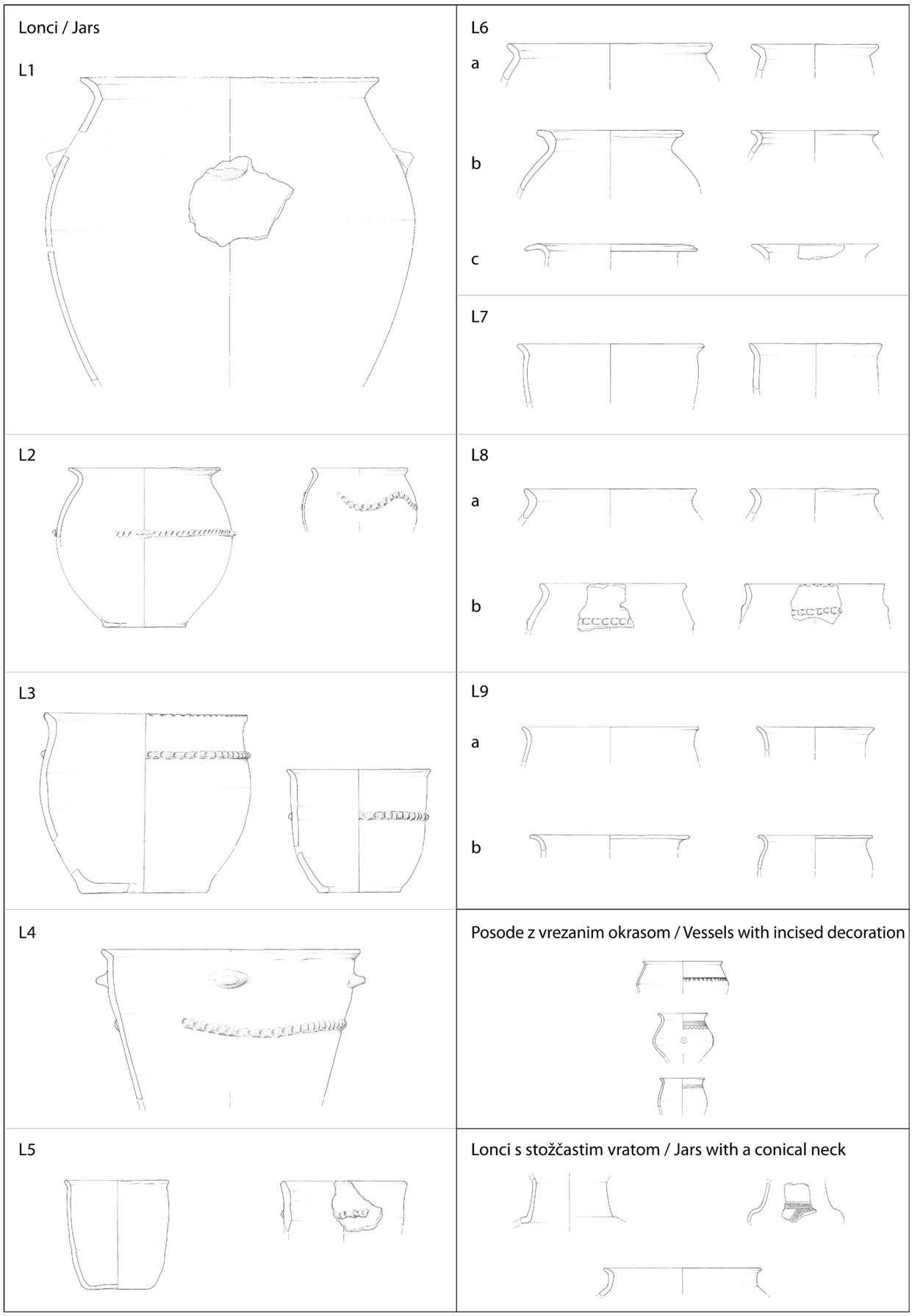
Kronološko so lahko bolj pomenljivi redki primerki finih posod z vrezanim okrasom (*sl. 5, Tab. 4: 9*). Gre predvsem za posode različnih oblik in velikosti, ki so okrašeni z vodoravnimi in cik-cak vrezi; zastopan pa je tudi motiv niza vrezanih visečih trikotnikov, zapolnjenih z belo inkrustacijo. Po okrasu jih lahko primerjamo z najdbami iz plasti 3 na Brinjevi gori in najdbami drugega horizonta iz Gornje Radgone, ki pa so datirani že v mlajšo žarnogrobiščno stopnjo Ha B.[26] Enako velja tudi za z vrezi in vbodi okrašen lonec s stožčastim vratom, ki ima primerjave v grobu 18 s Pobrežja, medtem ko so drugi, redki primerki loncev s stožčastim vratom (*sl. 5*) podobni najdbam iz Rogoze.[27]

Slika 4. Orehova vas, tlorisi stavb Z 4 in Z 4a (A), polzemljanke 125 P (B) in kamnitega tlaka poti 69 Z (C).
Figure 4. Orehova vas, plans of Buildings Z 4 and Z 4a (A), Semi-SFB 125 P (B) and the stone paving of 69 Z (C).

a cordon with finger impressions and sometimes tongue-shaped grips. Cordons with impressions decorate the most numerously represented ovaloid L 3 jars; these also often bear finger impressions on the lip of the usually short everted rim. Less numerous but equally decorated are the large conical L 4 jars. Cordons with impressions can even be found, although rarely, on the smaller cylindrical L 5 jars

[23] Grahek 2015a, 33 ss, sl. 27.
[24] Grahek 2015a, 35, sl. 28.
[25] Npr.: Rogoza (Črešnar 2010), Ormož (Dular, Tomanič, Jevremov 2010; Lamut 2001; isti 1988–1989), Brinjeva gora (Pahič 1981; Oman 1981), Gornja Radgona (Horvat Šavel 1981), Ptuj (Dular 2013) idr. Prim. Črešnar 2010, 96, op. 2, pril. 4.
[26] Pahič 1981, pril. 3; Oman 1981, T. 27: 14; Horvat Šavel 1981, T. 5: 9; Teržan 1990, 36 ss, 46 ss, sl. 11.
[27] Pahič 1972, T. 5: 1; Črešnar 2010, 37 s, sl. 15: L7. Prim. Grahek 2015a, 36.

Slika 5. Orehova vas, tipi pitosov in loncev (L1–L9), posod z vrezanim okrasom in loncev s stožčastim vratom. M = 1:8.
Figure 5. Orehova vas, types of pithoi and jars (L1–L9), vessels with incised decoration and jars with a conical neck. Scale = 1:8.



Dobre primerjave z grobnimi najdbami, datiranimi v Ha A in zgodnji Ha B, iz Podravja, Dobove v Posavju in Panonije, omogočajo maloštevilne najdbe that are characterised by a vertical rim that is only exceptionally everted.[23]

[23] Grahek 2015a, 33 ff, fig. 27.

amfor (*sl. 6, Tab. 4: 12, 13*)[28] in posamične najdbe skodelic, ročk in dvoročajnih loncev (*sl. 6*).[29] Enako velja za slabše ohranjene, močno fragmentirane vrče, kot smo opredelili fragmente bikonično ali trebušasto oblikovanih posod s poudarjenim prehodom v stožčast vrat ter največkrat poševno ali navpično nažlebljenim ostenjem (*sl. 6*).[30] Gre torej za obliko posod, ki kaže na močne povezave s keramiko skupine Baierdorf-Velatice v severovzhodni Avstriji, na Moravskem in na severozahodnem Madžarskem, kjer je datirana predvsem v čas Ha A.[31]

Izrazite podobnosti z baierdorfsko-velatiškim repertoarjem odražajo tudi latvice (*sl. 6: La*); še posebej pogoste najdbe latvic s poševno kaneliranim uvihanim ustjem (La 1). Poleg njih so razmeroma številne še najdbe latvic z vodoravno fasetiranimi uvihanimi ustji (La 2), ki omogočajo tudi dobre primerjave z Bd D/Ha A datiranimi najdišči virovitiške skupine, zasledimo pa jih tudi v Čaka kulturi na Slovaškem.[32] Kronološko slabše opredeljive so najdbe neokrašenih latvic, med katerimi prevladujejo primerki iz skupine globokih latvic s polkrožno uvihanimi ustji (La 3). Najdenih je bilo tudi nekaj primerkov zelo nizkih latvic (La 4) in primerka majhnih globokih latvic (La 5).[33]

Morda celo bolj zgodnjo datacijo, kot jo nakazujejo najdbe nažlebljenih in fasetiranih latvic, omogočajo najdbe nekaterih oblik skled (*sl. 6: Sk*). To velja predvsem za polkrožno oblikovane sklede (Sk 1) z rahlo izvihanim ali pokončnim ustjem, ki so običajno okrašene z razčlenjenimi rebri in imajo majhne trakaste ročaje. Dobre primerjave jim najdemo med Bd C–D datiranim gradivom iz Dolnjega Lakoša v Prekmurju.[34] Enako velja za globoke, bolj lijakasto oblikovane sklede (Sk 3), ki imajo lahko na notranji strani poudarjen prehod ustja v ostenje (Sk 4), in bolj plitke, odprte sklede polkrožne oblike, ki imajo običajno nekoliko odebeljen rob ustja (Sk 6). Poleg omenjenih je bilo na najdišču najdenih tudi nekaj primerkov nizkih polkrožnih skled z izvihanimi in fasetiranimi ustji (Sk 5)

Possibly ascribable to the L 2–L 5 jars are the numerous poorly preserved rim sherds classified here as L 6–L 9 (*fig. 5: L 6–L 9*). Group L 6 comprises jars with variously facetted rims. The most numerous is Group L 7, of jars with a vertical shoulder and a short and sharply everted rim. Also frequent are the jar rims with a wide conical shoulder of Group L 8. The jars of L 9 also have a conical shoulder, but a funnel-shaped and slightly thickened rim.[24]

The most common form of pottery from Orehova vas is the more or less ellipsoid jars and pithoi with a short and more or less sharply everted rim, often decorated with a cordon with impressions, some with impressions also on the rim, sometimes bearing tongue-shaped grips and frequently with faceting on the rim interior. They are closely comparable with such finds from other Late Bronze Age settlements in north-eastern Slovenia,[25] which are mainly dated to Ha A, but also later, to the beginning of the Early Iron Age or Ha B/C.

Chronologically more diagnostic are the rare finds of fineware vessels with incised decoration (*fig. 5, Pl. 4: 9*). These are mainly jars of various shapes and sizes decorated with incisions forming horizontal and zigzag lines, sometimes also hanging triangles filled with white incrustation. In decoration, they are comparable with the finds from Layer 3 at Brinjeva gora and the finds from Horizon 2 from Gornja Radgona dated to the Late Urnfield culture period or Ha B.[26] The same is true of the jar with a conical neck bearing incisions and stabbed decoration, with parallels from Grave 18 at Pobrežje, while other, rare examples of jars with a conical neck (*fig. 5*) are comparable with the finds from Rogoza.[27]

The rare amphorae (*fig. 6, Pl. 4: 12, 13*),[28] individual cups, pitchers and two-handled jars (*fig. 6*)[29] have close comparison among the grave goods of Ha A and early Ha B from the region of Podravje, Dobova in the Posavje region and from Pannonia.

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28 Müller Karpe 1959, Taf. 117: 24, 33; Pahič 1972, T. 12: 1; 14: 15; 22: 4; 33: 9; Črešnar 2006, 129, sl. 28; Stare 1975, T. 1: 3; 4: 2; 48: 11; 50: 9; Patek 1968, 90 ss, T. 3: 9, 15, 16; Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 248 s, T. 2: II. A1; 41: 3; 58: 4; 96: 10; 116: 6; 147: 2. Prim. Grahek 2015a, 36 s.

29 Grahek 2015a, 37 s, sl. 30.

30 Grahek 2015a, 39, sl. 32.

31 Npr. Lochner 1994, 197 ss, Abb. 197; ista 1986, 274 ss; Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 247 s, T. 1: I. C, 14–16. Prim. Črešnar 2011, 68 ss, sl. 2: 23.

32 Vrdoljak 1994, 28, T. 16: 1–3; 17: 2–3; 18: 3; Paulík 1963, sl. 10: 1; 29: 2; 30: 8.

33 Grahek 2015a, 39 s, sl. 33.

34 Prim. Dular et al. 2002, 153, sl. 8: S7. Za datacijo glej tudi Dular 2011; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 681 ss.

24 Grahek 2015a, 35, fig. 28.

25 E.g. Rogoza (Črešnar 2010), Ormož (Dular, Tomanič, Jevremov 2010; Lamut 2001; id. 1988–1989), Brinjeva gora (Pahič 1981; Oman 1981), Gornja Radgona (Horvat Šavel 1981), Ptuj (Dular 2013) and others. Cf. Črešnar 2010, 96, Fn. 2, App. 4.

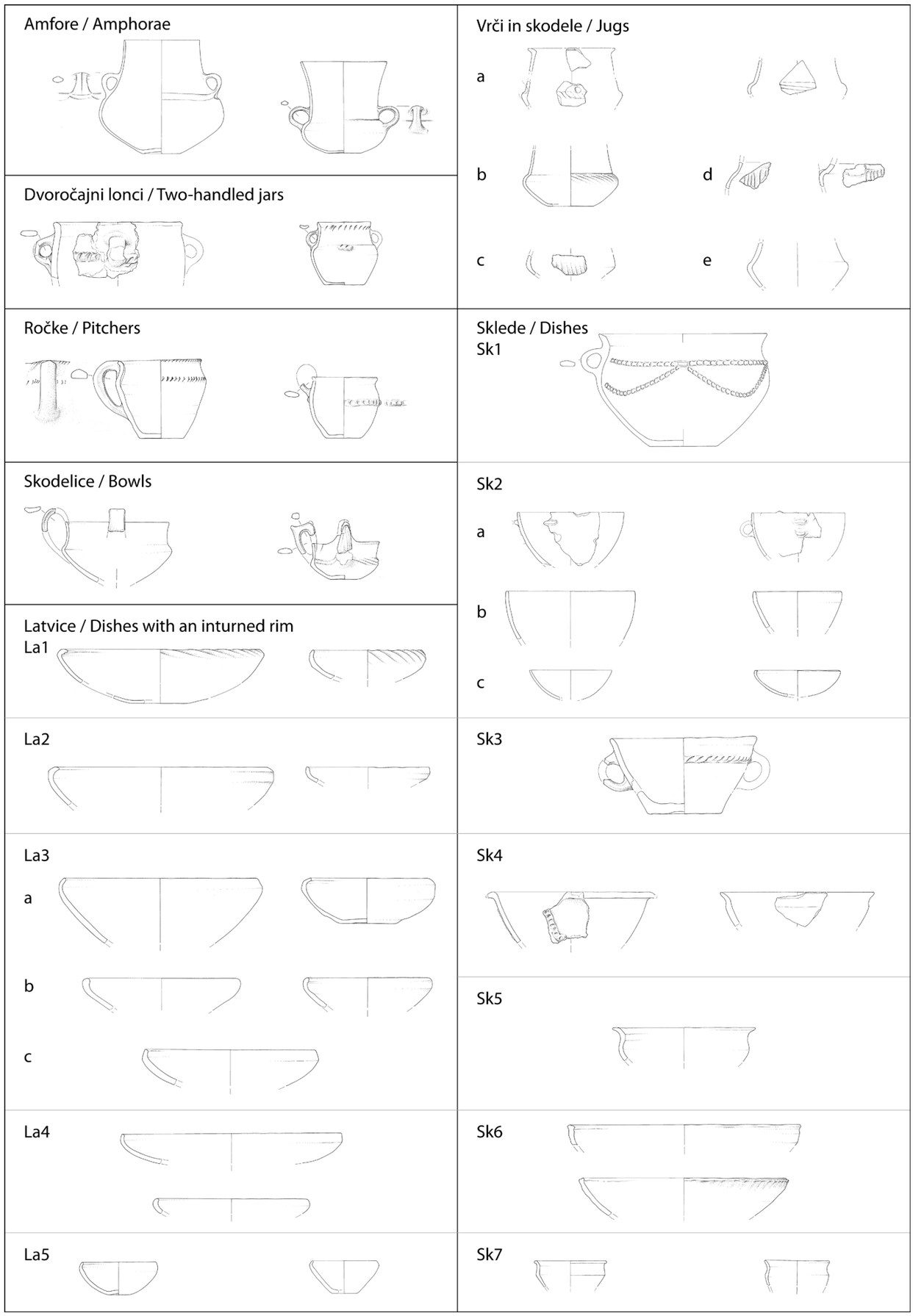
26 Pahič 1981, App. 3; Oman 1981, Pl. 27: 14; Horvat Šavel 1981, Pl. 5: 9; Teržan 1990, 36 ff, 46 ff, fig. 11.

27 Pahič 1972, Pl. 5: 1; Črešnar 2010, 37 f, fig. 15: L7. Cf. Grahek 2015a, 36.

28 Müller Karpe 1959, Pl. 117: 24, 33; Pahič 1972, Pls. 12: 1; 14: 15; 22: 4; 33: 9; Črešnar 2006, 129, fig. 28; Stare 1975, Pls. 1: 3; 4: 2; 48: 11; 50: 9; Patek 1968, 90 ff, Pl. 3: 9, 15, 16; Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 248 f, Pls. 2: II. A1; 41: 3; 58: 4; 96: 10; 116: 6; 147: 2. Cf. Grahek 2015a, 36 f.

29 Grahek 2015a, 37 f, fig. 30.

Slika 6. Orehova vas, tipi amfor, dvoročajnih loncev, ročk, skodelic, latvic (La 1–La 5), vrčev in skodel ter skled (Sk 1–Sk 7). M = 1:8.
Figure 6. Orehova vas, types of amphorae, two-handled jars, pitchers, bowls, dishes with an inturned rim (La 1–La 5), jugs and other dishes (Sk 1–Sk 7). Scale = 1:8.



ter nekaj primerkov majhnih, klekasto profiliranih skled (Sk 7). Bolj številne pa so najdbe polkrožno odprtih skled (Sk 2) z bolj ali manj pokončnim, običajno zaobljenim ustjem. Gre za bolj razširjeno

The same is true of the less well preserved, heavily fragmented jugs, as we determined the fragments of biconical or ellipsoid vessels with a conical neck, a pronounced shoulder-neck junction and frequently

obliko skled, ki jim najdemo primerjave med gradivom, datiranim od Bd D do Ha B.[35]

Kronološko slabše so opredeljive preostale keramične najdbe. Gre za povsem običajne najdbe naselbinske keramike, kot so fragmenti pekev (*Tab. 2: 8, 15, 25; 3: 9; 4: 20*) in pokrovov, ognjiščnih koz (*Tab. 2: 3*) in prenosnih pečk (*Tab. 3: 31*), cedil (*Tab. 2: 18, 35*), svitkov (*Tab. 4: 21*), uteži, motka in vretenc (*Tab. 3: 10 –11*). Med njimi velja posebej omeniti fragmente stiliziranih živalskih glav (*Tab. 2: 36, 37*), ki, kot primerljivi ormoški primerki, najverjetneje predstavljajo zaključke ognjiščnih koz.[36]

Obsežen keramičen repertoar najdb iz naselja pozne bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi dopolnjujejo maloštevilne druge najdbe. Izjemno malo je kovinskih najdb. Iz radiokarbonsko datirane jame 133 R (sek. 181)[37] izvira bronasta igla z bikonično, vodoravno nasvitkano glavo, pri čemer je srednji svitek okrašen z vrezi (*sl. 7: 1*).[38] Primerjave ji najdemo med primerki iz Ha A datiranih grobov iz madžarskega grobišča Budapest – Békásmegyer ali južnomoravskega grobišča Ivanovice na Hané.[39] Najverjetneje tulasti sekiri pripada fragment brona, ki je bil najden oddaljen od stavbnih ostalin naselja, in sicer na severovzhodnem delu izkopanega območja. Iz naselja izvirata le dva manjša amorfna kosa (staljenega) brona, ki sta bila najdena v stratigrafsko mlajši kulturni plasti iz pozne bronaste dobe.[40]

Nekoliko številnejši so kamniti artefakti. Poleg fragmenta žrmelj so bili najdeni štirje primerki tolkačev – prodnikov (*Tab. 4: 6*) in dva sileksa iz roženca, pri čemer en kot žrmlje izvira iz območja objekta (*sl. 7: 2*),[41] drugi pa je bil najden v starejši kulturni plasti iz pozne bronaste dobe (*sl. 7: 3*).[42] V eni izmed naplavinskih plasti, ki so zapolnjevale (pozno)bronastodobno paleostrugo 50R, je bil najden fragment sekire iz svetlo zelenega serpentina (G 704),[43] ki pa ga najverjetneje ne moremo povezovati z naseljem iz pozne bronaste dobe. Analiza kamnitih artefaktov je namreč pokazala, da jih je večina izdelanih iz lokalnih kamnin, izjemi pa sta le dva primerka sekir iz serpentina, ki se razlikuje od pohorskega.[44] Poleg

35 Grahek 2015a, 39, sl. 31.

36 Grahek 2015a, 40 s, sl. 34. Prim. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 76 s, sl. 91: 4–5.

37 Grahek 2014, 255 ss, sl. 14.1.8: 9; 14.1.12.

38 G 536, SE 132 R, inv. št. 19701.

39 Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 264; Typentafel 12: 16–19; T. 6: 6; 60: 10; 62: 9; 88: 3; 164: 11; Parma 2011, 190, T. 80: 5. Prim. Říhovský 1979, 158 s, T. 49: 1218–1223; 50: 1224–1229.

40 Grahek 2015a, 41.

41 G 507, SE 182 R, inv. št. 19672.

42 G 334, SE 222 A, inv. št. 19498.

43 Grahek 2015a, 41.

44 Zupančič 2015.

decorated with oblique or vertical grooves (*fig. 6*).[30] This form revealed strong ties with the pottery of the Baierdorf-Velatice group in north-eastern Austria, Moravia and north-western Hungary, mainly dated to Ha A.[31]

Similarities with the Baierdorf-Velatice pottery can also be observed on the dishes with an inturned rim (*fig. 6: La*), particularly those with oblique grooves on the rim (La 1). Also frequent are the dishes with a horizontally facetted inturned rim (La 2), which show similarities with the finds from the BA D/Ha A sites of the Virovitica group, but also with the finds of the Čaka culture in Slovakia.[32] Chronologically less diagnostic are the plain dishes with an inturned rim, of which the deep dishes with a semicircularly inturned rim predominate (La 3). Orehova vas also yielded several examples of very shallow dishes with an inturned rim (La 4) and two deep, but very small dishes (La 5).[33]

Some forms of dishes (*fig. 6: Sk*) point to an even earlier date than the one suggested by the grooved and facetted dishes with an inturned rim. This is particularly true of the hemispherical dishes (Sk 1) with either a slightly everted or a vertical rim usually decorated with a cordon with impressions and with small strap handles. Close comparisons for them can be found among the BA C–D finds from Dolnji Lakoš in the Prekmurje region in Slovenia.[34] The same is true of the deep, more funnel-shaped dishes (Sk 3), dishes with a pronounced interior body-rim junction (Sk 4) and more shallow and open hemispherical dishes that usually have a slightly thickened lip (Sk 6). Orehova vas also yielded examples of shallow hemispherical dishes with an everted facetted rim (Sk 5) and some small carinated dishes (Sk 7). More numerous are the hemispherical dishes with a more or less vertical rim and a usually rounded lip (Sk 2); this is a widespread dish form with parallels among the finds spanning from BA D to Ha B.[35]

Other ceramic finds are less diagnostic. They belong to common household items such as baking (*Pls. 2: 8, 15, 25; 3: 9; 4: 20*) and other lids, firedogs (*Pl. 2: 3*) and portable ovens (*Pl. 3: 31*), colanders (*Pl. 2: 18, 35*), ceramic rings (*Pl. 4: 21*), weights,

30 Grahek 2015a, 39, fig. 32.

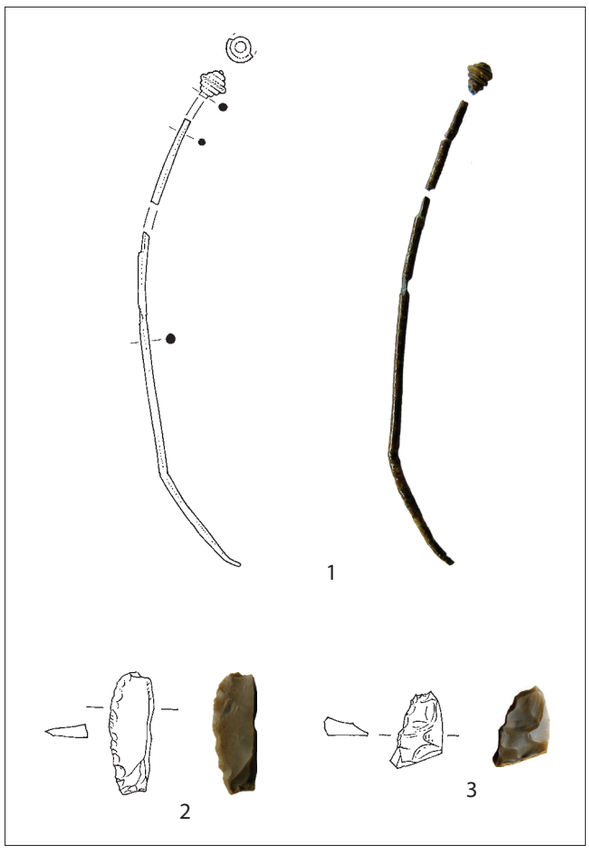
31 E.g. Lochner 1994, 197 ff, fig. 197; ead. 1986, 274 ff; Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 247 f, Pl. 1: I. C, 14–16. Cf. Črešnar 2011, 68 ff, fig. 2: 23.

32 Vrdoljak 1994, 28, Pls. 16: 1–3; 17: 2–3; 18: 3; Paulík 1963, figs. 10: 1; 29: 2; 30: 8.

33 Grahek 2015a, 39 f, fig. 33.

34 Cf. Dular et al. 2002, 153, fig. 8: S7. For the date also see Dular 2011; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 681 ff.

35 Grahek 2015a, 39, fig. 31.



Slika 7. Bronasta igla iz jame SE 133 R/132 R[46] (1) in sileksa iz objekta R 1 (2) ter iz kulturne plasti SE 222 A, sek. 181 (3). M = 1:2.

Figure 7. Bronze pin from the pit of SU 133 R/132 R[46] (1) and the stone flakes from Structure R 1 (2) and from the cultural layer of SU 222 A, Section 181 (3). Scale = 1:2.

omenjenega fragmenta je bila na najdišču najdena še ena sekira (G 36) iz serpentina, ki pa zagotovo izvira iz zgodnjebronastodobnih ostalin.[45] Zatorej je povsem možno, da moramo najdbam iz zgodnje bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi pripisati tudi primerek (G 704) iz nekdanjega potoka.

[45] Grahek 2015a, 26 ss; ista 2015b, 252 ss, sl. 14.1.5: 19; 14.1.7.

[46] Grahek 2014, 255 s, sl. 14.1.8: 9; 14.1.12.

bobbins and spindle whorls (*Pl. 3: 10 –11*). There are also fragments of stylised animal heads (*Pl. 2: 36, 37*) that most likely represent firedog finials, as suggested by the comparable finds from Ormož.[36]

The Late Bronze Age settlement at Orehova vas yielded few non-ceramic small finds. Particularly rare are metal objects. The radiocarbon-dated Pit 133 R (Section 181)[37] revealed a bronze pin with a biconical and horizontally moulded head, of which the central moulding is decorated with incisions (*fig. 7: 1*).[38] Parallels for it can be found among the goods from Ha A graves in the Budapest-Békásmegyer cemetery in Hungary and the Ivanovice na Hané cemetery in southern Moravia.[39] Orehova vas also yielded a bronze fragment belonging to a socketed axe, which was found at some distance from the building remains, in the north-eastern part of the excavated area. Found within the settlement were two small amorphous pieces of (melted) bronze, recovered from a stratigraphically later, Late Bronze Age cultural layer.[40]

Somewhat more numerous are the stone artefacts. Orehova vas yielded a fragment of a quernstone, four hammerstones (*Pl. 4: 6*) and two chert flakes, of which one flake and the quernstone fragment came to light in the area of Structure R 1 (*fig. 7: 2*),[41] while the other flake came from the early cultural layer of a Late Bronze Age date (*fig. 7: 3*).[42] One of the alluvial layers that filled the (Late) Bronze Age palaeochannel of SU 50R revealed a fragment of an axehead of light green serpentinite (G 704),[43] but it is not likely connected with the Late Bronze Age settlement. The analysis of the stone artefacts has shown that most are made of local rocks with the exception of two axes of serpentinite that differs from the one locally available in the Pohorje Hills.[44] The second axe fragment of serpentinite (G 36) from Orehova vas was found in an Early Bronze Age context,[45] suggesting that also the first-mentioned axe fragment, from the palaeochannel (G 704), should be attributed to the Early Bronze Age.

[36] Grahek 2015a, 40 f, fig. 34. Cf. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 76 f, fig. 91: 4–5.

[37] Grahek 2014, 255 ff, figs. 14.1.8: 9; 14.1.12.

[38] G 536, SU 132 R, Inv. No. 19701.

[39] Kalicz Schreiber 2010, 264, Type Tab. 12: 16–19; Pls. 6: 6; 60: 10; 62: 9; 88: 3; 164: 11; Parma 2011, 190, Pl. 80: 5. Cf. Říhovský 1979, 158 f, Pls. 49: 1218–1223; 50: 1224–1229.

[40] Grahek 2015a, 41.

[41] G 507, SU 182 R, Inv. No. 19672.

[42] G 334, SU 222 A, Inv. No. 19498.

[43] Grahek 2015a, 41.

[44] Zupančič 2015.

[45] Grahek 2015a, 26 ff; ead. 2015b, 252 ff, figs. 14.1.5: 19; 14.1.7.

[46] Grahek 2014, 255 f, figs. 14.1.8: 9; 14.1.12.

KRONOLOŠKA IN KULTURNA OPREDELITEV NAJDIŠČA

Na podlagi keramičnih in drugih najdb ne moremo sklepati o namembnosti tipoloških skupin stavbnih ostalin naselja iz pozne bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi. Boljši vpogled na ustroj samega naselja omogoča prostorska analiza stavb. Kot v primeru bližnjega, sočasnega naselja v Rogozi se v razvrstitvi posameznih stavb kažejo manjše gruče, ki bržkone predstavljajo posamezne gospodarske enote.[47]

Samostojno gospodarstvo lahko predstavljajo stavbe, odkrite severno od nekdanje lokalne ceste (*sl. 1*). Gre za približno enako veliki stavbi M 1 in M 1a (sek. 18, 19), postavljeni z manjšim odklonom od smeri vzhod–zahod. Jugozahodno ter skorajda pravokotno na njiju je bila postavljena stavba M 2 (sek. 19), vzhodno od nje pa še ena majhna M 2a. Le-ta sodi v prvi tip stavb, ki najverjetneje predstavljajo pomožne, kaščam podobne gospodarske objekte. Glede na razporeditev in velikost so zelo verjetno imele podobno namembnost tudi jame petega tipa stavbnih ostalin. Takšno domnevo še najbolje podpirata polzemljanki 159 A in 173 A (sek. 159), ki pripadata gruči stavb, ki ležijo severno od paleostruge.[48]

V tem delu (sek. 159, 160, 180, 181) so bile štiri bolj kot ne vzporedno postavljene stavbe A-Z, A 1, A 2 in Z 2 (*sl. 1*). Gre za stavbe drugega tipa, ki so bile vse postavljene v smeri jugozahod–severovzhod. Od te usmeritve nekoliko odstopa le bolj proti paleostrugi postavljena stavba Z 1 (sek. 180) z ostanki nekakšne ograde na njeni zahodni strani. Med stavbami A 1, A 2 in Z 2 (sek. 159 in 180) sta bili polzemljanki 173 A in 159 A. Na zahodni strani stavbe A 1 je bil pomožni objekt A 1a (sek. 159). Severozahodno od njega, nekoliko odmaknjena od preostalih stavb, je bila postavljena še ena stavba prvega tipa, in sicer stavba M 3 (sek. 159/160). Prav posebno vlogo v gruči stavb te skupine pa je imela večja stavba R 2 (sek. 181). Gre za stavbo z ognjiščem, postavljeno tik ob potoku.

Južno od stavbe R 2, ki je v gospodarstvu severno od potoka imela posebno vlogo, so bile na južnem bregu odkrite ostaline lesene konstrukcije, ki morebiti pripadajo edinstveno oblikovani stavbi, ni pa izključeno, da gre za ostanke brvi, v kolikor je v tem času tekel potok, imenovane objekt R 1 (sek. 202/203; *sl. 1, 3*).

Na južnem bregu nekdanjega potoka je bilo večje gospodarstvo z dvoriščno razporeditvijo stavb (*sl. 1*). Njegov zahodni rob predstavlja stavba Z 5 (sek. 202/224), ki je približno enako usmerjena kot

[47] Prim. Črešnar 2010, 59 ss, 97 s.

[48] Grahek 2015a, 29.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL ATTRIBUTION OF THE SITE

Ceramic and other small finds from the Late Bronze Age settlement at Orehova vas do not allow us to make inferences on the functions of the different types of buildings. A better insight into the structure of the settlement can be gained from the spatial analysis of the buildings. Similarly as in the nearby and contemporaneous settlement at Rogoza, the locations of buildings reveal clusters that may have represented individual farmsteads.[47]

Such a unit may be seen in the buildings north of the present-day local road (*fig. 1*). It is composed of two comparably large Buildings M 1 and M 1a (Sections 18, 19), orientated roughly east-west. To the southwest of them and almost perpendicular in orientation is Building M 2 (Section 19), with the small Building M 2a to the east of it. The latter belongs to the first building type that most likely represents outbuildings similar to granaries. Considering their distribution and size, the pits of Type 5 building remains probably had a similar function. This supposition is supported by the Semi-SFBs 159 A and 173 A (Section 159) that form part of the cluster of buildings just north of the palaeochannel.[48]

This north part (Sections 159, 160, 180, 181) revealed four Type 2 buildings: A-Z, A 1, A 2 and Z 2 (*fig. 1*). They are roughly parallel, southwest-northeast orientated, of which only Building Z 1 (Section 180) deviates slightly, located closest to the palaeochannel and having the remains of a sort of a fence on its west side. Buildings A 1, A 2 and Z 2 (Sections 159 and 180) are separated by Semi-SFBs173 A and 159 A. To the west of Building A 1 is the outbuilding of A 1a (Section 159). To the northwest of it and slightly removed from the others is another Type 1 building, of M 3 (Sections 159/160). Within this cluster, the large Building R 2 (Section 181) with a hearth and located just at the stream must have had a special role.

South of Building R 2 and on the other side of the stream, excavations revealed the remains of a wooden structure, which may belong to a uniquely designed building, but, in case a stream used to run there, it is not excluded that these are the remains of a footbridge (Structure R 1; Sections 202/203; *figs. 1, 3*).

The south bank of the stream also revealed a large cluster of buildings arranged round a courtyard (*fig. 1*). Building Z 5 (Sections 202/224) stands at its western edge and shares its orientation with the

[47] Cf. Črešnar 2010, 59 ff, 97 f.

[48] Grahek 2015a, 29.

stavbe s severnega brega. Jugovzhodno od nje sta bili ugotovljeni tlorisni zasnovi stavb Z 4 in Z 4a (sek. 224), pri katerih slednja bržkone predstavlja dogradnjo ali drugo fazo stavbe Z 4 (*sl. 4: A*). Dogradnjo in preureditev stavbe S 4 predstavlja stavba S 4a (sek. 223). Skupaj tvorita jugovzhodni rob gospodarstva, ki ga na severni strani zamejuje stavba Z 3 (sek. 202). Med stavbama drugega tipa Z 3 in S 4 so bili še trije manjši pomožni objekti S 1, S 2 in S 3 (sek. 201). Pri tem sta bili stavbi S 2 in S 3 na severni strani očitno zamejeni še z ograde, na kar kaže vrsta treh jam za stojke. Z manjšima ogradama, usmerjenima proti osrednjemu, dvoriščnemu delu je imela zahodna vogala zavarovana tudi stavba S 4 (sek. 223). Vzhodno od stavb S 4 in S 3 sta bili še dve stavbi drugega tipa. Gre za stavbi A 4 in A 5 (sek. 222), ki pa sta lahko tvorili že novo gospodarstvo. To velja tudi za stavbo P 2, skupaj s pomožnim objektom P 3 (sek. 221), ki leži ob kamnitih tlakih v jugovzhodnem delu naselja.[49] Skratka, glede na razporeditev stavb drugega tipa ter spremljajočih gospodarskih objektov tipa 1 in 4 (*sl. 2*) sklepamo, da so naselbino v pozni bronasti dobi tvorila tri ali štiri gospodarstva.

Paleobotanična analiza je pokazala, da je bil za gradnjo stavb v Orehovi vasi enako kot v Rogozi[50] večinoma uporabljen hrast (*Quercus sp.*) ali pa jesen (*Fraxinus sp.*). Pomenljivo pa je, da med ostanki lesa listavcev zagotovo ni bukve.[51] Prav bukovina je bila namreč vrsta lesa, ki je prevladovala med lesnimi ostanki iz naselja v bližnji Hotinji vasi, ki pa je datirano v starejšo železno dobo.[52]

Kostni ostanki na najdišču v Orehovi vasi niso bili odkriti. Nekoliko bolje so bili ohranjeni paleobotanični ostanki, ki kažejo, da so v naselju iz pozne bronaste dobe gojili žito (*Cerealia*), lečo, grašico, stročnice in proso.[53]

Ne le po obsegu, legi in ureditvi, temveč tudi po keramičnih najdbah je naselje iz Orehove vasi primerljivo z naseljem iz Rogoze. Posamezne najdbe, ki kažejo podobnosti s keramiko iz Dolnjega Lakoša, nakazujejo zasnovo naselja morda že konec Bd D, vendar pa to doživi svoj razcvet v času Ha A. Takšno datacijo narekujejo različne oblike poševno nažlebljenega posodja, ki kažejo na povezave s keramiko baierdorfsko-velatiškega repertoarja. Kot značilne oblike keramike se kažejo še lonci s stožčastim vratom, lonci s fasetiranimi ustji in trebušaste amfore z visokim vratom. Očitno novost

[49] Grahek 2015a, 33.
[50] Črešnar 2010, (70), 97.
[51] Tolar 2015, 344 s, sl. 41.
[52] Culiberg 2015, 166, sl. 19; 20; Gerbec 2015; ista 2014.
[53] Tolar 2015, 341 s, sl. 40.

buildings on the north bank. To the southeast of it are Buildings Z 4 and Z 4a (Section 224), with the latter one probably representing either an extension or the second phase of Building Z 4 (*fig. 4: A*). Building S 4a (Section 223) represents an extension and adaptation of Building S 4, together forming the south-eastern edge of the cluster delimited in the north by Building Z 3 (Section 202). The Type 2 Buildings Z 3 and S 4 are separated by three smaller outbuildings of S 1, S 2 and S 3 (Section 201). The line of three postholes north of Buildings S 2 and S 3 suggest that they were delimited by a fence. Two smaller fences reaching into the yard were also attached to the west corners of Building S 4 (Section 223). Two other Type 2 buildings lie east of Buildings S 4 and S 3, but these may also have formed a separate unit (Buildings A 4 and A 5; Section 222). The same is true of Building P 2, located together with the outbuilding of P 3 (Section 221) near the stone pavings in the south-eastern part of the unearthed settlement.[49] To summarise, the disposition of the Type 2 buildings and the associated buildings of Types 1 and 4 (*fig. 2*) indicates that the Late Bronze settlement was composed of three or four units or farmsteads.

The palaeobotanic analysis has shown that mainly oak (*Quercus sp.*) and ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) wood was used for the construction of the buildings at Orehova vas, similarly as has been established for the settlement at Rogoza.[50] It has to be stressed, that the remains of deciduous trees did not include those of beech,[51] which was the predominant species at the nearby much later Early Iron Age settlement at Hotinja vas.[52]

As for subsistence, Orehova vas yielded no animal bone remains. Other recovered palaeobotanical remains revealed that cereals (*Cerealia*), lentil, vetch, legumes and millet was consumed in the Late Bronze Age settlement.[53]

The settlement at Orehova vas is comparable to that at Rogoza in size, location and internal layout, but also the ceramic assemblage. Individual artefacts, comparable with the pottery from Dolnji Lakoš, suggest that the settlement may already have been established towards the end of BA D, but witnessed its most prosperous period in Ha A. Such a dating is based on the different forms of vessels with oblique grooves that point to connections with the Baierdorf-Velatice group. Also characteristic are the jars

[49] Grahek 2015a, 33.
[50] Črešnar 2010, (70), 97.
[51] Tolar 2015, 344 f, fig. 41.
[52] Culiberg 2015, 166, figs. 19; 20; Gerbec 2015; ead. 2014.
[53] Tolar 2015, 341 f, fig. 40.

predstavlja pojav in uveljavitev repertoarja latvic, ki so pogosto poševno nažlebljene ali vodoravno fasetirane.[54]

Sočasnost naselij iz Orehove vasi in Rogoze nakazujejo tudi podobni rezultati radiokarbonskih analiz.[55] V primeru Orehove vasi ti podpirajo domnevo, da predstavlja nekoliko starejši del naselja gruča stavb na severni strani nekdanjega potoka, in to kljub dejstvu, da najstarejša datacija (1301–1076 BC (2σ 92,8 %, Poz-46621)) izvira iz jame 177 S (*Tab. 4: 1–6*), ki je bila južno od potoka, a nekoliko odmaknjena od stavb.[56] Iz gruče stavb na severni strani potoka segajo radiokarbonske datacije od najstarejše iz ognjišča v stavbi R 2: 1261–1039 BC (2σ 95,4 %, Poz-46618) do datacije polzemljanke 159 A: 1218–1011 BC (2σ 95,4 %, Poz-46634). Bržkone mlajšega nastanka je del naselja južno od paleostruge, na kar kažejo datacije iz objekta R 1: 1135–1008 BC (2σ 92,8 %, Poz-46633) do datacije iz stavbe Z 2: 1111–970 BC (2σ 92,8 %, Poz-46622), pri čemer je posebej pomenljivo, da se je pred modeliranjem rezultatov radiokarbonskih analiz kot najmlajši kazal prav po načinu gradnje izstopajoč objekt R 1 (Poz-46627).[57]

Na najdišču je bilo odkritih več s keramičnimi najdbami bogatih t. i. kulturnih plasti (*Tab. 2: 16–42; 3: 1–11*), pri čemer vsaj v severnem delu naselja razlikujemo med stratigrafsko starejšo in mlajšo plastjo. Kljub temu pa keramične najdbe ne omogočajo razpoznavanja dveh faz poselitve, čeprav ju nakazujejo tudi radiokarbonske datacije.[58]

Orehova vas je skupaj z Rogozo eponimno najdišče za poselitev iz časa stopnje Ha A v Podravju.[59] Je tudi prvo najdišče iz pozne bronaste dobe na širšem območju, kjer so bile domnevno odkrite sledi brvi ali mostu čez vodotok v naselju.

with a conical neck, the jars with a facetted rim and the ellipsoid amphorae with a high neck. The apparent novelty is the range of dishes with an inturned rim that are often obliquely grooved or horizontally facetted.[54]

The contemporaneity of the settlements at Orehova vas and Rogoza is corroborated by the results of the radiocarbon analyses.[55] For Orehova vas, these support the hypothesis of the part of the settlement north of the stream being the earliest in spite of the fact that the earliest date from the settlement (1301–1076 BC (2σ 92.8%, Poz-46621)) came from a sample from Pit 177 S (*Pl. 4: 1–6*) located south of the stream, but slightly removed from any building remains.[56] The radiocarbon dates for the cluster or unit of buildings north of the stream range from the earliest for the hearth in Building R 2: 1261–1039 BC (2σ 95.4%, Poz-46618) to the latest for the Semi-SFB 159 A: 1218–1011 BC (2σ 95.4%, Poz-46634). Probably later is the part of the settlement south of the stream, as suggested by the dates spanning from that for Structure R 1: 1135–1008 BC (2σ 92.8%, Poz-46633) to Building Z 2: 1111–970 BC (2σ 92.8%, Poz-46622). It should be noted that the latest date prior to modelling the results of the radiocarbon analyses was that of Structure R 1 (Poz-46627) standing apart in its construction technique.[57]

The settlement yielded several cultural layers rich in ceramic finds (*Pls. 2: 16–42; 3: 1–11*); at least in the north part, we were able to distinguish between the early and the late layers in stratigraphic terms. The results of the radiocarbon analyses also show two phases of habitation, while the recovered ceramic finds, to the contrary, do not.[58]

Together with Rogoza, Orehova vas represents the eponymous site for the Ha A settlement in the Podravje region.[59] It is also the first Late Bronze Age site in a wider area that presumably revealed traces of a footbridge across a waterway through a settlement.

54 Grahek 2015a; Črešnar 2010. Prim. Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 690 s.
55 Grahek 2014; Črešnar 2014.
56 Grahek 2014, 258, sl. 14.1.4; 14.1.11: 15–27; 14.1.22; ista 2015a, 41 ss.
57 Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.25. Prim. Grahek 2015a, 349, sl. 42, 49, 61.
58 Grahek 2015a, 41, 48 s. Prim. Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695.
59 Črešnar, Teržan 2014, sl. 31. Prim. Črešnar 2011.

54 Grahek 2015a; Črešnar 2010. Cf. Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 690 f.
55 Grahek 2014; Črešnar 2014.
56 Grahek 2014, 258, figs. 14.1.4; 14.1.11: 15–27; 14.1.22; ead. 2015, 41 ff.
57 Grahek 2014, fig. 14.1.25. Cf. Grahek 2015a, 349, figs. 42, 49, 61.
58 Grahek 2015a, 41, 48 f. Cf. Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695.
59 Črešnar, Teržan 2014, fig. 31. Cf. Črešnar 2011.

OPISI NAJDB

Tab. 1:

Stavba A 1

1. Odl. pitosa z razčlenjenim ustjem, okrašen z razčlenjenimi držaji in razčlenjenim rebrom (G 227).SE 156 A, inv. št. 19391.
2. Odl. pitosa z razčlenjenim ustjem, okrašen z razčlenjenim rebrom (G228). SE 188 A, inv. št. 19392.
3. Odl. dna (G 229). SE 168 A, inv. št. 19393.

Stavba M 2

4. Odl. pitosa z razčlenjenim ustjem, okrašen z razčlenjenim rebrom nad jezičastim držajem (G 55). SE 192 M, inv. št. 19218.
5. Lonec z razčlenjenim ustjem, okrašen z razčlenjenim rebrom (G 54). SE 190 M, inv. št. 19217.
6. Odl. latvice (G 56). SE 192 M, inv. št. 19219.

Tab. 2:

Stavba M 3

1. Fragmentirana amfora, okrašena s parom bradavic (G 83). SE 141 M, inv. št. 19246.

Stavba A 2

2. Odl. ustja sklede (G 247). SE 161 A, inv. Št. 19411.
3. Fragmentirana ognjiščna koza (G 235). SE 180 A, inv. št. 19399.

Stavba R 2 (glej tudi Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.10: 7)

4. Odl. posode z vodoravno predrtim ušescem (G 511). SE 188 R, inv. št. 19676.
5. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z odtisi prsta (G 512). SE 150 R, inv. št. 19677.
6. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z vtisi (G 513). SE 118 R, inv. št. 19678.

Objekt R 1 (glej tudi Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.10: 8–23)

7. Fragmentirana poševno nažlebljena latvica (G 510). SE 213 R, inv. št. 19675.
8. Odl. ročaja pekve (G 514). SE 216 R, inv. št. 19679.
9. Dno lonca (G 508). SE 211 R, inv. št. 19673.
10. Dno posodice (G 509). SE 81 Z, inv. št. 19674.

Polzemljanka 173 A

11. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z nizom okroglih vtisov (G 230). SE 172 A, inv. št. 19394.
12. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z nizom vtisov nohta (G 231). SE 172 A, inv. št. 19395.
13. Odl. posode z ročajem (G 232). Se 172 A, inv. št. 19396.
14. Odl. ustja sklede z brazdasto vrezanim okrasom na notranji strani (G 233). SE 172 A, inv. št. 19397.
15. Odl. pekve z razčlenjenim spodnjim robom (G 234). SE 172 A, inv. št. 19398.

Kulturna plast SE 27

16. Odl. poševno nažlebljene posode (G 576). Sek. 182, inv. št. 19741.
17. Odl. posode s predrtim ušescem (G 583). Sek. 181, inv. št. 19748.
18. Odl. cedila (G 589). Sek. 181, inv. št. 19754.

Kulturna plast SE 24

19. Odl. fasetiranega ustja latvice (G 70).Sek. 18, inv. št. 19233.
20. Odl. fasetiranega ustja latvice (G 71) Sek. 18, inv. št. 19234.
21. Odl. posode z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 77). Sek. 18, inv. št. 19240.
22. Odl. pitosa z jezičastim držajem (G 72). Sek. 19, inv. št. 19235.
23. Odl. amfore (G 78). Sek. 19, inv. št. 19241.
24. Odl. posode z ročajem (G 79). Sek. 18, inv. št. 19242.
25. Odl. pekve (G 82). Sek. 18, inv. št. 19245.

Kulturna plast SE 15

26. Odl. fasetiranega ustja lonca (G 353). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19517.
27. Odl. fasetiranega ustja lonca (G 355). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19519.
28. Odl. ustja lonca (G 365). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19529.
29. Fragmenta poševno nažljebljenega vrča s stožčastim vratom (G 406). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19570.
30. Odl. ustja poševno nažlebljene latvice (G 398). Sek. 159, inv. št. 19562.
31. Odl. ustja poševno nažlebljene latvice (G 397). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19561.
32. Odl. ustja latvice (G 391). Sek. 159, inv. št. 19555.
33. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z vtisi nohta (G 387). Sek. 159, inv. št. 19551.
34. Odl. ustja sklede (G 376). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19540.
35. Odl. cedila (G 426). Sek. 160, inv. št. 19590.
36. Fragmentiran zoomorfni zaključek ognjiščne koze (G 432). Sek. 159, inv. št. 19596.
37. Fragmentiran zoomorfni zaključek ognjiščne koze (G 433). Sek. 159, inv. št. 19597.

Tab. 3:

Kulturna plast 57 B = 66 B = 71 B

1. Odl. ustja lonca (G 921). SE 66=071 B, sek. 244, inv. št. 20087.
2. Odl. ustja lonca (G 928). SE 57=071 B, sek. 244, inv. št. 20094.
3. Fragmentirana latvica (G 948). SE 57 B, sek. 242, inv. št. 20114.
4. Odl. fasetiranega ustja latvice (G 949). SE 57 B, sek. 242, inv. št. 20115.
5. Odl. ustja latvice (G 932). SE 71 B, sek. 243, inv. št. 20098.

6. Fragmentirana skodela (G 950). SE 57 B, sek. 218, inv. št. 20116.
7. Odl. posode z ročajem (G 933). SE 71 B, sek. 243, inv. št. 20099.
8. Odl. posode z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 914). SE 66=071 B, sek. 244, inv. št. 20080.
9. Odl. pekve (G 946). SE 57 B, sek. 241, inv. št. 20112.
10. Bikonično vretence (G 979). SE 57 B, sek. 242, inv. št. 20145.
11. Fragmentirano diskasto vretence (G 981). SE 57 B, sek. 241, inv. št. 20147.

Ognjišče 76 B, SE 70a B, sek. 243

12. Odl. zgornjega dela lonca z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 899); inv. št. 20065.
13. Odl. ustja lonca z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 901); inv. št. 20067.
14. Odl. latvice (G 903); inv. št. 20069.
15. Odl. amfore (G 908); inv. št. 20074.
16. Odl. ustja skodele (G 907); inv. št. 20073.

Odpadna jama 199 M, SE 198 M, sek. 19

17. Odl. ustja lonca z jezičastim držajem (G 42); inv. št. 19205.
18. Odl. ustja lonca (G 43); inv. št. 19206.
19. Odl. razčlenjenega ustja lonca (G 47); inv. št. 19210.
20. Odl. ustja sklede z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 46); inv. št. 19209.
21. Odl. zgornjega dela sklede (G 48); inv. št. 19211.
22. Odl. ustja sklede (G 44); inv. št. 19207.
23. Odl. zgornjega dela skodele (G 49); inv. št. 19212.
24. Odl. poševno nažlebljene sklede (G 52); inv. št. 19215.
25. Odl. sklede (G 53); inv. št. 19216.
26. Odl. ustja poševno nažlebljene latvice (G 50); inv. št. 19213.
27. Odl. zgornjega dela latvice (G 51); inv. št. 19214.

Kurišče 58 Z, SE 57 Z, sek. 180

28. Odl. fasetiranega ustja latvice (G 474); inv. št. 19639.
29. Odl. ustja sklede (G 475); inv. št. 19640.
30. Odl. razčlenjenega ustja lonca (G 477); inv. št. 19642.
31. Odl. prenosne pečke okrašene z odtisi prsta (G 476); inv. št. 19641.
32.

Tab. 4:

Jama 178 S, SE 177 S, sek. 201 (po Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.11: 15–27)

1. Skleda s fasetiranim ustjem in ročajem, okrašena z razčlenjenimi rebri in majhnimi držaji (G 622); inv. št. 19788.
2. Odl. sklede s fasetiranim ustjem, okrašene z razčlenjenim rebrom (G 623); inv. št. 19789.
3. Odl. fasetiranega ustja lonca (G 625); inv. št. 19791.
4. Skodelica s poševno kaneliranimi rameni in sedlasto oblikovanim presegajočim ročajem (G 627); inv. št. 19793.
5. Fragmentirana skodelica (G 628); inv. št. 19794.
6. Tolkač – prodnik iz gnajsa (G 635); inv. št. 19801.

Odpadna jama 429 A, SE 428 A, sek. 222

7. Odl. ustja lonca (G 291); inv. št. 19455.
8. Odl. ustja lonca, okrašenega z razčlenjenim rebrom (G 292); inv. št. 19456.
9. Odl. zgornjega dela sklede, okrašene z vodoravnimi in cik-cak vrezi (G 293); inv. št. 19457.
10. Fragmentirana plitka latvica (G 294); inv. št. 19458.
11. Fragmentirana skodelica (G 297); inv. št. 19461.
12. Amfora z visokim, lijakastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem, okrašena s kaneluro na ramenu (G 295); inv. št. 19459.
13. Fragmentirana amfora s stožčastim vratom, okrašena s kaneluro na ramenu (G 296); inv. št. 19460.

Polzemljanka 159 A, SE 158 A, sek. 159 (po Grahek 2014, sl. 14.1.10: 1–6)

14. Odl. fasetiranega (ustja) lonca (G 236), inv. št. 19400.
15. Fragmentiran vrč s stožčastim vratom in poševno kaneliranim ramenom (G 238), inv. št. 19402.
16. Odl. ustja lonca (G 237), inv. št. 19398.
17. Odl. skodele z okrasom navpičnih žlebov (G 240), inv. št. 19404.
18. Odl. amfore z okrasom vodoravne kanelure in poševnih žlebov (G 239), inv. št. 19403.
19. Odl. posode z okrasom razčlenjenega rebra (G 241), inv. št. 19405.
20. Odl. ročaja pekve (G 242), inv. št. 19406.
21. Odl. svitka (G 243), inv. št. 19407.

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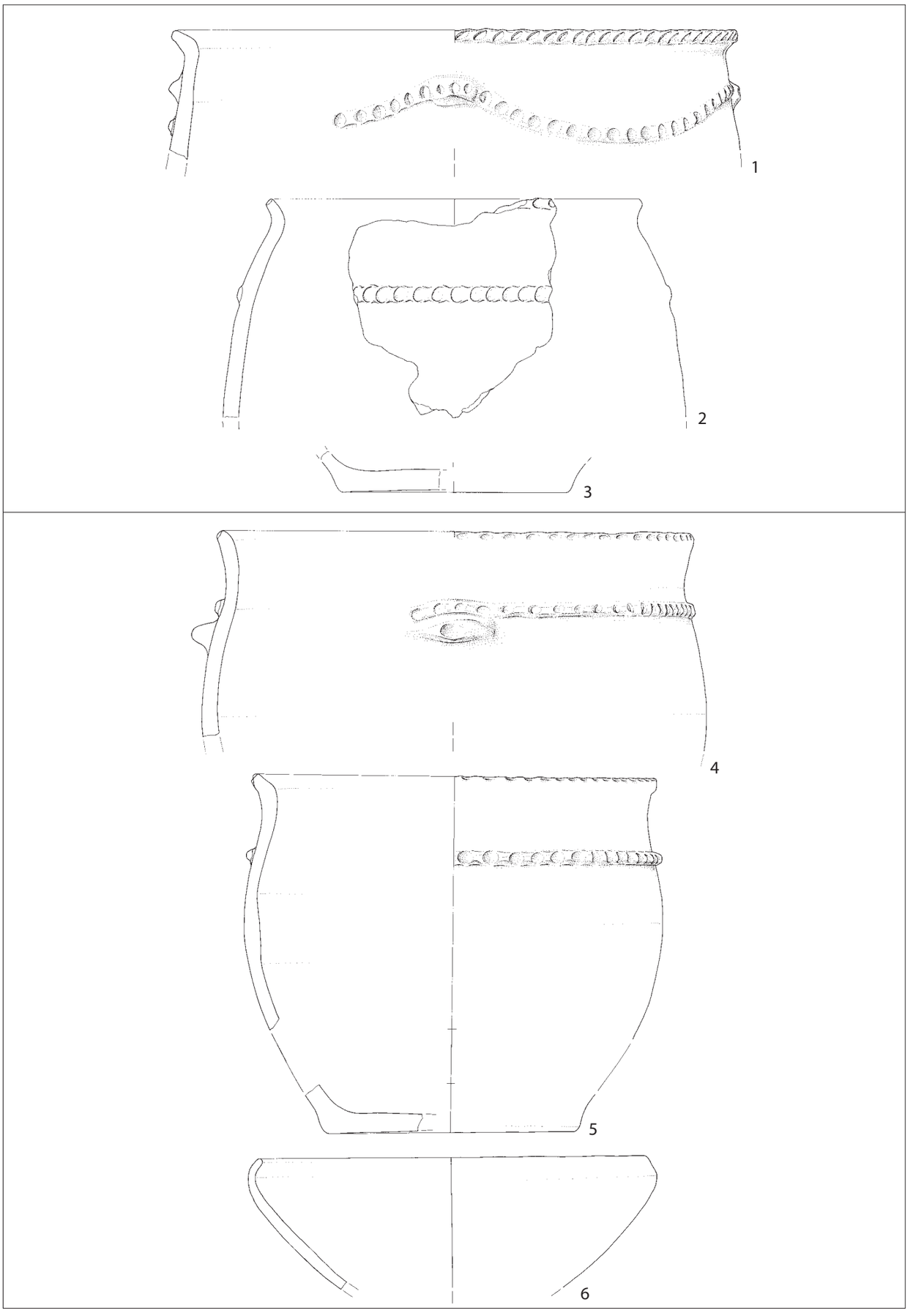
Tabla 1. Orehova vas, stavbi A 1 (1–3) in M 2 (4–6). M = 1:4. Vse keramika.
Plate 1. Orehova vas, Buildings A 1 (1–3) and M 2 (4–6). Scale = 1:4. All ceramic.



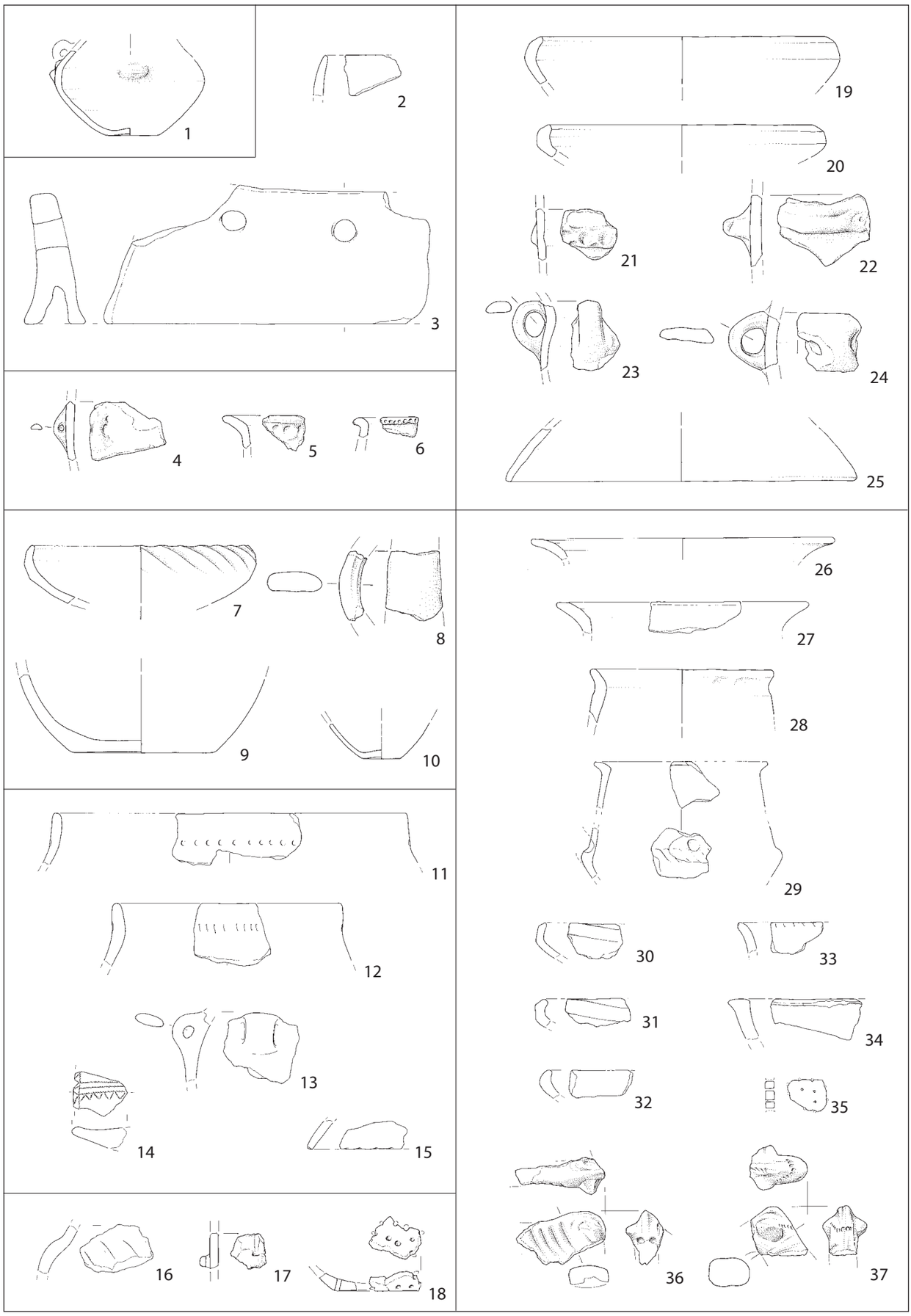
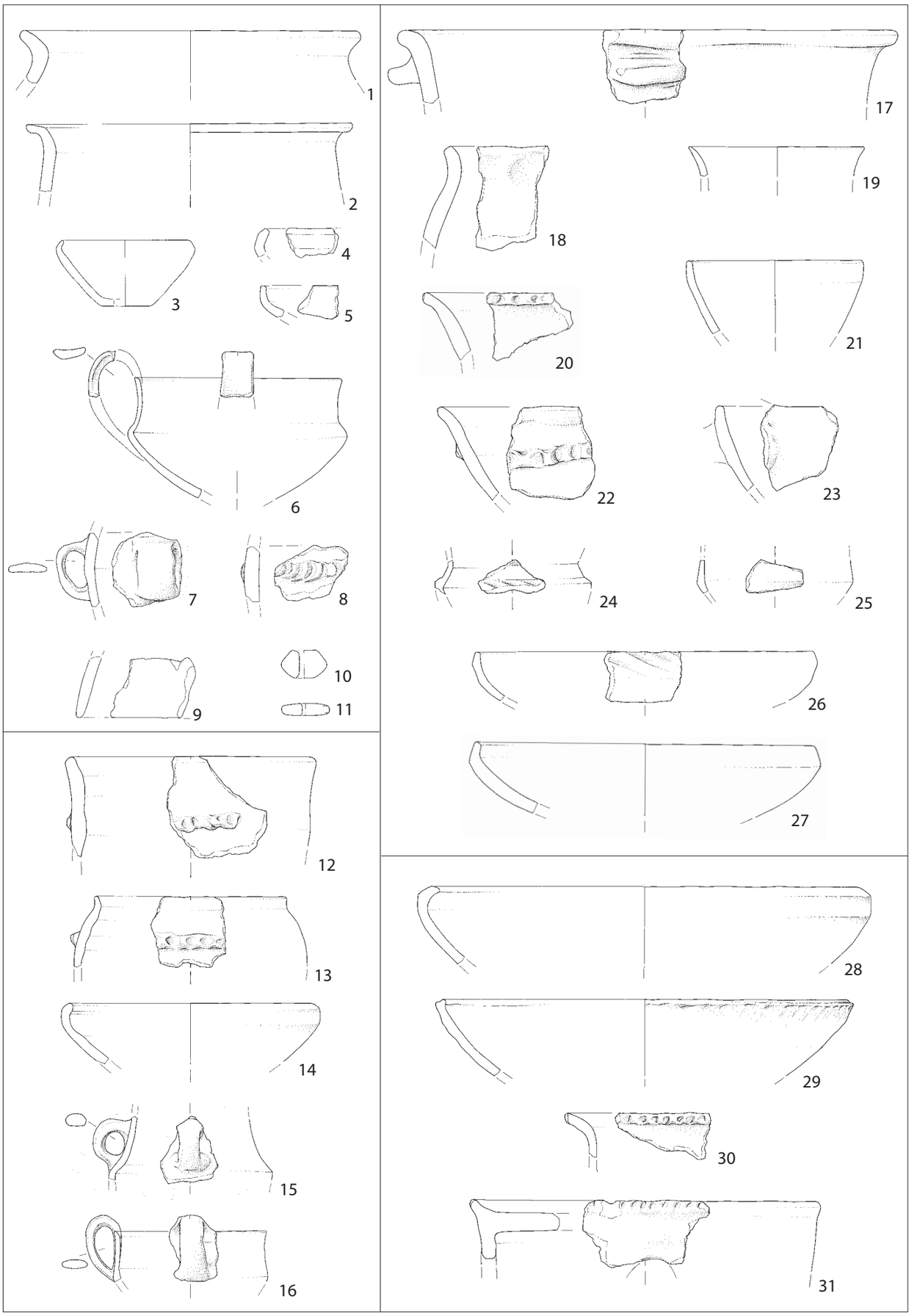


Tabla 2. Orehova vas, stavbe M 3 (4), A 2 (2, 3) in R 2 (4–6), objekt R 1 (7–10), polzemljanka 173 A (11–15) ter izbor najdb iz kulturnih plasti SE 27 (16–18), SE 24 (19–25) in SE 15 (26–37). M = 1:4. Vse keramika.

Plate 2. Orehova vas, Buildings M 3 (4), A 2 (2, 3) and R 2 (4–6), Structure R 1 (7–10), Semi-SFB 173 A (11–15) and select finds from the cultural layers of SU 27 (16–18), SU 24 (19–25) and SU 15 (26–37). Scale = 1:4. All ceramic.

Tabla 3. Orehova vas, izbor najdb iz kulturne plasti 57 B = 66 B = 71 B (1–11), ognjišča 76 B (12–16), odpadne jame 199 M (17–27) in kurišča 58 Z (28–31). M = 1:4. Vse keramika.

Plate 3. Orehova vas, select finds from the cultural layer of SU 57 B = 66 B = 71 B (1–11), Hearth 76 B (12–16), Refuse Pit 199 M (17–27) and Fireplace 58 Z (28–31). Scale = 1:4. All ceramic.



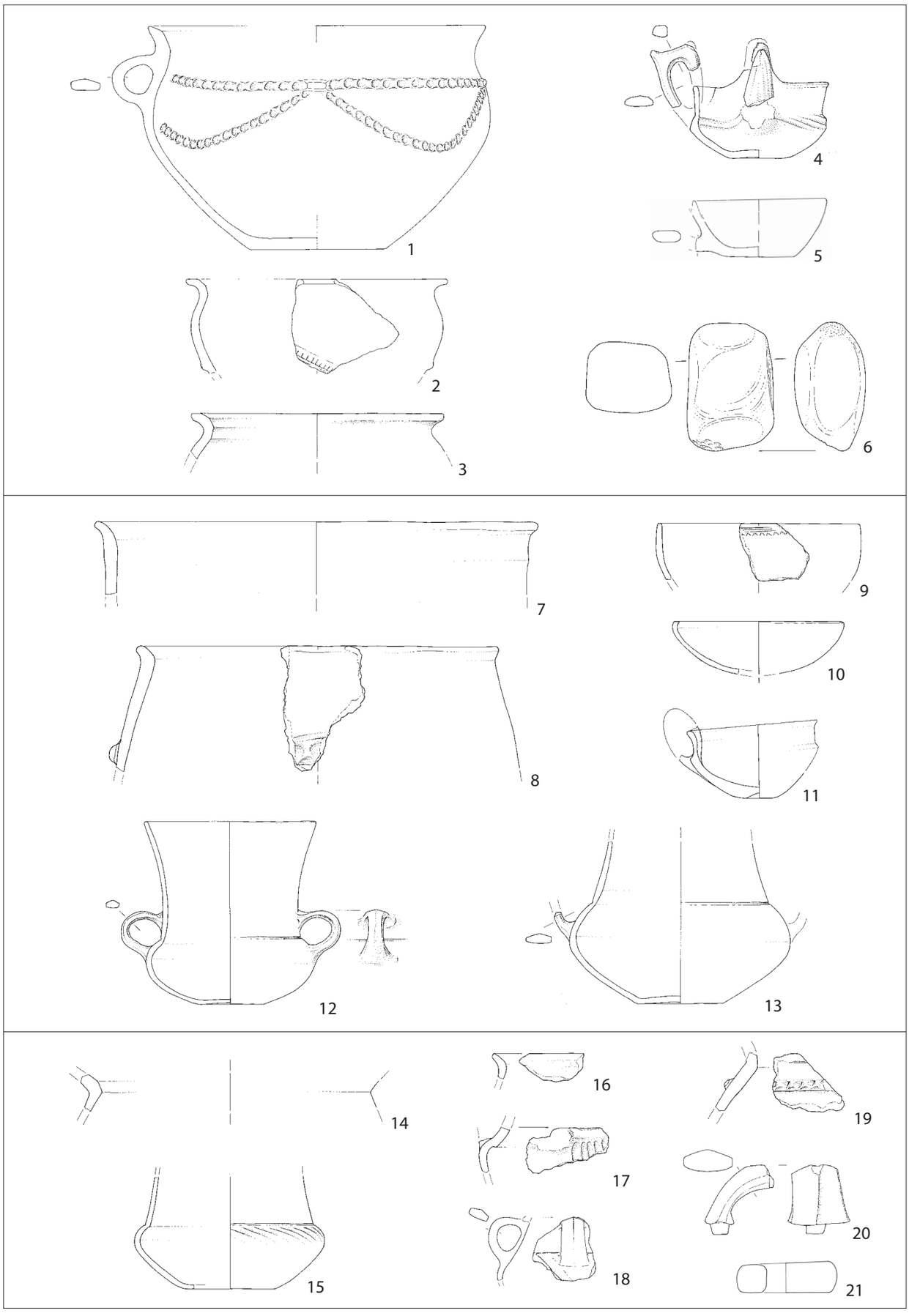


Tabla 4. Orehova vas, izbor najdb iz jame 178 S (1–6), odpadne jame 429 A (7–13) in polzemljanke 159 A (14–21). M = 1:4. 6 – kamen, ostalo keramika.
Plate 4. Orehova vas, select finds from Pit 178 S (1–6), Refuse Pit 429 A (7–13) and Semi-SFB 159 A (14–21). Scale = 1:4. 6 – stone, other ceramic.

POBREŽJE V MARIBORU – NASELBINA IZ MLAJŠE KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ

Bine Kramberger, Matija Črešnar

Mestna četrt Pobrežje se nahaja v vzhodnem delu Maribora. Območje visokih teras na desnem bregu reke Drave, ki predstavlja skrajni severozahodni del Dravskega polja, je poznano predvsem po žarnem grobišču iz pozne bronaste dobe, ki ga je v letih 1952, 1955–1957, 1964 in 1973 raziskoval Stanko Pahič,[1] vendar pa so bile na Pobrežju in v njegovi neposredni bližini v 20. stoletju odkrite tudi ostaline iz drugih arheoloških obdobij. Okoli leta 1901 je bil na sedaj neznanem kraju na Pobrežju odkrit latenski grob z železnim mečem in sulično ostjo.[2] Leta 1943 je bila v Zrkovcih, na polju z imenom Štuki, odkrita kamnita kopača.[3] Še pred drugo svetovno vojno so bile najdene tudi rimskodobne grobne najdbe, kot sta marmorni nagrobnik v obliki levje glave in del baze nagrobnega spomenika.[4] Druga poročila pa se nanašajo na gomili podobno tvorbo blizu ledine Gomile in na množino človeških kosti iz neznanega časa.[5]

V sklopu gradnje slovenskega avtocestnega križa je bilo med leti 1996 in 1998 na terenskih pregledih na Pobrežju odkrito novo obsežno arheološko najdišče, zato so bila v letih 2000 in 2001 pod vodstvom Mire Strmčnik Gulič iz Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Maribor, izvedena zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja (*sl. 1*).[6] V prvi fazi je bilo raziskanih okoli 16.590 kvadratnih metrov površine na območju pred načrtovanim novim mostom čez reko Dravo. Pri tem so bili poleg naselbine iz pozne bronaste dobe odkriti tudi žgan grob iz pozne bronaste ali zgodnje železne dobe (*sl. 2: grob 1*), en oz. morebiti dva plana žgana grobova iz srednje bronaste dobe oz. njenega prehoda v pozno bronasto dobo (horizont Oloris–Podsmreka) ter sledovi poselitve iz rimskega

1 Grobišče je bilo odkrito že leta 1936, prva izkopavanja na njem pa so bila izvedena leta 1939 pod nadzorom Muzejskega društva v Mariboru (Pahič 1972, 7; isti 1991, 2; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje).

2 Najdbi sta v PM MB, inv. št. A 1621–1622 (Pahič 1975, 304–305; glej tudi isti 1966). V PM MB naj bi bil predan še en prazgodovinski meč iz tega območja, najden leta 1908 v Zrkovcih, vendar pa je ta danes neznano kje (Pahič 1975, 307).

3 V PM MB, inv. št. A 52 (Pahič 1975, 307).

4 V PM MB, inv. št. A 2314, inv. št. 2326 (Pahič 1975, 305, 307; isti 1991, 2).

5 Pahič 1975, 307.

6 Djurić 1998; Velušček 2002; Strmčnik Gulič 2003, 206–207.

POBREŽJE IN MARIBOR – A SETTLEMENT OF THE LATE URNFIELD PERIOD

Bine Kramberger, Matija Črešnar

Pobrežje is a district in the eastern part of the city of Maribor. It is located on a high terraces on the right bank of the River Drava, at the north-western edge of the plain of Dravsko polje. It is known mainly for the urn cemetery from the Late Bronze Age that Stanko Pahič investigated in 1952, 1955–1957, 1964 and 1973.[1] Throughout the 20th century, remains from other archaeological periods also came to light at Pobrežje and its immediate vicinity. Around 1901, a La Tène burial was unearthed at an unknown location at Pobrežje that contained an iron sword and an iron spearhead.[2] In 1943, a stone mattock was found at Zrkovci, on a field by the name of Štuki.[3] Before World War II, Roman-period funerary remains were found that included a fragment of a lion's head of marble and stone fragments of a funerary monument.[4] Other reports relate a tumulus-like structure near the location known as Gomile (translates as 'barrows' in English), as well as a multitude of human bones of an unknown date.[5]

The field surveys conducted between 1996 and 1998 in advance of the construction of the motorway cross in Slovenia revealed a vast new archaeological site at Pobrežje. This led to rescue excavation in 2000 and 2001 directed by Mira Strmčnik Gulič from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office in Maribor (*ZVKDS, OE Maribor*) (*fig. 1*).[6] A 16,590 m² large area was investigated in this first phase of excavation, planned for the construction of a new bridge across the Drava. The excavation revealed a settlement from the Late Bronze Age, a cremation burial from the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age (*fig. 2: grave 1*) and one or two flat

1 The cemetery was discovered in 1936, with the first excavations following in 1939 under the supervision of the museum society (*Muzejsko društvo*) in Maribor (Pahič 1972, 7; id. 1991, 2; also see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje).

2 The finds are kept in the Maribor Regional Museum, Inv. Nos. A 1621–1622 (Pahič 1975, 304–305; also see id. 1966). The museum reportedly received another prehistoric sword from the area, found in 1908 at Zrkovci, but the museum records note no such find (Pahič 1975, 307).

3 Kept in the Maribor Regional Museum, Inv. No. A 52 (Pahič 1975, 307).

4 Kept in the Maribor Regional Museum, Inv. No. A 2314, Inv. No. 2326 (Pahič 1975, 305, 307; id. 1991, 2).

5 Pahič 1975, 307.

6 Djurić 1998; Velušček 2002; Strmčnik Gulič 2003, 206–207.

Slika 1. Balonska posnetka arheološkega najdišča Pobrežje med izkopavanji 2000–2001 (foto: I. Bizjak, Arhiv ZVKDS).
Figure 1. Aerial views of the Pobrežje archaeological site during the 2000–2001 excavations (photo: I. Bizjak, Archive IPCHS).

obdobja[7]. Izkopavanja so se nadaljevala v letih 2005 in 2006, ko je bilo raziskanih nadaljnjih 67.840 kvadratnih metrov površine na visoki dravski terasi med Zrkovci in Brezjem, južno od območja na Pobrežju,

[7] Niso na načrtu poznobronastodobne naselbine (*sl. 2*).

cremation burials from the late part of the Middle or the early part of the Late Bronze Age (the Oloris – Podsmreka horizon), as well as habitation traces from the Roman period[7]. Excavations continued in 2005

[7] Not on the map of the Late Bronze Age settlement (*fig. 2*).

raziskanega v letih 2000 in 2001. Zanimivo odkritje v tem delu izkopavališča predstavlja domnevna pot iz pozne bronaste dobe, ki je bila kot taka opredeljena na podlagi dveh vzporednih vrst večjih kamnov in večjega števila najdb iz pozne bronaste dobe v njuni okolici. Sicer pa je bilo na območju, ki je bilo raziskano v letih 2005 in 2006, arheoloških sledov malo, najdbe, med katerimi prevladujejo fragmenti posod iz pozne bronaste dobe, pa so bile večinoma precej fragmentirane, le delno kronološko opredeljive in raztresene v vrhnjih plasteh.[8]

OPIS NASELBINE IZ POZNE BRONASTE DOBE

Najbolje ohranjen del najdišča na Pobrežju predstavljajo ostaline naselbine iz pozne bronaste dobe (*sl. 1–2*), pripadajoče znamenitemu žarnemu grobišču. Ostaline naselja so bile zlasti številne v severnem delu izkopanega območja, ob robu visoke druge dravske terase in v skupni oddaljenosti okoli 100 m proti jugu, nato pa se je z oddaljevanjem od tega prostora v smeri proti jugu gostota arheoloških ostalin in najdb postopoma zmanjševala. Odkrita in raziskana je bila množina jam, ki so služile kot jame za navpične nosilce lesenega ogrodja stavb, t. i. sohe oz. stojke[9]. Razen teh so bile odkrite velike, v zemljo vkopane shrambene posode ali večji lonci, skupki keramike, srednje velike (odpadne?) jame in zgostitve kamenja s pozno bronastodobno keramiko (ostanki tlakovanih površin, groblje, ognjišča).[10] Najdbe so se v nezmanjšani intenziteti širile izven izkopnega polja, tik ob robu dravske terase tako proti vzhodu kot tudi proti zahodu, južneje od tod pa predvsem v smeri proti zahodu. Zato domnevamo, da je bil z arheološkim izkopavanjem raziskan le majhen del zelo obsežne naselbine pozne bronaste dobe.

Na Pobrežju so bile v letih 2000 in 2001 odkrite ostaline okoli 21 stavb (*sl. 2*). Vse hiše so bile pravokotnih tlorisov, med seboj pa se razlikujejo po velikosti, tlorisnih zasnovah, usmeritvi, deloma pa morda tudi po načinu gradnje. Približno polovica stavb je bila usmerjenih v smeri severovzhod–jugozahod (*sl. 2; 3: O6–8, 11, 13, 15–17, 20–21*),[11] nekaj manj kot polovica jih je bila usmerjena od

8 Strmčnik Gulič 2006.

9 Za različna poimenovanja glej Črešnar 2007a in Dular 2008.

10 Takšne zgostitve kamenja so bile na primer odkrite tudi v naselbini iz pozne bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi (Grahek 2015, 31, 33) in v pozno bronastodobni naselbini v Ormožu (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 40–41).

11 Velika črka O je okrajšava, ki pomeni objekt oz. stavbo. Zaradi različne ohranjenosti jam za stojke je sicer možno, da je bilo dejansko število stavb tudi nekoliko manjše ali večje. Nezanesljiv je npr. tloris objekta št. 7, medtem ko bi lahko kakšen manjši objekt več domnevali na primer na podlagi nekaterih vrst jam za stojke, ki so bile odkrite v sektorju 2 (*sl. 2*), npr. Dular 2008, 340.

and 2006, when further 67,840 m² of the high Drava terrace between Zrkovci and Brezje were investigated, lying south of the area investigated in 2000 and 2001. An exciting find in this area was a presumed path from the Late Bronze Age, identified as such on the basis of two parallel lines of stones and an increased number of finds from the Late Bronze Age in their vicinity. The area investigated in 2005 and 2006 otherwise yielded few archaeological remains and the finds, predominantly Late Bronze Age pottery, were highly fragmented and scattered across the upper layers.[8]

DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT

The main discovery at the site are the remains of a Late Bronze Age settlement (*figs. 1–2*), which can be associated with the well-known flat cremation cemetery at Pobrežje. They were particularly concentrated in the northern part of the excavation area, along the edge of the second Drava terrace and in the length of roughly 100 m; to the south, they became scarcer. The remains included a number of holes for the posts of the wooden construction of houses[9]. Excavations also revealed large storage vessels and jars sunken into the ground, as well as clusters of pottery, medium-sized (refuse?) pits and concentrations of stones mixed with Late Bronze Age pottery (remains of floors, paved areas, hearths).[10] In the north, the finds continued in the same intensity beyond the excavated area, along the edge of the terrace to the east and the west, while in the south, they mainly continued to the west. This suggests that the archaeological excavations only revealed a small part of an extensive Late Bronze Age settlement.

The 2000–2001 excavations at Pobrežje unearthed the remains of around 21 buildings (*fig. 2*).[11] All of them were rectangular in ground plan, but differed in size, layout and orientation, some possibly also in construction manner. Roughly half of the buildings had a NE–SW orientation (*fig. 2; 3: Buildings 6–8, 11, 13, 15–17, 20–21*), less than half had a NW–SE orientation (*fig. 2; 3: Buildings 1, 3, 9–10, 12, 14, 18–19*) and two had a W–E orientation with a slight deviation to the north (*fig.2; 3: 4–5*). Most

8 Strmčnik Gulič 2006.

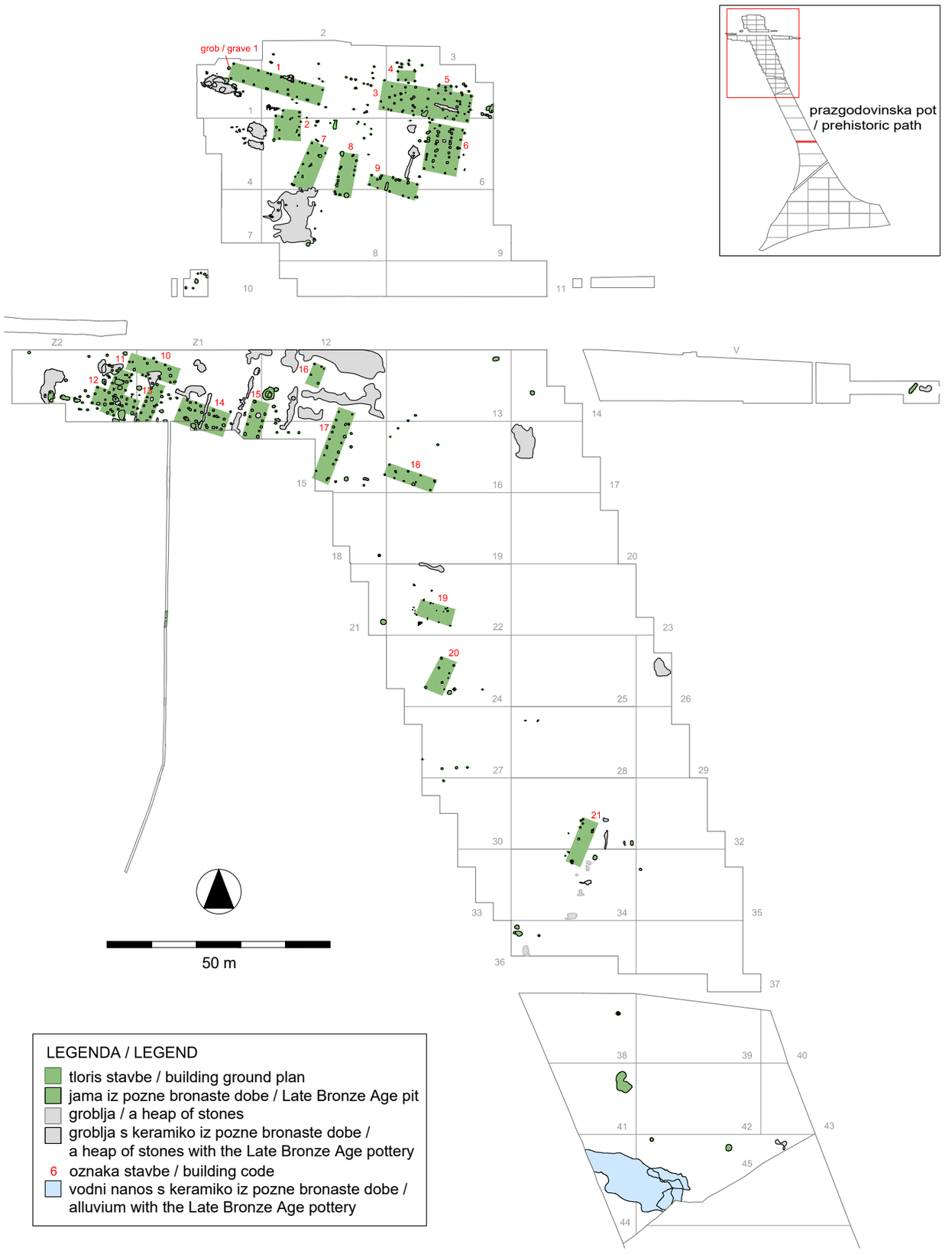
9 See Črešnar 2007a and Dular 2008.

10 Such concentrations of stones have also been excavated in the Late Bronze Age settlements at Orehova vas (Grahek 2015, 31, 33) and Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 40–41).

11 The capital letter O is the abbreviation, meaning object / building. The varying degree of posthole preservation does allow for the number of the estimated buildings to be either slightly lower or higher. Questionable is the ground plan of Building 7, while a small building may also be have stood in the spot that revealed several lines of postholes in Sector 2 (fig. 2).

Slika 2. Tloris naselbine iz pozne bronaste dobe na Pobrežju. Na skici v desnem vogalu z rdečo črto lega naselbine ter domnevne prazgodovinske poti na celotnem načrtu izkopanega polja arheološkega najdišča. M. = 1:1000.

Figure 2. Ground plan of the Late Bronze Age settlement at Pobrežje. The map in the top right corner shows in red the location of the settlement and the presumed path within the plan of the excavated area. Scale = 1:1000.



severozahoda proti jugovzhodu (*sl. 2; 3: O1, 3, 9–10, 12, 14, 18–19*), dve pa v smeri zahod–vzhod, z rahlim odklonom proti severu (*sl. 2; 3: O4–O5*). Večina stavb je bila zgrajena z navpičnimi nosilci, učvrščenimi v jamah, v t. i. sohasti gradnji.[12] S

buildings were constructed with posts set in postholes, in the so-called earthfast or post-in-ground construction.[12] Posts set into variously deep holes were used to construct the wooden frame of at least 19 buildings. The recovered pieces of burnt loam with impressions

[12] Črešnar 2007a, 48–50; isti 2007b, 326–327; glej tudi Dular 2008, 340.

[12] Črešnar 2007a, 48–50; Črešnar 2007b, 326–327; see also Dular 2008, 340.

sohami/stebri, ki so bili postavljeni v različno globoke jame, je bilo namreč zgrajeno leseno ogrodje najmanj 19 stavb. Stene pri takih stavbah so bile, sodeč po najdbah večjih kosov ožgane ilovice z odtisi vej in brun (glej npr. *Tab. 11: 4*), narejene iz lesenega prepleta in glinenega ometa. Odkrite jame so bile povečini večje, velikosti med 0,45 in 0,65 m; jame velikosti med 0,30 in 0,45 m so bile manj številne. Slednje lahko, kot vemo, nastanejo tudi z zabijanjem stebrov v tla, a je v našem primeru to manj verjetno, saj se je večina takih jam nahajala na trdni prodnati podlagi ob robu dravske terase na skrajnem severnem delu naselbine (*sl. 2: O1–O5*). Za dodatno utrditev stebrov so bile pogosto uporabljene kamnite zagozde (*sl. 4*), v nekaterih primerih pa tudi razlomljene posode in drugi keramični predmeti (*Tab. 1: 1; 2: 1, 3, 5; 6: 1–4; 7: 1–2, 4; 8: 1–4; 9: 1–3; 10: 1–5; 11: 1–7; 12: 1–5; 13: 1–6*). Za ta namen so bile izbrane že delno poškodovane ali razlomljene posode, saj jih v nobenem primeru ni bilo mogoče v celoti sestaviti. Zanimivo pa je tudi, da keramika ni služila le za utrjevanje lesenih nosilcev, pač pa tudi kot podloga, na katero so bili leseni stebri postavljeni, saj so se v posameznih primerih črepinje nahajale predvsem v osrednjem delu jam, ponekod pa so bile po celotni površini vse do dna. V posameznih primerih pa se je v osrednjem delu jame nahajalo celo dno posode, kot na primer tudi v naselbini iz pozne bronaste dobe v Orehovi vasi.[13] Razlogi za keramiko v jamah za lesene stebre so lahko različni. Lahko gre npr. za posege, s katerimi so poskušali omiliti njihovo pogrezanje, za dvig nivoja dna v primeru, ko so bile jame izkopane pregloboko, ali pa so poskušali s tamponom iz keramike izboljšati drenažo ter omiliti talne vplive na les in tako podaljšati življenjsko dobo stavb.

Glede na velikost tlorisnih zasnov in število ter razporeditev jam lahko stavbe, grajene z navpičnimi nosilci, razdelimo na pet tipov (*sl. 3)*. Tip A predstavljata majhna pravokotna objekta (širine 2–2,43 m in dolžine 3,16–4 m), usmerjena zahod–vzhod, s štirimi vogalnimi stebri (*sl. 3: A*). Drugi tip stavbe predstavljajo objekti O7–O13, O15, O18 (*sl. 3: B*). Gre za bistveno večje pravokotne stavbe (dolžine med 9,8 in 11,5 m in širine med 2,9 in 4,1 m), grajene iz desetih, dvanajstih ali štirinajstih stebrov, ki so bile enakomerno razporejene v dveh vrstah. Objekt O15 je imel v notranjosti na njegovi severovzhodni strani z rečnimi oblicami tlakovano ovalno površino, ki bi lahko glede na primerjave

[13] Grahek 2015, 87.

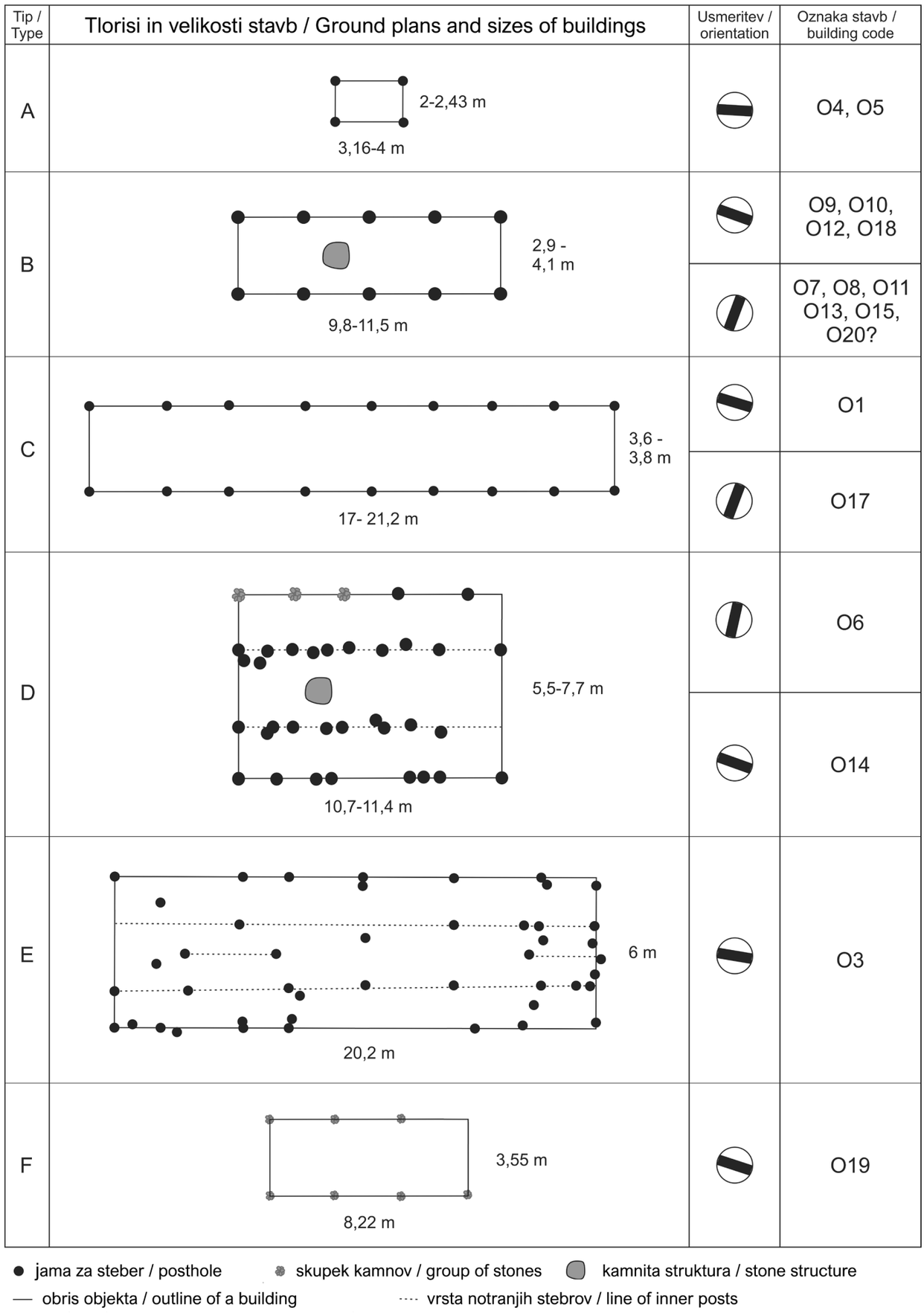
of branches and timbers (see e.g. *Pl. 11: 4*) suggest that the walls of these buildings were made of wattle and daub. Most of the postholes were fairly large, measuring between 0.45 and 0.65 m, those measuring between 0.30 and 0.45 m were less numerous. The latter could also be made by driving poles into the ground rather than first digging a hole, but this is less likely to have been the case as most of these holes were found in compact gravel along the edge of the Drava terrace, in the northernmost part of the settlement (*fig. 2: buildings O1–O5*). Posts were kept in place using stone packing (*fig. 4*), in some cases broken pots and other ceramic objects (*Pls. 1: 1; 2: 1, 3, 5; 6: 1–4; 7: 1–2, 4; 8: 1–4; 9: 1–3; 10: 1–5; 11: 1–7; 12: 1–5; 13: 1–6*). The sherds from the postholes could not be assembled to form complete vessels, which indicates that the already damaged or broken vessels were used for this purpose. Ceramics were used not only as packing, but also as bedding, as revealed by the sherds in some holes being concentrated in the centre. In some cases, the sherds of vessels were scattered across the posthole, while some postholes revealed a base of a vessel in the centre; examples of the latter have also been found at the Late Bronze Age settlement at Orehova vas.[13] Placing ceramic sherds at the centre of postholes may have been done for a number of reasons: they may have lessened the sinking of the posts into the soil, served to raise the bottom of the hole if it had been dug too deep or they may even have served as drainage to lessen the progress of wooden post decay.

The size of the documented ground plans and the number and disposition of the postholes allow us to distinguish between five types of buildings constructed of posts set into the ground (*fig. 3*). Two small rectangular buildings (measuring 3.16–4 m in length and 2–2.43 m in width) represent Type A with a W–E orientation and only four posts set one in each corner (*fig. 3: A*). Buildings O7–O13, O15 and O18 (*Fig. 3: B*) form Type B. These are considerably larger rectangular buildings (measuring 9.8–11.5 m in length and 2.9–4.1 m in width), constructed of ten, twelve or fourteen evenly spaced posts along the longer sides. The interior of Building O15, in the central part, revealed an oval surface paved with cobbles; similar structures interpreted as hearths are known from other Late Bronze Age sites.[14] Three other buildings of this type at Pobrežje revealed a pit

[13] Grahek 2015, 87.

[14] The hearth in Building R2 of the settlement at Orehova vas (Grahek 2015, 29–30) was placed in a similar position within the building, while cobbled hearths have also been excavated at Ormož (see e.g. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 65–66, fig. 77) and Grajski hrib in Gornja Radgona (Dular 2013, 193, fig. 69).

Slika 3. Tipi stavb in njihova usmeritev.
Figure 3. Types of buildings and their orientation.



z drugimi najdišči iz pozne bronaste dobe služila kot ognjišče,[14] nekatere druge stavbe tega tipa pa

[14] Na podobnem mestu znotraj objekta se je na primer v objektu R2 v naselbini v Orehovi vasi (Grahek 2015, 29–30) nahajalo ognjišče, z oblicami tlakovana ognjišča

of a similar size as the paved surface that contained cobbles and ceramic sherds (Buildings O11–O13). Buildings O1 (*fig. 5*) and O17 are also rectangular in plan, but pronouncedly elongated (17 and 21.2 m long) and hence represent Type C (*fig. 3: C*).

so imele na istem mestu jamo podobne velikosti, v kateri so bili prodniki in odlomki posod (stavbe O11–O13). Dve stenski vrsti jam za sohe in pravokotno tlorisno zasnovo sta imela tudi objekta O1 (*sl. 5*) in O17, vendar pa sta bila precej daljša (v dolžino sta merila 17 oz. 21,2 m), zato predstavljata samostojni tip stavbe (*sl. 3: C*).

Drugačne tipe stavb predstavljajo objekti O3, O6 in O14 (*sl. 3: D*). Bili so namreč širši, zato so pri njih strešno konstrukcijo podpirali dodatni navpični leseni gradniki, ki so bili postavljeni v dveh vrstah na sredini stavbe. V osrednjem delu objekta O6 (dolžine 10,7 m) je bila odkrita podobna tlakovana površina kot v stavbi O15 (*prim. s sl. 3: B*), medtem ko po dolžini (11,4 m) in tlorisni zasnovi primerljiv objekt O14 takega tlaka ni imel (*sl. 3: D*). Enako velja tudi za objekt O3, ki pa je bil v primerjavi z objektoma O6 in O15 bistveno daljši (20,2 m), zato predstavlja samostojni tip stavbe (*sl. 3: E*).

Zadnji in povsem drugačen tip stavbe v pozno bronastodobni naselbini domnevamo na podlagi materialnih ostankov, ki so bili odkriti v sek. 22, kv. 410, 416–418, 440–442 (objekt O19, *sl. 3: F*). V teh kvadrantih je bilo sedem različnih zgostitev kamenja, ki so ležali v dveh vzporednih vrstah, medtem ko jame za stebre niso bile odkrite. Navkljub temu menimo, da gre za stavbne ostanke, saj je bilo v bližini teh kupov kamnov odkritih tudi več zgostitev lončenine.[15] Pomenljiva je tudi usmeritev objekta severozahod–jugovzhod, saj se ujema z eno od obeh najbolj pogostih usmeritev stavb v naselbini. Verjetno gre v primeru objekta O19 torej za ostanke stavbe, zgrajene s sohami s skeletno konstrukcijo ali s kladno zvezo brun oz. brunarico, katere nosilni elementi so bili položeni na kamnite podstavke, ki so tvorili temelje stavbe (*sl. 3: F*).[16]

Pogled na doslej odkrite naselbine iz pozne bronaste dobe v severovzhodni Sloveniji kaže, da imamo na Pobrežju opraviti z ostanki nižinskega vaškega naselja. Najbolje raziskane naselbine iz časa kulture žarnih grobišč so Ormož, Rogoza in Orehova vas. V primeru Rogoze in Orehove vasi gre za neutrjeni naselbini, s hišami razporejenimi v gručah,[17] medtem ko gre v Ormožu za z nasipom utrjeno naselbino »proto-urbanega« tipa, v kateri so bile stavbe postavljene tako, da so imele stene usmerjene v smeri

pa so bila odkrita tudi v Ormožu (glej npr. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 65–66, sl. 77) in na Grajskem hribu v Gornji Radgoni (Dular 2013, 193, sl. 69).

15 Djura Jelenko 2002, 178.

16 Črešnar 2007a, 51–53; isti 2007b, 327–329; glej tudi Dular 2008, 340–341.

17 Teržan 1999, 102–105; Črešnar 2010, 97–98; Grahek 2015, 29–33.

Slika 4. Pobrežje, jama za soho SE 654, stavbe O14, obdana s kamnitimi zagozdami (foto: I. Bizjak).
Figure 4. Pobrežje, posthole SE 654, of the building O14, filled by stone packing (photo: I. Bizjak).

Slika 5. Pobrežje, ostanki jam za sohe za leseno ogrodje stavbe O1 v severnem delu naselbine (foto: I. Bizjak).
Figure 5. Pobrežje, remains of postholes of the building O1 in the northern part of the settlement (photo: I. Bizjak).

Buildings O3, O6 and O14 represent another type. They were rectangular in plan, but wider and, most importantly, with two intermediate lines of posts that supported the roof construction (*fig. 3: D*). Building O6 (10.7 m long) revealed a similar paved surface in the central part as in Building O15 (*cf. fig. 3: B*), while Building O14 that is comparable in length (11.4 m) and ground plan had no such surface (*fig. 3: D*). The same is true of Building O3, which is again pronouncedly elongated (20.2 m long) and hence represents a different building type (*fig. 3: E*).

The last and completely different building type is presumed on the basis of the material remains unearthed in Sector 22, Grid Squares 410, 416–418, 440–442 (Building O19). These remains included no postholes, only seven groups of stones arranged in two parallel lines. Found in their vicinity were several concentrations of pottery, all of which is interpreted as the remains of a building.[15] Also significant is the NW–SE orientation of the presumed building, which corresponds with the most common orientation of buildings at Pobrežje. Building O19 was therefore probably a log structure, with sleeper beams laid onto stretches of stone bedding (*fig. 3: F*).[16]

The settlement unearthed at Pobrežje was a lowland village from the Late Bronze Age that joins others of this kind known in north-eastern Slovenia. Of the comparable settlements, most research has been

15 Djura Jelenko 2002, 178.

16 Črešnar 2007a, 51–53; id. 2007b, 327–329; see also Dular 2008, 340–341.

sever–jug ali vzhod–zahod.[18] Pobreška naselbina kaže lastnosti obeh tipov naselbin. Očitno ni bila utrjena, zaradi česar je primerljiva z naselbinama v Rogozi in Orehovi vasi, ustaljena usmeritev objektov znotraj naselbine pa spominja na naselbino v Ormožu, (urejena usmeritev SZ–JV, SV–JZ). Zanimiva je tudi primerjava velikosti in tlorisnih zasnov objektov. Kot že rečeno, je večina stavb na Pobrežju v dolžino merila med 9,8 in 11,5 m (*sl. 3: B, D*), največji pa celo med 17 in 21,2 m (*sl. 3: C, E*). Bile pa so različno široke. Pri ožjih stavbah je streha slonela neposredno na stebrih stranskih sten (*sl. 3: A, B, C)*, medtem ko sta pri širših streho dodatno podpirali dve vrsti notranjih podpornikov (*sl. 3: D, E*). Takšnih hiš v Rogozi in Orehovi vasi ni bilo odkritih,[19] primerjave so znane iz Ormoža, vendar pa so bile tudi tam stavbe le izjemoma daljše od 10 m.[20]

NAJDBE

Med obsežnim gradivom iz pobreške naselbine močno prevladujejo keramični predmeti.[21] Ti so bili sorazmerno pogosto najdeni v povezavi s stavbami: v jamah za lesene stebre, v posamičnih jamah v notranjosti stavb, ali pa so se nahajali kot skupki keramike na površini tik nad sterilno plastjo znotraj njihovega tlorisa. Preostale najdbe izvirajo iz srednje velikih jam in zgostitev kamenja, ki so bile raziskane v bližini stavb, velik del pa tudi iz vrhnjih plasti.[22]

Keramično gradivo, ki ga objavljamo na tablah (*Tab. 1–13*), predstavlja izbor značilne keramike naselbine iz pozne bronaste dobe – kulture žarnih grobišč. Odkrito je bilo v okviru tlorisov stavb O1

[18] Teržan 1999, 105–107, 134–135; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 95–97; Dular 2013, 93–94.

[19] Stavbe v Rogozi so bile namreč v povprečju dolge le med 5 in 8 m (Črešnar 2010, 97), v Orehovi vasi pa med 3,4 in 8,3 m (Grahek 2015, 29–33).

[20] Lamut 1988–1989; isti 2001, 209, fig. 2; Tomanič Jevremov 2001, 193–195, figs. 5–6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 88, 94; Dular 2013, 92–93.

[21] Odkrite so bile sicer tudi kamnite najdbe (žrmlje, izvrtek sekire, 5 sileksov, 4 kamnite sekire, 7 tolkačev, 7 brusov) in jagoda iz svetlo rdečega stekla ali karneola, ki pa jih v tem prispevku podrobneje ne bomo obravnavali.

[22] Gre za ornico (SE 001) in plasti pod njo, ki so bile strojno odstranjene v različnih delih naselbine. V teh plasteh so se mešale najdbe iz različnih obdobij. Poleg keramike kulture žarnih grobišč so bile pogoste predvsem najdbe iz rimske dobe, vmes pa so se pojavljali tudi novoveški kosi ter keramični odlomki iz zgodnje bronaste dobe (keramika s pramenastim okrasom) in mlajše železne dobe (latensko obdobje).

conducted at Ormož, Rogoza and Orehova vas. The latter two sites are unfortified settlements with houses arranged in clusters,[17] while the 'proto-urban' settlement at Ormož was fortified with a rampart and buildings with an either N–S or E–W orientation.[18] The settlement at Pobrežje shows the characteristics of both settlement types. It does not seem to have been fortified, which is comparable with Rogoza and Orehova vas, while the organisation and orientation of the buildings (mostly SZ–JV or SV–JZ) is comparable with that of Ormož. A comparison of the size and ground plan of the buildings in these settlements is also of interest. Most buildings at Pobrežje measured between 9.8 and 11.5 m in length (*fig. 3: B, D*), the largest ones even between 17 and 21.2 m (*fig. 3: C, E*), while their widths varied. In narrower buildings, the roof rested directly on the posts of the outer walls (*fig. 3: A, B, C)*, while the roofs of the wider buildings rested on additional lines of inner posts (*fig. 3: D, E*). The settlements at Rogoza and Orehova vas revealed no such houses,[19] comparable houses are known from Ormož, but these rarely exceeded 10 m in length.[20]

SMALL FINDS

The vast assemblage of small finds from Pobrežje mostly comprises ceramic sherds.[21] These were predominantly found at or in buildings: in postholes, in pits within buildings or as clusters of finds on the surface just above the sterile layer within buildings. Other finds came to light in medium-sized pits and concentrations of stones excavated in the vicinity of buildings, a number of them also in the upper layers.[22]

The ceramic finds presented on the plates are the most typical for the Bronze-age settlement. They were recovered in Buildings O1 (*Pls. 1–2*),

[17] Teržan 1999, 102–105; Črešnar 2010, 97–98; Grahek 2015, 29–33.

[18] Teržan 1999, 105–107, 134–135; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 95–97; Dular 2013, 93–94.

[19] The buildings at Rogoza were predominantly between 5 and 8 m long (Črešnar 2010, 97), those at Orehova vas between 3.4 and 8.3 m (Grahek 2015, 29–33).

[20] Lamut 1988–1989; id. 2001, 209, Fig. 2; Tomanič Jevremov 2001, 193–195, figs. 5–6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 88, 94; Dular 2013, 92–93.

[21] The assemblage includes stone artefacts (quern stones, tubular leftover from drilling the hole of a stone axehead, 5 flakes, 4 stone axes, 7 hammer stones, 7 whetstones) and a bead of either light red glass or carnelian, but these will not be discussed in detail here.

[22] They comprise the topsoil (SE 001) and the layers excavated just under it in different parts of the settlement. These layers revealed finds from different periods. Besides the pottery from the Urnfield culture period there were also numerous finds from the Roman period mixed with the odd pieces from the modern period, ceramic sherds from the Early Bronze (Litzen pottery) and Late Iron Ages (La Tène period).

(*Tab. 1–2*), O6 (*Tab. 6*), O11 (*Tab. 7*), O14 (*Tab. 8–12*) in O15 (*Tab. 13*) ter v njihovi neposredni bližini. Večji del najdb izhaja iz jam za stebre (O1: *Tab. 1: 1; 2: 1, 3, 5;* O6: *Tab. 6: 1–4;* O11: *7: 1–2, 4;* O14: *Tab. 8: 1–4; 9: 1–3; 10: 1–5; 11: 1–7; 12: 1–5;* O15: *Tab. 13: 1–6*), v katerih so deli posod služili, kot že omenjeno, kot del zasutja ali kot podlaga, na katero so bili položeni (*sl. 4–5*).[23] Ker so bili ti kosi uporabljeni pri gradnji stavb, pomenijo torej *terminus ad quem* za datacijo stavb, torej nakazujejo čas, ko je bila naselbina ustanovljena in posamezne stavbe zgrajene.

Del najdb izvira iz groblje SE 1106 ob stavbi O1 (*Tab. 3–5*). Po dva predmeta sta bila odkrita v jami SE 520III (*Tab. 13: 7–8*) in v groblji SE 604 (*Tab. 13: 9–10*), ki sta se nahajali tik ob stavbi O15. Znaten del najdb je ležal v srednje velikih jamah, ki so se nahajale v osrednjem delu hiš (O11: *Tab. 7: 5–12;* O14: *Tab. 12: 6–7*). Nekatere shrambene posode in veliki lonci so bili vkopani v zemljo tik ob stenah stavb, bodisi na zunanji strani (O14: *Tab. 12: 8*) bodisi na notranji strani (O6: *Tab. 11: 6*; O14: *Tab. 9: 4*). Posamičen lonec pa je bil odkrit nad sterilno plastjo znotraj tlorisa stavbe O11 (*Tab. 7: 3*).

Tipološka in kronološka opredelitev keramičnih najdb

Tipološka razvrstitev keramičnih posod in njihova kronološka opredelitev iz poznobronastodobne naselbine na Pobrežju temelji na posodah, ki izvirajo iz raznih jam in zgostitev kamenja. Le v primerih, ko posamičnih značilnih kosov ni bilo v omenjenih kontekstih, smo v obravnavo vključili tudi najdbe iz kulturnih plasti (*sl. 8: L2/3; 10: S4/6; 11: Skd1/1*) in iz ornice. V našo obravnavo so bile vključene keramične najdbe, ki so na najdišču večkrat zastopane, izpustili pa nismo niti glede oblike in ornamenta izjemnih kosov. Ker se lončenina v času obstoja naselja ni bistveno spreminjala slonijo naše tipo-kronološke analize predvsem na bolje ohranjenih in delno risarsko rekonstruiranih posodah. V analizo okrasa pa so bili vključeni tudi manjši keramični odlomki, saj je pri določenih motivih mogoče tudi iz njih razpoznati, kako je bila posoda okrašena.

Shrambene posode ali pitosi

Največji delež keramičnih odlomkov na Pobrežju pripada velikim shrambenim posodam in loncem, kar je glede na njihovo velikost razumljivo. Večje med njimi so shrambene posode oz. pitosi s prostornino

[23] Zlasti veliko keramike je bilo odkrite v jamah za sohe objekta O14, ki pa je bil žal uničen v ognju, zato so odlomki posod precej prežgani in od ognja deformirani, tako da številnih posod ni bilo mogoče risarsko rekonstruirati (npr. *T. 8: 1, 3*; *9: 2*; *11: 1, 5, 7*).

O6 (*Pl. 6*), O11 (*Pl. 7*), O14 (*Pl. 8–12*), O15 (*Pl. 13*) and in their immediate vicinity. Most of the finds came from the postholes (O1: *Pls. 1: 1; 2: 1, 3, 5;* O6: *Pl. 6: 1–4;* O11: *7: 1–2, 4;* O14: *Pls. 8: 1–4, 9: 1–3; 10: 1–5; 11: 1–7; 12: 1–5;* O15: *Pl. 13: 1–6*), in which sherds served as packing or bedding (*figs. 4–5*).[23] As these finds were laid into the holes at the time of the very construction of the buildings, therefore offer *terminus ad quem* for the construction of the buildings and point to the foundation of the settlement.

Some finds were unearthed in a heap of stones (SE 1106) at Building O1 (*Pls. 3–5*). Two pieces were found in the pit of SE 520III (*Pl. 13: 7–8*) and the heap of stones of SE 604 (*Pl. 13: 9–10*), respectively, located at Building O15. A number of finds came to light in medium-sized pits in the central parts of buildings (O11: *Pl. 7: 5–12;* O14: *Pl. 12: 6–7*). Several storage pots and large jars were found sunken into the ground along the walls of buildings, either on the exterior (O14: *Pl. 12: 8*) or the interior side (O6: *Pl. 11: 6*; O14: *Pl. 9: 4*). One jar was also found above the sterile layer in Building O11 (*Pl. 7: 3*).

Typological and chronological attribution of the ceramic finds

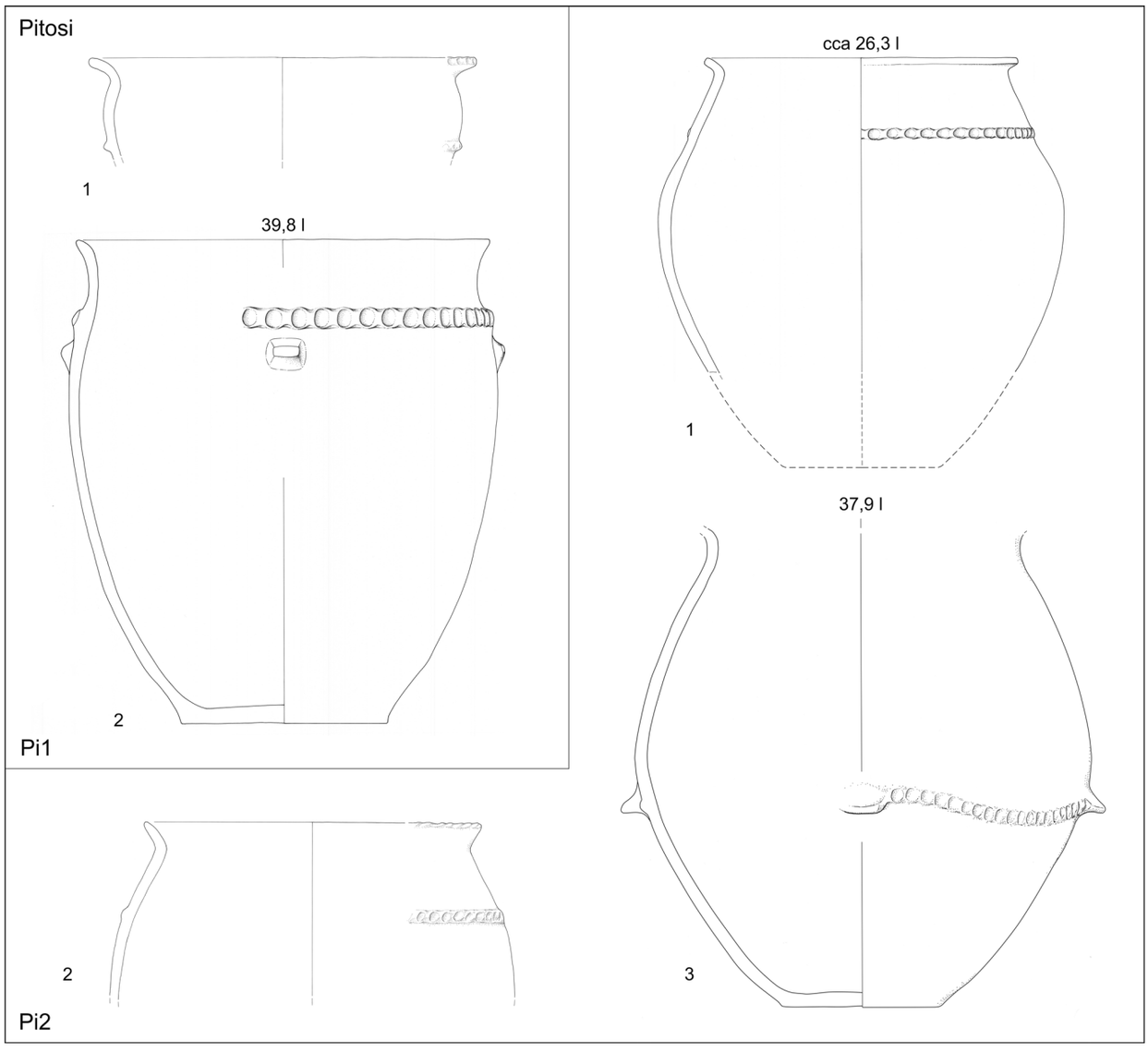
The typological and chronological analysis of the ceramic finds from the Late Bronze Age settlement at Pobrežje is based on the vessels recovered from postholes, pits and concentrations of stones. Only rare characteristic pieces not found in these contexts, but in the other cultural layers (*figs. 8: L2/3; 10: S4/6; 11: Skd1/1*) have been included in the analysis. Most pieces belong to forms present with more than a single type at the site, but the analysis also comprises pieces that are exceptional in either form or decoration. The pottery did not change much in the course of the existence of the settlement and the pottery types are therefore based on the better preserved and partially reconstructed vessels. The analysis of the decoration also includes small sherds that reveal the decoration of the whole vessels.

Storage vessels or pithoi

The highest share of ceramic sherds at Pobrežje belongs to large storage vessels and jars, which is understandable given their large size. The largest of these are storage vessels or pithoi, the capacity

[23] Particularly numerous sherds were found in the postholes of Building O14, which was destroyed in fire, hence many of the sherds were burnt through and even deformed, and could not be reconstructed by drawings (see *Pls. 8: 1, 3; 9: 2; 11: 1, 5, 7*).

Slika 6. Pobrežje, velike shrambene posode tipov Pi1 in Pi2. M. = 1:6.
Figure 6. Pobrežje, large storage vessels of Types Pi1 and Pi2. Scale = 1:6.



med pribl. 25 in 127 litrov (*sl. 6–7*). Bolje ohranjeni primerki so bili večinoma najdeni v jamah, ki niso bile bistveno večje od samih posod; nahajali so se običajno v neposredni bližini hiš. Za pitose so značilni konveksni trebuhi in rahlo zaobljena ramena, med seboj pa se razlikujejo predvsem po razmerju med višino ramen in vratov, po višini spodnjih delov posod v primerjavi z zgornjimi, po velikosti premera ustja v primerjavi s premerom najširšega oboda, po izvihanosti ustja ter tudi po usločenosti vratu. Glede na te razlike smo jih razvrstili v štiri osnovne tipe z 11 različicami. Za pitose tipa Pi1 je značilno, da imajo kratka ramena, premer ustja pa približno enak največjemu premeru posode. Ustje pri njih je lahko močno izvihano, tako da nekoliko presega največji premer posode (*sl. 6: Pi1/1*), ali pa je rahlo izvihano in nekoliko manjše od najširšega oboda (*sl. 6: Pi1/2*). Obe različici se pojavljata z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, pogosto pa je bilo z odtisi razčlenjeno tudi ustje pitosa. Na podoben način so bile okrašene tudi velike shrambene posode tipa Pi2, ki se od pitosov

of which ranges between 25 and 127 litres (*figs. 6–7*). The better surviving examples were mainly found in pits not much larger than the vessels themselves and dug in the immediate vicinity of houses. The recovered pithoi share a convex lower body and a slightly rounded shoulder, and differ in the ratio between the height of the shoulder and that of the neck, in the height ratio between the lower and the upper parts, in the ratio between the diameter at the rim and maximum diameter, in the shape of the everted rim and the curvature of the neck. These differences led us to distinguish between four main types with 11 variants. The pithoi of Type Pi1 have a narrow shoulder and the rim diameter almost equal to that of maximum diameter. They come in two variants: the rim may be strongly everted to the point of exceeding maximum diameter (*fig. 6: Pi1/1*) or only slightly everted and slightly smaller than maximum diameter (*fig. 6: Pi1/2*). Both variants bear a cordon with impressions, with the rim also frequently bearing

tipa Pi1 razlikujejo po tem, da imajo daljša ramena in posledično v primerjavi z najširšim obodom izrazito manjši premer ustja (*sl. 6: Pi2*). Večina oblik je precej dolgotrajnih, saj se podobne posode pojavljajo tako v Ha A obdobju, kot tudi v Ha B in celo v Ha C0,[24] izjema je morda le pitos različice Pi2/3 (glej tudi *Tab. 9: 4, 10: 1*), ki mu najdemo najbližji primerjavi v grobiščih stopnje Ha B, in sicer v grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru in na prvem žarnem grobišču v Rušah.[25]

Kronološko natančneje opredeljive so posamezne različice pitosov s konveksnimi trebuhi, rahlo zaobljenimi rameni in dolgimi stožčastimi vratovi (*sl. 7: Pi3 in Pi4*). Za posode tipa Pi3 so značilna kratka ramena in neizrazit, tekoči prehod v vrat (*sl. 7: Pi3*). Pitos različice Pi3/1 z volumnom okoli 50 litrov je na ramenu okrašen z dvema vodoravnima vrezanima črtama, tik pod najširšim obodom pa z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom (*sl. 7: Pi3/1*). Pitos različice Pi3/2 z volumnom okoli 25,3 litrov je okrašen z bradavico na prehodu iz ramen v vrat (*sl. 7: Pi3*/2), sicer pa se od različice Pi3/1 razlikuje predvsem po manjšem premeru ustja v primerjavi z najširšim obodom posode. Obe različici shrambenih posod sta značilni obliki za Ha B obdobje v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini, kjer so take posode služile kot žare. Analogije pitosu Pi3/1 najdemo predvsem v grobovih 7, 11 in 145 na Pobrežju, različici Pi2/2 pa v grobovih 97, 114a in 145 na istem grobišču[26] ter v grobovih 99 in 170 na 1. žarnem grobišču v Rušah.[27] Podobna posoda naši različici Pi3/1 izvira iz groba 5 v Miklavžu in je značilni predstavnik mlajše stopnje faze Ha B, kar je podkrepljeno z radiokarbonskimi datacijami.[28]

impressions. Similarly decorated are the pithoi of Type Pi2 that differ from those of Type Pi1 in a wider shoulder and consequently much narrower rim in comparison with maximum diameter (*fig. 6: Pi2*). Most forms remained in use over long periods, appearing in Ha A, Ha B and even Ha C0;[24] a possible exception is the pithos of Variant Pi2/3 (also see *Pls. 9: 4, 10: 1*) with closest parallels from the Ha B cemeteries at Mladinska ulica in Maribor and the Ruše I urn cemetery.[25]

Chronologically more precisely determinable are individual variants of the pithoi with a biconical lower body, a slightly rounded shoulder and a long conical neck (*fig. 7: Pi3 and Pi4*). The pithoi of Type Pi3 are characterised by a narrow shoulder and smooth shoulder-neck junction (*fig. 7: Pi3*). One pithos of Variant Pi3/1, with a capacity of roughly 50 l, is decorated with a pair of horizontal incised lines on the shoulder and a cordon with impressions just below maximum diameter (*fig. 7: Pi3/1*). A smaller pithos of Variant Pi3/2, with a capacity of around 25.3 l, bears a knob at the shoulder-neck junction (*fig. 7: Pi3*/2), and mainly differs from the Variant Pi3/1 pithoi in the rim being much narrower in comparison with maximum diameter. Both variants are typical of Ha B in the Ruše Urnfield culture group, where they were used as urns. Comparisons for the pithos of Variant Pi3/1 from the settlement at Pobrežje are mainly to be found in the cemetery at Pobrežje, in Graves 7, 11 and 145. Comparisons for the Variant Pi2/2 pithoi are mainly to be found in Graves 97, 114a and 145 of the Pobrežje cemetery,[26] as well as in Graves 99 and 170 of the Ruše I urn

[24] Shrambena posoda različice Pi1/2 ima dobre primerjave v radiokarbonsko datirani naselbini stopnje Ha A v Rogozi (prim. *sl. 6: Pi1/2* s Črešnar 2010, T. 10: 6). Za isti tip gre verjetno tudi pri posodi iz groba 28 na 2. žarnem grobišču stopnje Ha B v Rušah (prim. *sl. 6: Pi1/2* s Pahič 1955, T. 12: 1; glej tudi T. 22: 2). Tudi pitos različice Pi2/2 ima primerjave v Rogozi (prim. *sl. 6: Pi2/2* s Črešnar 2010, T. 18: 1), v najnižji plasti stopnje Ha A na Brinjevi gori (prim. *sl. 6: Pi2/2* z Oman 1981, T. 18: 1) ter v plasti nad njo (prim. *sl. 6: Pi2/2* z Oman 1981, T. 14: 1). Različica Pi2/1 ima primerjave v naselbini v Orehovi vasi (prim. *sl. 6: Pi2/1* z Grahek 2015, 151, G102), iz istega horizonta, pa tudi npr. v naselbini iz Ha B–C stopnje v Ormožu (prim. *sl. 6: Pi2/1–2* z Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 31: 10) ter v grobu 128 na 1. žarnem grobišču v Rušah (Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 113: K1). Za primerjave pitosom različic Pi2/1–2 glej tudi: Dular 2013, 28–29, sl. 6: P3.

[25] Ruše, grob 133: Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 113: G; Maribor, Mladinska ulica: ibid. T. 121: 12.

[26] Prim. *sl. 7: Pi3/1* s Pahič 1972, T. 1: 15; 2: 1; 28: 5; prim. *sl. 7: Pi3/2* s Pahič 1972, T. 19: 1; 27: 1; 28: 5.

[27] Müller Karpe 1959, T. 111: J4; 115: D4.

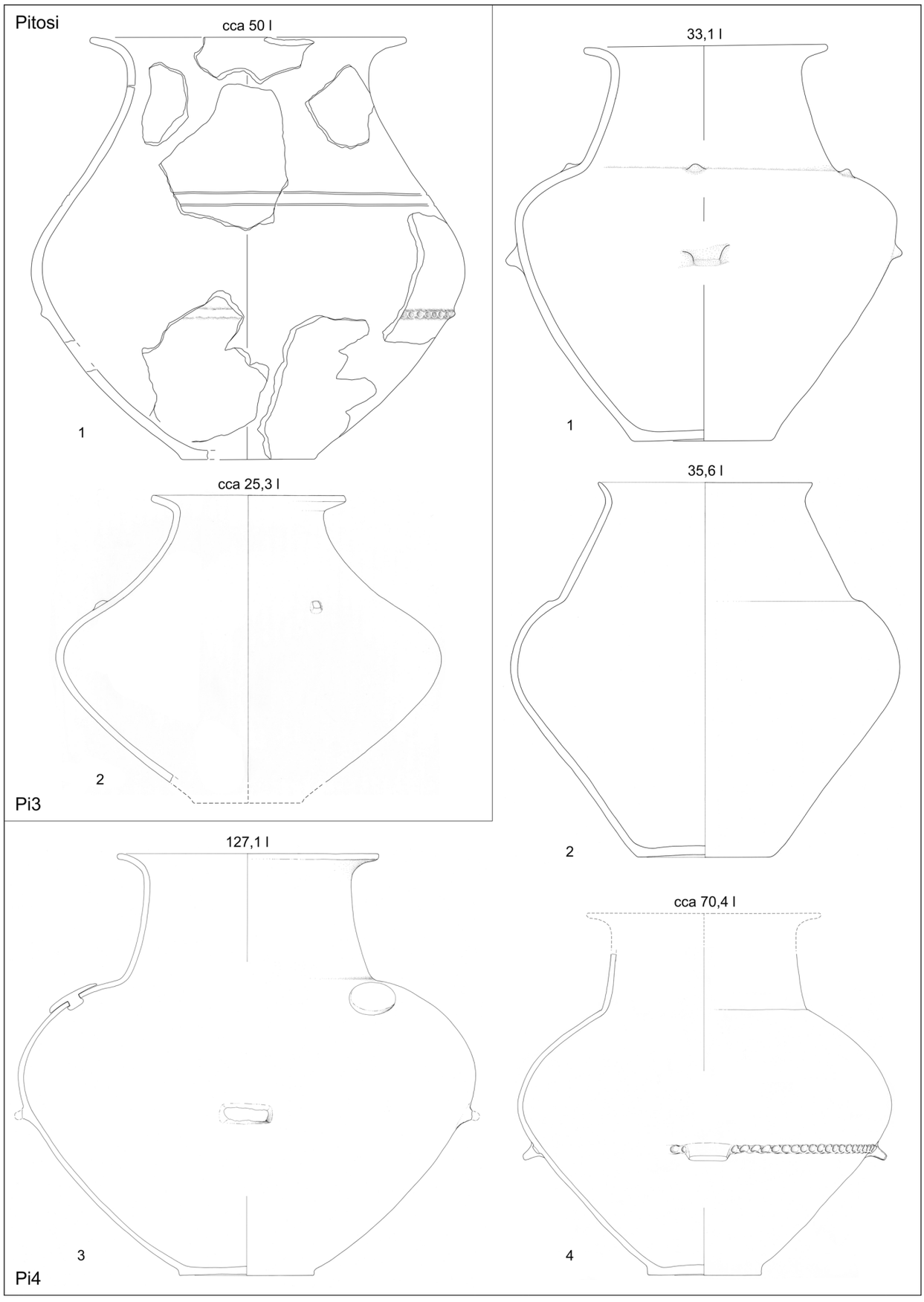
[28] Črešnar 2013, 82, op. 22, sl. 7: 14; Črešnar, Murko 2014, 209–213, sl. 10.7: 14; 10.9; glej tudi Črešnar, Teržan 2014b, 697.

[24] The storage vessel of Variant Pi1/2 has close parallels in the settlement at Rogoza radiocarbon dated to Ha A (cf. *fig. 6: Pi1/2* with Črešnar 2010, Pl. 10: 6). Probably of the same type is the vessel found in Grave 28 at the Ruše II urn cemetery attributed to Ha B (cf. *fig. 6: Pi1/2* with Pahič 1955, Pl. 12: 1; also see Pl. 22: 2). The Variant Pi2/2 pithos also has parallels at Rogoza (cf. *fig. 6: Pi2/2* with Črešnar 2010, Pl. 18: 1) and Brinjeva gora, of the latter in the finds from the lowest layer attributed to Ha A (cf. *fig. 6: Pi2/2* with Oman 1981, Pl. 18: 1) and in the finds from the layer above it (cf. *fig. 6: Pi2/2* with Oman 1981, Pl. 14: 1). Close comparisons for Variant Pi2/1 come from the settlement at Orehova vas (cf. *fig. 6: Pi2/1* with Grahek 2015, 151, G102) that belong to the same period, from the Late Bronze–Early Iron Age settlement at Ormož (cf. *fig. 6: Pi2/1–2* with Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 31: 10) and from Grave 128 of the Ruše I urn cemetery (Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 113: K1). For the parallels for Variants Pi2/1–2 pithoi also see: Dular 2013, 28–29, fig. 6: P3.

[25] Ruše, Grave 133: Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 113: G; Maribor - Mladinska ulica: ibid., Pl. 121: 12.

[26] Cf. *fig. 7: Pi3/1* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 1: 15; 2: 1; 28: 5; cf. *fig. 7: Pi3/2* with ibid., Pls. 19: 1; 27: 1; 28: 5.

Slika 7. Pobrežje, velike shrambene posode tipov Pi3 in Pi4. M. Pi4/3–4 = 1:8, drugo = 1:6.
Figure 7. Pobrežje, large storage vessels of Types Pi3 and Pi4. Scale Pi4/3–4 = 1:8, others = 1:6.



Enako oblikovana shrambena posoda, prav tako z vrezi na ramenih, je bila odkrita na 2. žarnem grobišču v Rušah, kjer pa izhaja iz uničenega groba.[29] Pitosu različice Pi3/1 in njegovemu okrasu pa najdemo

cemetery.[27] A vessel similar to the Variant Pi3/1 pithos from Pobrežje was found in Grave 5 at Miklavž, which is a characteristic representative of the late phase of Ha B and substantiated with radiocarbon

[29] Pahič 1957, 35, T. 17: 1.

[27] Müller Karpe 1959, Pls. 111: J4, 115: D4.

analogijo še v posodi iz groba 13 na grobišču St. Andrä v spodnji Avstriji (Ha B3), ki predstavlja posebnost, za katero C. Eibner domneva, da kaže na stike z ruško žarnogrobiščno skupino.[30]

Velike shrambene posode tipa Pi4 imajo v nasprotju s posodami tipa Pi3 oster, izrazit prehod iz ramena v vrat (*sl. 7: Pi4*). Ločimo štiri različice. Posode različic Pi4/1–2 imajo vrat precej daljši od ramen. Bolje ohranjene so tri takšne posode, vse pa se pojavljajo z volumni med 33,1 in 35,6 litri. Prva posoda ima pod najširšim obodom štiri držaje in na prehodu iz ramen v vrat štiri bradavice (*sl. 7: Pi4/1*). Druga posoda ima nižji trebuh, držaj pod najširšim obodom in navpična gladka rebra na ramenih (*Tab. 8: 4*). Za obe posodi je značilno močno izvihano ustje, zato smo ju, navkljub odstopanju v proporcionalnem razmerju, a ob upoštevanju dejstva, da je druga posoda precej bolj fragmentirana, uvrstili v isto različico (*sl. 7: Pi4/1; Tab. 8: 4*). Tretji pitos ima v primerjavi s prvima dvema krajše in manj izvihano ustje ter rahlo konkavno oblikovan spodnji del posode, zato predstavlja samostojno različico (*sl. 7: Pi4/2; Tab. 6: 6*).[31]

Obema različicama pitosov najdemo ponovno dobre primerjave na pozno bronastodobnih najdiščih, predvsem na tistih Ha B stopnje. Edina posoda, ki ji najdemo primerjavo še na najdišču Ha A stopnje, je različica Pi4/1. Ta ima namreč dobro analogijo v Rogozi, le da je shrambena posoda iz Rogoze v spodnjem delu okrašena z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom in je njeno ustje na notranji strani fasetirano.[32] To je pomembno, saj so fasetirana ustja na posodah značilna predvsem za starejšo žarnogrobiščno obdobje, medtem ko so v mlajše žarnogrobiščnem obdobju precej redka,[33] kar pa velja tudi za posode v naselbini na Pobrežju. Druga posoda, ki jo primerjamo z našo različico Pi4/1, je bila odkrita na Grajskem griču Ptujskega gradu, kjer se začetek naselja domneva v mlajše žarnogrobiščnem obdobju (Ha B1 stopnji), njen konec pa v zgodnje halštatskem obdobju;[34] tretja posoda pa v Spodnjih Hočah.[35] Pitos *Tab. 8: 4* ima, kot že rečeno, nižji trebuh, na ramenih pa je okrašen z navpičnimi rebri. Gre za izrazito mlad element. Najbližjo analogijo za tako oblikovano in okrašeno posodo najdemo namreč v grobu 22 iz 2. žarnega grobišča v Rušah, torej v Ha B stopnji,

30 Eibner 1974, 38, T. 13: 13.

31 Ali je bil brez bradavic in držajev ali pa se ti niso ohranili, zaradi slabše ohranjenosti posode, ni jasno.

32 Črešnar 2010, Sl. 15: L7/G459.

33 Glej npr. Oman 1988–1989, 151.

34 Teržan 1990, 43; Dular 2013, 73–75, T. 1: 1.

35 Gre za najdišče, katerega gradivo, razen omenjene posode, še ni objavljeno. Sodilo naj bi v čas zgodnje faze pozne bronaste dobe (Strmčnik Gulič 2004, 242).

dates.[28] A storage vessel of the same form, also bearing horizontal incisions on the shoulder, was found in the Ruše II urn cemetery, but unfortunately in a damaged grave with no other known goods.[29] Another comparison for the form and decoration of the Variant Pi3/1 pithos is a vessel from Grave 13 of the cemetery at St. Andrä in Lower Austria (Ha B3), which stands apart among the grave goods of the cemetery and presumably indicates, according to Clemens Eibner, contacts with the Ruše Urnfield culture group.[30]

As opposed to Type Pi3, the large storage vessels of Type Pi4 have a sharp shoulder-neck junction (*fig. 7: Pi4*). We distinguish between four variants. The vessels of Variants Pi4/1–2 have a neck that is much longer than the shoulder. Three such vessels are well preserved, with the capacity between 33.1 and 35.6 l. One of these has four grips below maximum diameter and four knobs at the shoulder-neck junction (*fig. 7: Pi4/1*). The second vessel has a shallower lower body, a grip below maximum diameter and plain vertical ribs on the shoulder (*Pl. 8: 4*). Both vessels have a strongly everted rim and are therefore determined as the same variant in spite of the differences in the proportions and the fact that the second vessel is much more fragmented (*fig. 7: Pi4/1; Pl. 8: 4*). In comparison to these two, the third pithos has a shorter and less everted rim, as well as a slightly concave lower part of the vessel, and hence represents a separate variant (*fig. 7: Pi4/2; Pl. 6: 6*).[31]

Close parallels for both variants can be found at other Late Bronze Age sites, particularly those from Ha B. The only vessel with a parallel from a Ha A site is of Variant Pi4/1. This close comparison is a storage vessel from Rogoza that only differs in the presence of a cordon with impressions in the lower part and in an internally facetted rim.[32] The latter is important, as facetted rims are mainly characteristic of the Early and become fairly rare in the Late Urnfield culture period,[33] which is also true of the ceramics of the settlement at Pobrežje. The second vessel that is comparable with the Pi4/1 pithos from Pobrežje came to light at the hill of Grajski grič in Ptuj, a settlement that presumably began in the Late Urnfield culture period (Ha B1) and ended in the

28 Črešnar 2013, 82, Fn. 22, fig. 7: 14; Črešnar, Murko 2014, 209–213, figs. 10.7: 14; 10.9; also see Črešnar, Teržan 2014b, 697.

29 Pahič 1957, 35, Pl. 17: 1.

30 Eibner 1974, 38, Pl. 13: 13.

31 The poor preservation makes it impossible to say whether the vessel was without knobs and grips or whether they simply did not survive.

32 Črešnar 2010, fig. 15: L7/G459.

33 See e.g. Oman 1988/1989, 151.

pri čemer je imela posoda iz Ruš konkavno vbočeno dno.[36] Podobno oblikovane in okrašene shrambene posode se pojavljajo tudi v zgodnje halštatskem obdobju, kar kažejo na primer posoda s stožčastim vratom iz znamenitega groba z okrašenim situlskim pokrovom v gomili 76 v Stični in še posebej primeri z najdišč štajerske vzhodnohalštatske skupine kot sta Poštela in Kleinklein.[37] Z razliko od pobreške so halštatske posode v nekaterih primerih grafitirane, v zgornjem delu vratu pa lahko tudi dodatno okrašene z globokimi vodoravnimi kanelurami in/ali z vtisnjenimi pikami in jamicami v motivu trikotnikov, česar pa v času kulture žarnih grobišč v Podonavju oz. na Štajerskem ne poznamo.[38]

Tretji izmed pitosov z nizkimi rameni in izrazitim prehodom v dolg stožčasti vrat se, kot že rečeno, pojavlja z manj usločenim ustjem in podobno nizkim trebuhom kot pri posodi *Tab. 8: 4* (*sl. 7: Pi4/2*). Analogije mu najdemo v grobišču na Pobrežju, in sicer predvsem v grobovih 18 in 170, ki sta po Pahiču predstavnika starejše faze pokopov na grobišču (Ha B1).[39] Podobne so tudi nekatere žare iz obeh žarnih grobišč v Rušah,[40] vendar pa imajo večinoma nižje trebuhe. V tem pogledu sta bolj podobni veliki žari iz žganih grobov 1 in 14 v Ormožu, ki sta opredeljena v stopnjo Ha B3, ter žari iz grobov 1 in 5 na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo, ki sodita v isto časovno stopnjo.[41]

Drugačen tip velikih shrambenih posod na pobreški naselbini predstavljajo posode različic Pi4/3 in Pi4/4 (*sl. 7: Pi4/3–4*). Gre za bistveno večje pitose, ki se od posod prejšnjih dveh različic razlikujejo tudi po tem, da imajo širša ramena in štiri držaje. Prva posoda je največja odkrita v naselbini, njena prostornina znaša kar okoli 127 litrov. Zanjo pa je značilno tudi to, da ima v zgornjem delu ramen izvrtano majhno luknjo, ki je zaprta s keramičnim čepom (*sl. 7: Pi4/3*). Posoda različice Pi4/4 je nekoliko manjša, s prostornino okoli 70 litrov. Kot različico jo opredeljuje vodoravno razčlenjeno plastično rebro (*sl. 7: Pi4/4*), njena posebnost pa je tudi ta, da je njena površina med dnom in plastičnim rebrom izrazito hrapava. Taka površina pri spodnjih delih

36 Pahič 1957, T. 10: 2.

37 Primerek iz stiškega groba je namreč razumljen kot dragocen dar iz enega izmed panonskih središč (Gabrovec 2006, T. 134: 30; Teržan 2008 (2010), 303–304; Dobiat 1980, 66 ss, sl. 8–9; T. 4: 1; 41: 1–2; Teržan 1990, T. 3: 1; 21: 2; 41: 7, 9.

38 Glej npr. Dular 2013, 48–51, 58, sl. 14, 20, tip ornamentov O18.

39 Prim. *sl. 7: Pi4/2* s Pahič 1972, 15, 75, T. 5: 1 in z isti 1991, 44, 87, sl. 1; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje.

40 Predvsem žara iz groba 15 na 1. ruškem grobišču: prim. *sl. 7: Pi4/2* z Müller Karpe 1959, T. 108: H.

41 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, 293, T. 7: 3; 22: 3; Teržan 1990, 60–66, T. 56: 6.

Early Hallstatt period.[34] The third vessel was found at Spodnje Hoče.[35] As already mentioned above, the pithos on *Pl. 8: 4* has a shallower lower part and bears vertical ribs on the shoulder, both of which are particularly late elements. The closest analogy for this form and decoration is known from Grave 22 of the Ruše II urn cemetery, i.e. from Ha B, with the Ruše vessel having a concave base.[36] Storage vessels of similar form and decoration are also known in the Early Hallstatt period, as shown by the vessel with a conical neck from the famous grave with a decorated situla lid from Tumulus 76 at Stična, and even more so the vessels from the sites of the Štajerska/Styria group such as Poštela and Kleinklein.[37] In contrast to the vessel from Pobrežje, the Hallstatt-period vessels can be graphite-coated and additionally decorated in the upper part with deep horizontal grooves and/or dots in triangular motives, which is absent on the Urnfield culture pottery from Styria.[38]

Comparisons for the third pithos with a low shoulder and a pronounced junction with a long conical neck have a less curved rim and a similarly shallow lower part as on the vessel on *Pl. 8: 4* (*fig. 7: Pi4/2*). They are known from the cemetery at Pobrežje, particularly from Graves 18 and 170, that Pahič considered as representatives of the early phase of the cemetery (Ha B1).[39] Also similar are some of the urns from both urn cemeteries at Ruše,[40] but these mainly have an even shallower lower body. Much closely comparable in this sense are the two large urns from the cremation Graves 1 and 14 at Ormož, dated to Ha B3, and the two urns from Graves 1 and 5 at Lepa ravna below Poštela from the same phase.[41]

The vessels of Variants Pi4/3 and Pi4/4 (*fig. 7: Pi4/3–4*) differ from other storage vessels in their considerably larger size, as well as a wider shoulder and four grips. One of the vessels has the capacity of approx. 127 l and a small hole in the upper part

34 Teržan 1990, 43; Dular 2013, 73–75, Pl. 1: 1.

35 The site has not yet been published with the exception of the said vessel. It presumably dates to the early phase of the Late Bronze Age (Strmčnik Gulič 2004, 242).

36 Pahič 1957, Pl. 10: 2.

37 The example from the grave at Stična is seen as a valuable gift that came from one of the centres in Pannonia (Gabrovec 2006, Pl. 134: 30; Teržan 2008 (2010), 303–304; Dobiat 1980, 66 ff, figs. 8–9; Pls. 4: 1; 41: 1–2; Teržan 1990, Pls. 3: 1; 21: 2; 41: 7, 9.

38 See e.g. Dular 2013, 48–51, 58, figs. 14, 20, decorative motif O18.

39 Cf. *fig. 7: Pi4/2* with Pahič 1972, 15, 75, Pl. 5: 1 and with id. 1991, 44, 87, fig. 1; see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje.

40 Primarily the urn from Grave 15 of the Ruše I cemetery that yielded no other grave goods: cf. *fig. 7: Pi4/2* with Müller Karpe 1959, Pl. 108: H.

41 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, 293, Pls. 7: 3; 22: 3; Teržan 1990, 60–66, Pl. 56: 6.

žarnogrobiščnih posod se pogosto razlaga kot glinena prevleka (barbotin), vendar pa je bil lahko učinek hrapavosti na posodah dosežen na različne načine.[42] Pri nekaterih načinih se je morala posoda v postopku izdelave popolnoma posušiti, spet pri drugih pa je morala biti površina ponovno ovlažena.[43] Slednje domnevamo za naš pitos oblike Pi4/4, saj ni videti, da bi bila na posodo nanešena posebna plast gline, pač pa se zdi, da je bila hrapava površina posode narejena z vtiranjem krpe ali orodja.

Primerjav za posode različic Pi4/3–4 v Podonavju oz. v ruški skupini ni prav veliko, pravzaprav sta le dve. Prva posoda, ki se od naše razlikuje po fasetiranem ustju, je bila odkrita v naselbini Ha A stopnje v Rogozi, in sicer v kontekstu, katerega datacija je bila podkrepljena tudi z radiokarbonsko analizo.[44] Druga posoda je bila v enem izmed grobov na Pobrežju, stopnje Ha B.[45] Obe posodi sta v primerjavi s tistima iz pobreške naselbine precej manjši, prav nobena pa nima luknjice, plastičnega rebra ali hrapave površine v spodnjem delu. Pogled na najdišča proti vzhodu kaže, da so take posode značilne za žarnogrobiščno obdobje v Panoniji, na Moravskem in na Nižje-Avstrijskem.[46] Pogoste so bile npr. uporabljene kot žare v grobišču Budapest-Békásmegyer skupine Val-Chotin med Ha A2 in Ha B2/3 stopnjo. Tam se pojavljajo v več različicah, nekatere tudi z držaji in razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom na trebuhu, spet druge pa z izrazito hrapavo površino v spodnjem delu. Pomembno je omeniti, da je bila hrapava površina takih posod na najdišču Budapest-Békásmegyer narejena bodisi z vrezi[47] bodisi z debelo plastjo smole.[48] Shrambene posode, katerih površina je hrapava zaradi vrezov, so v naselbini na Pobrežju zastopane

[42] Glej. npr. Dular 2013, 47, 57, tip O1. Poudariti pa je potrebno, da tudi Müller-Karpe nikjer izrecno ne omenja, da gre na 1. žarnem grobišču v Rušah za barbotin, pač pa le hrapavo oz. hrapavljeno površino (Müller-Karpe 1959, 271–272, T. 114: A1, L).

[43] Glej npr. Rice 1987, 136–144, 232.

[44] Prim. *sl. 7: Pi4/3* s Črešnar 2010, T. 6: 4; glej tudi isti 2014, sl. 13, 16.

[45] Pahič 1972, 15–18, T. 32: 3.

[46] Patek 1968, 90, T. 3: 7; 48: 24; 103:1.

[47] Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 249–251, 296–298, 336–338. Glej npr. tudi posode v grobovih 17, 19, 112, 119, 311, 329, 364, 379, 413 in njihove opise v katalogu (Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 336–338, T. 12: 2; 13: 11; 54: 3; 57: 1; 135: 6; 148: 3, 5; 165: 1; 172: 7; 189: 1).

[48] Kalicz-Schreiber. 2010, 46, T. 51: 2. Tukaj velja dodati, da je bila podobna plast smole na prenekateri posodi s stožčastim vratom iz velike gomile nad Razvanjem, kar pa kaže, da je treba na takšen način izdelane hrapave površine posod računati tudi drugod pri nas (glej tu Strmčnik-Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger, *T. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 5: 3*). Številni etnografski primeri kažejo, da so pri različnih ljudstvih in iz različnih razlogov posode v procesu ohlajanja pogosto preparirane z lesnimi smolami (Rice 1987, 163–167).

of the shoulder that was closed with a ceramic plug (*fig. 7: Pi4/3*). The other vessel, of Variant Pi4/4, was slightly smaller, with the capacity of around 70 l. It is determined as a variant on the basis of a cordon with impressions (*fig. 7: Pi4/4*) and it also stands apart in its surface between the base and the cordon being very coarse. Such a surface on the lower part of Urnfield culture vessels is usually described as a clay coating (barbotine), though the coarse effect may have been achieved by other means.[42] The potter could have achieved it after the vessel had dried completely or had to moisten the clay again.[43] The latter is supposed for the Variant Pi4/4 pithos from Pobrežje, as we could detect no additional layer of clay, but rather that the surface was coarsened by pressing textile or something similar onto the surface.

There are only two known comparisons for the vessels of Variants Pi4/3–4 in Podravje or Ruše group of the Urnfield Period. One was found at the Ha A settlement at Rogoza, in a radiocarbon-dated context, and differs from the vessel from Pobrežje in that it has a facetted rim.[44] The second vessel was found in a grave at Pobrežje where burial mainly took place in Ha B.[45] In comparison with the vessels from the settlement Pobrežje, the two analogies are considerably smaller and none has a hole, a cordon or a coarse surface in the lower part. Further analogies are known eastward outside Slovenia and are typical of the Urnfield culture period in Pannonia, Moravia and Lower Austria.[46] They were commonly used as urns at the Budapest-Békásmegyer cemetery of the Vál-Chotín group, where burial took place from Ha A2 to Ha B2/3. Such vessels there appear in several variants, some also with grips and a cordon with impressions on the lower part, others with a coarse surface in the lower part. The coarse surface on the vessels from Budapest-Békásmegyer was made either with incisions[47] or with a thick coat of a resinous substance.[48] Also other vessels with a coarse surface

[42] See e.g. Dular 2013, 47, 57, Type O1. We should note that Müller-Karpe, when describing vessels from the Ruše I urn cemetery, never explicitly stated that they bore barbotine, only that the surface was coarse (Müller-Karpe 1959, 271–272, Pl. 114: A1, L).

[43] See e.g. Rice 1987, 136–144, 232.

[44] Cf. *fig. 7: Pi4/3* with Črešnar 2010, Pl. 6: 4; also see id. 2014, fig. 13.16.

[45] Pahič 1972, 15–18, Pl. 32: 3.

[46] Patek 1968, 90, T. 3: 7; 48: 24; 103:1.

[47] Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 249–251, 296–298, 336–338. Also see e.g. the vessels from Graves 17, 19, 112, 119, 311, 329, 364, 379, 413 and their descriptions in the catalogue (Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, Pls. 12: 2; 13: 11; 54: 3; 57: 1; 135: 6; 148: 3, 5; 165: 1; 172: 7; 189: 1.

[48] Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 46, Pl. 51: 2. A similar resinous coat has also been observed on a number of vessels with a conical neck from the large tumulus above Razvanje, in-

še z več primerki, vendar pa njihovo obliko zaradi fragmentiranosti ni mogoče ugotoviti. Zato pa je dobro ohranjena posoda s hrapavo površino iz groba 13 na drugem ruškem grobišču,[49] ki je bila narejena na enak način, vendar ima v primerjavi z našimi shrambenimi posodami različic Pi4/3–4 krajša ramena in vbočeno dno.

Lonci

Manjše posode, po obliki podobne pitosom, a z volumni med 2,9 in 7,9 litrov, obravnavamo kot lonce (*sl. 8*). Med njimi so najpogostejši lonci tipa L1 (*sl. 8: L1*), ki so oblikovani in okrašeni podobno kot velike shrambene posode tipa Pi/1, ter lonci tipa L2, ki so enake oblike kot pitosi tipa Pi2 (*sl. 8: L2*). Od ostalih tipov velja omeniti lonce, katerih glavne značilnosti so nižji polkroglasti trup, ročaj/ročaja in izvihan vrat (*sl. 8: L3*), lonce brez vratu, ki imajo bolj (*sl. 8: L5/2*) ali manj zaobljeno ustje (*sl. 8: L5/1*), ter manjši lonec s kratkim cilindričnim vratom (*sl. 8: L4*).

Če si ogledamo najprej primerjave za lonce oblik L1 in L2, ugotovimo, da jih je le malo takih, ki bi se pojavljali le v kratkem časovnem obdobju. Za dolgotrajne lahko tako označimo prav vse različice loncev tipa L1 (*sl. 8: L1/1–3*) in dve od štirih različic loncev tipa L2 (*sl. 8: L2/2, L2/4*). Gre namreč za pogoste najdbe tako na pozno bronastodobnih naselbinah Ha A in Ha B stopenj v Podravju in Pomurju kot tudi v zgodnje železnodobnih naselbinah, zato njihovih primerjav na tem mestu posebej ne navajamo.[50] Zato pa so, kot kaže, kronološko bolje opredeljivi lonci različice L2/1 in lonec različice L2/3 s plastičnim rebrom v obliki girlande, za katera J. Dular ugotavlja, da gre za značilni najdbi stopenj Ha B2/3 in HaC0.[51] Lonci različice L2/1 se pojavljajo na pobreški naselbini v različnih velikostih, pri čemer spada primerek na naši tipološki tabeli med največje (*sl. 8*). Gre za posode z značilnimi dolgimi rahlo zaobljenimi rameni, z zaobljenim prehodom v spodnji del posode in kratkim izvihanim ustjem. Spodnji del posode je bil v najboljšem primeru ohranjen le nekaj cm od prehoda iz ramen, a naklon in oblikovanost stene ob prehodu dajeta slutiti, da je bil trebuh konveksen in približno enako visok kot zgornji del posode. Podobni zgornji deli loncev so v Podravju znani npr. iz Grajskega griča na Ptuju, iz naselbine v Ormožu in iz Poštele.[52] Še bolj značilen je lonec različice L2/3. V nasprotju

[49] Pahič 1957, 20–21, T. 6: 1.

[50] Glej npr. Črešnar 2010, 34–37; Dular 2013, 30–31, 33, 55, sl. 7; 8: L9; Grahek 2015, 33–35.

[51] Dular 2013, 32–33, 56, sl. 8: L8; 17: L8.

[52] Teržan 1990, T: 1; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 4: 12; Dular 2013, T. 20: 2; 27: 1.

made with incisions are known from the settlement at Pobrežje, but they are highly fragmented and their form cannot be determined. A well-preserved vessel with a coarse surface made with incisions is known from Grave 13 of the Ruše II cemetery,[49] which has a narrower shoulder and a concave base in comparison with the o Pi4/3–4 vessels from Pobrežje.

Jars

Vessels that are formally similar to pithoi but have a smaller capacity ranging between 2.9 and 7.9 l are determined as jars (*fig. 8*). The most common jars are those of Type L1 (*fig. 8: L1*), similar in form and decoration to the pithoi of Type Pi/1, and the jars of Type L2, that share the form with the pithoi of Type Pi2 (*fig. 8: L2*). Other jars include those characterised by a low hemispherical body, one or two handles and an everted rim (*Fig. 8: L3*), neckless jars with a more (*fig. 8: L5/2*) or less rounded rim (*fig. 8: L5/1*) and a small jar with a short cylindrical neck (*fig. 8: L4*).

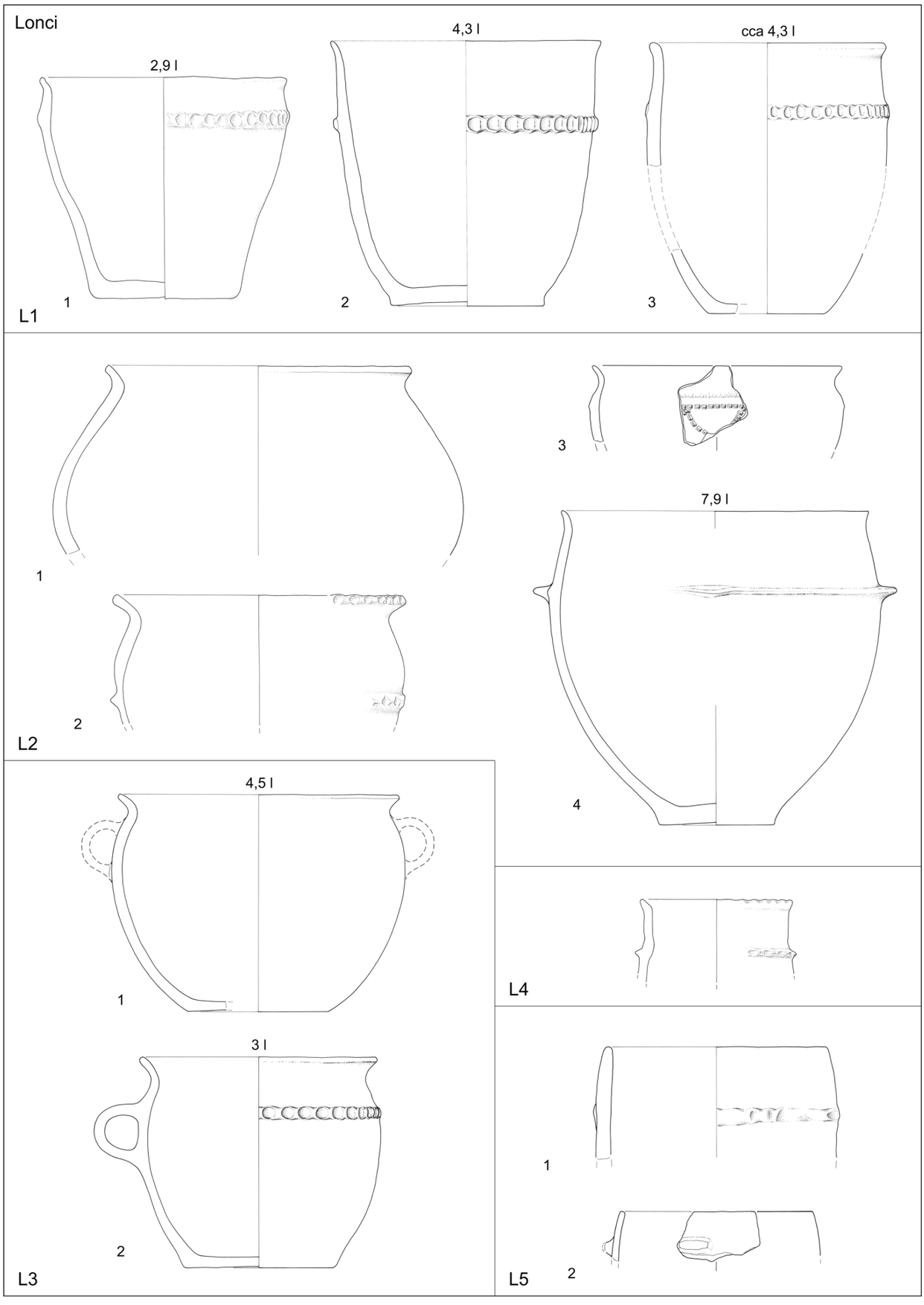
Most of the variants of Types L1 and L2 were in use over longer periods of time; such were all the variants of Type L1 (*fig. 8: L1/1–3*) and two of the four variants of Type L2 (*fig. 8: L2/2, L2/4*). They were very common both in the Late Bronze Age settlements of Ha A and Ha B and in the Early Iron Age settlements in Styria/Podravje; this has already been observed by previous authors who also discussed the comparisons.[50] A chronologically more limited use can be observed for the jars of Variant L2/1 and a jar of Variant L2/3 with a garland-like cordon, which Janez Dular saw as typical finds of Ha B2/3 and HaC0.[51] The jars of Variant L2/1 appear in the settlement at Pobrežje in various sizes, with the example shown on the typological table (*fig. 8*) ranking among the largest ones. These are vessels with a variously wide and slightly rounded shoulder, a rounded shoulder-lower part junction and a short everted rim. The lower body of these vessels is preserved only a few centimetres from the shoulder down at best, but the angle and shape of the wall at the junction suggest that it was convex and roughly equal in height to the upper part of the vessel. In Podravje, similar upper parts of jars are known from the settlements at Grajski grič

dicating that we should expect finds with such a coarse surface elsewhere as well (see here Strmčnih-Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger, *Pls. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 5: 3*). Ethnographic evidence shows that different peoples, for various reasons, often apply tree resins on their vessels during the cooling process (Rice 1987, 163–167).

[49] Pahič 1957, 20–21, Pl. 6: 1.

[50] See e.g. Črešnar 2010, 34–37; Dular 2013, 30–31, 33, 55, fig. 7; 8: L9; Grahek 2015, 33–35.

[51] Dular 2013, 32–33, 56, fig. 8: L8; 17: L8.



Slika 8. Pobrežje, lonci tipov L1–L5. M. = 1:4.
Figure 8. Pobrežje, jars of Types L1–L5. Scale = 1:4.

s prejšnjo različico loncev je za njega značilno, da ima krajša ramena in posledično večji premer ustja pri enaki velikosti najširšega oboda. Ustje lonca te različice je bilo rahlo izvihano, podobno kot pri posodah različice L2/4, ki se pojavljajo z vodoravnim

in Ptuj, Ormož and Poštela.[52] Characteristic is also the jar of Variant L2/3. In contrast to the previously discussed variant, these jars have a narrower shoulder

[52] Teržan 1990, Pl. 1; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 4: 12; Dular 2013, Pls. 20: 2; 27: 1.

razčlenjenim ali gladkim rebrom, pri posodah različice L2/2 pa je bilo ustje močno izvihano. Glavna razlika, po kateri se lonec različice L2/3 loči od preostalih dveh, je rebro v obliki girlande. V našem primeru je bilo to razčlenjeno, sicer pa se na drugih najdiščih pojavljajo podobne posode z girlandami, izvedenimi z gladkimi rebri. J. Dular pri svoji tipo-kronološki analizi lončenine iz Ormoža, Ptuja in Gornje Radgone (na podlagi primerjav s keramiko iz naselbine Burgstallkogel in grobišč v Kleinkleinu ter na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo) ugotavlja, da so take posode značilne za stopnje Ha B2/3 ter Ha C0.[53] Sicer pa je analogije razen v Ormožu in na Ptujskem gradu najti v Podravju ter na žarnih grobiščih na Pobrežju, na Zgornji Hajdini, pa tudi na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru, kjer so take posode imele držaj.[54] Primerljive posode so tudi na sočasnih najdiščih v sosednji Avstriji, na južnem Slovaškem in Madžarskem, kot kaže primer na že omenjenem grobišču Budapest-Békásmegyer, kjer gre tako za posode z ročaji kot tudi za take brez njih.[55] L. D. Nebelsick, ki je zbral tovrstne posode s širšega prostora Panonije in jugovzhodnega predalpskega obrobja, jih je opredelil kot lonce »protokalenderberškega tipa«.[56]

V naši analizi gradiva iz pobreške naselbine so omembe vredni tudi lonci z nizkim polkroglastim trupom, izvihanim ustjem in ročajem na ramenu (*sl. 8: L3*). Pojavljata se dve različici. Pri prvi različici, ki jo lahko po Dularjevi razporeditvi keramičnega posodja[57] primerjamo z lonci tipa L 11, je ohranjen le prehod v ročaj, tako da ni jasno, ali je imela posoda en ali dva ročaja (*sl. 8: L3/1*). Druga različica se pojavlja z enim ročajem in z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom na ramenu (*sl. 8: L3/2*), primerjamo pa jo lahko z lonci tipa L13 pri J. Dularju.[58] Pri loncih L3/1 gre za značilen Ha B tip. Primerjave ima v grobovih 41, 46 na 1. žarnem grobišču v Rušah, v grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru, v grobu 38 na Pobrežju in v že omenjenem grobu 5 na grobišču v Miklavžu na Dravskem polju.[59] Enaki lonci so bili odkriti tudi v sočasnih naselbinah v Ormožu ter na Grajskem griču na Ptuju.[60] V grobu 41 na žarnem grobišču v

[53] Glej Lamut 1988–1989, T. 13: 1; Dular 2013, 34, 37, 55–56, sl. 9: L16; 17: L8; T. 45: 4; 63: 14.

[54] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 116: 18; 121: 3, 4, 9; Pahič 1972, T. 35: 1.

[55] Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 343, Typentaf. 9: 9–12.

[56] Nebelsick 1996, 337–339, 356; glej tudi Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 255–256.

[57] Dular 2013, 34–35, sl. 9: L11.

[58] Ibid. 2013, 34–35, sl. 9: L13.

[59] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 109: B2; 110: E3; 121: 6–7; Pahič 1972, T. 9: 2; Črešnar, Murko 2014, sl. 10: 13.

[60] Lamut 1988–1989, T. 14: 5; 17: 2; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 61; Dular 2013, T. 41: 3; 61: 1.

and consequently a broader rim diameter in comparison with maximum diameter. The rim of these jars is slightly everted, similarly as in the later vessels of Variant L2/4 that bear a cordon that is either plain or with impressions, while the vessels of Variant L2/2 have a strongly everted rim. The main feature that distinguishes Variant L2/3 from Variants L2/2 and L2/4 is the applied garland. On the jar from Pobrežje, this garland bears impressions; the jars elsewhere have either plain garlands or such with impressions. In his typo-chronological analysis of the pottery from Ormož, Ptuj and Gornja Radgona (on the basis of comparisons with the finds from the settlement at Burgstallkogel and from the cemeteries at Kleinklein and Lepa ravna below Poštela), J. Dular observed that such vessels were typical of Ha B2/3 and Ha C0.[53] Apart from Ormož and Ptujski grad, other parallels in the Podravje region are known from the urn cemeteries at Pobrežje and Zgornja Hajdina, as well as at Mladinska ulica in Maribor, where such vessels have a grip.[54] Contemporary sites in Austria, southern Slovakia and Hungary, also the already mentioned cemetery at Budapest-Békásmegyer, have yielded analogies both with handles and without them.[55] Louis D. Nebelsick, who gathered a vessels of this type in the wider area of Pannonia and the south-eastern sub-Alpine area, describes the jars of such decoration and form as the 'proto-Kalenderberg type'.[56]

The finds from the Pobrežje settlement include another important jar type, with a low hemispherical body, an everted rim and a handle on the shoulder (*fig. 8: L3*) that has two variants. Variant L3/1 is comparable to the jars of Type L 11 after Dular;[57] the vessel of this variant from Pobrežje is not preserved enough to allow us to determine whether it had one or two handles (*fig. 8: L3/1*). Variant L3/2 has a single handle and a cordon with impressions on the shoulder (*fig. 8: L3/2*); it is comparable with the jars of Type L 13 after Dular.[58] The jars of Variant L3/1 are typical of Ha B, with parallels from Graves 41 and 46 of the Ruše I cemetery, from the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor, from Grave 38 at Pobrežje and from the already mentioned Grave 5 at Miklavž na Dravskem polju.[59] Such jars were also

[53] See Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 13: 1; Dular 2013, 34, 37, 55–56, figs. 9: L16; 17: L8; Pls. 45: 4; 63: 14.

[54] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pls. 116: 18; 121: 3, 4, 9; Pahič 1972, Pl. 35: 1.

[55] Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 343, Type Pl. 9: 9–12.

[56] Nebelsick 1996, 337–339, 356; also see Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 255–256.

[57] Dular 2013, 34–35, fig. 9: L11.

[58] Ibid. 2013, 34–35, fig. 9: L13.

[59] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pls. 109: B2; 110: E3; 121: 6–7; Pahič 1972, Pl. 9: 2; Črešnar, Murko 2014, fig. 10: 13.

Rušah in v grobu 5 na grobišču v Miklavžu najdemo primerjave tudi loncu različice L3/2.[61] V Rušah je bila taka posoda enako okrašena, v Miklavžu pa je bila okrašena z vodoravnim gladkim rebrom in bradavicami. Posoda enakega tipa, okrašena z gladkim vodoravnim rebrom in gladkim rebrom v obliki cik-caka, je znana iz groba 7 na Pobrežju, z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom pa sta dva primerljiva lonca iz Ormoža.[62]

Manjši lonec s cilindričnim vratom in blago zaobljenimi rameni (*sl. 8: L4*) je bil odkrit v naselbini v enem samem primeru. Posoda je ohranjena le v zgornjem delu, tako da ni jasno, ali je bila nizka ali visoka, vendar pa jo kljub temu predstavljamo, saj gre za tipološko posebnost v naselbini. Nič kaj bolj pogosti niso lonci brez vratu. Različica z manj zaobljenim ustjem in vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom je bila odkrita v dveh primerih, v enem primeru je bila posoda okrašena z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom (*sl. 8: L5/1*), v drugem z gladkim (*Tab. 11: 6*). Analogije slednji najdemo v naselbinah na Grajskem griču Ptujskega gradu in v Ormožu.[63] Za drugo različico lonca brez vratu je značilno, da ima ustje bolj uvihano, pod ustjem pa je držaj. J. Dular v svoji tipo-kronološki razvrstitvi pozno bronastodobnega keramičnega posodja iz Ormoža, Ptujskega gradu in Gornje Radgone take lonce združuje v tip L10, za njih pa ugotavlja, da se pojavljajo od stopnje Ha B1 do stopenje Ha D1.[64]

Amfore in vrči

Amfore in vrči na pobreški naselbini predstavljajo precej manj pogosti skupini keramičnih najdb. Manjša amfora s kratkim vratom, dolgimi rameni in velikimi ročaji je tukaj unikaten primer (*sl. 9: A1*), amfora tipa A2, za katero so značilna kratka ramena in dolg stožčast vrat, pa je bila zastopana v dveh primerih. Prva posoda predstavlja različico A2/1. Gre za lepo okrašeno amforo, ki pa je bila povsem prežgana, tako da je bila možna le kolikor toliko pravilna risarska rekonstrukcija zgornjega dela posode, ki kaže, da je imela posoda nizka, rahlo zaobljena ramena, stožčast vrat in močno izvihano ustje (*sl. 9: A2/1*). Druga amfora je bila neokrašena, a bolje ohranjena, tako da jo je bilo risarsko mogoče rekonstruirati od dna do prehoda v ustje. Njen volumen je znašal okoli

[61] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 110: E5; Črešnar, Murko 2014, sl. 10: 6.

[62] Pahič 1972, T. 2: 3; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 3:2; 95:4.

[63] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 49: 6; Dular 2013, T. 8: 1.

[64] Lamut 1988–1989, T. 22: 13; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 98: 1; Dular 2013, 34–35, sl. 9: L10, 56; 17: L10.

found in contemporary settlements at Ormož and Grajski grič in Ptuj.[60] Grave 41 from Ruše and Grave 5 from Miklavž also yielded comparisons for the jar of Variant L3/2 from Pobrežje.[61] The jar from Ruše bears the same decoration, while the jar from Miklavž bears a plain cordon and knobs. A vessel of the same type, decorated with a plain cordon and a zigzag cordon, was found in Grave 7 at Pobrežje, while two comparable vessels with a cordon with impressions are known from the settlement at Ormož (Ha B2/3).[62]

A small jar with a cylindrical neck and a slightly rounded shoulder represents Type 4 (*fig. 8: L4*), of which a single example has been found at the Pobrežje settlement. Only the upper part of the vessel survives, hence it is unclear whether the vessel was low or high. Slightly more numerous are the neckless jars of Type 5, which appear in two variants. Two jars of Variant L5/1, with a less rounded shoulder and a cordon, have been found, one decorated with a cordon with impressions (*fig. 8: L5/1*), the other with a plain cordon (*Pl. 11: 6*). Analogies for the latter are known from the settlements at Grajski grič in Ptuj and at Ormož.[63] Variant L5/2 jars have a more inturned rim and a grip below it. Dular treats both variants as Type L 10 and observes that they were in use from Ha B1 to the Early Iron Age phases of Ha D1.[64]

Amphorae and jugs

Amphorae and jugs are much less numerous finds at Pobrežje in comparison with pithoi and jars. A small amphora with a short neck, a wide shoulder and large handles is unique at this site (*fig. 9: A1*), while the amphorae of Type A2, with a narrow shoulder and a long conical neck, are represented with two pieces. One of these is of Variant A2/1, it is beautifully decorated, but completely burnt through and only its upper part could be relatively reliably reconstructed. This reveals that the amphora has a low and slightly rounded shoulder, a conical neck and a strongly everted rim (*fig. 9: A2/1*). The other amphora, of Variant A2/2, is plain but better preserved and could be

[60] Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 14: 5; 17: 2; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 61: 1; Dular 2013, Pls. 41: 3; 61: 1.

[61] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 110: E5; Črešnar, Murko 2014, fig. 10: 6.

[62] Pahič 1972, Pl. 2: 3; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 3:2; 95: 4.

[63] Dular 2013, Pl. 8: 1; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 49: 6.

[64] Also see Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 22: 13; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 98: 1; Dular 2013, 34–35, figs. 9: L10, 56; 17: L10.

17,7 litrov, zanjo pa so značilni vbočeno dno, nizek konveksen trebuh, rahlo zaobljena ramena in stožčast vrat, ki je bil v primerjavi s prvo posodo daljši in višji (*sl. 9: A2/2*).

Dobre analogije najdemo predvsem za amforo različice A2/2. Podobno oblikovane in prav tako neokrašene amfore so bile namreč najdene v grobovih 111 in 134 na Pobrežju in na 2. žarnem grobišču v Rušah.[65] Primerjave za amforo različice A2/1 so manj izrazite. Ponovno gre za posode iz ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine, in sicer predvsem iz obeh grobišč v Rušah, iz grobišč na Pobrežju in na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru.[66] S slednjega velja še posebej omeniti amforo, ki je imela skoraj enak okras kot pobreška.[67] Tudi nekatere druge amfore so bile podobno okrašene,[68] vendar pa ima večina amfor iz ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine manj izvihano ustje.

Poleg tipičnih amfor ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine pa je bila na pobreški naselbini odkrita tudi posoda, ki ima primerjave od drugod. Gre za manjšo posodo, amforo ali vrč s prostornino približno 1,7 litrov, z nizkim konveksnim trebuhom, kratkimi rameni in dolgim usločenim vratom, ki je na ramenu in po celotni površini trebuha okrašena z navpičnimi kanelurami (*sl. 9: A3*). Takšen okras spada med značilno ornamentiko žarnogrobiščnega prostora v Panoniji. Podobno so okrašene skodelice skupine Dalj, ki predstavljajo pozno žarnogrobiščno stopnjo v jugovzhodni Panoniji.[69] Še boljše primerjave je najti v severozahodnem delu Panonije, in sicer predvsem v skupini Vál-Chotín na Madžarskem in Slovaškem. Tam se tovrstni okras pojavlja na različnih zvrsteh posod, tako na velikih shrambenih posodah s stožčastimi vratovi kot tudi na skledah, skodelicah, amforah in vrčih.[70] Pobreški amfori sta najbolj podobni dvoročajni posodi – amfori – iz najdišč Vál in Tököl, ki ju je E. Patek opredelila v njeno različico 11. Enak tip posode je zastopan tudi na grobišču Budapest-Békásmegyer, ki je, kot že rečeno, datirano v stopnje Ha A2/Ha

[65] Prim. *sl. 9: A2/2* s Pahič 1972, T. 22: 4, predvsem T. 26: 9, ter isti 1957, T. 18: 2.

[66] Pahič 1957, T. 1: 3; 4: 1; 5: 1; 10: 4; Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 111: C9; 114: K2; 120: 3, 9–10, 21; Pahič 1972, T. 14: 10; 15: 1; 28: 8; 33: 2, 11; 34: 3. Od naselbinskih najdb pa velja omeniti predvsem amforo iz Ormoža (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 90: 7).

[67] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 6.

[68] Glej npr. Pahič 1957, T. 4: 1; 7: 2.

[69] Metzner-Nebelsick 1996, 285–287, sl. 3; ista 2002, 128–130.

[70] Dušek 1957, T. 4: 4; 6: 1, 6; 13: 6; 15: 1–2; 21: 1–2; 29: 6; 30: 6; 32: 1–4; 36: 5; Patek 1968, T. 3: 22, 24, 27; 4: 5–6, 13; 5: 8–10; 6: 22; 7: 43–44, 46; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, 120–121; Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 246–249, 335–336, Typentafel 1: 6, 11; 2: 4, 14.

reconstructed from base to the neck-rim junction. It has a capacity of around 17.7 l, a concave base, a low convex lower part, a slightly rounded shoulder and a conical neck that is both broader and higher in comparison with the vessel of Variant A2/1 (*fig. 9: A2/2*).

Close comparisons can mainly be found for the amphora of Variant A2/2. Plain amphorae of a similar shape have been found in Graves 111 and 134 at Pobrežje and in the Ruše II cemetery.[65] The Variant A2/1 amphora does not have such close parallels; broadly similar vessels are known from the Ruše Urnfield culture group, mainly from both Ruše and the Pobrežje cemeteries, as well as the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor.[66] Of these, the cemetery in Maribor yielded an amphora with an almost identical decoration.[67] Other vessels have a similar decoration,[68] but most amphorae from the Ruše Urnfield culture group have a less everted rim.

The settlement at Pobrežje also yielded a vessel with comparisons outside the Ruše Urnfield culture group. It is a small vessel, either an amphora or a jug, with a capacity of roughly 1.7 l, a low convex lower part, a narrow shoulder and a long curved neck decorated with vertical grooves running along the shoulder and the lower part (*fig. 9: A3*). Such decoration is typical of the Urnfield culture in Pannonia. Similar decoration is known on the cups of the Dalj group that represents the Late Urnfield culture phase in Pannonia.[69] Other comparisons can be found in north-western Pannonia, primarily in the Vál-Chotín group in Hungary and Slovakia. There, such decoration appears on a variety of pottery forms, on large storage vessels with a conical neck, as well as on dishes, cups, amphorae and jugs.[70] We could find no identical vessels to the one from Pobrežje, but very similar two-handled vessels – amphorae – are known from Vál and Tököl that Erzsébet Patek ascribed to her Variant 11. The same vessel type also came to light at the Budapest-Békásmegyer cemetery dated from the Ha A2/Ha B1 to Ha B2/3. Vessels of the

[65] Cf. *fig. 9: A2/2* with Pahič 1972, Pl. 22: 4, most importantly with Pl. 26: 9, and id. 1957, Pl. 18: 2.

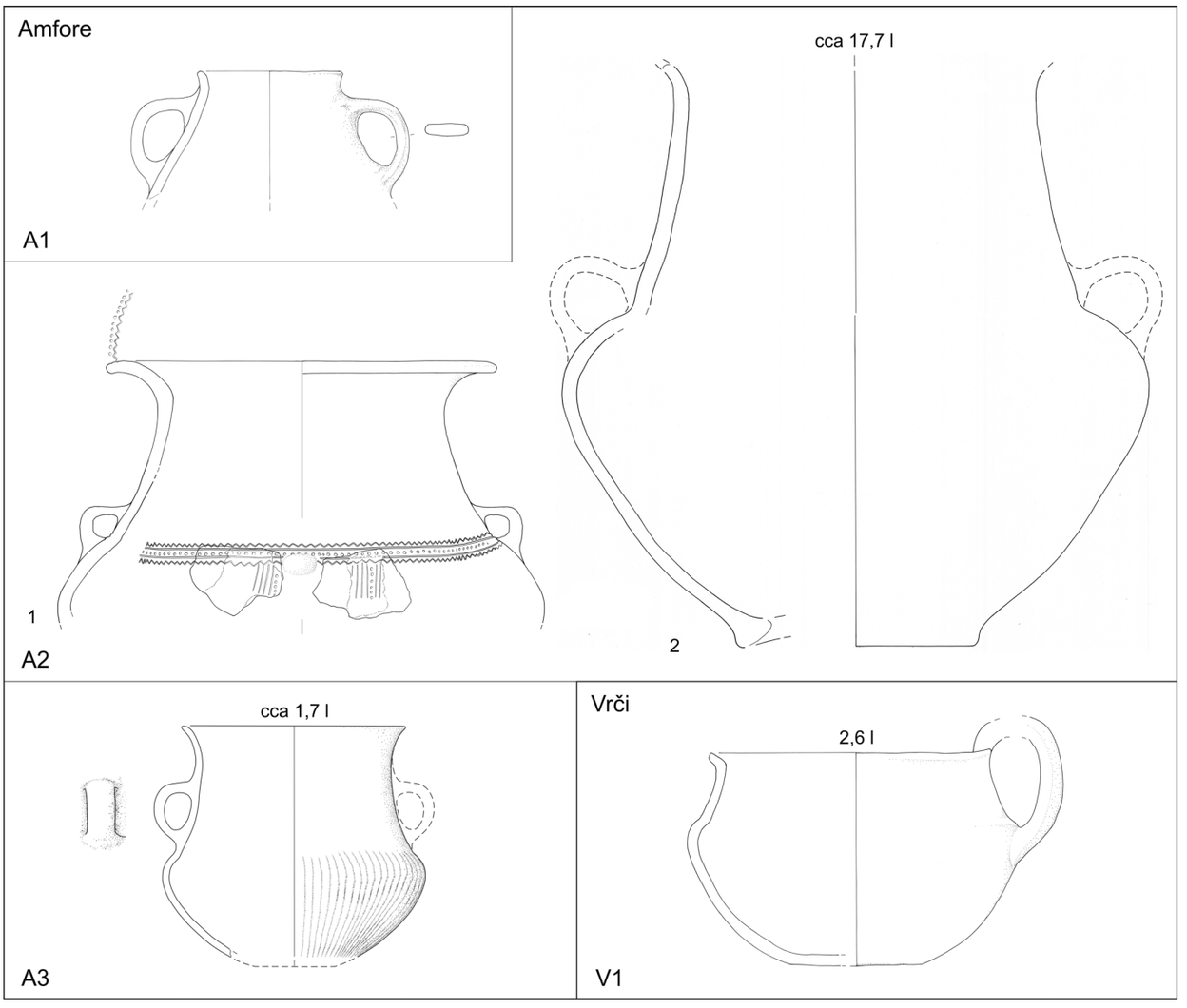
[66] Pahič 1957, Pls. 1: 3; 4: 1; 5: 1; 10: 4; Müller–Karpe 1959, Pls. 111: C9; 114: K2; 120: 3, 9–10, 21; Pahič 1972, Pls. 14: 10; 15: 1; 28: 8; 33: 2, 11; 34: 3. Of the finds from settlements, we should mention an amphora from Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 90: 7).

[67] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 6.

[68] See e.g. Pahič 1957, Pls. 4: 1; 7: 2.

[69] Metzner Nebelsick 1996, 285–287, fig. 3; ead. 2002, 128–130.

[70] Dušek 1957, Pls. 4: 4; 6: 1, 6; 13: 6; 15: 1–2; 21: 1–2; 29: 6; 30: 6; 32: 1–4; 36: 5; Patek 1968, Pls. 3: 22, 24, 27; 4: 5–6, 13; 5: 8–10; 6: 22; 7: 43–44, 46; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, 120–121; Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 246–249, 335–336, Type Pl. 1: 6, 11; 2: 4, 14.



Slika 9. Pobrežje, amfore tipov A1–A2 ter vrči tipov V1 in V2. M. = 1:4.
Figure 9. Pobrežje, amphorae of Types A1–A2 and jugs of Types V1 and V2. Scale = 1:4.

B1 do Ha B2/3. Povsem enake posode so znane tudi iz grobišča Chotin II, kjer jih Dušek uvršča v zgodnjo stopnjo Ha B.[71]

Pri vrčih gre za neokrašene posode, ki imajo precej nizka ramena, srednje dolge stožčaste vratove, izvihana ustja in po en presegajoči ročaj (*sl. 9: V1; Tab. 4: 4)*. V naselbini se pojavljajo v več primerih, analogije za njih pa je ponovno najti v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini. Najbolje primerljiva posoda je bila odkrita v grobu 60 na Pobrežju, in sicer skupaj s skodelo z dvorogljatim ročajem, ki S. Pahiču predstavlja enega izmed vodilnih tipov Ha B1 stopnje na grobišču.[72] Druge primerjave so manj ustrezne. V grobu 1993/5 na drugem žarnem grobišču v Rušah je bil npr. odkrit vrč, ki je na podlagi omenjenega pobreškega groba 60 pogojno datiran v isto stopnjo, vendar pa ima ta vrč bolj položen vrat in posledično v primerjavi z najširšim obodom manjše ustje. Druga dva delno primerljiva vrča je leta 1952 na istem grobišču izkopal Pahič in sicer v grobovih 5 in 19.

same form are also known from the Chotín II cemetery, where Dušek attributes them to Ha B.[71]

Jugs are mainly plain, with a low shoulder, a medium-high conical neck, an everted rim and one high handle (*fig. 9: V1; Pl. 4: 4)*. Several of them have been excavated at the Pobrežje settlement. Their analogies are again to be found within the Ruše Urnfield culture group. The closest parallel came to light in Grave 60 at Pobrežje, together with a bowl with a two-pronged handle that Pahič sees as one of the leading vessel types of Ha B1 at the cemetery.[72] Other parallels are less close. Grave 1993/5 of the Ruše II cemetery contained a jug that was conditionally attributed to Ha B1 on the basis of the above-mentioned jug from Grave 60 at Pobrežje, but the neck on the jug from Ruše is less steep and consequently has a narrower rim diameter in relation to maximum diameter. In 1952, Pahič excavated two partially comparable jugs at the Ruše II cemetery, more precisely in Graves 5 and 19. On the basis of

71 Dušek 1957, 132, T. 29: 6; 30: 6; 31: 5; 36: 5; Patek 1968, 93, T. 3: 24; Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, T. 99: 8.

72 Pahič 1972, 75, T. 13: 1. Dvorogljati ročaji so bili odkriti tudi v naselbini na Pobrežju.

71 Dušek 1957, 132, Pls. 29: 6; 30: 6; 31: 5; 36: 5; Patek 1968, 93, Pl. 3: 24; Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, Pl. 99: 8.

72 Pahič 1972, 75, Pl. 13: 1. Two-pronged handles were also found at the settlement at Pobrežje.

Prvi grob je na podlagi pridatkov in tipo-kronološke analize keramike uvrščen v Ha B2/3 stopnjo, drugi pa v Ha B2.[73]

Sklede

Sklede iz pobreške naselbine smo razvrstili v pet tipov: sklede z izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: S1*), sklede z rameni in močno izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: S2*), sklede s kratkim stožčastim vratom (*sl. 10: S3*), sklede polkroglaste oblike (*sl. 10: S4*) ter sklede z uvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: S5*).

Kot prve predstavljamo sklede z izvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: S1*). Gre za različno velike posode (v povprečju se njihovi volumni gibljejo med pribl. 0,36 in 2,6 litra), s konveksnimi trebuhi, ki se med seboj ločijo po dolžini ustja in po prisotnosti/odsotnosti razčlenjenega rebra. J. Dular je take sklede označil kot tip 1, za njih pa ugotavlja, da so bile v rabi od začetka pozne bronaste dobe (Ha A) in vse do zgodnjega halštatskega obdobja Ha C0.[74]

Drugi tip sklede je bil na pobreški naselbini odkrit le v dveh primerkih, obe skledi pa se med seboj tudi razlikujeta, zato predstavljata različni varianti. Prva posoda ima poudarjena ramena z ostrim prehodom v spodnji del posode (*sl. 10: S2/1*).[75] Edino primerjavo ji najdemo v grobu 52 na grobišču Gračič pod Brinjevo goro, ki ga V. Pahič na podlagi igle z majhno bikonično glavico in rahlo odebeljenim tordiranim vratom uvršča v mlajšo stopnjo grobov na najdišču (Ha B2), s tem da je skleda iz groba 52 lepo okrašena in ima višji vrat.[76] Pri drugi skledi tipa S2 so ramena zaobljena, prehod v trebuh pa tekoč (*sl. 10: S2/2*). Gre za obliko, ki je ne smemo enačiti s polkroglastimi skledami z izvihanim ustjem, ki so datirane v čas Br D/Ha A, saj imajo slednje fasetirana ustja, naša skleda pa povsem gladko.[77] Take posode so značilne za Ha B stopnjo. Ker pa je od pobreške sklede ohranjen le fragment, je težko ugotoviti, kako globoka je bila posoda in ali je imela ročaj, kar otežuje primerjave.[78]

Tudi posodi s kratkim stožčastim vratom (*sl. 10: S3*), ki smo ju pogojno uvrstili med skledi, sta zastopani v dveh različicah. Prva posoda, ki je bila odkrita v groblji SE 500 ob objektu 16, je na najširšem obodu okrašena z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom (*sl. 10: S3/1*). Druga je bila podobno oblikovana, a neokrašena (*sl. 10: S3/2*), najdena pa je bila v jami za

[73] Črešnar 2006, 144–147, sl. 35; T. 2: 1; prim. tudi *sl. 9: V1* s Pahič 1957, T. 2: 4 in *T. 4: 4 s* Pahič 1957, T. 9: 1.

[74] Dular 2013, 36, 39, 55, sl. 10: S 1 in sl. 16: S 1.

[75] Ta posoda je bila najdena v jami skupaj s shrambeno posodo različice Pi4/4, zato ji je morda služila kot pokrov.

[76] Pahič V. 1988–1989, 188; glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič.

[77] Glej. npr. Grahek 2015, 38–39, sl. 31: Sk5.

[78] Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 109: H2; Dular 2013, T. 32: 4.

the associated goods and a typo-chronological analysis, the jug from Grave 5 has been attributed to Ha B2/3, the one from Grave 19 to Ha B2.[73]

Dishes

The dishes from the settlement at Pobrežje have been divided into five types: dishes with an everted rim (*fig. 10: S1*), shouldered dishes with a strongly everted rim (*fig. 10: S2*), dishes with short conical neck (*fig. 10: S3*), hemispherical dishes (*fig. 10: S4*) and dishes with an inturned rim (*fig. 10: S5*).

Dishes with an everted rim come in different sizes (their capacities range roughly from 0.36 to 2.6 l), with a convex body and different widths of the rim and the presence/absence of a cordon with impressions. Dular marked such dishes as Type 1 and dated them from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Ha A) to the Early Hallstatt period or Ha C0.[74]

Two examples of Type 2 dishes came to light at the Pobrežje settlement. They differ slightly and therefore represent two variants. One dish has an almost flat shoulder and a sharp shoulder-body junction (*fig. 10: S2/1*).[75] It has a single comparison, from Grave 52 of the cemetery at Gračič below Brinjeva gora that Vitko Pahič attributed to the late phase of burial at the site (Ha B2) on the basis of the pin with a small biconical head and a slightly thickened twisted neck; this dish is decorated and has a higher neck.[76] The other dish of Type S2 has a rounded shoulder and a smooth shoulder-body junction (*fig. 10: S2/2*). It is not of the same form as the hemispherical dishes with an everted rim dated to Br D/Ha A, as the latter have a facetted rim.[77] The rim on the dish from Pobrežje is completely plain; such dishes are typical of Ha B. Only a fragment survives of this dish, making it impossible to determine the height of the vessel and whether or not it had a handle, which hinders us in identifying parallels.[78]

The two vessels with short conical neck (*fig. 10: S3*) conditionally determined as dishes also differ from one another and represent two variants. The first vessel, found in the heap of stones of SE 500 near Building 16, is decorated with a cordon with impressions at maximum diameter (*fig. 10: S3/1*). The other vessel is of a similar form, but is plain (*fig.*

[73] Črešnar 2006, 144–147, fig. 35; Pl. 2: 1; also cf. *fig. 9: V1* with Pahič 1957, Pl. 2: 4 and *Pl. 4: 4* with id. 1957, Pl. 9: 1.

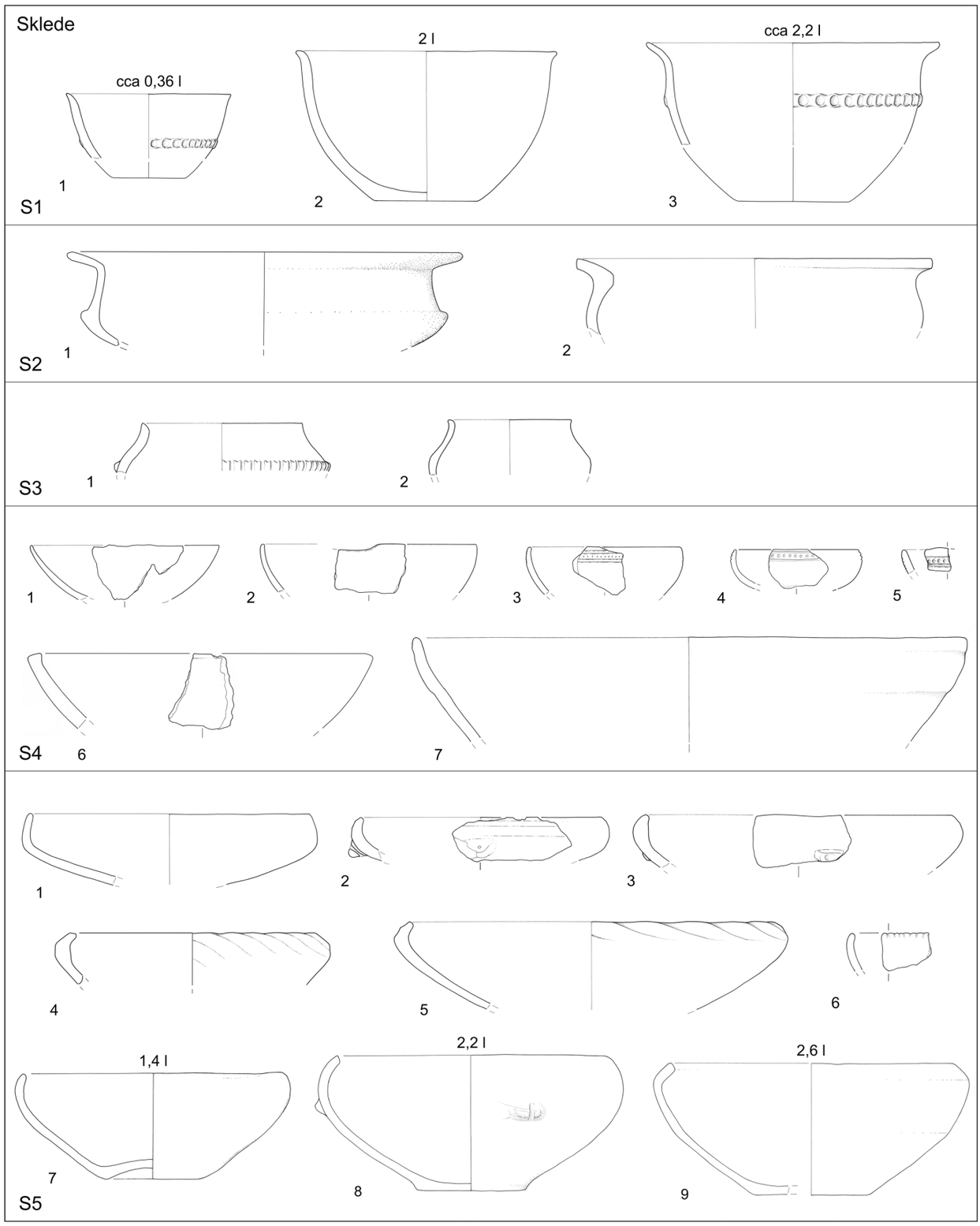
[74] Dular 2013, 36, 39, 55, fig. 10: S 1 and fig. 16: S 1.

[75] It was found in a pit together with a storage vessel of Variant Pi4/4 and may have served as its lid.

[76] Pahič V. 1988–1989, 188; see here Koprivnik, Gračič.

[77] See e.g. Grahek 2015, 38–39, fig. 31: Sk5.

[78] See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 109: H2; Dular 2013, Pl. 32: 4.



Slika 10. Pobrežje, sklede tipov S1–S5 ter vrči tipov V1 in V2. M. = 1:4.
Figure 10. Pobrežje, dishes of Types S1–S5 and jugs of Types V1 and V2. Scale = 1:4.

steber objekta 8. Posodi na prvi pogled spominjata na sklede, kakršne so značilne za halštatsko obdobje, vendar pa halštatske sklede niso nikoli okrašene z razčlenjenim plastični rebrom.[79] Upoštevati pa moramo tudi, da sta od naših skled ohranjena le odlomka ter da na območju groblje SE 500 in objekta 8 drugih značilnih halštatskih najdb ni bilo najdenih.

Bolj številčne so sklede polkroglaste oblike (*sl. 10: S4*). Razdelili smo jih v 7 različic. Prvo

[79] Glej npr. Dular 2013, 38–39, sl. 11: S4.

10: S3/2); it was found in a posthole of Building 8. The two vessels have a form similar to the dishes typical of the Hallstatt period, but these never bear a cordon with impressions.[79] We should also bear in mind that only fragments survive of the two dishes, but nevertheless the areas of the heap of stones and of Building 8 yielded no typically Hallstatt artefacts.

The hemispherical dishes are more numerously represented at the Pobrežje settlement (*fig. 10: S4*).

[79] See e.g. Dular 2013, 38–39, fig. 11: S4.

različico predstavljajo razmeroma plitve preprosto oblikovane sklede, kakršno poznamo iz različnih arheoloških obdobij. Različica S4/2 se od različice S4/1 razlikuje po tem, da je imela na ustju izvlečen izliv. Enako oblikovano skledo srečamo v jami SE 327 v Ormožu, torej na naselju, ki je datirano v Ha B. Več primerjav pa je tudi na grobišču Budapest-Békásmegyer, kjer očitno sklede z izvlečenim izlivom in podobno oblikovane sklede, ki imajo namesto izliva na ustju jezičaste držajčke, v mlajšem žarnogrobiščnem obdobju niso redke.[80]

Majhna, z vrezi in vtisnjenimi jamicami okrašena skleda polkroglaste oblike predstavlja različico S4/3 (*sl. 10: S4/3*). Sklede različice S4/4 so le nekoliko plitvejše (*sl. 10: S4/4*), medtem ko je za podobno oblikovano in okrašeno skledo različice S4/5 (*sl. 10: S4/5*) značilno, da ima na ustju jezičasto izboklino oz. držajček. Z izjemo različice S4/5 z držajem lahko rečemo, da gre za razmeroma razširjene oblike skled v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini. Enako okrašeni in oblikovani sta skledi v že omenjenem grobu 134 na Pobrežju in v naselbini v Ormožu.[81] Precej podoben je tudi okras na enako oblikovani skledi iz groba 29 na drugem ruškem grobišču, na skledi iz groba 34 na Pobrežju, ki ga S. Pahič uvršča v fazo Ha B2 ter na skledi iz groba 38, datiranem v fazo Ha B1, in iz groba 110.[82] Na Brinjevi gori so bile podobne sklede odkrite v četrti – mlajše žarnogrobiščni naselbinski plasti,[83] enako oblikovana in okrašena skleda pa je bila najdena tudi v grobu 30 na pripadajočem grobišču Gračič, ki sodi v Ha B1 stopnjo.[84] V njihovi tradiciji stoji tudi grafitirana skleda, odkrita na Pošteli v plasti 2 sonde 73. [85]

Precej drugače so oblikovane polkroglaste sklede različic S4/6 in S4/7 (*sl. 10: S4/6–7*). Varianta S4/7 je bila najdena v naselbini v enem samem primeru, edino približno primerjavo pa smo ji našli v naselbini na Grajskem hribu v Gornji Radgoni.[86] Zanimivejše so posode različice S4/6, za katere je značilno rahlo odebeljeno in ravno odrezano ustje. Odlomek take posode je bil najden v kulturni plasti, ki je bila raziskana okoli domnevne poznobronastodobne poti, torej okoli 250 m južno od naselja, dva odlomka pa v mešani kulturni plasti (SE 006) v skrajnem južnem delu izkopnega polja, v sek. 2. Lokaciji odkritja teh

We divided them into seven variants. The first one is represented by a relatively shallow simple dishes such as are known from different archaeological periods. Variant S4/2 differs from it in that it has a spout. Such a dish was also found in the pit of SE 327 at Ormož, i.e. at a settlement dated mostly to the Late Urnfield culture period (Ha B). Further parallels are known from the Budapest-Békásmegyer cemetery, where spouted dishes and dishes of a similar form but with small tongue-shaped grips on the rim instead of the spout were fairly frequent in the Late Urnfield culture period.[80]

The small hemispherical dish decorated with a line of impressed dots flanked with incised lines represents Variant S4/3 (*fig. 10: S4/3*). The dishes of Variant S4/4 are only slightly shallower (*fig. 10: S4/4*), while the dish of Variant S4/5 (*fig. 10: S4/5*) is of a similar shape and decoration, but has a tongue-shaped protrusion (small grip?) on the rim. The dishes of Variants S4/3 and S4/4 are relatively common forms within the Ruše Urnfield culture group. Dishes of the same form and decoration came to light in the already mentioned Grave 134 at Pobrežje and in the settlement at Ormož.[81] Fairly similar decoration can also be seen on the dish of the same shape from Grave 29 of the Ruše II cemetery, on the dish from Grave 34 at Pobrežje (that Stanko Pahič attributed to Ha B2), on the dish from Grave 38 (attributed to Ha B1) and from Grave 110.[82] At Brinjeva gora, similar dishes were found in the fourth or Late Urnfield culture period layer,[83] while a dish of the same form and decoration came to light in the associated cemetery at Gračič dated to Ha B1.[84] The graphite-coated dish from Poštela,[85] found in Layer 2 in Trench 73, stands in the same tradition.

The hemispherical dishes of Variants S4/6 and S4/7 (*fig. 10: S4/6–7*) are quite different. A single S4/7 dish was found at the settlement at Pobrežje, and has a rough comparison from the settlement on the hill of Grajski hrib in Gornja Radgona.[86] More interesting are the dishes of Variant S4/6, which have a slightly thickened rim with a flat lip. One fragment of such a vessel was found in the cultural layer excavated around the supposed Late

80 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81–82, T. 31: 8; Kaliczc-Schreiber 2010, 252–253, 341, Typentafel 7: 6–11; T. 19: 5, 7–8; 109: 3; 128: 7–8; 142: 7–8; 148: 1.

81 Prim. *sl. 10: S4/3* s Pahič 1972, T. 26: 10; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 90: 11.

82 Pahič 1957, T. 11: 3; isti 1972, 75, T. 8: 3; 9: 7; 22: 8.

83 Oman 1981, 150–151, T. 34: 1–2.

84 Pahič V. 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 7; glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič.

85 Teržan 1990, 276, 388, T. 12: 4.

86 Dular 2013, T. 73: 8.

80 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81–82, Pl. 31: 8; Kaliczc-Schreiber 2010, 252–253, 341, Type Pl. 7: 6–11; Pls. 19: 5, 7–8; 109: 3; 128: 7–8; 142: 7–8; 148: 1.

81 Cf. *fig. 10: S4/3* with Pahič 1972, Pl. 26: 10; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 90: 11.

82 Pahič 1957, Pl. 11: 3; id. 1972, 75, Pl. 8: 3; 9: 7; 22: 8.

83 Oman 1981, 150–151, Pl. 34: 1–2.

84 Pahič V. 1988–1989, 185, Pl. 1: 7; also see here Koprivnik, Gračič.

85 Teržan 1990, 276, 388, Pl. 12: 4.

86 Dular 2013, Pl. 73: 8.

kosov posod sta verjetno v zvezi z dvema grobovoma iz horizonta Oloris–Podsmreka, saj so take sklede značilne predvsem za Bd D in tudi še Ha A stopnji, kar nakazujejo najdbe iz Dolnjega Lakoša, Orehove vasi in Rogoze,[87] v naselbinah Ha B stopnje pa se pojavljajo le izjemoma.[88]

Nazadnje obravnavamo sklede z uvihanim ustjem (*sl. 10: S5*), imenovane tudi latvice.[89] Za njih J. Dular v svoji tipo-kronološki razvrstitvi pozno bronastodobne lončenine iz severovzhodne Slovenije ugotavlja, da kronološko niso merodajne, saj se kar štiri od njegovih devetih različic pojavljajo v vseh stopnjah kulture žarnih grobišč in halštatskega obdobja; le tri so značilne predvsem za žarnogrobiščno obdobje, dve pa naj bi bili značilni le za starejšo železno dobo. Od omenjenih skled nas na tem mestu seveda zanimajo le tiste, ki jih je mogoče kronološko ožje opredeliti. Gre za Dularjevi različici La 1 in La 2 s poševno nažlebljenim robom, za različico La 4, za katero je značilen prečno nažlebljen rob, za različico La 6, za katero so značilne vodoravne kanelure, in za različico s fasetiranimi vodoravnimi črtami (La 5). Od omenjenih bolj kratkotrajnih latvic so bile na pobreški naselbini odkrite take, ki jih lahko primerjamo z Dularjevimi različicami La 1 (*sl. 10: S5/4*), La 2 (*sl. 10: S5/5*), La 4 (*sl. 10: S5/6*) in La 5 (*sl. 10: S5/2*), medtem ko skled različice La 6 ni bilo. Slednje naj bi bile značilne za halštatsko obdobje. Različica La 1 naj bi se pojavljala le v pozni bronasti dobi, različici La 2 in La 5 pa tudi še na začetku halštatskega obdobja (Ha C1 oz. Ha C0).[90]

Posebej omembe vredne med skledami z uvihanim ustjem na pobreški naselbini pa so sklede različice S5/6 oz. La 4 po J. Dularju, saj so značilne zlasti za Ha B3 po Müller-Karpeju v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini in za Ha C0 stopnjo oz. za začetek t. i. železnega horizonta. Take sklede so bile namreč, kot ugotavlja že Dular, odkrite v grobu 15b na Pobrežju, v grobovih 1, 5, 10, 14 v Ormožu in v grobu 4 na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo.[91] Pojavnost skled z nažlebljenim ustjem v zaključni stopnji ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine nakazujejo tudi pred kratkim objavljene sklede s prečno nažlebljenim ustjem v Miklavžu in na

[87] Dular et al. 2002, 150, sl. 7: S1–S2; Črešnar 2010, 17, sl. 6: So2; Grahek 2015, 38–39, sl. 31: Sk6.

[88] Lamut 1988–1989, T. 17: 5; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 134: 3, 11; Dular 2013, T. 16: 9.

[89] Dular 1982, 75–77.

[90] Dular 2013, 44–46, sl. 13: La 4–La 6, 55–56, sl. 18. Datacije grobov je J. Dular povzel po Chr. Pareu, ki je grobne najdbe ruške skupine razvrstil s pomočjo korespondenčne analize (Pare 1998, pril. II.; Dular 2013, 27).

[91] Pahič 1972, T. 3: 7; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, T. 6: 6; 11: 6; 20: 1; 23: 1; Teržan 1990, T. 55: 10; Dular 2013, sl. 18: La 4.

Bronze Age path, i.e. roughly 250 m south of the settlement, while two fragments were found in the mixed cultural layer (SE 006) in the southernmost part of the excavation area, in Sector 2. These locations might be connected with the two graves of the Oloris-Podsmreka horizon, because such dishes are mainly characteristic of Bd D and Ha A, as indicated by the vessels from Orehova vas, Doljni Lakoš and Rogoza,[87] and only exceptionally appear in the settlements dating to Ha B.[88]

The dishes with an inturned rim (*fig. 10: S5*) represent a form that Dular deemed chronologically undiagnostic in his typo-chronological analysis of the Late Bronze Age pottery from north-eastern Slovenia.[89] As many as four of his nine variants appear in all phases of the Urnfield culture and Hallstatt periods; three are mainly characteristic of the Urnfield culture period and two of the Early Iron Age. The dishes that can be dated more precisely are those of Dular's Variants La 1 and La 2 with oblique grooves on the rim, Variant La 4 with transverse grooves on the rim, Variant La 6 with horizontal grooves and Variant La 5 with facetted horizontal lines. Of those, the Pobrežje settlement yielded dishes of Dular's Variants La 1 (*fig. 10: S5/4*), La 2 (*fig. 10: S5/5*), La 4 (*fig. 10: S5/6*) and La 5 (*fig. 10: S5/2*), but no dishes of Variant La 6 deemed typical of the Hallstatt period. Variant La 1 presumably only appeared in the Late Bronze Age, Variants La 2 and La 5 also in the Early Hallstatt period (Ha C1 or Ha C0).[90]

Dishes with an inturned rim of Variant S5/6, i.e. Variant La 4 after Dular, are mainly characteristic of Ha B3 of the Ruše Urnfield group (after Müller-Karpe) and the early iron horizon (Ha C0). As Dular already noted, such dishes were found in Grave 15b at Pobrežje, Graves 1, 5, 10, 14 at Ormož and in Grave 4 at Lepa ravna below Poštela.[91] The appearance of dishes with grooves on the inturned rim in this, the final phase of the Ruše Urnfield culture group is corroborated by the recently published dishes with transverse grooves on the inturned rim from Miklavž and Ptuj. They were

[87] Dular *et al.* 2002, 150, fig. 7: S1–S2; Črešnar 2010, 17, fig. 6: So2; Grahek 2015, 38–39, fig. 31: Sk6.

[88] Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 17: 5; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 134: 3, 11; Dular 2013, Pl. 16: 9.

[89] Dular 1982, 75–77.

[90] Dular 2013, 44–46, fig. 13: La 4–La 6; 55–56, fig. 18. Dular adopted the dates of the graves from C. Pare, who classified the grave goods of the Ruše group using a correspondence analysis (Pare 1998, App. II.; Dular 2013, 27).

[91] Pahič 1972, Pl. 3: 7; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, Pls. 6: 6; 11: 6; 20: 1, 23: 1; Teržan 1990, Pl. 55: 10; Dular 2013, fig. 18: La 4

Ptuju. Pri tem pa je pomembno, da so bili ti grobovi tudi radiokarbonsko datirani; njihove datacije segajo že v 9. stol pr. n. št. Začetek železnega horizonta je v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini severovzhodne Slovenije torej starejši, kot smo menili do sedaj.[92]

Skodele

Naslednja skupina keramičnih najdb so enoročajne posode z volumni med 1,7 in približno 3,5 l, ki jih označujemo kot skodele. Razdelili smo jih v tri tipe (*sl. 11: Sk1–Sk3*). Tip Sk1 predstavljajo skodele z izvihanim ustjem, za njih pa je značilno tudi to, da se pogosto pojavljajo z vodoravnim ali rahlo valovitim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom (*sl. 11: Sk1*). Ročaj, v kolikor je bil ohranjen, ni presegal ustja, pač pa je bil vpet tik pod njim. V tip Sk2 smo uvrstili skodelo s konveksnim trebuhom, rameni, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in presegajočim kolenčastim ročajem trikotnega preseka (*sl. 11: Sk 2*). Polkroglasta skodela z blago uvihanim ustjem in visokim presegajočim ročajem pa predstavlja tip Sk3 (*sl. 11: Sk3*).

Skodeli Sk1/1 najdemo analogijo na grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru in v grobu 31 na Pobrežju, ki ga je S. Pahič datiral v Ha B2 stopnjo.[93] Različici Sk1/2, ki ima bolj polkroglast trup, pa povsem enake nismo našli, saj se podobne posode na drugih najdiščih pojavljajo brez ročajev ali pa niso okrašene z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom.[94] Enako velja za skodelo tipa Sk2. Edina primerljiva skodela, ki je bila odkrita na pobreškem grobišču, se namreč od naše razlikuje po tem, da je brez kolenčastega ročaja, ki pa je značilen del posode.[95] Taki ročaji so sicer na posodah iz pobreškega grobišča prisotni, vendar pa se od našega ročaja razlikujejo, saj imajo v zgornjem delu dva roglja, naš ročaj pa ima skoraj povsem ravno površino in je trikotnega preseka.[96] Kolenčaste ročaje na območju zahodnega Balkana je zbral A. Velušček, za njih pa ugotavlja, da so bili večinoma odkriti v stratigrafsko nejasnih naselbinskih kontekstih, ki jih avtorji večinoma datirajo v pozno žarnogrobiščno stopnjo (Ha B). Ročaje, kakršni so bili odkriti na grobišču na Pobrežju, uvršča v tip 1, medtem ko bi lahko ročaj naše skodele enačili z njegovim tipom 4.[97] Podobno oblikovan ročaj je znan v Podravju le še iz Rogoze, kjer pa je bil odkrit v zgornjem delu zasutja paleostruge potoka.[98]

[92] Črešnar, Murko 2014, 205–214, sl. 10.4: 8; 10.7: 4, 10; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 197–201, sl. 9.4: 15; Teržan, Črešnar 2014, 708–709; prim. npr. z Dular 2013, 23–24.
[93] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 30; Pahič 1972, T. 6: 8.
[94] Glej npr. Pahič 1972, T. 6: 7; 8: 16; 23: 6.
[95] Prim. *sl. 11: Sk2* s Pahič 1972, T. 35: 13.
[96] Prim. *sl. 11: Sk2* s Pahič 1972, T. 11: 16; 13: 2.
[97] Velušček 1996, 63–64.
[98] Črešnar 2010, T. 17: 3.

found in graves that are also radiocarbon dated and their dates reach into the 9th century BC. The onset of the Iron Horizon in the Ruše Urnfield culture group in north-eastern Slovenia is thus earlier than previously thought.[92]

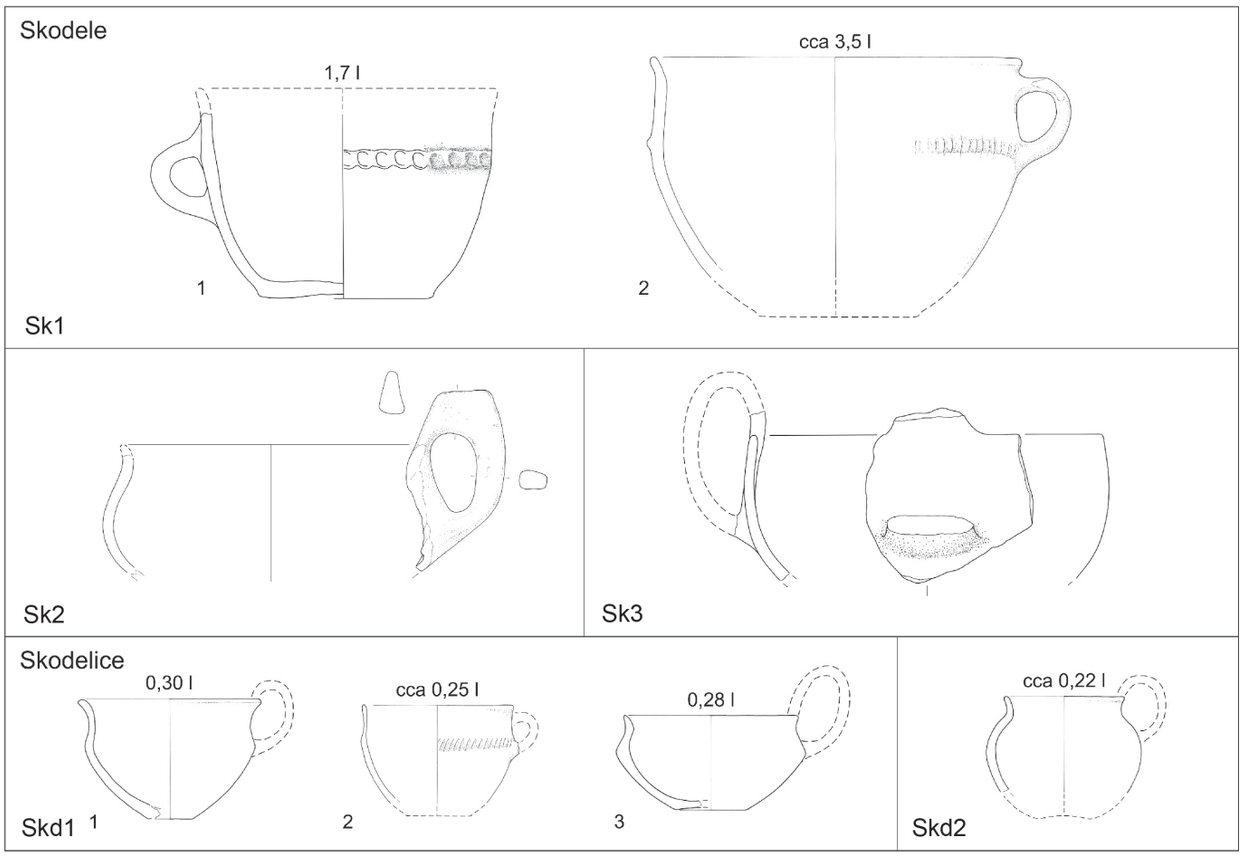
Bowls

These are single-handled vessels with a capacity ranging from 1.7 to roughly 3.5 l. We divided them into three types (*fig. 11: Sk1– Sk3*). Type Sk1 are bowls with an everted rim that often have a horizontal or slightly wavy cordon with impressions (*fig. 11: Sk1*). The handle, if surviving, is attached just below the rim. Type Sk2 is represented by a shouldered bowl with a convex lower body, a slightly everted rim and a high knee-shaped handle (*fig. 11: Sk2*). The hemispherical bowl with a slightly inturned rim and a high handle represents Type Sk3 (*fig. 11: Sk3*).

Bowls of Type Sk1 have two variants. The bowl of Variant Sk1/1 has comparisons from the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor and from Grave 31 at Pobrežje that Pahič attributed to Ha B2.[93] The bowl of Variant Sk1/2 with a more hemispherical body has no close parallels; similar ones have been found, but either without handles or without the cordon with impressions.[94] The same is true of the bowl of Type Sk2. The only comparable bowl, from the cemetery at Pobrežje, differs in that it is without a knee-shaped handle, which is a key component of the vessel.[95] Such handles do appear on vessels from the Pobrežje cemetery, but they all have two prongs in the upper part, while the handle on the Type Sk2 bowl has an almost flat upper surface.[96] Anton Velušček analysed knee-shaped handles on the vessels from the western Balkans and observed that most of them came to light in stratigraphically unclear contexts that authors mainly attributed to the Late Urnfield culture phase (Ha B). The handles from the cemetery at Pobrežje fall into his Type 1, while the handle on the Type Sk2 bowl may be ascribed to his Type 4.[97] A similar handle from the Podravje region is only known from Rogoza, where it was found in the upper part of the fill of a palaeochannel made by a stream.[98]

The bowl with a slightly inturned rim and a high handle (*fig. 11: Sk3*) has more numerous analogies.

[92] Črešnar, Murko 2014, 205–214, figs. 10.4: 8; 10.7: 4, 10; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 197–201, fig. 9.4: 15; Teržan, Črešnar 2014, 708–709; cf. e.g. with Dular 2013, 23–24.
[93] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 30; Pahič 1972, Pl. 6: 8.
[94] See e.g. Pahič 1972, Pls. 6: 7; 8: 16; 23: 6.
[95] Cf. *fig. 11: Sk2* with Pahič 1972, Pl. 35: 13.
[96] Cf. *fig. 11: Sk2* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 11: 16; 13: 2.
[97] Velušček 1996, 63–64.
[98] Črešnar 2010, Pl. 17: 3.



Slika 11. Pobrežje, skodele tipov Sk1–Sk4 ter skodelice tipov Skd1 in Skd2. M. = 1:4.
Figure 11. Pobrežje, bowls of Types Sk1–Sk4 and cups of Types Skd1 and Skd2. Scale = 1:4.

Nekoliko več analogij najdemo skodeli z blago uvihanim ustjem in visokim presegajočim ročajem (*sl. 11: Sk3*). Na podlagi njih pa lahko rečemo, da gre za sorazmerno pogosto obliko v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini. Na pobreškem grobišču so bile odkrite štiri take posode. Prva posoda je bila najdena v grobu 1, druga v grobu 162b, zadnji dve taki skodeli pa sta med najdbami, od katerih ni ohranjenih grobnih celot.[99] Enake ali podobne skodele so poznane iz grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru, iz naselbine v Ormožu, iz grobov 1 in 15 na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo in iz že omenjenega radiokarbonsko datiranega groba 5 iz stopnje Ha B3 v Miklavžu.[100]

Skodelice

Majhne enoročajne posodice z volumni med 0,25 in 0,30 litra, ki jih opredeljujemo kot skodelice, so v naselbini na Pobrežju dveh tipov. Za prvi tip je značilno izvihano ustje, ki preide v kratek vrat, ta pa ostro v konveksen trebuh (*sl. 11: Skd1*). Pri tistih z blago usločenim vratom je ustje lahko izvihano (*sl. 11: Skd1/1*) ali navpično (*sl. 11: Skd1/2*), pri tistih s stožčastim vratom pa izvihano (*sl. 11: Skd1/3*). Pregled najdišč v Podravju kaže, da se skodelice tipa Skd1 pojavljajo v Ha A in tudi še Ha B stopnji, saj so bile npr. odkrite

These show that the form is relatively frequent within the Ruše Urnfield culture group. Four such bowls have been found at the Pobrežje cemetery: one in Grave 1, one in Grave 162b, while two are among the finds without known grave.[99] Bowls of the same or of a similar form are known from the Mladinska ulica cemetery, from the settlement at Ormož, from Graves 1 and 15 at Lepa ravna and from the already mentioned Grave 5 from Miklavž that is radiocarbon-dated to Ha B3.[100]

Cups

The small single-handled vessels from Pobrežje, with a capacity between 0.25 and 0.30 l, belong to two types. The cups of the first type have a convex lower body and a sharp neck-lower body junction (*fig. 11: Skd1*), while the rim above the slightly curved neck can be either everted (*fig. 11: Skd1/1*), vertical (*fig. 11: Skd1/2*) and above the conical neck everted (*fig. 11: Skd1/3*). In Podravje, such cups appear in Ha A and Ha B, and have been found in the settlements

[99] Prim. *sl. 11: Sk3* s Pahič 1972, T. 1: 1; 35: 16, 21; isti 1991, 30, sl. 2.

[100] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 24, 28; Teržan 1990, T. 53: 4; 59: 11; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 64: 8; Črešnar 2013, 82, op. 22, sl. 7: 3; Črešnar, Murko 2014, sl. 10: 3.

[99] Cf. *fig. 11: Sk3* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 1: 1; 35: 16, 21; id. 1991, 30, fig. 2.

[100] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 24, 28; Teržan 1990, Pls. 53: 4; 59: 11; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 64: 8; Črešnar 2013, 82, Fn. 22, fig. 7: 3; Črešnar, Murko 2014, fig. 10: 3.

v Rogozi, Orehovi vasi in v naselbini v Ormožu, pa tudi v grobovih 17, 106, 116 in 144 na Pobrežju ter v grobovih 3 in 39 na Gračiču pod Brinjevo goro.[101]

Za drugi tip skodelice sta značilna kroglast trup in izvihano ustje (*sl. 11: Skd2*). Primerjamo jih lahko s »skodelami« tipa Sk 4, za katere J. Dular ugotavlja, da se pojavljajo od Ha A stopnje do stopnje Ha C0.[102] S tem se povsem ne strinjamo, saj se nam zdi problematično mnenje, da se take oblike skodelic pojavljajo že v stopnji Ha A. Ta domneva namreč temelji zgolj na zelo majhnem odlomku majhne posode z ročajem, odkritem v plasti 2 na Brinjevi gori, pri katerem je težko sklepati na obliko skodelice, razen tega pa je odlomek iz Brinjeve gore, kot je videti iz risbe, okrašen z odtisi šila.[103] Tudi v naselbinah v Rogozi in Orehovi vasi, ki sta značilni predstavnici Ha A obdobja v Podravju, takih skodelic ni bilo odkritih.[104] Nasprotno pa lahko rečemo, da so skodelice s kroglastim trupom in izvihanim robom ustja pogoste v grobiščih ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine.[105] Poleg obeh grobišč v Rušah in grobišča v Ormožu, za katere so primerjave že bile navedene, je potrebno omeniti, da so bile enako oblikovane skodelice odkrite v več primerkih tudi na Pobrežju, in sicer tako v mlajšem delu grobišča kot tudi v starejšem, primerjave pa so npr. tudi v radiokarbonsko datiranem grobu 2 na Ulici Viktorina Ptujskega na Ptuju stopnje Ha B2 in v grobišču v Spodnjem Radvanju.[106] Gre torej za tip skodelic, ki so značilne za Ha B obdobje v ruški skupini.

Ornamenti

Okras na keramiki iz pobreške naselbine je bil narejen na različne načine: z lepljenjem ali izvlečenjem/modeliranjem plastičnih reber (*sl. 12: O1–O10*), kaneliranjem (*sl. 12: O11–O12, O18*), žlebljenjem (*sl. 12: O15, O19*), vrezovanjem (*sl. 12: O13, O14, O16, O17, O20–O23, O25–O28*), brazdastim vrezovanjem (*sl. 12: O24*), odtiskovanjem (*sl. 12: O29–O30*), v t. i. psevdovrvičasti tehniki (*sl. 12: O49–O51*) in s kombinacijo različnih načinov okraševanja (*sl. 12: O31–O48, O52–O53*). Čeprav gre zaradi fragmentiranosti keramičnega gradiva večinoma za majhne odlomke okrašenih posod, pa lahko

[101] Dular 2013, 41–42, sl. 12: Sk 1; 56, sl. 18; Črešnar 2010, 28–30, sl. 10; T. 14: 13; 4: 5; Grahek 2015, 37–38, sl. 30: G297; Pahič 1972, T. 4: 8; 21: 5; 28: 4; Lamut 1988–1989, T. 8: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 36: 1; 43: 12; 48: 2; 106: 15. Glej tudi tu Koprivnik, Gračič.

[102] Dular 2013, 42–43, sl. 12: Sk 4; 56, sl. 18: Sk 4.

[103] Oman 1988–1989, 145–146, 149–150, T. 15: 14.

[104] Glej Črešnar 2010, 28–29, sl. 19; Grahek 2015, 38–39.

[105] Glej npr. Črešnar 2006, 119–121, 128, sl. 26: Skd2.

[106] Pahič 1972, T. 12: 6; 15: 11; 18: 6; 29: 6–7, 10; 35: 17; isti 1991, 28, sl. 3: 30, 42, 54; 4; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 202–203, sl. 9.7: 8; Teržan 1990, T. 67: 7–9; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje.

at Rogoza, Orehova vas and Ormož, as well as in Graves 17, 106, 116 and 144 at Pobrežje, and in Graves 3 and 39 at Gračič below Brinjeva gora.[101]

The second cup type is characterised by a globular body and an everted rim (*fig. 11: Skd2*). Such cups are comparable with the 'bowls' of Type Sk 4 after Dular, which he sees as spanning from Ha A to Ha C0.[102] We cannot quite concur with such dating, more precisely with its beginning as early as Ha A. Namely, it is based solely on a very small fragment of a small vessel with a handle that was found in Layer 2 at Brinjeva gora, which does not conclusively prove the form was that of a cup and is, judging from the published drawing, decorated with awl impressions.[103] Moreover, the settlements at Rogoza and Orehova vas are typical representatives of Ha A in Podravje and have yielded no such cups.[104] To the contrary, globular cups with an everted rim are common on the cemeteries of the Ruše Urnfield culture group.[105] Apart from both Ruše cemeteries and the cemetery at Ormož, similar cups have been found at Pobrežje, in both the late and the early parts of the cemetery, as well as in Grave 2 at the Ulica Viktorina Ptujskega site in Ptuj, that is radiocarbon dated to Ha B2, and in the cemetery at Spodnje Radvanje.[106] This suggests that the cups of Type Skd2 are typical of Ha B within the Ruše group.

Decoration

The vessels from the settlement at Pobrežje were decorated using several techniques: by either applying or modelling cordons (*fig. 12: O1–O10*), shallow grooving (*fig. 12: O11–O12, O18*), grooving (*fig. 12: O15, O19*), incising (*fig. 12: O13, O14, O16, O17, O20–O23, O25–O28*), furrowing (*fig. 12: O24*), impressing (*fig. 12: O29–O30*), pseudo-cord impressing (*fig. 12: O49–O51*) and in a combination of all these techniques (*fig. 12: O31–O48, O52–O53*). The ceramic assemblage is quite fragmented and we are predominantly dealing with small

[101] Dular 2013, 41–42, fig. 12: Sk 1; 56, fig. 18; Črešnar 2010, 28–30, fig. 10; Pls. 14: 13; 4: 5; Grahek 2015, 37–38, fig. 30: G297; Pahič 1972, Pls. 4: 8; 21: 5; 28: 4; Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 8: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 36: 1; 43: 12; 48: 2; 106: 15. Also see here Koprivnik, Gračič.

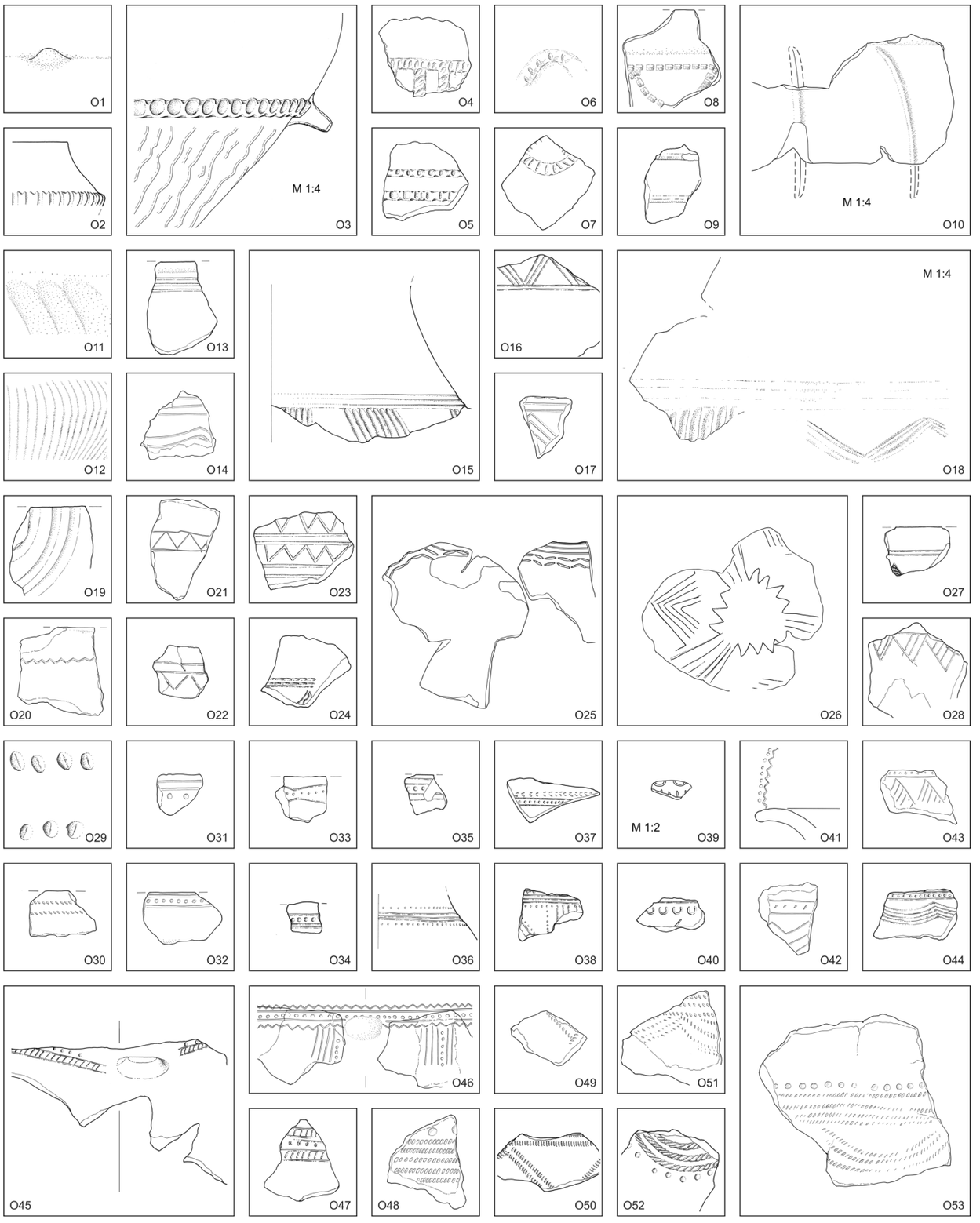
[102] Dular 2013, 42–43, fig. 12: Sk 4; 56, fig. 18: Sk 4.

[103] Oman 1988–1989, 145–146, 149–150, Pl. 15: 14.

[104] See Črešnar 2010, 28–29, fig. 19; Grahek 2015, 38–39.

[105] See e.g. Črešnar 2006, 119–121, 128, fig. 26: Skd2.

[106] Pahič 1972, Pls. 12: 6; 15: 11; 18: 6; 29: 6–7, 10; 35: 17; id. 1991, 28, figs. 3: 30, 42, 54; 4; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 202–203, fig. 9.7: 8; Teržan 1990, Pl. 67: 7–9; see here Koprivik, Pobrežje.



Slika 12. Pobrežje, vrste ornamentov. M. O3, O10, O18 = 1:4, O39 = 1:2, drugo = 1:3.
Figure 12. Pobrežje, types of decoration. Scale O3, O10, O18 = 1:4, O39 = 1:2, others = 1:3.

na podlagi bolje ohranjenih kosov in primerjav s sočasnimi grobišči domnevamo, da je bil ornament večinoma omejen na zgornje zunanje dele posod. Odstopajo le velike shrambene posode in lonci, saj se pri njih rebro pogosto nahaja tudi na spodnjem delu posode, površina med dnom in rebrom pa je, kot že rečeno, v nekaterih primerih hrapava (*sl. 12: O3*). Pri ostalih oblikah posod je izjem le malo. Na notranji strani površine dna in ostenja posode je bila recimo okrašena skleda *Tab. 5: 11*. Okrašena je bila

sherds. Nevertheless, the better surviving pieces and the comparisons with the finds from contemporary cemeteries suggest that the decoration was for the most part limited to the upper exterior parts of vessels. Only the large storage vessels and jars stand out in this respect, as they often bear a cordon also on the lower part, while the surface between the cordon and the base is coarse in some cases (*fig. 12: O3*). In other forms, exceptions are rare. One of these is a dish presented on *Pl. 5: 11* that is decorated on the

z vrezi v obliki večkrake zvezde repatice in veččrtnih trikotnikov s sledovi inkrustacije (*sl. 12: O26*). Pri amfori *Tab. 11: 5* pa je bilo na notranji strani posode okrašeno ustje (*sl. 12: O41*).

Naše primerjave kažejo, da motivi okrasa in načini okraševanja ne odstopajo od preostalih najdišč ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine. Za dobro primerljive so se izkazali okrasni motivi na posodah na grobiščih Pobrežje, Mladinska ulica v Mariboru, Ruše 1 in 2, Gračič pod Brinjevo goro, Spodnja Hajdina, Lepa raven pod Poštelo, Spodnje Radvanje, Ormož, Miklavž na Dravskem polju in Ulica Viktorina Ptujskega na Ptuju.[107] Poleg omenjenih grobišč so bile na enak način okrašene tudi keramične najdbe v plasteh 4 in 5 v naselbini na Brinjevi gori, deloma pa tudi najdbe iz plasti v naselbinah na Grajskem griču Ptujskega gradu, na Grajskem hribu v Gornji Radgoni, v Ormožu in na Pošteli, če omenimo samo najbolje raziskane.[108] Kot vidimo, gre večinoma za ista najdišča, na katerih je bilo največ skupnih točk tudi glede tipoloških značilnosti lončenine.

S tipo-kronološkimi analizami ornamentov na poznobronastodobni lončenini sta se v zadnjih desetih letih ukvarjala predvsem eden od avtorjev prispevka in J. Dular. Prvi pri obravnavi najdb iz drugega žarnega grobišča v Rušah, drugi pa pri obravnavi najdb iz naselbin Ormož, Ptuj in Gornja Radgona.[109] Pri tem sta prišla do podobnih zaključkov, in sicer da je večina ornamentov ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini lastnih, da so le redki značilni že za zgodnje faze kulture žarnih grobišč in da so le maloštevilni značilni še za mlajši čas od Ha B3/C0 stopnje.[110] Motive, ki sta jih opredelila, lahko v veliki večini primerjamo z našimi. Tako lahko vidimo, da se predvsem v času žarnogrobiščne ruške skupine v Podravju in Pomurju pojavljajo naš motiv O3, ki predstavlja razčlenjeno plastično rebro in hrapavo površino v spodnjem delu posode. Enako velja za nalepljena razčlenjena in gladka plastična rebra ter girlande, predvsem za motive O4–O5 in O8–O10.[111] Sem sodijo tudi pobreški vrezani motivi O13–O14, O20, O21, O22, O23 in O18, O28,[112] psevdovrvičasti motivi O49–O51,

[107] Pahič 1972; isti 1991; Müller-Karpe 1959; Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006; Pahič V. 1988–1989; Teržan 1990; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989; Črešnar 2013; Črešnar, Murko 2014; Lubšina Tušek 2014.

[108] Lamut 1988–1989; Oman 1988–1989; Teržan 1990; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010; Dular 2013.

[109] Črešnar 2006, 130–142; Dular 2013, 47–58.

[110] Črešnar 2006, 142; Dular 2013, 57–58, sl. 19–20.

[111] Glej Dular 2013, 48–52, sl. 14: O1–O4, O6.

[112] Črešnar 2006, 137–318, sl. 33: IIIa–d, VIIIa, Xa, XVIIIa, XXa; Dular 2013, 48–52, sl. 14: O9; prim. tudi *sl. 12: O23* z Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 163: 5*; sl. 12: O20* z Lamut 1988–1989, T. 11: 12; 18: 24; *sl. 12: O21* z Lamut 1988–1989, T. 11: 4.

interior of the base and walls with incisions shaped into a star in the centre with three stripes running from it separated by multiple chevrons with traces of incrustation (*fig. 12:O26*). Another exception is the amphora published on *Pl. 11: 5* with a rim that is decorated on the interior side (*fig. 12: O41*).

Comparisons show that the motifs and decorative techniques on the pottery from the Pobrežje settlement do not differ from those observed on other sites of the Ruše Urnfield culture group. Closely comparable are the motifs on the vessels from the cemeteries at Pobrežje, Mladinska ulica in Maribor, Ruše I and II, Gračič below Brinjeva gora, Spodnja Hajdina, Lepa ravna below Poštela, Spodnje Radvanje, Ormož, Miklavž na Dravskem polju and Ulica Viktorina Ptujskega in Ptuj.[107] Also comparable are the vessels from settlements: from Layers 4 and 5 in the settlement at Brinjeva gora, partly also from Grajski grič in Ptuj, Grajski hrib in Gornja Radgona, Ormož and Poštela, if mentioning only the sites that have been more extensively investigated.[108] These are also the same sites cited in connection with the formal comparisons.

The two main authors who recently published their typo-chronological analyses of the decoration on the Late Bronze Age pottery are one of the authors of this study and Janez Dular. The former analysed the finds from the Ruše II urn cemetery, the latter the finds from the settlements at Ormož, Ptuj and Gornja Radgona.[109] They came to similar conclusions, observing that most ornaments are limited to the Ruše Urnfield culture group and only rare ones already appear in either the early phase of the Urnfield culture period or the late phase of Ha B3/C0.[110] The motifs that feature in their analysis are largely comparable to those on the pottery from the Pobrežje settlement. The cordon with impressions coupled with a coarse surface in the lower part of the vessel (here the motif of O3) mainly appears in the time of the Ruše Urnfield culture group in the regions of Podravje and Pomurje. The same is true of the applied cordons with or without impressions and of garlands (primarily the motifs of O4–O5 and O8–O10),[111] as well as of the incised motifs of O13–O14, O20, O21, O22, O23 and O18, O28,[112]

[107] Pahič 1972; id. 1991; Müller-Karpe 1959; Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006; Pahič V. 1988–1989; Teržan 1990; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989; Črešnar 2013; Črešnar, Murko 2014; Lubšina Tušek 2014.

[108] Lamut 1988–1989; Oman 1988–1989; Teržan 1990; Dular 2013; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010.

[109] Črešnar 2006, 130–142; Dular 2013, 47–58.

[110] Črešnar 2006, 142; Dular 2013, 57–58, figs. 19–20.

[111] See Dular 2013, 48–52, fig. 14: O1–O4, O6.

[112] Črešnar 2006, 137–318, fig. 33: IIIa–d, VIIIa, Xa, XVIIIa,

O53,[113] vrezani in vtisnjeni motivi O42, O44[114] ter že omenjeni vrezani in vtisnjeni motiv na ramenih amfore *Tab. 11: 5*, ki ji je tudi glede keramične oblike najti primerjavo v grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru.[115] Tudi motivi O31–O35 so značilni predvsem za ruško žarno grobiščno skupino, kar smo že pokazali pri obravnavi skled različic S4/3–5. K tej skupini motivov spadajo tudi vrezani in vtisnjeni motivi O36–O38 ter motivi odtisnjenih krožcev in polkrožcev O39–O40.[116] Preostali motivi na pobreški naselbini so manj značilni oz. se pojavljajo tudi že v Ha A času ali v času po ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini.

POSKUS ČASOVNE OPREDELITVE STAVB O1, O6, O11, O14 IN O15 TER GROBLJE SE 1106

S pomočjo tipo-kronološke analize keramičnih posod in njihovega okrasa bomo poskušali kronološko opredeliti stavbe in grobljo SE 1106, iz katerih najdbe predstavljamo na tablah (*Tab. 1–13*). Pri tem ne smemo pozabiti, da večji del gradiva izhaja iz jam za stebre, zato večina najdb pomeni *terminus ad quem* ali pa tudi *terminus post quem* za datacijo gradnje posameznih stavb.

Stavba O1

V objektu 1 (*sl. 2: sek. 1–2, 3; 5; Tab. 1–2*) so bili med večjimi odlomki posod zastopani dva lonca, amfora in skleda. Lonca sestavljena iz fragmenta izvirajočega iz skupka keramike (SE 153b) (*Tab. 1: 3*) in jame pod njim (SE 153) (*Tab. 1: 8*), smo opredelili kot različico L2/4 (*sl. 8*), amforo iz skupka (SE 153c) (*Tab. 2: 4*) kot različico A2/2 (*sl. 9*), skledo iz istega skupka pa kot različico S5/9 (*sl. 10; Tab. 2: 2*). Med njimi je edina najdba, ki je kronološko ožje opredeljiva, amfora, ki smo ji našli primerjave v grobovih 111 in 134 na Pobrežju ter v neohranjenem grobu na 2. žarnem grobišču v Rušah.[117] Objekt O1 lahko torej okvirno datiramo v Ha B stopnjo.

[113] Črešnar 2006, 137–138, sl. 33: IXa; Dular 2013, 52–53, sl. 15: O22, O24, O25.

[114] Prim. *sl. 12: O44* z Pahič 1972, T. 16: 2; 22: 3; in *sl. 12: O42* z Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 9.

[115] Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 6.

[116] Glej Dular 2013, 48–52, sl. 14: O15; sl. 15: O20.

[117] Prim. *sl. 9: A2/2* in *T. 2: 4* s Pahič 1972, T. 22: 4; 26: 9; isti 1957, T. 18: 2.

the pseudo-cord motifs of O49–O51, O53,[113] the incised and impressed motifs of O42, O44[114] and the incised and impressed motif on the shoulder of the amphora on *Pl. 11: 5*; the latter has a parallel in both decoration and form in a find from the cemetery at Mladinska ulica.[115] The motifs of O31–O35 are also mainly characteristic of the Ruše Urnfield culture group, as has already been demonstrated above when discussing the dishes of Variants S4/3–5. This group of motifs also includes the incised and impressed motifs of O36–O38, as well as the motifs of impressed rings and semi-circles of O39–O40.[116] Other motifs are either less characteristic or appear already in Ha A or in the time after the end of the Ruše Urnfield group.

ATTEMPT AT DATING BUILDINGS O1, O6, O11, O14, O15 AND THE HEAP OF STONES SE 1106

The ceramic finds recovered in the enumerated buildings and the heap of stones (*Pls. 1–13*) represent the basis for dating the associated structures by using the results of the typo-chronological analysis and the analysis of their decoration. We should bear in mind that most finds originate from postholes and therefore represent a *terminus ad quem* or possibly also *terminus post quem* for the construction of the buildings.

Building O1

Large sherds from Building 1 (*figs. 2: sec. 1, 2, 3; 5; Pls. 1–2*) belong to two jars, an amphora and a dish. The jars from the pottery cluster of SE 153b (*Pl. 1: 3*) and from the pit of SE 153 under it (*Pl. 1: 8*) has been determined as Variant L2/4 (*fig. 8*), the amphora from the pottery cluster of SE 153c (*Pl. 2: 4*) as Variant A2/2 (*Fig. 9*), the dish from the same pottery cluster as Variant S5/9 (*Fig. 10; Pl. 2: 2*). The narrowly chronologically diagnostic find is the amphora, which has parallels from Graves 111 and 134 at Pobrežje and from the Ruše II cemetery.[117] This suggests that we may date Building O1 roughly to Ha B.

XXa; Dular 2013, 48–52, fig. 14: O9; also cf. *fig. 12: O23* with Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 163: 5; *fig. 12: O20* with Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 11: 12; 18: 24; *fig. 12: O21* with Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 11: 4.

[113] Črešnar 2006, 137–138, fig. 33: IXa; Dular 2013, 52–53, fig. 15: O22, O24, O25.

[114] Cf. *fig. 12: O44* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 16: 2; 22: 3; and *fig. 12: O42* with Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 9.

[115] Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 6.

[116] See Dular 2013, 48–52, figs. 14: O15; 15: O20.

[117] Cf. *fig. 9: A2/2* and *Pl. 2: 4* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 22: 4; 26: 9; id. 1957, Pl. 18: 2.

Groblja SE 1106

Groblja SE 1106 je ležala v neposredni bližini stavbe O1 (*sl. 2: sek. 1*). Iz nje je na razpolago več najdb (*Tab. 3–5*), ki kažejo, da je groblja tudi nastala v času Ha B. Med kronološko ožje opredeljivimi najdbami naj omenimo sklede različic S4/3 in S4/5 (*sl. 10; Tab. 5: 15–16*), okrašene z ornamentom O34 oz. O35 (*sl. 12*). Za njih namreč ugotavljamo, da so značilne za Ha B stopnjo, primerjave pa jim najdemo na primer tudi v zgoraj omenjenem pobreškem grobu 134, v katerem je bila odkrita amfora, podobna tisti iz objekta O1 (*Tab. 2: 4*).[118] Preostale posode predstavljajo lonec različice L2/1 (*sl. 8; Tab. 4: 1, 3*), lonec L5/1 (*sl. 8; Tab. 4: 5*), vrč V1 (*sl. 9; Tab. 4: 4*), skleda S4/2 (*sl. 10; Tab. 5: 7*) in skleda S5/6 (*sl. 10; Tab. 5: 12*). Za lonce tipa L2/1 velja, da so značilni za stopnjo Ha B2/3 in Ha C0.[119] Loncu z različice L5/1 smo našli analogiji v naselbinah na Grajskem griču Ptujskega gradu, v stopnjah Ha B1–C1 in v Ormožu stopnje Ha B.[120]

Tudi skledi z izvlečenim izlivom različice S4/2 (*sl. 10; Tab. 5: 7*) je najti podobne kose v naselbini v Ormožu (Ha B). Take posode pa srečamo tudi v grobišču Budapest-Békásmegyer, kjer so datirane v mlajšo fazo grobišča (Ha B1–2). Pri tem je pomembno tudi to, da imajo na tem grobišču nekatere take sklede z izlivi okras na notranji ali zunanji strani dna in da med njimi najdemo primerjave našemu motivu O25 (*sl. 11*) na skledi *Tab. 5: 11*.[121] Plitva skleda z uvihanim ustjem in prečno nažlebljenim robom *S 5/6* (*sl. 10*; *Tab. 5: 12*) pa je značilna predvsem za začetek t. i. železnega horizonta v ruški žarnogrobiščni skupini (Ha B3 po Müller-Karpeju).[122] Tudi vrč tipa V1 (*sl. 9*) kaže podobnosti z vrčem v grobu 60 na Pobrežju iz stopnje Ha B1 (*Tab. 4: 4*)[123] in z vrči iz grobov 5 in 19 na 2. ruškem žarnem grobišču iz Ha B2/3 stopnje.[124] Za datacijo groblje SE 1106 pa je verjetno pomemben tudi motiv na odlomku *Tab. 3: 7*, saj je videti, da gre za motiv girlande, narejene z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, ki naj bi bil značilen za Ha B2/3 ter Ha C0.[125]

118 Prim. *T. 5: 15* s Pahič 1972, T. 26: 10.

119 Dular 2013, 32–33, 56, sl. 8: L8; 17: L8.

120 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 49: 6; glej tudi Dular 2013, 69–75, T. 8: 1.

121 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81–82, T. 31: 8; Kaliczc-Schreiber 2010, 252–253, 298, 341, Typentafel 7: 6–11; T. 19: 5, 7–8; 53: 5; 109: 3; 128: 7–8; 142: 7–8; 148: 1.

122 Pahič 1972, T. 3: 7; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, T. 6: 6; 11: 6; 20: 1; 23: 1; Teržan 1990, T. 55: 10; Dular 2013, sl. 18: La 4.

123 Pahič 1972, 75, T. 13: 1.

124 Črešnar 2006, 144–147, sl. 35; T. 2: 1; prim. *sl. 9: V1* s Pahič 1957, T. 2: 4; prim. tudi *T. 4: 4 s* Pahič 1957, T. 9: 1.

125 Glej npr. Lamut 1988–1989, T. 13: 1; Dular 2013, 34, 37, 55–56, sl. 9: L16; 17: L8; T. 45: 4; 63: 14.

Heap of stones SE 1106

It was located in the immediate vicinity of Building O1 (*fig. 2: sec. 1)*. It included several finds (*Pls. 3–5*) showing that the heap was also made in Ha B. The typologically determinable finds include dishes of Variants S4/3 and S4/5 (*fig. 10; Pl. 5: 15–16*), decorated with the motif of O34 or O35 (*fig. 12*); these were presumably used in Ha B. Comparable finds are known from the already mentioned Grave 134 at Pobrežje that also contained the amphora similar to the one found in Building O1 (*Pl. 2: 4*).[118] Other finds from the heap include a jar of Variant L2/1 (*fig. 8; Pl. 4: 1, 3*), a jar of Variant L5/1 (*fig. 8; Pl. 4: 5*), a jug of Type V1 (*fig. 9; Pl. 4: 4*), a dish of Variant S4/2 (*fig. 10; Pl. 5: 7*) and a dish of Variant S5/6 (*fig. 10; Pl. 5: 12*). The L2/1 jars are believed to be characteristic of Ha B2/3 and Ha C0.[119] The L5/1 jar has two parallels, from the settlements at Grajski grič in Ptuj, attributed to Ha B1–C1, and at Ormož, attributed to Ha B.[120]

The spouted dish of Variant S4/2 (*fig. 10; Pl. 5: 7*) has parallels from the settlement at Ormož (Ha B), but also from Budapest-Békásmegyer, where such dishes date to the late phase of the cemetery (Ha B1–2). It is also important that some of the spouted dishes from this Hungarian site bear decoration on the base, either its interior or the exterior, and that they include motifs comparable to that of O25 (*fig. 11)* on the dish presented on *Pl. 5: 11*.[121] The shallow dish with an inturned rim and oblique grooves on the rim S 5/6 (*fig. 10; Pl. 5: 12*) is mainly characteristic of the early Iron Horizon of the Ruše Urnfield culture group (Ha B3 after Müller-Karpe).[122] The Type V1 jug (*fig. 9)* shows similarities with the jug from Grave 60 at Pobrežje that is attributed to Ha B1 (*Pl. 4: 4*)[123] and with jugs from Graves 5 and 19 at the Ruše II cemetery attributed to Ha B2/3.[124] Also significant is the motif on the sherd presented on *Pl. 3: 7*, which appears to be a cordon with impressions shaped into a garland and presumably characteristic of Ha B2/3 and Ha C0.[125]

118 Cf. *Pl. 5: 15* with Pahič 1972, Pl. 26: 10.

119 Dular 2013, 32–33, 56, figs. 8: L8; 17: L8.

120 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 49: 6; also see Dular 2013, 69–75, Pl. 8: 1.

121 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81–82, Pl. 31: 8; Kaliczc-Schreiber 2010, 252–253, 298, 341, Type Pl. 7: 6–11; Pls. 19: 5, 7–8; 53: 5; 109: 3; 128: 7–8; 142: 7–8; 148: 1.

122 Pahič 1972, Pl. 3: 7; Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, Pls. 6: 6; 11: 6; 20: 1; 23: 1; Teržan 1990, Pl. 55: 10; Dular 2013, fig. 18: La 4.

123 Pahič 1972, 75, Pl. 13: 1.

124 Črešnar 2006, 144–147, *fig.* 35; Pl. 2: 1; cf. *fig. 9: V1* with Pahič 1957, Pl. 2: 4; also cf. *Pl. 4: 4* with Pahič 1957, Pl. 9: 1.

125 See e.g. Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 13: 1; Dular 2013, 34, 37, 55–56, figs. 9: L16; 17: L8; Pls. 45: 4; 63: 14.

Stavba O6

Iz stavbe O6 (*sl. 2: sek. 6, 3*) izvirajo keramične najdbe (*Tab. 6*), med katerimi sta kronološko ožje opredeljivi skleda različice S4/3 (*sl. 10; Tab. 6: 3*) in velika shrambena posoda različice Pi 4/2 (*sl. 10; Tab. 6: 6*), ki kažeta, da lahko objekt okvirno datiramo v Ha B stopnjo. Sklede S4/3 z okrasom O35 (*sl. 12*) so značilne za ruško žarnogrobiščno skupino, kjer se z enakimi ali podobnimi motivi pojavljajo od Ha B1 dalje. Podobno velja za velike shrambene posode tipa Pi 4/2 (*sl. 10*). Primerjave jim namreč najdemo tako v grobovih 18 in 170 na Pobrežju, ki sta po Pahiču predstavnika starejše faze pokopov na grobišču (Ha B1),[126] kot tudi v grobovih 1 in 14 v Ormožu iz časa Ha B2/3 ter v sočasnih grobovih 1 in 5 na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo.[127]

Stavba O11

Okvirno lahko v Ha B stopnjo datiramo tudi objekt O11 (*sl. 2: sek. Z2; Tab. 7*). V jami za soho te stavbe je bil namreč odkrit vrč tipa V1 (*sl. 9; Tab. 7: 1*), za katerega smo ugotovili, da je značilen za čas Ha B. V jami, ki je ležala v osrednjem delu objekta, pa je bil najden kos keramike, okrašen s psevdovrvičastim okrasom (*Tab. 7: 7*), ki prav tako sodi med značilne načine okraševanja v Ha B stopnji v ruški skupini.[128]

Stavba O14

Objekt O14 je bil po količini najdenega keramičnega gradiva na pobreški naselbini najbogatejši, saj je bilo veliko soh obloženih in podloženih z debelimi sloji keramike (*sl. 2: sek. Z1; 4; Tab. 8–11*). Na podlagi najbolj značilnih posod lahko objekt opredelimo v Ha B2/3 stopnjo. Najdeni so bili pitos tipa Pi4/2, okrašen z navpičnimi gladkimi rebri (*sl. 7; Tab. 8: 4*), pitosa različice Pi2/3 (*sl. 6; Tab. 9: 4; 10: 1*), skodela tipa Sk3 (*sl. 11; Tab. 9: 2*), vrč tipa V1 (*sl. 9; Tab. 11: 1*), amfora različice A2/1 (*sl. 9; Tab. 11: 5*) z okrasom O46 (*sl. 12*) in lonec različice L5/1 (*sl. 8; Tab. 11: 7*).

Kot že prikazano, je najbližje analogije pitosom različice Pi2/3 najti na grobiščih Ha B stopnje, in sicer na grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru in na 1. žarnem grobišču v Rušah.[129] Enako velja za vrče tipa V1, za amfore različice A2/1 ter še posebej za okras na amfori, kateremu najdemo enakega na amfori iz Mladinske ulice v Mariboru. V isti čas spada tudi lonec različice L5/1, saj so mu enaki v

[126] Prim. *sl. 7: Pi4/2* s Pahič 1972, T. 5: 1 in z isti 1991, 44, sl. 1. Za datacijo glej Pahič 1972, 15, 75 in isti 1991, 87.

[127] Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, 293, T. 7: 3; 22: 3; Teržan 1990, 60–66, T. 56: 6.

[128] Glej npr. Dular 2013, 52–53, sl. 15: O24.

[129] Ruše, grob 133: Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 113: G; Mladinska ulica: ibid., T. 121: 12.

Building O6

The ceramic finds from this building (*fig. 2: sec. 6, 3; Pl. 6*) include chronologically diagnostic sherds of a Variant S4/3 dish (*fig. 10; Pl. 6: 3*) and of a Variant Pi 4/2 pithos (*fig. 10; Pl. 6: 6*); they indicate a date of Ha B. The S4/3 dishes with the decoration of O35 (*fig. 12)* are typical of the Ruše Urnfield culture group where they appear with such and similar decoration from Ha B1 onwards. This is also true of the large storage vessels of Type Pi 4/2 (*fig. 10)*, which have parallels from Graves 18 and 170 at Pobrežje that Pahič believes to be representative of the early phase of necropolis (Ha B1),[126] but also in Graves 1 and 14 at Ormož dated to Ha B2/3 and the contemporary Graves 1 and 5 at Lepa ravna.[127]

Building O11

This building (*fig: 2: sec. Z2)* can also roughly be attributed to Ha B (*Pl. 7*). One of the postholes of the building revealed a jug of Type V1(*fig. 9; Pl. 7: 1*), which is presumably characteristic of Ha B, while the pit in the central part of the building revealed a sherd decorated with pseudo-cord impressions (*Pl. 7: 7*) that rank among the typical Ha B decorative techniques of the Ruše group.[128]

Building O14

It yielded the most numerous finds of all buildings at the settlement, as many of its postholes had both the packing and bedding made up of thick layers of ceramic sherds (*fig. 2: sec. Z1; 4; Pls. 8–11*). The most characteristic vessels indicate a date of Ha B2/3. These vessels are a Pi4/2 pithos decorated with plain ribs (*fig. 7; Pl. 8: 4*), two Pi2/3 pithoi (*fig. 6; Pls. 9: 4; 10: 1*), a Sk3 bowl (*fig. 11; Pl. 9: 2*), a V1 jug (*fig. 9; Pl. 11: 1*), an A2/1 amphora (*fig. 9; Pl. 11: 5*) with O46 decoration (*fig. 12*) and a L5/1 jar (*fig. 8; Pl. 11: 7*).

The closest parallels for the Variant Pi2/3 pithoi come from the cemeteries of Ha B date, more precisely from Mladinska ulica and Ruše I.[129] The same is true of the Type V1 jugs, the Variant A2/1 amphorae and in particular the decoration on this amphora, which has a close parallel from Mladinska ulica. The Variant L5/1 jar falls into the same period, with

[126] Cf. *fig. 7: Pi4/2* with Pahič 1972, Pl. 5: 1 and with id. 1991, 44, fig. 1. For the dating see Pahič 1972, 15, 75; and id. 1991, 87.

[127] Tomanič Jevremov 1988–1989, 293, Pls. 7: 3; 22: 3; Teržan 1990, 60–66, Pl. 56: 6.

[128] See e.g. Dular 2013, 52–53, fig. 15: O24.

[129] Ruše, Grave 133: Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 113: G; Mladinska ulica: ibid., Pl. 121: 12.

naselbinah na Grajskem griču Ptujskega gradu in v Ormožu.[130]

Za datacijo objekta O14 sta ključni dve posodi. To sta pitos različice Pi4/2, ki je okrašen z navpičnimi gladkimi rebri, in skodela oblike Sk3. Pri pitosu (*Tab. 8: 4*) gre za izrazito mlad element. Kot že zgoraj prikazano, je najti primerljive posode s takim ornamentom v grobovih in naselbinskih kontekstih, ki jih večina raziskovalcev datira v stopnji Ha B2/3.[131]

Na isti čas kažejo tudi primerjave skodel tipa Sk3 (*sl. 11; Tab. 9: 2*). Štiri take posode so bile najdene na pobreškem grobišču,[132] enake ali podobne skodele na grobišču na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru, v naselbini v Ormožu in v grobovih 1 in 15 na Lepi ravni ter grobu 5 v Miklavžu.[133]

Stavba O15

Stavbo O15 (*sl. 2: sek. Z1, 15–16, 3B*) lahko v Ha B stopnjo uvrstimo le posredno, saj v jamah za nosilce stavbnega ogrodja te stavbe ni bilo kronološko značilnih najdb (*Tab. 13: 1–4*). V Ha B stopnjo jo lahko datiramo na podlagi najdb iz grobelj ob zahodni stranici objekta, ki so bile vzporedne s stavbo. Med njimi je namreč najti odlomke, okrašene s psevdovrvičastim okrasom (*Tab. 13: 10*), in z vrezi motiva O14 (*sl. 11; Tab. 13: 9*), ki je značilen za ruško žarnogrobiščno skupino. Dodatno to datacijo podpirajo najdbe v neposredni bližini stavbe O15, ob njegovi severni stranici in sicer v jami SE 520III. V tej jami so bili namreč med drugim odlomki lonca tipa L3/1 (*sl. 8; Tab. 13: 7*), ki je značilen za stopnjo Ha B1–B2/3.[134]

ZAKLJUČEK

Naselje iz pozne bronaste dobe na Pobrežju je nastalo ob robu visoke druge rečne terase na desnem bregu reke Drave (*sl. 1*). Gre za ostanke neutrjenega nižinskega naselja, pri katerem pa je v primerjavi z bolje raziskanimi tovrstnimi naselbinami na Dravskem polju (Rogoza in Orehova vas) opazno odstopanje pri razporeditvi stavb, njihovih tlorisnih zasnovah in velikostih. Večina hiš je bila namreč dolgih okoli 10 m in usmerjenih v dveh glavnih smereh, SZ–JV

130 Dular 2013, T. 8: 1; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 49: 6.

131 Dular 2013, 48–49, sl. 14: O6; Dobiat 1980, 66 ss, sl. 8–9, T. 4: 1; 41: 1–2; Pahič 1955, T. 10: 2; Pare 1998, 346, sl. 26: 36.

132 Prim. *sl. 11: Sk3* s Pahič 1972, T. 1: 1; 35: 16, 21 in z isti 1991, 30, sl. 2.

133 Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 24, 28; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 64: 8; Teržan 1990, T. 53: 4; 59: 11; Črešnar 2013, 82, op. 22, sl. 7: 3; Črešnar, Murko 2014, sl. 10: 3.

134 Glej Dular 2013, 34–35, sl. 9: L13.

parallels from the settlements at Grajski grič in Ptuj and Ormož.[130]

Two vessels are of key importance for the dating of Building O14, namely the pithos of Variant Pi4/2, decorated with plain vertical ribs, and the Type Sk3 bowl. The pithos (*Pl. 8: 4*) is a distinctly late element. As already stated above, similar vessels with such decoration are known from graves and settlement contexts that mostly date to Ha B2/3.[131]

The same period is also suggested by the comparisons for the Sk3 bowl (*Pl. 9: 2*). Four such vessels have been found at the Pobrežje cemetery,[132] other such or similar vessels came to light in the Mladinska ulica cemetery, in the settlement at Ormož, as well as in Graves 1 and 15 at Lepa ravna and Grave 5 at Miklavž.[133]

Building O15

Building O15 (*fig. 2: sek. Z1, 15–16, 3B*) can only indirectly be dated to Ha B, as its postholes revealed no chronologically diagnostic finds (*Pl. 13: 1–4*). It is dated to Ha B on the basis of the finds from the heaps of stones excavated along the west side of the building. These include sherds decorated with pseudo-cord impressions (*Pl. 13: 10*) and incisions forming the motif of O14 (*fig. 11; Pl. 13: 9*) that are characteristic of the Ruše Urnfield culture group. The dating is corroborated by the finds from the pit SE 520III in the immediate vicinity of the building, at its north side. These include the sherds of a Type L3/1 jar (*fig. 8; Pl. 13: 7*) that is characteristic of Ha B1 and B2/3.[134]

CONCLUSION

The Late Bronze Age settlement at Pobrežje formed along the edge of the high second terrace on the right bank of the River Drava (*fig. 1*). It was an unfortified lowland settlement comprising buildings of differing distribution, ground plan and size, which is contrary to the other and better known settlements on the plain of Dravsko polje (Rogoza and Orehova vas). Most houses at Pobrežje were around 10 m

130 Dular 2013, Pl. 8: 1; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 49: 6.

131 Dular 2013, 48–49, fig. 14: O6; Dobiat 1980, 66 ff, figs. 8–9; Pls. 4: 1; 41: 1–2; Pahič 1955, Pl. 10: 2; Pare 1998, 346, fig. 26: 36.

132 Cf. *fig. 11: Sk3* with Pahič 1972, Pls. 1: 1; 35: 16, 21; and with Pahič 1991, 30, fig. 2.

133 Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 120: 24, 28; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 64: 8; Teržan 1990, Pls. 53: 4; 59: 11; Črešnar 2013, 82, Fn. 22, fig. 7: 3; Črešnar, Murko 2014, fig. 10: 3.

134 See Dular 2013, 34–35, fig. 9: L13.

in SV–JZ, ob tem pa se pojavljajo tudi stavbe, pri katerih sta streho podpirali dve vrsti slemenskih stebrov (*sl. 2–3*), kar smo doslej poznali le iz naselbine v Ormožu.

Datiranje pobreške naselbine doslej temelji na keramičnem gradivu (*sl. 6–12*). Analize so pokazale, da je to dobro primerljivo z najdbami na pripadajočem grobišču s Pobrežja, kjer se začne pokopavanje verjetno že v stopnji Ha A2, nato pa predvsem v stopnjah Ha B1/B2 in se zaključi v stopnji Ha B3, na kar kažejo radiokarbonske analize.[135] Nekaj podobnosti smo odkrili tudi med gradivom z najdišč Rogoza in Orehova vas, katerih poselitev je izpričana zlasti v času stopnje Ha A, čeprav so v obeh odkrite nekatere oblike posod in okrasi, ki pa so značilni predvsem za stopnjo Ha B. Veliko sorodnih oblik najdemo na drugih najdiščih ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine, tako v naselbinah kot grobiščih, zato o okvirni dataciji naselbine v Ha B obdobje ne gre dvomiti.

Pred težjo nalogo smo, ko želimo stavbe na Pobrežju natančneje časovno razvrstiti znotraj njenega obstoja, saj datacije keramičnih najdb niso dovolj natančne. Pri analizah, kjer smo upoštevali le podatke iz zaključenih najdiščnih kontekstov, smo poskušali natančneje datirati stavbe O1, O6, O11, O14 in O15, pri katerih večina najdb izhaja iz jam za sohe, ter grobljo SE 1106. Ugotovili smo, da lahko stavbe O1, O6, O11 in O15 na podlagi najdb le okvirno datiramo v časovni razpon stopnje Ha B. Morda je nekoliko mlajša stavba O14, ki je bila postavljena in v rabi v zaključni fazi naselbine oz. v mlajši žarnogrobiščni stopnji (Ha B2/3). Podobno datacijo predlagamo tudi za grobljo SE 1106.

Kljub temu da vse raziskave naselbine na Pobrežju še niso zaključene in so paleoantropološke, paleozoološke in paleobotanične raziskave ter radiokarbonsko datiranje nekaterih pomembnih kontekstov še v teku, je najdišče že sedaj pokazalo velik potencial za nadaljnje študije mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč in predvsem njene ruške skupine.

long and oriented in two main directions: NW–SE and NE–SW. Some had two inner lines of posts that supported the roof (*figs. 2–3*), which had previously only been found at Ormož.

The date of the settlement at Pobrežje is currently based on the ceramic finds (*figs. 6–12*). Analyses have shown that they are closely comparable with the grave goods from the cemetery at Pobrežje, where burial probably began in Ha A2 and continued in Ha B1/B2, presumably also in Ha B3, which is corroborated by the results of the radiocarbon analyses.[135] A few of similarities have been estimated with the ceramic finds from Rogoza and Orehova vas, where the settlement was densely populated in Ha A, though both sites revealed several forms and decorative motifs characteristic of Ha B too. Similarities have also been observed at other sites of the Ruše Urnfield culture group, in both cemeteries and settlements, corroborating the dating of the Pobrežje settlement to Ha B.

A much more challenging task is dating individual buildings and defining their chronological span within the Late Urnfield culture period, because most ceramic finds are simply not sufficiently diagnostic. We performed analyses based only on the data from closed contexts associated with Buildings O1, O6, O11, O14 and O15, where most finds originate from postholes, as well as the heap of stones SE 1106. We were able to roughly date Buildings O1, O6, O11 and O15 to Ha B. Building O14 might be slightly later, constructed and occupied in the final phase of the settlement, i.e. the Late Urnfield culture period (Ha B2/3). A similar date is proposed for the heap of stones.

Although the investigation of the settlement at Pobrežje is not finished yet, as paleoanthropological, paleozoological and paleobotanical analyses as well as radiocarbon dating of the more important contexts is still in process, it has already shown great potential for further research of the Urnfield period and especially its Ruše cultural group.

[135] Črešnar et al. 2014, 215–219.

[135] Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 215–219.

OPISI NAJDB

Tab. 1:

1. Velika shrambena posoda – odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O1, jama za soho SE 150, sek. 2, kv. 51, št. risbe D404.
2. Velika shrambena posoda – odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153b, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe AŠ10.
3. Lonec (L2/4) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153b, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D414.
4. Fragmentiran držaj posode s čepom za pritrditev. Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153b, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D413.
5. Odl. spodnjega dela posode. Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153b, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D412.
6. Piramidalna utež. Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153b, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D2.
7. Držaj posode. Stavba O1, jama SE 153, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D410.
8. Lonec (L2/4) – odl. zgornjega dela posode okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O1, jama SE 153, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe D411.

Tab. 2:

1. Odl. posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O1, jama za soho SE 177, sek. 2, kv. 24, št. risbe D431.
2. Skleda (S5/9) – prežgana (rekonstruirana). Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153c, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe AŠ9.
3. Skleda – odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O1, jama za soho SE 167, sek. 2, kv. 34, št. risbe D431.
4. Amfora (A2/2) – prežgana (delno rekonstruirana, ročaji niso ohranjeni). Stavba O1, skupek keramike SE 153c, sek. 2, kv. 23, št. risbe AŠ8.
5. Velika shrambena posoda – odl. posode z bradavico. Stavba O1, jama za soho SE 172, sek. 2, kv. 34–35, št. risbe D430.

Tab. 3:

1. Velika shrambena posoda – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106 – zgostitev kamenja in keramike ob stavbi O1 (odslej SE 1106), sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D150.
2. Velika shrambena posoda (Pi4) – odlomki posode, okrašene z vodoravnimi kanelurami ter snopi navpičnih in cik-cak kanelur (O18). SE 1106 – zgostitev kamenja in keramike ob stavbi O1, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ31.
3. Lonec (L2/4) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D81.
4. Lonec (L2/4) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom in odtisi nohta. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D181.
5. Lonec (L2/4) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D67.
6. Lonec (L1/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ21.
7. Odl. ostenja z ročajem posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim in poševnim plastičnim rebrom (O8?). SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ24.
8. Lonec (L1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom in odtisi nohta. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ12.

Tab. 4:

1. Lonec (L2/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D151.
2. Odl. posode z bradavico. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D88.
3. Lonec (L2/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D28.
4. Vrč (V1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode s presegajočim ročajem. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ29.
5. Lonec (L5/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ23.
6. Lonec (L1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom, delno prežgan. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ20.
7. Odl. zgornjega dela pekve, okrašene s poševnimi kanelurami v nizu. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ15.
8. Odl. zgornjega dela pekve, okrašene z odtisi prsta v nizu. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D203.
9. Predilno vretence. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ27.
10. Fragmentirana piramidalna utež, prežgana. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ25.
11. Piramidalna utež, prežgana. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ5.
12. Svitek. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D131.
13. Svitek. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D142.

Tab. 5:

1. Odl. zgornjega dela sklede, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 30, št. risbe D5.
2. Skleda (S1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D36.
3. Odl. ustja z ostenjem sklede ali odl. roba pekve, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D57.
4. Odl. ustja z ostenjem posode (sklede?), okrašene z odtisi nohta. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D182.
5. Odl. ustja z ostenjem posode (sklede?), okrašene z odtisi nohta. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D103.

6. Odl. ustja z ostenjem posode (sklede?), okrašene z odtisi nohta. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D104.
7. Skleda (S4/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D110.
8. Skleda (S5/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D117.
9. Skleda (S4/1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D118.
10. Skleda (S5) – odl. zgornjega dela posode. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ16.
11. Skleda – odl. okrašenega dna. Na notranji površini posode so vrezi, narejeni v poltrdo glino v obliki večkrake zvezde, in več včrtanih odprtih trikotnikov s sledovi inkrustacije (O26). SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ11.
12. Skleda (S5/6) – odl. ustja z ostenjem, okrašenega z gostimi rahlo poševnimi kanelurami. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ26.
13. Skleda (S5/5) – odl. ustja z ostenjem, okrašenega s prečnimi kanelurami. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ123.
14. Odl. ostenja posode z dvojno predrtim držajem. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ17.
15. Skleda (S4/3) – odl. ustja z ostenjem, okrašenega z vodoravnima vrezoma in nizom drobnih vtisnjenih jamic med njima (O35). Jama SE 1146 (pod SE 1106), sek. 1, kv. 26, 27, št. risbe D322.
16. Skleda (S4/5) – odl. zgornjega dela posode z izvlečenim držajem na ustju. Posoda je okrašena s tremi vodoravnimi vrezanimi črtami in vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih jamic med njimi (O34). SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D192.
17. Odl. posode, na prehodu v rame okrašene z vodoravnim žlebom, pod njim na ramenu pa s poševnimi kanelurami (O11). SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe D239.
18. Odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene s tremi vodoravnimi žlebovi (O13). SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 31, št. risbe D250.
19. Skodela (Sk2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode s presegajočim kolenčastim ročajem. SE 1106, sek. 1, kv. 27–30, št. risbe AŠ6.

Tab. 6:

1. Skleda (S5) – odl. zgornjega dela posode z bradavico ali delom držaja. Stavba O6, jama za soho SE 226, sek. 6, kv. 74, št. risbe AŠ406.
2. Odl. posode, okrašene z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih jamic, pod njim z visečimi trikotniki iz treh vrezanih črt, na spodnji strani zamejenih z vtisnjenimi jamicami (O38). Stavba O6, jama za soho SE 236, sek. 6, kv. 71a, št. risbe AŠ240.
3. Skleda (S4/3) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z vodoravnim trakom, sestavljenim iz dveh parov vrezanih črt in niza vtisnjenih jamic med njima (O35). Stavba O6, jama za soho SE 225, sek. 6, kv. 74, št. risbe AŠ205.
4. Skleda (S1/2) – rekonstruirana. Stavba O6, jama za soho SE 218, sek. 6, kv. 74, št. risbe AŠ204.
5. Ognjiščna koza – odl. roba, prežgana. Stavba O6, jama s shrambeno posodo SE 204, sek. 6, kv. 72–73, št. risbe AŠ518.
6. Velika shrambena posoda (Pi4/2) – rekonstruirana. Stavba O6, jama s shrambeno posodo SE 204, sek. 6, kv. 72–73, št. risbe D552.

Tab. 7:

1. Vrč s presegajočim ročajem (V1) – rekonstruiran. Stavba O11, jama za soho SE 1619, sek. Z2, kv. 21, št. risbe AŠ242.
2. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O11, jama za soho SE 1619, sek. Z2, kv. 21, št. risbe AŠ243.
3. Lonec, okrašen z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom (L1/1) – rekonstruiran. Stavba O11, skupek keramike SE 629, sek. Z2, kv. 37, št. risbe AŠ197.
4. Odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O11, jama za soho SE 1656, sek. Z2, kv. 20, št. risbe AŠ209.
5. Odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 35–36, št. risbe AŠ246.
6. Skleda (S4/1) – rekonstruirana. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 35–36, št. risbe AŠ247.
7. Odl. posode, okrašene s psevdovrvičastim okrasom v dveh vzporednih vodoravnih vrstah. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 35–36, št. risbe AŠ244.
8. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. ustja okrašene posode. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 35–36, št. risbe AŠ245.
9. Keramična kroglica. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 37, št. risbe AŠ148.
10. Predilno vretence. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 37, št. risbe AŠ146.
11. Predilno vretence – odl. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 37, št. risbe AŠ147.
12. Odl. spodnjega dela posode. Stavba O11, jama SE 633, sek. Z2, kv. 35–36, št. risbe AŠ248.

Tab. 8:

1. Odl. ustja z vratom posode, prežgan in deformiran. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ675a.
2. Skleda z vbočenim dnom, prežgana (S5/7). Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ326.
3. Odl. prežganega in deformiranega spodnjega dela posode. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ675b.
4. Velika shrambena posoda, okrašena z navpičnimi gladkimi rebri (Pi4/1, O10) – delno prežgana (rekonstruirana). Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649d, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ325.

Tab. 9:

1. Odl. zgornjega dela posode s trakastim ročajem, okrašen z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom (morda skodela oblike Sk1/1). Stavba O14,

jama za soho SE 1649d, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ324.
2. Skodela (Sk3) – odl. ustja z ostenjem in delom ročaja, delno prežgan. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649d, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ325a.
3. Skleda z navpično preluknjanim ušescem (S5/8) – rekonstruirana. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649c, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ323.
4. Velika shrambena posoda z držaji (Pi2/3), okrašena z razčlenjenim, rahlo valovitim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, pitos SE 1649a, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ329.

Tab. 10:

1. Velika shrambena posoda (Pi2/3) – odl. posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim z držajem. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ214.
2. Velika shrambena posoda (Pi1/1) – odl. posode, okrašene z odtisi prstov na ustju in z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ216.
3. Pokrov – odl. spodnjega dela. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ214a.
4. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ215.
5. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ214b.

Tab. 11:

1. Vrč (V1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, prežgane in deformirane. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 622, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ213.
2. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim, rahlo valovitim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649a, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ327.
3. Odl. ostenja posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom, prežgane. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649a, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ328.
4. Odl. prežganega hišnega ometa z odtisi vej in luknjo. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 1649a, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe D676.
5. Amfora s stožčastim vratom (A2/1) – prežgani odl. okrašene posode s trakastima ročajema. Na notranji strani ustja sta niz vtisnjenih jamic in vrezana cik-cak črta, ramena pa krasijo vodoraven trak, sestavljen iz dveh cik-cak vrezanih črt, dveh ravnih vrezanih črt, med katerima poteka niz drobnih vtisnjenih jamic, bradavica in snopi navpičnih vrezov z vtisi drobnih jamic po sredini (O46). Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 607 in jama za soho SE 615, sek. Z1, kv. 51a, št. risbe AŠ191=AŠ218.
6. Lonec (L2/2) – odl. posode, okrašene z odtisi prstov na ustju in z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 621, sek. Z1, kv. 51, št. risbe AŠ190.
7. Lonec – odl. povsem prežganega in deformiranega zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z gladkim vodoravnim rebrom (L5/1). Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 621, sek. Z1, kv. 51, št. risbe AŠ630.

Tab. 12:

1. Lonec – odl. spodnjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 615, sek. Z1, kv. 51, št. risbe AŠ192.
2. Fragmentiran majhen svitek. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 615, sek. Z1, kv. 51, št. risbe AŠ168.
3. Odl. spodnjega dela posode z vbočenim dnom, verjetno skodelice. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 646, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ188.
4. Odl. posode z dvakrat preluknjanim držajem. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 646, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ189.
5. Odl. spodnjega dela posode. Stavba O14, jama za soho SE 653, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ186.
6. Predilno vretence – odl. Stavba O14, jama SE 1649f, sek. Z1, kv. 50a, št. risbe AŠ321.
7. Predilno vretence – odl. Stavba O14, jama SE 1649f, sek. Z1, kv. 50a, št. risbe AŠ322.
8. Lonec, okrašen z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom (L1/3) – rekonstruiran. Ob stavbi O14, SE 606, sek. Z1, kv. 50, št. risbe AŠ279=AŠ280=D628.

Tab. 13:

1. Skleda (S5/1) – delno prežgan odl. zgornjega dela posode. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 522, sek. 12, kv. 257b, št. risbe AŠ108.
2. Lonec (L1) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 612, sek. Z1, kv. 53a, št. risbe AŠ184.
3. Odl. cedila. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 642, sek. Z1, kv. 53, št. risbe AŠ163.
4. Lonec (Pi2/2) – odl. zgornjega dela posode, okrašene s poševnimi odtisi na ustju in z razčlenjenim vodoravnim plastičnim rebrom. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 601, sek. Z1, kv. 53, št. risbe AŠ183.
5. Skodelica – odl. zgornjega dela s presegajočim ročajem. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 628, sek. Z1, kv. 53, št. risbe AŠ185.
6. Ognjiščna koza – odl. Stavba O15, jama za soho SE 523, sek. 12, kv. 257b, št. risbe AŠ107.
7. Lonec (L3/1) – odl. zgornjega dela z ročajem. Jama ob stavbi O15, SE 520III, sek. 12, kv. 227b, št. risbe AŠ109.
8. Skleda (S1/1) – odl. ustja z okrašenim ostenjem. Jama ob stavbi O15, SE 520III, sek. 12, kv. 227b, št. risbe AŠ112.
9. Odl. posode, okrašene z vrezanim ornamentom (O14). Groblja ob stavbi O15, SE 604, sek. Z1, kv. 53, št. risbe AŠ157.
10. Odl. posode, okrašene s psevdovrvičastim ornamentom in vtisnjenimi jamicami (O48). Groblja ob stavbi O15, SE 604, sek. Z1, kv. 53, št. risbe AŠ159.

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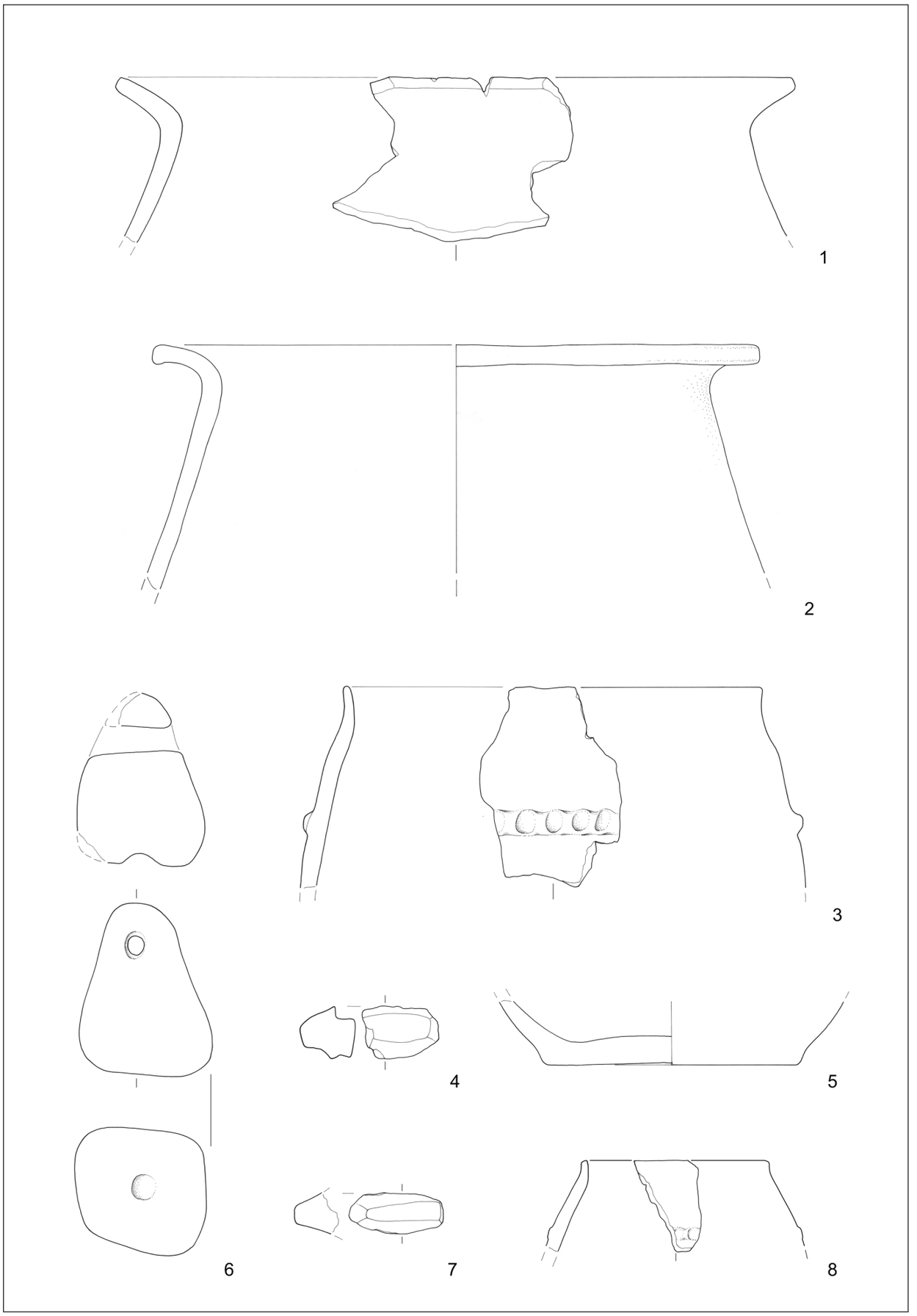
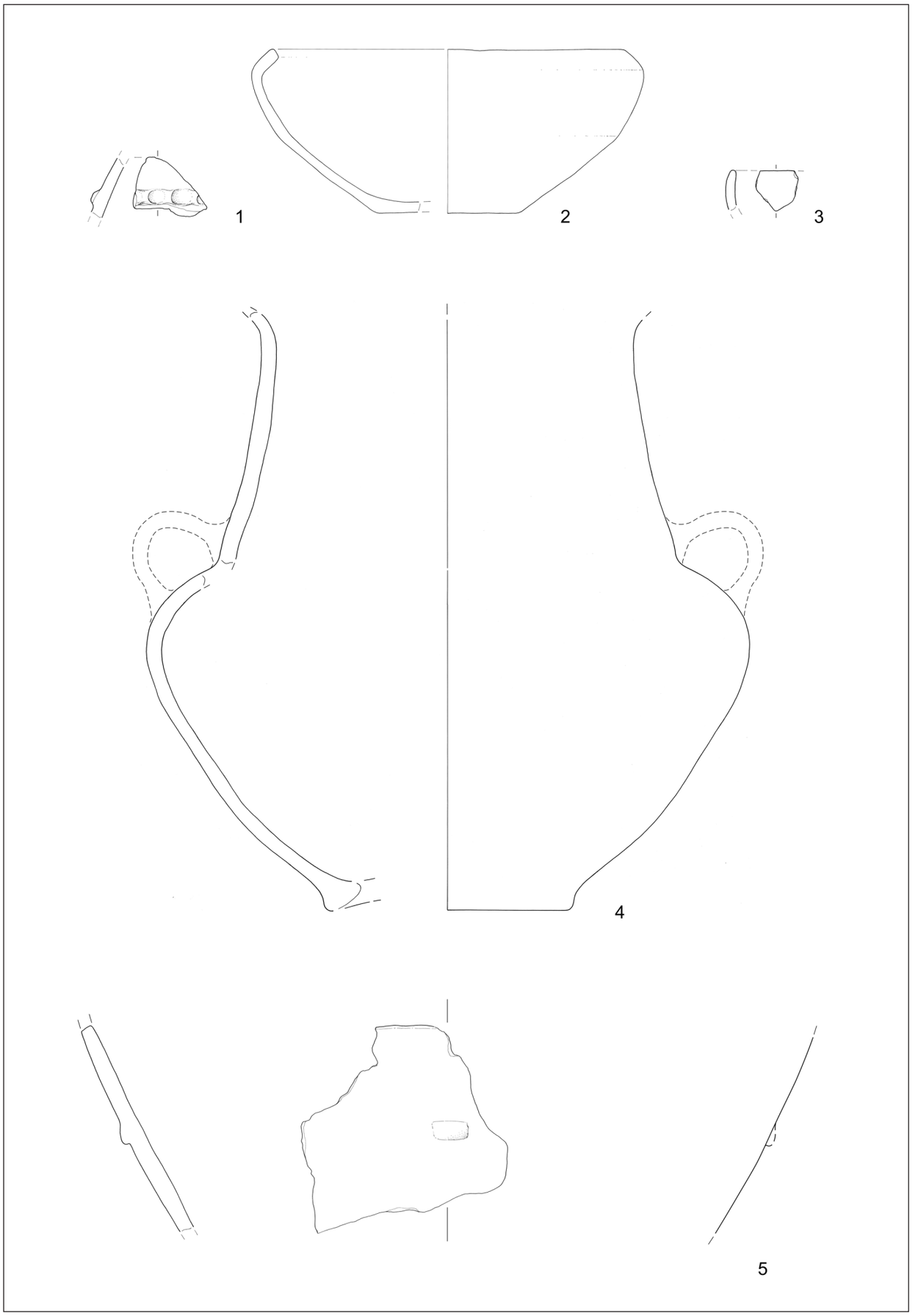


Tabla 1. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O1. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 1. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from Building O1. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.

Tabla 2. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O1. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 2. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from Building O1. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.



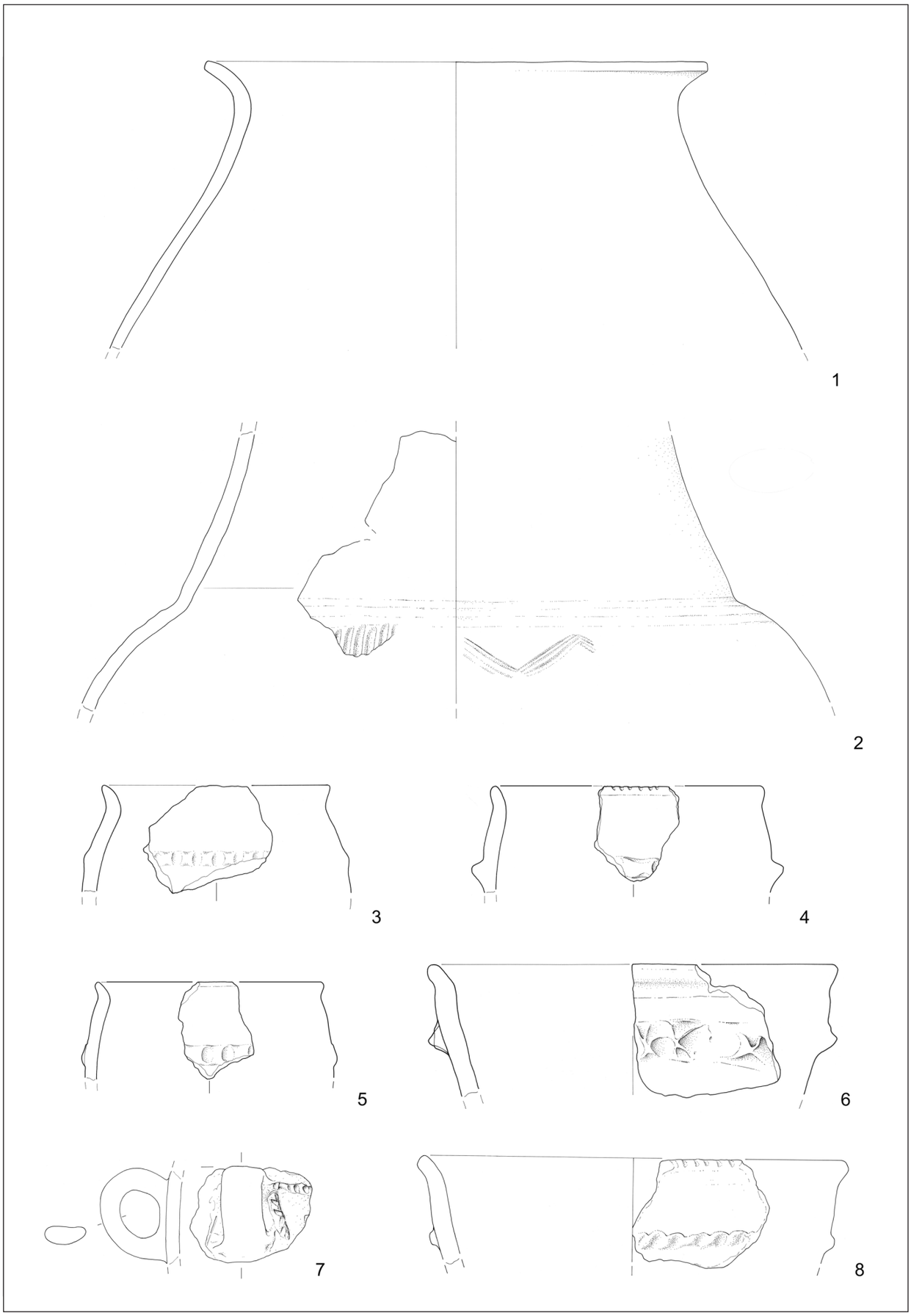
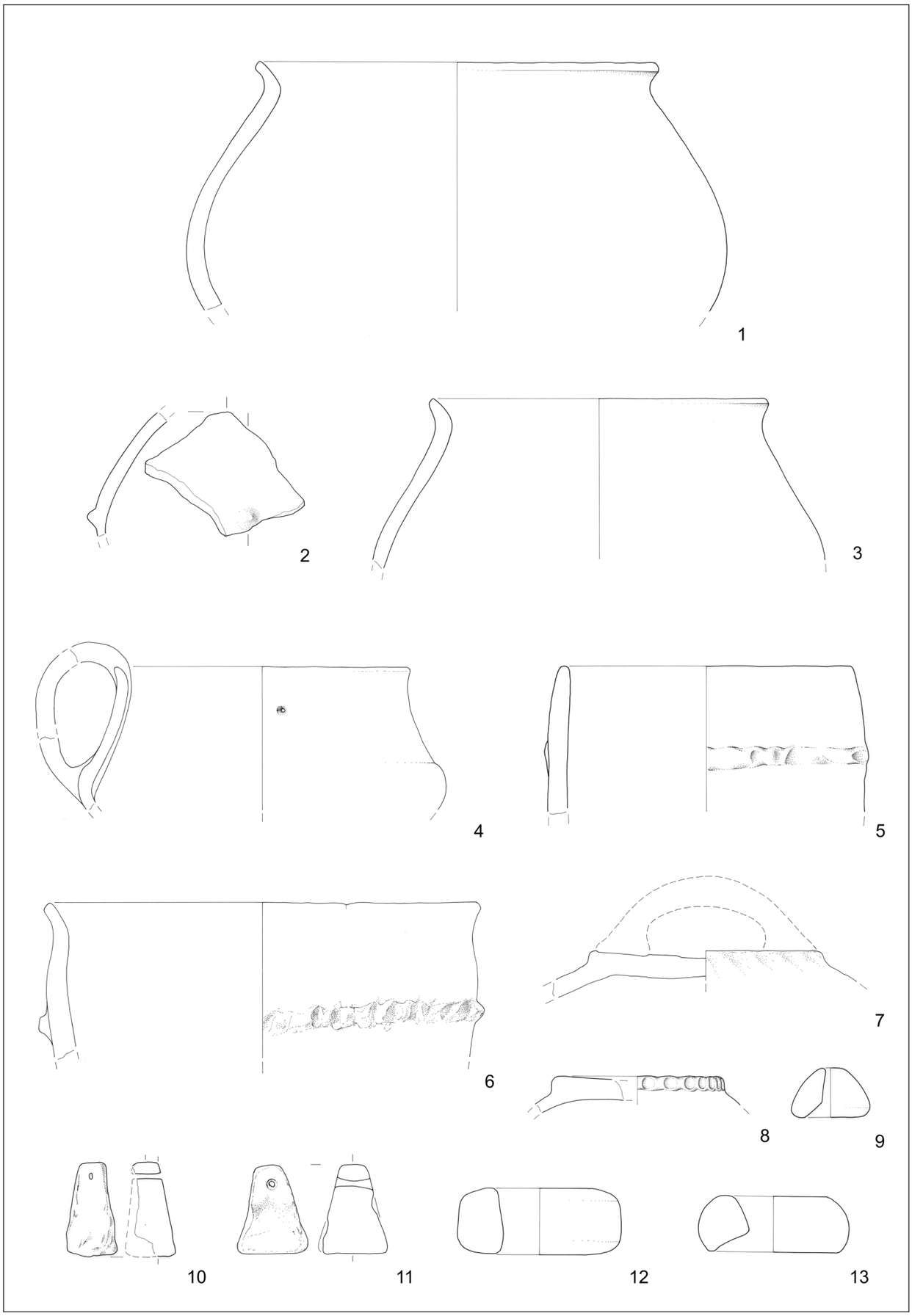


Tabla 3. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O1 (1–2) in groblje SE 1106 ob njej (3–8). M = 1:3 (1, 3–8), 1:4 (2). Vse keramika.
Plate 3. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from Building O1 (1–2) and the heap of stones SE 1106 besides it (3–8). Scale = 1:3 (1, 3–8), 1: 4 (2). All ceramic.

Tabla 4. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz groblje SE 1106 ob stavbi O1. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 4. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the heap of stones SE 1106 besides Building O1 (3–8). Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.



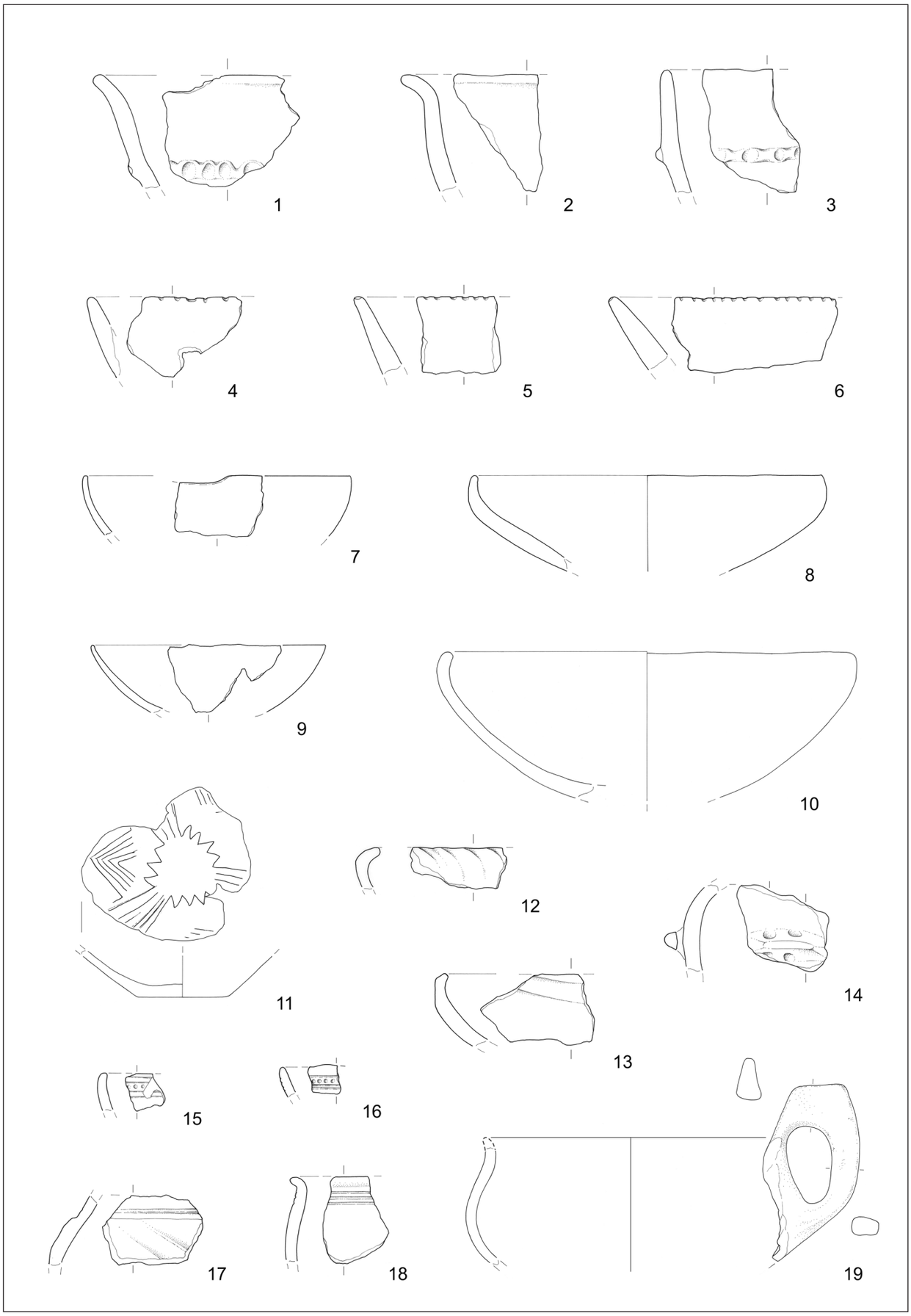
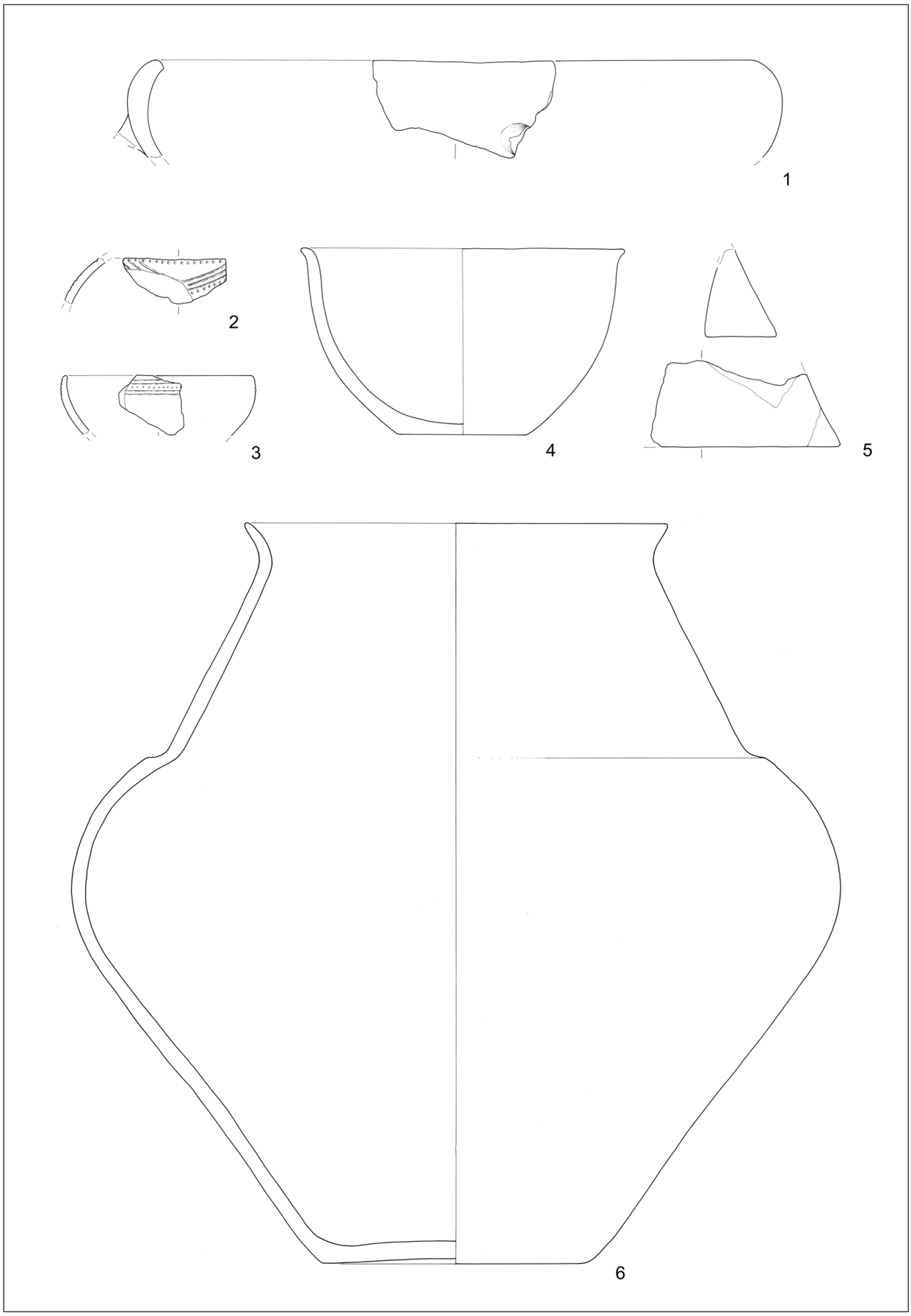


Tabla 5. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz groblje SE 1106 ob stavbi O1. M = 1:3.
Vse keramika.
Plate 5. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the heap of stones SE 1106 besides Building O1. Scale = 1:3.
All ceramic.

Tabla 6. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O6. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 6. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O6. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.



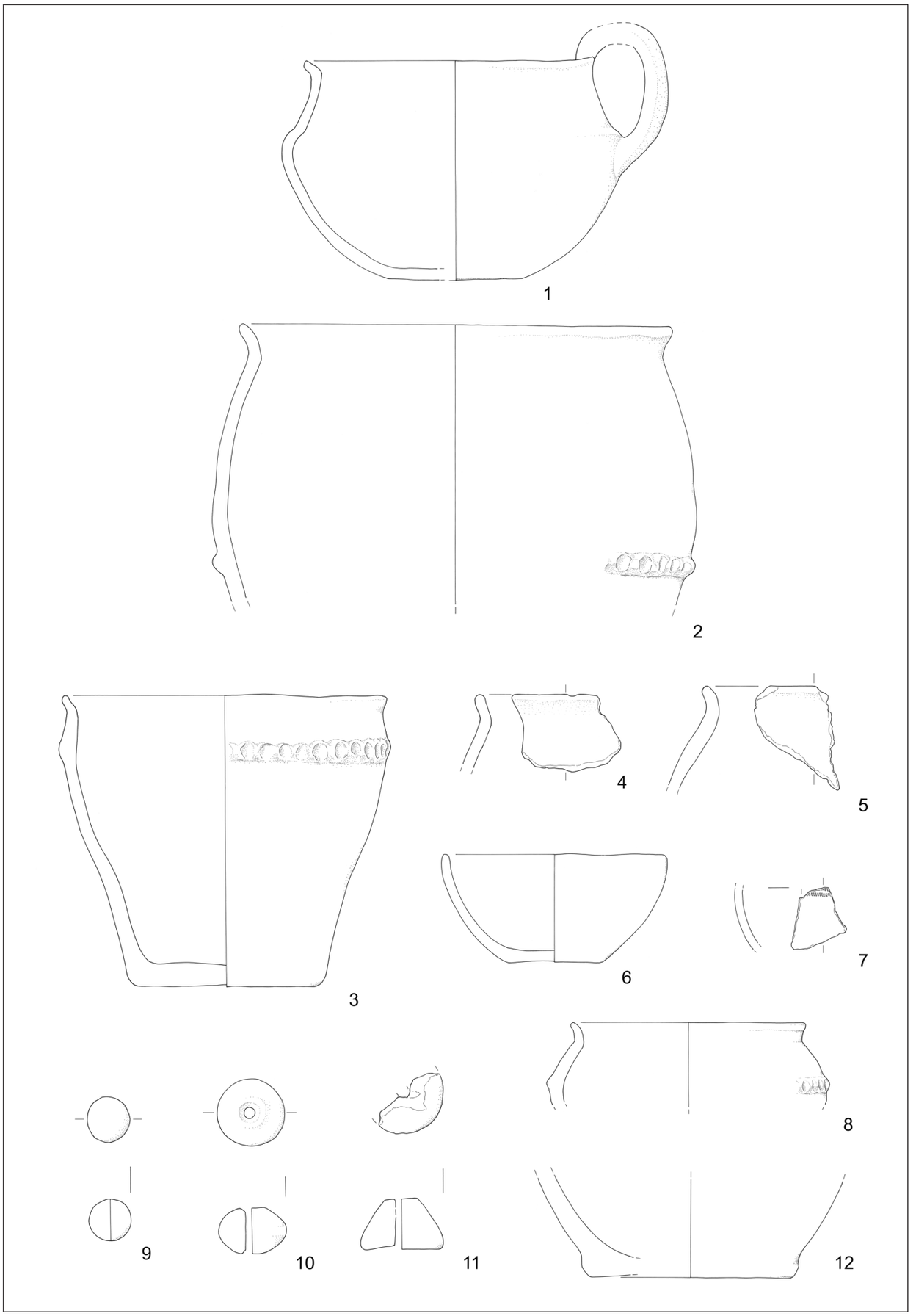
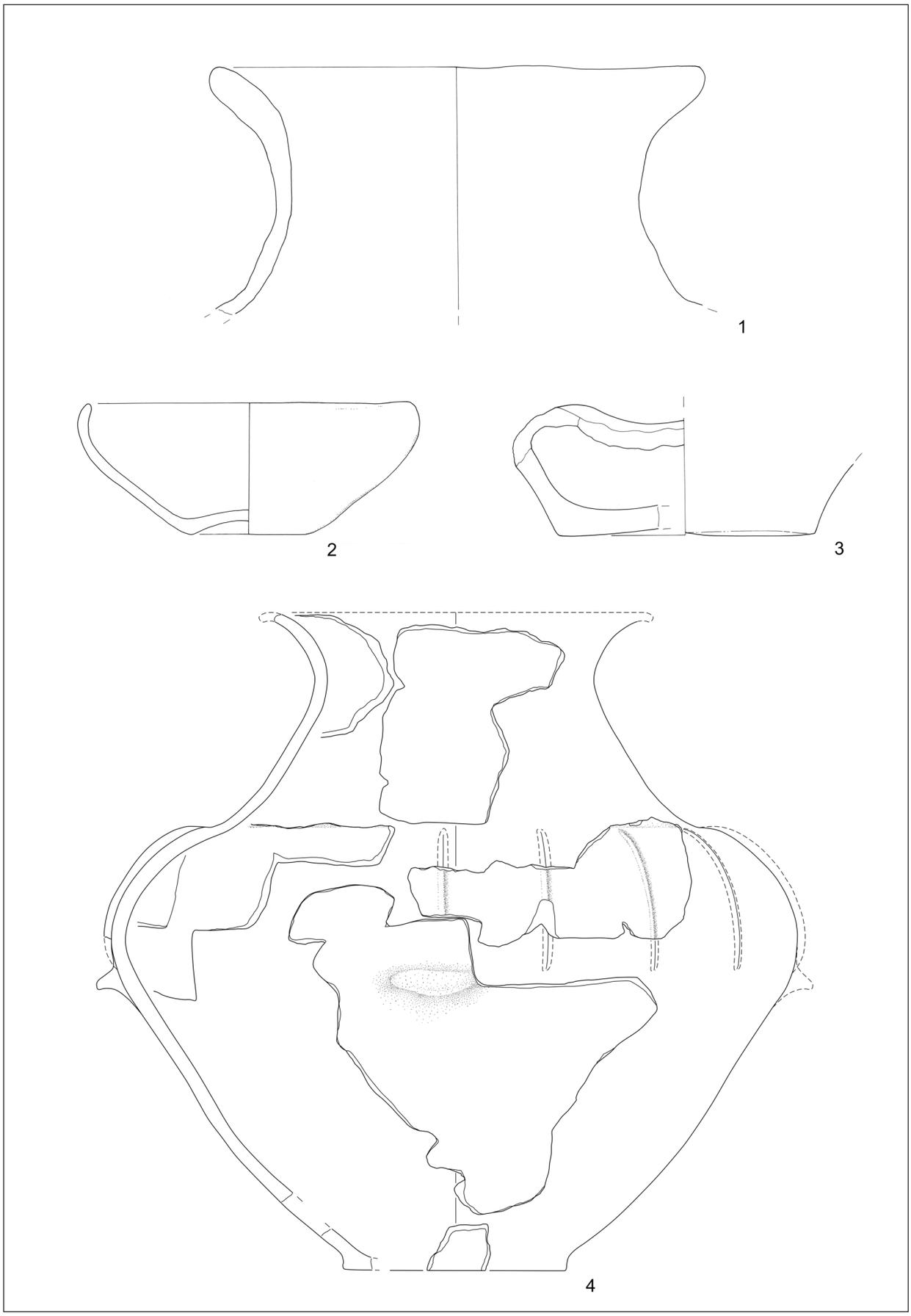


Tabla 7. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O11. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 7. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O11. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.

Tabla 8. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O14. M = 1:3 (1–3), 1:4 (4). Vse keramika.
Plate 8. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O14. Scale = 1:3 (1–3), 1:4 (4). All ceramic.



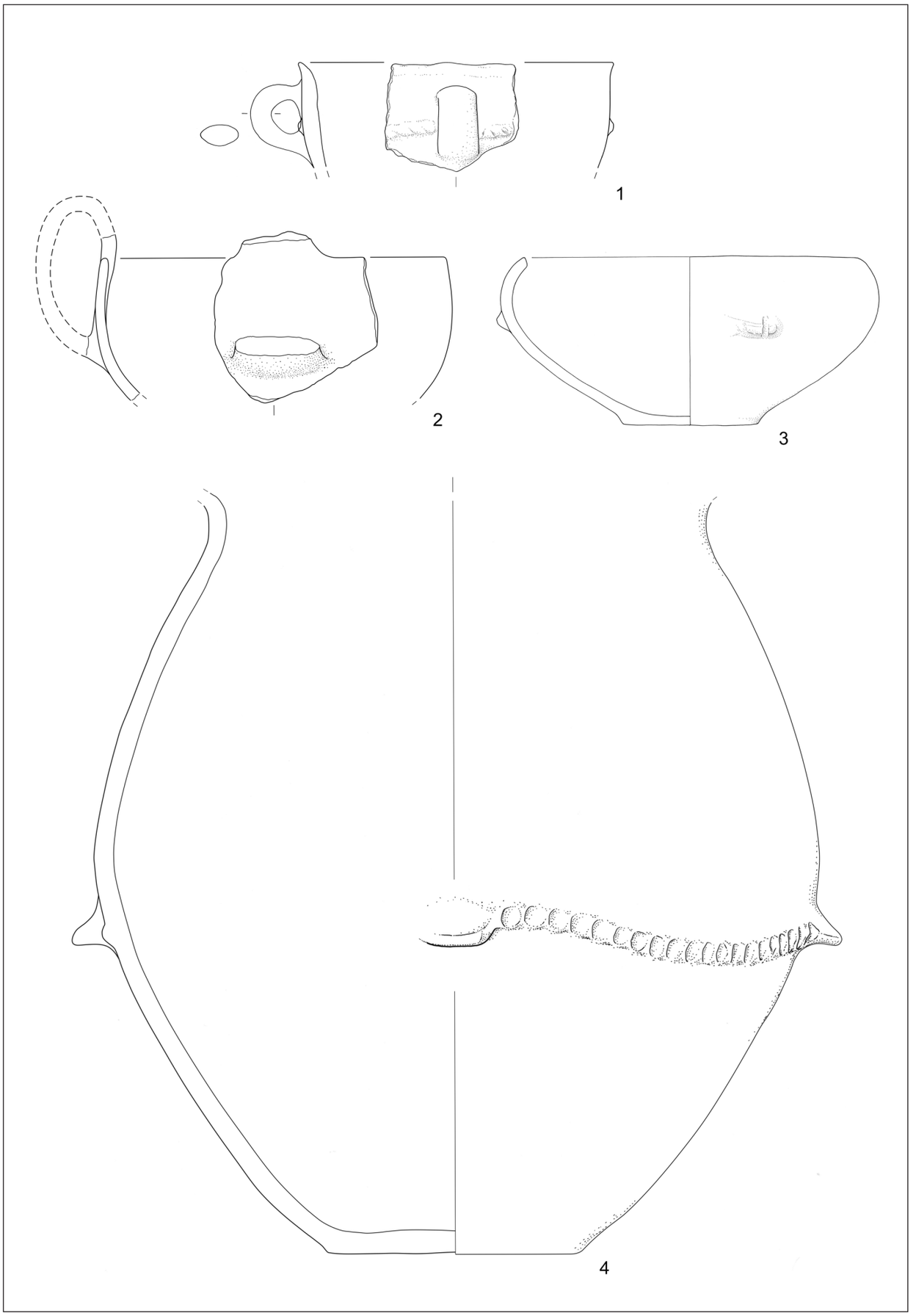
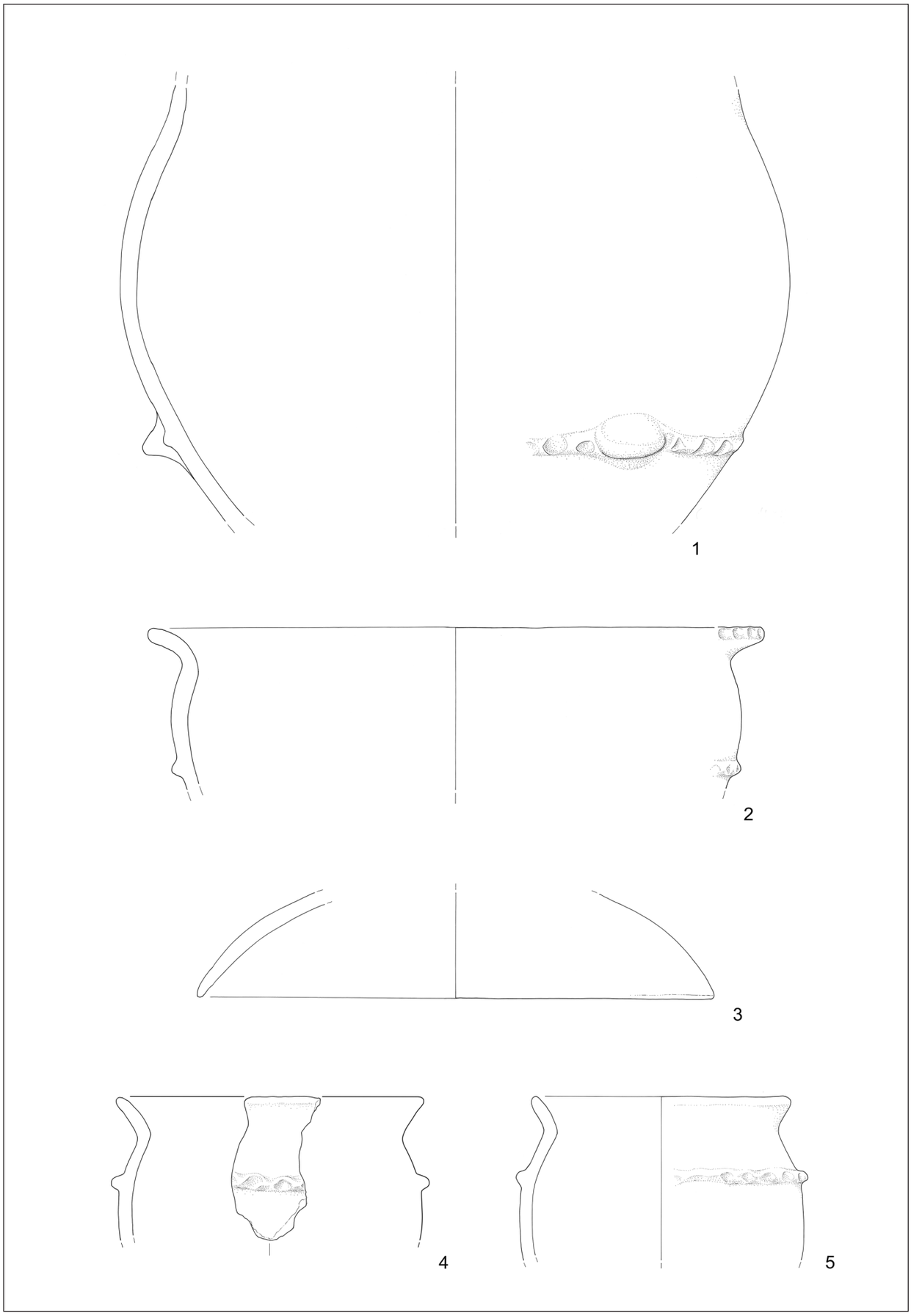


Tabla 9. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O14. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 9. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O14. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.

Tabla 10. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O14. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 10. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O14. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.



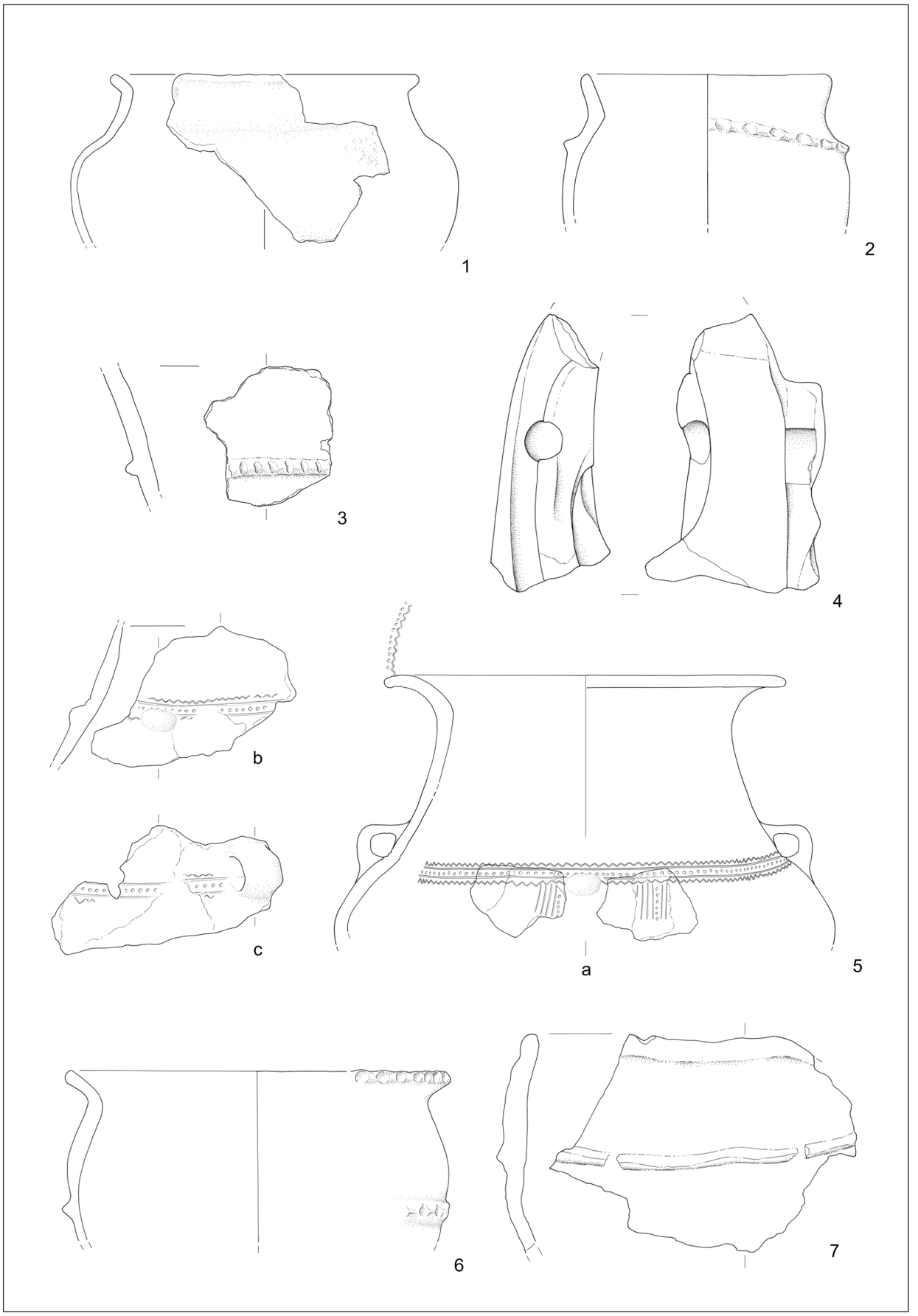
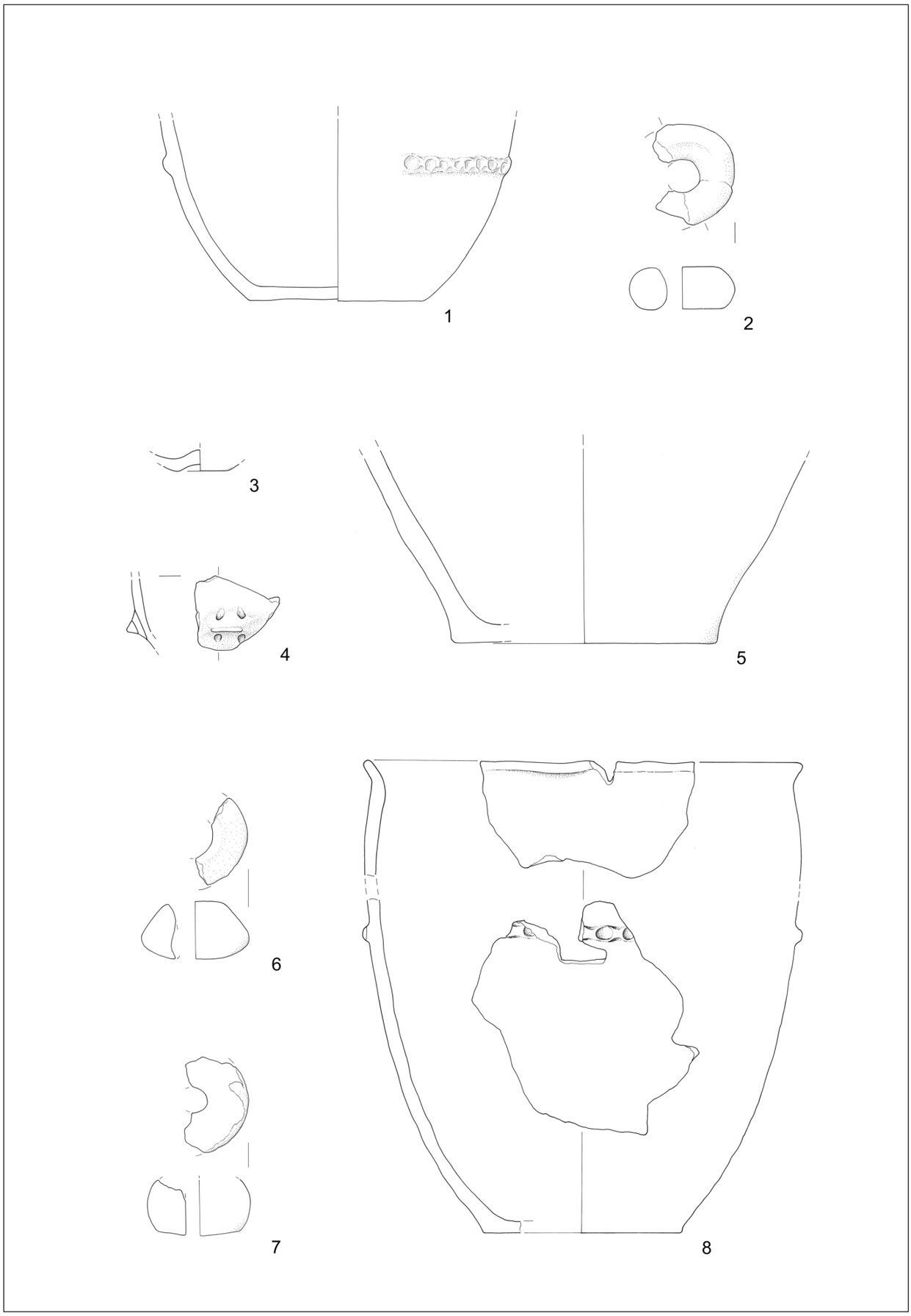


Tabla 11. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O14. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 11. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O14. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.

Tabla 12. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O14. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 12. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O14. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.



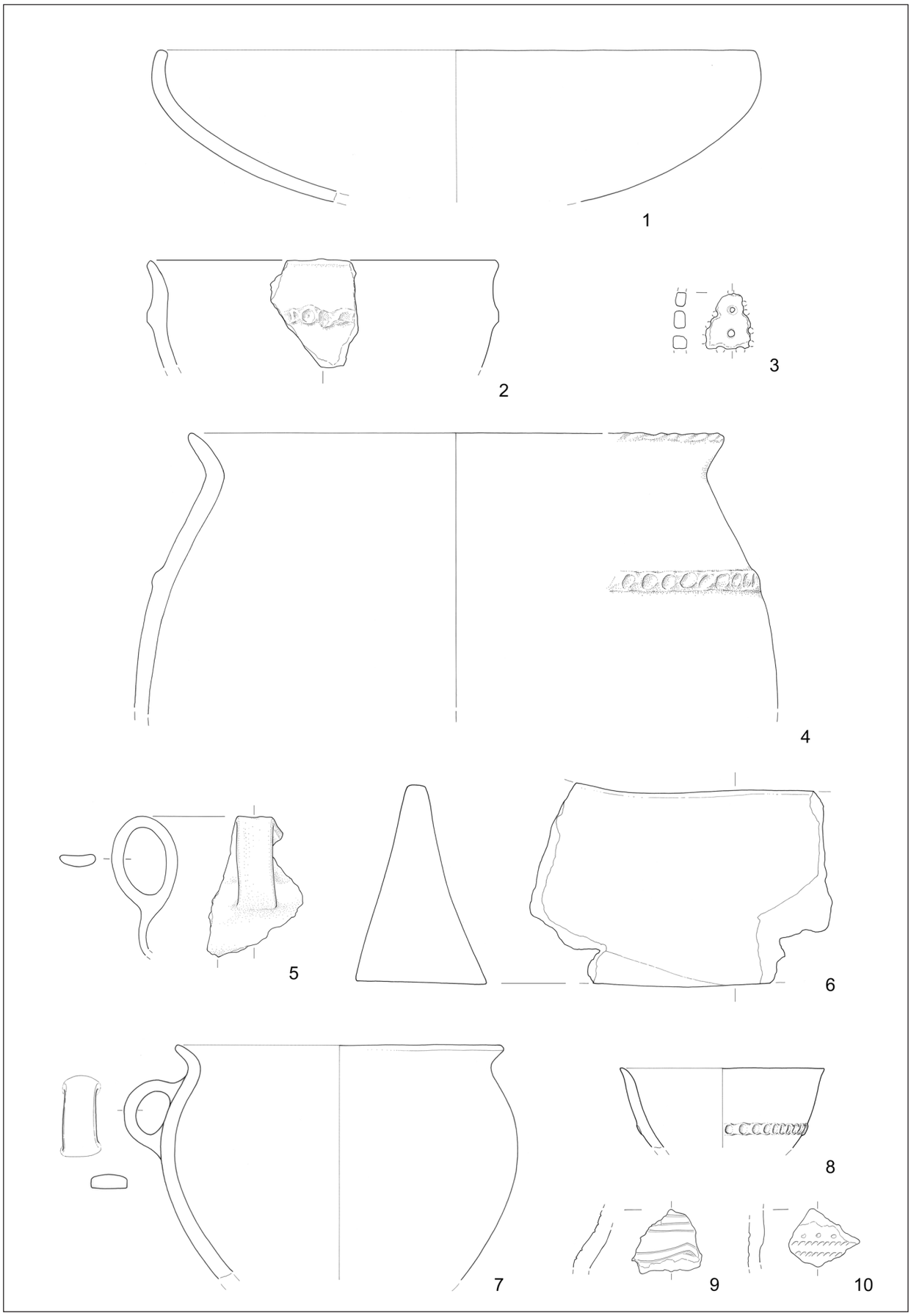


Tabla 13. Pobrežje v Mariboru. Izbor najdb iz stavbe O15 (1–6) ter iz jame SE 520III (7–8) in groblje SE 604 (9–10) ob njej. M = 1:3. Vse keramika.
Plate 13. Pobrežje in Maribor. Select of finds from the Building O15 (1–6) as well as from the pit SE 520III (7–8) and the haep of stones SE 604 (9–10) besides it. Scale = 1:3. All ceramic.

HOTINJA VAS – NASELBINA STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE NA DRAVSKEM POLJU

Teja Gerbec

Hotinja vas se leži na severozahodnem robu Dravskega polja, pod obronki Pohorja. Pred raziskavami, ki so potekale v okviru izgradnje slovenske avtoceste, ni bila znana kot arheološko najdišče. V pisnih virih je vas omenjena leta 1096.[1] Glede na vojaške zemljevide iz 18. stol. in franciscejski kataster iz 19. stol. so bile na tem mestu njivske površine; potek njiv je bil pred izgradnjo avtoceste še enak.[2] Na novejši temeljni topografski karti je južno od ribnikov pomenljiv toponim Gomila, kjer se v izohipsah in na lidar posnetku kaže rahlo dvignjen del.[3] Stanko Pahič, ki je na tem območju opravljal topografske oglede in bil pri svojem delu temeljit, ni zabeležil arheoloških ostalin. Prav Pahič pa je že nakazal, da so lahko v železni dobi naselja stala tudi nižje ob vznožju Pohorja.[4]

Ostaline naselja iz starejše železne dobe so bile odkrite leta 2006 na ledini Spodnji Gojaji tik ob Hotinji vasi, na odseku trase avtoceste Slivnica–Draženci, kjer so bila leta 2007 izvedena zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja.[5] Predstavitev najdišča in rezultati radiokarbonskih datiranj so bili objavljeni leta 2014.[6] Terenski izvid s katalogom najdb in njihovo osnovno opredelitvijo ter rezultati naravoslovnih analiz so izšli v zbirki Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije leta 2015.[7] Natančnejša obravnava je sledila v doktorski nalogi z naslovom *Nižinska poselitev severovzhodne Slovenije v starejši železni dobi: primer Hotinja vas*.[8]

1 Blaznik 1986, 286–287; prim. Mlinarič 1976, 69.

2 Franciscejski kataster, elektronski vir: http://arsq.gov.si/Query/detail.aspx?ID=209769 in http://arsq.gov.si/Query/detail.aspx?ID=209770; vojaški zemljevidi, elektronski vir: http://mapire.eu/en/.

3 V izohipsah in na lidar posnetku je rahlo dvignjen del (TTN 5000 (© Geodetska uprava RS; http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas_voda_Lidar@Arso), na avstro-ogrskem vojaškem zemljevidu iz let 1806–1869 je na tistem mestu grafični znak, ki nam ga ni uspelo opredeliti, na zemljevidu iz let 1869–1887 pa je zabeleženo »Camilla« (http://mapire.eu/en/).

4 Pahič 1986, 20.

5 Djurić 2006; Djurić et al. 2006; Ravnik 2007; Strmčnik Gulič et al. 2008.

6 Gerbec 2014a, 275–286.

7 Gerbec 2015.

8 Gerbec 2014b; ista 2019.

HOTINJA VAS – A SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY IRON AGE ON THE PLAIN OF DRAVSKO POLJE

Teja Gerbec

Hotinja vas is a village located on the southwest of the plain of Dravsko polje, at the foot of the Pohorje Hills. The first written record of the village dates to 1096.[1] The military maps from the 18th century and Franciscean cadastre from 19th century show fields on this spot; the field orientation remained unchanged until the construction of the motorway-cross in Slovenia.[2] It is this, or rather the investigations conducted in advance of the construction work in the recent decade that brought to light the first archaeological remains in the area. In addition, the recently drawn basic topographic map shows an interesting toponym of Gomila (translated as barrow) south of the fish ponds that appears as slightly raised ground on the lidar image.[3] Stanko Pahič, who was known for his keen eye, conducted topographic surveys here and recorded no archaeological remains or features in this area. We should also mention that it was he who first suggested that settlements in the Iron Age could also have stood on lower area below the Pohorje Hills.[4]

The remains of just such a settlement from the Early Iron Age were detected at Hotinja vas in 2006, on a site known as Spodnji Gojaji in close proximity to the village. This was the site of a later motorway section leading from Slivnica to Draženci, where rescue archaeological excavations ensued in 2007.[5] Preliminary results of the excavations together with the results of the radiocarbon analyses were published in 2014.[6] The field report and the catalogue of finds containing a rudimentary definition of the finds followed

1 Blaznik 1986, 286–287; cf. Mlinarič 1976, 69.

2 Franciscean cadastre, electronic source: http://arsq.gov.si/Query/detail.aspx?ID=209769 and http://arsq.gov.si/Query/detail.aspx?ID=209770; military maps, electronic source: http://mapire.eu/en/.

3 The contour lines and the lidar image show slightly raised ground (TTN 5000 (© Geodetska uprava RS; http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas_voda_Lidar@Arso), the Austro-Hungarian military map from 1806–1869 shows a mark on that spot that we were unable to understand, while the 1869–1887 map bears an inscription 'Camilla' (http://mapire.eu/en/).

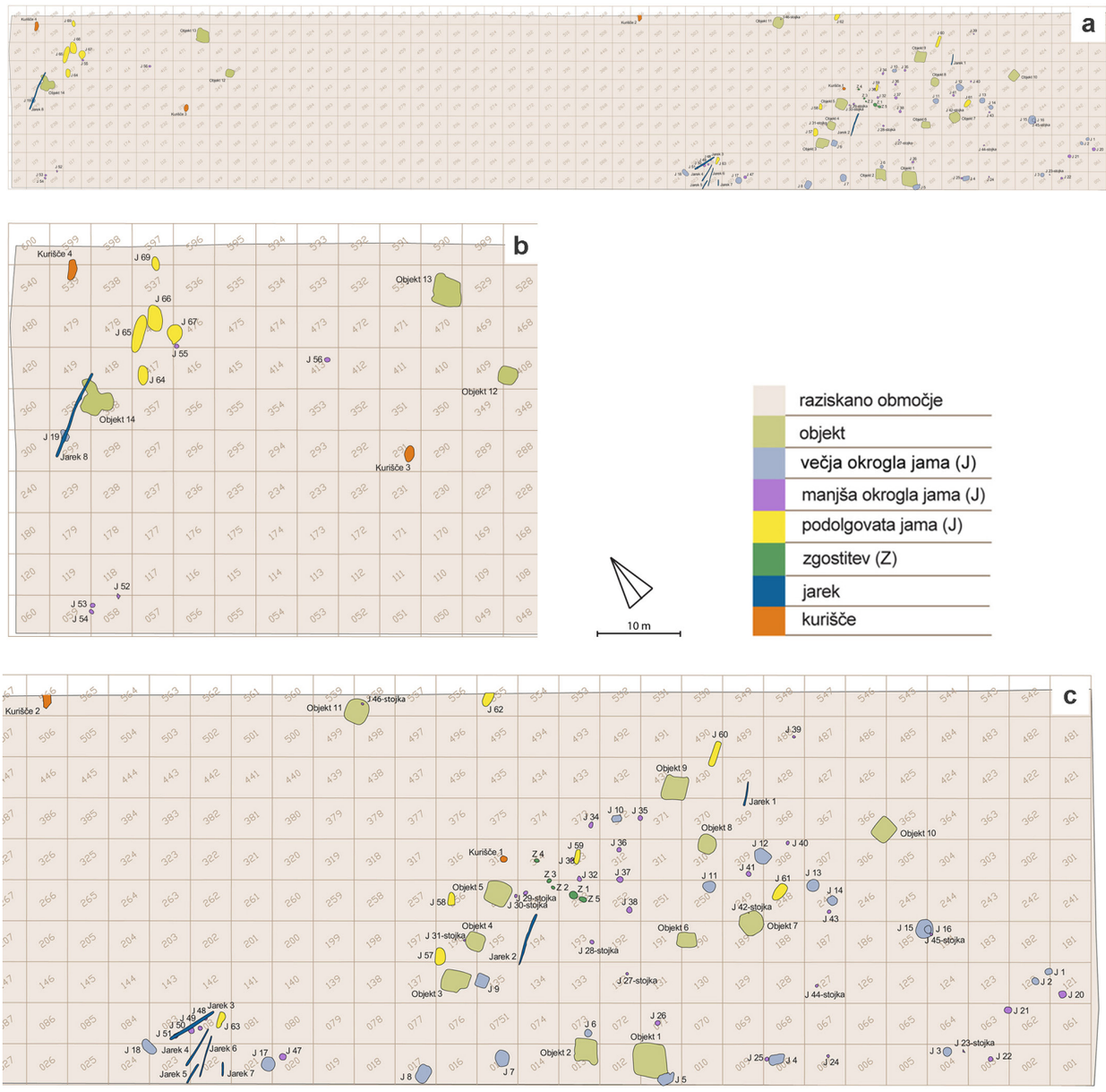
4 Pahič 1986, 20.

5 Djurić 2006; Djurić et al. 2006; Ravnik 2007; Strmčnik Gulič et al. 2008.

6 Gerbec 2014a, 275–286.

Slika 1. Tloris naselja Hotinja vas iz starejše železne dobe: a – celoten obseg (zgoraj), b – severozahodni del (v sredini) in c – jugovzhodni del (spodaj).

Figure 1. Ground plan of the Early Iron Age settlement at Hotinja vas: a – whole extend (top), b – north-western part (middle) and c – south-eastern part (bottom).



in 2015.[7] A more detailed analysis of the site was given in the unpublished doctoral thesis on the lowland settlement in north-east Slovenia in the Early Iron Age.[8]

OPIS NAJDIŠČA

Naselje je bilo raziskano na površini velikosti 50 × 300 m (*sl. 1*). Hodna površina je bila z modernim oranjem uničena, ohranili so se le najgloblje vkopani elementi t. i. (pol)zemljank in pripadajočih uporabnih jam. Ornica je bila izkopana strojno. Na globini 0,20–0,35 m sta bili plasti proda in peščenega melja.[9] Ob najdbah iz starejše železne dobe je bilo zanemarljivo malo najdb iz mlajše železne dobe in mlajših arheoloških obdobij,[10] ki so verjetno v starejše plasti prišle z oranjem. Obseg naselja z izkopavanji ni bil ugotovljen. Če se je naselje raztezalo na vzhodno oz. južno stran, kjer sta danes z vodo zaliti gramozni

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Excavations unearthed a roughly 50 × 300 m large area of the settlement (*fig. 1*). Modern land use destroyed the Iron Age ground level and only the features dug deeper into the ground survived, belonging to (semi-)sunken-featured buildings and associated pits. The topsoil was removed by machine to reveal two respective layers of gravel and sandy silt at the depth of 0.20–0.35 m.[9] With the ancient ground surface destroyed, the small finds were unearthed in the fills of the various cut features. The great majority of

[9] Najdb iz teh plasti je zelo malo (Gerbec 2015, G433–436).
[10] Gerbec 2015, G67, G350.

[7] Gerbec 2015.
[8] Gerbec 2014b; ead. 2019.
[9] These layers yielded very few finds (Gerbec 2014b, G435–436).

jami, je na tem delu uničeno. Nekaj podatkov o obsegu najdišča nam dajo le arheološki pregledi, saj je bila severno po trasi avtoceste prazgodovinska keramika odkrita do 360 m oddaljena od roba izkopnega polja.[11] Le 750 m je bilo oddaljeno že naslednje arheološko najdišče, Orehova vas – Dolge njive.[12] V južni smeri trase je bilo 150 m proč, na lokaciji »Hotinja agrarna«, opravljeno izkopavanje na površini 48 × 50 m z najdbami iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe ter rimskega obdobja.[13]

Naselje Hotinja vas se kaže z dvema raziskanima gručama objektov, eno na severnem, drugo na južnem delu, ki sta narazen približno 150 m (*sl. 1*). Nekoliko oddaljene zemljanke ter arheološke raziskave na predelu, poimenovanem »Hotinja agrarna«, nakazujejo, da je bilo morda takšnih gručastih zaselkov še več. Obrambni elementi ali ograde (npr. palisada) na najdišču Hotinja vas niso bili odkriti.

Naselbinske ostaline na najdišču Hotinja vas delimo na zemljanke (14), okrogle jame, ki so večje (19) in manjše (37), podolgovate ovalne jame (12), jarke (8), kurišča (4) ter območja zgostitve keramike in kamenja (4) (*sl. 1*).

Jame kvadratnega tlorisa / zemljanke

Jame kvadratnega tlorisa z zaobljenimi vogali in površino med dobrimi 4,5 in 18 m^2 ter ohranjeno globino 0,36–0,80 m predstavljajo podzemne dele zemljank (*sl. 2*). Tri zemljanke so bile v severni gruči, 10 jih je bilo v južni, ena je bila oddaljena približno 20 m. V preseku jih je bilo največ oglatih s strmimi ali delno položnimi stenami in z ostrim prehodom v ravno dno, pet jam je imelo nepravilen presek, dve sta bili na dnu poglobljeni. Večina je bila enako usmerjenih, z vzporednima robovoma v smeri SV–JZ oz. SZ–JV. Jame so bile zapolnjene z več plastmi. Največ najdb izvira iz zgornje plasti, prevladujejo odlomki keramike, kosi ometa so bili redki, posamezne najdbe pa predstavljajo bronasta fibula, 2 železna noža, žlindra, košček stekla, več je bilo kamnov s sledovi rabe.

[11] Djurić 2015, 9, sl. 8.
[12] Grahek 2015; glej tu Grahek.
[13] Kovač, Predan 2007, 6–8.

the recovered finds date to the Early Iron Age and only a negligible number to the Late Iron Age and later periods,[10] which presumably travelled down the stratigraphy to earlier layers through ploughing. The complete extent of the settlement could not be established. If it continued towards the east and south, it was probably destroyed by the excavation of two gravel pits now filled with water. Some information as to the extent can be glimpsed from the results of the archaeological surveys conducted in advance of the motorway construction, which revealed prehistoric pottery only up to 360 m from the northern edge of the excavation area.[11] Another archaeological site, of Orehova vas – Dolge njive, was discovered only 750 m away.[12] Excavations also took place at the site known as "Hotinja agrarna", some 150 m further south along the planed motorway. The 48 × 50 m large excavated area yielded finds from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, as well as the Roman period.[13]

Excavations at Hotinja vas revealed two clusters of buildings lying some 150 m apart, one on the N and the other on the S part of the site (*fig. 1*). The distance between the clusters and the results of the archaeological excavation at location "Hotinjska agrarna" indicate that other such clusters of houses may have existed in this area. The site of Hotinja vas revealed no defensive or boundary elements (such as a palisade).

The habitation features at the site comprise sunken-houses or SHs (14), round pits that are either large (19) or small (37), elongated oval pits (12), ditches (8), fireplaces (4) and concentrations of pottery and stones (4) (*fig. 1*).

Square pits / sunken-houses

The pits of a square ground plan with rounded corners, each covering a 4.5–18 m^2 large surface measuring 0.36–0.80 m in depth, represent the surviving underground parts of sunken-houses (*fig. 2*). Three of them were excavated in the N cluster, ten in the S cluster and one some 20 m away from all of them. Most of the pits were angular in cross section, with vertical or very steep walls and with a sharp transition to the flat floor. Five pits were irregular in cross section and two had a depression in the floor. Most shared a NE–SW or NW–SE orientation. The fills of the pits consisted of several layers, with the upper layer yielding the greatest number of small finds. The predominant finds are pottery, while the remaining artefacts comprise rare pieces of daub, a

[10] Gerbec 2015, G67, G350.
[11] Djurić 2015, 9, fig. 8.
[12] Grahek 2015; see here Grahek.
[13] Kovač, Predan 2007, 6–8.

Slika 2. Hotinja vas. Tabela velikosti zemljank.
Figure 2. Hotinja vas. Size of the sunken-houses.

zemljanka / sunken house	mere / dimensions (m)	globina / depth (m)	površina / surface area (m^2)
1	4,3 × 4,2	0,57	18,06
2	3,12 × 2,64	0,51	8,24
3	3,33 × 3	0,74	9,99
4	2,2 × 2,15	0,8	4,73
5	3,05 × 2,77	0,54	8,45
6	2,47 × 1,9	0,51	4,69
7	2,92 × 2,34	0,44	6,83
8	2,24 × 2,17	0,62	4,86
9	3,06 × 2,8	0,71	8,57
10	2,77 × 2,43	0,48	6,73
11	2,95 × 2,84	0,59	8,38
12	2,35 × 2,16	0,36	5,08
13	4,14 × 3,5	0,77	14,49
14	4,51 × 4,01	0,75	18,09

Slika 3. Hotinja vas. Zemljanka 11 z jamo za stojko na dnu (A); zemljanka 2 ter večja jama 6, v ozadju zemljanka 1 z večjo jamo 5 (B).
Figure 3. Hotinja vas. SH 11 with a posthole on the bottom (A); SH 2 with large Pit 6, SH 1 with large Pit 5 (B) in the background.

Ohranjene ostaline le deloma nakazujejo urejenost notranjosti stavb in omogočajo predstavo o njihovi nadgradnji. V zemljanki 7 je bil tlak iz zbitega proda, lesen pod pa domnevamo v zemljankah 1, 4, 5 in 11, saj je bila na tleh jam plast iz večinsko temno rjavega melja z zelo malo najdbami.[14] Na dnu zemljanke 1 so bile še temnejše lise, morda sledovi desk, vzporedno z njimi sta bila ob SV steni na dnu drugačna plast meljastega peska, prekrita s plastjo prežgane gline, in odtis lesenega tramu. Lahko bi šlo za ostaline bronze fibula, two iron knives, slag, a piece of glass and several stones with usewear traces.

The surviving remains of buildings partially reveal the layout of the interior and offer an insight into the superstructure. The floor in SH 7 was made of beaten gravel, while the layer of predominantly dark brown silt with very few finds excavated at the bottom of SHs 1, 4, 5 and 11suggest that these buildings had a wooden floor.[14] SH 1 revealed patches of even darker earth on the bottom, possibly the remains of wooden boards, and parallel to these along the NE wall a layer of a different silty sand covered with a layer of burnt clay and an impression of a wooden beam. These may represent the remains of the entrance, of a stairway or some other feature of the building.[15] Visible on the bottom of the pit of SH 4 was a line that may indicate the edge of the floor boards. A layer of silt was also found in SH 11, in a strip running along the edge of the pit. The silt may represent the remains of a post that fell on the ground and decayed. Single postholes were documented in or at SHs 4, 7 and 11 (*fig. 3A*), possibly also in the S corner of SH 5, which revealed a 25 × 25 cm large patch of charcoal, as well as in the NW part of SH 12 that also revealed a charcoal patch. The postholes in the sunken-houses and in the large Pit 15 did not exceed 30 cm in diameter; only the two postholes found in SHs 7 and 11, respectively, are believed to have survived in their original depths, i.e. 24 and 34 cm, while all other postholes measured 9–21 cm in surviving depth. The difference between these depths may indicate the thickness of the destroyed layer and the altitude of the original ground surface.

Other pits and postholes were located just outside the sunken-houses. A rather large Pit 5 was subsequently dug near the corner of SH 1; the pit was irregular in plan and cross section and contained sherds of different ceramic vessels (pithoi, dishes with an inturned rim and others), burnt daub and a fragment of a modern-period pot. The soil in the pit was not uniform and differed from that in the interior of the building; the lower part contained more loam and burnt clay daub. A modern-period sherd was found in the pit that may, unless it came into the pit through ploughing, provide a date for the pit, though it is also possible that the pit actually represents an extension of the pit for SH 1, as

[14] Primer zemljanke s podom iz lesenih desk je znan npr. iz naselbine Göttlesbrunn na Spodnjeavstrijskem (Griebl 2004, 110: Objekt 4).

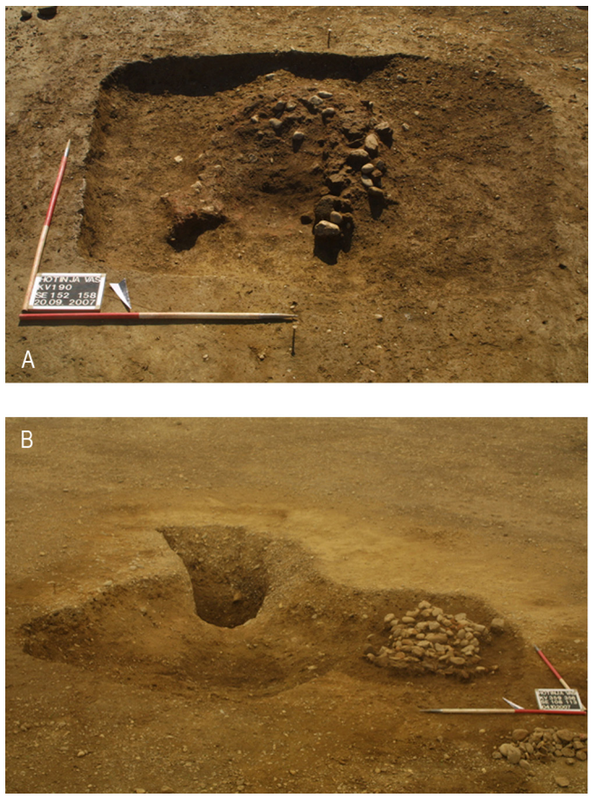
[14] An example of an SH with the floor of wooden boards has been found, for example, in the settlement at Göttlesbrunn in Lower Austria (Griebl 2004, 110: House 4).

[15] Cf. Lauermann1996a, figs. 2–6; Sabján 1999, 153, 170, 175, fig. 2; 27; 35 (reconstructions of medieval SHs); Felgenhauer 1956, fig. 13 (Asparn a. d. Zaya).

vhodnega dela, stopnic ali katerega drugega stavbnega elementa.[15] V zemljanki 4 je bil na dnu jame viden rob, do katerega so segale deske poda. V zemljanki 11 je bila nad jamo za stojko odkrita podobna plast melja v pasu ob robu jame. Lahko da so bile to ostaline podporne stojke, ki se je prevrnila in sprhnela. Po ena jama za stojko je bila v oz. ob zemljankah 4, 7 in 11 (*sl. 3A*), morda tudi v J vogalu zemljanke 5, kjer se je na površini velikosti 25 × 25 cm nahajalo oglje, ter v SZ delu zemljanke 12, kjer je bila oglena zaplata. Jame za stojke v zemljankah ter v večji jami 15 v premeru niso presegle 30 cm, globina večine jam za stojke ni bila ohranjena. Le za stojki, ki sta bili znotraj zemljank 7 in 11, domnevamo, da je ohranjena dejanska globina vkopa, ki je znašala 24 in 34 cm, pri ostalih je ohranjena globina 9–21 cm. Razlika med njimi morda nakazuje, koliko je znašala debelina uničene plasti ter koliko višje je bila nekdanja hodna površina.

Tik ob zemljankah so bile še druge jame. V vogal zemljanke 1 je bila naknadno vkopana večja jama (jama 5) nepravilnega tlorisa in preseka, v kateri so bili kosi različnih keramičnih posod (pitosov, latvic idr.), prežganega ometa in odlomek novoveške posode. Plast v tej jami je bila drugačna kot plasti v notranjosti zemljanke in ni bila enotna; v spodnjem, bolj ilovnatem delu, je bil prežgan glinen omet. Če ni v jamo zašel z oranjem, bi jo lahko datiral odlomek novoveške keramike, vendar je možno, da je šlo za razširitev zemljanke 1, saj so z drugih najdišč znani podobni tlorisi. Ob zemljanki 2 je bila večja jama 6, ki je bila verjetno del zemljanke (*sl. 3B*). V njej so bili kosi keramičnih posod, prežgane gline in ometa. Tudi ob zemljanki 5 sta bili ob J stranici še dve jami za stojki (jama 29 in 30), ki sta bili lahko del strešne konstrukcije.

V zemljankah 6 in 14 in morda tudi zemljankah 1 in 12 so bila ognjišča. V zemljanki 6 je bilo ognjišče v tlorisu polkrožne oz. podkvaste oblike iz sežgane gline, prodnikov in drugih kamnov, velikosti 1,39 × 1,20 m in debeline 46 cm. Obsegalo je skoraj celotno dno jame, na odprti strani je bila manjša poglobitev premera približno 50 cm (*sl. 4A*). Na in v ognjišču so bili odlomki posod iz drobno in grobozrnate keramike ter dva kamna iz gnajsa s sledovi obdelave. En kaže izpostavljenost visokim temperaturam. Zemljanka je bila zapolnjena s plastjo, v kateri so bili odlomki različnih posod (latvica, lonec, večja posoda s stožčastim vratom, pekva idr.) in več kosov prežganega ometa, na nekaterih je bel premaz. Ker je ognjišče zapolnjevalo večino prostora zemljanke, verjetno ni služila za bivanje. Ognjišče po obliki spominja na kovaško ognjišče ali



Slika 4. Hotinja vas. Pogled na ognjišče v zemljanki 6 (A); zemljanka 14 z dvema ognjiščema v razširitvah, eno je še vidno v vzhodni razširitvi (B).
Figure 4. Hotinja vas. The hearth in SH 6 (A); SH 14 with two hearths in respective extensions, one still visible in the E extension (B).

similar ground plans are known from other sites. Found alongside SH 2 was the rather large Pit 6, which probably formed part of the building (*fig. 3B*). It contained pieces of pottery, burnt clay and daub. Two postholes (29 and 30) were found along the S side of SH 5, which may have carried part of the roof construction.

SHs 6 and 14, possibly also 1 and 12, had hearths. The one in SH 6 was semicircular/horseshoe-shaped in plan. It was made of burnt clay, cobbles and other stones, and measured 1.39 m in length, 1.20 m in width and 46 cm in thickness. It covered almost the entire floor of the SH and included a small depression measuring roughly 50 cm across and positioned at the open side of the hearth (*fig. 4A*). Found in and on top of the hearth were sherds of vessels made of medium- to coarse-grained fabrics, as well as two worked pieces of gneiss. One of the latter shows traces of being exposed to high temperatures. The SH was filled with a layer that contained sherds of various vessels (dish with an inturned rim, jar, large vessel with a conical neck, baking lid and others) and several pieces of burnt daub with a white coat. Because the hearth covered almost the entire floor, the SH could probably not have served as living quarter. In its shape, the hearth is similar to a smithing hearth or even a poorly surviving kiln/stove/furnace, but this cannot be proven. SH 14 had two hearths, one in each of the extensions (*fig. 4B*). Under the hearth in the N extension was an 11 cm thick clay layer without finds, which

[15] Prim. Lauermann 1996a, Abb. 2–6; Sabján 1999, 153, 170, 175, fig. 2; 27; 35 (rekonstrukcije za srednjeveške zemljanke); Felgenhauer 1956, Abb. 13 (Asparn a. d. Zaya).

celo na slabo ohranjeno peč, vendar tega nismo mogli dokazati. V zemljanki 14 sta bili dve ognjišči, po eno v vsaki od razširitev stavbe (*sl. 4B*). Pod ognjiščem v S razširitvi je bila 11 cm debela glinena plast brez najdb, verjetno namerno pripravljena podlaga. V njegovem manipulativnem območju je bil kamen iz granodiorita (26 × 21 cm) s sledovi rabe. Nad ognjiščem so bile najdbe, predvsem keramika (odlomki dveh okrašenih skled ali skodel, okrašeno predilno vretence idr.) in kosi prežgane gline. Ognjišče v vzhodni razširitvi je bilo nepravilne oblike, ohranilo se je kot 47 cm debela plast prodnikov in lomljencev ter kosov prežgane gline z odtisi prodnikov in ometa. Vmes so bili večji kamen (21 × 19 cm) ter kosi keramičnih posod, kot so kanelirana skleda, lonci, pitos in pekva.

Zemljanka 6 se je nahajala sredi J gruče, zemljanka 7, ki odstopa od dokaj enotne usmeritve ostalih zemljank, je bila od nje oddaljena približno 6 m, druge pa 12–25 m. Razdalja med manjšimi skupinami bližnjih objektov je enotna, 3,5–6 m (zemljanki 1 in 2, zemljanke 3–5 ter 6–9). Od J skupine je približno 25 m proti SZ umaknjena zemljanka 11. Gručo na S tvorijo zemljanke 12, 13 in 14, ki so bolj oddaljene druga od druge.

Glede na tlorisno velikost stavb, posamezne stavbne elemente in najdbe v njih domnevamo, da je bila večina zemljank namenjena bivanju, le zemljanki 3 in 6 sta lahko imeli drugo namembnost, morda za obrtno oz. gospodarsko dejavnost. Zemljanka 6 z večjim ognjiščem[16] pa je morda predstavljala osrednji prostor v zaselku, možno je tudi, da je bila v skupni rabi in je imela poseben pomen za celotno naselje.

Večje okrogle jame

V tlorisu praviloma okroglih ter v premeru večjih kot 1 m oz. največ do 2,66 m je bilo 19 jam (jame 1–19; *sl. 1*), njihova ohranjena globina je znašala 0,07–0,66 m. V njih je bilo večje število najdb, največ keramike in kosi prežgane gline. Razen jame 19, ki se je od ostalih ločila po nepravilni obliki tlorisa in preseka ter odsotnosti najdb, so bile vse odkrite v J gruči. Največ jih je bilo ob zunanji strani zemljank ter ob J ter JV robu izkopnega polja. Dobrih 10 m od zemljank je bila oddaljena jama 15, ki je imela v dno vkopano plitvejšo jamo (jama 16), v steno pa jamo za stojko (jama 45). Ta jama je bila verjetno nadstrešena.[17] Na vrhu jame so bili kamni premera 10–20 cm, vmes keramične najdbe (kosi posod in

[16] Studeníková je obravnavala ognjišče tudi kot vir svetlobe in toplote, središče doma, življenja in kulta (bog sonca). V starejši železni dobi je bilo ognjišče mesto čaščenja – prostor mesečevih idolov (Studeníková 1979, 28).

[17] Prim. Golec 2003, 30 (Brno – Obřany); Kovačević 2012, 69–70 (Zbelava Sj. 237/238); Šimek 1982a, 267.

probably represents the bedding. The hearth's working area revealed a 26 × 21 cm large piece of grandiorite with traces of usewear. Finds came to light above the hearth, predominantly pottery (sherds of two decorated dishes or bowls, a decorated spindle whorl and others) and pieces of burnt clay. The hearth's E extension was irregular in shape and survived as a 47 cm thick layer of cobbles, rough pieces of stone and pieces of burnt clay with the impressions of cobbles and of daub. These included a 21 × 19 cm large stone and pottery sherds belonging to a grooved dish, a pithos, a baking lid and several jars.

SH6 is located at the centre of the S cluster, some 6 m from SH 7 (which has an orientation different from that of the other SHs) and 12–25 m from all other buildings. The distance between the smaller groups of buildings (SHs 1 and 2, SHs 3–5, SHs 6–9) in the S cluster is uniform and measures 3.5–6 m. SH 11 is located some 25 m NW of the buildings of the S cluster. The N cluster is composed of SHs 12, 13 and 14, which are separated from one another by greater distances.

The size of the SHs, individual constructional elements and finds suggest that most of the buildings represented living quarters, only SHs 3 and 6 may have served another purpose, possibly as the working area of an artisan or for some other economic activity. SH 6 with a large hearth[16] may have represented the central point of the settlement, it may have been in communal use and enjoyed a special place within the settlement.

Large round pits

Excavations revealed 19 large pits (Pits 1–19; *fig. 1*) that were predominantly round in plan and measured 1.00–2.66 m in diameter and 0.07–0.66 m in surviving depth. They revealed a multitude of finds, mostly pottery and burnt clay. With the exception of Pit 19 that differed from others in an irregular plan and cross section, as well as an absence of finds, all such pits came to light in the S cluster. Most of them were found along the exterior of the buildings and along the S and SE edges of the excavation area. Pit 15, found just over 10 m from the S cluster, had a shallow depression dug in its bottom (Pit 16) and a posthole (Pit 45) in its wall. This pit probably had a roof.[17] In the upper layers of the pit were stones, measuring 10–20 cm across,

[16] Studeníková treated the hearth as a source of light and warmth, the centre of the home, life and cult (of the sun god). In the Early Iron Age, the hearth was a place of worship – a place for moon idols (Studeníková 1979, 28).

[17] Cf. Golec 2003, 30 (Brno – Obřan); Kovačević 2012, 69–70 (Zbelava Sj. 237/238); Šimek 1982a, 267.

ognjiščne koze), žlindra, žrmlje, kamni s sledovi rabe ter kosi prežgane gline in ometa (G373–375). Tudi v jami 2 sta bila dva drobca žlindre, poleg pa odlomka močno prežgane keramike (G 332; *sl. 16*).

Nekaj jam je odstopalo po obliki tlorisa; jama 18 je bila ovalna, jame 4, 8 in 9 štirioglate. Slednje le zaradi velikosti in pomanjkanja najdb nismo uvrstili med zemljanke. Ob robu večje jame 4 je bila še manjša jama 25. Čeprav sta obe manjši, spominjata na zemljanko 2 z jamo 6. Glede na najdbe, ki spominjajo na hišni inventar (posodje, ognjiščne koze, tkalske uteži in predilna vretenca, kamni s sledovi rabe), so te jame lahko služile kot odpadne. Nekatere so lahko bile tudi za shrambo ali pa so ostaline kakšne druge dejavnost, ki se je v naselju odvijala.

Manjše okrogle jame

Velikosti manj kot 1 m v premeru, večina 0,30–0,60 m, je bilo 37 jam (jame 20–56; *sl. 1*). Njihova ohranjena globina ni presegala 0,39 m. Nahajale so se na osrednjem delu J gruče, ob in med zemljankami, pet jih je bilo na območju jarkov 3–7, štiri ob večjih jamah ob J robu izkopnega polja. V S gruči so bile ob SZ robu izkopnega polja tri manjše jame odmaknjene od objektov, ena je bila ob podolgovatih ovalnih jamah. V 21 jamah so bile najdbe, večinoma keramika, vendar le posamezni kosi, ter prežgana glina.

Služile so različnim namenom, kot jame za stojke, shrambne jame, ki smo jih opredelili na podlagi najdb večjih posod (loncev ali pitosa), ali ostaline katere od drugih dejavnosti. Domnevni shrambni jami 32 in 35 sta bili v bližini zemljank, shrambne jame 52–54 pa več kot 20 m proč od najbližje zemljanke (14) v S gruči. Morda so bile shrambi namenjene tudi jame na robu izkopnega polja, ki so bile od J gruče oddaljene več kot 25 m, in katera od jam na JZ robu najdišča. V jami 43 je bila nekoliko poškodovana ognjiščna koza, v jami 20 je bil ob odlomkih keramike tudi manjši kos železa. V nekaterih (manjših in večjih) jamah je bilo več kamnov brez vidnih sledov rabe, nekatere so jih bile skoraj polne, npr. jama 34. Njihove namembnosti ne poznamo.

Omenimo naj raziskavo jam z naselja Těšetice na Moravskem, kjer so bile odpadne jame v tlorisu običajno ovalne ali okrogle, globoke 0,5–2 m, zapolnjene s primarnim ali sekundarnim odpadom. Lahko so bile ograjene, pa tudi nadstrešene. V shrambnih jamah naj bi hranili žito in druge poljedelske pridelke; glede na njihovo raznolikost se predvideva

mixed with pottery sherds (of vessels and a firedog), slag, quernstone, stones with traces of usewear and pieces of burnt clay and daub (G373–375). Pit 2 also revealed two bits of slag found alongside two sherds of heavily burnt pottery; one of them was damaged when exposed to very high temperatures (G332; *fig. 16*).

Not all pits were round in plan: Pit 18 was oval, Pits 4, 8 and 9 were quadrangular. The last three pits were not interpreted as sunken-houses because of the lack of finds. Pit 4 had a smaller one, Pit 25 dug at its edge; although smaller in size, this combination resembles that of SH 2 and Pit 6.

The finds from these pits are such as we might associate with a household (pottery, firedogs, loom weights and spindle whorls, stones with traces of usewear), suggesting that they functioned as refuse pits, storage pits or are remains of other activities.

Small round pits

Excavations revealed 37 pits (jame 20–56; *fig. 1*) measuring less than a metre in diameter (most of them 0.30–0.60 m) and not exceeding 0.39 m in surviving depth. They were located in the centre of the S cluster, next to and between the sunken-featured buildings, five of them in the area of Ditches 3–7, four next to larger pits along the S edge of the excavation area. Three small pits were found in the N cluster along the NW edge of the excavation area and were slightly removed from the SHs, one of them was located near the elongated oval SH. Of the small pits, 21 contained small finds that mainly consisted of individual pieces of pottery and burnt clay.

These pits served different purposes: postholes, storage pits identified on the basis of sherds of large vessels (jars and one pithos) or other. The presumed storage Pits 32 and 35 were located in the vicinity of buildings, while the storage Pits 52–54 were over 20 m away from the nearest sunken-houses (SH 14) in the N cluster. The pits at the edge of the excavation area located over 25 m from the S cluster may also have been used for storage, as were some of the pits at the SW edge of the site. Pit 43 revealed a slightly damaged firedog, Pit 20 pottery sherds and a small piece of iron. Some pits (small and larger ones) yielded several stones without visible traces of usewear, other pits (e.g. Pit 34) were filled with such stones; their function is unclear.

On that subject, we should mention the research into such pits from the settlement at Těšetice in Moravia. The refuse pits from this settlement were usually oval or round in plan and 0.5–2 m deep, containing primary or secondary refuse. Some had a fence, others roofs over them. The storage pits were used to store cereals and other produce; their variety

skladiščenje različnih vrst hrane na različnih mestih znotraj naselja.[18]

Podolgovate ovalne jame

V tlorisu podolgovatih ovalnih je bilo 12 jam (jame 57–68; *sl. 1*). Bile so daljše od 1,5 m, največja je merila 4,62 m, široke so bile 0,66–1,87 m in v globino ohranjene 0,16–0,60 m. Tudi te so bile usmerjene enotno, SV–JZ. V J gruči so bile ob zunanjem robu zemljank, jama 62 je bila, podobno kot zemljanka 11, od te gruče oddaljena malo več kot 20 m. Dobrih 25 m je bila oddaljena tudi jama 63 na JZ robu najdišča, v bližini manjših jam in jarkov. V S gruči je bila skupina petih tovrstnih jam (jame 64–68).

Praviloma v njih ni bilo najdb, le v štirih je bilo nekaj kosov keramike, v dveh ožgan kamen, v nekaterih kosi prežgane gline in drobci oglja. So drugačne namembnosti od prej opisanih. Lahko so ostaline katere od dejavnosti, ki se je vršila v naselju (strojenje kože ipd.), ali namenjene hrambi hrane, ki je ni bilo treba hraniti v posodah. Omenimo naj podobnost s t. i. repnicami, ki so bile še do nedavnega pogoste na štajerskih poljih.[19] Jame takšne oblike in enake usmeritve so pogoste na nižinskih naseljih na območju JZ panonskega in V alpskega prostora.[20]

Kurišča

Odkrita so bila 4 zunanja kurišča velikosti 1,28–2,46 m × približno 1 m (*sl. 1*). Kurišča 2–4 so bila na zaplatah ilovice na prodnati podlagi. Glede na debelino prežgane plasti sklepamo, da so na večini kurili dlje časa. V kurišču 5, ki je bilo na zunanjem robu J gruče in približno 5 m od zemljanke 5, so bili posamezni odlomki keramike; odlomka keramike sta bila tudi na kurišču 4.

Jarki

Odkritih je bilo 8 jarkov, za katere ni gotovo, da so pripadali železnodobnemu naselju (*sl. 1*). Jarka 3 in 8, ki sekata nekatere ostaline, sta zagotovo od njih mlajša. Bili so različne dolžine, 1,9–11,02 m, širine

[18] Golec 2003, 23–25, 29–30; prim. Adámek 1961, 109–130; gl. jama 15 iz Hotinje vasi.

[19] Gre za enostavne jame, v katere so kmetje shranjevali poljščine in ostale pridelke. Največ je bilo verjetno prav repe.

[20] Podolgovate ovalne jame različnih dimenzij in deloma enotno usmerjene so znane npr. iz naselij Kotare – Baza pri Murski Soboti (Kerman 2011, 29, sl. 23), Zbelava pri Varaždinu (Kovačević 2012, 86, plan 1), Kuřim SZ od Brna (http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002537).

suggests the storage of different foodstuffs in different areas within the settlement.[18]

Elongated oval pits

Excavations revealed twelve such pits (Pits 57–68; *fig. 1*) that exceeded 1.5 m in length, with the longest measuring 4.62 m. These pits were 0.66–1.87 m wide and survived to the depth of 0.16–0.60 m. They shared a common, NE–SW orientation. Such pits in the S cluster were dug along the exterior of the SHs, with Pit 62 located just over 20 m from the cluster, similarly as SH 11. Pit 63 was also away from the cluster, over 25 m, located at the SW edge of the site and in the vicinity of smaller pits and ditches. The N cluster revealed a group of five such pits (64–68).

These pits contained few or no finds: four pits revealed several pieces of pottery, two a burnt stone and some contained pieces of burnt clay and bits of charcoal. They differed in function to those described above. They may represent the remains of one of the activities taking place within the settlement (for example hide tanning) or storage of foodstuffs not kept in containers. We should mention that they were similar to the pits used for storing turnips in common use until very recently across the fields in the Styria/ Štajerska region.[19] Pits of this form and possibly even common orientation are frequent features in the lowland settlements across SW Pannonia and the eastern Alpine area.[20]

Fireplaces

The site revealed four open-air fireplaces measuring 1.28–2.46 m × ca. 1 m (*fig. 1*). Fireplaces 2–4 were set on a patch of loam over gravel. The thickness of the layer of burnt remains suggests that they were in use over a long period of time. Fireplace 5, located at the edge of the S cluster and roughly 5 m from SH 5, contained individual pottery fragments; two sherds were also found in Fireplace 4.

Ditches

Eight ditches were excavated at the site, but cannot positively be connected with the settlement (*fig. 1*). At least Ditches 3 and 8, which cut through other remains, were certainly later. They differed in size and

[18] Golec 2003, 23–25, 29–30; cf. Adámek 1961, 109–130; see Pit 15 from Hotinja vas.

[19] They are simple pits where farmers kept produce, mostly turnips (hence the name *repnica* in Slovenian).

[20] Elongated oval pits of different sizes and partially uniform orientations are known e.g. from the settlement at Kotare – Baza near Murska Sobota (Kerman 2011, 29, fig. 23), Zbelava near Varaždin (Kovačević 2012, 86, plan 1), and Kuřim NW of Brno (http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002537).

0,21–0,47 m in globine 0,08–0,17 m oz. en 0,3 m. V preseku so bili »u« oblike, ožje stranice so bile polkrožne. Potekali so v približni smeri SV–JZ. V njih so bili predvsem posamezni kosi keramike, v jarku 8 pa tudi žrmlje. Podobni jarki se sicer pojavljajo tudi v nekaterih drugih nižinskih naseljih.

Območja zgostitve keramike in kamenja

V J gruči je bilo 5 območij zgostitev keramike, prežgane gline in kamenja (lomljenci in prodniki), s površino med 0,50 × 0,40–1,12 × 0,96 m ter debelino 0,20–0,53 m (*sl. 1*). Nahajale so se v vrsti, JV od objekta 5, na vmesnem praznem prostoru, v približni smeri oranja. V nekaterih so bile vidne brazde oranja, v zgostitvi 5 je bil poleg prazgodovinskih najdb tudi ročaj novejše žlice. Odlomki keramike so bili sestavljivi, pripadali so več različnim posodam. Gre za ostaline nekega naselbinskega elementa, morda plitveje vkopane zemljanke ali celo nadzemnega objekta,[21] ki je bil uničen z modernimi posegi.

Da gre za urejeno naselje, kažeta razvrstitev in usmeritev stavbnih ter drugih vkopanih elementov (*sl. 1*). V J gruči je bil jasen predvsem njen S rob, kjer so bile zadnje jame razporejene skoraj v vrsti. Podobno je bilo na V, pri čemer je odstopal le objekt 10. Raziskan sklop meri približno 60 × 40 m oz. 60 × 60 m, če štejemo še dobrih 10 m oddaljene večje in manjše okrogle jame v J vogalu izkopnega polja. Zemljanke in drugi vkopani elementi so bili razporejeni okrog razmeroma praznega prostora, velikega približno 25 × 25 m. Na sredi je bila zemljanka 6 z ognjiščem, ki je domnevno osrednji prostor v naselju. Ob verjetno večinoma bivalnih zemljankah so bili pomožni objekti, shrambne, odpadne in druge jame; na J je bila oddaljena skupina domnevnih shrambnih jam. Podolgovate ovalne jame so bile ob zunanjem robu objektov. Na vmesnem prostoru so bile posamezne stojke ter zgostitve keramike in kamenja, kar nakazuje možen obstoj nadzemnih stavb.

Približno 150 m proti S je bila druga gruča, ki ne kaže enake zgoščenosti in tudi ni bila v celoti raziskana. Tvorijo jo tri zemljanke, skupina 5 podolgovatih ovalnih jam, 5 manjših okroglih jam in kurišče. Zemljanki 12 in 13 sta bili narazen skoraj 10 m, objekt 14 je bil oddaljen še 40 m. Več kot 20 m J od objekta 14 so bile domnevne oddaljene jame za shrambo.

[21] V Zbelavi pri Varaždinu so bila odkrita tla nadzemnih objektov, ki so se ohranila kot zaplate različno velikih prodnikov, vrh katerih je bila zbita in zglajena (prežgana) glina (Kovačević 2012, 64, s primerjavami z lokacij Zagreb – Gornji grad, Lobor idr.).

measured 1.9–11.02 m in length, 0.21–0.47 m in width and 0.08–0.17 m (one even 0.3 m) in depth. They were U-shaped in cross section with semicircular shorter sides. They ran roughly NE–SW. The ditches revealed rare pottery sherds, Ditch 8 also a quernstone. Similar ditches have also been noticed at several other lowland sites.

Concentrations of pottery and stones

The S cluster of buildings included five areas of concentrated pottery, burnt clay and stones (rough stones and cobbles). These concentrations were 0.20–0.53 m thick and covered surfaces measuring between 0.50 × 0.40 and 1.12 × 0.96 m (*fig. 1*). They formed a line SE of SH 5, roughly parallel with plough furrows; there were traces of furrows visible on the surface of some of the concentrations. Apart from prehistoric finds, Concentration 5 included the handle of a modern-period spoon. Pottery sherds could be assembled to form several different vessels. They represent the remains of a settlement feature, possibly a shallow sunken-houses or an above-ground building,[21]destroyed through modern land use.

The disposition and orientation of the buildings and other features reveal a rather well-organised settlement (*fig. 1*). The northern edge of the S cluster is particularly clearly discernible, with the northernmost SHs arranged in a straight line. SHs 7, 8 and 9 form a similar line in the east, only SH10 stands apart and is located further to the east. The investigated part of the S cluster covers a surface of 60 × 40 m (60 × 60 m if including the large and small round pits in the S corner of the excavation area located some 10 m away). The sunken-houses and other features are arranged around a more or less empty space measuring roughly 25 × 25 m. SH 6 with a hearth was located at the centre and presumably represented the focal point of the settlement. The SHs predominantly served as living quarters surrounded by outbuildings, storage, refuse and other pits; an additional group, of presumably distant storage pits, was located further to the south. Elongated oval pits were located along the outer sides of the SHs. The areas between the SHs revealed individual postholes and concentrations of stones and pottery that may represent the remains of above-ground buildings.

The N cluster, located some 150 m away of the first one, does not show the same sort of disposition

[21] The site at Zbelava near Varaždin, Croatia, revealed the floors of above-ground buildings that survived as patches of variously sized cobbles overlain by compacted and smoothed (burnt) clay (Kovačević 2012, 64, with comparisons at Zagreb – Gornji grad, Lobor and elsewhere).

Slika 5. Zadnji prebivalec zemljanke iz kraja Novo Miloševo v Vojvodini, zgrajeni leta 1947. Vkopana je bila 1,5 m globoko, streho je nosila soha in nanjo naslonjeni tanjši tramovi, ki so bili na drugi strani oprti na zemljo. Pokrita je bila s slojem trsa in slame, preko katerega je bilo nanešeno blato. Prvotno je imela en prostor, kasneje so mu z zunanje strani dodali še enega. V hišo se je vstopilo skozi kuhinjo in nato naprej v sobo. V kuhinji je bil majhen dimnik za odprto ognjišče, v sobi pa majhna peč, ki se je kurila iz kuhinje (vir 17. 3. 2016. http://novomilosevo.devbin.org/nm20080209.html).

Figure 5. The last inhabitant of a sunken-house built in 1947 at Novo Miloševo in the region of Vojvodina, Serbia. The building was dug 1.5 m deep. The roof was made of a layer of reeds and straw covered with mud, and rested on a post and rafters set into the ground. It initially had a single room, another one was added later. The entrance was through the kitchen that had a small chimney for the open hearth, while the second room had a small stove fuelled from the kitchen (source http://novomilosevo.devbin.org/nm20080209.html, accessed 17. 3. 2016).

NAČIN GRADNJE NA NASELJU HOTINJA VAS

V starejši železni dobi so bili v Podravju v rabi različni načini gradnje, ki so le izjemoma znani že iz naselbin kulture žarnih grobišč (npr. na Brinjevi gori in Rifniku). Gre za stavbe s stojkami, brunarice oz. stavbe s kamnitimi temelji ali pa lesenimi, kjer so bila bruna položena neposredno na nekdanjo površino ali pa položena v jarek, kot npr. v naselju Hajndl pri Ormožu. Tam je bilo odkritih tudi nekaj jam, ki so morebiti pripadale zemljankam.[22] Le-te so bile v SV Sloveniji odkrite še na najdiščih Kotare – Baza in Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti ter domnevno Pri Muri pri Lendavi in v Lancovi vasi pri Ptuju.[23]

Zemljanke[24] se v starejši železni dobi pojavljajo na širokem ravninskem in gričevnatem prostoru Srednje Evrope. Kot kažejo primeri s prostora od Moravske do južnega Podonavja, niso bile vezane le na nižinska naselja, temveč zaradi načina gradnje predvsem na tip oz. teksturo tal (npr. melj). Gradili so jih od prazgodovine do srednjega veka oz. do 20. stoletja (*sl. 5*).[25]

[22] Kovač 2004, objekt 5; Magdič 2006, objekt 7; Mele 2009, SE 593 in morda tudi jami SE 1209 ter SE 1327.

[23] Kerman 2011, 28–31 (Kotare – Baza); Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, 112; Guštin et al. 2017 (Nova tabla); tu so bile tudi zemljanke iz žarnogrobiščnega obdobja (Tiefengraber 2001, 81, Abb. 2); Sankovič 2011, 43 (Pri Muri pri Lendavi); Predan et al. 2006 (Lancova vas).

[24] Termin zemljanka (*Grubenhaus*, *Grubenhütten*, *Wohngrube*, *Erdhaus*, *pit-house*, *sunken house*, *zemunica*, *zemljanky*, *zemnice* idr.) navadno uporabljamo za (bivalno) stavbo, katere večji del je vkopan v tla, polzemljanka pa za plitvo vkopano stavbo z nadzemno konstrukcijo. Glede ustreznosti slednjega so potekale razprave pri raziskovalcih srednjeveških zemljank (npr. Šalkovský 2001, 16), obširno se je razpravljalo tudi o obliki in namembnosti polzemljank iz starejše železne dobe (npr. Dreslerová 1995a, 63, s tam navedeno literaturo).

[25] Opravljene so bile predvsem obsežne študije zemljank iz mlajše železne dobe in zgodnjega srednjega veka. Ker gre za primerljiv način gradnje, smo se oprli tudi na izsledke teh del, v katerih so bili upoštevani tako arheološki, etnološki, zgodovinski, slikovni in pisni viri kot tudi izsledki, ki jih je dala eksperimentalna arheologija. Gl. predvsem: Zimmermann (1992, 1998), Šalkovský (2001, 2002, 2007), Chapelot in Fossier (1985) ter Donat (1980);

and concentration of remains. It is composed of three SHs, a group of five elongated oval pit, five small round pits and a fireplace. SHs 12 and 13 were located almost 10 m apart, SH 14 even 40 m from the pair. The distant storage pits in this cluster were located over 20 m south of SH 14.

CONSTRUCTION MANNER AT THE SETTLEMENT

Different construction methods were in use in the Early Iron Age in Podravje area, but rarely in continuation from the Urnfield culture group (e.g. at Brinjeva gora and Rifnik). The way of construction include using wooden posts and log structures of wooden balks with stone foundations or sleeper beams laid either directly onto the ground or into slots dug into the ground; an example of the latter has been documented at Hajndl near Ormož. This settlement also revealed features possibly attributable to SHs.[22] In NE Slovenia, other such buildings were excavated at Kotare – Baza and Nova tabla near Murska Sobota, presumably also at site of Pri Muri near Lendava and at in Lancova vasi near Ptuj.[23]

SHs[24] from the Early Iron Age have been found across the lowland and hilly regions of central Europe. Examples stretch from Moravia to the southern Danube Basin and reveal that they are not limited to the lowland, but rather to the type or texture of the ground (e.g. silt) suitable for such constructions. In the stated area, sunken-houses were being constructed from prehistory to the Middle Ages, at places all up to the 20th century (*fig. 5*).[25]

[22] Kovač 2004, Building 5; Magdič 2006, Building 7; Mele 2009, SU 593 and possibly the pits of SU 1209 and SU 1327.

[23] Kerman 2011, 28–31 (Kotare – Baza); Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, 112 (Nova tabla); these sites also revealed SHs dating to the Urnfield culture period (Tiefengraber 2001, 81, fig. 2); Sankovič 2011, 43 (Pri Muri near Lendava); Predan et al. 2006 (Lancova vas).

[24] The term sunken-house or SH (*Grubenhaus*, *Grubenhütten*, *Wohngrube*, *Erdhaus*, *pit-house*, *sunken-house*, *zemunica*, *zemljanky*, *zemnice* and so forth) usually refers to (residential) buildings partly dug into the ground, while a semi-SH describes a building dug to a shallow depth into the ground and with a superstructure above-ground. The suitability of the latter term has been discussed by a number of researchers of later (medieval) SHs (e.g. Šalkovský 2001, 16), while the form and function of the semi-SHs from the Early Iron Age has also been extensively discussed (e.g. Dreslerová 1995a, 63 with cited references).

[25] Major studies were mainly written on the subject of the SHs from the Late Iron and the Early Middle Ages. Because of a comparable construction, the archaeological,

Zemljanke so bile večinoma manjše, predvsem enoprostorne stavbe. Običajno imajo kvadraten oz. pravokoten tloris, lahko so okrogle, ovalne, v obliki trapeza ali nepravilnega tlorisa. Dolžina stranic je v povprečju merila 2–5 m, pri večprostornih tudi 5–10 m oz. do 25 m. Redko so bile še večje. Vkopane so bile približno do 1,20 m globoko v tla. Pogosto so imele v naselju enotno usmeritev.[26] Nadgradnja je bila pretežno lesena. V naselju Brno – Obřany iz starejše železne dobe je bila ugotovljena raba lesa hrasta, bukve, jelke, macesna in javorja.[27] Stene so bile različno izdelane, iz prepleta in zamazane z ilovico, iz desk ali obdelanih brun, lahko tudi v kombinaciji. Omet je bil lahko pobarvan, navadno belo, lahko tudi rdeče. Z glino so bili lahko premazani tudi deli strehe; na najdišču Brno – Maloměřice je bil odkrit kos ometa, ki bi lahko nakazoval okenski obok. Tla so bila večinoma ravna, lahko iz ilovice; včasih so bile v tleh še kleti, niše, shrambne ali odpadne jame. Ponekod so bili ohranjeni posredni dokazi za notranjo opremo. Ob stenah so bile izravnave, klopi; morda je bil to prostor za spanje, odlaganje ali delovna površina. Strešne konstrukcije so bile lahko z notranjimi nosilci ali brez njih. Razni kamni iz zasipov zemljank bi lahko bili tudi deli konstrukcije.[28]

Prvotno namembnost zemljank je težko ugotoviti. Lahko so bile bivalne, delovne ali razne druge pomožne stavbe, prostori za shranjevanje živil, staje za živali. Bivalne so bile neogrevane ali pa so imele ognjišče, ki je služilo tudi pripravi hrane. Vhodni del je bil lahko s strani ali na zatrepni strani; nekatere imajo tudi sledove manjšega stopnišča.[29]

Študija recentnih bivalnih zemljank iz različnih delov Evrope in ZDA je pokazala, da je njihova ključna prednost notranja temperatura. Poleti so hladne, pozimi tople. Globlje kot so vkopane, bolj je temperatura v njih konstantna in tudi poljščine v njih zdržijo dlje.[30] So hitra in poceni gradnja, saj gre zanje manj materiala, predvsem lesa. Bile naj bi tudi

prim. še Andraschko 1995; Sabján 1999, 131–176; Sabján 2002, 320–332.

26 Golec 2003, 21–22; Donat 1980, 56–57; Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 111; Ruttkay 2002, 265; prim. Zimmermann 1992, 158.

27 Adámek 1961, 111.

28 Golec 2003, 20–26; Griebl 2004, 108–121; Ransedler 2006, 239–243; Lauermann 1996a, 221–222; Preinfalk 2012, 117; Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 247–274, 294, 313–317 idr., prim. tudi Šalkovský 2002, obr. 2: 1–5; prim. obr. 4: 1–9; Zimmermann 1992, 190.

29 Zimmermann 1992, 188–189, 192–199; Takács 2002, 190; Griebl 2004, 106; Ruttkay 2002, 266; Sabján 2002, 320.

30 Zimmermann 1992, 198–199; prim. še Pleinerová 1986, 104–176 (rezultati eksperimentalne gradnje in življenja v rekonstruirani zemljanki iz 9. stol. n. št.).

SHs were predominantly small and had a single room. Most were square or rectangular in plan, some also round, oval, trapezoid or irregular. Their sides mainly measured 2–5 m, even 5–10 m or up to 25 m in the larger buildings, rarely more. They were dug up to 1.20 m into the ground. They often shared a common orientation within a settlement.[26] Their superstructure was predominantly made of wood. Analyses of the wood used at the Early Iron Age settlement at Brno-Obřany, in the Czech Republic, revealed the use of oak, beech, fir, larch and maple wood.[27] The walls were constructed in different methods: either of wattle daubed with clay, of wooden boards, of worked beams or in combinations of these. The daub may have been painted, usually white and sometimes red. Clay was also used to coat parts of the roof; the site at Brno – Maloměřice revealed a piece of daub that may even indicate the existence of window arches. The floors were predominantly flat throughout, sometimes made of loam, but may also have had a cellar, niches, storage or refuse pits. Some SHs also revealed indirect evidence of interior furnishings: raised areas or benches along the walls that may have been places for sleeping, storing or serving as worktops. The roof was constructed with or without an internal framework. The various stones documented in the debris layers of the SHs may also have been used in their construction.[28]

It is not easy to identify the function of the SHs. They may have served as living quarters, working buildings or outbuildings, storage facilities, animal pens. The residential buildings were either without heating or had a hearth that was also used in food preparation. The entrance may have been located from the side or from the gable end; some even revealed the remains of a small staircase.[29]

The study of the more recent SHs from various parts of Europe and the USA has shown that the main advantage is in their interior temperature: cool in summer and warm in winter; the deeper sunk they

historical, pictorial and written sources, as well as the results provided by experimental archaeology on these SHs have also been considered here. Primarily see the work of Zimmermann (1992, 1998), Šalkovský (2001, 2002, 2007), Chapelot and Fossier (1985), as well as Donat (1980); also cf. Andraschko 1995; Sabján 1999, 131–176; Sabján 2002, 320–332.

26 Golec 2003, 21–22; Donat 1980, 56–57; Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 111; Ruttkay 2002, 265; cf. Zimmermann 1992, 158.

27 Adámek 1961, 111.

28 Golec 2003, 20–26; Griebl 2004, 108–121; Ransedler 2006, 239–243; Lauermann 1996a, 221–222; Preinfalk 2012, 117; Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 247–274, 294, 313–317 etc., also cf. Šalkovský 2002, fig. 2: 1–5; cf. fig. 4: 1–9; Zimmermann 1992, 190.

29 Zimmermann 1992, 188–189, 192–199; Takács 2002, 190; Griebl 2004, 106; Ruttkay 2002, 266; Sabján 2002, 320.

bolj varne, saj so manj opazne v pokrajini. Služile so lahko kot začasna bivališča.[31] Pri raziskavah najdišča Wien – Oberlaa je bil za oceno, koliko oseb bi lahko živelo v tovrstnih zemljankah, izbran kriterij, da oseba za bivanje potrebuje 4–5 m^2.[32] V Hotinji vasi bi po teh kriterijih v stavbah lahko živelo 1–4 ljudje (*sl. 2*).

Zemljanke kot delavnice so bile primerne za izvajanje različnih domačih dejavnosti in obrti za potrebe ožjega kroga, tako npr. za metalurško dejavnost (taljenje in obdelava kovin), tkanje in predenje, izdelava usnjenih izdelkov in lončenine idr.[33]

Za tlorise zemljank z najdišča Hotinja vas najdemo primerjave znotraj naselij iz starejše železne dobe pa tudi iz mlajših obdobij.[34] Ostaline železnodobnih zemljank v obliki kvadratnih jam z zaobljenimi vogali in primerljive velikosti so bile odkrite tako v Prekmurju (Kotare – Baza), hrvaški Podravini (npr. Zbelava – Pod lipom pri Varaždinu) kot tudi na bolj oddaljenih najdiščih (Těšetice – Vinohrady, Sered' idr.).[35] Tloris stavbe z razširitvijo oz. nišo v enem od vogalov kot pri zemljanki 1 je bil odkrit npr. na najdišču Brno – Réčkovice na Moravskem;[36] tloris kot pri objektu 2 pa poznamo z moravskih najdišč Těšetice – Sutny in Vinohrady.[37] Omenimo še podobnost sklopa jam 4 in 25 z delno ohranjenim, plitvo vkopanim objektom 3 iz poznobronastodobne Dolnice v Mezgovcih ob Pesnici,[38] pa tudi z eno od stavb na najdišču Sered' na Slovaškem.[39] Primerjave za objekte s stojko v robu jame (zemljanke 4, 7, 11) so znane npr. iz naselij Zbelava,[40] Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf in Unterparschenbrunn v Spodnji Avstriji, vendar imajo nekateri objekti iz teh naselij še dodatne jame za stojke na robu ali na dnu jame.[41] Eno stojko na robu je imel verjetno tudi objekt 4 z najdišča Sered',

31 Zimmermann 1992, 200–204; prim. še Takács 2002, 274, 284; Medović 1978, 26.

32 Ransedler 2006, 237; prim. Müller 2012, 352–356; Lauermann 1996a, 221, Abb. 21 (bivalne naj bi merile vsaj 20 m^2).

33 Golec 2003, 21, 27 (starejša železna doba); Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 120–123; Zimmermann 1992, 200–211 idr.

34 Za srednjeveške zemljanke je tipološko razdelitev opravil Šalkovský (2001, 16–56).

35 Kerman 2011, npr. zemljanka 1 (Kotare–Baza); Kovačević 2008, npr. jama sj. 161 (Zbelava); Podborský 1965a, 4, Abb. 2. (Těšetice – Vinohrady); Müller 2012, 309, Abb. 138 (Sered').

36 Tichý 1969, 170, obr. 2: jama III; prim. še objekt (jama 22) z najdišča Brno – Králově poli (Nekvasil 1979, T. 10).

37 Golec 2003, 246 (objekt 45); Podborský 1965a, 10, Abb. 6 (objekt 10); 36, Abb. 18 (objekt 47); 47, Abb. 21.

38 Urek, Horjak 2012; Čuček 2014.

39 Müller 2012, 327–329, Abb. 158 (Befund 8).

40 Kovačević 2008, 48–49, plan 1 (Sj. 053, 054).

41 Ramsl 1998, T. 7: 2; 11: 792 (obe iz stopnje LT A); Lauermann 1994, 135, Abb. 11; 140 (V 4); Abb. 16 (V 10).

are, the more constant the interior temperature and the longer the shelf life for produce.[30] They are fast and very affordable to build, requiring less raw material, particularly wood; they are also presumably safer, being less conspicuous in the landscape. They may have served as temporary dwellings. Living in these buildings is believed to have been connected with the social standing rather than ethnic identities.[31] The research of the settlement at Wien – Oberlaa included an assessment of the number of individuals living in one such SH, which was based on the assumption that one individual required 4–5 m^2 of living space.[32]According to these criteria, 1–4 individuals could have lived in such a SH at Hotinja vas (*fig. 2*).

The SHs also functioned as workshops for a variety of activities and crafts meeting the needs of the local community: metallurgy (smelting and working of metals), weaving and spinning, making items of leather, making pottery and so forth.[33]

The SHs from Hotinja vas are comparable in ground plan with the buildings from across central Europe, excavated at sites attributed to the Early Iron Age or later.[34] The remains of Iron Age SHs of comparable size in the form of square pits with rounded corners have been unearthed in the Prekmurje region in Slovenia (Kotare – Baza by Murska Sobota), the Podravina region in Croatia (e.g. Zbelava – Pod lipom near Varaždin) and more distant sites (Těšetice – Vinohrady, Sered' and others).[35] The ground plan with an extension in one of the corners, similar to that of SH 1, has been found at Brno – Réčkovice in Moravia;[36] while the ground plan of SH 2 is comparable to several from the Moravian sites at Těšetice – Sutny and Vinohrady.[37] We should also mention the similarity with the Pits 4 and 25 with the shallow dug SH 3 in the Late Bronze Age settlement at Dolnica in Mezgovci ob Pesnici,[38] but

30 Zimmermann 1992, 198–199; also cf. Pleinerová 1986, 104–176 (results of experimental constructions and of the life in a reconstruction of a 9th-century-AD SH).

31 Zimmermann 1992, 200–204; also cf. Takács 2002, 274, 284; Medović 1978, 26.

32 Ransedler 2006, 237; cf. Müller 2012, 352–356; Lauermann 1996a, 221, Fig. 21 (the residential buildings are believed to have measured at least 20 m^2).

33 Golec 2003, 21, 27 (Early Iron Age); Chapelot, Fossier 1985, 120–123; Zimmermann 1992, 200–211 etc.

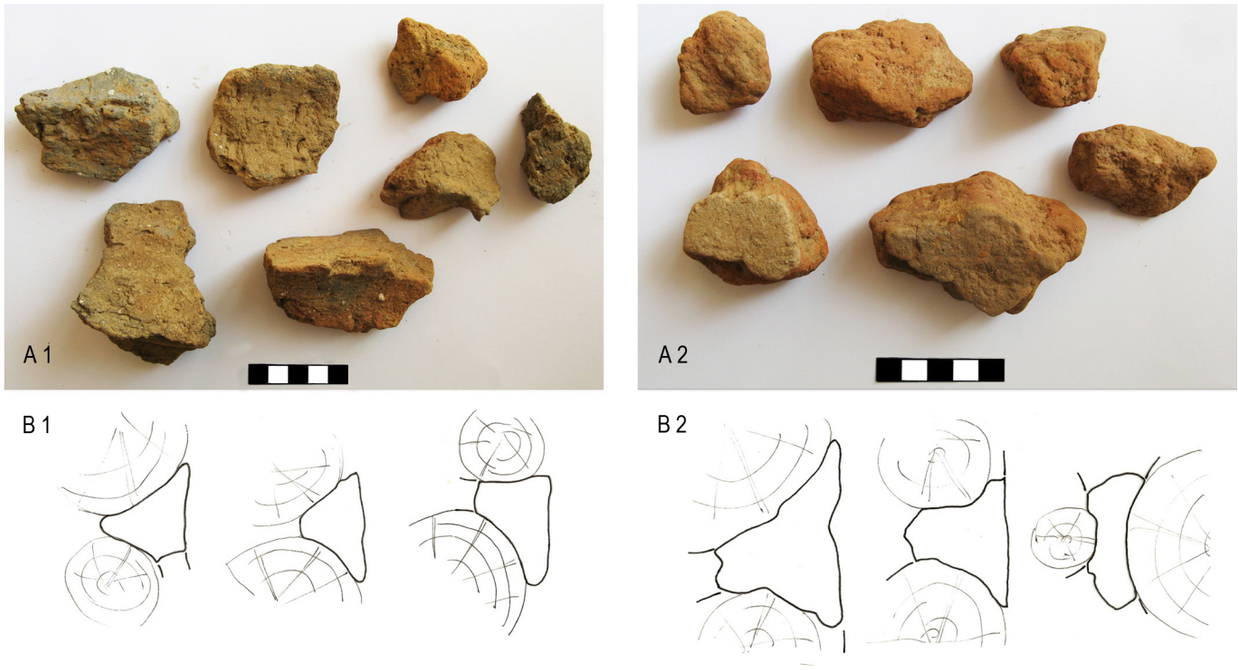
34 The medieval SHs have been typologically classified by Šalkovský (2001, 16–56).

35 Kerman 2011, e.g. SH 1 (Kotare–Baza); Kovačević 2008, e.g. Pit sj. 161 (Zbelava); Podborský 1965a, 4, fig. 2. (Těšetice – Vinohrady); Müller 2012, 309, fig. 138 (Sered').

36 Tichý 1969, 170, fig. 2: Pit III; also cf. Pit 22 from Brno – Králově poli (Nekvasil 1979, Pl. 10).

37 Golec 2003, 246 (SH 45); Podborský 1965a, 10, fig. 6 (SH 10); 36, fig. 18 (SH 47); 47, fig. 21.

38 Urek, Horjak 2012; Čuček 2014.



Slika 6. Hotinja vas. Omet iz zemljank 2 (A1) in 6 (A2), kjer je tudi kos z belim premazom; risbe presekov čez posamezne kose ometa iz zemljanke 2 (B1) in jame 6 ob njej (B2).
Figure 6. Hotinja vas. Daub from SHs 2 (A1) and 6 (A2) that includes a piece with a white coat, cross sections of several pieces of daub from SH2 (B1) and adjacent Pit 6 (B2).

ki pa je imel spredaj še tri stojke.[42] Jame podobnega tlorisa kot zemljanka 14 so bile odkrite na najdiščih Brno – Králově poli, Kuřim (objekt 28 z ognjiščem), Göttlesbrunn (objekt 36) in Unterparschenbrunn.[43] Na tem mestu bi opozorili še na objekt 24–25 z mladohalštatskega najdišča Jenštenj na Češkem, od katerega poteka 3 m dolg, 1 m širok in ravno toliko globok jarek ter na podoben objekt v Radovesicah, opredeljen kot morebitna strojarna.[44] S tema dvema primeroma je nakazana možna razlaga za zemljanko 14 (s predpostavko, da je jarek njen del) ali pa za katerega od drugih jarkov v Hotinji vasi.

Nadgradnjo oz. notranjost zemljank s Hotinje vasi smo skušali nakazati na podlagi ohranjenega ometa. Nekaj kosov ometa ima eno stranico ravno, zato je bilo to vidno lice stenskega ometa (zemljanke 6, 13 in morda 14, večja jama 15), nekaj kosov pa kaže odtise brun premera okrog 10 cm ali manj (zemljanka 2 in večja jama 6, zemljanki 7 in 14) (*sl. 6*). Na posameznih kosih ometa iz zemljanke 6 in iz nadstrešene jame 15 je bil ohranjen bel premaz (*sl. 6: A2*). Primerjave za premazovanje in tudi druge načine okraševanja ometa oz. sten so znane tudi iz bližnjih naselij. Na Brinjevi gori je bila odkrita 8 cm debela plast žgane gline, ki je imela eno stran zglajeno in prebarvano z belo apneno raztopino. V glinenih kosih ni bilo odtisov lesa, naneseni naj bi

also with one of the SH at the site of Sered' in Slovakia.[39] Comparisons for SHs with a posthole at the edge of the pit (SHs 4, 7, 11) are known from settlements such as Zbelava,[40] Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf and Unterparschenbrunn in Lower Austria, though some SHs from these settlements have additional postholes along the edge or on the bottom of the pit.[41] SH 4 from Sered' probably also had a single posthole at the edge and three postholes in front of the building.[42] Pits of a ground plan similar to that of SH 14 have been exavated at Brno – Králově poli, Kuřim (SH 28 with a hearth), Göttlesbrunn (SH 36) and Unterparschenbrunn.[43] We should also mention SHs 24–25 from the Early Hallstatt site at Jenštenj, in the Czech Republic, that had a 3 m long, 1 m wide and 1 m deep ditch running from it. A similar building is believed to have been unearthed at Radovesice, tentatively interpreted as a tannery.[44] These examples suggest a possible function of SH 14 (presuming that it forms a single unit with the ditch) or of some other ditches at Hotinja vas.

The superstructure and interior of the SHs at Hotinja vas can be inferred from the surviving pieces of daub. Several pieces have one flat surface, which

42 Paulik 1955, 168 (z rekonstrukcijo notranjosti); Müller 2012, 219–322, Abb. 150.
43 Nekvasil 1979, 6, T. 18 (Brno – Králově poli); Golec 2003, 17; tloris naselja Kuřim dostopen na: http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002537; Griebl 2004, 74, Abb. 30 (Göttlesbrunn); Lauermann 1994, 140, Abb. 16 (V 9) (Unterparschenbrunn).
44 Dreslerová 1995a, 14, 66, fig. 7.

39 Müller 2012, 327–329, fig. 158 (Befund 8).
40 Kovačević 2008, 48–49, Plan 1 (Sj. 053, 054).
41 Ramsl 1998, Pls. 7: 2; 11: 792 (LT A); Lauermann 1994, 135, fig. 11; 140 (V 4); fig. 16 (V 10).
42 Paulik 1955, 168 (with the reconstruction of the interior); Müller 2012, 219–322, fig. 150.
43 Nekvasil 1979, 6, Pl. 18 (Brno – Králově poli); Golec 2003, 17; the ground plan of the settlement is available at: http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002537; Griebl 2004, 74, fig. 30 (Göttlesbrunn); Lauermann 1994, 140, fig. 16 (V 9) (Unterparschenbrunn).
44 Dreslerová 1995a, 14, 66, fig. 7.

bili na posamezne dele lesene stene. Pahič je najdbo primerjal s pobeljenim in poslikanim ometom z najdišč Kalakača v Vojvodini in Schadeck v nemški deželi Hessen.[45] V Kalakači so bili na ravni ploskvi ometa en do trije sloji beleža, na dveh kosih pa premaz rdeče-oker barve.[46] Na podobno najdbo naj bi naletel Schmid na Pošteli, ki je zabeležil »z rdečkasto rjavo razmočeno čisto glino popleskane in z metlico ometane kose stenskega premaza«. Omet z belim premazom je bil odkrit na Rifniku, v Ormožu so bile z belo premazane okrašene glinene plošče.[47] Podobne so najdbe iz Horna, nižinskega naselja z zemljankami na Spodnjeavstrijskem.[48] Omet z belim premazom je bil odkrit v zemljankah iz naselja Těšetice, Bučovice in Chrlice v okolici Brna. V objektu 4 na najdišču Brno – Řečkovice pa so bili na ometu sledovi rdečega barvanja.[49]

Le skromni so v Hotinji vasi pokazatelji za obstoj nadzemnih stavb ali drugih nadzemnih elementov, kot so npr. razni plotovi, ograde idr. Jame za stojke izven zemljank so bile v premeru večje kot tiste v zemljankah, merile so 30 × 40–54 × 46 cm. Šlo je torej za močnejše nosilce. Predvsem za štiri jame za stojke v J gruči (jame 23, 27, 28, 44) domnevamo, da so ostaline nadzemnih gradenj, ki pa jih ne moremo natančneje opredeliti; podobno velja tudi za pet območij zgostitve kamenja in keramike.

Da so bile znotraj enega naselja stavbe grajene na različne načine, ni redkost. Nadzemni objekti so lahko večje stavbe ob manjših, pomožnih zemljankah; lahko pa je bilo tudi obratno, in sicer da objekti, grajeni s stojkami, predstavljajo pomožne prostore ob zemljankah. Tak primer poznamo npr. z najdišča Virovitica – Đurađ istok.[50] Oba tipa gradnje sta bila ugotovljena na bližnjih naseljih Kotare – Baza pri Murski Soboti[51] ter Zbelava.[52] Naselbine z nadzemnimi bivalnimi objekti ter morda bivalnimi zemljankami naj omenimo še iz naselij Sered'[53] in Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf.[54]

was probably the outer face (SHs 6, 13 and possibly 14, large Pit 15); a number of pieces show impressions of logs measuring 10 cm or less in diameter (SH 2 and large Pit 6, SHs 7 and 14) (*fig. 6*). Individual pieces of daub from SH 6 and from the roofed Pit 15 revealed a white coat (*fig. 6: A2*). Comparisons for such coats or other daub decorations are known from nearby settlements in Slovenia. At Brinjeva gora, for example, an 8 cm thick layer of burnt clay was found with one side smoothed and painted with a white lime-and-water solution. The clay pieces held no impressions of wood and were presumably applied to certain parts of wooden walls only. Stanko Pahič compared this find with the whitewashed and painted daub from Kalakača in Vojvodina and Schadeck in the German federal state of Hessen.[45] The finds from Kalakača include pieces of daub with one flat surface that bear one to three layers of whitewash, while two pieces have a red-ochre coat.[46] A similar discovery was reported at Poštela, where W. Schmid unearthed pieces of daub painted with wet reddish-brown raw clay applied with a brush. Daub with a white coat was also found at Rifnik, while the settlement at Ormož revealed whitewashed and decorated clay plaques.[47] Similar finds are known from Horn, a lowland settlement with SHs in Lower Austria.[48] Daub with a white coat was also unearthed in the SHs at Těšetice, Bučovice and Chrlice near Brno. Pieces of daub from Building 4 at Brno – Řečkovice even revealed traces of red paint.[49]

Only rare finds at Hotinja vas indicate the existence of above-ground buildings or other structures such as fences and enclosures. Post holes outside the SHs were larger than those within them in diameter, measuring 30 × 40 to 54 × 46 cm; these presumably held stronger support elements. The four post holes in the S cluster (Pits 23, 27, 28, 44) are presumed to have been the remains of above-ground constructions of unknown form and function; a similar interpretation can be supposed for the five concentrations of pottery and stones.

It is not rare for settlements to comprise buildings of different construction manners. Above-ground buildings may be larger in comparison with the SHs, which functioned as outbuildings, but also smaller, hence the post-in-ground constructions could have

45 Pahič 1981, 84–86, op. 38, 94, 98; Medović 1988, 32, sl. 16.
46 Medović 1978, 18.
47 Pahič 1981, 98, op. 50 (Poštela); Pirkmajer 1983, 2 (Rifnik); Lamut 1988–1989, 239, T. 19: 1; 21: 15 (Ormož).
48 Griebl 1996, 105, Abb. 6: s, t.
49 Podborský 1970, 31; Golec 2003, 25.
50 Kovačević 2010, 49.
51 Kerman 2011, 28–40.
52 Kovačević 2008, 47–80.
53 Müller 2012, 309, Abb. 138.
54 Ramsl 1998, 15–17, Abb. 57.

45 Pahič 1981, 84–86, Fn. 38, 94, 98; Medović 1988, 32, fig. 16.
46 Medović 1978, 18.
47 Pahič 1981, 98, Fn. 50 (Poštela); Pirkmajer 1983, 2 (Rifnik); Lamut 1988–1989, 239, Pls. 19: 1; 21: 15 (Ormož).
48 Griebl 1996, 105, fig. 6: s, t.
49 Podoborský 1970, 31; Golec 2003, 25.

NAJDBE[55]

Keramika

Najbolj številne najdbe na najdišču so keramične, odkritih je bilo več kot 2700 odlomkov. Največ kosov pripada posodam; drugim keramičnim predmetom pa manj kot 10 %. Prevladujejo izdelki iz drobnozrnate žgane gline (35 %), velik del je bil izdelanih tudi iz grobozrnate. Največ kosov je imelo gladko površino (55 %), najmanj spolirano (16 %), preostali grobo. Lončarska glina je dokaj enotna. V svežih prelomih so vidni predvsem delci kremena ali kalcita, glinena jedra, redke organske primesi (npr. oglje) ter sljuda, ki pa je že naravno prisotna v glini s tega območja. V ognju je bilo sekundarno poškodovanih 11 (3 %) keramičnih najdb. Na 22 odlomkih (5 %) je ohranjena zoglenela organska snov, največkrat na loncih ali tipološko neopredeljivih delih posod.

Posode so v večini primerov ohranjene le delno, zato je bila tipološka opredelitev opravljena predvsem glede na obliko zgornjega dela posod. Osnovne oblike posod (velika tiskana črka) so razdeljene na tipe (številka), ti na podtipe (mala tiskana črka) in variante (številka). Podtip pomeni, da imajo te posode enake ali podobne značilnosti. Razlika je lahko v obliki posameznega odseka posode, ki znotraj tipa rahlo variira, ali v velikosti posod. Okrašenih predmetov je malo, zato so obravnavani kot variante. Zaradi slabe ohranjenosti so sklede in skodele ter pekve in pokrovi obravnavani skupaj.

Posodje (*sl. 7, 8*)

Sklede (S) so raznolike plitve posode (*sl. 7: S*). Ločimo jih na 3 osnovne tipe, ki se razlikujejo po obliki. Tip S1 so konične sklede, ki se enakomerno zožijo proti dnu. So plitve (S1a; G225) in globoke (S1b; G226). Če so delno ohranjene, jih le težko ločimo od pokrovov. Tip S2 so sklede z izvihanim ustjem (G107), tip S3 sklede z uvihanim ustjem oz. t. i. latvice, različice S3a–e so plitve, S3f–h globoke. S3a imajo pokončno ustje (G80 in verjetno 149), pri S3b je rame zaobljeno in dno široko (G68, 333).

[55] Kataloško je že bilo obravnavanih 436 najdb, od tega 428 keramičnih. V tem prispevku se številke najdb nanašajo na objavljen katalog (Gerbec 2015; oznaka »G« pomeni »gradivo«).

been auxiliary to the SHs. An example of the latter is known from Virovitica – Đurađ istok.[50] Both types of buildings are known from the nearby settlements at Kotare – Baza by Murska Sobota[51] and Zbelava.[52] Settlements with above-ground residential buildings and possibly also residential SHs have been unearthed at Sered'[53] and Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf[54].

FINDS[55]

Ceramics

Ceramics are the most numerous group of finds at Hotinja vas, with over 2700 recovered sherds. Most belong to vessels and less than 10% to other artefacts. They are predominantly made of a medium-grained (35%), a large share also of a coarse-grained fabric. The surface on most pieces is smooth (55%), on 16% of the sherds it is polished, esewhere it is coarse. The fabric is fairly uniform. The fresh fractures mainly revealed quartz or calcite grains, clay pellets, rare organic inclusions (such as charcoal) and mica, the latter naturally present in the locally available clay. Eleven sherds (3%) show signs of secondary fire damage. Twenty-two sherds (5%), mostly of jars or typologically undeterminable vessel parts, bear the remains of a charred organic substance.

Most vessels are only partially preserved and their typological determination is mainly based on the form of the upper part. The basic forms (upper-case letter) are divided into types (numeral), subtypes (lower-case letter) and variants (numeral). Subtypes signify vessels of the same or of similar characteristics differing either in the shape of individual sections or in size. Very few sherds are decorated and are therefore treated as variants. Because of the poor state of preservation, certain dishes and bowls, as well as lids and baking lids are treated together.

Pottery (*figs. 7, 8*)

Dishes (S) are shallow vessels represented at Hotinja vas with three basic types that differ in form (*fig. 7: S*). Type S1 are conical dishes that taper evenly towards the base; they may be shallow (S1a; G225) or deeper (S1b; G226). If only partially surviving, it is difficult to distinguish them from lids. Type S2 are dishes with an everted rim (G107). Type S3 are dishes with

[50] Kovačević 2010, 49.
[51] Kerman 2011, 28–40.
[52] Kovačević 2008, 47–80.
[53] Müller 2012, 309, fig. 138.
[54] Ramsl 1998, 15–17, fig. 57.
[55] These include 436 artefacts (of which 428 are ceramic) that have already been published; the numbers of finds in this contribution refer to those in the already published catalogue (Gerbec 2015; G stands for finds).

S3c so globlje od latvic S3b ter z izraziteje uvihanim ustjem, zaobljeno rame pa prehaja v rahlo vbočeno dno (G232, 337, 422); varianta S3c1 ima na dnu okras plitvih kanelur (G148). Latvice S3d imajo izrazitejši prehod ramena v spodnji del posode (G1, 140, 173, 228, 304). Varianta S3d1 je okrašena z vzporednimi navpičnimi kanelurami (G4), varianta S3d2 z vtisnjenim okrasom (G423). Varianta S3e je v zgornjem delu vodoravno ali rahlo poševno kanelirana, dno je ravno (G315, 376). Globoke latvice S3f imajo na zaobljenem ramenu plastično bradavico(G130). S3g imajo rahlo zavihano ustje ter poudarjeno rame (G230). Pri latvicah S3h se rame bolj ostro zalomi kot pri tipu S3g, ohranjeno dno je vbočeno (G205, 233, 424).

Nekaj skled in skodel je zaradi slabe ohranjenosti obravnavanih skupaj (S-Sk); razdeljene so na 3 tipe (*sl. 7: S-Sk*). Tip S-Sk1 ima kratek pokončen vrat, na prehodu v rahlo zaobljeno rame je klek (G5). Pri tipu S-Sk2 je zaobljeno rame poševno kanelirano, na površini je grafitni premaz[56] (G175). Pri tipu S-Sk3 je vrat daljši kot pri tipu S-Sk1. Rame je izrazito, zaobljeno ali bikonično in okrašeno z vtisi ali kanelurami. S kanelurami je lahko okrašen tudi vrat, na površini je lahko grafitni premaz. Različica S-Sk3a ima stožčast vrat in zaobljeno rame (G176, 213, 305 ter odlomki 151, 152 in verjetno 74, 234); zaobljeno rame ima tudi S-Sk3b, ki ima še dodaten okras plastičnih bradavic (G6, 306). Pri S-Sk3c je rame izrazito bikonično (G150, morda tudi 73). Različica S-Sk3d, ki je bolje ohranjena, ima pokončen, rahlo navzven usločen vrat in zaobljeno rame; na prehodu vratu v rame so vtisnjene jamice (G69). S-Sk3e ima rahlo izvihan vrat ter bikonično rame (G7). Skledam ali skodelam pripada tudi nekaj drugih odlomkov (G45, 214, 231).

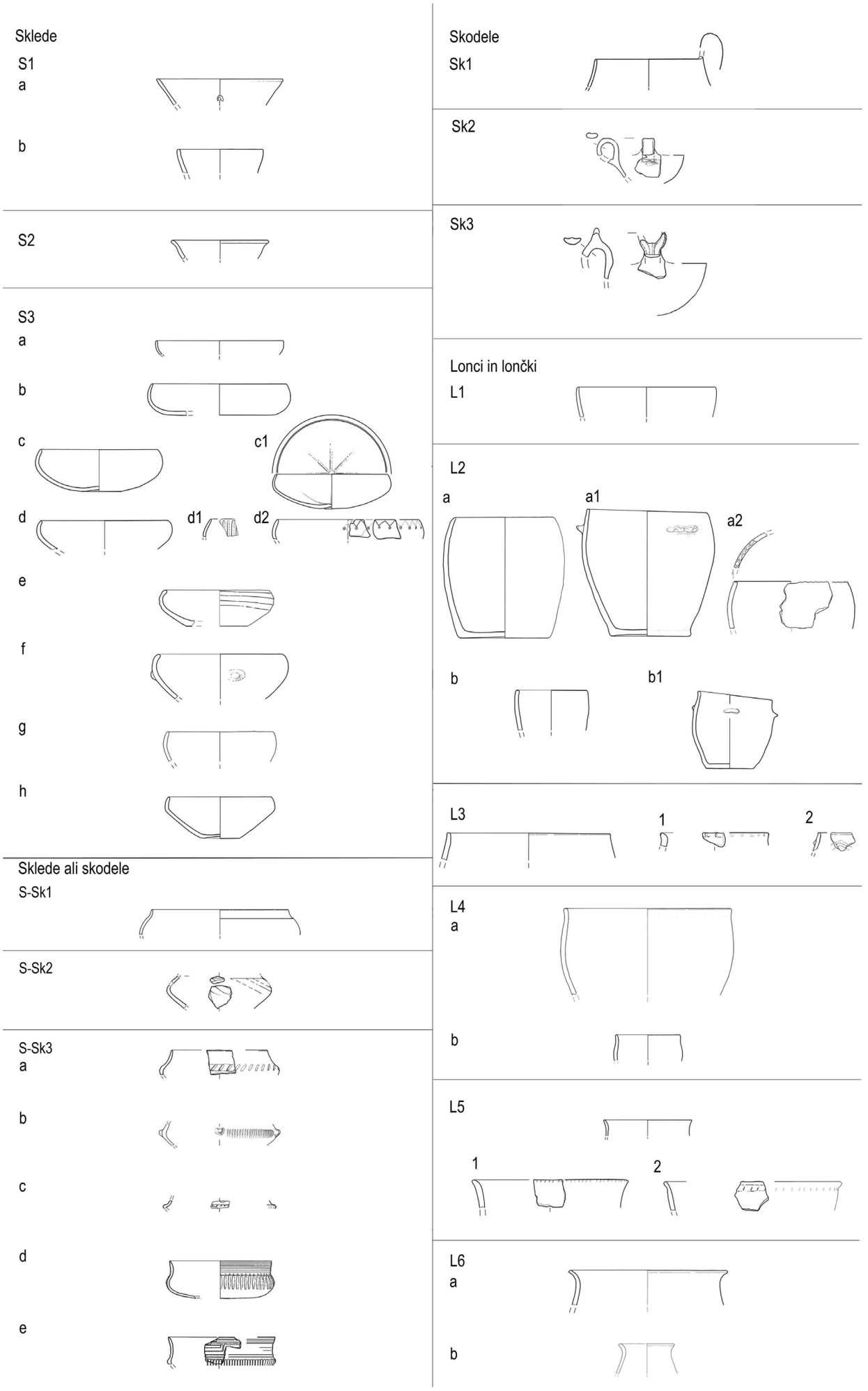
Skodele (Sk) so plitve posode z enim ročajem, ki je pri hotinjskih presegajoč (*sl. 7: Sk*). Ohranjenost je slaba. Tip Sk1 ima neokrašen stožčast vrat. Na

[56] S Hotinje vasi je grafitni premaz ohranjen na površinah 14 posod. Nahajališča grafita so sicer znana v Sloveniji, vendar verjetno ne v takšni obliki, da bi ga človek v starejši železni dobi že koristil (Jelenc 1953, 25; Mioč 1983, 18–19; Kolenko 1953, 276; Žorž, Moser 2002, 38–42). Pomembna nahajališča grafita v Srednji Evropi so v Nemčiji (Passau, v gorovju Fichtelgebirge, Wunsiedel), ter na avstrijskem Štajerskem (Javornik 1997, 1334). Omenimo še nahajališča v Spodnji Avstriji, na Moravskem in Slovaškem, kjer je grafit v starejši železni dobi pogosto uporabljan pri krašenju keramike (npr. Holzer 1964, 164, 165; Hložek, Kazdová 2002, 23–31; Golec 2003, 128 idr.). Verjetno je, da je grafit prispel v okviru komunikacije in trgovine s severom, vendar bi bile za preverjanje te teze potrebne mineraloške analize. Primerna za koriščenje v tem času naj bi bila tudi nahajališča v Kaptolu pri Slavonski Požegi, na Psunju in Krndiji na Hrvaškem (Jurković 2003, 1–13).

an inturned rim; Variants S3a–e are shallow, Variants S3f–h deep. The S3a dishes have a vertical rim(G80 and probably149).The S3b dishes have a rounded shoulder and a wide base (G68, 333).The S3c dishes are deeper than S3b and have a more strongly inturned rim, a rounded shoulder and a slightly concave base (G232, 337, 422);Variant S3c1 bears radiating shallow grooves on the base interior (G148).The S3d dishes have a more pronounced shoulder-lower body junction (G1, 140, 173, 228, 304). Variant S3d1is decorated with parallel vertical grooves (G4), Variant S3d2bears impressed decoration (G423).The S3e dishes bear vertical or slightly oblique grooves on the upper part, the base is flat (G315, 376).The deep dishes of S3f bear an applied knob on the rounded shoulder (G130). The dishes of S3g have a slightly inturned rim and a pronounced shoulder (G230); by comparison, the S3h dishes have a sharper shoulder-lower body junction, the base is concave (G205, 233, 424).

As mentioned above, some sherds are ascribable to either dishes or bowls and are treated jointly (S-Sk); I distinguish between three types. Type S-Sk1 has a short vertical rim, a rounded shoulder and a carinated shoulder-neck junction (G5). Type S-Sk2 has a rounded shoulder bearing oblique grooves and is graphite-coated[56] (G175). Type S-Sk3 has a longer neck in comparison with S-Sk1, the shoulder is pronounced, rounded or conical and decorated with impressions or grooves. The latter may also decorate the neck and the surface may bear a graphite coat. Subtype S-Sk3a has a conical neck and a rounded shoulder (G176, 213, 305, also 151, 152 and probably 74, 234); S-Sk3b also has a rounded shoulder, as well as applied knobs (G6, 306). S-Sk3c has a pronounced biconical shoulder-lower body junction (G150, possibly also73). The S-Sk3d vessels are better preserved and have a cylindrical or slightly outwardly flaring neck, a rounded shoulder and impressed dots at the neck-shoulder junction (G69). S-Sk3e has a slightly

[56] Hotinja vas revealed fourteen vessels with a preserved graphite coat. The presence of graphite has been established in Slovenia, but most probably not in the form and amount usable for the prehistoric people (Jelenc 1953, 25; Mioč 1983, 18–19; Kolenko 1953, 276; Žorž, Moser 2002, 38–42). In central Europe, important deposits of graphite are located in Germany (Passau and in the Fichtel Mountains, Wunsiedel) and in Austrian Styria (Javornik 1997, 1334). We should also mention deposits in Lower Austria, Moravia and Slovakia, where graphite was commonly applied onto Early Iron Age pottery (e.g. Holzer 1964, 164, 165; Hložek, Kazdová 2002, 23–31; Golec 2003, 128 etc.). It is possible that graphite came to Hotinja vas through trading with the regions to the north, but we would need to conduct mineralogical analyses to confirm this. Deposits suitable for exploitation in this period were also located at Kaptol near Požega in the Slavonija region, at Psunj and at Krndija, all in Croatia (Jurković 2003, 1–13).



Slika 7. Hotinja vas. Tipološka razdelitev posodja (M= 1:8).
Figure 7. Hotinja vas. Typology of the pottery (Scale = 1:8).

površini je grafitni premaz (G8). Skodele tipa Sk2 so enostavne zaobljene oblike in plitve (G236, 237). Pri tipu Sk3 ima ročaj zaključke v obliki živalskih rogov (G235). Skodelam pripada tudi odlomek G42.

Lonci in lončki (L) so različno oblikovane globoke posode, katerih višina ne presega 1,5-kratnika njihove največje širine, in so nižji od pitosov. Lahko so veliki in majhni, tj. lonci in lončki (*sl. 7: L*). Lonci tipa L1 so konični (G9, 10, 240), pod tip L2 so združeni cilindrični ter ovalni. Različica L2a so lonci (G28, 30, 137, 142, 158, 179, 216, 238, 239, 241, 243, 244, 247, 353, 354, 363, 403; en ima na površini grafitni premaz), L2b lončki (G207), oboji z okrašenimi variantami. Varianta L2a1 ima pod ustjem držaje ali plastične bradavice, ohranjena dna so ravna ali rahlo vbočena (G11, 12, 84, 138, 177, 178, 196, 242, 245, 339, 404, 405, 417), podobno je pri lončkih variante L2b1, kjer je dno ravno (G125, 215). Varianta L2a2 ima razčlenjen rob ustja (G340). Lonci tipa L3 so stožčaste oblike s kratkim pokončnim ali rahlo izvihanim robom ustja, ki je v večini primerov z notranje strani ali z vrha ravno odrezan ali stanjšan (G14, 110, 141, 154, 316, 317, 406). Varianta L3.1 ima izvihan rob ustja, ki je razčlenjen z odtisi prstov (G15, 111); L3.2 ima pod ustjem plastično rebro (G246). Tip L4 so kroglasti lonci s kratkim izvihanim ustjem, L4a so lonci (G197, 402), L4b lončki (G351). Tip L5 so lonci z lijakastim vratom. Ustje je pri večini kratko, rahlo izvihano ter z notranje strani stanjšano (G13, 109, 155, 248, 328, 329, 426); varianta L5.1 ima rob ustja razčlenjen s prečnimi vzporednimi vrezi (G131, 318), varianta L5.2 ima takšne vreze pod robom ustja (G121). Tip L6 so lonci s stožčastim vratom in daljšim izvihanim ustjem; različica L6a so lonci (G153, 250, 251), L6b pa lončki (G180, 249, 364).

Pitosi (Pi), gr. *pythos*, so velike posode s cilindričnim ali stožčastim vratom. Skoraj vedno so višji od 30 cm (*sl. 8: Pi*). V naselbinah so jih uporabljali za shranjevanje, na grobiščih za žare. Razdelili smo jih na dva tipa. Tip Pi1 so bikonični pitosi s cilindričnim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim ramenom (G401, 433), tip Pi2 so pitosi s stožčastim vratom. Različica Pi2a ima kratek stožčast vrat in izvihano ustje. Rob ustja je z notranje strani ravno odrezan. Prehod vratu v rame je tekoč, rame zaobljeno (G319). Verjetno sodita k temu tipu tudi okrašena odlomka G252 in 253. Pitos različice Pi2b je trebušast s stožčastim vratom, ki je daljši kot pri tipu Pi2a, in z izvihanim ustjem, ki ni ohranjeno. Na prehodu vratu v rame je klek, vrh ramena so posamezne plastične bradavice. Dno je bilo ravno ali rahlo vbočeno (G217, 377). Okrašena varianta Pi2b1 ima na everted rim and a biconical shoulder-lower body junction (G7). Several other sherds may also belong to either dishes or bowls (G45, 214, 231).

Bowls (Sk) are shallow vessels with a single handle that is high in the case of the pottery from Hotinja vas (*fig. 7: Sk*). Their state of preservation is poor. Type Sk1 has a plain conical neck and is graphite-coated (G8). Type Sk2 is of a simple rounded and shallow form (G236, 237).Type Sk3 has a handle with terminals in the shape of animal horns (G235). The sherd of G42 also belongs to a bowl.

Jars and beakers(L) are variously shaped deep vessels with the height equal or smaller than 1.5 times the value of maximum diameter and lower than pithoi. Jars are large, beakers are small (*fig. 7: L*). The jars of Type L1 are conical (G9, 10, 240). Type L2 comprises both cylindrical and ovaloid jars. Subtype L2a are jars (G28, 30, 137, 142, 158, 179, 216, 238, 239, 241, 243, 244, 247, 353, 354, 363, 403; one with a graphite coat), L2b are beakers (G207), both with decorative variants. Variant L2a1 has grips or applied knobs below the rim, the bases are either flat or slightly concave (G11, 12, 84, 138, 177, 178, 196, 242, 245, 339, 404, 405, 417); similarly can be said of the beakers of Variant L2b1 that have a flat base (G125, 215). Variant L2a2 has impressions on the rim (G340). Type L3 are conical jars with a short vertical or slightly everted rim that is predominantly cut flat or thinned from the interior side or from the top (G14, 110, 141, 154, 316, 317, 406). Variant L3.1 has an everted rim with finger impressions (G15, 111); L3.2 bears a cordon applied below the rim (G246). Type L4 is globular with a short everted rim; L4a are jars (G197, 402), L4b beakers (G351). Type L5 are jars with a funnel-shaped neck and a predominantly short, slightly everted rim that is thinned from the interior side (G13, 109, 155, 248, 328, 329, 426); Variant L5.1 bears parallel transverse incisions on the lip (G131, 318), Variant L5.2 has such incisions below the rim (G121). Type L6 has a conical neck and a longer everted rim; Variant L6a are jars (G153, 250, 251), L6b are beakers (G180, 249, 364).

Pithoi (Pi), *pythos* in Greek, are large vessels with a cylindrical or a conical neck that usually exceed 30 cm in height (*fig. 8: Pi*). They were used for storage in settlements and as urns in cemeteries. We distinguish between two types at Hotinja vas: Type Pi1 are biconical with a cylindrical neck, an everted rim and a pronounced shoulder (G401, 433), Type Pi2 pithoi have a conical neck. Subtype Pi2a has a short conical neck, an everted rim, a lip that is cut flat from the interior side, a smooth neck-shoulder junction and a rounded shoulder (G319). The decorated sherds of

zgornjem delu vratu vzporedne vodoravne kanelure; snopi vzporednih poševnih kanelur potekajo tudi od bradavice na ramenu pitosa proti spodnjemu delu posode (G412). K temu tipu sodijo verjetno tudi odlomki posod G81, 82, 99, 100, 114, 162, 224, 311, 427; en z grafitnim premazom na površini.

Pekve in pokrovi (P) so si po obliki podobni (*sl. 8: P*); ko so le delno ohranjeni, jih je težko ločiti. Njihova raba je različna. Pokrovi so za pokrivanje posodja, pekve za peko na žerjavici. Pokrovi imajo na vrhu navadno različno oblikovane držaje, pekve pa imajo na vrhu ročaj in/ali ob straneh držaje. Deli pekev so verjetno tudi nekateri posamezno ohranjeni jezičasti držaji (G58–62, 277). Pod P1a so pekve z ročaji (G57, 369), P1b pekve ali pokrovi z jezičastimi ročaji (G52, 53, 120, 136, 191, 279, 280, 345, 359, 414), P1c z bradavicami (G278). Tip P1d je pokrov s čašastim držajem (G368). Pekvam in pokrovom verjetno pripadajo odlomki G54, 56,103, 104, 119, 146, 190, 281–289, 313, 332, 346, 393, 394, 399, 420; nekaj je okrašenih (G88, 325, 370).

Cedila (C) so posode, ki imajo v dnu in steni luknjice (*sl. 8: C*). Dovolj dobro je ohranjeno le eno cedilo polkrogle oblike z izvihanim ustjem s stanjšanim robom ter poudarjenim prehodom v rame in ravnim dnom. Luknjice so v dnu in spodnjih dveh tretjinah posode (G395). Cedilom sta pripadala tudi odlomka G373 in 374.

Miniaturne posode (M) so v primerjavi s posodami enakih oblik zelo majhne (*sl. 8: M*). Tip M1 je posodica stožčaste oblike s stanjšanim robom ustja (G409); tip M2 je pekvica z jezičastimi držaji (G77).

Med drugimi posodami so morda še deli ciste (G218) in odlomki posode z nagubano površino (G327).

Drugi keramični predmeti (*sl. 8*)

Sem sodijo ognjiščni predmeti in drugi pripomočki. Ob pekvah, ki so obravnavane skupaj s pokrovi, sodijo med ognjiščne predmete še prenosne pečke[57], ognjiščne koze in svitki. Med druge pripomočke

[57] Prenosne pečke so v novejši literaturi poimenovane tudi piraunosi (Pavlovič 2008; Gerbec 2018).

G252 and 253 probably also belong to this subtype. The pithos of Subtype Pi2b has concave lower body and a conical neck that is longer than Pi2a, a presumably everted rim, individual knobs applied at the upper part of the shoulder and an either flat or slightly concave base (G217, 377). The decorated Variant Pi2b1 bears parallel vertical grooves on the upper neck, as well as stripes of parallel oblique grooves running from the knobs on the shoulder towards the lower body (G412). The sherds of G81, 82, 99, 100, 114, 162, 224, 311, 427 probably also belong to this subtype, one of them is graphite-coated.

Lids and baking lids (P) are very similar in form and poorly distinguishable when only partially preserved (*fig. 8: P*). The served different purposes: lids were used to cover pots, baking lids were used for baking over hot embers. Lids usually terminate at the top with variously shaped knobs, while baking lids have a handle at the top and/or grips at the sides. Some of the better preserved tongue-shaped grips probably also belonged to baking lids (G58–62, 277). P1a are baking lids with handles (G57, 369), P1b are either lids or baking lids with tongue-shaped grips (G52, 53, 120, 136, 191, 279, 280, 345, 359, 414), P1c are either lids or baking lids with knobs applied on the body (G278) and P1d is a lid with a cup-shaped knob (G368). Sherds of G54, 56,103, 104, 119, 146, 190, 281–289, 313, 332, 346, 393, 394, 399 and 420 probably also belonged to lids or baking lids; some of them are decorated (G88, 325, 370).

Colanders (C) are vessels with holes in the base and body (*fig. 8: C*). A single colander is preserved well enough to allow us to reconstruct its form: it is hemispherical with an everted rim and a thinned lip and a flat base. Holes are present in the base and the lower two thirds of the body (G395).The sherds of G373 and 374 also belonged to colanders.

Miniature vessels (M) are very small in comparison with the vessel of the same form (*fig. 8: M*). Type M1 is a small conical vessel with a thinned lip (G409) and Type M2 is a small baking lid with tongue-shaped grips (G77).

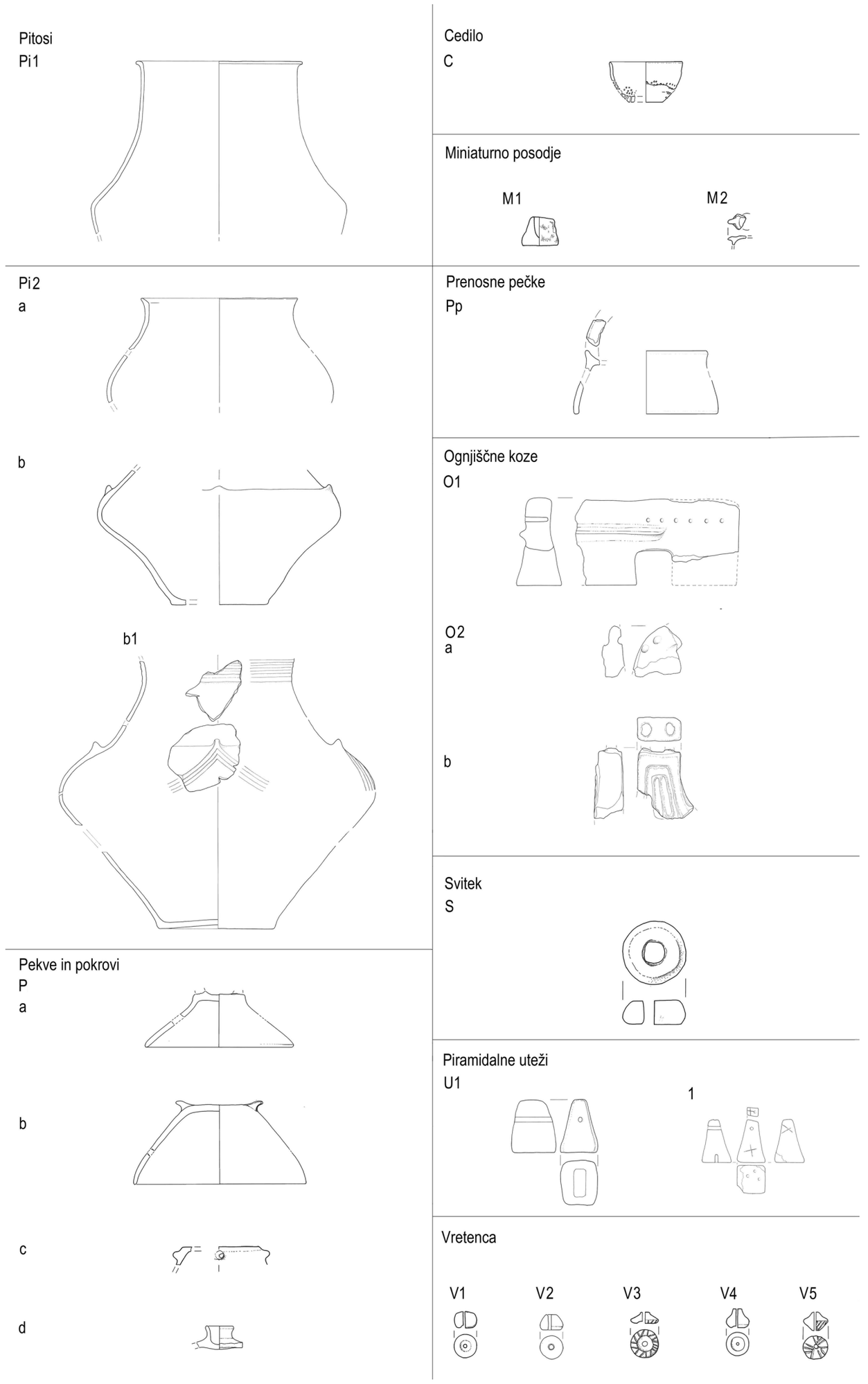
Other sherds include a piece of a cist (G218) and fragments of a vessel with a protuberated surface (G327).

Other ceramic artefacts (*fig. 8*)

These comprise items connected with the hearth and other items. Alongside baking lids the former include portable ovens[57], firedogs and ceramic rings. Other items comprise various loom weights

[57] Portable ovens are in recent literature called also pyraunoi (Pavlovič 2008; Gerbec 2018).

Slika 8. Hotinja vas. Tipološka razdelitev posodja in drugih keramičnih predmetov (M= 1:8).
Figure 8. Hotinja vas. Typology of the pottery and other ceramic artefacts (Scale = 1:8).



uvrščamo tkalske in predilne uteži; lahko pa tudi svitke in druge podstavke.

Prenosene pečke (Pp) so predmeti, ki so se uporabljali pri peki ali kuhi hrane (*sl. 8: Pp*).[58] V slovenski literaturi so različno poimenovani (prenosne pečke, prenosna ognjišča, piraunosi, *pyraunoi* (gr.), ognjiščne kozice idr.). Zaradi slabe ohranjenosti rekonstrukcija ter opredelitev njihove namembnosti ni vedno možna. Hotinjski primerki so cilindrične oblike, vrhnja ploskev je usločena, rob je izvlečen (G63–65, 421). Pri opredelitvi rabe smo se oprli na izsledke analize lipidov.

Ognjiščne koze (O) so predmeti, ki se v literaturi pojavljajo tudi pod imenom ražnji ali podstavki za ražnje, gr. *krateutai*. So ognjiščni podstavki, največkrat v obliki podolgovatega kvadra, ki so lahko različno okrašeni. So keramični (*sl. 8: O*), lahko so tudi kamniti ali kovinski (slo. zaglavnik). Opredelitev rabe je težavna. Povezuje se jih z ognjišči in razlaga kot držala za polena, distančnike pri pripravi hrane na ognjiščih; ker večkrat nimajo sledov ognja, pa tudi kot predmete za zamejitev ognjišča in v povezavi s kultom (predvsem posebno obliko teh predmetov, imenovano »lunin idol«).[59] Hotinjske ognjiščne koze so delno ohranjene, zato je njihova razdelitev le shematična.

Tip O1 so ognjiščne koze klopnega tipa. Na eni stranici so globoke vtisnjene jamice in plastično rebro ali široka vodoravna kanelura; v enem primeru je na obeh stranicah okras izdelan z vtisi zobatega pripomočka (G202, 335, 360, 375). Ognjišče koze tipa O2 imajo različno oblikovane zaključke na zgornji ploskvi; na eni stranici so vtisnjene plitve jamice. Pri različici O2a so zaključki v obliki živalskih glavic (G201), pri O2b v obliki čepkov (G347, 410). Pri teh je na eni stranici motiv plastičnih reber, ki so lahko razčlenjene z vtisi.

Svitki (S) so glinasti obroči različnih dimenzij in okroglega preseka (*sl. 8: S*). Služili so predvsem kot podstavki za posode na ali ob ognjišču, nekateri tudi kot tkalske uteži (G105, 299, 435).

Piramidalne uteži (U) so masivni predmeti s prečno luknjo (*sl. 8: U*). Večinoma so jih uporabljali kot uteži pri statvah (G78, 170, 195, 300, 301, 336, 371, 397). Verjetno sem sodita tudi G193 in 194. Posamezni kosi (U1.1) imajo vrezan okras križa ali vtisnjene jamice (G169, 302).

Vretenca (V) so manjše uteži različnih oblik z navpično luknjo, za katera so v uporabi različna poimenovanja (vijček, vretence, vreteno idr.; *sl. 8: V*).[60] Uporabljale so se pri ročnih vretenih za predenje niti.

and spindle whorls, possibly also rings and various stands.

Portable ovens (Pp) were used in baking or cooking (*fig. 8: Pp*).[58] They are known in literature under different names including the Greek word *pyraunoi*. They are usually not preserved well enough to enable a reconstruction of its form and use. The portable ovens from Hotinja vas are round, the upper surface or pan is concave and the rim everted (G63–65, 421). In order to help us determine the use they have been sampled and subjected to a lipid analysis.

Firedogs (O) are also known in literature under the Greek name of *krateutai*. They are elongated rectangular supports and bear varied decoration (*fig. 8: O*). It is difficult to determine their exact use; they are usually connected with hearths and interpreted as supports for either firewood or for preparing food on the hearth, some without traces of fire also as objects that delimited the cooking area or as cult items (the latter mainly refers to a special form of firedogs called 'moon idols').[59] The firedogs from Hotinja vas are only partially preserved and their classification is approximate.

Type O1 are firedogs of the 'bench' type and bear deeply impressed dots, as well as either a cordon or a wide horizontal groove on one side; one example bears decoration made by impressing a toothed object on both sides (G202, 335, 360, 375). The Type O2 firedogs have variously shaped finials and shallow dots impressed on one side. Subtype O2a bears finials in the shape of animal heads (G201), Subtype O2b bears knob-shaped finials (G347, 410); the latter may bear cordons with impressions on one side.

Ceramic rings (S) are of different sizes (*fig. 8: S*) and mainly served as pot stands on or near the hearth, some also as loom weights (G105, 299, 435).

Pyramidal weights (U) are large and have a horizontal hole (*fig. 8: U*). They were mainly used as loom weights (G78, 170, 195, 300, 301, 336, 371, 397). The sherds of G193 and 194 probably also belonged to such weights. Variant U1.1 bears either an incised cross or impressed dots (G169, 302).

Spindle whorls (V) are smaller, differently shaped weights with a vertical hole used in spinning (*fig. 8: V*).[60] I distinguish between five types at Hotinja vas: V1 are flattened spherical (G348), V2 are conical (G66), V3 are flat conical (G314), V4

[58] Delpino 1969, 311–340; Scheffer 1981; ista 1982; Romsauer 2003, 15–19; Horejs 2007, 148–153 idr.

[59] Hoops 1973, 390–399; Goetze 1976, 137; Bianchin Citton et al. 1998, 365.

[60] Krasnik 2009, 72; Preložnik 2010, 91–108.

[58] Delpino 1969, 311–340; Scheffer 1981; ead. 1982; Romsauer 2003, 15–19; Horejs 2007, 148–153 and others.

[59] Hoops 1973, 390–399; Goetze 1976, 137; Bianchin Citton et al. 1998, 365.

[60] Krasnik 2009, 72; Preložnik 2010, 91–108.

Ločimo pet tipov, V1 so sploščeno kroglaste oblike (G348), V2 stožčaste (G66), V3 konične (G314), V4 hruškaste (G361, 396) ter V5 bikonične oblike (G349), nekatera imajo okrasne žlebove.

Kovina, steklo in kamen

Med kovinskimi najdbami so bili ena bronasta čolničasta fibula šmarješkega tipa (G203; *sl. 9*), dva železna noža skoraj enake velikosti (14,5 cm in 14,6 cm; G362) ter 7 kosov in dva drobca žlindre s skupno maso 152 g (*sl. 10*). Odkrit je bil neopredeljiv odlomek iz temno modrega, skoraj črnega stekla (G204). Med najdbami je bilo še 56 kamnov s sledovi rabe.

KRONOLOŠKA OPREDELITEV NAJDIŠČA

Keramične najdbe

V večji meri so v Hotinji vasi zastopane oblike posod, ki so daljšega trajanja in razširjene na obsežnem območju, zato smo se omejili na primerjave iz bližnje okolice na Štajerskem.

Sklede tipa S1 so pogoste na vseh bližnjih najdiščih (*sl. 7*).[61] Tipu S2 je podobna skleda iz Ipavčeve gomile v Pivoli iz pozne Ha C–D1 stopnje, nekaj jih je iz naselja Burgstallkogel pri Kleinkleinu, kjer so iz stopnje Ha C oz. začetka stopnje Ha D1 in iz Kalsdorfa pri Gradcu.[62] Tudi latvice tipa S3 so dolgotrajne, razen okrasa se ne spreminjajo veliko. Za grobišče Kleinklein je bil predložen razvoj latvic od globokih s strmimi stenami k plitvejšim, a zaradi dolgotrajnosti posameznih oblik ne more služiti kot merodajno merilo pri datiranju.[63] Starejše, iz stopnje Poštela 1, so latvice z ostro zavihanim ustjem,[64] kakršnih pa Hotinja vas nima. Nizke latvice, kot je naš tip S3a, poznamo s Poštele, Hajndla in najdišča Pri Muri pri Lendavi.[65] Na Pošteli, iz sonde 64 z najdbami iz 3. poštelskega horizonta (Ha C2–D1), je najti primerjave tudi za tip S3b,[66] na najdišču Pri Muri pri Lendavi ter Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti pa za latvice S3c.[67] Ključno za opredelitev nizkih latvic v Hotinji vasi je, da se v

[61] Lamut 1988–1989, 242, T. 21: 9; Teržan 1990, T. 35: 13, 14, 16; Smolnik 1994, Abb. 18; 112–120; T. 6: 14, 17; 56: 11 itd.; Tiefengraber 2005, T. 36: 9; 37: 7; 38: 2–5, 7; Magdič 2006, 142, 149, T. 4: 1; 11: 7; 21: 4–5; 66: 3 idr.

[62] Teržan 1990, T. 66: 13; Smolnik 1994, T. 52: 3; 133: 11; 145: 6; Tiefengraber 2005, T. 55: 9.

[63] Dobiat 1980, 73–74.

[64] Teržan 1990, 32, sl. 1: 21.

[65] Teržan 1990, T. 37: 5, 6, 9, 12, 14 (Poštela); Kovač 2004, T. 40: 1; Magdič 2006, T. 37: 3; 67: 5; Mele 2009, T. 13: 2; 121: 7 idr. (Hajndl); Sankovič 2011, 45, sl. 31: 6; G297 (Pri Muri pri Lendavi).

[66] Teržan 1990, 32, T. 8: 6.

[67] Sankovič 2011, 45, sl. 31: 4c, G356; Pavlovič 2008, 483, sl. 2b: 4; Guštin et al. 2017, G1063, 1205, 1638 (grob 27 iz razvitega obdobja grobišča).

are pear-shaped (G361, 396) and V5 are biconical (G349). Some bear decorative grooves.

Metal, glass and stone finds

The metal finds from Hotinja vas comprise a bronze boat fibula of the Šmarjeta type (G203; *fig. 9*), two almost equally long iron knives(14.5 cm and 14.6 cm), as well as seven large and two small pieces of slag with a total weight of 152 g (*fig. 10*). Also found was an undeterminable fragment of very dark blue, almost black glass (G204), as well as 56 stones with traces of usewear.

CHRONOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTION OF THE SITE

Ceramic

The ceramic from Hotinja vas mainly belong to forms in use over long period and in wide areas, therefore we are given analogies just from the sites of Styria and neighbouring countries.

The S1 dishes are common finds across Slovenia and the surrounding areas (*fig. 7*).[61] The S2 dish is similar to one found in the Ipavec tumulus at Pivola, attributed to late Ha C–D1, some are also known from the settlement at Burgstallkogel, from Ha C–beginning of Ha D1, and from Kalsdorf near Graz.[62] The S3 dishes were also in prolonged use and did not change much in form, only in decoration. The pottery analysis for the cemetery at Kleinklein showed that dishes with an inturned rim developed from deep dishes with steep walls to more shallow dishes, but this is not chronologically indicative as individual forms stayed in use long.[63] Certainly earlier forms, attributable to the Poštela 1 phase, are the dishes with a sharply inturned rim,[64] but these have not been found at Hotinja vas. The low dishes such as those of Subtype S3a are known from Poštela, Hajndl and Pri Muri near Lendava.[65] Poštela, more precisely Trench 64 with finds from the Poštela 3 phase (Ha C2–D1) revealed comparisons for the S3b dishes.[66] The sites of Pri Muri near Lendava and Nova

[61] Lamut 1988–1989, 242, Pl. 21: 9; Teržan 1990, Pl. 35: 13, 14, 16; Smolnik 1994, figs. 18; 112–120; Pls. 6: 14, 17; 56: 11 etc.; Tiefengraber 2005, Pls. 36: 9; 37: 7; 38: 2–5, 7; Magdič 2006, 142, 149, Pls. 4: 1; 11: 7; 21: 4–5; 66: 3 etc.

[62] Teržan 1990, Pl. 66: 13; Smolnik 1994, Pls. 52: 3; 133: 11; 145: 6; Tiefengraber 2005, Pl. 55: 9.

[63] Dobiat 1980, 73–74.

[64] Teržan 1990, 32, fig. 1: 21.

[65] Teržan 1990, Pl. 37: 5, 6, 9, 12, 14 (Poštela); Kovač 2004, Pl. 40: 1; Magdič 2006, Pls. 37: 3; 67: 5; Mele 2009, Pls. 13: 2; 121: 7 etc. (Hajndl); Sankovič 2011, 45, fig. 31: 6; G297 (Pri Muri near Lendava).

[66] Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 8: 6.

Slika 9. Hotinja vas. Bronasta čolničasta fibula iz objekta 10 (foto: N. Grum).
Figure 9. Hotinja vas. Bronze boat fibula from SH 10 (photo: N. Grum).

Slika 10. Hotinja vas. Mineralni delci iz jame 6 ob zemljanki 2 (vz. f3), ki so se oprijeli magneta (levo); analiziran vzorec žlindre iz zemljanke 3 (desno).
Figure 10. Hotinja vas. Particles from Pit 6 next to SH 2 (Sample f3) picked up by a magnet (left) and the analysed sample of slag from SH 3 (right).

Kleinkleinu v grobovih 2. in 3. stopnje (Ha C–D1) skupaj pojavljajo latvice, ki smo jih opredelili kot tipe S3c in S3d, pa tudi S3b. Taki primeri so latvice v gomilah Forstwald 21 in 22, Grellwald 20, 22, 34, 55 ter Leitengritschwald 138.[68] Latvice tipa S3e so plitvo kanelirane. Med fasetiranimi in vodoravno rahlo kaneliranimi latvicami je včasih težko ločiti. Lahko so istočasne; na bližnjih najdiščih se pojavljajo od 1. do 3. štajerskega horizonta. Po Branku Lamutu naj bi v Ormožu fasetirane latvice postopoma nadomestile kanelirane, slednje so zastopane predvsem v 2. stopnji Ormoža (Ha B3–C1).[69] Poševno kanelirana latvica iz Spodnjih Podlož pod Ptujsko goro je glede na kontekst gomile 2 datirana v 3. štajerski horizont.[70] Na Burgstallkoglu pri Kleinkleinu je kaneliranje pogosto v 3. fazi; pojavlja se tudi v 4., kar ustreza stopnji Ha C–D1.[71] V hrvaškem Podravju se podobne latvice pojavljajo v času razvite starejše železne dobe, npr. v naselju Torčec – Međuriče.[72] Globoke latvice tipa S3f–h so pogostejše v stopnjah Ha B2–B3 in Ha C1, zagotovo so v uporabi tudi še v času 3. štajerske stopnje oz. v Ha C2–D1.[73]

68 Dobiat 1980, T. 36: 1, 3, 4; 38: 4, 5; 66: 2, 3, 6; 69: 5, 7, 17; 73: 7, 8, 10, 11; 91: 1–6, 8, 9; 105: 4, 5.
69 Lamut 2001, 215.
70 Lubšina Tušek 1996, 93, T. 6: 4.
71 Smolnik 1994, 117–120, T. 126: 1, 2, 8, 9, 11–16; 144: 10, 12, 13 idr.
72 Kovačević 2009, 55, T. 6: 2; isti 2008.
73 Za tip 3f: Dobiat 1980, T. 42: 4; 99: 12; Teržan 1990, T. 36: 22–23; 68: 6; 80: 3; tip 3g: Magdič 2006, T. 89: 1; Pavlovič 2008, 483, sl. 2b: 5; tip 3h: Guštin et al. 2017, G1064; Teržan 1990, T. 71: 10; Dobiat 1980, T. 105: 2, 3 idr.

tabla near Murska Sobota yielded parallels for the S3c dishes.[67] The key point for attributing the low dishes with an inturned rim is that those here determined as Types S3c and S3d, but also S3b appear together in the burials of Phase 2 in even more so of Phase 3 (Ha C–D1) at Kleinklein, namely in the tumuli of Forstwald 21 and 22, Grellwald 20, 22, 34, 55, as well as Leitengritschwald 138.[68] The S3e dishes have shallow grooves. It is at times difficult to distinguish between the facetted and the horizontally grooved dishes; they may be contemporaneous and appear at nearby sites from the Styria/ Štajerska 1 to 3 horizons. According to B. Lamut, the facetted dishes gradually replaced the grooved ones at Ormož, the latter mainly known from the settlement's second phase (Ha B3–C1).[69] Also the dish with an inturned rim and oblique grooves from Tumulus 2 at Spodnje Podlože can be attributed to the Styria/ Štajerska 3 horizon.[70] At Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein, grooving is common in the third phase, but also appears in the fourth phase that corresponds with Ha C–D1.[71] In the Podravina region in Croatia, similar dishes occur in the developed Early Iron Age, for example at the settlement at Torčec – Međuriče.[72] The deep S3f–h dishes are more common in Ha B2–B3 and Ha C1, and certainly remain in use in the Styria/ Štajerska 3 horizon or Ha C2–D1.[73]

The decorated dishes with an inturned rim can be dated more easily. The S3c1 dish bears shallow grooves on the base interior radiating from the centre and forming either a sun or a star (*fig. 7: S3 c1*). Variants of this motif in vertical and oblique grooves are known in the Poštela 2 and 3 phases (Ha C–D1); they are also typical of the third phase at Ormož (developed Ha C) and Phases 2 and 3 at Kleinklein.[74] Apart from the decorative manner, dating is also indicated by the placement of the decoration. On these dishes, decoration does not appear on the exterior where its aesthetic value is readily apparent; it is in

67 Sankovič 2011, 45, fig. 31: 4c; G356; Pavlovič 2008, 483, fig. 2b: 4; Guštin et al. 2017, G1063, 1205, 1638 (Grave 27 from the developed phase of the cemetery).
68 Dobiat 1980, Pls. 36: 1, 3, 4; 38: 4, 5; 66: 2, 3, 6; 69: 5, 7, 17; 73: 7, 8, 10, 11; 91: 1–6, 8, 9; 105: 4, 5.
69 Lamut 2001, 215.
70 Lubšina Tušek 1996, 93, Pl. 6: 4.
71 Smolnik 1994, 117–120, Pls. 126: 1, 2, 8, 9, 11–16; 144: 10, 12, 13 etc.
72 Kovačević 2009, 55, Pl. 6: 2; id. 2008.
73 For Type 3f: Dobiat 1980, Pls. 42: 4; 99: 12; Teržan 1990, Pls. 36: 22–23; 68: 6; 80: 3; Type 3g: Magdič 2006, Pl. 89: 1; Pavlovič 2008, 483, fig. 2b: 5; Type 3h: Guštin et al. 2017, G1064; Teržan 1990, Pl. 71: 10; Dobiat 1980, Pl. 105: 2, 3 etc.
74 Teržan 1990, 32–36 (Poštela); Lamut 1988–1989, 241 (Ormož); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 28: 3; 29: 3; 53: 1–3, 6 etc. (Kleinklein).

Nekoliko lažje je poiskati časovno mesto okrašenim latvicam. Latvica tipa S3c1 ima v notranjosti okras plitvih kanelur, izhajajočih v obliki žarkov iz sredine dna, torej v motivu sonca ali zvezde (*sl. 7: S3c1*). Različne izvedbe okrasa z navpičnimi in poševnimi kanelurami se pojavljajo v 2. in 3. stopnji Poštele (Ha C–D1); značilne so tudi za 3. stopnjo Ormoža (razviti Ha C) ter 2. in 3. fazo Kleinkleina.[74] Ob načinu izdelave okrasa je za datacijo pomembno še njegovo mesto. V tem primeru ne gre za okras zunanjosti, kjer na prvi pogled prepoznamo estetsko vrednost. Ko je okrašena notranja stran, je okras viden le, ko je posoda prazna oz. ko se prazni, npr. pri pitju. Ruška žarnogrobiščna skupina ga v tem smislu ne pozna.[75] Latvice z raznolikim, tudi zvezdi podobnim vrezanim okrasom poznamo iz naselbine na Ptujskem gradu in z grobišča v Ormožu; bile naj bi tudi v gomili na Hardeku.[76] Dno, okrašeno s centralnim motivom kanelur, ima latvica s Hajndla, datirana v stopnjo Ha C.[77] Tovrstno okraševanje notranjosti posod je bilo uveljavljeno predvsem pri skupinah Dalj in Donja Dolina.[78] Iz groba 59 s starejše železnodobnega najdišča Dalj – Busija, Erdut (7), je latvica, ki ima dno okrašeno s krogom, iz katerega na štiri strani izhajajo po tri ravne črte.[79] S prav tako daljskega grobišča Lijeva Bara v Vukovarju je objavljena večja skleda, ki je na dnu okrašena z enakim motivom kot hotinjska, le da je njen okras izveden v rahlo izstopajočih plastičnih rebrih.[80] Primerjave poznamo tudi iz skupine Martijanec-Kaptol. Iz groba gomile 2 v Goričanu, datiranem v stopnjo HaC, je znana skleda, ki ima na dnu okras koncentričnega kroga iz petih kanelur, iz katerega izhajajo na tri strani po tri kanelure.[81] V začetku starejše železne dobe zasledimo koncept okraševanja notranje površine skled in skodel na celotnem območju štajersko-panonske skupine, pa tudi pri sosednjih skupinah. Na prostoru med Moravsko, Spodnjo Avstrijo in avstrijsko Štajersko ter JV Panonijo je okrasni motiv v notranjosti (razni centralni motivi, žarki) največkrat izveden s poliranimi pasovi in pasovi grafitnega premaza ali z različnimi kombinacijami vrezov in vtisnjenih

74 Teržan 1990, 32–36 (Poštela); Lamut 1988–1989, 241 (Ormož); Dobiat 1980, T. 28: 3; 29: 3; 53: 1–3, 6 itd. (Kleinklein).

75 Npr. Pahič 1957, T. 19: 4; Müller Karpe 1959, T. 116: 48; 119: 32; Korošec 1951, sl. 398.

76 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–89, 289, T. 6: 6; 19: 5; 20: 2; 23: 1; Korošec 1951, sl. 214; prim. Dular 2013, 74.

77 Kovač 2004, 119–120, T. 15: 6.

78 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–89, 289; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, T. 59: 10; 82: 3, 4 (Dalj – Busija); 123: 1 (Pécs – Jakabhegy).

79 Mihelić 2004a, 264, sl. 8.

80 Stalna razstava Arheološkega muzeja v Zagrebu.

81 Mihelić 2004b, 294, sl. 6.

the interior and only visible when the vessel is empty or being emptied, for example while drinking from it. As such, it is absent in the Ruše Urnfield culture group.[75] For the Styria/ Štajerska 2 horizon, we know of dishes with an inturned rim from the settlement at Ptujski grad and the cemetery at Ormož, presumably from a tumulus at Hardek as well, that have a varied, also star-shaped incised decoration.[76] The base decorated with a central motif of black-painted grooves is known on a dish with an inturned rim from Hajndl, attributed to Ha C.[77] The analysis of the vessels from Ormož burials has indicated that such decoration of vessel interiors was common in the Dalj and Donja Dolina groups.[78] Grave 59 from the Early Iron Age site at Dalj – Busija, Erdut (7), for example, yielded a dish with an inturned rim and the base decorated with a circle with stripes of three straight lines running from it on four sides.[79] Also of the Dalj group, the cemetery at Lijeva Bara in Vukovar revealed a slightly larger dish decorated on the base with the same motif as the S3c1 dish from Hotinja vas with the only difference being in the decoration consisting of ribs.[80] Other parallels are known from the Kaptol-Martijanec group in Podravina. A grave from Tumulus 2 at Goričan, for example, contained a dish with the decoration on the base interior consisting of five concentric grooved circles with three stripes of three grooves running from it; the grave is dated to the Ha C period.[81] For the beginning of the Early Iron Age, a similar concept of decorating the base interiors of dishes and bowls has been spread across the area of the Styrian/Štajerska-Pannonian and neighbouring groups, namely in areas extending from Moravia, Lower Austria to Styria and SE Pannonia. The decoration of different central and radiating motifs usually consists of polished strips and strips of graphite coating, or in different combinations of incisions and impressed rings. This is clearly visible on the vessels from the cemetery at Kleinklein.[82] As al-

75 E.g. Pahič 1957, Pl. 19: 4; Müller Karpe 1959, Pls. 116: 48; 119: 32; Korošec 1951, fig. 398.

76 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–89, 289, Pls. 6: 6; 19: 5; 20: 2; 23: 1; Korošec 1951, fig. 214; cf. Dular 2013, 74.

77 Kovač 2004, 119–120, Pl. 15: 6.

78 Tomanič Jevremov 1988–89, 289; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, Pls. 59: 10; 82: 3, 4 (Dalj – Busija); 123: 1 (Pécs – Jakabhegy).

79 Mihelić 2004a, 264, fig. 8.

80 Permanent exhibition at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

81 Mihelić 2004b, 294, fig. 6.

82 Cf. decoration made with polished strips and graphite coating to form eight lines radiating from the centre of the vessel, attributed to Ha C2–D1 of the Horákov culture (Golec 2003, 224, No. 4(5)24); for incised decoration see e.g. the sites at Batina Gradac, Dalj Busija, Pécs – Jakabhegy (Metzner Nebelsick 2002, Pls. 47: 5; 82: 3,

krožcev. To jasno kaže grobišče v Kleinkleinu.[82] Kot smo že pokazali, je na prostoru SV Slovenije in na SZ Hrvaškem podoben okras izdelan predvsem z vrezi ali kanelurami, medtem ko je na Dolenjskem oz. v dolenjski kulturni skupini tak okras na dnu latvic skorajda neznan.[83] Čeprav hotinjske latvice ne moremo natančno časovno opredeliti niti po obliki niti po okrasu, pa je najverjetnejša datacija na podlagi primerjave iz groba v Goričanu. S kanelurami je okrašen tudi odlomek latvice tipa S3d1, ki ima najboljše primerjave v Ipavčevi gomili v Pivoli. Podobni sta tudi skodelica iz groba 2 Maggove gomile z istega grobišča ter skodelica s Poštele, ki sta enako okrašeni, vendar imata pokončen rob ustja. Vse sodijo v 3. štajerski horizont oz. stopnjo Ha C2/D1.[84]

Latvica tipa S3d2 je tik pod robom ustja okrašena z žigosanimi krožci, ki imajo v sredini vsak po štiri majhne trikotnike oz. gre za krog s križem. Krožce povezuje žigosana razčlenjena »cik-cak« črta[85] (*sl. 7: S3d2; 11B*). Okras je bil verjetno izdelan s posebnim pripomočkom, žigom, ki je imel eno stranico narezano oz. nazobčano. Ti pripomočki so bili iz različnih snovi: keramike, kosti, brona.[86] Vtiskovali so jih v še mehko površino posod. Pri tem je nastal vzorec iz majhnih vzporednih kvadratkov, pravokotnikov, trikotnikov ipd., ki so jih pustili zobje orodja. Ta okras je lahko samostojen (prim. G335), večkrat pa je v kombinaciji še z drugim (prim. G423). Na bližnji Pošteli se različno žigosanje (krožci in tudi razčlenjene črte, izdelane z zobatim pripomočkom) kot novost pojavi v 3. horizontu.[87] Tudi na območju Spodnje Avstrije se okras žigosanih krožcev uveljavi v mlajši fazi starohalštatskega obdobja; nekateri ga uvrščajo v stopnjo Ha C2, drugi v Ha D1.[88] Okras

[82] Prim. okras 8 linij, ki kot žarki izhajajo iz sredine posode, izdelan s poliranimi pasovi in grafitnim premazom iz stopnje Ha C2–D1 horakovske kulture (Golec 2003, 224, št. 4(5)24); za vrezan okras glej npr. najdišča Batina Gradac, Dalj Busija, Pécs – Jakabhegy (Metzner Nebelsick 2002, T. 47: 5; 82: 3, 4; 123: 1); Dobiat 1980, 169–170, T. 36: 9; 37: 3, 5; 42: 4–7; 43: 4–7; 47: 6; 54: 4, 6, 8; 83: 5; 95: 3, 5; 96: 7; 99: 6; 110: 7; večinoma vtisnjeni krožci tvorijo krog v osrednjem delu dna, grafitni pasovi so v obliki različnih žarkov (križni motiv, mreža idr.); datacija: faza 2, predvsem pa faza 3 (Kleinklein).

[83] Npr. Gabrovec 2006, T. 82: 16; 182: 223 (Stična).

[84] Teržan 1990, sl. 3: 7; T. 65: 2; 66: 4, 5; 76–77.

[85] Za vtisnjen linijski okras zasledimo v literaturi poimenovanja *Rädchen*, *Rollrädchen*, *Rollstempel*, *Zahnstempel*, *tracing wheel motiv*, *roller-stamped*, *rouletting*, koleščkan ornament, koleščkanje idr. ali pa splošno poimenovanje žigosanje.

[86] Dreslerová 1995a, 23, fig. 13: 1; Vulpe 1986, 79, fig. 8/8; Dušek, Dušek 1995, T. 67: 12; 94: 20; Preinfalk 2012, 92, kat. n. 635, 1103; primerov odtiskovanja različnih kovinskih predmetov je več, glej npr. Truhelka 1904, 36.

[87] Teržan 1990, 36.

[88] Rebay 2006, 127; Lochner 1988, 115.

ready shown above, similar decoration in NE Slovenia and NW Croatia mainly consists of incisions and grooves, while decorating the base interiors of dishes with an inturned rim is not common in the Dolenjska region.[83] The S3c1 dish from Hotinja vas cannot be precisely dated neither through its form nor its decoration, but we come closest to achieving this by comparing it to the dish from the above-mentioned grave at Goričan. Grooved decoration is also known on a fragment of an S3d1 dish with closest parallels from the Ipavec tumulus at Pivola. Also similar are the cup from Grave 2 of the Magg tumulus at Pivola and a cup from Poštela, which are comparable in decoration but have a vertical rim; the cups have been attributed to the Styria/ Štajerska 3 horizon or Ha C2/D1.[84]

The S3d2 dish from Hotinja vas bears stamped rings with four triangles within them that form a cross just below the rim connected with a stamped 'zigzag' line[85] (*fig. 7: S3d2*; *11B*). This decoration was probably made using a special tool such as a stamp, with one toothed edge. Such tools were made of different materials: clay, bone, bronze.[86] They were pressed into the wet clay of the vessels to make linear patterns consisting of small squares, rectangles, triangles and so forth. This decoration may appear on its own (cf. G335) or more commonly in combination with other decorative techniques (cf. G423). At nearby Poštela, different stamped motifs (rings and linear motifs made with a toothed tool) appear as a novelty of the Poštela 3 phase.[87] In Lower Austria as well, the decoration of stamped rings is in use in the late phase of the Early Hallstatt period; some scholars attribute it to Ha C2, others to Ha D1.[88] The decoration of rings with crosses or encircled crosses such as those on the dish from Hotinja vas is not common, but the comparisons are very telling. Such

4; 123: 1); Dobiat 1980, 169–170, Pls. 36: 9; 37: 3, 5; 42: 4–7; 43: 4–7; 47: 6; 54: 4, 6, 8; 83: 5; 95: 3, 5; 96: 7; 99: 6; 110: 7; mostly impressed rings form a circle in the central part of the base while the graphite strips form various radiating motifs (crosses, meshwork and so forth); date: second and even more so Phase 3 (Kleinklein).

[83] E.g. Gabrovec 2006, Pls. 82: 16; 182: 223 (Stična).

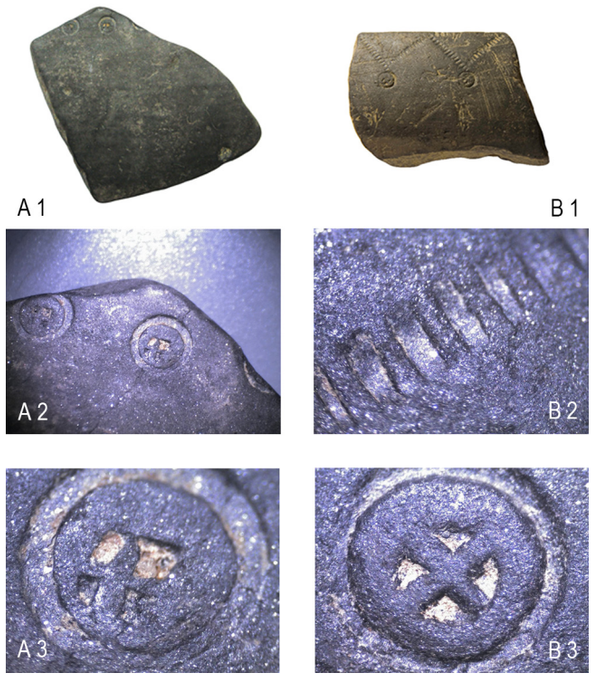
[84] Teržan 1990, fig. 3: 7; Pls. 65: 2; 66: 4, 5; 76–77.

[85] The impressed linear decoration is known in literature under different names in different languages, e.g. *Rädchen*, *Rollrädchen*, *Rollstempel*, *Zahnstempel*, *tracing wheel motif*, *roller-stamped*, *rouletting*, *koleščkan ornament*, *koleščkanje*, *žigosanje*.

[86] Dreslerová 1995a, 23, fig. 13: 1; Vulpe 1986, 79, fig. 8/8; Dušek, Dušek 1995, Pls. 67: 12; 94: 20; Preinfalk 2012, 92, Cat. No. 635, 1103; there are other examples of impressing/stamping different metal tools, see e.g. Truhelka 1904, 36.

[87] Teržan 1990, 36.

[88] Rebay 2006, 127; Lochner 1988, 115.



Slika 11. Okras na odlomku posode iz gomile na Veleniku (A 1) pri 10- in 60-kratni povečavi (A 2, A 3) in okras na odlomku latvice tip S3d2 iz Hotinje vasi (B 1) pri 60-kratni povečavi (B 2, B 3) (foto: M. Črešnar).

Figure 11. Decoration on a fragment of a vessel from the tumulus at Velenik (A 1) with magnifying powers of 10x and 60x (A 2, A 3) and on a fragment of a S3d2 dish with an inturned rim from Hotinja vas (B 1) with magnifying powers of 60x (B 2, B 3) (photo: M. Črešnar).

razčlenjenih krožcev, kakršni so na hotinjski latvici, ni pogost, vendar so primerjave povedne. Tako je bila okrašena še posoda iz gomile na Veleniku pri Spodnji Polskavi (*sl. 11A*) iz 3. horizonta Poštele.[89] Datacijo posode iz Velenika potrjuje okras na vratu posode. Gre za t. i. motiv »bežečega psa«. Ta motiv je tudi na vratu pitosa iz jame 146 na Skolibrovi ulici v Ormožu iz stopnje Ha C2–D1.[90] Glede na risbo se zdi, da je bil na enak način okrašen tudi keramičen podstavek, odkrit v gomili 3 v Spodnjih Podložah iz 3. štajerskega horizonta.[91] Primerjav za latvico S3d2 ni veliko; omejeni smo tudi s premajhno natančnostjo risb, ki so v objavah v pomanjšanem merilu.[92] Samo nakažemo lahko na možnost primerjav s posodami z zahodne Slovaške in Moravske. Iz naselja Smolenice – Molpir sta dve globoki latvici okrašeni z razčlenjenimi krožci v kombinaciji s šrafiranimi trikotniki ali pasovi, izdelanimi z odtisi nazobčanega pripomočka; ena je premazana z grafitnim premazom. Izhajata iz pozne Ha C2 ali iz Ha D1 stopnje.[93] Z najdišča Těšetice (Sutny) je podoben okras iz stopnje Ha D2, kasneje se ne pojavlja več.[94] Že Teržanova je omenila, da je ta motiv, krog z vpisanim križem, na prostoru

89 Teržan 1990, 83, T. 71: 6.
90 Dular 2013, 52, okras O 21.
91 Lubšina Tušek 1996, 100, T. 9: 1; predmet je v muzeju založen.
92 Za delno ohranjeno posodo iz Stične (Grahek 2013a, 177, sl. 100: okras O 24 c; ista 2013b, 102, T. 14: 2) se zdi, da ima enake razčlenjene krožce, vendar to ne drži, saj je na stiški posodi odtisnjen okrogel žig, ki je v pozitivu pustil okras križa.
93 Müller 2012, T. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1.
94 Golec 2003, 98–99, 103, 235 – št. 912.

rings are known on a vessel from a tumulus at Velenik near Spodnja Polskava (*fig. 11A*) attributed to the Poštela 3phase.[89] The date of the vessel from Velenik is confirmed by the motif of the so-called running dog on its neck. This motif can also be found on the neck of a pithos from Pit 146 at the site of Skolibrova ulica in Ormož, attributed to Ha C2–D1.[90] The ceramic stand found in Tumulus 3 at Spodnje Podlože, attributed to the Poštela 3 phase, suggests a similar motif there.[91] The S3d2 dish has few parallels; we are also limited in this sense by the imprecise drawings of the finds published in reduced scale.[92] We may therefore only indicate possible similarities with the vessels from western Slovakia and Moravia. Two deep dishes with an inturned rim were found in the settlement at Smolenice – Molpír that are decorated with encircled crosses in combination with hatched triangles and bands made with a toothed tool; one of them is graphite-coated and both date to late Ha C2/D1.[93] Similar decoration from the site at Těšetice (Sutny) is attributed to Ha D2 and does not appear later.[94] Teržan observes that the motif of encircled crosses in Pannonia and the eastern Alps mainly appears on pottery;[95] it may represent a reduced version of the wheel or the sun motif.[96] In order to more precisely determine how this motif on the vessels from Velenik and Hotinja vas was made, we observed the sherds under the microscope with magnifying powers of 10x and 60x.[97] The edges of the rings on the vessel from Velenik are sharper and clearer than those on the vessel from Hotinja vas (*fig. 11 A3, B3*). This difference possibly only occurred because of the difference in the dryness or softness of the clay. The tool had sharp edges and it was presumably made of metal, bone, horn or hardwood. The comparison also showed that the cross is not always in the same spot in relation to the ring, hence the decoration on the vessel from Velenik was made using two different tools: one to stamp the ring and the other to stamp the central cross. This has not

89 Teržan 1990, 83, Pl. 71: 6.
90 Dular 2013, 52, okras O 21.
91 Lubšina Tušek 1996, 100, Pl. 9: 1.
92 The partially preserved vessel from Stična (Grahek 2013a, 177, fig. 100: decoration O 24 c; Grahek 2013b, 102, Pl. 14: 2) appears to have similar encircled crosses, but a closer examination has shown it has been decorated on the different way.
93 Müller 2012, Pls. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1.
94 Golec 2003, 98–99, 103, 235 – No. 912.
95 Teržan 1990, 141–142, fig. 33: 2.
96 Cf. Di Fraia 2004, fig. 1: 7, 8; 3: 2, 6, 7, 9.
97 I would like to thank colleague Matija Črešnar (Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) for his help and for the photographs.

Panonije in V Alp pogost predvsem na keramiki;[95] morda gre za droben motiv kolesa oz. sonca.[96]

Da bi natančneje spoznali način izdelave okrasa, smo si primere iz Velenika in Hotinje vasi ogledali pod mikroskopom pri 10- in 60-kratni povečavi.[97] Robovi krožcev so na veleniški posodi bolj ostri in pravilni kot pri hotinjski (*sl. 11 A3, B3*). Ta razlika je morda nastala le zaradi različno suhe oz. mehke površine posode, v katero je bilo orodje odtisnjeno. Orodje je imelo ostre robove, zato domnevamo, da je bilo kovinsko, koščeno oz. roženo ali iz trdega lesa. Pri veleniški posodi je tudi jasno, da je bil motiv izdelan z dvema orodjema; enim za odtis krožca, drugim za odtis sredinskega vzorca, saj slednji ni vedno na istem mestu znotraj krožca. Tega pri hotinjski posodi nismo ugotovili. Gotovo ti dve posodi nista bili okrašeni z istim orodjem, saj so na hotinjski posodi v sredini krožca odtisnjeni po štirje trikotniki, pri veleniški pa različni štirikotniki. Pri žigu razčlenjene linije vzporednih zobcev vidimo, da je najgloblje odtisnjen osrednji del, robovi pa se izklinijo.

Sklede ali skodele S-Sk1 (*sl. 7*) so primerljive s skledami s kratkim pokončnim vratom iz grobov 1. faze v Kleinkleinu, še najbolj skodelici iz gomile Offenmacherwald 13. V tej nekropoli je zaslediti razvoj od visokih trebušastih skled k plitvejšim s kratkim ramenom ali brez njega in z ostrim prelomom.[98] Hotinjska in njej podobne sklede bi tako sodile k mlajšim oblikam. Različne izvedbe okrasa z navpičnimi in poševnimi kanelurami oz. žlebovi (tip S-Sk2) se pojavljajo na Štajerskem v stopnjah Ha C–D1. Najbližje primerjave so med skledami s kratkim vratom in kaneliranim obodom s Poštele, ki so značilne za 3. horizont. Podoben kos je bil odkrit tudi na starejšeželeznodobni naselbini Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti.[99] Podobne primerke skledam ali skodelam tipa S-Sk3a so znane iz Ormoža ter Hajndla, datirane v čas Ha C–D1. Tovrstna neokrašena skodela s Poštele je bila odkrita v sondi 77 med najdbami iz stopnje Poštela 3.[100] Z avstrijskih najdišč Leopoldsberg pri Dunaju, Horn, Bärndorf – Kaiserköpperl in Kalsdorf so takšne posode opredeljene predvsem

[95] Teržan 1990, 141–142, sl. 33: 2.

[96] Prim. Di Fraia 2004, fig. 1: 7, 8; 3: 2, 6, 7, 9.

[97] Za pomoč in izdelavo posnetkov se zahvaljujem kolegu Matiji Črešnarju (Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani).

[98] Dobiat 1980, 78, T. 1: 7; 3: 9; 12: 6.

[99] Teržan 1990, 32–36. sl. 3: 3; Lamut 1988–1989, 241; Dobiat 1980, T. 28: 3; 29: 3; 53: 1–3, 6 itd.; Guštin et al. 2017, G1712.

[100] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 50: 2; 148: 3; Magdič 2006, T. 22: 4; 51: 5–6; 58: 6; Mele 2009, 131, T. 67: 4–6, 9, 10 idr.; Teržan 1990, 32, T. 15: 10.

been established on the vessel from Hotinja vas. The two vessels were certainly not decorated with the same kinds of tools, because the ring on the Hotinja vas vessel was filled with four triangles and that on the Velenik vessel with different quadrangles. The stamped 'zigzag' line between the rings on the vessel from Hotinja vas shows that its middle part is impressed deepest and gets shallower towards the edges.

The S-Sk1 dishes or bowls (*fig. 7*) are comparable with the dishes with a short vertical neck from Phase 1 at Kleinklein, most of all with the cup from the Offenmacherwald 13 tumulus. The dishes from this cemetery reveal a development from deep ellipsoid dishes to shallower ones with a narrow shoulder or even shoulderless and with a sharp body-rim junction.[98] The S-Sk1 dishes from Hotinja vas and other sites would thus belong to the later forms. The different versions of the decoration consisting of vertical and oblique grooves (Type S-Sk2) appear in Styria/ Štajerska in Ha C–D1. The closest parallels for such decoration from Hotinja vas come from Poštela and are to be found on dishes with a short neck and grooves around maximum diameter characteristic of the Poštela 3 phase. A fragment of a similar vessel was found in the Early Iron Age settlement at Nova tabla near Murska Sobota.[99] Comparisons for the S-Sk3a dishes or bowls from Hotinja vas can be found among the pottery from Ormož and Hajndl that date to Ha C–D1. A plain bowl of this type from Poštela was found in Trench 77 among the finds attributed to the Poštela 3 phase.[100] Such vessels from the Austrian sites at Leopoldsberg near Vienna, Horn, Bärndorf – Kaiserköpperl and Kalsdorf are mainly attributed to Ha D1.[101] Similar to the S-Sk3b vessels are those that B. Lamut identified as a novelty of Phase 2 at Ormož, one from Poštela attributed to the Poštela 2 phase (Ha C) and one from the Early Iron Age site at Pri Muri near Lendava.[102] The dish with a vertical neck from Rifnik is probably slightly earlier as it was attributed to the settlement's second phase (Ha B2–3). The bowl from a tumulus at Črnolica below Rifnik can be dated more precisely,

[98] Dobiat 1980, 78, Pls. 1: 7; 3: 9; 12: 6.

[99] Teržan 1990, 32–36. fig. 3: 3; Lamut 1988–1989, 241; Dobiat 1980, Pls. 28: 3; 29: 3; 53: 1–3, 6 etc.; Guštin et al. 2017, G1712.

[100] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 50: 2; 148: 3; Magdič 2006, Pls. 22: 4; 51: 5–6; 58: 6; Mele 2009, 131, Pl. 67: 4–6, 9, 10 etc.; Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 15: 10.

[101] Urban 1996, 569, fig. 9: 512; Eibner 1996, 94, fig. 5: 8; Griebl 1996, 105, 107, fig. 6: q; Tiefengraber 2005, 172–173, Pls. 53: 13, 14; 68: 2.

[102] Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 9: 18; 28: 8 (Ormož); Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 10: 10 (Poštela); Sankovič 2011, 45, fig. 31: 7, G198 (Pri Muri near Lendava).

v stopnjo Ha D1.[101] Tipu S-Sk3b so podobne posode, ki jih je Lamut opredelil kot novost 2. ormoške stopnje; s Poštele je iz časa 2. horizonta (Ha C), ena je tudi s starejšeželeznodobnega najdišča Pri Muri pri Lendavi.[102] Skleda s pokončnim vratom z Rifnika je verjetno nekoliko starejša, saj izvira iz 2. stopnje naselbine (Ha B2–3). Natančnejšo datacijo, stopnja Štajerska IIIa oz. Ha C2, nudi skodela iz gomile iz Črnolice pod Rifnikom.[103] Skleda ali skodela tipa S-Sk3c je slabše ohranjena. Navpične in poševne kanelure so značilne za 2. in 3. horizont Poštele, vendar so skledice ostrih profilov značilne predvsem za 3. horizont. Razmeroma dobro ohranjena, opredeljena kot skleda na nogi, izvira iz grobišča v Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti, datirana v Ha D1. Primerljive so iz Ormoža, tudi iz stopnje Ha C1–2, medtem ko je Lamut skledo z rahlo višjim valjastim vratom in kanelurami na ramenu opredelil v zgodnjo Ha D1 stopnjo. Podobne so tudi nekatere sklede in skodele iz 3. faze grobišča v Kleinkleinu (Ha D1) ter skleda z naselja na Burgstallkoglu, uvrščena med tip XV, ki je zastopan v 3., predvsem pa v 4. fazi. Več jih je bilo odkritih v zemljanki V 4 na najdišču Unterparschenbrunn na Spodnjeavstrijskem, ki je okvirno datirano v stopnjo Ha D.[104]

Skledi ali skodeli, opredeljeni pod tipa S-Sk3d in S-Sk3e (*sl. 7*), sta edinstveni v Hotinji vasi. Prva je po okrasu ter kvalitetni glini in obdelavi površine enaka skledi iz Ormoža. Glede na klekasto zalomljen profil jo lahko primerjamo tudi s skledo iz izkopavanj Bernarde Perc v Ormožu, ki je datirana v 3. ormoško oz. razvito stopnjo Ha C. Najbližjo primerjavo drugi posodici pa predstavlja skodelica iz sonde 64 s Poštele iz 3. horizonta.[105]

Skodele s Hotinje vasi so slabše ohranjene. Tip Sk1 verjetno predstavlja trebušasto skodelo z višjim stožčastim vratom, tip Sk2 pa polkroglasto skodelico, ki se znotraj železnodobnih štajerskih in sosednjih najdišč pojavlja dlje časa in je bila v rabi v stopnjah Ha C2 in Ha D1.[106] Skodela tipa Sk3 ima

[101] Urban 1996, 569, Abb. 9: 512; Eibner 1996, 94, Abb. 5: 8; Griebl 1996, 105, 107, Abb. 6: q; Tiefengraber 2005, 172–173, T. 53: 13, 14; 68: 2.

[102] Lamut 1988–1989, T. 9: 18; 28: 8 (Ormož); Teržan 1990, 32, T. 10: 10 (Poštela); Sankovič 2011, 45, sl. 31: 7; G198 (Pri Muri pri Lendavi).

[103] Teržan 1990, sl. 10: 14; Vrenčur 2011, 130, T. 19: 2.

[104] Teržan 1990, 32–34 (Poštela); Guštin et al. 2017, G1362 (Nova tabla); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, 123: 9; 125: 1; Lamut 1988–1989, 241, T. 26: 13 (Ormož); Dobiat 1980, 170, T. 38: 9; 42: 5 (Kleinklein); Smolnik 1994, 113, Abb. 18, T. 77: 11 (Burgstallkogel); Lauermann 1994, 173, T. 12: 5, 9, 10, 14; 13: 1 (Unterparschenbrunn).

[105] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 148: 1; 150: 6; Lamut 1988–1989, 240, T. 25: 11 (Ormož); Teržan 1990, 32, T. 8: 3 (Poštela).

[106] Npr. Dobiat 1980, T. 71: 6; 79: 8; 82: 3; 87: 3; 92: 5; Kovačević 2010, T. 16: 3.

to Styria/ Štajerska IIIa or Ha C2.[103] From Hotinja vas, the S-Sk3c dish or bowl is less well preserved and bears vertical and oblique grooves such as are characteristic of the Poštela 2 and 3 phases, though the small dishes with a sharp rim-lower body junction mainly occur in the Poštela 3 phase. A relatively well preserved vessel of this subtype (determined as a footed dish) was found in the cemetery at Nova tabla near Murska Sobota and attributed to the end phase of the cemetery, i.e. Ha D1. Comparable finds are known from Ormož, of a Ha C1–2 date, and include a dish with a slightly higher cylindrical neck and grooves on the shoulder that B. Lamut attributed to early Ha D1. Also similar are some dishes or bowls from Phase 3 of the cemetery at Kleinklein (Ha D1) and a dish from the settlement at Burgstallkogel, the latter determined as Type XV that appears in its Phase 3 and is most common in Phase 4. Several such vessels came to light at Unterparschenbrunn in Lower Austria, roughly dated to Ha D.[104]

The two dishes or bowls from Hotinja vas determined as S-Sk3d and S-Sk3e (*fig. 7*) are represented singly at the site. They are similar in shape, the S-Sk3d mainly in decoration, as well as fabric and surface treatment to a dish from Ormož. In the carinated neck-body junction, the S-Sk3d dish is also comparable with the partially preserved dish that Bernarda Perc found during the excavation at Ormož, attributed to its Phase 3 or developed Ha C. The closest comparison for the S-Sk3e vessel from Hotinja vas is a cup without the impressed dots from Trench 64 at Poštela, attributed to the Poštela 3 phase.[105]

The bowls from Hotinja vas are less well preserved. The bowl with a high conical neck and a presumably ellipsoid body constitutes Type Sk1. Type Sk2 is a hemispherical cup in use on the sites in Styria/ Štajerska and the neighbouring regions over a long period, also in Ha C2 and Ha D1.[106] The bowl of Type Sk3 has a high handle with animal horns; such handles also appear on the dishes or bowls of Type S-Sk3 a, b and e. At Rifnik, such bowls were unearthed in Houses 1 and 5 of Phase 2 and House 3

[103] Teržan 1990, fig. 10: 14; Vrenčur 2011, 130, Pl. 19: 2.

[104] Teržan 1990, 32–34 (Poštela); Guštin et al. 2017, G1362 (Nova tabla); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, Pls. 123: 9; 125: 1; Lamut 1988–1989, 241, Pl. 26: 13 (Ormož); Dobiat 1980, 170, Pls. 38: 9; 42: 5 (Kleinklein); Smolnik 1994, 113, fig. 18, Pl. 77: 11 (Burgstallkogel); Lauermann 1994, 173, Pls. 12: 5, 9, 10, 14; 13: 1 (Unterparschenbrunn).

[105] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 148: 1; 150: 6; Lamut 1988–1989, 240, Pl. 25: 11 (Ormož); Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 8: 3 (Poštela).

[106] E.g. Dobiat 1980, Pls. 71: 6; 79: 8; 82: 3; 87: 3; 92: 5; Kovačević 2010, Pl. 16: 3.

presegajoč ročaj z živalskimi rogovi. Takšni ročaji se lahko pojavljajo tudi pri prej obravnavanih skledah ali skodelah tipa S-Sk3a, b, ali e. Na Rifniku so bile odkrite znotraj hiš 1 in 5 iz 2. horizonta ter hiše 3 iz 3. horizonta. Odkrite so bile tudi v Ormožu, na Hajndlu, Kotarah – Bazi pri Murski Soboti ter Pošteli; na slednji med keramiko 3. faze, kjer pa se rogovi zaključijo v obliki čepkov. Zastopane so tudi v grobovih v Kleinkleinu v 2. in 3. fazi, kjer so večinoma okrašene. Z najdišča Sveti Petar Ludbreški v hrvaškem Podravju so skodelo s tovrstnim ročajem opredelili v 7.–6. stol. pr. n. št.[107] S skodelami, ki imajo na ročajih okras živalskih glav, se je ukvarjal tudi K. Tankó. Kot najstarejše je opredelil sklede z enostavnimi rogovi na ročajih in jih uvrstil v stopnjo Ha C2–D1 oz. na konec 7. stol. pr. n. št., te ustrezajo hotinjskemu primerku.[108]

Konični lonci (L1) in sklede (tip S1) so si podobni, ločili smo jih glede na premer ustja (*sl. 7*). Ti lonci se pojavljajo skozi vso starejšo železno dobo. Na Pošteli je bil tak lonec odkrit tudi v sondi 64, v Ormožu v jami 229 na Skolibrovi ulici ter v jami 2548 na Vrazovi ulici, ki je na podlagi najdb datirana v stopnjo Ha C1–2. Več jih je s Hajndla, iz objektov oz. jam, in so verjetno iz zaključne faze naselbine (Ha C2/D1). Z Burgstallkogla pri Kleinkleinu so tovrstni lonci združeni pod tip VI, podobni so skledam tipa XX. Oba tipa posod sta zastopana skozi vse štiri faze naselbine in sta proti 4. fazi pogostejša.[109] Cilindrični in ovalni lonci tipa L2 so ob latvicah najpogosteje zastopana zvrst posod na našem najdišču. Lonci tipa L2a so bili odkriti na Hajndlu v najmlajših objektih. Poznajo jih naselja v Podravini, npr. Torčec – Međuriče iz stopnje Ha C1b–C2, Virovitica – Đurađ istok in Kiškorija sjever iz pozne Ha C oz. začetka Ha D1 stopnje ter Zbelava. Zastopani so v grobovih 3. faze v Kleinkleinu.[110] Podobno datiramo tudi lončke tipa L2b, saj so bili tudi ti prisotni v objektih zadnje faze s Hajndla ter

[107] Pirkmajer 1983, T. 8: 20 (hiša 5); 16: 4 (hiša 3); 24: 28 (hiša 1) (Rifnik); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 138: 10, 12 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, T. 22: 5 (Hajndl); Kerman 2011, 39, 170, G866 (Kotare – Baza); Teržan 1990, 50–51, sl. 3: 12 (Poštela); Dobiat 1980, T. 28: 4; 36: 9; 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (Kleinklein); Vinski Gasparini 1987, 207, sl. 13: 11; Balen-Letunić 2004, 304, sl. 23 (Sveti Petar Ludbreški).

[108] Tankó 2005, 154, 156, 159.

[109] Teržan 1990, 32, T. 8: 11 (Poštela); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, T. 30: 1; 124: 5 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, 147–153, T. 8: 1; 13: 1; 42: 5; 52: 1; 66: 4; 70: 7 (Hajndl); Smolnik 1994, 36, 113, Abb. 18 (Burgstallkogel).

[110] Magdič 2006, 136–143, 147–149, T. 19: 3; 60: 3; 84: 5 (Hajndl); Kovačević 2009, 66, T. 5: 4; 9: 4; isti 2010, T. 4: 1; 16: 2; 18: 3; isti 2007, T. 1: 1; isti 2008, T. 6: 5 (Podravina); Dobiat 1980, 170, T. 37: 2; 74: 7; 94: 6; 105: 12 (Kleinklein).

of Phase 3. They were also found at Ormož, Hajndl, Kotare – Baza near Murska Sobota and Poštela; at the last site they were found among the pottery of the Poštela 3 phase where the horns terminate in knobs. Such vessels, predominantly decorated, are known also from the graves of Phases 2 and 3 at Kleinklein. A bowl with such a handle from Sveti Petar Ludbreški in the Croatian region of Podravina was dated to the 7th–6thcentury BC.[107] The bowls with animal heads on their handles have been studied by Károly Tankó. He found that the earliest bowls were those with simple horns on the handles and dated to Ha C2–D1, i.e. to the late 7thcentury BC; these bowls correspond with the Sk3 bowl from Hotinja vas.[108]

The dishes of S1 are similar to the conical jars of L1 and are distinguishable in the differing rim diameters (*fig. 7*). Such jars were in use throughout the Early Iron Age. Individual examples were found at Poštela in Trench 64 and at Ormož, at the latter site more precisely at Skolibrova ulica in Pit 229 and at Vrazova ulica in Pit 2548, attributed to Ha C1–2. Several have been found at Hajndl, even in buildings or pits presumably attributable to the final phase of the settlement (Ha C2/D1). Such jars from Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein constitute Type VI and are similar to the dishes of Type XX. Both vessel types are present throughout the four phases of the settlement and become commoner towards the last phase.[109] The cylindrical and ovaloid jars of Type L2 are, alongside the dishes with an inturned rim, the commonest types of vessels at Hotinja vas. Jars such as those of L2a have also been found in the latest buildings at Hajndl. They have been found in the settlements in Podravina, Croatia, for example at Torčec – Međuriče, attributed to Ha C1b–C2, Virovitica – Đurađ istok and Virovitica – Kiškorija sjever, from the late Ha C or early Ha D1, and at Zbelava, as well as in the graves of Phase 3 at Kleinklein.[110] A similar date is attributed to the small jars/beakers

[107] Pirkmajer 1983, Pl. 8: 20 (House 5); 16: 4 (House 3); 24: 28 (House 1) (Rifnik); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 138: 10, 12 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, Pl. 22: 5 (Hajndl); Kerman 2011, 39, 170, G866 (Kotare – Baza); Teržan 1990, 50–51, fig. 3: 12 (Poštela); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 28: 4; 36: 9; 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (Kleinklein); Vinski Gasparini 1987, 207, fig. 13: 11; Balen-Letunić 2004, 304, fig. 23 (Sveti Petar Ludbreški).

[108] Tankó 2005, 154, 156, 159.

[109] Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 8: 11 (Poštela); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, Pls. 30: 1; 124: 5 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, 147–153, Pls. 8: 1; 13: 1; 42: 5; 52: 1; 66: 4; 70: 7 (Hajndl); Smolnik 1994, 36, 113, fig. 18 (Burgstallkogel).

[110] Magdič 2006, 136–143, 147–149, Pls. 19: 3; 60: 3; 84: 5 (Hajndl); Kovačević 2009, 66, Pls. 5: 4; 9: 4; id. 2010, Pls. 4: 1; 16: 2; 18: 3; id. 2007, Pl. 1: 1; id. 2008, Pl. 6: 5 (Podravina); Dobiat 1980, 170, Pls. 37: 2; 74: 7; 94: 6; 105: 12 (Kleinklein).

kleinkleinških grobovih 2. in 3. faze.[111] S štajerskih najdišč so tudi lončki, primerljivi tipu L2b1, z Ormoža in Poštele, tudi iz stopenj Ha C–D1.[112] Lonci tipa L2a1 so bili odkriti na Pošteli v sondah 64 in 77; na Hajndlu tudi v najmlajših objektih, številni so na Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti. V Šentjanžu pri Rečici je bil tak lonec v grobu 2 iz stopnje Poštela 3, v Kleinkleinu v grobovih 3. stopnje. Zelo podobna loncema s tremi oz. štirimi držaji (L2a1, posodi G177 in 405) sta lonca iz vodnjaka 7/3 na Skolibrovi ulici v Ormožu iz stopnje Ha C1–2, ki imata rob ustja razčlenjen enako kot lonec s Hotinje vasi, označen kot okrašena varianta L2a2. Morda je imel tudi hotinjski držaje. Lonci z razčlenjenimi polkrožnimi držaji so pogosti tudi na slovaških najdiščih Smolenice – Molpír, Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky in Ratkovce. Tipu L2a1 so podobni tudi lonci iz naselja Torčec – Međuriče (Ha C1b–C2), pozna jih tudi Zbelava.[113] Zelo številni so v Stični. Stiški valjasti lonec tipa 1a in 1b ustreza hotinjskemu tipu L2a in L2b, stiška tipa 4 in 5 pa hotinjskima L2a1 in L2b1. V Stični so najpogostejši v plasteh k zidu I (stopnja Podzemelj 1–Stična 2), tip 5 (z bradavicami) pa do vključno plasti k zidu II (stopnja kačastih in certoških fibul).[114] Za tip L3 je več primerjav, ki kažejo na daljši čas rabe te oblike loncev. Več jih je znanih z žarnogrobiščnih najdišč, znani pa so tudi iz starejšeželeznodobnih naselbin, npr. z Miklavškega hriba nad Celjem, Hajndla, Nove table pri Murski Soboti, Kalsdorfa, Burgstallkogla ter iz grobov v Kleinkleinu in iz naselij Torčec – Međuriče, Virovitica – Đurađ Istok in Zbelava v Podravini.[115] Različica L3.1 je slabo ohranjena. Lonci s tako oblikovanim ustjem so pogosti na Hajndlu, nekateri imajo pod

[111] Magdič 2006, 138–143, T. 25: 8 (Hajndl); Dobiat 1980, T. 69: 11; 98: 9; 112: 5 (Kleinklein).

[112] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 86: 12; 106: 13; 124: 6; Teržan 1990, 32, T. 8: 8.

[113] Teržan 1990, 32, T. 9: 1; 16: 1, 2 (Poštela); Magdič 2006, 149, T. 52: 5 (Hajndl); Pavlovič 2008, 482, sl. 2a: 2; Guštin et al. 2017, G1174, 1207, 1273, 1602 idr. (Nova tabla); Teržan 1990, 113, T. 81: 7 (Šentjanž pri Rečici); Dobiat 1980, T. 37: 1; 43: 1–3; 79: 14; 91: 14; 94: 5, 7; 105: 10, 11 (Kleinklein); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, T. 98: 1, 2 (Ormož); Müller 2012, T. 74: 1; 80: 16; 135: 4; 142: 6; 143: 17; 175: 10 (Smolenice – Molpír, Sered', Ratkovce); Kovačević 2009, 66, T. 1: 3 (Torčec – Međuriče); isti 2007, T. 1: 8 (Zbelava).

[114] Grahek 2013a, 69, 71, 222, sl. 42 (L1a, L1b); 43 (L5); 129.

[115] Teržan 1990, T. 74: 4 (Miklavški hrib); Mele 2009, 196–200, T. 58: 8; 68: 10; 82: 7; 111: 4 (Hajndl); Guštin et al. 2017, G1490 (Nova tabla); Tiefengraber 2005, T. 32: 10, 11; 33: 1–4; 53: 4 (Kalsdorf); Smolnik 1994, T. 67: 9; 87: 5; 107: 16; 135: 8; 142: 6 idr. (Burgstallkogel); Dobiat 1980, T. 62: 3, 5 (Kleinklein); Kovačević 2009, T. 2: 1; 3: 13; 4: 4; 11: 1; isti 2010, T. 9: 7; 10: 1; isti 2008, T. 4: 4, 11; 6: 3; 7: 6 (Podravina).

of L2b, also recovered in the buildings of the last phase at Hajndl and in the graves of Phases 2 and 3 at Kleinklein.[111] Comparisons for the beakers of L2b1S also come from Styria/ Štajerska (Ormož and Poštela), dated to Ha C–D1 as well.[112] The L2a1 jars were found at Poštela in Trenches 64 and 77, and at Hajndl in the latest phase; numerous were also found at Nova tabla near Murska Sobota. One such vessel was found at Šentjanž near Rečica, in Grave 2 attributed to the Poštela 3 phase. Several such vessels also came to light in the graves of Phase 3 at Kleinklein. Very similar to the two jars with three or four grips (L2a1, vessels G177 and 405) are two jars from Water Well 7/3 at Skolibrova ulica in Ormož, attributed to Ha C1–2, which bear impressions on the rim similarly as the jar from Hotinja vas that is marked as Variant L2a2. This jar may also originally have had grips. The jars with semicircular grips with impressions are also common on the Slovakian sites at Smolenice – Molpír, Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky and Ratkovce. Similar to the L2a1 jars are those from the settlement at Torčec – Međuriče (Ha C1b–C2), also found at Zbelava.[113] Numerous such jars have been found at Stična; those of Variants 1a and 1b correspond to those of Subtypes L2a and L2b at Hotinja vas, those of Types 4 and 5 correspond to Variants L2a1 and L2b1 at Hotinja vas. Such jars at Stična were predominantly found in the layers associated with Wall I (Podzemelj 1–Stična 2 phases), those of Type 5 (with knobs) were recovered from the layers up to and including those associated with Wall II (the Serpentine and Certosa Fibula phases).[114] More comparisons are available for L3 jars, which also indicate a prolonged use of the form. Numerous parallels are known from Urnfield culture contexts; several have also been recovered from Early Iron Age sites, for example at Miklavški hrib above Celje, Hajndl, Nova tabla near Murska Sobota, Kalsdorf, Burgstallkogel and from the graves at Kleinklein. In Croatian Podravina, they are known

[111] Magdič 2006, 138–143, Pl. 25: 8 (Hajndl); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 69: 11; 98: 9; 112: 5 (Kleinklein).

[112] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 86: 12; 106: 13; 124: 6; Teržan 1990, 32, Pl. 8: 8.

[113] Teržan 1990, 32, Pls. 9: 1; 16: 1, 2 (Poštela); Magdič 2006, 149, Pl. 52: 5 (Hajndl); Pavlovič 2008, 482, fig. 2a: 2; Guštin et al. 2017, G1174, 1207, 1273, 1602 etc. (Nova tabla); Teržan 1990, 113, Pl. 81: 7 (Šentjanž near Rečica); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 37: 1; 43: 1–3; 79: 14; 91: 14; 94: 5, 7; 105: 10, 11 (Kleinklein); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 81, Pl. 98: 1, 2 (Ormož); Müller 2012, Pl. 74: 1; 80: 16; 135: 4; 142: 6; 143: 17; 175: 10 (Smolenice – Molpír, Sered', Ratkovce); Kovačević 2009, 66, Pl. 1: 3 (Torčec – Međuriče); id. 2007, Pl. 1: 8 (Zbelava).

[114] Grahek 2013a, 69, 71, 222, figs. 42 (L1a, L1b); 43 (L5); 129.

ustjem, v zgornji tretjini posode, dodaten okras s plastičnim razčlenjenim rebrom; lahko imajo tudi držaj. Ti lonci so večinoma stožčaste oblike, nekateri so rahlo ovalni, izvirajo iz kompleksov datiranih v stopnjo Ha C–D1.[116] Tudi tip L4 je oblika, ki je dalj časa v rabi, predvsem v starejšem halštatskem obdobju. Podobni lonci so znani s Poštele, iz faze Poštela 1 in 2 (Ha B3–C), iz Brinjeve gore v starejši železnodobni plasti 5. Primerljivi, z le rahlo izvihanim ustjem, so lonci s Hajndla, ki izvirajo iz shrambne jame objekta 8 iz zaključne faze naselja. Veliko jih je zastopanih na Burgstallkoglu pri Kleinkleinu, kjer so bili v rabi do 3. faze.[117] Lonci tipa L5 imajo lahko pod ustjem, v zgornji tretjini posode, razčlenjeno plastično rebro; podobni so skledam lijakaste oblike z usločenim ustjem. Na Štajerskem so pogosti že v času kulture žarnih grobišč, npr. na Brinjevi gori in iz Ormoža, kjer so zastopani tudi še v stopnji Ha C. Tudi z Burgstallkogla so primerljivi lonci večinoma iz starejših faz naselbine, največ iz 1., redki iz 3. faze. Podobni so bili tudi na najdišču Kotare – Baza pri Murski Soboti. Primerki iz Kalsdorfa so združeni pod osnoven tip loncev z ravnim izvihanim robom ustja.[118] V Stični so podobni lonci (tip L25) zastopani v vseh plasteh naselbine.[119] Iz Ormoža je tudi nekaj primerjav za varianti loncev L5.1 in L5.2.[120] Lonci tipa L6 so pogosta in široko razprostranjena oblika. Iz Ormoža so večinoma iz 2. faze (Ha B3–C1), s Hajndla pa tudi iz stopnje Ha C–D1. V uporabi so bili tudi na Pošteli (mdr. v fazi I), Brinjevi gori, Ptujskem gradu, v Gornji Radgoni, na Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti, Novinah in Burgstallkoglu. V Kleinkleinu so iz grobov I. faze, v hrvaški Podravini so tudi mlajši, npr. v naselbini Virovitica – Đurađ istok.[121]

[116] Magdič 2006, 151, T. 86: 7; Mele 2009, 196–200, T. 27: 6; 33: 6; 90: 9; 117: 5 idr.

[117] Teržan 1990, T. 2: 6; 31: 32; 32: 1–6; 11: 7; 47: 13 (Poštela); Oman 1981, T. 41: 7; 47: 3 (Brinjeva gora); Magdič 2006, 139, 149, T. 40: 4; 60: 4; 67: 7; 68: 3; 71: 1 (Hajndl); Smolnik 1994, 113, Abb. 18, T. 59: 12; 62: 3; 64: 8; 112: 7; 118: 4, 7; 122: 1, 2, 4; 123: 13; 132: 1; 133: 2; 137: 14, 15 (Burgstallkogel).

[118] Oman 1981, T. 3: 1; 9: 3; 20: 3; 21: 15; 36: 2; 37: 10; 41: 8; 42: 3 (Brinjeva gora); Lamut 1988–1989, T. 17: 2; 18: 13; isti 2001, T. 5: 16; 12: 4; 22: 13; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 44: 11; 69: 9; 111: 14; 117: 3; 120: 1; 148: 8 (Ormož); Smolnik 1994, 113, Abb. 18, T. 16: 14; 70: 8; 76: 9; 95: 11 (Burgstallkogel); Kerman 2011, 32, 45, 143, G259, 760, 763 (Kotare – Baza); Tiefengraber 2005, T. 36: 1–3 (Kalsdorf).

[119] Grahek 2013a, 78–79, sl. 46 (L 25).

[120] Tip L5.1: Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 5: 12; Lamut 2001, T. 15: 7; tip L5.2: Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 163: 3.

[121] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 1: 7; 7: 12; 11: 7; 15: 9; 23: 2; 44: 12; 50: 3; 106: 7; 108: 9; 147: 9 idr.; Magdič 2006, 142, 146–147, T. 8: 5; 25: 2; Mele 2009, T. 14: 2;

from the settlements at Torčec – Međuriče, Virovitica – Đurađ Istok and Zbelava.[115] The jar of L3.1 from Hotinja vas is poorly preserved, but we can nevertheless say that jars with a similar rim are common at Hajndl, some bearing additional decoration of a cordon with impression below the rim or in the upper third of the vessel; some also have a grip. Such jars are mainly conical in form, some slightly ovaloid, and originate from complexes dated to Ha C–D1.[116] The jars of Type L4 were also in prolonged use, but predominantly in the Early Hallstatt period. Similar jars are known from Poštela, which mostly dated to the Poštela 1 and 2 phases (Ha B3–C). Those from Brinjeva gora were found in the Early Iron Age Layer 5. Comparable, with an only slightly everted rim, are the jars from Hajndl, most of which were found in the storage pit of Building 8 attributed to the final phase of the settlement. Numerous such jars are known from Burgstallkogel, mainly in use up to Phase 3 and dated from the first half of the 8th to and including the 7th century BC.[117] The jars of Type L5 can have a cordon with impressions below the rim, in the upper third of the vessel; they are similar to the funnel-shaped dishes. In Štajerska, they are already common in Urnfield culture contexts, for example at Brinjeva gora; at Ormož some also date to Ha C. The comparable jars from Burgstallkogel were also mainly found in the earlier phases of the settlement, most in Phase 1 and very rare ones in Phase 3 that lasted to the end of Ha C. Similar jars also came to light at Kotare – Baza near Murska Sobota. Those from Kalsdorf form the basic type of jars with a flat lip and an everted rim.[118] Comparable jars from Stična (Type L25) are represented in all layers of the

[115] Teržan 1990, Pl. 74: 4 (Miklavški hrib); Mele 2009, 196–200, Pls. 58: 8; 68: 10; 82: 7; 111: 4 (Hajndl); Guštin et al. 2017, G1490 (Nova tabla); Tiefengraber 2005, Pls. 32: 10,11; 33: 1–4; 53: 4 (Kalsdorf); Smolnik 1994, Pls. 67: 9; 87: 5; 107: 16; 135: 8; 142: 6 etc. (Burgstallkogel); Dobiat 1980, Pl. 62: 3, 5 (Kleinklein); Kovačević 2009, Pls. 2: 1; 3: 13; 4: 4; 11: 1; id. 2010, Pls. 9: 7; 10: 1; id. 2008, Pls. 4: 4, 11; 6: 3; 7: 6 (Podravina).

[116] Magdič 2006, 151, Pl. 86: 7; Mele 2009, 196–200, Pls. 27: 6; 33: 6; 90: 9; 117: 5 etc.

[117] Teržan 1990, Pls. 2: 6; 31: 32; 32: 1–6; 11: 7; 47: 13 (Poštela); Oman 1981, Pls. 41: 7; 47: 3 (Brinjeva gora); Magdič 2006, 139, 149, Pls. 40: 4; 60: 4; 67: 7; 68: 3; 71: 1 (Hajndl); Smolnik 1994, 113, fig. 18, Pls. 59: 12; 62: 3; 64: 8; 112: 7; 118: 4, 7; 122: 1, 2, 4; 123: 13; 132: 1; 133: 2; 137: 14, 15 (Burgstallkogel).

[118] Oman 1981, Pls. 3: 1; 9: 3; 20: 3; 21: 15; 36: 2; 37: 10; 41: 8; 42: 3 (Brinjeva gora); Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 17: 2; 18: 13; id. 2001, Pls. 5: 16; 12: 4; 22: 13; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 44: 11; 69: 9; 111: 14; 117: 3; 120: 1; 148: 8 (Ormož); Smolnik 1994, 113, fig. 18; Pls. 16: 14; 70: 8; 76: 9; 95: 11 (Burgstallkogel); Kerman 2011, 32, 45, 143, G259, 760, 763 (Kotare – Baza); Tiefengraber 2005, Pl. 36: 1–3 (Kalsdorf).

Pitos tipa Pi1 je zastopan z enim ali dvema primerkoma (G401; prim G433) (*sl. 8*). Najbližje primerjave poznamo s Hajndla, kjer ima sicer podobna posoda daljše izvihano ustje in debelejše stene ter ni bila tako natančno izdelana kot hotinjska; odkrita je bila v delovnem prostoru ob hiši 1 in je verjetno iz stopnje Ha C.[122] Bikonični pitos z visokim vratom poznata najdišči Smolenice – Molpír in Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky na Slovaškem, kjer je datiran v stopnjo Ha C2/D1.[123] Tip bikoničnih pitosov s stožčastim vratom je značilen za keramična horizonta IIIb in IV (Ha C–C2/D1) v JV Panoniji. Pri teh posodah ustje sicer ni tako kratko in skoraj pravokotno izvihano kot pri hotinjskem primerku, temveč nekoliko daljše, lijakasto izvihano, vrat pa je bolj stožčast. Večina ima na spodnjem delu trupa jezičaste držaje, lahko tudi rahel klek na prehodu v rame.[124] Posode s stožčastim vratom (tip Pi2) so pogosta oblika na štajerskih najdiščih. Lahko so različno okrašene. Tipu Pi2a ne najdemo veliko primerjav; slednje imajo na prehodu v rame manjši klek, morda ga je imela tudi hotinjska posoda, ki pa je na tem mestu poškodovana. Podobna je npr. posoda iz groba 1/77 iz Kalsdorfa pri Gradcu iz poznega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč. Podobnosti so tudi s posodami s srednje visokim stožčastim vratom z grobišča Statzendorf v Spodnji Avstriji (npr. tip 8.2.3.1 in 8.2.3.4) iz stopenj 2 in 3 oz. Ha C1, posodo z grobišča Loretto na Gradiščanskem ter posodo iz grobišča Kulm pri kraju Aigen v dolini Ennsa na avstrijskem Štajerskem iz starejšega halštatskega obdobja.[125] Posode tipa Pi2b so značilne za stopnjo Ha C1–2. Več jih poznamo iz grobov v Kleinkleinu, tudi iz 3. faze.[126] Posode z vratom, okrašenim z vzporednimi kanelurami, in ramenom z različnimi kaneliranimi ornamenti (tip Pi2b1) se pojavijo v stopnji Poštela 2 in so zastopane še v 3. stopnji, tako tudi v Ormožu.[127] Pogosto je pod bradavico snop okrasnih kanelur v obliki visečega trikotnika,

56: 3 (Hajndl); Teržan 1990, 31–32, T. 22: 3, 5, 6; 32: 13–15 idr. (Poštela); Oman 1981, T. 47: 4, 6, 8 (Brinjeva gora); Dular 2013, T. 25: 7; 31: 1, 3, 5; 51: 5, 7; 54: 3; 61: 2; 65: 2; 72: 10, 14 (Ptujski grad, Gornja Radgona); Pavlovič 2008, 483, l. 2b: 6; Guštin et al. 2017, G1083 (Nova tabla); Smolnik 1994, T. 8: 9; 30: 7; 57: 11; 85: 14; 119: 1; 133: 8 (Burgstallkogel); Dobiat 1980, T. 1: 1–2; 6: 2, 3; 62: 3 idr. (Kleinklein); Gaberz et al. 2015, 145, T. 1: 4; Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 6: 12; 20: 4 (Novine); Kovačević 2010, T. 17: 3 (Virovitica – Đurađ istok).

122 Mele 2009, 196, T. 46: 1.

123 Müller 2012, 148, T. 19: 11; 139: 10.

124 Metzner Nebelsick 1996, 305, Abb. 11, 13; ista 2002, 114–120, Abb. 42.

125 Tiefengraber 2005, 88, 90, Abb. 33 (Kalsdorf); Rebay 2006, 289–290 (Statzendorf); Nebelsick 1997, 74, Abb. 26 (Loretto); Artner 2012, 67, T. 1: 2 (Kulm).

126 Dobiat 1980, T. 18: 13; 35: 1; 98: 1; 111: 1 idr.

127 Teržan 1990, 32–33; Lamut 1988–1989, 241.

settlement.[119] Ormož also yielded several comparisons for the L5.1 and L5.2 jars.[120]At Hotinja vas, the next type of jars, i.e. Type L6, is a numerously represented and wide spread form. Such jars from Ormož are mainly attributed to Phase 2 (Ha B3–C1), those from Hajndl include those from Ha C–D1. They were also in use at Poštela (including the Poštela 1 phase), Brinjeva gora, Ptujski grad, Gornja Radgona, Nova tabla, Novine and Burgstallkogel. Those from Kleinklein were found in the graves of Phase 1, those in Podravina also in later contexts (such are the finds from the settlement at Virovitica – Đurađ istok).[121]

The plain pithos of Type Pi1 is represented at Hotinja vas with one or two examples (G401; cf. G433) (*fig. 8*). The closest parallels come from Hajndl, where a similar vessel has a broader everted rim, thicker walls and is less carefully made in comparison with that from Hotinja vas. The vessel from Hajndl was found in the working area at House 1 and probably dates to Ha C.[122] Two biconical pithoi with a high neck are known from Smolenice – Molpír and Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky in Slovakia, respectively; the former is dated to Ha C2/D1.[123] The biconical pithoi with a conical neck are characteristic of the Ceramic Horizons IIIb and IV (Ha C–C2/D1) in SE Pannonia. The rim on these vessels is not as short and everted flat as on the jar from Hotinja vas, it is longer and funnel-shaped, while the neck is more conical. Most such pithoi have tongue-shaped grips on the lower body, some also a slightly carinated shoulder-lower body junction.[124] The pithoi with a conical neck (Type Pi2) are common finds across Štajerska and may bear decoration. Not many parallels are to be found for the Pi2a pithoi. One comparable find was found in Grave 1/77 at Kalsdorf near Graz and dates to the Late Urnfield culture period. There are also

119 Grahek 2013a, 78–79, fig. 46 (L 25).

120 Type L5.1: Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 5: 12; Lamut 2001, Pl. 15: 7; Type L5.2: Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pl. 163: 3.

121 Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 1: 7; 7: 12; 11: 7; 15: 9; 23: 2; 44: 12; 50: 3; 106: 7; 108: 9; 147: 9 etc.; Magdič 2006, 142, 146–147, Pls. 8: 5; 25: 2; Mele 2009, Pls. 14: 2; 56: 3 (Hajndl); Teržan 1990, 31–32, Pls. 22: 3, 5, 6; 32: 13–15 etc. (Poštela); Oman 1981, Pl. 47: 4, 6, 8 (Brinjeva gora); Dular 2013, Pls. 25: 7; 31: 1, 3, 5; 51: 5, 7; 54: 3; 61: 2; 65: 2; 72: 10, 14 (Ptujski grad, Gornja Radgona); Pavlovič 2008, 483, l. 2b: 6; Guštin et al. 2017, G1083 (Nova tabla); Smolnik 1994, Pls. 8: 9; 30: 7; 57: 11; 85: 14; 119: 1; 133: 8 (Burgstallkogel); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 1: 1–2; 6: 2, 3; 62: 3 etc. (Kleinklein); Gaberz et al. 2015, 145, Pl. 1: 4; Vinazza et al. 2015, Pls. 6: 12; 20: 4 (Novine); Kovačević 2010, Pl. 17: 3 (Virovitica – Đurađ istok).

122 Mele 2009, 196, Pl. 46: 1.

123 Müller 2012, 148, Pls. 19: 11; 139: 10.

124 Metzner Nebelsick 1996, 305, figs. 11; 13; ead. 2002, 114–120, fig. 42.

na hotinjski posodi pa je pod bradavico snop kanelur v obliki pokončnega trikotnika. Verjetno je bilo podobno okrašenih nekaj posod s Poštele.[128] Nekaj odlomkov posod s stožčastim vratom je okrašenih z vtisnjenimi pikami (G82, 162, 252). Na Pošteli se vodoravne kanelure v kombinaciji z vtisnjenimi pikami pojavijo v 2. horizontu, hkrati je to značilnost posod stopnje Ha C v V alpskem svetu.[129]

Pekve (ali pokrovi) z ročaji (*sl. 8: P1a*) so pogost predmet v naselbinah skozi vso starejšo železno dobo. Podobne so z bližnje Poštele, Ormoža in Hajndla.[130] Pekve imajo lahko ob straneh tudi jezičaste ročaje.[131] Morda je bila takšna tudi katera od slabše ohranjenih hotinjskih pekev. Pekve z držaji (tip P1b in P1c) so v ostalih bližnjih naseljih redkejše. Nekaj jih je s Poštele, iz Ormoža, s Hajndla so ohranjene le fragmentarno, v Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti je bila takšna pekva odkrita v kontekstu, ki sodi v stopnjo Ha C, v stopnjo Ha B3–C1 pa je datirana pekva s štirimi držaji z naselja Pri Muri pri Lendavi.[132] Kot posebna zanimivost se kaže dejstvo, da v Hotinji vasi prevladujejo pekve z držaji, v ostalih bližnjih naselbinah, tj. na Pošteli, v Ormožu in na Hajndlu, pa te z ročaji. Podobni pokrovi kot je tip P1d, so znani še v Ormožu in na Burgstallkoglu, medtem ko je tisti iz Zbelave verjetno mladohalštatski.[133]

Cedila na štajerskih in prekmurskih najdiščih niso pogosta najdba (*sl. 8*). Z Brinjeve gore je ohranjen odlomek cedila v obliki skodelice, iz Ormoža in Hajndla pa le odlomki, nekateri izmed njih so pripadali cedilom z ravnim dnom, datirani so v stopnjo Ha C/D1. Delno ohranjena cedila so znana z Rifnika ter najdišč Virovitica – Đurađ istok in Zbelava. Na najdišču Leopoldsberg pri Dunaju je bilo v nižji plasti objekta 79 (Ha D1) odkrito cedilo v obliki skodelice z le nekoliko bolj odebeljenim izvihanim ustjem kot pri hotinjskem primerku. Cedila, tudi v obliki skodelic, je bilo najdenih tudi na drugih nižinskih železnodobnih naselbinah v Spodnji Avstriji, na zahodnem Madžarskem, Slovaškem in Moravskem,

128 Teržan 1990, T. 40: 1, 6.

129 Teržan 1990, 53.

130 Teržan 1990, T. 17: 3; 28: 33–43; 8: 12, 16 idr. (Poštela); Lamut 1988–1989, T. 22: 5; 24: 14 idr.; Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2010, T. 124: 1 (Ormož); Mele 2009, 166, 198, sl. 75, T. 65: 9; 75: 1; 123: 1; Magdič 2006, 149, T. 23: 4, 5 idr. (Hajndl).

131 Glej npr. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 29: 8; 67: 2; 93: 9; Teržan 1990, T. 28: 31.

132 Lamut 1988–1989, T. 16: 5; 25: 9; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 41: 11; 83: 8; 97: 4 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, T. 5: 5; 11: 9; 19: 8; 26: 9; 48: 5; 55: 7 idr. (Hajndl); Pavlovič 2008, 482, sl. 2a: 3 (Nova tabla); Šavel, Sankovič 2014, 72, sl. 2.9: 15 (Pri Muri).

133 Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2010, 80, T. 116: 16; 134: 5 (Ormož); Smolnik 1994, T. 4: 5 (Burgstallkogel); Kovačević 2008, T. 1: 4 (Zbelava).

similarities with the vessels with a medium high conical neck from the cemetery at Statzendorf in Lower Austria (Types 8.2.3.1 and 8.2.3.4) from Phases 2 and 3 (Ha C1), with a vessel from the cemetery at Loretto in Burgenland from the Early Hallstatt period and with a vessel from the cemetery at Kulm near Aigen in the Enns Valley, in the Austrian region of Styria.[125] The Pi2b pithoi are characteristic of Ha C1–2. Several of them are known from the graves at Kleinklein, also from its Phase 3.[126] The pithoi with parallel grooves on the neck and varied grooved motifs on the shoulder appear at Poštela in its Poštela 2 and 3 phase (Type Pi2b1), at Ormož they are in use in Phase 3.[127] These vessels often have stripes of grooves forming hanging triangles below the knobs, while the pithos from Hotinja bears stripes of grooves below the knobs that form standing triangles. Several vessels from Poštela also bear this kind of decoration.[128] Some fragments of vessels with a conical neck are decorated with impressed dots (G82, 162, 252). At Poštela, horizontal grooves appear in combination with impressed dots in the Poštela 2 phase, which is also characteristic of the vessels of Ha C in the eastern Alpine areas.[129]

Baking lids (or pot lids) with handles (*fig. 8: P1a*) are common finds in settlements throughout the Early Iron Age. Comparable finds have come to light at nearby Poštela, Ormož and Hajndl.[130] The baking lids with handles may also bear tongue-shaped grips applied at the sides.[131] It is possible that some of the less well preserved baking lids from Hotinja also had such grips. The baking lids with grips only (Types P1b and P1c) are more rare in other settlements in the vicinity; some have been found at Poštela, Ormož, those from Hajndl only survived in fragments, such a lid from Nova tabla near Murska Sobota was found in a pit that probably dates to Ha C, while the lid with four grips from Pri Muri near Lendava dates to Ha B3–C1.[132]

125 Tiefengraber 2005, 88, 90, fig. 33 (Kalsdorf); Rebay 2006, 289–290 (Statzendorf); Nebelsick 1997, 74, fig. 26 (Loretto); Artner 2012, 67, Pl. 1: 2 (Kulm).

126 Dobiat 1980, Pls. 18: 13; 35: 1; 98: 1; 111: 1 etc.

127 Teržan 1990, 32–33; Lamut 1988–1989, 241.

128 Teržan 1990, Pl. 40: 1, 6.

129 Teržan 1990, 53.

130 Teržan 1990, Pls. 17: 3; 28: 33–43; 8: 12, 16 etc. (Poštela); Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 22: 5; 24: 14 etc.; Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2010, Pl. 124: 1 (Ormož); Mele 2009, 166, 198, fig. 75; Pls. 65: 9; 75: 1; 123: 1; Magdič 2006, 149, Pl. 23: 4, 5 etc. (Hajndl).

131 See e.g. Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 29: 8; 67: 2; 93: 9; Teržan 1990, Pl. 28: 31.

132 Lamut 1988–1989, Pls. 16: 5; 25: 9; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 41: 11; 83: 8; 97: 4 (Ormož); Magdič 2006, Pls. 5: 5; 11: 9; 19: 8; 26: 9; 48: 5; 55: 7 etc. (Hajndl); Pavlovič 2008, 482, fig. 2a: 3 (Nova tabla); Šavel, Sankovič 2014, 72, fig. 2.9: 15 (Pri Muri).

npr. na najdiščih Tešetice – Vinohrady, Smolenice – Molpír, Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky, Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf, Unterparschenbrunn idr.[134]

Miniaturne posode (*sl. 8*) se pojavljajo tako v naseljih kot v grobovih. Iz naselja Horn poznamo npr. cel repertoar miniaturnih posod in pripomočkov.[135] Ponekod jih lahko povežemo s kultom (grobovi, daritve),[136] nekatere bi lahko bile otroške igrače,[137] lahko pa le posodice za shranjevanje manjših količin snovi (zelišča, začimbe, barvila, mazila idr.).[138] Pekvica verjetno predstavlja otroško igračo. Zanimivo je, da gre za tip z jezičastimi držaji, ki je pogost prav na najdišču Hotinja vas.

Če lahko v slabo ohranjenih odlomkih prepoznamo cisto (G218), nam ta kaže na datacijo v stopnjo Ha C2–D1. Glinene ciste so posebnost vzhodnoalpskega in panonskega sveta, vendar so znane tudi na severnoitalijanskem področju, zlasti v Bologni. Vzhodnoalpske ciste so razčlenjene z vodoravnimi rebri in širokimi kanelurami. Odlomki iz Hotinje vasi se zdijo podobni poštelski cisti, ki je okrašena z lokalnim okrasom vodoravnih reber in vtisnjenih pik.[139] Delno ohranjena posodica, ki je ni mogoče natančno rekonstruirati (G327), je bila na vratu okrašena z vzporednimi kanelurami, na največjem obodu pa nagubana. Za nagubane posode je Teržanova pokazala, da se na Štajerskem pojavijo v času Poštele 3 oz. Kleinklein 3.[140]

Hotinjske prenosne pečke so delno ohranjene, le ena je risarsko rekonstruirana (*sl. 8*); manjkajo ji deli, ki bi dali podatek o odprtini v plašču ter kako je bil oblikovan pekač. Sledovi morebitnega okrasa niso ohranjeni. Prenosne pečke so pogosta najdba v naselbinskih kontekstih pozne bronaste in starejše železne

Interestingly, the predominant type of baking lids at Hotinja vas is that with grips, while other nearby settlements (Poštela, Ormož and Hajndl) predominantly yielded those with handles. The baking lids similar to those of Type P1d have been found at Ormož and Burgstallkogel; the lid from Zbelava probably dates to the Late Hallstatt period.[133]

Colanders are rare finds in Štajerska and Prekmurje (*fig. 8*). At Brinjeva gora, the recovered fragment of a colander is in the shape of a cup, the settlements at Ormož and Hajndl only yielded undiagnostic colander sherds, some of which had a flat base and date to Ha C and Ha C/D1. Partially preserved colanders are known from Rifnik, Virovitica – Đurađ istok and Zbelava. A cup-shaped colander, with an everted rim that was only slightly thicker than on the vessel from Hotinja vas, was found at Leopoldsberg near Vienna, in the layer of Building 79 from Ha D1. Numerous colanders, also cup-shaped, came to light in other lowland Iron Age sites in Lower Austria, western Hungary, Slovakia and Moravia, at sites such as Těšetice – Vinohrady, Smolenice – Molpír, Sered' – Mačianske Vŕšky, Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf and Unterparschenbrunn.[134]

Miniature vessels (*fig. 8*) appear in both settlements and cemeteries. The settlement at Horn has yielded a whole array of miniature vessels and utensils/tools.[135] These may sometimes be connected with the cult sphere (burials, offerings),[136] some may be interpreted as children's toys,[137] while others may simply have been containers for storing small quantities of goods such as herbs, spices, pigments,

134 Pahič 1981, 106, 125, op. 104; T. 45: 9; prim. še Črešnar 2009, 138 (Brinjeva gora); Magdič 2006, 149, T. 37: 7; 55: 4; Mele 2009, T. 37: 7; 43: 7, 8; 112: 7 (Hajndl); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 111: 9; 128: 7, 129: 5; 138: 15; 168: 7 (Ormož); Pirkmajer 1983, T. 16: 8, 9 (hiša 3); 25: 6 (hiša 8) (Rifnik); Kovačević 2007, 102, sl. 4 (Virovitica); Urban 1996, 573, Abb. 13: 578 (Leopoldsberg); Podborský 1965a, 57, T. 2: 10; 5: 9; 7: 9–11 (Tešetice); Müller 2012, T. 83: 25 (Smolenice – Molpír); 138: 6; 168: 14–15 idr. (Sered'); Ramsl 1998, T. 107: 1034; 116: 1184–1187 (Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf); Lauermann 1994, T. 24: 2, 6 (Unterparschenbrunn).

135 Pirkmajer 1983, T. 15: 23 (hiša 3); 18: 3 (hiša 2); Dobiat 1980, T. 57: 5, 7; 110: 9; 112: 8; Griebl 1997, 53–54, Abb. 26; Hellerschmid 2006, 180–181, 231–232, T. 41; 42; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 6: 15; 15: 16 idr.

136 Grobne najdbe: npr. Dobiat 1980; na Apeninskem polotoku so miniaturne posode pogosto povezane z različnimi rituali, glej npr. jamsko svetišče Grotta del Re Tiberio (Bertani 1996, 440–470 idr.); Bianchin Citton et al. 1998, 326.

137 Glej npr. Balen Letunić, Rendić-Miočević 2012.

138 Npr. Lauermann 1994, 173.

139 Teržan 1990, 77–78, T. 66: 22; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, Abb. 61.

140 Teržan 1990, 113.

133 Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2010, 80, Pls. 116: 16; 134: 5 (Ormož); Smolnik 1994, Pl. 4: 5 (Burgstallkogel); Kovačević 2008, Pl. 1: 4 (Zbelava).

134 Pahič 1981, 106, 125, Fn. 104; Pl. 45: 9; also cf. Črešnar 2009, 138 (Brinjeva gora); Magdič 2006, 149, Pls. 37: 7; 55: 4; Mele 2009, Pls. 37: 7; 43: 7, 8; 112: 7 (Hajndl); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 111: 9; 128: 7; 129: 5; 138: 15; 168: 7 (Ormož); Pirkmajer 1983, Pl. 16: 8, 9 (House 3); 25: 6 (House 8) (Rifnik); Kovačević 2007, 102, fig. 4 (Virovitica); Urban 1996, 573, fig. 13: 578 (Leopoldsberg); Podborský 1965a, 57, Pls. 2: 10; 5: 9; 7: 9–11 (Těšetice); Müller 2012, Pls. 83: 25 (Smolenice – Molpír); 138: 6; 168: 14–15 etc. (Sered'); Ramsl 1998, Pls. 107: 1034; 116: 1184–1187 (Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf); Lauermann 1994, Pl. 24: 2, 6 (Unterparschenbrunn).

135 Pirkmajer 1983, Pls. 15: 23 (House 3); 18: 3 (House 2); Dobiat 1980, Pls. 57: 5,7; 110: 9; 112: 8; Griebl 1997, 53–54, fig. 26; Hellerschmid 2006, 180–181, 231–232, Pls. 41; 42; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 6: 15; 15: 16 etc.

136 Grave goods: e.g. Dobiat 1980; on the Apennine Peninsula, miniature vessels are often connected with various rituals, see e.g. the cave sanctuary at Grotta del Re Tiberio (Bertani 1996, 440–470 etc.); Bianchin Citton et al. 1998, 326.

137 See e.g. Balen Letunić, Rendić-Miočević 2012.

dobe.[141] Odkrite so bile na več štajerskih naselbinah starejše železne dobe, kot npr. na Pošteli, Rifniku, Brinjevi gori, Ormožu, Novinah, Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti ter na Burgstallkoglu pri Kleinkleinu, Kalsdorfu pri Gradcu in Frauenbergu pri Lipnici. S slednjega je primerljiv kos, podoben poštelski najdbi, opredeljen v stopnjo Ha C2. Na Koroškem so podobni predmeti znani tudi iz grobov, opredeljeni so kot pladnji na nogi. Odkriti so bili v starejšeželeznodobni gomili 20 in v zasipu gomile 77 na Führholzu ter v pripadajoči naselbini. Nekaj podobnih odlomkov je tudi iz Gurine. Pozna jih tudi npr. naselje Smolenice – Molpír, od koder smo že pokazali na primerljive najdbe.[142] Najdemo jih tudi na Dolenjskem,[143] pa tudi v gorenjskih in primorskih naseljih, v Istri ter Estah.[144]

Dva odlomka prenosnih pečk (G65, 421), in sicer iz zemljanke 1 ter jarka 3, imata na površini ohranjeno zoglenelo organsko snov (*sl. 12*). Ker smo se nadejali novih podatkov o rabi teh predmetov, je bila opravljena analiza lipidov.[145] V keramiki prenosne pečke (G63; *sl. 12*) so bili prisotni živalski in tudi rastlinski lipidi. Živalski so bili ugotovljeni na podlagi porazdelitve maščobnih kislin (C16:0 in C18:0). Razlike v njihovi izotopski sestavi, ki je znašala –2,83 ‰, so pokazale, da so v vzorcu prisotne maščobe prežvekovalcev. Rastlinski lipidi so bili prepoznani na podlagi prisotnosti n-alkanov z daljšimi verigami C16--C33. V vzorcu ni bilo zaslediti voskov. Dušik (N) ni bil ugotovljen. Kaže, da se ni ohranil. Na podlagi teh rezultatov domnevamo, da so na zgornji površini te prenosne pečke pekli meso goveda ali drobnice; glede na prisotnost rastlinskih lipidov lahko predpostavimo

ointments and so forth.[138] The small baking lid from Hotinja vas probably represents a child's toy. Interestingly, it is of the type with four grips, such as are also most common at the site in the large version.

Hotinja vas yielded sherds of a cist (G218), which would indicate a Ha C2–D1 date. Ceramic cists are vessels particular to the eastern Alpine and Pannonian regions, but are also known in northern Italy, especially in Bologna. The eastern Alpine cists usually bear cordons and wide grooves. The sherds from Hotinja vas are similar to the cist found at Poštela, which is decorated with the locally characteristic cordons and impressed dots.[139] Hotinja vas also yielded sherds of a partially surviving vessel (G327); it is decorated with parallel grooves on the neck and protuberances at maximum diameter. Teržan has studied vessels with such a decoration and shown that they appear in Styria in the Poštela 3 phase or Phase 3 at Kleinklein.[140]

The portable ovens from Hotinja vas are only partially preserved (*fig. 8*); only one could be reconstructed in drawing and even that is missing the parts that would reveal the shape of the opening and the exact shape of the whole oven, it also bears no traces of the possible decoration. Portable ovens are common finds in the settlements of the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages.[141] They have come to light in a number of Early Iron Age settlements in Styria/Štajerska, such as Poštela, Rifnik, Brinjeva gora, Ormož, Novine, Nova tabla near Murska Sobota, Burgstallkogel, Kalsdorf and Frauenberg near Leibnitz. The portable oven from Frauenberg is similar to one excavated at Poštela and attributed to Ha C2. In Austrian Carinthia/Kärnten, similar artefacts were also found in graves and determined as footed platters: they were found in the Early Iron Age Tumulus 20 and Tumulus 77 at Führholz, as well as in the associated settlement. Several similar sherds were unearthed at Gurina, but also in the settlement at Smolenice – Molpír.[142] Portable ovens have been found

141 Pred kratkim je izšel članek z zbranimi slovenskimi najdbami (Gerbec 2018, 87-136).

142 Teržan 1990, 36, 271, sl. 10: 26 (Rifnik – plast 2. horizonta); T. 8: 1 (Poštela – stopnja 3); Oman 1981, 150–151, T. 48: 6, 7; Teržan 1990, sl. 11 (Brinjeva gora – plast 5); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 78: 7; 117: 9; Lamut 1988–1989, T. 17: 26 – okrašen (Ormož); Guštin et al. 2017, G1172, 1173 (Nova tabla); Smolnik 1994, T. 131: 12; 145: 9 (Burgstallkogel); Tiefengraber 2005, T. 65: 4, 5 (Kalsdorf); Groh, Sedlmayer 2005, 24, T. 2: 217/4 (Frauenberg); Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 9: 28 (Novine); Wedenig 1990, 173, T. 1: 4; isti 1997, T. 4: 4; isti 1993, 141, T. 4: 5 (Führholz); Jablonka 2001, T. 6: 7, 8 (Gurina); Müller 2012, T. 74: 2 (Smolenice – Molpír).

143 Grahek 2013a, 126–127, sl. 63 (Pp); Guštin 1976, 16, 47, T. 88: 18; Dular et al. 1991, 81–84, T. 19: 1–2; Dular et al. 2003, 189, T. 16: 1, 2; 18: 5.

144 Npr. Gerbec 2009, 110, T. 8: 3; 25: 8; 30: 15; 31: 15 (Bled); Bratina 2014, sl. 38.4: 15, 23, 24 (Tomaj); Sakara Sučević 2004, št. 496, 782 (Kaštelir); Svoljšak, Dular 2016, T. 3: 5; 7: 2 (Most na Soči); Gregnanin 2002, 178–179, n. 195; Dämmer 2002, 255–256, 265–266, n. 50–51 (Este) idr.

145 Za pomoč pri pripravi vzorcev se zahvaljujem Andreji Žibrat Gašparič (Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani). Glej Ogrinc 2015, 165–166.

138 E.g. Lauermann 1994, 173.

139 Teržan 1990, 77–78, Pl. 66: 22; Metzner Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, fig. 61.

140 Teržan 1990, 113.

141 Recently an article was published, where all known examples from Slovenia are gathered (Gerbec 2018, 87-136).

142 Teržan 1990, 36, 271, fig. 10: 26 (Rifnik – layer of Phase 2); Pl. 8: 1 (Poštela – stopnja 3); Oman 1981, 150–151, Pl. 48: 6, 7; Teržan 1990, fig. 11 (Brinjeva gora – Layer 5); Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, Pls. 78: 7; 117: 9; Lamut 1988–1989, Pl. 17: 26 (Ormož); Guštin et al. 2017, G1172, 1173 (Nova tabla); Smolnik 1994, Pls. 131: 12; 145: 9 (Burgstallkogel); Tiefengraber 2005, Pl. 65: 4, 5 (Kalsdorf); Groh, Sedlmayer 2005, 24, Pl. 2: 217/4 (Frauenberg); Vinazza et al. 2015, Pl. 9: 28 (Novine); Wedenig 1990, 173, Pl. 1: 4; id. 1997, Pl. 4: 4; id. 1993, 141, Pl. 4: 5 (Führholz); Jablonka 2001, Pl. 6: 7, 8 (Gurina); Müller 2012, Pl. 74: 2 (Smolenice – Molpír).

Slika 12. Hotinja vas. Pogled na pekač delno ohranjene prenosne pečke iz zemljanke 1 pred odvzemom vzorca. Na pekaču je vidna zoglenela snov. S puščico je označeno mesto, kje je bil vzet vzorec za analizo.
Figure 12. Hotinja vas. Charred substance on the pan of the partially preserved portable oven from SH 1 prior to sampling. The arrow marks the sampled spot.

tudi peko druge vrste hrane. Etnološke primerjave in tudi današnja raba primerljivih pripomočkov, ki jih poznamo z Bližnjega vzhoda ter Severne Afrike, kažejo na peko nizkih kruhkov.[146]

Ognjiščne koze so bile v rabi predvsem v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi (*sl. 8*). Najbližje primerjave so znane s Poštele. Tip O1 se pojavi že v 1. horizontu, zastopane pa so tudi kasneje. V 3. horizontu so pogosto okrašene z žigosanim okrasom; lahko imajo zaključke v obliki živalskih glavic kot tip O2a. Takšne z globokimi jamicami ter plastičnim rebrom na eni od stranic (kot G202, 360 in 375) so datirane v 3. horizont. Iz sond 88–1933 je tudi ena okrašena z žigi, izdelanimi z zobatim pripomočkom (kot G335). Tip O2b, ki ima verjetno na zaključkih okrasne glavice s čepki, lahko primerjamo s predmeti iz stopnje Poštela 3.[147]

Najdbe prenosnih pečk, pekev, svitkov in tudi ognjiščnih koz pričajo o načinu priprave hrane. Opozorili bi na veliko število pekev v primerjavi s svitki.

Na podlagi najdb piramidalnih uteži (10) in vretenc (6) sklepamo, da sta se v naselju v Hotinji vasi odvijali tkanje in predenje (*sl. 8*). Piramidalne uteži se razlikujejo glede na velikost in težo. Dokaj dobro ohranjenih je 6 uteži (G169, 170, 195, 300, 301, 302), visoke so 6,7–10,8 cm; pri čemer sta največja in najmanjša iz iste stavbe (zemljanka 13). So le posredni dokaz za statve. Pokazano je bilo, da okras na utežeh morda nakazuje težo uteži oz. mesto, kjer je bila utež na statvah; morda se veže na področje kulta, lahko pa tudi kaj drugega.[148] Pri vretencih so ključni podatki oblika, velikost (predvsem razmerje premera in višine), premer jamice ter teža. Vse to namreč vpliva na hitrost vrtenja ter čvrstost predene niti. Predvsem teža vretenca nakazuje kvaliteto niti in vrsto preje.[149] Po P. Holodňáku (1981) naj bi bila

[146] Prim. Di Gennaro, Depalmas 2011, 56–61.

[147] Teržan 1990, sl. 1: 20; 2: 11 (tip O1); 34, sl. 3: 15, 16; T. 26: 4 (O2a); 32, T. 7: 1; 18: 19 (tip O2b); 32, T. 7: 6; 26: 7; 27: 1 (okras plastičnih reber in vtisnjenih jamic).

[148] Dobiat 1990, 54–60; Stegmann Rajtar 1998, 263–287; prim. Belanová et al. 2007, 428; Griebl 2004, 185–187.

[149] Vretenc še nismo tehtali; glej Gleba, Mannering 2012, 9–10.

also in the Dolenjska region,[143] and in the settlements in Gorenjska, Primorska, Istria and at Este.[144]

Two fragments of portable ovens from Hotinja vas (G65, 421), found in SH1 and Ditch 3 respectively, bear a charred organic substance on the pan that may represent the remains of food (*fig. 12*). Hoping to gain new data as to the use of these items, we performed a lipid analysis (G63; *fig. 12*).[145] The clay of this portable oven contained animal and plant lipids. The animal lipids have been identified on the basis of the distribution of the fatty acids (C16:0 and C18:0). The differences in their isotopic composition (–2.83‰) have shown that the sample contained the fatty acids of ruminants. The plant lipids have been identified on the basis of the presence of the long-chain-alkanes from C16 to C33. The samples revealed no traces of waxes. Nitrogen (N) has not been established; it seems not to have survived. These results suggest that the ovens were used to roast the meat of either cattle, sheep or goats on the pan, but also to prepare other kinds of food judging from the presence of plant lipids. Ethnological comparisons and modern use of similar objects in the Near East and Northern Africa indicate flatbread baking.[146]

Firedogs were mainly in use in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (*fig. 8*). The closest parallels for those from Hotinja vas are known from Poštela. The firedogs of Type O1 at Poštela already appear in the Poštela 1 phase, but also later. The firedogs from the Poštela 3 phase are frequently decorated with stamped decoration; they may even have animal head finials such as are known on the O2a firedogs. The examples with impressed dots and a cordon on one of the sides (such as G202, 360 and 375) have been attributed to the Poštela 3 phase. Trench 88/1933 also yielded a firedog decorated with impressions made with a toothed tool (for example G335). The O2b firedogs, probably with finials terminating in knobs are comparable with artefacts attributed to the Poštela 3 phase.[147]

[143] Grahek 2013a, 126–127, fig. 63 (Pp); Guštin 1976, 16, 47, Pl. 88: 18; Dular et al. 1991, 81–84, Pl. 19: 1–2; Dular et al. 2003, 189, Pls. 16: 1, 2; 18: 5.

[144] E.g. Gerbec 2009, 110, Pls. 8: 3; 25: 8; 30: 15; 31: 15 (Bled); Bratina 2014, fig. 38.4: 15, 23, 24 (Tomaj); Sakara Sučević 2004, Nos. 496, 782 (Kaštelir); Svoljšak, Dular 2016, T. 3: 5; 7: 2 (Most na Soči); Gregnanin 2002, 178–179, No. 195; Dämmer 2002, 255–256, 265–266, Nos. 50–51 (Este) etc.

[145] I would like to thank Andreja Žibrat Gašparič (Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) for helping me prepare the samples for analysis. See Ogrinc 2015.

[146] Cf. Di Gennaro, Depalmas 2011, 56–61.

[147] Teržan 1990, figs. 1: 20; 2: 11 (Type O1); 34, fig. 3: 15, 16; Pl. 26: 4 (O2a); 32, Pl. 7: 1; 18: 19 (O2b); 32, Pls. 7: 6; 26: 7; 27: 1 (decorated with cordons and impressed dots).

vretenca, ki v premeru merijo do 35 mm, namenjena predenju fine preje, tista s premerom do 45 mm za predenje grobih lanenih vlaken ali volnene preje srednje debeline, vretenca s premerom, večjim od 45 mm, pa naj bi bila za predenje grobe volnene niti.[150] Po tej razdelitvi je bilo za predenje finih niti ustrezno le vretence iz jame 12 (G361). Največ jih je bilo za prejo srednje debeline (G66, 348, 349, 396); eno vretence iz zemljanke 14 bi bilo primerno za izdelavo debele niti (G314).

Na vprašanje, ali so predmeti ostali bolj ali manj in situ, ni lahko odgovoriti. Za boljše razumevanje te problematike je bil izdelan seznam opredeljivih najdb[151] ter grafičen prikaz razprostranjenosti posameznih najdb v J naselbinskem delu (*sl. 13–15*).[152] Da so nekateri predmeti ostali v svoji primarni legi, jasno kažejo ponavljajoči se vzorci znotraj stavb in jam. Pogosto se skupaj pojavljajo lonci in pekve oz. pokrovi (zemljanke 1, 3, 4, 7–9, 12–14, jame 10, 12, 13, 18, 22, jarek 3) ter lonci in sklede oz. skodele, lahko skupaj s pekvami oz. pokrovi (zemljanke 1–4, 6–8, 10, 11, 13, jami 10, 18, območje zgostitve keramike in kamenja). Večkrat je poleg najden tudi pitos,[153] ti so bili tudi v večjih (jami 5, 18) in manjših okroglih jamah (jami 52, 54). Ognjiščne koze (jame 8, 10, 12, 15, 43, zemljanka 10) se ne pojavljajo skupaj s svitki (objekt 3) ali prenosnimi pečkami (zemljanka 1, jarek 3). Piramidalne uteži so bile odkrite posamično (zemljanki 1 in 7, večje okrogle jame 8, 13 in 18), morda dve skupaj (zemljanka 9), v enem primeru tri (zemljanka 13). Vretenca izvirajo predvsem iz večjih okroglih jam (jame 10, 12, 18) in tudi zemljank (zemljanki 1, 14). Samo v jami 10 sta bili dve skupaj. Najdbe piramidalnih uteži ter vretenc se večinoma (sedemkrat) izključujejo, razen dvakrat (zemljanka 1, jama 18). To navaja k misli, da sta tkanje in predenje potekali ločeno. Kot kažejo najdbe tkalskih hiš,[154] je tkanje potekalo znotraj stavb, tudi v zemljankah. Predli so lahko tudi na prostem in morda zato vretenca najdemo zunaj objektov; morda tudi kot odpad v raznih jamah. Za zemljanko 1 je poveden podatek, da je bilo v njej odkritih največ skled oz. skodelic (tip S-Sk3), kar kaže, da je večji del posod po opustitvi ostal v objektu. Podobno sta bili v zemljanki 13 odkriti dve konični skledi (tipa S1a in S1b).[155] V

[150] Dreslerová 1995a, 23–24.
[151] Gerbec 2014b.
[152] Gerbec 2014b, priloga 7, sl. 124, 125.
[153] Prim. npr. inventar zemljanke iz naselja Turska kosa na Hrvaškem (Čučković 1993, 167–169).
[154] Npr. Teržan 1996, 507–514.
[155] Prim.: za najdišče Göttlesbrunn je bilo pokazano, da bi različen okras na posodju lahko povezali z dvema različnima skupinama v naselju (Griebl 2004, 125–127).

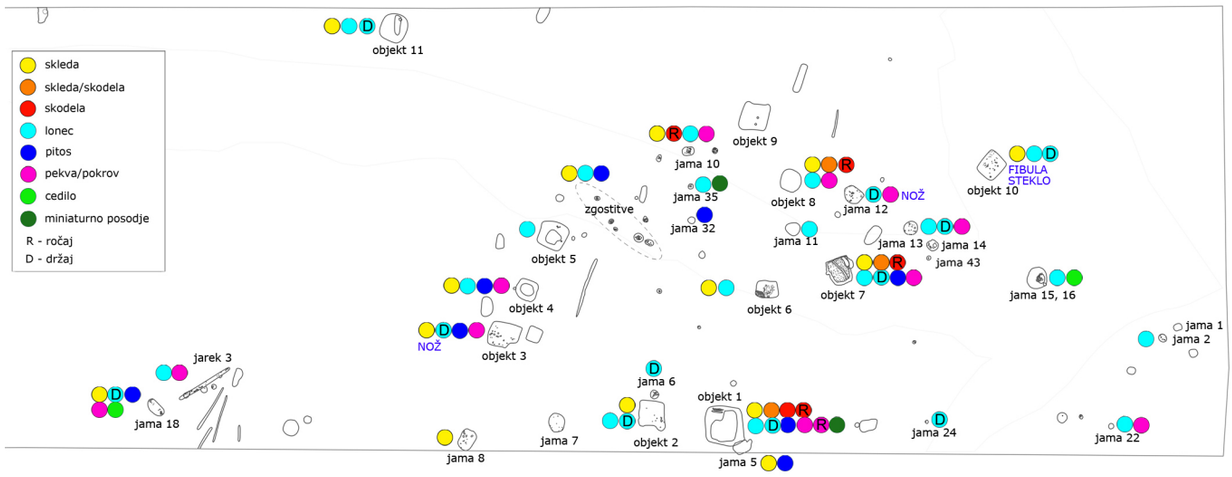
The finds of portable ovens, baking lids, ceramic rings and firedogs all tell of the way people prepared their food. In connection with these, we should point out the markedly higher number of baking lids in comparison to those of the ceramic rings.

The finds of pyramidal weights (10) and spindle whorls (6) indicate that weaving and spinning took place at the settlement as well (*fig. 8*). Pyramidal weights differ in size and weight. Hotinja vas yielded 6 fairly well preserved weights (G169, 170, 195, 300, 301, 302) that measure 6.7–10.8 cm in height; of these, the largest and the smallest weights were found in the same SH 13. They provide only indirect evidence of the use of the loom. Analyses have indicated the possibility of the decoration on the weights indicating their weight or place on the loom; the decoration may also be connected with the cult or some other sphere.[148] The key features of spindle whorls are their form, size (mainly the diameter to height ratio), hole diameter and weight, all of which influence the speed of spinning and the strength of the yarn. The weight of the whorl in particular may indicate the quality and the type of yarn.[149] According to Petr Holodňák (1981), the whorls measuring up to 35 mm in diameter were used for fine yarn, those measuring up to 45 mm in diameter were presumably used for the coarse flax fibres and medium-thick wool yarn, while those measuring over 45 mm in diameter were used for thick wool yarn.[150] This suggests that only one of the spindle whorls from Hotinja vas, from Pit 12 (G361), was used for fine yarn, one whorl, from SH 14 (G314) was used for thick yarn and most for medium-thick yarn (G66, 348, 349, 396).

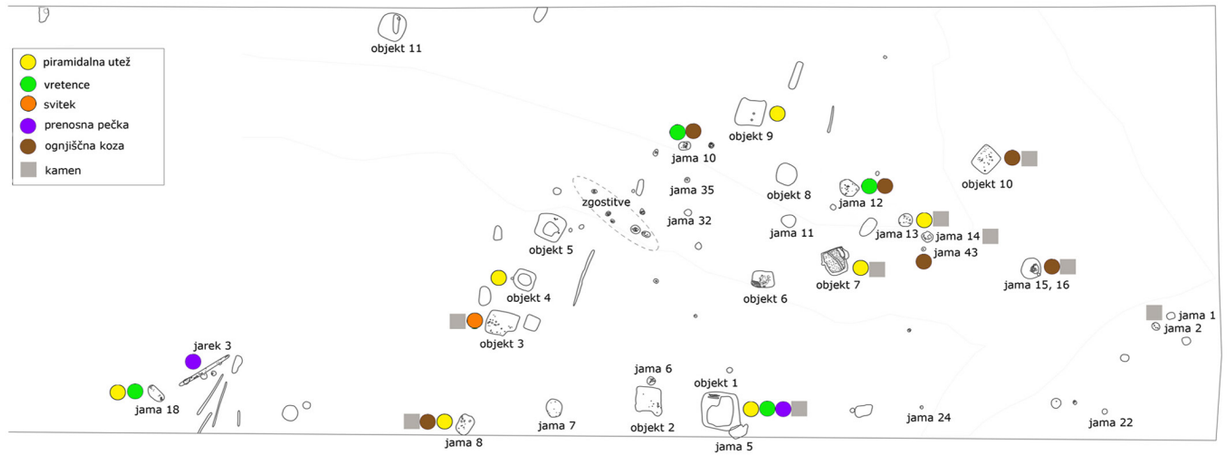
It is difficult to find out whether the finds came to light more or less *in situ*. In order to gain an insight into this issue, we took the characteristic artefacts[151] and plotted them onto a plan of the S cluster of buildings (*figs. 13–15*).[152] The patterns observable within individual buildings and pits indicate that some objects remained in their original locations. They also show that jars were often unearthed close to baking and other lids (SHs 1, 3, 4, 7–9, 12–14, Pits 10, 12, 13, 18, 22, Ditch 3) or to dishes and/or bowls, sometimes all three categories together (SHs 1–4, 6–8, 10, 11, 13, Pits 10, 18, concentration of pottery and stones). There are also several instances

[148] Dobiat 1990, 54–60; Stegmann Rajtar 1998, 263–287; cf. Belanová et al. 2007, 428; Griebl 2004, 185–187.
[149] The whorls have not yet been weighed. See also Gleba, Mannering 2012, 9–10.
[150] Dreslerová 1995a, 23–24.
[151] Gerbec 2014b.
[152] Gerbec 2014b, App. 7, figs. 124, 125.

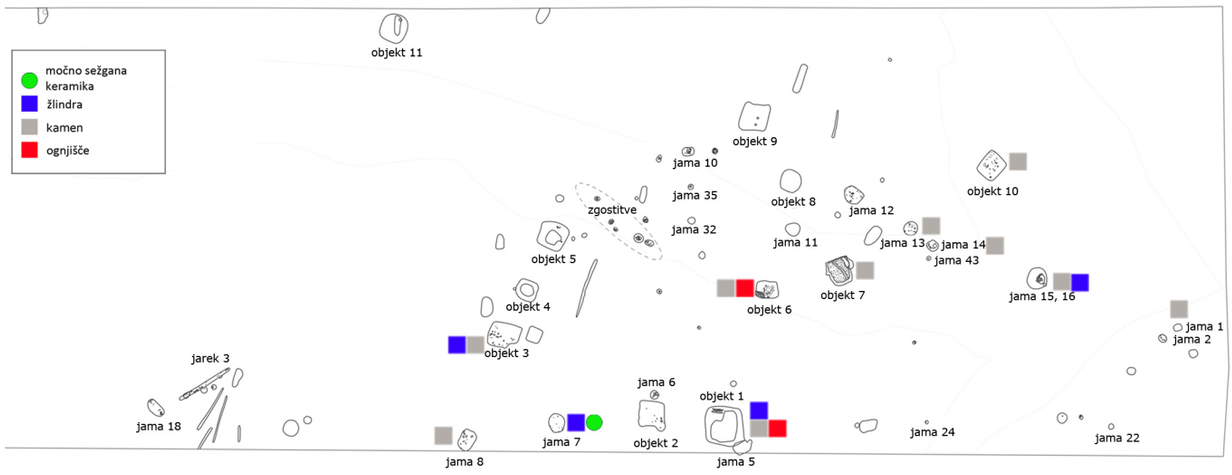
Slika 13. Razprostranjenost tipov posod ter steklenih in kovinskih najdb v J gruči naselbine v Hotinji vasi.
Figure 13. Distribution of pottery types, as well as glass and metal finds in the S cluster of the settlement at Hotinja vas.



Slika 14. Razprostranjenost različnih pripomočkov v južni gruči naselbine v Hotinji vasi.
Figure 14. Distribution of different tools in the southern cluster of the settlement at Hotinja vas.



Slika 15. Razprostranjenost žlindre, ognjišč in kamnitih najdb naselbine v Hotinji vasi.
Figure 15. Distribution of slag, hearths and stone finds in the S cluster of the settlement at Hotinja vas.



večjih okroglih jamah je bila odkrita večina ognjiščnih koz (le ena je bila v zemljanki 10)[156] in predilnih vretenc. Samo v teh jamah so bili odkriti kosi cedil. Pogosti poleg keramike so bili tudi kamni s sledovi rabe. Manjše jame so raznolike. Shrambene so tiste s pitosi in večjimi lonci; skoraj vse so odmaknjene od zemljank.

of a pithos found next to jars;[153] pithoi also appeared in large (Pits 5, 18) and small round pits (Pits 52, 54). Firedogs (Pits 8, 10, 12, 15, 43, SFB 10) do not appear alongside either spindle whorls (SH 3) or portable ovens (SH 1, Ditch 3). Pyramidal weights were mainly unearthed individually (SHs 1 and 7, large round Pits 8, 13 and 18), possibly in a pair (SH 9), and only in one instance three together (SH 13). Spindle whorls were mainly found

156 Pri podobni študiji namembnosti posameznih jam je npr. S. Müller ognjiščne koze povezoval s kultom (Müller 2009, 209–225).

153 Cf. the contents of a SH from the settlement at Turska kosa in Croatia (Čučković 1993, 167–169).

individually in the large round pits (Pits 10, 12, 18) and in the SHs 1, 14, only once in a pair (Pit 10). The finds of pyramidal weights and spindle whorls are for the most part (in seven instances) mutually exclusive and were found together only twice (SH 1, Pit 18). This suggests that weaving and spinning were separate activities. The excavated examples of weaving buildings[154] indicate that weaving took place indoors, even in SHs. Spinning could also be conducted outdoors, which might explain the finds of spindle whorls outside the buildings, possibly as refuse in different pits. The finds recovered from SH 1 at Hotinja vas included most numerous dishes and/or bowls (Type S-Sk3), indicating that most of the household vessels remained in the building after it had been abandoned. Similarly, SH 13 revealed two conical dishes (Subtypes S1a and S1b).[155] The large round pits also revealed the majority of firedogs (only one of which was unearthed in SH 10)[156] and spindle whorls, as well as all of the sherds of colanders. Apart from ceramics, these large pits also yielded stones with traces of usewear. The small pits are more diverse; those with pithoi and large jars were storage pits and almost all were located at some distance from the SHs.

Kovinske najdbe

Bronasta fibula pripada šmarješkemu tipu čolničastih fibul (G203; *sl. 9*), značilnih za stopnjo Ha C2 ter razširjenih na širokem prostoru od dolenjske halštatske skupine, preko Štajerske in Prekmurja vse do Moravske.[157] V severovzhodni Sloveniji so bile razen v Hotinji vasi tovrstne fibule odkrite na Rifniku, Brinjevi gori, Pošteli, v Rabelčji vasi na Ptuju in Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti, kar se kaže kot indikativen vzorec, saj gre za najmlajše halštatske najdbe na omenjenih naselbinah (razen na Rifniku), katerih konec je na ta način nakazan v obdobju prehoda Ha C2 v Ha D1.[158]

Odkrita železna noža (G362) nista kronološko občutljivi najdbi.

Žlindra je bila odkrita v zemljanki 3, jami 5 zemljanke 1 ter v jamah 7 in 15. To so stranski proizvodi taljenja rude in prečiščevanja kovin; razlikujejo se po barvi, specifični teži, morfologiji in velikosti. Dva vzorca žlindre (*sl. 10: desno*) sta bila analizirana z namenom določiti vrsto ter mineralno in kemično sestavo. Oba sta metalurškega porekla; najverjetneje ostanek prečiščevanja železa in izdelave predmetov.

Metal finds

The bronze fibula from Hotinja vas (G203; *fig. 9*) is a boat fibula of the Šmarjeta type, such as were widespread across the Dolenjska Hallstatt group, in Štajerska and Prekmurje, but also as far as Moravia, and were characteristic of Ha C2.[157]Apart from Hotinja vas, such fibulae were found in many other settlements in Styria / Štajerska such as Brinjeva gora, Poštela, Rifnik, Rabelčja vas at Ptuj and in graves of Nova tabla near Murska Sobota.[158]

The site also yielded two iron knives that are chronologically undiagnostic.

Pieces of slag were found in SH 3, Pit 5 of SH 1 and in Pits 7 and 15. These are by-products of smelting or refining of ore; they differ in colour, specific weight, morphology and size. Their properties indicate the kind of process they were

157 Teržan 1990, 43, karta 16; prim. Jerin 2001, 6–7; Tecco Hvala 2012, 217.

158 Teržan 1990, 220, sl. 6: 4; 7: 2; T. 45: 4; Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, sl. 5: 12–13 (Nova tabla).

154 E.g. Teržan 1996, 507–514.

155 Cf.: the study of the finds from Göttlesbrunn has shown that the differences in the pottery decoration may indicate different groups living within the same settlement (Griebl 2004, 125–127).

156 In a similar study of the function of individual pits, Müller connected the finds of firedogs with the cult sphere (Müller 2009, 209–225).

157 Teržan 1990, 43, Map 16; cf. Jerin 2001, 6–7; Tecco Hvala 2012, 217.

158 Teržan 1990, 220, figs. 6: 4; 7: 2; Pl. 45: 4; Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, fig. 5: 12–13 (Nova tabla).

Glede na morfologijo (kupolasti tip) bi lahko bila kovaška žlindra. Omenimo, da je bilo v obeh vzorcih opaziti malo kapljic železa, ki ga je v vzorcu 2 približno 3 % več. Fajalitna žlindra je pri temperaturi redukcije in na kovaškem ognjišču zaradi nizkega tališča tekoča, pri dovolj visoki temperaturi pa je manj viskozna, dobro tekoča, zato ne zadržuje kapljic železa.[159] Za morebitne ostaline mikrožlindre smo pregledali vzorce, ki so bili vzeti za potrebe paleobotaničnih raziskav in so bili flotirani.[160] V vseh vzorcih je bila približno enaka, manjša količina magnetnih delcev (*sl. 10: levo*). Geološka preiskava je pokazala, da gre za delce z značilnostmi, ki so posledica vpliva visoke temperature. Ne gre za mikrožlindro, ampak drobce metamorfnih kamnin, ki so lahko precej magnetni, še posebno, če so izpostavljeni gorenju. Vse to velja za najbolj drobno frakcijo in je lahko dokaz za kurjenje. V frakciji relativno večjih zrn pa so močno prevladovala zaobljena zrna kremena, kar je posledica vodotokov.[161]

Ob žlindri je še nekaj elementov, ki bi jih lahko povezali s predelavo železa. Npr. odlomek keramike (G331) iz jame 7 je bil v primerjavi z ostalo sekundarno prežgano keramiko izpostavljen bistveno višji temperaturi. Po obliki spominja na odlomek posode. Konveksna površina je manj poškodovana kot konkavna, ki je zelo porozna (*sl. 16*). Takšne spremembe se v glini zgodijo pri zelo visokih temperaturah; pri nekaterih vrstah gline je to 1200 °C. Pri žganju na tako visoki temperaturi se začne steklasta faza keramike, pri še višji pa se zaradi tvorbe plinov poveča poroznost keramike. Če se plini ne sprostijo, se površina napihne.[162] Lahko bi šlo za delček notranje obloge peči ali sapnice, del glinene obloge kovaškega ognjišča, kjer je mesto vpihovanja, ali za odlomek talilnega lončka.[163]

V starejši železni dobi naj bi kovaške delavnice postale nepogrešljiv del naselbin.[164] Talilnice in

[159] Gutman 2015, 167–171.

[160] Za flotiranje sta bili uporabljeni najmanj 2 siti z mrežo pribl. 2 ter 5 mm, morda tudi gosta cedilka.

[161] Za pregled flotiranega materiala in opredelitev delcev se zahvaljujem Branku Mušiču (Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani).

[162] Rice 1987, 86, 104; različne gline imajo različno tališče.

[163] Prim. Garner 2011, 39–42, Abb. 46–49 (latensko najdišče); *Centre for Archaeology guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* 2001, 23.

[164] Žlindra in drugi znaki predelave ali obdelave železa so bili odkriti tudi na nekaterih drugih naseljih iz starejše železne dobe v Podravju, na Pošteli (Teržan 1990, 263–265, 269, 284–285, T. 19: 7; 45: 14; 46: 4), Novinah (Pahič 1966, 134, op. 99; Gaberz et al. 2015, 140, 143; Vinazza et al. 2015, 176), Hajndlu (Mele 2009, 43 (jarek 1078: železen ingot, odlomki žlindre), 49 (jarek 073: žlindra); Magdič 2006, 14–15 (objekt 1, objekt 3 (žlindra)), ne pa v sosednjem Ormožu (Dular 2013, 119, v slednjem je bilo dokazano livarstvo). Dokaze za livarstvo (kalupi ali bronasta

involved in. Two samples of slag (*fig. 10: right*) have been analysed with the aim of determining the type of slag as well as the mineral and chemical composition. Both sampled pieces were products of metallurgic processes, most likely the by-products of refining of the iron ore and smithing. The morphology (bulk slag) suggests they could be smithing slag. Both samples contained very few drops of iron/iron prills (of the two samples, there is roughly 3% more of these in Sample 2). Because of its low melting point, the fayalite-based slag is liquid at reduction temperature and on the smithing hearth; it is less viscous and liquid at a higher temperature, and hence does not retain drops of iron/iron prills.[159] We also inspected the soil samples taken for palaeobotanical analyses to look for possible micro-slags; these samples were water-sieved as well.[160] The examined samples showed a uniformly small amount of magnetic particles (*fig. 10: left*).The geologic inspection revealed that these particles show the characteristics caused by high temperatures and that we are not dealing with micro-slags, but rather with bits of metamorphic rocks that can be quite magnetic, particularly if exposed to fire. All this applies to the finest fraction and may be evidence of firing. The predominant component in the fraction of the relatively large grains was rounded quartz grains, which indicates prolonged water transport.[161]

Apart from slag, the site yielded several other items possibly indicating iron smelting and smithing. These include a ceramic sherd (G331) from Pit 7, which was exposed to considerably higher temperatures in comparison with other secondarily fired finds. Its form is reminiscent of a vessel; the convex surface is less damaged that the concave one that is highly porous (*fig. 16*). Such changes in clay occur at very high temperatures, i.e. at 1200°C for some types of clay. At such a high temperature, the clay begins to vitrify, while the gasses that appear at even higher temperatures increase the porosity of the clay; if these gasses are not released, the surface of the object bloats.[162] The recovered piece may therefore be part of an interior lining of a kiln or of an air pipe, part of the clay lining of a smithing

[159] Gutman 2015, 167–171.

[160] Wet sieving involved the use of at least two sieves with a mesh of roughly 2 and 5 mm, respectively, in some cases also a fine-mesh strainer.

[161] I would like to thank Branko Mušič (Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) for examining the sieved material and identifying the finds.

[162] Rice 1987, 86, 104; different clays have different melting points.

Slika 16. Hotinja vas. Keramičen odlomek iz jame 7 z znaki visoke temperature. Pogled na zunanjo (zgoraj) in notranjo površino (spodaj). Poleg sta dva drobca žlindre.
Figure 16. Hotinja vas. Ceramic sherd from Pit 7 with signs of exposure to high temperatures. View of the exterior (top) and the interior surface (bottom). Found next to it were two bits of slag.

kovačnice so delovale tudi v zemljankah s površino 9–12 m². Pogoste so bile v Srednji Evropi, predvsem na Češkem.[165] Tam je bila npr. žlindra odkrita v vsaki naselbini iz starejše železne dobe, ki je štela več kot 5 stavb, in je predstavljala pogost tip najdbe. Taljenje in kovanje sta bili verjetno sezonska dejavnost;[166] taljenje v zemljankah naj bi zadostovalo potrebam lokalnih naselbin.[167] Kovaška ognjišča so bila lahko na prostem, nadstrešena ali pa je bila kovaška delavnica poseben objekt. V zasipu ognjišča se najde oglje, pepel in (mikro)žlindra. Pri kovanju sta pomemben element še voda ter oglje, oboje se je nahajalo v neposredni bližini. Ko je odpad, tj. žlindra, postal napoti, so ga odstranili iz kovačnice.[168] Analize z različnih najdišč z ostalinami proizvodnje oz. izdelave železnih predmetov so pokazale, da so oglje pripravljali največ iz lesa hrasta in bukve, pa tudi iz lesa drugih vrst, večinoma listavcev (topol, javor, jelša idr.), manj iglavcev (jelka, bor, macesen).[169] Za vzorce oglja iz Hotinje vasi ne vemo, ali so bili del stavbne konstrukcije, inventarja ali so z ognjišč.

hearth where air gets blown in or a piece of a melting pot.[163]

It is believed that smithies became a ubiquitous part of settlements in the Early Iron Age;[164] these settlements provided evidence of other ironworking processes taking place as well. Smelteries and smithies also operated in SHs covering 9–12 m². They were characteristic of central Europe, most of all are known from in the Czech area.[165] There for example, slag has been found in every Early Iron Age settlement with more than five unearthed buildings and represents a common find. Smelting and smithing were probably seasonal activities;[166] the smelting taking place in SHs presumably met the needs of the local community.[167] Smithing hearths may have been located in the open, covered with a roof or constructed in a special building. The fills of such hearths contain charcoal, ash and (micro)slag. Also requisite in smithing are water and charcoal, both of which were locally available. When the waste material, i.e. slag, became a hindrance, it was removed from the smithy.[168] The analyses of the ironworking remains from different sites have shown that charcoal was predominantly obtained from oak and beech wood, as well as the wood of other tree species, particularly the deciduous (poplar, maple, alder and others) and less of coniferous trees (fir, pine, larch).[169] Charcoal has also been sampled at Hotinja vas, but it is not clear whether it represents the remains of structural wood, household items, furnishings or hearths.

žlindra) poznamo tudi z Rifnika (Pirkmajer 1983, T. 6: 19; 12: 1) in Gornje Radgone (Horvat-Šavel 1981, 293–295).

165 Pleiner 2006, 135; isti 2000, 64–65; prim. Motyková, Pleiner 1987, 393–394, Abb. 17–18.

166 Dreslerová 1995b, 154–155.

167 Pleiner 2000, 67.

168 Pleiner 2006, 53, 123, 131, 133–134.

169 Pleiner 2000, 116–118.

163 Cf. Garner 2011, 39–42, figs. 46–49 (La Tène period site); *Centre for Archaeology guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* 2001, 23.

164 Slag and other traces of ironworking have been found at several other Early Iron Age settlements in Podravje: Poštela (Teržan 1990, 263–265, 269, 284–285, Pls. 19: 7; 45: 14; 46: 4), Novine (Pahič 1966, 134, Fn. 99; Gaberz et al. 2015, 140, 143; Vinazza et al. 2015, 176), Hajndl (Mele 2009, 43 (Ditch 1078: iron ingot, pieces of slag), 49 (Ditch 073: slag); Magdič 2006, 14–15 (Building 1, Building 3 (slag)), but not at nearby Ormož (Dular 2013, 119), where archaeologists found evidence of casting activities. Evidence of casting (moulds and bronze slag) has also been found at Rifnik (Pirkmajer 1983, Pls. 6: 19; 12: 1) and Gornja Radgona (Horvat-Šavel 1981, 293–295).

165 Pleiner 2016, 135; idem 2000, 64–65; Cf. Motyková, Pleiner 1987, 393–394, figs. 17–18.

166 Dreslerová 1995b, 154–155.

167 Pleiner 2000, 67.

168 Pleiner 2006, 53, 123, 131, 133–134.

169 Pleiner 2000, 116–118.

Kamnite najdbe

Petrografska analiza je zajela večji del odkritega kamnitega gradiva s Hotinje vasi. Pregledanih 30 vzorcev sodi večinoma med metamorfne kamnine (24), manjši del je magmatskih (6), kamor sta prišteti tudi dve piroklastični kamnini. Vse razen tufa najdemo na Pohorju. Vse pregledane najdbe imajo sledove rabe. Ob morebitnih orodjih oz. pripomočkih (G79, 106, 171, 172, 372) so bili v Hotinji vasi odkriti še kosi, za katere smo domnevali, da so žrmlje. Analiza jih je potrdila četvero (vz. 1, 2, 9, 10).[170] Razni kamniti pripomočki, tudi takšni, ki spominjajo na žrmlje, pa so bili v uporabi tudi pri drugih delih, npr. strojenju kož,[171] drobljenju pustil za pripravo lončarske gline in pripravi barvil.[172] Tudi pri raznih metalurških dejavnostih so bili pogosto v rabi kamniti pripomočki, drobilci, nakovala, lahko tudi kakšen drug kovaški pripomoček pri ognjišču.[173]

Za vse analizirane kose ter večji kamen iz jame 14, ki nas je spominjal na nakovalo, smo izmerili vrednost magnetne susceptibilnosti (*sl. 17*). Meritve smo opravili s terenskim merilcem; po 5 meritev na večjo ploskev vsakega kamna, posamezno tudi ob robu. Za kamen iz jame 14 meritev magnetne susceptibilnosti ni potrdila, da bi bil izpostavljen visokim temperaturam. Ob upoštevanju srednjih vrednosti za vsako kamnino lahko rečemo, da vzorci 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 26 in 29 izrazito odstopajo po izmerjenih vrednosti susceptibilnosti od ozadja za te kamnine. Omenimo naj vzorec 26 iz amfibolita, ki na površini nima vidnih znakov visokih temperatur, kot so npr. značilni za apnence, peščenjake ipd. Tega brez opravljene meritve torej ne bi zaznali. Pri vzorcih 3, 8, 10, 18, in 28 je susceptibilnost sicer višja od ozadja za te kamnine, vendar manj izrazita, kar pomeni, da visokih temperatur kot vzroka za višjo susceptibilnost ne moremo izključiti. Ker se toplotni učinek manjša z oddaljenostjo od vira toplote, gre lahko za kose kamnov, ki niso bili stalno izpostavljeni visokim temperaturam. V večini primerov imajo znake izpostavljenosti visokim temperaturam gnajsi, ki kažejo na gorenje, rabo v ognjišču ali ob

[170] Zupančič 2015, 164–165.

[171] Npr. Zimmermann 1992, Abb. 100.

[172] Murgelj 2013, 18.

[173] Pleiner 2006, 133; prim. tudi isti 2000, 217; Jarc 1999, 22; za dobro ohranjeno nakovalo in kamne za drobljenje rude iz 6.–5. stol. pr. n. št. glej npr. najdišče Neuenbürg – Waldrennach (Gassmann, Wieland 2008, 142, sl. 5; 6); prim. še kamnite najdbe iz latenskega najdišča Siegen – Niederschelden v Nemčiji (Garner 2011, 22, 44, Abb. 10; 11; 51).

Stone finds

Most of the recovered stone finds have been subjected to a petrographic analysis. The 30 analysed finds were predominantly made of metamorphic rocks (24) and six pieces were made of magmatic rocks that include two pyroclastic rocks. With the exception of tuff, all the rocks are present in the Pohorje Mountains. The examined stone finds all bear traces of usewear. Alongside the presumed tools or implements (G79, 106, 171, 172, 372), Hotinja vas also yielded pieces suspected to be quernstones; analysis has confirmed that four actually were used as querns (Samples1, 2, 9, 10).[170] Different stone implements, also those that resemble quernstones, were used in other processes, for example hide tanning,[171] crushing temper for clay fabrics and the preparation of pigments.[172] Metallurgic activities also involved the use of stone tools, such as crushers, anvils and other smithing tools used at the hearth.[173]

All the examined stone finds, as well as the large stone from Pit 14 that resembled an anvil have been subjected to a magnetic susceptibility analysis (*fig. 17*). The measurements were taken using a portable meter, taking five measurements of the largest side of each stone, individually also along the edges. The measurements taken of the large stone from Pit 14 did suggest exposure to high temperatures. Considering the mean values of each of the rocks, we can conclude that Samples 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 26 and 29 deviate considerably from the background values of the respective rock. Particularly noteworthy is Sample 26 of amphibolite that shows no visible signs of exposure to high temperatures in excess of those characteristic of limestones, sandstones and so forth, hence such exposure would not have been detected without the magnetic susceptibility measurements. The susceptibility measured in Samples 3, 8, 10, 18 and 28 is higher than the background value, but not considerably higher, hence we cannot exclude the possibility of the higher susceptibility being caused by higher temperatures. As the effect of heat diminishes with the distance from the heat source, the samples may have been taken from stones not in permanent exposure to high temperatures. Of the different rocks, it is the samples of gneiss that most

[170] Zupančič 2015, 164–165.

[171] E.g. Zimmermann 1992, fig. 100.

[172] Murgelj 2013, 18.

[173] Pleiner 2006, 133; also cf. idem 2000, 217; Jarc 1999, 22; for a well preserved anvil and ore-crushing stones from the 6th–5th century BC see e.g. the site at Neuenbürg – Waldrennach (Gassmann, Wieland 2008, 142, figs. 5; 6); also cf. the stone finds from the La Tène site at Siegen – Niederschelden in Germany (Garner 2011, 22, 44, figs. 10; 11; 51).

		Izmerjena magnetna susceptibilnost / Measured magnetic susceptibility (SI)		
vzorec / sample	kamnina / rock	ploskev 1 / face 1	ploskev 2 / face 2	rob / edge
1	gnajs / gneiss	+0,803	+0,861	
2	gnajs / gneiss	+0,513	+0,636	
3	gnajs / gneiss	+2,441	+2,421	
4	gnajs / gneiss	+3,286	+8,680	+1,149
5	tuf / fuff	+0,175	+0,036	+0,056
6	blestnik/gnajs / mica-schist/ gneiss	+0,317	+0,413	
7	gnajs / gneiss	+4,072	+2,247	
8	gnajs / gneiss	+2,805	+2,585	
9	pegmatit / pegmatite	+0,051	+0,025	
10	aplit/gnajs / aplite/gneiss	+2,871	+0,607	
11	amfibolit / amphibolite	+5,424	+1,272	
12	drobno zrnat gnajs / fine-grained gneiss	+4,203	+1,772	+1,570
13	drobno zrnat gnajs / fine-grained gneiss	+3,771	+1,253	
14	gnajs / gneiss	+2,220	+0,154	
15	gnajs / gneiss	+0,335	+1,839	
16	kvarcit / quarzite	+0,120	+0,562	
17	pegmatit / pegmatite	+1,726	+2,53	
18	kvarcit / quarzite	+3,665	+2,763	
19	gnajs / gneiss	+0,75	+0,308	
20	aplit / aplite	+0,018	+0,036	
21	granodiorit / granodiorite	+0,223	+0,187	
22	granodiorit / granodiorite	+2,426	+2,921	+0,324
23	filit/skrilavi meljevec / phyllite/shaly mudstone	+0,535	+0,56	
24	gnajs / gneiss	+1,886	+0,877	
25	kvarcit / quarzite	+0,685	+0,863	
26	amfibolit / amphibolite	+36,42	+32,45	
27	gnajs / gneiss	+0,793	+0,433	
28	gnajs / gneiss	+3,575	+2,166	+1,144
29	gnajs / gneiss	+0,776	+7,747	
30	amfibolit amphibolite	+0,441	+0,361	
jama 14	gnajs / gneiss	+0,516	+0,320	

Slika 17. Hotinja vas. Tabela meritev magnetne susceptibilnosti.
Figure 17. Hotinja vas. Magnetic susceptibility measurements for the samples from Hotinja vas.

njem, morda kuho, lahko tudi na rabo pri katerih od obrti.[174]

Rastlinski ostanki

Paleobotanična analiza je zajela 9 vzorcev oglja (zemljanke 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13) in vse vzorce oglja, ki so bili pridobljeni s flotacijo vzorčenih plasti (zemljanke 1–3, 6, 10, 14, jame 5, 18, 56). Skupno je bilo analiziranih 399 primerkov. Največ vzorčenega oglja je pripadalo hrastu (*Quercus*) in bukvi (*Fagus*); oglja drugih drevesnih vrst, gabra (*Carpinus*), jelše (*Alnus*), topola (*Populus*), vrbe (*Salix*) in jerebike (*Sorbus*), je bilo le po nekaj primerkov. Iglavcu je pripadal en sam primerek oglja, morda gre za jelko (*Abies*). Iz vzorcev, pridobljenih s flotacijo, so bili primerki oglja veliki le nekaj milimetrov; dodatno so bili ugotovljeni še brest (*Ulmus*), jesen (*Fraxinus*), javor (*Acer*), breza (*Betula*), črni bezeg (*Sambucus*), smreka (*Picea*) in tisa (*Taxus*). Večina oglja je pripadala lesu (hrast, bukev), iz katerega so bili zgrajene stavbe oz.

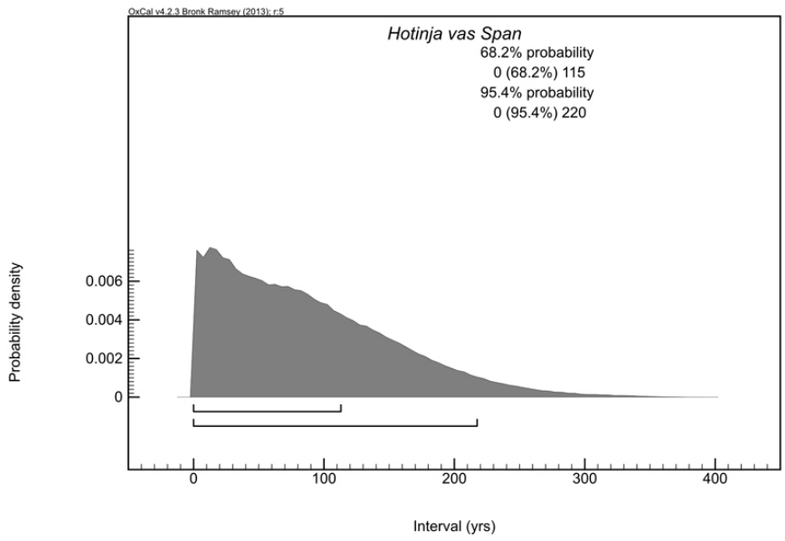
[174] Meritve je opravil Igor Medarić, pojasnil pa jih je Branko Mušič (Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani).

frequently show signs of high temperature exposure. These signs indicate burning, use in or near a hearth, but possibly also use in one of the crafts practised at the settlement.[174]

Plant remains

The palaeobotanical analysis involved a total of 399 pieces of plant remains excavated at Hotinja vas that comprised 9 charcoal samples in the SHs (SHs 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13) and the charcoal samples obtained during wet sieving of soil samples from the SHs (SHs 1–3, 6, 10, 14, Pits 5, 18, 56). Most of the sampled charcoal pieces belonged to oak (*Quercus*) and beech (*Fagus*); the charcoal of other tree species, hornbeam (*Carpinus*), alder (*Alnus*), poplar (*Populus*), willow (*Salix*) and rowan (*Sorbus*), was represented with only a few pieces. A single piece of charcoal belonged to a conifer, possibly fir (*Abies*). The samples obtained from wet sieving were only a few millimetres large and revealed the additional presence of elm (*Ulmus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), maple (*Acer*), birch (*Betula*), elder (*Sambucus*), spruce (*Picea*) and

[174] The measurements were taken by Igor Medarić and interpreted by Branko Mušič (Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana).



Slika 18. Radiokarbonske datacije – ocena trajanja naselbine (parameter razpon) v Hotinji vasi.
Figure 18. Estimated duration of the settlement at Hotinja vas (span parameter).

nosilci njihove konstrukcije. Iz preostalih vrst lesa so bili morda manj pomembni gradbeni elementi, hišni inventar ali pa izvirajo iz ognjišč.[175]

Iz desetih vzorcev prsti, ki so bili flotirani, je bilo izbranih 1484 semen. Nezoglenela so zanesljivo recentna (semena travniških in ruderalnih rastlin ali poljskih plevelov), pooglenela pa z večjo gotovostjo pripišemo naši naselbini. Od žitaric sta bila ugotovljena proso (*Panicum milliaceum*) in ječmen (*Hordeum vulgare*), od stročnic leča (*Lens culinaris*), od plodov lešnik (*Corylus avellana*). Nekaj manjših fragmentov, morda koščic plodov, je bilo nedoločljivih.[176]

Ohranjena zoglenela semena so pokazatelji takratnega poljedelstva in nabiralništva ter prehrane. Naselje je stalo v ravnici, ki je bila primerna za obdelavo, zato lahko polja predvidevamo v bližini. Zemljanke, v vzorcih katerih so bila ugotovljena žita in stročnice (zemljanka 1 in jama 5, zemljanke 2, 3, 10), lahko razumemo kot bivalne. V vzorcu iz zemljanke 6 z večjim ognjiščem ni bilo ostalin hrane. Ni jih bilo niti v vzorcu iz jame 56, v kateri je bil delno ohranjen pitos in za katero domnevamo, da je bila shrambna.

Na 9 vzorcih oglja so bile opravljene radiokarbonske analize.[177] Za kalibracijo in nadaljnjo analizo rezultatov[178] smo uporabili program OxCal, različico 4.2.[179] s krivuljo IntCal13.[180] Zaradi pomanjkanja stratigrafske sekvence na najdišču (ena faza poselitve,

[175] Culiberg 2015, 166.
[176] Culiberg 2015, 166–167.
[177] Rezultati radiokarbonskih datacij: Gerbec 2014a; ista 2015.
[178] Za pomoč pri razumevanju problematike radiokarbonskih datacij ter izdelavo grafov v programu OxCal se zahvaljujem Marku Sraki (Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani).
[179] Bronk Ramsey 2009.
[180] Reimer et al. 2013.

yew (*Taxus*). We presume that most charcoal samples (oak, beech) belonged to the wood used in the construction of buildings. The wood of the other tree species was probably used for the structural elements of lesser importance, household items, furnishings and as hearth fuel.[175]

There were 1484 grains selected from the ten wet-sieved soil samples. The uncharred ones are certainly recent in date (belonging to grassland and ruderal plants or cropweeds), while the charred grains can with more certainty be ascribed to the Early Iron Age settlement. The identified cereals comprise millet (*Panicum milliaceum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), the identified legumes are represented by lentil remains (*Lens culinaris*) and the fruit by a hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Several small fragments, possibly fruit stones, were undeterminable.[176]

The surviving charred grains tell of the arable farming, plant gathering and diet of the day. The settlement was located in lowland suitable for cultivation, hence the fields of the inhabitants presumably stood in the vicinity. The SHs that revealed cereal and legume remains (SH 1 and Pit 5, SHs 2, 3, 10) may be interpreted as residential buildings; of these, however, SH 3 may have served a purpose other than residential. The sample from SH 6 with a large hearth revealed no remains of food. Grains or charcoal were also not found in the sample from Pit 56 that contained a partially preserved pithos and presumably served as a storage pit.

Nine of the charcoal samples were subjected to a radiocarbon analysis.[177] Calibration and further analysis of the results[178] was made using the OxCal programme, Version 4.2.[179] with an IntCal13 curve.[180] The absence of a stratigraphic sequence at the site (one habitation phase, all samples from presumably contemporaneous buildings) and the fact that the calibrated 14C dates fall within the so-called Hallstatt plateau substantially limit our capacity to reliably interpret the obtained 14C dates. In spite of the limitations, we applied the Bayesian method (*figs. 18–19*).[181]

[175] Culiberg 2015, 166.
[176] Culiberg 2015, 166–167.
[177] Results of the radiocarbon dates: Gerbec 2014a; ead. 2015.
[178] I would like to thank Marko Sraka (Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) for his help in understanding the raw data of the radiocarbon analyses and in producing graphs using the OxCal programme.
[179] Bronk Ramsey 2009.
[180] Reimer et al. 2013.
[181] Buck, Millard 2004; Bronk Ramsey 2009; Bayliss 2007; 2009.

vsi vzorci so predvidoma iz istočasnih objektov) in dejstva, da kalibrirane 14C datacije padejo na t. i. halštatski plato, so možnosti razlage 14C datacij iz Hotinje vasi omejene. Kljub temu smo se odločili za Bayesov pristop (*sl. 18–19*).[181]

Ker je bilo datirano oglje, moramo upoštevati možnost t. i. učinka starega lesa (*old wood effect*), za katerega pa domnevamo, da na najdišču ni znaten. To posredno sklepamo na podlagi prežganega stenskega ometa, v katerem so odtisnjene oblice, ki v premeru ne merijo več kot 10 cm, ter premera jam za stojke, ki so stale na robu ali dnu jam nekaterih zemljank, in ki ni znašal več kot 25 cm.[182] Domnevamo torej, da uporabljen les ni bil več kot nekaj desetletij (10–30 let) starejši od gradnje zemljanke. Tako vsaj pri stavbnem lesu učinek starega lesa ni verjeten.

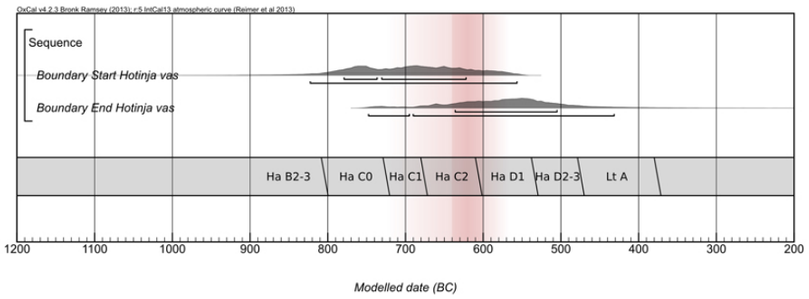
Pri Bayesovi statistični analizi 14C smo datacije združili v zamejeno fazo, ki predstavlja obdobje obstoja naselbine, in tako ocenili čas začetka in konca naselbine. Upoštevajoč parameter razpona, rezultati izračuna kažejo, da je naselbina trajala 0–115 let (68,2 % verjetnosti) oz. 0–220 let (95,4 % verjetnosti). Kot je razvidno iz *sl. 18*, domnevamo precej kratko trajanje naselbine; le nekaj človeških generacij, saj krivulja verjetnosti pada od višjih k nižjim vrednostim oz. teži k letu 0.

Ocena začetka in konca naselbine nakazuje širok razpon (začetek približno med 780 in 625 pr. n. št. ter konec med približno 645 in 505 pr. n. št. pri 68,2 % verjetnosti), vendar ocena njenega trajanja kaže na kratek čas. Zato le na osnovi 14C datacij ni mogoče natančno določiti časa obstoja naselbine, iščemo ga med 8., 7. ali 6. stol. pr. n. št. Kratkotrajnost naselja smo prikazali tudi s tipo-kronološko analizo keramičnih in kovinskih najdb in s stratigrafsko situacijo (mlajši vkopi praviloma ne sekajo starejših, pri stavbah ni zaslediti popravkov). V prid kratkotrajnosti naselja govorijo tudi druga dejstva, kot je relativno malo najdb, med katerimi so le redki kovinski predmeti, ter tip stavb, ki je značilen za občasno naselitev oz. kratkotrajno bivanje.

Natančnejšo starost naselja opredeljujejo najdbe. Značilne so keramične oblike stopnje Ha C oz. predvsem Ha C2, z najmlajšimi najdbami s prehoda v stopnjo Ha D1. Najdb, ki bi bile eventualno starejše od Ha C stopnje (oz. starejše od okvirno 720 ali 730 pr. n. št.), na najdišču ni. Prav tako ni verjetno, da bi najdišče trajalo v Ha D1 (okvirno 600 pr. n. št. in pozneje). Glede na časovni okvir navedenih

[181] Buck, Millard 2004; Bronk Ramsey 2009; Bayliss 2007; isti 2009.

[182] Jama 31: 30 × 24 cm, jama 24: 8 × 6 cm, jama 46: pr. 25 cm.



Slika 19. Prikaz ocene začetka in konca naselja v Hotinji vasi.
Figure 19. Estimated beginning and end of the settlement at Hotinja vas.

Having dated charcoal samples, we had to consider the so-called old wood effect. The pieces of burnt daub with the impressions of logs measuring up to 10 cm in diameter and the diameter of the postholes located at the edge or on the bottom of some of the SHs, that did not exceed 25 cm,[182] suggest that the wood could not have been more than a few decades (10–30 years) old when construction of the SHs began and hence that the old wood effect, at least as far as structural wood is concerned, is negligible.

When performing the Bayesian statistical analysis we joined the 14C dates into a single limited phase that represents the duration of the settlement; we thereby estimated the beginning and the end of the settlement. Taking into account the span parameter, the analysis has pointed to the duration of the settlement between 0 and 115 years (68.2% probability) or between 0 and 220 years (95.4% probability). As shown on *fig. 18*, we may presume a fairly short duration of the settlement, lasting only a few generations, as the probability curve falls from high to lower values and gravitates towards zero years.

The estimate of the beginning and the end of the settlement has a wide range (beginning roughly between 780 and 625 BC, ending roughly between 645 and 505 BC at 68.2%probability), but the estimate of the duration shows a relatively short period. Based on the 14C results alone, we can only offer a broad time frame for the existence of the settlement, which should be sought in the 8th, 7th or 6thcentury BC. The results of the typo-chronological analysis of the finds and the stratigraphic evidence (later pits usually not disturbing the earlier ones, no observed repairs of the buildings) have already indicated a short duration of the settlement, further corroborated by other observations such as a relative paucity of small finds that include only rare metal objects, as well as the type of buildings that is rather characteristic of occasional or temporary habitation.

[182] Pit 31: 30 × 24 cm, Pit 24: 8 × 6 cm, Pit 46: pr. 25 cm.

halštatskih stopenj v kombinaciji s kratko oceno trajanja naselbine na osnovi analize radiokarbonskih datacij (0–115 let pri 68,2 % verjetnosti) postavljamo naselje približno v 7. stol. pr. n. št. oz. predvsem v 2. pol. 7. stol. pr. n. št. (*sl. 18–19*).

A step towards a more precise dating of the settlement is provided by the finds. As shown they are typical of Ha C, mainly Ha C2, with the latest finds attributable to the transition to Ha D1. The site revealed no finds predating Ha C (i.e. earlier than roughly 720 or 730 BC). It is also not likely that the settlement continued to Ha D1 (roughly 600 BC). The chronological framework for individual phases of the Hallstatt period coupled with the estimate of the duration of the settlement as suggested by the radiocarbon results (0–115 years at 68.2% probability) shows the settlement was occupied sometime in the 7thcentury BC or, based on all available evidence, most likely in the second half of the 7thcentury BC (*fig. 18–19*).

NIŽINSKA NASELJA NA OBMOČJU PANONIJE IN V SOSEDNJIH POKRAJINAH – PREGLED IN OPIS STAVBNIH ZNAČILNOSTI

Na prostoru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga, med vzhodnimi oz. jugovzhodnimi Alpami, zahodnim lokom Karpatov ter Panonsko nižino z reko Donavo kot njeno vzhodno mejo, je obstajalo v železni dobi več Hotinji vasi podobnih naselij. To so naselja v ravninah in gričevnatem svetu s podobnim načinom gradnje stavb ter s podobno organiziranostjo in gospodarskimi dejavnostmi (*sl. 20*).

Obravnavan prostor je pretočen v smeri S–J in V–Z, kjer se srečujejo komunikacije, vplivi in stiki vzdolž jantarne ceste med Baltiškim in Jadranskim morjem ter vzdolž Donave.[183] Vendar so zemljanke kot poseben tip naselbin oz. način poselitve znane tudi v zahodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu.[184]

Značilnosti poselitve v SV Sloveniji v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi so že bile obravnavane,[185] raziskave zadnjih 15 let pa so razkrile več novih naselij, predvsem je poselitvena slika dopolnjena v nižinah Prekmurja in Dravskega polja. Nekatera naselja so večperiodna, znotraj posamezne mikroregije so opazni tudi premiki v poselitvi med (pozno) bronasto in zgodnjo železno dobo (npr. na območju Ptuja, in v okolici Murske Sobote med Kotarami in Novo tablo).

Na Z robu Dravskega polja je bilo v starejši železni dobi nedvomno pomembno središče višinska utrjena naselbina Poštela. Med Poštelo in Hotinjo vasjo na jugu je še eno starejšeželeznodobno višinsko

LOWLAND SETTLEMENTS IN THE AREA OF PANNONIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES – AN OVERVIEW AND CONSTRUCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The area of the East Hallstatt circle, extending from the eastern and south-eastern Alps, the western edge of the Carpathians to the eastern and southern edges of the Pannonian Basin, marked by the Danube river, has thus far revealed several settlements such as Hotinja vas that date to the Iron Age. These are all settlements in lowland or hilly areas showing comparable construction manners, organisation of space and economic activities. Some were inhabited over longer periods or in several periods (*fig. 20*). The area's main communication lines run in a N–S direction, making it an area of contacts along the Amber Route and along the Danube towards the east and west.[183] A similar type of settlement has also been observed in the West Hallstatt circle.[184]

The characteristics of settlement in NE Slovenia in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages have already been discussed.[185] The investigations in the last fifteen years revealed several new settlements, particularly in the lowlands of the Prekmurje region and in the plain of Dravsko polje. Some of the settlements are multi-period. We have also been able to observe shifts in settlement from the (Late) Bronze to the Iron Age within individual microregions (areas around Ptuj, between Kotare and Nova tabla near Murska Sobota).

183 Literatura za ta prostor je obširna, v prispevku so navedena le dela, ki so nam bila v času te študije (2016) dostopna.

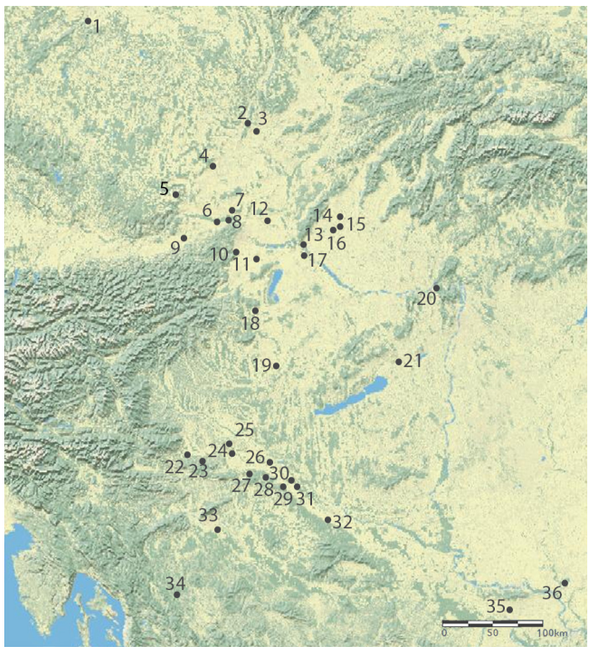
184 Zemljanke se v starejši železni dobi pojavljajo še na znatno večjem prostoru, kot je zajet v naši obravnavi (npr. v Švici, Nemčiji, na Poljskem, v Romuniji); njihova gradnja je odvisna od geološke podlage in ne kulture.

185 Prim. Teržan 1990, 118–121; ista 1999, 133–135; ista 2001, 132–135; Črešnar 2010, 74–80; Dular 2013, 111–122; glej tudi Arheološki vestnik 70, 2019, 319-486.

183 The literature for this area is extensive and the contribution only cites the publications available at the time of the study (2016).

184 In the Early Iron Age, SH appear across much wider areas than presented in this contribution (e.g. in Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Romania); their construction depends on the geology rather than culture.

185 Cf. Teržan 1990, 118–121; ead. 1999, 133–135; ead. 2001, 132–135; Črešnar 2010, 74–80; Dular 2013, 111–122; see also Arheološki vestnik 70, 2019, 319-486.



Slika 20. Karta naselij z zemljankami na prostoru V Alp in Panonije, omenjenih v tekstu.
Figure 20. Map of select sites with SHs in the area of the eastern Alps and Pannonia mentioned in the text.
Seznam najdišč / List of sites:
1. Jenštenj,
2. Kuřim,
3. Brno,
4. Těšetice,
5. Horn,
6. Unterparschenbrunn,
7. Michelstetten,
8. Großmugl,
9. Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf,
10. Wien – Oberlaa,
11. Göttlesbrunn,
12. Stillfried,
13. Ivanka pri Dunaji,
14. Ratkovce,
15. Hoste,
16. Sered',
17. Nové Košariská,
18. Sopron – Krautacker,
19. Vát – Bodon tábla,
20. Pilismarót,
21. Fehérvárcsurgó,
22. Hotinja vas,
23. Lancova vas,
24. Hajndl,
25. Kotare – Baza in Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti,
26. Goričan,
27. Zbelava,
28. Ludbreg,
29. Farkašić,
30. Sigetec,
31. Delovi,
32. Virovitica,
33. Zagreb,
34. Turska Kosa,
35. Gradina na Bosutu,
36. Kalakača.

naselje Črета in pa gomile v Rogozi; morda je iz tega časa tudi ena od jam iz pozno bronastodobne nižinske naselbine pri Slivnici. Vse omenjene lokacije so vidne s Poštele.[186]

Doslej najbolje raziskani in objavljeni nižinski naselji Kotare – Baza pri Murski Soboti in Hajndl pri Ormožu imata s Hotinjo vasjo skupne točke v razporeditvi stavb v okviru naselja, čeprav je prevladujoči tip bivalnih stavb v vsaki od njih drugačen. Hajndl in Kotare – Baza sta bila poseljena dlje časa, njun raster se je skozi čas deloma spreminjal, medtem ko je bilo življenje v Hotinji vasi kratkotrajnejše in je zato tloris bolj jasen. Zemljanke s Hajndla bi lahko bile samostojni bivalni objekti, lahko pa tudi pomožni objekti ob večjih stavbah. V naselju sta se odvijali kovaštvo in tkanje. Gruče stavb (kmetije) so tudi po dobrih 40 m narazen.[187] Na naselju Kotare – Baza prevladujejo različno usmerjene, s stojkami grajene stavbe. Gre za razpršen tip naselja vrh blagega hrbta, katere raster je bil pogojen s tekom potoka Dobel. Podobnosti s Hotinjo vasjo se kažejo v razporeditvi stavb okrog osrednjega, praznega prostora. Na Z in V robu je morda obstajala po ena kmetija, kjer so bile strnjene večje bivalne stavbe in drugi vkopani elementi, kot odpadne jame in zemljanke. Na dvorišču V dela so bili dve peči in vodnjak, na J pa večja zemljanka.[188] Podoben model gručaste vasi razpršenega tipa ob bregovih rek in potokov v Podravju in Prekmurju je znan že iz srednje in pozne bronaste dobe, ko je prevladovala poselitev v nižinah. Za nje

In the Early Iron Age, the hillfort at Poštela represented an important centre, located on the western edge of the Dravsko polje. In its surrounding area, between Poštela and Hotinja vas, there was another Early Iron Age hillfort at Črета; tumuli were excavated at Rogoza; possibly dating to the same period is one of the pits from the Late Bronze Age lowland settlement at Slivnica. All these locations are visible from Poštela.[186]

The lowland settlements that have thus far been most extensively investigated and published are those at Kotare – Baza near Murska Sobota and Hajndl near Ormož. Both show points in common with that at Hotinja vas in the internal layout of buildings, although the dominant types of houses differ. Hajndl and Kotare – Baza were inhabited over a longer period and their internal layouts did see some changes through time, while habitation at Hotinja vas was of a shorter duration and its ground plan hence clearer. The SHs at Hajndl may have functioned as independent living quarters, but may also have been outhouses of the larger buildings. Smithery and weaving took place within the settlement. Individual clusters of buildings (farmsteads) were located over 40 m apart.[187] The settlement at Kotare – Baza was mainly composed of buildings of a post-in-ground construction and different orientations. It may at first seem to have been a settlement with buildings scattered across a gentle ridge, the layout of which was determined by the Dobel stream. A comparison with the settlement at Hotinja vas, however, shows similarities in the arrangement of buildings around a central empty space. At Kotare – Baza, there may have been farmsteads at the W and E edges of the settlement, where a concentration of larger residential buildings and features that mainly consisted of refuse pits and SHs were exavated. The courtyard of the E part also revealed two fireplaces and a water well, the S part held a large SH.[188] A similar type of a clustered village located along the bank of a stream or a river has been known in the Podravje and Prekmurje regions already in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, when settlements were predominantly located in the lowland. These suggest a particular importance of their (potential) agrarian hinterland.[189]

Lowland settlements have also been unearthed in the neighbouring region of Styria in Austria, along the upper reaches of the Mura at Strettweg. These

186 Teržan 1990, 340 (Črета); Črešnar 2009.
187 Mele 2009, 76–78, 213–216, sl. 77; 90; Magdič 2006, 182–183.
188 Prim. Kerman 2011, 29–31, sl. 77.

186 Teržan 1990, 340 (Črета); Črešnar 2009.
187 Mele 2009, 76–78, 213–216, figs. 77; 90; Magdič 2006, 182–183.
188 Cf. Kerman 2011, 29–31, fig. 77.
189 Teržan 1999, 134.

se zdi pomembno predvsem njihovo (potencialno) agrarno zaledje.[189]

Nižinska naselja so odkrili v zadnjem času tudi na avstrijskem Štajerskem, npr. v zgornjem toku Mure pri Strettwegu. Le-te naj bi bile sočasne z višinsko naselbino na Falkenbergu in naj bi dodatno zagotavljale njen obstoj.[190]

Na Dolenjskem so nižinska, neutrjena naselja iz starejše železne dobe komajda poznana. Skromni sledovi poselitve se omenjajo na lokaciji Marjanov hrib pri Studencu v bližini utrjenega gradišča Cvinger nad Virom pri Stični ter na lokaciji Vovk pri Beli Cerkvi v bližini gradišča na Velikem Vinjem vrhu. Domnevana je tako stojkasta gradnja stavb kot stavbe na kamnitih temeljih.[191] Nekoliko bolje je raziskano najdišče Grofove njive pri Drnovem, kjer je bila odkrita manjša naselbina s pripadajočo gomilo iz certoške stopnje. Štiri stavbe velikosti 20–26 m^2 so bile grajene s stojkami, ob treh so bile ob njihovih daljših stranicah še manjše jame neznane namembnosti; v osrednjem delu, v bližini poti, pa so se nahajale večje jame okroglega ali kvadratnega tlorisa.[192]

Tudi poznavanje poselitve v starejši železni dobi na prostoru severozahodne Hrvaške je skromno. Gosteje poseljeno je bilo le Medžimurje in zgornja Podravina. Med Virovitico in Varaždinom se kažejo kot značilna nižinska naselja, čeprav so znana tudi gradišča. Med nižinskimi naselji so takšne z zemljankami kot v Hotinji vasi Zbelava – Pod Lipom, Šemovec – Šarnjak, Ludberg, Sigetec – Loke (Kroglice), Torčec – Međuriče, Goričan, Farkašić, Delovi – Grede I in Poljane I, Virovitica – Đurađ istok, Kiškorija sjever ter Đota. Ta naselja so običajno stala na rahlo dvignjenih predelih nad poplavno ravnico, a v bližini vodotokov. Bivalni ter delovni objekti so obdani s številnimi vkopanimi elementi; med njimi je več shrambnih in odpadnih jam. Nekatera so bila poseljena dlje časa.[193] Med bolje raziskanimi je Zbelava

189 Teržan 1999, 134.

190 Tiefengraber 2009, 397; Tiefengraber, Tiefengraber 2010, 410; Tiefengraber 2011, 399.

191 Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 119–122.

192 Pavlovič 2007; na tem mestu omenimo še eno podobnost s prostorom SV Slovenije. Obod gomile je obdajal jarek, ki je bil razprt; podobno je na najdiščih Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, 109–113, sl. 3), le da je bilo v dolenjski gomili več grobov, v Prekmurju pa po en žgan grob.

193 Kovačević 2007, 94–98, 105–106; isti 2008, 47–55, 66–68; isti 2012, 57–106 (Zbelava); Šimek 1989, 26; Bekić, Percan 2006, 143–144 (Šemovec – Šarnjak); Vikić-Belančić 1983–84; prim. Kovačević 2007, 96 (Ludbreg); Šimek 1980, 48–49; ista 1981, 42–43; ista 1982a, 265–278; ista 1982b, 25–33; prim. Kovačević 2009, 96 (Sigetec – Loke); Tomičić, Vidović 1984a, 87; ista 1984b, 91–93; Tomičić 1985, 26–30; prim. Teržan 1990, 144 (Goričan);

were presumably contemporaneous with the hillfort at Falkenberg and ensured its survival.[190]

In the region of Dolenjska, unfortified settlements from the Early Iron Age are scarcely known. Scarce habitation traces from the Early Iron Age are mentioned for the site at Marjanov hrib near Studenec, located in the vicinity of the hillfort at Cvinger above Vir pri Stični, and for the site at Vovk near Bela Cerkev in the area of the hillfort at Veliki Vinji vrh. The two settlements presumably included post-in-ground buildings and those with stone foundations.[191] Slightly better known is the site at Grofove njive near Drnovo, where a small settlement was unearthed with an associated tumulus from the Certosa phase. It included four 20–26 m^2 large, post-in-ground buildings, three had small pits of unknown function along their longer sides, while the central part, near the path, revealed large round or square pits.[192]

The Early Iron Age lowland settlement in NW Croatia is also poorly known, though its regions of Međimurje and upper Podravina appear to have been more densely settled. Typical lowland settlements have been unearthed between Virovitica and Varaždin. The lowland settlements with SHs comparable with Hotinja vas are: Zbelava – Pod Lipom, Šemovec – Šarnjak, Ludberg, Sigetec – Loke (Kroglice), Torčec – Međuriče, Goričan, Farkašić, Delovi – Grede I and Poljane I, Virovitica – Đurađ istok, Kiškorija sjever and Đota. These settlements usually occupy locations slightly elevated above the floodplain, but in the vicinity of waterways. Residential and working buildings were surrounded by numerous other pits that included several storage and refuse pits. Some of these settlements were inhabited over longer periods.[193] The more extensively researched

190 Tiefengraber 2009, 397; Tiefengraber, Tiefengraber 2010, 410; Tiefengraber 2011, 399.

191 Dular, Tecco Hvala 2007, 119–122.

192 Pavlovič 2007; we should mention another similarity with NE Slovenia: the tumulus was enclosed with a penannular ditch. Similar features have been found at Nova tabla near Murska Sobota (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001, 109–113; fig. 3), though the tumulus from Dolenjska contained more burials and those from Prekmurje single cremations.

193 Kovačević 2007, 94–98, 105–106; id. 2008, 47–55, 66–68; id. 2012, 57–106 (Zbelava); Šimek 1989, 26; Bekić, Percan 2006, 143–144 (Šemovec – Šarnjak); Vikić-Belančić 1983–84; cf. Kovačević 2007, 96 (Ludbreg); Šimek 1980, 48–49; ead. 1981, 42–43; ead. 1982a, 265–278; ead. 1982b, 25–33; cf. Kovačević 2009, 96 (Sigetec – Loke); Tomičić, Vidović 1984a, 87; eid. 1984b, 91–93; Tomičić 1985, 26–30; cf. Teržan 1990, 144 (Goričan); Marković 1982a, 51; id. 1982b, 248–251 (Farkašić P); id. 1984, 296–297; Teržan 1990, 144 (Delovi); Hršak 2006, 80–81; Kovačević 2010, 44–73; Ložnjak Dizdar 2006, 78–80 (Virovitica).

– Pod lipom. Ob večjih, bivalnih stavbah (nadzemne stavbe ter zemljanke) so bile odkrite še manjše enoprostorne zemljanke, več jam za shrambo in kurišča ter različne odpadne jame. Dve manjši zemljanki z jamami pravokotnega tlorisa, opredeljeni kot delovna prostora, sta po tlorisu podobni hotinjskim. Pri eni je bil ob zunanjem robu delno ohranjen 20 cm širok pas temnejše zemlje in zoglenelega lesa, ki nakazuje način nadgradnje.[194] V nekaterih zemljankah so bila tla iz zbite ilovice, kot npr. v naseljih Zbelava, Segetec, Delovi – Poljane I, Farkašič blizu kraja Draganovec; v slednjem je bila v večji vkopani stavbi glinena peč.[195] Nabor najdb iz teh naselij je podoben kot v Hotinji vasi (posodje, tkalske uteži, kamniti predmeti, redke kovinske najdbe). Metalurška oz. livarska dejavnost se domneva v naselju Goričan; odkrita je bila tudi železova žlindra,[196] podobno tudi na lokacijah Delovi – Poljane I[197] in Zbelava.[198]

Zemljanke so bile odkrite tudi v starejšeželeznodobnih naseljih, ki so stale na nekoliko dvignjenih legah in ne le v ravnini. V Zagrebu so bili na gornjegrajskem platoju pri cerkvi sv. Marka in v parku Grič izkopane ostaline naselja z zemljankami, delovnimi objekti, odpadnimi jamami in kurišči;[199] enako tudi na gradišču Kameni Vrh jugozahodno od Lepoglave.[200] Na najdišču Turska kosa je bila na območju naselja odkrita večja zemljanka, prav tako datirana v pozno bronasto in starejšo železno dobo. V enem od prostorov je bila odkrita manjša klop, v zasutju pa keramika in večja količina glinenega ometa. Ob zemljanki je stala večja nadzemna stavba, opredeljena kot tkalska hiša. Na robu naselja so se nahajale enostavne peči, katerih namembnost še ni jasna.[201]

V Vojvodini in severni Srbiji, na prostoru bosutske skupine, prevladujejo nižinske naselbine na visokih terasah, dvignjene nad poplavna območja. V teh naseljih so bile odkrite tudi (pol)zemljanke. Ena izmed njih je dobro raziskana Kalakača, kjer so našli več zemljank s stranicami dolžine med 2–3 m ter globine do 0,45 m in shrambenih jam. Podobne vkopane stavbe so bile odkrite tudi v prvi naselbinski

Marković 1982a, 51; isti 1982b, 248–251 (Farkašić P); isti 1984, 296–297; Teržan 1990, 144 (Delovi); Hršak 2006, 80–81; Kovačević 2010, 44–73; Ložnjak Dizdar 2006, 78–80 (Virovitica).

194 Kovačević 2007, 94–98, 105–106; isti 2008, 47–55, 66–68; isti 2012, 57–106.

195 Marković 1982a; isti 1982b.

196 Tomičić, Vidović 1984a; ista 1984b; Tomičić 1985; za datacijo tudi Teržan 1990, 144.

197 Marković 1984, 296–297.

198 Kovačević 2008, 52.

199 Mašić 2005; Mašić, Pantlik 2006; Mašić et al. 2006.

200 Šimek 1985.

201 Čučković 1993, 167–169; isti 2009, 24.

settlement is that at Zbelava – Pod lipom. Unearthed alongside larger, residential buildings (above-ground and SH) were smaller, single-room SHs, several storage pits, fireplaces and different refuse pits. Two of the smaller SHs of a rectangular ground plan, interpreted as working places, are comparable with the buildings from Hotinja vas in plan. One of them revealed a partially surviving 20 cm wide strip of dark earth and charred wood along one of the outer edges, which indicates the wooden construction.[194] Some of the SHs had the floor of beaten earth, for example those of the settlements at Zbelava, Segetec, Delovi – Poljane I, Farkašič near Draganovec; the settlement mentioned last probably also had a clay fireplace located next to a large SH.[195] The array of finds from these settlements is comparable to that from Hotinja vas (pottery, loom weights, stone objects, rare metal finds). Metallurgic activity, presumably casting, has been confirmed at Goričan; also recovered were pieces of iron slag.[196] Similar finds came to light at Delovi – Poljane I[197] and Zbelava.[198]

NW Croatia also revealed Early Iron Age SHs in settlements located on slight elevations. In Zagreb, for example, remains of a settlement with SHs, working buildings, refuse pits and fireplaces have been unearthed on the plateau of Gornji Grad near the church of St Marko and in the Grič park,[199] while SH and above-ground buildings were present in the hillfort at Kameni Vrh SW of Lepoglava, dated to the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Age.[200] The settlement at Turska kosa, attributed to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, revealed a large SH that possibly had a small bench in one of the rooms. There were found pottery and a large amount of clay daub with impressions. Excavated beside the SH was a large above-ground building interpreted as a weaver's building, while simple furnaces of an as yet unknown function were found at the edge of the settlement.[201]

Lowland settlements on high terraces, elevated above the floodplain, are predominant habitations in Vojvodina and northern Serbia, i.e. in the area of the Bosut group. These settlements also revealed (semi-) SHs. In a good excavated settlement at Kalakača several SHs were found, with sides measuring 2–3 m

194 Kovačević 2007, 94–98, 105–106; id. 2008, 47–55, 66–68; id. 2012, 57–106.

195 Marković 1982a; id. 1982b.

196 Tomičić, Vidović 1984a; eid. 1984b; Tomičić 1985; for dating also see Teržan 1990, 144.

197 Marković 1984, 296–297.

198 Kovačević 2008, 52.

199 Mašić 2005; Mašić, Pantlik 2006; Mašić et al. 2006.

200 Šimek 1985.

201 Čučković 1993, 167–169; id. 2009, 24.

fazi Gradine na Bosutu, kjer so nedvomno bivalne; tla in stene teh jam so bile utrjene z ilovico.[202]

Pomembne raziskave nižinskih naselij iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe so potekale na Spodnjeavstrijskem in Gradiščanskem. Tu so v času kulture žarnih grobišč prevladovala nižinska naselja s stavbami, grajenimi s stojkami; ob koncu pozne bronaste in v starejši železni dobi so se pojavile zemljanke. Njihova površina je znašala približno 9–12 m^2, globina pa približno 1 m. Naselja so bila med seboj približno enako oddaljena, ob njih so bila odkrita plana grobišča. Gre predvsem za najdišča, kot so Unterparschenbrunn, Horn, Göttlesbrunn, Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf, pa tudi Stillfried in Wien – Oberlaa. M. Lauermann je objavil še nekaj naselij z zemljankami, kot npr. Hollarbrunn, Großmugl, Michelstetten, Leobendorf ter Straß im Straßertal, ki jih razlaga kot nižinska ruralna naselja na odprtem.[203]

Podobno urejenost kot Hotinja vas ima Göttlesbrunn, kjer sta bili dve sočasni gruči stavb, datirani v stopnje Ha C1–D1. Na vmesnem prostoru med njima so bile odkrite shrambne jame trapezoidnega profila ter drugi elementi, npr. ognjišča. Zemljanke so bile različne, največ jih je bilo kvadratnega tlorisa, različno globoke, v nekaterih so bile jame za stojke. V naselju je potekala izdelava tekstila, keramike in druge dejavnosti. Pozornost vzbuja posodje, ki izkazuje stilistične posebnosti v okrasu, kar je morda odraz obstoja dveh različnih skupin (družin) v naselju. Domneva se, da gre za dve skupnosti, ki sta kljub razlikam delili osrednji prostor v naselbini za shrambo in pripravo hrane.[204] Drug primer predstavlja naselje Michelstetten, v katerem so bile odkrite bivalne in druge zemljanke ter jame kvadratnega in okroglega tlorisa, pri čemer je bila večina zemljank enotno usmerjena.[205] V naselju Unterparschenbrunn je bilo odkritih več vkopanih stavb kvadratnega tlorisa, a brez jam za stojke. V večini naj bi šlo za delavnice (tkalnice, lončarska delavnica idr.), nekatere bi lahko bile bivalne.[206] Tudi v Stillfriedu so bile odkrite zemljanke pravokotnega tlorisa, ki predstavljajo bodisi bivalne bodisi prostore za druge dejavnosti.[207]

[202] Medović 1978, 16–19, 26, 43; Vasić 1987a, 546; Medović 1988.

[203] Lauermann 1996a, 220–222, Abb. 2–6; isti 1997b, 146–157 (Unterparschenbrunn); isti 1994, 127–217; Griebl 1996, 95–114; ista 1997 (Horn); Hellerschmid 2006, 9–23, 97–103 (Stillfried); Ransedler 2006, 9–37, 234 (Wien – Oberlaa); Ramsl 1998, 9–16, 44–53 (Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf).

[204] Griebl 2004; Müller 2009, 217–220.

[205] Lauermann 1996a; isti 1996b; isti 1996c; isti 1997a; Preinfalk 2012.

[206] Lauermann 1994, 127–217; isti 1996a, 222, Abb. 2–6; isti 1997b, 153–157.

[207] Hellerschmid 2006, 9–23, 97–103.

and with pits measuring up to 0.45 m depth, as well as storage pits. Similar buildings were also found in the first habitation phase at Gradina above the River Bosut; these were certainly residential and had their floors and walls covered with loam.[202]

Important excavations of lowland settlements have been conducted in Lower Austria and in Burgenland. In the Urnfield culture period, lowland settlements with post-in-ground buildings dominated the area, joined at the end of the Bronze and in the Early Iron Ages by SHs that covered a surface of 9–12 m^2 and were dug roughly a metre into the ground. Settlements in the lowland and hilly areas were located at roughly equal distances from one another, and were associated with flat cemeteries. The key sites include Unterparschenbrunn, Horn, Göttlesbrunn, Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf, as well as Stillfried and Wien – Oberlaa. M. Lauermann has published several other settlements from Lower Austria that revealed SHs as Hollarbrunn, Großmugl, Michelstetten, Leobendorf and Straß im Straßertale, which he interprets as lowland rural settlements in an area of open land.[203]

An internal layout similar to that of Hotinja vas has been found at Göttlesbrunn, which revealed two clusters of probably contemporary buildings from Ha C1–D1. The empty space between the buildings revealed storage pits of a trapezoid cross section and other features, such as hearths. The SHs were constructed in different mannes, most of them square in plan and dug in at different depths and some held postholes. The activities identified at the settlement include textile and pottery production, as well as food preparation. The pottery shows different stylistic details and decorations that indicate two differences in the groups inhabiting the settlement; it would appear that two communities lived in the settlement and shared the central space intended for storing and preparing food.[204] Several contemporary residential units that consisted of residential and other SHs, as well as other square and round pits were excavated at Michelstetten, where most SHs shared a common orientation.[205] The settlement at Unterparschenbrunn revealed several SHs, also square in

[202] Medović 1978, 16–19, 26, 43; Vasić 1987a, 546; Medović 1988.

[203] Lauermann 1994, 127–217; id. 1996a, 220–222, figs. 2–6; id. 1997b, 146–157 (Unterparschenbrunn); Griebl 1996, 95–114; ead. 1997 (Horn); Hellerschmid 2006, 9–23, 97–103 (Stillfried); Ransedler 2006, 9–37, 234 (Wien – Oberlaa); Ramsl 1998, 9–16, 44–53 (Inzersdorf – Walpersdorf).

[204] Griebl 2004; Müller 2009, 217–220.

[205] Lauermann 1996a; id. 1996b; id. 1996c; id. 1997a; Preinfalk 2012.

Na lokaciji Großmugl je bilo odkritih več kot 100 vkopanih naselbinskih elementov; med njimi jame za shrambo in večji, verjetno bivalni objekti s podobnim naborom najdb (keramično posodje, vretenca in uteži za statve, hišni omet, redke kovinske najdbe).[208] Tudi na najdišču Wien – Oberlaa so bile odkrite vkopane stavbe – zemljanke oz. jame nepravilnega tlorisa, dolžine 3–4,2 m ter 0,6–1,2 m globoke. V zemljankah ni bilo jam za stojke, niti ognjišč ali tlaka poda; vendar je bilo ob eni od stavb 11 manjših jam kvadratnega tlorisa.[209]

Raziskave zadnjih desetletij na Češkem in Slovaškem so korenito spremenile sliko poselitve v starejši železni dobi. Pokazala se je presenetljiva gostota naselij v stopnji Ha C, zlasti v okviru posameznih mikroregij; ena od teh je severozahodno od Prage, ob 12 km dolgem potoku Vinoř, levem pritoku Labe. Na tem območju je bilo evidentiranih približno 30 halštatskih najdišč, eno od teh je naselje Jenštenj (Ha D1/2–LT A), kjer so ob objektih, grajenih s stojkami, prevladovale enotno usmerjene zemljanke in polzemljanke, večina velikosti 10–19 m^2. Tudi tu so bile odkrite predvsem keramične in le redke kovinske najdbe, pa tudi kamniti predmeti (žrmlje in brusi), kosi kovaške žlindre. Jenštenj je opredeljen kot ruralno naselje. Posamezno kmetijo so sestavljali zemljanka (ali polzemljanka), večji vkopan objekt ali dva, dve ali tri shrambne jame, jama s pečjo, ena ali dve plitvi ter ena ali dve globlji ovalni jami brez posebnih znakov o namembnosti, jama za izkop gline, do ena stavba, grajena s stojkami, in do ena delavnica. Vsaki kmetiji je v premeru pripadalo približno 30 m, naselbina pa naj bi se razprostirala na okoli 3–4 ha. V naselju je bivalo okoli 5 sočasnih kmetij, ki bi naj obstajalo približno 150 let. Približno 250 m proč je bilo odkrito naslednje istočasno naselje, približno 700 m oddaljeno pa še naselje iz stopnje Ha C2/D1.[210] Kaže, da tudi tu niso bile zemljanke značilne samo za »prave« nižine in neutrjena naselja, temveč tudi na višjih legah.[211]

Pomembne nove rezultate so prinesle tudi raziskave v nižinskem in gričevnatem območju južne Moravske, zlasti v okolici Brna in Znojma. Med pretežno ravninskimi naselbinami z zemljankami z

[208] Lauermann 1994, 149–151; Bachner, Lantschner 1994, 253–265; Bachner et al. 1994, 422.

[209] Ransedler 2006, 9–37, 234.

[210] Dreslerová 1995a, 1–2, 24–25, 61–62, 68–69.

[211] V Pragi je bilo npr. na terasi gradišče nad desnim bregom Vltave (Fridrichová 1974). Za mladohalštatska naselja, med njimi tudi takšna s podobnim tlorisom in stavbami kot Hotinja vas, glej npr. že pri Soudská 1966, 535–595 (najdišča Touchoměřice, Hostomice, Praha – Hloubětin, Krašovice (tloris dostopen na: http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002538), idr.).

plan, either without postholes or with one posthole in the centre of the SH or in front of it. These were presumably mainly workshops (weaver's, potter's and others), some could have been residential; the site is interpreted as a rural settlement.[206] The rectangular SHs from Stillfried are deemed to be either residential or working buildings, for example for weaving.[207] The site at Großmugl revealed over a hundred SHs that included storage pits and larger SHs, probably residential, with an array of finds similar to that from Hotinja vas (pottery, spindle whorls and loom weights, daub, rare metal finds).[208] The site of Wien – Oberlaa also revealed three 0.6–1.2 m deep pits with sides measuring 3–4.2 m beside SHs of irregular plan. The buildings had no postholes, hearths or floors; one of them had eleven smaller square pits dug along one of its sides.[209]

In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the research over recent decades has brought significant changes into the settlement feature in the Early Iron Age. Investigations have revealed a surprising density of settlements from Ha C. The research of the changes in the settlement pattern have predominantly been conducted within certain micro-regions; one of these lies NW of Prague, along the 12 km long Vinoř stream, the left tributary of the Laba. This area revealed roughly thirty Hallstatt sites. One is the settlement at Jenštenj (Ha D1/2–LT A) that revealed post-in-ground buildings alongside the predominant and mainly 10–19 m^2 large SHs and semi-SHs of a common orientation. The recovered finds mostly consisted of pottery with rare metal finds, stone artefacts (querns and whetstones) and pieces of smithing slag. Jenštenj has been interpreted as a rural settlement; one farmstead at the site was composed of a SH or semi-SH, one or two large sunken-pits, two or three storage pits, a pit with a hearth, one or two shallow and one or two deep oval pits without clear signs as to their function, a clay pit, an optional post-in-ground building and an optional workshop. Each farmstead measured roughly 30 m across and the settlement presumably extended over roughly 3–4 ha. The settlement was composed of around five contemporary farmsteads and was presumably inhabited over a period of around 150 years. Another, contemporary settlement was found only 250 m away, and roughly 700 m away a settlement attributed to Ha

[206] Lauermann 1994, 127–217; id. 1996a, 222, figs. 2–6; id. 1997b, 153–157.

[207] Hellerschmid 2006, 9–23, 97–103.

[208] Lauermann 1994, 149–151; Bachner, Lantschner 1994, 253–265; Bachner, Lantschner, Urbanek 1994, 422.

[209] Ransedler 2006, 9–37, 234.

območja horakovske kulture naj omenimo Brno – Řečkovice in Královo pole, Bezkov, Bulhary, Podivín, Skalice, Smolín in Kuřim, ki so živele v razvitem in mlajšem halštatskem obdobju.[212]

Posebej omembe vredno je nižinsko naselje Těšetice, kjer je bilo na lokaciji Vinohrady odkritih 17 vkopanih zemljank in drugih naselbinskih objektov iz stopnje Ha C2–D1. Zemljanke so bile večinoma pravokotnega tlorisa. Naselbina ima namreč podoben tloris kot Hotinja vas; zemljanke so bile razporejene okrog osrednjega, pretežno praznega prostora. Domnevno naj bi v teh bivališčih živelo 80–100 ljudi. Približno 100 m oddaljeno od naselbine v smeri proti severu je bilo pripadajoče grobišče.[213]

Podobna situacija, kot je pokazala že l. 1979 E. Studenikova,[214] je bila ugotovljena tudi na jugozahodnem Slovaškem, zlasti na območju Bratislave z okolico, kjer naj bi v stopnji Ha C porasla nižinska naselja (Rusovce, Trnávka, Vajnory, Mylanská dolina – Habánsky mlyn, Októbrové námestie, Primaciálny palác, Devínska Nova Ves ter Chorvátsky grob, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Bernolákovo, Stupava).[215] Več nižinskih naselij je bilo raziskanih tudi v ravninskih predelih ob Malih Karpatih, npr. Sered', Križovany nad Dudváhom, Ratkovce, Bučany, Hoste ter na podunajskih najdiščih Pusté Úľany, Janíky – Dolné Janíky in Nové Košariská.[216]

Na naselju Bratislava – Dúbravka so bile v mladohalštatski in zgodnjelatenski čas opredeljene 4 bivalne zemljanke. V tlorisu so bile pravokotne z zaobljenimi vogali, velikosti 4,5–5,5 × 3,4–4 m. V eni je bilo ognjišče, ena je imela na robu več jam za stojke. Stavbe so bile postavljene približno 20 m narazen in enotno usmerjene.[217]

Na naselju Hoste iz stopnje Ha D1 so bile bivalne zemljanke prav tako pravokotnega tlorisa, največja je merila 3,5 × 4,5 m, v globino pa 0,6 m. Več stavb je bilo manjših, zato je njihova bivalna namembnost vprašljiva; v nekaterih so bile jame za stojke, ognjišča, v dveh pa peč.[218] Podobne vrste je

[212] Golec 2003, 16–17; Čižmár 1999, 16–17; Nekvasil 1979; Ondruš 1961, 51–57; Podborský 1965b; isti 1970, 19–36; Tichý 1969, 168–177.

[213] Podborský 1965a; isti 1970, 20–21; Golec 2003, 18–20, 147.

[214] Studeníková 1979, 21–31.

[215] Studeníková 1984, 68; ista 1981, 37–44 (Chorvátsky Grob, Ivanka pri Dunaji); ista 1986, 221–226; Kraskovská 1970, 85–117 (Ivanka pri Dunaji); Veliačik, Romsauer 1994, 67–70 (Chorvátsky grob).

[216] Belanová et al. 2007, 423 (s tam navedeno literaturo); König 2003, 93–118 (Pusté Úľany); Müller 2012 (Sered', Ratkovce) idr.

[217] Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, 455–470.

[218] Bujna, Romsauer 1984, 277–322.

C2/D1.[210] In this area as well, the construction of SHs was not limited only to the lowland settlements 'proper' and to unfortified settlements.[211]

The significant new results were brought also by research in the lowland and hilly area of southern Moravia, in the surroundings of Brno and Znojmo. The predominantly lowland settlements with SHs from the area of the Horákov culture include those at Brno – Řečkovice, Brno – Královo pole, Bezkov, Bulhary, Podivín, Skalice, Smolín and Kuřim, occupied in the Early as well as the Late Hallstatt period.[212]

Especially attention has to be due to the lowland settlement at Těšetice - Vinohrady, where seventeen SHs and other settlement objects from Ha C2–D1, mostly rectangular in plan, were excavated. This settlement is similar in layout to Hotinja vas: the SHs were arranged around the largely empty central space; it is estimated that 80–100 individuals lived here in these houses. The associated cemetery was unearthed some 100 m northwards.[213]

A similar picture can be observed in SW Slovakia, as already in 1979 showed E. Studenikova.[214] Especially the area of Bratislava has been dotted with lowland Ha C settlements (Rusovce, Trnávka, Vajnory, Mylanská dolina – Habánsky mlyn, Októbrové námestie, Primaciálny palác, Devínska Nova Ves and Chorvátsky grob, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Bernolákovo, Stupava).[215] Several lowland settlements have been excavated in the lowland along the Lesser Carpathians, such as at Sered', Križovany nad Dudváhom, Ratkovce, Bučany, Hoste. Lowland settlements with either above-ground or SHs have also been found at Pusté Úľany, Janíky – Dolné Janíky and Nové Košariská.[216]

Four residential SHs from the settlement at Bratislava – Dúbravka have been attributed to the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods, located some

[210] Dreslerová 1995a, 1–2, 24–25, 61–62, 68–69.

[211] In Prague, a hillfort was located on a terrace on the right bank of the Vltava (Fridrichová 1974). On Early Hallstatt settlements, also such of a comparable plan and SHs to Hotinja vas, see Soudská 1966, 535–595 (the sites at Touchoměřice, Hostomice, Praha – Hloubětín, Krašovice (ground plan available at: http://www.archaiabrno.org/home_cs/?acc=preview&image=002538), etc.).

[212] Golec 2003; Čižmár 1999, 16–17; Nekvasil 1979; Ondruš 1961, 51–57; Podborský 1965b; id. 1970, 19–36; Tichý 1969, 168–177; Čižmar 1999.

[213] Podborský 1965a; id. 1970, 20–21; Golec 2003, 18–20, 147.

[214] Studenikova 1979, 21–31.

[215] Studeníková 1984, 68; ead. 1981, 37–44 (Chorvátsky Grob, Ivanka pri Dunaji); ead. 1986, 221–226; Kraskovská 1970, 85–117 (Ivanka pri Dunaji); Veliačik, Romsauer 1994, 67–70 (Chorvátsky grob).

[216] Belanová et al. 2007, 423 (with cited references); König 2003, 93–118 (Pusté Úľany); Müller 2012 (Sered', Ratkovce) etc.

bilo 5 km oddaljeno naselje Sered' iz stopnje Ha C2/D1. Ležalo je na rahlo dvignjenem območju ob sotočju dveh rek in v bližini pomembne višinske naselbine – gradišča Molpír pri Smolenicah. Odkrite so bile stavbe, grajene s stojkami, večja zemljanka nepravilnega tlorisa dolžine 9,5 m ter manjše zemljanke kvadratnega tlorisa; med slednjimi so bile nekatere obdane z jamami za stojke na robu jame ali okrog nje. Te naj bi služile za shrambe za žito, kleti ali druge gospodarske dejavnosti; njihova bivalna funkcija je vprašljiva.[219]

Približno 20 km oddaljeno od Sereda se je na robu rečne terase nahajalo istočasno naselje Ratkovce. Tudi tu sta bili odkriti dve naselbinski gruči, približno 200 m narazen, s po štirimi zemljankami. Dve stavbni jami sta bili v tlorisu kvadratni z zaobljenimi vogali, ostale so bile ovalnega oz. nepravilnega tlorisa. V nekaterih so bili sledovi ognjišč. Približno v oddaljenosti 2 do 5 km se obstajale še druge sočasne naselbine.[220]

Približno 250 m od gomilnega grobišča Nové Košariská je bilo odkrito nižinsko naselje z zemljankami in stavbo s stojkami. V eni izmed zemljank z razpoznavnim vhodom (objekt 2/05) so bile odkrite raznolike najdbe, kot keramika, kovinski predmeti, žrmlje in omet z odtisi desk.[221] Izjemno odkritje predstavlja pravokotna zemljanka (objekt 1/02), velikosti predvidoma 4 × 5,5 m, v kateri je bilo na njenem podu in ob dveh stenah odkritih 170 piramidalnih uteži, ki nakazujejo obstoj dveh statev. Večje število tkalskih uteži je bilo odkritih tudi v zemljankah nekaterih drugih naselbin z obravnavanega prostora, kot npr. Chorvátsky grob – Triblavina, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Smolenice – Molpír ter Freundorf v Spodnji Avstriji. Zemljanko s statvama oz. velikim številom tkalskih uteži v naselbini v Nove Košariski je morda možno povezati z t. i. grobom tkalke iz gomile 6, in zato domnevati, da v tej naselbini ni živelo le enostavno strukturirano kmečko prebivalstvo, temveč tudi pripadniki višjega družbenega sloja.[222]

Z območja Panonije/ Transdanubije so ob višinskih gradiščih, ki so nastala ob pomembnih trgovskih poteh, znana predvsem nižinska naselja. Med bolje

[219] Paulik 1955, 135–194; Müller 2012, 306–357; z vprašanjem, ali so zemljanke bivalne, so se ob Müllerju ukvarjali tudi drugi raziskovalci; ključen faktor za opredelitev namembnosti mu je velikost zemljank. Odgovor, zakaj v večini naselbin na odprtem manjka dokazov za druge tipe stavb, je, da naj bi bile te stavbe zgrajene brez vkopanih elementov (Müller 2009, 209–225; isti 2012, 352–357; prim. Ranseder 2006, 236–238; Griebl 2004, 101–127; Lauermann 1994, 170; isti 1996a, 221–225).

[220] Müller 2012, 404–414, 440–441.

[221] Čambal, Gregor 2005; Čambal 2006, 56–59.

[222] Belanová et al. 2007, 419–434; prim. Teržan 1996, Abb. 6.

20 m away from one another and sharing a common orientation. They were rectangular in plan with rounded corners, measuring 4.5–5.5 × 3.4–4 m in surface. One of them had a hearth and one several postholes along the edge.[217]

At the settlement at Hoste (Ha D1), the SHs, including the residential ones, were also square in plan. The largest one covered a 3.5 × 4.5 m large surface and was dug 0.6 m deep. Several SHs were smaller and their residential character is uncertain; the interiors of some had postholes, hearths, two even a furnace.[218] A similar settlement was excavated 5 km away at Sered', attributed to Ha C2/D1. The site lies on slightly elevated ground at the confluence of two rivers and in the vicinity of the important hillfort at Molpír near Smolenice. Excavations unearthed post-in-ground buildings, a large SH of irregular plan measuring 9.5 m in length, as well as smaller square SHs. Some of them had post holes either at the edge of the pits or around them; they are interpreted as cereal storehouses, workshops, cellars, while their residential function is questionable.[219] A contemporary settlement was also found at the roughly 20 km distant site at Ratkovce, lying at the edge of a river terrace. Here as well, two clusters of buildings were found located some 200 apart from one another and each comprising four SHs. Two of the SHs were square with rounded corners, others were either oval or irregular in plan. Some revealed traces of hearths. Nearby sites lie only 2 or 5 km away.[220]

A lowland settlement with SHs and one above-ground building was excavated some 250 m from the well-known tumulus cemetery at Nové Košariská. One of the SHs (2/05) yielded a variety of finds: pottery, metal artefacts, quernstones and pieces of daub with the impressions of wooden boards; the entrance into the building was also identified.[221] A very revealing SH represented a partially preserved rectangular Building 1/02 that presumably measured 4 × 5.5 m. It revealed 170 loom weights, as parts of two looms, lying on the floor along two sides of the SH with some other ceramics. Large quantities of loom

[217] Stegmann-Rajtár 1996, 455–470.

[218] Bujna, Romsauer 1984, 277–322.

[219] Paulik 1955, 135–194; Müller 2012, 306–357; other researchers besides Müller have dealt with the question of whether the SHs functioned as living quarters; for Müller, the factor in identifying the function was size; he also believed that the reason for the lack of evidence for other types of buildings in the lowland settlements lies in the fact that these would have been devoid of any kind of cut features (Müller 2009, 209–225; Müller 2012, 352–357; cf. Ranseder 2006, 236–238; Griebl 2004, 101–127; Lauermann 1994, 170; id. 1996a, 221–225).

[220] Müller 2012, 404–414, 440–441.

[221] Čambal, Gregor 2005; Čambal 2006, 56–59.

raziskanimi naselji z zemljankami je Sopron – Krautacker, ki sodi v poznohalštatsko in zgodnjelatensko obdobje. Ob pravokotnih zemljankah domnevajo tudi nadzemne stavbe.[223] Zemljanke so bile odkrite tudi v halštatskodobni naselbini Fehérvárcsurgó, na bližnjem najdišču Mór[224] in v naseljih Pilismarót,[225] Vát – Bodon[226] iz stopnje Ha C2–D1, ter mlajšem naselju Sé – Doberdo.[227] Bile so kvadratnega, pravokotnega ali nepravilnega tlorisa, lahko s centralno stojko ali več stojkami v notranjosti. Imele so osnovno ogrodje iz brun ter stene iz prepleta, premazanega z glino. V več zemljankah so bile klopi (podesti), jame ter v enem od vogalov ali v sredini ognjišče. Tik ob hiši so se nahajale shrambne in druge jame. V zasutju zemljank so bili predvsem odlomki keramike, živalske kosti ter predilna vretenca in piramidalne uteži. Poljedelskih orodij je bilo odkritih zelo malo, nekaj več je najdb železnih nožev; ti so bili pogosto odkriti ob ognjiščih, zato jih povezujemo s pripravo hrane. Živalski kostni ostanki nakazujejo, da je imela živinoreja vsaj tako pomembno vlogo kot poljedelstvo.[228]

Če strnemo, se je na obravnavanem prostoru poselitev razmahnila predvsem v stopnji Ha C oz. Ha C2. V tem času je obstajalo oz. na novo nastalo več nižinskih naselij, ki so imela podobno notranjo urejenost kot Hotinja vas (npr. Göttlesbrunn in Těšetice) (*sl. 20*). Kot so nekateri raziskovalci že opozorili, sta potreba po poselitvi območij, primernih za kmetijstvo, in s tem nastanek nižinskih naselij z zemljankami verjetno povezana s poslabšanjem vremenskih razmer (navsezadnje gre za čas »halštatskega platoja«).[229]

Gre za gručaste zaselke, skupine zemljank s spremljevalnimi naselbinskimi objekti; pogosta je razvrstitev stavb okrog dvorišča, enotna usmerjenost stavb, jame za shrambo pa na robu bivalnega prostora. Gre za nižinska naselja ruralnega značaja, s posameznimi kmetijami/ gospodarstvi, ki glede na odkrite najdbe izkazujejo primerljive gospodarske dejavnosti in deloma samozadostno obrt (kovaštvo, predenje in tkanje idr.). Le ob nekaterih naseljih so bila odkrita tudi pripadajoča grobišča.

Nižinska naselja so verjetno odraz že močno razslojene družbe v starejši železni dobi. Zaradi lege na ugodni ravnici bi lahko preskrbovala s hrano višinska

[223] Jerem et al. 1984, fig. 7; Schwellnus 2009, 245–261; ista 2011, 359–373.
[224] Béla 1993, 191–197.
[225] Wollák 1975, 56–58, Abb. 2.
[226] Molnar, Farkas 2011, 43–66.
[227] Gál, Molnár 2004, 165, 214, 18., 35 tábla.
[228] Jerem 2003, 184, 190–191.
[229] Prim. Griebl 2004, 127–128; Felgenhauer 1956, 16–180; Preinfalk 2012; Langenecker 1996, 221–234.

weights within SHs have been found in several other settlements, for example at Chorvátsky grob – Triblavina, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Smolenice – Molpír and Freundorf in Lower Austria. The SH with loom weights from the setttlment of Nove Košariská alludes the grave of a female weaver from Tumulus 6 at Nové Košariská, therefore it has been suggested that the settlement was not inhabited just by simply structured farmer population, but that it held a pride of place.[222]

In Pannonia or Transdanubia, respectively, the lowland settlements of SHs have been excavated along the hillforts situated near the important communication lines. One of the better researched sites is the Late Hallstatt/Early La Tène lowland settlement at Sopron – Krautacker that comprised both SH and aboveground buildings.[223] SHs were also found in the area of the Hallstatt settlement at Fehérvárcsurgó, the nearby site at Mór,[224] in the settlements at Pilismarót,[225] Vát – Bodon[226] (both Ha C2–D1) and Sé – Doberdo (Ha D2-3/ Lt A)[227] and elsewhere. It is nevertheless possible to state that the population here mainly lived in SHs with a timber framework and wattle-and-daub walls. Several SHs had small benches, pits and hearths located in a corner or in the centre. Storage and other pits were found next to these buildings. Their fills mainly included pottery, animal bones, spindle whorls and loom weights. They contained very few farming tools. More numerous are the finds of knives; they were frequently found near the hearths and must therefore have been connected with food preparation. Animal bone remains indicate that livestock farming was at least as important as land cultivation.[228]

In conclusion, we should note that the lowlands of the East Hallstatt circle suitable for arable and livestock farming became more densely settled in Ha C or Ha C2. At this time, several lowland settlements existed or were established a new that had an internal layout similar to that established at Hotinja vas (particularly comparable sites at Göttlesbrunn and Těšetice) (*fig. 20*). As several researchers have already pointed out, the need to inhabit areas suitable for arable farming and the appearance of lowland settlements with residential SHs may have been connected with the deteriorating weather conditions (it is, after all, the period of the 'Hallstatt plateau').[229]

[222] Belanová et al. 2007, 419–434; cf. Teržan 1996, fig. 6.
[223] Jerem, et al. 1984, fig. 7; Schwellnus 2009, 245–261; ead. 2011, 359–373.
[224] Béla 1993, 191–197.
[225] Wollák 1975, 56–58, fig. 2.
[226] Molnar, Farkas 2011, 43–66.
[227] Gál, Molnár 2004, 165, 214, 18., 35 tábla.
[228] Jerem (ed.) 2003, 184, 190–191.
[229] Cf. Griebl 2004, 127–128; Felgenhauer 1956, 16–180; Preinfalk 2012; Langenecker 1996, 221–234.

utrjena naselja, ki naj bi skrbela za varnost svojih teritorijev in za zatočišče v nemirnih obdobjih, kar pa je le ena od možnih predpostavk. Nekaj je pokazateljev, da pri nižinskih naselij z zemljankami ne gre le za naselja nižjega sloja prebivalstva, ampak drugih kulturnih ali etničnih skupnosti. Kot kaže nižinsko naselje Nové Košariská v bližini bogato opremljenih gomil, pa so morda v nekaterih teh naselij bivali tudi pripadniki višjega družbenega sloja, ki so svoje svojce pokopavali v gomilah, kajti ob nižinskih naseljih na Slovaškem, v Spodnji Avstriji in Gradiščanskem so doslej znana predvsem plana grobišča.

Na tem obširnem in kulturno različnem prostoru, pa ob podobnem tipu naselij in bivalnih stavb ugotavljamo tudi podobnosti v keramičnem repertoarju. Omenimo naj le nekatere, kot so npr. ovalni lonci z držaji (tip L2a1), sklede ali skodele tipa S-Sk3, centralni okrasni motivi v notranjosti skled, cedila, ognjiščne koze ter pitosi tipa Pi1. Na širšo povezanost celotnega obravnavanega prostora kaže tudi razprostranjenost čolničastih fibul šmarješkega tipa, kateremu pripada tudi edina odkrita fibula v Hotinji vasi.

Nižine severovzhodne Slovenije v starejši železni dobi niso bile tako skromno poseljene, kot se je to zdelo pred začetkom arheoloških raziskav, ki so spremljale izgradnjo avtoceste. Naša raziskava je pokazala, da so nižinska naselja nastala bodisi nedaleč proč od višinskih utrjenih naselij bodisi od njih oddaljena v rodovitni ravnici Dravskega in Ptujskega polja ter Prekmurja.

Vloga Hotinje vasi je bila verjetno podobna, kot so jo imela ostala nižinska naselja na prostoru štajersko-panonske skupine oz. vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga. Bila je ruralno, deloma samooskrbno in kmetijsko usmerjeno naselje, ki je nastalo v zaledju višinskega naselja, gradišča kot regionalnega središča.

These lowland settlements comprised clusters of SHs that shared a common orientation, were arranged around an empty central space or courtyard and were associated with features that included storage pits located next to the living quarters. In several instances, these settlements have been interpreted as rural settlements composed of individual farmsteads. The recovered finds show that similar activities took place in them and similar crafts were practised (smithing, spinning, weaving and so forth), making them at least in part self-sufficient units. Associated cemeteries have also been found for some of them.

The lowland settlements suggest a stratified society. Being located in the fertile plains, they may have supplied food to the hillforts that in turn provided security to the settlements in the lowland, though this is a mere speculation at this point. There are also indications of the lowland settlements not being occupied by people of a lower social status, but rather of different cultural or ethnic backgrounds. The lowland settlement at Nové Košariská, Slovakia, with an adjacent tumulus cemetery, shows that some of these settlements may have been inhabited by higher classes that buried their dead under tumuli, while other settlements in Slovakia and those in Lower Austria and Burgenland/ Gradiščanska are associated mostly with flat cemeteries.

This vast area was inhabited by a population of different cultural groups that built comparable settlements and houses, but also used pottery that shows certain similarities. These include forms such as ovaloid jars with grips (Type L2a1), dishes or bowls of Type S-Sk3, central decorative motifs on the base interiors of dishes, colanders, firedogs and pithoi of Type Pi1; also pointing to a connectedness of the area is the boat fibula of the Šmarjeta type.

The investigations that took place in advance of the construction of the motorway cross in Slovenia have shown that the plains of NE Slovenia were not as sparsely settled during the Early Iron Age as previously thought. Our research has shown that the lowland settlements in this area stood either in proximity to the hillforts or slightly farther away on the fertile plains of the Dravsko polje, Ptujsko polje and Prekmurje.

The role of the settlement at Hotinja vas was probably comparable to that of the other lowland settlements in the Styria/ Štajerska-Pannonia group or the East Hallstatt circle. It was a partly self-sufficient agricultural settlement established in the hinterland of a hillfort that functioned as a regional centre.

OPISI NAJDB

Tab. 1:

Zemljanka 1

1. Skleda, delno ohranjena (G1). SE 44, inv. št. A18137.
2. Skleda, delno ohranjena (G68). SE 43, inv. št. A18162.
3. Odl. ustja sklede z navpičnimi vzporednimi kanelurami (G4). SE 44, inv. št. A18202.
4. Odl. ustja sklede (G5). SE 44, inv. št. A18189.
5. Odl. sklede ali skodele z navpičnimi vzporednimi kanelurami in bradavico (G6). SE 44, inv. št. A18222.
6. Skleda ali skodela, delno ohranjena, z vodoravnimi vzporednimi kanelurami na vratu, nizom vtisnjenih jamic na prehodu, vzporednimi navpičnimi kanelurami na največjem obodu in sledovi grafitnega premaza (G69). SE 43, inv. št. A18165.
7. Odl. ustja sklede ali skodele z vzporednimi in navpičnimi kanelurami (G7). SE 44, inv. št. A18174.
8. Odl. lonca z navpičnim držajem (G11). SE 44, inv. št. A18241.
9. Odl. ustja lonca (G13). SE 44, inv. št. A18211.
10. Odl. ustja lonca, rob je razčlenjen z odtisi prstov (G15). SE 44, inv. št. A18215.
11. Odl. pekve z jezičastim držajem (G52). SE 44, inv. št. A18236.
12. Prenosna pečka, delno ohranjena (G65). SE 44, inv. št. A18180.
13. Miniaturna pekva z jezičastim ročajem, delno ohranjena (G77). SE 43, inv. št. A18170.
14. Stožčasto vretence (G66). SE 44, inv. št. A18201.
15. Piramidalna utež, delno ohranjena (G78). SE 43, inv. št. A18172.
16. Kamnito orodje, fragmentirano (G79). SE 43, inv. št. A18476.

Zemljanka 8

17. Odl. ustja sklede (G173). SE 248, inv. št. A18252.
18. Odl. sklede ali skodele z vzporednimi poševnimi kanelurami (G175). SE 248, inv. št. A18251.
19. Odl. sklede ali skodele z vzporednimi širokimi kanelurami in sledovi grafitnega premaza. SE 248, inv. št. A18257.
20. Lonec s štirimi vodoravnimi držaji, delno ohranjen. SE 248, inv. št. A18249.
21. Odl. ustja lončka. SE 248, inv. št. A18242.
22. Pekva ali pokrov, delno ohranjena. SE 248, inv. št. A18250.

Tab. 2:

Zemljanka 13

1. Odl. ustja sklede (G226). SE 267, inv. št. A18376.
2. Skleda, delno ohranjena (G228). SE 267, inv. št. A18305.
3. Odl. ustja skodele s presegajočim ročajem (G235). SE 267, inv. št. A18381.
4. Odl. ustja lončka (G249). SE 267, inv. št. A18363.
5. Odl. ustja lonca (G250). SE 267, inv. št. A18320.
6. Odl. ustja lonca z uvitim plastičnim rebrom (G246). SE 267, inv. št. A18354.
7. Lonec (G238). SE 267, inv. št. A18377.
8. Odl. pekve ali pokrova (G281). SE 267, inv. št. A18327.
9. Odl. pekve z držajem (G278). SE 267, inv. št. A18349.
10. Piramidalna utež z vrezanim križem na zgornji ploskvi (G 302). SE 267, inv. št. A18371.

Večja jama 12

11. Odl. pekve z jezičastim držajem (G359). SE 238, inv. št. A18087.
12. Odl. ustja lonca (G353). SE 238, inv. št. A18086.
13. Odl. posode s plastično bradavico (G356), inv. št. A18081.
14. Ognjiščna koza, delno ohranjena (G360), inv. št. A18089.
15. Vretence z vzporednimi žlebovi (G361), inv. št. A18477.
16. Železen nož s trnastim nastavkom za ročaj (G362), inv. št. A18477.

Manjša jama 32

17. Posoda z visokim vratom, delno ohranjena (G402), inv. št. A18396.

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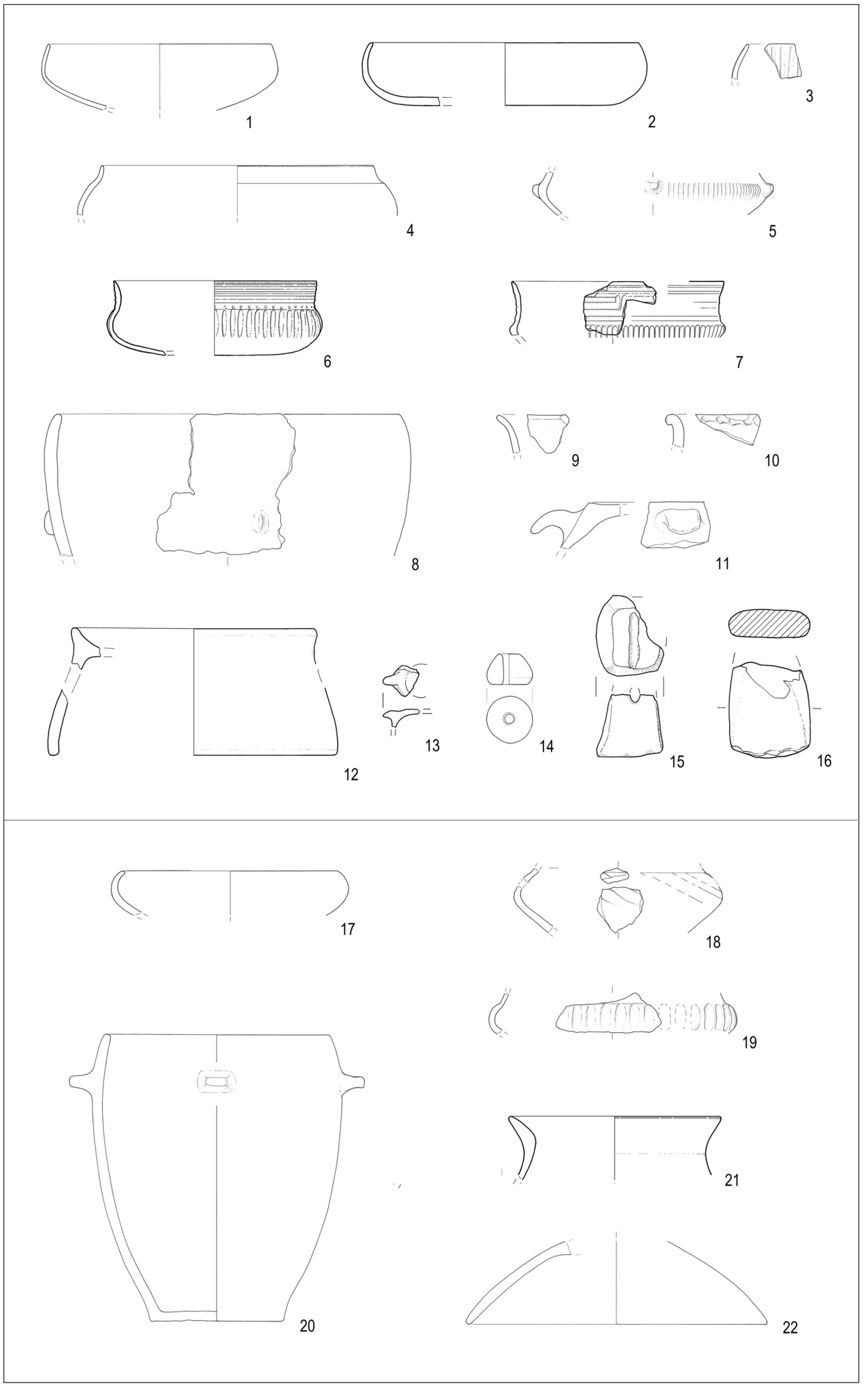
Remšnik: zgodovina, geologija, minerali / Geschichte, Geologie, Mineralien, Ravne na Koroškem.

Tabla 1. Hotinja vas. Izbor najdb iz zemljanke 1 (1–16) ter zemljanke 8 (17–22). M = 1:4.
Plate 1. Hotinja vas. Select finds from SH 1 (1–16) and SH 8 (17–22). Scale = 1:4.



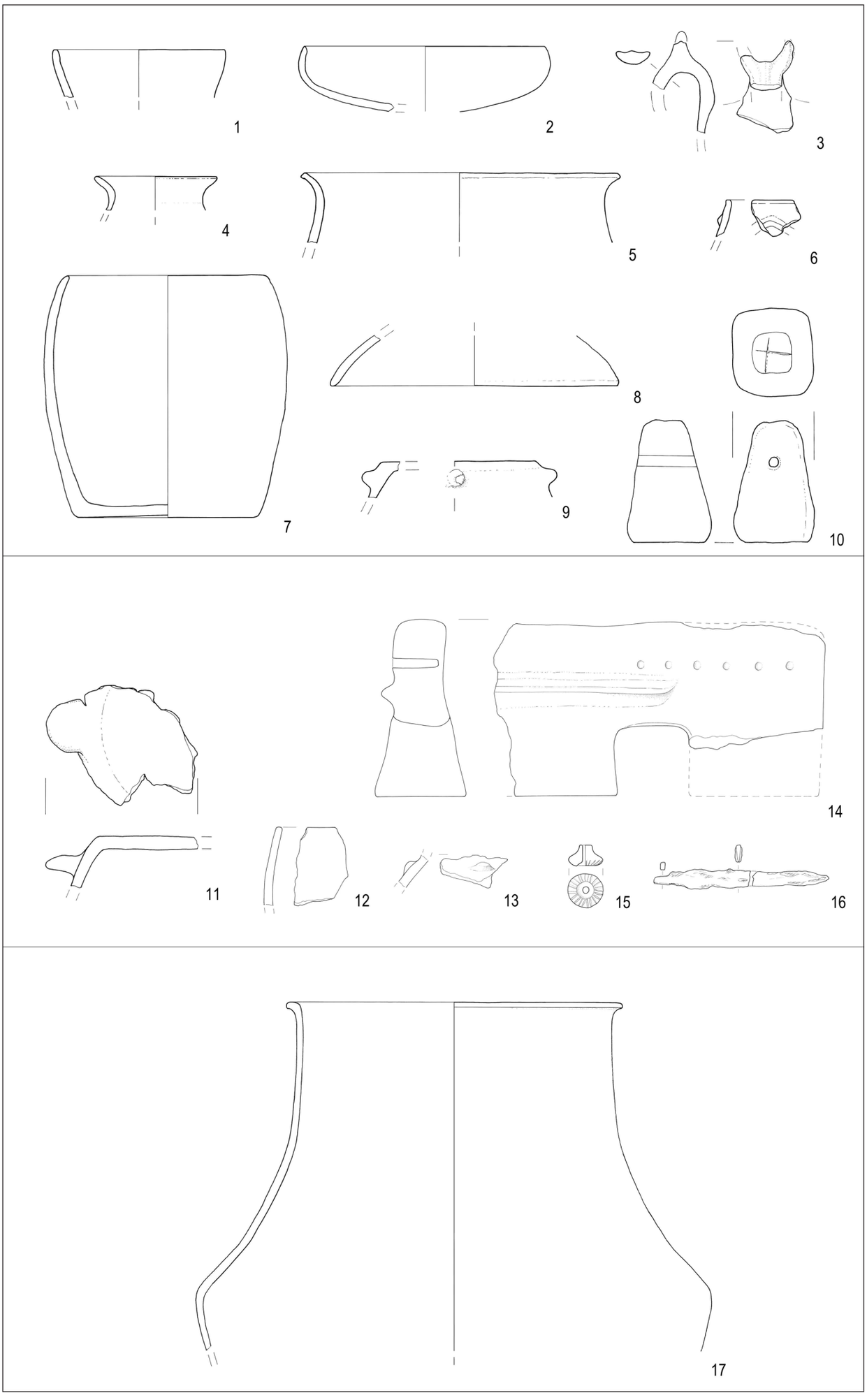


Tabla 2. Hotinja vas. Izbor najdb iz zemljanke 13 (1–10), večje jame 12 (11–16) in manjše jame 32 (17). M = 1:4.
Plate 2. Hotinja vas. Select finds from SH 13 (1–10), large Pit 12 (11–16) and small Pit 32 (17). Scale = 1:4.

POBREŽJE V MARIBORU – GROBOVI MLAJŠE KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ

Vesna Koprivnik

Plano žarno grobišče v vzhodnem delu Pobrežja leži v majhnem gozdu 750 metrov južno od Drave in je 450 metrov oddaljeno od prve obdravske terase. Grobovi so bili odkriti na zahodnem robu gozda, na severnem robu terena z ledinskim imenom Groblje (parc. št. 383, 390, 391 in 393, k. o. Pobrežje), od koder se grobišče širi v gozd, medtem ko njegov obseg v drugih smereh ni znan.

Prve grobove je leta 1936 ob odpiranju gramozne jame odkril lastnik parcele Ivan Jugovec.[1] Muzejsko društvo je kmalu zatem uvedlo evidenco nad kopanjem in leta 1939 odkrilo 14 nepoškodovanih grobov in 9 grobnih ruševin, medtem ko število poprej uničenih grobov ni znano. Tega leta je bilo za muzej pridobljenih 69 keramičnih posod in 21 bronastih predmetov.

V letih 1944 do 1947 je tudi lastnik sosednje parcele, parc. št. 390, k. o. Pobrežje, Franc Kaube pričel s kopanjem gramoza in naletel na vsaj 20 grobov. Pri nadaljnjem širjenju gramoznice je bilo v letih 1947 do 1952 na isti parceli odkritih še 14 keramičnih posod in 70 bronastih predmetov, ki jih je najditelj oddal v muzej.

Sistematična izkopavanja Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor pod vodstvom kustosa arheologa Stanka Pahiča so se pričela leta 1952 in so trajala od aprila do junija, občasno pa so se nadaljevala v letih 1955, 1956 in 1957. V vsem tem času je bilo izkopanih 157 grobov, ki jih je S. Pahič objavil v KIM 6 (1972).

Zaradi nadaljnjega odkopavanja gramoza so ponovna občasna raziskovanja grobišča potekala tudi v letih 1964 in 1973, ko je S. Pahič raziskal še grobove, označene s številkami 158 do 178.

Približna ocena celotnega števila odkopanih ali uničenih grobov se tako giblje med 200 in 230, medtem ko število vseh grobov zaradi neugotovljenega obsega grobišča ostaja neznano.

[1] Podatki o številki parcele k. o. Pobrežje se razlikujejo: S. Pahič 1954 in *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*: parc. št. 391; Baš 1939 in S. Pahič 1991: parc. št. 390; S. Pahič 1972: parc. št. 393.

POBREŽJE IN MARIBOR – GRAVES OF THE LATE URNFIELD PERIOD

Vesna Koprivnik

The flat urn cemetery in the east part of Pobrežje is located in a small forest some 750 m south of the River Drava and some 450 m from the first Drava terrace. The graves unearthed thus far were located along the western edge of the forest, on the north edge of the area known as Groblje (Lot Nos. 383, 390, 391 and 393, Pobrežje cadastral community). The cemetery certainly extends further into the forest, while its existence elsewhere has not been established.

The first graves came to light in 1936, when Ivan Jugovec dug a gravel pit on his land.[1] The museum association soon began monitoring the gravel extraction and recorded 14 undisturbed and 9 damaged graves in 1939, while the number of previously destroyed graves is unknown. In that year, the museum in Maribor received 69 ceramic vessels and 21 bronze objects from this cemetery.

In 1944–1947, Franc Kaube, the owner of the adjacent Lot No. 390, Pobrežje cadastral community, also began extracting gravel and stumbled upon at least 20 graves. The extension of the gravel pit on the same lot in 1947–1952 revealed further 14 ceramic vessels and 70 bronze objects that the finder brought to the museum.

Systematic archaeological excavations began in 1952. They were conducted by the Maribor Regional Museum and led by curator Stanko Pahič. They lasted from April to June of that year, continuing in 1955, 1956 and 1957. Altogether 157 graves were investigated in this period and published in KIM 6 by S. Pahič (1972).

The continuing gravel extraction brought about new excavations in 1964 and 1973, when Pahič investigated Graves 158 to 178.

The total number of the investigated and destroyed graves is estimated at between 200 and 230, while the number of the graves of the cemetery cannot be estimated because its extent has not yet been established.

[1] The data on the lot number, in the Pobrežje cadastral community, differ: S. Pahič 1954 in Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum (*Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*): Lot No. 391; Baš 1939 and S. Pahič 1991: Lot No. 390; S. Pahič 1972: Lot No. 393.

ZGRADBA KATALOGA

V pričujočem katalogu so predstavljeni grobovi z žarnega grobišča na Pobrežju od številke 158 do 178, ki jih je v letih 1964 in 1973 raziskal S. Pahič.

Leta 1964 je izkopal grobove 158 do 163 (20. julija), 164 in 165 (23. julija), 166 do 169 (29. julija), 170 (30. julija) in grob 171 (3. avgusta) na delu gozdne parcele 383, k. o. Pobrežje. Leta 1973 so bili odkriti grobova 172 in 173 (20. novembra) ter grobovi 174 do 178 (24. decembra) na delu gozdne parcele št. 383, k. o. Pobrežje. V katalog so vključene tudi grobne najdbe, za katere ni podatkov, katerim grobovom pripadajo, zato so v katalogu navedene kot najdbe iz neznanih grobov na Pobrežju, kot jih je označil že S. Pahič. Nekaj jih je bilo izkopanih leta 1952 in julija 1964, nekaj najdb pa je brez vsakršnih podatkov o pridobitvi za muzej.[2]

Leta 1991 je S. Pahič navedene grobove in najdbe iz neznanih grobov v obliki brošure v samozaložbi objavil v ciklostilno razmnoženem zvezku *Moji poslednji pobreški grobovi*, *Doneski k pradavnini Podravja 6* (v nadaljevanju S. Pahič 1991), ki je dopolnitev h katalogu Pobrežje (KIM 6) iz leta 1972.

Enake risbe predmetov (S. Pahič 1991, 19) so tudi v neobjavljenem nemškem delu sina S. Pahiča, Vitka Pahiča, *Die urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfelder von Brinjeva gora und Maribor – Pobrežje, Katalog und Tafeln, 1987* (v nadaljevanju V. Pahič 1987), katerega tipkopis hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor.

S. Pahič je objavil tudi podrobno poročilo o okoliščinah in poteku kopanj gramoza na lokaciji grobišča, pomanjkanju stalnega nadzora ter posledičnem uničevanju in reševanju omenjenih grobov, kar je pogosto preprečilo izdelavo ustrezne dokumentacije z opisi grobov in povzročilo nepotrebno izgubo grobnih najdb.[3]

Naš katalog je sestavljen iz opisa grobov in grobnih pridatkov. Opisi grobov, osnovni podatki o sestavi posameznih grobnih celot in izkopanih grobnih pridatkih so deloma povzeti po opisih S. Pahiča iz Inventarne knjige Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor, v glavnem pa iz brošure S. Pahiča iz leta 1991. Iz navedenega dela so povzete tudi shematične risbe ohranjenih grobov (164–178) in po letu 1972 dopolnjen tloris žarnega grobišča na Pobrežju (*sl. 1*).

Predmete, ki jih hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, je ponovno izrisal Drago Oman. Računalniško obdelavo načrta grobišča, risb posameznih grobov

[2] S. Pahič 1991, 2–20; isti, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*.

[3] S. Pahič 1991, 2–20.

STRUCTURE OF THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue presents the graves that Stanko Pahič excavated at Pobrežje in 1964 and 1973 (Graves 158 to 178).

In 1964, Pahič excavated Graves 158 to 163 (20 July), 164 and 165 (23 July), 166 to 169 (29 July), 170 (30 July) and 171 (3 August) on lot No. 383, Pobrežje cadastral community, located in the forest. In 1973, he investigated Graves 172 and 173 (20 November), and Graves 174 to 178 (24 December) on the same lot. The catalogue includes also the grave goods without a known context that Pahič marked as found in unknown graves. Some were excavated in 1952 and in July 1964, others are devoid of any data on accession.[2]

Pahič self-published the goods from the above-enumerated and from unknown graves already in 1991, in a cyclostyle made volume of *Moji poslednji pobreški grobovi* (eng. *My last graves from Pobrežje*), *Doneski k pradavnini Podravja 6* (hereinafter Pahič 1991), which supplemented the Pobrežje catalogue published in 1972.

In this volume the same drawings were used (S. Pahič 1991, 19) as in the unpublished paper in German written by the son of S. Pahič, Vitko Pahič, *Die urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfelder von Brinjeva gora und Maribor – Pobrežje, Katalog und Tafeln, 1987* (hereinafter V. Pahič 1987), a typescript of which is kept in the Maribor Regional Museum.

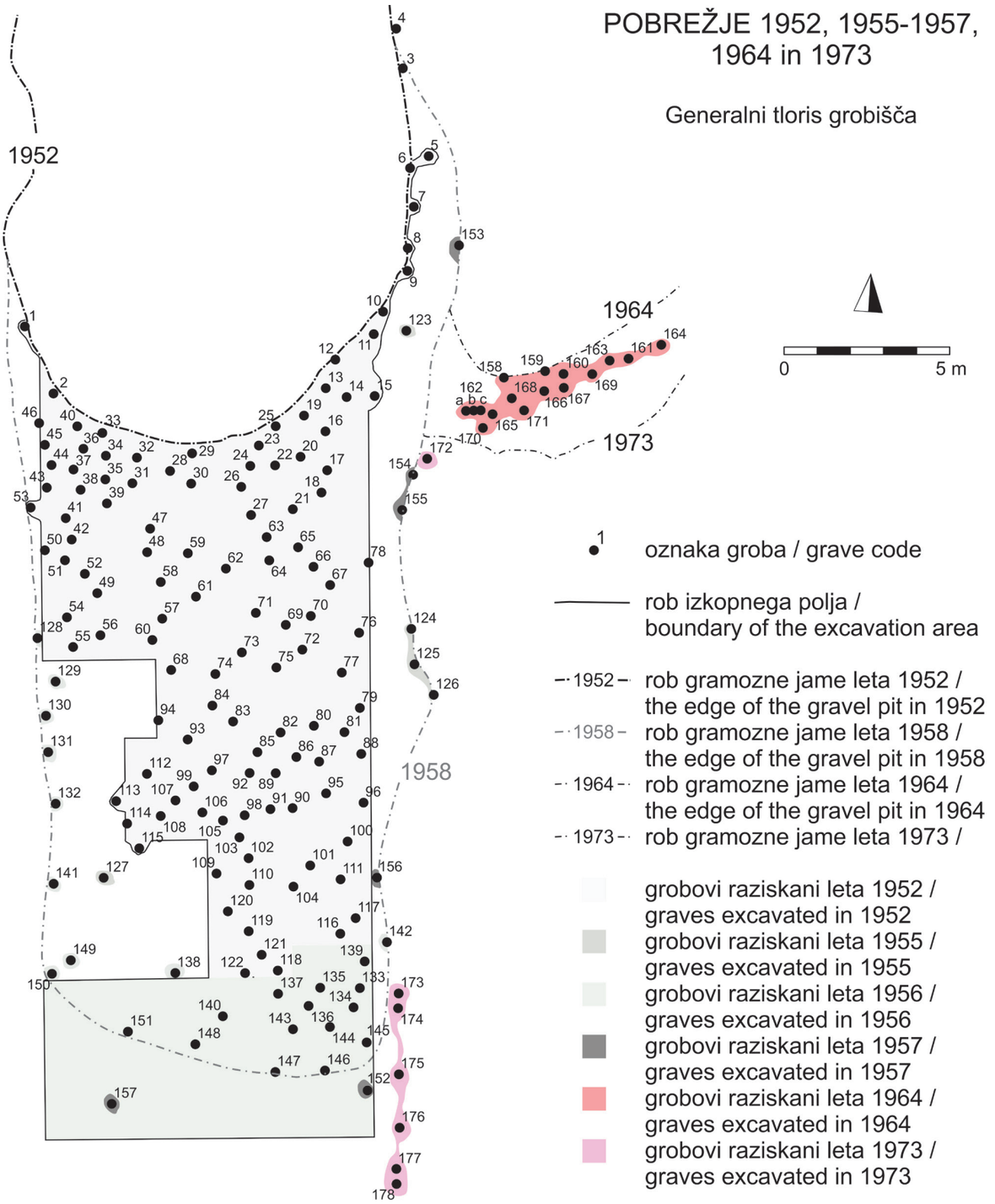
Stanko Pahič also published a detailed report on the circumstances and course of the gravel extraction at the cemetery, the lack of permanent supervision and consequentially the destruction and salvage of graves, often without an appropriate documentation, and an unnecessary loss of grave goods.[3]

The catalogue below contains a description of the graves and of the grave goods. The descriptions of the graves, the basic data and the excavated goods are mainly taken from the 1991 publication by Stanko Pahič, in part also from the descriptions that S. Pahič provided in the inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum. The 1991 publication by S. Pahič is also the source of the shematic drawings of the surviving graves (164–178) and of the plan of the urn cemetery at Pobrežje supplemented after 1972 (*fig. 1*).

The grave goods kept in the Maribor Regional Museum have been drawn anew by Drago Oman. Bine Kramberger provided a digitised plan of the cemetery, of the drawings of individual graves (plans and cross sections) and of the grave goods; he also

[2] S. Pahič 1991, 2–20; id., *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum*.

[3] S. Pahič 1991, 2–20.



Slika 1. Generalni tloris grobišča Pobrežje.
Figure 1. General plan of the cemetery at Pobrežje.

(prerezi in tlorisi) in predmetov ter oblikovanje tabel je pripravil Bine Kramberger. Pri postavitvi tabel je sodelovala tudi Eline Nas.

V katalogu si opisi predmetov v posameznem grobu sledijo po zaporednih številkah na tablah. Za predmete, ki so izgubljeni ali založeni in niso bili inventarizirani, je v opombah naveden opis, risba pa je prerisana iz dela S. Pahiča (1991).

Pri tipološki opredelitvi in poimenovanju tipov posod sem se večinoma zgledovala po delu Janeza Dularja, *Halštatska keramika v Sloveniji*[4]. Pri ponovnem pregledu gradiva je prišlo do nekaterih

prepared the plates. Some of them were prepared in collaboration with Eline Nas.

The descriptions of the goods from individual graves follow the same order as their drawings on the plates. The goods that are either lost or misplaced and not inventoried are noted in footnotes, while their drawings are taken from the publication by S. Pahič (1991).

The typological attribution and nomenclature is based on that used by Janez Dular in his contribution on the Hallstatt pottery from Slovenia (*Halštatska keramika v Sloveniji*)[4]. Some definitions differ

[4] Dular 1982.

[4] Dular 1982.

sprememb v tipološki opredelitvi posameznih predmetov, ki so navedene v spodnji tabeli (*sl. 2*).

Slika 2. Preglednica terminoloških sprememb pri poimenovanju posod.
Figure 2. Changes in the descriptions of the vessel types.

Pahič 1991	Pobrežje 2021 (katalog)
Skodela – *Tab. 2: 5*	Latvica – *Tab. 1: 8*
Skodelica – *Tab. 2: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 1: 7*
Skodela – *Tab. 3: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 2*
Skodela – *Tab. 3: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 1*
Skodela – *Tab. 4: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 5*
Skodela – *Tab. 5: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 10*
Skodela – *Tab. 5: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 12*
Skodela – *Tab. 5: 5*	Latvica – *Tab. 2: 11*
Skodela – *Tab. 7: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 3: 9*
Skodela – *Tab. 7: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 3: 10*
Skodela – *Tab. 8: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 4: 4*
Skleda – *Tab. 7: 5*	Latvica – *Tab. 8: 1*
Skodela – *Tab. 10: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 6: 5*
Skodela – *Tab. 10: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 6: 6*
Skodela – *Tab. 11: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 5: 5*
Skodela – *Tab. 12: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 7: 3*
Skodela – *Tab. 12: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 7: 2*
Skodela – *Tab. 13: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 8: 4*
Skodela – *Tab. 13: 5*	Latvica – *Tab. 8: 6*
Skodela – *Tab. 15: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 10: 3*
Skodelica – *Tab. 15: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 10: 2*
Skodela – *Tab. 17: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 12: 1*
Skodelica – *Tab. 17: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 11: 3*
Skodelica – *Tab. 20: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 13: 10*
S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*	**Pobrežje 2021 (katalog)**
Skodela – inv. št. A 2777 b	Latvica – *Tab. 4: 5*
Skodela – inv. št. A 2800 č	Latvica – *Tab. 13: 11*

V kataloški opis posameznega predmeta so vključeni podatki o ohranjenosti, snovi, iz katere je izdelan, tipološka opredelitev, opis, ornament, mere in inventarna številka. Vsa lončenina je bila izdelana prostoročno, zato tega v katalogu posebej ne navajam.

Uporabljene okrajšave:

- frg. – fragment(-i)
- vel. – velikost
- dol. – dolžina
- šir. – širina
- viš. – višina
- deb. – debelina
- pr. – premer
- ohr. – ohranjen(-a, -o)
- rek. – rekonstruiran(-a, -o)
- pribl. – približen(-a, -o)

Na tablah so prikazane grobne celote, ki si sledijo po zaporednih grobnih številkah. Tem sledijo

from those provided by Pahič and the changes are listed on the table below (*fig. 2*).

Pahič 1991	Pobrežje 2021 (catalogue)
Bowl – *Pl. 2: 5*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 1: 8*
Cup – *Pl. 2: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 1: 7*
Bowl – *Pl. 3: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 2*
Bowl – *Pl. 3: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 1*
Bowl – *Pl. 4: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 5*
Bowl – *Pl. 5: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 10*
Bowl – *Pl. 5: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 12*
Bowl – *Pl. 5: 5*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 2: 11*
Bowl – *Pl. 7: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 3: 9*
Bowl – *Pl. 7: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 3: 10*
Bowl – *Pl. 8: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 4: 4*
Dish – *Pl. 7: 5*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 8: 1*
Bowl – *Pl. 10: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 6: 5*
Bowl – *Pl. 10: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 6: 6*
Bowl – *Pl. 11: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 5: 5*
Bowl – *Pl. 12: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 7: 3*
Bowl – *Pl. 12: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 7: 2*
Bowl – *Pl. 13: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 8: 4*
Bowl – *Pl. 13: 5*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 8: 6*
Bowl – *Pl. 15: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 10: 3*
Cup – *Pl. 15: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 10: 2*
Bowl – *Pl. 17: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 12: 1*
Cup – *Pl. 17: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 11: 3*
Cup – *Pl. 20: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 13: 10*
S. Pahič, *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum*	**Pobrežje 2021 (catalogue)**
Bowl – Inv. No. A 2777 b	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 4: 5*
Bowl – Inv. No. A 2800 č	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 13: 11*

The catalogue description of individual goods comprises data on the state of preservation, material, form, surface treatment and colour, decoration, measurements and inventory number. All pottery is hand-made, which is therefore not specified in individual descriptions.

Abbreviations:

- frg. – fragment(s)
- l. – length
- w. – width
- h. – height
- th. – thickness
- diam. – diameter
- surv. – surviving
- reconstr. – reconstructed
- approx. – approximately

The grave finds presented on the plates are arranged according to the successive numbers of

najdbe iz neznanih grobov. Številke predmetov so tekoče številke v okviru ene table.

Keramične najdbe so na tablah večinoma v merilu 1:3, razen posameznih velikih žar, ki so v merilu 1:4, kar je navedeno na tablah. Risbe kovinskih najdb so v merilu 1:2, načrti grobov pa v merilu 1:20. Legenda k načrtom grobov je objavljena pri V. Pahič 1987, 211.[5]

OPIS GROBOV IN GROBNIH PRIDATKOV

Grob 158

Grob je bil uničen pri kopanju gramoza. Na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) so bili v steni gramoznice vidni le ostanki žganine s fragmenti ostankov velike žare. Po pripovedovanju delavcev sta bili v grobu dve amfori: večja razlomljena, ki so jo zavrgli, in manjša nepoškodovana, ki so jo prinesli v muzej in je bila menda pokrita s skodelico.[6]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 1*)**:**

1. Amfora bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Rame posode je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi in vrezano cikcak črto, ki pod ročajema preide v trojno vrezano girlando, pod katero so kratki navpični vrezi. Trakasta ročaja sta nepravilnega pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,5 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 10,8 cm, pr. ustja 9,2 cm, pr. dna 5,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2746.

Tri posode, velika žara, amfora in skodelica, vse neznanih oblik in velikosti, so bile uničene.

Grob 159

Grob je bil delno uničen pri kopanju gramoza. Pri ogledu (20. 7. 1964) so bili v steni gramoznice 30 do 40 cm pod površino še vidni plast žganine, fragmenti manjši žari podobne posode, poškodovan vrč, skodelica in poškodovan bronast obroček.[7]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 1*)**:**

2. Skodelica polkroglaste oblike z ravnim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj in znotraj svetlo rjave barve s temno sivo liso. Okrašena je z žigosanimi dvema vodoravnima in dvojno girlandoidno črto vtisnjenih pravokotnih jamic. Viš. 5,6 cm, pr. ustja 10,7 cm, pr. dna 2,7 cm. Inv. št. A 2748.

graves, followed by the goods from unknown graves. The numbers of goods on the plates begin anew with each new plate.

Ceramic goods are mainly in the scale of 1:3 with the exception of some of the large urns in the scale of 1:4, which is noted below respective plates. Metal goods are in the scale of 1:2, grave plans in the scale of 1:20. The legend to the grave plans has been published in V. Pahič 1987, 211.[5]

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVES AND GRAVE GOODS

Grave 158

It was largely destroyed during gravel extraction. Only the pyre remains with sherds of a large urn were still visible in the wall of the gravel pit (20 July 1964). Workers reported that the grave contained two amphorae: a fragmented large one that was discarded and a smaller one, reportedly covered by a cup, that they brought to the museum.[6]

Description of find (*Pl. 1*)**:**

1. Biconical amphora with an everted rim and a conical neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. Shoulder is decorated with three horizontal incised lines and an incised zigzag line that continues below the handles into a garland of three incised lines underlined by short vertical incisions. Strap handles are sub-rectangular in section (w. 1.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 10.8 cm, rim diam. 9.2 cm, base diam. 5.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2746.

Three vessels (large urn, amphora, cup) of unknown form and size have not been preserved.

Grave 159

It was damaged during gravel extraction. By rescue interventions (20 July 1964), only a layer of pyre remains, sherds of a vessel resembling a small urn, a damaged jug, a cup and a damaged bronze ring were visible in the wall of the gravel pit some 30 to 40 cm below the surface.[7]

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

2. Hemispherical cup with a vertical rim and a concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, light brown with a dark grey patch on the exterior and the interior. Decorated with stamped rectangular dots forming two horizontal lines at the rim and a double garland below them. H. 5.6 cm, rim diam. 10.7 cm, base diam. 2.7 cm. Inv. No. A 2748.

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5 Za vso strokovno pomoč, moralno spodbudo in podporo se iskreno zahvaljujem Bibi Teržan, Matiji Črešnarju in Dragu Omanu.

6 S. Pahič 1991, 23.

7 S. Pahič 1991, 23.

5 I would like to thank Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar and Drago Oman for their professional advice, encouragement and support.

6 S. Pahič 1991, 23.

7 S. Pahič 1991, 23.

3. Fragmentiran bronast spiralni obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz petih navojev zvite žice okroglega preseka. En konec je zaključen v delno ohranjeno zanko, drugi odlomljen. Pr. 3,5 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2749.
4. Vrč trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom, kratkim izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, svetlo rjave barve. Delno ohranjen presegajoč trakast ročaj je nepravilnega pravokotnega, na zunanjo stran nekoliko izbočenega preseka (šir. 3 cm, deb. 1 cm). Viš. 10,9 cm, pr. ustja 9,6 cm, pr. dna 4,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2747.

Posoda neznane oblike in velikosti je bila uničena.

Grob 160

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. V grobu je bila velika žara, v kateri so bili dve latvici in dve amfori, ena cela in ena fragmentirana.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 1*)**:**

5. Amfora trebušaste oblike z visokim usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj lisasta, rdečkasto rjave do temno sive, znotraj temno sive barve. Rame je med ročajema okrašeno z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih pik in tremi vodoravnimi vrezi, nad katerimi so vrezani stoječi šrafirani trikotniki s podaljškoma oz. zastavicama. Na največjem obodu je trak vrezanih skupin s po tremi visečimi trikotniki, ki jih spodaj v cikcaku obdaja niz vtisnjenih pik. Trakasta ročaja sta trapezoidnega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 16 cm, pr. ustja 11 cm, pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2752.
6. Fragmenta amfore trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivo rjave barve. Rame posode je okrašeno s štirimi vodoravnimi vrezi, vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih pik in trojno vrezano cikcak črto, ki pod ročajema preide v trojno vrezano girlando. Trakasta ročaja sta nepravilnega pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,5 cm). Ohr. viš. 11,1 cm, pr. ustja 11,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2751.
7. Mala polkroglasta latvica z uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rdečkasto rjave, znotraj temno rjave barve. Okrašena je s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi in vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih pik, pod katerimi so skupine s po sedmimi navpičnimi vrezi. Ornament je zapolnjen z belo inkrustacijo. Viš. 4,5 cm, pr. ustja 11 cm, pr. dna 3,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2754.
8. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave

3. Fragmented bronze spiral ring (earring or hair ring) of five coils of round-sectioned wire. One end forms a partially surviving loop, the other is broken off. Diam. 3.5 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2749.
4. Jug with a short everted rim, a conical neck and a concave base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, light brown. Partially surviving high strap handle is sub-rectangular in section and slightly convex on the exterior (w. 3 cm, th. 1 cm). H. 10.9 cm, rim diam. 9.6 cm, base diam. 4.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2747.

Vessel of an unknown form and size has not been preserved.

Grave 160

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 revealed a large urn containing two dishes with an inturned rim and two amphorae, one complete and one fragmented.

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

5. Amphora with a slightly everted rim, a long curved neck and a concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, mottled reddish-brown to dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with a horizontal line of impressed dots and three incised horizontal lines, above them are standing triangles with extensions, below them and across maximum diameter is a series of hanging triangles underlined by a zigzag line of impressed dots. Strap handles are trapezoid in section (w. 1.8 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 16 cm, rim diam. 11 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2752.
6. Two fragments of an amphora with an everted rim and a conical neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, grey-brown. Shoulder is decorated with four horizontal incised lines with a horizontal line of impressed dots in the centre and a triple zigzag line below that continued into a garland of three incised lines below the handles. Strap handles are sub-rectangular in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.5 cm). Surv. h. 11.1 cm, rim diam. 11.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2751.
7. Small hemispherical dish with an inturned rim and a concave base (omphalos), of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-brown on the exterior, dark brown on the interior. Decorated with three horizontal incised lines and a horizontal line of impressed dots at the rim, as well as stripes of seven vertical incisions below; incisions are filled with white encrustation. H. 4.5 cm, rim diam. 11 cm, base diam. 3.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2754.
8. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown with dark

barve s temno sivimi lisami, znotraj temno sive barve. Viš. 8,4 cm, pr. ustja 17,6 cm, pr. dna 7,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2753.

9. Fragmenti zgornjega dela velike trebušaste žare s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame posode iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, svetlo rjave in temno sive barve. Ohranjen del ramena posode je okrašen s skupino dvanajstih navpičnih plitvih kanelur in s poševnimi plitvimi kanelurami, ki v skupinah po štiri potekajo izmenično v motivu cikcaka. Rek. ohr. viš. 17 cm, pr. ustja 26 cm. Inv. št. A 2750.

Grob 161

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. Od velike žare se je ohranilo le nekaj neznačilnih fragmentov. Pri dnu žare so bili na žganini z ostanki sežganih kosti lonec, fragmenti amfore in fragmenti dveh latvic.[8]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

1. Fragment latvice s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivo rjave barve. Na rami je okrogla nalepljena plastična bradavica. Ohr. viš. 8,6 cm, pr. ustja 19,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2757.
2. Fragment latvice s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim, poševno nažlebljenim ustjem in vodoravnim jezičastim držajem (šir. 2,3 cm, deb. 1 cm) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno sive, znotraj svetlo rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 5,7 cm, pr. ustja 18 cm. Inv. št. A 2758.
3. Lonec bikonične oblike z izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj rdečkasto črne do rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Okrašen je z vodoravnim razčlenjenim, prečno narezanim plastičnim rebrom, pod katerim so skupine s po tremi navpičnimi gladkimi rebri. Viš. 11,5 cm, pr. ustja 14,5 cm, pr. dna 6,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2755.
4. Fragmenti trebušaste amfore z visokim stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Zunanja površina je rdeče rjave in sivo rjave barve, notranja površina je temno rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta nepravilnega trapezoidnega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Rek. viš. 14,8 cm, pr. ustja 15,7 cm, pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2756.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

[8] S. Pahič 1991, 27.

grey patches on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. H. 8.4 cm, rim diam. 17.6 cm, base diam. 7.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2753.

9. Fragments of the upper part of a large ellipsoid urn with an everted rim, a conical neck and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, light brown and dark grey. Surviving part of the shoulder is decorated with a stripe of twelve vertical narrow grooves and with stripes of four oblique narrow grooves forming a zigzag motif. Reconstr. upper part h. 17 cm, rim diam. 26 cm. Inv. No. A 2750.

Grave 161

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 only revealed a few undiagnostic sherds of a large urn that contained pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, with a jar, as well as sherds of an amphora and two dishes with an inturned rim placed on top.[8]

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

1. Fragment of a dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, grey-brown. On its shoulder there is an applied round knob. Surv. h. 8.6 cm, rim diam. 19.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2757.
2. Fragment of a dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark grey on the exterior, light brown on the interior. Decorated with wide oblique grooves on the rim and a horizontal tongue-shaped grip below it (w. 2.3 cm, th. 1 cm). Surv. h. 5.7 cm, rim diam. 18 cm. Inv. No. A 2758.
3. Biconical jar with an everted rim in a slightly concave base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, reddish-black to brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with oblique incisions at maximum diameter and stripes of three plain ribs below it. H. 11.5 cm, rim diam. 14.5 cm, base diam. 6.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2755.
4. Fragments of an amphora with an everted rim, a long conical neck and a concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is red-brown and grey-brown on the exterior, dark brown on the interior. Strap handles are sub-trapezoid in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.7 cm). Reconstr. h. 14.8 cm, rim diam. 15.7 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2756.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

[8] Pahič 1991, 27.

Grob 162 a

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. Na globini 55 cm je bila velika žara, od katere so se ohranili le neznačilni fragmenti. V žari so bili ob latvici še fragmenti drugih manjših posod, izven žare pa fragment vrča.[9]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

5. Latvica konične oblike z uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave in temno sive, znotraj temno sive barve. Viš. 7,2 cm, pr. ustja 18 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2761.
6. Fragment dna večje posode sivo rjave barve. Pr. dna 10 cm. Inv. št. A 2759 b. Založen.
7. Mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ni ohranjen. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno rjave do temno sive barve, znotraj temno siv. Viš. 4,7 cm, pr. ustja 6,3 cm, pr. dna 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2762.
8. Fragment vrča trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj in znotraj temno siva in rjava. Rame posode je okrašeno z vrezanimi cikcak črtami in dvema vodoravnima črtama, pod katerimi je vodoravni trak vrezanih visečih šrafiranih trikotnikov. Ohr. viš. 10,5 cm, rek. pr. ustja 11,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2760.
9. Fragment posode z delom trakastega ročaja (skodelica, amfora ali vrč?) sivorjave barve. Vel. frg. 4,5 × 5,9 cm. Inv. št. A 2759 a. Založen.

Fragmenti lonca (inv. št. A 2759 c) in velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.[10]

Grob 162 b

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. V grobu je bila na globini 55 cm velika žara, in sicer zraven žare iz groba 162 a, od katere so se ohranili le neznačilni fragmenti. V žari so bili na plasti žganine tri latvice in dve enoročajni skodelici.[11]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

10. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline.

[9] S. Pahič 1991, 29. Opisi in risbe založenih predmetov, evidentiranih s številkama 6 in 9, so povzeti po Pahič 1991, 29, T. 4: 5; 4: 4.

[10] Povzeto po opisu S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* in S. Pahič 1991, 29, inv. št. A 2759 c.

[11] S. Pahič 1991, 31.

Grave 162 a

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 revealed a large urn at a depth of 55 cm, of which only undiagnostic sherds survived. Inside the urn was a dish with an inturned rim and fragments of other small vessels, outside it a fragment of a jug.[9]

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

5. Conical dish with an inturned rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. H. 7.2 cm, rim diam. 18 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2761.
6. Base fragment of a large grey-brown vessel. Base diam. 10 cm. Inv. No. A 2759 b. Misplaced.
7. Small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown to dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. High strap handle is not preserved. H. 4.7 cm, rim diam. 6.3 cm, base diam. 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2762.
8. Fragment of an ellipsoid jug with a slightly everted rim and a curved neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark grey-brown on the exterior, dark grey and brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with an incised zigzag line and two incised horizontal lines, as well as a series of hatched hanging triangles below. Surv. h. 10.5 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 11.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2760.
9. Fragment of a grey-brown vessel with the stub of a strap handle (cup, amphora or jug?). Frg. size 4.5 × 5.9 cm. Inv. No. A 2759 a. Misplaced.

Fragments of the jar (Inv. No. A 2759 c) and the large blackish urn have not been preserved.[10]

Grave 162 b

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 revealed a large urn at a depth of 55 cm, of which only undiagnostic sherds survived. It was found next to the urn from Grave 162 a and held pyre remains and three dishes with an inturned rim and two single-handled cups on top[11]

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

10. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface

[9] S. Pahič 1991, 29. The descriptions and drawings of the misplaced goods under Nos. 6 and 9 are taken from S. Pahič 1991, 29, Pls. 4: 5, 4: 4.

[10] Taken from the description in S. Pahič, *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum* and S. Pahič 1991, 29, Inv. No. A 2759 c.

[11] S. Pahič 1991, 31.

Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve, zunaj s temno sivo liso. Okrašena je z vodoravnim vrezom, pod katerim je vrezana cikcak črta. Viš. 6,7 cm, pr. ustja 16,3 cm, pr. dna 6,7 cm. Inv. št. A 2763.

11. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rdeče rjave, znotraj temno sivorjave barve. Viš. 8,9 cm, pr. ustja 17,5 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 2767.
12. Latvica konične oblike z uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave do temno sive, znotraj rjave barve. Viš. 7 cm, pr. ustja 12,6 cm, pr. dna 6,6 cm. Inv. št. A 2766.
13. Mala enoročajna polkroglasta skodelica z izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno rjave in temno sive, znotraj temno sive barve. Okrašena je z vrezanimi dvema vodoravnima in eno cikcak črto. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,7 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 5,3 cm, pr. ustja 7,2 cm, pr. dna 3 cm. Inv. št. A 2765.
14. Enoročajna polkroglasta skodelica z rahlo uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave in temno sive barve, znotraj temno siva. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je le delno ohranjen (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,5 cm). Viš. 4,5 cm, pr. ustja 10,5 cm, pr. dna 2,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2764.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 162 c

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. Poleg obeh velikih žar iz grobov 162 a in 162 b so bili na isti globini 55 cm mala žara (posoda) z žganino in nekaj pretežno fragmentiranih bronastih predmetov: dve ovratnici in dva spiralna obročka[12].

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

1. Fragment bronaste tordirane ovratnice mnogokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 11,5 cm, deb. do 6 mm. Inv. št. A 2769.
2. Fragmenti bronaste tordirane ovratnice ovalnega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščenim, spiralno uvitim koncem in enim nastavkom za uviti konec. Deformirana. Ohr. dol. pribl. 29 cm, deb. do 6 mm. Inv. št. A 2770.

[12] V opisu groba 162 c je navedena samo mala žara, v opisu predmetov pa S. Pahič (1991, 33) navaja tudi neohranjene fragmente velike žare.

is partially smoothed, dark brown with a dark grey patch on the exterior. Decorated with a horizontal incised line at the rim and an incised zigzag line below. H. 6.7 cm, rim diam. 16.3 cm, base diam. 6.7 cm. Inv. No. A 2763.

11. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, red-brown on the exterior, dark grey-brown on the interior. H. 8.9 cm, rim diam. 17.5 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 2767.
12. Conical dish with an inturned rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown to dark grey on the exterior, brown on the interior. H. 7 cm, rim diam. 12.6 cm, base diam. 6.6 cm. Inv. No. A 2766.
13. Small single-handled hemispherical cup with an everted rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Decorated with two incised horizontal lines and an incised zigzag line below. High strap handle is oval in section (w. 1.7 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 5.3 cm, rim diam. 7.2 cm, base diam. 3 cm. Inv. No. A 2765.
14. Single-handled hemispherical cup with a slightly inturned rim and a concave base (omphalos), of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Only stubs of the high strap handle of oval section survive (w. 2 cm, th. 0.5 cm). H. 4.5 cm, rim diam. 10.5 cm, base diam. 2.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2764.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

Grave 162 c

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 revealed a small urn (vessel) with pyre remains and several fairly fragmented bronze objects (two torques and two spiral rings) beside the two large urns from Graves 162 a and 162 b, and at the same depth of 55 cm.[12]

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

1. Fragment of a twisted bronze torque of polygonal cross section. Surv. l. approx. 11.5 cm, th. up to 6 mm. Inv. No. A 2769.
2. Fragments of a twisted bronze torque of oval cross section with flattened coiled terminals; one survives, the other one is broken off. Deformed. Surv. l. approx. 29 cm, th. up to 6 mm. Inv. No. A 2770.

[12] S. Pahič 1991, 33. The description of Grave 162 c only lists the small urn, while the description of the goods (1991, 33) also includes lost fragments of a large urn.

3. Fragmenti bronastega spiralnega obročka iz večkrat spiralno zvite žice okroglega preseka. Deb. 1,5 mm, pr. pribl. 4,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2772.
4. Bronast spiralni obroček (prstan ali lasni obroček) iz petih navojev spiralno zvite žice ovalnega preseka. En konec je stanjšan v konico, drugi ni ohranjen. Pr. 2,3 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2771.
5. Posoda (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim usločenim vratom, močno izvihanim ustjem, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame posode in močno vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 25,4 cm, pr. ustja 17,2 cm, pr. dna 10,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2768.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Pri grobovih 162 a, b, c sta bili naknadno najdeni dve igli.[13]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

6. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka z majhno vazasto glavico in šestimi svitkastimi odebelitvami na vratu. Druga odebelitev je razčlenjena z majhnimi koničnimi izrastki. Med zgornjimi odebelitvami je okrašena z vodoravnimi vrezi, med spodnjimi pa z vrezanim mrežastim okrasom. Dol. 17 cm, pr. glavice 3 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 2774.
7. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka s kroglasto glavico in oblo izboklino na vrhu. Glavica je bila nataknjena na iglo in okrašena s trojno valovnico, ki jo zgoraj in spodaj omejujeta, na sredini pa presekata po dve vodoravni vrezani črti. Dol. 14,3 cm, pr. glavice 1,2 cm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2773.

Grob 163

Grob je bil odkrit pri kopanju gramoza, zato izdelava ustrezne dokumentacije na dan ogleda (20. 7. 1964) ni bila mogoča. V 50 cm globoki grobni jami so bili fragmenti velike trebušaste žare z žganino in ostanki sežganih kosti, na katerih so bili fragmenti dveh latvic in fragment bronaste ovratnice.[14]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

8. Fragment bronaste ovratnice okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 8,3 cm, deb. 5 mm. Inv. št. A 2776.
9. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko usločenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj sivo rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Viš. 6 cm, pr. ustja 13,6 cm, pr. dna 6,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2775 b.

[13] S. Pahič (1991, 29) omenja, da gre pri grobovih 162 a, 162 b in 162 c verjetno za trojni grob. Igli pri omenjenih grobovih sta bili najdeni tudi julija 1964.

[14] S. Pahič 1991, 35.

3. Fragments of a spiral bronze ring of round-sectioned wire. Th. 1.5 mm, diam. approx. 4.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2772.
4. Spiral bronze ring (finger or hair ring) of five coils of oval-sectioned wire. One end is pointed, the other one not preserved. Diam. 2.3 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2771.
5. Vessel (small urn) with an everted rim, a long curved neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and a pronouncedly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 25.4 cm, rim diam. 17.2 cm, base diam. 10.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2768.

The fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

Two pins were subsequently found **near Graves 162 a, b, c**.[13]

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

6. Bronze pin with a small vase-shaped head, six convex mouldings on the neck and a round-sectioned shank. Second moulding bears small conical knobs. Neck between the upper three mouldings is decorated with horizontal incisions, between the lower three mouldings with incised cross-hatching. L. 17 cm, head diam. 3 mm, pin diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 2774.
7. Bronze pin with a spherical head with a slight bulge on top, and a round-sectioned shank. The head was separately made and then attached to the shank, decorated with a triple wavy line flanked on both sides and crossed along the middle by pairs of incised lines. L. 14.3 cm, head diam. 1.2 cm, pin diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2773.

Grave 163

It was damaged during gravel extraction. Rescue interventions on 20 July 1964 revealed a 50 cm deep grave pit containing fragments of a large ellipsoid urn. The latter held pyre remains with cremated bones, with fragments of two dishes with an inturned rim and a fragment of a bronze torque placed on top.[14]

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

8. Fragment of a bronze round-sectioned torque. Surv. l. approx. 8.3 cm, th. 5 mm. Inv. No. A 2776.
9. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly concave body, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, grey-brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. H. 6 cm, rim diam. 13.6 cm, base diam. 6.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2775 b.

[13] S. Pahič (1991, 29) mentions that Graves 162 a, 162 b and 162 c probably represent a triple burial. The two pins associated with them were found also in July 1964.

[14] S. Pahič 1991, 35.

10. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim debelim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Viš. 6,5 cm, pr. ustja 13,5 cm pr. dna 6,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2775 a.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 164

Na dan ogleda (23. 7. 1964) je bila najdena 90 × 120 cm velika grobna jama ovalne oblike, vkopana 70 cm globoko in proti dnu zapolnjena s črnikasto zemljo. Na dnu grobne jame je bila velika žara z ostanki žganine in fragmentirano latvico. Tik ob žari je bila na vzhodni strani še mala žara (skleda) z ostanki izbranih sežganih kosti, pokrita s ploščatim kamnom.

Izven grobne jame proti jugozahodu je bil v sivkasto obarvani zemlji na globini 50 cm odkrit vrč, v katerem je bila mala enoročajna skodelica. Neposredna zveza te posode z grobom ni bila ugotovljena, a je verjetna.[15]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 4*)**:**

1. Mala enoročajna zaobljena skodelica z izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno rjave in temno sive, znotraj temno sive barve. Okrašena je z dvema vodoravnima nizoma psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran močno vbokle oblike (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,4 cm). Viš. 6 cm, pr. ustja 6 cm, pr. dna 2,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2779 b.
2. Vrč trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in močno vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj temno sivkasto rjave barve. Poudarjen prehod vratu v rame posode je okrašen s plitvim vodoravnim žlebom, pod katerim so skupine s po šestimi do osmimi plitvimi poševnimi žlebiči. Ohranjen nastavek za presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran izbočene oblike (šir. 4,8 cm, deb. do 0,8 cm). Viš. 14,7 cm, pr. ustja 16 do 18,5 cm, pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2778.
3. Skleda (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Ustje je na notranji strani plitvo fasetirano. Največji obod je okrašen s pasom navpičnih kanelur, nad katerim so štiri plastične bradavice. Viš. 14,3 cm, pr. ustja 25,9 cm, pr. dna 10,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2777 a.

[15] S. Pahič 1991, 37. Iz opisa S. Pahiča v *Inventarni knjigi Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* je mogoče razbrati, da sta bili v ali ob grobu najdeni dve latvici (inv. št. A 2777 b in 2779 a). Podatka o tem, kje natančno je bila katera najdena, ni.

10. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a slightly concave base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, brown. H. 6.5 cm, rim diam. 13.5 cm base diam. 6.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2775 a.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

Grave 164

Rescue interventions on 23 July 1964 revealed a 90 × 120 cm large grave pit, oval in plan and measuring 70 cm in depth. On the bottom, it contained blackish earth and a large urn with pyre remains and a fragmented dish with an inturned rim. East of the urn was a small urn (dish) containing selected cremated bones and covered with a flat stone.

A jug was found in the greyish earth outside the grave pit, at a depth of 50 cm, that held a small single-handled cup. The vessel is probably associated with the grave, but the connection is not certain.[15]

Description of finds (*Pl. 4*)**:**

1. Small single-handled rounded cup with an everted rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Decorated with two horizontal pseudo-cord impressed lines. High strap handle is oval in section and pronouncedly concave (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.4 cm). H. 6 cm, rim diam. 6 cm, base diam. 2.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2779 b.
2. Jug with an everted rim, a conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and a pronouncedly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, dark greyish-brown on the interior. Decorated with a narrow groove at the neck-shoulder junction and stripes of six to eight oblique narrow grooves below it. Surviving stub of a high strap handle is oval-sectioned and slightly convex on the exterior (w. 4.8 cm, th. up to 0.8 cm). H. 14.7 cm, rim diam. 16 to 18.5 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2778.
3. Dish (small urn) with a strongly everted rim and a curved neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, reddish-brown. Decorated with shallow facets on the rim interior and a band of vertical grooves with four knobs at maximum diameter. H. 14.3 cm, rim diam. 25.9 cm, base diam. 10.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2777 a.

[15] S. Pahič 1991, 37. S. Pahič's description in *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum* suggests that two dishes with an inturned rim (Inv. Nos. A 2777 b and 2779 a) were found in or at the grave; the exact findspot of either of them is unknown.

4. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom spodnjega dela v ravno dno posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Viš. 8,7 cm, pr. ustja 22 cm, pr. dna 9,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2779 a.
5. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj sivo rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Viš. 7 cm, pr. ustja 19,2 cm, pr. dna 9,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2777 b.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare bikonične oblike niso ohranjeni.

Grob 165

Na dan ogleda (23. 7. 1964) je bila v 80 cm globoki grobni jami najdena 60 cm široka sploščena velika žara v preperelih fragmentih. V njej je bila pri dnu plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti in bronast nož.[16]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 5*)**:**

1. Rezilo bronastega noža s trnom za držaj. Ohr. dol. 8,1 cm, šir. do 1,9 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2780.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 166

Na dan ogleda (29. 7. 1964) je bila v 60 cm globoki grobni jami najdena nekoliko stlačena velika trebušasta žara, pokrita z navzgor obrnjeno latvico. Na dnu žare je bila plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti.[17]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 8*)**:**

1. Globoka konična latvica z uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, svetlo rjave barve s temno sivimi lisami na zunanji površini. Rame je okrašeno z enim ohranjenim navpičnim plastičnim rebrom. Viš. 12,7 cm, pr. ustja 24,5 cm, pr. dna 10 cm. Inv. št. A 2781.

Fragmenti velike črne žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 167 in 167 a

Pri ogledu (29. 7. 1964) je bila v plitvi, 40 cm globoki grobni jami najdena skoraj povsem stlačena velika trebušasta žara. V njej je bila na plasti žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti amfora.

Le 20 cm od velike žare je bila na globini 31 cm najdena prav tako stlačena manjša trebušasta žara

[16] S. Pahič 1991, 35.
[17] S. Pahič 1991, 35.

4. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a pronounced lower body-flat base junction, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. H. 8.7 cm, rim diam. 22 cm, base diam. 9.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2779 a.
5. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, grey-brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. H. 7 cm, rim diam. 19.2 cm, base diam. 9.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2777 b.

Fragments of the large blackish biconical urn have not been preserved.

Grave 165

Rescue interventions on 23 July 1964 revealed a 80 cm deep grave pit that contained weathered sherds of a large urn flattened across a 60 cm wide surface. The urn held pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, as well as a bronze knife.[16]

Description of find (*Pl. 5*)**:**

1. Blade of a bronze knife with a tang for the handle. Surv. l. 8.1 cm, w. up to 1.9 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2780.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

Grave 166

Rescue interventions on 29 July 1964 revealed a partially collapsed large ellipsoid urn in a 60 cm deep grave pit. The urn held pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom and was covered with an upturned dish with an inturned rim.[17]

Description of find (*Pl. 8*)**:**

1. Deep conical dish with an inturned rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, light brown with dark grey patches on the exterior. Shoulder is decorated with one surviving rib. H. 12.7 cm, rim diam. 24.5 cm, base diam. 10 cm. Inv. No. A 2781.

Fragments of the large black urn have not been preserved.

Grave 167 and 167 a

Rescue interventions on 29 July 1964 revealed an almost completely collapsed large ellipsoid urn in a shallow, 40 cm deep grave pit. The urn held pyre remains with cremated bones with an amphora placed on top.

Found some 20 cm from the large urn, at a depth of 31 cm, was an equally collapsed small ellipsoid

[16] S. Pahič 1991, 35.
[17] S. Pahič 1991, 35.

(posoda) z ostanki sežganih kosti na dnu, ki je bila morebiti že samostojen grob 167 a (?).[18]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 5*)**:**

2. Mala amfora bikonične oblike s kratkim usločenim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve s temno sivo liso na zunanji površini. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 0,7 cm, deb. 0,3 cm). Viš. 8,6 cm, pr. ustja 10 cm, pr. dna 5,6 cm. Inv. št. A 2782.
3. Posoda (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame posode in močno vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Ustje ni ohranjeno. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno sivkasto rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi in dvema vodoravnima vrezanima cikcak črtama. Ohr. viš. 20,6 cm, pr. dna 9,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2782 a.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 168

Pri ogledu (29. 7. 1964) je bila v 70 cm globoki grobni jami, vkopani v prodnata tla, najdena velika, nekoliko stlačena bikonična žara. Na dnu žare je bila močno zbita plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, na katero so bili položeni dve latvici in mala žara (posoda), v kateri je bila še mala skodelica z ročajem. V plasti žganine in ostankov sežganih kosti pod posodami so bili fragmenti bronaste ovratnice.[19]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 6*)**:**

1. Fragmenti bronaste tordirane ovratnice okroglega preseka s sploščenima nastavkoma za uvita konca. Deb. do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2787.
2. Mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve s temno sivimi lisami na zunanji površini. Okrašena je s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi, pod katerimi je pet skupin s po štirimi navpičnimi vrezi. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega, na zunanjo stran rahlo vboklega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. do 0,6 cm). Viš. 5,4 cm, pr. ustja do 5,7 cm, pr. dna 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2784.
3. Fragment skodelice s pokončnim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnim nizom plitvo vtisnjenih pik, pod katerimi je viseči trikotnik iz plitvo

[18] S. Pahič 1991, 39.
[19] S. Pahič 1991, 41.

urn (vessel) containing cremated bone remains on the bottom; it may represent a separate grave marked as Grave 167 a (?).[18]

Description of finds (*Pl. 5*)**:**

2. Small biconical amphora with an everted rim and a low curved neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, brown with a dark grey patch on the exterior. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 0.7 cm, th. 0.3 cm). H. 8.6 cm, rim diam. 10 cm, base diam. 5.6 cm. Inv. No. A 2782.
3. Vessel (small urn) with a long conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and a pronouncedly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Rim not surviving. Surface is partially smoothed, dark greyish-brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with three horizontal incised lines and two incised zigzag lines below them. Surv. h. 20.6 cm, base diam. 9.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2782 a.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

Grave 168

Rescue interventions on 29 July 1964 revealed a large partially collapsed biconical urn in a 70 cm deep grave pit dug into a layer of gravel. The urn contained compacted pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, and two dishes with an inturned rim and small urn (vessel) placed on top, the latter holding a small single-handled cup. The burnt and cremated remains included fragments of a bronze torque.[19]

Description of finds (*Pl. 6*)**:**

1. Fragments of a bronze twisted and round-sectioned torque with flattened ends and missing coiled terminals. Th. up to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2787.
2. Small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim in a slightly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown with dark grey patches on the exterior. Decorated with three horizontal incised lines and five stripes of four vertical incisions below them. High strap handle is rectangular in section and slightly concave (w. 1.8 cm, th. up to 0.6 cm). H. 5.4 cm, rim diam. up to 5.7 cm, base diam. 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2784.
3. Fragment of a cup with a vertical rim, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. Decorated with a horizontal line of impressed dots at the rim and a hanging triangle of shallow

[18] Pahič 1991, 39.
[19] S. Pahič 1991, 41.

vtisnjenih pik. Ohr. viš. 5,2 cm, rek. pr. ustja 15,7 cm. Inv. Št. A 2786 a.[20]

4. Posoda (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj zelo temno sive, znotraj rjave barve. Viš. 20,2 cm, pr. ustja 15 cm, pr. dna 8,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2783.
5. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 7,4 cm, pr. ustja 18,3 cm, pr. dna 7,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2785.
6. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave in temno sive, znotraj temno rjave barve. Viš. 8,6 cm, pr. ustja 20,5 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 2786.

Fragmenti velike trebušaste žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 169

Pri ogledu (29. 7. 1964) je bila v 70 cm globoki grobni jami najdena stlačena velika trebušasta žara s plastjo žganine in ostanki sežganih kosti na dnu, na kateri sta bili latvica in vrč. V vrču je bila majhna enoročajna skodelica.[21]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 5*)**:**

4. Fragmenti vrča trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in delom ohranjenega nastavka za ročaj iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivo rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi ter vrezanima vodoravnima črtama ločnih motivov in cikcaka. Ohr. viš. 10 cm, pr. ustja 12 cm. Inv. št. A 2788.
5. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 8,7 cm, pr. ustja 18 cm, pr. dna 7,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2790.
6. Mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave barve s temno sivimi lisami, znotraj rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je nepravilnega, na notranjo stran vbočenega ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 5,5 do 6,5 cm, pr. ustja 6,5 cm, pr. dna 3 cm. Inv. št. A 2789.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare niso ohranjeni.

[20] Odlomek ni naveden pri opisu groba, zato je pripadnost grobu vprašljiva.

[21] S. Pahič 1991, 43.

impressed dots below it. Surv. h. 5.2 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 15.7 cm. Inv. No. A 2786 a.[20]

4. Vessel (small urn) with an everted rim, a long conical, slightly concave neck and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, very dark grey on the exterior, brown on the interior. H. 20.2 cm, rim diam. 15 cm, base diam. 8.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2783.
5. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 7.4 cm, rim diam. 18.3 cm, base diam. 7.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2785.
6. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark brown on the interior. H. 8.6 cm, rim diam. 20.5 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 2786.

Fragments of the large ellipsoid urn have not been preserved.

Grave 169

Rescue interventions on 29 July 1964 revealed a collapsed large ellipsoid urn in a 70 cm deep grave pit. The urn contained pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, with a dish with an inturned rim and a jug on top; the latter held a small single-handled cup.[21]

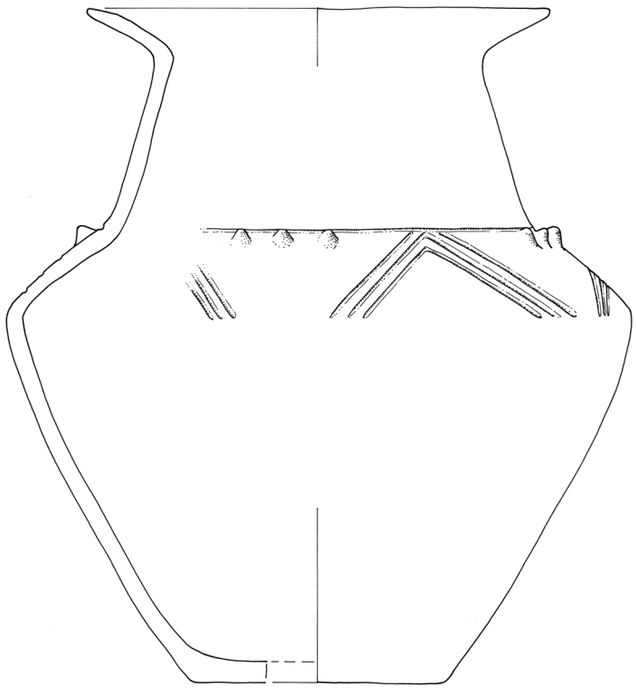
Description of finds (*Pl. 5*)**:**

4. Fragments of a jug with an everted rim, a curved neck and the stub of a handle, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, grey-brown. Shoulder is decorated with three horizontal incised lines, as well as one wavy and one zigzag incised line below them. Surv. h. 10 cm, rim diam. 12 cm. Inv. No. A 2788.
5. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 8.7 cm, rim diam. 18 cm, base diam. 7.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2790.
6. Small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim and a concave base (omphalos), of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown with dark grey patches on the exterior, brown on the interior. High strap handle is sub-oval in section and slightly concave on the interior (w. 2 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 5.5 to 6.5 cm, rim diam. 6.5 cm, base diam. 3 cm. Inv. No. A 2789.

Fragments of the large blackish urn have not been preserved.

[20] The fragment is not mentioned in the description of the grave, therefore it is questionable if the find belongs to the grave.

[21] S. Pahič 1991, 43.



Slika 3.
Rekonstruirana velika bikonična posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je močno glajena, zunaj črne in temno rjave, znotraj svetlo in temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z vodoravnim žlebom, pod katerim so skupine s po tremi okroglimi nalepljenimi plastičnimi bradavicami in skupine s po tremi žlebičastimi visečimi trikotniki. Viš. 39 cm, pr. ustja 27 cm, pr. dna 14,6. Inv. št. A 2791. M = 1:4.[22]

Figure 3.
Reconstructed large biconical vessel with a strongly everted rim and a long conical neck, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is thoroughly smoothed, black and dark brown on the exterior, light and dark brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with a narrow horizontal groove with groups of three applied knobs and of three grooved hanging triangles below it. H. 39 cm, rim diam. 27 cm, base diam. 14.6. Inv. No. A 2791. Scale = 1:4.[22]

Grob 170

Pri ogledu (30. 7. 1964) je bila v 80 cm globoki grobni jami, ki je segala 25 cm globoko v prodnata tla, najdena velika žara, pokrita s 40 × 30 cm veliko kamnito ploščo nepravilne trikotne oblike, debeline do 10 cm. Na dnu žare je bila 15 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, na kateri so bili vrč in dve latvici. Nekoliko višje, tik ob žari na severovzhodni strani, je bila manjša plast žganine z drobci sežganih kosti kot nedvomni sestavni del istega groba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 7*)**:**

1. Trebušasti vrč z izbočenim ramenom, usločenim vratom in navpičnim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno sivorjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi in dvema vrezanima cikcak črtama. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran rahlo vbokle oblike (šir. 2,7 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 11,1 cm, pr. ustja 8,8 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 2792.
2. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom v dno iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj temno sivorjave barve. Viš. 7,2 cm, pr. ustja 18,3 cm, pr. dna 9,3 cm. Inv. Št. A 2794.
3. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko usločenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in odebeljenim dnom iz

[22] V depoju so bili v škatli z oznako Pobrežje, grob 170, inv. št. A 2791 najdeni fragmenti še ene žare, kar pa se ne sklada z opisom in risbo S. Pahiča (1991, 45 in 136), zato je njena pripadnost h grobu 170 vprašljiva, prilagamo pa njeno sliko (*sl. 3*).

Grave 170

Rescue interventions on 30 July 1964 revealed a large urn in a 80 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug 25 cm deep into the gravel and was covered by a 40 × 30 cm large sub-triangular stone slab that was up to 10 cm thick. It contained roughly 15 cm thick pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, with a jug and two dishes with an inturned rim placed on top. Just outside the urn on the northeast side and slightly higher up was a smaller patch of pyre remains with bits of cremated bones that formed part of the same grave.

Description of finds (*Pl. 7*)**:**

1. Jug with a vertical rim, a curved neck and a convex shoulder, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark grey-brown. Shoulder is decorated with three horizontal incised lines and two incised zigzag lines. High strap handle is oval in section and slightly concave (w. 2.7 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 11.1 cm, rim diam. 8.8 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 2792.
2. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a pronounced body-base junction, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, dark grey-brown on the interior. H. 7.2 cm, rim diam. 18.3 cm, base diam. 9.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2794.

[22] The museum keeps a box in storage marked 'Pobrežje, grob 170, inv. št. A 2791' that contains fragments of another urn. This, however, is at odds with the description and drawing of Grave 170 published by S. Pahič (1991, 45 and 136), hence its association with Grave 170 is questionable; it is nevertheless presented here in *fig. 3*.

drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečkasto temno rjave barve. Viš. 8,3 cm, pr. ustja 20,4 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2793.

4. Velika trebušasta žara z visokim stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno sivočrne barve z rjavimi lisami. Prehod vratu v rame posode je okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi žlebiči. Pod največjim obodom so modelirani štirje vodoravni nekoliko povešeni jezičasti držaji (šir. 6,4 cm, deb. 2 cm). Viš. 50 cm, pr. ustja 32,2 cm, pr. dna 18,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2791 (*sl. 4*).

Grob 171

Pri ogledu (3. 8. 1964) je bila v 85 cm globoki grobni jami, ki je segala 5 cm globoko v prodnata tla, najdena nekoliko stlačena velika žara, pokrita s 25 × 20 cm veliko kamnito ploščo nepravilne pravokotne oblike, debeline do 7 cm. Na dnu žare je bila do 10 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, na kateri so bili najdeni dve latvici, enoročajna skodelica in vrč, v katerem je bila mala enoročajna skodelica. V žganini je bilo tudi precej ostankov večjih sežganih kosti, poseben kup še večjih ostankov sežganih kosti pa je ležal v višini vrča v jugovzhodnem delu groba. Ob slednjem je ležala tudi bronasta igla s spiralno uvito glavico. V žganini je bilo tudi nekaj do 5 cm velikih sileksov.[23]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 8*)**:**

2. Mala enoročajna polkroglasta skodelica z ravnim, nekoliko poudarjenim robom ustja in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivorjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,5 cm, deb. 0,5 cm). Viš. 5,3 cm, pr. ustja 8,5 cm, pr. dna 3,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2796.
3. Fragmentiran trebušast vrč z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno sive in svetlo rjave, znotraj svetlo rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s plitvo vodoravno kaneluro. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 6,2 cm, deb. 1,3 cm). Viš. 17,7 cm, pr. ustja 14,8 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 2795.
4. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Viš. 7 cm, pr. ustja 15,2 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 2798.
5. Enoročajna skodela z nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, kratkim usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in

[23] S. Pahič 1991, 47.

3. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical, slightly convex body and a thick base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-dark brown. H. 8.3 cm, rim diam. 20.4 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2793.
4. Large urn with an everted rim, a high conical neck and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark grey-black with brown patches. Decorated with three narrow horizontal grooves at the neck-shoulder junction and four slightly downturned horizontal tongue-shaped grips below maximum diameter (w. 6.4 cm, th. 2 cm). H. 50 cm, rim diam. 32.2 cm, base diam. 18.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2791 (*fig. 4*).

Grave 171

Rescue interventions on 3 August 1964 revealed a partially collapsed large urn in a 85 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug 5 cm deep into the gravel and was covered by a 25 × 20 cm large sub-rectangular stone slab that was up to 7 cm thick. It contained up to 10 cm thick pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom with two dishes with an inturned rim, a single-handled cup in a jug, containing a small single-handled cup, placed on top. The pyre remains included large pieces of bones, while a separate pile of cremated bone fragments was found at the level of the jug in the southeast part of the urn. Located beside the jug was a bronze roll-headed pin. The pyre remains included several up to 5 cm large stone flakes.[23]

Description of finds (*Pl. 8*)**:**

2. Small single-handled hemispherical cup with a vertical rim, a slightly pronounced lip and a concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, grey-brown. High strap handle is rectangular in section (w. 1.5 cm, th. 0.5 cm). H. 5.3 cm, rim diam. 8.5 cm, base diam. 3.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2796.
3. Fragmented jug with an everted rim, a curved neck and a concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark grey and light brown on the exterior, light brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with a horizontal groove. High strap handle is oval in section (w. 6.2 cm, th. 1.3 cm). H. 17.7 cm, rim diam. 14.8 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 2795.
4. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. H. 7 cm, rim diam. 15.2 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 2798.
5. Single-handled bowl with an everted rim, a short curved neck, a conical, slightly convex body and a

[23] S. Pahič 1991, 47.

vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je nepravilnega pravokotnega, na zunanjo stran vbočenega preseka (šir. 2,5 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 7,9 cm, pr. ustja 17,5 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 2797.

6. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave, znotraj temno sive barve. Viš. 7,4 cm, pr. ustja 19,8 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2799.

   Bronasta igla okroglega preseka iz do 2,5 mm debele žice, z 9 mm široko spiralno uvito glavico. Dol. 13,6 cm. Inv. št. A 2800. Založena.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste trebušasto bikonične žare niso ohranjeni.

Grob 172

Pri ogledu (20. 11. 1973) je bila v globini 25 cm vodoravno položena kamnita plošča velikosti 40 × 25 × 7 cm, pod katero so bile v humozni mivkasti plasti lise ostankov žganine. Le 15 cm južno od nje je bila na globini 30 cm manjša plošča trikotne oblike velikosti 35 × 20 × 5 cm. Deloma pod njo, deloma južno od nje je bila na globini 40 cm najdena 5 cm debela plast žganine okrogle oblike premera 30 cm. V in na plasti žganine je bilo nekaj fragmentov velike žare in dveh drugih posod, od katerih je bilo mogoče obnoviti le eno, saj so bile razbite že pred pokopom.[24]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 9*)**:**

1. Skleda trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in izvihanim ustjem sivorjave barve. Viš. 11 cm, pr. ustja 18 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 2961. Založena.

Fragmenti velike črnikaste žare in posode neopredeljive oblike niso ohranjeni.

Grob 173

Pri ogledu (20. 11. 1973) je bila v 90 cm globoki grobni jami na plast žganine postavljena žara (amfora), razlomljena zaradi korenin drevesa. Na njenem dnu je bila plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, v njej pa bronasta obroček iz večkrat zvite žice in svitek očalaste fibule. Drugi svitek fibule je ležal v žganini pod žaro.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 9*)**:**

2. Svitek bronaste očalaste fibule z nastavkom za osmičasto pentljo in fragment drugega svitka iz 2 mm

[24] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, evidentiranega s številko 1, sta povzeta po Pahič 1991, 49, T. 14: 1.

concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. High strap handle is sub-rectangular in section and slightly concave on the exterior (w. 2.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 7.9 cm, rim diam. 17.5 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 2797.

6. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. H. 7.4 cm, rim diam. 19.8 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2799.

   Bronze pin with a 9 mm wide rolled head and a round-section shank of up to 2.5 mm thick wire. L. 13.6 cm. Inv. No. A 2800. Misplaced.

Fragments of the large blackish biconical urn have not been preserved.

Grave 172

Rescue interventions on 20 November 1973 revealed a horizontally placed stone slab measuring 40 × 25 × 7 cm at a depth of 25 cm. Under it, in a layer of humus and fine sand, were patches of pyre remains. A smaller triangular slab measuring 35 × 20 × 5 cm lay 15 cm further to the south, at a depth of 30 cm. Partly under the smaller slab and partly south of it, at a depth of 40 cm, was a round patch of pyre remains measuring 5 cm in thickness and 30 cm in diameter. In and on this patch were several sherds of a large urn and two other vessels that had been smashed during or even before burial and only one of which could be reconstructed.[24]

Description of find (*Pl. 9*)**:**

1. Dish with an everted rim and a curved neck, grey-brown. H. 11 cm, rim diam. 18 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 2961. Misplaced.

Fragments of the large blackish urn and the vessel of unknown form have not been preserved.

Grave 173

Rescue interventions on 20 November 1973 revealed an urn (amphora), broken up by tree root growth, placed on top of a layer of pyre remains in a 90 cm deep grave pit. The pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom of the urn included a bronze ring of coiled wire and a coil of a spectacle fibula; the other coil was found in the pyre remains under the urn.

Description of finds (*Pl. 9*)**:**

2. Coil of a bronze spectacle fibula with a very small part of the figure-of-eight and a fragment of the

[24] S. Pahič 1991, 49. The description and drawing of the misplaced object under No. 1 are taken from S. Pahič 1991, 49, Pl. 14: 1.

debele žice okroglega preseka. Pr. svitka 4,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2964.

3. Bronast spiralni obroček s prepletom (lasni obroček) iz štirih navojev 2 mm debele zvite žice ovalnega preseka. En konec se zaključuje v večkratni dvojni preplet, drugi v delno ohranjeno zanko. Pr. 3,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2963.
4. Amfora (žara) bikonične oblike z izvihanim ustjem in izrazito vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj rjave barve s črnimi lisami, znotraj rdečkasto rjava. Rame posode je zgoraj okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima črtama, ki sta pod ročajema polkrožno oblikovani, in spodaj s tretjo vodoravno črto psevdovrvičastega okrasa, med katerimi je trak psevdovrvičastega okrasa v motivu niza s po tremi stoječimi trikotniki. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,9 cm). Viš. 19,2 cm, pr. ustja 24,6 cm, pr. dna 10,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2962.

Grob 174

Pri ogledu (24. 12. 1973) je bil grob do polovice uničen zaradi zemeljskih del z bagrom, zato vse najdbe morebiti niso ohranjene. V 90 cm globoko grobno jamo, ki je nekoliko segala v prodnata tla, je bila na plast žganine položena velika črnikasta žara trebušaste oblike, razlomljena od korenin drevesa nad njo. Na dnu žare je bila pri odkopu ugotovljena plast žganine in ostankov sežganih kosti. V žganini pod žaro je bil fragment bronastega obročka.[25]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 10*)**:**

1. Fragmenti nekoliko izbočenega spodnjega dela velike žare iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj temno sive, znotraj svetlo rdečkasto rjave barve. Na enem fragmentu nesestavljive posode je okras vodoravnega razčlenjenega plastičnega rebra, iz katerega je modeliran vodoravni jezičasti držaj (šir. 4,2 cm, deb. 1,4 cm). Ohr. viš. 13,4 cm, pr. dna 20 cm. Inv. št. A 2965.

Fragment bronastega obročka s pr. pribl. 2 cm ni ohranjen.

Grob 175

Pri ogledu (24. 12. 1973) je bil grob že delno poškodovan. Velika žara je bila v 105 cm globoki jami in je bila skoraj do največjega oboda vkopana v prodnata tla, kjer je bila prelomljena, vrat in ustje pa so poškodovale korenine. Na dnu žare je bila 10 cm debela plast žganine in ostankov sežganih kosti, na katerih so bile amfora in dve latvici.

[25] S. Pahič 1991, 51.

second coil of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Coil diam. 4.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2964.

3. Spiral bronze (hair) ring of four coils of a 2 mm thick oval-sectioned wire. One end terminates in a double-wire braided section, the other one in a partially surviving loop. Diam. 3.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2963.
4. Biconical amphora (urn) with an everted rim and a pronouncedly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, brown with black patches on the exterior, reddish-brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with pseudo-cord impressions forming two horizontal lines continuing into a garland below the handles, followed downward by a series of three stacked standing triangles and a third horizontal line. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 2 cm, th. 0.9 cm). H. 19.2 cm, rim diam. 24.6 cm, base diam. 10.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2962.

Grave 174

It was partially destroyed during the earthworks involving an excavator and not all of the goods may have survived. Rescue interventions on 24 December 1973 revealed a large blackish urn on top of a layer of pyre remains in a 90 cm deep grave pit dug to a shallow depth into the gravel layer. The urn was broken up by tree root growth and held pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom. The layer of pyre remains under it yielded a fragment of a bronze ring.[25]

Description of find (*Pl. 10*)**:**

1. Fragments of a slightly convex lower part of a large urn, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, dark grey on the exterior, light reddish-brown on the interior. Its fragments could not be assembled; one bears a cordon with impressions and a horizontal tongue-shaped grip modelled from it (w. 4.2 cm, th. 1.4 cm). Surv. h. 13.4 cm, base diam. 20 cm. Inv. No. A 2965.

Fragment of the bronze ring with the diameter of approx. 2 cm has not been preserved.

Grave 175

Rescue interventions on 24 December 1973 revealed a previously damaged grave that contained a large urn in a 105 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug into the layer of gravel almost to the level of maximum diameter where it was broken, with the neck and rim damaged by tree root growth. It held 10 cm thick pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, with an amphora and two dishes with an inturned rim placed on top.

[25] S. Pahič 1991, 51.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 10*)**:**

2. Latvica polkroglaste oblike z rahlo uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve s temno sivimi lisami na zunanji površini. Viš. 5 cm, pr. ustja 12,5 cm, pr. dna do 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2969.
3. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 8,8 cm, pr. ustja 19,5 cm, pr. dna 9,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2968.
4. Amfora trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečerjave do temno rjave barve s temno sivimi lisami. Rame posode je okrašeno z dvema vrezanima vodoravnima cikcak črtama, med katerima so trije vodoravni žlebiči. Trakasta ročaja sta pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,2 cm, deb. 0,4 cm). Viš. 13,5 cm, pr. ustja 12,6 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 2967.
5. Fragmenti spodnjega koničnega dela velike žare z vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj temno sive, znotraj rdečerjave barve. Pod največjim obodom je okrašena z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, iz katerega so modelirani štirje vodoravni jezičasti držaji (šir. 6,6 cm, deb. 1,5 cm). Ohr. viš. 25 cm, pr. dna 19,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2966.

Description of finds (*Pl. 10*)**:**

2. Hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, brown with dark grey patches on the exterior. H. 5 cm, rim diam. 12.5 cm, base diam. up to 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2969.
3. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical, slightly convex body, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, brown. H. 8.8 cm, rim diam. 19.5 cm, base diam. 9.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2968.
4. Amphora with an everted rim, a curved neck and a concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, red-brown to dark brown with dark grey patches. Shoulder is decorated with two incised horizontal zigzag lines separated by three narrow horizontal grooves. Strap handles are rectangular in section (w. 1.2 cm, th. 0.4 cm). H. 13.5 cm, rim diam. 12.6 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 2967.
5. Fragments of the conical lower part of a large urn with a concave base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, dark grey on the exterior, red-brown on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with impressions below maximum diameter and four horizontal tongue-shaped grips modelled from it (w. 6.6 cm, th. 1.5 cm). Surv. h. 25 cm, base diam. 19.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2966.

Grob 176

Pri ogledu (24. 12. 1973) je bila v 95 cm globoki grobni jami velika žara do največjega oboda vkopana v prodnata tla. Vrat posode je bil stlačen v posodo, ustje z odlomljenim robom pa je bilo pokrito z dnom druge velike žare. Na dnu žare je bila 10 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, na kateri so bili lonec, enoročajna skodelica in mala enoročajna skodelica.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 11*)**:**

1. Lonec kroglaste oblike z usločenim vratom, kratkim izvihanim ustjem in močno vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave in temno sive, znotraj temno sive barve. Viš. 15,3 cm, pr. ustja 11,5 cm, pr. dna 7,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2971.
2. Mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, svetlo rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,2 cm, deb. 0,5 cm). Viš. 5,1 cm, pr. ustja 5,7 cm, pr. dna 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2973.
3. Enoročajna kroglasta skodelica s kratkim izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina

Grave 176

Rescue interventions on 24 December 1973 revealed a large urn in a 95 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug to maximum diameter into a layer of gravel. The neck of the urn had collapsed into the vessel, the rim was covered by the base of the second large urn. The urn held 10 cm thick remains of pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom, with a jar, a single-handled cup and a small single-handled cup placed on top.

Description of finds (*Pl. 11*)**:**

1. Globular jar with a short everted rim, a curved neck and a pronouncedly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown and dark grey on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. H. 15.3 cm, rim diam. 11.5 cm, base diam. 7.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2971.
2. Small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim and a slightly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, light brown. High strap handle is rectangular in section (w. 1.2 cm, th. 0.5 cm). H. 5.1 cm, rim diam. 5.7 cm, base diam. 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2973.
3. Single-handled globular cup with a short everted rim, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed,

je glajena, temno rjava s temno sivo liso na zunanji strani. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je trapezoidnega, na zunanjo stran nekoliko vbočenega preseka (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 8,2 cm, pr. ustja 12,4 cm, pr. dna 5 cm. Inv. št. A 2972.

4. Fragmenti velike žare trebušaste oblike s stožčastim usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in odebeljenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, temno sive barve. Prehod ramena v vrat posode je okrašen s štirimi ovalnimi nalepljenimi plastičnimi bradavicami, pod največjim obodom pa z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, iz katerega so modelirani štirje vodoravni jezičasti držaji (šir. 5,5 cm, deb. 1,8 cm). Rek. viš. 50,8 cm, pr. ustja 30 cm, pr. dna 20 cm. Inv. št. A 2970.

Fragmenti ravnega dna in dela ostenja velike žare. Pr. dna 23 cm. Inv. št. A 2974. Fragmenti so založeni.[26]

Grob 177

Pri ogledu (24. 12. 1973) je bila v 100 cm globoki grobni jami velika žara, do največjega oboda vkopana v prodnata tla, kjer je bila stlačena, z močno fragmentiranim vratom. Na dnu žare je bila 10 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti. V žari so bili vrč, latvici in mala enoročajna skodelica. V vrču, pokritem z latvico, je bila samo zemlja, ob njem pa je bil kupček posebej izbranih ostankov sežganih kosti.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 12*)**:**

1. Fragmentirana polkroglasta latvica z uvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Viš. 7,5 cm, pr. ustja 19,2 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 2998.
2. Fragmenti vrča trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina glajena, zunaj temno sive, znotraj rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima žlebičema. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka z dvema navpičnima rebroma na zunanjo stran (šir. 3,8 cm, deb. 1,1 cm). Ohr. viš. 11,2 cm, pr. ustja 16 cm. Inv. št. A 2997.
3. Latvica s polkroglastim ostenjem in rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, svetlo rjave barve. Viš. 4,8 cm, pr. ustja 10,4 cm, pr. dna 5,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2999.
4. Mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica s poudarjenim prehodom usločenega vratu v rame posode, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Okrašena je s štirimi vodoravnimi nizi psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega

[26] Prepis opisa založenega predmeta pod oznako je povzet po S. Pahič 1991, 55.

dark brown with a dark grey patch on the exterior. High strap handle is trapezoidal in section and slightly concave on the exterior (w. 2.4 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 8.2 cm, rim diam. 12.4 cm, base diam. 5 cm. Inv. No. A 2972.

4. Fragments of a large urn with an everted rim, a conical, slightly curved neck and a thickened base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, dark grey. Decorated with four oval knobs at the shoulder-neck junction and a cordon with impressions and four horizontal tongue-shaped grips modelled from it below maximum diameter (w. 5.5 cm, th. 1.8 cm). Reconstr. h. 50.8 cm, rim diam. 30 cm, base diam. 20 cm. Inv. No. A 2970.

The fragments of the flat base and wall of the second large urn (base diam. 23 cm; Inv. No. A 2974) have been misplaced.[26]

Grave 177

Rescue interventions on 24 December 1973 revealed a large collapsed urn with a heavily fragmented neck in a 100 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug to the level of maximum diameter into a layer of gravel and contained 10 cm thick pyre remains with cremated bones on the bottom. It held a jug, two dishes with an inturned rim and a small single-handled cup. The jug was covered with one of the dishes with an inturned rim and only contained earth; a heap of selected cremated bones was found next to it.

Description of finds (*Pl. 12*)**:**

1. Fragmented hemispherical dish with an inturned rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, brown. H. 7.5 cm, rim diam. 19.2 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 2998.
2. Fragments of an ellipsoid jug with a slightly everted rim and a curved neck, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark grey on the exterior, brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with two narrow horizontal grooves. High strap handle is rectangular in section an bears two ribs on the exterior (w. 3.8 cm, th. 1.1 cm). Surv. h. 11.2 cm, rim diam. 16 cm. Inv. No. A 2997.
3. Hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, light brown. H. 4.8 cm, rim diam. 10.4 cm, base diam. 5.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2999.
4. Small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim, a pronounced curved neck-shoulder junction and a slightly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, brown. Decorated

[26] The description of the misplaced object is taken from S. Pahič 1991, 55.

preseka (šir. 1,3 cm, deb. do 0,4 cm). Viš. 5,5 cm, pr. ustja do 5,8 cm, pr. dna do 1,8 cm. Inv. št. A 3000.

5. Fragmentirana velika žara z usločenim stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in nekoliko vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj svetlo rjave, rdeče in sive, znotraj rdeče barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, iz katerega so modelirani trije vodoravni povešeni jezičasti držaji (šir. 4,5 cm, deb. 1,3 cm). Rek. viš. 50 cm, pr. ustja 28 cm, pr. dna 14,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2996.

with four horizontal lines of pseudo-cord impressions. High strap handle is rectangular in section (w. 1.3 cm, th. up to 0.4 cm). H. 5.5 cm, rim diam. up to 5.8 cm, base diam. up to 1.8 cm. Inv. No. A 3000.

5. Fragmented large urn with an everted rim, a curved conical neck and a slightly concave base, of coarse-grained fired clay. Surface is coarse, light brown, red and grey on the exterior, red on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with impression and three downturned horizontal tongue-shaped grips modelled from it below maximum diameter (w. 4.5 cm, th. 1.3 cm). Reconstr. h. 50 cm, rim diam. 28 cm, base diam. 14.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2996.

Grob 178

Pri ogledu (24. 12. 1973) je bila v 85 cm globoki grobni jami odkrita mala žara (lonec), ki je bila do največjega oboda vkopana v prodnata tla. Žaro je do največjega oboda obdajala plast žganine in ostankov sežganih kosti. Pod žaro je ležal fragment večje rdeče posode z ročajem.[27]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 13*)**:**

1. Lonec (mala žara) ovalne oblike s kratkim izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve s črnimi lisami na zunanji površini. Na največjem obodu sta modelirana dva vodoravna jezičasta držaja (šir. 3,5 cm, deb. 1,5 cm). Viš. 22,8 cm, pr. ustja 22,5 cm, pr. dna 9,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2960.

Fragment grobe rdeče posode s trakastim ročajem ni ohranjen.

Grave 178

Rescue interventions on 24 December 1973 revealed a small urn (jar) in a 85 cm deep grave pit. The urn was dug into the layer of gravel up to its maximum diameter. It was surrounded to the same level by pyre remains with cremated bones. A fragment of a large red vessel with a handle was found under it.[27]

Description of find (*Pl. 13*)**:**

1. Ovaloid jar (small urn) with a short everted rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, brown with black patches on the exterior. Two horizontal tongue-shaped grips are modelled from the wall at maximum diameter (w. 3.5 cm, th. 1.5 cm). H. 22.8 cm, rim diam. 22.5 cm, base diam. 9.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2960.

The fragment of the coarse red vessel with a strap handle has not been preserved.

Najdbe iz neznanih grobov na Pobrežju in brez podatkov o njihovi pridobitvi[28]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 13*)**:**

2. Delno ohranjen bronast spiralni obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz petih navojev spiralno zvite žice okroglega preseka. Konec enega obročka je stanjšan, drugi ni ohranjen. Pr. 4,4 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2878 a.
3. Delno ohranjen bronast spiralni obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz treh navojev spiralno zvite žice okroglega preseka. Konca nista ohranjena. Pr. 4,2 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2878 b.
4. Fragment bronaste zapestnice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 7 cm, šir. 4 mm, deb. 1,5 mm. Inv. št. A 2880.
5. Fragment treh navojev bronaste spiralne zapestnice »D« preseka. Konca nista ohranjena. Pr. 6 cm, šir. 5 mm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2877.

6.-8. Bronasti kalotasti gumbi z zanko na notranji strani. Pr. 1,2 cm, viš. 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2879 a, b, c.

Goods from unknown graves at Pobrežje and without data on accession[28]

Description of finds (*Pl. 13*)**:**

2. Partly surviving spiral bronze ring (ear or hair ring) of five coils of round-sectioned wire. One end is tapering, the other not preserved. Diam. 4.4 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2878 a.
3. Partly surviving spiral bronze ring (ear or hair ring) of three coils of round-sectioned wire. Ends not preserved. Diam. 4.2 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2878 b.
4. Fragment of a bronze D-sectioned bracelet. Surv. l. approx. 7 cm, w. 4 mm, th. 1.5 mm. Inv. No. A 2880.
5. Fragment of three coils of a spiral bronze D-sectioned bracelet. Ends not preserved. Diam. 6 cm, w. 5 mm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2877.

6.-8. Bronze domed buttons with a loop on the underside. Diam. 1.2 cm, h. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2879 a, b, c.

27 S. Pahič 1991, 59.

28 S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*.

27 S. Pahič 1991, 59.

28 S. Pahič, *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum*.

Najdbe iz neznanih grobov na Pobrežju, izkopane julija 1964[29]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 13, 14*)**:**

Tab. 13:

9. Amfora bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj zelo temno sive barve. Prehod vratu v rame je okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi žlebiči. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega, na notranjo stran rahlo vboklega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 17,5 cm, pr. ustja 12,2 cm, pr. dna 9 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 b.
10. Latvica kroglaste oblike z uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno sivkasto rjave barve. Okrašena je z dvema vodoravnima vrezanima cikcak črtama, med katerima sta dva vodoravna vreza. Viš. 5,9 cm, pr. ustja 8,8 cm, pr. dna 4 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 d.
11. Latvica s koničnim ostenjem in uvihanim, poševno nažlebljenim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Pod ramenom je vodoraven jezičast ročaj (šir. 2,8 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 7 cm, pr. ustja 20,4 cm, pr. dna 8,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 č.

Tab. 14:

1. Dvoročajni vrč (kantharos) bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Vrat in rame vrča sta med ročajema na eni strani okrašena s petimi vodoravnim vrezi, pod katerimi so skupine s po štirimi ali petimi poševnimi vrezi, ki potekajo izmenično v motivu cikcaka, ob ročajih pa skupini treh in petih skoraj navpičnih vrezov. Na drugi strani je vrč med ročajema okrašen s štirimi vodoravnimi vrezi, pod katerimi je trojna zelo nepravilna girlandoidna črta, ki ji sledijo enojna girlandoidna črta z navpičnim vrezom in skupina s tremi navpičnimi vrezi. Presegajoča trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 3 cm, deb. 0,9 cm). Viš. 16,6 cm, pr. ustja 13 do 15 cm, pr. dna 8,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 a.
2. Zgornji del amfore trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame posode in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj temno sivorjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s plitvim vodoravnim žlebičem. Ohranjen trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Ohr. viš. 9,2 cm, pr. ustja 20,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 e.
3. Fragment vrča trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane

[29] S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*.

Finds from unknown graves at Pobrežje, excavated in July 1964[29]

Description of finds (*Pl. 13, 14*)**:**

Pl. 13:

9. Biconical amphora with an everted rim and a conical neck, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, very dark grey on the interior. Decorated with three narrow horizontal grooves on the neck-shoulder junction. Strap handles are oval in section and concave on the interior (w. 2 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 17.5 cm, rim diam. 12.2 cm, base diam. 9 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 b.
10. Globular dish with an inturned rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark greyish-brown. Decorated with two incised horizontal zigzag lines separated by two horizontal incised lines. H. 5.9 cm, rim diam. 8.8 cm, base diam. 4 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 d.
11. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical body, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. Decorated with wide oblique grooves at the rim and a horizontal tongue-shaped grip below it (w. 2.8 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 7 cm, rim diam. 20.4 cm, base diam. 8.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 č.

Pl. 14:

1. Two-handled biconical jug (kantharos) with an everted rim, a conical neck and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, greyish-brown. Neck and shoulder between the handles on one side of the vessel are decorated with five horizontal incised lines and stripes of three, four or five alternately oblique incised lines forming a zigzag motif below them. On the other side, decoration consists of four horizontal incised lines and a very irregular triple garland of three incised lines below it that ends in a vertical line and a stripe of three vertical incisions. High strap handles are oval in section (w. 3 cm, th. 0.9 cm). H. 16.6 cm, rim diam. 13 to 15 cm, base diam. 8.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 a.
2. Upper part of an amphora with an everted rim, a curved neck and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, dark grey-brown on the interior. Shoulder is decorated with a shallow and narrow horizontal groove. Surviving strap handle is oval in section (w. 2 cm, th. 0.8 cm). Surv. h. 9.2 cm, rim diam. 20.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 e.
3. Fragment of a jug with a slightly everted rim and a curved neck, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface

[29] S. Pahič, *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum*.

gline. Površina je groba, rdečkasto rjave barve. Prehod vratu v rame posode je okrašen s plitvim vodoravnim žlebičem. Ohranjen presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka z dvema navpičnima plitvima žlebičema na zunanji strani (šir. 3,4 cm, deb. 1cm). Ohr. viš. 12,3 cm, rek. pr. ustja 14,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 f: b.

4. Fragment trebušaste amfore s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, svetlo rjave in sive barve. Ohranjen trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka (šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 1 cm). Ohr. viš. 14 cm, rek. pr. ustja 13,9 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 f: a.
5. Vrč trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Vrat je okrašen s štirimi vodoravnimi vrezi, pod katerimi je vrezana cikcak črta, ki je nasproti ročaja prekinjena s tremi vrezanimi girlandami. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je pravokotnega preseka (šir. 3,4 cm, deb. 0,9 cm). Viš. 14 cm, pr. ustja 11,6 cm, pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2800 c.

Najdbe iz neznanih grobov na Pobrežju, izkopane leta 1952[30]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 14*)**:**

6. Vretence konične oblike iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sive barve. Viš. 1,9 cm, pr. 3,3 cm. Inv. št. A 5300 c.
7. Vretence polkroglaste oblike z vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Viš. 2,9 cm, pr. 4,2 cm. Inv. št. A 5300 b.
8. Vretence polkroglaste oblike z vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Viš. 3,3 cm, pr. 4,7 cm. Inv. št. A 5300 a.

is coarse, reddish-brown. Neck-shoulder junction is decorated with a shallow and narrow horizontal groove. Surviving high strap handle is rectangular in section and bears two shallow and narrow grooves along the exterior (w. 3.4 cm, th. 1cm). Surv. h. 12.3 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 14.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 f: b.

4. Fragment of an amphora with an everted rim and a conical neck, of medium-grained fired clay. Surface is light brown and grey, smoothed. Surviving strap handle is rectangular in section (w. 2.2 cm, th. 1 cm). Surv. h. 14 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 13.9 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 f: a.
5. Jug with an everted rim, a curved neck and a slightly concave base, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. Neck is decorated with four horizontal incised lines and a horizontal zigzag line below them that continues into a garland of three incised lines opposite to the handle. High strap handle is rectangular in section (w. 3.4 cm, th. 0.9 cm). H. 14 cm, rim diam. 11.6 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2800 c.

Finds from unknown graves at Pobrežje, excavated in 1952[30]

Description of finds (*Pl. 14*)**:**

6. Conical spindle whorl, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is grey and smoothed. H. 1.9 cm, diam. 3.3 cm. Inv. No. A 5300 c.
7. Hemispherical spindle whorl with a concave underside, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is dark brown and smoothed. H. 2.9 cm, diam. 4.2 cm. Inv. No. A 5300 b.
8. Hemispherical spindle whorl with a concave underside, of fine-grained fired clay. Surface is dark brown and smoothed. H. 3.3 cm, diam. 4.7 cm. Inv. No. A 5300 a.

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[30] S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*.

[30] S. Pahič, *Inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum*.

Slika 4. Žara iz groba 170 (glej *Tab. 7: 4*) in izbor posodja iz grobov s Pobrežja.
Figure 4. Urn from grave 170 (see *Pl. 7: 4*) and a selection of vessels from the graves at Pobrežje.

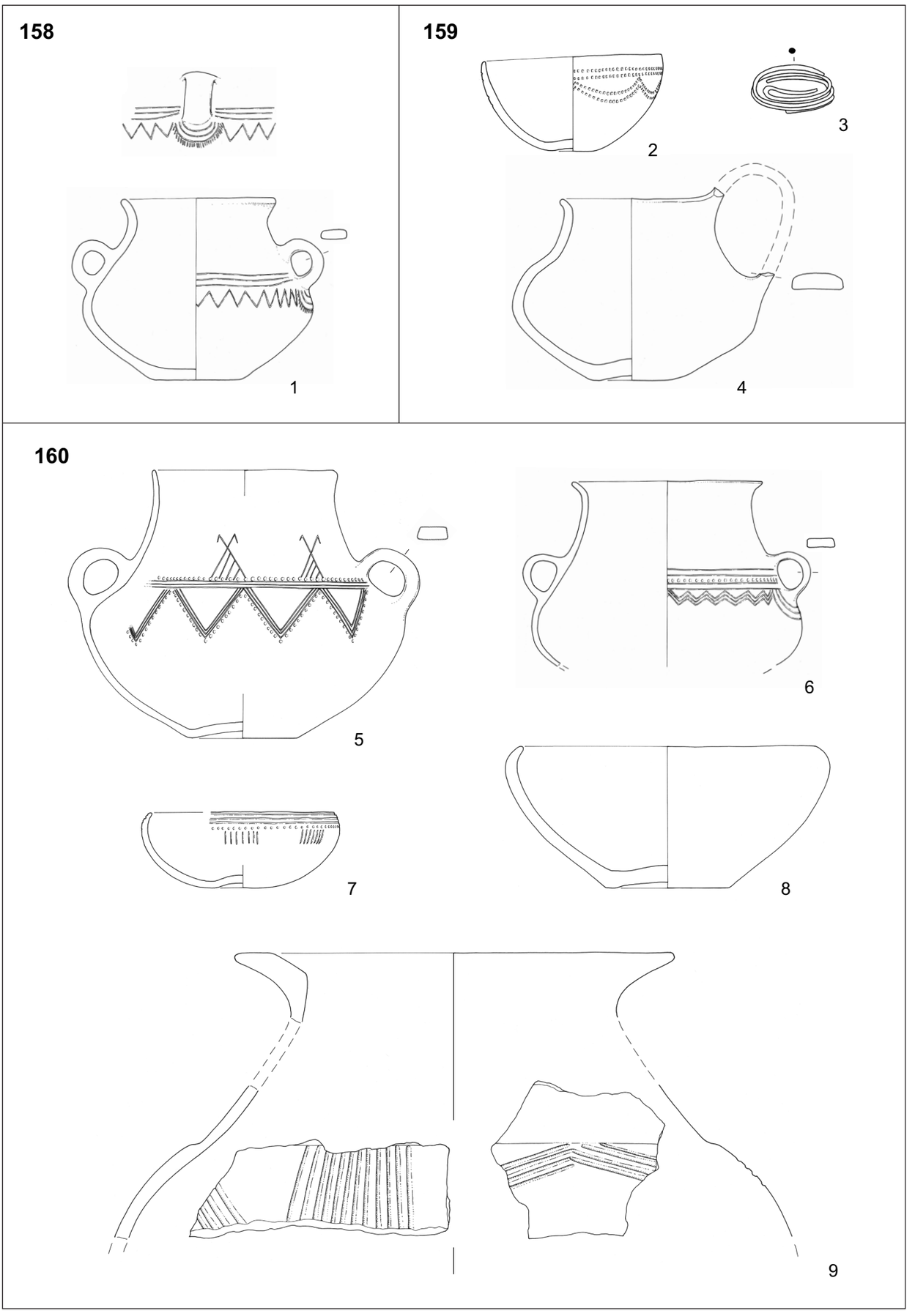
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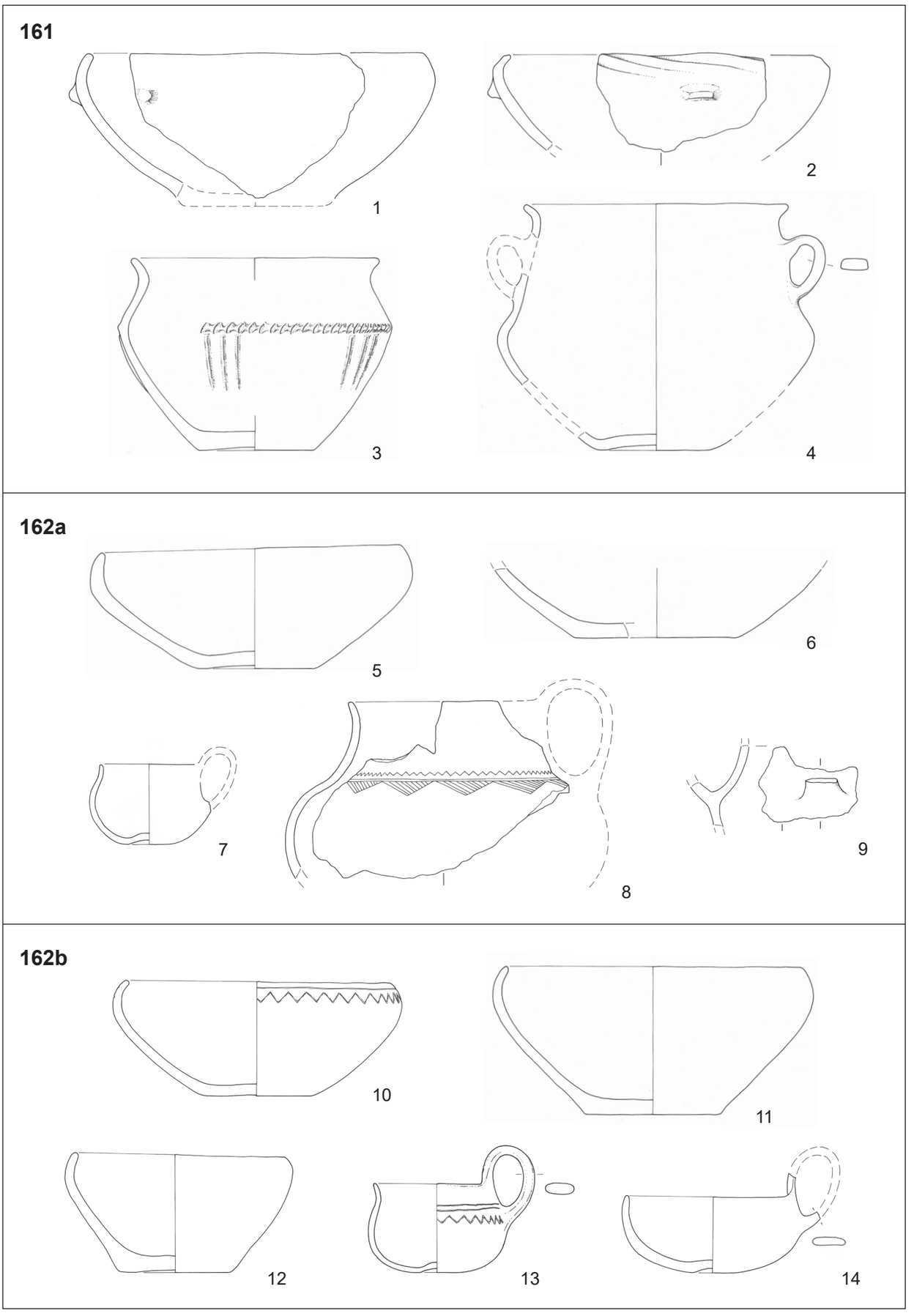
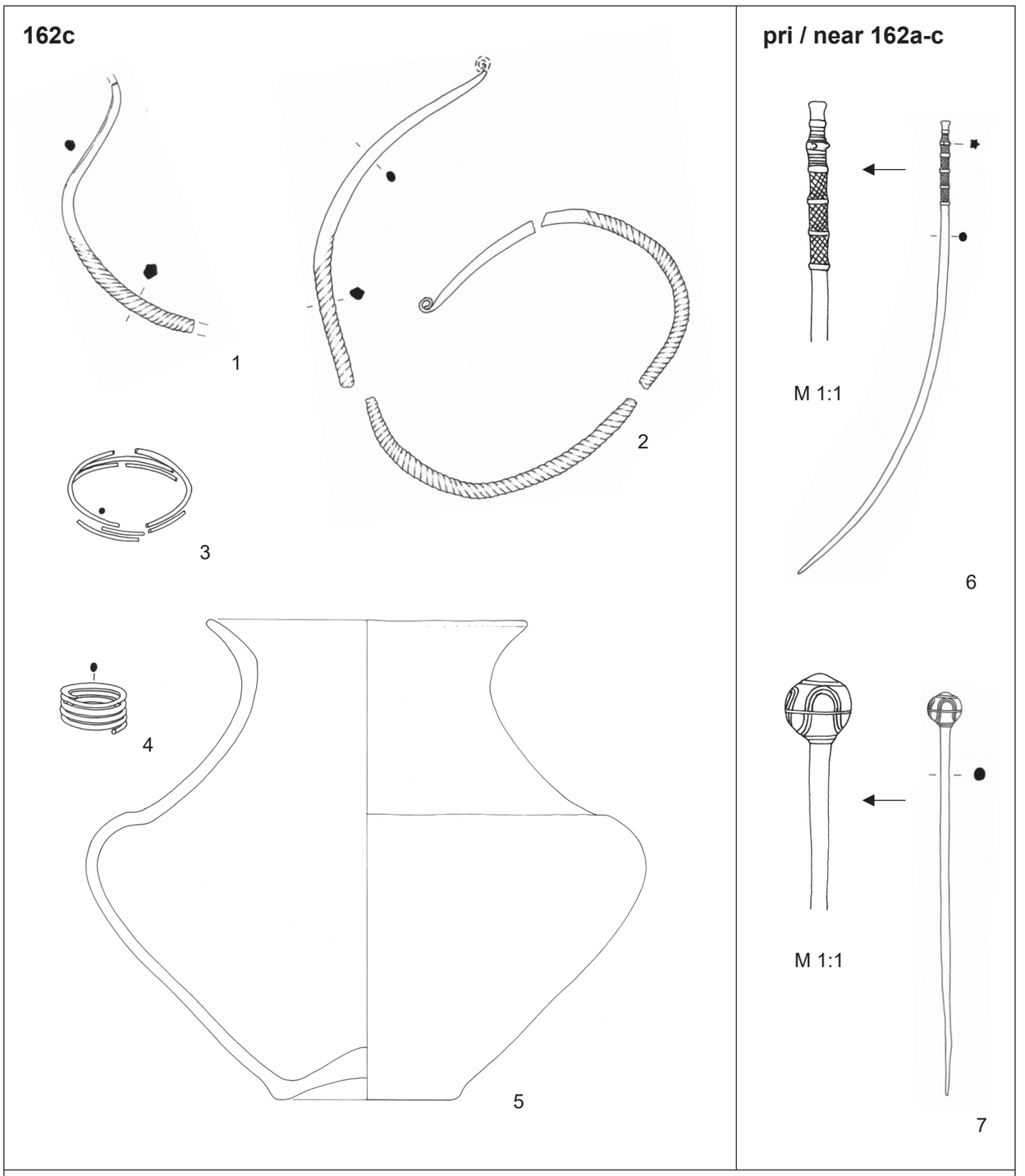
Tabla 2
Plate 2

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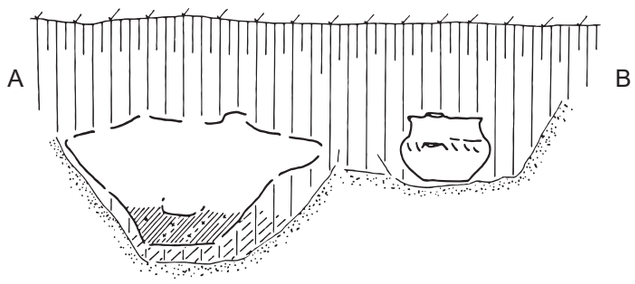

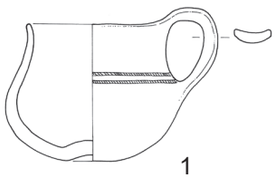

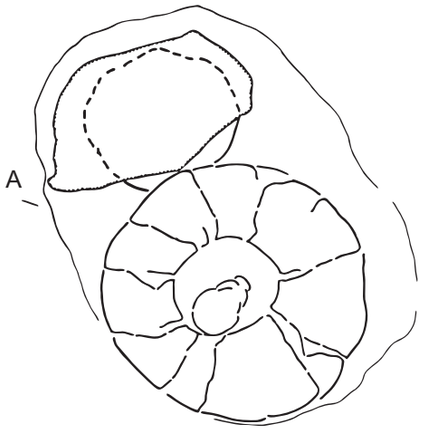

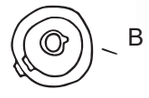

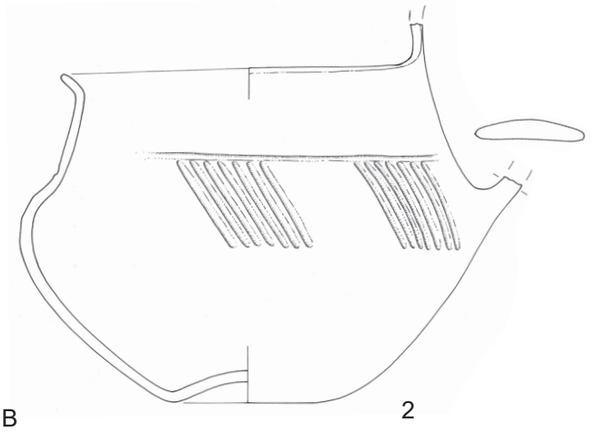

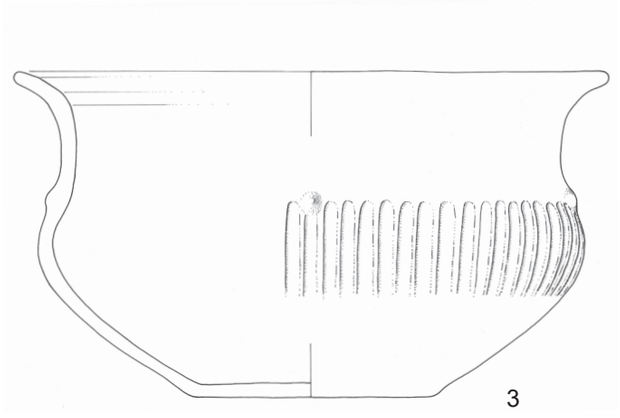

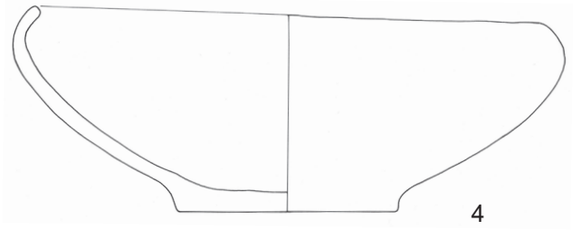

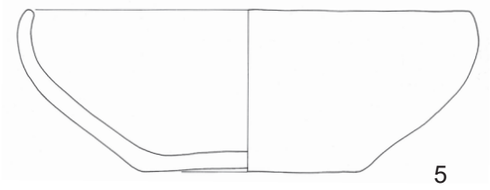

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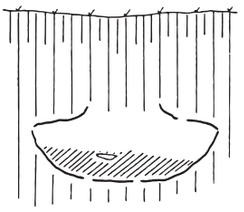
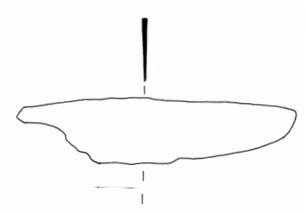
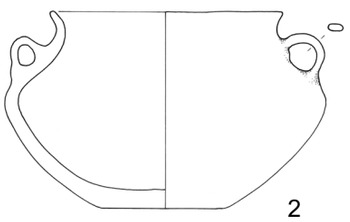
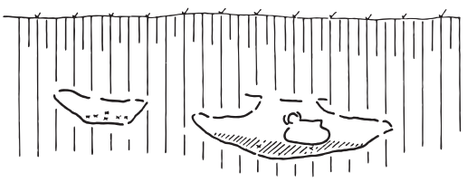
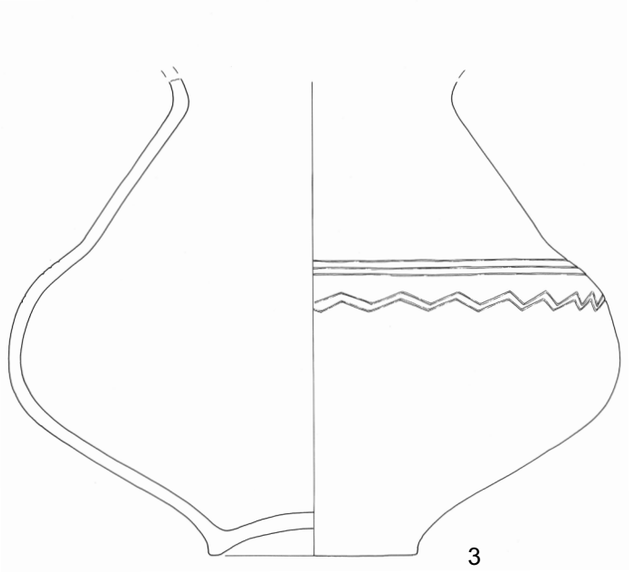






167, 167a





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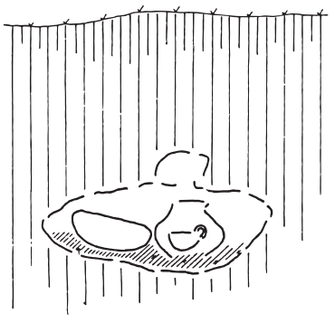

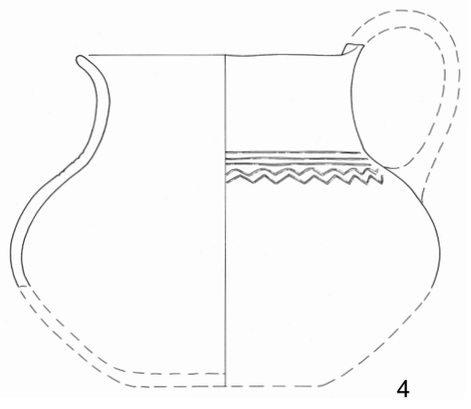

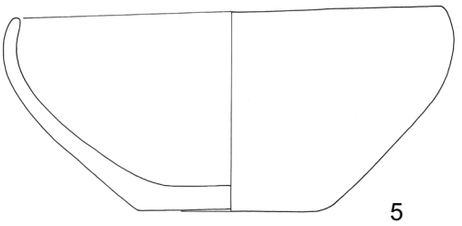

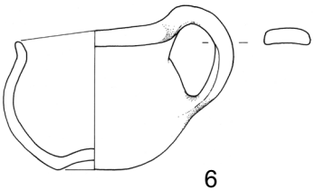

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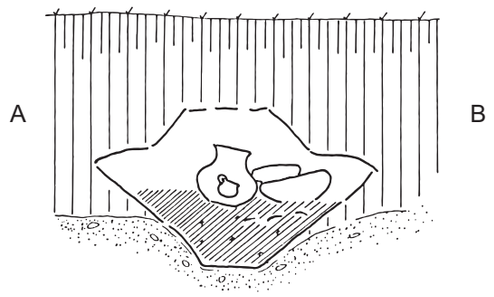

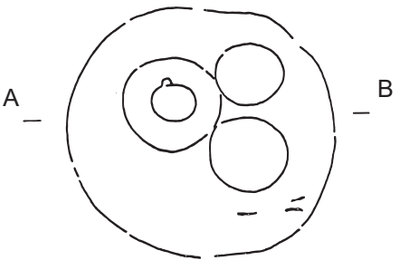

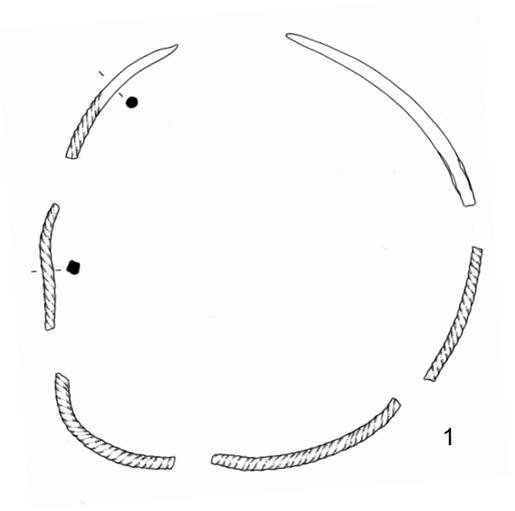

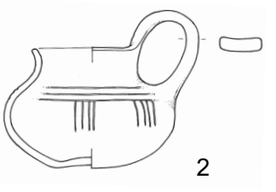

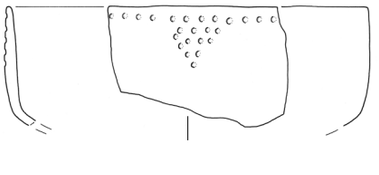

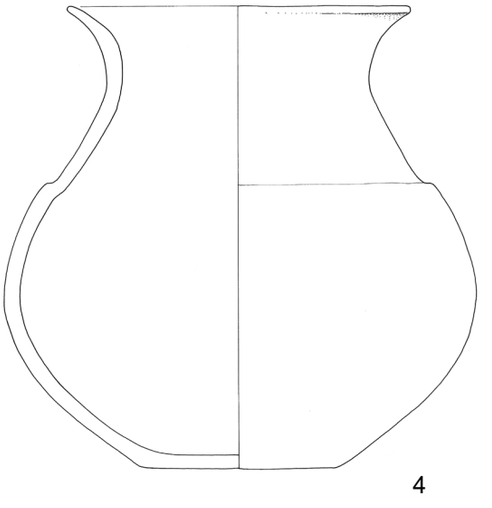

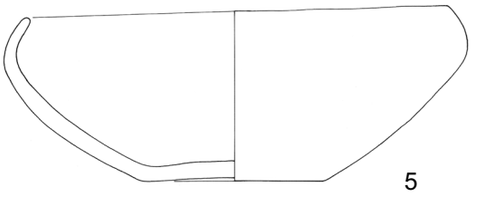

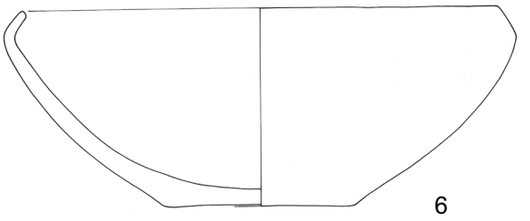

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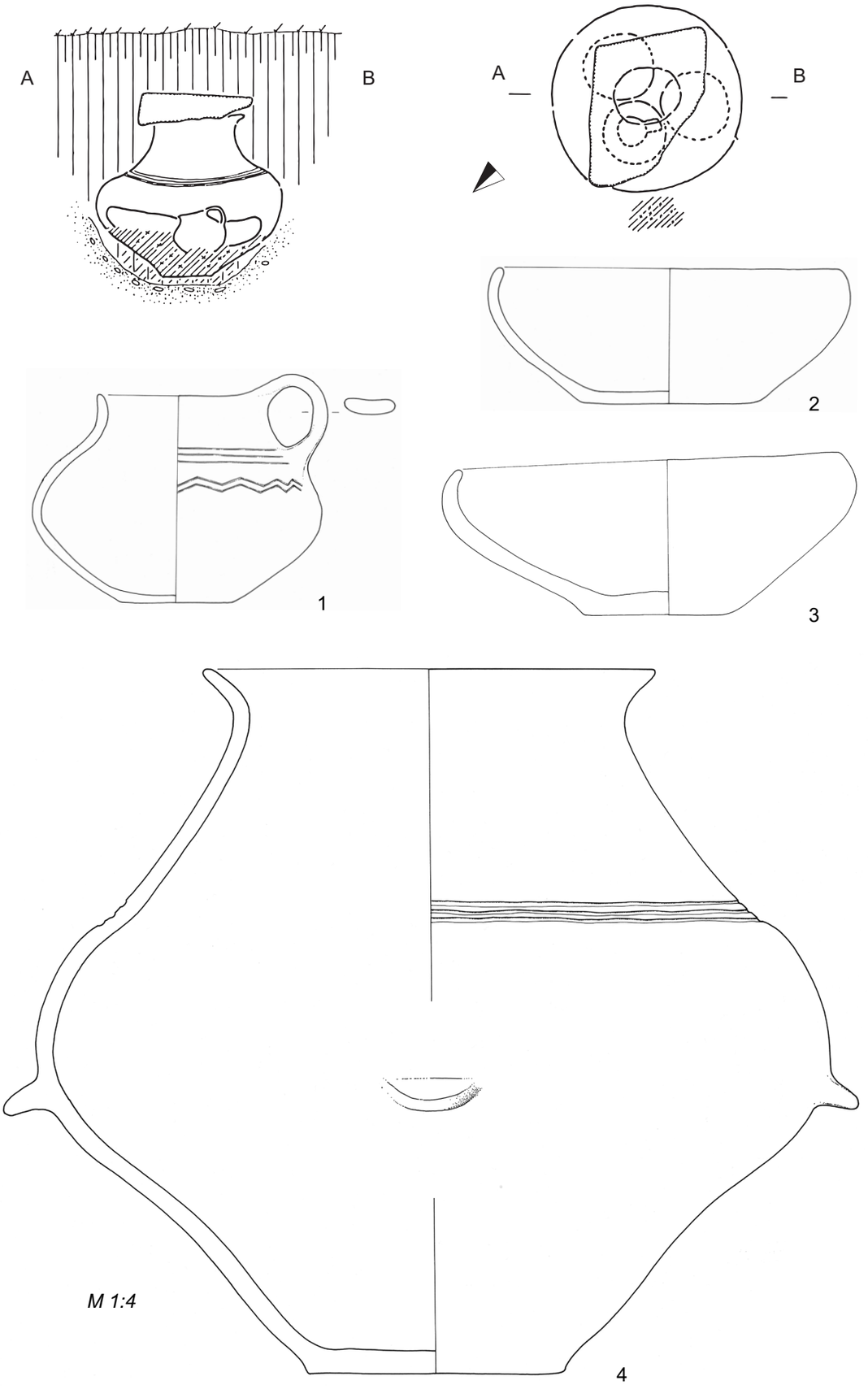
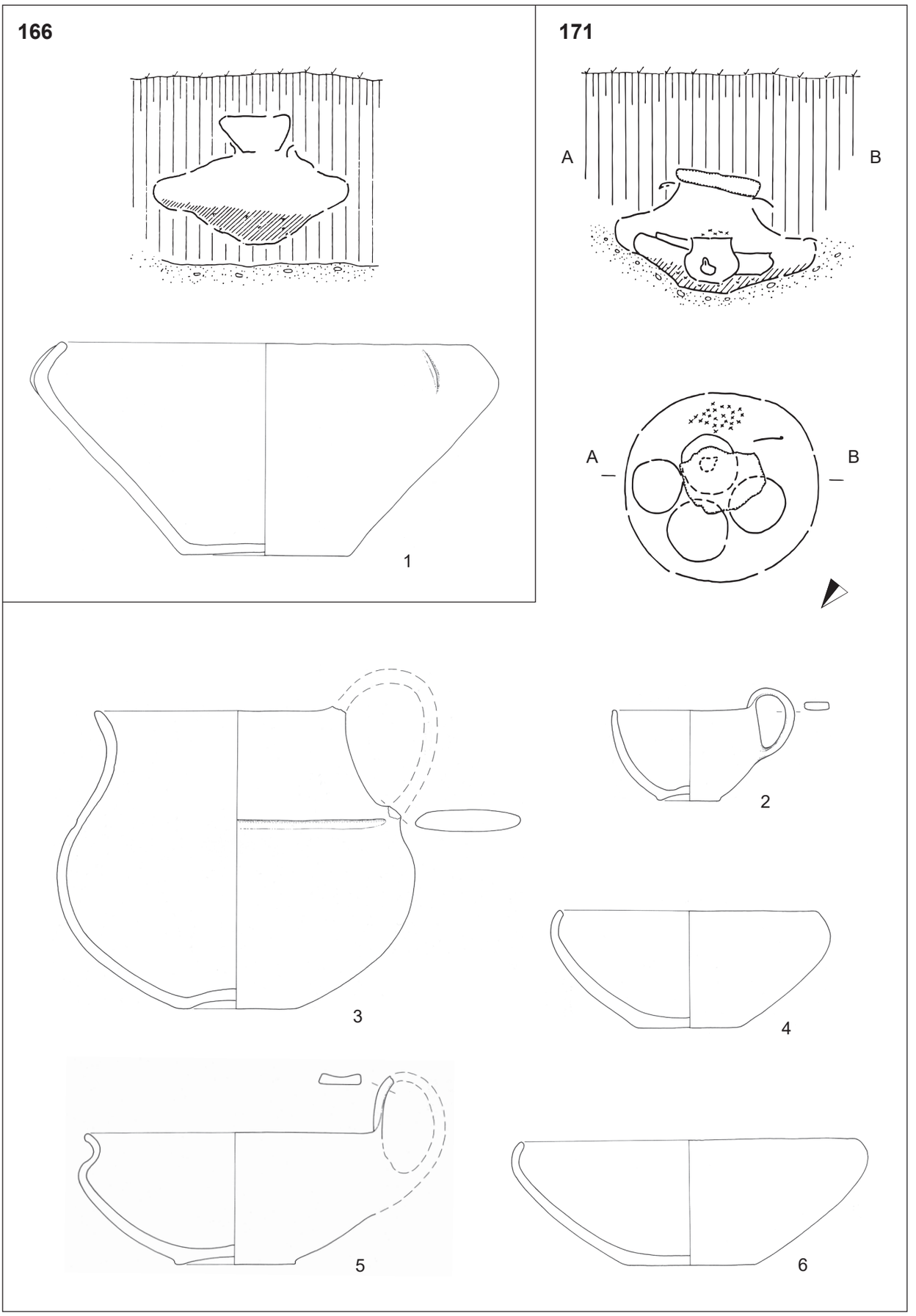


Tabla 8
Plate 8



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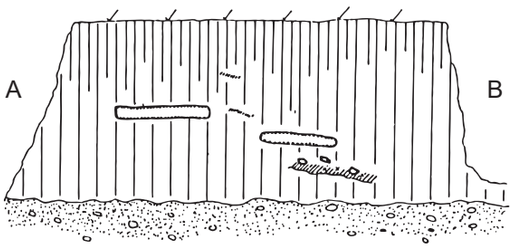

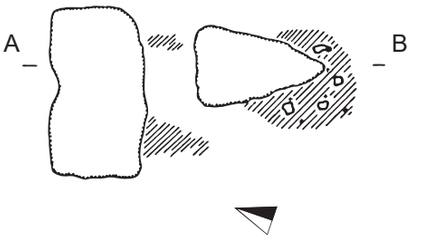

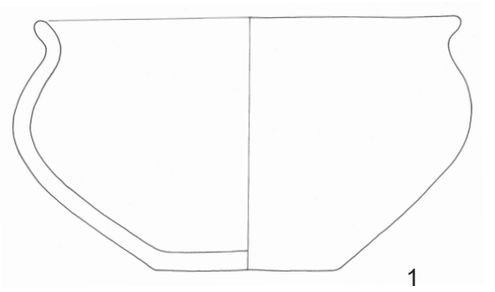

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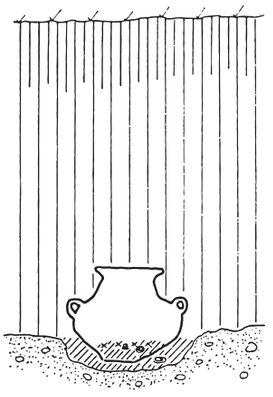

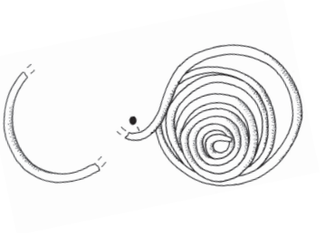

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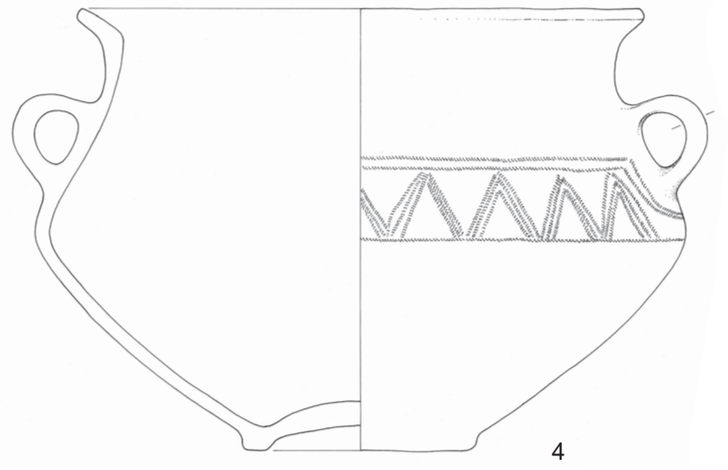

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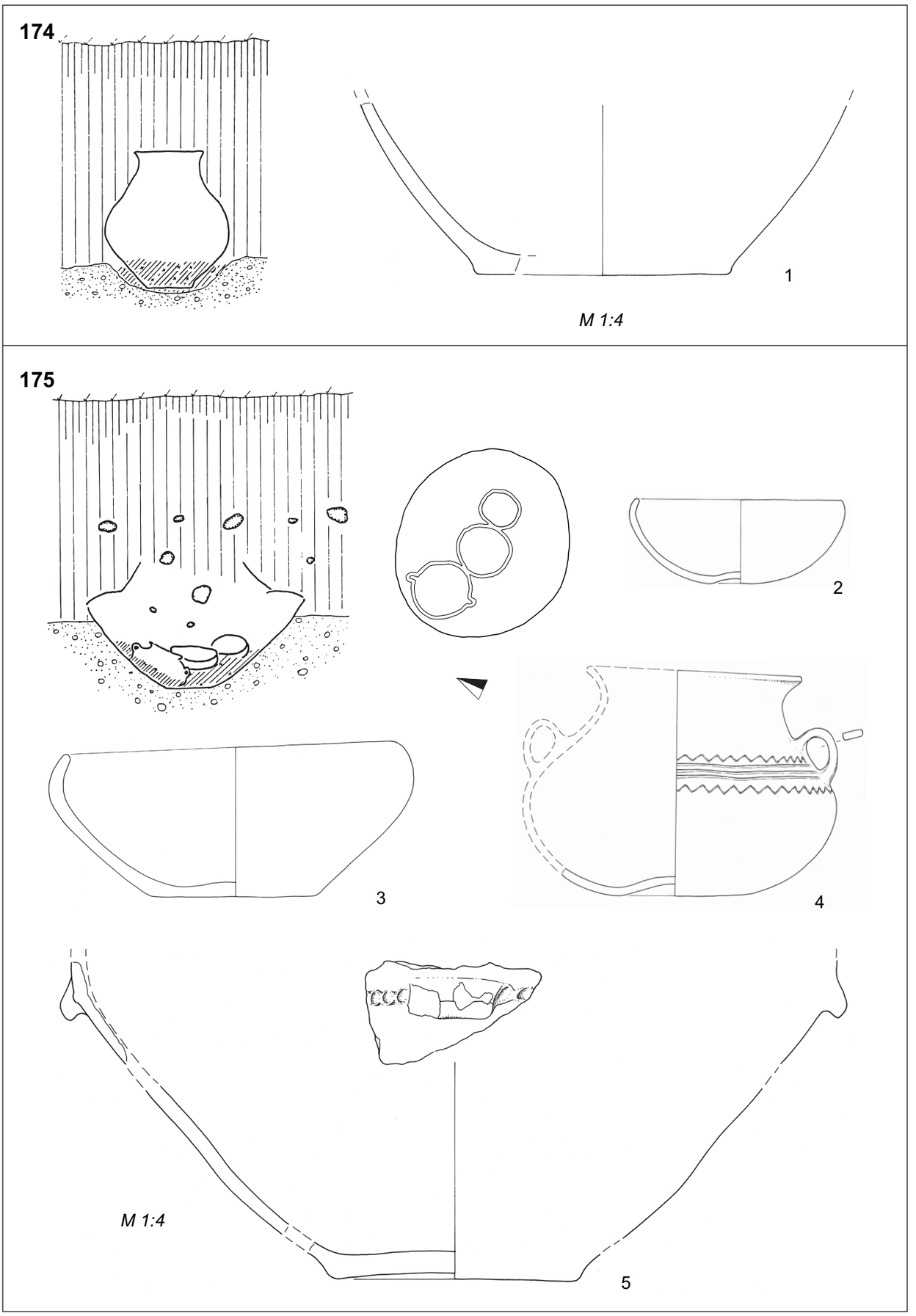
Tabla 10
Plate 10



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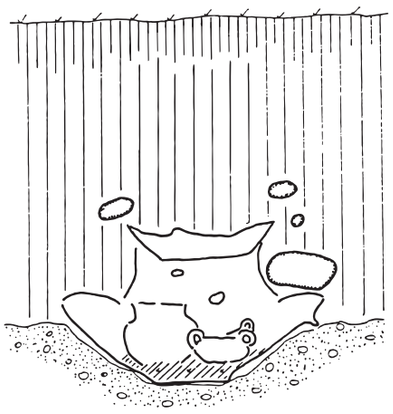
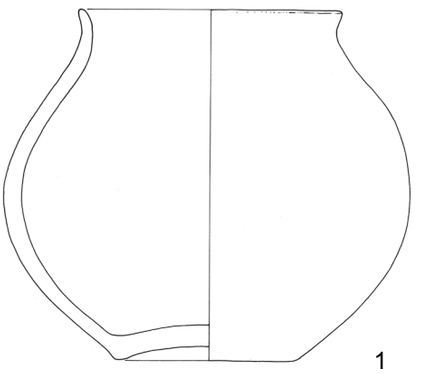
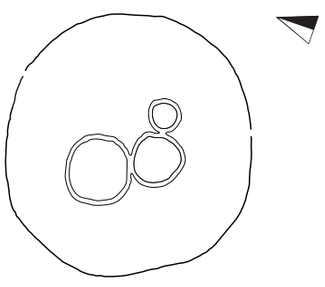
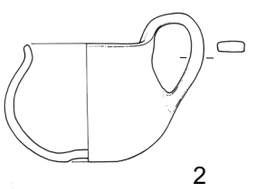
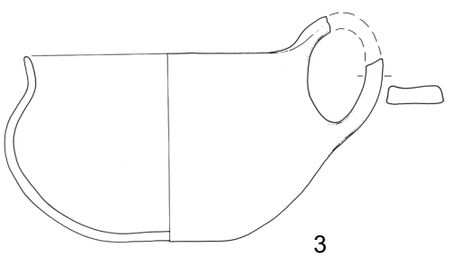










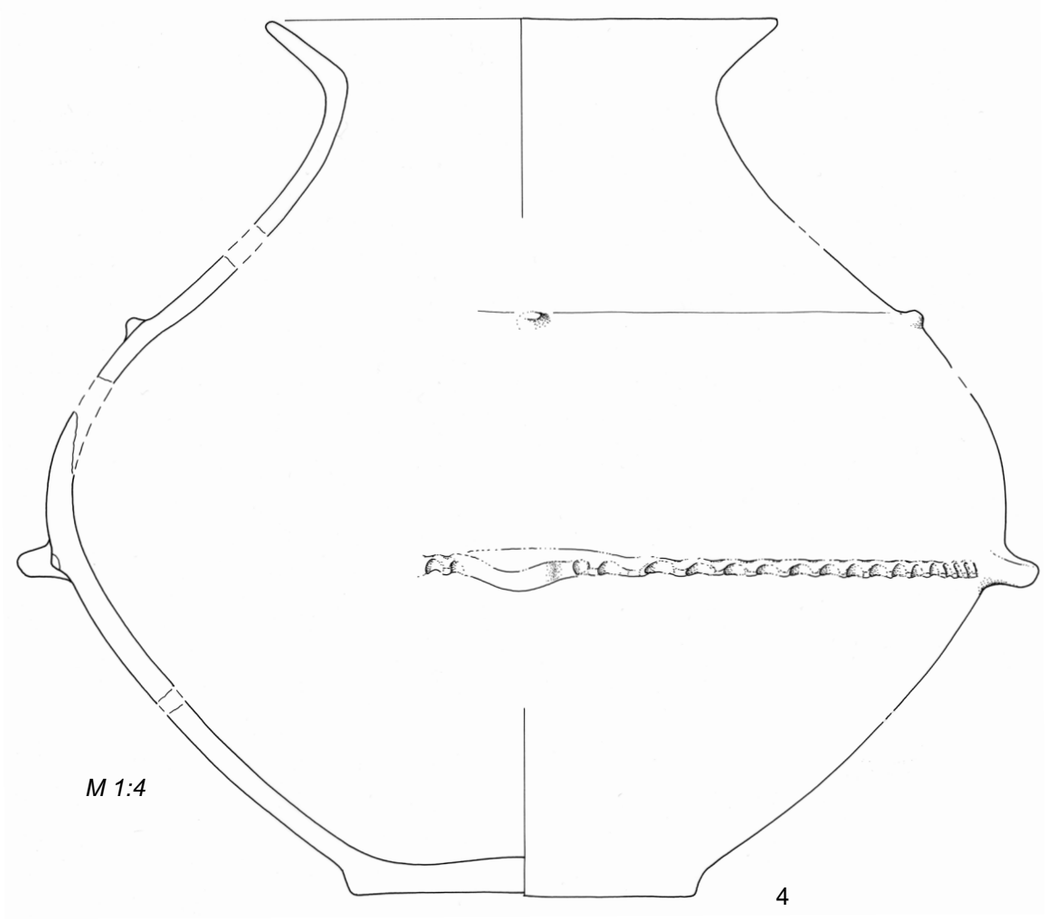
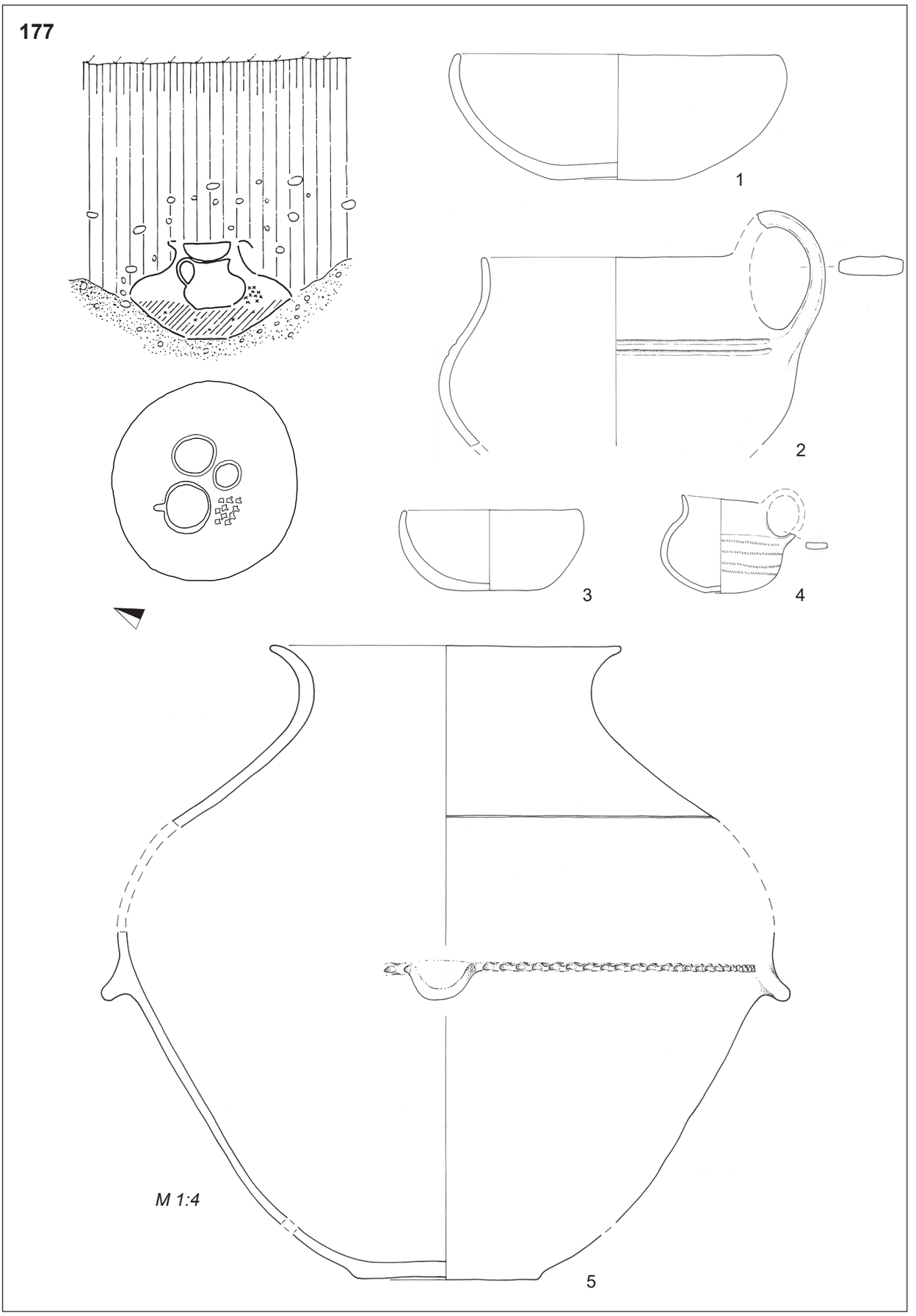


Tabla 12
Plate 12



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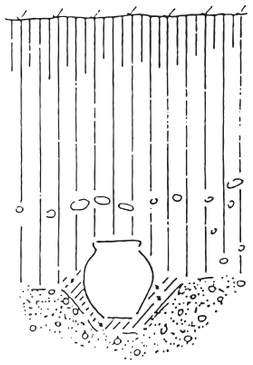
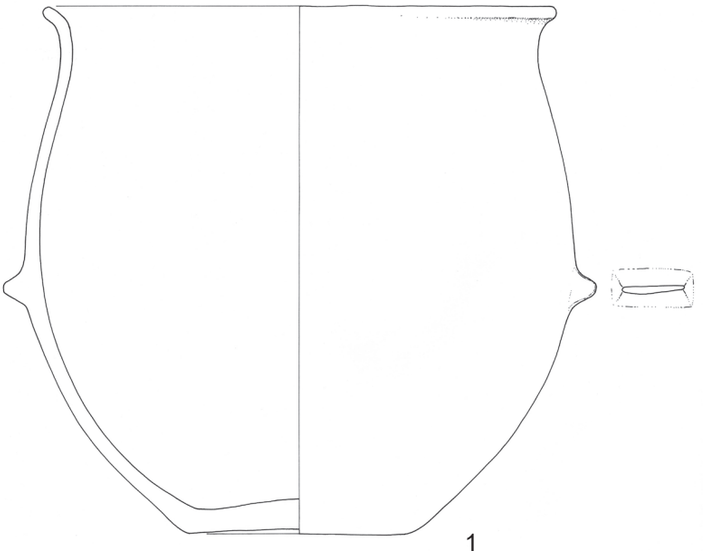
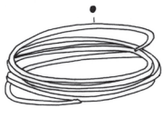
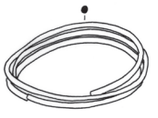
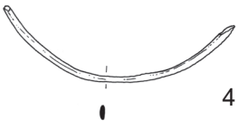


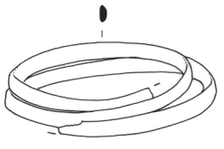


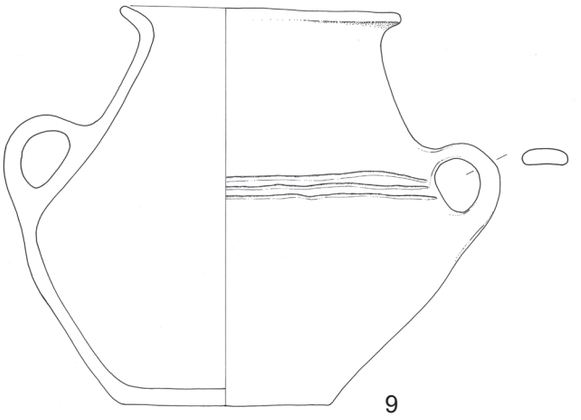
Iz neznanih grobov

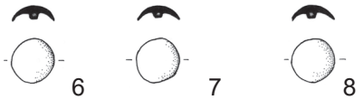


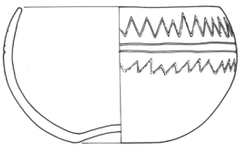












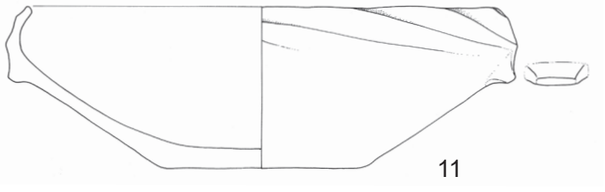
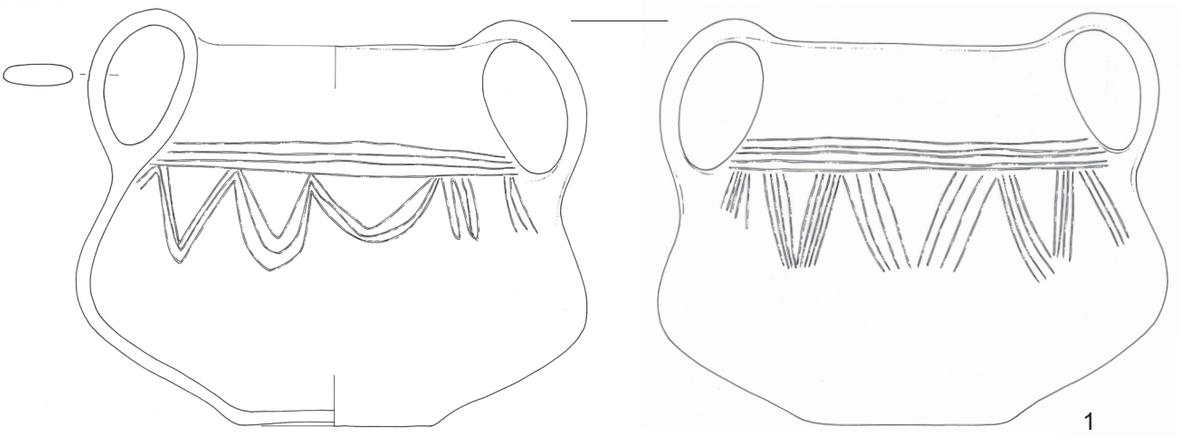
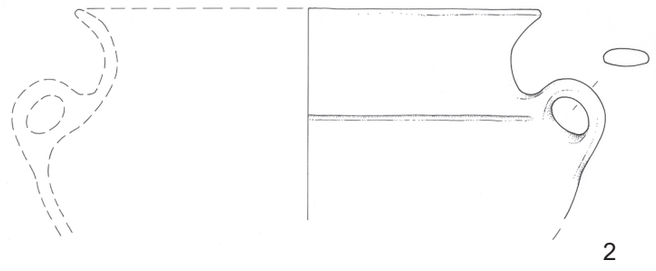
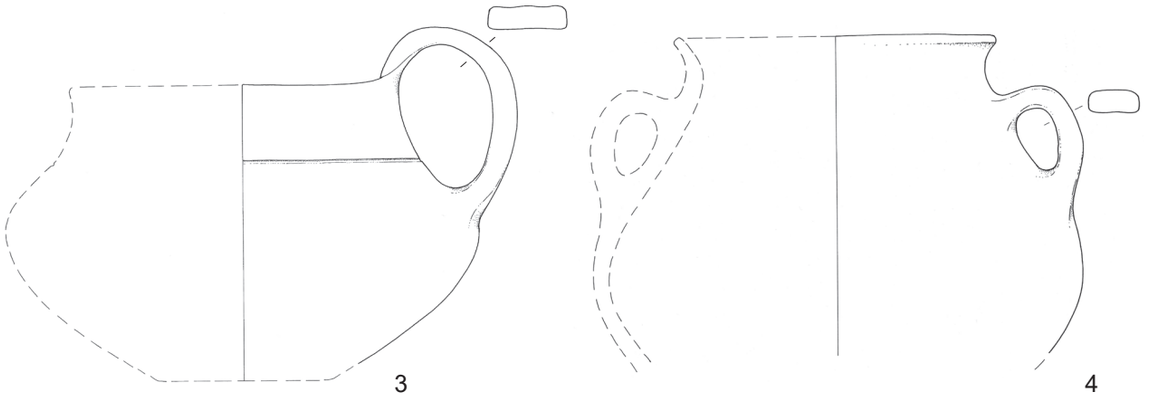


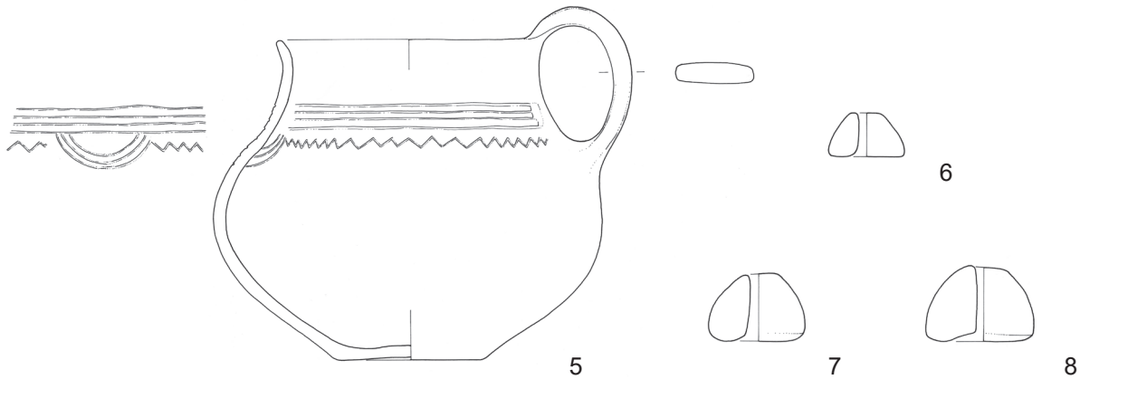
Tabla 14
Plate 14

Iz neznanih grobov / From unknown graves









GRAČIČ POD BRINJEVO GORO – NEKROPOLA KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ

I. KATALOG GROBOV IN GROBNIH PRIDATKOV

Vesna Koprivnik

V prispevku so predstavljeni grobovi in predmeti iz časa pozne bronaste dobe, ki jih je izkopal Stanko Pahič na žarnem grobišču na jugovzhodnem pobočju Brinjeve gore nad vasjo Gračič (parc. št. 406, k. o. Radana vas) nad Zrečami. Prvih 5 žarnih grobov je izkopal leta 1955, naslednjih 5 leta 1956, v letu 1957 kar 30, leta 1959 še 6, leta 1962 nadaljnjih 19 in leta 1963 še 10 žarnih grobov. Zadnja dva žarna grobova je odkril Vitko Pahič, sin Stanka Pahiča, ob topografskem sondiranju leta 1985. Skupaj je bilo na grobišču tako izkopanih 77 žarnih oz. žganih grobov (*sl. 1*).[1]

Katalog je sestavljen iz opisa grobov in grobnih pridatkov. Osnovni podatki o sestavi posameznih grobnih celot in izkopanih grobnih pridatkih so povzeti po opisih S. Pahiča iz *Inventarne knjige Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* (inv. št. A 1831 – 2000, 2616 – 2648, 2959). Dopolnjeni so s tlorisom grobišča ter opisi in risbami grobov, ki so povzeti iz nemškega, neobjavljenega dela V. Pahiča, *Die urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfelder von Brinjeva gora und Maribor – Pobrežje, Katalog und Tafeln*, datiranega z letnico 1987 (v nadaljevanju V. Pahič 1987). Podatki v omenjenem delu so bili zaenkrat tudi edini dostopni in so najverjetneje zanesljivi, saj je V. Pahič sin izkopavalca S. Pahiča, ki je bdel nad njegovim delom. Tipkopis hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor. Predmete, ki jih hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, je ponovno izrisal Drago Oman. Računalniško obdelavo načrta grobišča, risb posameznih grobov (prerezi in tlorisi) in predmetov je pripravil Bine Kramberger, oblikovanje pa je zaključila Eline Nas.

Kjer so bili ostanki sežganih človeških kosti dovolj ohranjeni, so bile narejene antropološke analize, ki jih je v okviru priprave svoje doktorske disertacije na Univerzi v Edinburghu naredila Jayne-Leigh Thomas.[2] Morebitna določena antropološka starost pokojnika je navedena na koncu opisa posameznega groba.

[1] S. Pahič 1981, 76–78, Tab. 1; isti, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*, inv. št. A 2959.

[2] Glej tu Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki.

GRAČIČ BELOW BRINJEVA GORA – A NECROPOLIS OF THE URNFIELD CULTURE

I. CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND GRAVE GOODS

Vesna Koprivnik

The contribution presents the graves and their goods, dating to the Late Bronze Age, that Stanko Pahič excavated in the urnfield period cemetery located on the south-eastern slope of the hill of Brinjeva gora above the village of Gračič (Lot No. 406, Radana vas cadastral municipality), east of Zreče. He unearthed the first five urn graves already in 1955, another five in 1956, the next thirty in 1957, six in 1959, nineteen in 1962 and finally ten in 1963. Two graves were also discovered by Vitko Pahič, son of Stanko Pahič, during his topographical survey in 1985. This makes a total of 77 documented cremation graves of this cemetery (*fig. 1*).[1]

The catalogue brings the descriptions of the graves and of the goods. The basic data on the graves and on the excavated grave finds have been taken from the descriptions that Stanko Pahič provided in the inventory book of the Maribor Regional Museum (*Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*; Inv. Nos. A 1831 – 2000, 2616 – 2648, 2959). They are supplemented with a plan of the cemetery as well as the descriptions and drawings of the graves taken from the unpublished paper in German by Vitko Pahič dated to 1987 (*Die urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfelder von Brinjeva gora und Maribor – Pobrežje, Katalog und Tafeln*; hereinafter V. Pahič 1987). This paper provides the only available data on the graves that can most probably be deemed reliable, because Vitko is the son of Stanko Pahič who supervised his work. The typescript is kept in the Maribor Regional Museum. The excavated finds are kept in the same museum. They have been drawn anew by Drago Oman. Bine Kramberger made a digital plan of the cemetery and also digitised the drawings of the graves (plans and cross sections) and the goods. Eline Nas finished the design.

The cremated bone remains survived well enough to be subjected to an anthropological analysis, performed by Jayne-Leigh Thomas as part of her dissertation at the University of Edinburgh.[2] The

[1] S. Pahič 1981, 76–78, Pl. 1; id., *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*, Inv. No. A 2959.

[2] See here Thomas, Cremated human remains.

Slika 1. Generalni tloris grobišča Gračič pod Brinjevo goro.
Figure 1. General plan of the cemetery at Gračič below Brinjeva gora.

V katalogu si opisi grobov in predmetov v posameznem grobu sledijo po zaporednih številkah. Za predmete, ki so izgubljeni ali založeni in niso bili inventarizirani, sta v opombah navedena opis in risba, prerisana iz neobjavljenega dela V. Pahiča[3].

Pri tipološki opredelitvi in poimenovanju zvrsti posod sem se večinoma zgledovala po delu Janeza Dularja, *Halštatska keramika v Sloveniji* (1982). Pri ponovnem pregledu gradiva je prišlo do nekaterih sprememb v tipološki opredelitvi posameznih predmetov, ki so navedene v spodnji tabeli (*sl. 2*):

[3] V. Pahič 1987.

The descriptions of graves and grave goods in the catalogue are given in numerical order. Some of the goods have been mislaid or lost and their descriptions and drawings have been copied from the unpublished paper by V. Pahič[3].

The typological determination and nomenclature has mainly been modelled on that used in the study of the Hallstatt pottery in Slovenia (*Halštatska keramika v Sloveniji*) that Janez Dular published in 1982. The re-examination of the grave goods brought changes in the typological determination of certain artefacts in relation to that provided by Vitko Pahič, which are listed below (*fig. 2*):

[3] V. Pahič 1987.

V. Pahič 1987	Gračič pod Brinjevo goro 2021 (katalog)
Skodelica – *Taf. 1a: 3, 1: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 1: 9*
Skodelica – *Taf. 1a: 4, 1: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 1: 10*
Skodelica – *Taf. 1a: 5, 1: 5*	Latvica – *Tab. 1: 11*
Skodelica – *Taf. 10a: 2, 10: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 4: 6*
Skodelica – *Taf. 11a: 2, 11: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 4: 8*
Dva ročaja, frg. posode, – *Taf. 12a: 6,7, 12: 5,7*	Amfora – *Tab. 5: 6*
Skodelica – *Taf. 19a: 2, 19: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 7: 4*
Skodela – *Taf. 24a: 2, 24: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 9: 2*
Skodelica – *Taf. 29a: 1, 29: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 10: 9*
Skodelica – *Taf. 30a: 3, 30: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 11: 20*
Skodelica – *Taf. 30a: 1, 30: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 11: 21*
Skodela – *Taf. 32a: 4, 32: 4*	Latvica – *Tab. 12: 8*
Skodela – *Taf. 43a: 3, 43: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 15: 7*
Skodela – *Taf. 50a: 1, 50: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 17: 3*
Skodelica – *Taf. 67a: 1, 67: 1*	Latvica – *Tab. 21: 2*
Skodelica – *Taf. 67a: 2, 67: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 21: 3*
Skodelica – *Taf. 69a: 2, 69: 2*	Latvica – *Tab. 21: 7*
Skodelica – *Taf. 69a: 3, 69: 3*	Latvica – *Tab. 21: 8*
Mala žara – *Taf. 20a: 1, 20: 1*	Lonec – *Tab. 7: 6*
Vaza – *Taf. 1a: 2, 1: 2*	Lonček – *Tab. 1: 15*
Vaza – *Taf. 32a: 3, 32: 3*	Lonček – *Tab. 12: 9*
Vaza – *Taf. 43a: 2, 43: 2*	Lonček – *Tab. 15: 8*
Amfora – *Taf. 41a: 1, 41: 1*	Vrč – *Tab. 15: 3*
Lonec – *Taf. 4a: 1, 4: 1*	Vrč – *Tab. 2: 3*
Posoda – *Taf. 24a: 4, 24: 4*	Enoročajna skodelica – *Tab. 9: 4*
Frg. posod – *Taf. 32a: 5, 32: 5,6*	Enoročajna (?) skodelica – *Tab. 12: 5*
Posoda – *Taf. 24a: 3, 24: 3*	Skledica – *Tab. 9: 6*
Posoda – *Taf. 41a: 2, 41: 2*	Skledica – *Tab. 15: 5*
Posoda – *Taf. 59a: 1, 59: 1*	Vrček – *Tab. 19: 3*
Amfora – *Taf. 67a: 3, 67: 3*	Ročaj posode – *Tab. 21: 4*
Vrč – *Taf. 71a: 1, 71: 1*	Amfora ali vrč – *Tab. 22: 3*
Obroček – *Taf. 10a: 3, 10: 3*	Zapestnica – *Tab. 4: 4*
Igla z bikonično glavico – *Taf. 12a: 2, 12: 2*	Igla z ovalno glavico – *Tab. 5: 1*
Igla s kroglasto glavico – *Taf. 25a: 2, 25: 2*	Igla z ovalno glavico – *Tab. 10: 1*

V. Pahič 1987	Gračič below Brinjeva gora 2021 (catalogue)
Cup – *Pl. 1a: 3, 1: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 1: 9*
Cup – *Pl. 1a: 4, 1: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 1: 10*
Cup – *Pl. 1a: 5, 1: 5*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 1: 11*
Cup – *Pl. 10a: 2, 10: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 4: 6*
Cup – *Pl. 11a: 2, 11: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 4: 8*
Two handles, vessel frg., – *Pl. 12a: 6,7, 12: 5,7*	Amphora – *Pl. 5: 6*
Cup – *Pl. 19a: 2, 19: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 7: 4*
Bowl – *Pl. 24a: 2, 24: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 9: 2*
Cup – *Pl. 29a: 1, 29: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 10: 9*
Cup – *Pl. 30a: 3, 30: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 11: 20*
Cup – *Pl. 30a: 1, 30: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 11: 21*
Bowl – *Pl. 32a: 4, 32: 4*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 12: 8*
Bowl – *Pl. 43a: 3, 43: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 15: 7*
Bowl – *Pl. 50a: 1, 50: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 17: 3*
Cup – *Pl. 67a: 1, 67: 1*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 21: 2*
Cup – *Pl. 67a: 2, 67: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 21: 3*
Cup – *Pl. 69a: 2, 69: 2*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 21: 7*
Cup – *Pl. 69a: 3, 69: 3*	Dish with an inturned rim – *Pl. 21: 8*
Small urn – *Pl. 20a: 1, 20: 1*	Jar – *Pl. 7: 6*
Vase – *Pl. 1a: 2, 1: 2*	Beaker – *Pl. 1: 15*
Vase – *Pl. 32a: 3, 32: 3*	Beaker – *Pl. 12: 9*
Vase – *Pl. 43a: 2, 43: 2*	Beaker – *Pl. 15: 8*
Amphora – *Pl. 41a: 1, 41: 1*	Jug – *Pl. 15: 3*
Jar – *Pl. 4a: 1, 4: 1*	Jug – *Pl. 2: 3*
Vessel – *Pl. 24a: 4, 24: 4*	Single-handled cup – *Pl. 9: 4*
Vessel frgs. – *Pl. 32a: 5, 32: 5,6*	Single-handled (?) cup – *Pl. 12: 5*
Vessel – *Pl. 24a: 3, 24: 3*	Small dish – *Pl. 9: 6*
Vessel – *Pl. 41a: 2, 41: 2*	Small dish – *Pl. 15: 5*
Vessel – *Pl. 59a: 1, 59: 1*	Small jug – *Pl. 19: 3*
Amphora – *Pl. 67a: 3, 67: 3*	Vessel handle – *Pl. 21: 4*
Jug – *Pl. 71a: 1, 71: 1*	Amphora or jug – *Pl. 22: 3*
Ring – *Pl. 10a: 3, 10: 3*	Bracelet – *Pl. 4: 4*
Biconical-headed pin – *Pl. 12a: 2, 12: 2*	Ovaloid-headed pin – *Pl. 5: 1*
Spherical-headed pin – *Pl. 25a: 2, 25: 2*	Ovaloid-headed pin – *Pl. 10: 1*

Slika 2. Preglednica sprememb pri tipološki opredelitvi posod.
Figure 2. Changes in the typological determination of ceramics.

V kataloški opis posameznega predmeta so vključeni podatki o ohranjenosti, o snovi, iz katere je izdelan, tipološka opredelitev, ornament, mere in inventarna številka. Vsa lončenina je bila izdelana prostoročno, zato tega v katalogu posebej ne navajamo.

The description of each artefact comprises data on the state of preservation, material, formal characteristics, decoration, dimensions and inventory number. All pottery was hand-built and this information is therefore omitted.

Uporabljene okrajšave:

- frg. – fragment(-i)
- vel. – velikost
- dol. – dolžina
- šir. – širina
- viš. – višina
- deb. – debelina
- pr. – premer
- ohr. – ohranjen(-a, -o)
- rek. – rekonstruiran(-a, -o)
- pribl. – približen(-a, -o)

Tabele sestavljajo grobne celote, ki si sledijo po zaporednih grobnih številkah. Številke predmetov so tekoče številke v okviru ene tabele.

Vse risbe keramičnih najdb na tabelah so objavljene v merilu 1:3, tudi vretenca, risbe kovinskih in kamnitih najdb pa v merilu 1:2. Risbe načrtov grobov so objavljene v merilu 1:20. Z zvezdico (*) so označeni rekonstruirani preseki grobov. Legenda k načrtom grobov je že bila objavljena.[4]

Grob 1

Na površini dveh kvadratnih metrov je bilo na globini do 35 cm okrog 130 fragmentov lončenine, med katerimi so bili fragmenti grobe rdeče posode neznane oblike, vretence, več bronastih predmetov in drobci sežganih kosti.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 1*)**:**

1. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz do 2 mm debele pločevine »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 2,2 cm, šir. 0,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1841.
2. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi nizi iztolčenih pikic. Ohr. pr. do 3 cm, šir. 0,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1840.
3. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (zapestnice) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen z večkratnim vrezanim strehastim motivom. Ohr. dol. 3,2 cm, šir. 1,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1838.
4. Nesklenjen bronast obroček ovalnega preseka. Pr. 2,8 cm, deb. do 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1842.
5. Frg. bronaste spiralne cevčice – saltaleona iz 1 × 3 mm debele žice pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. 2,2 cm, šir. 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1843.
6. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. Rek. pr. 4,6 cm. šir. 1,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1839.

[4] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 211. Za vso strokovno pomoč, moralno spodbudo in podporo se iskreno zahvaljujem Bibi Teržan, Matiji Črešnarju in Dragu Omanu.

Abbreviations:

- frg./frgs. – fragment/-s
- l. – length
- w. – width
- h. – height
- th. – thickness
- diam. – diameter
- surv. – surviving
- reconstr. – reconstructed
- approx. – approximate

The graves are presented on the tables in the numerical order of graves. The numbers of artefacts begin anew with each plate.

All ceramic finds are drawn in the scale of 1:3, the artefacts of metal and stone are presented in the scale of 1:2. The plans of graves are drawn in the scale of 1:20. The reconstructed cross sections of graves are marked with an asterisk (*). The legend to the grave plans was already published.[4]

Grave 1

Roughly 130 fragments of pottery, including the sherds of a coarse red vessel of unknown form, a spindle whorl, several bronze artefacts and pieces of cremated bones, were found scattered on the surface of two square metres at a depth of up to 35 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

1. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of an up to 2 mm thick and D-sectioned bronze sheet. Surv. l. 2.2 cm, w. 0.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1841.
2. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with three longitudinal lines of embossed dots. Surv. diam. up to 3 cm, w. 0.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1840.
3. Frg. of a band ring (bracelet) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with opposing chevrons. Surv. l. 3.2 cm, w. 1.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1838.
4. Penannular oval-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 2.8 cm, th. up to 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1842.
5. Frg. of a bronze spiral tube or *saltaleone* of a 1 × 3 mm thick rectangular-sectioned wire. Surv. l. 2.2 cm, w. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1843.
6. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Reconstr. diam. 4.6 cm. w. 1.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1839.

[4] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 211. I would like to thank Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar and Drago Oman for their professional help, encouragement and support.

7. Frg. zgornjega dela bronaste šivanke z delom ušesca. Igla je okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 3,6 cm, pr. igle 2,5 mm, šir. ušesca 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1837.
8. Konično vretence iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, svetlo rjave barve. Viš. 2,7 cm, pr. 3,4 cm. Inv. št. A 1836.
9. Frg. zgornjega dela polkroglaste latvice z rahlo uvihanim, poševno nažlebljenim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjavkasto sive barve. Ohr. viš. 5,2 cm, pr. ustja 10,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1835 a.
10. Frg. zgornjega dela polkroglaste latvice z rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnimi, navpičnimi in poševnimi vrezi ter vodoravnimi in navpičnimi nizi vtisnjenih pik. Ohr. viš. 4,9 cm, pr. ustja 13,1 cm. Inv. št. A 1834.
11. Frg. zgornjega dela polkroglaste latvice z rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjavkasto rdeče barve. Okrašena je s tremi vodoravnimi črtami brazdastih vrezov, vodoravnim trakom poševnih podolgovatih vbodov in vrezano cikcak črto. Ornament je zapolnjen z belo inkrustacijo. Ohr. viš. 2,7 cm, pr. ustja 12,6 cm. Inv. št. A 1833.
12. Frg. posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi topimi vrezi. Ohr. viš. 2,8 cm, ohr. šir. 3,6 cm. Inv. št. A 1835 c.
13. Frg. posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Rame in trebuh posode sta okrašena z vodoravnimi in s poševnimi vrezi. Ohr. viš. 2,6 cm, ohr. šir. 3,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1835 b.
14. Dvoročajna skodelica (*kantharos*) z izbočenim spodnjim delom, usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima nizoma vtisnjenih pik, med katerima je vodoravni vrez. Ohranjena nastavka presegajočih trakastih ročajev sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 8,1 cm, pr. ustja 10,2 cm, pr. dna 5 cm. Inv. št. A 1831.
15. Lonček bikonične oblike z izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vrezanima vodoravnima črtama in eno vrezano cikcak črto. Viš. 9,3 cm, pr. ustja 7,1 cm, pr. dna 4,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1832.

Grob 2

35 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bila med dvema manjšima skalama mala žara (vrč), pokrita s ploščatim apnenčastim kamnom. Z gruščem mešana

7. Frg. of a bronze needle with a round-sectioned shank and part of the eye. Surv. l. 3.6 cm, shank diam. 2.5 mm, w. at eye 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1837.
8. Conical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, light brown. H. 2.7 cm, diam. 3.4 cm. Inv. No. A 1836.
9. Frg. of the upper part of a hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brownish-grey. Rim decorated with oblique grooves. Surv. h. 5.2 cm, rim diam. 10.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1835 a.
10. Frgs. of the upper part of a hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. Decorated with horizontal, vertical and near-vertical incised lines bordered by horizontal and vertical lines of impressed dots. Surv. h. 4.9 cm, rim diam. 13.1 cm. Inv. No. A 1834.
11. Frg. of the upper part of a hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brownish-red. Decorated with three horizontal lines of furrowed incisions at the rim followed downwards by a horizontal line of elongated oblique stabs and an incised zigzag line; decoration is filled with white encrustation. Surv. h. 2.7 cm, rim diam. 12.6 cm. Inv. No. A 1833.
12. Frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, reddish-brown. Shoulder decorated with three shallow incised lines. Surv. h. 2.8 cm, surv. w. 3.6 cm. Inv. No. A 1835 c.
13. Frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. Shoulder and belly decorated with horizontal and oblique incised lines. Surv. h. 2.6 cm, surv. w. 3.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1835 b.
14. Two-handled cup (*kantharos*) with a convex lower body, a curved neck in a slightly everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. Shoulder decorated with two lines of impressed dots separated by a horizontal incised line. The surviving stubs of high handles are oval in section (w. 2.4 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 8.1 cm, rim diam. 10.2 cm, base diam. 5 cm. Inv. No. A 1831.
15. Biconical beaker with an everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. Shoulder decorated with two horizontal incised lines and an incised zigzag line below them. H. 9.3 cm, rim diam. 7.1 cm, base diam. 4.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1832.

Grave 2

A small urn (jug), covered with a flat piece of limestone, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm between two small rocks. The urn

ilovica pod žaro je bila črno obarvana. Na dnu žare so ležali izbrani ostanki sežganih kosti in bronast obroček, zunaj je bilo raztresenih le nekaj drobcev kosti in fragmentov lončenine.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (16 ali več let).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 1*)**:**

16. Dva navoja bronastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz spiralno zvite žice pravokotnega preseka. Konca sta zožena, en je zaobljen, drugi odlomljen. Pr. do 2,8 cm, deb. 1 × 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1845.
17. Delno fragmentiran vrč (mala žara) trebušaste oblike s poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave do temno sive barve. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 1,2 cm). Ohr. viš. 13,4 cm, pr. dna 6,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1844.

Grob 3

40 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bila pod podolgovatim apnenčastim kamnom fragmentirana mala žara (posoda). Dno žare je pokrivala 5 cm debela plast izbranih ostankov sežganih kosti. V bližini žare so bili bronast obroček, raztreseni ostanki sežganih kosti in posamezni kamni.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

1. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. Okrašen je s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi in nizom poševnih vrezanih črtic. Oba konca sta odlomljena, en je zožen, pravokotnega preseka 3 × 1,5 mm, verjetno v kvačico. Pr. 3,8 cm, šir. 0,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1847.
2. Delno fragmentirana posoda (mala žara) s trebušasto oblikovanim trupom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Prehod usločenega vratu v rame je rahlo poudarjen. Površina je delno glajena, zelo temno sive barve. Na največjem obodu ima štiri vodoravne jezičaste držaje (šir. 3,5 cm, deb. 1,4 cm). Ohr. viš. 20,5 cm, pr. dna 10,3 cm, največji pr. 24,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1846.

Grob 4

30 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bila razlomljena mala žara (vrč), pokrita s ploščatim apnenčastim kamnom. Jama je bila neenakomerno obdana s kamni. V žari je bilo le nekaj majhnih drobcev sežganih kosti.

was placed onto blackened loam mixed with gravel. The bottom of the urn held selected cremated bone remains and a bronze ring, while a few bits of bone and pottery sherds were also scattered outside the urn.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (16 years or more).

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

16. Two coils of a bronze ring (ear or hair ring) of spiral and rectangular-sectioned wire. Both ends taper, one is rounded and the other one partially missing. Diam. up to 2.8 cm, th. 1 × 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1845.
17. Partially fragmented jug (small urn) with a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brown to dark grey. Strap handle is oval in section (w. 2.4 cm, th. 1.2 cm). Surv. h. 13.4 cm, base diam. 6.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1844.

Grave 3

A fragmented small urn (vessel) was found under an elongated piece of limestone, in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 40 cm. The bottom of the urn held a 5 cm thick layer of selected cremated bones. A bronze ring, scattered cremated bone remains and several stones were found near the urn.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

1. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with three longitudinal incised lines flanked on one side by a band of oblique incisions. Both ends are missing, one of them (measuring 3 × 1.5 mm in section) is thinned and probably held a hook. Diam. 3.8 cm, w. 0.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1847.
2. Partially fragmented vessel (small urn) with a curved neck and a slightly pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, very dark grey. Four horizontal tongue-shaped grips at maximum diameter (w. 3.5 cm, th. 1.4 cm). Surv. h. 20.5 cm, base diam. 10.3 cm, max. diam. 24.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1846.

Grave 4

A small broken urn (jug), covered with a flat piece of limestone, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. The grave pit was unevenly lined with stones. The urn only contained a few small pieces of cremated bones.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 2*)**:**

3. Vrč (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je grobo obdelana, rjavkasto rdeče barve s črno liso. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,5 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 15,4 cm, pr. ustja 12,2 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1848.

Grob 5

V 35 cm globoki jami je bila z apnenčastimi kamni obdana mala žara (posoda – vrč ali amfora), v kateri so bili ob žganini posamezni drobci sežganih kosti, bronasta očalasta fibula in fragmenti trakastih obročkov.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

4. Bronasta očalasta fibula, žica ovalnega preseka, velika osmičasta pentlja kvadratnega preseka. Dol. 5,7 cm, pr. svitkov 2,3 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1850.
5. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen s štirimi vodoravnimi nizi iztolčenih pikic. En del je proti koncu zožen z luknjico za kvačico pr. 2 mm. Rek. pr. 4 cm, šir. 1,6 cm. Inv. št. A 1852.
6. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi nizi iztolčenih pikic. En del je proti koncu zožen z luknjico pr. 3 mm, skozi katero je vdeta kvačica manjkajočega drugega dela obročka. Pr. 4 cm, šir. 1,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1851.
7. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen z dvema vodoravnima in enim cikcak nizom iztolčenih pikic. Pr. 2,8 cm, šir. 0,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1853.
8. Fragmentirana posoda bikonične oblike (mala žara – vrč ali amfora) z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je grobo obdelana, zunaj rdečkasto rjave, znotraj sivkasto rjave barve. Ohranjen trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 16,5 cm, pr. ustja 11,6 cm, pr. dna 8 cm, največji obod 19,3 cm. Inv. št. A 1849.

Grob 6

43 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili med manjšimi skalami fragmenti male žare (amfore), pokrova, ostanki sežganih kosti, skodelica in bronasta šivanka. Žara je bila pokrita s pokrovom.[5]

Description of find (*Pl. 2*)**:**

3. Jug (small urn) with a long conical neck and a slightly everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarsely finished, brownish-red with a black patch. Strap handle is sub-oval in section (w. 2.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 15.4 cm, rim diam. 12.2 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1848.

Grave 5

The 35 cm deep grave pit held a small urn (jug or amphora), surrounded with pieces of limestone and containing burnt remains as well as pieces of cremated bones, a bronze spectacle fibula and fragments of band rings.

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

4. Bronze spectacle fibula of an oval-sectioned wire and with a large figure-of-eight of square-sectioned wire. L. 5.7 cm, coil diam. 2.3 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1850.
5. Frgs. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with four longitudinal lines of embossed dots. One end tapers and holds a hole (diam. 2 mm) for a hook. Reconstr. diam. 4 cm, w. 1.6 cm. Inv. No. A 1852.
6. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with three longitudinal lines of embossed dots. One end tapers and holds a hole (diam. 3 mm) with the hook inserted through it. Diam. 4 cm, w. 1.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1851.
7. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with two longitudinal lines of embossed dots separated by a zigzag line of embossed dots. Diam. 2.8 cm, w. 0.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1853.
8. Fragmented biconical vessel (small urn – jug or amphora) with a curved neck, an everted rim and a concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is coarsely finished, reddish-brown on the exterior, greyish-brown on the interior. Surviving strap handle is oval in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 16.5 cm, rim diam. 11.6 cm, base diam. 8 cm, max. diam. 19.3 cm. Inv. No. A 1849.

Grave 6

Fragments of a small urn (amphora), a lid, cremated bone remains, a cup and a bronze needle were found between small rocks in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 43 cm. The urn was covered with the lid.

[5] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 188.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

1. Plitev raven pokrov (ali krožnik) s pod pravim kotom oblikovanim robom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zelo temno sive barve. Viš. 1,4 cm, pr. 15 cm. Inv. št. A 1856.
2. Amfora (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom, močno izvihanim ustjem in močno vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Pod poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame je okrašena z vodoravnim trakom vrezanih stoječih šrafiranih trikotnikov. Notranja površina je pod ustjem okrašena z nepravilnimi poševnimi vrezi. Ohranjen trakast ročaj je trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. do 0,6 cm). Viš. 19 cm, pr. ustja 15,6 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1854.
3. Frg. zgornjega dela bronaste šivanke z ušescem. Igla je okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 3,9 cm, šir. ušesca 2 mm, pr. igle 1,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1857.
4. Enoročajna skodelica s polkroglasto oblikovanim spodnjim delom, usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Presegajoč kolenčast ročaj z rahlo vbočeno zgornjo površino je v spodnjem delu pravokotnega (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 8 mm), zgoraj kvadratnega preseka (šir. 1,2 cm, deb. 1,1 cm). Viš. 6,6 cm, pr. ustja 9,8 cm, pr. dna 4 cm. Inv. št. A 1855.

Grob 7

30 cm globoko v ilovnati zemlji je bila fragmentirana mala žara (lonec), v kateri so bili ostanki sežganih kosti, bronasta šivanka, vretence in fragment bronastega obročka. V grobu je bilo raztresenih še nekaj fragmentov posode s široko profiliranim ročajem.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

5. Frg. zgornjega dela bronaste šivanke z ušescem okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 3,9 cm, šir. ušesca 2 mm, pr. igle 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1860.
6. Konično vretence iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Viš. 2,8 cm, pr. 3,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1859.
7. Frg. zgornjega dela posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj temno sivo rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 3,7 cm, pr. ustja 12,7 cm. Brez inv. št.
8. Frg. spodnjega dela lonca (male žare) kroglaste oblike iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj sivkasto rjave, znotraj rdečkasto rjave barve. Nad

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

1. Shallow flat lid (or a plate?) with the rim forming a right angle with the body, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, very dark grey. H. 1.4 cm, diam. 15 cm. Inv. No. A 1856.
2. Amphora (small urn) with a long conical neck, a strongly everted rim and a pronouncedly concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. Decorated with a horizontal band of incised and hatched standing triangles below the pronounced neck-shoulder junction, as well as with irregular oblique incisions on the interior below the rim. Surviving strap handle is sub-triangular in section (w. 1.8 cm, th. up to 0.6 cm). H. 19 cm, rim diam. 15.6 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1854.
3. Frg. of the upper part of a bronze needle with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 3.9 cm, w. at eye 2 mm, shank diam. 1.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1857.
4. Single-handled cup with a hemispherical lower body, a curved neck, a slightly everted rim and a concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. High angular handle with a slightly concave upper surface is square-sectioned (w. 1.2 cm, th. 1.1 cm) in the upper part and rectangular-sectioned (w. 1.6 cm, th. 8 mm) in the lower part. H. 6.6 cm, rim diam. 9.8 cm cm, base diam. 4 cm. Inv. No. A 1855.

Grave 7

A fragmented small urn (jar), containing cremated bone remains, a bronze needle, a spindle whorl and a fragment of a bronze ring, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. The grave also yielded several scattered sherds of a vessel with a wide moulded handle.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

5. Frg. of the upper part of a bronze needle with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 3.9 cm, w. at eye 2 mm, shank diam. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1860.
6. Conical spindle whorl, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-brown. H. 2.8 cm, diam. 3.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1859.
7. Frg. of the upper part of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, dark grey-brown on the interior. Surv. h. 3.7 cm, rim diam. 12.7 cm. No inv. no.
8. Frg. of the lower part of a globular jar (small urn), of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse,

največjim obodom je okrašen z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Ohr. viš. 10 cm, pr. dna 6 cm, največji rek. pr. 15,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1858.

Grob 8

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila fragmentirana mala žara (amfora) z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti. Nekaj fragmentov je pokrival manjši kamen.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 3*)**:**

9. Frg. posode z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Vel. frg. 4,2 × 3 cm. Brez inv. št. Frg. je založen.[6]
10. Amfora (mala žara) bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima vrezoma, nad katerima so vrezani niz stoječih majhnih trikotnikov in nad njimi cikcak črta. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 9 mm). Viš. 19,5 cm, pr. ustja 15,2 cm, pr. dna 10 cm. Inv. št. A 1861.

Grob 9

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila fragmentirana mala žara (lonec) z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti, bronastim obročkom in fragmentom fibule.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 4*)**:**

1. Frg. bronaste očalaste fibule. Ohranjena je dvakrat zvita osmičasta pentlja okroglega preseka. Dol. 2,5 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1863.
2. Bronast sklenjen obroček oglato polkrožnega preseka. Pr. 2,4 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1864.
3. Frg. spodnjega dela lonca (male žare) ovalne oblike iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rdeče in črne barve. Največji obod posode je okrašen z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Ohr. viš. 16,8 cm, pr. dna 10,6 cm, največji rek. pr. 22,4 cm. Inv. št. A 1862.

Grob 10

Ob večji skali je bila med manjšimi kamni 40 cm globoko mala žara (lonec), ki je bila pokrita z latvico.[7] V žari so bili številni ostanki sežganih kosti in dva fragmentirana bronasta predmeta.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana oseba, stara med 11 in 15 let.

[6] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, evidentiranega s številko 9, sta povzeta po V. Pahič 1987, T. 8a: 2; 8: 2.

[7] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 188.

greyish-brown on the exterior, reddish-brown on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with impressions above maximum diameter. Surv. h. 10 cm, base diam. 6 cm, reconstr. max. diam. 15.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1858.

Grave 8

A fragmented small urn (amphora) containing some cremated bone remains was found in a layer of brown loamy earth. Several sherds of the urn were covered by a small stone.

Description of finds (*Pl. 3*)**:**

9. Frg. of a vessel with a cordon with impressions. Surface is coarse, brown. Frg. size 4.2 × 3 cm. No inv. no. Frg. mislaid.[5]
10. Amphora (small urn) with a conical neck, an everted rim and a concave base, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-brown. Shoulder decorated with two horizontal incised lines and a band of incised double standing triangles above them. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 2.2 cm, th. 9 mm). H. 19.5 cm, rim diam. 15.2 cm, base diam. 10 cm. Inv. No. A 1861.

Grave 9

A fragmented small urn (jar), containing some cremated bone remains, bronze ring and a fragment of a fibula, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 4*)**:**

1. Frg. of a bronze spectacle fibula. Only the double figure-of-eight of round-sectioned wire, survives. L. 2.5 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1863.
2. Bronze annular ring of a rounded triangular cross section. Diam. 2.4 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1864.
3. Frgs. of the lower part of an ovaloid jar (small urn), of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, red and black. Maximum diameter decorated with a cordon with impressions. Surv. h. 16.8 cm, base diam. 10.6 cm, reconstr. max. diam. 22.4 cm. Inv. No. A 1862.

Grave 10

A small urn (jar), covered with a dish and containing numerous cremated bones, as well as two fragmented bronze artefacts, were found 40 cm deep beside a rock and among small stones.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be 11 to 15 years old.

[5] The description and drawing of the mislaid item under No. 9 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 8a: 2; 8: 2.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 4*)**:**

4. Frg. bronaste majhne zapestnice ovalno rombičnega preseka. Zunanja površina je okrašena s skupinami navpično vrezanih črtic, med katerimi so vrezane poševne prekrižane črtice v obliki črke X. Ohr. dol. 7,5 cm, šir. 0,4 cm, deb. 2 × 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1867.
5. Frg. bronastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz žice okroglega preseka, dvakrat zvite. Pr. pribl. 2,7 cm, deb. 1,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1868.
6. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Viš. 8,6 cm, pr. ustja 21 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1866.
7. Lonec (mala žara) valjaste oblike in rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj rdeča do rjava, znotraj rjava. Viš. 24 cm, pr. ustja do 21 cm, pr. dna do 15,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1865.

Grob 11

Med skalami je bila na globini 20 cm majhna posoda z nekaj drobci sežganih kosti. Ob njej so bili fragmenti lonca, latvice in dva, verjetno goveja koščena astragala (vretenci).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 4*)**:**

8. Zgornji del plitve konične latvice z nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 4,2 cm, pr. ustja 18,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1871.
9. Lonček s konkavno usločenim trebuhom in rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Viš. 6,5 cm, pr. ustja 7,6 cm, pr. dna 4,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1869.
10. Spodnji del lonca valjaste oblike iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 10,5 cm, pr. dna 12 cm, največji ohr. pr. 19,3 cm. Inv. št. A 1870.

Grob 12

Na kamniti osnovi je bila na globini 35 cm fragmentirana mala žara (amfora), v kateri sta na ostankih sežganih kosti ležali bronasti igla in britev. Odlomek še ene igle oz. ovratnice je ležal tik ob žari. V drugem delu groba so ob ostankih sežganih kosti ležali fragmenti posode neznane oblike z grobo površino, dva ročaja in vretence. Domnevno je šlo za dvojni pokop.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Description of finds (*Pl. 4*)**:**

4. Frg. of a small bronze bracelet, oval to lozenge-shaped in section. Decorated with stripes of transverse incisions separated by X-shaped incisions. Surv. l. 7.5 cm, w. 0.4 cm, th. 2 × 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1867.
5. Frg. of a bronze penannular ring (ear or hair ring) of doubled round-sectioned wire. Diam. approx. 2.7 cm, th. 1.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1868.
6. Dish with an inturned rim, a conical to slightly convex lower body and a concave base, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, greyish-brown. H. 8.6 cm, rim diam. 21 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1866.
7. Jar (small urn) with a slightly inturned rim, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, red to brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. H. 24 cm, rim diam. up to 21 cm, base diam. up to 15.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1865.

Grave 11

A small vessel containing a few pieces of cremated bones was found at a depth of 20 cm between small rocks. Beside it were the sherds of a jar, of a dish with an inturned rim and two, probably cattle astragali (vertebrae).

Description of finds (*Pl. 4*)**:**

8. Upper part of a shallow dish with an inturned rim and a conical to slightly convex body, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. Surv. h. 4.2 cm, rim diam. 18.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1871.
9. Beaker with a concave lower body and a slightly inturned rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. H. 6.5 cm, rim diam. 7.6 cm, base diam. 4.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1869.
10. Lower part of an ovaloid jar, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. Surv. h. 10.5 cm, base diam. 12 cm, max. surv. diam. 19.3 cm. Inv. No. A 1870.

Grave 12

A fragmented small urn (amphora), containing a bronze pin and razor on top of cremated bone remains, was found at a depth of 35 cm on the bedrock. Another bronze pin or torque respectively was found beside the urn. The other side of the grave pit revealed cremated bone remains next to the sherds of a vessel of unknown form and coarse surface, two handles and a spindle whorl. Presumably a double burial.

The anthropological analysis has shown the examined deceased to be an adult.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 5*)**:**

1. Bronasta igla z vodoravno nažlebljeno ovalno čebuličasto glavico okroglega preseka. Dol. 17,5 cm, pr. glavice 1,3 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1875.
2. Bronasta polmesečasta britev z grbo v sredi hrbta rezila. Ročaj polkrožnega preseka ima obročast zaključek z enim rožičkom. Dol. 7,8 cm, šir. rezila do 1,9 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1874.
3. Zgornji del bronaste ovratnice okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 5 cm, pr. glavice 6 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1876.
4. Frg. amfore trebušaste oblike (male žare) s stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjavkasto rdeče, znotraj sive barve. Največji obod je okrašen s pasom plitvih poševnih kanelur. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Ohr. viš. 10 cm, pr. ustja 16,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1872.
5. Bikonično vretence iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rdeče barve. Viš. 2,2 cm, pr. 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1873.
6. Frg. amfore in dva pripadajoča ročaja iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečkasto temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s skupinami izmenjujočih se poševno vrezanih žlebov. Trakasta ročaja sta zelo nepravilnega trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 1,5 cm). Vel. frg. 3,4 × 2,5 cm, ohr. dol. ročajev 5 in 4,8 cm. Brez inv. št.

Description of finds (*Pl. 5*)**:**

1. Bronze pin with a horizontally moulded ovaloid onion head. L. 17.5 cm, head diam. 1.3 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1875.
2. Bronze lunate razor with a spur on the blade back and a D-sectioned ring handle that has a protrusion on the outer side of the ring. L. 7.8 cm, blade w. up to 1.9 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1874.
3. Upper part of a round-sectioned torque. Surv. l. 5 cm, head diam. 6 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1876.
4. Frg. of an amphora (small urn) with a conical neck and a slightly everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brownish-red on the exterior, grey on the interior. Maximum diameter decorated with a band of oblique grooves. Strap handles are crested oval in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.8 cm). Surv. h. 10 cm, rim diam. 16.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1872.
5. Biconical spindle whorl, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, red. H. 2.2 cm, diam. 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1873.
6. Frgs. of an amphora and its two handles, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-dark brown. Shoulder decorated with stripes of alternatingly oblique grooves. Strap handles are sub-triangular in section (w. 2 cm, th. 1.5 cm). Frg. size 3.4 × 2.5 cm, surv. handle l. 5 and 4.8 cm. No inv. no.

Grob 13

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji, mešani z gruščem, so na globini 20 cm nad plastjo manjših apnenčastih kamnov ležali ostanki sežganih kosti in bronasta igla.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 5*)**:**

7. Bronasta igla s čebuličasto glavico okroglega preseka. Spodnji del glavice, pod katero je svitkasta odebelitev, je okrašen z vodoravnimi žlebiči. Dol. 13,5 cm, pr. glavice 1,5 cm, pr. igle do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1877.

Grave 13

Cremated bone remains and a bronze pin were found in a layer of brown loamy earth mixed with gravel at a depth of 20 cm, on a bed of small pieces of limestone.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of find (*Pl. 5*)**:**

7. Bronze pin with a wide onion head with horizontal grooves on its lower part, a moulding below the head and a round-sectioned shank. L. 13.5 cm, head diam. 1.5 cm, shank diam. up to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1877.

Grob 14

V z gruščem mešani ilovnati zemlji so bili na globini 35 cm fragmenti žare (amfore) in ostanki sežganih kosti. Zaradi plitve lege je bil grob že poškodovan.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 5*)**:**

8. Fragmentirana amfora (žara) bikonične oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjavkasto sive do rdeče barve. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno

Grave 14

Fragments of an urn (amphora) and cremated bone remains were found in a layer of brown loamy earth mixed with gravel at a depth of 35 cm. The grave had already been damaged because of its shallow depth.

Description of find (*Pl. 5*)**:**

8. Fragmented biconical amphora (urn) with a long conical neck and a very slightly everted rim, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brownish-grey

strehastega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. do 0,6 cm). Viš. 17 cm, pr. ustja 13,4 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1878.

Grob 15

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila 45 cm globoko na tanki plasti žganine z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti povsem fragmentirana mala žara (amfora). Na dnu žare so bili izbrani ostanki sežganih kosti, bronasti pridatki in vretence. Južno od žare je bil na isti globini najden majhen kupček ostankov sežganih kosti z majhnim bronastim obročkom (otroški grob?). Jugovzhodno od groba je bilo nekaj fragmentov rdeče posode z grobo površino.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 6*)**:**

1. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice. Ohr. dol. 8,5 cm, deb. 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1881.
2. Fragmenta bronastega obročka okroglega preseka. Pr. 2,1 cm, deb. 2,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1883.
3. Frg. svitka bronaste očalaste fibule okroglega preseka. Ohr. pr. do 3,7 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1882.
4. Konično vretence z rahlo vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, temno rjave barve. Viš. 2,6 cm, pr. 3,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1880.
5. Frg. amfore (male žare) trebušaste oblike z rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj rjave, znotraj črne barve. Na prehodu vratu v rame je vodoraven žleb. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,4 cm). Rek. viš. 17,5, pr. ustja 13,3 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1879.

Grob 16

V grobni jami okrogle oblike je bila na globini 35 cm 8 cm debela plast žganine z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti. Na njej so bili ostanki povsem fragmentirane srednje velike žare (posode) z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti na dnu. V žari je bila fragmentirana amfora.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 6*)**:**

6. Frg. dna rjave posode. Vel. frg. 3,4 × 4,5 cm. Brez inv. št. Frg. je založen.[8]
7. Fragmentirana amfora trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame in izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjavkasto temno sive barve. Rame je okrašeno s skupinami izmenjujočih se poševno vrezanih žlebov. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir.

[8] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, označenega s številko 6, sta povzeta po V. Pahič 1987, T. 16a: 3; 16: 3.

to red. Strap handles are sub-triangular in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. up to 0.6 cm). H. 17 cm, rim diam. 13.4 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1878.

Grave 15

A completely fragmented small urn (amphora) was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 45 cm, on a thin layer of burnt remains with some cremated bones. The bottom of the urn contained selected cremated bone remains, bronze goods and a spindle whorl. A small heap of cremated bones and a small bronze ring (child's burial?) was found south of the urn and at the same depth. Several sherds of a red vessel with a coarse surface were found southeast of the grave.

Description of finds (*Pl. 6*)**:**

1. Frgs. of a bronze twisted torque. Surv. l. 8.5 cm, th. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1881.
2. Frgs. of a bronze round-sectioned ring. Diam. 2.1 cm, th. 2.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1883.
3. Frgs. of a coil of a spectacle fibula of a round-sectioned wire. Surv. diam. up to 3.7 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1882.
4. Conical spindle whorl with a slightly concave lower surface, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, dark brown. H. 2.6 cm, diam. 3.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1880.
5. Frgs. of an amphora (small urn) with a slightly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown on the exterior, black on the interior. Decorated with a horizontal groove at the neck-shoulder junction. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.4 cm). Reconstr. h. 17.5, rim diam. 13.3 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1879.

Grave 16

The round grave pit held an 8 cm thick layer of burnt remains with several pieces of cremated bones at a depth of 35 cm. On this layer were the sherds of a completely fragmented medium-sized urn (vessel) containing some cremated bone remains at the bottom. The urn also contained a fragmented amphora.

Description of finds (*Pl. 6*)**:**

6. Base frg. of a brown vessel. Frg. size 3.4 × 4.5 cm. No inv. no. Frg. mislaid.[6]
7. Fragmented amphora with a long conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and an everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brownish-dark grey. Shoulder decorated with stripes of alternatingly oblique grooves. Strap handles are

[6] The description and drawing of the mislaid item under No. 6 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 16a: 3; 16: 3.

1,4 cm, deb. 0,5 cm). Viš. 15,6 cm, pr. ustja 12 cm, pr. dna 6,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1885.

8. Frg. posode (srednje velike žare) iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj rdeče, znotraj rjave barve. Pr. dna 9 cm, ohr. viš. dna 6 cm, rek. pr. ustja 17 cm, ohr. viš. ustja 4,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1884.

Grob 17

30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bil 20 cm širok kupček ostankov sežganih kosti z nekaj fragmenti lončenine in vretencem. Na jugozahodni strani groba je bil na isti višini apnenčast kamen velikosti 10 × 13 × 20 cm.

Določena antropološka starost pokojnika je odrasla oseba.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 6*)**:**

9. Bikonično vretence iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Viš. 2,3 cm, pr. 2,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1886.

Grob 18

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili na globini 30 cm raztreseni ostanki sežganih kosti in fragmenti povsem razbite male žare (amfore). Na jugozahodnem robu je bila majhna enoročajna skodelica. Med ostanki sežganih kosti in fragmenti večje posode z rebrom je ležal fragment bronastega obročka. Nekaj fragmentov lončenine je ležalo tudi v zemlji pod žaro.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 7*)**:**

1. Frg. spodnjega dela amfore (male žare) trebušaste oblike iz grobozrnate gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave do sive barve. Prehod iz ramena v trebuh posode je okrašen z dvema vodoravnima vrezoma, med katerima so kombinirano vrezani viseči šrafirani trikotniki in pasovi poševnih črt. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. 1,2 cm). Rek. viš. do 11,5 cm, pr. dna 10 cm. Inv. št. A 1887.
2. Mala enoročajna skodelica s polkroglasto oblikovanim spodnjim delom, usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je ovalnega, na zunanjo stran rahlo vbočenega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 6,6 cm, pr. ustja 9 cm, pr. dna 3,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1888.

oval in section (w. 1.4 cm, th. 0.5 cm). H. 15.6 cm, rim diam. 12 cm, base diam. 6.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1885.

8. Frg. of a vessel (medium-sized urn), of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, red on the exterior, brown on the interior. Base diam. 9 cm, surv. h. of the base frg. 6 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 17 cm, surv. h. of the rim frg. 4.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1884.

Grave 17

A 20 cm wide heap of cremated bone remains with several pottery sherds and a spindle whorl was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. A 10 × 13 × 20 cm large piece of limestone was found at the same depth on the southwest side of the grave.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of find (*Pl. 6*)**:**

9. Biconical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. H. 2.3 cm, diam. 2.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1886.

Grave 18

Cremated bone remains and a completely fragmented small urn (amphora) were found scattered in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. A small single-handled cup was found in the southwest corner of the grave pit. Mixed among the cremated bone remains and the sherds of a large vessel with a cordon was a fragment of a bronze ring. Several pottery sherds were also lying in the earth under the urn.

Description of finds (*Pl. 7*)**:**

1. Frgs. of the lower part of an amphora (small urn), of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown to grey. Maximum diameter decorated with a band of incised and hatched hanging triangles alternating with stripes of vertical incisions delimited above and below by a horizontal incised line. Strap handles are sub-oval in section (w. 1.8 cm, th. 1.2 cm). Reconstr. h. up to 11.5 cm, base diam. 10 cm. Inv. No. A 1887.
2. Small single-handled cup with a hemispherical lower body, a curved neck, an everted rim and a concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. High strap handle is oval in section and slightly concave (w. 1.8 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 6.6 cm, rim diam. 9 cm, base diam. 3.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1888.

Grob 19

30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila mala žara (amfora) z ostanki sežganih kosti, ob kateri sta bili na severni strani pokončno postavljeni latvica in bronasta igla.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 7*)**:**

3. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka s sploščenim nastavkom za uvito glavico pravokotnega preseka, ki ni ohranjena. Ohr. dol. 13,2 cm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1891.
4. Polkroglasto oblikovana latvica z ravnim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Okrašena je s tremi vodoravnimi črtami brazdastih vrezov in z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih pik, pod katerimi so sestavljene girlande, izvedene na dva različna načina – dvema polkrožnima črtama v brazdastem vrezu sledi spodnja z vtisnjenimi pikami. Okras je zapolnjen z belo inkrustacijo. Viš. 4,8 cm, pr. ustja 14,2 cm, pr. dna 5 cm. Inv. št. A 1890.
5. Amfora (mala žara) bikonične oblike z rahlo usločenim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta pravokotnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 14,3 cm, pr. ustja 9,3 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 1889.

Grave 19

A small urn (amphora) containing cremated bone remains was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm, next to it on the north side were a dish with an inturned rim and a bronze pin, both upright.

Description of finds (*Pl. 7*)**:**

3. Bronze roll-headed pin (head almost entirely missing) with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 13.2 cm, shank diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1891.
4. Hemispherical dish with a vertical rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. Decorated with three horizontal furrowed incised lines and one line of impressed dots at the rim, followed downwards by garlands composed of two semicircular lines of furrowed incisions and one line of impressed dots; decoration is filled with white incrustation. H. 4.8 cm, rim diam. 14.2 cm, base diam. 5 cm. Inv. No. A 1890.
5. Amphora (small urn) with a slightly curved neck and an everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. Strap handles are rectangular in section (w. 2 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 14.3 cm, rim diam. 9.3 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 1889.

Grob 20

V 30 cm globoki okrogli grobni jami so bili na 5 cm debeli plasti temno sive ilovnate zemlje z ostanki sežganih kosti fragmenti močno poškodovane male žare (lonca). V žari so bili številni ostanki sežganih kosti in dva fragmenta bronaste žice. V grobu je bilo še nekaj fragmentov različnih posod.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba, stara 50 ali več let.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 7*):

6. Frg. lonca (male žare) ovalne oblike z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rdeče do temno sive barve. Rek. viš. 19 cm, pr. ustja 15 cm, pr. dna 10,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1892.

Grave 20

The 30 cm deep round grave pit held sherds of a heavily damaged small urn (jar) and on top of it a 5 cm thick layer of dark grey loamy earth with cremated bone remains. The urn contained numerous pieces of cremated bones and two bronze wire fragments. The grave yielded several other sherds of different vessels.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be 50 years old or more.

Description of find (*Pl. 7*):

6. Frgs. of an jar (small urn) with a slightly everted rim, of very coarse-grained fabric. Maximum diameter decorated with a cordon with impressions. Surface is coarse, red to dark grey. Reconstr. h. 19 cm, rim diam. 15 cm, base diam. 10.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1892.

Grob 21

35 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji sta bili na plasti ostankov sežganih kosti dve delno ohranjeni fragmentirani posodi.

Določena antropološka starost pokojnika je odrasla oseba.

Grave 21

Two partially preserved and fragmented vessels were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm and on top of a layer of cremated bone remains.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 8*)**:**

1. Amfora s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Rob ustja ni ohranjen. Površina je delno glajena, rdeče barve. Prehod vratu v rame je okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi žlebovi. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Ohr. viš. 11,1 cm, pr. dna 5,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1894.
2. Amfora s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjavkasto sive barve. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,4 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 10,7 cm, pr. ustja 8 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 1893.

Grob 22

35 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bilo dno male posode (žare) z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti, okrog katerega so ležali preostali raztreseni fragmenti.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 8*)**:**

3. Frg. nesestavljive posode (male žare) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdeče barve. Pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1895.

Grob 23

20 cm globoko med apnenčastimi kamni je bila plast ostankov sežganih kosti, na kateri so bili fragmenti male žare (amfore ali vrča) in bronasta igla s kroglasto glavico. Druga bronasta igla je ležala ob posodi.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 8*)**:**

4. Bronasta igla z bikonično glavico in močno odebeljenim tordiranim vratom okroglega preseka. Pod glavico sta svitkasti odebelitvi. Dol. 16 cm, pr. glavice 1 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1898.
5. Bronasta igla z majhno kroglasto glavico okroglega preseka. Dol. 13,2 cm, pr. glavice 6 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1897.
6. Frg. posode (male žare – amfore ali vrča) z izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjavkasto-črne barve. Na spodnji strani vbočenega dna sta vrezani prekrižani črti in ena kratka poševna. Trakast ročaj je trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. do 0,8 cm). Ohr. viš. 4 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1896.

Description of finds (*Pl. 8*)**:**

1. Amphora with a conical neck and an everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Lip is missing. Surface is partially smoothed, red. Neck-shoulder junction decorated with three horizontal grooves. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. 0.8 cm). Surv. h. 11.1 cm, base diam. 5.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1894.
2. Amphora with a conical neck, an everted rim and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brownish-grey. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.4 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 10.7 cm, rim diam. 8 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 1893.

Grave 22

A base of a small vessel (urn) with some cremated bone remains was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm, around it were scattered sherds.

Description of find (*Pl. 8*)**:**

3. Frgs. of a vessel of undeterminable form (small urn), of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, red. Base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1895.

Grave 23

A layer of cremated bone remains was found among pieces of limestone at a depth of 20 cm. On top of it were fragments of a small urn (amphora or jug) and a bronze spherical-headed pin, while another bronze pin was lying next to the urn.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 8*)**:**

4. Bronze biconical-headed pin with a double moulding below the head, a markedly thickened and twisted round-sectioned neck, and a round-sectioned shank. L. 16 cm, head diam. 1 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1898.
5. Bronze pin with a small spherical head. L. 13.2 cm, head diam. 6 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1897.
6. Frgs. of a vessel (small urn – amphora or jug) with an everted rim and a slightly concave base, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brownish-black. Two crossed lines and a shorter oblique line are incised on the underside. Strap handle is crested-oval in section (w. 1.8 cm, th. up to 0.8 cm). Surv. h. 4 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1896.

Grob 24

70 × 100 cm velika grobna jama ovalne oblike je bila vkopana 45 cm globoko skozi rjavo ilovnato zemljo in z gruščem mešano plastjo do bele skalne osnove. V jugozahodnem, nekoliko globljem delu jame, je bil grušč zaradi žganine črno obarvan in pomešan z ostanki sežganih kosti.

Že v tej plasti in vse do 20 cm globine pod površjem so ležali fragmenti razbite male žare (trebušaste posode), latvice, majhne posodice neznane oblike in še nekateri drugi fragmenti. V grobu so bili tudi fragmenti bronaste igle in poškodovan brusni kamen. Grobna jama je bila obdana z do 15 cm velikimi apnenčastimi kamni, nekateri so bili tudi v zasutju groba med lončenino. Velik kamen nad grobom 24 je verjetno služil tudi kot površinska oznaka.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 9*)**:**

1. Frg. bronaste igle okroglega preseka s sploščeno spiralno uvito glavico pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. 3,4 cm, pr. glavice 6 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1901.
2. Plitva konična latvica z nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem, uvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Viš. 6 cm, pr. ustja 19,2 cm, pr. dna 6,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1899.
3. Brusni kamen pravokotnega preseka z ohranjenim delom luknje premera 5 mm iz finega sivega peščenca. Ohr. dol. 11,6 cm, šir. do 2,5 cm, deb. 1,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1902.
4. Frg. uvihanega ustja skodelice z nastavkom za presegajoč ročaj iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 4,5 cm. Brez inv. št.
5. Frg. posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rjave, znotraj temno sive barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Ohr. viš. 3,2 cm. Brez inv. št.
6. Frg. zgornjega dela skledice z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Okrašena je z dvema vodoravnima žlebičema. Ohr. viš. 3,5 cm. Brez inv. št.
7. Posoda (mala žara) trebušaste oblike s kratkim stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj črne, znotraj temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z zelo plitvimi poševnimi kanelurami, ki v skupinah po štiri potekajo izmenično v motivu cikcaka. Viš. 21 cm, pr. ustja 17 cm, pr. dna 10,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1900.

Grave 24

A 70 × 100 cm large oval grave pit was dug 45 cm deep and cut through the layer of brown loamy earth and the layer mixed with gravel to reach the white bedrock. The gravel in the south-western, slightly deeper part of the pit was blackened by the burnt remains and mixed with pieces of cremated bones.

Sherds of a broken small urn, a dish with an inturned rim, a small vessel of unknown form and several other fragments were lying in this layer and reaching to 20 cm below the surface. The grave also revealed fragments of a bronze pin and a damaged whetstone. The pit was lined with up to 15 cm large pieces of limestone, some of which were also found in the fill amongst the pottery sherds. A large stone was found above the grave and probably served as a burial marker.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 9*)**:**

1. Frgs. of a bronze roll-headed pin with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 3.4 cm, head diam. 6 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1901.
2. Shallow dish with an inturned rim, a conical to slightly convex lower body and a concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. H. 6 cm, rim diam. 19.2 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1899.
3. Whetstone of a rectangular cross section and with a small hole measuring 5 mm in diameter, of fine-grained grey sandstone. Surv. l. 11.6 cm, w. up to 2.5 cm, th. 1.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1902.
4. Frg. of an inturned rim of a cup with the stub of a high handle, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Surv. h. 4.5 cm. No inv. no.
5. Frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with impressions. Surv. h. 3.2 cm. No inv. no.
6. Frg. of the upper part of a small dish with a curved neck and a slightly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Decorated with two horizontal grooves. Surv. h. 3.5 cm. No inv. no.
7. Vessel (small urn) with a short conical neck and a slightly everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, black on the exterior, dark brown on the interior. Shoulder decorated with a band of stripes of four very shallow and alternatingly oblique grooves forming a zigzag pattern. H. 21 cm, rim diam. 17 cm, base diam. 10.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1900.

Grob 25

37 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila mala žara (vrč) z ostanki sežganih kosti in bronasto iglo na dnu. Na severozahodni strani so žaro obdajali apnenčasti kamni.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 10*)**:**

1. Bronasta igla z vodoravno nažlebljeno ovalno glavico okroglega preseka. Dol. 13 cm, pr. glavice 1,3 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1904.
2. Vrč (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in močno poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Vrat je okrašen z vodoravnim vrezom, nad katerim je trak vrezanih skupin s po dvema, tremi ali štirimi stoječimi trikotniki. Trakast ročaj je trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 3 cm, deb. do 1,3 cm). Viš. 17 cm, pr. ustja 16 cm, pr. dna 8,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1903.

Grob 26

(*Tab. 10*)

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji, mešani z gruščem, je bil na globini 30 cm kupček ostankov sežganih kosti, med katerimi so bili štirje fragmenti različnih posod. Frg. posod niso inventarizirani in so založeni.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (15 ali več let).

Grob 27

V rjavi ilovnati zemlji, mešani z gruščem, je bil na globini 27 cm kupček ostankov sežganih kosti, med katerimi so bili vretence in bronasti pridatki – fibula z dvema obročkoma, sklenjen obroček in del trakastega obročka.

Določena antropološka starost pokojnika je odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 10*)**:**

3. Konično vretence iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, črnikasto rjave barve. Viš. 2,5 cm, pr. 3,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1909.
4. Bronast sklenjen obroček, na enem delu okroglega, na drugem pravokotnega preseka. Pr. obročka 2,4 cm, deb. 1,5 do 2,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1907.
5. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. En konec ima zožen uvit zaključek (v kaveljček?), drugi je odlomljen. Ohr. dol. pribl. 7 cm, šir. 6 mm. Inv. št. A 1908.
6. Bronasta enozankasta ločna fibula s tankim tordiranim lokom iz 2 mm debele bronaste žice okroglega

Grave 25

A small urn (jug) containing cremated bone remains and a bronze pin was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 37 cm. The urn was lined with pieces of limestone on the north-western side.

Description of finds (*Pl. 10*)**:**

1. Bronze pin with a horizontally moulded ovaloid head. L. 13 cm, head diam. 1.3 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1904.
2. Jug (small urn) with a curved neck, an everted rim and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Neck decorated with a horizontal incised line and above it a band of incised double, triple or quadruple standing triangles. Strap handle is sub-triangular in section (w. 3 cm, th. up to 1.3 cm). H. 17 cm, rim diam. 16 cm, base diam. 8.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1903.

Grave 26

(*Pl. 10*)

A heap of cremated bone remains that included four sherds of different vessels was found in a layer of brown loamy earth mixed with gravel, at a depth of 30 cm. The sherds were not inventoried and are currently mislaid.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (15 years or more).

Grave 27

A heap of cremated bone remains, which included a spindle whorl and bronze goods comprising a fibula with two rings hanging from it, an annular ring and part of a band ring, were found in a layer of brown loamy earth mixed with gravel, at a depth of 27 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 10*)**:**

3. Conical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, blackish-brown. H. 2.5 cm, diam. 3.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1909.
4. Bronze annular ring, round-sectioned in one part and rectangular-sectioned in the other. Ring diam. 2.4 cm, th. 1.5 to 2.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1907.
5. Frg. of a band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. One end tapers and curves (to form a hook?), the other end is missing. Surv. l. approx. 7 cm, w. 6 mm. Inv. No. A 1908.
6. Bronze bow fibula with a one-coiled spring and a thin twisted bow of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned

preseka. Na igli fibule sta visela dva nesklenjena obročka okroglega preseka deb. 1 mm in pr. 2 ter 1,8 cm. Dol. fibule 5,8 cm, viš. loka 4,6 cm. Inv. št. A 1905, 1906.

Grob 28

Grobna jama nepravilne okrogle oblike premera pribl. 50 cm je bila vkopana 45 cm globoko skozi rjavo ilovnato zemljo in gruščo do bele skalne osnove. Na dnu jame je bila 30 cm debela plast črno obarvanega grušča s številnimi ostanki sežganih kosti in fragmenti manjšega lonca.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (21 ali več let).

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 10*)**:**

7. Frg. lonca ovalne oblike z izvihanim ustjem iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Največji obod je okrašen z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Rek. viš. 20,3 cm, pr. ustja 13,7 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1910.

Grob 29

30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so ležali nekaj drobcev sežganih kosti, bronasta igla, fragmenti latvice in nekaj fragmentov drugih posod.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 10*)**:**

8. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka s sploščeno spiralno uvito glavico pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. 7 cm, pr. glavice 7 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1912.
9. Frg. latvice polkroglaste oblike z ravnim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdeče barve. Rek. viš. 5,7 cm, pr. ustja 14,4 cm, pr. dna 3 cm. Inv. št. A 1911.

Grob 30

Do globine 25 cm so bili v rjavi gozdni prsti med kamni skalne podlage na površini kvadratnega metra raztreseni ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti dveh latvic in male amfore, vretence ter številni bronasti pridatki. Zaradi plitvega vkopa je bil grob že poškodovan.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 11*)**:**

1. Fragmentirana bronasta očalasta fibula iz 2,5 mm debele žice okroglega preseka s trikrat zvito vmesno osmičasto pentljo okroglega preseka. Na ohranjenem

wire. Two penannular rings of round-sectioned wire (th. 1 mm and diam. 2 and 1.8 cm) are hanging from the pin. Fibula l. 5.8 cm, bow h. 4.6 cm. Inv. Nos. A 1905, 1906.

Grave 28

The irregularly shaped grave pit measuring approx. 50 cm across was dug 45 cm deep and cut through the layer of brown loamy earth and gravel to reach the white bedrock. On its bottom was a 30 cm thick layer of blackened gravel with numerous pieces of cremated bones and the sherds of a small jar.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (21 years or more).

Description of find (*Pl. 10*)**:**

7. Frgs. of an ovaloid jar with an everted rim, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. Maximum diameter decorated with a cordon with impressions. Reconstr. h. 20.3 cm, rim diam. 13.7 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1910.

Grave 29

Several pieces of cremated bones, a bronze pin, sherds of a dish with an inturned rim and several sherds of other vessels were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 10*)**:**

8. Bronze roll-headed pin with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 7 cm, head diam. 7 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1912.
9. Frgs. of a hemispherical dish with a vertical rim and a concave base (omphalos), of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, red. Reconstr. h. 5.7 cm, rim diam. 14.4 cm, base diam. 3 cm. Inv. No. A 1911.

Grave 30

Cremated bone remains, sherds of two dishes with an inturned rim and a small amphora, a spindle whorl and numerous bronze artefacts were found scattered across the surface of one square metre to the depth of 25 cm in a brown forest soil among the projecting stones of the bedrock. The grave had already been damaged because of its shallow depth.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 11*)**:**

1. Fragmented bronze spectacle fibula of a 2.5 mm thick round-sectioned wire with two small triple

svitku je na zunanjem robu pritrjenih sedem delno ohranjenih verižic s členki dol. 0,7 do 0,9 mm pravokotnega preseka (deb. 2,5 × 1,5 mm), na katere je pritrjena vijugasto zvita 2 mm debela žica okroglega preseka. Na svitek sta pritrjena še dva ohranjena manjša vmesna členka pravokotnega preseka (deb. 2 × 1 mm). Pr. svitka 3,6 cm, ohr. dol. fibule z verižicami 12,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1917.

2. Frg. bronastega spiralnega obročka iz dveh in pol navojev zvite žice okroglega preseka. En konec je zožen, drugi odlomljen. Pr. 3 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1929 c.
3. Frg. deformirano zvite bronaste žice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 13 cm, pr. 3 × 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1929 b.
4. Frg. deformirano zvite bronaste žice okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 4,7 cm, pr. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1929 a.
5. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. Oba konca sta zožena in zaobljena. Ohr. dol. 6 cm, šir. 1 cm. Inv. št. A 1928.
6. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. Okrašen je z vodoravnim nizom iztolčenih pikic. En konec je zaobljeno zožen, drugi odlomljen. Ohr. dol. 5,6 cm, šir. 0,9 cm. Inv. št. A 1927.
7. Frg. bronaste spiralne cevčice – saltaleona iz 3 × 1 mm debele žice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 6 cm, šir. do 6 mm. Inv. št. A 1924.
8. Frg. bronaste spiralne cevčice – saltaleona iz 3 × 1 mm debele žice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 5,1 cm, šir. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1925.
9. Antropomorfni obesek iz 2 mm debele bronaste pločevine trapezoidnega preseka. Zgornji del obročka za obešanje je odlomljen. Ohr. viš. 4,5 cm, največja šir. 3,2 cm, deb. 1,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1921.
10. Fragmentirana gladka bronasta ovratnica okroglega preseka s sploščenima uvitima koncema. Pr. 15,5 cm, deb. 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1916.
11. Fragmentiran bronast obesek, sestavljen iz treh obročkov, v sredini spojenih s 3 mm debelo ploščico. Obročki so rombičnega preseka (deb. 4 mm, pr. 2,3 cm). Pr. obeska 5,3 cm. Inv. št. A 1923.
12. Bronast obesek, sestavljen iz treh obročkov, v sredini spojenih z 2 mm debelo ploščico. Obročki so rombičnega preseka (deb. 3 mm, pr. 2,4 cm). Pr. obeska 5,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1922.
13. Fragmenta bronaste igle z bikonično glavico in močno odebeljenim tordiranim vratom okroglega preseka. Pod glavico sta dve svitkasti odebelitvi. Ohr. dol. 11,2 cm, pr. glavice 1 cm, pr. tordiranega vratu 8 mm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1918.

coils making up the central figure-of-eight. The surviving large coil bears partially preserved chains with rectangular-sectioned links; seven chains are made of larger links (l. 0.7 to 0.9 mm, th. 2.5 × 1.5 mm), while there are also two smaller singly surviving links (th. 2 × 1 mm). Attached to the chains was a piece of wavy round-sectioned and 2 mm thick wire. Coil diam. 3.6 cm, surv. l. of the fibula with chains 12.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1917.

2. Frg. of a bronze spiral ring of two and a half coils of round-sectioned wire. One end tapers, the other end is missing. Diam. 3 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1929 c.
3. Frg. of a deformed and bent D-sectioned wire. Surv. l. approx. 13 cm, diam. 3 × 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1929 b.
4. Frg. of a deformed, bent and round-sectioned wire. Surv. l. approx. 4.7 cm, diam. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1929 a.
5. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Both ends are tapered and rounded. Surv. l. 6 cm, w. 1 cm. Inv. No. A 1928.
6. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with a longitudinal line of embossed dots running along the middle. One end is rounded and tapered, the other one is missing. Surv. l. 5.6 cm, w. 0.9 cm. Inv. No. A 1927.
7. Frg. of a bronze spiral tube or *saltaleone* of a 3 × 1 mm thick D-sectioned wire. Surv. l. 6 cm, w. up to 6 mm. Inv. No. A 1924.
8. Frg. of a bronze spiral tube or *saltaleone* of a 3 × 1 mm thick D-sectioned wire. Surv. l. 5.1 cm, w. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1925.
9. Anthropomorphic pendant of a 2 mm thick trapezoid-sectioned bronze sheet. The upper part of the suspension loop is missing. Surv. h. 4.5 cm, max. w. 3.2 cm, th. 1.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1921.
10. Fragmented plain bronze torque of round-sectioned wire with roll terminals. Diam. 15.5 cm, th. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1916.
11. Fragmented bronze pendant composed of three rings connected with a central 3 mm thick plate. The rings are lozenge-sectioned (th. 4 mm, diam. 2.3 cm). Pendant diam. 5.3 cm. Inv. No. A 1923.
12. Bronze pendant composed of three rings connected with a central 3 mm thick plate. The rings are lozenge-sectioned (th. 3 mm, diam. 2.4 cm). Pendant diam. 5.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1922.
13. Two frgs. of a bronze biconical-headed pin with two mouldings below the head, a markedly thickened and twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 11.2 cm, head diam. 1 cm, neck diam. 8 mm, shank diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1918.

14. Bronasta igla s cigarasto oblikovano glavico okroglega preseka iz 3 mm debele bronaste žice okroglega preseka. Do 4 mm odebeljena zgornja tretjina igle, ki se proti vrhu zoži, je okrašena z vodoravnimi in poševnimi vrezi v t. i. »preprogastem« motivu. Dol. igle 13,7 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1919.
15. Bronasta igla z veliko vodoravno nažlebljeno vazasto glavico okroglega preseka. Dol. igle 15 cm, viš. glavice 1,8 cm, pr. glavice 1,4 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1920.
16. Frg. rezila bronaste britve, morda del iste britve kot *Tab. 11: 17*. Ohr. dol. 4,8 cm, ohr. šir. 2,1 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1926.
17. Frg. bronaste britve pravokotnega preseka z dvema trnastima nastavkoma za ročaj. Ohr. dol. 2 cm, ohr. šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1930.
18. Konično vretence iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 2,5 cm, pr. 3,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1915 b.
19. Frg. zgornjega dela male amfore trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z eno prekinjeno in tremi vodoravnimi vrezanimi črtami. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,3 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Ohr. viš. 5,4 cm, pr. ustja 8 cm. Inv. št. A 1914.
20. Frg. zgornjega dela latvice polkroglaste oblike z rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj temno sive barve. Na robu ustja sta dva plastično oblikovana rogljiča. Notranja površina je okrašena z dvema navpičnima vrezoma, med katerima je niz vtisnjenih pik. Ohr. viš. do 5,2 cm, pr. ustja 14 cm. Inv. št. A 1915 a.
21. Latvica polkroglaste oblike z ravnim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Pod ustjem je okrašena z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih pik in vodoravnim vrezom. Viš. 6 cm, pr. ustja 14,8 cm, pr. dna 4,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1913.

Grob 31

Od globine 35 cm do bele gruščnate osnove je segala jama, v kateri je bil narobe obrnjen vrč. V njem in deloma okrog njega so ležali astragali, verjetno goveda. V grobu so bili tudi fragmenti majhne posode, grobe rdeče posode in malo višje še fragmenti drugega vrča. V celotni grobni jami so bili raztreseni ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmentirani bronasti pridatki in še nekaj fragmentov drugih posod.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (15 ali več let).

14. Bronze pin with a cigar-shaped and round-sectioned head with a 3 mm thick and round-sectioned shank. The upper third of the pin is thicker (up to 4 mm) and decorated with stripes of horizontal and oblique incisions forming a 'rug' motif. Pin l. 13.7 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1919.
15. Bronze pin with a horizontally grooved vase-shaped head. Pin l. 15 cm, head h. 1.8 cm, head diam. 1.4 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1920.
16. Frg. of a bronze razor blade, possibly the same razor as *Pl. 11: 17*. Surv. l. 4.8 cm, surv. w. 2.1 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1926.
17. Frg. of a bronze rectangular-sectioned razor with two tangs for the handle. Surv. l. 2 cm, surv. w. 2.2 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1930.
18. Conical spindle whorl, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. H. 2.5 cm, diam. 3.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1915 b.
19. Frg. of the upper part of a small amphora with a curved neck and an everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, dark brown. Shoulder decorated with one broken and three continuous incised lines. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.3 cm, th. 0.6 cm). Surv. h. 5.4 cm, rim diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 1914.
20. Frg. of the upper part of a hemispherical dish with a slightly inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, dark grey on the interior. Rim bears a pair of prongs, below which on the interior is a pair of vertical incisions separated by a line of impressed dots. Surv. h. up to 5.2 cm, rim diam. 14 cm. Inv. No. A 1915 a.
21. Hemispherical dish with a vertical rim and a concave base (omphalos), of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. Decorated with a horizontal line of impressed dots and an incised line below the rim. H. 6 cm, rim diam. 14.8 cm, base diam. 4.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1913.

Grave 31

The grave pit reached from the depth of 35 cm to the white gravelly bedrock and contained an upturned jug. In the jug and around it were vertebrae (astragali), probably of cattle. The pit also revealed fragments of a small vessel, a coarse red vessel and higher up also fragments of another jug. Cremated bone remains, fragmented bronze goods and sherds of several other vessels were scattered across the entire grave pit.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (15 years or more).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 12*)**:**

1. Fragmenta dveh masivnih bronastih tordiranih ovratnic okroglega preseka s sploščenima uvitima koncema pravokotnega preseka deb. 7 × 3 mm, spetima z zatičem. V enem uvitem zaključku je pritrjen ohranjen del zatiča v prvotni legi (ohr. dol. 1,7 cm) iz 4 mm debele bronaste žice okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 8,7 in 8,2 cm, deb. 8 mm. Inv. št. A 1934.
2. Frg. 1 mm debele bronaste pločevine (uhan ali lasni obroček?) pravokotnega preseka, okrašen z vodoravnim nizom iztolčenih pikic. Vel. frg. 1 × 2 cm. Inv. št. A 1938. Založen.[9]
3. Frg. (svitek, peresovina in del igle) bronaste fibule iz 2 mm debele bronaste žice okroglega preseka. Pr. svitka 3,4 cm, ohr. dol. peresovine 2,5 cm, pr. 0,9 cm, ohr. dol. igle 6 cm. Inv. št. A 1935, 1936.
4. Fragmenta bronaste zapestnice rombičnega preseka, okrašene s skupinami štirih vrezanih nasproti stoječih poševnih črtic. Ohr. dol. 2,8 in 2,3 cm, deb. 3 × 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1937.
5. Fragmenta izvihanega ustja skodelice s presegajočim ročajem iz finozrnate lončarske mase. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran vbokle oblike (šir. 1,3 cm, deb. 0,4 cm). Ohr. viš. 1,9 cm, pr. ustja 10,1 cm. Brez inv. št.
6. Frg. dna posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno sive, znotraj rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 2,1 cm. Brez inv. št.
7. Frg. dna posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno sive, znotraj rjave barve. Ohr. viš. 2 cm. Brez inv. št.
8. Frg. zgornjega dela konične latvice z uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno sive barve. Okrašena je z navpičnim in dvema poševnima nizoma psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Ohr. viš. 3,6 cm, pr. ustja 15,1 cm. Brez inv. št.
9. Frg. dna posode iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno sive barve. Ohr. viš. 1,5 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Brez inv. št.
10. Vrč trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je temno rjave do črne barve. Okrašen je z dvema vodoravnima nizoma psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran vbokle oblike (šir. 2 cm, deb. 6 mm). Viš. 11,9 cm, pr. ustja 10 cm, pr. dna 6,6 cm. Inv. št. A 1932.
11. Frg. lončka trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Na ramenu sta dva

[9] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, evidentiranega s številko 2, sta povzeta po V. Pahič 1987, T. 33a: 9; 33: 4.

Description of finds (*Pl. 12*)**:**

1. Frgs. of two solid bronze, twisted and round-sectioned torques with roll terminals (th. 7 × 3 mm) fastened with a pin. One of the terminals still holds part of the pin in its original position (surv. l. 1.7 cm), made of a 4 mm thick and round-sectioned bronze wire. Surv. l. 8.7 and 8.2 cm, th. 8 mm. Inv. No. A 1934.
2. Frg. of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet (ear or hair ring?). Decorated with a line of embossed dots. Frg. size 1 × 2 cm. Inv. No. A 1938. Mislaid.[7]
3. Frgs. (coil, spring and part of the pin) of a bronze fibula of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Coil diam. 3.4 cm, surv. spring l. 2.5 cm, diam. 0.9 cm, surv. pin l. 6 cm. Inv. Nos. A 1935, 1936.
4. Frgs. of a bronze lozenge-sectioned bracelet. Decorated with stripes of alternatingly oblique incised lines. Surv. l. 2.8 and 2.3 cm, th. 3 × 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1937.
5. Frgs. of the everted rim of a cup with a high handle, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. High strap handle is oval in section and concave (w. 1.3 cm, th. 0.4 cm). Surv. h. 1.9 cm, rim diam. 10.1 cm. No inv. no.
6. Base frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark grey on the exterior, brown on the interior. Surv. h. 2.1 cm. No inv. no.
7. Base frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark grey on the exterior, brown on the interior. Surv. h. 2 cm. No inv. no.
8. Frg. of the upper part of a conical dish with an inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark grey. Decorated with one vertical and two oblique lines of pseudo-cord impressions. Surv. h. 3.6 cm, rim diam. 15.1 cm. No inv. no.
9. Base frg. of a vessel, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark grey. Surv. h. 1.5 cm, base diam. 6 cm. No inv. no.
10. Jug with a conical neck and an everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is dark brown to black. Shoulder decorated with two horizontal lines of pseudo-cord impressions. High strap handle is oval in section and concave (w. 2 cm, th. 6 mm). H. 11.9 cm, rim diam. 10 cm, base diam. 6.6 cm. Inv. No. A 1932.
11. Frg. of a beaker with a conical neck and an everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. Shoulder decorated with two horizontal lines of pseudo-cord impressions. H. 8.2 cm,

[7] The description and drawing of the mislaid item under No. 2 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 33a: 9; 33: 4.

vodoravna niza psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Viš. 8,2 cm, pr. ustja 7 cm, pr. dna 3,4 cm. Inv. št. A 1933.

12. Vrč kroglaste oblike z nizkim usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjavkasto sive barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi in eno cikcak črto brazdastih vrezov. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran vbokle oblike (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 12,2 cm, pr. ustja 10,8 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 1931.

Grob 32

25 cm globoko je bila v rjavi ilovnati zemlji fragmentirana mala žara (amfora), v kateri so ležali ostanki sežganih kosti, vretence in fragment bronaste fibule. Žara je bila delno pokrita z apnenčastim kamnom.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba(?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 12*)**:**

13. Ploščati lok bronaste listaste oz. ščitaste fibule iz pločevine, okrašen s polkrožnimi nizi iztolčenih manjših pikic in dvema večjima pikama. Ohr. dol. 4,4 cm, šir. 2,7 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1941.
14. Konično vretence z vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve, na enem delu okrašena s poševnimi vrezi v obliki nepravilnega visečega trikotnika. Viš. 3 cm, pr. 4 cm. Inv. št. A 1940.
15. Amfora (mala žara) bikonične oblike z usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz drobnozrnate lončene mase. Površina je delno glajena, rjavkasto rdeče barve. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. 0,9 cm). Viš. 17 cm, pr. ustja 14,3 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 1939.

Grob 33

25 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili ob dveh koščkih sežganih kosti in vretencu drugi bronasti pridatki.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 13*)**:**

1. Bronast obroček ovalnega preseka. Pr. 2,3 cm, deb. 3 × 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1944.
2. Deformiran bronast trakast obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka z zoženima koncema. Pr. pribl. 3,3 cm, šir. 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1946.
3. Svitka bronaste očalaste fibule z nastavkom za osmičasto pentljo iz 2 mm debele žice okroglega preseka. Pr. 3,8 cm in ohr. pr. do 3 cm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1943.

rim diam. 7 cm, base diam. 3.4 cm. Inv. No. A 1933.

12. Globular jug with a short curved neck and a slightly everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brownish-grey. Shoulder decorated with three horizontal and one zigzag line of furrowed incisions. High strap handle is oval in section and concave (w. 2.4 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 12.2 cm, rim diam. 10.8 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 1931.

Grave 32

A fragmented small urn (amphora), containing cremated bone remains, a spindle whorl and a fragment of a bronze fibula, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 25 cm. The urn was partially covered by a piece of limestone.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 12*)**:**

13. Bow frg. of a leaf- or shield-shaped fibula of sheet bronze. Decorated with curved lines of small embossed dots and two large dots. Surv. l. 4.4 cm, w. 2.7 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1941.
14. Conical spindle whorl with a concave lower surface, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. Decorated on one side with an incised and irregular hanging triangle. H. 3 cm, diam. 4 cm. Inv. No. A 1940.
15. Biconical amphora (small urn) with z curved neck, an everted rim and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brownish-red. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. 0.9 cm). H. 17 cm, rim diam. 14.3 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 1939.

Grave 33

Two pieces of cremated bones, a spindle whorl and other bronze goods were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 25 cm.

Description of finds (*Pl. 13*)**:**

1. Annular and oval-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 2.3 cm, th. 3 × 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1944.
2. Deformed band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with tapering ends. Diam. approx. 3.3 cm, w. 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1946.
3. Coils of a bronze spectacle fibula with the stub of a figure-of-eight of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Diam. 3.8 cm and surv. diam. up to 3 cm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1943.

4. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka z ohranjeno kvačico, okrašen z dvema nizoma iztolčenih pikic. Pr. 3 cm, šir. 8 mm. Inv. št. A 1945.
5. Konično vretence z rahlo vbočeno zgornjo površino iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, črnikasto rjave barve. Viš. 2,3 cm, pr. 3 cm. Inv. št. A 1942.

Grob 34

35 cm globoko v rjavih gruščnatih tleh je bila mala žara (amfora), do dveh tretjin napolnjena z ostanki sežganih kosti, med katerimi so bili del bronaste ovratnice in dva vretenca.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana oseba, stara 14 let ali več.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 13*)**:**

6. Frg. bronaste gladke ovratnice okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 15,5 cm, deb. 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1949.
7. Amfora (mala žara) bikonične oblike z izbočenim ramenom, usločenim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjavkasto črne barve. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 2,5 cm, deb. do 1,4 cm). Viš. 18,8 cm, pr. ustja 14,3 cm, pr. dna 8,8 cm, največji pr. 22 cm. Inv. št. A 1947.
8. Konično vretence z vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 1,9 cm, pr. 2,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1948 b.
9. Bikonično vretence iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Viš. 2,4 cm, pr. 3,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1948 a.

Grob 35

V 42 cm globoki okrogli grobni jami je stala mala žara (amfora) z ostanki sežganih kosti ter bronastimi očalasto fibulo in dvema trakastima obročkoma na dnu. Nekaj ostankov sežganih kosti je bilo tudi v grobni jami ob žari.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana oseba, stara 11 let ali več.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 13*)**:**

10. Bronast trakast obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka z delno ohranjeno kvačico na eni in luknjo na drugi strani, okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi nizi iztolčenih pikic. Pr. 3,5 cm, šir. 1,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1953.
11. Bronast trakast obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka s kvačico na eni in luknjo na drugi strani. Pr. 3 cm, šir. 0,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1954.

4. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with a surviving hook. Decorated with two longitudinal lines of embossed dots. Diam. 3 cm, w. 8 mm. Inv. No. A 1945.
5. Conical spindle whorl with a slightly concave upper surface, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, blackish-brown. H. 2.3 cm, diam. 3 cm. Inv. No. A 1942.

Grave 34

A small urn (amphora), filled up to two thirds with cremated bone remains that included a part of a bronze torque and two spindle whorls, was found in a layer of brown gravelly earth at a depth of 35 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be at least 14 years old.

Description of finds (*Pl. 13*)**:**

6. Frg. of a plain round-sectioned bronze torque. Surv. l. 15.5 cm, th. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1949.
7. Biconical amphora (small urn) with a convex shoulder, a curved neck and a pronouncedly everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brownish-black. Strap handles are crested oval in section (w. 2.5 cm, th. up to 1.4 cm). H. 18.8 cm, rim diam. 14.3 cm, base diam. 8.8 cm, max. diam. 22 cm. Inv. No. A 1947.
8. Conical spindle whorl with a concave lower surface, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. H. 1.9 cm, diam. 2.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1948 b.
9. Biconical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-brown. H. 2.4 cm, diam. 3.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1948 a.

Grave 35

The 42 cm deep round grave pit revealed a small urn (amphora) containing cremated bone remains and bronze goods comprising a spectacle fibula and two band rings on the bottom. Some cremated bone remains were also outside the urn.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be at least 11 years old.

Description of finds (*Pl. 13*)**:**

10. Bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with a partially surviving hook at one end and a hole at the other end. Decorated with three longitudinal lines of embossed dots. Diam. 3.5 cm, w. 1.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1953.
11. Bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with a hook at one end and a hole at the other end. Diam. 3 cm, w. 0.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1954.

12. Fragmentirana bronasta očalasta fibula iz 2 mm debele žice okroglega preseka z enkrat zvito osmičasto pentljo okroglega preseka in ohranjeno iglo. Na zunanjem robu enega svitka je pritrjenih osem delno ohranjenih verižic s členki pravokotnega preseka debeline 2,5 × 1 mm. Na eno verižico je pritrjen sklenjen obroček okroglega preseka (deb. 2 mm, pr. 2,6 cm). Ohranjena sta še dva obročka pravokotnega preseka (deb. 3 × 1 mm, pr. 2,2 in 2,1 cm). Dol. fibule z verižicami in obročkom 13,2 cm, pr. svitka 3,4 cm. Inv. št. A 1952, 1952 c, č.
13. Amfora (mala žara) bikonične oblike z visokim, močno usločenim vratom, izvihanim ustjem, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjavkasto črne barve. Rame je okrašeno s poševnimi kanelurami. Trakasta ročaja sta nepravilnega pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. 0,8 cm). Viš. 18 cm, pr. ustja 13,7 cm, pr. dna 7,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1951.

Grob 36

35 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila fragmentirana žara (amfora), v južnem delu deloma pokrita z večjim apnenčastim kamnom. V amfori in okrog nje so bili ostanki sežganih kosti. V grobu je bilo še nekaj fragmentov posode z grobo površino. Na robu groba so bili bronasta igla in še nekaj kamnov.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 14*)**:**

1. Frg. spodnjega dela bronaste igle okroglega preseka. Glavica ni ohranjena. Ohr. dol. 14,5 cm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1956.
2. Frg. amfore (žare) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Ustje ni ohranjeno. Površina je delno glajena, črne barve. Rame je okrašeno z vodoravnimi in navpičnimi vrezi, med katerimi so vodoravni in navpični nizi kratkih vtisnjenih črtic. Trakasta ročaja sta pravokotnega preseka (šir. 1,2 cm, deb. 0,3 cm). Rek. viš. do 11,5 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 1955.

Grob 37

25 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so ležali ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti rdeče posode z rebrom, fragmenti bronaste očalaste fibule in bronasti gumb.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 14*)**:**

3. Fragmenta bronaste očalaste fibule okroglega preseka z dvakrat zvito vmesno osmičasto pentljo okroglega

12. Fragmented bronze spectacle fibula of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned wire with a single figure-of-eight and a surviving pin. One of the coils bears eight partially surviving chains with rectangular-sectioned links (th. 2.5 × 1 mm). Hanging from the end of one chain is an annular round-sectioned ring (th. 2 mm, diam. 2.6 cm). Two other, rectangular-sectioned rings survive (th. 3 × 1 mm, diam. 2.2 and 2.1 cm). L. of the fibula with chains and ring 13.2 cm, coil diam. 3.4 cm. Inv. Nos. A 1952, 1952 c, č.
13. Biconical amphora (small urn) with a long curved neck, an everted rim and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brownish-black. Shoulder decorated with wide oblique grooves. Strap handles are sub-rectangular in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. 0.8 cm). H. 18 cm, rim diam. 13.7 cm, base diam. 7.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1951.

Grave 36

A fragmented urn (amphora), covered with a large piece of limestone in the southern part, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm. Cremated bone remains were in the amphora and around it. The grave pit also yielded several sherds of a vessel with a coarse surface, while a bronze pin and several stones were found along its edge.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 14*)**:**

1. Frg. of the lower part of a pin with a round-sectioned shank. Head is missing. Surv. l. 14.5 cm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1956.
2. Frgs. of an amphora (urn) with a long conical neck, of coarse-grained fabric. Rim is missing. Surface is partially smoothed, black. Shoulder decorated with horizontal and vertical incised lines bordered by lines of short transverse and linear impressions. Strap handles are rectangular in section (w. 1.2 cm, th. 0.3 cm). Reconstr. h. up to 11.5 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 1955.

Grave 37

Cremated bone remains, sherds of a red vessel with a cordon, fragments of a bronze spectacle fibula and a bronze button were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 25 cm.

Description of finds (*Pl. 14*)**:**

3. Frgs. of a bronze spectacle fibula with a double figure-of-eight of a round-sectioned wire. Pin is missing.

preseka. Igla ni ohranjena. Rek. dol. 7,5 cm, pr. svitka 3 cm, deb. 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1957.

4. Frg. bronastega kalotastega gumba iz izbočeno upognjene pločevine. Zanka na notranji strani ni ohranjena. Ohr. pr. 1,3 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1958.

Grob 38

25 cm globoko je bila med skalami na kamnu fragmentirana mala žara (amfora ali vrč) z ostanki sežganih kosti. Na njej je bila polovica bronaste igle, druga polovica je bila nekoliko višje. V jugozahodnem delu groba so bili fragmenti majhne posode. V zahodnem delu groba so bili ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti posode z grobo rdečo površino in bronasta igla brez glavice.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana oseba, stara 9 let ali več.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 14*)**:**

5. Bronasta igla z bikonično glavico in okroglega preseka ter močno odebeljenim tordiranim vratom. Pod glavico je svitkasta odebelitev. Dol. igle 20 cm, pr. glavice 9 mm, pr. tordiranega vratu 8 mm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1961.
6. Spodnji del bronaste igle okroglega preseka. Ohr. dol. 11 cm, pr. igle do 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1962.
7. Frg. majhne skodelice nedoločljive oblike s trakastim ročajem polkrožnega preseka iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, črne barve. Ohr. dol. ročaja 2,5 cm, šir. 1,5 cm, deb. 7 mm. Inv. št. A 1960.
8. Frg. posode (male žare – amfore ali vrča) trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom, izvihanim ustjem in poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj rdečkasto rjave, znotraj rjave barve. Ohranjen fragment trakastega ročaja pravokotnega preseka je na zunanjo stran rahlo vbokle oblike (rek. šir. 2,3 cm, deb. 6 mm). Rek. viš. 16,7 cm, pr. ustja 11,2 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1959.

Grob 39

V 25 cm globoki jami so bili ostanki sežganih kosti in narobe obrnjen fragmentiran vrč. V severozahodnem delu groba so bili fragmenti male žare (lonca) z ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmentirano skledico in dvema bronastima obročkoma. Dvojni pokop?

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 15*)**:**

1. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen z dvema nizoma iztolčenih pikic. En konec je zožen v kvačico, ki manjka, drugi konec ni

Reconstr. l. 7.5 cm, coil diam. 3 cm, th. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1957.

4. Frg. of a domed button of sheet bronze. Loop on the underside is missing. Surv. diam. 1.3 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1958.

Grave 38

A fragmented small urn (amphora or jug) containing cremated bone remains was found on and surrounded by rocks at a depth of 25 cm. On top of the urn was one half of a bronze pin, the other half was higher up. Sherds of a small vessel were found in the south-western, while cremated bone remains, fragments of a vessel with a coarse red surface and a bronze pin with a missing head were found in the western part of the pit.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be at least 9 years old.

Description of finds (*Pl. 14*)**:**

5. Bronze biconical-headed pin with a moulding below the head, a thickened twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. Pin l. 20 cm, head diam. 9 mm, neck diam. 8 mm, shank diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1961.
6. Lower part of a bronze pin with a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 11 cm, shank diam. up to 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1962.
7. Frg. of a small cup of undeterminable form with a D-sectioned strap handle, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, black. Surv. handle l. 2.5 cm, w. 1.5 cm, th. 7 mm. Inv. No. A 1960.
8. Frg. of a vessel (small urn – amphora or jug) with a conical neck, an everted rim and a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, reddish-brown on the exterior, brown on the interior. Surviving fragment of a rectangular-sectioned strap handle is slightly concave (reconstr. w. 2.3 cm, th. 6 mm). Reconstr. h. 16.7 cm, rim diam. 11.2 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1959.

Grave 39

The 25 cm deep grave pit held cremated bone remains and an upturned fragmented jug, but also fragments of a small urn (jar) containing cremated bone remains, a small fragmented dish and two bronze rings in its north-western part. Double burial?

Description of finds (*Pl. 15*)**:**

1. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with two longitudinal lines of embossed dots. One end tapers into a hook (missing), the other

ohranjen. Pr. pribl. 3,7 cm, šir. 1,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1966.

2. Bronast trakast obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka s kvačico na eni in luknjo na drugi strani. Pr. 3,8 cm, šir. 1 cm. Inv. št. A 1965.
3. Vrč trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom, rahlo poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame, izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 8 mm). Viš. 13,2 cm, pr. ustja 10 cm, pr. dna 5,8 cm. Inv. št. A 1963.
4. Frg. spodnjega dela lonca (male žare) ovalne oblike iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rdečkasto rjave barve. Največji obod je okrašen z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Rek. viš. do 14,7 cm, pr. dna 13 cm. Inv. št. A 1964 a.
5. Fragmentirana skledica bikonične oblike z usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 5,1 cm, pr. ustja 8,7 cm, pr. dna 2,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1967.
6. Frg. dna rdeče posode. Pr. dna 12 cm. Inv. št. A 1964 b. Založen.[10]

Grob 40

(*Tab. 15*)

V globini 35 cm je ležal kupček ostankov sežganih kosti. Brez najdb.

Grob 41

25 cm globoko so bile na strnjeni plasti kamenja tri fragmentirane enako okrašene posode: majhna triročajna posoda, latvica in lonček. Deloma so bile obdane s kamni. V grobu je bilo zelo malo ostankov sežganih kosti.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 15*)**:**

7. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, sivkasto rjave barve. Okrašena je z dvema vodoravnima vrezoma, med katerima so skupine s po šestimi navpičnimi vrezi in vrezanimi dvojnimi oz. trojnimi stoječimi trikotniki. Viš. 6,8 cm, pr. ustja 15,2 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1970.
8. Lonček bikonične oblike z usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj sivkasto temno rjave barve, znotraj rdečkasto rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima vrezoma, med katerima so skupine s po štirimi navpičnimi vrezi in

[10] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, evidentiranega s številko 6, sta povzeta po V. Pahič 1987, T. 41a: 5; 41: 5.

end is missing. Diam. approx. 3.7 cm, w. 1.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1966.

2. Bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with a hook at one end and a hole at the other end. Diam. 3.8 cm, w. 1 cm. Inv. No. A 1965.
3. Jug with a curved neck, a slightly pronounced neck-shoulder junction, an everted rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Strap handle is sub-oval in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 8 mm). H. 13.2 cm, rim diam. 10 cm, base diam. 5.8 cm. Inv. No. A 1963.
4. Frgs. of the lower part of an ovaloid jar (small urn), of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, reddish-brown. Maximum diameter decorated with a cordon with impressions. Reconstr. h. up to 14.7 cm, base diam. 13 cm. Inv. No. A 1964 a.
5. Fragmented small biconical dish with a curved neck, a slightly everted rim and a slightly concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. H. 5.1 cm, rim diam. 8.7 cm, base diam. 2.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1967.
6. Base frg. of a red vessel. Base diam. 12 cm. Inv. No. A 1964 b. Mislaid.[8]

Grave 40

(*Pl. 15*)

A small heap of cremated bone remains was found at a depth of 35 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 41

Three fragmented and equally decorated vessels (small three-handled vessel, dish with an inturned rim, beaker) were found on a densely laid bed of stones at a depth of 25 cm. The vessels were partially surrounded with stones. The grave pit revealed very little cremated bone remains.

Description of finds (*Pl. 15*)**:**

7. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical to slightly convex lower body, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, greyish-brown. Decorated with a band composed of stripes of six incised vertical lines and double or triple incised standing triangles, delimited above and below by a horizontal incised line. H. 6.8 cm, rim diam. 15.2 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1970.
8. Biconical beaker with a curved neck, a slightly everted rim and a concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, greyish-dark brown on the exterior, reddish-brown on the interior. Shoulder

[8] The description and drawing of the item under No. 6 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 41a: 5; 41: 5.

vrezanimi dvojnimi stoječimi trikotniki. Vrat lončka je okrašen s tremi vrezanimi trojnimi stoječimi trikotniki nad dvema kratkima vrezanima vodoravnima črtama. Viš. 7,8 cm, pr. ustja 8,2 cm, pr. dna 5,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1969.

9. Posoda bikonične oblike z usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem, rahlo vbočenim dnom in tremi trakastimi ročaji iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno sive do temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s pasom iz dveh vodoravnih vrezov, med katerima je po šest skupin s po štirimi ali petimi navpičnimi vrezi, ob ročajih pa po dva vrezana stoječa trikotnika. Na ročajih sta po dva polkrožna vreza, med katerima so navpično vrezane kratke črtice. Vrat je okrašen s tremi dvojnimi vrezanimi rombi, v sredini katerih je vtisnjena pika. Trakasti ročaji so ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,1 cm, deb. 5 mm). Viš. 8,3 cm, pr. ustja 10,5 cm, pr. dna 7,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1968.

Grob 42

(*Tab. 16*)

V 30 cm globoki grobni jami ovalne oblike, vkopani v rdečkasto ilovnato osnovo, je bila 10 cm debela plast ilovice, mešane s črno žganino, na kateri je bil kupček ostankov sežganih kosti. Brez najdb.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Grob 43

26 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bila mala žara (amfora) s fragmentiranim zgornjim delom, na dnu katere sta bila kupček ostankov sežganih kosti in bronast trakast obroček. Pod in ob amfori sta bila kamna.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 16*)**:**

1. Bronast trakast obroček (uhan ali lasni obroček) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka z delno ohranjeno kvačico na eni in luknjo na drugi strani. Pr. do 4 cm, šir. 1,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1972.
2. Amfora (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Viš. 16,5 cm, pr. ustja 11 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1971.

decorated with a band composed of stripes of four incised vertical lines and double incised standing triangles, delimited above and below by a horizontal incised line. Neck decorated with three triple incised standing triangles above two short linear incisions. H. 7.8 cm, rim diam. 8.2 cm, base diam. 5.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1969.

9. Biconical vessel with a curved neck, a slightly everted rim, a slightly concave base and three strap handles, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark grey to dark brown. Shoulder decorated with a band composed between each pair of handles of six stripes of four or five incised vertical lines flanked on both sides by a double incised standing triangle, while the band is delimited above and below by a horizontal incised line. Lower edge of the handles decorated with a pair of semicircular incisions filled with short vertical incisions. Neck decorated with three double lozenges with an impressed dot in the centre. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.1 cm, th. 5 mm). H. 8.3 cm, rim diam. 10.5 cm, base diam. 7.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1968.

Grave 42

(*Pl. 16*)

The 30 cm deep oval grave pit dug into a layer of reddish loamy earth held a 10 cm thick layer of loam mixed with black burnt remains and above it a heap of cremated one remains. No grave goods.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Grave 43

A small urn (amphora) with a fragmented upper part, containing a heap of cremated bone remains and a bronze band ring on the bottom, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 26 cm. Above and beside the amphora were two stones.

Description of finds (*Pl. 16*)**:**

1. Bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet with a partially surviving hook at one end and a hole at the other end. Diam. up to 4 cm, w. 1.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1972.
2. An amphora (small urn) with a long conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, a slightly everted rim and a concave base, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Strap handles are sub-oval in section (w. 1.9 cm, th. 0.7 cm). H. 16.5 cm, rim diam. 11 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1971.

Grob 44

Do 25 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila na in med kamni 5 cm debela plast črne zemlje z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti lončenine in bronasto iglo.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 16*)**:**

3. Frg. bronaste igle s tordiranim vratom okroglega preseka. Glavica in konica igle nista ohranjeni. Ohr. dol. 10,5 cm, pr. igle do 3,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1973.

Grob 45

25 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila mala žara (amfora) s fragmentiranim zgornjim delom. Na njenem dnu je bila plast ostankov sežganih kosti, nad katero je bila bronasta igla z navzgor obrnjeno konico. Okrog amfore so bili kamni, pod katerimi je bila črno obarvana ilovnata zemlja z nekaj drobci sežganih kosti.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 16*)**:**

4. Bronasta igla s kroglasto glavico in rahlo tordiranim vratom okroglega preseka. Dol. 17,8 cm, pr. glavice 1,2 cm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1975.
5. Frg. amfore (male žare) ovalne oblike s stožčastim vratom in izvihanim ustjem iz močno grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdeče in rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,7 cm, deb. 1 cm). Rek. viš. 23 cm, rek. pr. ustja 12 cm, pr. dna 8,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1974.

Grob 46

V gozdnem humusu je bila med in nad kamni fragmentirana mala žara (posoda), v kateri so bili raztresenimi ostanki sežganih kosti in fragment bronastega trakastega obročka.[11]

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 16*)**:**

6. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka. En konec je zožen v kvačico, ki ni ohranjena. Ohr. dol. 4 cm, šir. 1,1 cm. Inv. št. A 1977.
7. Frg. spodnjega dela posode (male žare) z vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate glinene mase. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi. Površina je glajena, rjavkasto črne barve. Ohr. viš. do 5,7 cm, pr. dna 2 cm. Inv. št. A 1976 a.

[11] V opisu groba je navedena amfora, v opisu predmetov pri V. Pahič 1987, T. 48a: 1, 2; 48: 1, 2 in S. Pahič v *Inventarni knjigi Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* sta v grobu 46 vodeni dve posodi (Inv. št. A 1976 a, 1976 b).

Grave 44

A 5 cm thick layer of black earth, containing some cremated bone remains, pottery sherds and a bronze pin, was found on top of and between stones in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of up to 25 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of find (*Pl. 16*)**:**

3. Frg. of a bronze pin with a twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. Head and tip are missing. Surv. l. 10.5 cm, shank diam. up to 3.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1973.

Grave 45

A small urn (amphora) with a fragmented upper part was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 25 cm. The urn contained a layer of cremated bone remains on the bottom, on top of which was a bronze pin with the tip up. The amphora was surrounded with stones that covered a layer of blackened loamy earth with pieces of cremated bones.

Description of finds (*Pl. 16*)**:**

4. Bronze spherical-headed pin with a slightly twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. L. 17.8 cm, head diam. 1.2 cm, shank diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1975.
5. Frgs. of an amphora (small urn) with a conical neck and an everted rim, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, red and brown. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 2.7 cm, th. 1 cm). Reconstr. h. 23 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 12 cm, base diam. 8.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1974.

Grave 46

A fragmented small urn (vessel), containing scattered cremated bone remains and a fragment of a bronze band ring, was found between and above stones in a layer of forest humus.[9]

Description of finds (*Pl. 16*)**:**

6. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. One end tapers into a now partially missing hook. Surv. l. 4 cm, w. 1.1 cm. Inv. No. A 1977.
7. Frgs. of the lower part of a vessel (small urn) with a concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Shoulder decorated with three horizontal incised lines. Surface is smoothed, brownish-black. Surv. h. up to 5.7 cm, base diam. 2 cm. Inv. No. A 1976 a.

[9] The description of the grave includes an amphora, while the descriptions of the goods in V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 48a: 1, 2; 48: 1, 2 and in S. Pahič, *Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*, include two ceramic vessels for Grave 46 (Inv. Nos. A 1976 a, 1976 b).

8. Frg. enoročajne skodelice z bikonično oblikovanim trupom, usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,8 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Ohr. viš. 7 cm, rek. pr. ustja 10,2 cm, pr. dna 2,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1976 b.

Grob 47

35 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili kupček ostankov sežganih kosti, dva fragmenta manjše posode in bronasta igla.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 17*)**:**

1. Bronasta igla z majhno bikonično glavico in odebeljenim tordiranim vratom okroglega preseka. Pod glavico sta dve svitkasti odebelitvi. Dol. igle 15,2 cm, pr. glavice 6 mm, pr. tordiranega vratu 5 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1978.

Grob 48

Približno 30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili nekaj fragmentov latvice, med njimi nekaj drobcev sežganih kosti, in fragment bronastega trakastega obročka.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 17*)**:**

2. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašenega z dvema vodoravnima nizoma iztolčenih pikic. Ohr. dol. do 8 cm, šir. 1,2 cm. Inv. št. A 1979.
3. Frg. latvice s koničnim, nekoliko usločenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave do temno sive barve. Rek. viš. pribl. 7 cm, pr. ustja pribl. 16 cm, pr. dna pribl. 7,5 cm. Brez inv. št.

Grob 49

35 cm globoko je bil v rjavi ilovnati zemlji kupček ostankov sežganih kosti. Nedaleč stran sta bila na enaki globini vretence in fragment posode.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 17*)**:**

4. Konično vretence iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave do črne barve. Viš. 2,4 cm, pr. 3,4 cm. Inv. št. A 1980.

Grob 50

V 40 cm globoki jami s šibkimi sledovi črno obarvane zemlje je bil kupček ostankov sežganih kosti, med

8. Frgs. of a single-handled biconical cup with a curved neck and a slightly everted rim, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-brown. Strap handle is oval in section (w. 1.8 cm, th. 0.6 cm). Surv. h. 7 cm, reconstr. rim diam. 10.2 cm, base diam. 2.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1976 b.

Grave 47

A heap of cremated bone remains, two sherds of a small vessel and a bronze pin were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of find (*Pl. 17*)**:**

1. Bronze pin with a small biconical head, two mouldings below the head, a thickened and twisted neck, and a round-sectioned shank. Pin l. 15.2 cm, head diam. 6 mm, neck diam. 5 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1978.

Grave 48

Several sherds of a dish with an inturned rim mixed with pieces of cremated bones and a fragment of a bronze band ring were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of some 30 cm.

Description of finds (*Pl. 17*)**:**

2. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with two longitudinal lines of embossed dots. Surv. l. up to 8 cm, w. 1.2 cm. Inv. No. A 1979.
3. Frgs. of a dish with an inturned rim and a conical to slightly concave lower body, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown to dark grey. Reconstr. h. approx. 7 cm, rim diam. approx. 16 cm, base diam. approx. 7.5 cm. No inv. no.

Grave 49

A small heap of cremated bone remains was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm. A spindle whorl and a pottery sherd were recovered in the vicinity and at the same depth.

Description of find (*Pl. 17*)**:**

4. Conical spindle whorl, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown to black. H. 2.4 cm, diam. 3.4 cm. Inv. No. A 1980.

Grave 50

The 40 cm deep grave pit with traces of blackened earth held a small heap of cremated bone remains,

katerimi so bili fragmenti posode, vretence in nekaj bronastih predmetov.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (15 ali več let).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 17*)**:**

5. Delno ohranjen nesklenjen bronast obroček okroglega preseka. Pr. 2,1 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1984 a.
6. Delno ohranjen nesklenjen bronast obroček pravokotnega preseka. Pr. pribl. 2 cm, deb. 2 × 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1984 b.
7. Delno ohranjen nesklenjen bronast obroček okroglega preseka. Pr. 1,9 cm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 1984 d.
8. Frg. bronastega obročka »D« preseka. Rek. pr. pribl. 2 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1984 c.
9. Fragmentirana bronasta tordirana ovratnica okroglega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščenim uvitim koncem, drugi manjka. Dol. pribl. 28 cm, pr. pribl. 10,5 cm, deb. do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1982.
10. Frg. bronaste trakaste zapestnice sploščenega pravokotnega preseka, okrašene s tremi vzporednimi nizkimi vodoravnimi rebri. Ohr. dol. 11,5 cm, šir. 1,5 cm, deb. 2 mm, pr. pribl. 5,5 cm. Inv. št. A 1983.
11. Vretence nesimetrično bikonične oblike iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 2 cm, pr. 3,1 cm. Inv. št. A 1981.
12. Frg. posode iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, zunaj rdečkasto rjave, znotraj sivo rjave barve. Okrašen je z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Ohr. viš. 5 cm. Brez inv. št.

Grob 51

30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bil kupček ostankov sežganih kosti, v katerem sta bili dve bronasti igli.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 17*)**:**

13. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka z majhno bikonično glavico in odebeljenim tordiranim vratom, pod katerim je odebelitev kvadratnega preseka deb. 5 mm. Konec igle je zožen v konico. Dol. 4,1 cm, pr. glavice in vratu 5 mm, pr. igle do 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1986.
14. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka s sploščeno spiralno uvito glavico pravokotnega preseka. Dol. 13,5 cm, pr. glavice 5 mm, pr. igle do 2,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1985.

Grob 52

V 35 cm globoki grobni jami, vkopani v rjavo ilovnato zemljo in deloma obdani s kamni, so bili fragmentirana skleda, bronasta igla in nekaj ostankov sežganih kosti.

which included sherds of a vessel, a spindle whorl and several bronze objects.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (15 years or more).

Description of finds (*Pl. 17*)**:**

5. Frg. of a penannular and round-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 2.1 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1984 a.
6. Frg. of a penannular and rectangular-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. approx. 2 cm, th. 2 × 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1984 b.
7. Frg. of a penannular and round-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 1.9 cm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 1984 d.
8. Frgs. of a D-sectioned bronze ring. Reconstr. diam. approx. 2 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1984 c.
9. Frgs. of a round-sectioned twisted bronze torque with one surviving roll terminal. L. approx. 28 cm, diam. approx. 10.5 cm, th. up to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1982.
10. Frgs. of a bronze band bracelet. Decorated with three low and longitudinal ribs. Surv. l. 11.5 cm, w. 1.5 cm, th. 2 mm, diam. approx. 5.5 cm. Inv. No. A 1983.
11. Asymmetrically biconical spindle whorl, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 2 cm, diam. 3.1 cm. Inv. No. A 1981.
12. Frg. of a vessel, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, reddish-brown on the exterior, grey-brown on the interior. Decorated with a cordon with impressions. Surv. h. 5 cm. No inv. no.

Grave 51

A small heap of cremated bone remains that included two bronze pins was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 17*)**:**

13. Bronze pin with a small biconical head, a thickened twisted neck with a cuboid element (th. 5 mm) below it and a round-sectioned shank. L. 4.1 cm, head and neck diam. 5 mm, shank diam. up to 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1986.
14. Bronze roll-headed pin with a round-sectioned shank. L. 13.5 cm, head diam. 5 mm, shank diam. up to 2.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1985.

Grave 52

A fragmented dish, a bronze pin and several cremated bone remains were found in a 35 cm deep grave pit dug into a layer of brown loamy earth and partly lined with stones.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 17*)**:**

15. Fragmenta bronaste igle okroglega preseka z majhno bikonično glavico in rahlo odebeljenim tordiranim vratom. Ohr. dol. 16 cm, pr. glavice in vratu 5 mm, pr. igle do 3,5 mm. Inv. št. A 1988.
16. Frg. zgornjega dela sklede rahlo bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj temno rjave, znotraj črne barve. Okrašena je s pasom nepravilnih vodoravnih vrezov, pod katerimi so skupine s po tremi ali štirimi nasproti si stoječimi poševnimi vrezi. Na zgornjem delu vratu je stoječi trikotnik iz treh vrezanih črt. Notranja površina izvihanega ustja je okrašena s skupinami s po tremi nasproti si stoječimi poševnimi vrezi. Ohr. viš. 9,5 cm, pr. ustja 21,7 cm. Inv. št. A 1987.

Grob 53

45 cm globoka grobna jama ovalne oblike je segala skozi rjavo ilovnato zemljo do skalnate osnove. V jami je bila mala žara (amfora) s fragmentiranim dnom, v kateri so bili v spodnji polovici izbrani ostanki sežganih kosti, ostanka dveh zob ter prekrižani bronasti igla in britev. 5 cm nad amforo je bil 3 cm debel pravokotni kamen skrilavec dolžine pribl. 25 cm. Prekrivala ga je 4 cm debela plast rdečkaste zemlje, na kateri je bil z manjšimi kamni obdan fragmentiran vrč, ki je segal do 10 cm pod površje zemlje. V vrču so bili rdečkasta zemlja in dva debelejša koščka sežganih kosti. Plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti je bila v spodnjem delu grobne jame, v zgornjem delu pa le rjavkasto rdeča ilovnata zemlja.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 18*)**:**

1. Delno ohranjena bronasta polmesečasta britev z grbo. Konica rezila ni ohranjena. Ročaj ovalnega preseka z nastavkoma za obroček je na koncu odlomljen. Ohr. dol. 10,5 cm, ohr. šir. rezila 2 cm, deb. rezila do 1 mm, pr. ročaja do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1991.
2. Bronasta igla okroglega preseka s srednje veliko bikonično glavico. Dol. 13,4 cm, pr. glavice 9 mm, pr. igle 3 mm. Inv. št. A 1990.
3. Vrč bikonične oblike z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, temno rjave barve. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,6 cm, deb. 1,7 cm). Viš. 14,4 cm, pr. ustja 14 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 1992.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 17*)**:**

15. Frgs. of a bronze pin with a small biconical head, a slightly thickened and twisted neck, and a round-sectioned shank. Surv. l. 16 cm, head and neck diam. 5 mm, shank diam. up to 3.5 mm. Inv. No. A 1988.
16. Frg. of the upper part of a roughly biconical dish with a conical neck and a strongly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown on the exterior, black on the interior. Decorated with a band of irregular horizontal incised lines followed downwards by stripes of three or four alternatingly oblique incisions, with a triple incised chevron below the rim, as well as with stripes of three alternatingly oblique lines along the interior of the rim. Surv. h. 9.5 cm, rim diam. 21.7 cm. Inv. No. A 1987.

Grave 53

The 45 cm deep oval pit cut through the layer of brown loamy earth to reach the bedrock. It held a small urn (amphora) with a fragmented base that was half filled with selected cremated bone remains, parts of two teeth, as well as a bronze pin that lay across a razor. Found 5 cm above the amphora was a 3 cm thick and approx. 25 cm long rectangular piece of slate that was covered by a 4 cm thick layer of reddish earth. A fragmented jug was discovered on top of this layer, surrounded by smaller stones and reaching to 10 cm below the surface. The jug contained reddish earth and two thicker pieces of cremated bones. The lower part of the grave pit contained a layer of burnt and cremated bone remains, the upper part only brownish-red loamy earth.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 18*)**:**

1. Partially surviving bronze lunate razor with a small spur on the back. Blade tip is missing. Handle is oval in section and includes the stubs of the ring terminal. Surv. l. 10.5 cm, surv. blade w. 2 cm, blade th. up to 1 mm, handle diam. up to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1991.
2. Bronze pin with a medium-sized biconical head and a round-sectioned shank. L. 13.4 cm, head diam. 9 mm, shank diam. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 1990.
3. Biconical jug with a curved neck and a slightly everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, dark brown. Strap handle is oval in section (w. 2.6 cm, th. 1.7 cm). H. 14.4 cm, rim diam. 14 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 1992.

4. Amfora (mala žara) trebušaste oblike s stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj rdeče in rjave barve, znotraj temno rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega preseka (šir. 2,5 cm, deb. do 1,5 cm). Viš. 17,7 cm, pr. ustja 14,3 cm, pr. dna 10,3 cm. Inv. št. A 1989.

Grob 54

(*Tab. 18*)

V 45 cm globoki grobni jami ob večji skali je bila 8 cm debela plast žganine z drobnimi ostanki sežganih kosti, ki jo je prekrival 6 cm debel sloj rdečerjave zemlje. Nad njim je bila še 5 cm debela plast žganine z drobci sežganih kosti. Brez najdb.

Grob 55

(*Tab. 18*)

35 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bil kupček ostankov sežganih kosti z nekaj žganine, med katerimi sta bila fragment bronaste ovratnice in spiralni obroček. Preostali bronasti pridatki so bili raztreseni v premeru 1,5 metra neposredno pod gozdnim humusom.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 18*)**:**

5. Sklenjen bronast obroček rombičnega preseka. Pr. 4 cm, deb. 3 × 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1999.
6. Fragmentiran sklenjen bronast obroček rombičnega preseka. Pr. 4 cm, deb. 3 × 5 mm. Inv. št. A 2000.
7. Frg. bronastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz dvakrat spiralno zvite žice ovalnega preseka. Konca nista ohranjena. Pr. 2,2 cm, deb. do 2 mm. Inv. št. A 1998.
8. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice okroglega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščenim uvitim koncem. Ohr. dol. pribl. 22 cm, deb. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1994.
9. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice rombičnega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščeno uvitim koncem. Ohr. dol. pribl. 7 cm, deb. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1997.
10. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice okroglega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščenim uvitim koncem. Ohr. dol. pribl. 10,5 cm, deb. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1996.
11. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice okroglega preseka s sploščenima spiralno uvitima koncema. Deformirana. Ohr. dol. pribl. 41 cm, deb. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 1993.
12. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice okroglega preseka. Konca nista ohranjena. Ohr. dol. pribl. 21 cm, deb. do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 1995.
13. Konično vretence iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 2,3 cm, pr. 3 cm. Brez inv. št.

4. Amphora (small urn) with a conical neck and a slightly everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, red and brown on the exterior, dark brown on the interior. Strap handles are crested oval in section (w. 2.5 cm, th. up to 1.5 cm). H. 17.7 cm, rim diam. 14.3 cm, base diam. 10.3 cm. Inv. No. A 1989.

Grave 54

(*Pl. 18*)

The 45 cm deep grave pit held a 8 cm thick layer of burnt remains with small pieces of cremated bones beside a rock. This layer was covered by a 6 cm thick layer of red-brown earth, in turn overlain by a 5 cm thick layer of burnt remains with pieces of cremated bones. No grave goods.

Grave 55

(*Pl. 18*)

A small heap of cremated bones with some burnt remains that included a fragment of a bronze torque and a spiral ring was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm. Other bronze goods were scattered across a 1.5 m large surface immediately below the forest humus.

Description of finds (*Pl. 18*)**:**

5. Annular and lozenge-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 4 cm, th. 3 × 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1999.
6. Fragmented annular and lozenge-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 4 cm, th. 3 × 5 mm. Inv. No. A 2000.
7. Frg. of a bronze ring (ear or hair ring) of two coils of oval-sectioned wire. Both ends are missing. Diam. 2.2 cm, th. up to 2 mm. Inv. No. A 1998.
8. Frg. of a round-sectioned twisted bronze torque with one surviving roll terminal. Surv. l. approx. 22 cm, th. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1994.
9. Frg. of a lozenge-sectioned twisted bronze torque with one surviving roll terminal. Surv. l. approx. 7 cm, th. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1997.
10. Frg. of a round-sectioned twisted bronze torque with one surviving roll terminal. Surv. l. approx. 10.5 cm, th. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1996.
11. Frg. of a deformed round-sectioned twisted bronze torque with roll terminals. Surv. l. approx. 41 cm, th. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 1993.
12. Frg. of a round-sectioned twisted bronze torque with missing ends. Surv. l. approx. 21 cm, th. up to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 1995.
13. Conical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 2.3 cm, diam. 3 cm. No inv. no.

Grob 56

V 50 cm globoki grobni jami ovalne oblike, vkopani v rjavo ilovnato zemljo, je bila 25 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti. V plasti žganine je bila fragmentirana amfora, v kateri so bili drobci sežganih kosti. V grobni jami je bilo še nekaj fragmentov grobe posode in dva fragmenta bronaste igle.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 19*)**:**

1. Fragmentirana amfora (mala žara) ovalne oblike s stožčastim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, deloma rdečkasto rjave, deloma sivkasto rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z vodoravnimi vrezi (zgoraj dva, spodaj en), med katerimi teče pas dvojne ali trojne vrezane cikcak črte. Trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,6 cm). Viš. 13,8 cm, pr. ustja 11 cm, pr. dna 5 cm. Inv. št. A 2616.

Grob 57

40 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bil kupček žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti manjše posode ter fragmenti bronaste britve in igle. Nekaj centimetrov višje ob strani so bili fragmenti male žare (vrček), okrašene s pasom plitvih žlebov, v kateri so bili izbrani ostanki sežganih kosti.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 19*)**:**

2. Frg. bronaste britve. Ohranjeni so del rezila in fragmenti ročaja z obročkom ter rožičem na koncu. Dol. ročaja okroglega preseka je 4 cm, fragment obročka rombičnega preseka deb. 3 × 2 mm, deb. rezila 2 mm, vel. frg. rezila 4,1 × 2,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2618.
3. Fragmentiran vrček (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z ohranjenim delom stožčastega vratu, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame in vbočenim dnom iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Ustje ni ohranjeno. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj črne, znotraj rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s pasom plitvih poševnih žlebov. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 0,7 cm). Ohr. viš. 8 cm, pr. dna 3,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2617.

Grob 58

(*Tab. 19*)

40 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bil kupček žganine z ostanki izbranih sežganih kosti in nekaj fragmenti grobe lončenine.

Grave 56

The 50 cm deep oval grave pit dug into a layer of brown loamy earth contained a 25 cm thick layer of burnt remains with pieces of cremated bones. The burnt remains included a fragmented amphora containing pieces of cremated bones. The grave pit held several sherds of a coarse vessel and two fragments of a bronze pin.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of find (*Pl. 19*)**:**

1. Fragmented ovaloid amphora (small urn) with a conical neck and a slightly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, reddish-brown and greyish-brown. Shoulder decorated with a double or triple incised zigzag delimited above by a double and below by a single horizontal incised line. Strap handles are oval in section (w. 2 cm, th. 0.6 cm). H. 13.8 cm, rim diam. 11 cm, base diam. 5 cm. Inv. No. A 2616.

Grave 57

A small heap of burnt remains with cremated bones, sherds of a small vessel, fragments of a bronze razor and a pin was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 40 cm. Sherds of a small urn (small jug), decorated with a band of shallow grooves and containing selected cremated bone remains, were found several centimetres higher up and to the side.

Description of finds (*Pl. 19*)**:**

2. Frgs. of a bronze razor. Surviving pieces form part of the blade and the round-sectioned handle with a lozenge-sectioned ring terminal that ends with a protrusion. Handle l. 4 cm, ring th. 3 × 2 mm, blade th. 2 mm, blade frg. size 4.1 × 2.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2618.
3. Fragmented small ellipsoid jug (small urn) with a conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction and a concave base, of medium-grained fabric. Rim is missing. Surface is partially smoothed, black on the exterior, brown on the interior. Shoulder decorated with a band of shallow oblique grooves. Strap handle is oval in section (w. 2 cm, th. 0.7 cm). Surv. h. 8 cm, base diam. 3.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2617.

Grave 58

(*Pl. 19*)

A small heap of burnt remains with pieces of selected cremated bones and several coarse pottery sherds were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 40 cm.

Grob 59

(*Tab. 19*)

40 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili med kamni ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti grobe lončenine in dva do 4 cm dolga fragmenta bronaste žice. Grob je bil verjetno že uničen.

Grob 60

V 10 do 25 cm globoki grobni jami premera 30 cm, vkopani skozi rjavo ilovnato zemljo do skalne osnove, so bili plast žganine z izbranimi ostanki sežganih kosti, nekaj majhnih fragmentov lončenine, vretence in več bronastih pridatkov.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (16 ali več let).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 19*)**:**

4. Frg. bronastega obeska v obliki kolesa z dvema ohranjenima nastavkoma za prečke ozkega »D« preseka. Šir. 5 mm, deb. 1 mm. Inv. št. A 2621.
5. Fragmentirana bronasta očalasta fibula iz do 3 mm debele žice okroglega preseka s trikrat zvito vmesno osmičasto pentljo, delom ohranjene igle in zanko. Rek. dol. pribl. 10,8 cm, pr. svitkov do 4,5 cm, pr. osmic do 2,3 cm, ohr. dol. igle 2 cm. Inv. št. A 2620.
6. Frg. bronastega obročka polkrožnega preseka. Pr. 2,3 cm, deb. 2 × 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2625.
7. Frg. bronaste spiralne cevčice – saltaleona iz 1 × 3 mm debele žice pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. pribl. 13 cm, šir. 6 mm. Inv. št. A 2624.
8. Frg. bronaste zapestnice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 6,5 cm, šir. 9 mm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2622.
9. Frg. bronaste zapestnice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 8,5 cm, šir. 8 mm, deb. 2,5 mm. Inv. št. A 2623.
10. Vretence oblo bikonične oblike iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjave barve. Viš. 1,6 cm, pr. 2,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2619.

Grob 61

Približno 12 cm pod površjem so bili v rjavi zemlji drobci sežganih kosti, fragmenti rdečkaste posode s trakastim ročajem in bronasti pridatki.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 20*)**:**

1. Bronast sklenjen obroček rombičnega preseka. Pr. 4,4 cm, deb. 4 × 3 mm. Inv. št. A 2627 a.
2. Fragmentiran bronast sklenjen obroček rombičnega preseka. Pr. 4,2 cm, deb. 3 mm. Inv. št. A 2627 b.
3. Bronasta tordirana ovratnica rombičnega preseka z enim ohranjenim sploščenim nastavkom za uviti konec. Pr. pribl. 15 cm, deb. do 5 mm. Inv. št. A 2626.

Grave 59

(*Pl. 19*)

Cremated bone remains, coarse pottery sherds and two up to do 4 cm long fragments of bronze wire were found among stones in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 40 cm. The grave had already been damaged upon discovery.

Grave 60

The 10 to 25 cm deep grave pit measuring 30 cm in diameter cut through a layer of brown loamy earth to the bedrock. It held a layer of burnt remains with selected cremated bones, several small pottery sherds, a spindle whorl and several bronze goods.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (16 years or more).

Description of finds (*Pl. 19*)**:**

4. Frg. of a thin, D-sectioned and wheel-shaped bronze pendant with the stubs of two spokes. W. 5 mm, th. 1 mm. Inv. No. A 2621.
5. Fragmented bronze spectacle fibula with a triple figure-of-eight of round-sectioned wire, also surviving is the pin and the hook. Reconstr. l. approx. 10.8 cm, coil diam. up to 4.5 cm, figure-of-eight coil diam. up to 2.3 cm, surv. pin l. 2 cm. Inv. No. A 2620.
6. Frg. of a D-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 2.3 cm, th. 2 × 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2625.
7. Frg. of a bronze spiral tube or *saltaleone* of a 1 × 3 mm thick rectangular-sectioned wire. Surv. l. approx. 13 cm, w. 6 mm. Inv. No. A 2624.
8. Frg. of a D-sectioned bronze bracelet. Surv. l. 6.5 cm, w. 9 mm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2622.
9. Frg. of a D-sectioned bronze bracelet. Surv. l. 8.5 cm, w. 8 mm, th. 2.5 mm. Inv. No. A 2623.
10. Rounded biconical spindle whorl, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brown. H. 1.6 cm, diam. 2.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2619.

Grave 61

Pieces of cremated bones, sherds of a reddish vessel with a strap handle and bronze goods were found in a layer of brown earth roughly 12 cm below the surface.

Description of finds (*Pl. 20*)**:**

1. Annular lozenge-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 4.4 cm, th. 4 × 3 mm. Inv. No. A 2627 a.
2. Fragmented annular lozenge-sectioned bronze ring. Diam. 4.2 cm, th. 3 mm. Inv. No. A 2627 b.
3. Twisted lozenge-sectioned bronze torque with the stub of a roll terminal. Diam. approx. 15 cm, th. up to 5 mm. Inv. No. A 2626.

Grob 62

30 cm globoko v rdečkasti zemlji nad gruščnato osnovo je bila žara (posoda) s povsem fragmentiranim zgornjim delom. Na njenem dnu so bili nekaj ostankov sežganih kosti, fragment bronaste zapestnice, nekaj fragmentov temno sive male posode in bronast obesek v obliki kolesa. Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 20*)**:**

4. Fragmentiran bronast obesek v obliki kolesa z ušescem in vpisanim trojnim križem, vpetim v krožni obod rombičnega preseka. Pr. 6,8 cm, deb. 5 × 3 mm. Inv. št. A 2630.
5. Frg. bronaste zapestnice »D« preseka. Ohr. dol. 3,5 cm, šir. 8 mm, deb. 2 mm. Inv. št. A 2631.
6. Frg. posode iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Okrašen je z vodoravnim razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom. Ohr. viš. 5 cm. Brez inv. št.
7. Izbočen spodnji del in dno posode (žare) z enim ohranjenim vodoravnim jezičastim držajem (šir. 2,8 cm, deb. 1,5 cm) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjavkasto rdeče barve. Ohr. viš. 15,2 cm, pr. dna 14 cm, največji ohr. pr. 26 cm. Inv. št. A 2929.

Grob 63

Do globine 15 cm pod površjem zemlje so bili na površini širine 25 cm ostanki sežganih kosti, fragmenti vrča ter enoročajne in dvoročajne skodelice.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 20*)**:**

8. Fragmentirana dvoročajna skodelica (*kantharos*) z izbočenim spodnjim delom, usločenim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom (omfalos) iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjavkasto črne barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnim nizom kratkih navpičnih vrezov in vodoravno vrezano cikcak črto. Presegajoča trakasta ročaja sta ovalnega preseka (šir. 1,6 cm, deb. 0,4 cm). Rek. viš. 5,5 cm, pr. ustja 8 cm, pr. dna 4,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2633 a.
9. Fragmentirana mala enoročajna kroglasta skodelica z rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rdeče rjave barve. Okrašena je z vodoravnim nizom kratkih navpičnih vrezov, pod katerim je vodoravno vrezana cikcak črta. Presegajoč trakast ročaj ovalnega preseka je na zunanjo stran rahlo vbokle oblike (šir. 2 cm, deb. 4 mm). Rek. viš. 5,7 cm, pr. ustja 6,8 cm, pr. dna 3 cm. Inv. št. A 2633 b.
10. Frg. vrča bikonične oblike s stožčastim vratom, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate

Grave 62

An urn (vessel) with a completely fragmented upper part was found in a layer of reddish earth above the gravel at a depth of 30 cm. The bottom of the urn held some cremated bone remains, a fragment of a bronze bracelet, several sherds of a small dark grey vessel and a bronze wheel-shaped pendant. The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 20*)**:**

4. Fragmented bronze wheel-shaped and lozenge-sectioned pendant with a suspension loop and triple spokes forming a cross. Diam. 6.8 cm, th. 5 × 3 mm. Inv. No. A 2630.
5. Frg. of a D-sectioned bronze bracelet. Surv. l. 3.5 cm, w. 8 mm, th. 2 mm. Inv. No. A 2631.
6. Frg. of a vessel, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. Decorated with a cordon with impressions. Surv. h. 5 cm. No inv. no.
7. Frg. of a vessel (urn) with a convex lower body, a flat base and one surviving horizontal tongue-shaped grip (w. 2.8 cm, th. 1.5 cm), of medium-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brownish-red. Surv. h. 15.2 cm, base diam. 14 cm, max. surv. diam. 26 cm. Inv. No. A 2929.

Grave 63

Cremated bone remains, sherds of a jug, a single-handled and a two-handled cup were found spread across a 25 cm wide surface at a depth of up to 15 cm below the surface.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds (*Pl. 20*)**:**

8. Fragmented two-handled cup (*kantharos*) with a convex lower body, a curved neck, a slightly everted rim and a concave base (omphalos), of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brownish-black. Decorated with a horizontal line of short vertical incisions and a horizontal incised zigzag line. High strap handles are oval in section (w. 1.6 cm, th. 0.4 cm). Reconstr. h. 5.5 cm, rim diam. 8 cm, base diam. 4.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2633 a.
9. Fragmented small single-handled globular cup with a slightly everted rim and a concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, red brown. Decorated with a horizontal line of short vertical incisions and a horizontal incised zigzag line below it. High strap handle is oval in section and slightly concave (w. 2 cm, th. 4 mm). Reconstr. h. 5.7 cm, rim diam. 6.8 cm, base diam. 3 cm. Inv. No. A 2633 b.
10. Frgs. of a biconical jug with a conical neck, a slightly everted rim and a slightly concave base, of fine-grained

žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rdečkasto rjave barve. Okrašen je s štirimi vodoravnimi črtami brazdastih vrezov, vodoravnim nizom poševnih podolgovatih vbodov in cikcak črto brazdastih vrezov. Rek. viš. 12,5 cm, pr. ustja 11 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 2632.

Grob 64

Na globini 15 cm so bili fragmenti rjave neokrašene posode in ostanki sežganih kosti. Grob je bil zaradi plitke lege že uničen.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 20*)**:**

11. Frg. zgornjega dela enoročajne polkroglaste skodelice z rahlo uvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, sivkasto rjave barve. Presegajoč trakast ročaj je ovalnega, na zunanjo stran vbočenega preseka (šir. 1,9 cm in deb. 6 mm). Rek. pr. ustja 10 cm. Inv. št. A 2628.

Grob 65

Na globini 15 cm je bila fragmentirana mala žara (amfora) z ostanki sežganih kosti in vretencem. Ostanki sežganih kosti so bili tudi ob amfori. Grob je bil zaradi plitke lege že uničen.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba.

Opisi najdb:

12. Ploščato konkavno vbočeno vretence koničnega profila iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, rjave barve. Viš. 2,1 cm, pr. 5,8 cm. Inv. št. A 2635.
13. Amfora (mala žara) kroglaste oblike z usločenim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z vodoravnimi nizi izmenično vtisnjenih pik in krožcev, nad katerimi sta žlebljena črta in niz skupin s po tremi vtisnjenimi pikami. Trakasta ročaja sta pravokotno ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,1 cm, deb. 6 mm). Viš. 17,3 cm, pr. ustja 14 cm, pr. dna 6,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2634.

Grob 66

(*Tab. 21*)

35 cm globoko v rdečkasti ilovnati zemlji je bila do 8 cm debela plast žganine premera 25 × 30 cm z nekaj drobci sežganih kosti in tremi fragmenti lončenine.

Grob 67

V grobni jami ovalne oblike premera 55 × 70 cm je bila na globini 45 cm 10 cm debela plast žganine z nekaj drobci sežganih kosti, na kateri so bile štiri povsem

fabric. Surface is smoothed, reddish-brown. Decorated with four horizontal lines of furrowed incisions followed downwards by a line of oblique elongated stabs and a zigzag line of furrowed incisions. Reconstr. h. 12.5 cm, rim diam. 11 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 2632.

Grave 64

Sherds of a plain vessel and cremated bone remains were found at a depth of 15 cm. The grave had already been heavily damaged because of its shallow depth.

Description of find (*Pl. 20*)**:**

11. Frgs. of the upper part of a single-handled hemispherical cup with an inturned rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, greyish-brown. High strap handle is oval in section and concave (w. 1.9 cm and th. 6 mm). Reconstr. rim diam. 10 cm. Inv. No. A 2628.

Grave 65

A fragmented small urn (amphora) containing cremated bone remains and a spindle whorl was found at a depth of 15 cm. Cremated bone remains were also lying beside the amphora. The grave had already been heavily damaged because of its shallow depth. The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult.

Description of finds:

12. Low conical spindle whorl with a concave lower surface, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, brown. H. 2.1 cm, diam. 5.8 cm. Inv. No. A 2635.
13. Globular amphora (small urn) with a curved neck and a strongly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. Shoulder decorated with groups of three impressed dots followed downwards by a horizontal incised line and alternating lines of impressed dots and rings. Strap handles are rectangular to oval in section (w. 2.1 cm, th. 6 mm). H. 17.3 cm, rim diam. 14 cm, base diam. 6.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2634.

Grave 66

(*Pl. 21*)

An up to 8 cm thick layer of burnt remains measuring 25 × 30 cm and including pieces of cremated bones and three pottery sherds was found in a layer of reddish loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm.

Grave 67

The oval grave pit measuring 55 × 70 cm revealed, at a depth of 45 cm, a 10 cm thick layer of burnt remains with some pieces of cremated bones, on top of which

fragmentirane posode, zapolnjene s črno obarvano rdečo ilovnato zemljo. V jugovzhodnem delu grobne jame je bil svitek bronaste očalaste fibule. V grobu so bili še nekaj fragmentov večje grobe posode in fragmenti manjše posode nedoločljive oblike.

Opisi najdb:

1. Svitek bronaste očalaste fibule okroglega preseka z nastavkom za osmičasto pentljo iz do 3 mm debele žice. Pr. svitka 5,2 mm. Inv. št. A 2636.
2. Frg. ustja latvice iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, oranžne barve. Ohr. viš. 3 cm. Brez inv. št.
3. Frg. ustja latvice iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rjavkasto oranžne barve. Ohr. viš. 3 cm. Brez inv. št.
4. Frg. trakastega ročaja male rjave posode pravokotnega preseka (šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 0,4 mm). O. pribl. 10 cm. Brez inv. št. Založen.[12]

Grob 68

30 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila fragmentirana mala žara (vrč). Na dnu vrča je bila do 5 cm debela plast črno obarvane ilovnate zemlje z ostanki sežganih kosti in žganine, pokrita z rdečkasto ilovnato zemljo.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (17 ali več let).

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 21*)**:**

5. Vrč (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim usločenim vratom in močno izvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s štirimi vodoravnimi vrezi, dvema vodoravnima nizoma vtisnjenih pik in trakom psevdovrvičastega okrasa v motivu skupin s po štirimi visečimi trikotniki. Na eni strani ročaja je navpičen niz vtisnjenih pik. Na notranji strani ustja je cikcak črta psevdovrvičastega okrasa. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka z dvema navpičnima rebroma na zunanji strani (šir. 3 cm, deb. do 1,2 cm). Viš. 16,1 cm, pr. ustja 11,5 cm, pr. dna 7,5 cm. Inv. št. A 2637.

Grob 69

V grobni jami ovalne oblike premera 50 × 60 cm je bila na globini 55 cm 10 do 15 cm debela plast žganine z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti, na kateri so stale tri fragmentirane posode in fragment bronaste žice. V plasti žganine so bili še nekaj fragmentov grobe rdeče posode in fragment sileksa.

[12] Opis in risba založenega predmeta, evidentiranega s številko 4, sta povzeta po V. Pahič 1987, T. 67a: 3; 67: 3.

were four completely fragmented vessels filled with a blackened red loamy earth. The south-eastern part of the pit held a coil of a bronze spectacle fibula. The pit also yielded several sherds of a large coarse vessel and sherds of a smaller vessel of undeterminable form.

Description of finds:

1. Coil of a bronze spectacle fibula with the stub of a figure-of-eight of an up to 3 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Coil diam. 5.2 mm. Inv. No. A 2636.
2. Rim frg. of a dish with an inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, orange. Surv. h. 3 cm. No inv. no.
3. Rim frg. of a dish with an inturned rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, brownish orange. Surv. h. 3 cm. No inv. no.
4. Frg. of a rectangular-sectioned strap handle of a small brown vessel (w. 2.2 cm, th. 0.4 mm). Surv. h. approx. 10 cm. No inv. no. Mislaid.[10]

Grave 68

A fragmented small urn (jug) was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. The bottom of the jug held an up to 5 cm thick layer of blackened loamy earth with cremated bones and burnt remains, covered by reddish loamy earth.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (17 years or more).

Description of find (*Pl. 21*)**:**

5. Jug (small urn) with a long curved neck and a strongly everted rim, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. Shoulder decorated with four horizontal incised lines, three of them are separated with two lines of impressed dots that continue down one side of the handle, the fourth one forms part of a band of pseudo-cord impressions forming quadruple hanging triangles. Rim interior decorated with a zigzag line of pseudo-cord impressions. Strap handle is crested-oval in section with a pair of ribs (w. 3 cm, th. up to 1.2 cm). H. 16.1 cm, rim diam. 11.5 cm, base diam. 7.5 cm. Inv. No. A 2637.

Grave 69

The oval grave pit measuring 50 × 60 cm held a 10 to 15 cm thick layer of burnt remains with some pieces of cremated bones at a depth of 55 cm, on top of which stood three fragmented vessels and a bronze wire fragment. The layer of burnt remains also included several sherds of a coarse red vessel and a fragment of a stone flake.

[10] The description and drawing of the mislaid item under No. 4 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 67a: 3; 67: 3.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 21*)**:**

6. Frg. amfore trebušaste oblike s poudarjenim prehodom usločenega vratu v rame, rahlo izvihanim ustjem in vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, temno rjave barve. Trakasta ročaja sta nepravilnega ovalnega preseka (šir. 2 cm, deb. 6 mm). Rek. viš. 15,5 cm, pr. ustja 12 cm, pr. dna 7,3 cm. Inv. št. A 2590.
7. Latvica s koničnim, nekoliko izbočenim ostenjem in uvihanim ustjem iz grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, zunaj lisasto rjave do črne barve, znotraj sive barve. Viš. 7 cm, pr. ustja 15 cm, pr. dna 7 cm. Inv. št. A 2638 a.
8. Latvica polkroglaste oblike z uvihanim ustjem in enim ohranjenim vodoravnim jezičastim držajem (šir. 2 cm, deb. 7 mm) iz močno grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, svetlo rjave barve. Viš. 5,7 cm, pr. ustja 11,8 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 2638 b.

Grob 70

35 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji je bila mala žara (amfora), v kateri je ležala bronasta igla na 7 cm debeli plasti izbranih ostankov sežganih kosti. Severozahodno od amfore je bil do 20 cm velik apnenčast kamen.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 22*)**:**

1. Frg. bronaste igle okroglega preseka s tordiranim vratom. Glavica igle ni ohranjena. Ohr. dol. 15 cm, pr. igle 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2640.
2. Amfora (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z usločenim vratom in rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, zunaj lisasto rdeče in sivkasto rjave, znotraj črne barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi plitvimi vodoravnimi vrezi. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega profila (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 1,6 cm). Viš. 19,2 cm, pr. ustja 12,8 cm, pr. dna 9,2 cm. Inv. št. A 2639.

Grob 71

20 cm globoko v rjavi ilovnati zemlji so bili fragmenti manjše posode in ostanki sežganih kosti.

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 22*)**:**

3. Frg. zgornjega dela posode z ročajem (amfore ali vrča?) iz drobnozrnate žgane gline. Površina je delno glajena, rdeče in rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno z dvema vodoravnima nizoma brazdastih vrezov in vrezano cikcak črto. Trakast ročaj je ovalnega, na zunanjo

Description of finds (*Pl. 21*)**:**

6. Frgs. of an ellipsoid amphora with a curved neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, a slightly everted rim and a concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, dark brown. Strap handles are sub-oval in section (w. 2 cm, th. 6 mm). Reconstr. h. 15.5 cm, rim diam. 12 cm, base diam. 7.3 cm. Inv. No. A 2590.
7. Dish with an inturned rim and a conical to slightly convex lower body, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, mottled brown and black on the exterior, grey on the interior. H. 7 cm, rim diam. 15 cm, base diam. 7 cm. Inv. No. A 2638 a.
8. Hemispherical dish with an inturned rim and one surviving horizontal and tongue-shaped grip (w. 2 cm, th. 7 mm), of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, light brown. H. 5.7 cm, rim diam. 11.8 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 2638 b.

Grave 70

A small urn (amphora), containing a bronze pin on a 7 cm thick layer of selected cremated bone remains, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm. Northwest of the amphora was an up to 20 cm wide piece of limestone.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 22*)**:**

1. Frg. of a bronze pin with a twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. Head is missing. Surv. l. 15 cm, shank diam. 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2640.
2. Amphora (small urn) with a curved neck and a slightly everted rim, of medium-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, mottled red and greyish-brown on the exterior, black on the interior. Shoulder decorated with three shallow horizontal incised lines. Strap handles are pentagonal in section (w. 2.4 cm, th. 1.6 cm). H. 19.2 cm, rim diam. 12.8 cm, base diam. 9.2 cm. Inv. No. A 2639.

Grave 71

Fragments of a small vessel and cremated bone remains were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 20 cm.

Description of find (*Pl. 22*)**:**

3. Frgs. of the upper part of a vessel with a handle (amphora or jug?), of medium-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, red and brown. Shoulder decorated with two horizontal lines of furrowed incisions

stran vbočenega preseka (šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 6 mm). Ohr. dol. ročaja do 5 cm. Inv. št. A 1950.[13]

Grob 72

Na globini 35 cm je bila v rjavi, z belim apnenčastim peskom mešani ilovnati zemlji, vkopana 35 × 40 cm velika grobna jama ovalne oblike, v kateri je bila do 7 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti. Na plasti žganine je stala močno fragmentirana mala žara (posoda) z izbranimi ostanki sežganih kosti in dvema kosoma živalskih reber. Še dva kosa živalskih reber z odlomljenima koncema sta bila v plasti žganine. Bronasti pridatki in okrašen fragment grobe posode so bili južno in zahodno ob posodi.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (?).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 22*)**:**

5. Svitka bronaste očalaste fibule z nastavkom za osmičasto pentljo iz 2 mm debele žice okroglega preseka. Pr. svitkov 2,5 in 3 cm. Inv. št. A 2641.
6. Frg. dveh bronastih obročkov iz večkrat spiralno zvite 1 mm debele žice okroglega preseka. Pr. do 1,6 cm. Inv. št. A 2642 a, b.
7. Frg. posode (male žare) s koničnim vratom iz grobozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je delno glajena, temno rjave barve. Okrašen je s tremi nepravilnimi vodoravnimi žlebovi. Ohr. viš. 2,5 cm. Brez inv. št.

V bližini groba 72 je bil v smeri groba 75 v rjavi ilovnati zemlji na globini približno 25 cm fragment bronaste igle.[14]

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 22*)**:**

4. Frg. bronaste igle okroglega preseka z rahlo odebeljenim tordiranim vratom. Glavica in konica igle nista ohranjeni. Ohr. dol. 14,5 cm, pr. tordiranega dela igle 5 mm, pr. igle 3 do 4 mm. Inv. št. A 2648.

Grob 73

35 cm globoko v rjavih ilovnatih tleh je bila fragmentirana mala žara (amfora), pokrita s pokrovom. Na dnu amfore je bila do 6 cm debela plast izbranih ostankov sežganih kosti z ostankom bronastega

[13] V opisu predmetov je posoda vodena kot vrč: V. Pahič 1987, T. 71a: 1; 71: 1, v *Inventarni knjigi Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* jo je S. Pahič opisal kot amforico.

[14] V. Pahič 1987, T. 73a, je zapisal, da je bil frg. igle najden v bližini groba 72 v smeri groba 75. V *Inventarni knjigi Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor* je S. Pahič zapisal, da je bil frg. igle najden med groboma 74 in 75.

followed downwards by an incised zigzag line. Strap handle is oval in section and concave (w. 2.4 cm, th. 6 mm). Surv. handle l. up to 5 cm. Inv. No. A 1950.[11]

Grave 72

The 35 × 40 cm large oval grave pit was dug in a layer of brown loamy soil mixed with white limestone sand to a depth of 35 cm, and contained an up to 7 cm thick layer of burnt and cremated bone remains. Standing on top of the layer of burnt remains was a heavily fragmented small urn (vessel) containing selected cremated bone remains and two pieces of animal ribs. Two other such pieces with missing extremities were found in the layer of burnt remains. Bronze goods and a decorated sherd of a coarse vessel were found beside the urn, south and west of it.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (?).

Description of finds (*Pl. 22*)**:**

5. Two coils of a bronze spectacle fibula with the stub of a figure-of-eight of a 2mm thick round-sectioned wire. Coil diam. 2.5 and 3 cm. Inv. No. A 2641.
6. Frgs. of two bronze spiral rings of a 1 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Diam. up to 1.6 cm. Inv. Nos. A 2642 a, b.
7. Frg. of a vessel (small urn) with a conical neck, of coarse-grained fabric. Surface is partially smoothed, dark brown. Decorated with irregular horizontal grooves. Surv. h. 2.5 cm. No inv. no.

A fragment of a bronze pin was found **in the vicinity of Grave 72**, and in the direction of Grave 75, in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of roughly 25 cm.[12]

Description of find (*Pl. 22*)**:**

4. Frg. of a bronze pin with a slightly thickened twisted neck and a round-sectioned shank. Head and tip are missing. Surv. l. 14.5 cm, neck diam. 5 mm, shank diam. 3 to 4 mm. Inv. No. A 2648.

Grave 73

A fragmented small urn (amphora), covered with a lid, was found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 35 cm. The bottom of the amphora held an

[11] The list of goods describes it as a jug: V. Pahič 1987, Psl. 71a: 1; 71: 1, while Stanko Pahič described it as a small amphora in the inventory book (*Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*).

[12] V. Pahič 1987, Pl. 73a, wrote that the pin frg. was found in the vicinity of Grave 72 in the direction of Grave 75, while Stanko Pahič wrote (*Inventarna knjiga Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor*) that it was found between Graves 74 and 75.

rezila. Južno od žare so bili fragment bronaste ovratnice in nekaj manjših apnenčastih kamnov. Kamen je bil tudi pod posodo.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana oseba stara 11 let ali več.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 22*)**:**

8. Frg. bronastega rezila britve ali noža. Vel. frg. 8,5 × 2,3 cm, deb. do 1,5 mm. Inv. št. A 2645.
9. Frg. bronaste tordirane ovratnice. Ohr. dol. 7,4 cm, pr. 5 mm. Inv. št. A 2644.
10. Plitev pokrov s poševno navzdol oblikovanim robom iz zelo grobozrnate žgane gline. Površina je groba, temno rjave barve. Viš. 1,9 cm, pr. 14 cm. Inv. št. A 2643 b.
11. Amfora (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z visokim stožčastim vratom, poudarjenim prehodom vratu v rame, izvihanim ustjem in rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s petimi vodoravnimi plitkimi žlebovi. Trakasta ročaja sta trikotno strehastega profila (šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 1 cm). Viš. 19 cm, pr. ustja 12,5 cm, pr. dna 8 cm. Inv. št. A 2643 a.

Grob 74

Na globini 30 cm so bili v rjavi ilovnati zemlji raztreseni ostanki sežganih kosti, na katerih je bila fragmentirana mala žara (amfora) z nekaj ostanki sežganih kosti in fragmentom bronastega obročka. Ob posodi je bilo nekaj apnenčastih kamnov.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 23*)**:**

1. Frg. bronastega trakastega obročka (uhana ali lasnega obročka) iz 1 mm debele pločevine pravokotnega preseka, okrašen z dvema vodoravnima nizoma iztolčenih pikic. Ohr. dol. 2,5 cm, šir. do 9 mm. Inv. št. A 2647.
2. Frg. spodnjega dela amfore (mala žara) trebušaste oblike z rahlo vbočenim dnom iz finozrnate žgane gline. Površina je glajena, rjave barve. Rame je okrašeno s tremi vodoravnimi vrezi med dvema vodoravnima nizoma vtisnjenih pik. Ohranjen trakast ročaj je ovalnega preseka (šir. 2,1 cm, deb. 6 mm). Ohr. viš. 10 cm, pr. dna 6 cm. Inv. št. A 2646.

Grob 75

(*Tab. 23*)

20 cm globoko v rdečkasti ilovnati zemlji so bili ostanki sežganih kosti in nekaj fragmentov grobe lončenine.

up to 6 cm thick layer of selected cremated bone remains that included a fragment of a bronze blade. A fragment of a bronze torque and several small pieces of limestone were found south of the urn. A stone was also found under the urn.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be at least 11 years old.

Description of finds (*Pl. 22*)**:**

8. Frg. of a bronze blade of a knife or a razor. Frg. size 8.5 × 2.3 cm, th. up to 1.5 mm. Inv. No. A 2645.
9. Frg. of a bronze twisted torque. Surv. l. 7.4 cm, diam. 5 mm. Inv. No. A 2644.
10. Shallow lid with the rim forming an obtuse angle with the body, of very coarse-grained fabric. Surface is coarse, dark brown. H. 1.9 cm, diam. 14 cm. Inv. No. A 2643 b.
11. Amphora (small urn) with a long conical neck, a pronounced neck-shoulder junction, an everted rim and a slightly concave, base of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Shoulder decorated with five shallow horizontal grooves. Strap handles are crested-oval in section (w. 2.2 cm, th. 1 cm). H. 19 cm, rim diam. 12.5 cm, base diam. 8 cm. Inv. No. A 2643 a.

Grave 74

Scattered cremated bone remains, on top of which was a fragmented small urn (amphora) containing additional cremated bone remains and a fragment of a bronze ring, were found in a layer of brown loamy earth at a depth of 30 cm. Several pieces of limestone were found beside the urn.

Description of finds (*Pl. 23*)**:**

1. Frg. of a bronze band ring (ear or hair ring) of a 1 mm thick and rectangular-sectioned bronze sheet. Decorated with two longitudinal lines of embossed dots. Surv. l. 2.5 cm, w. up to 9 mm. Inv. No. A 2647.
2. Frg. of the lower part of an amphora (small urn) with a slightly concave base, of fine-grained fabric. Surface is smoothed, brown. Shoulder decorated with three horizontal incised lines flanked above and below by a line of impressed dots. Surviving strap handle is oval in section (w. 2.1 cm, th. 6 mm). Surv. h. 10 cm, base diam. 6 cm. Inv. No. A 2646.

Grave 75

(*Pl. 23*)

Cremated bone remains and several sherds of coarse pottery were found in a layer of reddish loamy earth at a depth of 20 cm.

Grob 76

(*Tab. 23*)

10 cm globoko med skalami so bili ostanki sežganih kosti in nekaj fragmentov lončenine.

Grob 77

V 30 × 40 cm veliki grobni jami ovalne oblike, ki je bila vkopana 48 cm globoko skozi rjavo ilovnato zemljo do bele gruščnate osnove, je bila 8 cm debela plast žganine z ostanki sežganih kosti, na kateri so bili fragmenti bronaste očalaste fibule, spiralne cevčice in žice. Na jugovzhodnem robu grobne jame je bil fragment grobe rdeče posode. Nekaj drobcev sežganih kosti je ležalo v zasipu groba nad plastjo žganine.

Glede na antropološko analizo je bila v grobu pokopana odrasla oseba (15 ali več let).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 23*)**:**

3. Frg. bronaste spiralne cevčice – saltaleona iz 1 × 3 mm debele žice pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol. 6 mm, pr. 3 mm. Brez. inv. št. Založen.[15]
4. Frg. svitkov in štirikrat zvite osmičaste pentlje bronaste očalaste fibule iz 2 mm debele žice okroglega preseka. Ohr. pr. svitka 2,4 cm. Inv. št. A 2959.
5. Frg. bronaste žice okroglega preseka z enim sploščenim koncem. Dol. do 1 cm, pr. 2,5 mm. Brez inv. št. Založen.

Grave 76

(*Pl. 23*)

Cremated bone remains and several pottery sherds were found among rocks at a depth of 10 cm.

Grave 77

The 30 × 40 cm large oval grave pit was dug 48 cm deep and cut through the layer of brown loamy soil to reach the white gravel. It held an 8 cm thick layer of burnt and cremated bone remains, on top of which were fragments of a bronze spectacle fibula, a spiral tube and a wire. The southeast edge of the pit revealed a fragment of a coarse red vessel. Several small pieces of cremated bones were found in the fill of the pit above the layer of burnt remains.

The anthropological analysis has shown the deceased to be an adult (15 years or more).

Description of finds (*Pl. 23*)**:**

3. Frg. of a bronze spiral tube or *saltaleone* of a 1 × 3 mm thick rectangular-sectioned wire. Surv. l. 6 mm, diam. 3 mm. No Inv. No. Mislaid.[13]
4. Frgs. of coils and a quadruple figure-of-eight of a bronze spectacle fibula of a 2 mm thick round-sectioned wire. Surv. coil diam. 2.4 cm. Inv. No. A 2959.
5. Frg. of a round-sectioned bronze wire with one end flattened. L. up to 1 cm, diam. 2.5 mm. No inv. no. Mislaid.

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Die urnenfelderzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Brinjeva gora und Maribor - Pobrežje, Katalog und Tafeln. – Tipkopis / typescript, Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, Maribor (neobjavljeno / unpublished).

Pahič V. 1988–1989
Žarno grobišče na Brinjevi gori. – *Arheološki vestnik* 39–40, (1989), 181–215.

[15] Opisa in risbi založenih predmetov, evidentiranih s številkama 3 in 5, so povzeti po V. Pahič 1987, T. 77a: 2–3; 77: 2–3.

[13] The descriptions and drawings of the items under Nos. 3 and 5 are taken from V. Pahič 1987, Pls. 77a: 2–3; 77: 2–3.

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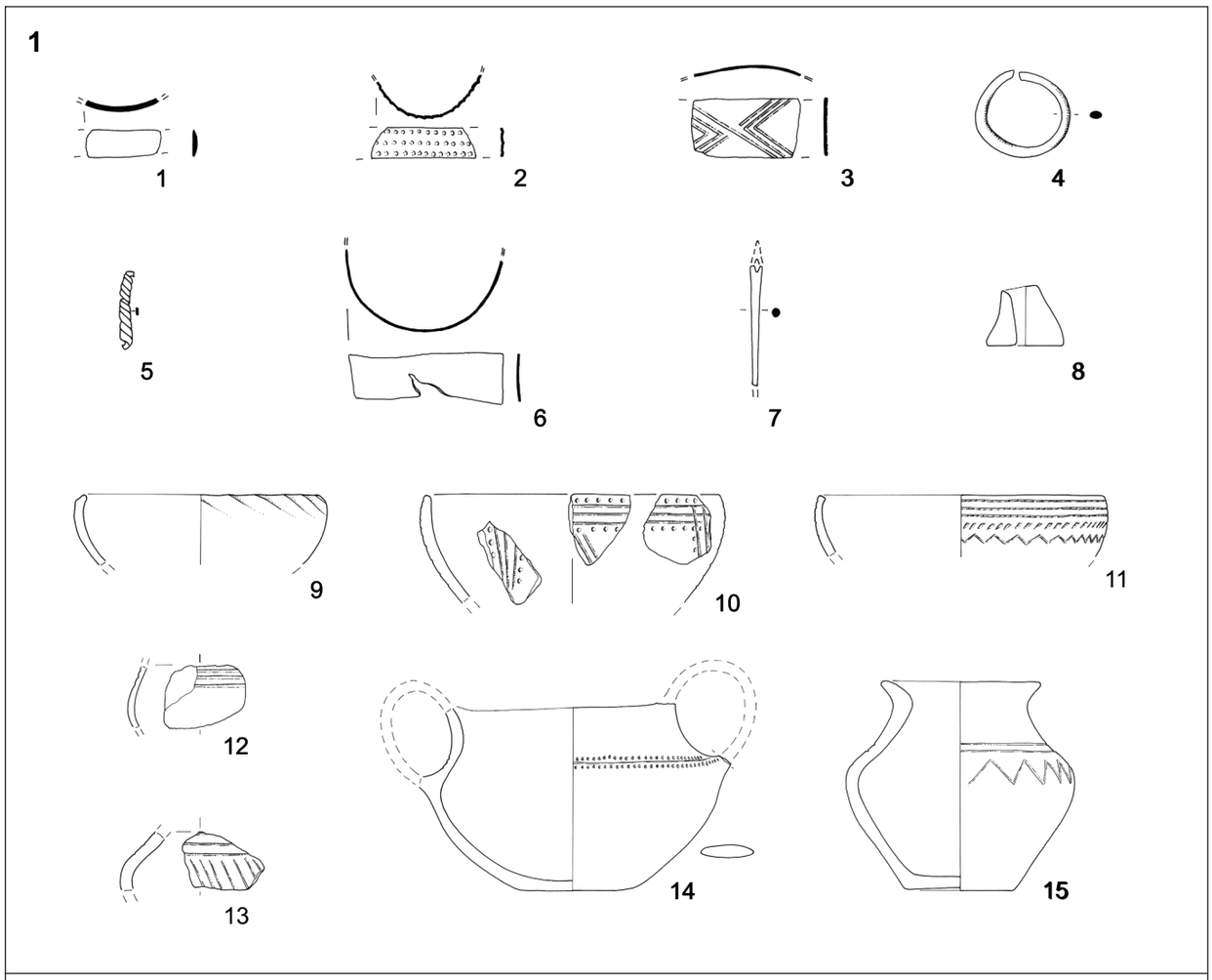

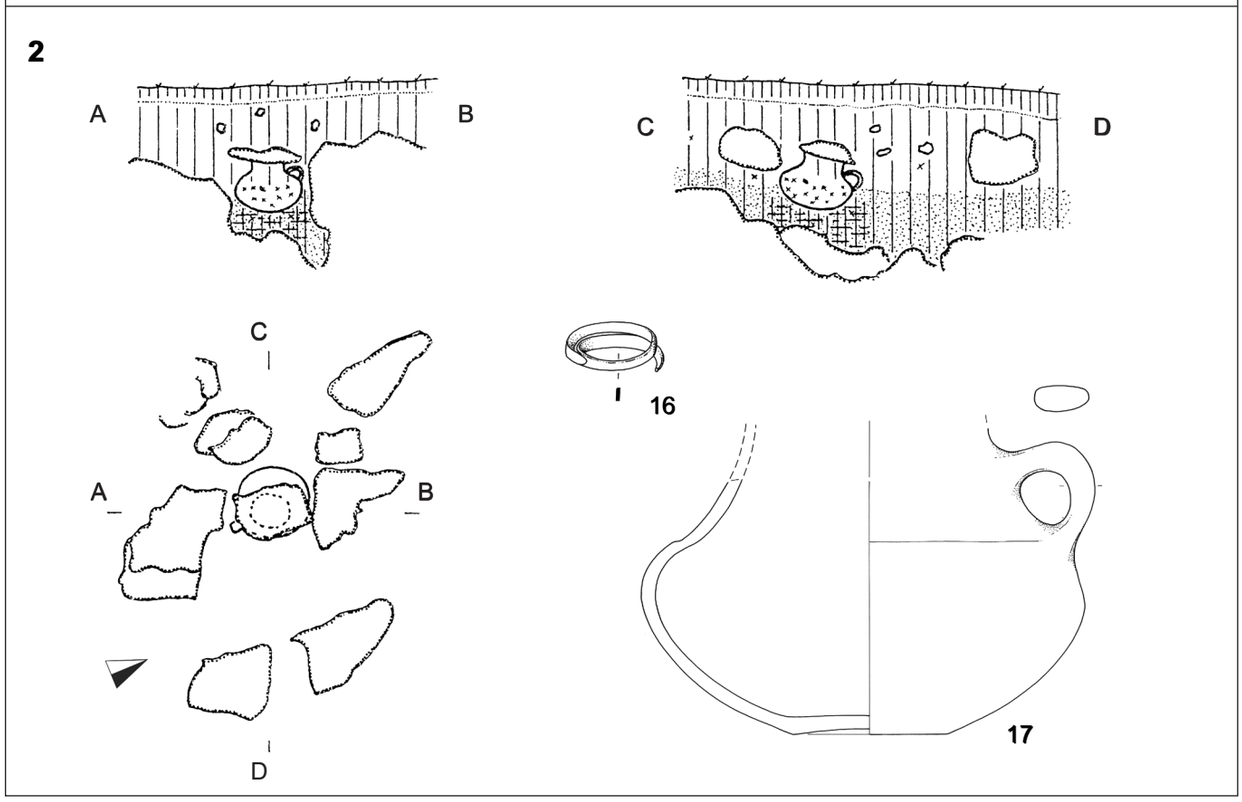

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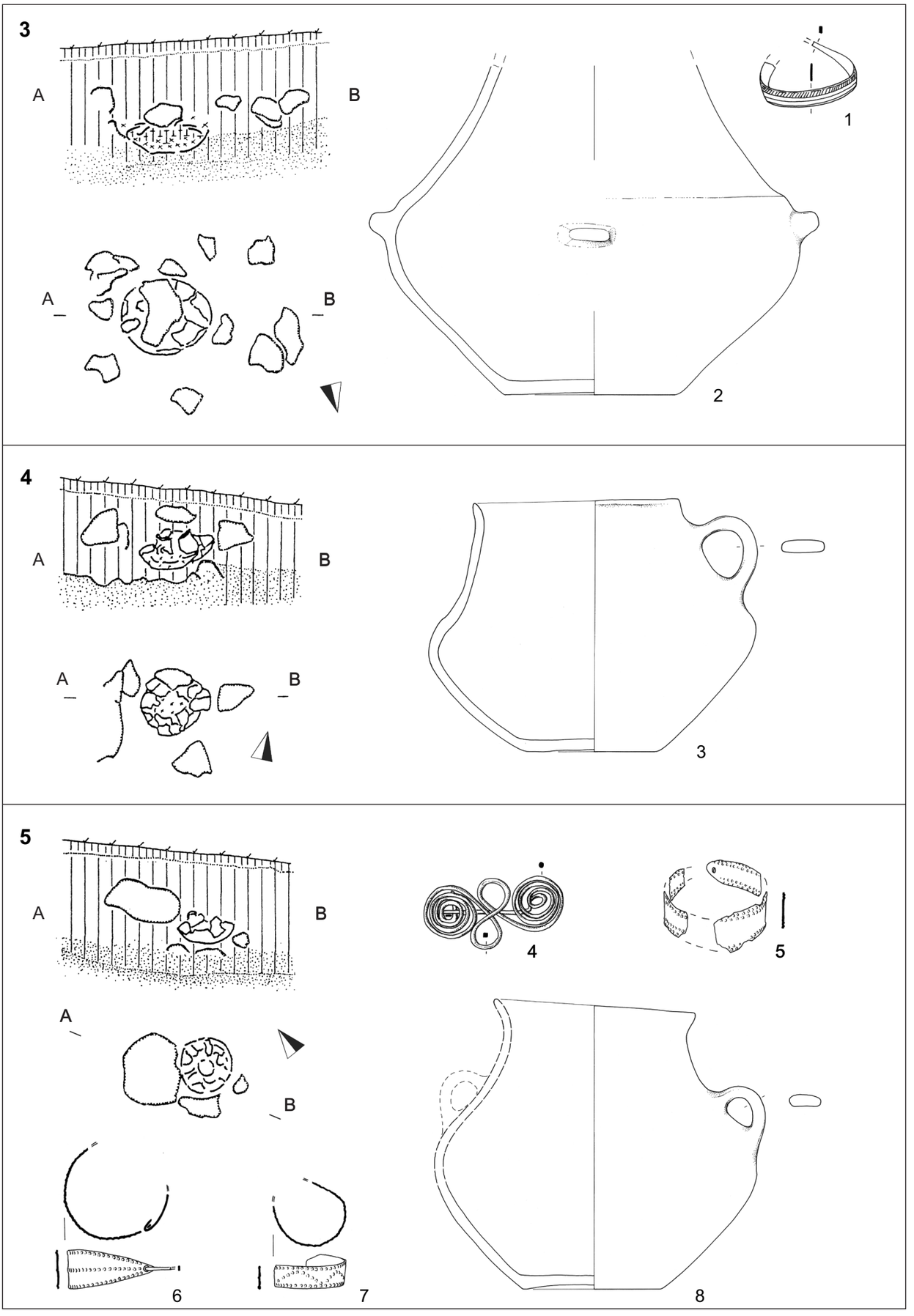

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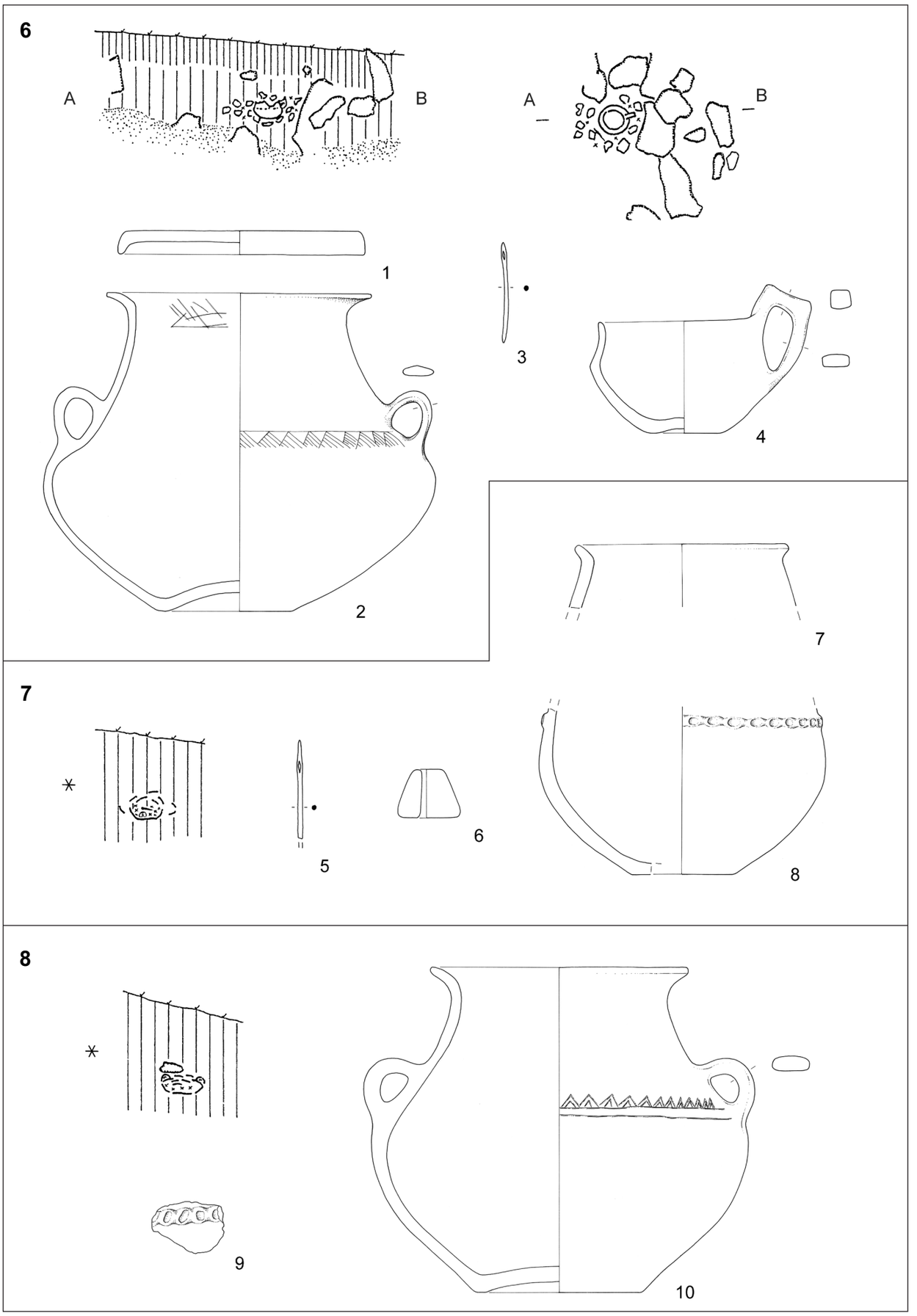

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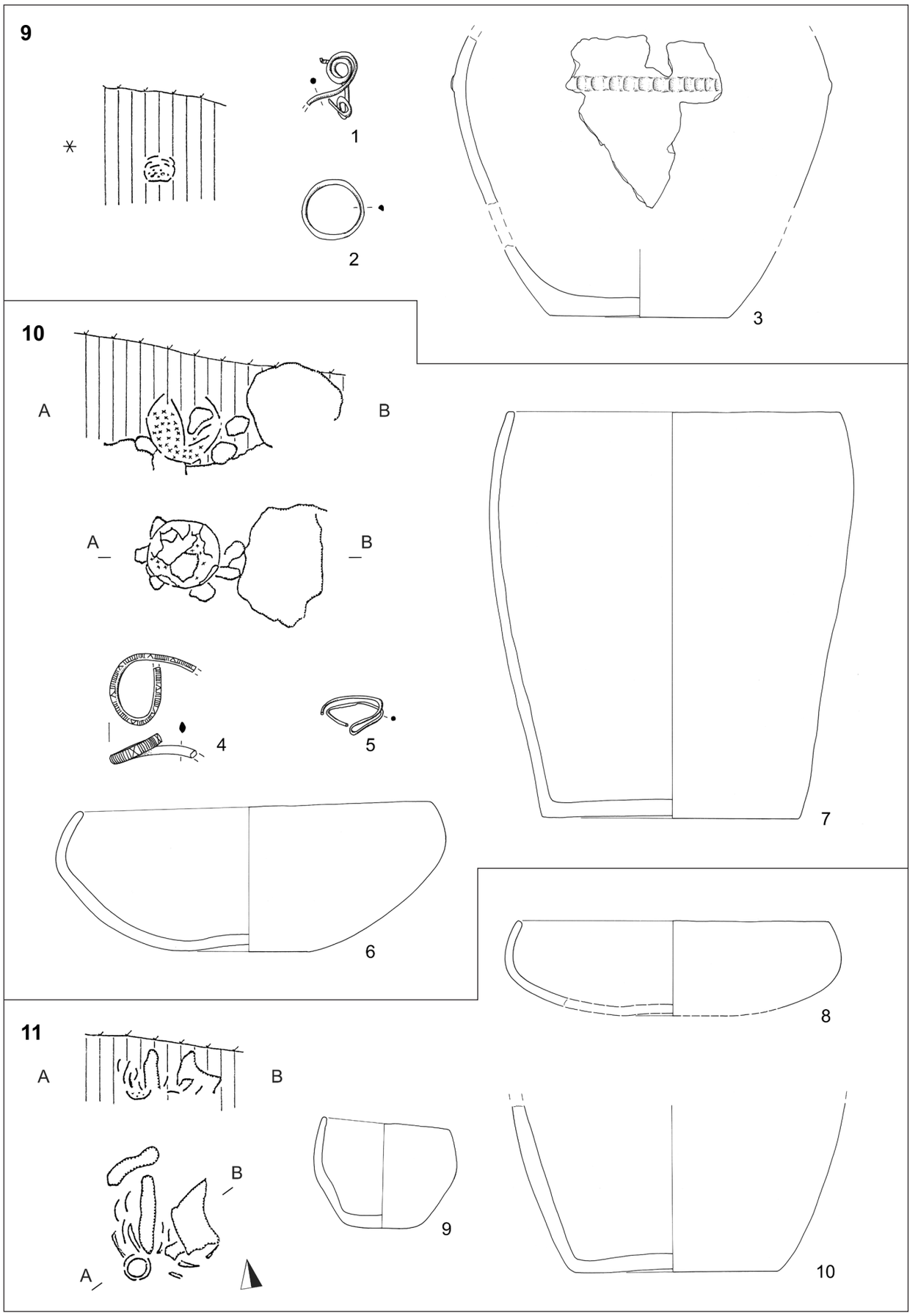

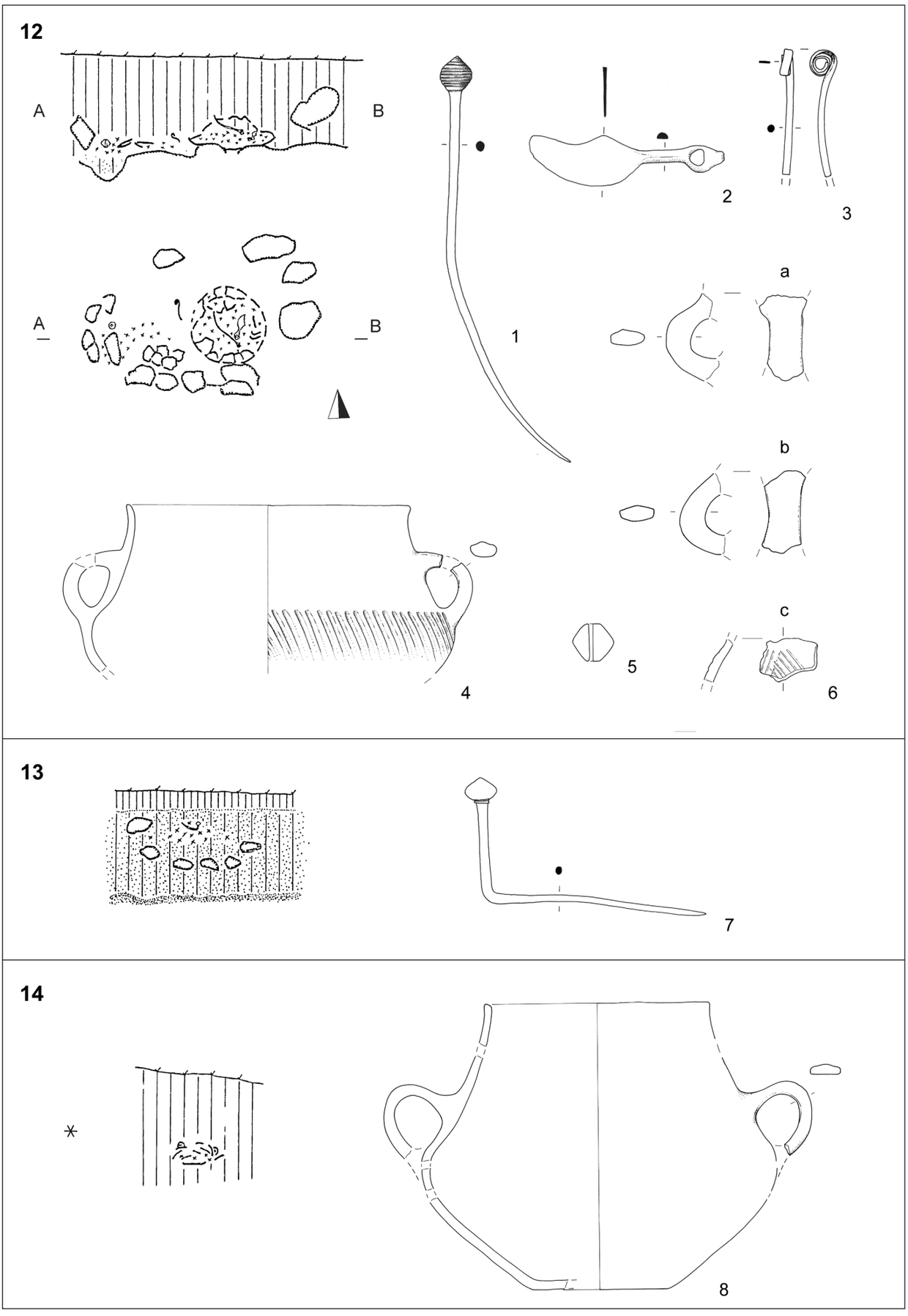
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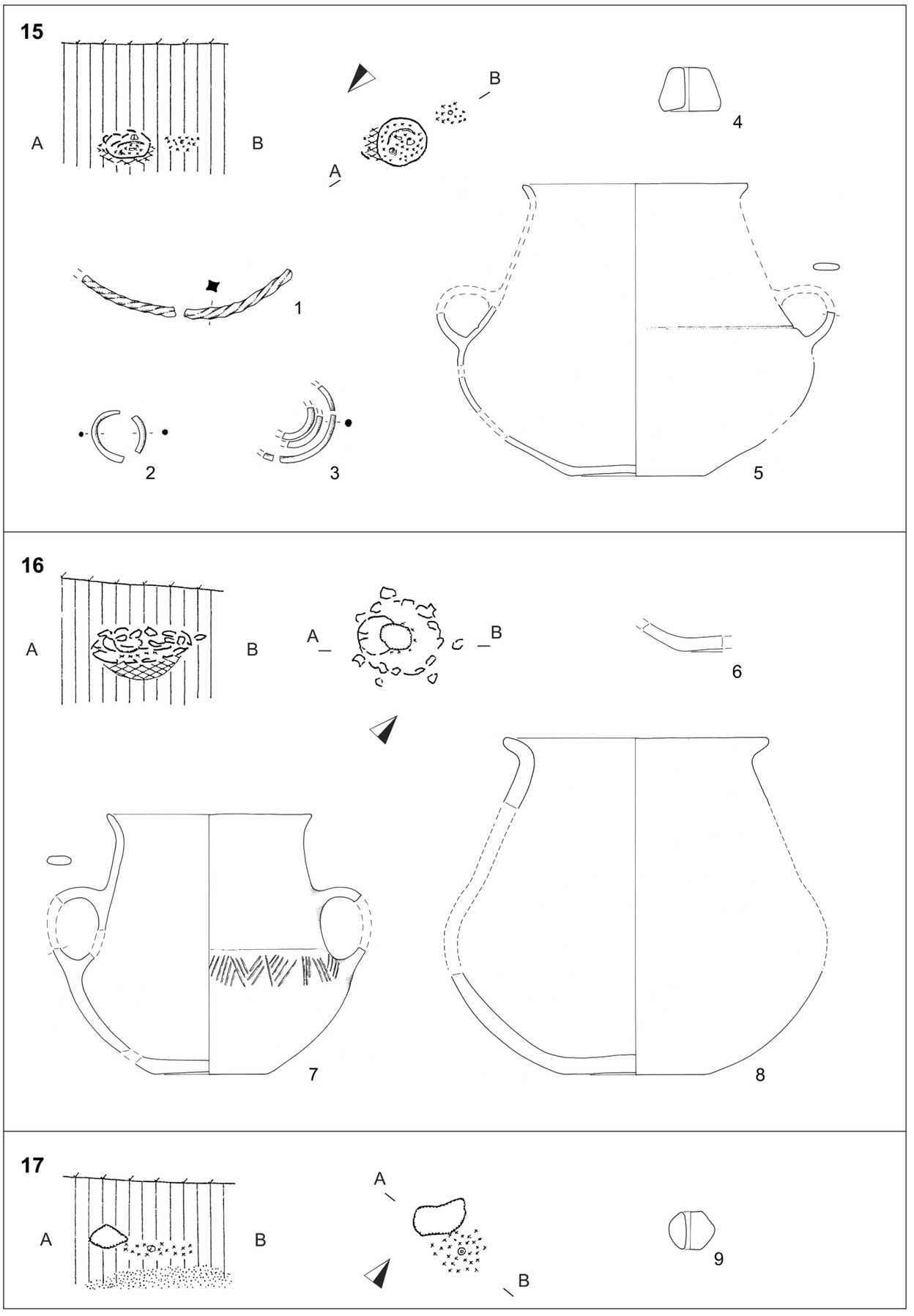
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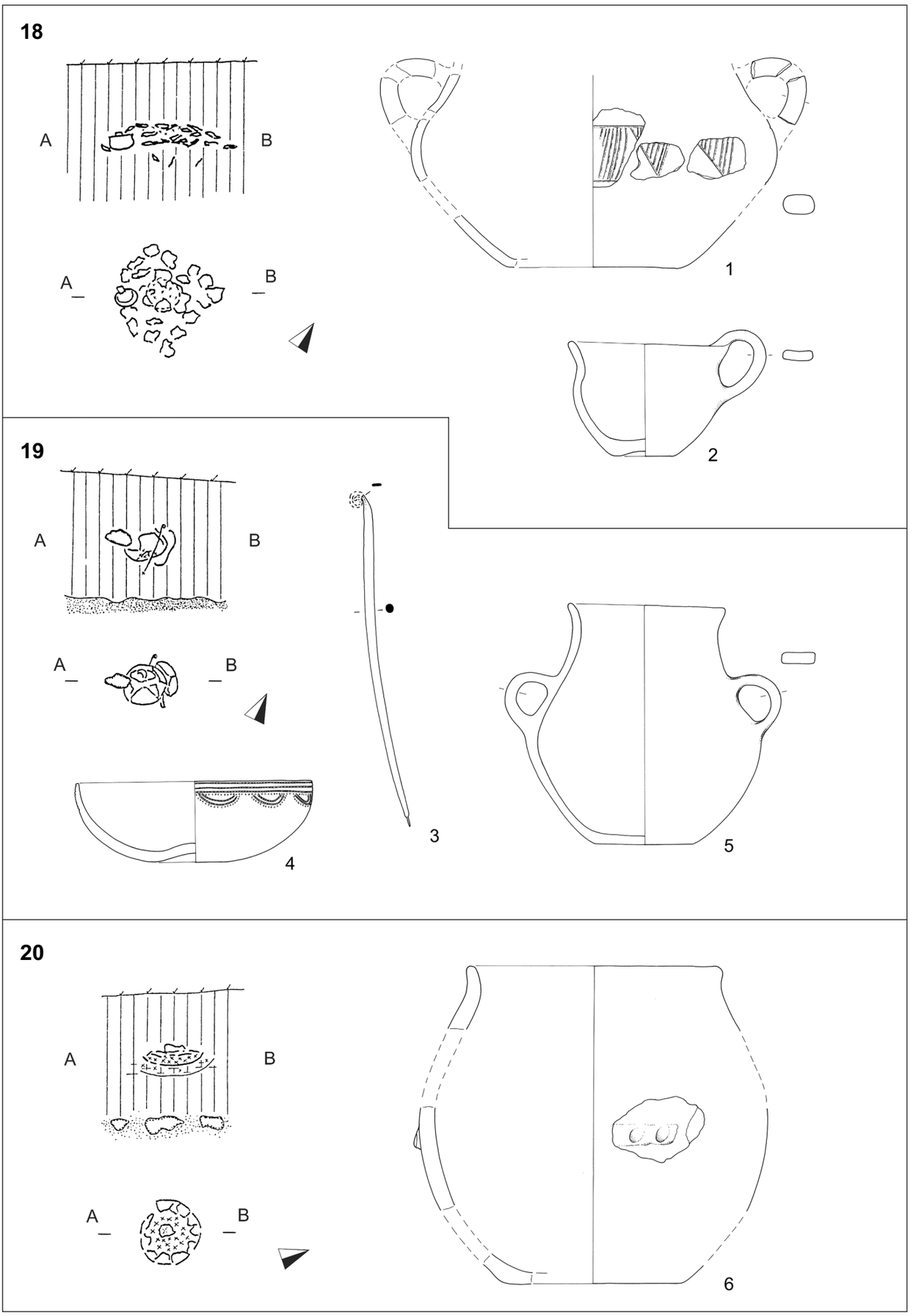

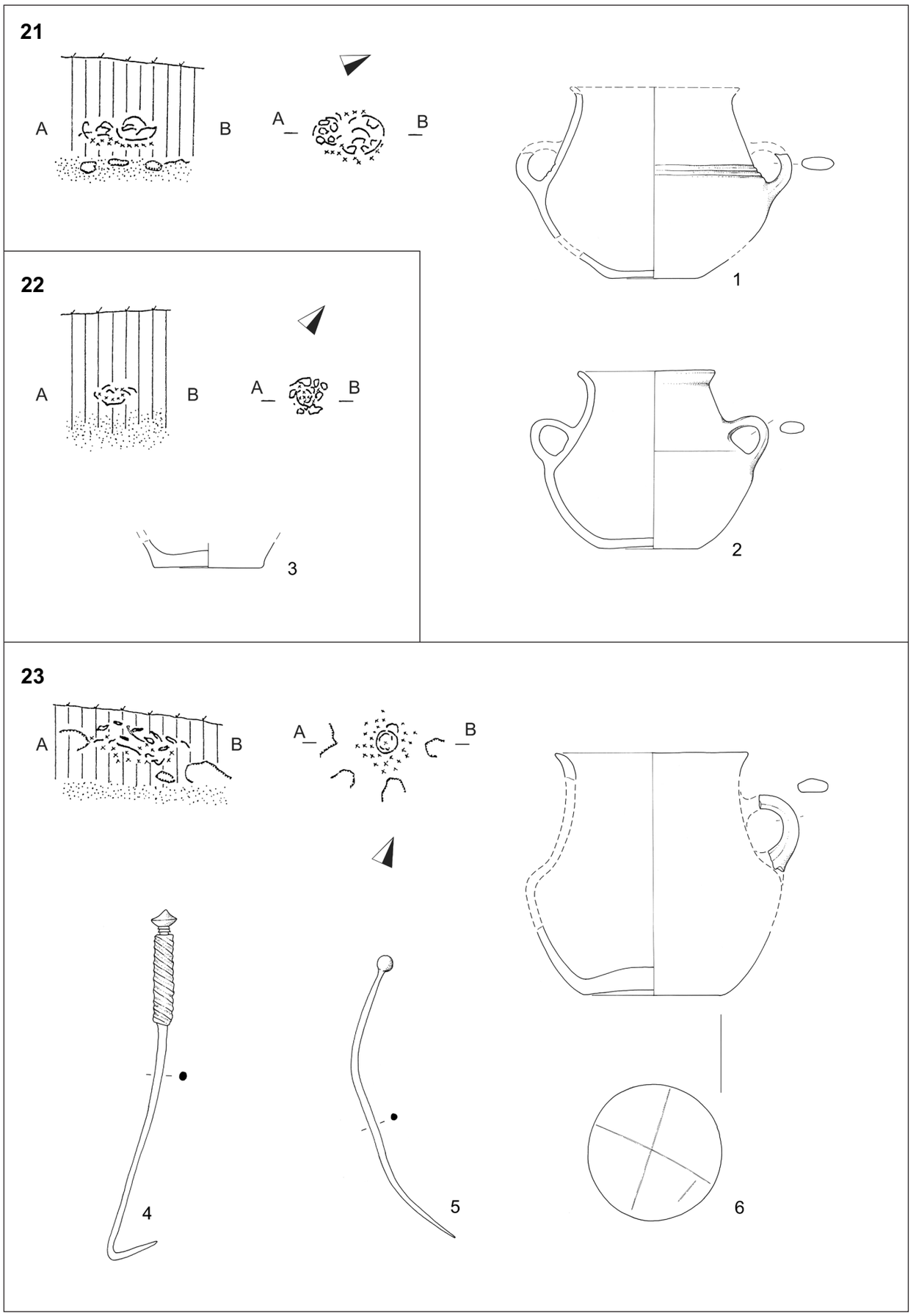
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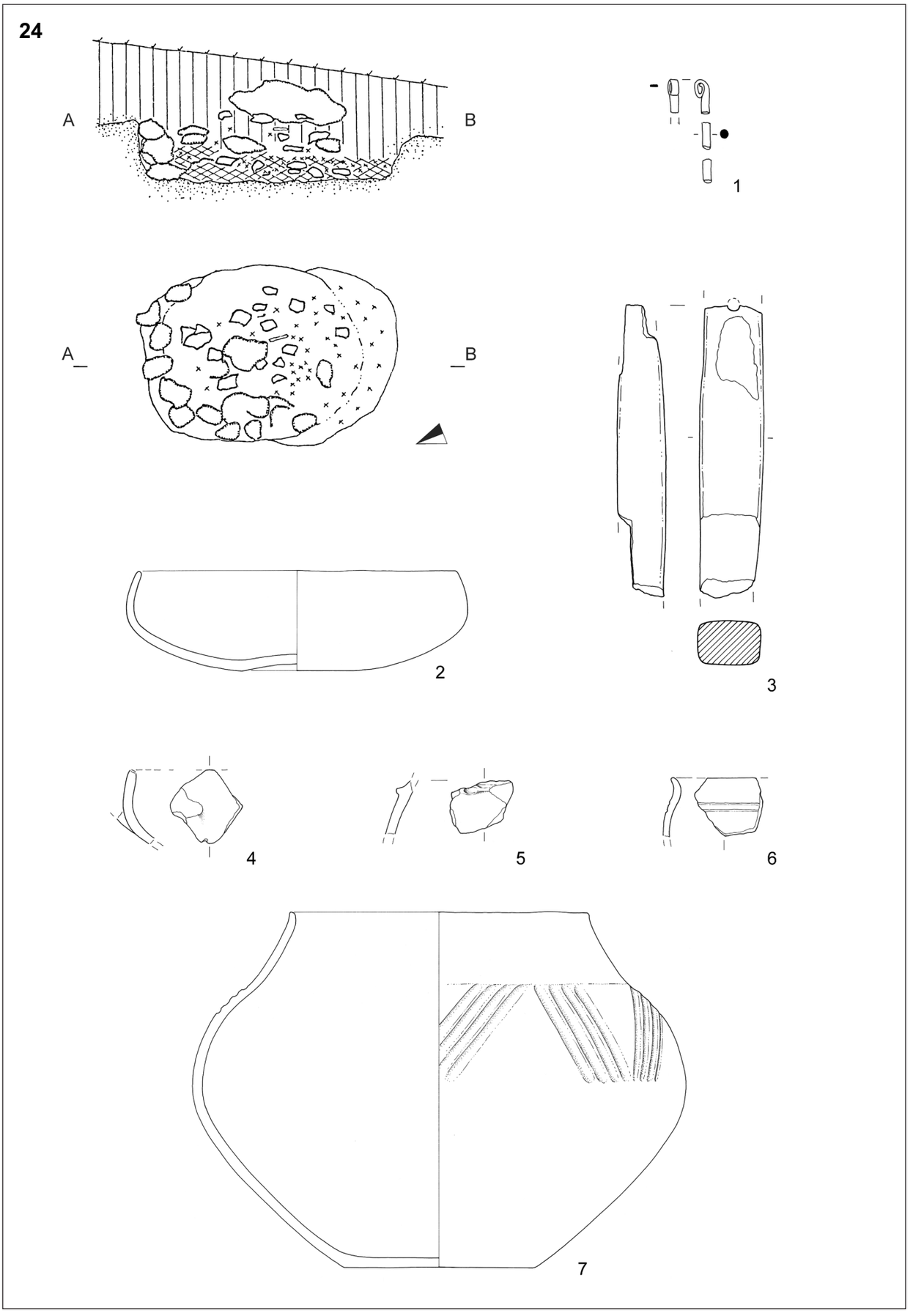
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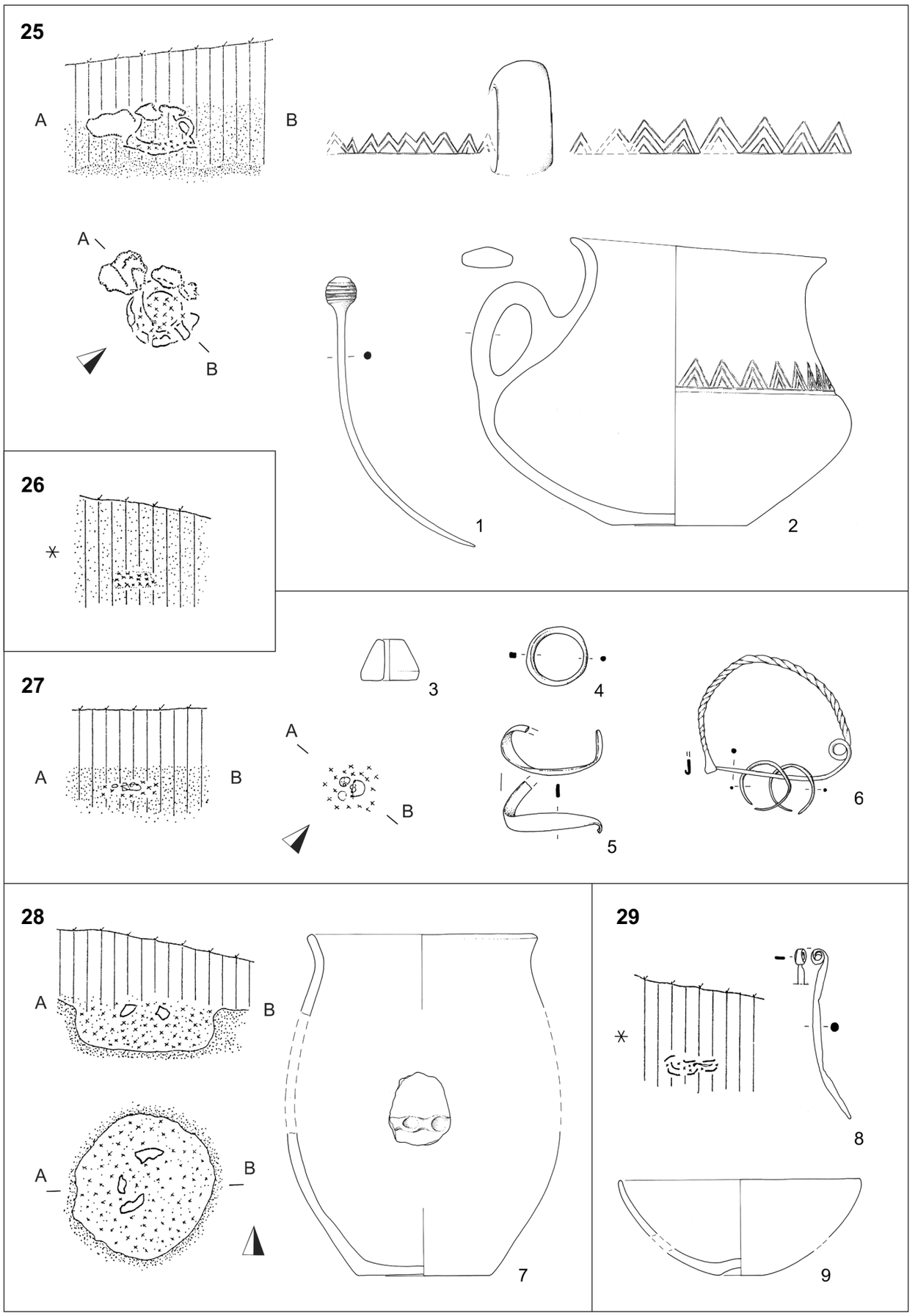
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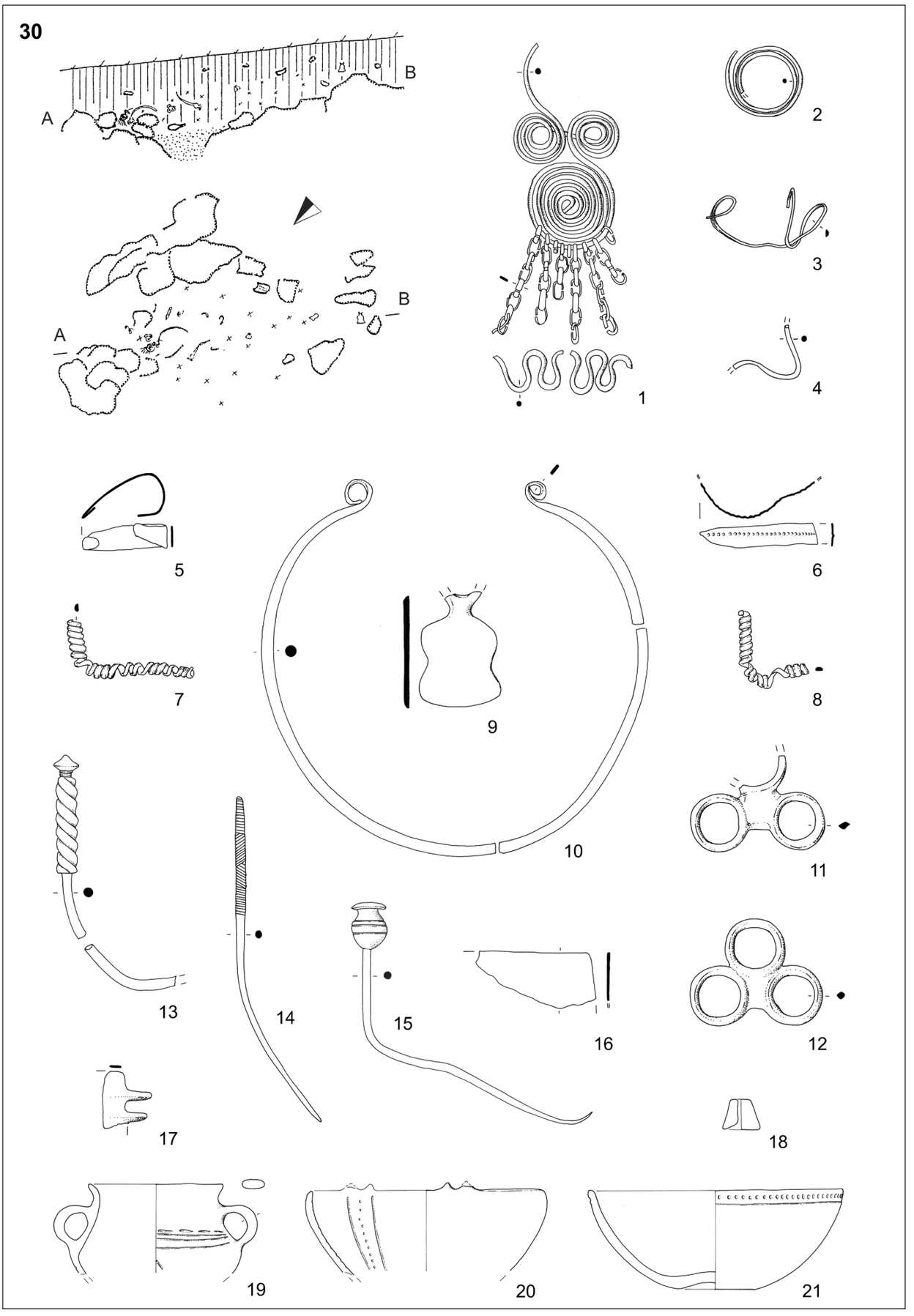

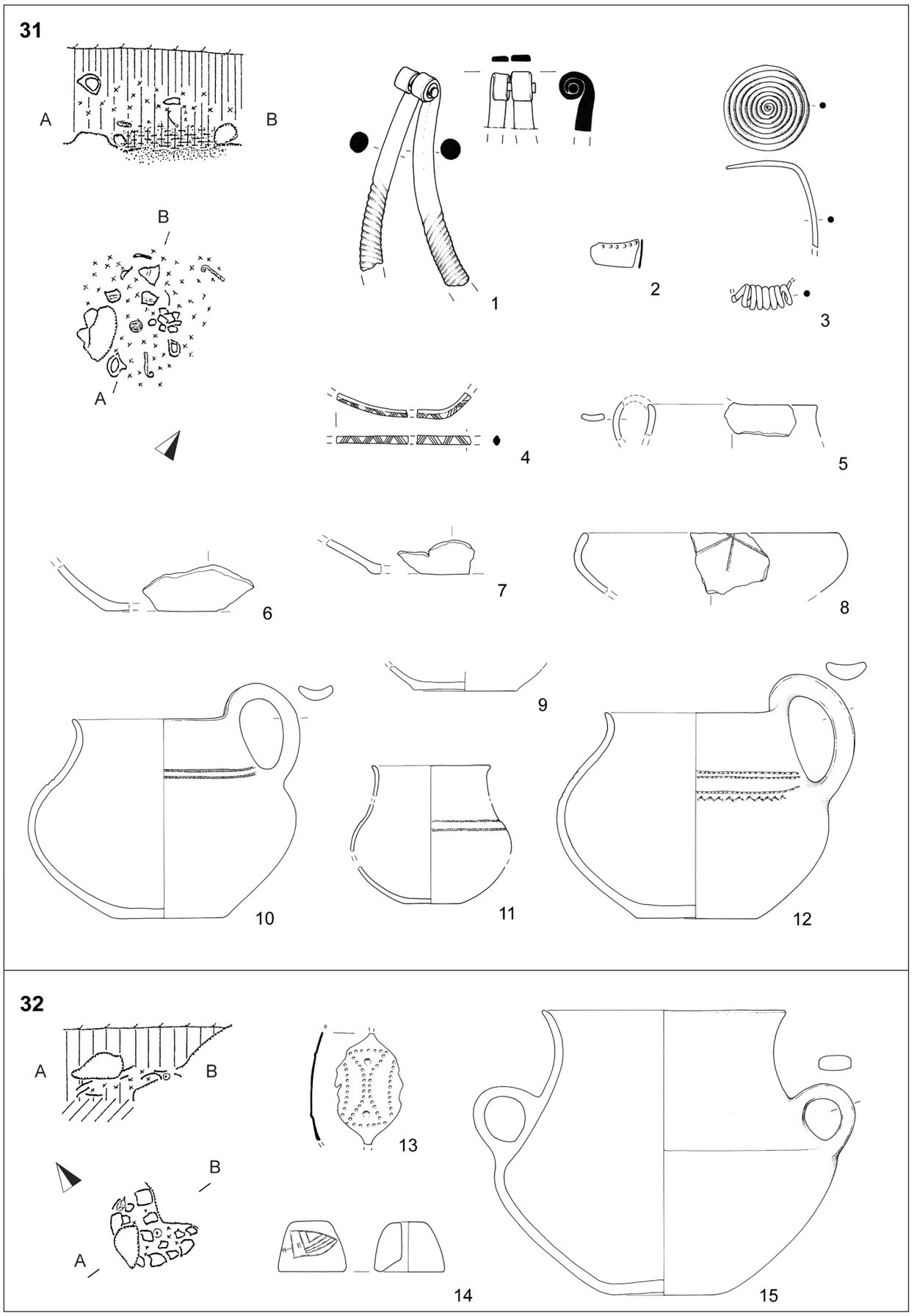
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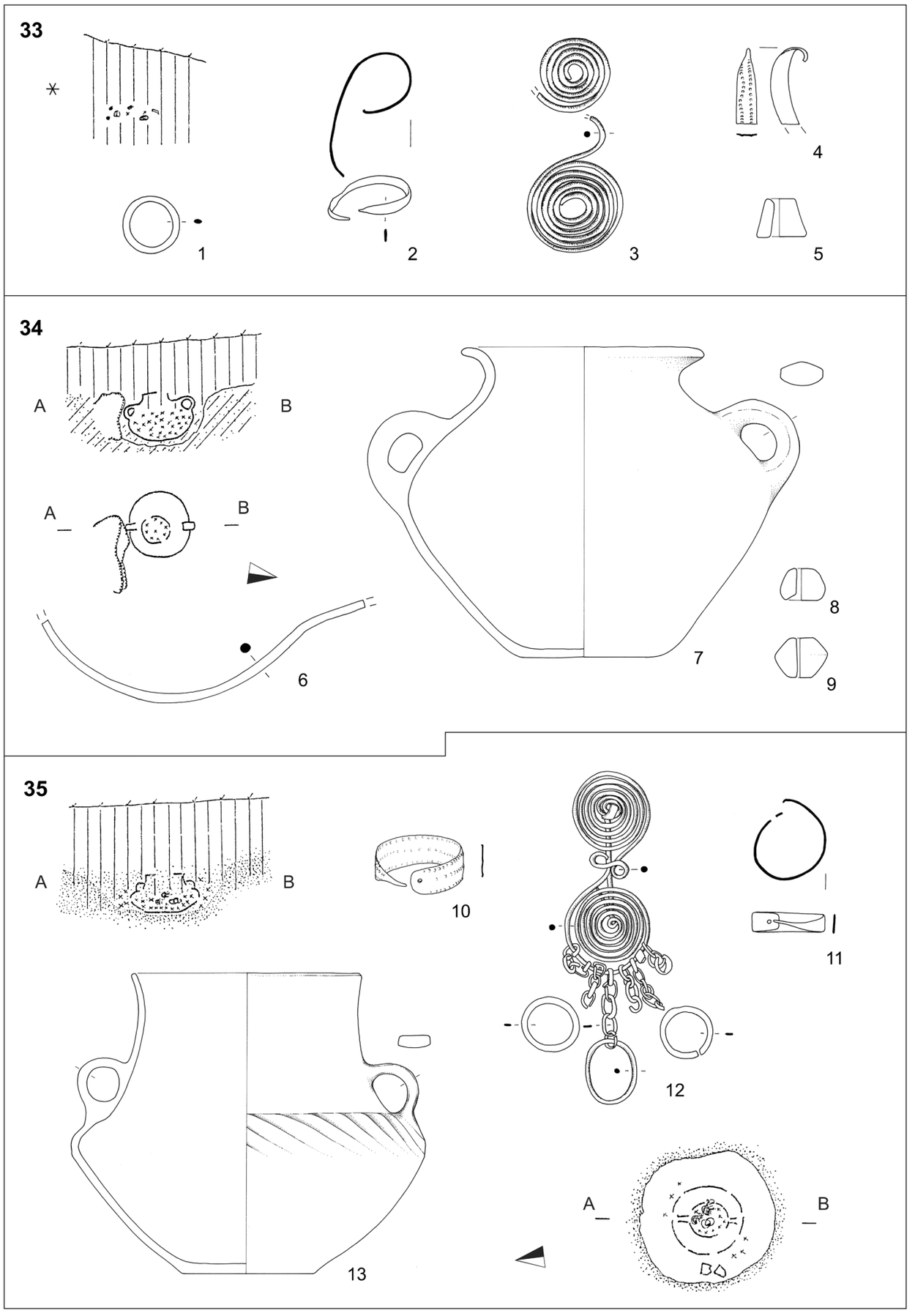

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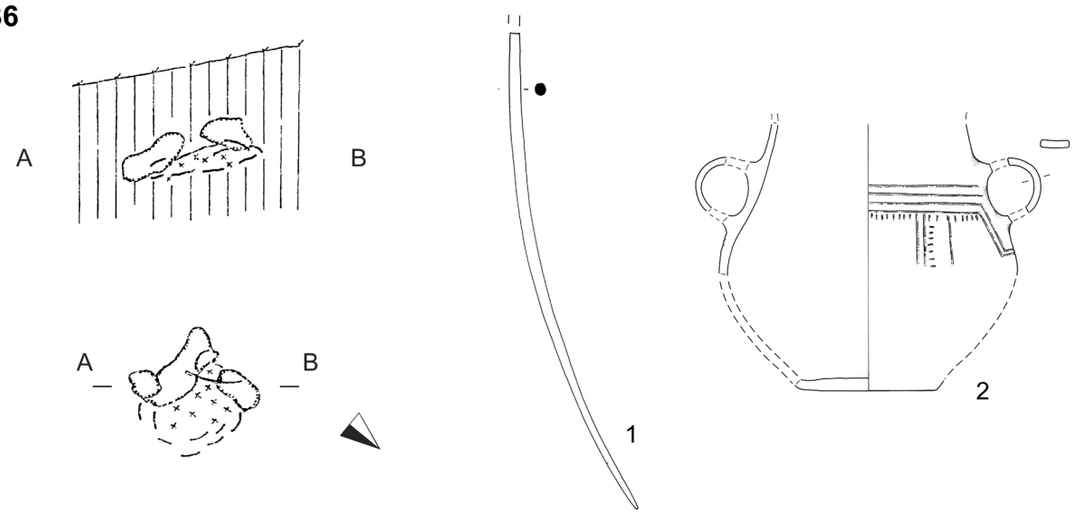

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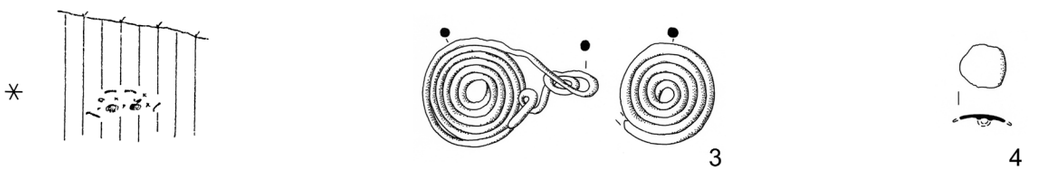

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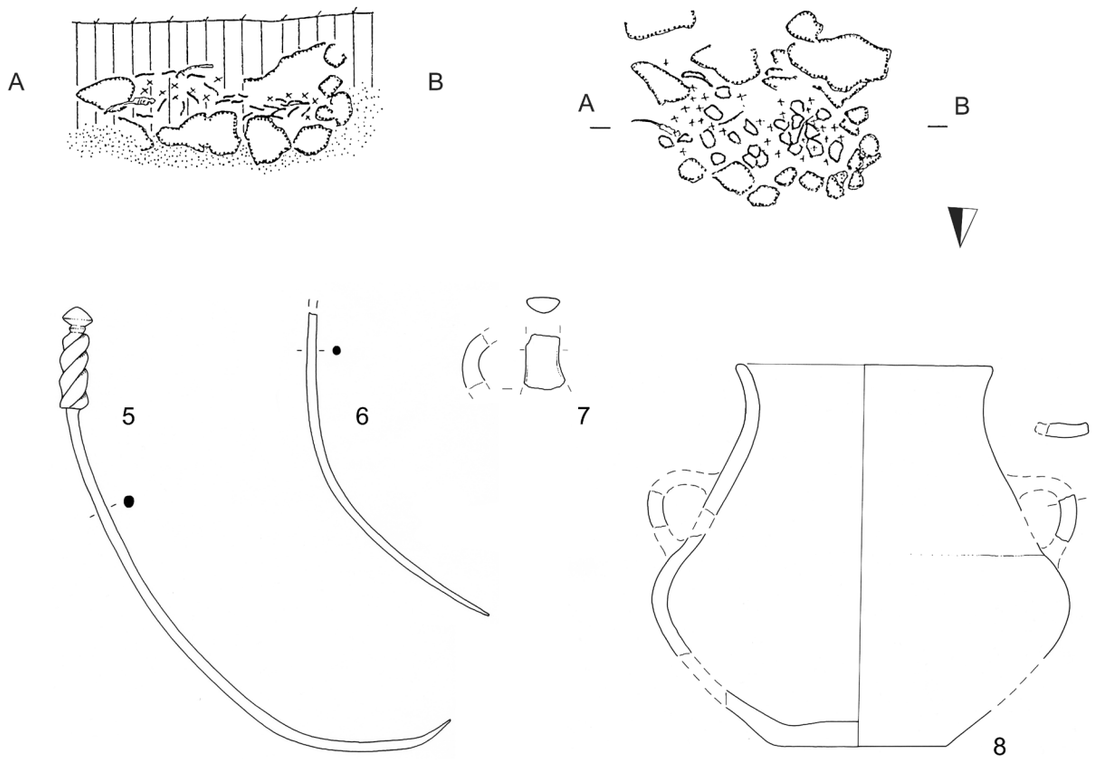

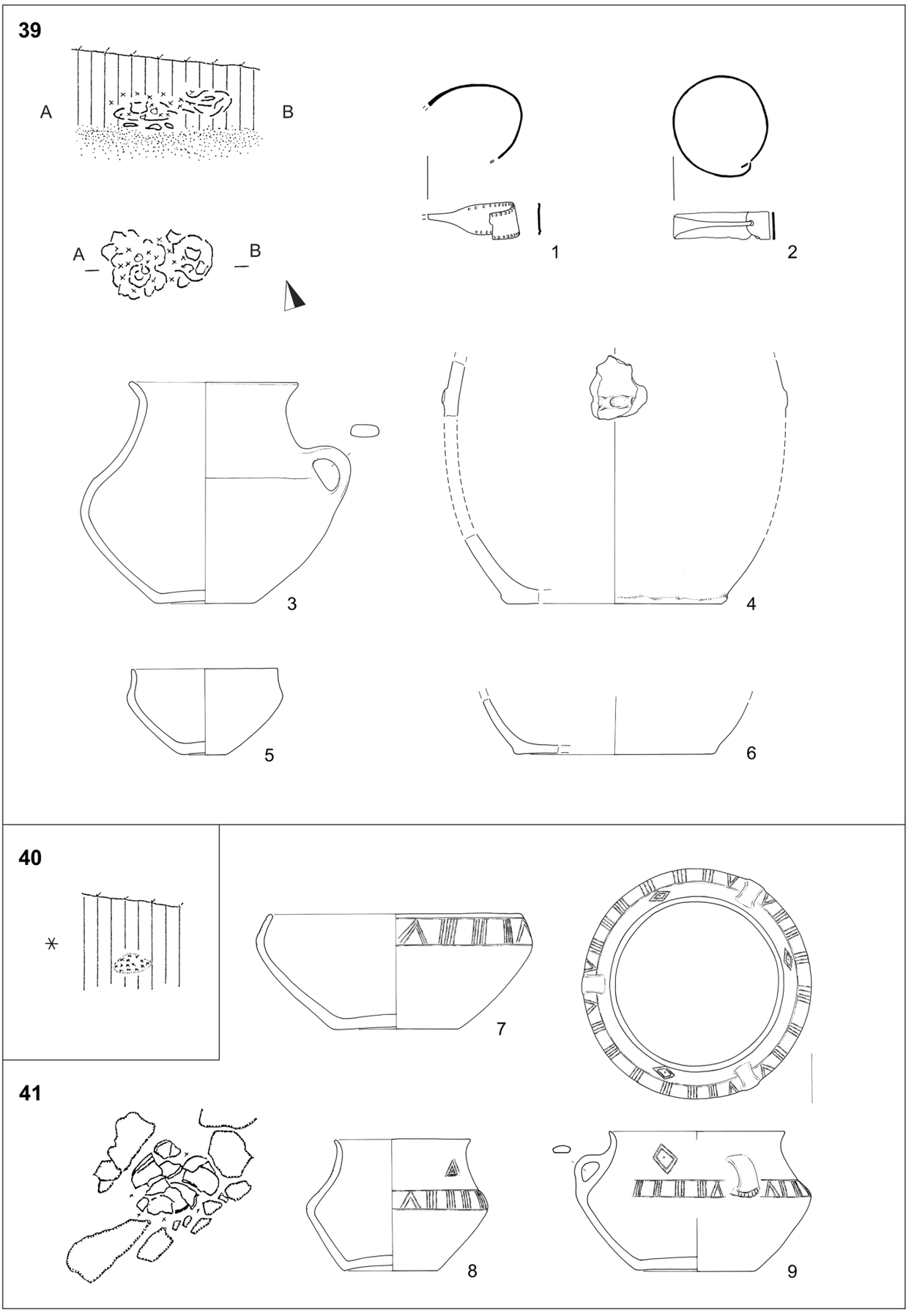
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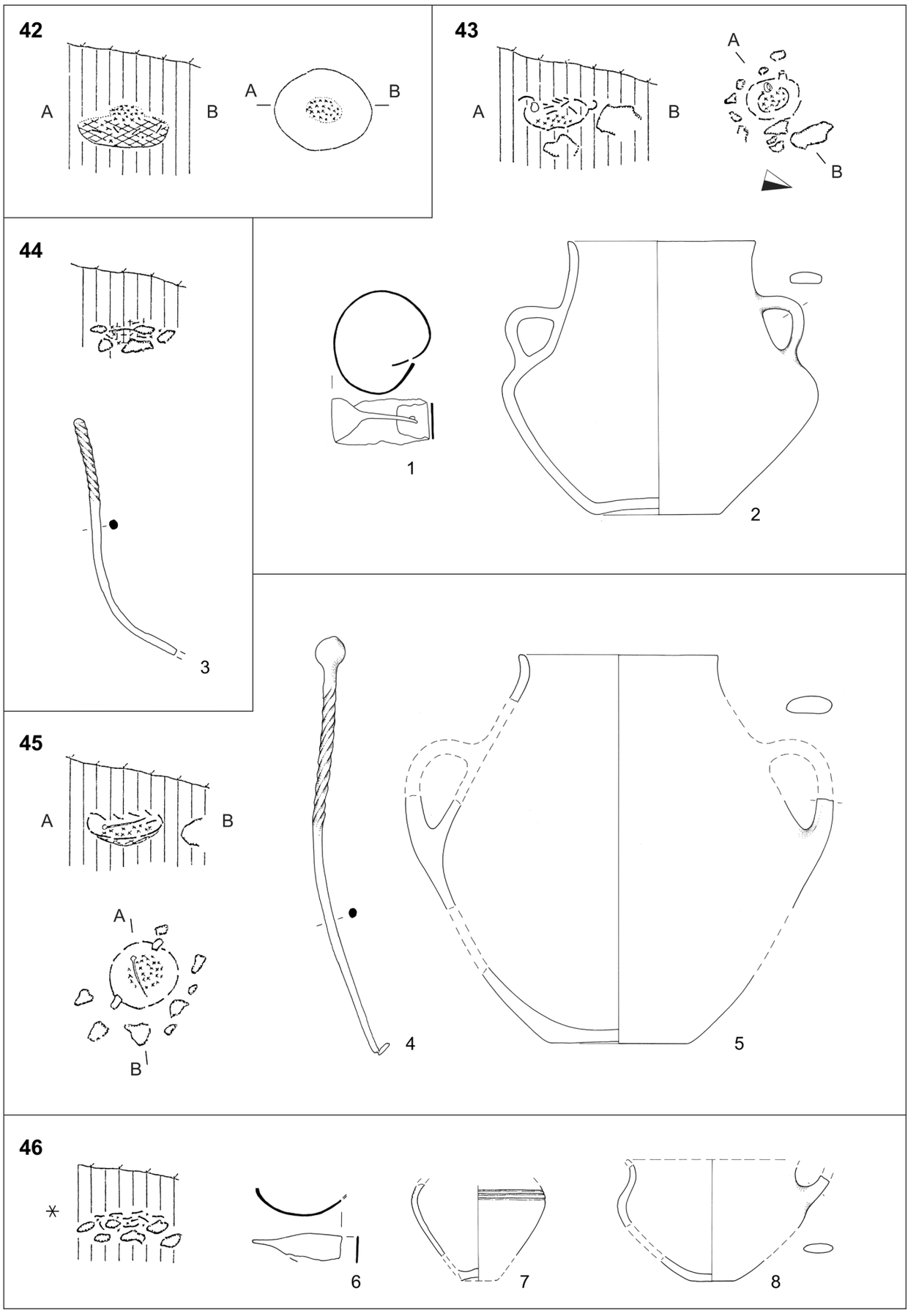
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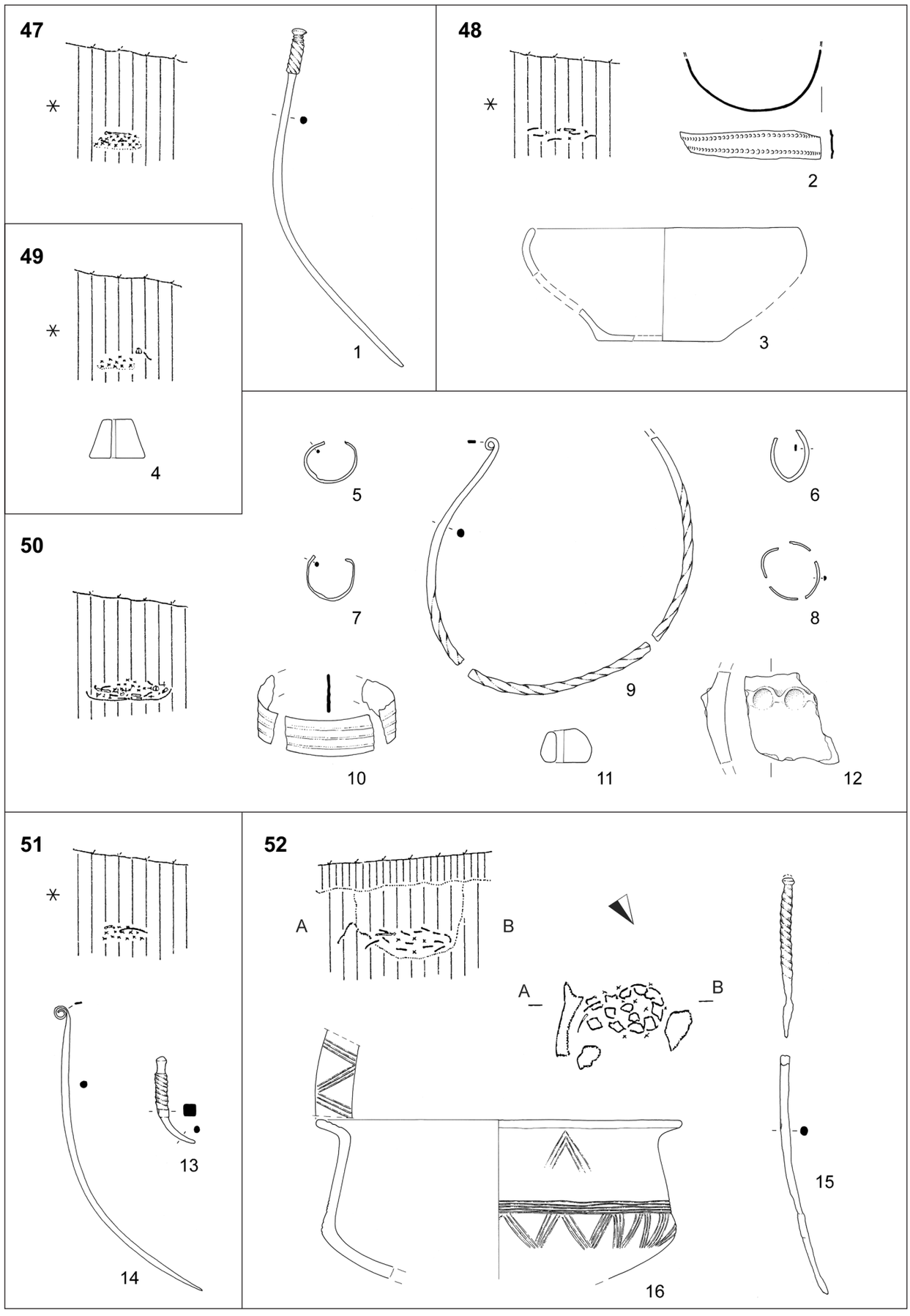
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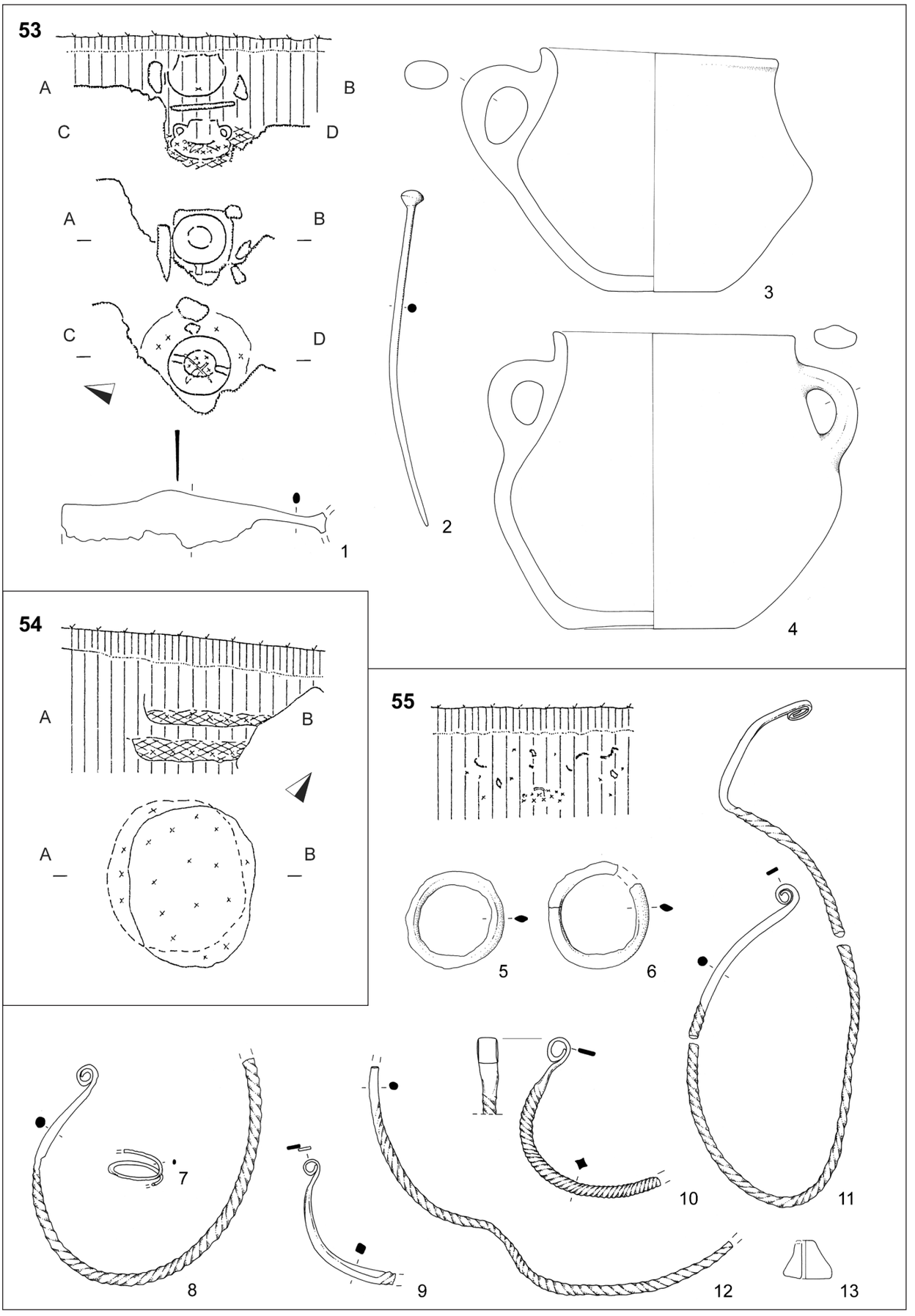
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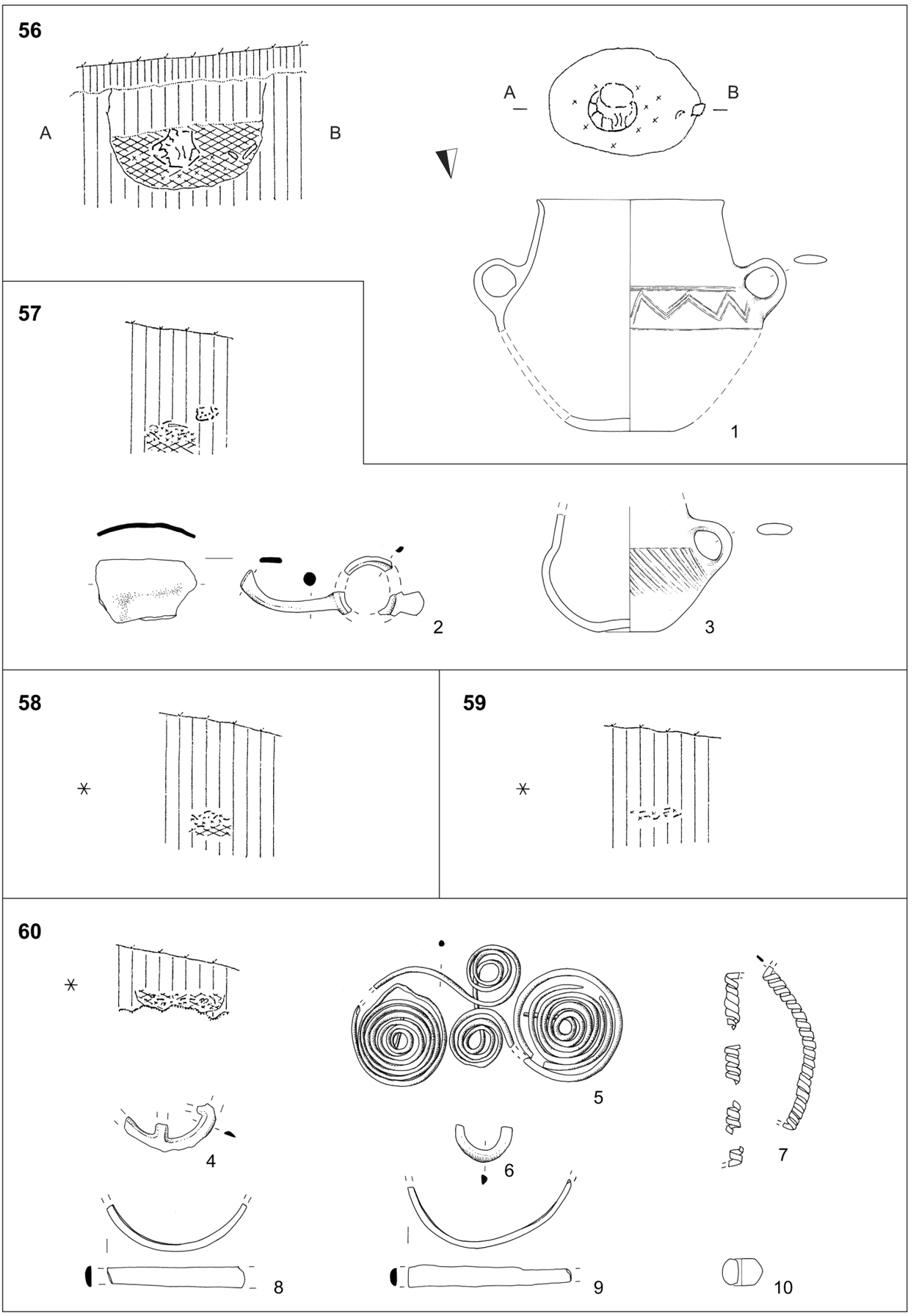
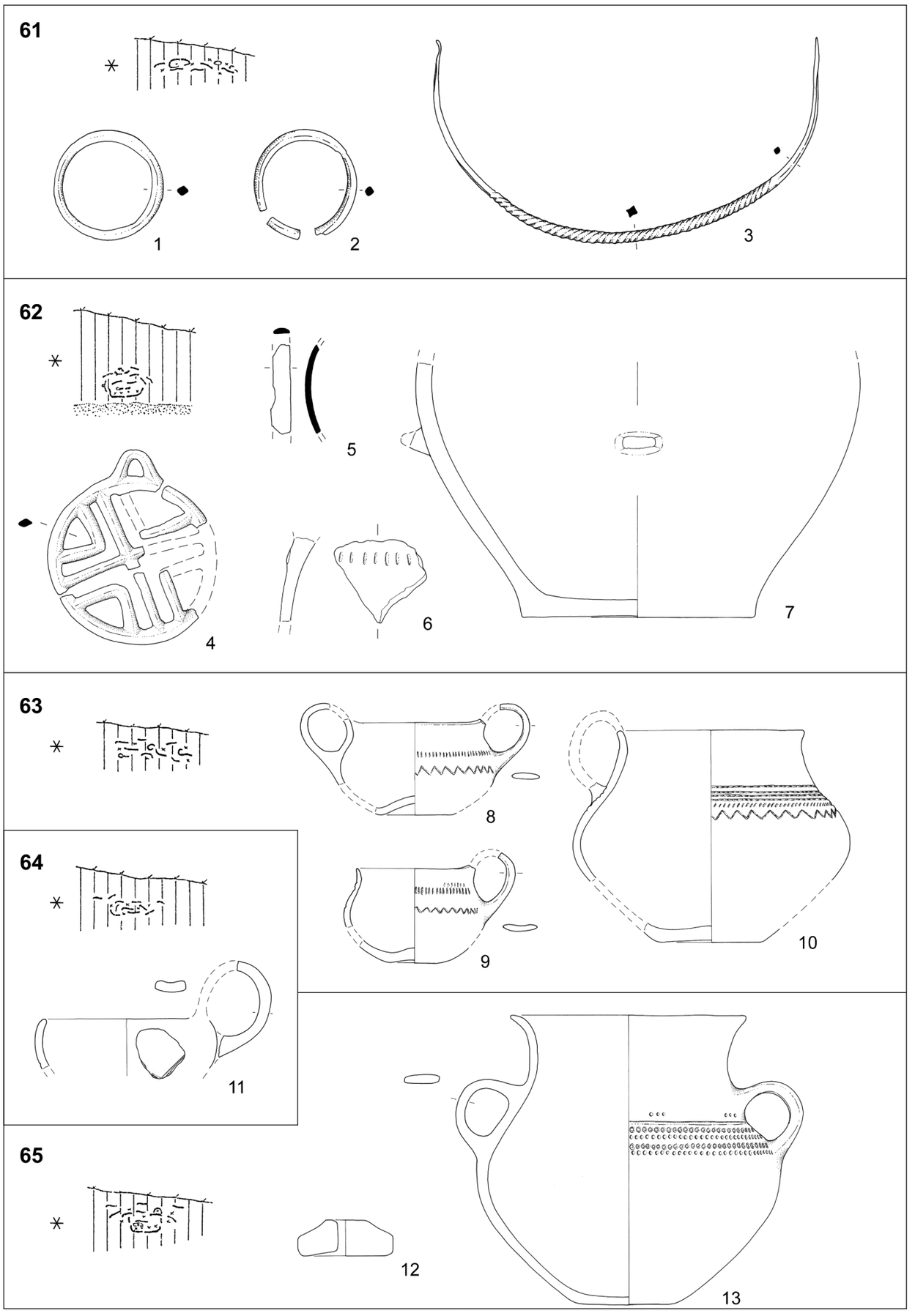
Plate 19

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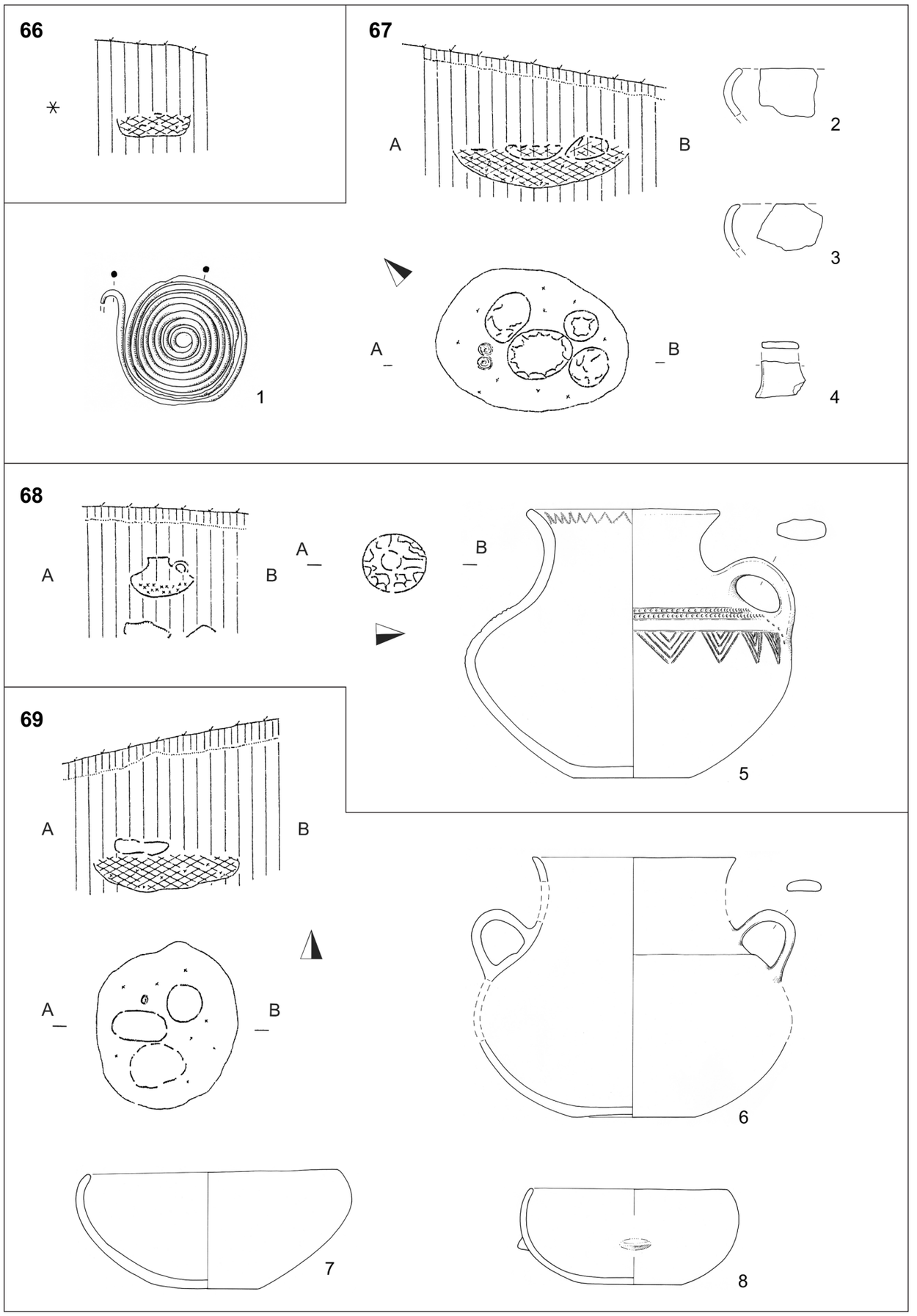
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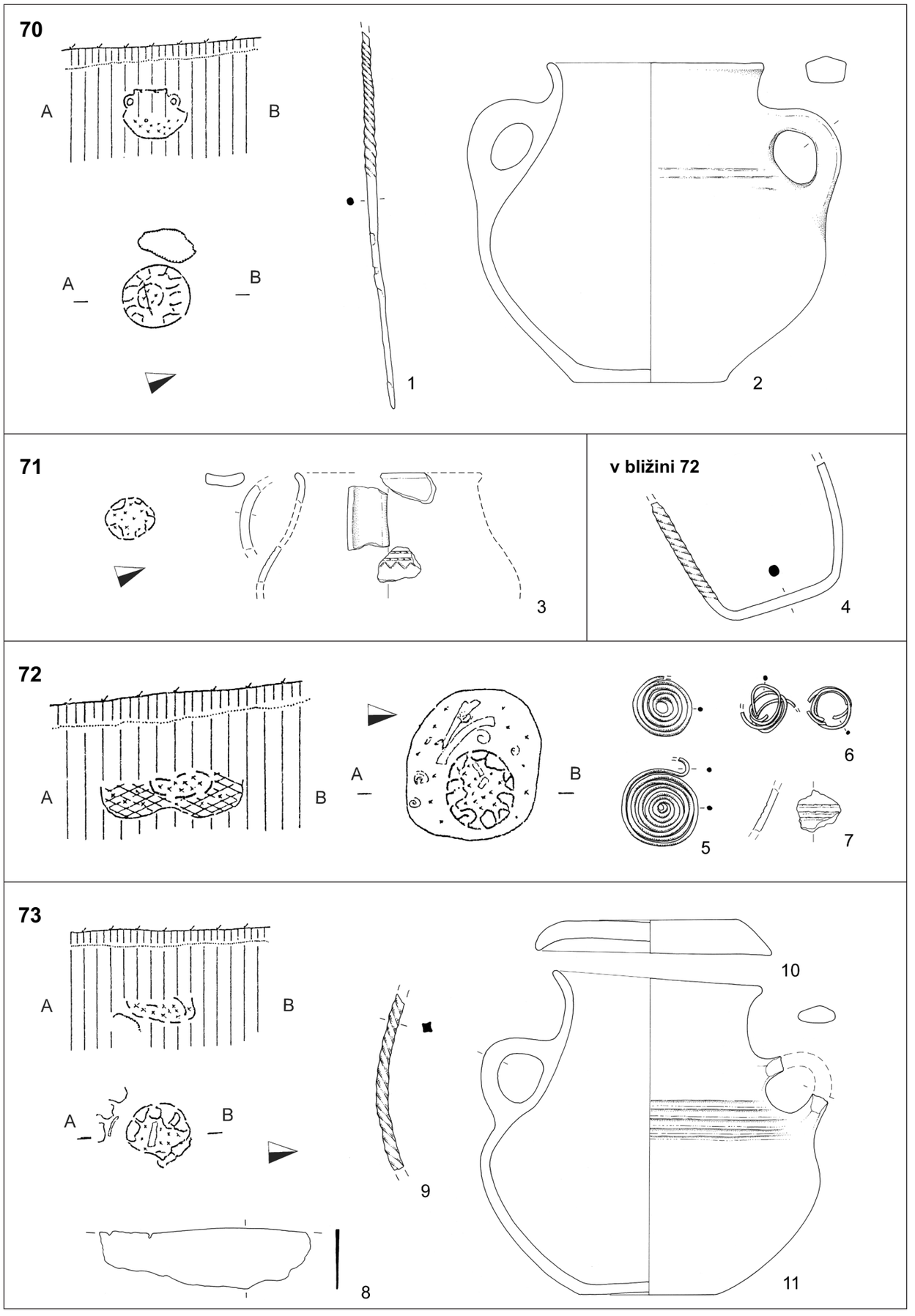
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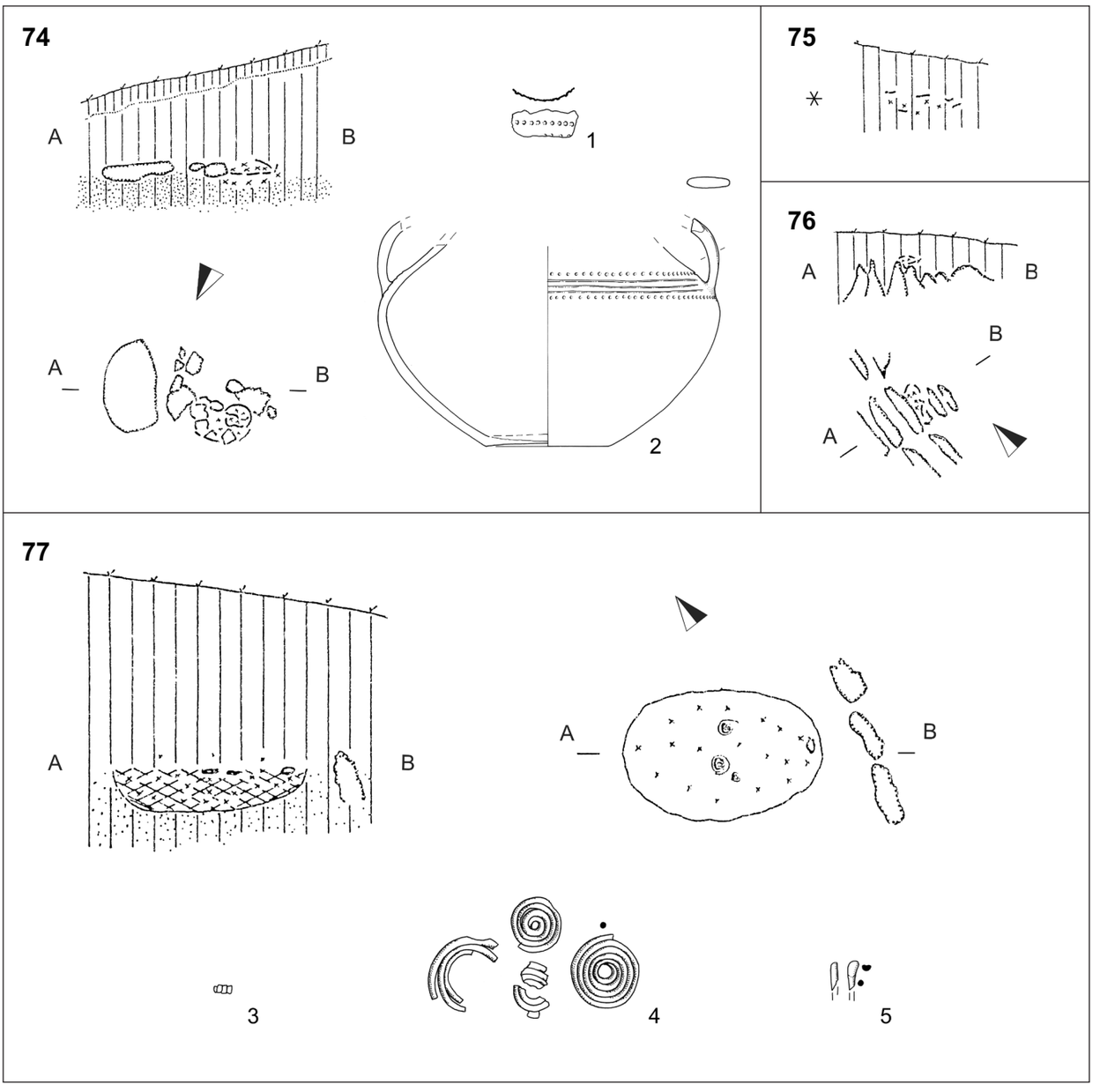


GRAČIČ POD BRINJEVO GORO – NEKROPOLA KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ

II. ANALIZA SESTAVOV GROBNIH PRIDATKOV IN DRUŽBENA STRUKTURA

Vesna Koprivnik, Biba Teržan

Grobišče kulture žarnih grobišč na Gračiču pod Brinjevo goro s svojimi 77 doslej izkopanimi grobovi, ki jih opisno in v sliki predstavljamo v katalogu,[1] nudi dovolj obsežno gradivo, da nam lahko služi kot osnova raziskave o njegovi strukturi in s tem posredno tudi o strukturiranosti in razslojenosti družbene skupnosti, ki je bivala na naselbini na Brinjevi gori.

V prispevku bomo na kratko podali rezultate arheološke analize grobnih pridatkov, njihove različne sestave glede na posamezne zvrsti predmetov, kot so keramika, nakit in drugi deli nošnje, orodje ipd. Našo raziskavo smo poskušali dopolniti tudi s podatki antropološke analize ostankov sežganih kosti preminulih oseb, ki jo je opravila J.-L. Thomas,[2] z namenom, da bi ugotovili, ali so morda bili grobni pridatki kakorkoli specifični glede na njihov spol in starost.

KATEGORIJE GROBOV GLEDE NA SESTAVE GROBNIH PRIDATKOV

Najprej smo grobove razvrstili glede na sestave pridatkov v štiri osnovne skupine (*sl. 1*), ki so naslednje:

1 – grobovi samo z bronastimi pridatki (5 grobov),
2 – grobovi samo s keramiko (21 grobov),
3 – grobovi s keramiko in bronastimi pridatki (48 grobov),
4 – grobovi brez pridatkov (3 grobovi).

V tej štiridelni razdelitvi je daleč najštevilnejša 3. skupina grobov s keramiko in bronastimi pridatki (62 %), sledi ji 2. skupina grobov le s keramiko (27 %), v izraziti manjšini pa sta 1. skupina grobov z le bronastimi pridatki (7 %) in pa 4. skupina grobov brez kakršnih koli pridatkov (4 %).

S podrobnejšo razčlenitvijo teh štirih osnovnih skupin grobnih pridatkov lahko ločimo kar osem

[1] Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič, T. 1–23.
[2] Glej tu Thomas, Sežgane človeške kosti.

GRAČIČ BELOW BRINJEVA GORA – A NECROPOLIS OF THE URNFIELD CULTURE

II. ANALYSIS OF THE GRAVE-GOOD COMPOSITIONS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Vesna Koprivnik, Biba Teržan

The Urnfield Culture cemetery at Gračič beneath the Brinjeva Gora comprises 77 graves excavated up to now, the description and illustration of which we present in the catalogue.[1] Such number of graves offers us an adequate material base to examine the cemetery structure and with it also to research the organisation and stratification of the community, which resided in the settlement of Brinjeva gora.

In this contribution we wish to shortly present the results of archaeological analysis of grave-goods and their diverse compositions attested in graves, with regard to particular types of objects, such as ceramics, jewellery and other parts of attire, tools and the like. In the research we have incorporated also the information, obtained from the anthropological analysis of cremated human remains conducted by J.-L. Thomas,[2] as we wanted to find out if the grave-goods had been in whatever way specific in relation to the sex or age of the deceased.

CATEGORIES OF GRAVES REGARDING THEIR GRAVE-GOOD COMPOSITIONS

First, we classified the graves in regard to their grave-good composition into four principal categories (*fig. 1*):

1 – Graves with bronze grave-goods only (5 graves),
2 – Graves with ceramics only (21 graves),
3 – Graves with ceramics and bronze grave-goods (48 graves),
4 – Graves without grave-goods (3 graves).

Such four-part division brings forward the third group of graves, containing ceramics and bronze grave-goods, as by far the most numerous (62%), followed by the second group of graves with only ceramics (27%), while the first group of graves with only bronze grave-goods (7%) and the fourth group of graves without any grave-goods (4%) form an evident minority.

[1] See here Koprivnik, Gračič, Pls. 1–23.
[2] See here Thomas, Cremated human remains.

Slika 1. Gračič, kategorije grobov glede na sestave grobnih pridatkov
Figure 1. Gračič cemetery; categories of graves according to the grave-good compositions.

SKUPINE / GROUPS	SESTAVI GROBNIH PRIDATKOV / GRAVE FINDS COMPOSITIONS	GROBOVI / GRAVES	SKUPAJ / TOGETHER	PODSKUPINE / SUBGROUPS	SESTAVI GROBNIH PRIDATKOV / GRAVE FINDS COMPOSITIONS	GROBOVI / GRAVES	SKUPAJ / TOGETHER
1	BRONASTI PRIDATKI / BRONZE FINDS	13, 27, 33, 51, 55	5 = 7%	1.1	bronasti pridatki / bronze finds	13, 51	2 = 3%
				1.2	bronasti pridatki, vretenca / bronze finds, loom weights	27, 33, 55	3 = 4%
2	KERAMIČNI PRIDATKI / CERAMIC FINDS	4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 28, 41, 49, 58, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 71, 75, 76	21 = 27%	2.1	keramične posode / ceramic vessels	4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 21, 22, 26, 28, 41, 58, 63, 64, 66, 68, 71, 75, 76	18 = 23%
				2.2	keramične posode, vretenca / ceramic vessels, loom weights	17, 49, 65	3 = 4%
3	BRONASTI IN KERAMIČNI PRIDATKI / BRONZE AND CERAMIC FINDS	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77	48 = 62%	3.1	bronasti pridatki, keramične posode / bronze finds, ceramic vessels	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77	37 = 48%
				3.2	bronasti pridatki, keramične posode, vretenca / bronze finds, ceramic vessels, loom weights	1, 7, 12, 15, 30, 32, 34, 50, 60	9 = 11%
				3.3	bronasti pridatki, keramične posode, kamnite najdbe / bronze finds, ceramic vessels, stone finds	24, 69	2 = 3%
4	BREZ PRIDATKOV / NO FINDS	40, 42, 54	3 = 4%	4	brez pridatkov / no finds	40, 42, 54	3 = 4%

podskupin (*sl. 1*). Pri prvih dveh skupinah smo izločili dve podskupini, pri katerih je bila vsakokrat za uvrstitev v drugo podskupino merodajna med grobnimi pridatki prisotnost predilnega vretenca. Tretjo skupino, ki šteje največ grobov, smo razdelili v tri podskupine, pri katerih nam je bil pri uvrstitvi v drugo podskupino prav tako odločujoč pridatek vretence, v tretji podskupini pa kamnito orodje.

Daleč največ je grobov s keramičnimi posodami in bronastimi pridatki (podskupina 3.1 = 48 %), sledijo grobovi s keramičnimi posodami (podskupina 2.1 = 23 %) ter grobovi s keramičnimi posodami, bronastimi najdbami in vretenci (podskupina 3.2 = 11 %). Izrazito manj je grobov z bronastimi najdbami in vretenci (podskupina 1.2 = 4 %), grobov s keramičnimi posodami in vretenci (podskupina 2.2 = 4 %) ter grobov brez pridatkov (podskupina 4 = 4 %). Najmanj je grobov, v katerih so le bronaste najdbe (podskupina 1.1 = 3 %), in grobov,

A more detailed analysis leads to further categorization of four principal groups of grave-good combinations into eight subgroups (*fig. 1*). In each of the first two combination-groups we differentiated two subgroups with the spindle whorl being a decisive grave-good for the definition of the second subgroup in both cases. The third principal combination-group, which contains the most graves, was partitioned into three subgroups, in which the deciding factor for the classification in the second subgroup has been as well the presence of spindle whorl in the grave, whereas the third subgroup comprises the graves containing stone tools.

By far the numerous are graves with ceramic vessels and bronze grave-goods (subgroup 3.1 = 48%), followed by graves with ceramic vessels (subgroup 2.1 = 23%) as well as graves with ceramic vessels, bronze grave-goods and spindle whorls (subgroup 3.2 = 11%). Clearly less represented are graves with

v katerih so poleg keramičnih posod in bronastih pridatkov bili najdeni tudi kamniti artefakti (podskupina 3.3 = 3 %) (*sl. 1*).

ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA

Antropološka analiza sežganih kostnih ostalin oseb iz gračiškega žarnega grobišča, z namenom pridobiti podatke o njihovem spolu in starosti, skratka o demografski sliki prebivalstva Brinjeve gore, je bila opravljena v laboratoriju Univerze v Edinburghu.

Od skupno 77 izkopanih žarnih grobov je bilo v analizo vključenih 66 vzorcev ostankov sežganih kosti iz 58 grobov, med katerimi je bilo za nadaljnje raziskave primernih le 46 vzorcev. Okvirna starost je bila določena le osebam v 42 primerih, za 16 ostalih starosti ni bilo mogoče določiti.

Razen preminule osebe iz groba 53, ki je bila pogojno opredeljena kot ženska, pri drugih spola glede na ohranjenost kostnih ostalin ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti.

Med 58 osebami je bila pri 14 določena njihova potencialno najnižja možna ocena starosti, ki pa je lahko bila tudi višja (označeno z + = 24 %), 21 jih je bilo opredeljenih kot odrasle osebe (36 %), 7 kot pogojno odrasle (12 %), 16 pa jih je ostalo po starosti neopredeljenih (28 %).

Kot odrasle ali pogojno odrasle osebe (nad 15 let) je bilo potemtakem razpoznanih 37 individuov, kot mlade osebe (manj kot 15 let) jih je bilo 5, 16 pa jih je ostalo glede na starost neopredeljenih. Starost najstarejše osebe je bila 50 let ali več, najmlajše 9 let ali več. Edini osebi z razmeroma natančneje opredeljeno starostjo sta bili stari 11 ali 12 do 15 let (*sl. 2; 4; 8*).[3]

GROBNI PRIDATKI

Pri numeričnem popisu grobnih pridatkov se je pokazalo, da je bilo vseh najdb po številu 278, med katerimi je bilo 40 posod uporabljenih za žare, medtem ko je bilo nadaljnjih 91 posod pridanih v grob za popotnico. Bronastih najdb je bilo vsega skupaj 129, ne

[3] Glej tu Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki, Pril. 1.

bronze grave-goods and spindle whorls (subgroup 1.2 = 4%), graves with ceramic vessels and spindle whorls (subgroup 2.2 = 4%) or graves without grave-goods (subgroup 4 = 4%). The least attested are graves containing only bronze grave-goods (subgroup 1.1. = 3%) and graves including, besides ceramic vessels and bronze grave-goods, also stone artefacts (subgroup 3.3 = 3%) (*fig. 1*).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As already indicated, the anthropological analysis of cremated bone remains from the Urnfield cemetery at Gračič has been carried out in the laboratory of the University of Edinburgh with the intention of obtaining the data regarding the sex and age of deceased and thus the information on demographic picture of the population at Brinjeva gora.

From 77 excavated graves altogether, 66 specimens of burnt bone remains from 58 graves have been sampled and from those only 46 samples of burnt bones were suitable for further analysis. The age of deceased has been determined only in 42 cases, while for the remaining 16 samples the age determination has not been possible.

Except for the deceased person from the grave 53, which has been tentatively identified as female, the sex of the deceased could not be established on the basis of the preserved bone remains, whereas it was possible to determine their age at death.

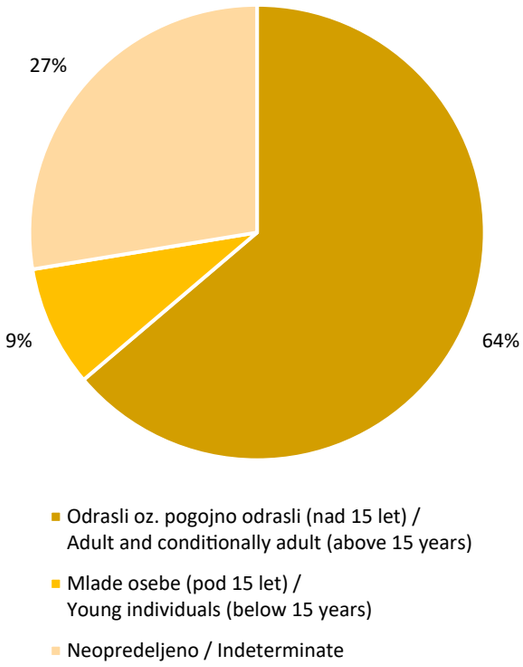
Among fifty-eight persons, the potentially lowest age level, which could however also be higher, was established in fourteen cases (marked with + = 24%). Twenty-one persons were defined as adult (36%) and seven as tentatively adult persons (12%), while in sixteen cases the age determination was not possible (28%).

Accordingly, 37 individuals were recognised as adult or tentatively adult persons (above the age of 15), 5 were defined as juvenile persons (under the age of 15) and 16 remained undetermined as regards the age. The age of the oldest person was 50 years or more and the youngest recorded age was 9 years or more, while the only two individuals with more exactly established years were aged from 11 or 12 and up to 15 (*figs. 2; 4; 8*).[3]

GRAVE-GOODS

The numerical inventory of grave-goods showed a total of 278 finds, among which 40 vessels were used as urns, while further 91 vessels were placed in the graves as provision for the afterlife. The bronze finds amounted to 129, regardless of the type they

[3] See here Thomas, Cremated human remains, App. 1.

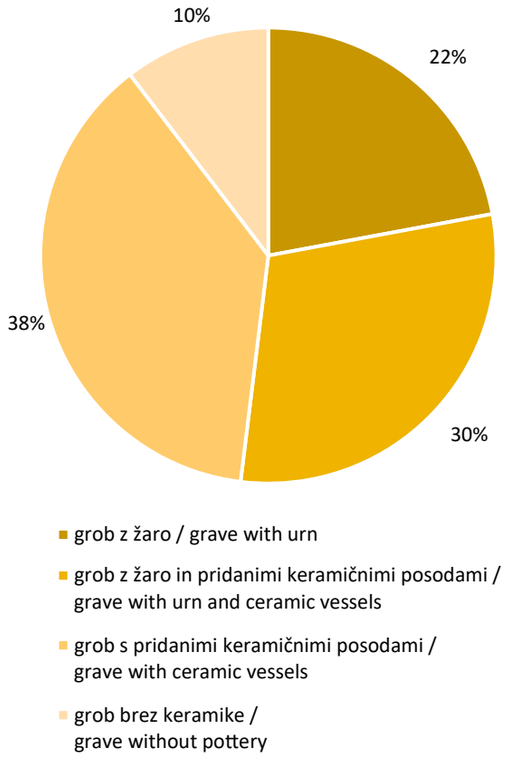


Slika 2. Gračič, odstotni deleži zastopanosti starostnih razredov oseb na nekropoli Gračič (za podatke glej tu Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki, Pril. 1).
Figure 2. Gračič cemetery; representations of individual age classes present at the Gračič necropolis expressed in percentages (data according to Thomas, Cremated human remains, App. 1).

glede na to, h kateri zvrsti so pripadale. Kot značilne predmete smo pri analizi upoštevali tudi keramična predilna vretenca, ki smo jih našteli 16, in kamnita orodja, kot sta kamniti brus in sileks.

Na celotnem grobišču je bilo 69 grobov s keramičnimi posodami (90 %) in le 8 grobov brez njih (10 %). V 17 grobovih so bile samo žare (22 %), v 23 grobovih žare skupaj s pridanimi posodami (30 %), v 29 grobovih pa ni bilo žare, temveč samo na žganino položene posode (38 %) (*sl. 3a*).

V funkciji žare so bile največkrat zastopane amfore, in sicer v devetnajstih grobovih, kar predstavlja 47 % vseh žar (*sl. 3b; Tab. 3: 2, 10; 5: 4, 8; 6:*



Slika 3a. Gračič, odstotni deleži zastopanosti grobov z žarami, z ali brez pridanih posod, in grobov brez žar.
Figure 3a. Gračič cemetery; presence of graves with urns, either with or without additional vessels, and graves without urns, expressed in percentages.

belonged to. In the analysis we considered as characteristic objects also the ceramic spindle whorls, which were 16 in number, and stone tools, such as whetstones and flints.

On the entire cemetery there were 69 graves, which contained ceramic vessels (90%), and only 8 graves without them (10%). Among the former, 17 contained only urns (22%), 23 included urns together with other vessels (30%), while 29 graves had no urns, but only vessels placed on the cremated remains (38%) (*fig. 3a*).

Urns are most frequently represented by amphorae, which appear in nineteen graves and make up 47% of all the urns (*fig. 3b; Pls. 3: 2, 10; 5: 4, 8; 6: 5; 7: 1, 5; 12: 15; 13: 7, 13; 14: 2; 16: 2, 5; 18: 4; 19: 1; 20: 13; 22: 2, 11; 23: 2*). Vessels of various forms follow the latter in number as they have been found in seven graves (*fig. 3b; Pls. 2: 2; 6: 8; 8: 3; 9: 7; 16: 7; 20: 7; 22: 7*) and represent 17% of all the urns. In six graves pots or small pots were used as urns (*Pls. 3: 8; 4: 3, 7, 9; 7: 6; 15: 4*), resulting in 15% of all the urns, while in five graves or in 13% of cases the urns were represented by jugs (*Pls. 1: 17; 2: 3; 10: 2; 19: 3; 21: 5*). The urns in three graves or in 8% of cases could either be jugs or amphorae, as the poor preservation makes the definition of exact form unfeasible (*figs. 3b; 4–6; Psl. 2: 8; 8: 6; 14: 8*).

In 52 graves as much as 91 vessels were placed, which most probably served as containers for provisions (*fig. 3c*). Among them the most numerous are dishes with inverted rims (17 examples = 19%) and vessels or small vessels (15 ex. = 16%), less represented are single-handled cups (7 ex. = 8%), amphorae (6 ex. = 7%), jugs (5 ex. = 5%) and pots or small pots (5 ex. = 5%), while dishes or small dishes with everted rims (3 ex. = 3%), double-handled cups (2 ex. = 2%), lids (2 ex. = 2%), a three-handled vessel (1 ex. = 1%) and an amphora or a jug (1 ex. = 1%) are in minority. Included in the analysis is also a large group of vessel fragments of indefinite forms and marked with asterisk* (27 ex. = 30%), which are indicated without further data exclusively in the descriptions of graves and are not preserved (*figs. 3c; 4*).

Among 129 variously preserved **bronze finds**, which come from **53 graves**, there are 25 pins (20%)[4], 21 band-shaped circlets (earrings or hair-rings, 16%), 17 circlets (with close or open ends, 13%), 14 fibulae (11%), 12 necklaces (9%), 8 wire pieces (6%), 7 bracelets (5%), 6 razors (5%), 5 circlets made from spirally coiled wire (4%), 5 pendants

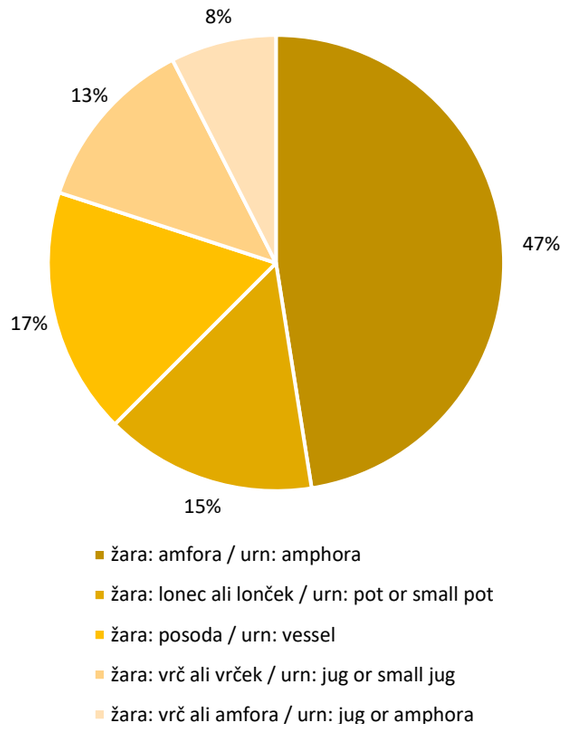
[4] The bronze pin, which has been found in the vicinity of the grave 72, is not included in the analysis of grave-goods.

5; 7: 1, 5; 12: 15; 13: 7, 13; 14: 2; 16: 2, 5; 18: 4; 19: 1; 20: 13; 22: 2, 11; 23: 2). Po številu sledijo posode različnih oblik, ki so bile v sedmih grobovih (*sl. 3b; Tab. 2: 2; 6: 8; 8: 3; 9: 7; 16: 7; 20: 7; 22: 7*), kar predstavlja 17 %, ter lonci ali lončki v šestih grobovih (*Tab. 3: 8; 4: 3, 7, 9; 7: 6; 15: 4*), kar predstavlja 15 % vseh žar. V petih grobovih so bili v funkciji žar vrči, kar znaša 13 % (*Tab. 1: 17; 2: 3; 10: 2; 19: 3; 21: 5*), v treh grobovih pa z 8 % bodisi vrči bodisi amfore, kajti zaradi pomanjkljive ohranjenosti točne oblike ni več mogoče ugotoviti (*sl. 3b; 4–6; Tab. 2: 8; 8: 6; 14: 8*).

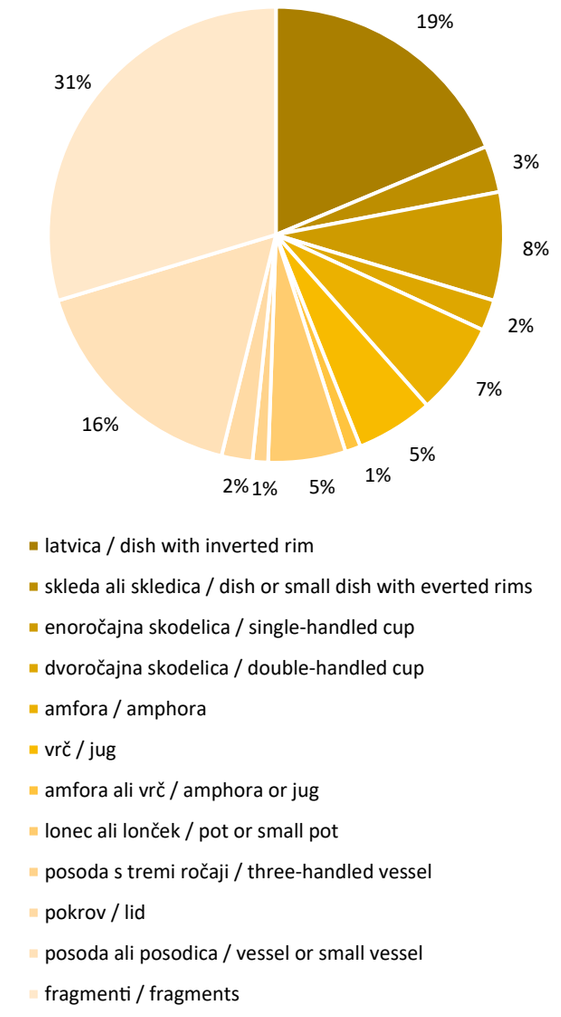
V 52 grobovih je bilo skupaj pridanih 91 posod, ki so verjetno služile za popotnico *(sl. 3c)*. Med njimi so najštevilnejše latvice (17 = 19 %) in posode ali posodice (15 = 16 %), manj je enoročajnih skodelic (7 = 8 %), amfor (6 = 7 %), vrčev (5 = 5 %) ter loncev ali lončkov (5 = 5 %), medtem ko so bile v manjšini sklede ali skledice (3 = 3 %), dvoročajne skodelice (2 = 2 %), pokrovi (2 = 2 %), posoda s tremi ročaji (1 = 1 %) in amfora ali vrč (1 = 1 %). V analizo je vključena tudi velika skupina fragmentov posod nedoločljive oblike, označenih z zvezdico* (27 = 31 %), ki so brez kakršnih koli podatkov navedeni izključno v opisih grobov in niso ohranjeni (*sl. 3c; 4*).

Med 129 različno ohranjenimi bronastimi pridatki, najdenimi v 53 grobovih, je 25 igel (20 %),[4] 21 trakastih obročkov (uhanov oz. lasnih obročkov, 16 %), 17 obročkov (sklenjenih ali nesklenjenih, 13 %), 14 fibul (11 %), 12 ovratnic (9 %), 8 kosov žice (6 %), 7 zapestnic (5 %), 6 britev (5 %), 5 obročkov iz spiralno zvite žice (4 %), 5 obeskov (4 %), 5 spiralnih cevčic oz. saltaleonov (4 %), 3 šivanke (2 %) in 1 gumb (1 %) (*sl. 3d; 4*).

Na osnovi kombinacijske analize pridatkov v grobovih smo poskušali ugotoviti, kateri pridatki, zlasti bronasti, utegnejo biti specifični glede na spol (moški/ženski), morda pa tudi glede na starost. Hkrati pa smo v analizo vključili tudi ostale pridatke, kot so keramične posode, vretenca in kamnito orodje. Pri njihovem prikazu na kombinacijski tabeli, ki se zaradi lažje primerljivosti rezultatov metodološko zgledujejo po že objavljenih analizah žarnih grobišč iz Ruš, Pobrežja in Dobove,[5] je razpored posameznih rubrik naslednji (*sl. 4*): v prvem stolpcu je navedena številka groba, v naslednjem sklopu treh stolpcev je zabeležen način pokopa (žara ali brez žare) in z antropološko analizo ugotovljena starost preminule



Slika 3b. Gračič, odstotni deleži zastopanosti žar glede na zvrst posod.
Figure 3b. Gračič cemetery; presence of urns in graves according to their vessel-type, expressed in percentages.



Slika 3c. Gračič, odstotni deleži zastopanosti pridanih posod glede na zvrst.
Figure 3c. Gračič cemetery; presence of additional vessels in graves according to their type, expressed in percentages.

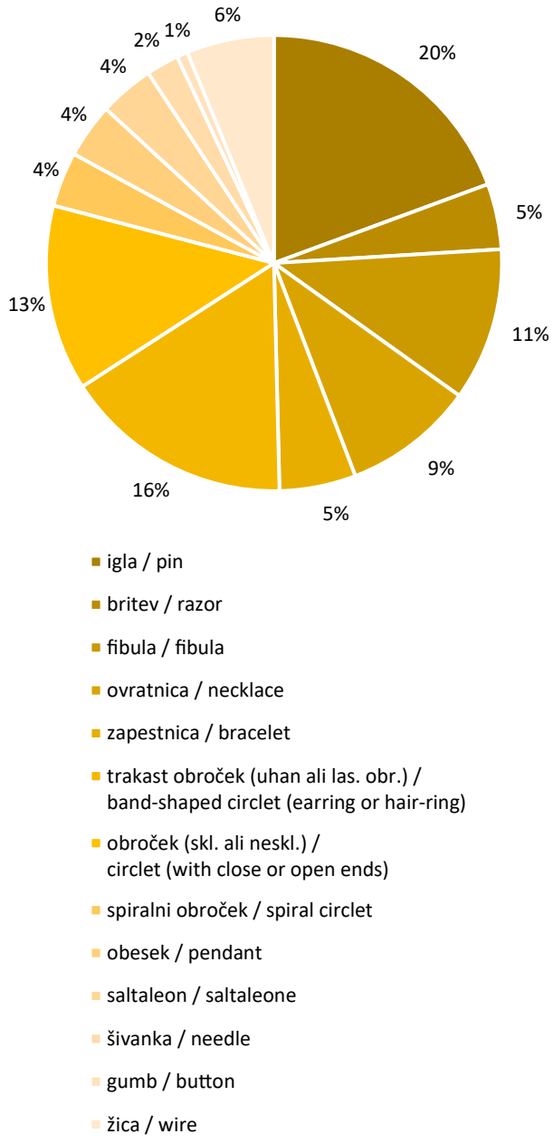
(4%), 5 spirally coiled tubes or saltaleoni (4%), 3 needles (2%) and 1 button (1%) (*figs. 3d; 4*).

On the basis of the combinatorial analysis of grave finds we made an attempt to ascertain which

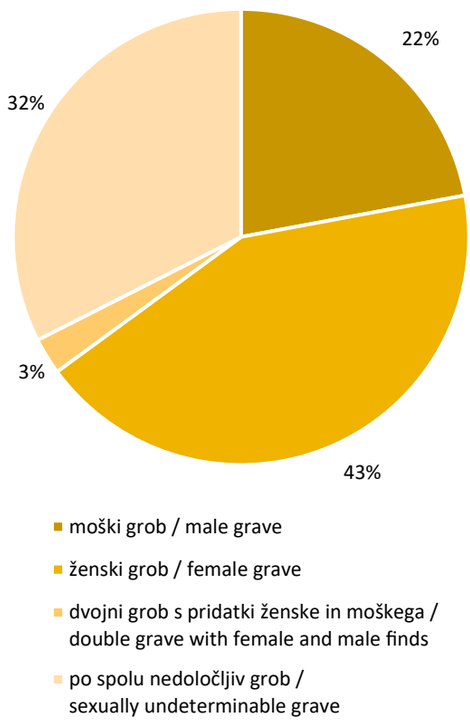
[4] Bronasta igla, ki je bila najdena v bližini groba 72, ni vključena v analizo grobnih pridatkov.

[5] Teržan 1995, 338–345, Abb. 12–15; ista 1999, 111–119, figs. 10–13.

Slika 3d. Gračič, odstotni deleži zastopanosti bronastih pridatkov.
Figure 3d. Gračič cemetery; presence of bronze finds in graves, expressed in percentages.



Slika 3e. Gračič, odstotni delež zastopanosti grobov glede na spol (za osnovo služijo podatki na *sl. 4*).
Figure 3e. Gračič cemetery; presence of graves according to the sex, expressed in percentages (according to data on *fig. 4*).



grave-goods, especially bronze objects, might be specific to the sex (male/female), but possibly also to their age.

At the same time we incorporated into analysis also other grave-goods, such as ceramic vessels, spindle whorls and stone tools. Their description in the combination table follows the system of already published analyses from Urnfield cemeteries of Ruše, Pobrežje and Dobova[5] with the intention to ease the comparision of results. The arrangement of individual categories is as follows (*figs. 4*): the first column includes the number of the grave, while the following block of three columns deals with mode of the burial (with or without urn) and with age of deceased, determined by the anthropological analysis.[6] In the next block of columns ceramic vessels according to separate classes and types[7] are indicated, then follows a section of three columns with tools (spindle whorl, needle, razor/knife) and further the block of columns with jewellery and other parts of attire (pins, fibulae, circular-shaped jewellery, pendants).[8] In the last column the type of attire is designated with the roman numbers from I to VI, whereas the column remains empty in cases of undesignated graves.

First group (**attire-type I**) is formed by nineteen graves containing one to three **pins** (*fig. 4*). Altogether, the pins are attested in 25 examples, representing approximately 20% of all the bronze objects at the cemetery (*fig. 3d*). Interestingly, a larger number of pins had been placed mostly in the both double graves, as the grave 30 contained as much as three pins (*Pl. 11: 13–15*), while the grave 12 had two (*Pl. 5: 1, 3*). Two pins were present also in the graves 23 (*Pl. 8: 4–5*) and 38 (*Pl. 14: 5–6*), which are almost identical as far as the grave-goods – pins and amphorae – are concerned, as well as in the grave 51 (*Pl. 17: 13–14*). In all probability the three mentioned graves represent single burials. The wealthier graves contained also razors (approximately 5%, *fig. 3d*),

5 Teržan 1995, 338–345, Abb. 12–15; Teržan 1999, 111–119, figs. 10–13.

6 In the column with anthropological age, the latter is stated with possible years of age, which however could also be higher and are subsequently marked with **+**. The adult presons are indicated with **Oo**, tentatively adult persons with **Oo?**, while the persons without determined age are marked with **N**.

7 The abbreviation **ž** designates the presence of urn.

8 The analysis of grave-goods compositions comprises as a separate unit (designated with asterisk*) also fragments of ceramic and bronze finds, which are indicated without further data exclusively in the descriptions of graves. Vessel finds, the type of which cannot be defined either due to their poor preservation or because they have been mislayed, are designated on diagrams and tables only as "vessels".

Slika 4. Gračič, razpredelnica kombinacij grobnih pridatkov z iglami, z obročastim nakitom in fibulami ter posod brez kovinskih pridatkov.

Figure 4. Gračič cemetery; table of grave-good combinations within graves containing pins, circular-shaped jewellery and fibulae or no bronze grave-goods.

GROB / GRAVE	ŽARA / URN	BREZ ŽARE / NO URN	ANTROPOL. STAROST / ANTROPOL. AGE	LATVICA / DISH WITH INVERTED RIM	POSODA, POSODICA / VESSEL, SMALL VESSEL	ENOROČ. SKODELICA / SINGLE-HANDLED CUP	AMFORA / AKPHORA	VRČ, VRČEK / JUG, SMALL JUG	LONEC, LONČEK / POT, SMALL POT	SKLEDA, SKLEDICA / DISH, SMALL DISH	DVOROČ. SKODELICA / DOUBLE-HANDLED CUP	POKROV / LID	POSODA S 3 ROČAJI / THREE-HANDLED VESSEL	FRAGMENT POSODE / VESSEL FRAGMENT*	VRETENCE / LOOM WEIGHT	ŠIVANKA / NEEDLE	BRITEV, NOŽ / RAZOR, KNIFE	IGLA / PIN	GUMB / BUTTON	SPIRALNI OBROČEK / SPIRAL CIRCLET	SALTALEON / SALTALEONE	TRAKAST OBROČEK / BAND- SHAPED CIRCLET	OBROČEK / CIRCLET	FIBULA / FIBULA	ZAPESTNICA / BRACELET	OVRATNICA / NECKLACE	OBESEK / PENDANT	KOMPLET NOŠE / ATTIRE TYPE
30		x	Oo	2			1								1		1+1?	3		1	2	2		1		1	3	I.
12	1		Oo				ž1								1		1	2										I.
53	1		Oo				ž	1									1	1										I.
57	1		N					ž						1*			1	1										I.
56	1		Oo				ž							1*				1										I.
24	1		Oo	1	ž1	1				1								1										I.
19	1		N	1			ž											1										I.
23	1		Oo				ž?											2										I.
38	1		9+		1		ž?							1*				2										I.
36	1		Oo				ž							1*				1										I.
25	1		N					ž										1										I.
45	1		N				ž											1										I.
70	1		Oo?				ž											1										I.
52		x	Oo?							1								1										I.
29		x	Oo	1										1*				1										I.
44		x	Oo											1*				1										I.
47		x	Oo											1*				1										I.
13		x	Oo															1										I.
51		x	Oo															2										I.
17+2	12	7		5	2	1	2	1		2				7*			5	25		1	2	2		1		1	3	
31		X	15+	1	3	1		2	1													1?		1	1	1		II.
50		X	15+		1										1								4		1	1		II.
34	1		14+				ž								2											1		II.
73	1		11+				ž					1					1?									1		II.
55		X													1					1			2			5		II.
61		X	N											1*									2			1		II.
15	1		N				ž							1*	1								1	1		1		II.
30		X	Oo	2			1								1		2	3		1	2	2		1		1	3	II.
60		X	16+											1*	1						1		1	1	2		1	III.
10	1		11-15	1					ž														1		1			III.
62	1		Oo		ž1																				1		1	III.
1		X	Oo?	3	2				1		1			1*	1	1					1	3	1		1			III.
27		X	Oo												1							1	1	1				IV.
33		X	N												1							2	1	1				IV.
9	1		Oo						ž														1	1				IV.
5	1						ž?															3		1				IV.
35	1		11+				ž															2		1				IV.
37		X	N											1*					1					1				IV.
77		X	15+											1*							1			1				IV.
32	1		Oo?				ž								1									1				IV.
67		X		2	2									1*										1				IV.
72	1		Oo?		ž									1*						2				1				IV.
7	1		Oo		1				ž						1	1							1*					V.
3	1		Oo?		ž																	1						V.
39	1		N		1			1	ž	1												2						V.
43	1		N				ž															1						V.
46	1				ž	1																1						V.
48		X		1																		1						V.
74	1						ž															1						V.
2	1		16+					ž						1*						1								V.
12	1		Oo				ž1								1		1	2										VI.
6	1		Oo			1	ž					1				1												VI.
17		X	Oo											1*	1													VI.
49		X	N											1*	1													VI.
65	1		Oo				ž								1													VI.
33+2	20	15		10	12	3	2	3	2	1	1	2		11*	16	3	4	5	1	5	5	21	16	14	7	12	5	
18	1					1	ž							1*									1*					
68	1		17+					ž																				
4	1							ž																				
14	1		N				ž																					
22	1		N		ž																							
20	1		50+						ž					1*														
8	1				1		ž																					
16	1				ž1		1																					
11	1			1					ž1																			
64		X				1																						
21		X	Oo				2																					
28		X	21+						1																			
71		X					1																					
63		X	Oo			1		1			1																	
41		X		1					1				1															
69		X		2			1							1*														
26		X	15+											1*														
58		X	N											1*														
59		X	N											1*														
66		X												1*														
75		X												1*														
76		X												1*														
40		X	N																									
42		X	Oo?																									
54		X																										
25	9	16		4	2	3	5	1	3		1		1	9														

osebe.[6] V naslednjem sklopu stolpcev so navedene keramične posode po posameznih zvrsteh oz. tipih,[7] nato sledi sklop treh stolpcev z orodjem (vretence, šivanka, britev/nož), v predzadnjem sklopu stolpcev je prikazan nakit in drugi sestavni deli noše (igle, fibule, obročasti nakit, obeski),[8] v zadnjem stolpcu pa je z rimsko številko označen komplet noš od I. do VI, stolpec pa ostane prazen pri neopredeljenih grobovih.

Prva je skupina devetnajstih grobov z eno do tremi **iglami (komplet I.)** (*sl. 4*), tako da jih je vseh skupaj 25 oz. približno 20 % (*sl. 3d)*. Zanimivo je, da je bilo večje število igel pridano predvsem v oba dvojna grobova, pri čemer so bile v grobu 30 kar tri različne igle (*Tab. 11: 13–15*), v grobu 12 pa dve (*Tab. 5: 1, 3*). Po dve igli pa sta bili tudi v grobovih 23 (*Tab. 8: 4–5*) in 38 (*Tab. 14: 5–6*), ki sta glede na pridatke, torej igle in amfori, skoraj identična, in pa v grobu 51 (*Tab. 17: 13–14*); po vsej verjetnosti gre pri vseh treh grobovih za enojne pokope. V bogatejših grobovih so bile med pridatki tudi britve (približno 5 %, *sl. 3d*), in sicer v obeh dvojnih grobovih 30 in 12 (*Tab. 11: 16–17; 5: 2*), pa tudi v grobovih 18 in 57 (*Tab. 18: 1; 19: 2*), ki sta skromnejša. Kar se keramičnih posod v grobovih z iglami tiče, ni bilo večjih servisov, temveč le posamezne posode, med katerimi prevladujejo amfore. Namesto njih so bili mestoma uporabljeni vrči, torej enoročajne posode, tako prve kot drugi pa so rabile pretežno kot žare. V nekaterih grobovih se kot dodatna posoda pojavlja latvica, medtem ko so črepinje povečini ostanki v pogrebnem obredu razbitih posod (*sl. 3c*).

Prvo skupino grobov z označevalnim elementom noše – iglo – (komplet I.) lahko torej glede na dokaj standardizirane, čeprav razmeroma skromne pridatke pripišemo moški populaciji na Brinjevi gori, ki je povečini dosegla starostno kategorijo odraslih oseb (*sl. 4*).

Kot drugo večjo skupino grobov smo opredelili tiste, v kombinacijah katerih so kot označevalni elementi noše zastopane fibule in obročasti nakit raznih velikosti in oblik. Glede na ponavljajoče se kombinacije posameznih elementov smo jih razdelili v štiri komplete noš, čeprav se posamezni elementi lahko

[6] V stolpcu antropološka starost so označene osebe z možno letnico starosti, ki pa je lahko tudi višja, označena z +, odrasle osebe so označene s kratico Oo, pogojno odrasle osebe s kratico Oo? in po starosti neopredeljene osebe s črko N.

[7] Z okrajšavo ž je označena žara

[8] V analizo strukture grobnih pridatkov so kot ena enota (označena z zvezdico*) vključeni tudi fragmenti keramičnih in bronastih najdb, ki so brez drugih podatkov navedeni izključno v opisih grobov. Pod oznako »posode« so na *sl.* (na diagramih in tabelah) navedeni tisti kosi posod, ki jih zaradi slabe ohranjenosti ali založenosti ni bilo mogoče tipološko opredeliti.

such as in the case of both double graves 30 and 12 (*Pls. 11: 16–17; 5: 2*), but also in the more humble graves 18 and 57 (*Pls. 18: 1; 19: 2*). In the graves containing pins there were no larger vessel sets, but only singular vessels, among which amphorae prevail. Instead of the latter, jugs, that is, single-handled vessels had been occasionally used. Nevertheless, both vessel types were predominantly used as urns. In several graves dishes with inverted rim appear as an additional vessel, while the fragments generally represent the remains of broken vessels during the funeral ceremony (*fig. 3c*).

The first group of graves (attire-type I) with characteristic element of attire – pin – can thus be assigned in view of relatively standardised, although modest grave-goods, to the male population at Brinjeva gora, which for the most part reached the adulthood (*fig. 4*).

As a second larger group we classified the graves which are characterised by the presence of fibulae and circular-shaped jewellery of various sizes and forms in their attire. Taking into account the repetitive combinations of individual elements we divided this group into four attire compositions or types, although the individual elements can appear in each of these attire-types and thus convey both the connective and at the same time the denotative qualities (*fig. 4*).[9]

The first type of costume with circular-shaped jewellery we designated as **attire-type II,** which is present in eight graves. Decisive for this group are primarily **necklaces**, found in 12 examples, what amounts to their 9% presence at the Gračič cemetery (*figs. 3d; 4*). In the case of the grave 55 five necklaces were found together (*Pl. 18: 8–12*), a double necklace was present in the grave 31 (*Pl. 12: 1*), while the remaining necklaces were placed in the graves separately (*Pls. 6: 1; 11: 10; 13: 6; 17: 9; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Only in two cases the necklaces have been accompanied by one bracelet (*Pls. 12: 4; 17: 10*), whereas more frequent and common jewellery objects within this attire-type represent circlets of various types, such as simple circlets and band-shaped circlets or earrings, spiral- and hair-rings as wel as saltaleoni. Circlets, especially band-shaped earrings, appear, contrary to bracelets, mostly in even numbers within individual graves, but only in several cases also in pairs (*fig. 4; Pls. 11: 5–6; 17: 5–8; 18: 5–6; 20: 1–2*). The wealthier graves contained besides necklaces as

[9] The two double graves, which contain both male and female grave-goods, are indicated in the list of attires so with the female as with the male sets of grave-goods and thus their record in the table appears twice.

pojavljajo v vsaki od njih in imajo zato tudi povezovalni in hkrati označevalni značaj (*sl. 4*).[9]

Prvo vrsto noše z obročastim nakitom, označeno kot **komplet II.**, je zaslediti v osmih grobovih, kar znaša 9 % zastopanost na grobišču. Za njegovo opredelitev so merodajne predvsem **ovratnice** (*sl. 3d; 4*). Vsega skupaj je bilo v gračiških grobovih najdenih dvanajst ovratnic, enkrat jih je bilo skupaj pet, in sicer v grobu 55 (*Tab. 18: 8–12*), v enem izmed grobov je bila dvojna ovratnica (grob 31, *Tab. 12: 1*), ostale pa so bile pridane le posamično (*Tab. 6: 1; 11: 10; 13: 6; 17: 9; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Le v dveh primerih jih je spremljala po ena zapestnica (*Tab. 12: 4; 17: 10*), medtem ko so med pogoste in običajne dele nakita te vrste noše sodili raznovrstni obročki, navadni obročki in trakasti obročki oz. uhani, spiralni ali lasni obročki ter saltaleoni. Obročki, predvsem trakasti uhani, so bili v posameznih grobovih zastopani za razliko od zapestnic povečini v sodem številu, le nekateri v paru (*sl. 4; Tab. 11: 5–6; 17: 5–8; 18: 5–6; 20: 1–2*). V bogatejših grobovih so bile poleg ovratnic, kot označevalnem elementu te vrste noše, pridane tudi fibule, kar velja za dvojni grob 30 ter grobova 31 in 15 (*Tab. 11: 1; 12: 2–3; 6: 2–3*). Pomenljivo pa je, da so bila v večini grobov z ovratnicami pridana keramična predilna vretenca, v enem primeru pa morda nož (*Tab. 22: 8*). Podobno kot pri moških grobovih so bile tudi pri tej skupini grobov uporabljene kot žare predvsem amfore in vrči, medtem ko druge vrste posod predstavljajo prej izjemo kot pravilo. Prevladujoč nakit v noši te skupine grobov nakazuje, da so pripadali ženskemu polu populacije, sodeč po antropoloških opredelitvah pa lahko celo postavimo tezo, da je bila takšna noša značilna za mlade ženske osebe, morda neveste (*sl. 4: II.*).

Druga je skupina štirih grobov z eno ali dvema **zapestnicama** (**komplet III.**) *(sl. 4)*, vendar so bile v paru le enkrat, in sicer v grobu 60 (*Tab. 19: 8–9*), medtem ko so bile ostale nošene posamezno (*Tab. 1: 3; 4: 4; 20: 5*). V bogatejših grobovih so bili poleg zapestnic pridani še drugi deli noše oz. nakitni predmeti (*sl. 4: III.*), kot so fibula (*Tab. 19: 5*), navadni obročki (*Tab. 19: 6*), lasni obročki (*Tab. 4: 5*), trakasti obročki (*Tab. 1: 1, 2, 6*), saltaleoni (*Tab. 1: 5; 19: 7*) in obeski (*Tab. 19: 4; 20: 4*). V dveh grobovih se je nahajalo po eno keramično vretence (*Tab. 1: 8; 19: 10*), v enem od njiju tudi šivanka (*Tab. 1: 7*). Zdi se indikativno, da sta bili v dveh grobovih kot žari uporabljeni majhni posodici ter da so bile med pridanimi posodami zastopane predvsem latvice. Glede

[9] Dva dvojna groba z moškimi in ženskimi pridatki sta vključena tako na tabelo s kompleti ženskih kot moških pridatkov, zato njuna podvojena omemba oz. navedba.

characteristic attire element also fibulae, such as in the case of a double grave 30 and in graves 31 and 15 (*Pls. 11: 1; 12: 2–3; 6: 2–3*). Relevant as well seems the fact that in most of the graves with necklaces also ceramic spindle whorls were present and in one case possibly also knife (*Pl. 22: 8*). In a similar manner as in the male graves, amphorae and jugs had been used as urns also in this group of graves, while other vessel types are the exception rather than the rule. In regard to the prevailing jewellery in the attire of this group of graves, it seems that the latter denote the female population. Moreover, in view of the anthropological determinations we can even advance the thesis that such attire was characteristic for young female persons, possibly brides (*fig. 4: II.*).

Second is the group of four graves with one or two **bracelets** (**attire-type III**) (*fig. 4*), although these were found in pair only in one case, that is, in the grave 60 (*Pl. 19: 8–9*), while other bracelets were worn separately (*Pls. 1: 3; 4: 4; 20: 5*). In richer graves also other parts of attire or jewellery objects appear besides bracelets (*fig. 4: III.*), such as fibula (*Pl. 19: 5*), simple circlets (*Pl. 19: 6*), hair-rings (*Pl. 4: 5*), band-shaped circlets (*Pl. 1: 1, 2, 6*), saltaleoni (*Pls. 1: 5; 19: 7*) and pendants (*Pls. 19: 4; 20: 4*). In two graves there was a spindle whorl present (*Pls. 1: 8; 19: 10*) and in one of the latter also a needle (*Pl. 1: 7*). Suggestive seems also the fact that in two graves small vessels were used as urns and, further, that among the additional vessels mostly dishes with inverted rims appear. Regarding the circular-shaped jewellery and fibulae as well as spindle whorls, which show affinities with the attire-types II and IV, we presume that also this group of graves can be defined as pertaining to female persons. On the other hand, the size of urns and the anthropological definition of age in the case of graves 10 (11–15 years) and 60 (16 years) indicate that also this jewellery combination or attire-type characterised mostly young girls or juvenile female persons.

The third cluster is designated as **attire-type IV** and comprises ten graves with **fibula**, which, as a rule and regardless of the type, was worn separately (*fig. 4: IV.; Pls. 2: 4; 4: 1; 10: 6; 12: 13; 13: 3, 12; 14: 3; 21: 1; 22: 5; 23: 4*). Characteristic for richer graves with fibula are mostly band-shaped circlets or earrings and simple circlets, whereas the presence of other jewellery objects, such as spiral circlets, saltaleoni and buttons, represents an exception. A typical grave-good for this group are also ceramic spindle whorls, which as a rule appear in graves in single example. Among the urns mostly amphorae are attested, similarly as in the case of the female attire-type

na pridatke obročastega nakita in fibul ter vretenc, ki kažejo sorodnosti z II. in IV. kompletom noše, domnevamo, da lahko tudi to skupino pripišemo ženskim osebam. Velikost žar in antropološka opredelitev starosti oseb v grobu 10 (11–15 let) in grobu 60 (16 let) pa nakazujejo, da je tudi ta vrsta noše oz. nakita označevala predvsem mladenke oz. juvenilne ženske osebe.

Tretja je skupina desetih grobov s **fibulo** je označena kot **komplet IV.** Ne glede na tip je bila v kompletu zastopana vedno le posamezna fibula (*sl. 4: IV.; Tab. 2: 4; 4: 1; 10: 6; 12: 13; 13: 3, 12; 14: 3; 21: 1; 22: 5; 23: 4*). V bogatejših grobovih so poleg fibule pogosti predvsem trakasti obročki oz. uhani in navadni obročki, medtem ko predstavljajo drugi nakitni predmeti, kot so spiralni obročki, saltaleoni in gumbi, izjeme. Med značilne pridatke te skupine sodijo tudi keramična vretenca, praviloma po en primerek v grobu. Med žarami so zastopane predvsem amfore, torej podobno kot pri ženski skupini II. kompleta noš in na splošno pri moških grobovih. Če se opremo na sicer maloštevilne antropološke podatke, med katerimi pa vendarle pretehta opredelitev »odrasla oseba«, domnevamo, da je bila IV. vrsta noše lastna predvsem odraslim ženskim osebam (*sl. 4: IV.*).

V četrti skupini je osem grobov, v katerih so od nakita zastopani le obročki (*sl. 4: V.*), in sicer predvsem trakasti obročki oz. **uhani ali lasni obročki** (**komplet V.**),[10] v petih primerih z enim (*Tab. 2: 1; 16: 1, 6; 17: 2; 23: 1*), v enem primeru z dvema trakastima obročkoma (*Tab. 15: 1–2*) in v enem primeru s spiralnim obročkom (*Tab. 1: 16*). V enem primeru pa sta med pridatki tudi vretence in šivanka (*Tab. 3: 5, 6*). Glede na nakit, kot so trakasti obročki/uhani, je ta skupina najbolj sorodna s IV. kompletom noše, le da je veliko bolj skromna, zato sklepamo, da je tudi ta vrsta noše značilna za ženske osebe, a verjetno nižjega ranga kot tiste s IV. kompletom noše. Čeprav gre le za maloštevilne antropološke opredelitve, je naša domneva, da so bile s takšnimi uhani nakitene odrasle ženske osebe (*sl. 4: V.*).

Naslednja samostojna skupina je skupina petih grobov, označena kot **komplet VI.,** med katerimi so trije grobovi s pridanimi le keramičnimi vretenci (*Tab. 6: 9; 17: 4; 20: 12*) ali pa grob s šivanko (*Tab. 3: 3*), zaradi česar sklepamo, da gre tudi pri teh grobovih za ženske pokope (*sl. 4: VI.*). Posebnost predstavlja grob 12, ki je dvojni grob, saj vsebuje izrazito moško konotirane atribute, kot sta dve igli in britev (*sl. 4: 1*), a tudi vretence (*Tab. 5: 5*), kar kaže na to,

[10] V skupini uhanov ali lasnih obročkov so združeni tako trakasti kot spiralni obročki.

II and within the male graves in general. If we take into consideration otherwise scant anthropological results, where the definition of adult persons is in the majority, we could suppose that the attire-type IV relates mostly to adult female persons (*fig. 4: IV.*).

The fourth group consists of eight graves (**attire-type V**) with circlets as the only class of jewellery (*fig. 4: V.*). Above all it goes for band-shaped circlets/ **earrings or hair-rings**,[10] attested in five cases singularly in the grave (*Pls. 2: 1; 16: 1, 6; 17: 2; 23: 1*) and in one case with two examples (*Pl. 15: 1–2*), while one grave contains only a spiral circlet (*Pl. 1: 16*). Another is the case of the grave with both a spindle whorl and a needle as additional grave-goods (*Pl. 3: 5, 6*). Judging by the jewellery, such as band-shaped circlets/earrings, this group of graves is closely related to the attire-type IV. However, the graves in this case are much more modest, thus allowing us to conclude that the attire-type V is characteristic for females as well, but probably of lower social rank as those with the attire-type IV. Regardless of the fact that the anthropological definitions are few in number, we suppose that such earrings adorned adult female persons (*fig. 4: V.*).

The next distinct group, designated as **attire-type VI**, represents a set of five graves, among which there are three containing only a ceramic spindle whorl (*Pls. 6: 9; 17: 4; 20: 12*) and another including only a needle (*Pl. 3: 3*). Thus, we could consider these graves as female interments as well (*fig. 4: VI*). Specific is the case of the double grave 12, which contains explicitly male-related attributes such as two pins and a razor (*fig. 4: 1*), but also a spindle whorl (*Pl. 5: 5*), pointing to the fact that the female person in this grave had only a modest attire and belongs to the group of attire-type VI within the female population (*fig. 4: VI*).

All the other graves, which had no bronze or stone grave-goods,[11] as well as no ceramic spindle whorls, have been designated as undefined. On the basis of typological analysis of ceramic containers, both urns and additional vessels, we could namely establish no special patterns neither as regards the sex nor the age of the deceased (compare *fig. 4*). For this reason we present them in a table (*fig. 4*) without a corresponding definition or explanation, even though it seems, that we could understand them as the graves of persons with lower social rank (cfr. *figs. 3b–3c*).

[10] The group with earrings and hair-rings integrates both band-shaped and spiral circlets.

[11] A fragment of bronze circlet and a flint represent the exception, as both finds are mentioned only in the description of the graves 18 and 69.

da je bila morebitna ženska oseba v tem grobu skromno opravljena in da je pripadala naši skupini s VI. kompletom v okviru ženske populacije (*sl. 4: VI.*).

Kot neopredeljeni so ostali vsi grobovi, v katerih med pridatki ni bilo bronastih ali kamnitih predmetov[11] in tudi ne keramičnih vretenc. Ker nam na osnovi tipološke analize keramičnih posod tako žar kot pridanih posod ni uspelo ugotoviti posebnih vzorcev, niti ne glede na spol niti glede na starost (prim. *sl. 4*), jih predstavljamo v spodnjem delu tabele (*sl. 4*), a brez ustrezne opredelitve in razlage, čeprav se zdi, da gre za grobove oseb nižjega družbenega stanu (prim. *sl. 3b–3c*).

Kot je dobro razvidno iz razpredelnice na *sl. 4*, odražajo različni sestavi nakita in delov noše v grobnih celotah veliko raznolikost in razslojenost znotraj ženske populacije na Brinjevi gori. Ugotovimo lahko, da je značilnost ženskih grobov predvsem obročasti nakit (ovratnice, zapestnice in raznovrstni obročki) ter fibule, večkrat v kombinaciji s spiralastimi žičkami/saltaleoni, obeski in šivankami, med pogoste pridatke pa štejejo tudi vretenca. Glede na njihove kombinacije, ki izkazujejo ponavljajoči se vzorec, pa lahko med njimi ločimo štiri oz. pet kompletov ženskih noš, pri čemer domnevamo, da so kompleti IV., V. in VI. označevali odrasle osebe različnega družbenega stanu, medtem ko sta kompleta II. in III. označevala juvenilne osebe, mladenke in deklice. Nasprotno pa je sestav pridatkov v moških grobovih zelo enoten (komplet I.), kajti moške grobove dosledno opredeljujejo igle, v nekaterih tudi britve, pri čemer gre pretežno za odrasle osebe (*sl. 4*).

Pomenljivo se zdi, da je zelo podobne gračiškim vrstam noš oz. nakitnim kompletom moč najti v drugih krajih tako ruške kot tudi dobovske skupine kulture žarnih grobišč. Na Pobrežju in v Rušah pa tudi v Dobovi predstavlja komplet z ovratnico kot najbolj izstopajočim oz. označevalnim elementom nakita tudi najbolj bogato nošo, lastno izbranemu številu ženskih oseb. Razlike nasproti gračiški noši kompleta II. obstajajo predvsem v številu zapestnic, ki so bile v Rušah, na Pobrežju in Dobovi pogosto zastopane v sodem številu,[12] medtem ko je na Gračiču prisotna le po ena, a so zato številnejši manjši obročki (*sl. 4: II.*). O označevalnem pomenu ovratnic kot nakita posebne vrste noše pa priča tudi glinena figurica iz žarnega grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru (*sl. 5*).[13] Upodobljena je ženska oseba v bogati noši s plisiranim krilom in z nakitom, na

As can be clearly seen from the table at *fig. 4*, the various sets of jewellery and parts of attire in the grave-units reflect a great variety and stratification within the female population at Brinjeva gora. We can state that the main characteristic of female graves is circular-shaped jewellery (necklaces, bracelets and diverse circlets) and fibulae, frequently found in combination with spirally coiled wires/saltaleoni, pendants and needles, while common grave-good represent also spindle whorls. In view of their combinations, which demonstrate recurring patterns, we can distinguish four or five female costume sets with attire-types IV, V and VI denoting adult persons of different social status, while the attire-types II and III point to juvenile persons, young females and girls. On the other hand, the composition of grave-goods in male graves is extremely uniform (attire-type I) and consistently contains pins and in some cases razors, while it represents mostly adult persons (*fig. 4*).

It appears meaningful that very similar types of attire or jewellery sets as at the Gračič cemetery can be found also in other sites, both in Ruše as well as in Dobova groups of the Urnfield Culture. At the cemeteries of Pobrežje and Ruše, as well as at Dobova the attire set with necklace as the most distinctive and characteristic element of jewellery represents also the wealthiest attire, claimed by the limited number of females. The differences in the attire-type II between the Gračič cemetery and other sites exist mostly in the number of bracelets, which are frequently attested at the cemeteries of Ruše, Pobrežje and Dobova in even numbers,[12] while at the graves of the Gračič cemetery only singular examples appear, although consequently more numerous are smaller circlets (*fig. 4: II.*). The attributive meaning of necklaces as the jewellery of special attire-type is attested also in the case of a clay figurine from the urnfield cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor (*fig. 5*).[13] The statuette represents a female person, wearing an opulent attire with pleated skirt and adorned with a double necklace, possibly of the same type as the specimen from the grave 31 at the Gračič cemetery (*Pl. 12: 1*), as well as with a bracelet on the wrist.[14] Her jewellery therefore corresponds not only to the already discussed female attires present at the cemeteries of Pobrežje, Ruše and Dobova, but also to the attire-type II at the Gračič cemetery.

Like at the Gračič cemetery, the bracelets designate a distinctive element of the third (III) attire-type

11 Izjemo predstavljata fragment bronastega obročka in kamniti sileks, navedena izključno v opisu groba 18 in 69.

12 Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 11: II; 12: II; 13: II.

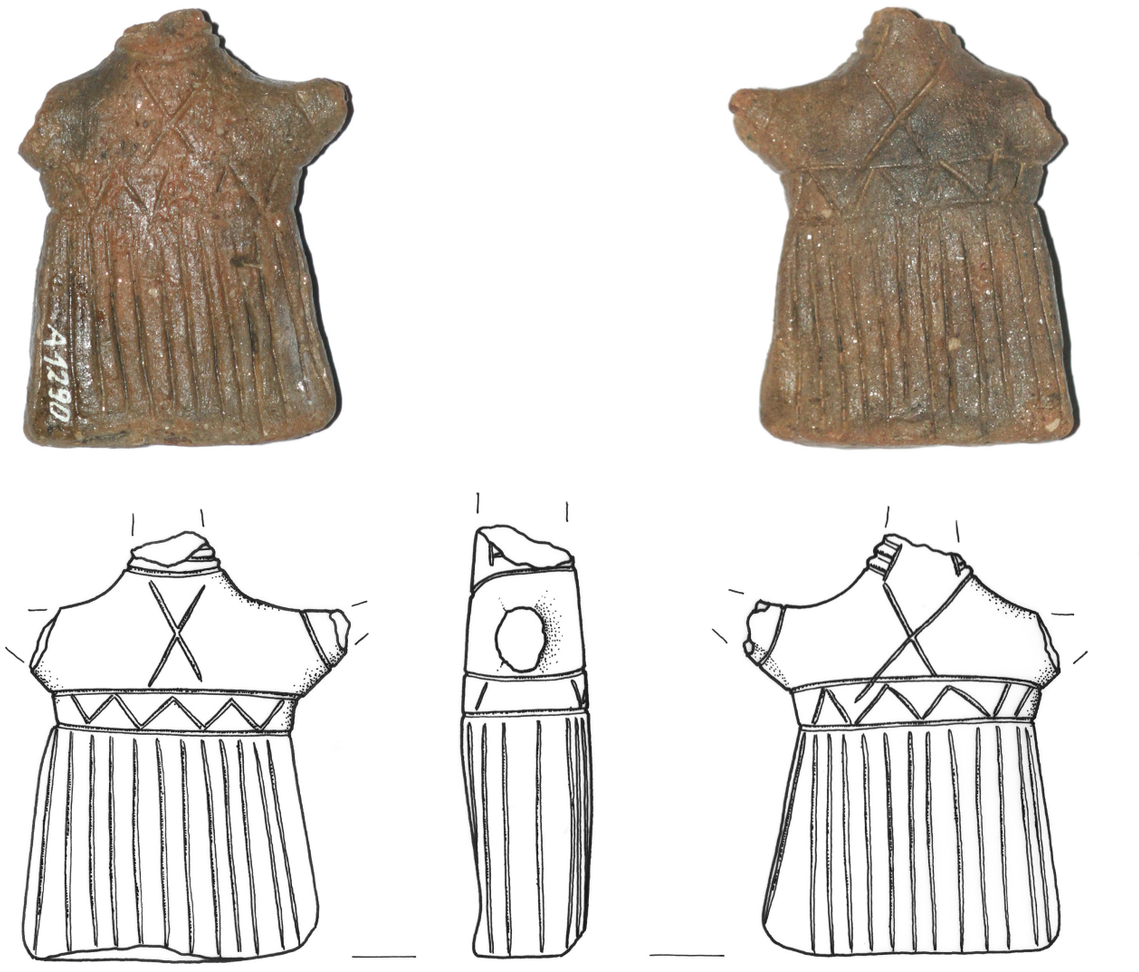
13 Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 120: 45.

12 Teržan 1999, 139, figs. 11: II; 12: II; 13: II.

13 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 120: 45.

14 Regional Museum Maribor, invent. no. A 1290; excavated by the Museum Society in Maribor in the years 1932–33; Dimensions: H. up to 6.3 cm, W. up to 4.5 cm, T. up to 1.4 cm.

Slika 5. Maribor, Mladinska ulica, glinena ženska figurica (risba D. Oman, fotografija I. Porekar Kacafura).
Figure 5. Maribor, cemetery at Mladinska ulica; clay female figurine (drawing by D. Oman, photography by I. Porekar Kacafura).



roki z zapestnico in okoli vratu z dvojno ovratnico, morda istega tipa kot je tista v grobu 31 z Gračiča (*Tab. 12: 1*).[14] Njen nakit torej ustreza omenjenim ženskim nošam ne le na Pobrežju, v Rušah in Dobovi, temveč tudi II. kompletu ženske noše na Gračiču.

Podobno kot na Gračiču označujejo tudi drugod – na Pobrežju, v Rušah in Dobovi – III. komplet ženske noše le zapestnice, ki pa so bile nošene v omenjenih krajih tako v sodem številu kot tudi posamezno, kar je najbolj pogosta nošnja zapestnice tudi na Gračiču. Hkrati pa je omembe vredno, da so tako na Gračiču kot v drugih omenjenih grobiščih osebe s to vrsto noše zastopane v razmeroma majhnem številu (*sl. 4*).[15]

Poleg oseb II. kompleta noše (z ovratnicami) so bile na Gračiču razmeroma številno zastopane tudi ženske osebe s IV. kompletom noše – s fibulo kot označevalnim elementom (*sl. 4: IV.*). Glede na to, da je tovrstna noša dobro zastopana predvsem v grobovih na Pobrežju in v Rušah,[16] medtem ko jo je v Dobovi komajda zaslediti,[17] sklepamo, da gre za vr-

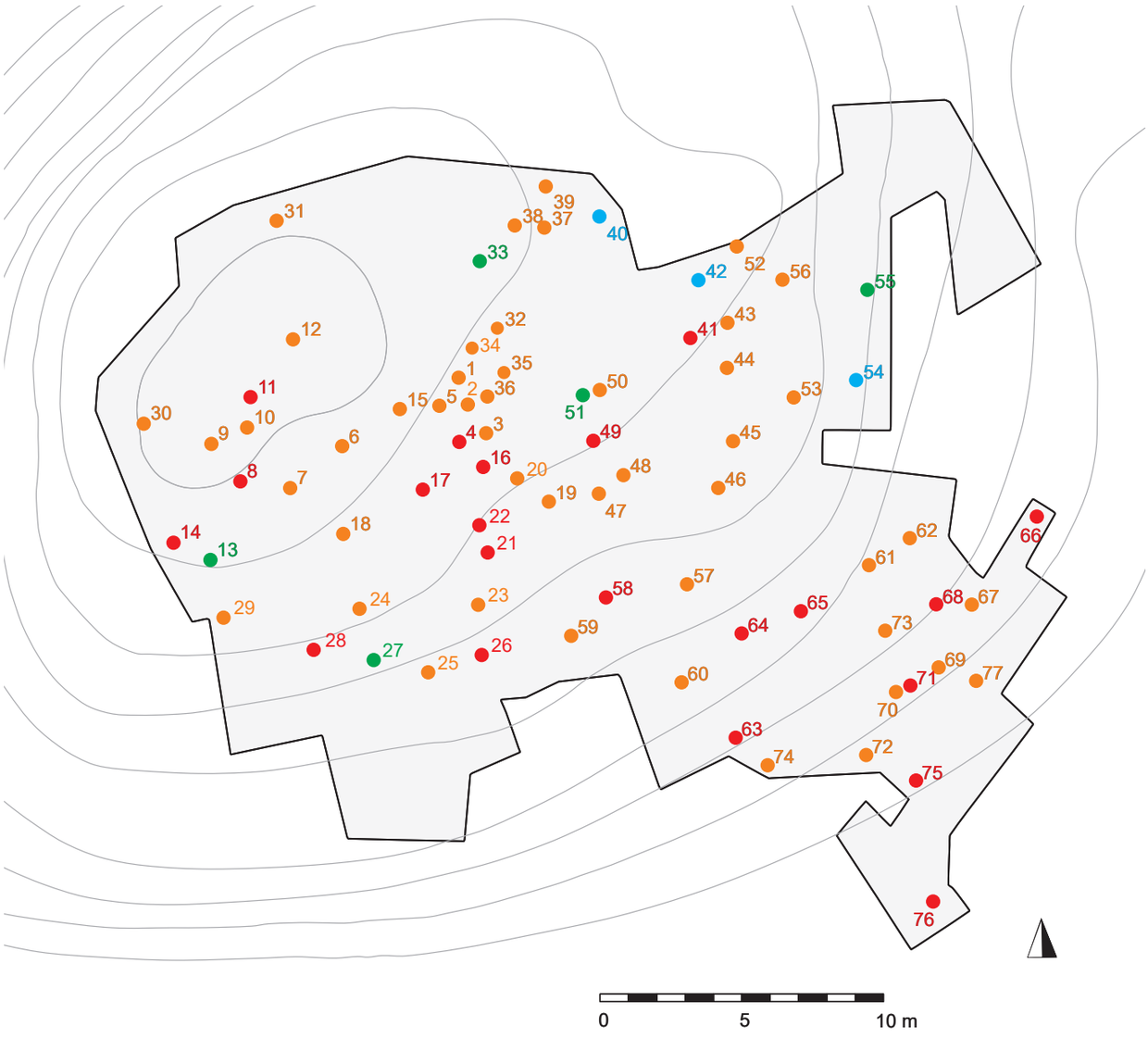
also at other sites – at Pobrežje, Ruše and Dobova. There they could be worn either in even numbers or separately, the latter manner being the most frequent also at Gračič. At the same time it should be mentioned that so at Gračič as in other already mentioned cemeteries the persons with this type of attire are rather poorly represented (*fig. 4*).[15]

Besides the individuals with necklaces of the second (II) attire-type, relatively numerous at the Gračič cemetery were also female persons with the attire-type IV containing fibula as the characteristic element (*fig. 4: IV*). Such attire-type is well represented mostly in the graves at Pobrežje and Ruše,[16] while it is barely detectable at the cemetery of Dobova,[17] therefore we infer that it can be considered as a characteristic attire set (possibly also dress) of the Ruše Urnfield group in Pohorsko Podravje region.

In contrast, the attire-type V at the Gračič cemetery, which is characterised by band-shaped circlets or earrings (*fig. 4: V*), appears to represent a rather specific adornment. With the exception of the cemetery at Pobrežje, such jewellery composition is

[14] Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, inv. št. A 1290, izkopalo Muzejsko društvo v Mariboru v letih 1932–33, mere: v. do 6,3 cm, šir. do 4,5 cm, deb. do 1,4 cm.
[15] Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 11: III; 12: III; 13: III.
[16] Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 12: IV; 13: IV.
[17] Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 11.

[15] Teržan 1999, 139, figs. 11: III; 12: III; 13: III.
[16] Teržan 1999, 139, figs. 12: IV; 13: IV.
[17] Teržan 1999, 139, fig. 11.



Slika 6. Gračič, razporeditev grobov glede na štiri osnovne kategorije sestavov grobnih pridatkov (prim. *sl. 1*): 1. kategorija (samo bronasti pridatki) – zelena, 2. kategorija (samo keramični pridatki) – rdeča, 3. kategorija (bronasti in keramični pridatki) – oranžna, 4. kategorija (brez pridatkov) – modra.
Figure 6. Gračič cemetery; distribution of graves according to four principal categories of grave-good combinations (cfr. *fig. 1*): 1st category (only bronze finds) – green, 2nd category (only ceramic finds) – red, 3rd category (bronze and ceramic finds) – orange, 4th category (no grave-goods) – blue.

sto kompleta nakita (morda tudi oblačila) značilno za ruško skupino v Pohorskem Podravju.

Za V. komplet noše na Gračiču, za katerega so značilni predvsem trakasti obročki oz. uhani (*sl. 4: V.*), se zdi, da predstavlja dokaj specifičen nakit, ki ga na ostalih najdiščih v takšni obliki, razen na Pobrežju, ne zasledimo, čeprav so tudi tam zastopane noše, katerih sestavni deli so bili majhni obročki. Le v Dobovi predstavljajo majhni obročki, vendar drugačnih tipov kot na Gračiču, značilni nakit tamkajšnje IV. vrste ženske noše, ki je tam tudi najštevilnejša.[18]

Predilna vretenca, s katerimi smo kot značilnim, pogosto edinim pridatkom označili VI. vrsto ženskih grobov na Gračiču (*sl. 4: VI.*), so seveda sestavni del oprave vseh vrst ženskih noš, a kot edini pridatek v grobovih označuje vretence tudi v drugih krajih posebno skupino ženskih oseb.[19]

Medtem ko se ne le na Gračiču, temveč tudi v vseh omenjenih krajih v Pohorskem Podravju in

namely absent at other sites, where, however, attires with small circlets as their constituent part are attested. Small circlets, although of different types as at the Gračič cemetery, denote a characteristic jewellery of the female attire at the cemetery of Dobova, where they differentiate the most numerous fourth attire-type.[18]

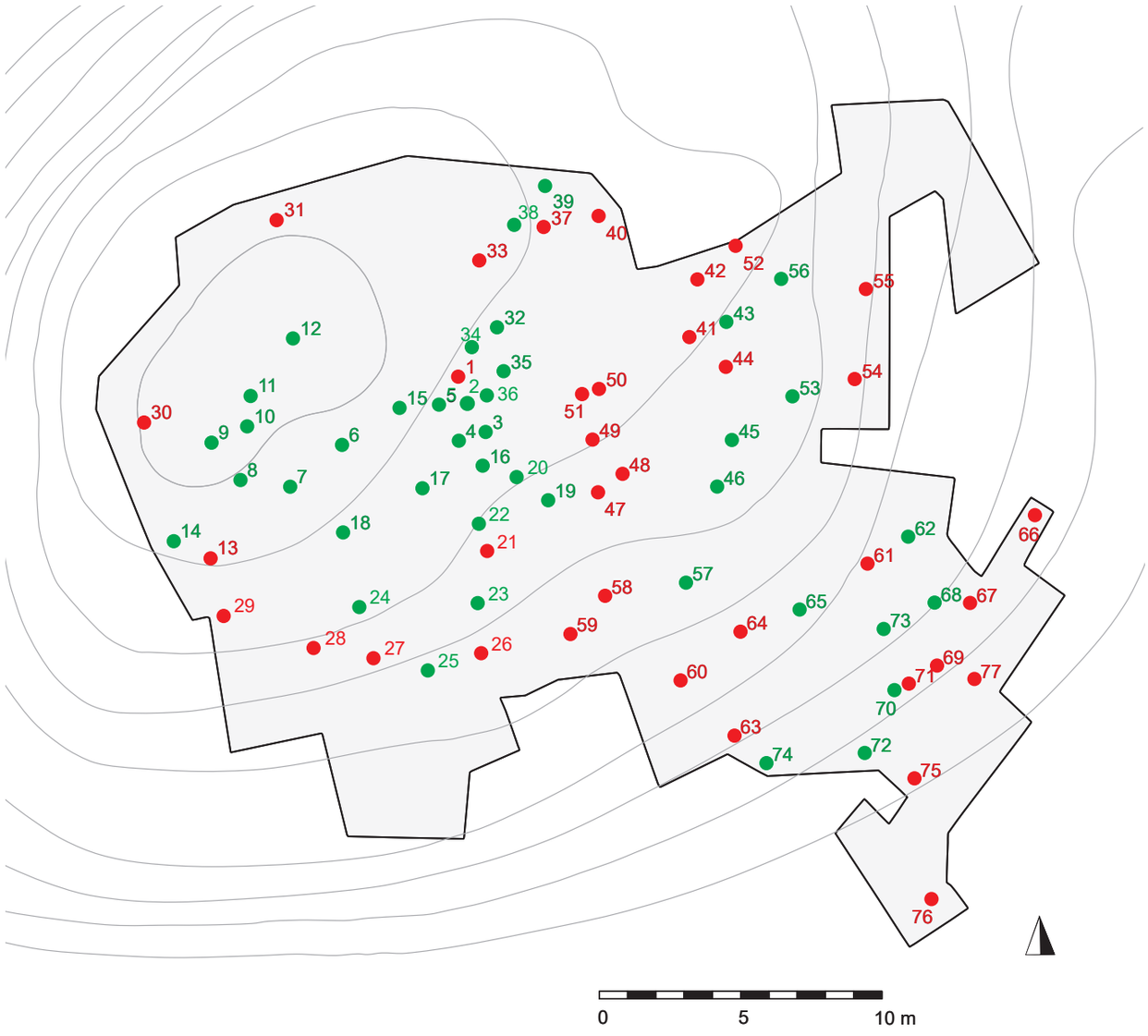
The spindle whorl as a characteristic and frequently also the only grave-good, has been used to indicate the attire-type VI of female graves at the Gračič cemetery (*fig. 4: VI*). Generally speaking, spindle whorls make up part of all female attire-types, but it should be stressed that spindle whorl as the sole grave-good characterises a special group of female persons in other cemeteries as well.[19]

While the great variety of female attires can be observed not only at the Gračič cemetery, but also on all the other mentioned sites in Pohorsko Podravje and Posavje regions, this does not hold true for the male attires, where the constituent and characteristic part

[18] Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 11: IV.
[19] Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 11: V; 12: VI; 13: V spodaj.

[18] Teržan 1999, 139, fig. 11: IV.
[19] Teržan 1999, 139, figs. 11: V; 12: VI; 13: V below.

Slika 7. Gračič, razporeditev grobov glede načina pokopa: grobovi z žaro – zelena, grobovi brez žare – rdeča.
Figure 7. Gračič cemetery: distribution of graves according to the burial mode: graves with urn – green, graves without urn – red.



Posavju kaže raznolikost v ženskih nošah, pa to ne velja za moško nošo, kjer predstavlja povsod njen sestavni in označevalni del igla, ponekod dopolnjena s toaletnim priborom v obliki britve (*sl. 4*).[20]

Naj povzamemo, da lahko na osnovi značilnih bronastih pridatkov in keramičnih vretenc, za katere sklepamo, da se v njih zrcalijo značilne spolne, statusne in premoženjske razlike, ločimo na Gračiču šest kombinacijskih skupin pridatkov oz. označevalcev noš. Le-te se bistveno ne razlikujejo od vrst noš oz. nakitnih kompletov v drugih krajih Pohorskega Podravja kot npr. na Pobrežju in v Rušah, pač pa nekoliko odstopa po sestavinah svojih noš Dobova. Zato sklepamo, da so bili za ruško skupino značilni specifični kompleti nakita, ki so zastopani v veliki meri tudi na Gračiču. Domnevamo, da je z njimi nakazana družbena stratifikacija prebivalstva tudi v naselbini na Brinjevi gori (*sl. 4*).

Naša kombinacijska analiza grobnih pridatkov na gračiškem grobišču je torej pokazala, da lahko na osnovi bronastih pridatkov in vretenc (noše in

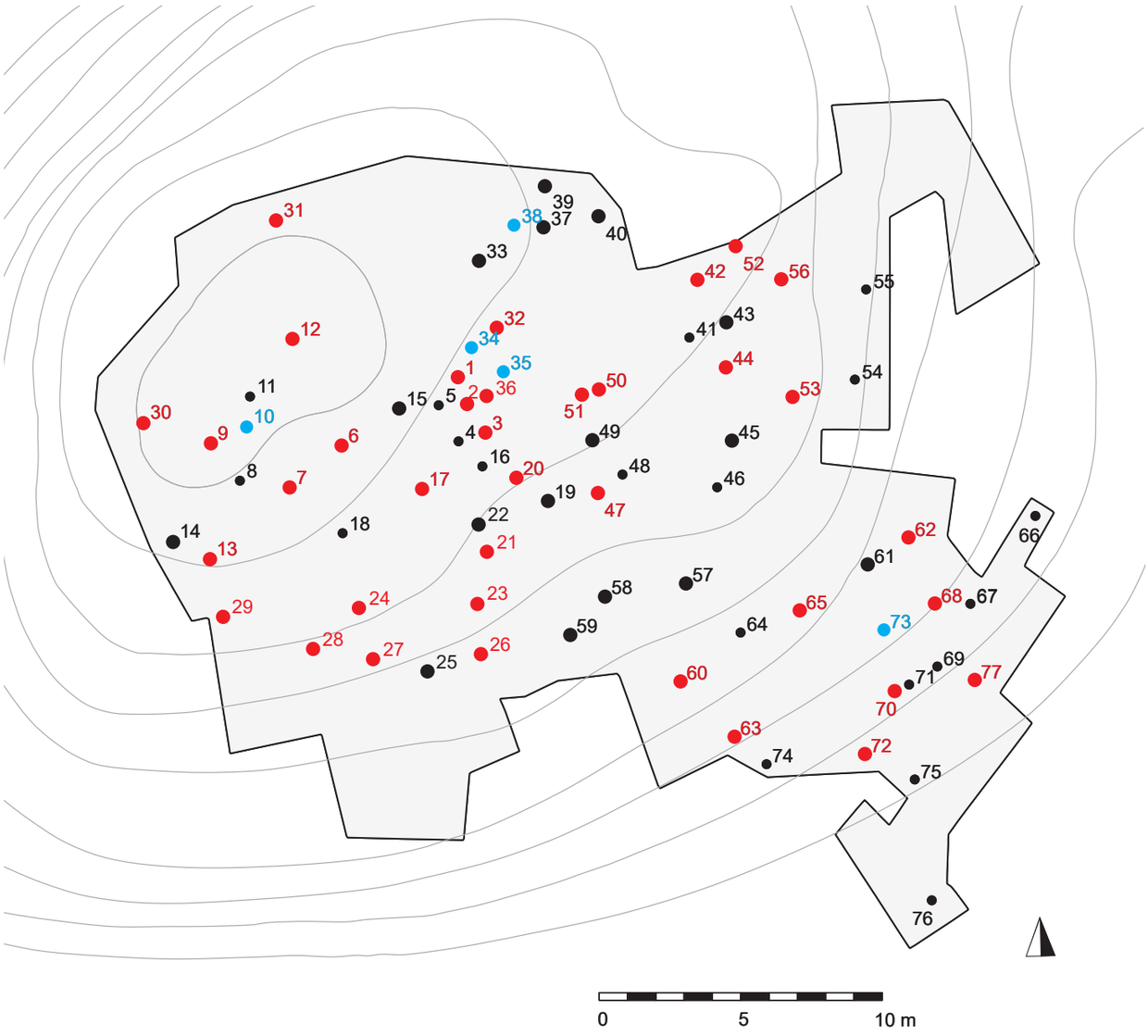
[20] Primerjaj Teržan 1999, 139, sl. 10.

is represented always by the pin, occasionally supplemented with a toilet accessory, such as razor (*fig. 4*).[20]

To conclude, on the basis of characteristic bronze finds and ceramic spindle whorls, for which we surmise that they reflect specific differences in sex, status and wealth, we can differentiate six combination groups of grave-goods or denotative elements of attire at the Gračič cemetery. These attire-types or jewellery sets do not differ essentially from those in other sites from Pohorsko Podravje region, such as at Pobrežje and Ruše, but they somewhat diverge from the attire components of the cemetery at Dobova. Thus, we infer that the Ruše urnfield group had been characterised by specific combinations of jewellery, which, to a large extent, are also present at the Gračič cemetery. It can reasonably be presumed that these combinations indicate also the social stratification of inhabitants, dwelling at the Brinjeva gora settlement (*figs. 4*).

The present analysis of grave-goods combinations at the Gračič cemetery therefore demonstrated

[20] Cfr. Teržan 1999, 139, fig. 10.



Slika 8. Gračič, razporeditev grobov glede na starostne razrede: odrasle in pogojno odrasle osebe (nad 15 let) – rdeča, mlade osebe (manj kot 15 let) – modra, po starosti neopredeljene osebe – črna, večji krogci (prim. *sl. 2*).
Figure 8. Gračič cemetery; distribution of graves according to the age classes: adult and tentatively adult persons (above the age of 15) – red, juvenile persons (under the age of 15) – blue, persons of undetermined age – black, bigger cirles (cfr. *fig. 2*).

orodja) po spolu opredelimo 52 grobov, od tega 33 ženskih (43 %), 17 moških (22 %) in 2 dvojna groba moškega in ženske (3 %), pri ostalih 25 grobovih pa ostaja njihov spol nedoločljiv (32 %) (*sl. 3e*).

Primerjava pravkar prikazanih vrst noš (*sl. 4*) z zastopanostjo osnovnih kategorij sestavov grobnih pridatkov (*sl. 1*) nam pokaže, da je v skupini ženskih grobov 27 grobov sestava 3. kategorije s keramičnimi in bronastimi pridatki (82 %), trije grobovi sestava 1. kategorije z bronastimi pridatki in vretenci (9 %) ter trije grobovi sestava 2. kategorije s samo keramičnimi pridatki (9 %).

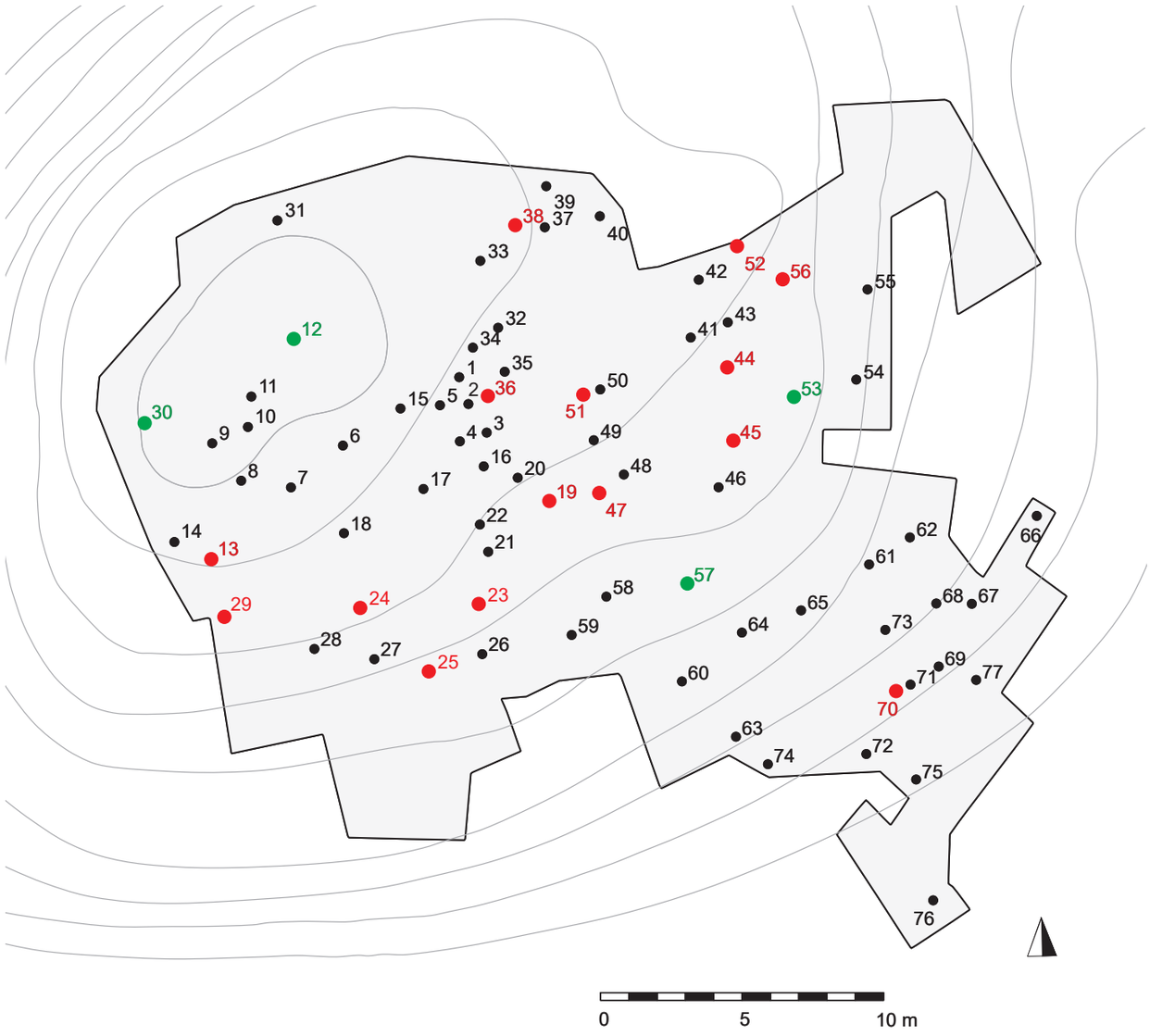
V skupini moških grobov je 15 grobov sestava 3. kategorije s keramičnimi in bronastimi pridatki (88 %) in dva grobova sestava 1. kategorije samo z bronastimi pridatki (12 %). V dveh dvojnih grobovih sestava 3. kategorije z ženskimi in moškimi pridatki so bili najdeni keramični in bronasti pridatki. V skupini po spolu nedoločljivih grobov je bilo 18 grobov s keramičnimi pridatki (72 %), štirje grobovi s keramičnimi in bronastimi pridatki (16 %) ter trije grobovi brez pridatkov (12 %).

that we can define the sex of 52 graves on the basis of bronze finds and spindle whorls (attire and tools). Among them there are 33 female (43%) and 17 male graves (22%), as well as two double graves (3%) of a man and a woman, while in the case of 25 graves (32%) the sex remains undeterminable (*fig. 3e*).

Comparison between the attire-types presented above (*fig. 4*) and the presence of principal categories of grave-good compositions (*fig. 1*) provides us with further information. In the group of female graves there are twenty-seven graves with composition of the third category, which contains ceramic and bronze finds (82%), three graves with composition of the first category containing bronze finds and spindle whorls (9%) and three graves of the second category composition with only ceramic finds (9%).

The group of male graves comprises fifteen graves with composition of the third category including ceramic and bronze finds (88%) and two graves of the first category composition with only bronze finds (12%). Both double graves containing female and male grave-goods show composition of

Slika 9. Gračič, razporeditev grobov z iglami – rdeča ter iglami in britvami – zelena.
Figure 9. Gračič cemetery; distribution of graves containing pins – red or pins and razors – green.



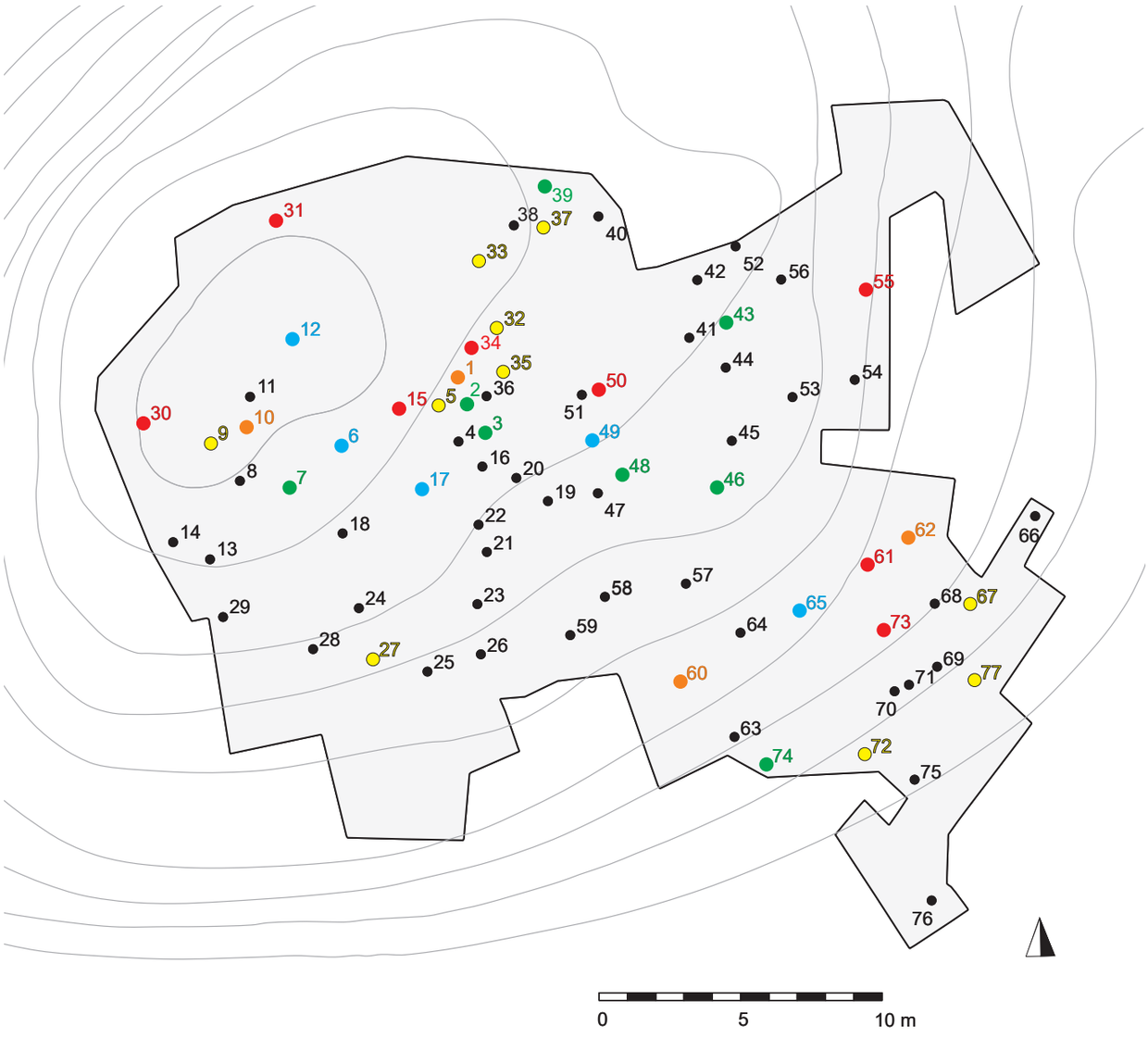
RAZPOREDITEV GROBOV NA NEKROPOLI IN DRUŽBENA STRUKTURA

Glede na podatke, ki smo jih pridobili z našimi raziskavami, smo poskušali ugotoviti prostorsko strukturiranost nekropole na Gračiču. S tem namenom smo na načrt grobišča kartirali grobove iz različnih aspektov: 1) glede na štiri osnovne kategorije sestavov grobnih pridatkov (prim. *sl. 1* in *6*), 2) glede na način pokopa, torej z žaro ali brez nje (prim. *sl. 3a* in *7*), 3) glede na starostno lestvico (prim. *sl. 2* in *8*), 4) glede na vrste noš, in sicer moške z iglami in britvami (prim. *sl. 4* in *9*) in 5) ženskih noš II.–VI. (prim. *sl. 4* in *10*), ter 6) glede na razporeditev ženskih grobov s priborom, kot so predilna vretenca in šivanke (prim. *sl. 4* in *11*). Kartiranje je pokazalo, da je bilo pokopavanje na gračiški nekropoli

the third category with ceramic and bronze finds. In the group of graves with indefinable sex there are eighteen cases with only ceramic finds (72%), four with ceramic and bronze finds (16%) and three without grave-goods (12%).

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAVES IN THE NECROPOLIS AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

With regard to the information obtained from our research we have tried to establish the spatial structuration of the necropolis at Gračič. To this purpose we mapped on the cemetery plan the graves, taking into consideration various aspects, such as: 1) the four principal categories of grave-good compositions (cfr. *figs. 1* and *6*); 2) the mode of burial, that is, with or without an urn (cfr. figs. *3a* and *7*); 3) the estimated age category (cfr. *figs. 2* and *10*); 4) the male attire-type with marked pins and razors (cfr. figs. *4* and *9*); 5) the female attire-types from type II to typeVI (cfr. *figs. 4* and *10*) and 6) the distribution of female graves with tools, such as spindle whorls and needles (cfr. *figs. 4* and *11*). Such charting of the cemetery made clear

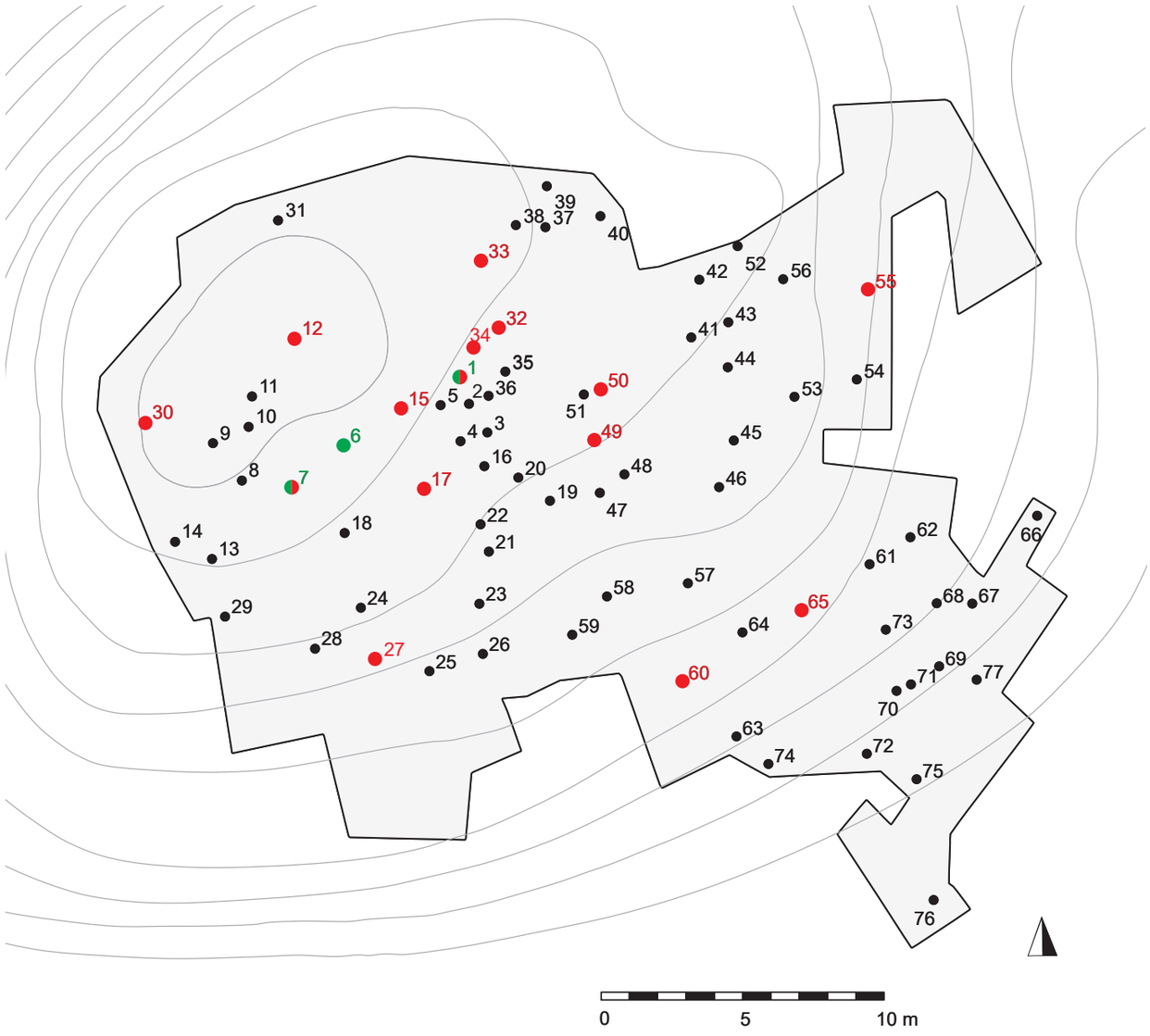


Slika 10. Gračič, razporeditev grobov z ženskimi nošami: komplet II. – rdeča, komplet III. – oranžna, komplet IV. – rumena, komplet V. – zelena, komplet VI. – modra.
Figure 10. Gračič cemetery; distribution of graves with female attire-types: attire-type II – red, attire-type III – orange, attire-type IV – yellow, attire-type V – green, attire-type VI – blue.

izredno kompleksno in da posamezni parametri ne dajejo povsem skladne slike. A vendar gre za razmeroma enakomerno porazdelitev grobov različnih parametrov po celotni nekropoli, čeprav se med seboj razlikujejo. Pri razporeditvi grobov štirih osnovnih kategorij, med katerimi so prevladujoči tisti 3. kategorije, se je pokazalo, da imajo grobovi 1. in 4. kategorije bolj robno pozicijo v primerjavi z ostalimi (*sl. 6*). Če upoštevamo način pokopavanja, tj. s pokopom v žari ali brez nje, so grobovi brez žare razporejeni predvsem na pobočju ob spodnjem robu grobišča, kot npr. grobovi med 13, 29, 26, 27 itd., od katerih odstopajo grobovi 59–58, 47–48–49–50–51, ki na neki način omejujejo vzhodni rob osrednje skupine grobov na grobišču. Podobno morda velja tudi za grobove 60, 64 in 61 ter 66–76, ki omejujejo skupino grobov na pobočju na samem jugovzhodnem robu grobišča (*sl. 7*). Manj izpovedna je slika, ki jo nudi razporeditev grobov po antropološko ugotovljeni starostni lestvici, kaže pa, da so grobovi oseb vseh starosti razporejeni po celotni nekropoli (*sl. 8*).

that the interments at the cemetery of Gračič were carried out in a very complex manner and that the separate parameters do not offer a completely congruent picture. Nonetheless, the graves with different parameters appear to be quite evenly distributed across the entire necropolis, even though they differ between each other. The distribution of graves according to the four principal categories, among which those with the third category composition prevail, demonstrated that the graves of the first and fourth category compositions are located more on the fringes of the cemetery in comparision to others (*fig. 6*). If we consider the mode of burial, that is, the burials with or without an urn, the latter appear to be positioned mostly on the slope along the lower edge of the cemetery, as for example the graves 13, 29, 26, 27 etc. From the latter the graves 59, 58 and 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 spread out and seem to delimit, in a sense, the eastern edge of the central group of graves at the cemetery. The same possibly holds true also for the graves 60, 64, 61 and 66–76, which delineate the grave-group on the slope at the very south-eastern edge of the cemetery (*fig. 7*).

Slika 11. Gračič, razporeditev grobov z vretenci – rdeča in šivankami – zelena.
Figure 11. Gračič cemetery; distribution of graves containing spindle whorls – red or needles – green.



Razporeditev grobov glede na vrste noš pa je pokazala naslednje (*sl. 9–10*): Oba dvojna grobova (30 in 12) z izrazito moško komponento noše (igle in britev) sta bila locirana na sam vrh vzpetine in ležita sorazmerno blizu drug drugega. Zdi se, da se je od njiju grobišče širilo navzdol po pobočju, zato sta ta dva grobova med najstarejšimi na grobišču, kar je podprla tudi kronološka analiza grobnih pridatkov.[21] Verjetno predstavljata začetnika vsak svoje rodovno-družinske skupnosti. Kajti ostali moški grobovi, ki jih označuje prvi komplet noše z iglami, so razporejeni bolj ali manj enakomerno, predvsem na pobočju v sredinskem pasu grobišča (*sl. 9*), a tudi v najbolj jugozahodni skupini grobov v spodnjem delu grobišča na pobočju. Podobno velja tudi za ženske grobove II.–VI. kompleta noš, kajti na celotnem področju nekropole so grobovi vseh petih vrst noš razporejeni dokaj enakomerno (*sl. 10*). Kljub temu se dajo razpoznati vsaj dva, morda pa tudi štirje predeli, kjer so ženski grobovi bolj zgoščeni oz. se jasneje grupirajo. Prvo grupacijo predstavljajo grob 30, v katerem

[21] Glej tu Teržan, Gračič.

Less indicative is the result gained with the distribution of graves according to the age categories, which displays that the graves with individuals of all ages are spread over the entire necropolis (*fig. 8*).

The distribution of graves according to separate attire-types yielded following results (*figs. 9–10*): Both double graves (30 and 12), which contain explicitly male components of attire (pins and razor), had been located at the very top of the cemetery rise and lie relatively close to each other. It seems that the cemetery spread out downwards along the slope from those two very graves, which consequently represent one of the oldest graves at the cemetery, what was confirmed also by the chronological analysis of grave-goods.[21] Possibly, both denote the initiators of their own extended family communities. The location of other male graves characterised by the attire-type I with pins confirms such observations, as they are spread more or less evenly across the cemetery, for the most part on the slope in the central section of the cemetery (*fig. 9*), but also in

[21] See here Teržan, Gračič.

je poleg moške komponente noše tudi bogata ženska oprava II. vrste kompleta noše, in njemu bližnji grobovi 9, 10, 31. Druga grupacija leži pomaknjena proti vzhodu in je označena z ženskimi grobovi od grobov 15, 5 do grobov 32, 34, 35. Tretja se nahaja še dalje proti severovzhodu in ji pripadajo grobovi 33, 37 in 39. Četrta grupacija pa se širi na pobočju proti jugovzhodu in je zastopana z grobovi 60, 61, 62 vse do grobov 72 in 77.

Medtem ko je komplet noše IV. prisoten predvsem v osrednjem in na skrajnem jugovzhodnem delu grobišča, so kompleti noše II., III., V. in VI. dokaj enakomerno razporejeni po celotni površini grobišča.

Poseben pogled ponuja tudi razporeditev grobov s šivankami in predilnimi vretenci (*sl. 11*), kot predstavniki ženske domače gospodinjske obrtne dejavnosti. Medtem ko so šivanke najdene tik pod vrhnjim platojem grobišča, so vretenca razporejena predvsem v zahodnem in osrednjem delu grobišča, redkeje pa v vzhodnem delu grobišča.

Takšna razporeditev, tako moških kot ženskih grobov na nekropoli, govori za obstoj več, najmanj dveh, verjetneje pa vsaj štirih, podobno strukturiranih družbenih celic/enot. Vsaka zase je bila razslojena glede na starost, stan in status svojih članov, zato domnevamo, da gre za grupacije grobov posameznih rodovno-družinskih skupnosti brinjegorske naselbine.

the most south-western part, down on the slope. In a similar way also the female graves with attire-types II-VI could be understood, as the graves of all the five attire-types are laid out over the entire cemetery area rather evenly as well (*fig. 10*). In spite of this, at least two, but possibly even four areas can be discerned, where the female graves are more concentrated or cluster together more clearly. The first cluster connects with the grave 30, in which besides the male component of attire also a wealthy female attire of the type II is attested, and consists of nearby graves 9, 10 and 31. Second cluster lies towards east and comprises the female graves 15 and 5 up to the graves 32, 34 and 35. Third cluster is positioned further to the northeast and contains the graves 33, 37 and 39. The last, fourth cluster spreads deep down on the slope towards southeast and is represented by the graves 60, 61 and 62, up to the graves 72 and 77.

While the attire-type IV appears mostly in the central and the far south-eastern part of the cemetery, the attire-sets of the type II, III, V and VI are spread in a rather regular manner across the entire area of the cemetery.

A somewhat particular aspect is offered by the distribution of graves containing needles or spindle whorls (*fig. 11*), which testify to the female craft activities. While the needles can be found in graves, located right under the uppermost plateau of the cemetery, the spindle whorls appear mostly in the western and central part as well as, more rarely, in the eastern part of the cemetery.

Such distribution of both male and female graves in the necropolis supports the existence of several similarly structured social cells or units, which were minimally two, but very likely at least four. Each of these units had been individually stratified with regard to age, class and rank of its members. Therefore we presume that these grave groupings represent separate communities of extended families from the settlement at Brinjeva gora.

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GRAČIČ POD BRINJEVO GORO – NEKROPOLA KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ
III. KRONOLOŠKI ORIS

Biba Teržan

Žarno grobišče na vzpetini pri vasici Gračič leži tik pod Brinjevo goro, kjer je Stanko Pahič v 50-tih in 60-tih letih preteklega stoletja odkril ostaline prazgodovinske naselbine. Kot kažejo keramične in kovinske najdbe, je bila Brinjeva gora poseljena od prehoda zgodnje v srednjo bronasto dobo (Bd A2/B1), intenzivno pa zlasti v pozni bronasti dobi – v času kulture žarnih grobišč – in tudi še v zgodnji železni dobi (Ha C/D1),[1] zato ni dvoma, da so grobovi pri Gračiču, podobno kot nekoliko starejša gomila iz Brezja (Bd B1),[2] pripadali prav njej. Čeprav je časovno mesto gračiške nekropole v pozno bronasto dobo – predvsem v čas mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč – utemeljil že sam njen raziskovalec Stanko Pahič in za njim tudi njegov sin Vitko,[3] pa poskušamo sedaj, ob objavi celotnega gradiva[4], še nekoliko bolj podrobno orisati njeno kronološko sliko.

Radiokarbonske analize vzorcev, odvzetih iz prežganih človeških kosti petih grobov z Gračiča, so, z izjemo ene, podprle datacijo nekropole v mlajše obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč, tj. v čas od sredine 11. do 9. stol. pr. n. št. (*sl. 1*).[5] Od te časovne opredelitve odstopa le grob 34, za katerega je radiokarbonsko datiranje podalo pri 95,4% verjetnosti časovni okvir 1427–1283 calBC.[6] Glede na njegovo lego na grobišču v neposredni bližini groba 35[7], ki je z enakim odstotkom verjetnosti radiokarbonsko datiran v časovni okvir 1056–905 calBC, kot tudi glede na le nekoliko bolj oddaljena grobova 50 in 51, katerih radiokarbonsko datiranje prav tako kaže na čas 1052–912 oz. 1042–903 calBC, domnevamo, da je bil vzorec iz groba 34 kontaminiran in da je zato

1 S. Pahič 1960; isti 1962–63; isti 1975, 53; isti 1981; isti 1985; Oman, 1981; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, 57, T. 1: 7–15; 2: 14–17; Teržan 1990, 36–43, sl. 4; 6.

2 Pahič 1962–63; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, T. 1: 7–15; Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 299–303; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 677–681, sl. 19; 45; glej tu Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas; Štamfelj.

3 S. Pahič 1960; isti 1975; isti 1985; Gabrovec 1983, 57, T. 2: 14–17; V. Pahič 1988–89.

4 Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič; Koprivnik, Teržan.

5 Črešnar et al. 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–697, sl. 32.

6 Črešnar et al. 2014, 306–307, sl. 16.2.4.

7 Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič, sl. 1.

GRAČIČ BELOW BRINJEVA GORA – A NECROPOLIS OF THE URNFIELD CULTURE
III. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE

Biba Teržan

The urnfield cemetery is located on the rise near the hamlet of Gračič and right beneath the prehistoric settlement of Brinjeva gora, the remains of which have been excavated in the fifties and the sixties of the 20th century by Stanko Pahič. The ceramic and metal finds indicate that the Brinjeva gora had been settled already from the period of transition from the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Br A2/B1), while its occupancy was particularly intensive in the Late Bronze Age or the Urnfield period as well as in the time of the Early Iron Age (Ha C/D1).[1] Hence, there can be no doubt that the graves near Gračič, but also the somewhat older tumulus from Brezje (Br B1),[2] must have pertained precisely to the mentioned settlement of Brinjeva gora. The chronological position of the necropolis at Gračič to the Late Bronze Age, and mainly into the younger Urnfield period, has been defined already by its excavator Stanko Pahič as well as later by his son Vitko.[3] Nevertheless, the present integral publication of the cemetery[4] gives us the opportunity to delineate its chronological sequence more precisely.

The dating of the Gračič necropolis to the younger part of the Urnfield period, that is, to the time from the middle of the 11th to the 9th century BC has been confirmed by all but one radiocarbon analyses of the calcined human bone samples taken from five graves (*fig. 1*).[5] The grave 34 is the only exception, as its radiocarbon dating yielded a date range of 1427–1283 cal BC at 95.4% probability.[6] However, the grave 35[7], which was located in the immediate neighbourhood of the former, has been radiocarbon dated to the period

1 S. Pahič 1960; id. 1962–63; id. 1975, 53; id. 1981; id. 1985; Oman, 1981; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, 57, Pls. 1: 7–15; 2: 14–17; Teržan 1990, 36–43, figs. 4; 6.

2 Pahič 1962–63; Gabrovec 1983, 42–45, Pl. 1: 7–15; Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 299–303; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 677–681, figs. 19; 45; see here Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas; Štamfelj.

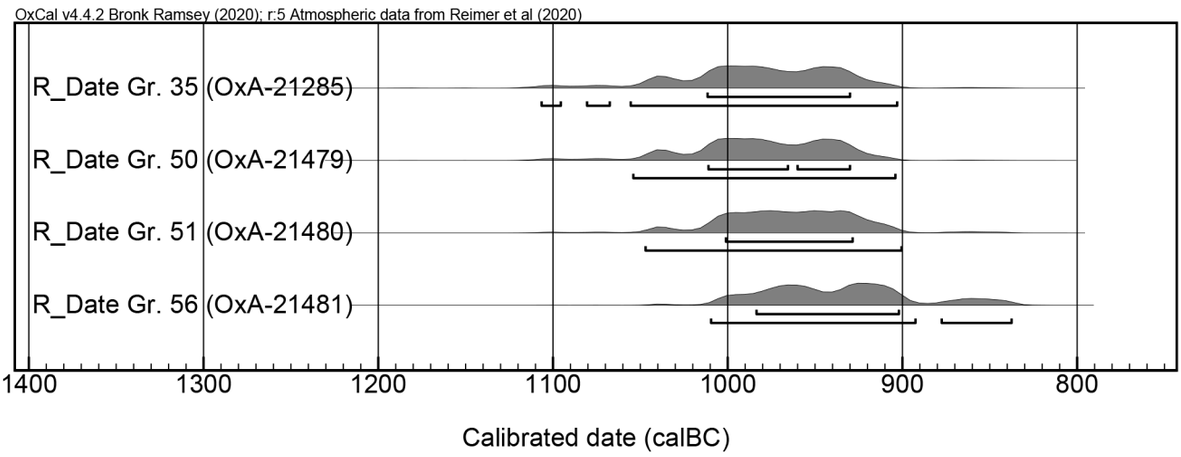
3 S. Pahič 1960; id. 1975; id. 1985; Gabrovec 1983, 57, Pl. 2: 14–17; V. Pahič 1988–89.

4 See here Koprivnik, Gračič; Koprivnik, Teržan.

5 Črešnar et al. 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–697, fig. 32.

6 Črešnar et al. 2014, 306–307, fig. 16.2.4.

7 See here Koprivnik, Gračič, fig. 1



Slika 1. Gračič, radiokarbonske datacije štirih grobov (ponovna kalibracija po Črešnar et al. 2014).
Figure 1. Gračič cemetery; results of radiocarbon analysis from four graves (newly calibrated after Črešnar et al. 2014).

njegova datacija neustrezna. Na ta zaključek nas ni navedla le zelo skladna slika radiokarbonskega datiranja vseh štirih omenjenih gračiških grobov (*sl. 1*), temveč tudi kronološka analiza grobnih pridatkov, ki jo na tem mestu na kratko predstavljamo. Le-ta temelji na najbolj zanesljivih kronoloških indikatorjih, kot so bronasti deli nošnje in nakita – fibule, igle in nekatere zvrsti obročastega nakita.

FIBULE

Kot je pokazala celostna kombinacijska analiza grobnih pridatkov, so fibule zastopane sorazmerno pogosto (11%)[8] in sodijo med značilne elemente bogatejše ženske noše, ki jo razen fibul označuje obročasti nakit, predvsem ovratnice in pa obročki/trakasti obročki oz. uhani. Glede na posamezne sestavine nakita, bodisi z ovratnicami bodisi z obročki/lasnimi obročki ali uhani, pa so fibule opredeljene kot označevalni element IV. vrste noše[9], čeprav so zastopane tudi v okviru noš II. in III. vrste. Vendar pa se v okviru teh noš pojavljajo različni tipi fibul, ki omogočajo njihovo podrobnejšo opredelitev. Med fibulami v gračiških grobovih prevladujejo očalaste fibule, vendar v več variantah, zastopani pa so tudi drugi tipi, kot npr. fibula z listasto oblikovanim lokom in pa ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom.

[8] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d.
[9] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

1056–905 cal BC with the same percentage of probability. Moreover, the radiocarbon datings of somewhat more distant graves 50 and 51 similarly point to the time period 1052–912 cal BC and 1042–903 cal BC respectively. Thus, in regard to the position of the grave 34 within the cemetery, we suppose that the related sample could be contaminated and consequently its dating is inaccurate. Such conclusion is based not only on the conclusive radiocarbon dating results of the surrounding graves at the Gračič cemetery (*fig. 1*), but also on the chronological analysis of the grave-goods, presented further below. The latter has been chiefly conducted on the bronze attire or jewellery objects, that is, on fibulae, pins and on some of the ring-shaped ornaments, all of which offer us one of the most precise indications in chronological sense.

FIBULAE

The integral combination analysis of the grave-goods showed, that the fibulae are relatively well represented (11%)[8] and can be seen as a characteristic feature of a rich female costume, which beside the fibulae contained also the ring-shaped ornaments, represented mostly by necklaces and rings/band circlets or earrings. In the typological classification of attires,[9] fibulae represent a characteristic component of the fourth (IV.) attire type, whether in combination with necklaces or with rings/earrings, but appear also both in the second (II.) and the third (III.) attire group. However, different types of fibulae can be present within the particular attire groups, enabling in this way a more detailed definition of the latter. Among the fibulae from the graves of the Gračič necropolis the spectacle fibulae of various variants prevail, whereas other fibula types are present as well, such as for example the fibula with a leaf-shaped bow and the fibula with a twisted bow.

[8] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d.
[9] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

Očalaste fibule s spiralno osmico – tipa Maribor[10]

Čeprav so očalaste fibule v gračiških grobovih povečini ohranjene le fragmentarno, lahko kot fibule tipa Maribor opredelimo primerke iz groba 9 (*Tab. 4: 1*), groba 30 (*Tab. 11: 1*), groba 37 (*Tab. 14: 3*), groba 60 (*Tab. 19: 5*) in groba 77 (*Tab. 23: 4*). Med njimi je zaradi izstopajočega bogastva pridatkov za kronološka vprašanja najbolj pomemben grob 30, v katerem sta bili po vsej verjetnosti pokopani osebi ženskega in moškega spola. Ker je bilo časovno mesto tega groba že večkrat predmet razprave, naj le na kratko podamo argumente za njegovo datacijo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1.[11] Zanjo so merodajne predvsem igle, ki so zastopane v grobu v treh primerkih: Igli z vodoravnimi žlebovi okrašeno veliko vazasto glavico (*Tab. 11: 15*) je najti primerjave med iglami horizonta Domamyslice-Klentnice na Moravskem, vendar gračiška nima tako izrazito oblikovanega cilindričnega vratu kot moravski primerki, temveč stožčastega, zaradi česar spominja na nekatere primerke igel variante Velem tipa Etting (po S. Pabst),[12] s katerimi jo druži tudi vodoravna profiliranost vazaste glavice. V sestavu groba 30 zatorej predstavlja element, ki se navezuje na tradicijo starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, kar navaja na njeno okvirno datacijo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1. Podobno velja tudi za drugo iglo iz taistega groba 30, ki sodi h posebni varianti kijastih igel, poimenovani tudi cigaraste (*Tab. 11: 14*). Tudi ta igla stoji v tradiciji starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, kajti podobne primerke je najti že od stopnje Bd D/Ha A dalje na območju od severne Italije preko vzhodnih Alp do Moravske in Panonije, le maloštevilne pa se najdejo še v okviru stopnje Ha B1.[13] Tretja igla iz groba 30 ima bikonično glavico in odebeljen, psevdotordiran vrat (*Tab. 11: 13*) in je pripisana lokalni varianti igel tipa Marco, ki predstavlja značilni tip igel v Benečiji in na Trentinskem v času stopnje »Bronzo Finale 2/3« po italijanski kronološki shemi (oz. Ha A2/Ha B1). Vendar je Martina Blečić Kavur

[10] Za tipološko opredelitev glej Betzler 1974, 149, op. 6; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Karta 4; Pabst 2011, 211, 222, Abb. 8: 3; ista 2012, 109–110, 398, Abb. 12, Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 38s, Abb. 7.

[11] Kar se opredelitve in datiranja posameznih faz stopenj Ha A in Ha B tiče, jih povzemamo in razumemo v smislu korigirane kronologije H. Müller-Karpeja (1959) s strani V. Rychnerja (1995, 483, Abb. 24).

[12] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184–185, Tab. 1: 3; Teržan 1990, 92, op. 347; Říhovsky 1979, Taf. 56: 1489; Pabst 2012, 109, 409, Liste 62 d, Karte 39,4.

[13] Prim. V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, Tab. 1: 1; Kasseroler 1959, 222, Abb. 390; 365; 399; Taf. 39: 341–342, 399; Podborsky 1970, Taf. 13: 15, 16, 19; Řihovsky 1979, 95–100, Taf. 27: 491–492; Říhovsky 1983, 32–36, Taf. 15: 355; Carancini 1975, Taf. 49: 1518–1519.

Spectacle fibulae with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight – type Maribor[10]

The spectacle fibulae in the graves of the Gračič cemetery are in most cases preserved only in fragments, nevertheless examples of the Maribor spectacle fibula type could be identified in the grave 9 (*Pl. 4: 1*), grave 30 (*Pl. 11: 1*), grave 37 (*Pl. 14: 3*), grave 60 (*Pl. 19: 5*) and grave 77 (*Pl. 23: 4*). Among them the case of the grave 30, which most probably contained both a female and a male burial, is without a doubt the most relevant for chronological aspects, due to its wealth of grave-goods. The chronological position of this grave has been discussed already several times, thus we present here only briefly the arguments in favour of its dating in the Ha A2/B1 period.[11] Decisive in this regard is especially the presence of three different pins in the grave. The pin with a vase-shaped head, which is decorated with horizontal grooves (*Pl. 11: 15*), can be compared with the pins from the Domamyslice-Klentnice horizon in the Moravia. However, contrary to the Moravian examples, which feature a distinct cylindrical form of the neck, the pin from Gračič shows a somewhat more conically shaped neck. Such characteristic relates the discussed pin to some of the examples of the Velem variant of the Etting type pins (according to S. Pabst),[12] the resemblance of which can be seen also in the horizontally structured decoration of vase-shaped head. In the overall composition of the grave 30, the vase-headed pin therefore represents an object, which conveys the tradition of the early Urnfield period and additionally supports the proposed dating of the grave to the Ha A2/B1 period. The same holds as well for the second pin in the grave 30, which can be classified as a special variant of club-shaped pins and is designated also as the cigar-like pin (*Pl. 11: 14*). This pin likewise stands in the tradition of the early Urnfield period, as similar examples appear already from the Br D/Ha A period onwards on the territory from the northern Italy across the eastern Alps and all the way to the Moravia and the Pannonian Plain, while only few specimens can be found

[10] For its typological definition see Betzler 1974, 149, note 6; Teržan 1990, 210–211, Map 4; Pabst 2011, 211, 222, Abb. 8: 3; ead. 2012, 109–110, Abb. 12; 398, Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 38s, Abb. 7.

[11] As regards the definition and the chronological position of single phases within the Ha A and Ha B periods, they are based on and understood in the sense of the updated chronological scheme of H. Müller-Karpe (1959) by V. Rychner (1995, 483, Abb. 24).

[12] V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184–185, T. 1: 3; Teržan 1990, 92, note 347; Říhovsky 1979, Taf. 56: 1489; Pabst 2012, 109, 409, Liste 62 d, Karte 39,4.

iz igel tipa Marco upravičeno izločila skupino igel z izrazito odebeljenim vratom ter jih združila v posebno varianto, ki jo je poimenovala varianta Velika Gorica. Take igle so znane namreč iz grobov iz Velike Gorice in Dobove, pa tudi iz Ruš in pa z Gračiča, kjer so zastopane z več primerki (*Tab. 8: 4; 11: 13; 14: 5*). Za večino teh igel velja, da se nahajajo v sklopu grobnih celot stopnje Ha B1.[14]

Prav tako starinski pridih daje grobu 30 fragment (ali fragmenta) dvorezne britve s predrtim držajem (*Tab. 11: 17, 16?*), saj so bile takšne britve značilni kos toaletnega pribora v obdobju stopenj Bd D/Ha A.[15] Razen britve sta v grobu 30 tudi dva neobičajna predmeta, in sicer jermenska razdelilca ali obeska trolistne deteljičaste oblike (*Tab. 11: 11–12*). Enak kos izhaja tudi iz groba 196 z nekropole Békásmegyer v Budimpešti, ki je na osnovi igle s cilindrično narebreno glavico tipa Fels pri Wagramu (po Řihovskem) prav tako datiran v čas Ha A2/B1.[16]

Če se ozremo še na ženske pridatke v grobu 30, izstopa bogata fibula s spiralno osmico, ki je dodatno okrašena z obeski iz verižic (*Tab. 11: 1*). Z enakimi verižicami je okrašena tudi očalasta fibula z majhno osmico iz groba 35 (*Tab. 13: 12*), ki je radiokarbonsko datiran med 1056–905 calBC (*sl. 1*).[17] Najboljšo primerjavo pa ima fibula iz gračiškega groba 30 v grobu 32 s Pobrežja (*sl. 2b*). Z enakimi obeski je okrašena tudi pozamenterijska fibula iz groba 127 na Pobrežju in pa pozamenterijska ter očalasta fibula z navadno osmico[18] iz depoja Ib iz Velem Szentvida, kar podpira datacijo teh fibul v časovno stopnjo Ha B1, kot je že pred leti predlagal S. Pahič.[19] Pomenljivo

still in the time of Ha B1 period.[13] The third pin from the grave 30 features a biconical head and a thickened part of the neck, decorated with pseudo-torsion (*Pl. 11: 13*). It can be classified as a local variant of the Marco-type pins, which represent a pin type, characteristic of the Veneto and Trentino regions in the time of the "Bronzo Finale 2/3" horizon according to the Italian chronological scheme (or in the Ha A2/B1 period respectively). However, the group of pins with markedly thickened neck has now been justifiably separated from the pins of the Marco type by Martina Blečić Kavur, who also defined them as a special variant – the so-called Velika Gorica variant. Such pins are namely known from the graves in Velika Gorica and Dobova, but also from Ruše as well as Gračič, where several examples are attested (*Pls. 8: 4; 11: 13; 14: 5*). The majority of these pins can be found within the grave units of the Ha B1 period.[14]

The impression of a greater age of the grave 30 is given also by the fragment (or two fragments) of the double-edged razor with an openwork handle (*Pl. 11: 17, 16?*), as such razors represent the characteristic toilet instrument in the time of Br D–Ha A periods.[15] Besides the razor also two quite unusual objects have been found in the grave 30, representing harness strap dividers or trefoil pendants of a clover-like shape (*Pl. 11: 11–12*). Identical object is present also in the grave 196 at the necropolis of Békásmegyer in Budapest, which can be as well dated in the Ha A2/B1 period on the basis of the Fels am Wagram type pin (according to Říhovský) with cylindrically ribbed head.[16]

Taking into consideration also the grave-goods associated with female interment in the grave 30, the decorative spectacle fibula with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight, additionally embellished with pendent ring chains, clearly stands out (*Pl. 11: 1*). The same ornamental ring chains decorate the spectacle

14 Carancini 1975, 203–204, Taf. 46: 1421–1425; 109 E; Colonna 2006, 68, Tav. 13: 3–6; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 4; Teržan 1990, 91–92; Črešnar 2006, 142–143, sl. 34; Blečić Kavur 2011, 58, Fig. 10; ista 2014, 72–84, 202 (Lista), sl. 40; 44–45.

15 Müller-Karpe 1959, 102, Abb. 10: 3; 21: 10–11; 37: 8; Jockenhövel 1971, 55 ss, Taf. 5; 6: 57–61; 8: 80; 82; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 2; Weber 1996, 207–212, Taf. 44: 439–440.

16 Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 119–120, 265, Typentaf. 12: 25; Taf. 87: 7–8. Podobni trolistni deteljičasti primerki izvirajo tudi iz Tolmina, glej Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 21: 9; 72: 11; 100: 19.

17 Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, sl. 26.2.6–7.

18 Očalasta fibula sodi k tipu Gyermely po Pabst (2011, 204–218, Abb. 3; 7: 10; ista 2012, 33–36, Abb. 2: 3; 235–237, Abb. 43: 10, Karte 6). Za pozamenterijske fibule glej tudi Pabst 2011, 209–211, Abb. 8; ista 2012, 403–405, Liste 59, Karte 35.

19 S. Pahič 1972, 15, 63, Karta, Tab. 7: 17; 27: 7; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, Tab. 1: 6; Moszolics 1985, 211–213, Taf. 231 B; Nagy, Ilon, Revesz 2008, 17; Pabst 2011, 207–210, Abb. 7; ista 2012, 227–237, Abb. 39; 43: 1, 10. Fibule tipa Maribor je tudi Christopher Pare uvrstil med vodilne tipe stopnje Ruše I njegove revidirane kronološke sheme za Ruše, glej Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 4.

13 Cfr. V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 1; Kasseroler 1959, 222, Abb. 390; 365; 399, Taf. 39: 341–342, 399; Podborsky 1970, Taf, 13: 15, 16, 19; Řihovsky 1979, 95–100, Taf. 27: 491–492; Říhovsky 1983, 32–36, Taf. 15: 355; Carancini 1975, Taf. 49: 1518–1519.

14 Carancini 1975, 203–204, Taf. 46: 1421–1425; 109 E; Colonna 2006, 68, Tav. 13: 3–6; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 4; Teržan 1990, 91–92; Črešnar 2006, 142–143, fig. 34; Blečić Kavur 2011, 58, fig. 10; Blečić Kavur 2014, 72–84, 202: List 8, figs. 40; 44–45.

15 Müller-Karpe 1959, 102, Abb. 10: 3; 21: 10–11; 37: 8; Jockenhövel 1971, 55 ff, Taf. 5; 6: 57–61; 8: 80; 82; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 184, T. 1: 2; Weber 1996, 207–212, Taf. 44: 439–440.

16 Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 119–120, 265, Typentaf. 12: 25; Taf. 87, 7–8. Similar trefoil clover-shaped pendants are known also from Tolmin; cfr. Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 21: 9; 72: 11; 100: 19.

se zdi, da se v treh od petih gračiških grobov z očalasto fibulo s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor nahajajo tudi spiralasto zvite žičnate cevčice, tako imenovani saltaleoni (*Tab. 11: 7–8; 19: 7; 23: 3*), kar prav tako velja za grob 35 iz Pobrežja. Gre torej za prav specifično kombinacijo nakita, pri čemer bi lahko saltaleoni bili del naglavnega okrasa, podobno kot je na primer izpričano v nekaterih sočasnih japodskih in pa makedonskih grobovih z očalastimi fibulami, kot npr. pri I., II. in IV. vrsti ženske noše v Vergini.[20] Ta podobnost med tako oddaljenimi področji pa ni edina, saj so bile še zlasti očalaste fibule tipa Maribor, ki so specifične prav za ruško skupino v Pohorskem Podravju, razširjene tudi na področju med Jadranskim in Egejskim morjem, in sicer v pasu vzdolž kasnejše rimske ceste »Via Egnatia«, tj. na območju današnje južne Albanije in Makedonije (*sl. 2a*). Kako razložiti tovrstne podobnosti med tako oddaljenimi kraji, ostaja zagoneten problem, a verjetno jih lahko povežemo z migracijskimi tokovi, ki so zajeli širše območje Balkana in Karpatske kotline na prelomu 2. v 1. tisočletje pr. n. št.[21]

Po tem kratkem prikazu o kronološkem mestu pridatkov tako moškega kot ženskega značaja v grobu 30 se ne zdi sporno, da je njegovo mesto iskati v času Ha A2/Ha B1, kar lahko posplošimo tudi za ostale gračiške grobove z očalasto fibulo s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor. Njihova razporeditev na grobišču pa daje namige o nastanku in strukturiranosti celotnega grobišča (*sl. 7–8*). Grobu 30 kot dvojnemu grobu moškega in ženske in hkrati enemu izmed najbogatejših grobov je pripadalo mesto na vrhu vzpetine (*Tab. 11; sl. 7–8*)[22]. V njegovi neposredni bližini leži grob 9, torej drugi grob z očalasto fibulo istega tipa, ki pa je bolj skromen, saj je vseboval od kovinskih pridatkov poleg fragmenta fibule le še bronast obroček (*Tab. 4: 1–2*). Ta dva groba, ki glede na lego in pridani fibuli kažeta na njuno ozko časovno, verjetno pa tudi sorodstveno povezavo, tvorita najstarejše jedro severozahodne skupine grobov na grobišču. Le nekaj deset metrov proti vzhodu, a še vedno v vrhnjem delu vzpetine leži grob 37 (*Tab. 14: 3–4*), za katerega se zdi, da tvori skupaj z grobom 38 (*Tab. 14: 5*)[23] drugo jedro manjše skupine grobov (*sl. 7*). Glede na fibulo in iglo ta dva grobova ne moreta biti

fibula with small figure-of-eight from the grave 35 (*Pl. 13: 12*), which has been radiocarbon dated in the period 1056–905 cal BC (*fig. 1*).[17] However, the best analogy for the mentioned fibula from the grave 30 at Gračič represents the example from the grave 32 at Pobrežje (*fig. 2b*). The same type of pendent decoration appears on the passementerie-type fibula from the grave 127 at Pobrežje as well as on the passementerie-type and spectacle fibula with simple figure-of-eight[18] from the hoard Ib at Velem-Szentvid. All these examples accord well with the dating of such fibulae in the Ha B1 period, what has been suggested years ago already by S. Pahič.[19] Significantly, three out of five graves from Gračič contain besides the spectacle fibula with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight of the Maribor type also bronze tubes of spirally coiled wire or so-called saltaleoni (*Pls. 11: 7–8; 19: 7; 23: 3*). The combination of both objects is present as well in the grave 35 from Pobrežje. We could therefore speak of a specific jewellery combination with the saltaleoni representing parts of a headdress, as is the case in several contemporaneous graves from the Iapodic area. The same combination is attested also in the Macedonian graves with spectacle fibulae, for example within the first, second and fourth type of female attire in the cemetery of Vergina.[20] However, the described affinity in the female attire between so distant areas is not the only one. In particular, the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type, which are otherwise specific especially for the Ruše group in the Pohorsko Podravje region, have been distributed also over the area between the Adriatic and the Aegean Sea, in the territory along the later road of "Via Egnatia", that is, in the nowadays regions of southern Albania and Macedonia (*fig. 2a*). The explanation of these similarities among so distant areas remains elusive, but should be most probably associated with the waves of migration taking over

[20] Prim. S. Pahič 1972, Tab. 8: 13; Pabst 2011, 213–215, Abb. 10–11; ista 2012, 228, Tab. 20; 137–151, Abb. 14–16, Beilage 1; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 57 ss, Abb. 9–11.

[21] Na tem mestu ne moremo odpreti diskusije o tej problematiki, glej npr. Pabst 2011, 217–218, Abb. 8; ista 2012, 326–327 in tudi Hänsel 2012–2013.

[22] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4; 9–10.

[23] V grobu 38 je namreč enaka igla s psevdotordiranim odebeljenim vratom, kot je ena izmed igel v grobu 30.

[17] Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307–308, Sl. 26.2.6–7.

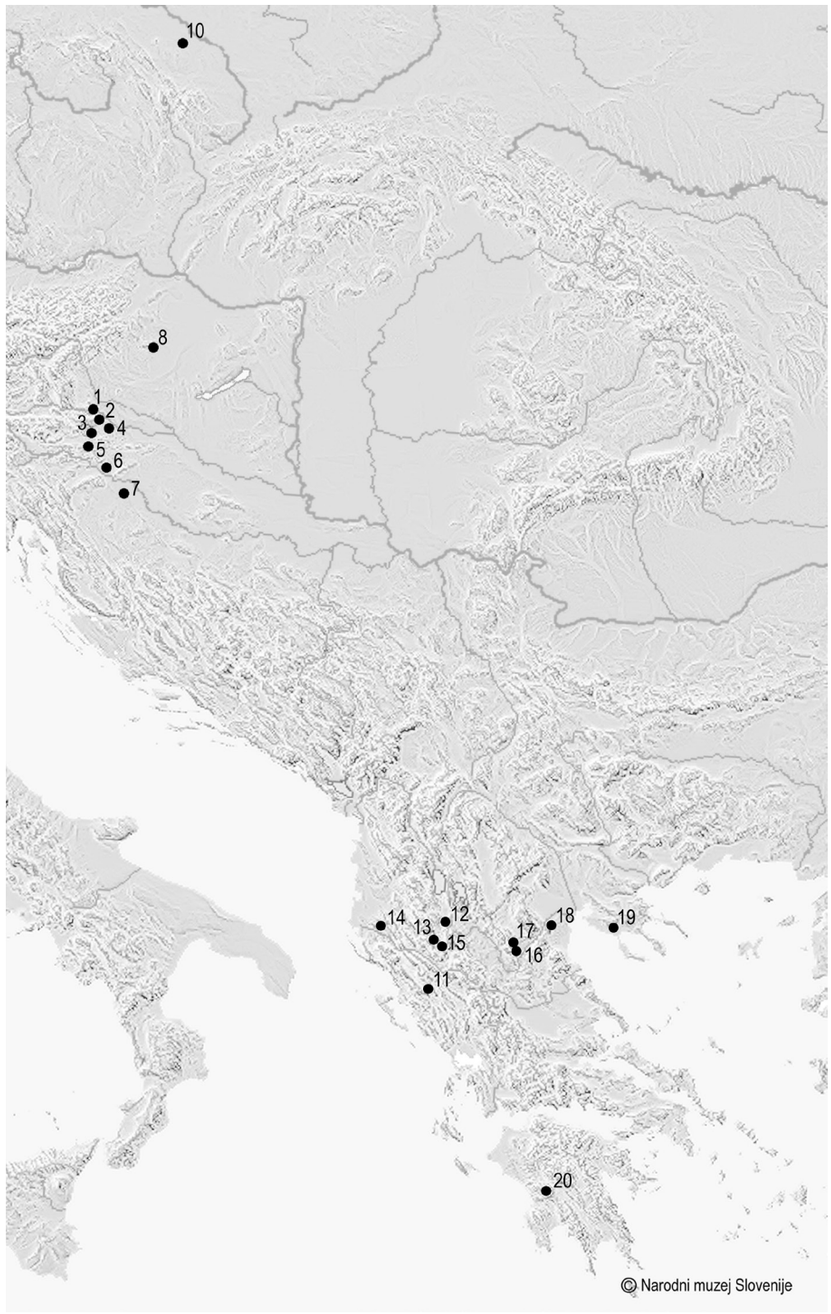
[18] The spectacle fibula can be classified as the Gyermely type according to Pabst (2011, 204–218, Abb. 3; 7: 10; 2012, 33–36, Abb. 2:3; 235–237, Abb. 43: 10, Karte 6). For the passementerie-type fibulae see also Pabst 2011, 209–211, Abb. 8; ead. 2012, 403–405, Liste 59, Karte 35.

[19] Pahič 1972, 15, 63 Map, T. 7: 17; 27: 7; V. Pahič 1988–1989, 185, T. 1: 6; Moszolics 1985, 211–213, Taf. 231B; Nagy, Ilon, Revesz 2008, 17; Pabst 2011, 207–210, Abb. 7; ead. 2012, 227–237, Abb. 39; 43: 1, 10. The spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type were classified by Christopher Pare as the leading type of the Ruše I phase in his revised chronological scheme for the Ruše cemetery, see Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 4.

[20] Cfr. Pahič 1972, T. 8: 13; Pabst 2011, 213–215, Abb. 10–11; ead. 2012, 228, T. 20; 137–151, Abb. 14–16, Beilage 1; Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 57 ss, Abb. 9–11.

Slika 2a. Karta razprostranjenosti očalastih fibul tipa Maribor (po Betzler 1974, 149, op. 6; Teržan 1990, 210-211, Karta 4; Pabst 2012, 398 Liste 47, Karte 31; Bräuning, Kilian Dirlmeier 2013, 322 Liste 7, Abb. 7) (priprava karte: V. Svetličič).

Figure 2a. Distribution map of spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type (according to Betzler 1974, 149; Teržan 1990, 210-211, Karta 4; Pabst 2012, 398, Liste 47, Karte 31 and Bräuning, Kilian Dirlmeier 2013, 322, Liste 7, Abb. 7) (prepared by V. Svetličič).



1. Maribor, Mladinska ulica, Slo,
2. Pobrežje pri Mariboru, Slo,
3. Brinjeva gora – Gračič, Slo (T. 4: 1; 11: 1; 14: 3; 19: 5; 23: 4),
4. Hajdina pri Ptuju, Slo,
5. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, Slo,
6. Dobova, Slo,
7. Velika Gorica, Hr,
8. Velem Szentvid, H,
9. Madžarska, n.n., H,
10. Witovice, Pl,
11. Vodhine, Gjirokaster, Al,
12. Barç, Korçë, Al,
13. Luaras, Kolonjë, Al,
14. Löfkend, Al,
15. Prodan, Al,
16. Aiani, Gr,
17. Kozani, Gr,
18. Vergina, Gr,
19. Halkidika, Gr,
20. Adritsiana, Gr.

mnogo mlajša od groba 30. Nasprotno pa grobova 60 in 77 ležita nižje na pobočju, na jugovzhodnem delu grobišča, a se zdi, kot da flankirata skupino grobov, ki so razporejeni med njima (*sl. 7)*. Zato naša domneva, da je imel grob 60 glede na pozicijo ob vrhnjem robu jugovzhodne skupine podobno vlogo kot grob 30 na severozahodu grobišča in grob 37 na severovzhodu, namreč kot začetnik oz. najstarejši v odnosu do grobov, ki so razporejeni po pobočju navzdol do groba 77. Hkrati pa ne gre prezreti, da tako žensko osebo groba 30 kot tisto groba 60 posebej označujejo tudi kosi obročastega nakita in pa simbolni obeski kot je trapezoidni/ antropomorfni obesek v grobu 30 in obesek v obliki kolesa z vpisanim križem v grobu 60, kar kaže na njun poseben oz. visok družbeni pomen (*Tab. 11: 9; 19: 4*)[24].

[24] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

the areas of the Balkan peninsula and Carpathian Basin at the transition between the second and first millennium BC.[21]

After this short discursion on the chronological position of grave-goods, both male and female in character, from the grave 30, it can be said that the dating of the latter in the Ha A2/B1 period seems indisputable. Such chronological placement can be generally applied also to other graves from Gračič cemetery containing the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight. Moreover, their distribution within the cemetery gives indications about the beginning and structuration of the entire necropolis (*figs. 7–8*). The

[21] Discussion on the subject would reach beyond the scope of this contribution. See e.g. Pabst 2011, 217–218, fig. 8; ead. 2012, 326–327 and also Hänsel 2012–2013.

Slika 2b. Očalasta fibula tipa Maribor iz groba 32 s Pobrežja (Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, inv. št. A1050).
Figure 2b. Spectacle fibula of the Maribor type from Pobrežje, grave 32 (Maribor Regional Museum, invent. no. A1050).

location at the top of the cemetery rising ground had been reserved for the grave 30 with double interment of a man and a woman, which represents also one of the wealthiest graves at the cemetery (*Pl. 11; figs. 7–8*)[22]. In its immediate neighbourhood lay the grave 9, likewise containing the spectacle fibula of the Maribor type, but with more modest metal inventory as besides the fragment of the fibula only an additional bronze circlet has been discovered (*Pl. 4: 1–2*). Considering their position and the presence of Maribor type spectacle fibulae, both of these graves imply their close temporal and probably also family relation. In this way they represent the oldest nucleus of the north-western group of graves at the cemetery. Some ten meters towards the east, but still in the upper part of the cemetery rise, the grave 37 was located (*Pl. 14: 3–4*), which, together with the grave 38 (*Pl. 14: 5*),[23] seems to form a small nucleus of a group of graves (*sl. 7)*. In view of the fibula and the pin, present in these two graves, they cannot be much younger than the grave 30. In a different manner, the graves 60 and 77 lie lower on the slope, in the south-eastern part of the cemetery, but they nevertheless give the impression as if they would flank the group of the graves, lying between them (*sl. 7)*. This leads us to suppose that the grave 60, positioned at the upper edge of the south-eastern grave-group, had a similar role as the grave 30 in the north-western part of the cemetery or the grave 37 in the north-east, that is, the role of the founder or the oldest among the group of graves, arranged down the slope as far as the grave 77. At the same time, also the affinities between the grave-goods denoting female interments both in the graves 30 and 60 should be considered. These are characterised by the examples of ring-shaped jewellery, but also by pendants of symbolic significance, like the trapezoid-shaped or anthropomorphic pendant in the case of the grave 30 or the wheel-shaped pendant with four spokes designating a cross, which was present in the grave 60. Such finds indicate a special or even high social position of both deceased persons buried in the mentioned graves (*Pls. 11: 9; 19: 4*)[24].

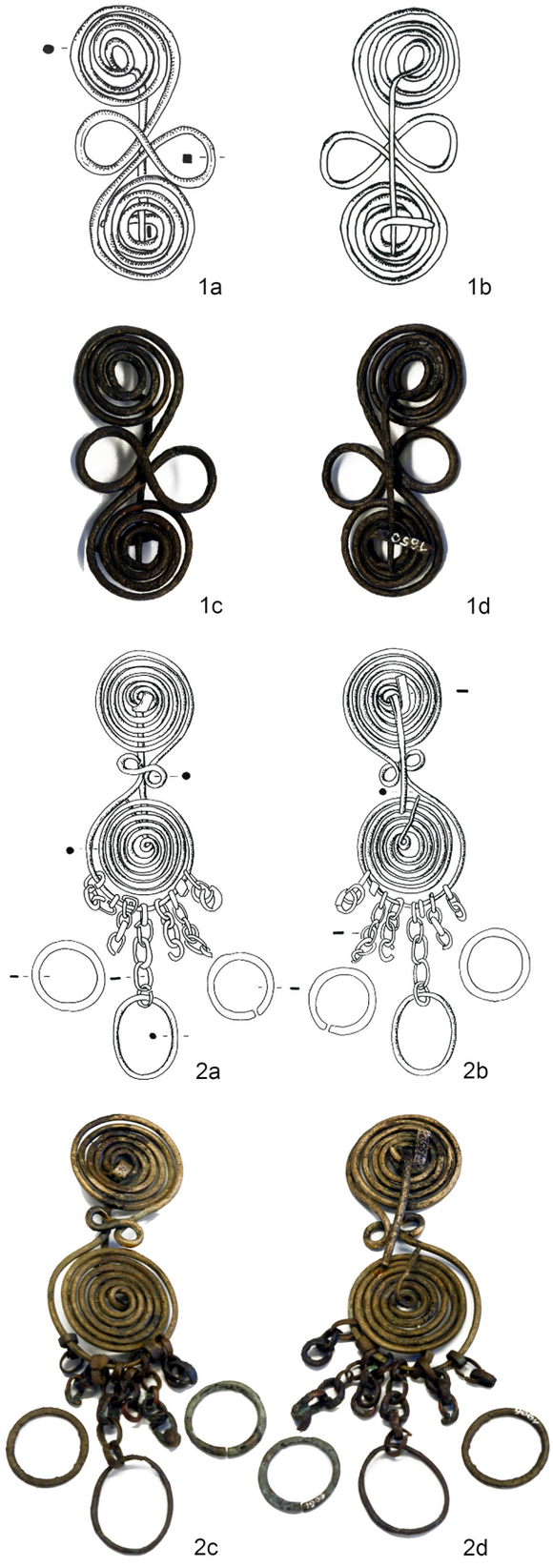
Očalaste fibule z majhno osmico – tipa Wels

Očalaste fibule z enojno osmico so za razliko od očalastih fibul s spiralno osmico tipa Maribor razširjene na zelo prostranem področju, med Baltiškim in Egejskim morjem, vendar je možno glede na njihovo velikost, presek žice, zlasti pri osmicah kot veznemu členu obeh spiralnih diskov, ter glede na izvedbo osmice razlikovati med številnimi lokalnimi

Spectacle fibulae with small figure-of-eight – type Wels

In contrast to the particular distribution of the spectacle fibulae with spirally-shaped figure-of-eight of

[22] See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 4; 9–10.
[23] The grave 38 contains namely the same pin with thickened neck decorated in psedo-torsion as one of the pins in the grave 30.
[24] See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.



Slika 3. Gračič, očalasti fibuli iz groba 5 (1a–d) in groba 35 (2a–d) (risba in foto D. Oman).
Figure 3. Gračič cemetery; two spectacle fibulae from the grave 35 (2a–d) and grave 5 (1a–d) (drawing and photography by D. Oman).

variantami, značilnimi za posamezne kulturne skupine in regije.[25]

Čeprav so očalaste fibule iz gračiških grobov, kot že omenjeno, le fragmentarno ohranjene z izjemo

[25] Nazadnje se je detajlno ukvarjala z očalastimi fibulami Pabst 2010; 2011; 2012, ki prinaša tudi izčrpno zgodovino raziskav tega tipa fibul z vso citirano starejšo literaturo.

the Maribor type, the spectacle fibulae with simple figure-of-eight are spread over an extremely wide area, between the Baltic region and the Aegean. However, taking into account the size of fibulae or the cross-section of their wire, especially in the figure-of-eight part of the fibula, but also considering the way in which the wire had been twisted into the figure-of-eight, it is possible to differentiate numerous local variants, which are characteristic of individual cultures, groups or regions.[25]

As already mentioned, the spectacle fibulae from the graves at Gračič are mostly preserved in fragments, the only exception being the example from the grave 35[26] (*Pls. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5*). Nevertheless, it is possible to recognize the round cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of the fibulae, as well as to discern the course of the wire in the figure-of-eight twist, the diagonal connection of which is placed on the front side of fibulae (*fig. 3: 2a–d*). According to Sabine Pabst these are the characteristics of spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the form A and correspond to the Wels spectacle fibula type. Such fibulae were distributed from Saxonia and all the way to Transylvania as well as beyond the area of Iron Gates, while they are particularly numerous exactly on the fringes of the southeastern Alpine region (*fig. 4*).[27] Their first occurrence is dated by S. Pabst in the time of the Ha B2/B3 period or in the 9th and 8th century BC, but they were still in use in the early Hallstatt period as can be deduced from some of the graves from Hallstatt.[28] However, the beginning of their use should now be revised on the basis of the radiocarbon dating result from the grave 35 at Gračič (1056–905 calBC) (*fig. 1*),[29] which demonstrates that the Wels spectacle fibula type appears as early as the Ha A2/B1 period or at least in the Ha B1 period, that is, in the late 11th and 10th century BC. Such dating is confirmed also by two band-shaped earrings from the grave 35, which are typologically congruent with the earrings from the above treated grave 30 and thus characteristic already of the Ha A2/B1 period. Interestingly, in both of the graves

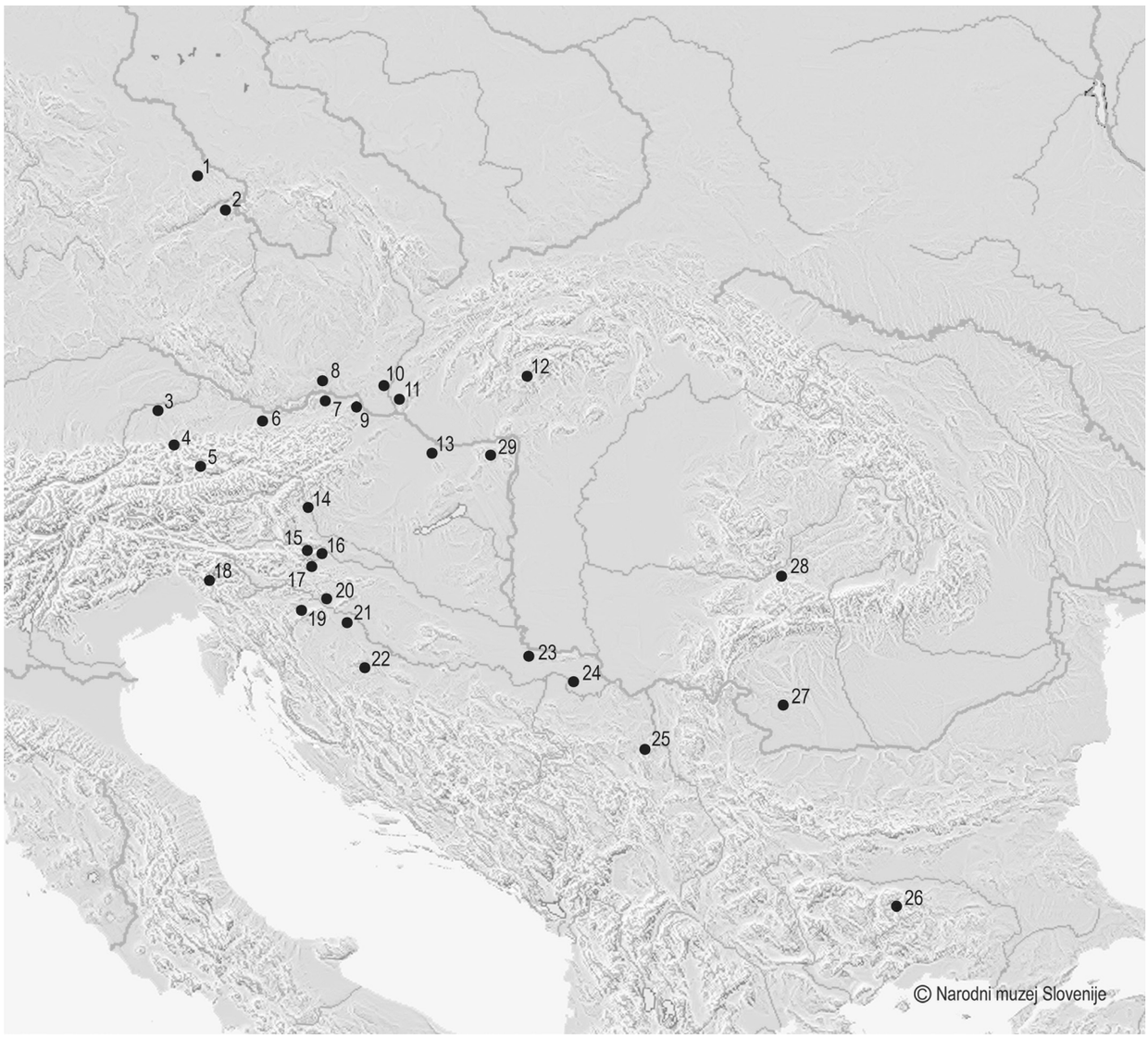
[25] Most recently, the spectacle fibulae have been treated in detail by Pabst 2010; 2011; 2012. In these works, also the history of research of spectacle fibulae can be found together with complete references to former studies on the subject.

[26] The fibula from the grave 35 was in the meantime fragmented (cfr. Gabrovec 1983, T. 2: 15; Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307, fig. 16.2.6: 1). Due to its good preservation it was however possible to join and stick the two fragments together again during the restoration process.

[27] Pabst 2010, 28–31, Abb. 2: 2; 5; ead. 2012, 22–29, Abb. 1: 2.

[28] Pabst 2012, 27–28, Liste 3, Karte 3.

[29] Črešnar *et al.* 2014, 307–308, fig. 16.2.6–7.



Slika 4. Karta razprostranjenosti očalastih fibul tipa Wels (povzeto in dopolnjeno po Pabst 2012, 376–377, Liste 3, Karte 3) (priprava karte: V. Svetličič).
Figure 4. Distribution map of spectacle fibulae of the Wells type (according to Pabst 2012, 376–377, Liste 3, Karte 3 with supplements) (prepared by V. Svetličič).

1. »Deutschenbora«, Meißen, D,
2. Světec, Teplice, Cz,
3. Margarethenberg, Neukirchen, Altötting, D,
4. Hellbrunnerberg, Salzburg, A,
5. Hallstatt, A,
6. Wells, A,
7. Franzhausen, St. Pölten, A,
8. Maiersch, Horn, A,
9. Leopoldsberg, Dunaj/Wien, A (Urban 1999, 210–213, Abb. 171: 2434),
10. Stillfried na Moravi, A,
11. Stupava, Bratislava, Sk (Novotna 2001, 54, Taf. 15: 117),
12. Očová, Zvolen, Sk (Novotna 2001, 54, Taf. 15: 116),
13. Gyor, H,
14. Graz, A (Kramer 2004, 74, Abb. 8; Tiefengraber 2015, 383),
15. Ruše, Slo (sl. 5: 1–2),
16. Pobrežje pri Mariboru, Slo,
17. Brinjeva gora – Gračič, Slo (sl. 3: 2a–d; T. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5),
18. Tolmin, Slo,
19. Malence, Slo,
20. Dobova, Slo (Stare 1975, T. 27: 9),
21. Velika Gorica, Hr (Stare 1957, Y 9: 3; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 104: 4; Karavanić 2009, 59, Pl. 53: 7; 57: 6),
22. Matijevići, Dvor na Uni, Hr,
23. Šarengrad, Ilok, Hr,
24. Gomolava, Hrtkovci, Srb (Vasić 1999, Taf. 15: 198, 200),
25. Žirovnica, Kragujevac, Srb (Vasić 1999, Taf. 18: 227),
26. Pavelsko, Smoljan, Bg (Gergova 1987, 52, Taf. 18: 225),
27. Gogoşu, Mehedinti, Ro,
28. Vinţu de Jos, Alba Iulia, Ro,
29. Gyermely, Komaron, H (Tarbay 2015, Pl. 6: 71).

fibule iz groba 35[26] (*Tab. 13: 12, 3; 21: 1; 22: 5*), pa je vendarle možno razpoznati, da je žica osmice okroglega preseka in da je oz. je bila spodvito

– so in the grave 35 as in the grave 30 – the pair of earrings is composed of one undecorated specimen and another with repoussé decoration (cfr. *Pls. 11: 5–6; 13: 10–11*). Moreover, the same combination of earring pair is attested also in the grave 33, containing the Wels spectacle fibula type as well (*Pl. 13:*

[26] Fibula iz groba 35 je bila medtem razlomljena v dva kosa (prim. Gabrovec 1983, T. 2: 15; Črešnar et al. 2014, 307, sl. 16.2.6: 1), a so jo pri restavriranju ponovno uspeli sestaviti in oba kosa zlepiti.

speljana, zato je njena diagonalna povezava »vidna« z zgornje strani fibule (*sl. 3: 2a–d*). To pa so značilnosti očalastih fibul kategorije A po klasifikaciji Sabine Pabst, in sicer njenega tipa Wels. Možno jih je zaslediti od Saške pa vse do Sedmograške in tudi še onstran Železnih vrat, a so posebej pogoste prav na obrobju jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora (*sl. 4*).[27] Za tovrstne fibule, ki so ostale v modi še v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju, kot je razvidno iz nekaterih grobov iz samega Hallstatta, pa njihov prvi pojav S. Pabst postavlja šele v čas stopnje Ha B2/B3 oz. v 9./8. stol. pr. n. št.[28] Takšno datacijo moramo prav na osnovi gračiških grobov, še zlasti groba 35, korigirati. Namreč kot kaže radiokarbonsko datiranje tega groba (1056–905 calBC) (*sl. 1*)[29] moramo začetni pojav tega tipa očalastih fibul postaviti že v čas Ha A2/B1 oz. vsaj v Ha B1, tj. v pozno 11.–10. stol. pr. n. št. Takšno datacijo podpirata tudi trakasta uhana iz groba 35, ki sta istega tipa kot uhana v zgoraj obravnavanem grobu 30, torej značilna že za stopnjo Ha A2/B1. Zanimivo je, da sta v obeh grobovih – tako v grobu 35 kot tudi v grobu 30 – zastopana po en neokrašen uhan in po en z bunčicami okrašen primerek (prim. *Tab. 11: 5–6; 13: 10–11*), enako kombinacijo uhanov pa izkazuje tudi grob 33, prav tako z očalasto fibulo tipa Wels (*Tab. 13: 2–4*)[30]. Tudi na Pobrežju so zastopane očalaste fibule s spodvito osmico tipa Wels, a žal brez ohranjenih grobnih celot.[31] Primerki tovrstnih fibul se nahajajo v grobovih 62 in 93 iz Ruš (*sl. 5: 1–2*)[32], ki – upoštevajoč kronološko shemo H. Müller-Karpeja – sodijo v čas Ha B1/B2 oz. v stopnjo II po Pareu.[33] Omembe vreden je tudi grob 2/1910 iz Velike Gorice, v katerem se nahaja poleg fragmenta domnevno očalaste fibule s spodvito osmico (tipa Wels) fragment sedlaste/harfaste fibule in polmesečasta britev tipa Oblekovice, kar podpira datacijo groba v Ha B1/B2.[34]

[27] Pabst 2010, 28–31, Abb. 2: 2; 5; ista 2012, 22–29, Abb. 1: 2.

[28] Pabst 2012, 27–28, Liste 3, Karte 3.

[29] Črešnar et al. 2014, 307–308, Fig. 16.2.6–7.

[30] Glej tudi tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

[31] Pahič 1972, Tab. 39: 2, 8, 10, 11.

[32] Za možnost ogleda originalov očalastih fibul iz Ruš in Hajdine in za vpogled v inventarno knjigo s primarnimi podatki, ki jih hrani muzej Joanneum v Gradcu/Grazu, se na tem mestu želimo zahvaliti kustosu Marku Meletu. Očalasta fibula z inv. štev. 1236 na *sl. 5: 2* izvira glede na inventarno knjigo iz groba 62 in pri Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 110 A ni objavljena. Fibula z inv. štev. 1197 na *sl. 5: 1* pa izvira iz groba 93, tako kot v objavi Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 111 H. Glej tudi Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

[33] Müller-Karpe 1959, 204–205, Abb. 40: 15, 24; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 25: 26.

[34] Žal se risba očalaste fibule pri Karavanić 2009, 59, Pl. 53, nekoliko razlikuje od tiste v objavi Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 104: 4, zato je atribucija te fibule tipu Wels negotova.

2–4)[30]. The spectacle fibulae with frontally connected figure-of-eight of the Wels type are known also from the Pobrežje cemetery, but unfortunately without the preserved grave-units.[31] Examples of such fibulae are present as well in the graves 62 and 93 from the Ruše cemetery (*fig. 5: 1–2*),[32] which according to the chronological scheme by H. Müller-Karpe could be placed in the Ha B1–B2 period or in the phase II according to Pare.[33] The grave 2/1910 from Velika Gorica should also be mentioned, as besides the fragment of the supposed spectacle fibula with frontally twisted figure-of-eight (of the Wels type) it contained the fragment of a saddle-shaped or harp fibula and a semi-lunate razor of the Oblekovice type, which all speak in favour of the dating of the grave to the Ha B1–B2 period.[34]

Yet on the mentioned cemeteries of the Ruše group also other types of spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight are present. On the cemetery of Pobrežje there are at least two graves containing the spectacle fibulae of the Gyermely type with the figure-of-eight of the form B according to Pabst, which are mostly characteristic of the northern Pannonnian territory and appear already in the Ha A2/B1 period.[35] The second type of spectacle fibulae, present in the Ruše group, features an angular cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of fibula instead of a circular one and is classified according to Pabst as the Ruše variant of the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type.[36] Such fibulae have been found in the grave 7 at Pobrežje[37] and in the graves 49 and 78 at Ruše (*fig. 5: 3*) in combination with

[30] See also here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

[31] Pahič 1972, T: 39: 2, 8, 10, 11.

[32] I would like to thank the curator Marko Mele for the possibility to examinate the originals of spectacle fibulae from the Ruše and Hajdina cemeteries and further to inspect the inventory book with primary data, all of which are kept by the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz. The spectacle fibula with invent. no. 1236, depicted on the *fig. 5: 2*, originates according to the inventory book from the grave 62 and was not published in Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 110 A. The fibula with invent. no. 1197, depicted on the *fig. 5: 1*, originates from the grave 93 as already published by Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 111 H. See also Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

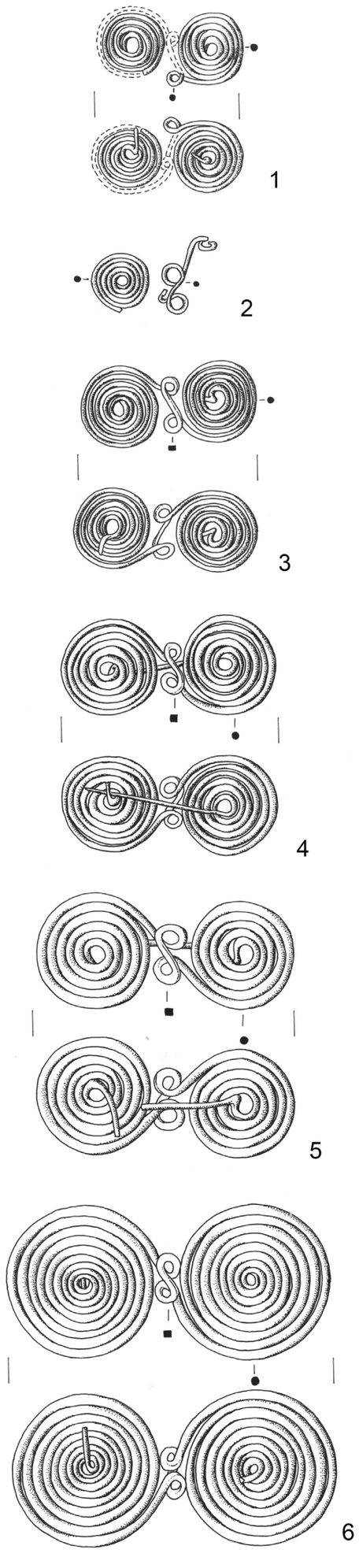
[33] Müller-Karpe 1959, 204–205, Abb. 40: 15, 24; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 25: 26.

[34] Unfortunately, the design of the spectacle fibula at Karavanić 2009, 59, Pl. 53 somewhat differentiates from the fibula published by Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 104: 4 and thus its attribution to the type Wels is uncertain. See also Weber 1996, 237–239.

[35] Pahič 1972, 40–42, 44, 46, T. 11: 7; 12: 10; Pabst 2010, 34, 45, Abb. 6; Pabst 2012, 33–35, Abb. 2: 2; 379, Karte 6.

[36] Pabst 2011, 29, 44, Abb. 2: 4; 4; ead. 2012, 26–27, Abb. 1: 4; 376, Karte 2.

[37] Pahič 1972, 23–24, T. 2: 10–11.



Slika 5. Ruše, očalaste fibule iz groba 93 (1), groba 62 (2) in groba 78 (3); Maribor – Mladinska ulica, očalaste fibule brez ohranjenih grobnih celot (4–6) (risbe D. Oman).
Figure 5. Ruše cemetery, spectacle fibulae from the grave 93 (1), grave 62 (2) and grave 78 (3); Maribor – cemetery at Mladinska ulica, spectacle fibulae without the preserved grave-units (4–6) (drawings by D. Oman).

the harp fibula,[38] whereas a similar combination can be found also in the grave from Viktorinova ulica at Ptuj.[39] Even though it seems possible that the former represent a subsequent development of the spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the form A and that they consequently came in fashion later as the spectacle fibulae of the Wels type, the radiocarbon dating result from the already mentioned grave at Viktorinova ulica in Ptuj[40] suggests that also spectacle fibulae with angularly forged figure-of-eight of the Šarengrad type, either the Ruše or the Sinošević variant, appear already before the Ha B2/B3 period, that is, in the period of Ha B1. Several examples of spectacle fibulae with an angular cross-section of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of the fibula appear also on the cemetery of Mladinska ulica in Maribor (*figs. 5: 4–6; 6*),[41] which is particularly notable for its abundant grave-goods, characteristic of the entire period from Ha B1 to Ha B3.[42] It seems significant, however, that such fibulae are absent in the graves discovered up to now at Gračič.

An earlier date for the appearance of the spectacle fibulae with frontally connected figure-of-eight is sustained also by the specimen from Sengkofen near Regensburg, the finding context of which can be dated in the Ha A2 period. This example has been set apart from the Wels spectacle fibula type and was treated by S. Pabst as a special form, due to the somewhat specific course of the wire in otherwise frontally twisted figure-of-eight part of the fibula.[43] However, it should be stressed that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič features almost identical course of the wire in the figure-of-eight part of fibula as the example from Sengkofen. On the other hand, the figure-of-eight size, which is larger than in the

[38] According to the inventory book of the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz, the grave 49 contains also a fragment of spectacle fibula with partly preserved figure-of-eight of quadrangular cross-section (invent. no. 1204), cfr. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 C; Kaerner 1988–1989, 230, Abb. 10, 1. The spectacle fibula with invent. no. 1202 belongs to the grave 78 (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 A). See also Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

[39] Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2014, 23, fig. 10, Pl. 3: 1.

[40] Lubšina 2014, 201–203, figs. 9.7: 2; 9.8; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 697, fig. 32.

[41] The fibulae are kept by the Maribor Regional Museum under invent. nos. 1159: length 6.5 cm (*fig. 5: 4*), 1156: length 8 cm (*fig. 5: 5*) and 1155: length 9.7 cm (*fig. 5: 6*). Drawings and photographs are the work of D. Oman, for which I would like to thank him on this occasion as well. In view of their cross-section in the figure-of-eight part of the fibulae we could assign them to the type Hallstatt according to Pabst 2012, 29, Abb. 1: 1.

[42] Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118–121.

[43] Pabst 2012, 63, Abb. 4: 1.

Slika 6. Maribor – Mladinska ulica – fotografije fibul na *sl. 5: 4–6* (foto D. Oman).
Figure 6. Maribor, cemetery at Mladinska ulica – photographs of spectacle fibulae from the *fig. 5: 4–6* (photography by D. Oman).

Vendar pa so na omenjenih nekropolah ruške skupine zastopani tudi drugi tipi očalastih fibul z osmico. Na Pobrežju je najti vsaj dva grobova z očalastima fibulama tipa Gyermely oblikovne kategorije B po Pabst, ki so značilne predvsem za severnopanonski prostor in se tudi pojavijo že v času Ha A2/B1.[35] Drugi tip očalastih fibul, ki pa ima namesto okroglega oglat presek žice osmice, predstavljajo fibule, pripisane s strani Pabst varianti Ruše v okviru tipa Šarengrad.[36] Ker so takšne fibule na Pobrežju, v grobu 7,[37] in v Rušah, v grobovih 49 in 78 (*sl. 5: 3*), v kombinaciji skupaj s harfasto fibulo,[38] podobno kombinacijo pa vsebuje tudi grob iz Viktorinove ulice na Ptuju,[39] je možno, da predstavljajo le-te mlajše izpeljanke očalastih fibul oblikovne kategorije A in da so prišle v modo pozneje kot očalaste fibule tipa Wels, čeprav radiokarbonska datacija ptujskega groba[40] govori v prid domnevi, da se pojavijo tudi očalaste fibule variante Ruše že pred stopnjo Ha B2/B3. Ob tem pa se zdi vendarle pomenljivo, da izvira več primerkov očalastih fibul z oglatim presekom žice osmice tudi z grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru (*sl. 5: 4–6; 6*),[41] ki izstopa po posebej bogatih

Glej tudi Weber 1996, 237–239.

35 Pahič 1972, 40–42, 44, 46, Tab. 11: 7; 12: 10; Pabst 2010, 34, 45, Abb. 6; ista 2012, 33–35, Abb. 2: 2; 379, Karte 6.

36 Pabst 2011, 29, 44, Abb. 2: 4; 4; ista 2012, 26–27, Abb. 1: 4; 376, Karte 2.

37 Pahič 1972, 23–24, Tab. 2: 10–11.

38 Glede na inventarno knjigo muzeja Joannea pripada grobu 49 tudi fragment očalaste fibule z delno ohranjeno osmico oglatega preseka (inv. št. 1204), prim. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 C; Kaerner 1988–1989, 230, Abb. 10, 1. Očalasta fibula z inv. štev. 1202 pa sodi h grobu 78 (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 112 A). Glej tudi Wurmbrand 1879, Tab. 3.

39 Dular, Lubšina Tušek, 2014, 23, sl. 10, T. 3: 1.

40 Lubšina 2014, 201–203, sl. 9.7: 2; 9.8; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 697, sl. 32.

41 Fibule hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Mariboru pod inv.št. 1159, dol. 6,5 cm (*sl. 5: 4*), 1156, dol. 8 cm (*sl. 5: 5*) in 1155, dol. 9,7 cm (*sl. 5: 6*). Risbe in fotografije so delo Draga Omana, za kar se mu želim tudi na tem mestu zahvaliti. Glede na presek žice osmice bi jih lahko uvrstili v Sengkofen specimen or in the majority of the Wels type spectacle fibulae, and the rectangular cross-section of the figure-of-eight wire make the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič a totally unique example (*fig. 3: 1a–d; Pl. 2: 4*).[44] The grave 5 from Gračič, which contains as much as three band-shaped earrings decorated with embossed dots, demonstrates the same jewellery combination or type of attire as the above-mentioned graves 30, 35 and 33. Taking into consideration the grave-units of the latter and especially the radiocarbon dating of the grave 35 at Gračič, which lies in the immediate vicinity of the grave 5, we assume that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 also cannot be placed later than the Ha B1/B2 period. Possibly the fibula represents only the experimental specimen made either by a jewellery craftsman or his apprentice. The forged wire with either rhombic or quadrangular section was namely more durable and solid as well as less fragile and brittle than the wire with circular cross-section, which was merely drawn. Therefore, it seems entirely plausible that these properties had been known also to the manufacturers of spectacle fibulae, as the tradition of producing the spirally-wound wire jewellery existed already from the Early Bronze Age onwards. Consequently, the most fragile part of the fibula – the wire of the figure-of-eight – had been strengthened at certain spectacle fibula types with forging. This could mean that the spectacle fibula from the grave 5 at Gračič actually represents the result of one of the earliest attempts or one of the prototypes of spectacle fibulae with forged figure-of-eight part, angular in

44 Pabst attributed the spectacle fibula to her Velika Gorica type, what probably does not hold true. As Pabst refers to my description of the fibula, it should be stressed that back then – Teržan 1990, 26, note 90 – I didn't pay attention to the execution of the figure-of-eight part of spectacle fibulae, what now seems crucial and decisive for their typological definition according to S. Pabst: see Pabst 2011, 216, 225, Abb. 9; Pabst 2012, 382, Liste 11 B, Karte 15.

grobnih pridatkih, značilnih za celotno obdobje Ha B1–3,[42] medtem ko takšnih fibul v grobovih z Gračiča ni.

Ne nazadnje podpira zgodnjo datacijo pojava očalastih fibul s spodvito osmico tudi primerek iz Sengkofena pri Regensburgu, ki je zaradi najdiščnih okoliščin datiran v Ha A2. S. Pabst jo je zaradi spodvite, a enostavno speljane osmice obravnavala kot »posebno obliko« in jo je zato izločila iz tipa Wels.[43] Vendar moramo opozoriti, da ima skoraj povsem enako speljano osmico kot fibula iz Sengkofena očalasta fibula iz gračiškega groba 5, le da je njena osmica večja kot pri sengkofenski fibuli in kot pri večini fibul tipa Wels, razen tega pa je žica osmice pravokotnega preseka, zato predstavlja trenutno unikatni primerek (*sl. 3: 1a–d; Tab. 2: 4*).[44] Grob 5, v katerem so kar trije trakasti uhani, okrašeni z drobnimi bunčicami, izpričuje isti nakit oz. tip noše kot zgoraj omenjeni grobovi 30, 35 in 33. Na osnovi navedenih primerov grobnih celot, še zlasti pa glede na radiokarbonsko datacijo groba 35 z Gračiča, v neposredni bližini katerega leži grob 5, domnevamo, da tudi fibula iz groba 5 ne more biti mlajša od stopnje Ha B1/B2 in morda predstavlja le eksperimentalni primerek »zlatarskega« mojstra ali pa njegovega vajenca. Namreč skovana žica bodisi rombičnega bodisi pravokotnega preseka je bolj trpežna in trdna, je manj krhka in lomljiva kot le vlečena žica okroglega preseka. Zato se zdi povsem verjetno, da so to lastnost poznali izdelovalci očalastih fibul, saj so najbolj lomljivi del – žico osmice – pri fibulah določenih tipov s kovanjem ojačali. To bi lahko pomenilo, da predstavlja očalasta fibula iz groba 5 z Gračiča plod enega izmed zgodnjih poskusov oz. enega izmed prototipov očalastih fibul s skovano osmico oglatega preseka. Vendar velja pripomniti, da so celotno obdobje Ha B izdelovali in ponujali različne izvedbe očalastih fibul, kot to dokazujejo posamezne depojske najdbe, v katerih so zastopani skupaj primerki očalastih fibul z oglatim in okroglim presekom žice osmice.[45] Morda je šlo glede na vloženo delo med njimi le za »cenovno« razliko. Zato je naša teza, da je izvorno področje očalastih fibul tipa Wels, verjetno tudi očalastih fibul variante Ruše, morda pa celo tipa Hallstatt

cross section. However, it should be mentioned that throughout the entire Ha B period different varieties of spectacle fibulae had been produced or supplied, as evidenced by several hoards, in which examples of different spectacle fibulae types, both with angular or circular cross section of the figure-of-eight part, appear together.[45] Taking into account the diverse amount of effort for the production of these different spectacle fibulae types, we could possibly speak only of their "price" or "value" difference. Thus, according to our thesis, the place of origin of the Wels spectacle fibula type and presumably also of the variant Ruše within the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type, but perhaps also of the Hallstatt spectacle fibula type, should be searched precisely in the south-eastern Alpine region, possibly even within the Ruše Urnfield group. This is indicated both by the experimental specimens of such fibulae and by their relatively numerous and significant presence as a constituent part of the characteristic female attire in the discussed area. Furthermore, their dating points in the same direction, as they first appear as early as Ha A2/B1 period, while they remain popular through the entire Ha B1 period and up to the Ha B1/B2 period (according to Rychner's chronological scheme).[46] At the same time it should be mentioned, that in the region of Podravje the Šarengrad type spectacle fibulae, whether of Ruše or Sinošević variant (according to Pabst), are attested also in the Ha B2/B3 period, as evidenced by the graves from Ormož.[47] In this way, the spectacle fibulae with the figure-of-eight of the form A, especially the Wels spectacle fibula type and the Ruše variant of the Šarengrad spectacle fibula type, represent a regional jewellery of the south-eastern Alpine area (fig. 4), which appears more or less simultaneously with the Gyermely type of spectacle fibulae, featuring a small figure-of-eight of the form B according to Pabst. These contemporaneous spectacle fibulae show however a somewhat different distribution, comprising the neighbouring Pannonian Plain, especially the cultural groups in the region between the Balaton Lake and Danube River, while singular examples appear also within the Dalj and the already mentioned Ruše cultural group, as for example at the cemetery of Pobrežje.[48] The ques-

tip Hallstatt po Pabst 2012, 29 Abb. 1: 1.

42 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118–121.

43 Pabst 2012, 63, Abb. 4: 1.

44 Pabst jo je pripisala svojemu tipu očalastih fibul Velika Gorica, kar pa verjetno ne drži. Ker se Pabst sklicuje na moj opis fibule, moram poudariti, da takrat – Teržan 1990, 26 op. 90 – še nisem bila pozorna na to, kako je speljana osmica pri očalastih fibulah, kar je ključno in merodajno pri tipološki analizi S. Pabst: glej Pabst 2011, 216, 225, Abb. 9; ista 2012, 382, Liste 11 B, Karte 15.

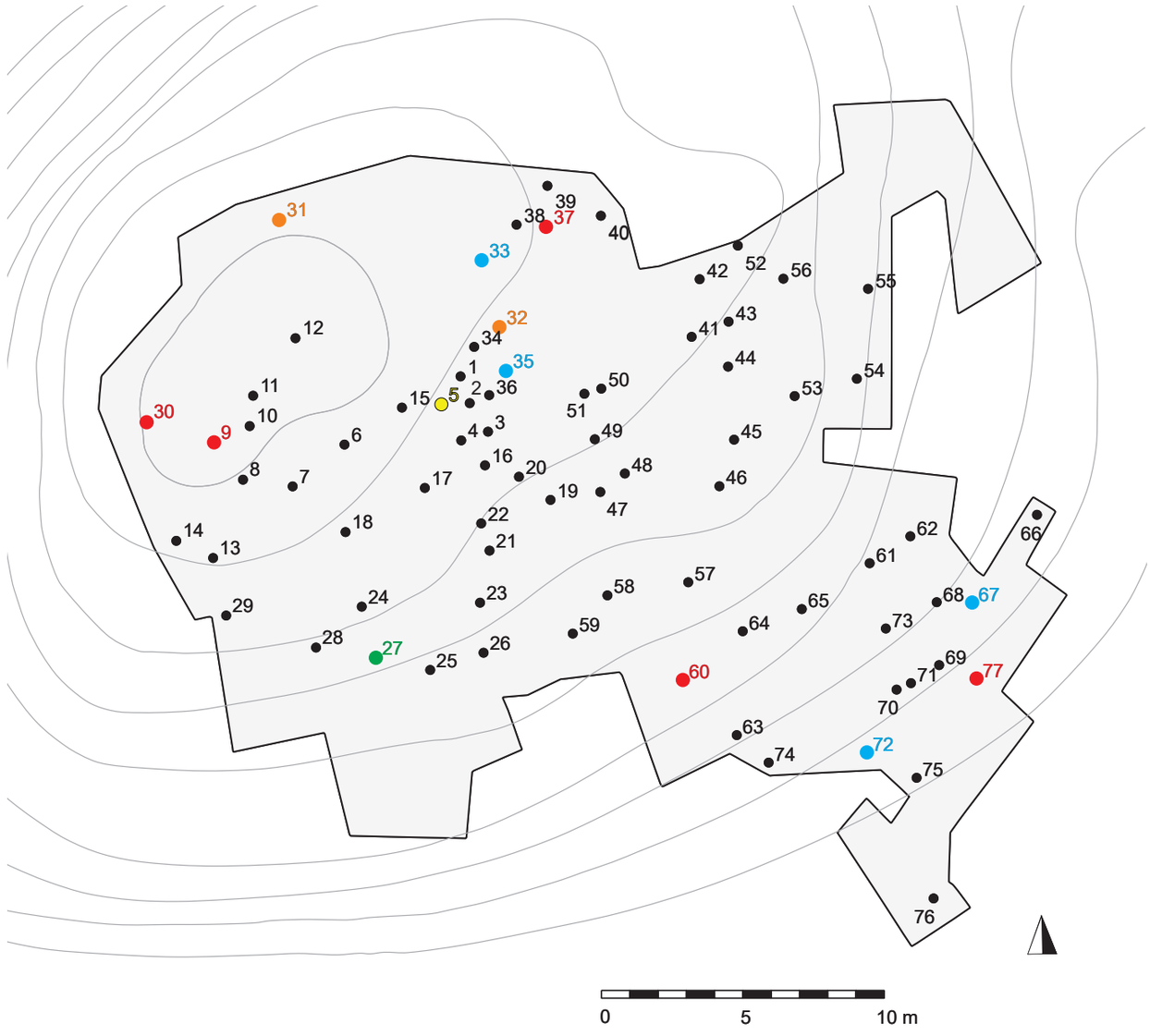
45 Glej n.pr. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 129: 12–13; 131: 18, 22, 21, 23; Vasić 1999, Taf. 18: 227, 225–226.

45 See e.g. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 129: 12–13; 131: 18, 21–23; Vasić 1999, T. 18: 225–227.

46 Here we refer exclusively to the sites of the Ruše Urnfield group and not to the site of Hallstatt, where the Wels spectacle fibula type is attested still in the graves of the Ha C period.

47 Pabst 2012, 25–26, 376, Abb. 1: 3; Liste 2, Karte 2; Tomažič-Jevremov 1989–90, T. 15: 1.

48 Pabst 2011, 202–218, Abb. 3; Pabst 2012, 33–37, 379, Abb. 2: 3; Liste 7, Karte 6. Cfr. also Pahič 1972, T. 11: 7;



Slika 7. Gračič, razporeditev grobov s fibulami: očalaste fibule tipa Maribor – rdeča, očalaste fibule tipa Wels – modra, očalasta fibula z veliko osmico (gr. 5) – rumena, fibula z listastim lokom (gr. 32) – oranžna, ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom (gr. 27) – zelena.

Figure 7. Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing fibulae: spectacle fibulae of Maribor type – red, spectacle fibulae of Wels type – blue, spectacle fibula with large figure-of-eight (gr. 5) – yellow, fibula with leaf-shaped bow (gr. 32) – orange, bow fibula with twisted bow (gr. 27) – green.

iskati prav v jugovzhodnem alpskem prostoru, morda celo v okviru ruške skupine kulture žarnih grobišč. To nakazujejo na eni strani omenjeni eksperimentalni primerki fibul, na drugi strani sorazmerno dobra zastopanost očalastih fibul kot sestavnih delov značilne ženske noše, in ne nazadnje datacija, saj je njihov prvi pojav možno opredeliti v čas Ha A2/B1, v modi pa ostanejo skozi celotno stopnjo Ha B1 do Ha B1/B2 (v Rychnerjevem smislu).[46] Hkrati pa se zdi omembe vredno, da so v Podravju zastopane tudi očalaste fibule tipa Šarengrad, variante Sinošević (po Pabst), ki pa očitno nadomestijo starejše oblike, saj so postale moda predvsem v času Ha B2/3, kot kažejo npr. grobovi iz Ormoža.[47] To pomeni, da predstavljajo očalaste fibule kategorije A, zlasti tipa Wels in variante Ruše tipa Šarengrad, regionalni nakit jugovzhodnoalpskega območja (*sl. 4*), ki se pojavi bolj ali manj sočasno kot očalaste fibule z majhno osmico tipa Gyermely,

tion, whether the spectacle fibulae of the Gyermely type represent the original prototype for the production of the Wels spectacle fibula type, must remain open for now. Anyway, it is worth mentioning that in the hoard of Gyermely the spectacle fibulae of both types (the Gyermely and the Wels type) are presented, therefore they were contemporary.[49] Nevertheless, according to our thesis we could understand the described situation as the outcome of two rather contemporaneous craft-production spheres, operating within the mentioned cultural groups, whereas both of them developed its own version of spectacle fibulae, which differ only as far as the execution of the figure-of-eight is concerned.

If we further look at the distribution of the graves on the cemetery at Gračič, which contain spectacle fibulae with figure-of-eight of the Wels type (*fig. 7*), an interesting picture emerges. The majority of graves with the Wels type spectacle fibula are located mostly in the central and eastern part of

[46] Tu ne mislimo na sam Hallstatt, kjer je tip Wells zastopan še v grobovih stopnje Ha C, temveč izključno na najdišča ruške skupine.

[47] Pabst 2012, 25–26, 376, Abb. 1:3; Liste 2, Karte 2; Tomažič-Jevremov 1989–90, T. 15: 1.

12: 10.

[49] Tarbay 2015, 365, Pl. 6: 71–72.

a kategorije B po Pabst, ki pa so značilne za kulturne skupine v sosednji Panoniji, zlasti na področju med Blatnim jezerom in Donavo, čeprav so s posameznimi primerki zastopane tako v okviru daljske in kot tudi ruške skupine, npr. na Pobrežju.[48] Ali predstavljajo fibule tipa Gyermely izhodiščni vzor za izdelavo fibul tipa Wels, ostaja trenutno še odprto vprašanje. Vsekakor pa naj opozorimo, da sta prav v depoju Gyermely zastopani očalasti fibuli tako enega (tip Wels) kot drugega (tip Gyermely) tipa, kar nedvomno govori za njuno istočasnost, tj. Ha A2/B1.[49] A naša teza je, da gre za dva dokaj sočasna umetnostno-obrtna kroga, delujoča v okviru obeh omenjenih kulturnih skupin, vsak s svojo izvedbo očalastih fibul, ki pa se med seboj razlikujejo le glede izpeljave vezne osmice.

Če si pogledamo še razporeditev grobov z očalastimi fibulami z osmico – tipa Wels na Gračiču (*sl. 7*), se pokaže zanimiva slika. Najdemo jih namreč predvsem na osrednjem in vzhodnem delu grobišča, kjer se z njimi orisuje posebna skupina z na gosto posejanimi grobovi, morda pa celo dve, a manj izraziti skupini grobov. V sredini prve se nahaja grob 35, v njegovi neposredni bližini pa še grob 5. Proti severnem robu sledi grob 33, ki pa verjetno že sodi k vzhodni skupini, za katero predpostavljamo, da njeno jedro tvorita grobova 37 in 38. Nasprotno pa grobova 72 in 67 ležita veliko nižje na pobočju in po vsej verjetnosti pripadata isti skupini grobov, kateri smo pripisali tudi grobova 60 in 77 z očalastimi fibulami tipa Maribor. Sklepajoč po nošnji fibul gre za bolj heterogeno skupino, vendar je verjetno, da so razlike v tipu fibul pogojene časovno, čeprav bi lahko bile povezane tudi z družbenim statusom njihovih lastnic, kajti grobova 72 in 67 ležita na samem robu tega dela grobišča. Naša domneva je, da so grobovi z očalastimi fibulami pripadali vsem trem ali štirim družbenim enotam oz. rodbinam, katerih ženske pripadnice so se komajda razlikovale med seboj glede nošnje fibul. Zelo verjetno je, da so razlike v tipu očalastih fibul pogojene kronološko, kar bi pomenilo, da so očalaste fibule tipa Wels prišle v modo nekoliko kasneje kot očalaste fibule tipa Maribor. Slednje bi potemtakem lahko označili kot značilne za stopnjo Ha A2/B1 oz. Ruše I, fibule tipa Wels pa za stopnjo Ha B1/B2 oz. Ruše II.[50]

the cemetery, where they form one or possibly even two, though in this case less definite, groups of closely spaced graves. In the middle of the first group the grave 35 is located, while the grave 5 lies in its immediate neighbourhood. The grave 33 is placed towards the northern edge and most probably belongs already to the eastern grave-group, the core of which we presume in the graves 37 and 38. On the other hand, the graves 72 and 67 lie quite much lower on the slope and most probably belong to the grave-group, to which we assigned also graves 60 and 77 containing the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type. Judging by the fibula adornments this grave-group is much more heterogeneous, but it seems that the differences in fibula types are conditioned by temporal divergence, even though they could as well be related to the social status of their owners, as the graves 72 and 67 are placed on the very edge of this part of the cemetery. We presume that the graves with spectacle fibulae appertained to all three or four social units or extended families, the female members of which barely differentiated among each other as far as the wearing of the fibulae is concerned. Most likely the differences in the spectacle fibula types are conditioned by chronological factors. Consequently, such considerations would mean that the Wels spectacle fibula type came in fashion somewhat later than the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type. The latter could then be designated as characteristic of the Ha A2/B1 period or the Ruše I phase, while the Wels type spectacle fibulae would be representative of the Ha B1/B2 period or the Ruše II phase.[50]

48 Pabst 2011, 202–218, Abb. 3; ista 2012, 33–37, 379, Abb. 2: 3; Liste 7, Karte 6. Glej tudi Pahič 1972, T. 11: 7; 12: 10.

49 Tarbay 2015, 346–347, 365, Pl. 6: 71–72.

50 Tako jih je uvrstil že Pare 1998, 343–346, Abb. 24: 4; 25: 26; vendar moramo opozoriti, da na nekropoli na Gračiču ni zastopanih drugih elementov noše, kot so harfaste fibule in igle z majhno vazasto glavico, ki predstavljajo vodilne tipe Parove stopnje Ruše II.

50 This corresponds to the attribution made already by Pare 1998, 343–346, Abb. 24: 4; 25: 26. However, it should be stressed that on the Gračič necropolis there are no other attire elements, such as harp fibulae or pins with a small vase-shaped head, which represent the leading types of the Ruše II phase according to Pare.

Fibula z listastim lokom

V grobu 32, ki leži v neposredni bližini grobov 35 in 34 (*sl. 7*), je bil poleg vijčka in bikonične amfore najden tudi fragment fibule z listastim lokom. Lok, ki je rahlo konkavno usločen, ima zaobljeno ovalno obliko in je okrašen z drobnimi bunčicami v motivu peščene ure (*Tab. 12: 13*). Ker preostali del fibule ni ohranjen, ni jasno, ali gre za fibulo dvodelne ali enodelne sheme, čeprav je verjetneje, da je bila enodelna. Fibule z listastim lokom predstavljajo namreč zelo razširjen tip fibul v starejšem obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč, za katere pa je značilen bolj ozkolistno oblikovan lok z graviranim okrasom, medtem ko je pri fibulah mlajših variant lok širši, bolj ovalne oblike ter pogosteje okrašen z iztolčenimi pikami in bunčicami.[51] Fibula iz groba 32 se zdi še najbolj podobna fibulam tipa Röschitz/Innsbruck-Hötting I po Betzlerju, datiranem okvirno v čas Ha A.[52] Vendar pa listasti fibuli iz depoja Egyek na vzhodnem Madžarskem kažeta, da so se tovrstne fibule obdržale v modi vse do horizonta Hajdúböszörmény, torej še v čas Ha B1.[53] Fibula iz groba 32 se torej navezuje na tradicijo nošnje starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, a jo zaradi oblikovanosti loka in izvedbe okrasa pripisujemo mlajši varianti listastih fibul in jo datiramo v čas Ha A2/B1. To datacijo podpira tudi lega groba v neposredni bližini groba 35 (*sl. 7*).

Ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom

Gracilna enozankasta ločna fibula s tordiranim lokom iz groba 27 predstavlja posebnost v okviru gračiške nekropole (*Tab. 10: 6*), saj so bile tovrstne fibule doslej nepoznane v okviru ruške skupine kulture žarnih grobišč. Takšne fibule so namreč lastne ženski noši v egejskem in italskem svetu, kjer so značilne za protovillanovsko obdobje, za čas stopnje »Bronzo Finale 2« oz. za kasno poznoheladsko III C stopnjo in submikensko obdobje.[54] Le redke so zašle v severneje

[51] Prim. npr. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 112–125, T. 62: 4–20; Betzler 1974, 42 ss.

[52] Betzler 1974, 46–49, Taf. 5: 102–103; Novotna 2001, 19–22, Taf. 2: 18; Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: A1, B 1.

[53] Moszolics 2000, 29, 43, Taf. 28: 3–4. Fragmenti fibule z listastim lokom izvirajo tudi iz enega izmed grobov iz Ruš in so hranjeni v muzeju Joanneum (inv. štev. 1223), glej Kaerner 1988–1989, 226, sl. 7: 4.

[54] Betzler 1974, 65–67, Taf. 14: 135; von Eles Masi 1986, 14–16, Taf. 3: 68; 4: 69–70; Colonna 2006, 90–92, Tav.

Fibula with leaf-shaped bow

The grave 32, located in the immediate neighbourhood of the graves 35 and 34 (*fig. 7*), contained besides the spindle whorl and the biconical amphora also a fragment of the fibula with leaf-shaped bow. The bow has a shape of a rounded oval and features a decoration of embossed dots, arranged in the form of an hourglass, while the line of the bow is slightly curved in (*Pl. 12: 13*). The rest of the fibula is not preserved, thus it remains unclear whether it goes for one- or two-piece variety, though it seems more likely that the fibula was made in one piece. The fibulae with leaf-shaped bow represent namely a widely spread fibula-type in the older stage of the Urnfield period when they display a more narrow leaf-shaped bow and engraved decoration. On the other hand the younger variants of such fibulae demonstrate a wider bow of more oval form, which is more frequently decorated also with embossed dots and knobs.[51] The fibula from the grave 32 seems to correspond best to the fibulae of the Röschitz/ Innsbruck-Hötting I type according to Betzler, dated approximately to the Ha A period.[52] However, the two leaf-shaped fibulae from the hoard of Egyek in the eastern Hungary indicate that such fibulae remained in fashion all the way to the Hajdúböszörmény horizon, that is, until the Ha B1 period.[53] The fibula from the grave 32 is thus still related to the adornment tradition of the older Urnfield period, but due to its form of the bow and its decoration technique we assign the specimen to the younger variant of the leaf-shaped fibulae and date it into the Ha A2/B1 period. Such dating is substantiated also by the location of the grave 32, placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the grave 35 (*fig. 7*).

Bow fibula with twisted bow

The slender one-looped bow fibula with twisted bow from the grave 27 represents a peculiarity at the cemetery of Gračič (*Pl. 10: 6*), as fibulae of such type have not been found up to now within the frame of the Ruše Urnfield group. This kind of fibulae are emblematic namely for the female attire in the Aegean and Italian regions, where they characterise the Proto-Villanovan period in the stage of the "Bronzo Finale 2" or the late Late Helladic IIIC Late and

[51] Cfr. e.g. Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 112–125, T. 62: 4–20; Betzler 1974, 42 ff.

[52] Betzler 1974, 46–49, Taf. 5: 102–103; Novotna 2001, 19–22, Taf. 2: 18; Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: A1, B1.

[53] Moszolics 2000, 29, 43, Taf. 28: 3–4. The fragments of fibula with leaf-shaped bow are attested also in one of the graves from the Ruše cemetery and are kept in the Universalmuseum Joanneum in Graz (invent. no. 1223); cfr. Kaerner 1988–1989, 226, fig. 7: 4.

ležeče alpske kraje, posamezne tudi v vzhodnoalpski prostor kot npr. primerek iz Tolmina.[55] Fibula z Gračiča predstavlja torej nedvomno tuj kos nakita, bodisi italske bodisi grške provenience, in ni mlajša od stopnje Ha A2/B1. Da je morda bila tudi njena lastnica tujka, pa govori pozicija groba 27, kajti leži na pobočju ob samem robu prve, severozahodne skupine grobov (*sl. 7*).

IGLE

Igle, za katere je analiza grobnih sestavov pokazala, da se v primerjavi z ženskimi grobovi s fibulami nahajajo v skromneje opravljenih grobovih, so značilni pridatek moške noše[56]. Na nekropoli so zastopane v skoraj 20 % grobov, kar kaže na dokaj ustaljen in enoten način oblačilne kulture moškega dela populacije na Brinjevi gori[57]. Tudi glede spektra tipov igel ni opaziti večje raznolikosti.

Igle s tordiranim vratom

Pri obravnavi očalastih fibul tipa Maribor smo na osnovi groba 30, v katerem se nahajajo poleg fibule tudi tri bronaste igle, že nakazali njihovo časovno mesto: prva je igla s cigarasto glavico iz družine kijastih igel (*Tab. 11: 14*), druga pa je igla z veliko vazasto glavico (*Tab. 11: 15*), obe sta edinstveni med iglami na Gračiču in ju lahko povežemo s tradicijo starejše kulture žarnih grobišč.[58] Igla z bikonično glavico in odebeljenim, psevdotordiranim vratom (*Tab. 11: 13*) pa je pripisana iglam tipa Marco oz. njegovi varianti Velika Gorica, značilni predvsem za stopnjo Ha B1.[59] Na Gračiču takšna igla ni le v grobu 30, za katerega predlagamo datacijo Ha A2/B1, temveč je zastopana v več grobovih. Skoraj povsem enaki igli se nahajata v grobovih 23 in 38, v obeh pa je še po ena igla drugačnega tipa, v grobu 23 igla z majhno kroglasto glavico, medtem ko vrhnji del igle iz groba 38 ni ohranjen (*Tab. 8: 4–5; 14: 5–6*). Podobna tem iglam, a bolj gracilna, je igla iz groba 47 (*Tab. 17: 1*), Še manjša je igla iz groba 51, ki nima izrazite bikonične glavice, temveč le majhen koničen

31–33; Jung 2006, 189–192, 215, Taf. 14: 1–2; 16: 6; 18: 5–6; 19: 5–6.

55 Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Tab. 22: 1; Pogačnik 2002, 30, sl. 4/ IV; Teržan 2002, 93.

56 Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

57 Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

58 Glej opombe 12–13.

59 Glej opombo 14.

Sub-Mycenaean period.[54] Only rare examples ended up more to the north, in the Alpine area, with individual specimens appearing also in the south-eastern Alpine region, such as for example the twisted bow fibula from the cemetery of Tolmin.[55] The fibula from Gračič thus without a doubt represents a foreign piece of jewellery, either of Italian or Greek provenance and cannot be placed later as the Ha A2–B1 period. The position of the grave 27, lying on the slope at the very edge of the first northwestern grave-group, moreover indicates that also its female owner possibly had been a foreigner (*fig. 7*).

PINS

The pins, for which the analysis of grave compositions showed that they are present in more modestly furnished graves, represent a characteristic element of the male attire.[56] At the Gračič necropolis the pins appear in almost 20 percent of graves, what points to a rather consistent and uniform manner of clothing in the male part of population at Brinjeva gora.[57] Similarly, also the attested range of pin-types shows relatively small variation.

Pins with twisted neck

When discussing the spectacle fibulae of the Maribor type we already indicated the chronological position of three bronze pins from the grave 30. The first specimen represents a cigar-like pin belonging to the typological class of club-shaped pins (*Pl. 11: 14*), while the other is the pin with a large vase-shaped head (*Pl. 11: 15*). Both are unique examples among the pins at the Gračič cemetery and can be linked with the tradition of the older Urnfield culture.[58] The third pin has a biconical head and a thickened neck, decorated with pseudo-torsion (*Pl. 11: 13*), what justifies its classification as the Marco type pin or its variant of Velika Gorica, characteristic mostly for the Ha B1 period.[59] On the Gračič cemetery such pin does not appear however only in the grave 30, for which we propose a dating in the Ha A2/B1 period, but is present also in several other graves. Almost identical pins are attested in the graves 23 and 38, where they are associated with another pin of a different type. Thus, in the grave 23 a pin with a small globular

54 Betzler 1974, 65–67, Taf. 14: 135; von Eles Masi 1986, 14–16, Taf. 3: 68; 4: 69–70; Colonna 2006, 90–92, T. 31–33; Jung 2006, 189–192, 215, Taf. 14: 1–2; 16: 6; 18: 5–6; 19: 5–6.

55 Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 22: 1; Pogačnik 2002, 30, fig. 4/ IV; Teržan 2002, 93.

56 See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

57 See here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 3d; 4.

58 See notes 12–13.

59 See note 14.

zaključek, pod tordiranim vratom pa kvadratno oz. kockasto odebelitev (*Tab. 17: 13*). Podobne kvadratno ali rombično odebeljene elemente je srečati tudi pri iglah s področja severne Italije, npr. pri iglah tipa Fontanella, le da je tak element nameščen običajno med glavico in odebeljenim, pogosto fasetiranim vratom, le pri maloštevilnih pa pod njim.[60] Fragment na ta način oblikovane igle izvira tudi iz Tolmina, a žal brez ohranjenega vrhnjega dela igle in tudi brez ohranjene grobne celote.[61] Igle tipa Fontanella, ki so razširjene predvsem v Padski nižini od Lombardije in Benečije do Trentinskega, so značilne za protovillanovsko stopnjo »Bronzo Finale« oz. Ha A2. Kot je za grob 51 z Gračiča pokazalo radiokarbonsko datiranje pri 95,4 % verjetnosti, sodi tudi ta grob v čas 1042–903 calBC (*sl. 1*), kar se okvirno ujema s stopnjo Ha A2/B1.[62] Kaže torej, da ne gre za bistveno časovno razliko med iglo iz groba 51 in iglami s kvadratnim oz. kockastim elementom s severnoitalskega območja. Hkrati pa nam radiokarbonska datacija groba 51 služi tudi za osnovno izhodišče za časovno opredelitev grobov z iglami z odebeljenim psevdotordiranim vratom na Gračiču, in sicer – kot že omenjeno v zvezi z grobom 30 – jih datiramo v stopnjo Ha A2/B1 in Ha B1. To opredelitev podpira tudi lega grobov s temi iglami na grobišču (*sl. 8*). Kot že omenjeno leži dvojni grob 30 na vrhu vzpetine, verjetno kot prvi v okviru zahodne skupine grobov, v sklopu katere je tudi grob 23 z enako iglo, ki pa leži nižje na pobočju. Podobno lego kot ima grob 30 v zahodni skupini, ima grob 38 v vzhodni skupini grobov, tj. še na vrhnji terasi vzpetine, medtem ko sta grobova 51 in 47 nižje na pobočju. Zdi se, da je s temi grobovi označeno tisto območje nekropole, ki je nastalo prav v časovnem obdobju Ha A2/B1–Ha B1.

V grobovih na Gračiču so z več primerki zastopane tudi igle, katerih vrat je tordiran, a ne posebej odebeljen. Ker pa njihove glavice po večini niso ohranjene, jih ne moremo natančneje opredeliti (*Tab. 16: 3–4; 22: 1, 4*). Izjemi predstavljata le dve igli: igla iz groba 45 ima okroglo glavico (*Tab. 16: 4*), igla iz groba 52 pa je prvotno imela majhno bikonično glavico (*Tab. 17: 15*).[63] Tudi tovrstne igle z navadno tordiranim vratom stojijo v tradiciji nošnje srednje in pozne bronaste dobe, a v srednjeevropskem prostoru, še posebej v Karpatskem bazenu, ne sodijo med

[60] Prim. Carancini 1975, 209–210, Taf. 48: 1497; Colonna 2006, 71–72, Tav. 15–17.

[61] Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, Tab. 90: 11; Pogačnik 2002, 49, sl. 32: X.

[62] Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 309–310.

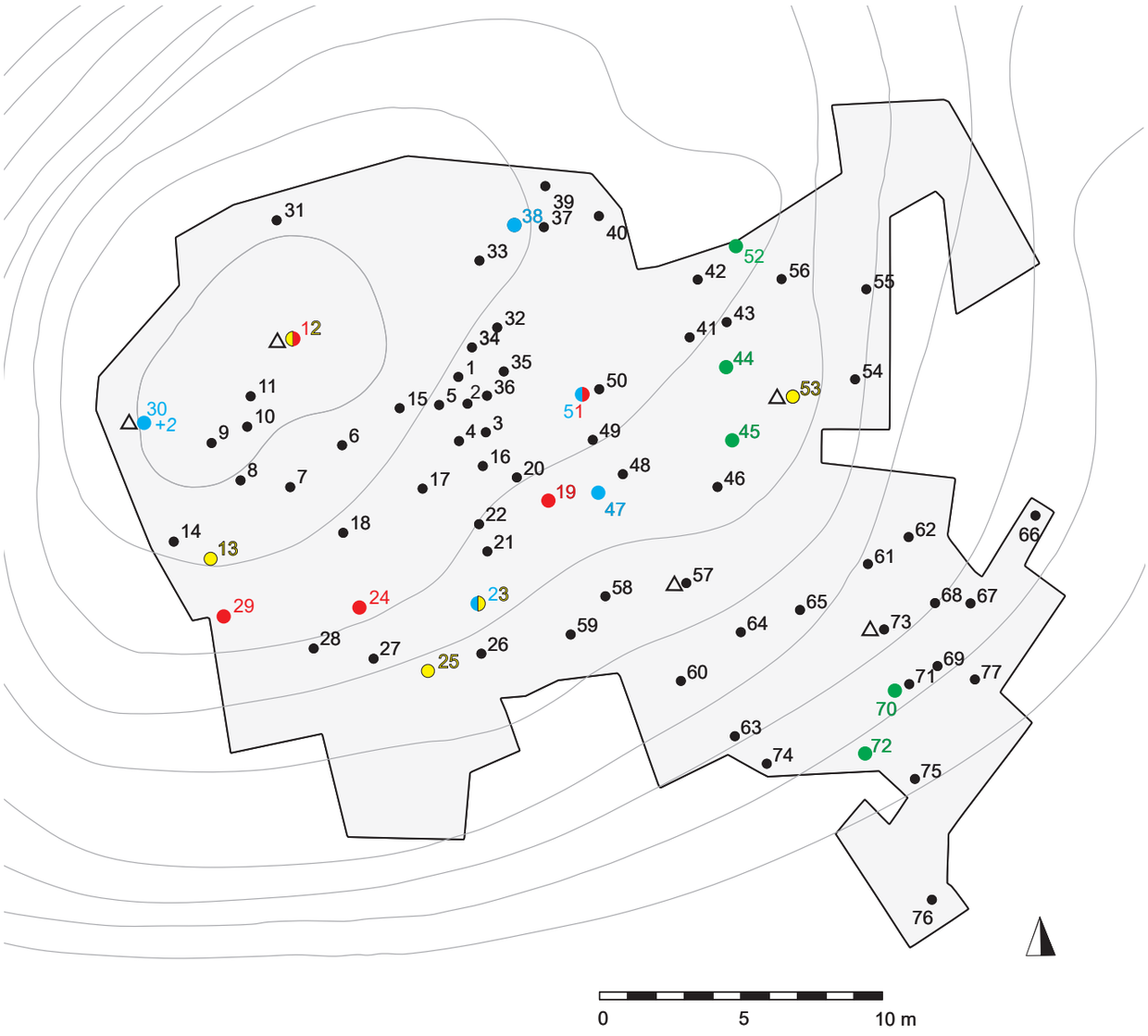
[63] Glavica igle je zaradi korozije močno načeta, v objavi V. Pahič 1988–1989, Tab. 3: 2 je bila očitno še bolje ohranjena.

head can be found, while the upper part of the pin from the grave 38 is not preserved (*Pls. 8: 4–5; 14: 5–6*). Similar to the above-treated pins is also a somewhat slender pin from the grave 47 (*Pl. 17: 1*) or the even slimmer pin from the grave 51, which however terminates in a small conical ending without a distinctive biconical head, while under the twisted neck it features a square-shaped or cubiform thickening (*Pl. 17: 13*). Corresponding square-shaped or rombhoid thickened elements can be found on pins from the territory of northern Italy, as for example on pins of the Fontanella type, where such element is usually placed between the head of the pin and its thickened, frequently facetted neck, while only exceptionally it is set under the latter.[60] A fragment of pin, formed in a similar way, has been found also in the cemetery of Tolmin, but unfortunately without the preserved upper part of the pin as wel as its grave-unit.[61] The pins of Fontanella type were distributed mostly in the Po Plain from Lombardy and Veneto up to Trentino region and are characteristic of the Protovillanovan stage "Bronzo Finale" or the Ha A2 period. According to the radiocarbon dating of the grave 51 from Gračič, we can place this grave in the time interval of 1042–903 cal BC with a 95.4% probability (*fig. 1*), what would accord fairly well with the Ha A2-B1 period.[62] Thus, it is clear that there is no essential temporal divergence between the pin from the grave 51 and pins with square-shaped or cubiform elements from the northern Italian territory. At the same time, the radiocarbon dating from the grave 51 can be used as an essential guideline for the chronological definition of graves containing pins with thickened necks decorated in pseudo-torsion at the Gračič cemetery, which can be placed, as already mentioned in the case of the grave 30, in the Ha A2/B1 and Ha B1 periods. Such delineation is corroborated also by the position of the graves with above-mentioned pins on the cemetery (*fig. 8*). As already mentioned the double grave 30 lies on the very top of the cemetery rise and most probably represents the initial grave within the western grave-group, part of which is also the grave 23 containing a pin of the same type, but located somewhat lower on the slope. Similar in position to the grave 30 in the western group is the grave 38 within the eastern grave-group, as it lies still on the upper terrace of the rise, whereas the graves 51 and 47 are placed already lower on the slope. It seems that these graves denote the area of the necropolis,

[60] Cfr. Carancini 1975, 209–210, Taf. 48: 1497; Colonna 2006, 71–72, T. 15–17.

[61] Svoljšak, Pogačnik 2001, T. 90: 11; Pogačnik 2002, 49, fig. 32: X.

[62] Črešnar, Koprivnik 2014, 309–310.



Slika 8. Gračič, razporeditev grobov z iglami: igle z odebeljenim, pseudotordiranim vratom in bikonično glavico – modra, igle s tordiranim vratom – zelena, igle s čebuličasto glavico in variante – rumena, igle s spiralno uvito glavico – rdeča in britve – trikotnik.
Figure 8. Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing pins and razors: pins with thickened neck, decorated in pseudo-torsion and biconical head – blue, pins with twisted neck – green, pins with bulb-shaped head and its variants – yellow, pins with spirally wound head – red, razors – triangle.

pogoste oblike igel v času kulture žarnih grobišč.[64] Igli s kroglasto glavico iz groba 45 je npr. podobna igla iz Surčina, ki pa je brez ohranjene grobne celote, a je grobišče okvirno datirano v starejšo stopnjo kulture žarnih grobišč.[65] Podobna igla je tudi v grobu G/1910 iz Velike Gorice, s tem se uvršča v čas Ha B1.[66] Nasprotno so igle s tordiranim vratom in bikonično glavico razmeroma pogoste na področju severne Italije, predvsem v Benečiji in na Trentinskem, kjer so po Caranciniju opredeljene kot tip Fiavè in datirane v stopnjo »Bronzo Finale 2–3«, posamezni primerki pa so se obdržali tudi še v zgodnjo železno dobo (v smislu italijanske kronološke sheme).[67] Igla s fino tordiranim vratom in izrazito kroglasto glavico, po čemer se razlikuje od gračiških, izvira tudi

64 Prim. Novotná 1980, 144–145, Taf. 42: 959–965; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 4: 10–11; Vasić 2003, 89, Taf. 35: 653–664.

65 Vinski-Gasparini 1973, Tab. 4: 11.

66 Karavanić 2009, 60, Pl. 54: 4.

67 Prim. Carancini 1975, 224–225, Taf. 51: 1615, 1617, 1626, 1634; 109: G; de Marinis 2005, 25, Tav. 6; Colonna 2006, 74–75, Tav. 15–16.

which sprang up precisely in the Ha A2/B1–Ha B1 period.

In the graves from the Gračič cemetery appear moreover the pins, the neck of which is twisted but not additionally thickened. In the majority of cases their heads are not preserved anymore and consequently their precise classification is not possible (*Pls. 16: 3–4; 22: 1, 4*) with the exception of two examples. The pin from the grave 45 demonstrates a globular head (*Pl. 16: 3*), whereas the specimen from the grave 52 originally featured a small biconical head (*Pl. 17: 15*)[63]. Likewise, this type of pins with a simple twisted neck implies the tradition of Middle and Late Bronze Age adornment. It should be stressed however that in Central European area, especially in the Carpathian Basin, such pin-forms are rather infrequent in the period of Urnfield Culture.[64] Similar to the pin with

63 The pin head is badly damaged by corrosion. In the publication by V. Pahič 1988–1989, T. 3: 2 it seems that back then the pin head was evidently better preserved.

64 Cfr. Novotná 1980, 144–145, Taf. 42: 959–965; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 4: 10–11; Vasić 2003, 89, Taf. 35: 653–664.

iz Maribora, iz grobišča na Mladinski ulici,[68] zaradi česar domneva, da sodi v precej isti čas kot igle z Gračiča. Glede na navedene analogije se nagibamo k okvirni dataciji igel z navadno tordiranim vratom z Gračiča v stopnjo Ha B1. Zdi se, da to podpira tudi razporeditev grobov s temi iglami na gračiškem grobišču (*sl. 8*), kajti nahajajo se izključno na pobočju v vzhodnem delu nekropole, in sicer v dveh skupinah. Prvo tvorijo grobovi 52, 44 in 45, drugo pa grobova 70 in 72 (oz. igla v neposredni bližini groba 72), zaradi česar sklepamo, da so igle s tordiranim vratom mlajše od igel z odebeljenim psevdotordiranim vratom, ki so v grobovih osrednje in zahodne skupine grobov (prim. na *sl. 8: modra in zelena*).

Igle s čebuličasto glavico

K tipu igel s čebuličasto glavico sodi igla iz groba 13, ki na vratu razen majhnega svitka ni posebej okrašena (*Tab. 5: 7*), kar je sicer običajno pri tovrstnih iglah.[69] Tudi v grobu 12 je med pridatki igla s čebuličasto glavico, a druge variante, opredeljene tudi kot vretenaste igle, saj ima glavico na gosto okrašeno s finimi vodoravnimi gravurami (*Tab. 5: 1*). Ta tip igel se prav tako navezuje na starejšo tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč. Kar nenavadno se zdi, da jim najdemo podobne primerke med iglami tipa Urberach v srednje- in južnonemškem prostoru,[70] pa tudi na področju Karpatskega bazena, kot npr. v Chotinu.[71] Vendar pa ima igla iz groba 12 svoje najboljše

[68] Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 10.
[69] Prim. npr. Blečić Kavur 2011, 56–57, Fig. 8: 4–9.
[70] Prim. Kubach 1973, 342, 349–352, Taf. 56: 791; 57: 811–817.
[71] Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: E 3.

globular head from the grave 45 is for example the pin from Surčin without the preserved grave-unit, though the cemetery itself is roughly dated in the older phase of the Urnfield Culture Period.[65] However, a similar pin can be found also in the grave G/1910 from Velika Gorica, due to which it can be placed in the Ha B1 period.[66] On the other hand, the pins with twisted neck and biconical head are relatively common on the territory of northern Italy, mostly in Veneto and Trentino regions, where they are classified according to Carancini as the type Fiavè and dated in the phase "Bronzo Finale 2–3", while singular examples still appear in the Early Iron Age period (in sense of the Italian chronological scheme).[67] A somewhat different pin than the examples from the Gračič cemetery, which has a fine twisted neck and a distinct globular head, comes from the cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor[68] and can consequently be placed to more or less the same period as the pins from Gračič. In view of the mentioned analogies we are inclined to generally date the pins with simple twisted neck from the Gračič cemetery to the Ha B1 period. It seems that the arrangement of graves with such pins on the Gračič cemetery supports our considerations (*fig. 8*). They are namely located exclusively on the slope in the eastern part of the cemetery and within two grave-groups. The first group consists of the graves 52, 44 and 45, while the graves 70 and 72 (or better, the pin in the immediate vicinity of the grave 72) make up the second grave-group. This leads us to infer that the pins with twisted neck appear later than the pins with thickened neck decorated with pseudo-torsion, which can be found in graves from the central and western grave-group (cfr. *fig. 8: blue and green*).

Pins with bulb-shaped head

To the pins with bulb-shaped head we can ascribe the pin from the grave 13, which, with the exception of a small coil, has no additional decoration on the neck (*Pl. 5: 7*), what is a prevalent characteristic of such pins.[69] The grave 12 contains a pin with bulb-shaped head as well, but of different variant, which has been designated also as a spindle-shaped pin, since its head is densely engraved with fine horizontal lines (*Pl. 5: 1*). Similarly, this pin type can be affiliated to the older tradition of the Urnfield Culture Period. It seems quite extraordinary that similar specimens can be

[65] Vinski-Gasparini 1973, T. 4: 11.
[66] Karavanić 2009, 60, Pl. 54: 4.
[67] Cfr. Carancini 1975, 224–225, Taf. 51: 1615, 1617, 1626, 1634; 109: G; de Marinis 2005, 25, T. 6; Colonna 2006, 74–75, T. 15–16.
[68] Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 10.
[69] Cfr. e.g. Blečić Kavur 2011, 56–57, fig. 8: 4–9.

primerjave v panonskih depojih iz Romanda in Velem Szentvida, s čimer je podano tudi njihovo časovno mesto v zgodnji Ha B1.[72] Takšno datacijo podpira tudi sorodna igla z vodoravno razčlenjeno glavico iz groba 1/1911 iz Velike Gorice, kajti v tem grobu je med pridatki tudi antenski meč, tulasta sekira z okrasom v obliki peščene ure, polmesečasta britev tipa Oblekovice ipd., skratka značilni repertoar IV. stopnje po Kseniji Vinski-Gasparini oz. stopnje Ha B1.[73] Polmesečasta britev tipa Oblekovice se nahaja tudi med pridatki groba 12 (*Tab. 5: 2*), zaradi česar njegova datacija v čas Ha B1 ni sporna.

Tudi igla iz groba 25 ima z vodoravnimi žlebovi razčlenjeno glavico, ki pa ni čebuličaste, temveč kroglaste oblike (*Tab. 10: 1*). Zanimivo je, da je tudi njej najti analogije med iglami tipa Urberach (po Kubachu) in drugih variant/tipov igel z vodoravno narebrenimi glavicami, razširjenimi v širšem srednjeevropskem prostoru, kar kaže, da stoji igla iz groba 25 prav tako v tradiciji starejših igel iz obdobja Bd D/Ha A1.[74] Vendar pa so ji prav tako podobni primerki iz mlajšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč, kot npr. iz slovaških najdišč[75] in najdišč na vzhodnoalpskem obrobju, kot npr. iz Velem Szentvida,[76] s čimer je okvirno nakazano tudi mesto gračiške igle v čas Ha A2/B1.

Ostale igle iz gračiških grobov, ki pripadajo bodisi tipu igel s spiralno uvito glavico (*Tab. 7: 3; 9: 1; 10: 8; 17: 14*) bodisi iglam z drobno kroglasto ali ovalno glavico (*Tab. 8: 5; 18: 2*), so s kronološkega stališča neznačilne.[77] V rabi so bile namreč skozi daljša obdobja, zato jih je moč časovno opredeliti le na osnovi spremljajočih grobnih pridatkov. Kot kažeta grobova 12 in 51 z Gračiča so bile igle s spiralno uvito glavico del nošnje že v stopnji Ha A2/B1 (*Tab. 5: 3; 17: 14*), kar velja tudi za igle s kroglasto ali ovalno glavico, kot je razvidno iz grobov 23 in 53 (*Tab. 8: 5; 18: 2*). Z izjemo groba 12, ki se nahaja na vrhu vzpetine, glede na njihovo lego pretežno na zahodnem in osrednjem delu pobočja grobišča sklepamo, da so predstavljale značilni del moške nošnje v časovnem razponu celotne stopnje Ha B1 (*sl. 8*).

found among the pins of Urberach type in the territory of the middle and southern Germany,[70] but also in the Carpathian Basin region, as for example in Chotin.[71] Nevertheles, the best analogies for the pin from the grave 12 come from the Pannonnian hoards of Romand and Velem Szentvid, which place these pins in the early Ha B1 period.[72] Such dating is confirmed also by the related pin with a head, shaped in horizontal coils from the grave 1/1911 at Velika Gorica. Besides the pin the latter contains antenna-hilted sword, socketed axe with a decoration in the form of an hourglass, semi-lunate razor of the Oblekovice type etc., all of which represent a characteristic set of objects in the phase IV according to Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini or in the Ha B1 period.[73] Moreover, the semi-lunate razor of the Oblekovice type is present among the grave-goods of grave 12 as well (*Pl. 5: 2*), the dating of which into the Ha B1 period is consequently indisputable.

The pin from the grave 25 similarly features a head decorated with horizontal grooves, which however is not bulb-shaped, but globular in form (*Pl. 10: 1*). Interestingly, also for this example the analogies can be found among the pins of the Urberach type (according to Kubach) and other pin variants/types with horizontally ribbed heads, which were distributed in the wider Central European territory. Therefore the pin from the grave 25 likewise indicates the tradition of older pins from the Bd D–Ha A1 period.[74] However, typologically close examples come also from the younger Urnfield period, as for example from sites in Slovakia[75] or from the fringes of the eastern Alpine area, e.g. from Velem Szentvid,[76] which all point to the fact that the chronological position of the pin from Gračič should be searched within the Ha A2/B1 period.

The remaining pins from the graves at Gračič cemetery can be classified either as pins with spirally wound head (*Pls. 7: 3; 9: 1; 10: 8; 17: 14*), or as pins with small globular or oval head (*Pls. 8: 5; 18: 2*), all of which are indistinct from the chronological point of view.[77] They were in use namely over a longer period and can be dated consequently only on the basis of accompanying grave-goods. The graves 12 and 51

72 Prim. tudi Říhovský 1983, 41–44, Taf. 17: 427–428; 23: 564.

73 Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157, Tab. 103: 8; Karavanić 2009, 61, Pl. 60; 61: 6.

74 Kubach 1973, Taf. 56: 792; 57: 796, 799; Říhovský 1979, 130–133, Taf. 39: 844–845, 860.

75 Novotna 1980, 134–135, Taf. 40: 874, 877, 878.

76 Říhovský 1983, 25, Taf. 9: 162.

77 Prim. npr. Říhovský 1983, 22–24, 26–27, 29– 32.

70 Cfr. Kubach 1973, 342, 349–352, Taf. 56: 791; 57: 811–817.

71 Pare 1998, 400–402, Abb. 44: E3.

72 Cfr. also Říhovský 1983, 41–44, Taf. 17: 427–428; 23: 564.

73 Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 155–157, T. 103: 8; Karavanić 2009, 61, Pls. 60–61: 6.

74 Kubach 1973, Taf. 56: 792; 57: 796, 799; Říhovský 1979, 130–133, Taf. 39: 844–845, 860.

75 Novotna 1980, 134–135, Taf. 40: 874, 877, 878.

76 Říhovský 1983, 25, Taf. 9: 162.

77 Cfr. e.g. Říhovský 1983, 22–24, 26–27, 29–32.

OBROČASTI NAKIT

Obročki raznih oblik in velikosti sodijo med pogoste pridatke v grobovih na Gračiču in so značilni predvsem za ženske grobove[78]. Ovratnice v kombinaciji z zapestnicami in manjšimi obročki označujejo II. vrsto noše, zapestnice in obročki III. vrsto noše, obročki v kombinaciji s fibulami IV. vrsto noše, posebno skupino pa tvorijo grobovi, v katerih se nahajajo le trakasti obročki oz. uhani in so opredeljeni kot V. vrsta ženske noše.[79]

Med ovratnicami so zastopane tako gladke ovratnice okroglega preseka (*Tab. 11: 10; 13: 6*) kot tudi tordirane ovratnice različne debeline in velikosti (*Tab. 6: 1; 17: 9; 18: 8–12; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Tako prve kot druge predstavljajo nakit, ki se pojavlja skozi celotno obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč in so zato s kronološkega stališča manj pomembne, a vendar kot kažeta grobova 30 in 34 so gladke ovratnice zastopane v Gračiču le v najstarejših grobovih.[80] Pozornost vzbuja dvojna tordirana ovratnica iz groba 31, sestavljena iz dveh ovratnic, ki pa sta speti skozi spiralno uvita konca obeh ovratnic vdeto vezno zakovico. Razen tega se le-ta razlikuje od ostalih na Gračiču po bolj fini tordiranosti (*Tab. 12: 1*). Na tak način so namreč izdelane tako imenovane trojne in dvojne zapestnice in ovratnice, ki sodijo med značilno zvrst nakita starejše kulture žarnih grobišč v kulturnih skupinah severno od Alp, od Švice preko južnonemškega prostora do Slovaške,[81] zaradi česar se tudi ovratnica iz groba 31 navezuje na tradicijo nakita starejšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč. Primerek dvojne ovratnice je znan tudi s Hajdine, le da sta konca speta z žičnato zanko.[82] Zanimivo je, da je takšna dvojna ovratnica prikazana tudi na majhni

[78] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

[79] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

[80] V tej zvezi je zanimiva primerjava z grobom 289 iz Dobove, ki je tam najbogatejši in hkrati eden izmed najstarejših grobov na nekropoli, glej Stare 1975, Tab. 41: 4, 10.

[81] Prim. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 183: 18; Richter 1970, 132–136, Taf. 44; 799–811, 817; Pászthory 1985, 116–117, Taf. 45: 565; Novotna 1984, 46–47, Taf. 51: 336.

[82] Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 116: 11.

from the Gračič cemetery demonstrate that the pins with spirally wound head made up part of the attire already in the Ha A2/B1 period (*Pls. 5: 3; 17: 14*). The same period of use is attested also for the pins with globular or oval head by the graves 23 and 53 (*Pls. 8: 5; 18: 2*). Except for the grave 12, which is located on the top of the cemetery rise, the position of the graves with such pins, comprising the western and central part of the cemetery slope, indicates that they represented a characteristic part of male attire through the entire Ha B1 period (*fig. 8*).

RING-SHAPED JEWELLERY

Ring objects of various shapes and sizes represent a rather frequent grave-good at the Gračič cemetery and mostly characterise the female graves.[78] Necklaces in combination with bracelets and small rings characterise the second (II.) type of attire, bracelets and circlets define the third (III.) and circlets combined with fibulae the fourth (IV.) attire-type, whereas the graves containing only band-shaped circlets or earrings form a special group, defined as the fifth (V.) type of female attire.[79]

Among the necklaces are attested so the smooth examples of round cross-section (*Pls. 11: 10; 13: 6*) as the twisted specimens of various thickness and size (*Pls. 6: 1; 17: 9; 18: 8–12; 20: 3; 22: 9*). Both types represent jewellery, which appears throughout the entire Urnfield Culture Period and is therefore less relevant for the chronological questions. Nonetheless, the graves 30 and 34 clearly testify that the smooth necklaces appear at the Gračič cemetery only in the oldest graves.[80] The double twisted necklace from the grave 31 also demands our attention. The example is composed of two necklaces, which are bind together with rivet, passing through the spirally wound necklace-ends, and features a more tightly twisted central part than other examples from the Gračič cemetery (*Pl. 12: 1*). Closely twisted examples compose namely the double and triple necklaces and bracelets, which represent a characteristic type of jewellery in the older Urnfield period within the cultural groups north of the Alps, from Switzerland over the southern German territory and up to Slovakia.[81] As a result, the necklace from the grave 31 can likewise be associated with the jewellery tradition of

[78] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 3d; 4.

[79] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

[80] In this regard, the comparision with the grave 289 from Dobova is interesting, as it represents one of the wealthiest and at the same time one of the oldest graves at the necropolis; cfr. Stare 1975, T. 41: 4, 10.

[81] Cfr. Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 183: 18; Richter 1970, 132–136, Taf. 44; 799–811, 817; Pászthory 1985, 116–117, Taf. 45: 565; Novotna 1984, 46–47, Taf. 51: 336.

ženski figurici iz žarnega grobišča na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru.[83] Med pridatki groba 31 so prav tako fragmenti fibule, od katere je ohranjen le spiralni svitek, del spiralne peresovine in kos upognjene žice igle (*Tab. 12: 3*). Zanje domnevamo, da so preostanek pozamenterijske fibule[84] ali pa fibule z listastim lokom, če bi lahko pripisali fibuli tudi fragment pločevine, okrašene s pikicami (*Tab. 12: 2*), kar bi pomenilo, da bi prišla v poštev fibula podobna tisti iz groba 32 (*Tab. 12: 13*).[85] Ne le nakit groba 31, ki izkazuje navezavo na starejšo tradicijo, indikativna se zdi tudi njegova lega na gračiški nekropoli, saj leži na vrhu vzpetine, ob njenem severnem robu, s čimer se uvršča med najstarejše grobove nekropole skupaj z grobovoma 30 in 12 (*sl. 8*).

Med značilne kose nakita na Gračiču sodijo tudi trakasti obročki s kaveljčkom na eni strani in luknjico na drugi, ki predstavljajo najverjetneje uhane ali pa lasne obročke. Zanimivo je, da so nekateri neokrašeni (*Tab. 1: 1, 6; 10: 5; 11: 5; 13: 2, 11; 15: 2; 16: 1, 6*), drugi okrašeni z iztočenimi pikicami ali bunčicami (*Tab. 1: 2; 2: 5–7; 11: 6; 13: 4, 10; 15: 1; 17: 2; 23: 1*), en pa z drobnim graviranim okrasom (*Tab. 2: 1*); a v grobovih je pogosta kombinacija enega okrašenega in enega neokrašenega primerka. Tudi zanje velja, da se navezujejo na starejšo tradicijo, saj so podobni kosi znani že iz najdišča Peschiera ob Gardskem jezeru, torej iz začetne faze pozne bronaste dobe na področju Benečije in Tridentinskega. V mlajšem obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč pa so trakasti uhani s kvačico pogosti nakit ženske nošnje predvsem v zaledju Caput Adriae, tako npr. na nekropoli Sv. Barbara/Korošci pri Miljah ter na škocjanskih nekropolah na Brežcu in Ponikvah kot tudi v votivnem depoju iz Mušje jame.[86]

Tovrstni uhani so razen na Gračiču znani tudi s Pobrežja, kar kaže, da so sodili med priljubljeni nakit tudi v Pohorskem Podravju.[87] Kot smo pokazali pri obravnavi groba 30 z Gračiča se njihova nošnja

the older period of the Urnfield Culture. Example of a double necklace is known from Hajdina as well, where the spirally wound ends are however tied up with wire.[82] Interesting is also the representation of a double necklace on the small female figurine from the urnfield cemetery at Mladinska ulica in Maribor.[83] Among the grave-goods of the grave 31 several fibula fragments are preserved, which reveal the spirally wound coil, part of a spring and a piece of bent wire from the pin (*Pl. 12: 3*). We assume that the fragments could represent the remains of a passementerie-type fibula,[84] or alternatively, of a fibula with leaf-shaped bow. To the latter we could possibly assign also the sheet metal fragment decorated with dots (*Pl. 12: 2*), what would indicate a fibula similar to the already mentioned example from the grave 32 (*Pl. 12: 13*).[85] However, regarding the grave 31, not only does its jewellery indicate the connections with older tradition, likewise suggestive is its position within the cemetery of Gračič, as it lies on the top of the cemetery-rise, by its northern edge, what places him among the oldest graves of the necropolis, together with graves 30 and 12 (*fig. 8*).

Characteristic pieces of jewellery at Gračič necropolis are also band-shaped circlets ending in a hook on one side, while on the other end there is a hole. They most probably represent earrings or hair-rings and are attested either without decoration (*Pls. 1: 1, 6; 10: 5; 11: 5; 13: 2, 11; 15: 2; 16: 1, 6*) or decorated with embossed dots and knobs (*Pls. 1: 2; 2: 5–7; 11: 6; 13: 4, 10; 15: 1; 17: 2; 23: 1*), while one example features a minute engraved decoration (*Pl. 2: 1*). Interestingly, in graves these circlets often appear in assorted pairs, with one undecorated example, while the other is decorated. Once more, such jewellery can be seen as part of older tradition, as similar examples are known already from Peschiera at the Lake Garda, a site characteristic for the initial phase of the Late Bronze Age in Veneto and Trentino regions. In the younger period of Urnfield Culture the band-shaped earrings with a hook represent a frequent jewellery in the female attire, most of all in the hinterland of Caput Adriae, such as for example in the necropolis

83 Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 5.

84 Za pozamenterijske fibule prim. npr. Novotna 2001, Taf. 5: 57; 6: 61–62; Bader 1983, 41 ss, Taf. 6: 6; 43: A; Pabst 2012, Karte 36–37,1. Fragmenti pozamenterijske fibule pa se nahajajo tudi v depoju Hočko Pohorje (glej Kajzer 1995, Tab. 80: 113–188), zato njena prisotnost na Gračiču ne bi predstavljala popolne izjeme.

85 Prim. npr. Novotná 2001, Taf. 1: 13, 16; 2: 18; V. Pahič 1988–89, 188, Tab. 2: 3 meni, da gre za ostanke harfaste fibule, kar pa se nam zdi manj verjetno.

86 Prim. Montagnari Kokelj 1996, 35, Tav. 1: 8/3; Teržan 2016, 280–282 (s citirano literaturo), Tab. 33: 1.

87 Na Pobrežju so žal zelo fragmentirani, zato njihova pripadnost k tipu uhanov s kvačico ni vedno povsem gotova, prim. Pahič 1972, Tab. 11: 10; 15: 2; 22: 15; 37: 2–3. Pare jih uvršča med vodilne tipe svoje stopnje Ruše I (Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 11).

82 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 116: 11.

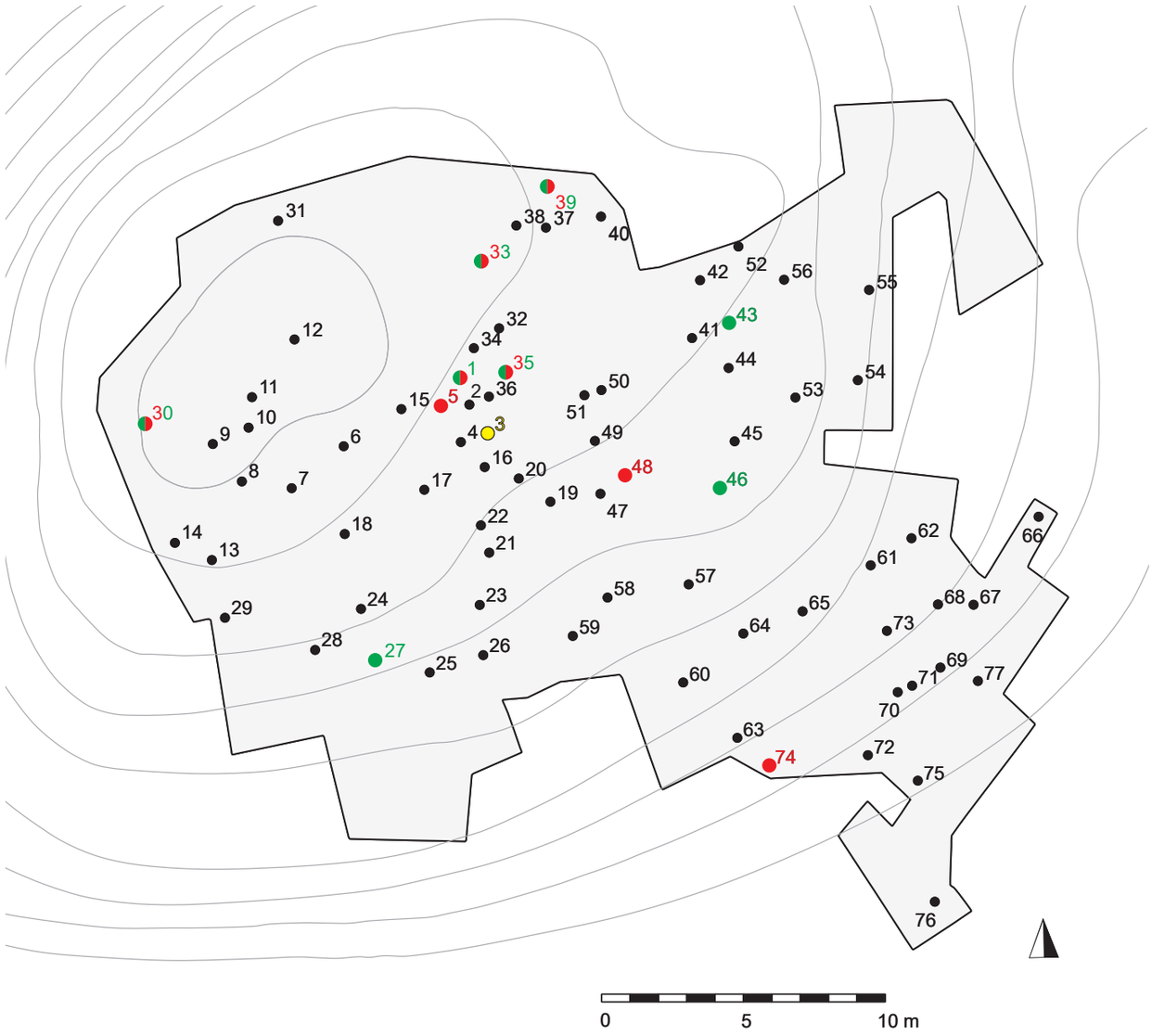
83 See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 5.

84 For the passementerie-type fibulae cfr. e.g. Novotna 2001, Taf. 5: 57; 6: 61–62; Bader 1983, 41 ff, Taf. 6: 6; 43: A; Pabst 2012, Karte 36–37,1. The fragments of passementerie-type fibula are attested also in the Hočko Pohorje hoard (see Kajzer 1995, T. 80: 113–188), thus its presence at the Gračič necropolis would not represent a total exception.

85 Cfr. e.g. Novotná 2001, Taf. 1: 13, 16; 2: 18. V. Pahič 1988–89, 188, T. 2: 3 holds the opinion that it actually goes for the remains of a harp fibula, what seems to us less likely.

Slika 9. Gračič, razporeditev grobov s trakastimi obročki s kvačico oz. uhani: okrašeni s pikicami ali bunčicami – rdeča, neokrašeni – zelena, okrašeni z gravuro – rumena.

Figure 9. Gračič, cemetery plan with indicated graves containing band-shaped circlets or earrings: decorated with embossed dots and knobs – red, without decoration – green, engraved decoration – yellow.



pojavi v stopnji Ha A2/B1. Njihova prisotnost pretežno v ženskih grobovih v zgornjem delu nekropole, zlasti v osrednjem in proti severovzhodu padajočem pobočju (*sl. 9*), pa kaže, da so ostali v modi ves čas stopnje Ha B 1.

of S. Barbara/Korošci near Muggia/Milje and at the cemeteries of Škocjan, in Brežec and Ponikve, as well as in the votive hoard of Mušja jama.[86]

Besides the Gračič necropolis such earrings are moreover known from the Pobrežje cemetery, what points to their popularity in the Pohorsko Podravje region.[87] As was already demonstrated when discussing the grave 30 from the Gračič cemetery, they become part of the adornment in the Ha A2/B1 period. In view of their presence mostly within female graves in the upper part of the necropolis, especially in its central area and on the slope inclined towards northeast (*fig. 9*), it can be stated that they remained in fashion throughout the entire Ha B1 period.

[86] Cfr. Montagnari Kokelj 1996, 35, T. 1: 8/3; Teržan 2016, 280–282 (with quoted literature), T. 33: 1.

[87] At the Pobrežje cemetery they are unfortunately badly fragmented, thus their attribution to the type of earrings with a hook is not completely certain in all cases, cfr. Pahič 1972, T. 11: 10; 15: 2; 22: 15; 37: 2–3. Pare classifies them among the leading types of his phase Ruše I (Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 11).

PRIBOR – ŠIVANKE IN BRITVE

V grobovih z Gračiča ni najti pridanega orožja, kar velja na splošno za pogrebne običaje kulture žarnih grobišč tako v ruški kot tudi v dobovski in ljubljanski kulturni skupini. V grobovih tudi ni drugega orodja niti pribora, razen šivank v ženskih grobovih (*Tab. 1: 7; 3: 3, 5*), ki pa kronološko niso pomembne, čeprav je zanimivo, da so le v grobovih v vrhnjem delu grobišča, razporejenih skorajda v ravni vrsti med severozahodno, najstarejšo in osrednjo, nekoliko mlajšo skupino grobov (grobovi 7, 6 in 1)[88].

Edino pravo izjemo predstavljajo britve, ki so zastopane v kar 5% grobov (*sl. 8*).[89] Pripadajo dvema tipoma britev, in sicer dvoreznim in enoreznim polmesečastim britvam. Dvorezna britev, ki je ohranjena le fragmentarno, je zastopana le v enem primeru, in sicer v grobu 30 (*Tab. 11: 17, 16?*). Zanjo smo že omenili, da predstavlja prežitek iz starejšega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč.[90] Enorezne polmesečaste britve so bile pridane v več grobov, a vse pripadajo tipu Oblekovice, kar velja tako za majhno britev iz groba 12 (*Tab. 5: 2*) kot tudi za večji britvi iz grobov 53 in 57 (*Tab. 18: 1; 19: 2*). Ta tip britve je razširjen na prostranem področju med zahodno Švico, severno Italijo in jugovzhodno alpskim-panonskim prostorom ter od tod dalje proti severu: tako rekoč v krajih, ki ležijo vzdolž »jantarske ceste« od jugovzhodnih Alp preko Moravskih vrat proti Baltiku. Gre za tip britev, značilen predvsem za stopnjo Ha B1.[91] Zdi se pomenljivo, da je prav ta tip britve zastopan na Gračiču s kar več primerki (*sl. 8*), pa tudi na drugih žarnih grobiščih v Podravju kot v Rušah in Mariboru, tako v Mladinski ulici kot na Pobrežju,[92] medtem ko polmesečaste britve mlajših tipov, značilnih za stopnje Ha B2–B3, ki jih je prav tako najti na istih nekropolah v Rušah in Mariboru – na Mladinski ulici in na Pobrežju,[93] na Gračiču ni več!

88 Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 11.
89 Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.
90 Glej tu op. 15.
91 Jockenhövel 1971, 205–207, Taf. 29: 390–392; 30: 393–394; 48: B; Weber 1996, 234–240, Nr. 550, 558, Taf. 50: 550; 51: 558; 65; Colonna 2006, 61–62, Tav. 6.
92 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 109: K2; 118: 35; Pahič 1972, 63, Tab. 40: 4–5.
93 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 113: D1; 118: 30–31; Pahič 1972, Tab. 40: 4; Jockenhövel 1971, Taf 30: 407–413; 49: A (tip Určice).

UTENSILS – NEEDLES AND RAZORS

In the graves from the Gračič cemetery the weapons are completely absent, otherwise a general rule for the funeral customs of the Urnfield Culture, so in the Ruše cultural group as well as in those of Dobova and Ljubljana. Also generally missing in the graves are tools, with the exception of utensils, such as needles, which are present in the female graves (*Pls. 1: 7; 3: 3, 5*) and have no relevance for chronological questions. However, it is interesting that they appear only in the graves positioned in the upper part of the cemetery and are arranged almost in a straight line between the oldest northwestern grave-group and the central group of graves, which is somewhat younger (graves 7, 6 and 1).[88]

Razors represent still another exception as they are attested in as much as 5% of the graves (*fig. 8*).[89] On the Gračič cemetery there is only one example of a double-edged razor type, which is preserved only in fragments and was discovered in the grave 30 (*Pl. 11: 17, 16?*). Regarding the latter, we already stressed that it should be seen as a remnant from the older period of the Urnfield Culture.[90] On the other hand, the single-edged razors appear in several graves of the cemetery and are semi-lunate in form. They can all be classified as the Oblekovice type, so the small razor from the grave 12 (*Pl. 5: 2*) as well as the two larger razors from the graves 53 and 57 (*Pls. 18: 1; 19: 2*). The semi-lunate razors of the Oblekovice type had been distributed over a vast territory between the western Switzerland, northern Italy and southeastern Alpine-Pannonnian area and from here further to the north, appearing more or less in places along the "Amber Road" from the southeastern Alps pass the Moravian Gate and towards the Baltic region. Razors of this type are for the most part characteristic of the Ha B1 period.[91] As already pointed out, such razors appear in several examples on the Gračič necropolis (*fig. 8*), but also on other urnfield cemeteries in the Podravje region, as for example in Ruše or in Maribor, both at Mladinska ulica and at Pobrežje.[92] However, significant is the fact that the younger types of semi-lunate razors, which are typical for the Ha B2–B3 periods and similarly appear in the same cemeteries of Ruše and Maribor – in Mladinska ulica and in Pobrežje[93] – are not attested in the Gračič necropolis!

88 See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 11.
89 Also see here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d; 4.
90 See above the note 15.
91 Jockenhövel 1971, 205–207, Taf. 29: 390–392; 30: 393–394; 48: B; Weber 1996, 234–240, Nos. 550, 558, Taf. 50: 550; 51: 558; 65; Colonna 2006, 61–62, T. 6.
92 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 109: K 2; 118: 35; Pahič 1972, 63, T. 40: 4–5.
93 Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 113: D 1; 118: 30–31; Pahič 1972, T. 40: 4; Jockenhövel 1971, Taf. 30: 407–413; 49: A (type Určice).

SKLEPNA BESEDA

Na enak kronološki razpon pokopavanja na Gračiču, kot smo ga poskusili orisati na osnovi britev, značilnega moškega toaletnega pribora, skozi čas Ha A(2)–Ha B1, kažejo tudi ostali obravnavani bronasti grobni pridatki. Indikativno je, da so med iglami, kot sestavnimi deli moške noše,[94] zastopani posamezni primerki, ki stojijo v tradiciji starejše kulture žarnih grobišč, čeprav prevladujejo igle lokalnih variant stopnje Ha B1. Hkrati pa se zdi nenavadno, da na Gračiču povsem manjkajo igle z jajčasto glavico, okrašeno z valovnico, namreč tiste vodilnega tipa igel stopnje Ha B1 oz. Ruše I, ki so tako pogosto zastopane na Pobrežju in tudi na drugih podravskih najdiščih kot tudi v širšem panonskem prostoru.[95] Predvsem je nesporno dejstvo, da na Gračiču doslej ni igel z majhnimi vazastimi, strešastimi in drugimi majhnimi, različno profiliranimi glavicami, značilnih za stopnjo Ha B2/B3 na drugih grobiščih ruške skupine, kot npr. v Rušah, Mariboru, Hajdini in Pobrežju.[96] Podobno velja tudi za fibule. Na Gračiču očitno prevladujejo očalaste fibule tipov Maribor in Wels, za katere smo pokazali, da je njihov pojav vezan na čas Ha A2/B1 oz. Ha B1 in da slednje ostanejo v modi do kraja obstoja nekropole. Med fibulami pa se fibula z listastim lokom navezuje na starejšo tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč.[97]

Hkrati moramo poudariti, da fibul mlajših tipov, kot so harfaste/sedlaste fibule, značilne za Ha B2 oz. Ruše II v Rušah in na Pobrežju ter ločne dvozankaste fibule, značilne za stopnjo Ha B 3 v Rušah in na Hajdini,[98] na Gračiču ni! Prav ta odsotnost za čas Ha B2/B3 značilnega repertoarja nakita in delov noše, ki je zastopan na drugih najdiščih ruške skupine v Pohorskem Podravju, nas navaja k tezi, da grobovi na Gračiču sodijo izključno v časovni okvir Ha A2/B1 do vključno stopnje Ha B1/B2 (v Rychnerjevem smislu) in ne segajo več v mlajši čas kulture žarnih grobišč odnosno v stopnjo Ha B2/B3.[99]

[94] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 3d; 4.

[95] Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 124, Abb. 11; 204 ss, Abb. 40: 12; T. 114: C2; 116: 1–2; 118: 12–13; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; 40: 13–14; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 7; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje, T. 3: 6.

[96] Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ss, Abb. 59; Taf. 108: J3; 114: B1; 116: 5–7; 118: 1–2, 4–8; Pahič 1972, 71, Tab. 10: 9; 18: 5; 29: 3; 40: 11; Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 15: 28.

[97] Kar bi veljalo tudi za fibulo iz groba 31, ne glede na to, ali je pripadala tipu pozamenterijskih fibul ali tipu fibul z listastim lokom.

[98] Glej npr. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ss, Abb. 11; 59; Taf. 111: C1; 112: A7–8; 113: A1–2, C1, E1; 118: 18; Pahič 1972, 63, Tab. 2: 11; 20: 1–2; 39: 12, 13; Pare 1998, 343–347, Abb. 25: 33; 26: 38, 42, 47.

[99] Glede na to dejstvo, tudi ne odgovarjajo povsem definiciji stopnje Ruše II po Pareu (Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 25).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The same chronological span of burials at the Gračič necropolis, which we tried to delineate on the basis of razors, a typical male toilet accessory, as continuing throughout the Ha A(2)–Ha B1 period, can be inferred also from the rest of the bronze grave-goods. Indicative in this sense are pins as a component part of the male attire,[94] which in single attested examples point towards the tradition of the older Urnfield Culture, even though the local variants of pins characteristic of the Ha B1 period predominate. At the same time, it seems odd that at the Gračič cemetery the pins with egg-shaped head, decorated with wavy lines, are completely absent. Such pins constitute namely the leading type of the Ha B1 period or Ruše I phase and are frequently attested at the Pobrežje and other cemeteries of the Podravje region, as well as in the wider Pannonnian territory.[95] Above all, it is an incontestable fact that on the Gračič cemetery there are no pins with small vase- or roof-shaped heads and examples with small, variously profiled heads, which are all characteristic of the Ha B2–B3 period on other cemeteries of the Ruše group, as for example in Ruše, Maribor, Hajdina and Pobrežje.[96] The same situation is encountered in the case of fibulae. On the Gračič cemetery the spectacle fibulae of the type Maribor and Wels clearly predominate. As we have shown already, they are in use in the Ha A2/B1 or Ha B1 period, while the spectacle fibulae of the Wels type remain in fashion up to the end of the cemetery existence. The connection with the older tradition of the Urnfield culture is in the case of fibulae indicated by the example with a leaf-shaped bow.[97]

Once again it should be stressed that the younger types of fibulae, such as harp or saddle-shaped fibulae, representative of Ha B2 period or Ruše II phase in the Ruše and Pobrežje cemeteries, are absent in the Gračič necropolis! The same is true of the double-loop bow fibulae, which characterise the Ha B3 period in the cemeteries of Ruše and Hajdina![98]

[94] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 3d; 4.

[95] See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 124, Abb. 11; 204 ff, Abb. 40: 12; T. 114: C2; 116: 1–2; 118: 12–13; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 1: 14; 14: 8; 15: 10; 40: 13–14; Pare 1998, 343–344, Abb. 24: 7; see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje, Pl. 3: 6. .

[96] See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ff, Abb. 59; Taf. 108: J 3; 114: B1; 116: 5–7; 118: 1–2, 4–8; Pahič 1972, 71, T. 10: 9; 18: 5; 29: 3; 40: 11; Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 15: 28.

[97] The same is true of the fibula from the grave 31, disregarding the fact whether it goes for passementerie-type fibula or fibula with leaf-shaped bow.

[98] See e.g. Müller-Karpe 1959, 216 ff, Abb. 11, 59; Taf. 111: C1; 112: A7–8; 113: A1–2, C1, E1; 118: 18; Pahič 1972, 63, T. 2: 11; 20: 1–2; 39: 12, 13; Pare 1998, 343–347, Abb. 25: 33; 26: 38, 42, 47.

Takšna datacija Gračiča, ki je osnovana na primerjalni kronološki analizi značilnih grobnih pridatkov, se sklada s časovnim okvirjem, kot ga je nakazalo radiokarbonsko datiranje, čeprav na podlagi vzorcev iz le štirih grobov (*sl. 1*). To pomeni, da gre za nekropolo razmeroma kratkega trajanja, morda treh ali štirih generacij. Razporeditev grobov na nekropoli,[100] predvsem tistih z značilnimi grobnimi pridatki (*sl. 7–9*),[101] kaže, da so obstajale večje in manjše gruče grobov, verjetno pripadajoče posameznim družinsko-rodovnim skupnostim. Med njimi gre posebno mesto dvojnim grobovom, zlasti grobovoma 30 in 12, morda pa tudi paru grobov 37 in 38, kajti zanje predpostavljamo, da so bili najstarejši vsak v svoji skupini, torej začetniki svojih rodbinskih skupnosti, od katerih se je grobišče postopoma širilo po pobočju navzdol, v smeri proti vzhodu in jugovzhodu, kjer smemo domnevati najmlajše pokope. Kot kažejo preliminarni rezultati najnovejših raziskav, ki vključujejo tako geofizikalne meritve kot arheološka izkopavanja, se je grobišče širilo vsaj še v smeri proti severovzhodu in vzhodu.[102]

Precisely the absence of jewellery and parts of the attire, characteristic for the Ha B2–B3 period, which is otherwise attested on the sites of the Ruše group in the Pohorsko Podravje region, leads us to surmise that the graves from Gračič cemetery date into the time period of Ha A2/B1 and up to the Ha B1–B2 period (according to Rychner's chronological scheme), while they do not extend further into the youngest period of the Urnfield Culture or the Ha B2/B3 period.[99] Such chronological frame of the cemetery at Gračič, based on the comparative chronological analysis of characteristic grave-goods, corresponds with the time-span, which has been demonstrated by the radiocarbon dating, even though the latter has been conducted on samples from only four graves (*fig. 1*). Consequently, we can speak of a necropolis with a relatively short duration, possibly lasting only three or four generations. Furthermore, the arrangement of the graves at necropolis,[100] especially those with characteristic grave-goods (*figs. 7–9*),[101] testifies to the existence of larger or smaller grave-groups, which presumably belonged to separate communities of extended families. A special position among them is held by the double graves, especially the graves 30 and 12, but possibly also the pair of graves 37 and 38. According to our deductions they each represent the oldest graves in its own grave-group and thus the initiators of their extended family communities. From these graves the cemetery gradually spread on the slope downwards, in the direction towards east and southeast, where we must presume the youngest graves. As preliminary results of the most recent research, including geophysical measurements and archaeological excavation, are showing, is the necropolis expected to continue further in the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern directions.[102]

[99] In this regard, they also do not correspond completely with the definition of the Ruše II phase according to Pare (Pare 1998, 343–345, Abb. 25).

[100] Glej npr. tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 6–11.

[100] Cfr. here Koprivnik, Teržan, figs. 6–11.

[101] Glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, sl. 4.

[101] See here Koprivnik, Teržan, fig. 4.

[102] Raziskave so potekale v letih 2019 in 2020 v okviru projekta *Prehistory Adventure* (Interreg SI-HR), ki ga na Filozofski fakulteti UL, ki je partner projekta, vodi M. Črešnar.

[102] Research was conduted in the years 2019 and 2020 in the framework of the *Prehistory Adventure* Project (Interreg SI-HR), which is at the project partner Faculty of Arts (Univ. of Ljubljana) led by M. Črešnar.

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ROGOZA PRI MARIBORU – GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE

Matija Črešnar

Arheološko najdišče Rogoza pri Mariboru leži na severozahodnem delu Dravsko-Ptujskega polja, na prodnati terasi, ki se le nekoliko dviga nad nižjo, nekdaj verjetno močvirnato okolico. Odkrito je bilo v sklopu gradnje slovenskega avtocestnega križa v letih 1998 in 1999.[1]

Območje izkopavanj je obsegalo približno 600 × 50 m, ob naselbinskih ostankih iz zgodnje in pozne bronaste dobe, ki so prevladovali na osrednjem delu najdišča, so bile predvsem v severnem delu odkrite tudi ostaline iz starejše železne dobe. Med njimi so štiri gomile z obodnimi jarki (*sl. 1*), kot sočasne pa razumemo še nekatere jame in ognjišča.[2]

OPIS GOMIL IN DRUGIH OSTALIN TER NAJDB IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE

Štiri gomile z obodnimi jarki so bile v preteklosti močno poškodovane z oranjem, tako da obstoj ene dokazujemo le s plitkim obodnim jarkom (gomila 4), druge tri (gomile 1–3) pa so imele razen obodnega jarka ohranjen centralni grob in/ali del kamnitega plašča (*sl. 1*).

Gomile so bile razporejene v nizu, usmerjenem v smeri SZ–JV. Gomila 1 je bila postavljena skrajnem SZ delu, njen obodni jarek pa je bil prekinjen na JV delu. Gomile 2–4 oz. njihovi obodni jarki so se med seboj stikali, pri čemer je bila gomila 2 najstarejša med njimi, kasneje pa sta bili postavljeni še gomila 3 in nato gomila 4, saj je njun jarek vsakokrat sekal jarek starejše gomile (*sl. 1: A*). Obodni jarek zadnje v vrsti, gomile 4, je bil, podobno kot pri gomili 1, prekinjen na JV delu, čeprav pod nekoliko drugačnim kotom. V osrednjem delu gomil 1 in 2 sta bili grobni jami, v katerih so bili ostanki pokojnikov in grobni pridatki (*Tab. 1*). Na prostoru gomil 3 in 4 so bili ohranjeni le še posamezni odlomki keramike (*Tab. 2: 1–3*).

Gomila 1

V vkopanem grobu gomile 1 je bila žara, posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (*Tab. 1: 1*), v kateri so

[1] Strmčnik Gulič 2001; ista 2003a; ista 2003b; Črešnar 2009; isti 2010; isti 2021 (v tisku).

[2] Črešnar 2010; isti 2021 (v tisku); Teržan et al. 2015.

ROGOZA NEAR MARIBOR – TUMULI OF THE EARLY IRON AGE

Matija Črešnar

The archaeological site of Rogoza is located near Maribor in the NW part of the plain of Dravsko-Ptujsko polje, on a gravelly terrace of the River Drava that rises only slightly above the once presumably marshy lowland. The site was discovered in advance of the construction of the motorway cross in Slovenia and was investigated in 1998 and 1999.[1]

The excavation covered a roughly 600 × 50 m large area. It revealed habitation remains from the Early and Late Bronze Ages that predominated in the central part of the site, as well as Early Iron Age tumuli and a number of other features, i.e. pits and fireplaces, concentrated in the northern part (*fig. 1*).[2]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TUMULI AND OTHER REMAINS AS WELL AS FINDS FROM THE EARLY IRON AGE

The four tumuli with ring ditches all sustained severe damage by ploughing, causing one of the tumuli to be identifiable only through the presence of a shallow ring ditch (Tumulus 4). Of the other three (Tumulus 1–3), excavations revealed a central grave and/or parts of the gravel mound along the ring ditch (*fig. 1*).

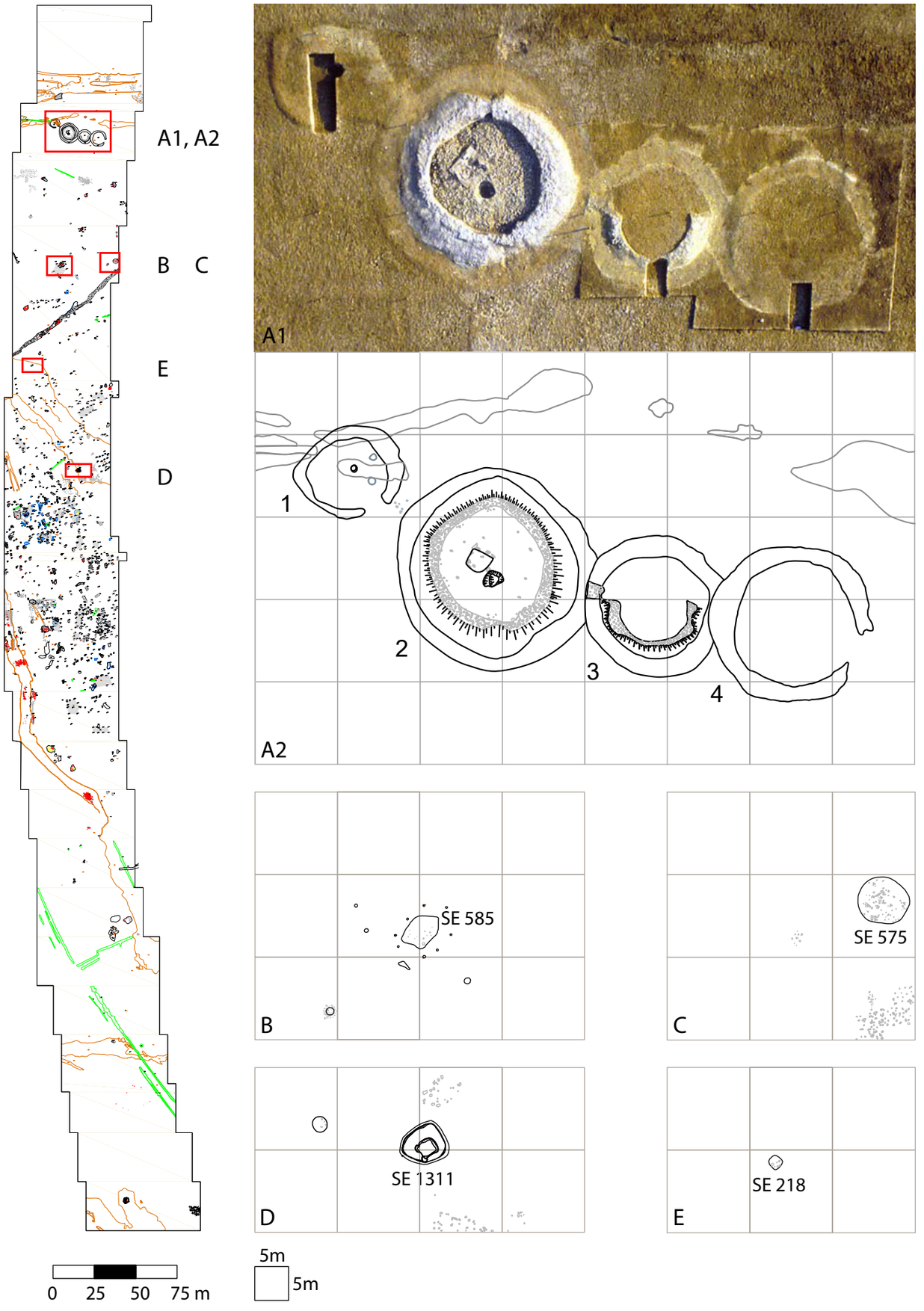
The tumuli are arranged in a line running in a NW–SE direction. Tumulus 1 stood separately to the NW from the others and its penannular ditch was interrupted in the SE. Tumuli 2–4 or more precisely their ring ditches were touching, which revealed that Tumulus 2 was earliest in date followed by Tumulus 3 and later Tumulus 4, because each new ditch cut into the earlier one (*fig. 1*). The ditch of the last, Tumulus 4, was penannular and interrupted in the SE similarly as the ditch of Tumulus 1, but in a slightly different spot. Tumuli 1 and 2 revealed a grave pit in the centre, which held the cremated remains of the deceased and the grave goods (*Pl. 1*). The areas of Tumuli 3 and 4 only revealed the odd pottery shard (*Pl. 2: 1–3*).

Tumulus 1

The grave pit of Tumulus 1 held an urn with a high conical neck (*Pl. 1: 1*) that contained burnt and

[1] Strmčnik Gulič 2001; ead. 2003a; ead. 2003b; Črešnar 2009; id. 2010; id. 2021 (in press).

[2] Črešnar 2010; id. 2021 (in press); Teržan *et al.* 2015.



Slika 1. Tloris izkopanih površin arheološkega najdišča Rogoza (levo), posnetek gomil iz zraka med izkopavanjem (A1) in njihovimi tlorisi (A2) ter tlorisi drugih radiokarbonsko datiranih arheoloških ostalin (B–E).

Figure 1. Plan of the excavated parts of the Rogoza site (left) alongside an aerial view of the Early Iron Age tumuli during excavation (A1) and their detailed plan (A2) as well as plans of other archaeological contexts, dated by radiocarbon method (B–E).

bili ob žganini in sežganih kosteh tudi predilno vretence (*Tab. 1: 3*) in fragmenta poškodovane bronaste ovratnice (*Tab. 1: 2*). V obodnem jarku gomile je bil odkrit odlomek dna posode (*Tab. 1: 4*).

cremated remains, as well as a spindle whorl (*Pl. 1: 3*) and two fragments of a round-sectioned bronze torque (*Pl. 1: 2*). The ring ditch yielded a base fragment of a vessel (*Pl. 1: 4*).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 1*)**:**

1. Posoda s stožčastim vratom, na rami okrašena s štirikratnim motivom bradavice, obdane s polkrožnimi visečimi koncentričnimi kanelurami. Pr. ustja: 33,2 cm, pr. dna: 18,2 cm; G1265.
2. Dva kosa od ognja močno poškodovane bronaste ovratnice. Vel.: 5,5 in 2,0 cm; G1267.
3. Predilno vretence. Pr.: 3,4 cm; G1266.
4. Odl. dna sklede. Pr. dna: 5,4 cm; SE 245 (jarek okoli SE 241); G1265.

Gomila 2

V grobni jami gomile 2 je bil odkrit lonec (*Tab. 1: 5*), ob njem pa še dve skledi na nogi (*Tab. 1: 7–8*), fragmentirana bronasta igla (*Tab. 1: 6*) in odlomka ustij posod (*Tab. 1: 9–10*).

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 1*)**:**

5. Koničen lonec z blago izvihanim ustjem. Pr. ustja: 22,1 cm, pr. dna: 12,0 cm; G1262.
6. Več kosov bronaste igle. Vel. ohranjenega dela: pribl. 7,0 cm; G1261.

7.–8. Skledi na nogi z uvihanim ustjem, okrašeni z vzporednimi vodoravnimi kanelurami, pod katerimi so pritrjeni držaji. Pr. ustja: 17,0 cm, pr. dna: 12,3 cm in pr. ustja: 17,0 cm, pr. dna: 11,9 cm; G1259, 1260.

9.–10. Odl. zgornjih delov dveh posod s stožčastim vratom in z močno izvihanimi ustji, katerih vrat je okrašen z vzporednimi vodoravnimi kanelurami. Pr. ustja: 35,8 cm in 23,1 cm; G1263, 1264.

11. Odl. posode, okrašene z različno usmerjenimi vrezi. Vel.: 2,5 × 2,4 cm; G1258.
12. Odl. vratu posode, okrašene z vzporednimi vodoravnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 6,1 × 4,6 cm; G1257.

Gomila 3

Na območju gomile 3 sta bila odkrita skleda (*Tab. 2: 1*) in predilno vretence (*Tab. 2: 2*).

Opisa najdb (*Tab. 2*)**:**

1. Odl. trebušaste sklede s klekastim prehodom v blago usločen vrat z rahlo izvihanim ustjem. Pr. ustja: 14,7 cm, viš.: 11,0 cm; G1277.
2. Odl. predilnega vretenca. Vel.: 2,2 cm; G1278.

Gomila 4

Na območju gomile 4, ki je bila najbolj uničena, je bil odkrit le ročaj posode (*Tab. 2: 3*).

Opis najdbe (*Tab. 2*)**:**

3. Ročaj posode. Vel.: 2,6 x 1,9 cm; G1279.

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

1. Vessel with a conical neck and decoration consisting of four knobs above semicircular hanging concentric grooves. Rim diam.: 33.2 cm, base diam.: 18.2 cm; G1265.
2. Two frgs. of a heavily damaged bronze torque. Size: 5.5 and 2.0 cm; G1267.
3. Spindle whorl. Diam.: 3.4 cm; G1266.
4. Base frg. of a dish. Base diam.: 5.4 cm; SU 245 (ditch around SU 241); G1265.

Tumulus 2

The central grave of Tumulus 2 revealed a jar (*Pl. 1: 5*), two pedestal dishes (*Pl. 1: 7–8*), a fragmented bronze pin (*Pl. 1: 6*) and two rim fragments of vessels (*Pl. 1: 9–10*).

Description of finds (*Pl. 1*)**:**

5. Conical jar with a slightly everted rim. Rim diam.: 22.1 cm, base diam.: 12.0 cm; G1262.
6. Several frgs. of a bronze pin. Size of the surv. part: approx. 7.0 cm; G1261.

7.–8. Pedestal dishes with an inturned rim and decoration consisting of horizontal grooves, as well as grips below the grooves. Rim diam.: 17.0 cm, base diam.: 12.3 cm and rim diam.: 17.0 cm, base diam.: 11.9 cm; G1259, 1260.

9.–10. Rim frgs. of vessels with a strongly everted rim and a neck decorated with horizontal grooves. Rim diam.: 35.8 cm and 23.1 cm; G1263, 1264.

11. Frg. of a vessel decorated with differently orientated incised lines. Size: 2.5 × 2.4 cm; G1258.
12. Neck frg. of a vessel decorated with horizontal grooves. Size: 6.1 × 4.6 cm; G1257.

Tumulus 3

The area of Tumulus 3 yielded a dish (*Pl. 2: 1*) and a spindle whorl (*Pl. 2: 2*).

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*)**:**

1. Frg. of an ellipsoid dish with a carinated shoulder-neck junction, a slightly curved neck and a slightly everted rim. Rim diam.: 14.7 cm, h.: 11.0 cm; G1277.
2. Frg. of a spindle whorl. Size: 2.2 cm; G1278.

Tumulus 4

The area of Tumulus 4, which suffered most damage, only yielded an uncharacteristic handle of a vessel (*Pl. 2: 3*).

Description of find (*Pl. 2*)**:**

3. Handle of a vessel. Size: 2.6 × 1.9 cm; G1279.

Primerjave posodam iz gomil je najti že v najbližji okolici. Žara z visokim stožčastim vratom iz gomile 1 (*Tab. 1: 1*) ima glede na svojo obliko in okras, bradavic, ki so v spodnjem delu obdane s koncentričnimi polkrožnimi kanelurami, dobre analogije med keramiko, datirano v čas drugega horizonta naselbine na Pošteli.[3]

Lonec z nizkimi rameni in navpičnim zaobljenim ustjem iz gomile 2 (*Tab. 1: 5*) kaže prav tako sorodne značilnosti kot nekatere posode s Poštele, pa tudi med lončenimi situlami, ki so pogoste v panonsko-vzhodnoalpskih gomilah starejše železne dobe.[4] Sklede na nogi, na zunanji strani okrašene z vodoravnimi kanelurami, kot sta dve iz gomile 2 (*Tab. 1: 7–8*), se sodeč po primerjavah s prvega ruškega grobišča in mariborskega grobišča na Mladinski ulici pojavijo že proti koncu mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč, prav tako pa so bile pridane v grobove z začetka starejše železne dobe, kot na primer na Legnu pri Slovenj Gradcu ter v Benediktu v Slovenskih goricah. Pri slednjih gre najverjetneje, podobno kot pri rogoških skledah, za komplet, skupaj z loncem pa spominjajo na servise, kot jih poznamo na preostalem panonsko-vzhodnoalpskem območju.[5] Prav tako značilen je njihov okras vodoravnih kanelur.[6] V grobu gomile 2 je bila še fragmentirana bronasta igla (*Tab. 1: 6*), kakršne so poznane predvsem v pozni bronasti dobi, a jih sledimo tudi v najstarejših železnodobnih grobovih, kot priča primer iz Gniebinga.[7] Odlomka ustij posod s kaneliranim stožčastim oz. pokončnim usločenim vratom (*Tab. 1: 9–10*) sta po drugi strani elementa, značilna za horizont Poštela II starejše železne dobe na Štajerskem.[8]

Trebušasta skleda s klekastim prehodom v blago usločen vrat z rahlo izvihanim ustjem iz gomile 3 (*Tab. 2: 1*) ima paralele na Hajndlu pri Ormožu in v Ormožu, iz rifniške pete hiše, ki sodi v drugo fazo naselbine, podobne sklede z navpičnimi vratovi pa srečamo tudi na Pošteli, kjer ima večina že ostro profiliran trup.[9] Oblika je zastopana tudi med pridatki

Analogies to the vessels from the tumuli can be found already in the near surroundings. The urn with a high conical neck (*Pl. 1: 1*) that contained burnt and cremated remains, with its decoration, consisting of knobs above concentric semicircular grooves, has parallels among the pottery of the second horizon of the Poštela settlement.[3]

The jar with a low shoulder and a rounded vertical rim from Tumulus 2 (*Pl. 1: 5*) does have typological parallels among the pottery from Poštela and among the ceramic situlae common in the Early Iron Age contexts in Pannonia and the eastern Alpine areas.[4] Pedestal dishes decorated with horizontal grooves on the exterior from the same tumulus (*Pl. 1: 7–8*), have analogies at the Ruše I cemetery and the Mladinska ulica cemetery in Maribor, dated to end of the Urnfield Period. However, they also appear in graves of the beginning of the Early Iron Age at Legen near Slovenj Gradec and Benedikt in the hills of Slovenske gorice. The latter probably formed a set, similarly as the dishes from Rogoza; together with jars they are similar to the sets known from the rest of the Pannonian-eastern Alpine areas.[5] Also characteristic is the decoration of horizontal grooves.[6] Apart from pottery, the grave from Tumulus 2 also yielded a fragmented bronze pin with a damaged head (*Pl. 1: 6*), primarily known from Late Bronze Age contexts, but also occuring in the earliest Early Iron Age graves, one of which has been found at Gniebing.[7] On the other side, are the two rim fragments of grooved conical or curved necks (*Pl. 1: 9–10*) characteristic of the Poštela II phase of the Early Iron Age in Štajerska.[8]

The dish with a carinated shoulder-neck junction, a slightly curved neck and an everted rim was found in Tumulus 3 (*Pl. 2: 1*). Similar dishes are known from Hajndl near Ormož and from Ormož, from House 5 at Rifnik attributed to the second phase of the settlement, while similar vessels with a vertical neck but a predominantly sharper outline are known from Poštela.[9] The form has also been

3 Teržan et al. 2015.

4 Teržan 1990, T. 33: 9; Patek 1993, Abb. 36; Nebelsick 1997, 69–77.

5 Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 109: E2; 120: 36, 44; 122: 25–26; Teržan 1990, 90, T. 70: 3, 4; Strmčnik Gulič 1979, T. 14: 6, 8.

6 Strmčnik Gulič 1979, T. 8: 13; Teržan 1990, T. 50: 24, Lamut 2001, 215, T. 13: 1; Gerbec 2015, G315, G376.

7 Říhovský 1979, 124–130; Kramer 1996, 209, Abb. 1: 3; Gleirscher 2006, 85–86.

8 Teržan et al. 2015. Pri odlomkih kaneliranih vratov moramo biti sicer nekoliko zadržani, saj med izkopavanji nista bila označena kot del groba, a se kasneje v poročilu tako obravnavata.

9 Pirkmajer 1983, T. 8: 1; Teržan 1990, T. 14: 4; Mele 2014, 172–176, sl. 5.

3 Teržan *et al.* 2015.

4 Teržan 1990, 33: 9; Patek 1993, fig. 36; Nebelsick 1997, 69–77.

5 Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 109: E2, 120: 36, 44; 122: 25–26; Teržan 1990, 90, Pl. 70: 3, 4; Strmčnik Gulič 1979, Pl. 14: 6, 8.

6 Strmčnik Gulič 1979, Pl. 8: 13; Teržan 1990, 50: 24, Lamut 2001, 215, Pl. 13: 1; Gerbec 2015, G315, G376.

7 Říhovský 1979, 124–130; Kramer 1996, 209, fig. 1: 3; Gleirscher 2006, 85–86.

8 Teržan *et al.* 2015. We should be cautious when interpreting the neck fragments with horizontal grooves, as they were not marked as part of the grave during excavation, but only in the subsequent reports.

9 Pirkmajer 1983, Pl. 8: 1; Teržan 1990, Pl. 14: 4; Mele 2014, 172–176, fig. 5.

iz legenskih gomil, kjer je bila skupaj s skledo, okrašeno z že omenjenim okrasom vodoravnih kanelur pod ustjem.[10]

Druge sočasne ostaline in najdbe

Ob gomilah lahko v čas starejše železne dobe datiramo še vsaj tri jame (*sl. 1: B, C*; SE 575, SE 585 in SE 919) in dve ognjišči (*sl. 1: E*; SE 218 in SE 1311). Med jamami so bile takšna okrogle oblike in stopničastega profila s sledovi lesenih desk v osrednjem delu (*sl. 1: C*; SE 575), jama nepravilne ovalne oblike in stopničastega profila, ki jo je obdajalo osem manjših jam za kole (*sl. 1: B*; SE 585), in še jama nepravilne ovalne oblike s stopničastim profilom (SE 919).

V jamah je bilo več najdb, predvsem odlomkov keramičnih posod, a je zaradi svojih značilnosti dobro opredeljivih le nekaj (*Tab. 2: 4–8*). Podobno velja tudi za manjše ovalno ognjišče (*sl. 1: E*; SE 218) in veliko ognjišče nepravilne zaobljene oblike z dodatno poglobitvijo v sredini (SE 1311), saj sta bila le v njem ob kopici precej prežgane keramike opredeljiva dva odlomka polkroglaste sklede z uvihanim ustjem (*Tab. 2: 5*) in ovalnega lonca (*Tab. 2: 4*). Ob tem sta bili obe omenjeni ognjišči, skupaj z dvema jamama (SE 575 in SE 585) datirani z radiokarbonsko metodo (*sl. 2–3*).[11]

Preostale najdbe prihajajo iz premešanih plasti, za katere lahko do neke mere domnevamo, da pripadajo z oranjem uničenima gomilama 3 in 4.

Opisi najdb (*Tab. 2*):

Ognjišče SE 1311 (*sl. 1: D*)

4. Odl. zgornjega dela ovalnega lonca. Vel.: 11,1 × 6,2 cm; G885.
5. Odl. uvihanega ustja sklede. Vel.: 3,2 × 3,0 cm; G884.

Jama SE 575 (*sl. 1: C*)

6. Odl. posode, prehod iz ramena v vrat, poudarjen z vodoravnim žlebom. Vel.: 5,2 × 4,2 cm; G1158.
7. Odl. posode, na ramenu okrašene s polkrožnimi visečimi koncentričnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 13,3 x 5,6 cm; G1160

Jama SE 919

8. Odl. posode, na ramenu okrašene z bradavico in okoli nje polkrožnimi visečimi koncentričnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 4,0 × 2,9 cm; G735.

Druge plasti

9. Odl. sklede z izvihanim ustjem, ki je na ramenu okrašena s trakom izmenjujočih se navpičnih in

[10] Strmčnik Gulič 1979, T. 8: 14.

[11] Črešnar 2010, 23, 33; isti 2014a, 243–248; isti 2021 (v tisku), jama SE 575: G1158–G1169; jama SE 585: G1177, G1182–G1183.

identified among the vessels from the tumuli at Legen, where such a vessel occurred in association with a dish with horizontal grooves below the rim.[10]

Other contemporary remains and finds

Apart from the tumuli, at least three pits (*fig. 1: B, C*; SU 575, SU 585 and SU 919) and two fireplaces (*fig. 1: E*; SU 218 and SU 1311) are also tentatively attributed to the Early Iron Age. There were a circular pit with a step-resembling section, with remains of wooden planks in its central part (*fig. 1: C*; SU 575), a pit with an irregular oval shape and a step-resembling section, surrounded by eight smaller post-holes (*fig. 1: B*; SU 585) and another pit with an irregular oval shape and a step-resembling section (SU 919).

The pits contained a number of artefacts, mostly ceramic fragments, of which only a few are characteristic (*Pl. 2: 4–8*). The small oval fireplace (*fig. 1: E*; SU 218) and the big irregularly rounded fireplace with a deeper area in its central part (SU 1311) contained large amounts of burnt pottery and not characteristic fragments. The latter, however, also included two identifiable shards, belonging to a hemispherical dish with an inturned rim (*Pl. 2: 5*) and to an ovaloid jar (*Pl. 2: 4*). Both of these fireplaces were alongisde two pits (SU 575 and SU 585) dated with radiocarbon mathod (*figs. 2–3*).[11]

Other diagnostic finds were excavated in mixed layers, which presumably and to a certain degree represent the remains of the destroyed Tumuli 3 and 4.

Description of finds (*Pl. 2*):

Fireplace SU 1311 (*fig. 1: D*)

4. Upper body frg. of an ovaloid jar. Size: 11.1 × 6.2 cm; G885.
5. Inturned rim frg. of a dish. Size: 3.2 × 3.0 cm; G884.

Pit SU 575 (*fig. 1: C*)

6. Frg. of a vessel with a horizontal groove at the shoulder-neck junction. Size: 5.2 × 4.2 cm; G1158.
7. Frg. of a vessel with semicircular hanging concentric grooves on the shoulder. Size: 13.3 × 5.6 cm; G1160

Pit SU 919

8. Frg. of a vessel with a knob on the shoulder and semicircular hanging concentric grooves below it. Size: 4.0 × 2.9 cm; G735.

Other layers

9. Frg. of a dish with an everted rim and a shoulder decorated with a band of alternating vertical and

[10] Strmčnik Gulič 1979, Pl. 8: 14.

[11] Črešnar 2010, 23, 33; id. 2014a, 243–248; id. 2021 (in press), pit SU 575: G1158–G1169; pit SU 585: G1177, G1182–G1183.

vodoravnih snopov kanelur. Vel.: 2,7 × 2,4 cm; SE 002; G765.

10. Odl. posode, okrašene z navpičnim gladkim plastičnim rebrom. Vel.: 4,1 × 3,3 cm; SE 600; G1202.
11. Lok čolničaste fibule, okrašene s podolžnimi, prečnimi in poševnimi vrezi. Vel.: 3,5 × 1,3 cm; SE 003a; G787

Med najdbami iz jam so bili odlomki, za katere smo mnenja, da sodijo v starejšo železno dobo delno zaradi zelo fine fakture in temne površine, še mnogo bolj značilen pa je okras koncentričnih polkrožnih kanelur (*Tab. 2: 7–8*), ki je tudi na žari iz gomile 1.[12] Med najdbami iz premešanih plasti velja omeniti globoko skledo z zaobljenim ostenjem, ki klekasto prehaja v usločen vrat, ta pa v kratko izvihano ustje iz plasti SE 002 (*Tab. 2: 9*). Dobre primerjave ima v večjem številu podobnih posod iz Ormoža, kjer predstavljajo novost horizonta II.[13] Med okrašenimi odlomki posod najbolj izstopa tisti z navpičnim rebrom na ramenu iz plasti SE 600 (*Tab. 2: 10*). Primerjave ima v naselbini iz mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč na Pobrežju, pa na Rifniku, kjer sodi v drugo stopnjo naselbine, sočasno s Poštelo I, in v grobu 3 na grobišču Habakuk/Lepa ravna, kjer sta ob tako okrašenem loncu tudi dve z vrezi ornamentirani sklenjeni masivni bronasti zapestnici. Kot kažejo najdbe iz naselbin na Pošteli in v Ormožu, je okras pogost predvsem v obdobju Ha C, kar potrjujejo tudi grobovi iz kleinkleinskih nekropol.[14] Morda še nekoliko mlajši kos prihaja iz naselbine pri Hotinji vasi, datirane v čas Ha C/Ha D1.[15] Kronološko pomembna je tudi čolničasta fibula, okrašena z vrezanim okrasom (*Tab. 2: 11*), iz plasti SE 003a. Fibula ima najboljši primerjavi v Placarovcih pri Gorišnici in na Rifniku, pri čemer je prva ohranjena v celoti, slednja pa je kot rogoška fragmentirana. V obeh primerih gre za najdbi brez ožjih najdiščnih podatkov, a je najdba z Rifnika vključena v širšo sliko rifniškega kompleksa in je časovno uvrščena v njegov III. horizont, ki ga povezujemo s fazami Poštela II in delno III.[16]

[12] Teržan et al. 2015.

[13] Lamut 2001, 215, T. 2: 7; 5: 9–10.

[14] Dobiat 1980, T. 30: 2; 40: 2; Pirkmajer 1983, T. 7: 15; Teržan 1990, 53, T. 14: 18; 15: 18; 41: 7; 55: 3; glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar, T. 8: 4.

[15] Gerbec 2015, G37; glej tu Gerbec.

[16] Teržan 1990, 101–105, sl. 24: 5; T. 79: 15; Jerin 2001, 59–60.

horizontal stripes of grooves. Size: 2.7 × 2.4 cm; SU 002; G765.

10. Frg. of a vessel decorated with a plain vertical rib. Size: 4.1 × 3.3 cm; SU 600; G1202.
11. Bow of a boat fibula decorated with transverse, longitudinal and oblique incisions. Size: 3.5 × 1.3 cm; SU 003a; G787.

Amongst the finds from the pits, we identified several, which can be dated to the Early Iron Age. This is partly due to their fine-grained structure and dark surface, but even more because of the characteristic ornamentation in the shape of semicircular hanging concentric grooves (*Pl. 2: 7–8*) present also on the urn from Tumulus 1.[12] Mention should be made of the deep dish unearthed in the mixed sandy layer of SU 002, which has a rounded body, a carinated neck-body junction, a curved neck and a short everted rim (*Pl. 2: 9*). It is closely comparable with a number of vessels from Ormož that represent a novelty in the Phase II of the settlement.[13] The decorated shards from Rogoza include one with a rib on the shoulder (*Pl. 2: 10*), which was found in layer of SU 600. This type of pottery has early parallels in the settlement of the Urnfield Period at Pobrežje, among the finds of the Phase 2 of the settlement at Rifnik, which is contemporary with the Poštela I phase, as well as from Grave 3 at the Habakuk/Lepa ravna cemetery, where the jar with such decoration came to light together with two annular solid bronze bracelets with incised decoration. The finds from the settlements at Poštela and Ormož show that the decoration was particularly widespread in Ha C, which is confirmed by the goods from the cemeteries at Kleinklein.[14] Possibly even later is a shard from the settlement at Hotinja vas, dated to Ha C/Ha D1.[15] Also chronologically diagnostic is a boat fibula with incised decoration (*Pl. 2: 11*), which was found in the layer of SU 003a. Its two closest parallels come from Placarovci near Gorišnica and from Rifnik, the first of which is completely preserved and the second fragmented. Both finds come without precise context data, though the item from Rifnik has been attributed to Phase III, which corresponds with the Poštela II and partly Poštela III phases.[16]

[12] Teržan *et al.* 2015.

[13] Lamut 2001, 215, Pls. 2: 7; 5: 9–10.

[14] Dobiat 1980, Pls. 30: 2, 40: 2; Pirkmajer 1983, Pl. 7: 15; Teržan 1990, 53, Pls. 14: 18, 15: 18; 41: 7, 55: 3; see here Kramberger, Črešnar, T. 8: 4.

[15] Gerbec 2015, G37; see here Gerbec.

[16] Teržan 1990, 101–105, fig. 24: 5, Pl. 79: 15; Jerin 2001, 59–60.

OPREDELITEV NAJDIŠČA

Stratigrafsko sosledje med gomilami je v veliki meri jasno, težje je njihovo kronološko ločevanje na podlagi najdb. Najstarejši vtis dajeta gomili 1 in 2, saj obe poleg keramike, ki jo je delno že moč datirati v horizont Poštela II, vsebujeta elemente, ki izhajajo iz tradicije žarnogrobiščnega obdobja. V gomili 1 je takšen element bronasta ovratnica, a je žara že okrašena v maniri, ki se pojavi šele v Ha C. V gomili 2 dajejo starinski vtis tako igla kot skledi na nogi, mlajši element pa predstavljajo odlomki posod z visokim stožčastim vratom, okrašenim z vodoravnimi kanelurami. Da sta gomili 3 in 4 mlajši, kaže njuna stratigrafska lega, kronološko mesto pa nakazuje trebušasta skleda z navpičnim blago usločenim vratom, najdena na mestu gomile 3, ki je prav tako novost obdobja Ha C. Gomila 4 je po stratigrafskih odnosih še kasnejša, a časovno nikakor ne odstopa občutno, saj nobena izmed starejšeželeznodobnih najdb, raztresenih po različnih plasteh najdišča, za katere lahko do neke mere predvidevamo, da pripadajo uničenim gomilam, ne izstopa iz repertoarja oblik stopenj Štajerska II.

Kosi sežganih kosti in oglja iz gomil 1 (SE 236) in 2 (SE 241) ter oglja iz dveh jam (SE 575, SE 585) in ognjišč (SE 218, SE 1311) so bili radiokarbonsko datirani (*sl. 2*).[17] Rezultati niso povsem enoznačni, a kljub temu pomembno dopolnjujejo sliko najdišča Rogoza v starejši železni dobi. Analize kosti in oglja iz gomil so bile narejene v več laboratorijih, a sta po prvih analizah dve razmeroma jasno odstopali.[18] Podobne datacije kot za gomile so analize pokazale tudi za eno od jam (SE 575) in obeh ognjišč. Ob upoštevanju vseh omenjenih datacij, za katere predvidevamo, da predstavljajo eno fazo rabe prostora (*sl. 3*), in drugih ugotovitev o absolutni kronologiji širšega območja,[19] lahko grobove v gomilah 1 in 2 z veliko verjetnostjo datiramo v prvo polovico ali sredino 8. stoletja pr. n. št. V ta čas ali nekoliko kasneje so

[17] Nekatere izmed datacij, narejenih v Kielu (GER) in Oxfordu (UK), so že bile objavljene (Črešnar 2014), dodatne analize pa so bile narejene v letu 2020 v Debrecenu (HUN): gomila 1 (SE 236), žgane kosti (DeA-24328, 2512 ± 50 BP), gomila 2 (SE 241), žgane kosti (DeA-24329, 2450 ± 48 BP) in oglje (DeA-24364, 2431 ± 24 BP), jama SE 575 (DeA-24361, 2611 ± 23 BP), jama SE 585 (DeA-24363, 2370 ± 22 BP) in ognjišče SE 218 (DeA-24362, 2546 ± 24 BP).

[18] Ena od datacij (KIA37311) kaže celo na poškodbo gomile 2 (SE 241) v času rimske poselitve tega območja (Črešnar 2021, KIA37311). Pri modeliranju starejšeželeznodobne faze (*sl. 3*) smo namenoma izpustili eno od datacij žgane človeške kosti iz gomile 1 (SE 236, OxA-21484, 2785 ± 39 BP), saj je občutno prestara in tako negativno vpliva na vrednost modelirane starosti.

[19] Črešnar 2014; Teržan, Črešnar 2014.

INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE

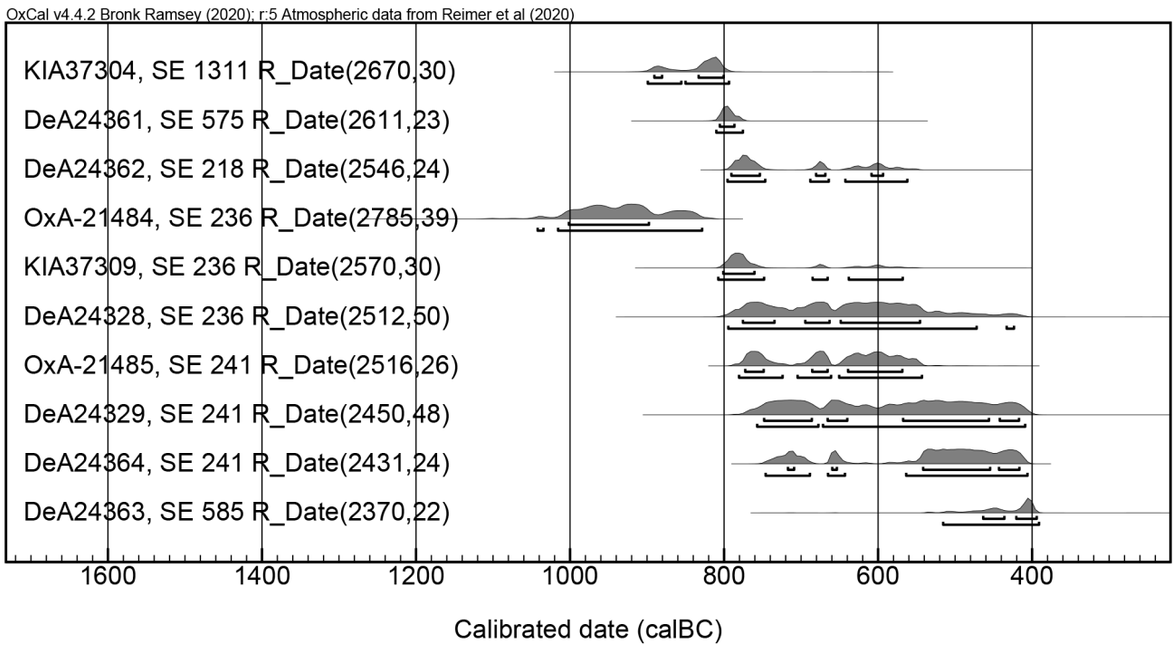
The stratigraphic sequence of the tumuli is largely clear, while the division based on small finds is more of a challenge. Tumuli 1 and 2 appear to be earliest, as they yielded pottery and other finds that may in part be attributed to the Poštela II phase, but also certain elements of the Urnfield culture tradition. The earlier element in Tumulus 1 is the bronze torque, which was found alongside the urn decorated in a manner that only appears in Ha C. In Tumulus 2, the earlier element is the pin and the two pedestal dishes, while the high jars with horizontally grooved necks are presumably later. The stratigraphically clearly later Tumuli 3 and 4 are confirmed as chronologically later by the ellipsoid dish with a slightly curved vertical neck recovered in the area of Tumulus 3, which represents a novelty in Ha C. The stratigraphically even later Tumulus 4 does not appear to be significantly later in terms of the small finds, as none of the Early Iron Age artefacts scattered across the different layers of the tumuli area (to a certain degree presumably belonging to the destroyed tumuli) stands apart from the array of forms defining the Štajerska II.

The cremated bone remains and the charcoal from Tumuli 1 and 2, as well as the fireplaces (SU 218 and SU 1311) were sampled and subjected to radiocarbon analysis (*fig. 2*).[17] The results are to a level varied; nevertheless they importantly supplement the knowledge about Rogoza site in the Early Iron Age. The dating of bones and charcoal was executed in multiple laboratories, as the initial analysis yielded two distinct outliers.[18] Similar results as for both tumuli were acquired also for one pit (SU 575) and for two fireplaces. Taking in consideration all the mentioned results, which we understand as belonging to one phase (*fig. 3*), as well as other findings about the absolute chronology of the broader region[19], can the graves from the tumuli 1 and 2 be dated to the first half or the middle of the 8th century BC. Contemporary, or slightly later are

[17] Some of the dates, obtained in Kiel (GER) and Oxford (UK), were already published (Črešnar 2014), supplementary were performed in Debrecen (HUN) in the year 2020: Tumulus 1 (SU 236), cremated bone (DeA-24328, 2512 ± 50 BP), Tumulus 2 (SU 241), cremated bone (DeA-24329, 2450 ± 48 BP) and charcoal (DeA-24364, 2431 ± 24 BP), pit SU 575 (DeA-24361, 2611 ± 23 BP), pit SU 585 (DeA-24363, 2370 ± 22 BP) and fireplace SU 218 (DeA-24362, 2546 ± 24 BP).

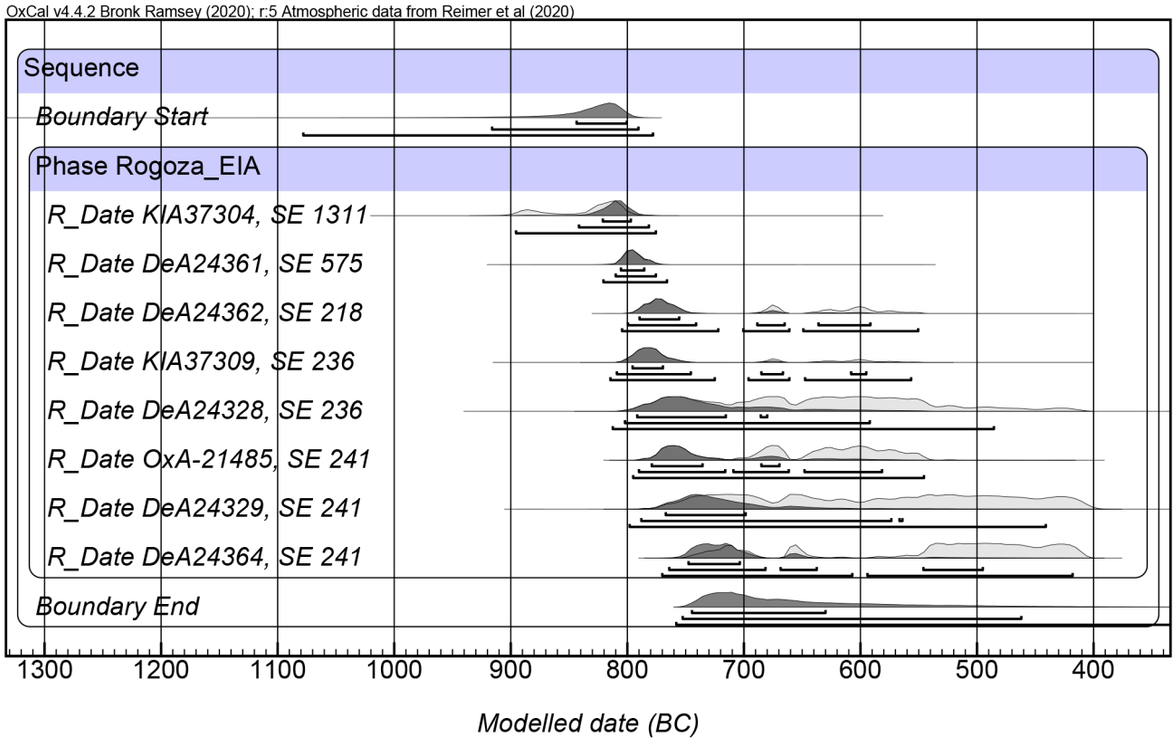
[18] One of the results (KIA37311) shows to a destruction of the Tumulus 2 (SU 241) in the period of the Roman occupation (Črešnar 2021, KIA37311). When modelling the Early Iron Age phase (*fig. 3*), we have intentionally left out the result of the dating of the cremated bone from Tumulus 1 (SU 236, OxA-21484, 2785 ± 39 BP), as it is much too old and has a negative influence on the results of the modelling.

[19] Črešnar 2014; Teržan, Črešnar 2014.



Slika 2. Radiokarbonke datacije gomil 1 (SE 236) in 2 (SE 241) ter jam (SE 575, SE 585) in ognjišč (SE 218, SE 1311) z najdišča Rogoza pri Mariboru.

Figure 2. Radiocarbon dates of Tumuli 1 (SU 236) and 2 (SU 241) as well as pits (SU 575, SU 585) and fireplaces (SU 218, SU 1311) form the sites Rogoza near Maribor.



Slika 3. Modelirane radiokarbonske datacije izbranih ostalin z najdišča Rogoza pri Mariboru, ki sodijo v starejšo železno dobo (glej tudi *sl. 2*).

Figure 3. Modelled radiocarbon values of select Early Iron Age dates of remains form the Rogoza near Maribor (see also *fig. 2*).

radiokarbonsko datirane tudi jame in ognjišči, ki so najverjetneje ostanki dejavnosti, povezanih s pokopavanjem oz. obredji, ki so potekala v bližini gomil[20]. Omeniti velja tudi lego jame SE 575 in ognjišča SE 218, tik ob prodnati poti, ki južno od gomil poteka v smeri JZ–SV (*sl. 1*). Ob njej so sicer predvsem ostanki konstrukcij iz pozne bronaste dobe, a ne gre izključiti njene kasnejše uporabe.

Po radiokarbonski dataciji oglja iz tega okvira odstopa jama, obdana z jamami za kole (*sl. 1: B;* SE 585), ki jo pripisujemo objektu 33. Njegova datacija

also the pits and fireplaces, which are most probably remains of activity bound to the burial rituals, taking place in the surrounding of the tumuli[20]. We should mention also the position of the pit SU 575 anf the fireplace SU 281 near the gravel path, which runs across the site in SW–NE direction (*fig. 1*). Although it is flanked mostly by remains of constructions from the Late Bronze Age, we can consequently not exclude its later use.

Following the results of the radiocarbon dating, it is also the pit, surrounded by post-holes (*fig. 1: B;*

[20] Jama SE 1311, ki je najbolj oddaljena od gomil, leži več kot 200 m južneje.

[20] Pit SU 1311, which is the furthest away from the tumuli, is located approx. 200 m to the south.

z veliko verjetnostjo[21] kaže na mlajšehalštatsko obdobje (*sl. 2*), a te starosti ni moč pripisati nobenemu arheološkemu gradivu.

Kljub slabi ohranjenosti kostnega gradiva[22] lahko na podlagi pridatkov v najmanj treh primerih sklepamo na spol pokopanih oseb. Gomila 2 je najverjetneje pripadala moškemu, saj je v njej odkrita bronasta igla, ki je – enako kot predilni vretenci za »ženske« gomile 1 in 3 – indikativni element za moški spol. V gomili 1 sta bila tudi odlomka bronaste ovratnice, ki podpira domnevo, da gre za ženski grob. Eni izmed uničenih gomil je najverjetneje moč pripisati tudi delno ohranjeno čolničasto fibulo, čeprav je bila odkrita v premešanih plasteh razmeroma daleč stran.

Pomen rogoških gomil pa je tudi širši, saj skupaj z nekaterimi drugimi v zadnjih desetletjih odkritimi gomilami na najdiščih, kot so Srednjica pri Ptuju, Kotare Krogi in Nova Tabla pri Murski Soboti ter verjetno tudi Pri Muri pri Lendavi, oblikuje sliko nižinske poselitve na območju vzhodne Slovenije v starejši železni dobi, ki jo dopolnjujejo tudi naselbine, kot je bližnja pri Hotinji vasi.[23] Najdišča se sicer razlikujejo po številu in raznolikosti grobnih oblik, a rogoške gomile kljub delni uničenosti prinašajo pomembne podatke o njihovi zgradbi. Večina omenjenih gomil/grobov zaradi uničenosti ne ponuja mnogo podatkov o prvotnem videzu. Po delno ohranjenih prodnatih plaščih gomil 2 in 3 iz Rogoze pa lahko sklepamo, da gre tako pri krožnih jarkih z vkopanim grobom kot pri tistih brez vkopane grobne jame za gomile. Tako kot se po notranji strukturi razlikujejo na primer gomile na grobiščih pri Pivoli in na Habakuku, ki sodijo v poštelski poselitveni kompleks,[24] lahko podobno raznolikost domnevamo tudi pri omenjenih nižinskih nekropolah.

SU 585), which belongs to the building 33, recognized at the site, which is an outlier. It is dated with high probability[21] to the Late Hallstatt period (*fig. 2*), however, no archaeological finds from this period were obtained.

The results of the anthropological analysis for Rogoza are inconclusive[22], but we may nevertheless venture the opinion as to the sex of the deceased based on the gender-indicative grave goods: the bronze dress pin from Tumulus 2 points to the burial of a man, while the spindle whorls from Tumuli 1 and 3 indicate the burial of women. Tumulus 1 also yielded two fragments of a bronze torque that only underscores our assumption. The damaged boat fibula can probably also be ascribed to one of the damaged tumuli, either to Tumulus 3, in which case it would confirm that the deceased was a woman, or to Tumulus 4, which could then also be seen as the burial of a woman.

The tumuli at Rogoza also have wider implications. Together with several other recently discovered sites, such as Srednjica near Ptuj, Kotare Krogi and Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota as well as probably Pri Muri near Lendava, but also the nearby settlement at Hotinja vas, it illuminates the occupation of the lowlands of eastern Slovenia in the Early Iron Age.[23] The sites do differ in the number and variety of funerary structures. In spite of its highly damaged state, the tumuli at Rogoza bring important new information for interpreting these structures. The surviving ones are severely damaged and offer little information on their original appearance. The partially preserved gravel mounds of Tumuli 2 and 3 from Rogoza show that both the circular structures with a grave pit and those without it may be interpreted as tumuli. The tumuli of the Pivola and Habakuk cemeteries, which form part of the Poštela complex,[24] also show differently structured tumuli within individual cemeteries and a comparable diversity could be expected in the lowland cemeteries.

21 Omeniti velja, da pri datacijskem razponu z 99,7% verjetnostjo (3-sigma) kalibracija vključuje tudi dve območji, ki sovpadata s preostalimi datacijami, namreč 718–709 cal BC (0,2 %) in 660–653 cal BC (0,2%).

22 Glej tu Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki.

23 Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001; Tiefengraber 2001; Guštin 2003; Lubšina Tušek 2008; Lubšina Tušek, Kavur 2011; Kerman 2011; Šavel, Sankovič 2011; Gerbec 2014; Guštin et al. 2017; glej tu Gerbec.

24 Teržan 1990, 56–57, 316–338, sl. 12.

21 It has to be mentioned that in the dating range with 99.7 % probability (3-sigma), the kalibrated values include two areas, which coincide with the other results, namely 718–709 cal BC (0,2 %) in 660–653 cal BC (0,2%).

22 See here Thomas, Cremated human remains.

23 Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001; Tiefengraber 2001; Guštin 2003; Lubšina Tušek 2008; Kerman 2011; Šavel, Sankovič 2011; Gerbec 2014; see here Gerbec.

24 Teržan 1990, 56–57, 316–338, fig. 12.

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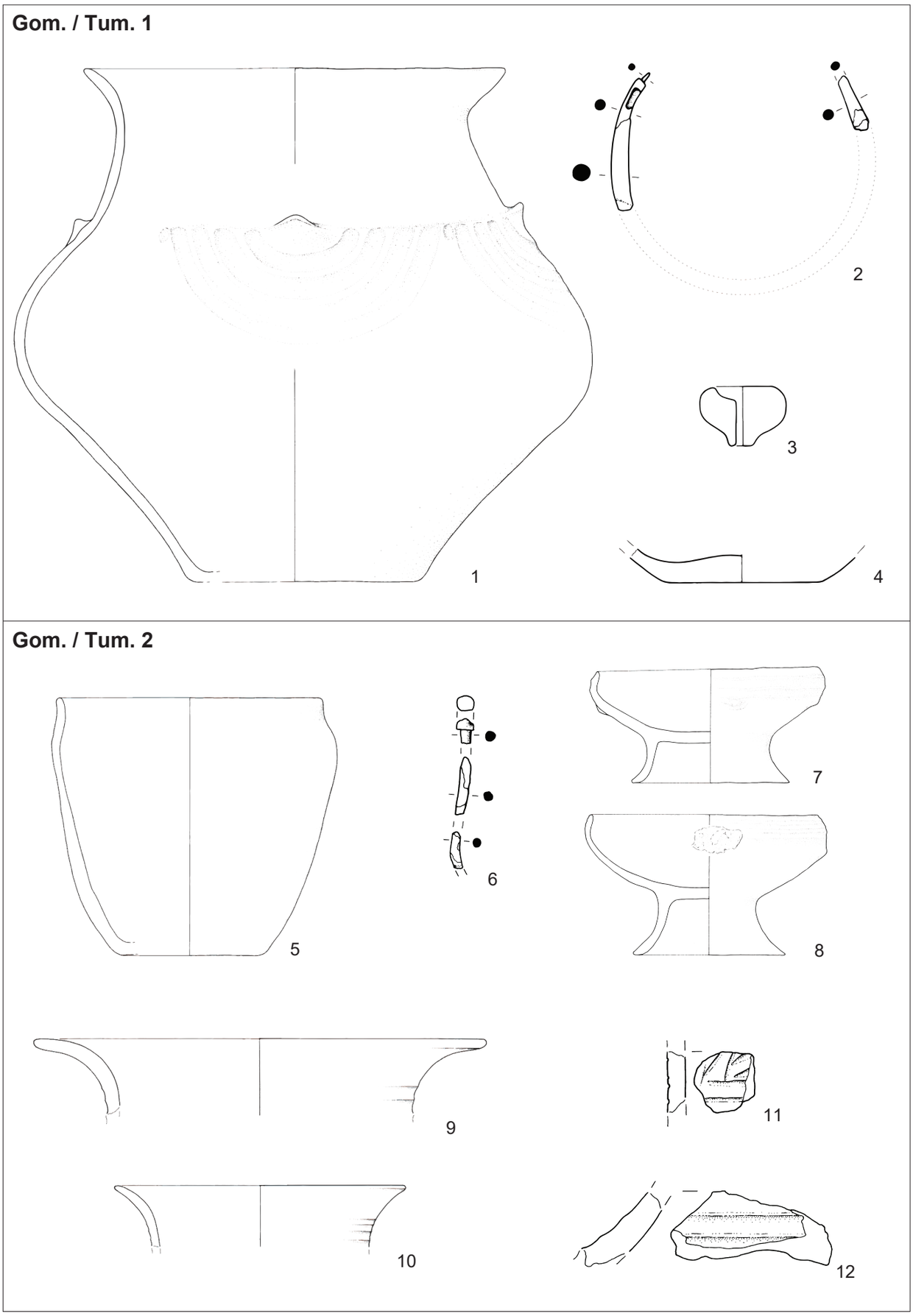
Tabla 1. Rogoza. Najdbe iz gomil 1 (1–4) in 2 (5–12). M = 1 : 4 (1, 5, 7–10), 1 : 2 (2–4, 6, 11–12); 2, 6 – bron, ostalo keramika.

Plate 1. Rogoza. Finds from Tumuli 1 (1–4) and 2 (5–12). Scale = 1:4 (1, 5, 7–10), 1:2 (2–4, 6, 11–12); 2, 6 – bronze, other ceramics.



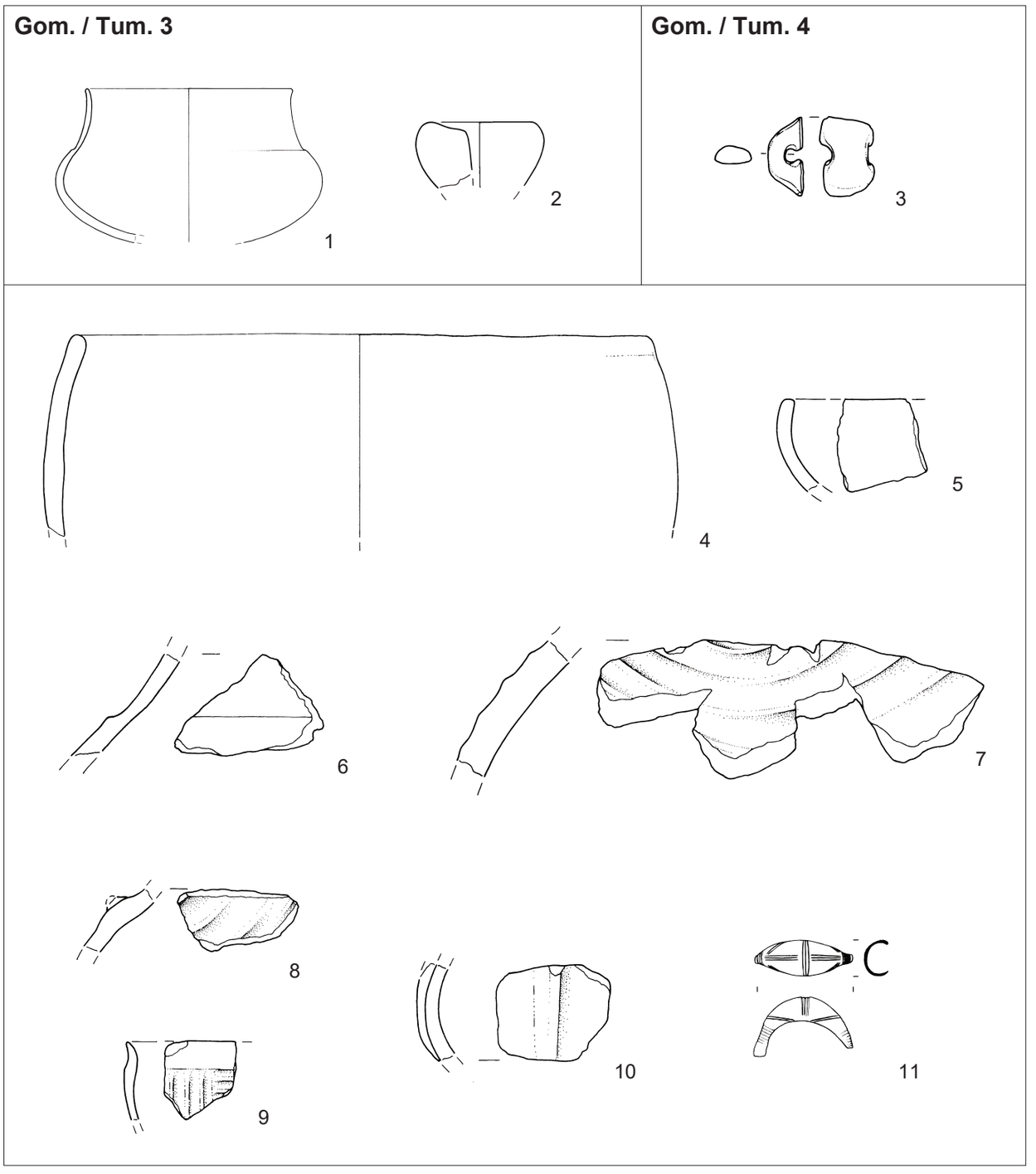


Tabla 2. Rogoza. Najdbe iz gomil 3 (1–2) in 4 (3) in izbor najdb iz ognjišča SE 1311 (4–5), jam SE 575 (6–7) in SE 919 (8) ter kulturnih plasti SE 002 (9), SE 600 (10) in SE 003a (11). M = 1 : 4 (1), 1 : 2 (2–11); 11 – bron, ostalo keramika.
Plate 2. Rogoza. Finds from Tumuli 3 (1–2) and 4 (3) as well as a select of finds from the fireplace SU 1311 (4–5) and pits SU 575 (6–7) and SU 919 (8) and the cultural layers SU 002 (9), SU 600 (10) and SU 003a (11). Scale = 1:4 (1), 1:2 (2–11); 11 – bronze, other ceramics.

GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO

I. UVOD

Biba Teržan

Pod Poštelo, z mogočnimi zemljenimi nasipi utrjeno naselbino iz starejše železne dobe, ki leži na iztekajočem se najbolj vzhodnem grebenu Pohorja, se razteza več pripadajočih grobišč (*sl. 1*). Najbližje leži tik pod naselbino, na naslednji nižji terasi pohorskega grebena, znano pod ledinskim imenom Lepa ravna ali pri Habakuku, kjer se razprostira tako obsežno gomilno kot tudi plano grobišče. Tu je Stanko Pahič leta 1972 zaradi gradnje ceste odkril prve plane žgane grobove, za katere se je izkazalo, da so del obsežnega planega grobišča. Leta 1981 je bilo namreč s sondažnimi izkopavanji na terasi nad cesto odkritih še nekaj grobov,[1] moderne raziskave z geofizikalnimi metodami ter preverjanje izsledkov le-teh meritev z arheološkimi izkopi površin manjšega obsega pa so razkrile, da se na jugovzhodnem robu terase in pobočju razprostira plano grobišče z več desetinami grobov.[2] Vzhodno od njega, na terasi in z globokim usekom ločenih dveh vzhodnih grebenih, pa se v dveh izrazitih gručah vrstijo številne večje in manjše gomile, ki so znane že vsaj od sredine 19. stol dalje in so bile v preteklosti deloma že prekopane in izropane.[3] Tudi na tem gomilnem grobišču smo izvedli sistematične geofizikalne meritve in eno izmed gomil revizijsko tudi sondirali.[4]

Posamezne gomile so se nahajale tudi na jugovzhodnem pobočju, ki se od Poštele spušča proti Razvanju.[5] Na eni izmed njih, ki smo jo poimenovali Velika gomila, so se zaradi njene očitne ogroženosti leta 1991 vršila zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja. Le-ta so razkrila monumentalno zidano grobnico, ki pa je bila prav tako žal že deloma poškodovana in tudi izropana neznano kdaj v preteklosti.[6]

Prostrano gomilno grobišče se je širilo pod vznožjem Pohorja od Razvanja proti Pivoli in Spodnjim Hočam, vendar je danes že skoraj povsem izginilo. Verjetno so bile tudi tu gomile razporejene v gručah, kar nakazujejo le še komaj razpoznavni obrisi nizkih vzpetinic vzhodno od ceste Razvanje–Pivola ter dobro ohranjena skupina gomil na območju

1 Pahič 1974; Teržan 1990, 306 ss, sl. 43–49; T. 53–59.
2 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 443–445, sl. 3; 5.
3 Teržan 1990, 306 ss, sl. 41–42, 55–73; T. 60–62.
4 Glej Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 445–446, sl. 6.
5 Teržan 1990, 256 ss, sl. 2.
6 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA

I. INTRODUCTION

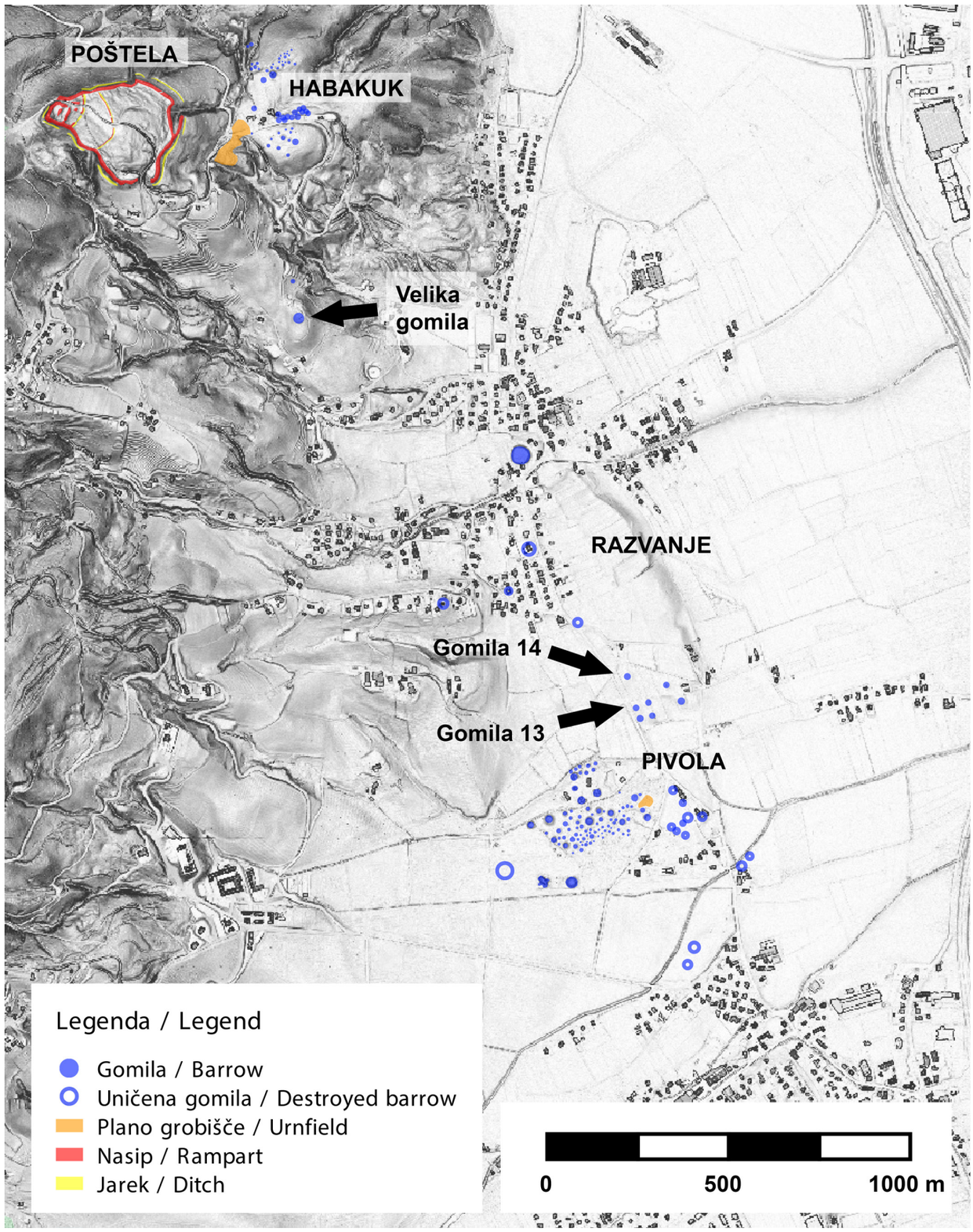
Biba Teržan

The Early Iron Age hillfort of Poštela, fortified with mighty earthen ramparts, is located on the easternmost ridge of the Pohorje Hills. Below it, there are several associated cemeteries (*fig. 1*). The cemetery closest to the settlement, on the terrace just below it, is located at a site known as 'Lepa ravna' or 'at Habakuk'. It comprises a vast tumulus cemetery and a flat cemetery. The first few flat cremation burials have been excavated in 1972 by Stanko Pahič in advance of the construction of a road. In 1981, trial trenching on the terrace above the road revealed further burials,[1] while modern investigations using geophysical measurements ground-truthed by test trenches have revealed a flat cemetery with several tens of graves extending across the edge of the terrace and the slope.[2] To the east of this flat cemetery, on the terrace and on two narrow ridges, separated by a deep cut, are numerous tumuli of different sizes forming two separate groups. They have been known at least since the mid-19th century and have already been partially dug up and looted in the past.[3] Systematic geophysical survey has been conducted here as well and one of the tumuli has been trial trenched.[4]

Individual tumuli are also located on the south-eastern slope of Pohorje that descends towards Razvanje.[5] One of these, named the 'large tumulus', came under serious threat and was therefore the focus of the rescue archaeological excavations in 1991. These unearthed a monumental stone-built burial chamber that had already been damaged and looted in the past.[6]

The vast tumulus cemetery extending along the foot of the Pohorje Hills from Razvanje to Pivola and Spodnje Hoče has now all but disappeared. The tumuli were probably arranged in groups, as suggested by the barely discernible outlines of low mounds east of the road from Razvanje to Pivola, as well as by the well preserved group of tumuli at present in the area of the Botanical gardens of the University of

1 Pahič 1974; Teržan 1990, 306 ff, figs. 43–49; T. 53–59.
2 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 443–445, figs. 3; 5.
3 Teržan 1990, 306 ff, figs. 41–42, 55–73; T. 60–62.
4 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 445–446, fig. 6.
5 Teržan 1990, 256 ff, fig. 2.
6 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.



Slika 1. Višinska utrjena naselbina Poštela s pripadajočimi grobišči. S puščicami so označene gomile, predstavljene v sledečih poglavjih (prirejeno po Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, sl. 2).
Figure 1. Poštela hilltop fortified settlement with associated cemeteries. Arrows are pointing on the tumuli, presented in the following chapters (arranged after Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, fig. 2).

današnjega Botaničnega vrta Univerze v Mariboru in severozahodno od njega ležeči veliki gomili v smeri proti Pohorskemu dvoru (*sl. 1*). Tudi o teh gomilah obstajajo notice že iz sredine 19. stol. Kar nekaj jih je bilo že raziskanih oz. izropanih, večina arheoloških najdb pa je neznano kje.[7] Ker se njihova ogroženost v zadnjih desetletjih še povečuje, predvsem zaradi intenzivnega obdelovanja poljedelskih površin in tudi

Maribor and two large tumuli to the northwest of it, in the direction towards Pohorski dvor or Hompoš Castle (*fig. 1*). These tumuli were already first mentioned in the mid-19th century. A number of them have been investigated or robbed, but the current location of most of the recovered finds is unknown.[7] The tumuli have come under increasing threat in recent decades, mainly through the intensive land

[7] Glej tudi Teržan 1990, 326 ss, sl. 74–85; T. 53–66.

[7] Also see Teržan 1990, 326 ff, figs. 74–85; T. 53–66.

drugih nenadzorovanih posegov v naravo, sta bili leta 1989 in nato še leta 2006 z zaščitnimi arheološkimi izkopavanji raziskani dve gomili, in sicer gomila 14 in gomila 13,[8] na območju Botaničnega vrta pa so bila poleg geofizikalnih meritev opravljena manjša sondažna izkopavanja.[9]

Da poštelski naselbini pripadajo tudi nekoliko bolj oddaljene gomile, kot so tiste, odkrite pri Rogozi,[10] in najdbe, ki so prišle na dan pri gradnji trgovske hiše E.Leclerc pri Bohovi[11], je sicer verjetno, a ne povsem gotovo, saj bi lahko predstavljale ostanke grobišč nižinskih kmetij ali zaselkov. Kot kaže na novo odkrit zaselek iz starejše železne dobe pri Hotinji vasi[12], ni izključeno, da moramo računati z več podobnimi naselji v nižinskem svetu v bližnji in daljni okolici Poštele in da lahko tudi njim pripišemo od Poštele bolj oddaljene gomile ali gomilna grobišča.

cultivation and uncontrolled interventions, which led to rescue excavations first in 1989 and again in 2006. Two tumuli, 14 and 13, were investigated,[8] while geophysical survey and small trial trenching was conducted in the area of the botanical gardens.[9]

The association of more distant tumuli, such as those at Rogoza,[10] and of the finds that came to light during the construction of the E.Leclerc store near Bohova[11] with the settlement at Poštela is likely, but not certain, as the tumuli may also have belonged to farmsteads or hamlets in the lowland. The recent discovery of an Iron Age hamlet at Hotinja vas[12] has shown that we should consider the possibility of several similar lowland settlements existing in the surroundings of Poštela as well and that the more distant tumuli or tumulus cemeteries may be ascribed to these.

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9 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448, sl. 8–9.
10 Glej tu Črešnar, Rogoza.
11 Kavur 2008; glej tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija, sl. 3.
12 Gerbec 2019; glej tu Gerbec.

8 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan; Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger.
9 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448, figs. 8–9.
10 See here Črešnar, Rogoza.
11 Kavur 2008; see here Teržan, Poštela, Chronology, fig. 3.
12 Gerbec 2019; see here Gerbec.

GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO
II. VELIKA GOMILA NAD RAZVANJEM

Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Mihela Kajzer, Bine Kramberger

Pri zemeljskih delih na enem izmed zadnjih pohorskih hrbtov nad Razvanjem je Franc Lobnik leta 1991 na svoji parceli naletel na arheološke ostaline in o tem nemudoma obvestil Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Maribor, ki je zato tam med 25. 9. in 25. 10. 1991 izvedel zaščitna izkopavanja (današnje parcele št. 358/6, 358/7, 358/3, 328/5 k. o. Razvanje). Raziskave, ki so potekale pod vodstvom arheologinje, konservatorske svetovalke Mire Strmčnik Gulič, v sodelovanju z restavratorjem Stankom Gojkovičem, arheologom Ivanom Tuškom, s takratnimi študenti arheologije Mihelo Kajzer, Vesno Koprivnik, Andrejem Preložnikom in krajani Razvanja, so pokazale, da gre za ostanke dotlej nepoznane gomile iz starejše železne dobe (*sl. 1; 2*).[1] Glede na svojo velikost – v prvotnem obsegu je merila okoli 26 m, njena ohranjena višina pa je bila med 2,0 in 3,8 m (*sl. 4: presek B–A*) – spada med večje poštelske gomile.[2]

Zaščitna izkopavanja so bila omejena le na najbolj ogroženi del gomile, to je na predel grobne kamre in na območje ob useku, nastalem pri predhodnem planiranju terena z buldožerjem, kjer je bil zaradi ugotavljanja obstoja gomile in njenega obsega očiščen profil (*sl. 3; 4: profil C–C'*).[3] Grobna kamra oz. grobnica, grajena iz večjih in manjših kamnov, je bila razmeroma dobro ohranjena, razen v njenem skrajnem jugovzhodnem vogalu, kjer je bil zid že deloma poškodovan ob omenjenem gradbenem

1 Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290; ista 1997, 92–93. Arheološke raziskave je finančno podprla občina Maribor, ki je z naklonjenostjo spremljala potek dela. Terenske risbe so delo M. Kajzer in V. Koprivnik, najdbe pa sta izrisala D. Oman in B. Kramberger.

2 Po obsegu primerljive so npr. 3. gomila iz Schlosser-Schmidovih izkopavanj (25,4 m), Ipavčeva gomila (24 m) (Teržan 1990, 331–333, 335) in 14. gomila v Pivoli (22 x 28 m) (Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan 2004; glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan), medtem ko gre v primeru večje Kosove gomile, katere prvotni premer naj bi znašal okoli 200 m (Teržan 1990, 329–330), najverjetneje za ostanek srednjeveške mote, ki pa je bila postavljena na prazgodovinsko gomilo (Pahič 1970, 202–204, T. 2; Teržan 1990, 329–330; Predovnik 2008, 374).

3 Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290.

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA
II. LARGE TUMULUS ABOVE RAZVANJE

Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Mihela Kajzer, Bine Kramberger

In 1991, Franc Lobnik undertook earthworks on his land on one of the easternmost ridges of the Pohorje Hills, above Razvanje, and stumbled upon archaeological remains. He immediately notified the then Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage with its regional office in Maribor, who conducted rescue excavations there between 25 September and 25 October 1991 (currently Lots Nos. 358/6, 358/7, 358/3, 328/5 Razvanje cadastral municipality). The excavations were led by archaeologist Mira Strmčnik Gulič in collaboration with restorer Stanko Gojkovič, archaeologist Ivan Tušek, then students of archaeology Mihela Kajzer, Vesna Koprivnik, Andrej Preložnik and the villagers of Razvanje. They revealed the remains of a heretofore unknown tumulus from the Early Iron Age (*figs. 1; 2*).[1] Considering its size – originally measuring around 26 in diameter and surviving to the height between 2.0 and 3.8 m (*fig. 4: Cross Section B–A*) – it ranks among the largest tumuli of the Poštela necropolises.[2]

The rescue excavations were limited to the most endangered part of the tumulus, i.e. the burial chamber and the part near the cut made during previous bulldozer levelling; a cross section was made at the cut for the purposes of establishing the existence and extent of the tumulus (*figs. 3; 4: Cross Section C–C'*).[3] The burial chamber was constructed of

1 Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290; ead. 1997, 92–93. The archaeological excavation was financially supported by the Municipality of Maribor that also with interest followed its progress. M. Kajzer and V. Koprivnik made the field drawings, the finds were drawn by D. Oman and B. Kramberger.

2 Comparable in size are Tumulus 3 from the excavations conducted by P. Schlosser and W. Schmid (25.4 m), the Ipavec tumulus (24 m) (Teržan 1990, 331–333, 335) and Tumulus 14 at Pivola (22 × 28 m) (Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan 2004; see here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan), while the very large, so-called Kos tumulus, with an assumed diameter of around 200 m (Teržan 1990, 329–330), is probably the remains of a medieval motte constructed on top of a prehistoric tumulus (Pahič 1970, 202–204, T. 2; Teržan 1990, 329–330; Predovnik 2008, 374).

3 Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290.

Slika 2. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem med izkopavanjem, pogled iz jugozahoda iz nizkega hribčka v današnjem vinogradu (foto: M. Strmčnik Gulič).
Figure 2. Large tumulus above Razvanje during excavation, view from the low hill with a vineyard towards the northeast (photo: M. Strmčnik Gulič).

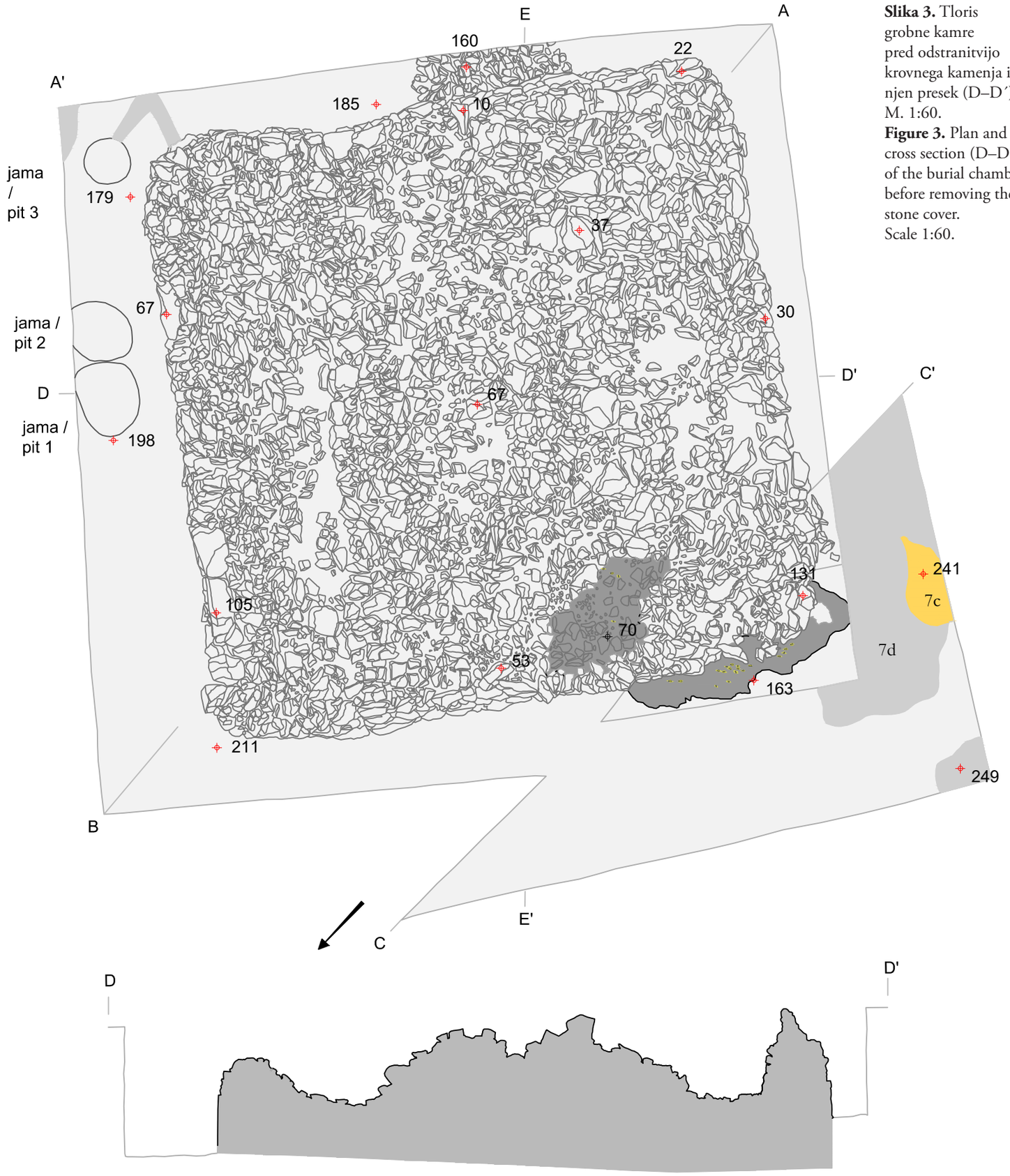
posegu, enkrat pa očitno tudi že pred tem, na kar kaže ostanek starejšega vkopa, verjetno roparskega jarka (*sl. 4: C–C´*), s plastmi žganine in kalciniranih kosti (*sl. 3: globina 1,63 m; 10: južni zid, zunanja stena*). V tlorisu je bila kamra skoraj kvadratne oblike, velikosti približno 7,6 m × 7,6 m (zunanje mere) oz. 4 × 4 m (notranje mere), in usmerjena sever-jug z rahlim odklonom proti zahodu. Njeni masivni zidovi, debeline okoli 1,8 m, so bili grajeni v suhozidni tehniki iz lomljencev, njihova ohranjenost v višino pa je variirala. Najbolje je bil ohranjen severni zid, ki je v višino meril kar 2 m, najslabše pa zahodni zid z višino le okoli 1,2 m (*sl. 10*). Ob zunanji steni severnega zidu grobnice se je na globini med 1,60 in 1,90 m, to je verjetno na nekdanji hodni površini, nahajala pribl. 2 m široka tlakovana površina, raziskana v dolžini okoli 0,55 m (*sl. 3; 5: A´–A; 6; 9: E–E´; 10: severni zid – zunanja stena*). Usmeritev tega kamnitega tlaka se je ujemala z orientacijo grobne kamre. Lahko da gre za ostanek dohoda, »dromosa«, vendar pa potek proti notranjosti grobnice ni bil ugotovljen, kar pomeni, da je lahko šlo tudi za tlak drugačnega namena.

Notranjost grobnice je bila prekrita z drobnimi lomljenci in prodniki (vel. v povprečju med 0,10 × 0,15 in 0,21 × 0,21 m) (*sl. 3; 8: zgoraj; 9: E–E´*), dno pa je bilo tlakovano z večjimi kamnitimi ploščami (vel. v povprečju med 0,18 × 0,27 in 0,65 × 0,50 m) (*sl. 8: spodaj; 9*). Slednje so prekrivale večji del dna, le na sredini grobne kamre je bila opažena večja površina pravokotnega tlorisa brez plošč. Izrazita plast žganine debeline okoli 0,10 m s prežganimi ostanki kosti in grobnimi pridatki je ležala na tlakovanih tleh, na globini med 1,70 in 2,00 m (*sl. 6*). Vidni sta bili dve večji zgostitvi žganine, prva se je razprostirala na vzhodnem delu grobnice, druga na zahodnem delu,

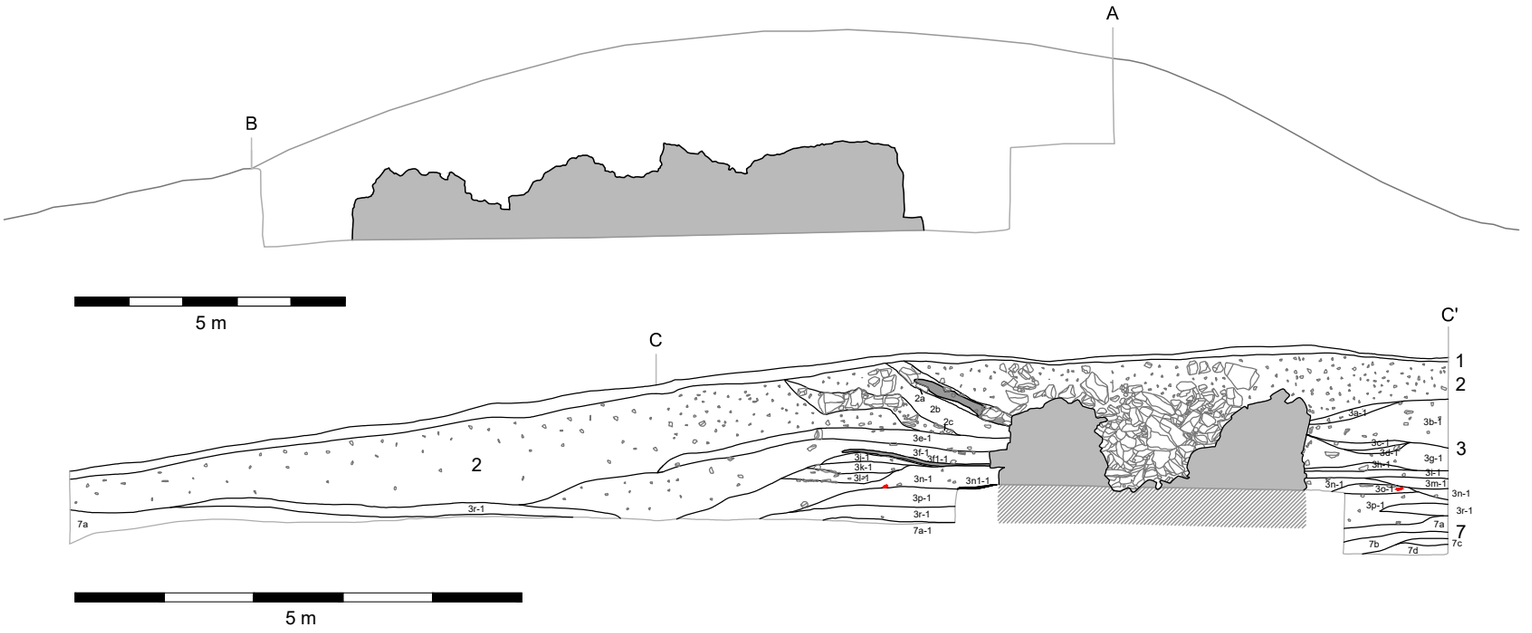
stones of different sizes and was relatively well preserved with the exception of the southeast corner damaged during the bulldozer activity, but also at an earlier occasion, as indicated by the remains of an earlier cut, probably a robber's trench (*figs. 4: C–C´*), with layers of cremated remains and calcified bones (*figs. 3: depth 1.63 m; 10: south wall, exterior face*). The chamber was sub-square in plan and measured roughly 7.6 × 7.6 m (exterior) or 4 × 4 m (interior). It had a north-south orientation with only a slight westward deviation. The walls were thick, measuring roughly 1.8 m, and built in the drywall technique using unworked stones. They survived to varying heights. The best surviving is the north wall, measuring as much as 2 m in height, while the poorest surviving west wall only measured 1.2 m high (*fig. 10*). At a depth between 1.60 and 1.90 m, presumably at former ground level, a roughly two-metre wide paved surface was found along the exterior face of the north wall that was documented in the length of 0.55 m (*figs. 3; 5: A´–A; 6; 9: E–E´; 10: north wall – exterior face*). The orientation of the paving corresponded with that of the burial chamber. It may represent the remains of the dromos, but it has not been followed all the way to the chamber, so we cannot exclude other possibilities.

The floor of the burial chamber consisted of large stone slabs (average size between 0.18 × 0.27 and 0.65 × 0.50 m) (*figs. 8: bottom; 9*), covered with small unworked pieces of stone and cobbles (average size between 0.10 × 0.15 and 0.21 × 0.21 m) (*figs. 3; 8: top; 9: E–E´*). The slabs covered almost the entire floor surface with the exception of the centre, where a large rectangular patch without slabs was documented. The floor was covered by a roughly 0.10 m thick layer of burnt remains with cremated bones and grave goods, at a depth between 1.70 and 2.00 m (*fig. 6*). Two concentrations of burnt remains were documented, one in the east part and the other in the west part of the chamber, while the grave goods (*Pl. 1: 1–11*), mainly consisting of pottery (*Pls. 2–10*), were most numerous in the NE, E and SE parts of the chamber.

Restorer Stano Gojkovič was able to assemble a large part of the recovered ceramic sherds into restored vessels. Most of them were documented as to their location within the chamber, which allowed us to conclude that the vessels were not laid into the chamber according to a random, but rather a preconceived order. The S and SE parts mainly revealed small dishes, bowls and a cup (*Pls. 2: 1; 9: 1–9*), while the large vessels with a conical neck (*Pls. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 5: 3; 6: 2; 7: 2; 8: 1*) and the large biconical



Slika 3. Tloris grobne kamre pred odstranitvijo krovnega kamenja in njen presek (D–D´). M. 1:60.
Figure 3. Plan and cross section (D–D´) of the burial chamber before removing the stone cover. Scale 1:60.



LEGENDA / LEGEND

- keramika / pottery
- kamen / stone
- presek grobnice / section of the tomb
- rekonstruiran del zidu / reconstructed part of the wall
- zgornja meja nasutja gomile / upper boundary of the mound
- rekonstruirana zgornja meja gomile / reconstructed upper boundary of the mound
- žganina s kostmi / charcoal rich layer with bones

1 HUMUS
2 VRHNJA PLAST s kamenjem / UPPER LAYER with stones
2a z žganino in večjimi kamni / with charcoal and bigger stones
2b rumeno-siva / grayish-yellow
2c plast z večjimi kamni / layer with bigger stones
3 NASIPNE PLASTI s keramiko / PILED LAYERS with ceramic
3a-1 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3b-1 sivorjava plast / grayish brown layer
3c-1 siva plast / grayish layer
3d-1 rumena plast / yellowish layer
3e-1 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3f-1 sivorjavo-rumena plast / grayish brown - yellow layer
rf1-1 žganina / charcoal and bones
3g-1 sivorjava plast / grayish brown layer
3h-1 rumena plast / yellowish layer
3i-1 temnejša sivorjava plast / dark grayish brown layer
3j-1 plast sive barve / grayish layer
3k-1 sivorjava plast / gray-brown layer
3l-1 temnejša sivorjava plast / dark grayish brown layer
3m-1 plast sive barve / grayish layer
3n-1 sivorjava plast / grayish brown layer
3n1-1 žganina / charcoal and bones
3o-1 plast sive barve / grayish layer
3p-1 sivorjava plast / grayish brown layer
3r-1 temnejša sivorjava plast / dark grayish brown layer
7 STERILNE PLASTI / NATURAL SOILS
7a plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
7b plast sivorjave barve / grayish brown layer
7c plast rumene barve / yellowish layer
7d plast temnejše sivorjave barve dark grayish brown layer

Slika 4. Presek čez grobno kamro pred odstranitvijo krovnega kamenja, z zgornjo mejo nasutja gomile (B–A), in jugovzhodni profil gomile ob useku, nastalem pri predhodnem planiranju terena z buldožerjem (C–C′). M. preseka 1:100, M. profila 1:60.

Figure 4. Cross section of the burial chamber before removing the stone cover with the upper line of the earthen mound (B–A), and the south-east cross section of the tumulus at the cut made during bulldozer levelling (C–C′). Cross Section B–A scale 1:100, Cross Section C–C′ scale 1:60.

medtem ko so bili pridatki (*Tab. 1: 1–11*), med katerimi so bile zlasti številne keramične posode (*Tab. 2–10*), odkriti predvsem v severovzhodnem, vzhodnem in jugovzhodnem delu grobne kamre.

Za nekatere keramične fragmente, iz katerih je uspel restavrator Stanko Gojkovič v precejšnji meri sestaviti posode, je navedeno, v katerem delu grobnice so bili odkriti. Na podlagi analize teh podatkov sklepamo, da posode niso bile položene v grobnico naključno, pač pa razvrščene po načrtno koncipiranem redosledu. V južnem in jugovzhodnem delu grobnice so ležale predvsem majhne sklede, skodelica in skodele (*Tab. 2: 1; 9: 1–9*), velike posode s stožčastimi vratovi (*Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 5: 3; 6: 2; 7: 2; 8: 1*) in velika bikonična posoda (*Tab. 6: 1*) pa so se nahajali v vzhodnem in zlasti v severovzhodnem delu grobnice. Od večjih posod je ležal najdlje proti južnemu zidu grobnice lonec, okrašen z vodoravnima črtama in križci (*Tab. 7: 1*). Bil je vsaj približno v prvotni legi ob vzhodnem zidu grobnice, a prevrnjen. Bil je sorazmerno dobro ohranjen, le zgornji del se je povsem posedel zaradi teže kamenja (*sl. 7*). V loncu se je nahajala skodelica z dvema rogatima živalskima glavicama na ročaju (*Tab. 9: 10*), nekaj cm stran vessel (*Pl. 6: 1*) were found in the E and particularly the NE part of the chamber. Of the large vessels, the farthest to the south was a jar decorated with two horizontal lines and crosses (*Pl. 7: 1*). It was at least approximately in its original position along the east wall, but on its side. It was relatively well preserved with the exception of its upper part that had collapsed under the weight of the stones (*fig. 7*). The jar contained a cup with two horned animal heads on its handle (*Pl. 9: 10*) and was found several centimetres away from an iron spearhead, wedged tip up among the stones (*Pl. 1: 23*).

Apart from the large vessels with a conical neck and the large biconical vessel, the NE part of the chamber yielded four spindle whorls (*Pl. 9: 13–16*) and at least two dishes with a decorated base (*Pls. 4: 2; 5: 2*), while some of the other dishes of this type (*Pls. 3: 1; 4: 1, 3–4; 8: 3–4*) were found in the NW part of the chamber together with a poorly preserved ceramic cist (*Pl. 10: 7*) and a similar small vessel (*Pl. 10: 12*). Found next to the ceramic vessels, spindle whorls and the iron spearhead in the thick layer of burnt remains were a ceramic ring (in the W part of the chamber – *Pl. 9: 12*), a ceramic

pa je bila odkrita železna sulična ost, zagozdena med kamenjem z navzgor obrnjeno konico (*Tab. 1: 23*).

Poleg velikih posod s stožčastimi vratovi in velike bikonične posode so bili v severovzhodnem delu grobnice najdeni tudi štiri predilska vretenca (*Tab. 9: 13–16*) in vsaj dve skledi z okrašenim dnom (*Tab. 4: 2; 5: 2*), nekatere druge take sklede (*Tab. 3: 1; 4: 1, 3–4; 8: 3–4*) pa so bile položene skupaj s slabo ohranjeno keramično cisto (*Tab. 10: 7*) in majhno podobno posodico (*Tab. 10: 12*) v severozahodni del grobnice. Zraven keramičnih posod, vretenc in železne sulične osti so bile med izrazito plastjo žganine odkrite tudi druge najdbe, kot so svitek (v zahodnem delu grobnice – *Tab. 9: 12*), keramična utež (*Tab. 9: 11*), jantarni jagodi (v zahodnem delu grobnice – *Tab. 1: 26–27*), majhna okrogla bronasta jagoda (*Tab. 1: 28*), najmanj štiri fragmentirane in deformirane steklene jagode (*Tab. 1: 17, 18c*), odlomek okrašene koščene oplate držaja, morda majhnega noža (v severovzhodnem delu grobnice – *Tab. 1: 25*) in odlomek z vrezi okrašenega koščenega predmeta (v severozahodnem delu grobnice – *Tab. 1: 24*). V zahodnem in severozahodnem delu grobne kamre sta bila odkrita fragmenta dveh bronastih zapestnic okrašenih z vrezi (*Tab. 1: 7–8*), zlasti številni pa so bili odlomki v ognju poškodovanih narebrenih zapestnic (*Tab. 1: 1–6, 11–12*), ki so ležali deloma tudi izven grobne kamre ob kalciniranih kosteh in žganini v domnevnem plenilskem jarku (*Tab. 1: 9–10, sl. 3: 163 cm; 4: C–C'; 10: južni zid – zunaj*). Med najdbami se omenja tudi drobec tanke zlate pločevine,[4] ohranjenih pa je še nekaj drugih bronastih (*Tab. 1: 13–16, 18b, 20–22*) in železnih predmetov (*Tab. 1: 18a, 19*), ki pa so zelo fragmentirani in od ognja deformirani, zato je njihova opredelitev otežena oziroma nemogoča.

V notranjosti grobnice je bila tik ob steni južnega zidu odkrita še manjša jama (za lesen nosilni steber) s keramičnimi odlomki, ki pripadajo večjemu loncu (*Tab. 11: 7*). Raziskana je bila le deloma, saj se je nadaljevala pod zid, tega pa zaradi statičnih razlogov ni bilo mogoče raziskati. Podobnih jam je bilo lahko torej tudi več, kar pa pomeni, da je lahko bila konstrukcija grobnice grajena v kombinaciji lesa in kamna.[5] Tak način gradnje morda nakazuje tudi večja površina na sredini grobnice, kjer tla niso bila tlakovana s kamnitimi ploščami (*sl. 8: spodaj; 9*) in nad katero je bilo ugotovljenih več manjših temnejših lis (*sl. 6*), kjer bi lahko stala osrednja podporna soha.

[4] Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290; Kodrič 1991; ta predmet je danes žal založen, a so tudi mnenja o pristnosti zlatega predmeta med izkopavalci deljena.

[5] To je še zlasti verjetno, če vzamemo v obzir novejše rezultate izkopavanj halštatske gomile 13 iz Pivole (glej tu Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger).

weight (*Pl. 9: 11*), two amber beads (in the W part of the chamber – *Pl. 1: 26–27*), a small bronze bead (*Pl. 1: 28*), at least four fragmented and deformed glass beads (*Pl. 1: 17, 18c*), a fragment of a decorated bone grip, possibly of a small knife (in the NE part of the chamber – *Pl. 1: 25*) and a fragment of a bone object decorated with incisions (in the NW part of the chamber – *Pl. 1: 24*). The W and NW parts of the burial chamber revealed two fragments of two bronze bracelets decorated with incisions (*Pl. 1: 7–8*) and numerous fire-damaged fragments of ribbed bracelets (*Pl. 1: 1–6, 11–12*) that were also found outside the chamber alongside calcified bones and burnt remains in the presumed robber's trench (*Pl. 1: 9–10; figs. 3: 1.63 m; 4: C–C'; 10: south wall – exterior*). The grave goods also reportedly included a small piece of sheet gold,[4] as well as several other bronze (*Pl. 1: 13–16, 18b, 20–22*) and iron objects (*Pl. 1: 18a, 19*) that are heavily fragmented and deformed by fire, making their identification very difficult or impossible.

The interior of the burial chamber also revealed a small pit (or posthole?) next to the south wall that contained ceramic sherds of a large jar (*Pl. 11: 7*). The pit could only be partially investigated, because it continued under the south wall, which could not be removed so as not to cause structural damage. There might have been other similar pits (or postholes?) in the chamber, indicating a construction combining stone and wooden posts.[5] Such a construction might also be suggested by the rectangular patch in the centre of the chamber not covered with stone slabs (*figs. 8: bottom; 9*), above which several small dark patches were also documented (*fig. 6*), where a supporting beam could have stood.

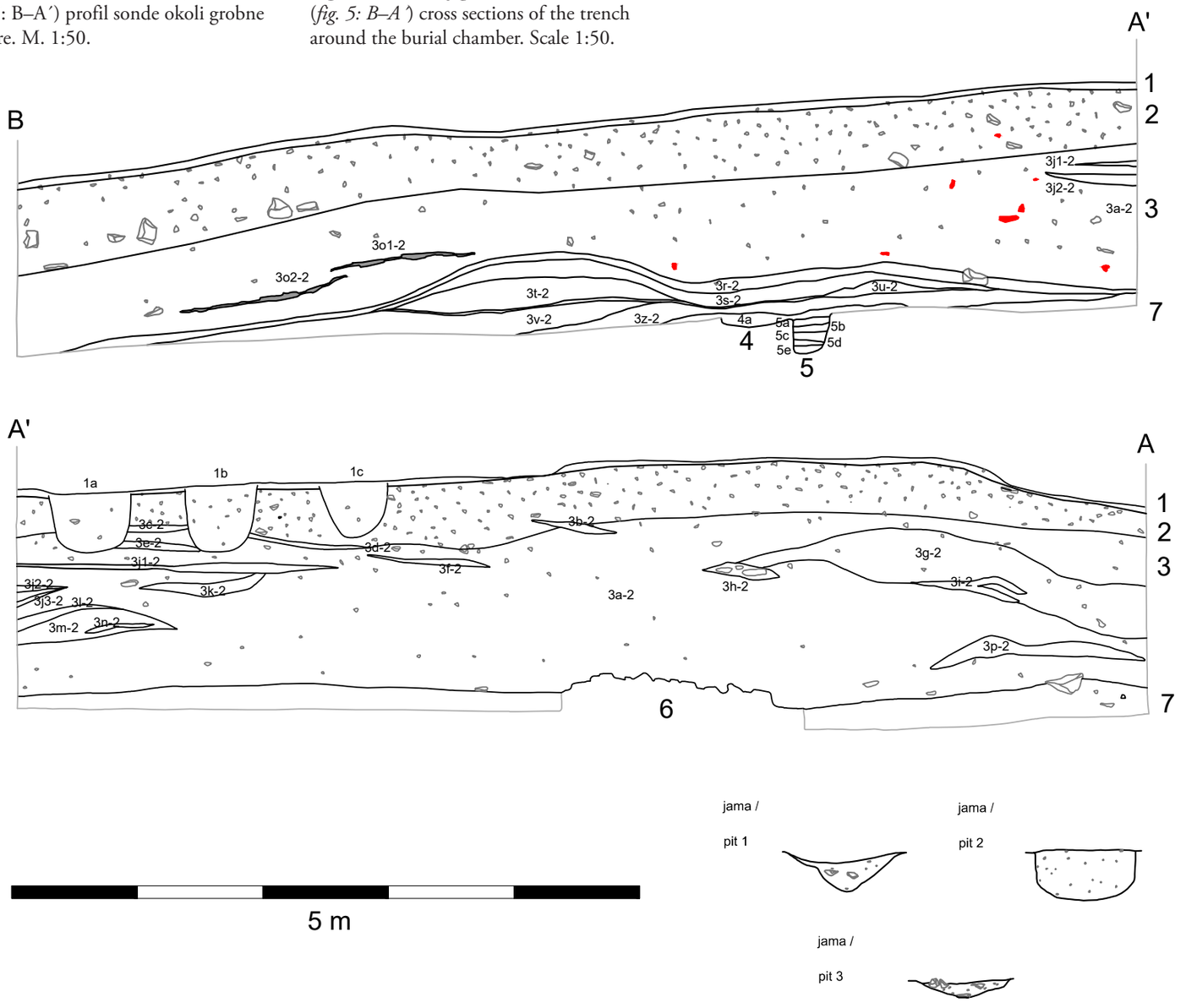
The stone burial chamber was covered with an earthen mound composed of several layers; the N (*fig. 5: A'–A*), W (*fig. 5: B–A'*) and SE cross sections (*fig. 4: C–C'*) revealed a rather complex stratigraphic sequence. The up to 0.17 m thick topsoil covered a mixed (upper) layer with numerous stones, prehistoric pottery sherds (*Pl. 13: 3, 6, 16, 23, 27–28*), a stone flake (*Pl. 15: 13*) and individual sherds of modern period pottery. This layer was clearly discernible in the SE (*fig. 4 C/C': 2*), N (*fig. 5 A'/A: 2*) and W cross sections (*fig. 5 B/A': 2*) of the trench

[4] Strmčnik Gulič 1992, 290; Kodrič 1991; this item has unfortunately been either misplaced or lost, though it should also be said that all of the excavators do not agree on whether gold was actually found in the tumulus or not.

[5] This is all the more probable in view of the recent excavation results of Tumulus 13 at Pivola (see here Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger).

Slika 5. Severni (sl. 5: A´–A) in zahodni (sl. 5: B–A´) profil sonde okoli grobne kamre. M. 1:50.

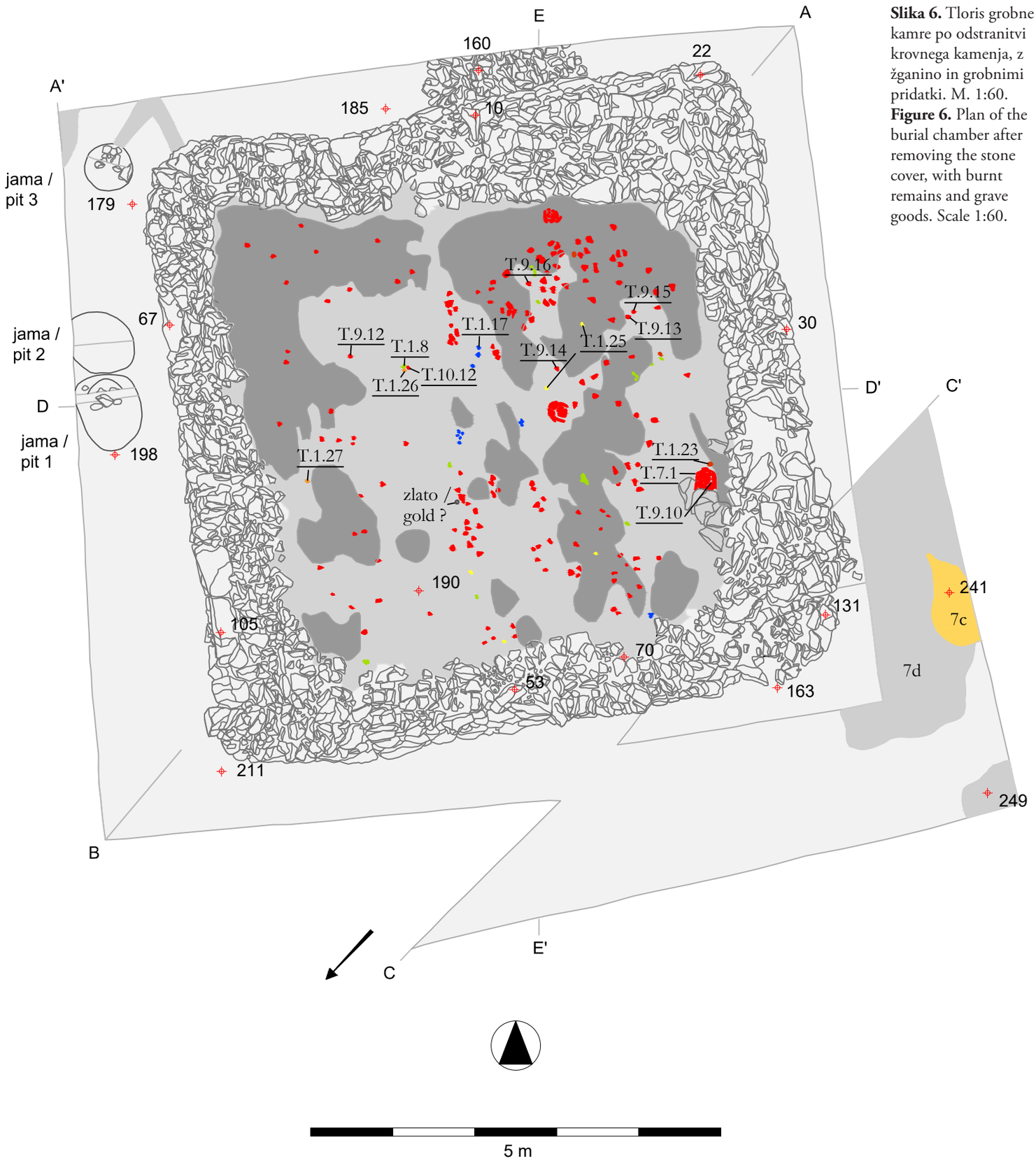
Figure 5. North (*fig. 5: A´–A*) and west (*fig. 5: B–A´*) cross sections of the trench around the burial chamber. Scale 1:50.



LEGENDA / LEGEND

- keramika / pottery
- kamen / stone
- žganina s kostmi / charcoal rich layer with bones

1 HUMUS
1a-c recentne jame / recent pits
2 VRHNJA PLAST s kamenjem / UPPER LAYER with stones
3 NASIPNE PLASTI s keramiko / PILED LAYERS with ceramic
3a-2 sivorjava plast / grayish brown layer
3b-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3c-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3d-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3e-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3f-2 rjava plast / brownish layer
3g-2 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3h-2 rjava plast / brownish layer
3i-2 siva plast / grayish layer
3j1-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3j2-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3j3-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3k-2 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3l-2 rjavo-oranžna plast / brownish-orange layer
3m-2 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3n-2 rjava plast / brownish layer
3o1-2 žganina / charcoal and bones
3o2-2 žganina / charcoal and bones
3p-2 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3s-2 rumenosiva plast z lepom / yellowish gray layer with burnt clay daub
3t-2 temno rjava plast / dark brown layer
3u-2 rdečkasta plast / reddish layer
3v-2 plast temnejše sivorjave barve / dark grayish brown layer
3z-2 siva plast / grayish layer
4 JAMA / PIT 1
4a rumenorjava plast / yellowish brown layer
5 JAMA / PIT 2
5a siva plast / grayish layer
5b rumenorjava plast / yellowish brown layer
5c rjava plast / brown layer
5d siva plast z ogljem / grayish layer with charcoal
5e plast na dnu jame / bottom layer
6 TLAK / FLOOR COVERING
7 STERILNA PLAST / NATURAL SOIL



Slika 6. Tloris grobne kamre po odstranitvi krovnega kamenja, z žganino in grobnimi pridatki. M. 1:60.
Figure 6. Plan of the burial chamber after removing the stone cover, with burnt remains and grave goods. Scale 1:60.

Slika 7. Lega lonca ob odkritju, okrašenega z vodoravnima črtama in križci (*Tab. 7: 1*). Bela puščica označuje fragmentirano skodelico z valovito razčlenjenim obodom (*Tab. 9: 10*), ki je bila odkrita znotraj lonca (foto: I. Tušek).
Figure 7. Position of the jar decorated with two horizontal lines and crosses upon discovery (*Pl. 7: 1*). The white arrow marks the fragmented cup with scalloped maximum diameter (*Pl. 9: 10*) found inside the jar (photo: I. Tušek).

Kamnita grobna kamra je bila prekrita z zemljenim nasutjem, ki ni bilo enotno, pač pa je iz severnega (*sl. 5: A´–A*), zahodnega (*sl. 5: B–A´*) in iz jugovzhodnega profila (*sl. 4: C–C´*) razvidna precej kompleksna stratigrafska slika. Pod plastjo humusa debeline do 0,17 m se je nahajala premešana vrhnja plast z veliko kamenja, s prazgodovinsko keramiko (*Tab. 13: 3, 6, 16, 23, 27–28*), kamnitim sileksom (*Tab. 15: 13*) ter s posamičnimi odlomki novoveške lončenine. Debelina te plasti, ki je bila dobro vidna tako v jugovzhodnem profilu gomile (*sl. 4 C/C´: 2*) kot tudi v severnem (*sl. 5 A´/A: 2*) in v zahodnem profilu (*sl. 5 B/A´: 2*) sonde okoli grobne kamre, je nihala med 0,2 in 0,68 m. Iz severnega profila je razvidno, da je bila presekana z manjšimi jamami, morda za stebre v opustelem vinogradu (*sl. 5 A´/A: 1a–1c*), v jugovzhodnem profilu pa so med humusom in vrhom grobnice vidne plasti z žganino in večjim kamenjem, ki so verjetno povezane z novoveškimi posegi v grobnico in torej predstavljajo sledove drugega roparskega jarka (*sl. 4 C/C´: 2a–c*).

Vrhnji plasti so na globini med 0,46 in 2,00 m sledila različne nasutja (*sl. 5: 3a–2 do 3z–2; 4 C/C´: 3a–1 do 3r–1*),[6] v katerih je bilo veliko prazgodovinske keramike (okoli 14 kg), nekaterih pa tudi veliko ožgane ilovice (okoli 15,5 kg). Keramični odlomki (*Tab. 12: 1–22; 13: 2–23, 25–26; 14: 1–25; 15: 1–12*) sodijo večinoma v starejšo železno dobo, izjema morda predstavlja le črepinja, okrašena z brazdastim vrezom, ki spada verjetno v mlajše obdobje KŽG (Ha B), kakor kažejo z brazdastim vrezom okrašene posode ruške skupine[7], ali morda v srednje eneolitsko obdobje (*Tab. 13: 24*). Morebitne primerjave je najti tudi na najdiščih, ki so opredeljena v srednje eneolitski horizont keramike z brazdastim vrezom.[8] Najdišča iz tega časa so znana tudi v bližnji okolici, npr. v Slivnici, Malečniku in na najdišču Zgornje Radvanje – Habakuk 2,[9] zato takšna keramika tukaj ni presenetljiva. Večina keramičnih najdb iz nasutij je, kot se zdi, halštatske starosti. Pri njih velja poudariti, da so v primerjavi z lončenino iz grobne kamre bolj razdrobljene, bolj grobozrnate in v povprečju manj okrašene. S tega stališča je bolj

around the burial chamber, and its thickness varied from 0.2 and 0.68 m. The N cross section revealed that the layer was pierced by several small pits or holes, possibly for the posts of the abandoned vineyard (*fig. 5 A´/A: 1a–1c*), and the SE cross section revealed charcoal-rich layers with large stones between the topsoil and the top of the chamber that are probably connected with modern disturbances of the burial chamber and represent traces of a second robber's trench (*fig. 4 C/C´: 2a–c*).

The upper layer covered a number of deposits at a depth between 0.46 and 2.00 m (*figs. 5: 3a–2 to 3z–2; 4 C/C´: 3a–1 to 3r–1*),[6] which contained numerous prehistoric pottery sherds (roughly 14 kg), some also a great amount of burnt loam (roughly 15.5 kg). The pottery sherds (*Pls. 12: 1–22; 13: 2–23, 25–26; 14: 1–25; 15: 1–12*) mainly date to the Early Iron Age; a possible exception is a sherd decorated with furrowed incisions such as are characteristic of the Late Urnfield Period (Ha B)[7] as well as the Middle Eneolithic period (*Pl. 13: 24*). Comparisons for this sherd come from the sites attributed to the Middle Eneolithic horizon of the pottery with furrowed incisions.[8] Sites from this period are also known in the vicinity of Razvanje, e.g. at Slivnica, Malečnik and the Zgornje Radvanje – Habakuk 2 site,[9] hence the presence of such pottery at Razvanje is not surprising. Most of the sherds from these deposits, as already mentioned, are Hallstatt in date and are much more fragmented in comparison with the pottery from the burial chamber, but also made of a coarser fabric and less decorated. It is therefore

6 Zaradi majhne površine izkopavanj nasutij v jugovzhodnem profilu ni bilo mogoče vzporejati s tistimi, ki so bile dokumentirane v severnem in v zahodnem profilu. Zato smo, da ne bi prišlo do podvajanja številk, nasutja v jugovzhodnem profilu označili z dodatno črko 1 (npr. 3a–1), nasutja v severnem in v zahodnem profilu sonde okoli grobnice pa s črko 2 (npr. 3a–2).

7 Oman 1981, 150, T. 40: 7; 62–63.

8 Tomanič-Jevremov 1973; Lubšina Tušek 1990, T. 54: 11; Velušček 2004, T. 4.1.1: 2; 4.1.11: 13.

9 Strmčnik Gulič 2001; ista 2006, 196–199; Arh 2012, posoda št. 117 in odlomek št. 122.

6 The limited size of the excavated deposits in the SE cross section made it impossible to correlate the deposits with those documented in the N and W cross sections. To avoid confusion, however, we additionally marked the deposits in the SE cross section with 1 (e.g. 3a-1) and the deposits in the N and W cross sections with 2 (e.g. 3a-2).

7 Oman 1981, 150, T. 40: 7; 62–63.

8 Tomanič-Jevremov 1973; Lubšina Tušek 1990, T. 54: 11; Velušček 2004, T. 4.1.1: 2; 4.1.11: 13.

9 Strmčnik Gulič 2001; ead. Strmčnik Gulič 2006, 196–199; Arh 2012, vessel No. 117 and fragment No. 122.

Slika 8. Grobna kamra velike gomile nad Razvanjem pred odstranitvijo krovnega kamenja, pogled z vzhoda (zgoraj) in po odstranitvi žganine (spodaj). Na kamnitem tlaku izpraznjene kamre stoji izkopavalec gomile, restavrator Stanko Gojkovič. V ozadju se vidi Razvanje s cerkvijo Sv. Mihaela (foto: I. Tušek in M. Strmčnik Gulič).

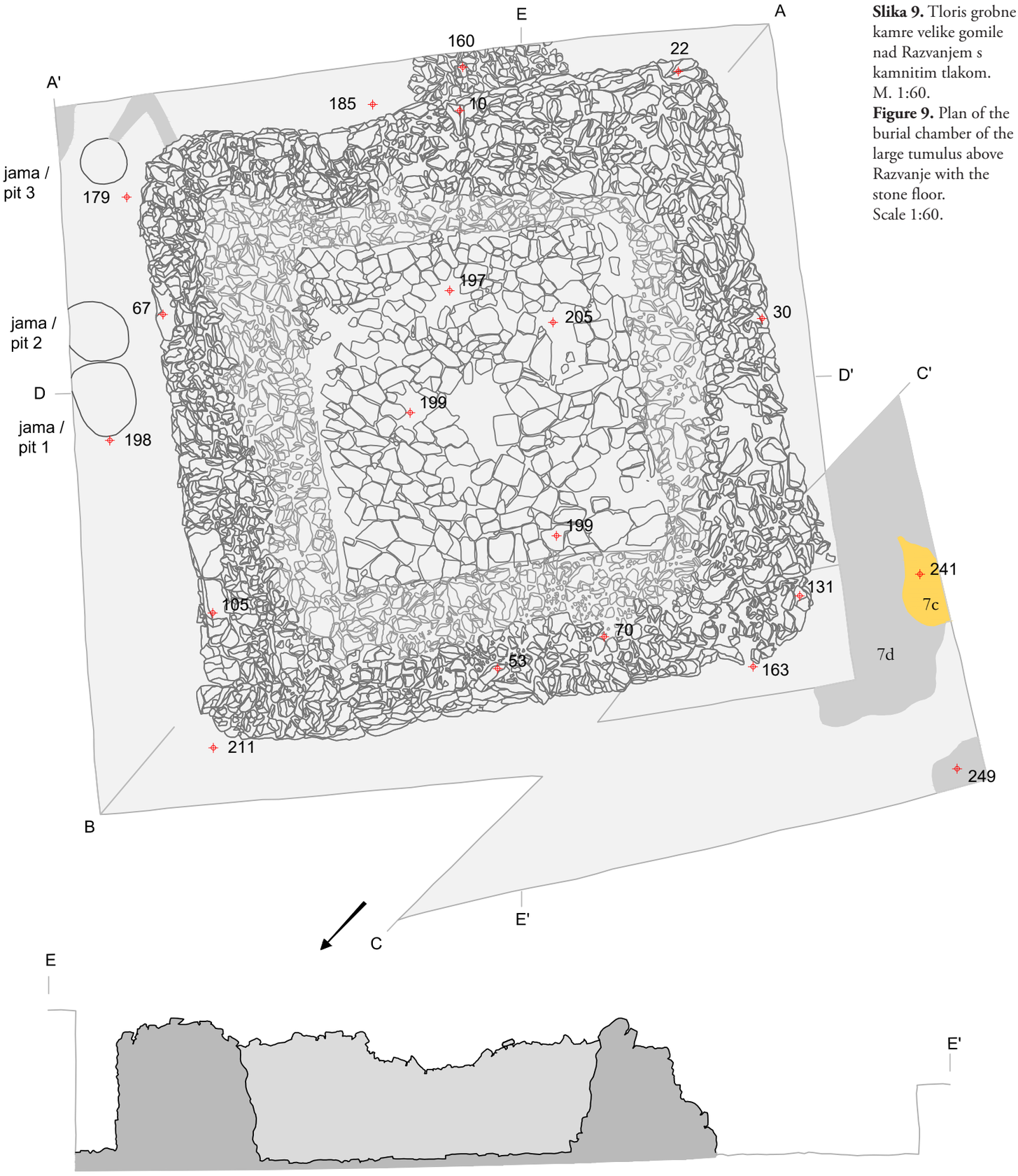
Figure 8. Burial chamber of the large tumulus above Razvanje before removing the stone cover, view from the east (top) and after removing the burnt remains (bottom). Standing on the stone floor of the emptied chamber is the restorer, Stanko Gojkovič. Razvanje with the church of St Michael is visible in the background (photo: I. Tušek and M. Strmčnik Gulič).

razumljivo, da je med izkopavalci od vsega začetka veljalo prepričanje, da te najdbe niso v povezavi z najdbami iz grobnice.[10]

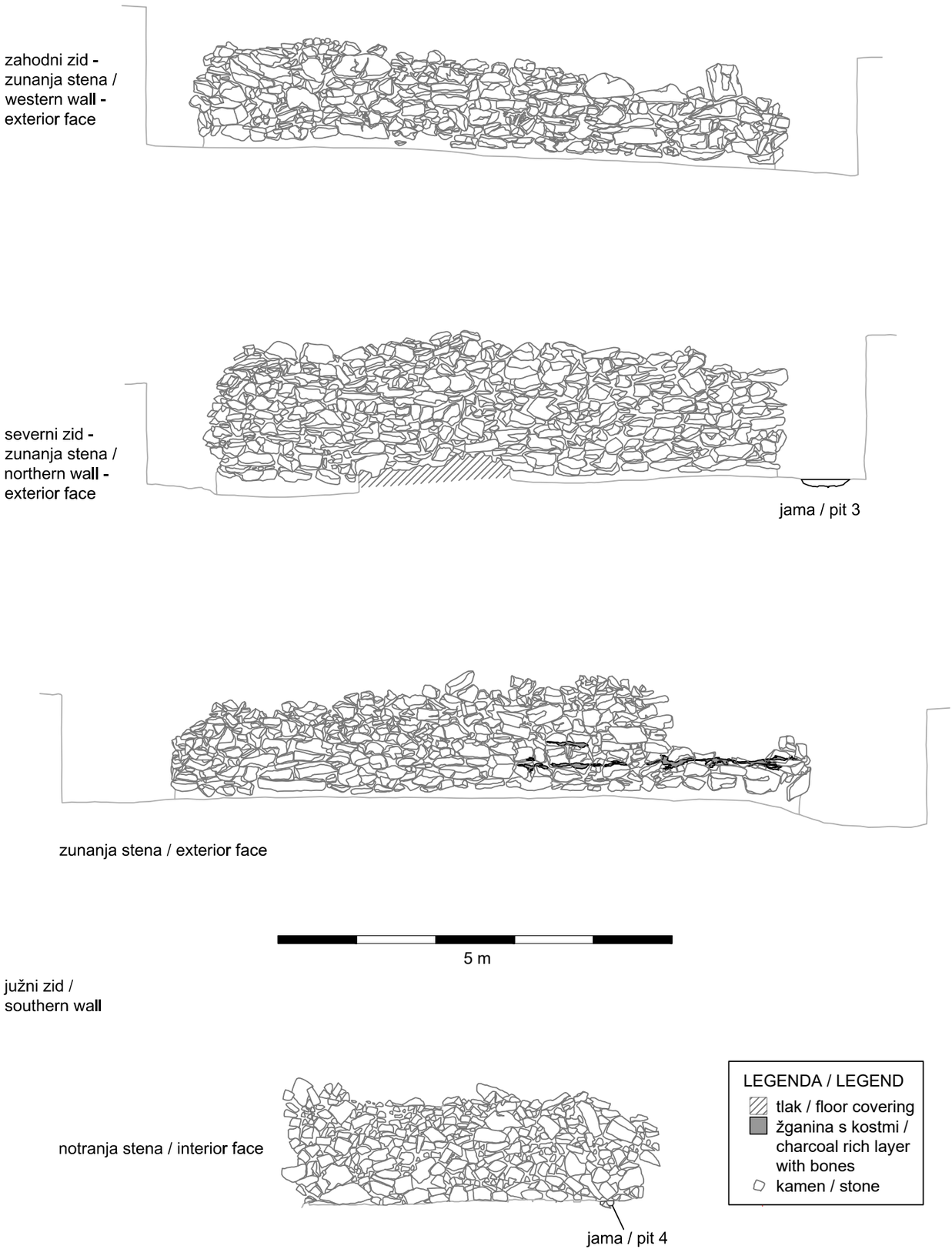
understandable that the excavators believed these sherds not to be connected with the goods in the burial chamber.[10]

[10] To je namreč mogoče razbrati iz zapisov v arheološkem dnevniku, pa tudi iz ustnega pogovora z M. Strmčnik Gulič in s S. Gojkovičem.

[10] This is discernible both from the notes in the field diary and from the personal conversations with M. Strmčnik Gulič and S. Gojkovič.



Slika 9. Tloris grobne kamre velike gomile nad Razvanjem s kamnitim tlakom. M. 1:60.
Figure 9. Plan of the burial chamber of the large tumulus above Razvanje with the stone floor. Scale 1:60.



Slika 10. Stranski pogledi na zidove grobne kamre. Ob severnem zidu grobnice sta na zunanji strani vidna kamniti tlak (dromos?) in jama 3. V južnem zidu se vidi roparski jarek s plastmi žganine in kosti, ob notranji steni južnega zidu pa se nahaja manjša jama 4. M. 1:60.
Figure 10. Front elevations of the burial chamber walls. Shown along the exterior of the north wall is a stone paving (dromos?) and Pit 3 in cross section. The robber's trench with layers of burnt remains and bones is visible in the south wall, the small Pit/Hole/Posthole 4 is visible along the interior face of the south wall. Scale 1:60.

Pod nasutji so bile ob zahodnem profilu na globini okoli 2,00 m od vrha sonde oz. 3,8 m od vrha gomile, na njenem najbolje ohranjenem delu, odkrite tri jame za stebre, vkopane v geološko podlago (*sl. 3; 5 A'/A: 4,5*). Jama 1 je bila ovalnega tlorisa, velikosti 0,9 × 0,8 in globine 0,2 m. V njej je bila poglobitev velikosti 0,45 × 0,45 m in globine 0,30

Found under the deposits along the W cross section, at a depth of around 2.00 m from the top of the trench and 3.8 m from the top of the tumulus, in its best preserved part, were three postholes dug into the natural soil (*figs. 3; 5 A'/A: 4, 5*). Posthole 1 was oval in plan, measuring 0.9 m in length, 0.8 m in width and 0.2 m in depth. The bottom had an even

m, na dnu obložena z razlomljenim loncem (*Tab. 11: 8*), višje pa obdana z vencem kamnitih zagozd (*sl. 6: jama 1*).[11] Jama 2 je merila 0,8 × 0,7 m in je dosegala globino 0,4 m (*sl. 6: jama 2*). Venec kamnov je obdajal jamo 3 (vel. 0,65 × 0,65 m, gl. 0,12 m), ki se je nahajala tik ob severozahodnem vogalu grobnice (*sl. 6: jama 3*). Tudi te jame so lahko povezane z leseno konstrukcijo grobne kamre, vendar ni za izključiti niti možnosti, da gre za ostanke nekoliko starejše, poznobronastodobne (Ha B) ali železnodobne poselitve na istem prostoru.

V tem kontekstu so pomenljivi tudi kosi ožgane ilovice, ki so bili zgoščeni predvsem v nasutju, v zahodnem profilu sonde označeni kot 3s–2 (*sl. 5 B/A ': 3s–2*). Med njimi prevladujejo večji kosi (vel. do 0,20 × 0,14 cm in deb. okoli 4 cm), brez odtisov vej in z le eno povsem ravno površino, zato ne gre dvomiti, da predstavljajo ostanke neke večje, poravnane in ožgane površine oz. poda. Skupaj s keramičnimi najdbami iz nasutij kažejo, da so se na tem prostoru odvijale določene dejavnosti že pred izgradnjo gomile. Kljub temu zaradi omejene površine izkopavanj ne moremo vedeti, ali gre za ostanke stavbe in najdbe iz doslej nepoznane nekoliko starejše poznobronastodobne ali železnodobne poselitve na tem prostoru, ali pa za ostanke, povezane s pogrebnim obredjem in sežigom umrlih (ostanki ustrine?), ki so bili tukaj pokopani. Glede na antropološke analize sorazmerno slabo ohranjenih drobcev kalciniranih kosti je bili v gomili pokopana najmanj ena oseba, s katero sta bila na grmadi sežgana in pokopana tudi dva konja.[12]

deeper part measuring 0.45 in width and length, and 0.30 m in depth, packed with the sherds of a jar at the bottom (*Pl. 11: 8*) and a ring of stone wedges higher up (*fig. 6: Pit 1*).[11] Posthole 2 measured 0.8 m in length, 0.7 m in width and 0.4 m in depth (*fig. 6: Pit 2*). Posthole 3 (l. = w. 0.65 m, depth 0.12 m), surrounded by a ring of stones, was located at the NW corner of the burial chamber (*fig. 6: Pit 3*). These postholes may also be connected with a wooden construction of the chamber, though we cannot exclude the possibility of them representing the remains of an earlier Late Bronze or Early Iron Age settlement on this spot.

Important in this sense are the pieces of burnt loam, particularly concentrated in the deposits of the earthen mound and marked in the W cross section of the trench as 3s-2 (*fig. 5 B/A ': 3s–2*). They mainly comprise large pieces (l. up to 0.20 cm, w. up to 0.14 cm, th. around 4 cm) without the impressions of branches and with one flat side, suggestive of the remains of a large flat and burnt surface, possibly the floor. Together with the pottery finds, they point to certain activities taking place on this spot prior to the construction of the tumulus. The limited area of excavation, however, does not allow us to say whether these were the remains of a building and the artefacts from an unidentified Late Bronze or Iron Age settlement predating the tumulus or the remains connected with the burial ritual and cremation of the deceased (of an ustrinum) that were buried here. The anthropological analysis of the relatively poorly preserved bits of calcified bones revealed that at least one individual was cremated together with two sacrificial horses and buried together in the burial chamber.[12]

[11] Enak način utrjevanja in oblaganja kolov oz. soh je ugotovljen tudi na naselbini Pobrežje iz pozne bronaste dobe (Ha B) in tudi tam gre večinoma za odlomke večjih posod, ki jih je bilo mogoče risarsko rekonstruirati (glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar). V nekaterih primerih so na Pobrežju ležali keramični odlomki po celotni površini dna jam, v nasprotju s kamni, ki so bili odkriti le ob njihovih robovih. To pa najverjetneje pomeni, da keramika ni služila le za utrjevanje kolov, temveč tudi kot podloga, na katero so bili koli postavljeni, da ne bi prehitro sprhneli.

[12] Glej tu Leskovar; Toškan.

[11] The same manner of packing postholes has been established in the settlement at Pobrežje dating from the Late Bronze Age (Ha B); there, mainly fragments of large vessels were used for the purpose, which could be reconstructed in drawing (see here Kramberger, Črešnar). Some of the postholes at Pobrežje revealed ceramic sherds across the entire bottom surface and not only along the edges, suggesting that the sherds served not only as packing, but also as bedding for the wooden posts so that they would not decay too rapidly.

[12] See here Leskovar; Toškan.

OPISI NAJDB (*Tab. 1–15*):

Tab. 1:

1. Odlomek bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka, močno poškodovan od ognja. Ohr. dol.: 2,74 cm; deb.: 0,5 × 0,55 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
2. Odlomek bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka z luknjičavo površino, precej poškodovan od ognja. Ohr. dol.: 2,55 cm; deb.: 0,6 × 0,9 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
3. Odlomek bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 5,4 cm; deb.: 0,57 × 0,62 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
4. Odlomka bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Večji izmed odlomkov je povsem deformiran od ognja, manjši nekoliko manj. Ohr. dol.: 2 in 1 cm; deb.: 0,4 × 0,6 cm in 0,7 × 0,8 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
5. Odlomek bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka, zvit in deformiran v ognju. Ohr. dol.: 4,9 cm; deb.: 0,85 × 0,65 cm. Grobnica.
6. Odlomek bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka, z vodoravno gravuro na notranji strani. Ohr. dol.: 5 cm; deb.: 0,55 × 0,7 cm. Grobnica.
7. Odlomek s kratkimi vzporednimi vrezi okrašene bronaste zapestnice D preseka, nekoliko poškodovane od ognja. Ohr. dol.: 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,42 × 5,5 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 190 cm.
8. Osem odlomkov s kratkimi vzporednimi vrezi okrašene bronaste zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Izrisan odlomek ima razpokano, v ognju deformirano površino, sedem drugih odlomkov pa je povsem deformiranih. Ohr. dol.: 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,4 × 0,71 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
9. Odlomek v ognju poškodovane in deformirane bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 3,65 cm; deb.: med 0,55 × 0,6 cm in 0,7 × 0,8 cm. Ob kosteh v žganini pred grobnico; gl. 155 cm.
10. Dva odlomka v ognju poškodovane in deformirane bronaste zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Prvi odlomek je povsem zvit in gladek, drugi pa narebren. Prvi odlomek: ohr. dol.: 1,25 cm; deb.: med 0,45 × 0,5 cm in 0,6 × 0,65 cm. Drugi odlomek: ohr. dol.: 1,55 cm; deb.: med 0,35 × 0,4 cm in 0,5 × 0,5 cm. Ob kosteh v žganini pred grobnico; gl. 155 cm.
11. Osem odlomkov v ognju poškodovanega in deformiranega bronastega predmeta, verjetno narebrene zapestnice. Vel.: 2,1 × 0,9 cm; 1,5 × 1 cm; 1,5 × 0,8 cm; 1,2 × 1 cm; 0,9 × 0,8 cm; 0,85 × 0,7 cm; 0,8 × 0,75 cm; 0,75 × 0,7 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
12. Odlomek prežgane bronaste narebrene zapestnice ovalnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 1,15 cm; deb.: 0,45 × 0,55 cm. Grobnica – JV del.

DESCRIPTION OF FINDS (*Pls. 1–15*):

Pl. 1:

1. Fragment of a ribbed bronze bracelet of oval cross section, heavily damaged in fire. Surv. l.: 2.74 cm; th.: 0.5 × 0.55 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
2. Fragment of a ribbed bronze bracelet of oval cross section with a coarse surface, damaged in fire. Surv. l.: 2.55 cm; th.: 0.6 × 0.9 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
3. Fragment of a ribbed bronze bracelet of oval cross section. Surv. l.: 5.4 cm; th.: 0.57 × 0.62 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
4. Two fragments of a ribbed bronze bracelet of oval cross section. Larger fragment is completely deformed in fire, smaller slightly less. Surv. l.: 2 and 1 cm; th.: 0.4 × 0.6 cm and 0.7 × 0.8 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
5. Fragment of a ribbed bronze bracelet of oval cross section, bent and deformed in fire. Surv. l.: 4.9 cm; th.: 0.85 × 0.65 cm. Burial chamber.
6. Fragment of a bronze ribbed bracelet of oval cross section, with an incision along the interior. Surv. l.: 5 cm; th.: 0.55 × 0.7 cm. Burial chamber.
7. Fragment of a bronze bracelet of oval cross section decorated with short parallel incisions, slightly damaged in fire. Surv. l.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.42 × 5.5 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 190 cm.
8. Eight fragments of a bronze bracelet of D-shaped cross section decorated with short parallel incisions. One of them is presented in drawing and has a cracked surface deformed in fire, while the other seven fragments are completely deformed. Surv. l.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.4 × 0.71 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
9. Fragment of a bronze ribbed bracelet of oval cross section, damaged and deformed in fire. Surv. l.: 3.65 cm; th.: between 0.55 × 0.6 cm and 0.7 × 0.8 cm. Beside the bones in the burnt remains in front of the burial chamber; depth 155 cm.
10. Two fragments of a bronze bracelet of oval cross section, damaged and deformed in fire. One is completely bent and plain, the other is ribbed. Fragment 1: surv. l.: 1.25 cm; th.: between 0.45 × 0.5 cm and 0.6 × 0.65 cm. Fragment 2: surv. l.: 1.55 cm; th.: between 0.35 × 0.4 cm and 0.5 × 0.5 cm. Beside the bones in the burnt remains in front of the burial chamber; depth 155 cm.
11. Eight fragments of a bronze object, probably a ribbed bracelet, damaged and deformed in fire. Size: 2.1 × 0.9 cm; 1.5 × 1 cm; 1.5 × 0.8 cm; 1.2 × 1 cm; 0.9 × 0.8 cm; 0.85 × 0.7 cm; 0.8 × 0.75 cm; 0.75 × 0.7 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.

13. Odlomek masivnega, v ognju poškodovanega in zvitega bronastega predmeta ovalnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 6,1 cm; deb.: med 0,5 × 0,55 in 0,9 × 1 cm. Grobnica – SZ del.
14. Odlomek nagubane bronaste pločevine. Vel.: 2,3 × 1 cm; deb.: 0,1 cm. Grobnica – SZ del.
15. Odlomek cevastega bronastega predmeta (tula sulične osti?). Vel.: 2,2 × 1,6 cm; deb.: 0,15 cm. Grobnica.
16. Trije odlomki masivnega, od ognja poškodovanega, bronastega predmeta pravokotnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 1,7, 4,1 in 4,5 cm; deb.: med 0,5 × 0,55 in 0,65 × 0,8 cm. Grobnica – V del; gl. 190 cm.
17. Odlomek v ognju staljenega in uničenega steklenega predmeta, morda steklene jagode, iz modrega stekla. Ohr. dol.: 2 cm; deb.: med 0,3 × 0,7 in 0,7 × 1 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
18. Odlomki v ognju staljenih in deformiranih predmetov iz železa (a), brona (b) in svetlo zelenega stekla (c). Železni predmet, morda rezilo noža in predmet iz stekla, najverjetneje ostanek steklene jagode, sta sprijeta. Na predmetu iz stekla je ohranjen odtis nažlebljenega bronastega predmeta, morda ročaja kovinske skodelice, ki je ležala v bližini. V bližini so bili odkriti tudi razdrobljena jagoda iz zelo svetlo zelenega stekla, trije odlomki masivnega bronastega predmeta (*Tab. 1: 16*) in dva skupka sprijete bronaste pločevine. Grobnica – pod kamnom tik nad žganino; gl. 175-190 cm.

18a. Železni predmet, morda rezilo noža. Ohr. dol.: 2,5 cm; š.: do 1,2 cm; deb.: 1,6 cm.

18b. Odlomek nažlebljenega bronastega predmeta, morda ročaja kovinske posode. Vel.: 2,3 × 1,6 cm; deb.: 0,2–0,5 cm.

18c. Odlomek deformirane steklene jagode iz svetlo zelenega stekla. Vel.: 1,6 × 1,5 × 1,2 cm.

19. Dva odlomka deformiranega železnega predmeta ovalnega preseka. Na prvem odlomku so štiri odebelitve, drugi odlomek pa se v zaključku konično razširi. V istem skupku najdb je bilo odkritih še 8 majhnih, v ognju deformiranih bronastih odlomkov, pri čemer je bil en sprijet z obema odlomkoma železa (ni risano). Morda gre za ostanke bimetalne igle. Vel. prvega žel. odlomka: ohr. dol.: 3,5 cm; deb.: med 0,7 in 0,9 cm. Vel. drugega žel. odlomka: ohr. dol.: 2,25 cm; deb.: med 0,7 in 1,1 cm. Grobnica; gl. 165–170 cm.
20. Odlomek v ognju deformiranega bronastega predmeta s tremi dobro vidnimi luknjicami (skupaj štiri?) – v eni je zakovica, morda del kačaste fibule. Vel.: 2,2 × 1,5 × 1,2 cm. Grobnica – med prekopanim kamenjem; gl. 100 cm.
21. Skupek sprijete in v ognju poškodovane bronaste pločevine. Vel.: 1,9 × 1,8 cm; deb.: 0,08 cm. Grobnica.

12. Fragment of a bronze ribbed bracelet of oval cross section, damaged in fire. Surv. l.: 1.15 cm; th.: 0.45 × 0.55 cm. Burial chamber – SE part.
13. Fragment of a solid bronze object of oval cross section damaged and bent in fire. Surv. l.: 6.1 cm; th.: between 0.5 × 0.55 and 0.9 × 1 cm. Burial chamber – NW part.
14. Fragment of wavy sheet bronze. Surv. l.: 2.3 cm; w.: 1 cm; th.: 0.1 cm. Burial chamber – NW part.
15. Tubular fragment of a bronze object (spearhead socket?). Surv. l.: 2.2 cm; w.: 1.6 cm; th.: 0.15 cm. Burial chamber.
16. Three fragments of a solid bronze object of rectangular cross section, damaged in fire. Surv. l.: 1.7, 4.1 and 4.5 cm; th.: between 0.5 × 0.55 and 0.65 × 0.8 cm. Burial chamber – E part; depth 190 cm.
17. Fragment of an object, possibly a bead, of blue glass, melted in fire. Surv. l.: 2 cm; th.: between 0.3 × 0.7 and 0.7 × 1 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
18. Fragments of objects of iron (a), bronze (b) and light green glass (c), melted together and deformed in fire. The iron object, possibly the blade of a knife, and the glass object, probably a bead, are melted together. The glass object bears the impression of a grooved bronze object, possibly the handle of a bronze cup found in the vicinity. Also found in the vicinity was a crushed bead of very light green glass, three fragments of a solid bronze object (*Pl. 1: 16*) and two clumps of sheet bronze. Burial chamber – under a stone just above the layer of burnt remains; depth 175 and 190 cm.

18a. Iron object, possibly the blade of a knife. Surv. l.: 2.5 cm; w.: up to 1.2 cm; th.: 1.6 cm.

18b. Fragment of a grooved bronze object, possibly the handle of a metal vessel. Surv. l.: 2.3 cm; w.: 1.6 cm; th.: 0.2–0.5 cm.

18c. Fragment of a deformed bead of light green glass. Size: 1.6 × 1.5 × 1.2 cm.

19. Two fragments of a deformed iron object of oval cross section. The first fragment has four thickenings, the second one widens conically at one end. Found in the same group of finds were also eight small bronze fragments, deformed in fire, one of which was melted together with the two iron fragments (not drawn). They may represent the remains of a bimetal dress pin. Iron fragment 1: surv. l.: 3.5 cm; th.: between 0.7 and 0.9 cm. Iron fragment 2: surv. l.: 2.25 cm; th.: between 0.7 and 1.1 cm. Burial chamber; depth 165–170 cm.
20. Fragment of a bronze object, deformed in fire, with three clearly visible small holes (possibly a fourth one?) – one of them holds a rivet that may belong to

22. Odlomek predmeta, sestavljenega iz treh slojev bronaste pločevine. Vel.: 2,3 × 1,7 cm; deb. pločevine: 0,065 cm; skupna deb.: 0,2 cm. Grobnica; gl. 165–170 cm.
23. Železna sulična ost s poškodovanim listom. Na tulu, ki je zapolnjen s snovjo – verjetno rjo in lesom, je ohranjena luknja za pritrjevanje. Ohr. dol.: 39,4 cm; š. lista: 2,4 do 4 cm; pr. tula: 2,5 cm. Grobnica – V del; gl. 180–190 cm.
24. Odlomek z vrezi okrašenega koščenega predmeta. Vel.: 1,6 × 0,95 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,5 cm. Grobnica – SZ del.
25. Odlomki oplate držaja, morda majhnega noža, sestavljene iz dveh simetričnih delov iz votlih kosti, ki sta bila skupaj speta z najmanj tremi železnimi zakovicami. Oba koščena dela sta bila ob strani okrašena z vodoravnim nizom kratkih poševnih vrezanih črtic, na vrhu pa z vodoravnim nizom žigosanih krožcev s pikami in s prečnimi pasovi, sestavljenimi iz enakih krožcev. Zakovica je ohranjena le ena, od druge zakovice je na dveh koščenih odlomkih ohranjena rjasta sled, od tretje pa na obeh koščenih odlomkih luknja zanjo. Ohr. d. 7,6 cm; pr.: 0,76 cm; d. zakovice: 0,9 cm; deb. zakovice: 0,3–0,42. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 190 cm.
26. Kroglasta jantarjeva jagoda. Pr.: 1,25 cm; pr. luknje: 0,15 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 180 cm.
27. Fragmentirana kroglasta jantarjeva jagoda. Pr.: 0,88 cm; pr. luknje: 0,27 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
28. Majhna okrogla bronasta jagoda. Pr.: 0,35 cm; pr. luknje: 0,16 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.

Tab. 2:

1. Skodelica – zgornji del, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, oksidacijsko žgana. En odlomek ima delno povsem gladko in svetlikajočo se spolirano površino zelo bledo rjave barve, drugi odlomek pa poškodovano ali prežgano površino, ki je manj gladka, mat, zelo bledo rjave, sive in rožnate barve. Najširši obod skodelice je valovito razčlenjen, na vratu pa je skodelica okrašena z dvema nizoma, sestavljenima iz izmenično ponavljajočih se večjih žigosanih krožcev ter dveh vzporednih poševnih vrst iz vtisnjenih oglatih jamic. Vel.: 8,8 × 4,5 cm; ohr. viš.: 4,06 cm; pr. ustja: 8,5 cm; deb.: 0,35 cm. Grobnica – JV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
2. Skleda (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je deloma povsem gladka,

the wings of a serpentine fibula. Size: 2.2 × 1.5 × 1.2 cm. Burial chamber – among the disturbed stones; depth 100 cm.
21. Clump of melted and fire damaged sheet bronze. Surv. l: 1.9 cm; w.: 1.8 cm; th.: 0.08 cm. Burial chamber.
22. Fragment of an object composed of three layers of sheet bronze. Surv. l.: 2.3 cm; w.: 1.7 cm; sheet th.: 0.065 cm; total th.: 0.2 cm. Burial chamber; depth 165–170 cm.
23. Iron spearhead with a damaged blade. The socket, filled with material that is probably rust and wood, has a hole for attachment. Surv. l.: 39.4 cm; blade w.: 2.4 to 4 cm; socket diam.: 2.5 cm. Burial chamber – E part; depth 180–190 cm.
24. Fragment of a bone object decorated with incisions. Surv. l.: 1.6 cm; w.: 0.95 cm; th.: 0.4–0.5 cm. Burial chamber – NW part.
25. Fragments of a grip, possibly from a small knife, composed of two symmetrical pieces made of hollow bone fastened together with at least three iron rivets. Both bone pieces are decorated on both sides and along the edges with a line of oblique incised lines and with a line of ring-and-dots and with several transverse lines of ring-and-dots. Only one of the rivets survives, of the second one there is rust preserved around the hole, the third one is only documented by the third hole. Surv. l.: 7.6 cm; diam.: 0.76 cm; rivet l.: 0.9 cm; rivet th.: 0.3–0.42. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 190 cm.
26. Spherical amber bead. Diam.: 1.25 cm; hole diam.: 0.15 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 180 cm.
27. Fragmented spherical amber bead. Diam.: 0.88 cm; hole diam.: 0.27 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
28. Small bronze bead. Diam.: 0.35 cm; hole diam.: 0.16 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.

Pl. 2:

1. Cup – upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere. Surface on one sherd is very pale brown, completely smooth, shiny and polished, surface on the other is very pale brown, grey and pink, less smooth and matt, either damaged or burnt through. Maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped, neck bears two horizontal lines of alternating impressed rings and oblique connecting lines composed of two parallel lines of impressed dots. Surv. l.: 8.8 cm; w.: 4.5 cm; h.: 4.06 cm; rim diam.: 8.5 cm; th.: 0.35 cm. Burial chamber – SE part; depth 180–190 cm.
2. Dish (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part very

svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana, mat in svetlo siva. Dno sklede je na notranji strani po celotni površini okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Vel: pr. ustja: 20,4 cm; viš.: 5,5 cm; pr. dna: 7,5 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,35 cm. Grobnica.

3. Skleda (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma povsem gladka, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve. Dno sklede je na notranji strani po celotni površini okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Vel: pr. ustja: 18,8 cm; viš.: 5,8 cm; pr. dna: 7,4 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,35 cm. Grobnica.
4. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je mestoma gladka, s sledovi glajenja, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve, mestoma pa poškodovana in sive barve. Po celotni površini vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, med njimi so trije pasovi kanelur v obliki tekočega asimetričnega meandra; rame in najširši obod sta okrašena z nizom navpičnih cik-cak kanelur, na ramah so tudi štiri bradavice. Med dnom in najširšim obodom so na zunanji strani posode ostanki črne smolaste prevleke; na notranji strani posode pa so v odtisu dobro vidne v zrcalni sliki kanelure. Ohr. viš.: 45 cm; pr. ustja: 22 cm; pr. dna: 17,3 cm; deb.: 0,58–0,73 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 190 cm.

Tab. 3:

1. Skleda – odlomek spodnjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je delno poškodovana, mat in svetlo sive barve, deloma pa svetlikajoča, grafitirana in temno sive barve. Dno sklede je bilo na notranji strani verjetno okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur. Pr. dna: 6,3 cm; ohr. viš.: 0,82 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,48 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
2. Skleda (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline in redukcijsko žgana. Površina je zelo temno sive barve, večinoma povsem gladka in spolirana, s sledovi glajenja in grafitne prevleke. Dno sklede je na notranji strani po celotni površini okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 17,8 cm; viš.: 5,3 cm; pr. dna: 6 cm; deb.: 0,34–0,61 cm. Grobnica.
3. Skleda (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma povsem gladka,

dark grey, completely smooth, shiny and polished, in part light grey, damaged and matt. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 20.4 cm; h.: 5.5 cm; base diam.: 7.5 cm; th.: 0.3–0.35 cm. Burial chamber.

3. Dish (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mostly very dark grey, completely smooth and polished. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 18.8 cm; h.: 5.8 cm; base diam.: 7.4 cm; th.: 0.3–0.35 cm. Burial chamber.
4. Vessel with a high conical neck (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, shiny, graphite-coated, in part grey and damaged. Decoration covers the whole surface and consists of horizontal flutings separated on the neck by three bands of asymmetric meanders; shoulder and maximum diameter bear vertical zigzag grooves, shoulder also four knobs. Traces of a black resinous coat are visible between the base and maximum diameter; grooved decoration is visible in negative on the interior surface. Surv. h.: 45 cm; rim diam.: 22 cm; base diam.: 17.3 cm; th.: 0.58–0.73 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 190 cm.

Pl. 3:

1. Dish – fragment of the lower part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part light grey, damaged and matt, in part dark grey, shiny, graphite-coated. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another. Base diam.: 6.3 cm; surv. h.: 0.82 cm; th.: 0.3–0.48 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
2. Dish (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric in fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, mostly completely smooth and polished, with traces of smoothing and of a graphite coat. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 17.8 cm; h.: 5.3 cm; base diam.: 6 cm; th.: 0.34–0.61 cm. Burial chamber.
3. Dish (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mostly dark

temno siva, svetlikajoča, spolirana, s sledovi glajenja in z grafitnim premazom. Dno sklede je na notranji strani po celotni površini okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Skozi steno posode je bila naknadno izvrtana majhna luknja. Pr. ustja: 19,1 cm; viš.: 5,1 cm; pr. dna: 6,6 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,65 cm; pr. luknje: 0,45 cm. Grobnica.

4. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina nad najširšim obodom posode je mestoma gladka, s sledovi glajenja, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve, pod najširšim obodom pa je površina deloma neravna, z ostanki črne smolaste prevleke. Okras: po celotni površini vratu so vodoravne kanelure, med njimi pa trije pasovi kanelur v obliki tekočega asimetričnega meandra; rame in najširši obod sta okrašena z nizom navpičnih cik-cakastih kanelur, na ramenih so štiri bradavice. Kanelure so dobro vidne tudi v odtisu v zrcalni sliki na notranji strani posode. Ohr. viš.: 47 cm; pr. ustja: 22 cm; pr. dna: 17,3 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 190 cm.

Tab. 4:

1. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je delno poškodovana, mat in bledo rjave barve, delno pa povsem gladka, temno siva, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in grafitnega premaza. Dno sklede je na notranji strani okrašeno z nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur, na prehodu v steno pa s krožnimi koncentričnimi majhnimi bunčicami; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 20,1 cm; viš.: 7,3 cm; pr. dna: 6,2 cm; deb.: 0,19–0,35 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
2. Skleda – odlomek okrašenega dna, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je povsem ravna in zelo temno sive barve, na zunanji strani deloma poškodovana, na notranji svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Okras: na notranji strani dna je na prehodu v steno posode krožni koncentričen niz iz majhnih bunčic, proti sredini dna pa sledijo krožne koncentrične kanelure; kanelure so v odtisu vidne v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Vel.: 4 × 2,25 cm; pr. dna: 5,9 cm; deb.: 0,25 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
3. Skleda – odlomek okrašenega dna, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in temno sive barve, delno poškodovana in mat, delno pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi grafitnega premaza. Dno sklede je na notranji strani okrašeno z dvema kanelurama, ki jih na obeh straneh obdajata niza majhnih

grey, completely smooth, shiny, polished, with traces of smoothing, graphite-coated. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. A small hole was made into the wall of the vessel after firing. Rim diam.: 19.1 cm; h.: 5.1 cm; base diam.: 6.6 cm; th.: 0.35–0.65 cm; hole diam.: 0.45 cm. Burial chamber.

4. Vessel with a high conical neck (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface above maximum diameter is in part very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, shiny, graphite-coated, below maximum diameter it is uneven in places and bears traces of a black resinous coat. Decoration covers the whole surface and consists of horizontal flutings separated on the neck by three bands of asymmetric meanders; shoulder and maximum diameter bear vertical zigzag grooves, shoulder also four knobs. Grooved decoration is visible in negative on the interior surface. Surv. h.: 47 cm; rim diam.: 22 cm; base diam.: 17.3 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 190 cm.

Pl. 4:

1. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part pale brown, matt and damaged, in part dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing and of a graphite coat. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another, surrounded by a ring of bosses at the base-body junction; decoration is visible in negative on the exterior. Rim diam.: 20.1 cm; h.: 7.3 cm; base diam.: 6.2 cm; th.: 0.19–0.35 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
2. Dish – base fragment, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey and completely even, partly damaged on the exterior and shiny, graphite-coated on the interior. Base interior bears a ring of bosses at the base-body junction, followed by concentric shallow grooves towards the centre; grooves are visible in negative on the underside. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 2.25 cm; base diam.: 5.9 cm; th.: 0.25 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
3. Dish – base fragment, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, smooth, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny, with traces of a graphite coat. Base interior bears two perpendicular grooves, each flanked by lines of small impressed dots (motif of a cross?). Surv.

vtisnjenih jamic (motiv križa?). Vel.: 3,7 × 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,3 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.

4. Skleda – odlomka zgornjega dela in dna, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je delno poškodovana, mat in bledo rjave barve, delno pa povsem gladka, zelo temno siva, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja, grafitnega premaza in svetlo rdeče prevleke. Okras: na notranji strani dna so na prehodu v steno posode krožne koncentrične majhne bunčice, proti sredini dna sledijo krožne koncentrične kanelure, ki so v odtisu vidne v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani posode, pod ustjem na zunanji strani pa so plitve navpične kanelure. Pr. ustja: 26 cm; rek. viš.: 6,4 cm; pr. dna: 5,8 cm; deb.: 0,19–0,35 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
5. Skoraj povsem enako oblikovana in iz podobne lončarske gline izdelana posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (rek.) kot zgoraj opisani posodi (*Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4*). Posoda je le nekoliko manjša, z ostrejšim prehodom iz ramen v vrat, ožjimi kanelurami in krajšimi razmaki med meandri. Rek. viš.: 38,8 cm; pr. ustja: 22 cm; pr. dna: 14 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 190 cm.

Tab. 5:

1. Skleda (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma povsem gladka, spolirana, zelo temno sive barve, s sledovi glajenja in grafitnega premaza. Dno sklede je bila na notranji strani okrašeno z nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 18,2 cm; viš.: 5,1 cm; pr. dna: 7,7 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,57 cm. Grobnica.
2. Skleda – odlomki zgornjega in spodnjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve, deloma pa povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve. Dno sklede je bilo na notranji strani okrašeno z nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Rek. viš.: 5,1 cm; pr. ustja: 17,6 cm; pr. dna: 5,9 cm; deb.: 0,29–0,41 cm. Grobnica – S del; gl. 190 cm.
3. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (rek.), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. V spodnjem delu posode je površina groba, z ostanki neenakomerno nanesene črne smolaste prevleke; nad najširšim obodom je deloma gladka, s sledovi glajenja, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno siva, mestoma pa poškodovana, mat, svetlo sive in rožnate barve. Vrat je v zgornjem in spodnjem delu okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi

l.: 3.7 cm; w.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.3 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.

4. Dish – fragments of the upper part and the base, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is pale brown, in part damaged and matt, in part very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing, a graphite coat and a light red slip. Base interior bears a ring of bosses at the base-body junction, followed by concentric shallow grooves towards the centre; grooves are visible in negative on the underside. Decorated with shallow vertical grooves below the rim. Rim diam.: 26 cm; reconstr. h.: 6.4 cm; base diam.: 5.8 cm; th.: 0.19–0.35 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
5. Vessel with a high conical neck (reconstr.) almost identical in form, decoration and fabric to the two described above (*Pls. 2: 4; 3: 4*). This vessel is only slightly smaller, with a sharper shoulder-neck junction, narrower horizontal flutings and shorter distances between the meanders on the neck. Reconstr. h.: 38.8 cm; rim diam.: 22 cm; base diam.: 14 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 190 cm.

Pl. 5:

1. Dish (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, mostly completely smooth, polished, with traces of smoothing and of a graphite coat. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 18.2 cm; h.: 5.1 cm; base diam.: 7.7 cm; th.: 0.35–0.57 cm. Burial chamber.
2. Dish – fragments of the upper and lower parts, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very pale brown, mostly damaged and matt, in part very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny and polished. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Reconstr. h.: 5.1 cm; rim diam.: 17.6 cm; base diam.: 5.9 cm; th.: 0.29–0.41 cm. Burial chamber – N part; depth 190 cm.
3. Vessel with a high conical neck (reconstr.), made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is coarse in the lower part and bears traces of unevenly applied black resinous coat; above maximum diameter it is in part very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, shiny,

kanelurami, vmesni del vratu ima meandre in cik-cakaste pasove v obliki meandrov, rame in najširši obod posode pa sta okrašena s kratkimi navpičnimi kanelurami. Kanelure so dobro vidne tudi v odtisu v zrcalni sliki na notranji strani posode. Ohr. viš.: 52,1 cm; pr. ustja: 22 cm; pr. dna: 14,5 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,9 cm. Grobnica – SV del.

graphite-coated, in part light grey and pink, damaged and matt. Neck bears three horizontal flutings at both junctions, and meanders appearing individually and in V-shaped designs in between. Shoulder and maximum diameter bear short vertical shallow grooves, visible in negative on the interior surface. Surv. h.: 52.1 cm; rim diam.: 22 cm; base diam.: 14.5 cm; th.: 0.4–0.9 cm. Burial chamber – NE part.

Tab. 6:

1. Posoda brez prvotnega ustja, ohranjena povsod do enake višine, katere rob je naknadno izbrušen v ustje. Izdelana je iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve. Ohr. viš.: 27,9 cm; pr. največjega oboda: 36,4 cm; pr. dna: 10 cm; deb.: 0,62–0,8 cm. Grobnica – SV del.
2. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom, ohranjena povsod do enake višine, manjkata le del vratu in ustje. Izdelana je iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve. Na vratu je okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, pod njimi s cik-cakom s pikami; na ramah pa so 4 bradavice in kratke navpične kanelure. Ohr. viš.: 30,7 cm; pr. največjega oboda: 40,2 cm; pr. dna: 12,5 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Grobnica – SV del.

Pl. 6:

1. Vessel, its rim and part of the neck subsequently cut away and the edge smoothed, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny and polished. Surv. h.: 27.9 cm; max. diam.: 36.4 cm; base diam.: 10 cm; th.: 0.62–0.8 cm. Burial chamber – NE part.
2. Vessel with a high conical neck, its rim and part of the neck subsequently cut away and the edge smoothed, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Neck bears horizontal flutings followed below by a zigzag line flanked by dots. Shoulder bears four knobs and short vertical grooves. Surv. h.: 30.7 cm; max. diam.: 40.2 cm; base diam.: 12.5 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Burial chamber – NE part.

Tab. 7:

1. Lonec (rek.), iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka, mat in v večjem delu zelo temno sive barve, le v predelu vratu in v notranjosti posode je površina zelo bledo rjave barve. Na ramah je okras iz dveh vodoravnih črt, križcev med njima in skupinami po dvoje križcev pod spodnjo vodoravno črto, izveden z enakomernimi drobnimi vtisi nazobčanega koleščka ali podobnega predmeta. Pr. ustja: 20 cm; viš.: 17,6 cm; pr. dna: 11,7 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,77 cm. Grobnica – V del.
2. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom (rek.), iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline z veliko sljude, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka in mat, v večjem delu zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana in svetlo rjave barve. Na ramenu posode, tik pod prehodom v vrat, so štiri bradavice. Ohr. viš.: 47 cm; pr. ustja: 23,9 cm; pr. dna: 16,1 cm; deb.: 0,58–0,73 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.

Pl. 7:

1. Jar (reconstr.), made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, matt and predominantly very dark grey, only very pale brown at the neck and in the interior. Shoulder bears two horizontal lines with crosses in between and several crosses also below, all made with a roulette or a similar tool. Rim diam.: 20 cm; h.: 17.6 cm; base diam.: 11.7 cm; th.: 0.5–0.77 cm. Burial chamber – E part.
2. Vessel with a high conical neck (reconstr.), made of medium-grained fabric with a great amount of mica, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mostly very dark grey, smooth and matt, in part also light brown and damaged. Shoulder bears four knobs just below the shoulder-neck junction. Surv. h.: 47 cm; rim diam.: 23.9 cm; base diam.: 16.1 cm; th.: 0.58–0.73 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.

Tab. 8:

1. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom – odlomek zgornjega dela posode. Pr. ustja: 20,8 cm; pr. največjega oboda: 40,6 cm; deb.: 0,67–0,9 cm. Grobnica – SV del.

Pl. 8:

1. Vessel with a high conical neck – fragment of the upper part. Rim diam.: 20.8 cm; max. diam.: 40.6 cm; th.: 0.67–0.9 cm. Burial chamber – NE part.

2. Pokrov – odlomek roba, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgan. Površina pokrova je povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,1 × 4,6 cm; pr.:18 cm; deb.: 0,45 cm. Grobnica – V del; gl. 180 cm.
3. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in temno sive barve. Dno sklede je bilo na notranji strani okrašeno z nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; kanelure so v odtisu vidne tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 18,6 cm; rek. viš.: 6,2 cm; deb.: 0,25–3,6 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
4. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, s sledovi glajenja in temno sive barve. Dno sklede je bilo na notranji strani okrašeno s štirimi nasproti si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; kanelure so v odtisu vidne tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 20,2 cm; rek. viš.: 6,5 cm; deb.: 0,30–0,45 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
5. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je poškodovana, gladka, mat in sive barve. Vel.: 3,8 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,65 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 130–150 cm.
6. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka in zelo temno sive barve, deloma je poškodovana in mat, deloma pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 3,7 × 2,3 cm; deb.: 0,4 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 130–150 cm.
7. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat, sive, rjave in svetlo rdeče barve. Okrašena je s šrafiranimi žlebljenimi trikotniki. Vel.: 6,2 × 4,4 cm; pr. ustja: 12 cm; deb.: 0,4 cm.; gl. 190 cm.
8. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Skodelica je okrašena z dvojnim žlebljenim strehastim motivom, pod njim pa z žigosanim odtisom krožca. Vel.: 2,7 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,45 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
9. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Skodelica je okrašena z dvojnim žlebljenim strehastim motivom. Vel.: 5,7 × 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
10. Odlomki okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je povsem ravna, svetlikajoča, grafitirana, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve. Posoda je bila okrašena s tremi vodoravnimi žlebovi, pod njimi pa s šrafiranimi visečimi trikotniki. Vel. izrisanega odl.: 4,9 × 4,7 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,45 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.

2. Lid – rim fragment, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 4.1 cm; w.: 4.6 cm; diam.:18 cm; th.: 0.45 cm. Burial chamber – E part; depth 180 cm.
3. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey and smooth. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 18.6 cm; reconstr. h.: 6.2 cm; th.: 0.25–3.6 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
4. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel shallow grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 20.2 cm; reconstr. h.: 6.5 cm; th.: 0.30–0.45 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
5. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey, damaged, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 3.8 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.65 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 130–150 cm.
6. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 3.7 cm; w.: 2.3 cm; th.: 0.4 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 130–150 cm.
7. Cup – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey, brown and light red, smooth and matt. Shoulder is decorated with hatched grooved triangles. Surv. l.: 6.2 cm; w.: 4.4 cm; rim diam.: 12 cm; th.: 0.4 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
8. Cup – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, smooth and matt. Shoulder is decorated with a double grooved chevron with an impressed ring. Surv. l.: 2.7 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.45 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
9. Cup – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, smooth and matt. Shoulder is decorated with a double grooved chevron. Surv. l.: 5.7 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.

11. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Zunanja površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, s premazom črne barve, notranja površina pa neravna, mat, s sledovi brisanja in zelo temno sive barve. Tik pod ustjem je na zunanji površini posode okras z dvema vodoravnima žlebovoma, pod njima pa globoke vtisnjene jamice, ki so razporejene v obliki črke V oziroma cik-caka. Vel.: 3,9 × 3,3 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
12. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat, svetlo rjave in zelo temno sive barve. Tik pod ustjem je skleda okrašena z vodoravnima žlebovoma, pod njima s štirimi globokimi vtisnjenimi jamicami, ki predstavljajo morda del niza jamic, razporejenih v obliki cik-caka. Vel.: 2,6 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.

10. Fragments of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, completely even, shiny, graphite-coated, with traces of smoothing. Shoulder bears three horizontal grooves and hanging hatched triangles below. Surv. l. of the drawn fragment: 4.9 cm; w.: 4.7 cm; th.: 0.4–0.45 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
11. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Exterior surface is smooth, shiny and with a black slip; interior surface is dark grey, uneven, matt, with traces of burnishing. Decorated with two horizontal grooves just below the rim, as well as deep impressed dots forming a V-shaped or zigzag motif below the grooves. Surv. l.: 3.9 cm; w.: 3.3 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
12. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown and very dark grey, smooth and matt. Decorated with two horizontal grooves just below the rim, as well as deep impressed dots possibly forming a V-shaped or zigzag motif below the grooves. Surv. l.: 2.6 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.

Tab. 9:

1. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, s povsem poškodovano površino, mat, sive in zelo bledo rjave barve. Na vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na najširšem obodu in na ramenih pa izmenično z gubami in snopi navpičnih kanelur. Pr. ustja: 16 cm; ohr. viš.: 3,8 cm; deb.: 0,33–0,43 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
2. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je deloma svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana, mat, zelo bledo rjave in temno sive barve. Na vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na najširšem obodu in na ramenih pa z nizom kratkih navpičnih kanelur. Pr. ustja: 12,2 cm; ohr. viš.: 4,7 cm; deb.: 0,37–0,47 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
3. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je v večjem delu povsem poškodovana, mat, sive in zelo bledo rjave barve, v majhnem delu pa svetlikajoča, spolirana (?) in zelo temno sive barve. Na vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na najširšem obodu pa izmenično z gubami in snopi navpičnih kanelur. Vel.: 11 × 3,9 cm; pr. ustja: 13,5

Pl. 9:

1. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is grey and very pale brown, damaged and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal shallow grooves, shoulder and maximum diameter with alternating protuberances and stripes of short vertical grooves. Rim diam.: 16 cm; surv. h.: 3.8 cm; th.: 0.33–0.43 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
2. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part very dark grey, shiny and polished, in part very pale brown and dark grey, damaged and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, shoulder and maximum diameter with short vertical grooves. Rim diam.: 12.2 cm; surv. h.: 4.7 cm; th.: 0.37–0.47 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
3. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mainly grey and very pale brown, completely damaged and matt, in part very dark grey, shiny and polished (?). Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, shoulder and maximum diameter with alternating protuberances and stripes of short vertical grooves. Surv. l.:

cm; deb.: 0,3–0,35 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.

4. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je deloma svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve. Na vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na najširšem obodu in na ramenih pa izmenično z gubami in snopi navpičnih kanelur. Pr. ustja: 13,1 cm; ohr. viš.: 4,3 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,46 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
5. Skodela – odlomki zgornjega dela in narebrenega presegajočega ročaja z ušescem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je večinoma gladka, s sledovi glajenja, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana, mat in bledo rjave barve. Posoda je okrašena z valovito razčlenjenim obodom, na vratu pa z vodoravnimi kanelurami. Ohr. viš.: 10,8 cm; pr. ustja: 15 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
6. Skodela – odlomki okrašene posode in narebrenega presegajočega ročaja z ušescem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma povsem gladka, s sledovi glajenja, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana in mat. Posoda je okrašena z valovito razčlenjenim obodom, na vratu pa z vodoravnimi kanelurami. Vel. odl. ročaja: 5,8 × 3,5 cm; vel. odl. ost.: 4,9 × 2,9 cm, 4,3 × 2,4 cm in 2,7 × 2 cm; ocenjen pr. ustja: 15 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
7. Skodela – odlomki zgornjega dela in narebrenega presegajočega ročaja z ušescem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline in nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, gladka, mat, temno sive in zelo bledo rjave barve, le na majhnem delu posode pa tudi svetlikajoča, grafitirana, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve. Posoda je okrašena z valovito razčlenjenim obodom, na vratu pa z vodoravnimi kanelurami. Pr. ustja: 14,8 cm; ohr. viš.: 5,2 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,4 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
8. Skodela – odlomki zgornjega dela in narebrenega presegajočega ročaja z ušescem. Posoda je iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline in redukcijsko žgana. Površina na odlomkih je večinoma povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve, razen na odlomku narebrenega presegajočega ročaja z ušescem, kjer je povsem poškodovana. Na vratu je skodelica okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na najširšem obodu pa je valovito razčlenjena. Pr. ustja: 14,6 cm; rek. viš.: 11,1 cm; deb.: 0,25–0,45 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.

11 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; rim diam.: 13.5 cm; th.: 0.3–0.35 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.

4. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part very dark grey, shiny and polished, in part very pale brown, damaged and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, shoulder and maximum diameter with alternating protuberances and stripes of short vertical grooves. Rim diam.: 13.1 cm; surv. h.: 4.3 cm; th.: 0.3–0.46 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
5. Bowl – fragments of the upper part and the high handle with a cornucopia shaped ending and a rib, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mainly very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, shiny, graphite-coated, in part pale brown, damaged and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Surv. h.: 10.8 cm; rim diam.: 15 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
6. Bowl – fragments of the body and the high handle with a cornucopia shaped ending and a rib, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mainly very dark grey, completely smooth, with traces of smoothing, shiny, graphite-coated, in part damaged and matt. Neck is presumably decorated with horizontal flutings, maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Size of the handle fragment: 5.8 × 3.5 cm; size of the body fragments: 4.9 × 2.9, 4.3 × 2.4 and 2.7 × 2 cm; estimated rim diam.: 15 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
7. Bowl – fragments of the upper part and the high handle with a cornucopia shaped ending and a rib, made of a very fine-grained fabric in fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is mainly dark grey and very pale brown, damaged, smooth and matt, in part very dark grey, shiny, graphite-coated, with traces of smoothing. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Rim diam.: 14.8 cm; surv. h.: 5.2 cm; th.: 0.35–0.4 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
8. Bowl – fragments of the upper part and the high handle with a cornucopia shaped ending and a rib, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mainly very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated, with traces of smoothing, on the fragment of the handle it is completely damaged. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings,

9. Skodela – odlomki zgornjega dela in narebrenega presegajočega ročaja, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline in nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je večinoma povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve. Posoda je okrašena z valovito razčlenjenim obodom, na vratu pa z vodoravnimi kanelurami. Pr. ustja: 14,5 cm; ohr. viš.: 5,9 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,5 cm. Grobnica – J do JV del; gl. 190 cm.
10. Skodelica s presegajočim ročajem z dvema rogatima živalskima glavicama in vbočenim dnom. Izdelana je iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat, rožnate in sive barve. Obod skodelice je valovito razčlenjen. Pr. ustja: 7 cm; viš.: 4,5 cm; pr. dna: 4,4 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Grobnica – V del (znotraj lonca *Tab. 7: 1*).
11. Odlomki piramidalne uteži s poševno vtisnjeno črto in jamico na vrhnji ploskvi. Viš.: 9 cm; deb.: 2,5–6,5 cm; pr. luknje: 0,96 cm. Grobnica.
12. Odlomek keramičnega svitka, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žganega. Površina je poškodovana, neravna, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve. Vel.: 8,4 × 3,8 cm; pr.: 14,1 cm; deb.: 3,8 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
13. Predilsko vretence, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgano. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, mat, svetlo sive, svetlo rjave in rdečerumene barve. Pr.: 3,5 cm; pr. luknje: 0,5 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
14. Predilsko vretence, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgano. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, neravna, mat, sive, zelo temno sive in svetlo rdeče barve. Pr.: 3,5 cm; pr. luknje: 0,55 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 110 cm.
15. Predilsko vretence, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana, mat, svetlo sive in sive barve. Okrašen je z nizom navpičnih strehastih žlebov. Pr.: 2,3 cm; pr. luknje: 0,4 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
16. Predilsko vretence, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgano. Površina je delno poškodovana, gladka, mat in svetlo rjave barve. Pr.: 3 cm; pr. luknje: 0,4 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 190 cm.

maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Rim diam.: 14.6 cm; reconstr. h.: 11.1 cm; th.: 0.25–0.45 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.

9. Bowl – fragments of the upper part and the high handle, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is mainly very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated, with traces of smoothing, in part very pale brown, damaged and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal flutings, maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Rim diam.: 14.5 cm; surv. h.: 5.9 cm; th.: 0.3–0.5 cm. Burial chamber – S to SE part; depth 190 cm.
10. Cup with a concave base and a high handle with a pair of horned animal heads, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pink and grey, smooth and matt. Maximum diameter is pronounced and scalloped. Rim diam.: 7 cm; h.: 4.5 cm; base diam.: 4.4 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber – E part (found inside the jar on *Pl. 7: 1*).
11. Fragments of a pyramidal weight with an oblique impressed line and an indentation on the top surface. H.: 9 cm; th.: 2.5–6.5 cm; hole diam.: 0.96 cm. Burial chamber.
12. Fragment of a ceramic ring, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is very pale brown, damaged and matt. Surv. l.: 8.4 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; th.: 3.8 cm; diam.: 14.1 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
13. Spindle whorl, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light grey, light brown and red-yellow, mainly damaged and matt. Diam.: 3.5 cm; hole diam.: 0.5 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
14. Spindle whorl, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is very dark grey and light red, mainly damaged, uneven and matt. Diam.: 3.5 cm; hole diam.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 110 cm.
15. Spindle whorl, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is light grey and grey, completely damaged and matt. Decorated with grooves in the shape of chevrons. Diam.: 2.3 cm; hole diam.: 0.4 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
16. Spindle whorl, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown, in part damaged, smooth and matt. Diam.: 3 cm; hole diam.: 0.4 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 190 cm.

Tab. 10:

1. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Okrašena je s poševnima vrezoma. Morda gre za del posode, kateri pripada tudi fragment *Tab. 10: 4*. Vel.: 5,9 × 4,7 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
2. Odlomek ustja posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline z veliko sljude, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 2,5 × 2,3 cm; deb.: 0,45–0,55 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 130–150 cm.
3. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina posodice je gladka, mat in svetlo rjave barve. Na ustju so poševni vrezi, na vratu vodoravna vreza. Morda gre za odlomek enega izmed recipientov dvojne posode *Tab. 10: 5*. Vel.: 2,6 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Grobnica – V del; gl. 180 cm.
4. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Po okrasu in videzu je odlomek precej podoben odlomku *Tab. 10: 1*, zato lahko gre tudi za isto posodo. Vel.: 4,4 × 3 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,55 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
5. Dvojna posoda – odlomki ročaja, iz grobo zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Ročaj ima presek v obliki črke U. Njegova površina je neravna, mat in svetlo rjave barve. Po celotni površini je ročaj okrašen s strehastimi vrezanimi črtami, na enem izmed obeh robov pa z vrezanim cik-cakom. Morda gre za del iste posode, kateri pripada fragment *Tab. 10: 3*. Vel.: 9 × 4,2 cm in 7,3 × 3,5 cm; deb.: 0,9–1 cm. Grobnica – V del.
6. Dvojna posodica – odlomki zgornjega dela s presegajočim ročajem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina posodice je prežgana, zelo bledo rjave in rožnate barve. Ročaj je okrašen z navpičnim gladkim rebrom. Vel.: 6,4 × 8,3 cm; ohr. viš.: 8,3 cm; pr. ustja: 2 × 9,8 cm; deb.: 0,4 cm; deb. roč: 0,4–0,5 cm. Grobnica.
7. Cista – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana in prežgana, svetlo sive in temno sive barve. Posoda je okrašena z vodoravnimi žlebovi. Vel.: 6,8 × 4,2 cm; pr. u: 11 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,4 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180 cm.
8. Odlomek noge ali držaja pokrova posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane, v končni fazi oksidacijsko. Na zunanji strani je površina poškodovana, gladka, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve, na notranji strani pa gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in s svetlo rdečim premazom. Pr.: 6,9 cm; ohr. viš: 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,45–0,6 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.

Pl. 10:

1. Fragment of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, smooth and matt. Decorated with oblique incisions. It may be part of the same vessel as the fragment on *Pl. 10: 4*. Surv. l.: 5.9 cm; w.: 4.7 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
2. Rim fragment of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric with a great amount of mica, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 2.5 cm; w.: 2.3 cm; th.: 0.45–0.55 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 130–150 cm.
3. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown, smooth and matt. Rim bears oblique incisions, neck is decorated with two horizontal incised lines. It may be a fragment of the double vessel on *Pl. 10: 5*. Surv. l.: 2.6 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Burial chamber – E part; depth 180 cm.
4. Fragment of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, smooth and matt. It closely resembles the fragment on *Pl. 10: 1* in shape and decoration and may belong to the same vessel. Surv. l.: 4.4 cm; w.: 3 cm; th.: 0.5–0.55 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
5. Double vessel – fragments of the handle, made of a coarse-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Handle is U-shaped in cross section. Surface is light brown, uneven and matt. Decorated with a line of incised chevrons along the length of the handle, while one of the edges also bears individual incised chevrons. It may belong to the same vessel as the fragment on *Pl. 10: 3*. Surv. l.: 9 and 7.3 cm; w.: 4.2 and 3.5 cm; th.: 0.9–1 cm. Burial chamber – E part.
6. Double vessel – fragments of the upper part with a high handle, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is pale brown and pink, and burnt through, the fractures are rounded. Handle bears a rib along the middle. Surv. l.: 6.4 cm; w.: 8.3 cm; surv. h.: 8.3 cm; rim diam.: 2 × 9.8 cm; th.: 0.4 cm; th. of the handle: 0.4–0.5 cm. Burial chamber.
7. Cist– fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is light grey and dark grey, completely burnt through and damaged. It is decorated with horizontal grooves. Surv. l.: 6.8 cm; w.: 4.2 cm; rim diam.: 11 cm; th.: 0.35–0.4 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180 cm.
8. Fragment of the foot of a vessel or the knob of a lid, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing

9. Odlomek posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in temno sive barve, deloma poškodovana, deloma pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi grafitnega premaza. Na ramenu je posoda okrašena z navpičnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 3,7 × 2,8 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,4 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm. Grobnica – SZ del; gl. 180–190 cm.
10. Odlomek držaja posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je deloma gladka, mat, svetlo rdečerjave in sive barve, deloma pa poškodovana in neravna. Vel.: 3,6 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 1,1 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
11. Majhna keramična posodica, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, z gladko poškodovano površino, mat, svetlo sive in temno sive barve. Pr. ustja: 4,5 cm; viš: 2,7–2,8 cm; pr. dna: 4 cm; deb.: 0,25 in 0,3 cm. Grobnica – Z del; gl. 190 cm.
12. Majhna keramična posodica, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana, gladka, svetlo sive in temno sive barve. Okrašena je z navpičnimi žlebovi in nizom vtisnjenih drobnih pik nad njimi. Pr. ustja: 4,95 cm; viš: 2,7 cm; pr. dna: 4,4 cm; deb.: 0,2–0,25 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
13. Odlomek posode z bradavico, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina keramike je deloma neravna, poškodovana, mat in rdečerumene barve, deloma pa povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 5,1 × 4,8 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Grobnica – SV del; gl. 180–190 cm.
14. Odlomek zgornjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,1 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
15. Odlomek zgornjega dela plitve sklede ali odlomek roba pokrova, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, rjave in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 6,3 × 5,5 cm; deb.: 0,7–0,9 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
16. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, s povsem poškodovano površino. Pr. dna: 9,8 cm; ohr. viš.: 2,4 cm; deb.: 0,33 cm. Grobnica – S del; gl. 190 cm.
17. Odlomek posode z držajem, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat in rdečerjave barve. Vel.: 4,4 × 3,8 cm; deb.: 0,6–0,7 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
18. Skodelica – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je poškodovana, gladka, mat in sive barve. Na vratu je posoda okrašena z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na ramenih z navpičnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 3,7 × 2,2 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,4 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.

and finished in an oxidising atmosphere. Exterior surface is very pale brown, damaged, smooth and matt; interior surface is smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing and with a light red slip. Diam.: 6.9 cm; surv. h.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.45–0.6 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.

9. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey and smooth, in part water worn and in part shiny, with traces of a graphite coat. Shoulder bears vertical shallow grooves. Surv. l.: 3.7 cm; w.: 2.8 cm; th.: 0.3–0.4 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm. Burial chamber – NW part; depth 180–190 cm.
10. Fragment of a grip of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is in part light red-brown and grey, smooth and matt, in part damaged and uneven. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 1.1 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
11. Small ceramic vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is light grey and dark grey, smooth, damaged and matt. Rim diam.: 4.5 cm; h.: 2.7–2.8 cm; base diam.: 4 cm; th.: 0.25–0.3 cm. Burial chamber – W part; depth 190 cm.
12. Small ceramic vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is light grey and dark grey, smooth and completely damaged. Body is decorated with vertical grooves and a line of small impressed dots above them. Rim diam.: 4.95 cm; h.: 2.7 cm; base diam.: 4.4 cm; th.: 0.2–0.25 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
13. Fragment of a vessel with a knob, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is in part red-yellow, uneven, damaged and matt, in part very dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 5.1 cm; w.: 4.8 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Burial chamber – NE part; depth 180–190 cm.
14. Fragment of the upper part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 4.1 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
15. Fragment of the upper part of a shallow dish or the rim of a lid, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6.3 cm; w.: 5.5 cm; th.: 0.7–0.9 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
16. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric. Surface is completely damaged. Base diam.: 9.8 cm; surv. h.: 2.4 cm; th.: 0.33 cm. Burial chamber – N part; depth 190 cm.

19. Odlomki okrašene posode, morda prej opisane skodelice (*Tab. 10: 18*), iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana, gladka, mat, rožnate in sive barve. Na ramenih je posoda nagubana in okrašena z navpičnimi kanelurami. Vel. največjega odl.: 5,8 × 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,2–0,3 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
20. Skleda – odlomek osrednjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka in zelo temno sive barve, deloma poškodovana in mat, deloma pa svetlikajoča, spolirana. Na prehodu vratu v rame je bila posoda okrašena z vodoravnim vrezom. Vel.: 3,8 × 3,5 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,4 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
21. Odlomek majhne posodice, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana, gladka, svetlo sive in sive barve. Na najširšem obodu je posodica okrašena z navpičnimi kanelurami. Vel.: 4 × 3,8 cm in 3,5 × 2,2 cm; pr. najširšega oboda: 8,1 cm; deb.: 0,25–0,3 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.

17. Fragment of a vessel with a grip, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 4.4 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; th.: 0.6–0.7 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
18. Cup – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is grey, damaged, smooth and matt. Neck is decorated with horizontal shallow grooves, shoulder with vertical grooves. Surv. l.: 3.7 cm; w.: 2.2 cm; th.: 0.35–0.4 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
19. Fragments of a vessel, possibly the above-described cup (*Pl. 10: 18*), made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is pink and grey, completely damaged, smooth and matt. Shoulder bears protrusions and vertical grooves over them. Largest fragment l.: 5.8 cm; w.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.2–0.3 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
20. Dish – fragment of the body, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny and polished. Neck-shoulder junction is decorated with a horizontal incised line. Surv. l.: 3.8 cm; w.: 3.5 cm; th.: 0.35–0.4 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
21. Fragments of a small vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is light grey and grey, completely damaged and smooth. Decorated with vertical grooves at maximum diameter. L./w.: 4 × 3.8 cm and 3.5 × 2.2 cm; max. diam.: 8.1 cm; th.: 0.25–0.3 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.

Tab. 11:

1. Odlomek posode z držajem z odtisom prsta, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo rjave, rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 7,1 × 3,6 cm; deb.: 0,7–0,8 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
2. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina dna je večinoma poškodovana, mat, rjave in sive barve. Dno posode ima na zunanji strani niz vzporednih vrezanih črt. Vel.: 4,7 × 8,5 cm; deb.: 0,6 in 1,3 cm. Grobnica.
3. Odlomki spodnjega dela posodice z vbočenim dnom, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, mat, zelo bledo rjave in sive barve, na enem odlomku pa povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in temno sive barve. Pr. dna: 5,5 cm; ohr. viš.: 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,35 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.
4. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane.

Pl. 11:

1. Fragment of a vessel with a grip bearing a finger impression, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown, brown and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 7.1 cm; w.: 3.6 cm; th.: 0.7–0.8 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
2. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is brown and grey, mostly damaged and matt. Underside bears a series of parallel incised lines. Surv. l.: 4.7 cm; w.: 8.5 cm; th.: 0.6 and 1.3 cm. Burial chamber.
3. Fragments of the lower part of a vessel with a concave base, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is predominantly very pale brown and grey, damaged and matt, on one fragment dark grey, completely smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Base diam.: 5.5 cm; surv. h.:

Površina je večinoma poškodovana, neravna, mat, svetlo rjave, temno sive, svetlo rdeče in sive barve. Vel.: 6,3 × 3,8 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Grobnica; gl. 170–190 cm.

5. Odlomek dna posode (cedila?) ali pokrova oz. pekve z luknjo. Posoda je izdelana iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, groba, mat, svetlo rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 3,6 × 4,1 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Grobnica.
6. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 6 × 4,9 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Grobnica; gl. 190 cm.
7. Lonec, iz grobozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je delno poškodovana in neravna, delno pa gladka, mat, rdečerjave, bledo rjave in zelo temno sive barve. Pr. ustja: 23 cm; pr. dna: 13,5 cm; ohr. viš.: 16,9 cm; deb.: 0,6–0,7 cm. Jama ob J zidu grobnice; gl. 180 cm.
8. Lonec s štirimi držaji (trije ohranjeni – en z odtisom prsta), iz grobozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je gladka, mat, rdečerjave, temno sive, svetlo sive in rdeče barve. Ohr. viš.: 28,7 cm; pr. ustja: 28,9 cm; pr. dna: 18 cm; deb.: 0,6–0,8 cm. Jama 1; gl. 200–225 cm.

Tab. 12:

1. Odlomek piramidalne uteži z globoko vtisnjeno jamico na zgornji ploskvi iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Njena površina je poškodovana, neravna, mat, svetlo rdeče in svetlo rjave barve. Ohr. viš.: 4 cm; deb.: 3,1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 200 cm.
2. Odlomek narebrenega ročaja posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je temno sive barve, deloma neravna, poškodovana in mat, deloma pa povsem gladka in svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Vel.: 3,5 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 200 cm.
3. Odlomek posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane, v končni fazi oksidacijsko. Okrašen je z dvema vodoravnima in z dvema poševnima kanelurama. Na zunanji strani odlomka je površina gladka, deloma mat, z rdečim premazom, žlebovi so svetlikajoči, temno sivi, grafitirani. Na notranji strani

3.4 cm; th.: 0.3–0.35 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.

4. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown, dark grey, light red and grey, mostly damaged, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6.3 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Burial chamber; depth 170–190 cm.
5. Fragment of the base of a vessel (strainer?) or of the lid with a hole in the wall, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is mostly light brown and grey, damaged, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 4.1 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber.
6. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6 cm; w.: 4.9 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Burial chamber; depth 190 cm.
7. Jar, made of a coarse-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown, pale brown and very dark grey, in part damaged and uneven, in part smooth and matt. Rim diam.: 23 cm; base diam.: 13.5 cm; surv. h.: 16.9 cm; th.: 0.6–0.7 cm. Pit along the S wall of the burial chamber; depth 180 cm.
8. Jar with four grips (three surviving – one with a finger impression), made of a coarse-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown, dark grey, light grey and red, smooth and matt. Surv. h.: 28.7 cm; rim diam.: 28.9 cm; base diam.: 18 cm; th.: 0.6–0.8 cm. Pit 1; depth 200–225 cm.

Pl. 12:

1. Fragment of a pyramidal weight with a deep impressed hole on the top surface, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red and light brown, damaged, uneven and matt. Surv. h.: 4 cm; th.: 3.1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 200 cm.
2. Fragment of a ribbed handle of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, in part uneven, damaged and matt, in part completely smooth and shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 3.5 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 0.5–0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 200 cm.
3. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing and finished in an oxidising atmosphere. Decorated with two horizontal and two oblique grooves. Exterior surface is smooth, in part matt, with a red slip, the grooves are shiny and dark grey, graphite coated; interior surface is in part light

je površina deloma poškodovana, mat in svetlo rjave barve, deloma pa svetlikajoča, grafitirana in temno sive barve. Vel.: 4 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 200 cm.

4. Odlomek lonca, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žganega. Površina je neravna, mat in temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,3 × 4,7 cm; deb.: 0,75 cm. 158. Nasutje ob JV vogalu grobnice; gl. 160–180 cm.
5. Odlomek ročaja posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je poškodovana, groba, mat in svetlo rjave barve. Vel.: 5,1 × 4,1 cm; deb.: 0,75 cm. Nasutje ob JV vogalu grobnice; gl. 160–180 cm.
6. Odlomek ročaja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline z poškodovano površino. Površina je neravna, mat, sive in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,8 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 1,15–1,6 cm. Nasutje ob JV vogalu grobnice; gl. 160–180 cm.
7. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Na zunanji strani odlomka je površina zelo temno sive barve, gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja, na notranji površini pa neravna, mat, sive in rjave barve. Vel.: 3 × 4,3 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
8. Odlomek zgornjega dela sklede ali odlomek roba pokrova, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žganega. Površina je delno poškodovana in neravna, delno pa gladka, mat, svetlo rjave in zelo bledo rjave barve. Vel.: 5,5 × 4,4 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,7 cm. Nasutje ob JV vogalu grobnice; gl. 150–170 cm.
9. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je neravna, mat, rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 5 × 4,6 cm; deb.: 0,55–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
10. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je neravna, mat, rjave, svetlo rdeče in sive barve. Vel.: 6,6 × 4,6 cm; deb.: 0,75 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
11. Odlomek zgornjega dela plitve sklede ali roba pokrova, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je zelo temno sive barve, gladka, deloma poškodovana in mat, deloma pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 3,3 × 3,3 cm; pr. ustja: 17 cm; deb.: 0,45 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
12. Odlomek zgornjega dela sklede ali roba pokrova, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, zelo temno sive in rjave barve. Vel.: 5 × 2,8 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
13. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v

brown, damaged and matt, in part dark grey, shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 200 cm.

4. Fragment of a jar, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.3 cm; w.: 4.7 cm; th.: 0.75 cm. 158. Deposit at the SE corner of the burial chamber; depth 160–180 cm.
5. Handle fragment of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric. Surface is light brown, damaged, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 5.1 cm; w.: 4.1 cm; th.: 0.75 cm. Deposit at the SE corner of the burial chamber; depth 160–180 cm.
6. Handle fragment of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric. Surface is grey and very dark grey, damaged, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.8 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 1.15–1.6 cm. Deposit at the SE corner of the burial chamber; depth 160–180 cm.
7. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Exterior surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing; interior surface is grey and brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3 cm; w.: 4.3 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
8. Fragment of the upper part of a dish or of the rim of a lid, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown and very pale brown, in part damaged and uneven, in part smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 5.5 cm; w.: 4.4 cm; th.: 0.5–0.7 cm. Deposit at the SE corner of the burial chamber; depth 150–170 cm.
9. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5 cm; w.: 4.6 cm; th.: 0.55–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
10. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown, light red and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6.6 cm; w.: 4.6 cm; th.: 0.75 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
11. Fragment of the upper part of a shallow dish or the rim of a lid, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey and smooth, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 3.3 cm; w.: 3.3 cm; rim diam.: 17 cm; th.: 0.45 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
12. Fragment of the upper part of a dish or the rim of a lid, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an

končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je temno sive barve, gladka in delno svetlikajoča s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 2,2 × 2,1 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile, sivorjave barve – ob V profilu; gl. 90–120 cm.

14. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat, s sledovi brisanja, bledo rjave in temno sive. Vel.: 3,5 × 3 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,55 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
15. Odlomek prežganega zgornjega dela posode ali roba pekve, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline. Površina je groba, mat in sive barve. Vel.: 8,9 × 5,5 cm; deb.: 0,8 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
16. Odlomek zgornjega dela plitve sklede ali odlomek roba pokrova, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žganega. Površina je zelo temno sive barve, na notranji strani je neravna in mat, na zunanji strani pa gladka in deloma svetlikajoča, spolirana. Vel.: 3,1 × 4,6 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
17. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je sive in rdečerjave barve, neravna in mat. Vel.: 3,5 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Nasutje gomile sivorjave barve – ob V profilu; gl. 90–120 cm.
18. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 3,3 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
19. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je sive barve, gladka, večinoma poškodovana in mat, deloma pa tudi svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 3,6 × 2,6 cm; deb.: 0,45 cm. Nasutje gomile, sivorjave barve – ob V profilu; gl. 90–120 cm.
20. Odlomek zgornjega dela posode, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, sive in svetlo rdeče barve, neravna in mat. Vel.: 4,3 × 2,8 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Nasutje gomile, sivorjave barve – ob V profilu; gl. 90–120 cm.
21. Skodela – odlomek zgornjega dela z delom ročaja, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana, v končni fazi oksidacijsko. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, mat in sive barve, deloma pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in rjave barve. Ramena posode so okrašena z nizom kratkih navpičnih žlebov. Vel.: 6,7 × 4,6 cm; pr. ustja: 14,7 cm; ohr. viš.: 3,7 cm; deb.: 0,3 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 170–185 cm.
22. Skleda, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, prežgana. Površina je gladka, mat, svetlo sive in temno sive barve, s sledovi glajenja. Dno sklede je na notranji strani po celotni površini okrašeno s štirimi nasproti

oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is very dark grey and brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5 cm; w.: 2.8 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.

13. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, smooth and in part shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 2.2 cm; w.: 2.1 cm; th.: 0.5–0.6 cm. Grey-brown layer of the earthen mound – at the E cross section; depth 90–120 cm.
14. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pale brown and dark grey, smooth, matt, with traces of burnishing. Surv. l.: 3.5 cm; w.: 3 cm; th.: 0.5–0.55 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
15. Fragment of the burnt upper part of a vessel or of the rim of a lid, made of a medium-grained fabric. Surface is grey, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 8.9 cm; w.: 5.5 cm; th.: 0.8 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
16. Fragment of the upper part of a shallow dish or of the rim of a lid, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Exterior surface is very dark grey, smooth and partially shiny, polished; interior surface is also very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.1 cm; w.: 4.6 cm; th.: 0.5–0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
17. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey and red-brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.5 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Grey-brown layer of the earthen mound – at the E cross section; depth 90–120 cm.
18. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 3.3 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
19. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey, smooth, mostly damaged and matt, in part shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 2.6 cm; th.: 0.45 cm. Grey-brown layer of the earthen mound – at the E cross section; depth 90–120 cm.
20. Fragment of the upper part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is mostly grey and light red, damaged, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.3 cm; w.: 2.8 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Grey-brown layer of the earthen mound – at the E cross section; depth 90–120 cm.

si stoječimi skupinami kanelur; ornament je v odtisu viden v zrcalni sliki tudi na zunanji strani. Pr. ustja: 18,2 cm; pr. dna: 6,2 cm; viš.: 4,9 cm; deb.: 0,35–0,5 cm. V plasti žganine ob Z profilu – Nasutje (?); gl. 130–140 cm.

21. Bowl – fragment of the upper part with the stub of a handle, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing, finished in an oxidising atmosphere. Surface is mostly grey, damaged and matt, in part brown, shiny with traces of smoothing. Shoulder is decorated with short vertical grooves. Surv. l.: 6.7 cm; w.: 4.6 cm; rim diam.: 14.7 cm; surv. h.: 3.7 cm; th.: 0.3 cm. Earthen mound; depth 170–185 cm.
22. Dish, made of a very fine-grained fabric, burnt. Surface is light and dark grey, smooth, matt with traces of smoothing. Base interior is decorated with four groups of parallel grooves running perpendicular to one another; decoration is visible in negative on the underside. Rim diam.: 18.2 cm; base diam.: 6.2 cm; h.: 4.9 cm; th.: 0.35–0.5 cm. In the layer of burnt remains at the W cross section; depth 130–140 cm.

Tab. 13:

1. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka in zelo temno sive barve, delno poškodovana in mat, delno pa svetlikajoča s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 5,9 × 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,35 cm. Nasutje gomile – Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
2. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finoznate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, deloma poškodovana, mat in sive barve, deloma pa zelo temno sive barve, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 7,7 × 4 cm; pr. ustja: 8,8 cm; ohr. viš.: 4,2 cm; deb.: 0,25 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 170–185 cm.
3. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča in s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 3,9 × 3,3 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Vrhnja plast gomile ob V profilu; gl. 60–85 cm.
4. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina keramike je gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,5 × 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,4 cm. Nasutje gomile – Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
5. Odlomek zgornjega dela sklede ali odlomek roba pokrova, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat in rdeče barve. Vel.: 3,6 × 3 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
6. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finoznate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 2,8 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,35 cm. Vrhnja plast gomile – JZ od grobnice; gl. 50–60 cm.

Pl. 13:

1. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey and smooth, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 5.9 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.3–0.35 cm. Earthen mound – W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
2. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, in part grey, damaged and matt, in part very dark grey, shiny, graphite-coated with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 7.7 cm; w.: 4 cm; rim diam.: 8.8 cm; surv. h.: 4.2 cm; th.: 0.25 cm. Earthen mound; depth 170–185 cm.
3. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, shiny with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 3.9 cm; w.: 3.3 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Upper layer of the earthen mound at the E cross section; depth 60–85 cm.
4. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 4.5 cm; w.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.3–0.4 cm. Earthen mound – W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
5. Fragment of the upper part of a dish or of the rim of a lid, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 3 cm; th.: 0.5–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
6. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere.

7. Odlomek zgornjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat in sive barve. Vel.: 3,5 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,9 cm. Nasutje gomile – Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
8. Odlomek ustja posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, bledo rjave in zelo temno sive. Vel.: 3,6 × 2,3 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
9. Odlomek zgornjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, rdečerjave in sive barve. Pod ustjem je posoda, okrašena z vodoravnim gladkim plastičnim rebrom. Vel.: 3,7 × 5 cm; deb.: 0,9–1 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
10. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat, sive in rdečerjave barve. Vel.: 6,4 × 5,2 cm; deb.: 0,65–0,75 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
11. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja, rdečerjave in temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,3 × 3,8 cm; pr. ustja: 16 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 170–185 cm.
12. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina keramike je groba, mat, bledo rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 5,5 × 3,7 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
13. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat, bledo rjave in temno sive. Vel.: 4,4 × 4,5 cm; deb.: 0,9–1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
14. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline in redukcijsko žgan. Površina je gladka, mat, sive in svetlo rjave barve. Vel.: 6 × 2,7 cm; pr. ustja: 28 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Plast pod žganino; gl. 135–150 cm.
15. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline z veliko sljude, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo sive, temno sivorjave in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 2,5 × 2 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
16. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline in redukcijsko žgan. Površina je groba, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4 × 3,6 cm; pr. ustja: 15 cm; deb.: 0,45–5 cm. Vrhnja plast; gl. 50–80 cm.
17. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat, sive, svetlo sive in svetlo rdeče barve. Vel.: 9,8 × 6,8 cm; deb.: 0,8–1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.

Surface is very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 2.8 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.35 cm. Upper layer of the earthen mound – SW of the burial chamber; depth 50–60 cm.

7. Fragment of the upper part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.5 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.9 cm. Earthen mound – W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
8. Rim fragment of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pale brown and very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 2.3 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
9. Fragment of the upper part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and grey, smooth and matt. Decorated with a plain cordon below the rim. Surv. l.: 3.7 cm; w.: 5 cm; th.: 0.9–1 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
10. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey and red-brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6.4 cm; w.: 5.2 cm; th.: 0.65–0.75 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
11. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and dark grey, smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 4.3 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; rim diam.: 16 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 170–185 cm.
12. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pale brown and grey, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 5.5 cm; w.: 3.7 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
13. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pale brown and dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.4 cm; w.: 4.5 cm; th.: 0.9–1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
14. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey and light brown, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 6 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; rim diam.: 28 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Layer under the burnt remains; depth 135–150 cm.
15. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a medium-grained fabric with a great amount of mica, fired in a reducing atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light grey, dark grey-brown and very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 2.5 cm; w.: 2 cm; th.: 0.5–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.

18. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 5,4 × 4,4 cm; deb.: 0,8 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
19. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je neravna, mat, sive in rdečerjave barve. Vel.: 4 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
20. Lonec – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je gladka, mat, s sledovi brisanja, rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 5,3 × 2,1 cm; deb.: 0,75 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
21. Odlomek ustja posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline s povsem poškodovano površino (morda tudi prežgano), sive barve. Vel.: 3,9 × 2 cm; deb.: 0,6–0,9 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 170–185 cm.
22. Odlomek ustja posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in sive barve. Vel.: 5 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,8 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
23. Odlomek ustja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je deloma poškodovana in neravna, deloma pa gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Vel.: 2,8 × 2,3 cm; pr. ustja: 15 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. Vrhnja plast; gl. 50–80 cm.
24. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane, v končni fazi oksidacijsko. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, groba, mat in rdečerjave barve. Odlomek posode je okrašen z dvema delno ohranjenima snopoma, sestavljenima iz poševne vrezane črte in iz niza oglatih vtisnjenimi jamic ob njem. Vel.: 4,9 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,4 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
25. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je poškodovana, neravna, mat, sive in temno sive. Na vratu je niz vtisnjenih jamic, na ramenu pa sta vtisnjena jamica in poševni žleb. Vel.: 3,6 × 2,3 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
26. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Odlomek posode je okrašen s tremi vodoravnimi kanelurami, pod njimi pa z nizom žigosanih krožcev s štirimi majhnimi kvadratki. Vel.: 3,5 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,4 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
27. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in zelo temno sive barve. Posoda je bila okrašena z lestvičasto in križno/trikotno šrafuro. Vel.: 4,5 × 3,3 cm; deb.: 0,4 cm. Vrhnja plast ob V profilu; gl. 60–85 cm.

16. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 3.6 cm; rim diam.: 15 cm; th.: 0.45–0.5 cm. Upper layer; depth 50–80 cm.
17. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey, light grey and light red, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 9.8 cm; w.: 6.8 cm; th.: 0.8–1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
18. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5.4 cm; w.: 4.4 cm; th.: 0.8 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
19. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey and red-brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
20. Jar – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and grey, smooth, matt, with traces of burnishing. Surv. l.: 5.3 cm; w.: 2.1 cm; th.: 0.75 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
21. Rim fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is grey and completely damaged (possibly also burnt through). Surv. l.: 3.9 cm; w.: 2 cm; th.: 0.6–0.9 cm. Earthen mound; depth 170–185 cm.
22. Rim fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey, smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 5 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.8 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
23. Rim fragment of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, in part damaged and uneven, in part smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 2.8 cm; w.: 2.3 cm; rim diam.: 15 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. Upper layer; depth 50–80 cm.
24. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing and finished in an oxidising atmosphere. Surface is mostly red-brown, damaged, coarse and matt. Decorated with stripes of oblique incised lines flanked on both sides by lines of impressed dots. Surv. l.: 4.9 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.4 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
25. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey and dark grey, damaged, uneven and matt. Neck is decorated with a line of impressed dots, shoulder with oblique grooves and impressed dots. Surv. l.: 3.6

28. Odlomek okrašene posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, sive in svetlo rjave barve. Na odlomku je razčlenjeno vodoravno plastično rebro, pod njim pa dve poševni razčlenjeni plastični rebri (motiv girlande?). Vel.: 4,7 × 3,8 cm; deb.: 0,8 cm. Vrhnja plast gomile – JV od grobnice; gl. 50–60 cm.

Tab. 14:

1. Odlomek posode z držajem z odtisom prsta, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je neravna, mat, rjave in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 5,5 × 4,2 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,65 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
2. Skodelica – odlomek zgornjega dela z ročajem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve, večinoma mat in poškodovana, delno pa svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Vel.: 5,1 × 4,1 cm; pr. ustja: 10 cm; deb.: 0,35 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
3. Odlomek na sredini sploščenega držaja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Vel.: 4 × 2,1 cm; deb.: 1,3–1,5 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
4. Odlomek posode z bradavico, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, zelo temno sive, rdečerjave in rjave barve. Vel.: 3,8 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 0,55–0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
5. Odlomek posode z držajem, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, rdečerumene in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 7,6 × 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,7–0,8 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
6. Odlomek jezičastega držaja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina

cm; w.: 2.3 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.

26. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, shiny, graphite-coated. Decorated with three horizontal grooves and a line of stamped rings with four very small squares inside each. Surv. l.: 3.5 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.3–0.4 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
27. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey and smooth. Decoration consists of a ladder-shaped motif and a motif of crossing oblique and vertical lines. Surv. l.: 4.5 cm; w.: 3.3 cm; th.: 0.4 cm. Upper layer at the E cross section; depth 60–85 cm.
28. Fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey and light brown, smooth and matt. Decorated with a horizontal cordon with impressions and two oblique cordons with impressions below it (forming a garland?). Surv. l.: 4.7 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; th.: 0.8 cm. Upper layer of the earthen mound – SE of the burial chamber; depth 50–60 cm.

Pl. 14:

1. Fragment of a vessel with a grip with a finger impression, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5.5 cm; w.: 4.2 cm; th.: 0.5–0.65 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
2. Cup – fragment of the upper part with a handle, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, mostly matt and damaged, in part shiny, graphite-coated. Surv. l.: 5.1 cm; w.: 4.1 cm; rim diam.: 10 cm; th.: 0.35 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
3. Fragment of a grip of a vessel, flattened along the middle, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 2.1 cm; th.: 1.3–1.5 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
4. Fragment of a vessel with a knob, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is very dark grey, red-brown and brown, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.8 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 0.55–0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
5. Fragment of a vessel with a grip, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-yellow and very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 7.6 cm;

je delno poškodovana, neravna, mat in svetlo rjave barve. Vel.: 3,9 × 3,8 cm; deb.: 1,25 cm. Nasutje gomile – JV od grobnice; gl. 50–60 cm.

7. Odlomek posode z delom ročaja, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat, bledo rjave in zelo temno sive. Vel.: 3,6 × 3,15 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
8. Odlomek ročaja skodele, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,65 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
9. Odlomek ročaja skodele, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, spolirana in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 2,9 × 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
10. Odlomek ročaja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 4,2 × 2,6 cm; deb.: 1 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
11. Odlomek prežganega ročaja posode. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo sive in svetlo rdeče barve. Vel.: 3 × 2,8 cm; deb.: 1,1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 135–150 cm.
12. Odlomek pokrova z držajem ali prstanaste noge sklede, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline in redukcijsko žganega. Površina je neravna, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 6,6 × 5,3 cm; pr. noge ali držaja: 4,8 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
13. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobnoznate lončarske gline z veliko sljude, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka in mat, rdečerjave, sive in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 7,6 × 6,6 cm; pr. dna: 14 cm; ohr. viš.: 2,6 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,65 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 170–185 cm.
14. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 11,3 × 5,5 cm; pr. dna: 15 cm; deb.: 0,55–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
15. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, rdečerjave in temno sive barve, s sledovi brisanja. Vel.: 8,3 × 7,3 cm; pr. dna: 15,7 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
16. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je zelo temno sive barve, gladka, deloma poškodovana in mat, deloma pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja. Na notranji strani dna je ohranjena bela usedlina. Vel.: 6,1 × 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.

w.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.7–0.8 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.

6. Fragment of a tongue-shaped grip of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is in part light brown, damaged, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3.9 cm; w.: 3.8 cm; th.: 1.25 cm. Earthen mound – SE of the burial chamber; depth 50–60 cm.
7. Fragment of a vessel with the stub of a handle, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is pale brown and very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 3.6 cm; w.: 3.15 cm; th.: 0.5–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
8. Handle fragment of a cup, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny and polished. Surv. l.: 4 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.65 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
9. Handle fragment of a cup, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny and polished. Surv. l.: 2.9 cm; w.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
10. Handle fragment of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.2 cm; w.: 2.6 cm; th.: 1 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
11. Fragment of a burnt handle of a vessel. Surface is light grey and light red, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 3 cm; w.: 2.8 cm; th.: 1.1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 135–150 cm.
12. Lid fragment with a concave knob (possibly even the foot of a vessel), made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 6.6 cm; w.: 5.3 cm; knob (or foot) diam.: 4.8 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
13. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric with a great amount of mica, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown, grey and very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 7.6 cm; w.: 6.6 cm; base diam.: 14 cm; surv. h.: 2.6 cm; th.: 0.5–0.65 cm. Earthen mound; depth 170–185 cm.
14. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, shiny, with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 11.3 cm; w.: 5.5 cm; base diam.: 15 cm; th.: 0.55–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.

17. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka in mat, na notranji strani poškodovana in sive barve, na zunanji pa ohranjena in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 6,6 × 6,4 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
18. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, temno sive in rumenordeče barve. Na notranji strani dna je ohranjena črna usedlina. Vel.: 4,2 × 3,9 cm; ohr. viš.: 2,1 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
19. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, rdečerjave in temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,5 × 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,6–0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
20. Odlomek dna posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je zelo temno sive barve, gladka, večinoma poškodovana in mat, deloma pa tudi svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja. Vel.: 5,5 × 5,4 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.
21. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Na zunanji strani je površina gladka, mat, svetlo rjave in sive barve, na notranji strani pa poškodovana, groba in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,4 × 3,1 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
22. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, s povsem poškodovano, grobo, mat površino, rdeče in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,6 × 3,9 cm; deb.: 0,5–0,6 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
23. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka s sledovi glajenja in zelo temno sive barve, deloma mat, deloma pa svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Vel.: 7,6 × 5,5 cm; deb.: 1,05 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
24. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline z veliko sljude, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, s sledovi brisanja, rjave in zelo temno sive. Vel.: 5,8 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,9 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
25. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat in zelo temno sive. Vel.: 4,9 × 4,1 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.

15. Fragment of the base of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and dark grey, smooth, matt, with traces of burnishing. Surv. l.: 8.3 cm; w.: 7.3 cm; base diam.: 15.7 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
16. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, in part damaged and matt, in part shiny, with traces of smoothing. Base interior bears a white residue. Surv. l.: 6.1 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
17. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth and matt, grey and damaged on the interior, very dark grey on the exterior. Surv. l.: 6.6 cm; w.: 6.4 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
18. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is dark grey and yellow-red, uneven and matt. Base interior bears a black residue. Surv. l.: 4.2 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; surv. h.: 2.1 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
19. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.5 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.6–0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
20. Base fragment of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, mostly damaged and matt, in part shiny, with traces of smoothing. Surv. l.: 5.5 cm; w.: 5.4 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
21. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Exterior surface light brown and grey, smooth and mat; interior surface very dark grey, damaged and coarse. Surv. l.: 4.4 cm; w.: 3.1 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
22. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric. Surface is red and very dark grey, completely damaged, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 4.6 cm; w.: 3.9 cm; th.: 0.5–0.6 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
23. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth, with traces of smoothing, in part matt, in part shiny, graphite-coated.

Tab. 15:

1. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, na notranji strani zelo temno sive, na zunanji pa svetlo sive barve in poškodovana. Vel.: 5,4 × 5,1 cm; pr. dna: 9,7 cm; ohr. viš.: 2,3 cm; deb.: 0,25–0,3 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
2. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, s povsem poškodovano, grobo in mat površino, bledo rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 4,6 × 3 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 150–160 cm.
3. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz drobno zrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, temno sive in svetlo rdeče barve. Na notranji strani dna je ohranjena črna usedlina. Vel.: 4,2 × 3,6 cm; ohr. viš.: 3 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
4. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, s povsem poškodovano površino sive barve. Vel.: 3,15 × 4 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
5. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, rdečerjave in temno sive barve. Vel.: 5,8 × 3,2 cm; deb.: 0,9 cm. Na zunanji površini odlomka je črn premaz. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
6. Odlomek spodnjega dela manjše posodice, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je groba, mat, rdečerjave in sive barve. Vel.: 6,7 × 5,8 cm; pr. dna: 4,8 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,6 cm. Nasutje sivorjave barve ob V profilu; gl. 90–120 cm.
7. Odlomek prežganega keramičnega svitka, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina odstopa, je luknjičava, neravna, mat in zelo bledo rjave barve. Vel.: 9,4 × 4,7 cm; pr.: 10,8 cm; pr. luknje: 5,5 cm; deb.: 2,3–2,7 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 160–170 cm.
8. Odlomek dna žarilnika ali zgornjega dela prenosnega ognjišča, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko Surv. l.: 7.6 cm; w.: 5.5 cm; th.: 1.05 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
24. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric with a great amount of mica, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and very dark grey, uneven, matt, with traces of burnishing. Surv. l.: 5.8 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.9 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
25. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 4.9 cm; w.: 4.1 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.

Pl. 15:

1. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is uneven and matt, very dark grey on the interior, light grey and damaged on the exterior. Surv. l.: 5.4 cm; w.: 5.1 cm; base diam.: 9.7 cm; surv. h.: 2.3 cm; th.: 0.25–0.3 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
2. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric. Surface is pale brown and grey, completely damaged, coarse and matt. Surv. l.: 4.6 cm; w.: 3 cm; th.: 0.3–0.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 150–160 cm.
3. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a medium-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is dark grey and light red, uneven and matt. Base interior bears a black residue. Surv. l.: 4.2 cm; w.: 3.6 cm; surv. h.: 3 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
4. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric. Surface is grey and completely damaged. Surv. l.: 3.15 cm; w.: 4 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
5. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and dark grey, smooth, matt. Surv. l.: 5.8 cm; w.: 3.2 cm; th.: 0.9 cm. Exterior surface bears a black slip residue. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
6. Fragment of the lower part of a small vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and grey, coarse, matt. Surv. l.: 6.7 cm; w.: 5.8 cm; base diam.: 4.8 cm; th.: 0.4–0.6 cm. Grey-brown deposit at the E cross section; depth 90–120 cm.
7. Fragment of a burnt ceramic ring, made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is very pale brown, porous, uneven, matt and chipping away. Surv. l.: 9.4

žganega. Površina je neravna, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 5,5 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 130–140 cm.

9. Odlomek ognjiščne koze s tremi jamicami, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, neravna, mat, svetlo rdeče in sive barve. Vel.: 8 × 5 × 2,5 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
10. Odlomek piramidalne uteži s pravokotno vtisnjeno jamico na vrhnji ploskvi, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je neravna, mat, sive, svetlo rdeče in svetlo rjave barve. Ohr. viš.: 4,9 cm; deb.: 4 cm; pr. luknje: 0,6 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
11. Odlomki piramidalne uteži z okroglo vtisnjeno jamico na vrhnji ploskvi, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in svetlo rdeče barve. Ohr. viš.: 8 cm; deb.: 4 cm; pr. luknje: 1 cm. Nasutje gomile; gl. 120 cm.
12. Odlomek piramidalne uteži, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, sive, svetlo rdeče in svetlo rjave barve. Ohr. viš.: 4,8 cm; deb.: 5 cm; pr. luknje: 0,7 cm. Nasutje gomile pod žganino; gl. 145–147 cm.
13. Sileks z retušo iz črne, neprosojne kamnine. Vel.: 2,5 × 1,6 cm. Vrhnja plast gomile – JV od grobnice; gl. 50–60 cm.
14. Skoraj v celoti ohranjen tolkač s sledovi uporabe (udarjanja) iz zelo bledo rjave kamnine. Vel.: 15,5 × 5,6 × 3 cm. Plast Z od grobnice; gl. 110 cm.
15. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgana. Površina je gladka, mat in sive barve. Vel.: 2,3 × 2,7 cm; deb.: 0,3–0,5 cm. Iz izkopanega kupa zemlje.
16. Skleda – odlomek zgornjega dela, verjetno na vretenu iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline. Površina je povsem poškodovana, gladka, mat in rožnate barve. Na notranji in zunanji strani odlomka so vidne sledi izdelave na lončarskem vretenu. Vel.: 3,8 × 3,4 cm; pr. ustja: 14 cm; deb.: 0,65 cm. Iz izkopanega kupa zemlje.
17. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 5,1 × 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,75 cm. Iz izkopanega kupa zemlje.
18. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, mat, rjave in sive barve. Vel.: 4,8 × 3,7 cm; deb.: 0,9–1 cm. Iz izkopanega kupa zemlje.
19. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat in zelo temno sive barve. Vel.: 4,1 × 3,7 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. Iz izkopanega kupa zemlje.

cm; w.: 4.7 cm; diam.: 10.8 cm; hole diam.: 5.5 cm; th.: 2.3–2.7 cm. Earthen mound; depth 160–170 cm.

8. Fragment of a portable oven, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5.5 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 130–140 cm.
9. Fragment of a firedog with three round depressions, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is mostly light red and grey damaged, uneven and matt. Size: 8 × 5 × 2.5 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
10. Fragment of a pyramidal weight with a rectangular depression on the top surface, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey, light red and light brown, uneven and matt. Surv. h.: 4.9 cm; th.: 4 cm; hole diam.: 0.6 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
11. Fragments of a pyramidal weight with a round depression on the top surface, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red, smooth and matt. Surv. h.: 8 cm; th.: 4 cm; hole diam.: 1 cm. Earthen mound; depth 120 cm.
12. Fragment of a pyramidal weight, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is grey, light red and light brown, uneven and matt. Surv. h.: 4.8 cm; th.: 5 cm; hole diam.: 0.7 cm. Earthen mound under the burnt remains; depth 145–147 cm.
13. Retouched stone flake, made of black opaque stone. Size: 2.5 × 1.6 cm. Upper layer of the earthen mound – SE of the burial chamber; depth 50–60 cm.
14. Almost completely preserved hammer-stone with traces of use-wear, made of very pale brown stone. Size: 15.5 × 5.6 × 3 cm. Layer W of the burial chamber; depth 110 cm.
15. Dish – fragment of the upper part, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 2.3 cm; w.: 2.7 cm; th.: 0.3–0.5 cm. From the spoil heap.
16. Dish – fragment of the upper part, probably wheel-thrown and made of a very fine-grained fabric. Surface is pink, completely damaged, smooth and matt. Interior and exterior surfaces bear traces of wheel-throwing. Surv. l.: 3.8 cm; w.: 3.4 cm; rim diam.: 14 cm; th.: 0.65 cm. From the spoil heap.
17. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 5.1 cm; w.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.75 cm. From the spoil heap.

20. Odlomek spodnjega dela posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je neravna, mat, svetlo rdeče in sive barve. Vel.: 7,1 × 3,7 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. Površinska najdba.
21. Predilsko vretence, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, redukcijsko žgano. Površina je temno sive barve, poškodovana in mat. V spodnjem delu je okrašeno z vrezanimi poševnimi črtami, v zgornjem s skupinami po tri globoke vtisnjene jamice, razporejene v obliki trikotnikov. Pr.: 2,8 cm; pr. luknje: 0,4 cm. Površinska najdba.
22. Povsem prežgan odlomek predilskega vretenca z luknjičavo površino sive barve. Pr.: 2,3 cm; pr. luknje: 0,35 cm. Površinska najdba.

18. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown and grey, smooth and matt. Surv. l.: 4.8 cm; w.: 3.7 cm; th.: 0.9–1 cm. From the spoil heap.
19. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 4.1 cm; w.: 3.7 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. From the spoil heap.
20. Fragment of the lower part of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red and grey, uneven and matt. Surv. l.: 7.1 cm; w.: 3.7 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. Surface find.
21. Spindle whorl, made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, damaged and matt. Decorated with oblique incised lines in the lower part and with triangles of three deep impressed dots in the upper part. Diam.: 2.8 cm; hole diam.: 0.4 cm. Surface find.
22. Burnt fragment of a spindle whorl. Surface is grey and porous. Diam.: 2.3 cm; hole diam.: 0.35 cm. Surface find.

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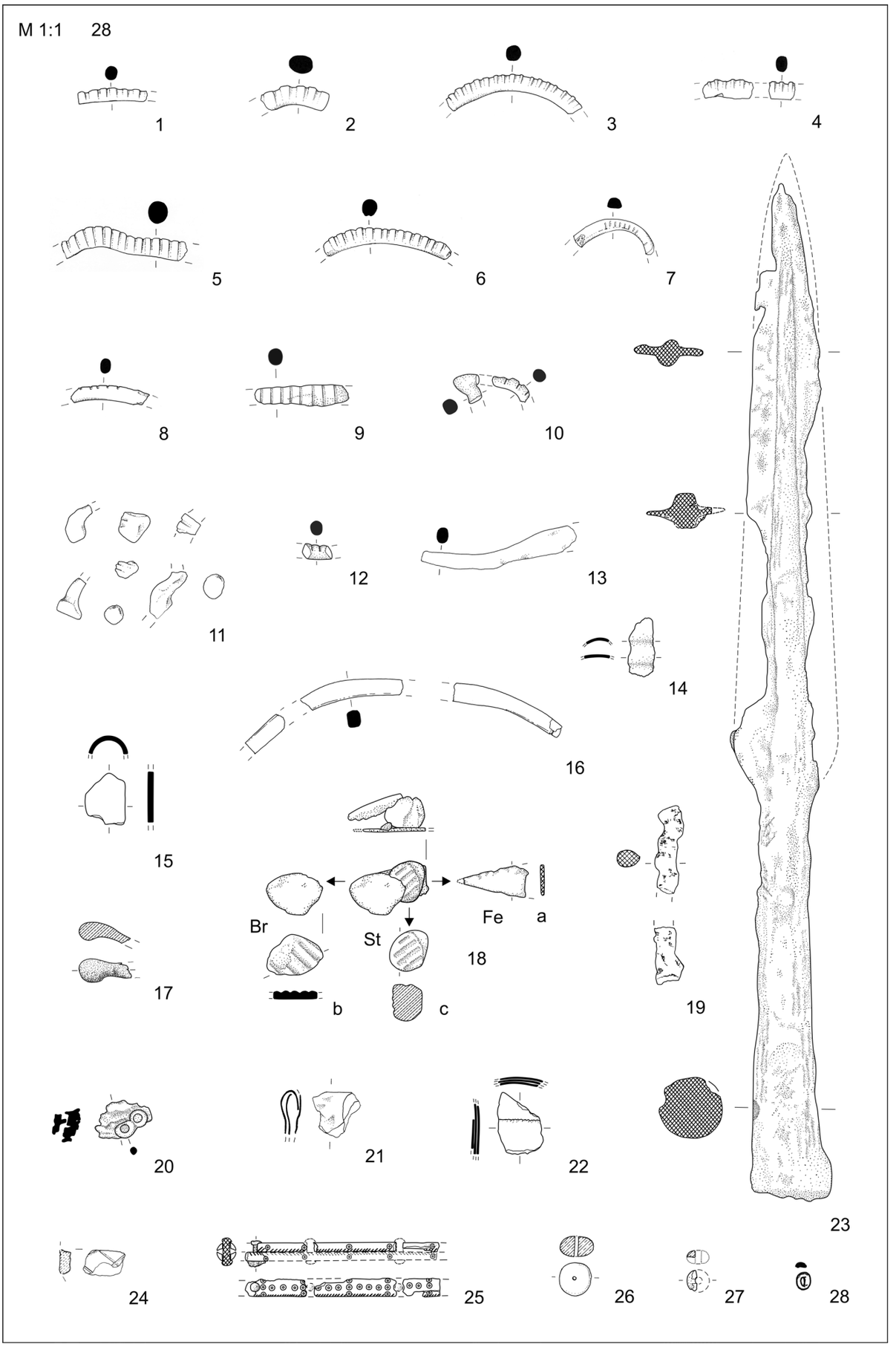
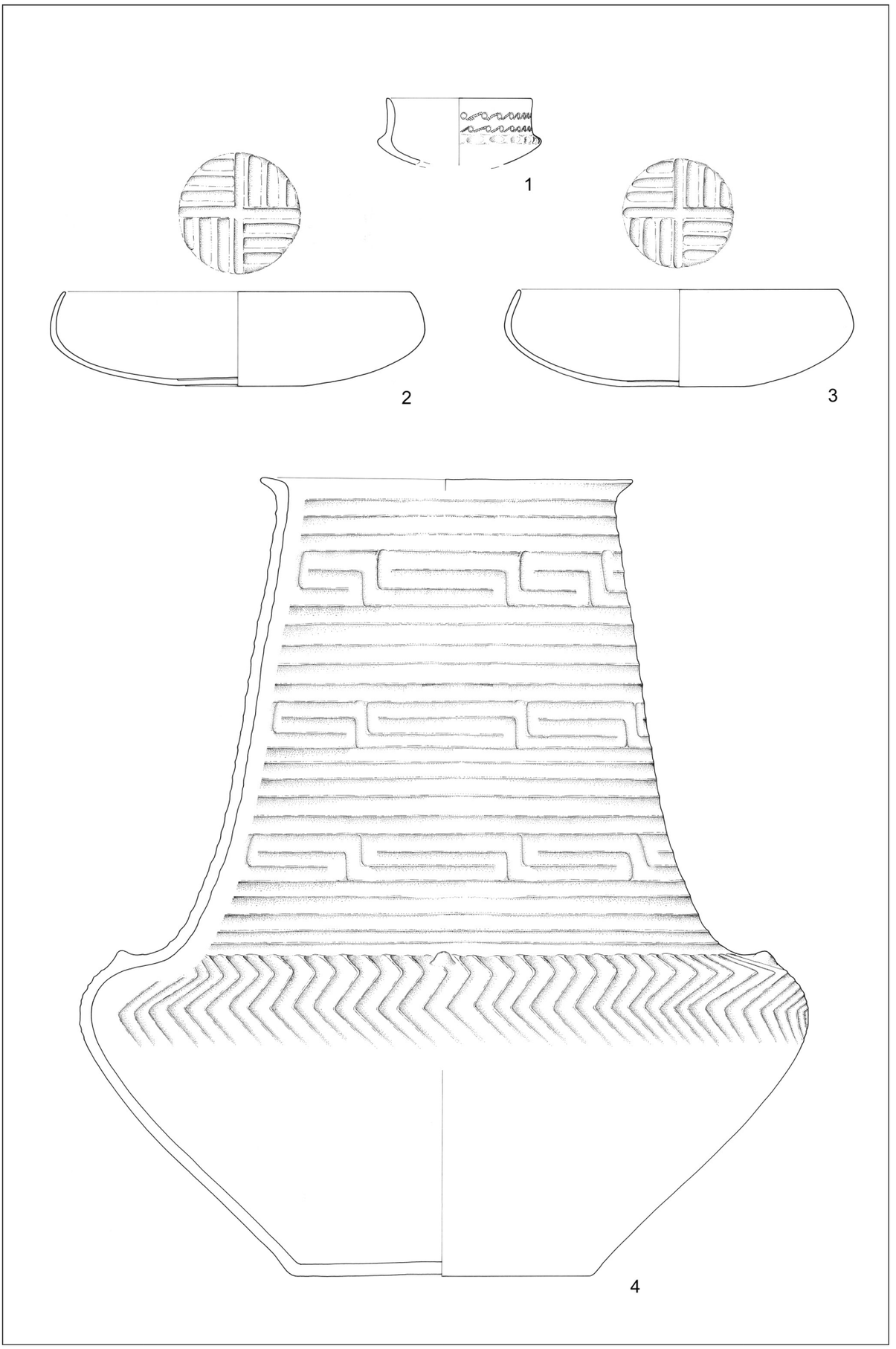


Tabla 1. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 2; 1–16, 18b, 20–22, 28 – bron, 18a, 19, 23 – železo, 17, 18c – steklo, 24 – kost, 25 – kost in železo, 26, 27 – jantar.
Plate 1. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:2; 1–16, 18b, 20–22, 28 – bronze, 18a, 19, 23 – iron, 17, 18c – glass, 24 – bone, 25 – bone and iron, 26, 27 – amber.

Tabla 2. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 2. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



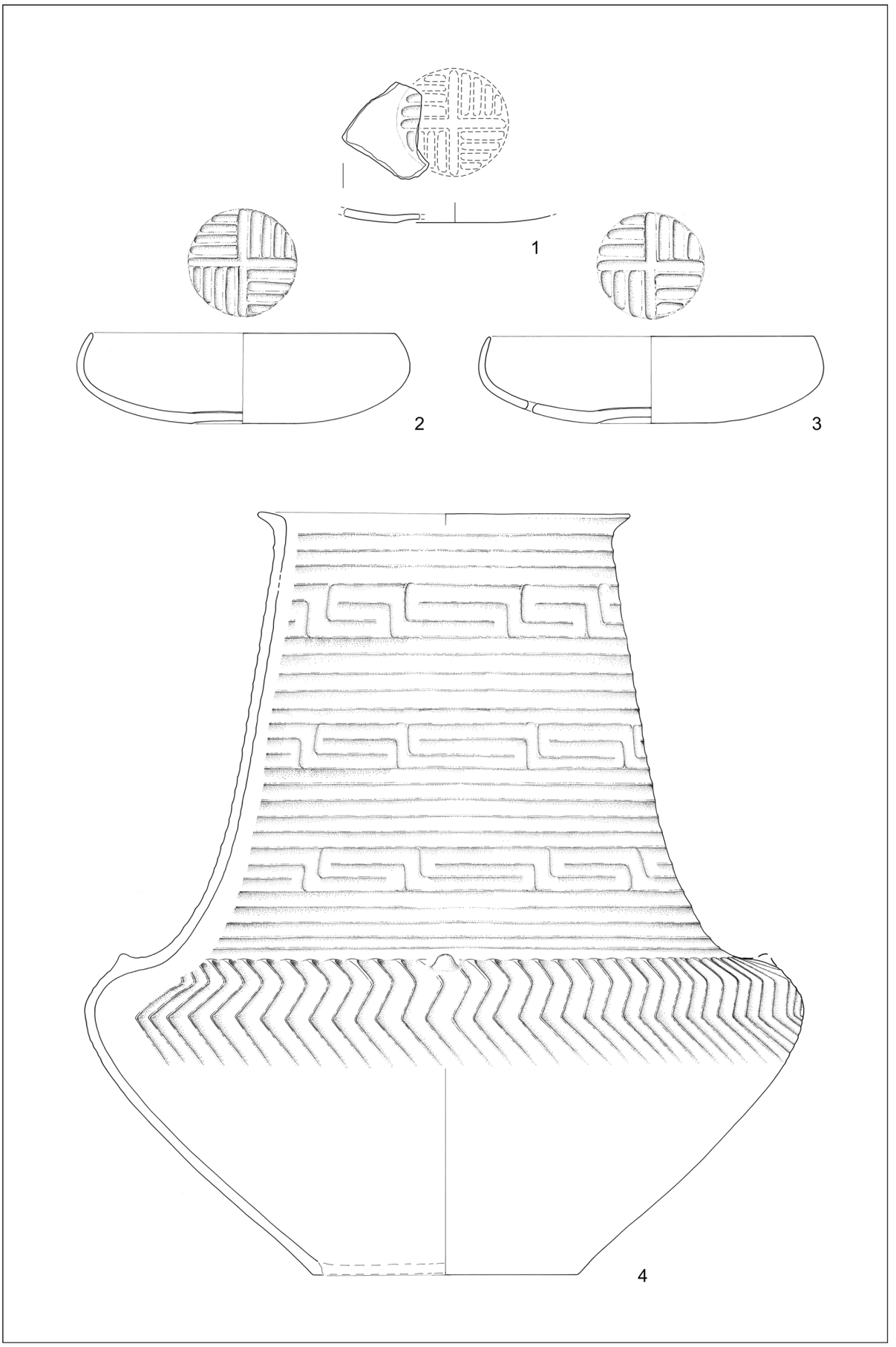
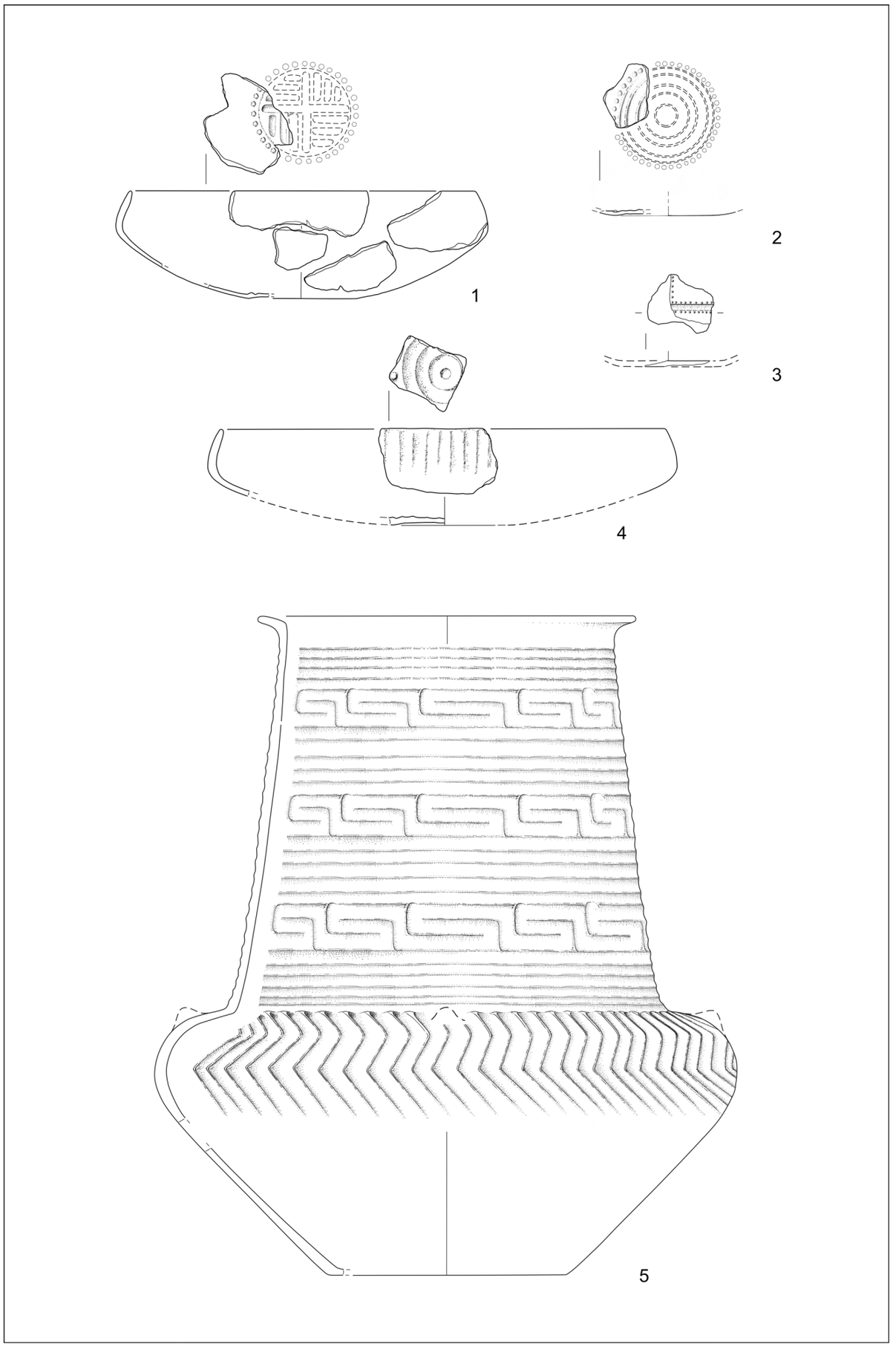


Tabla 3. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 3. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 4. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 4. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



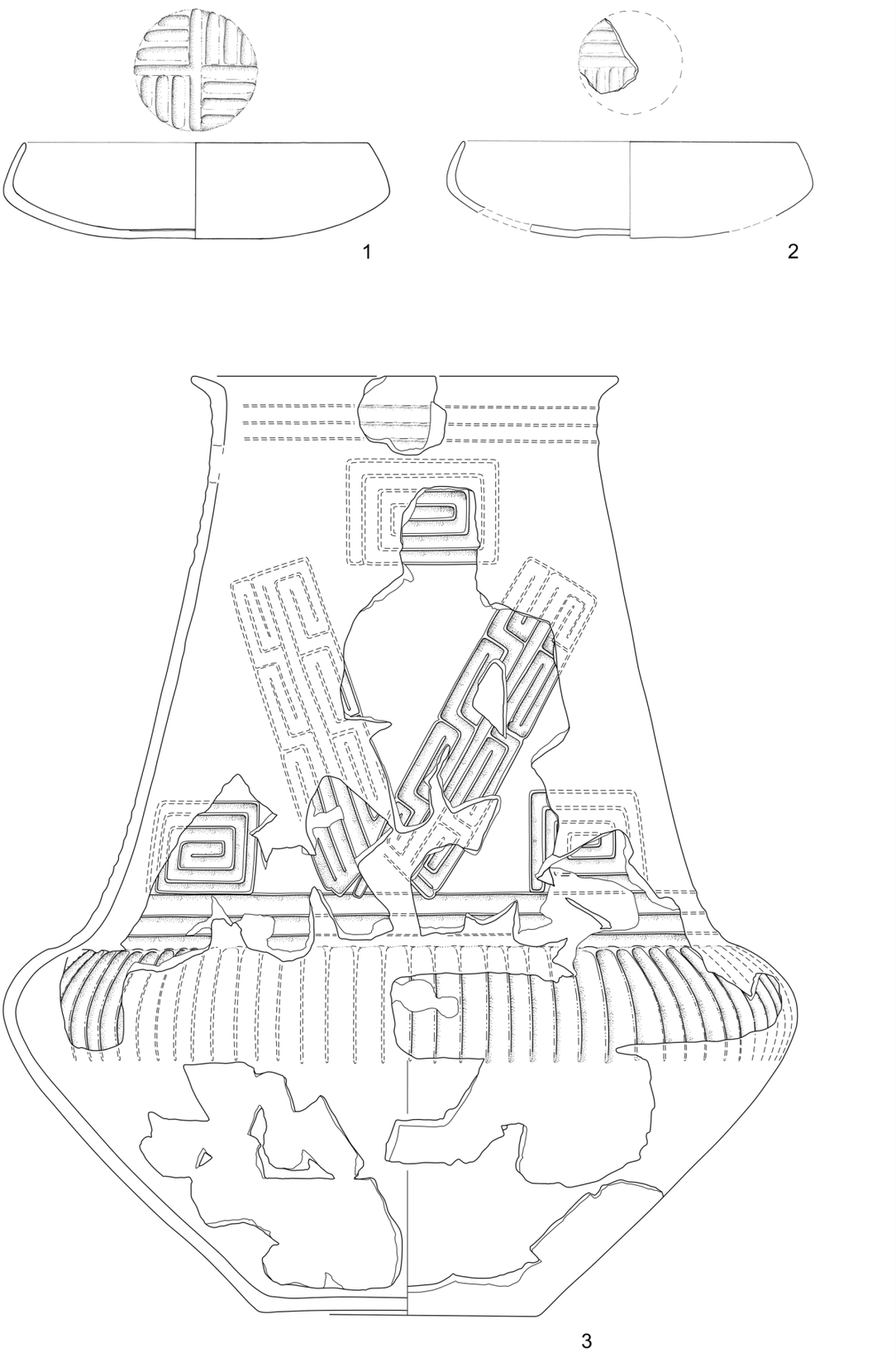
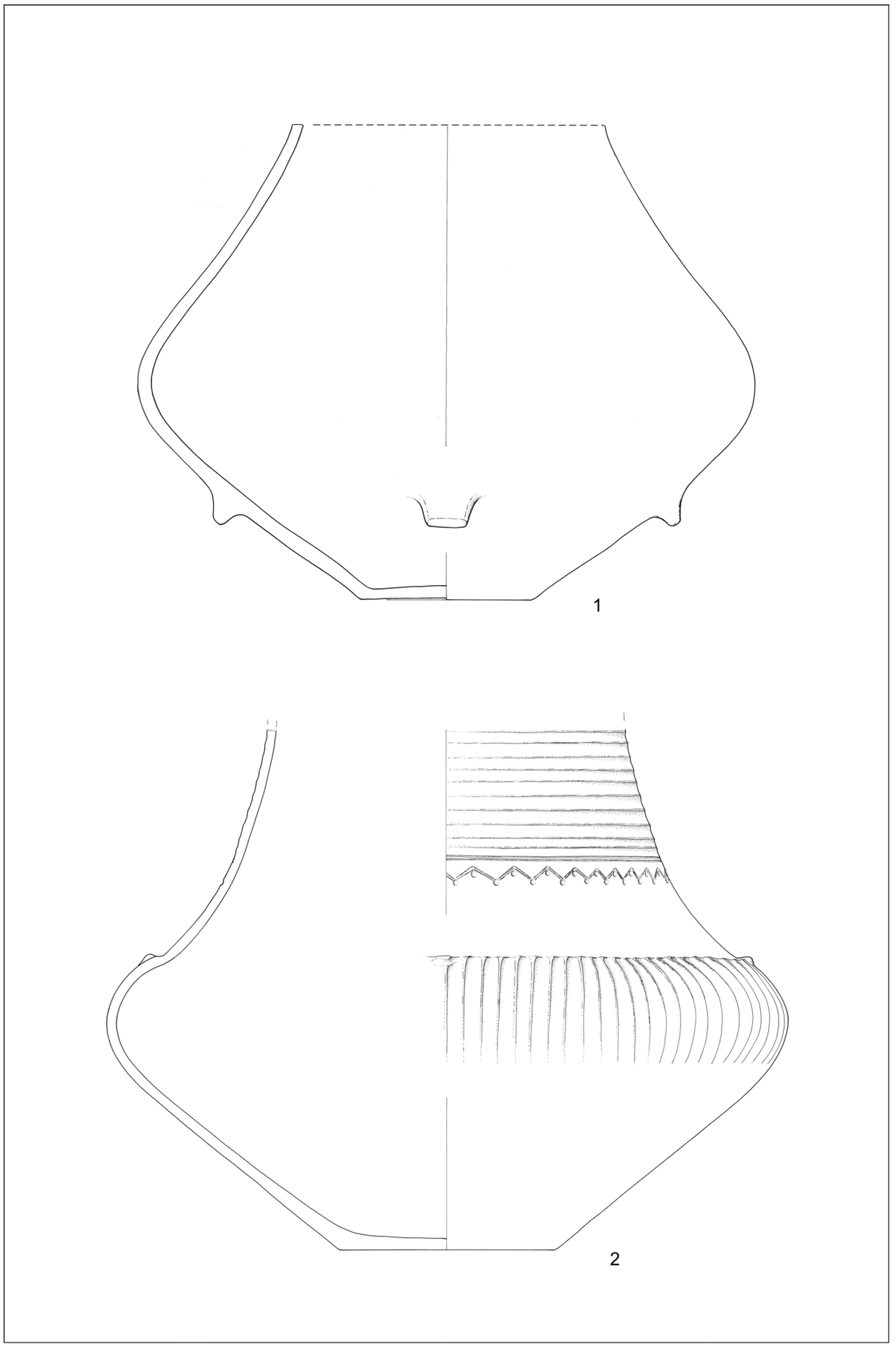


Tabla 5. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 5. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 6. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 6. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



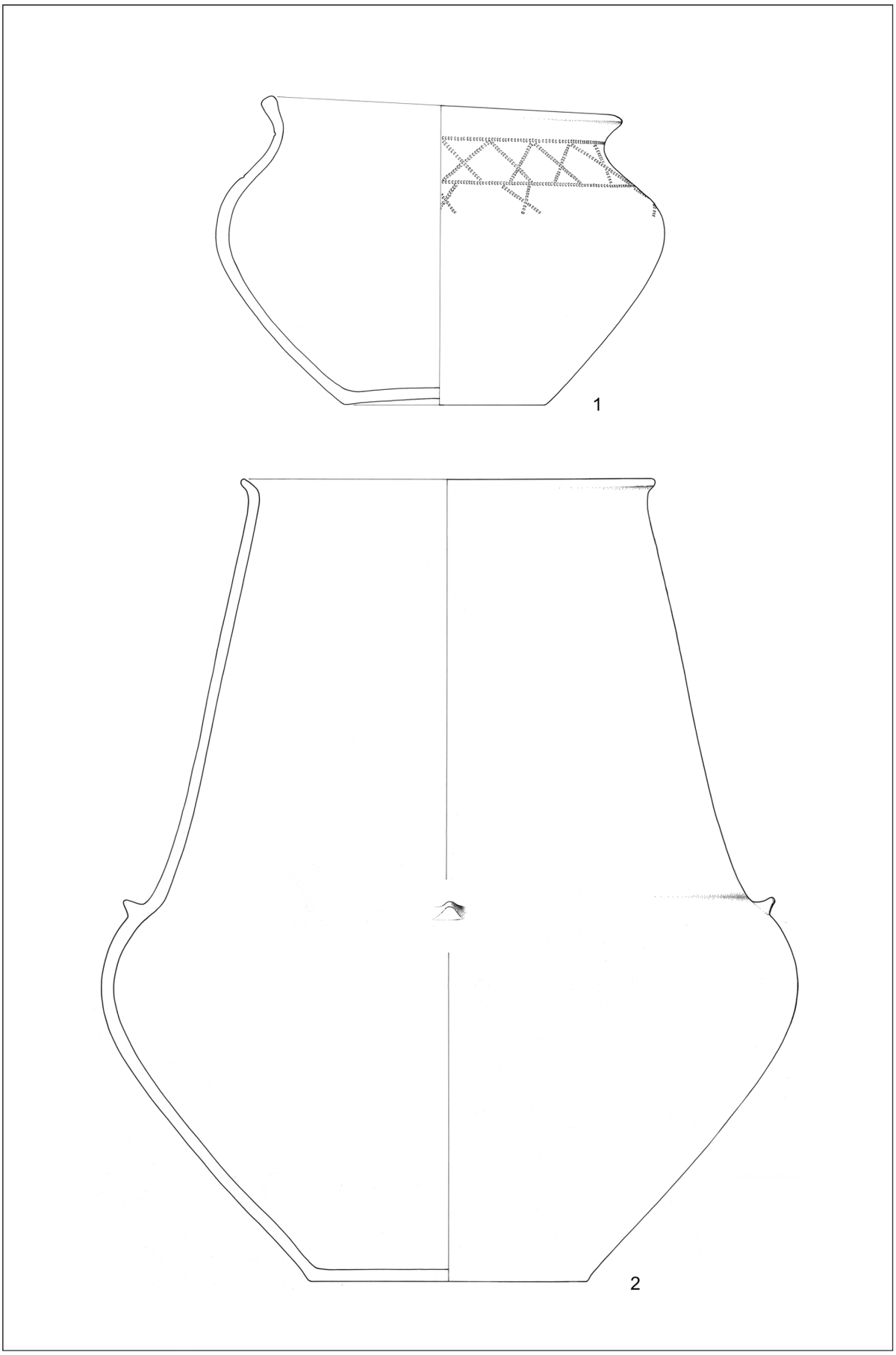
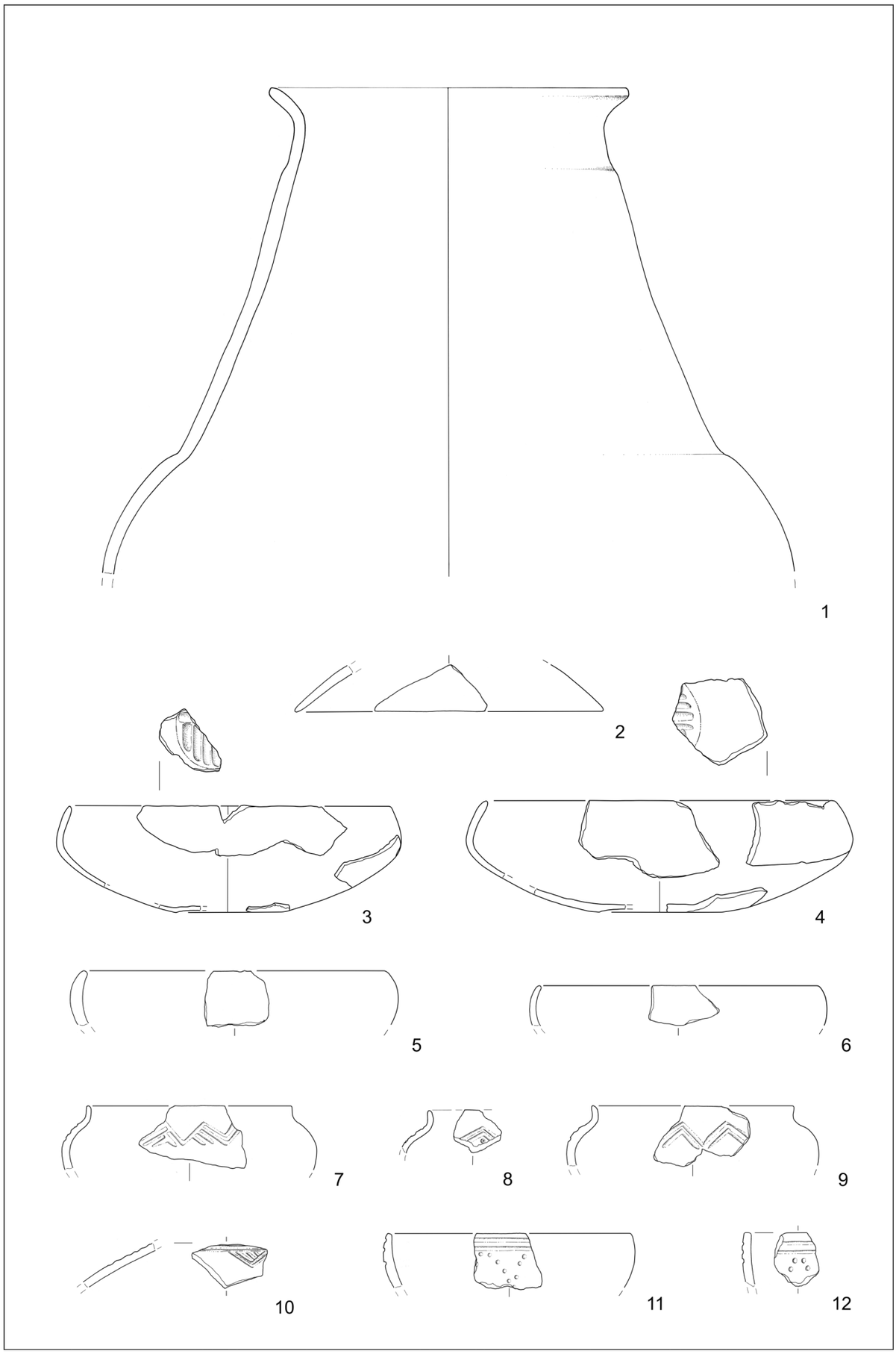


Tabla 7. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 7. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 8. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 8. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



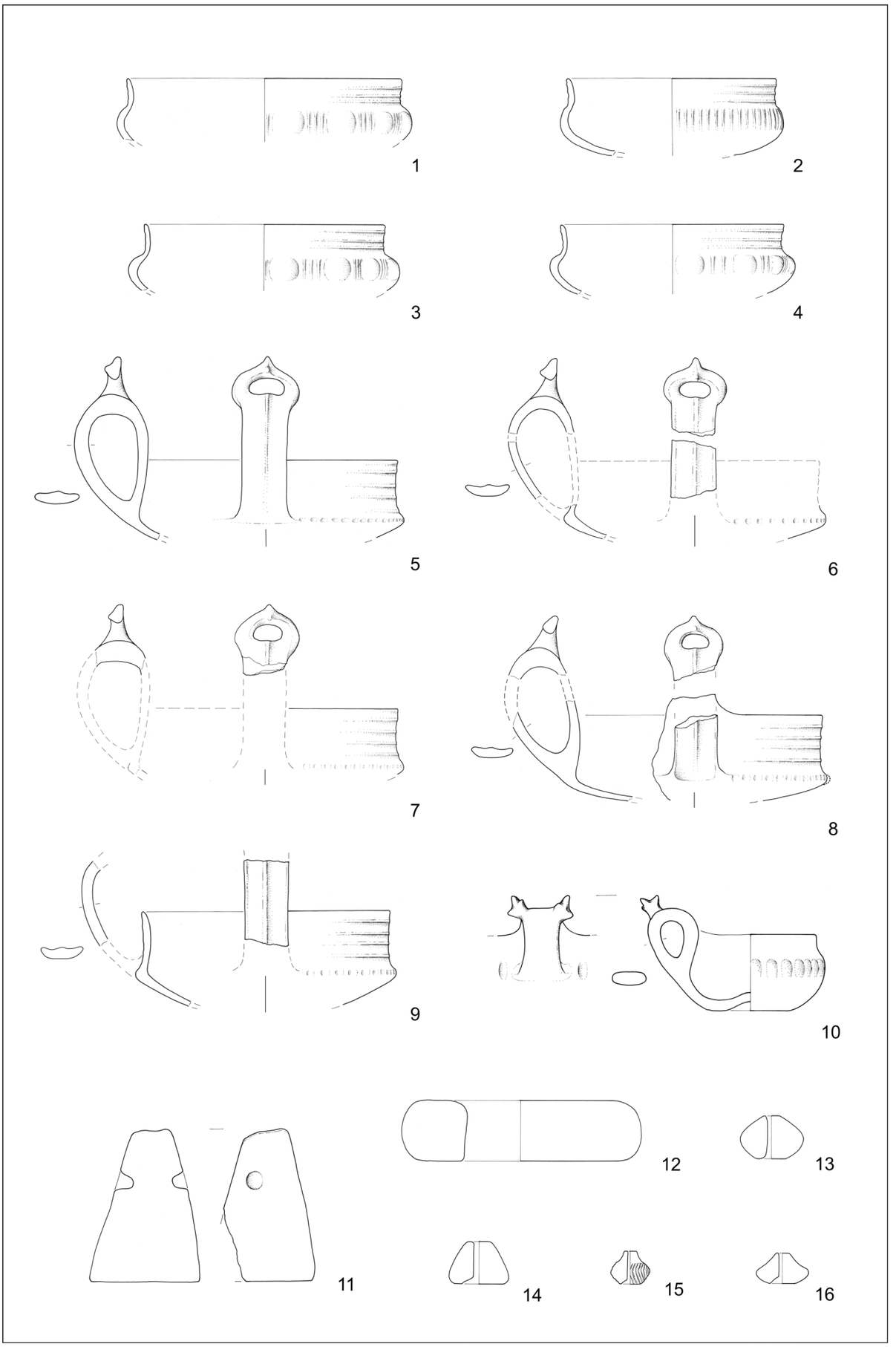
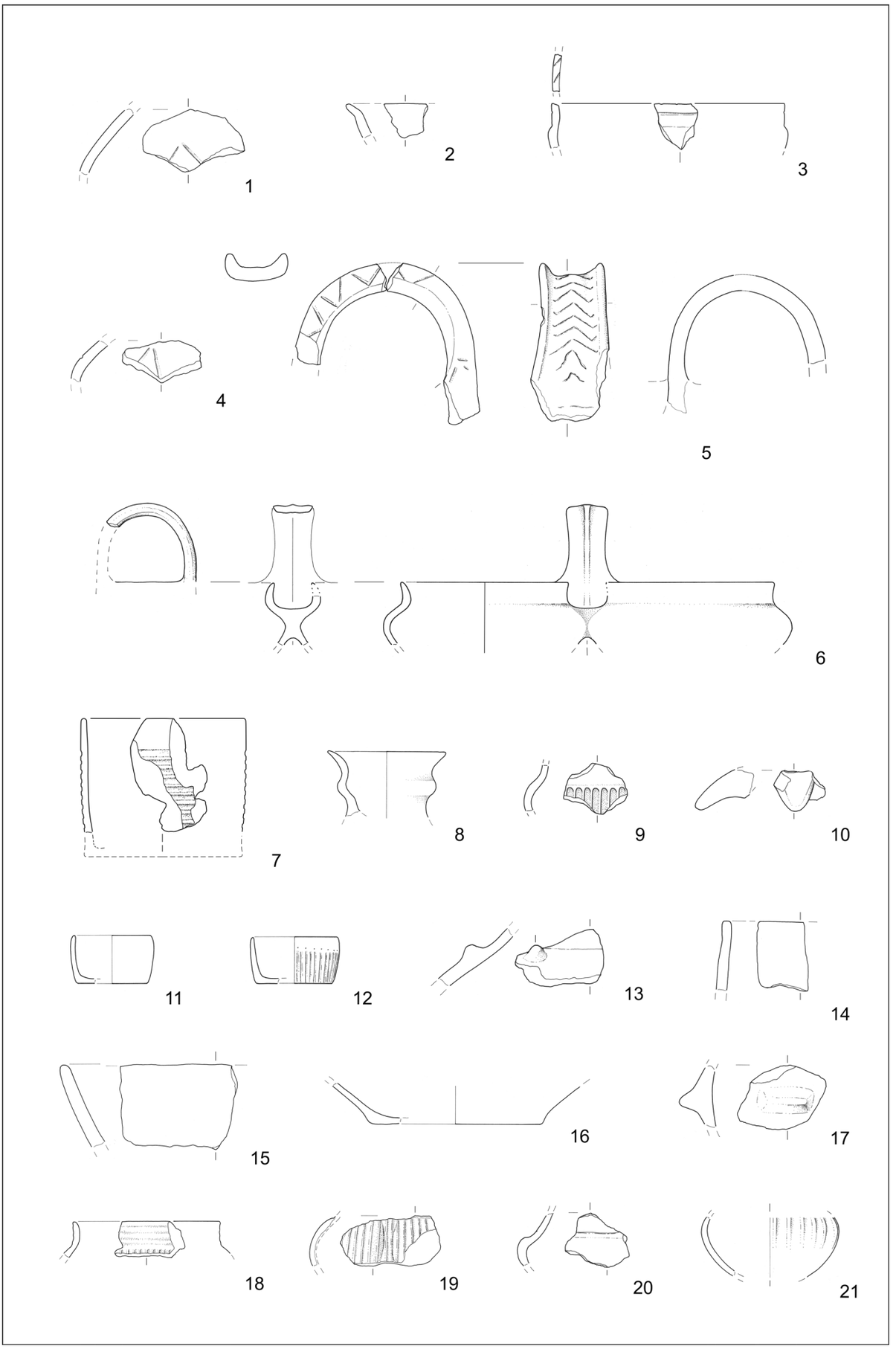


Tabla 9. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 9. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 10. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 10. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



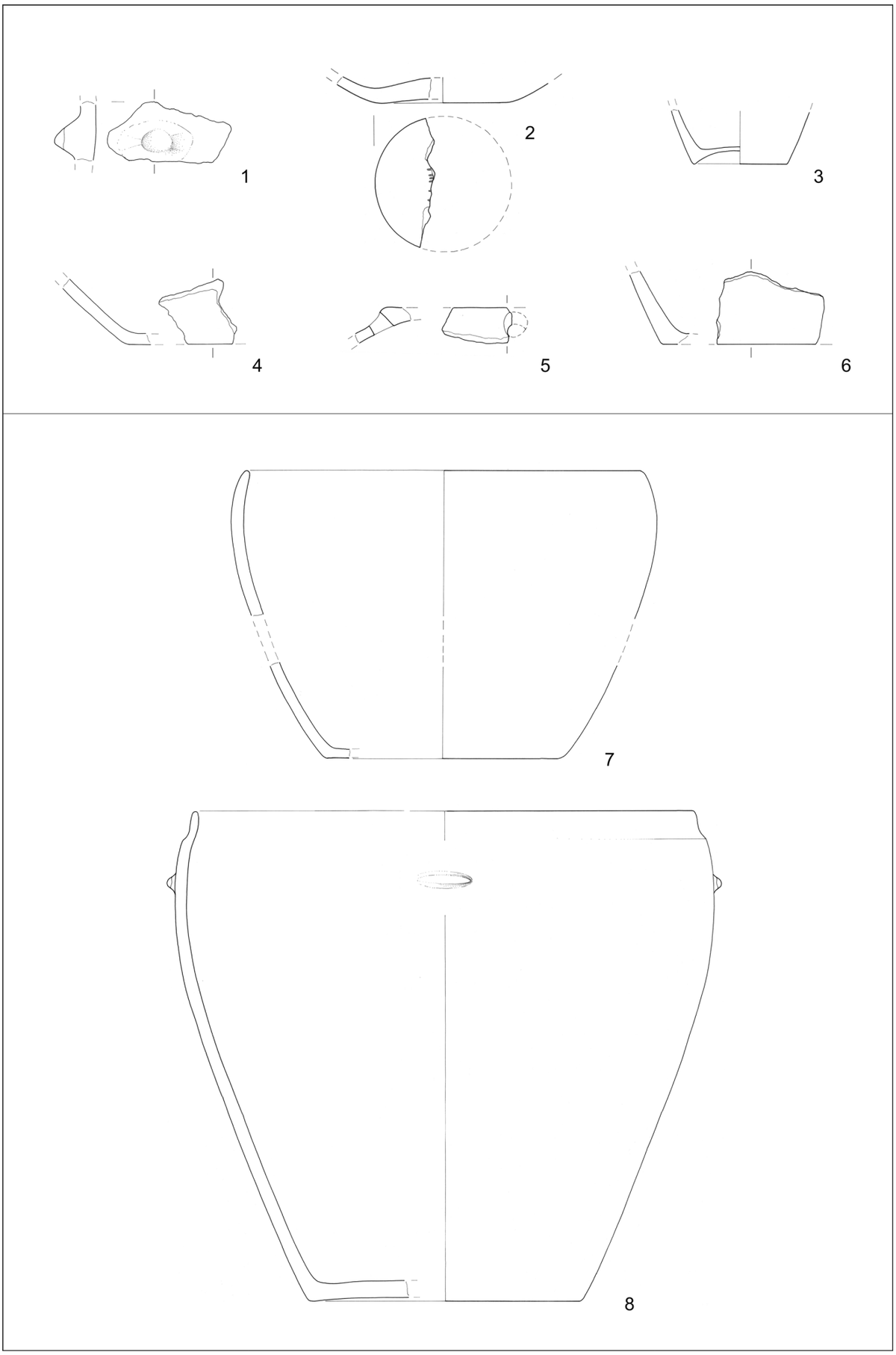
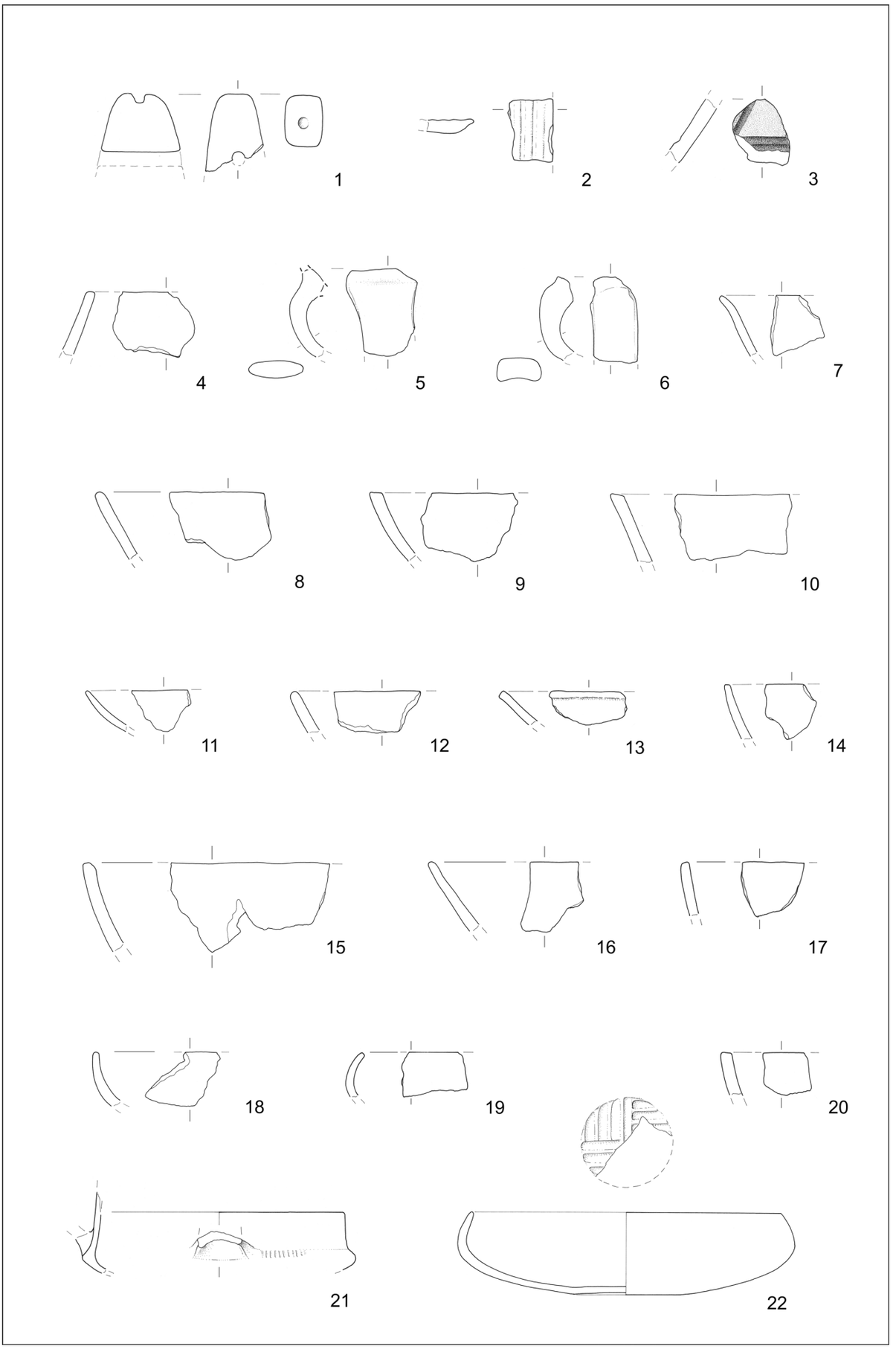


Tabla 11. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 11. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 12. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 12. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



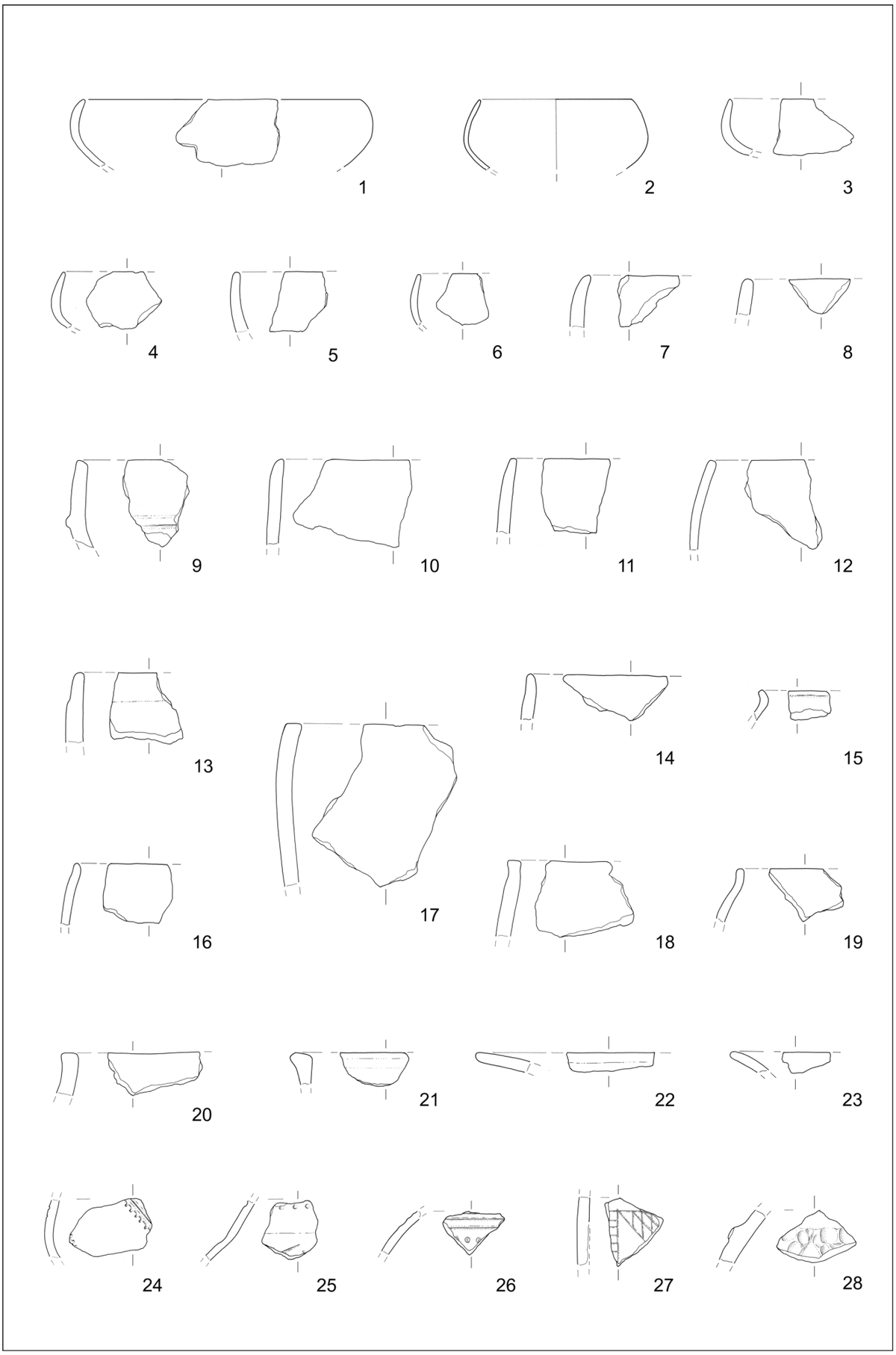
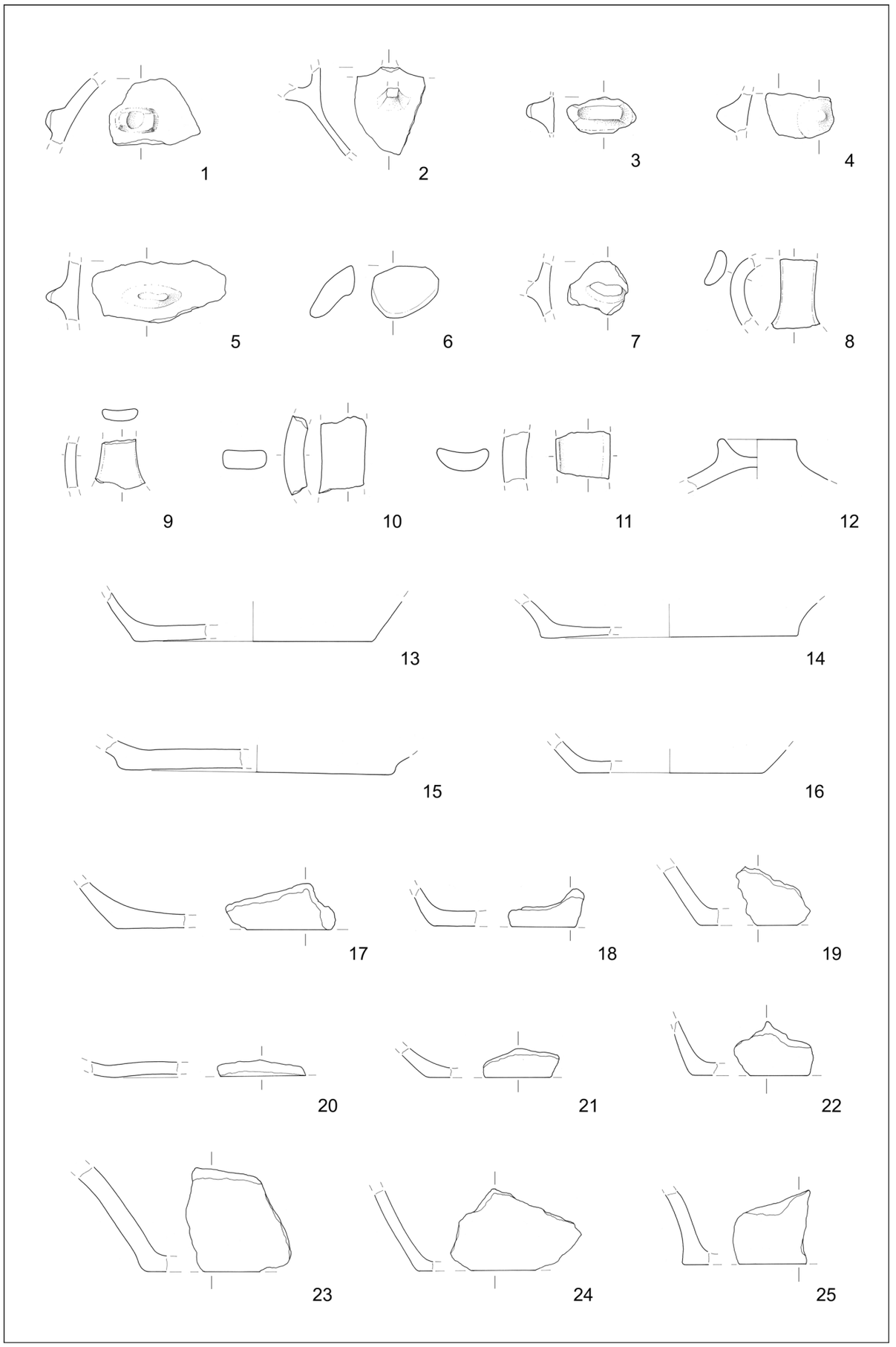


Tabla 13. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 13. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.

Tabla 14. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. = 1 : 3; vse keramika.
Plate 14. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale = 1:3; all ceramics.



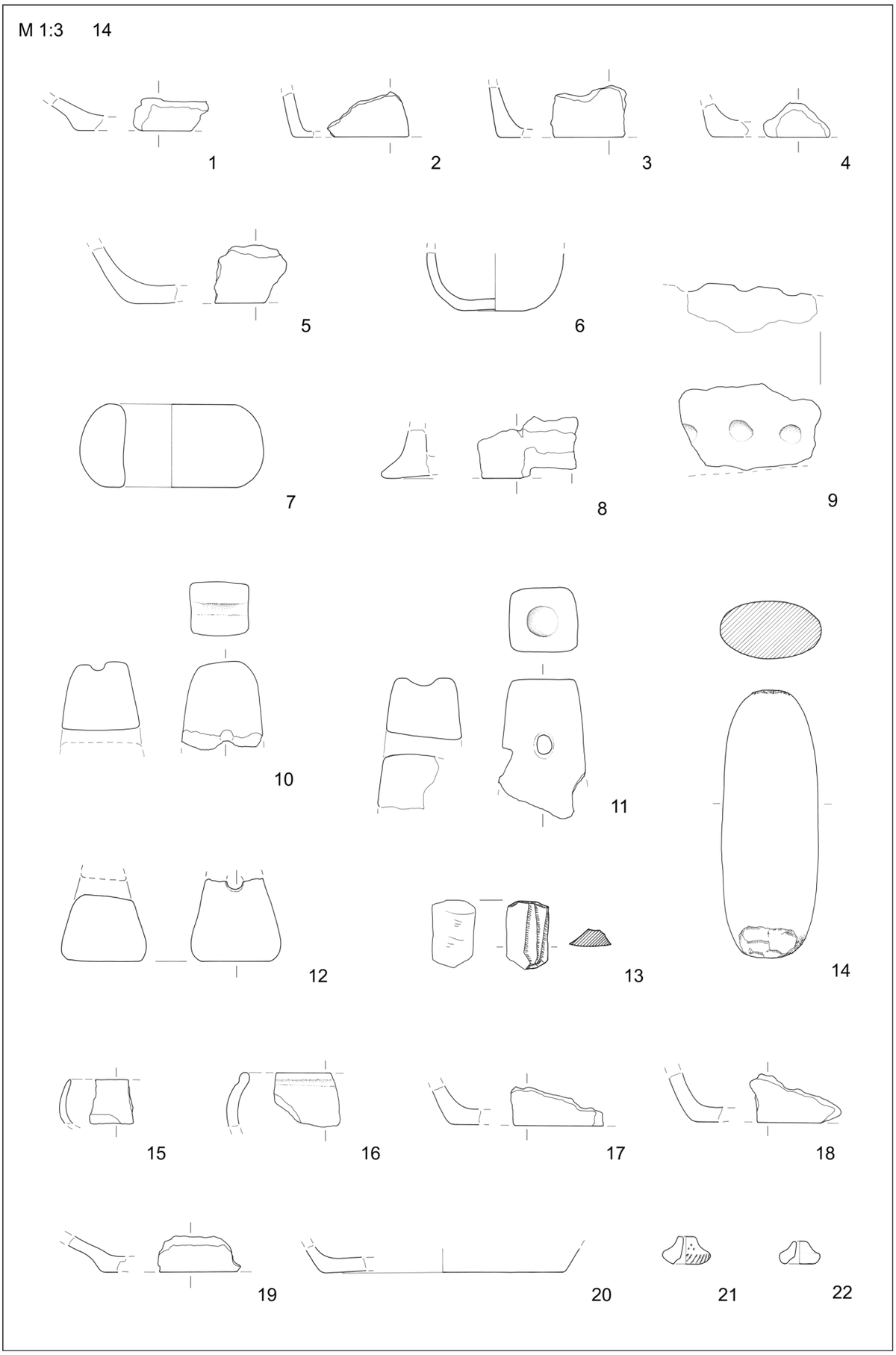


Tabla 15. Velika gomila nad Razvanjem. M. 1–12, 14–22, = 1 : 3, 13 = 1 : 2; 1–12, 15–22 – keramika, 13–14 – kamen.

Plate 15. Large tumulus above Razvanje. Scale 1–12, 14–22 = 1:3, 13 = 1:2; 1–12, 15–22 – ceramics, 13–14 – stone.

GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO
III. GOMILA 14 IZ PIVOLE

Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Biba Teržan

Na področju med Razvanjem in Pivolo se je razprostiralo obsežno gomilno grobišče, za katerega se omenja, da je še v polpretekli dobi štelo okrog 70 gomil, danes pa so v rahlo valoviti, s polji posejani pokrajini razpoznavne v slabih obrisih le še maloštevilne. Prav vsled ogroženosti zaradi globokega oranja so leta 1989 med 3. in 11. majem potekala zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja ene izmed gomil pod vodstvom Mire Strmčnik Gulič z mariborskega Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine. Gomila je ležala na njivski parceli 22/1 k. o. Pivola, lastnika Alojza Lorberja. Glede na topografski načrt gomil, ki ga je že leta 1910 naredil Paul Schlosser, je gomila označena s št. 14 (*sl. 1*).[1]

Gomila je bila že zelo sploščena, saj je bila v višino ohranjena le še do 1,30 m ter je bila razpotegnjena v širino med 22 in 28 m. Na površini so ležali posamezni kamni, za katere se je med arheološkim izkopavanjem izkazalo, da so pripadali zelo poškodovani grobni kamri (*sl. 11*). Grobna kamra kvadratnega tlorisa, velikosti 4,50 × 4,50 m, je bila postavljena na izravnano rumenkasto-sivo ilovnato podlago. Kamniti zidovi, do 0,80 m debeline, so bili grajeni v suhozidni tehniki, a ohranjeni le še do višine 0,35–0,55 m (*sl. 12*). Grobna kamra se je po vsej verjetnosti sesula proti notranjosti, pri čemer so zidovi zdrsnili navzven, kar je razvidno iz lege kamnov (*sl. 12*). Pomenljivo se tudi zdi, da so v vogalih kamre ležali vsaj po en večji kamen oz. kamniti blok (*sl. 11; 14*), kar daje slutiti, da le-ti predstavljajo nek poseben konstrukcijski element. Stranice kamre so bili usmerjene sever–jug oz. vzhod–zahod z rahlim odklonom 5 stopinj proti zahodu, a so bile na posameznih mestih že močno poškodovane, zlasti na severozahodni strani. Tla kamre, ki so bila nagnjena nekoliko proti jugozahodu, so bila skrbno tlakovana s kamnitimi ploščami in kamni lomljenci (*sl. 12; 14*). Preko sredine tlaka je potekala vgloblje-na sled prečnega trama v dolžini 2,85 m (*sl. 13; 14)*. Očitno je šlo za nek konstrukcijski element, ki kaže, da kamra ni bila grajena le iz kamna, temveč je morala imeti tudi leseno konstrukcijo.

Zaradi različnih posegov v gomilo, zlasti oranja in drugih poljskih opravil, verjetno pa tudi že

[1] Strmčnik Gulič 1990, 157–158; Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan 2004, 221 ss, sl. 2–5; Teržan 1990, 326 ss, sl. 74.

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA
III. TUMULUS 14 AT PIVOLA

Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Biba Teržan

Slika 11. Pivola, gomila 14. Pogled na kamnito grobljo grobne kamre s profilom po sredini, ki jasno kaže, da je bila gomila že pred arheološkim izkopavanjem izropana oz. poškodovana. V sredini slike so vidni veliki kamni južnega vogala kamre (Foto: M. Strmčnik Gulič).
Figure 11. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Stone remains of the burial chamber with a baulk of earth across the middle, the sides of which clearly show prior damage or robbing. Large stones of the south corner are visible in the centre of the photo (Photo: M. Strmčnik Gulič).

The area between Razvanje and Pivola is the site of a large tumulus cemetery. In the late 19th/early 20th century roughly 70 tumuli have been recorded at the cemetery, of which today only few are discernible in the gently undulating terrain strewn with fields, and even those in vague outlines. It is this alarming situation, which is the consequence of continuous deep ploughing, that led to rescue excavations. Investigations of one of the discernible tumuli were thus conducted between 3 and 11 May and led by Mira Strmčnik Gulič from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Maribor. The tumulus was located on the field on Lot No. 22/1, cadastral community Pivola, owned by Alojz Lorber. Based on the topographic plan of the tumuli drawn already in 1910 by Paul Schlosser, the tumulus was marked with No. 14 (*fig. 1*).[1]

At the beginning of investigations, the tumulus was considerably flattened and surviving to the height of up to 1.30 m; the remains of the earthen mound were stretched across a 22–28 m wide surface. Individual stones were found on the surface, which the excavations showed to be the stones from the very damaged burial chamber (*fig. 11*). The chamber was square in plan, measuring 4.50 × 4.50 m, and constructed onto levelled yellowish-grey loamy bedding. The stone walls were up to 0.80 m thick, built in the drywall technique and surviving to the height of 0.35–0.55 m (*fig. 12*). The chamber probably collapsed in

[1] Strmčnik Gulič 1990, 157–158; Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan 2004, 221 ff, figs. 2–5; Teržan 1990, 326 ff, fig. 74.

Slika 12. Pivola, gomila 14. Pogled na odprto grobno kamro, katere tla so tlakovana s kamnitimi ploščami in kamni lomljenci, po sredini pa poteka vglobitev za leseni tram (Foto: M. Strmčnik Gulič).
Figure 12. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Burial chamber after cleaning, with a floor of stone slabs and unworked stones, as well as bedding for a wooden beam across the middle (Photo: M. Strmčnik Gulič).

ropanja neznano kdaj, je bila notranjščina grobne kamre do tolike mere poškodovana, da je bila do 0,10 m debela plast žganine s prežganimi ostanki kosti in črepinjami razvlečena po vsej površini grobnice. Le na treh mestih so se nahajali izrazitejši skupki žganine in fragmentirane keramike (*sl. 14*), za katere se je izkazalo, da pripadajo trem velikim posodam s stožčastimi vratovi. Posode je namreč restavrator Stanko Gojkovič uspel v veliki meri sestaviti, tako da so v dobršni meri rekonstruirane (*Tab. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; sl. 15*). Poleg keramičnih posod so bile najdene tudi razmetane ostaline drugih grobnih pridatkov, in sicer orožja, konjske opreme, voza in nošnje.

Antropološka analiza preostanka sežganih kosti je pokazala, da je bila v gomili pokopana odrasla oseba.[2]

on itself, during which the stones of the walls slid outwards, which is suggested by the position of the stones (*fig. 12*). It was also noted, that at least one large stone or stone block stood in the corners (*figs. 11; 14*), which suggests corner reinforcement or some special constructional element for the wooden construction. The walls ran roughly in N–S, W–E directions resp., with a westward deviation of 5 degrees. They were heavily damaged, particularly in the NW. The floor was slightly tilted towards the SW and made up of stone slabs and unworked stones (*figs. 12; 14*). The bedding of a transverse beam in the length of 2.85 m ran across the centre of the floor (*figs. 13; 14)*. This was presumably a constructional element forming part of a wooden construction of the burial chamber.

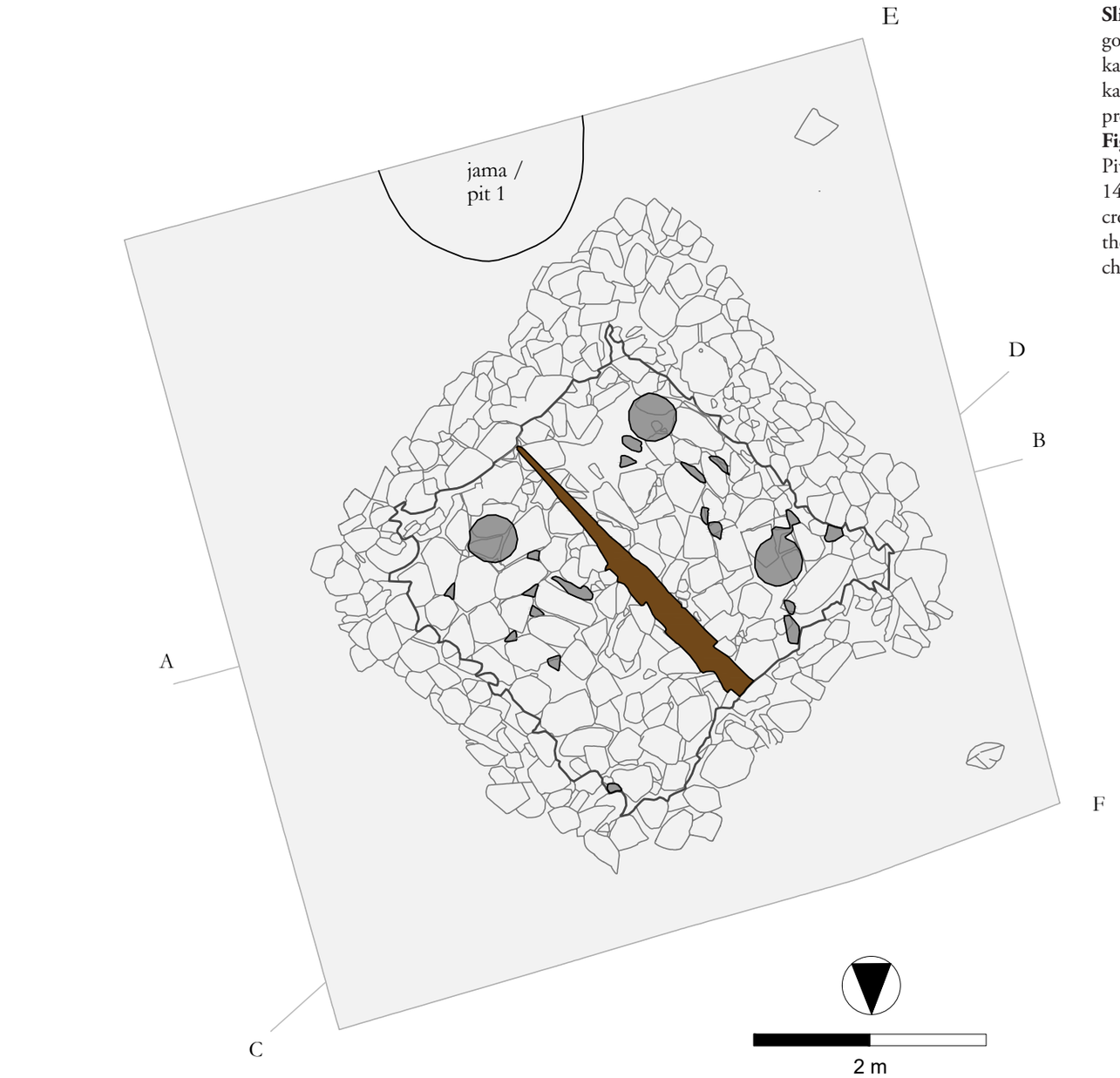
The multiple disturbances to the chamber, particularly ploughing and other agricultural activities, but probably also looting of an unknown date, caused great damage to the interior of the chamber. It also caused the up to 0.10 m thick layer of burnt debris, that included cremated remains and ceramic sherds, to be spread across the whole chamber. Only three discernible concentrations of burnt remains and fragmented pottery were recorded (*fig. 14*), which belonged to three large vessels with a conical neck. The sherds were restored by Stanko Gojkovič, who succeeded in largely reconstructing the vessels (*Pls. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; fig. 15*). The scattered remains of other grave goods included weapons, horse gear, a wagon and items of costume.

The anthropological analysis of these human bone fragments showed that buried individual was an adult.[2]

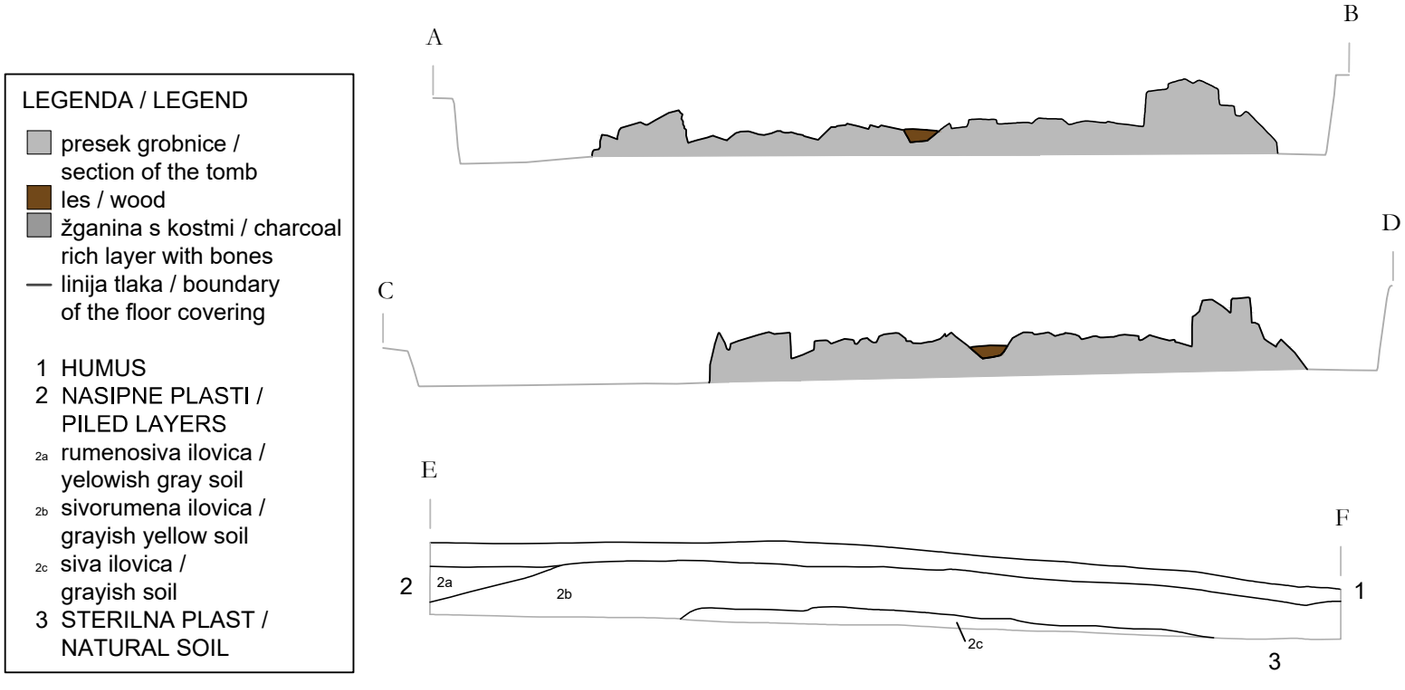
Slika 13. Pivola, gomila 14. Detajlni pogled na tlakovanje z vglobljeno sledjo prečnega trama (Foto: M. Strmčnik Gulič).
Figure 13. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Detail of the floor with the sunken bedding for a transverse beam (Photo: M. Strmčnik Gulič).

[2] Glej tu Leskovar.

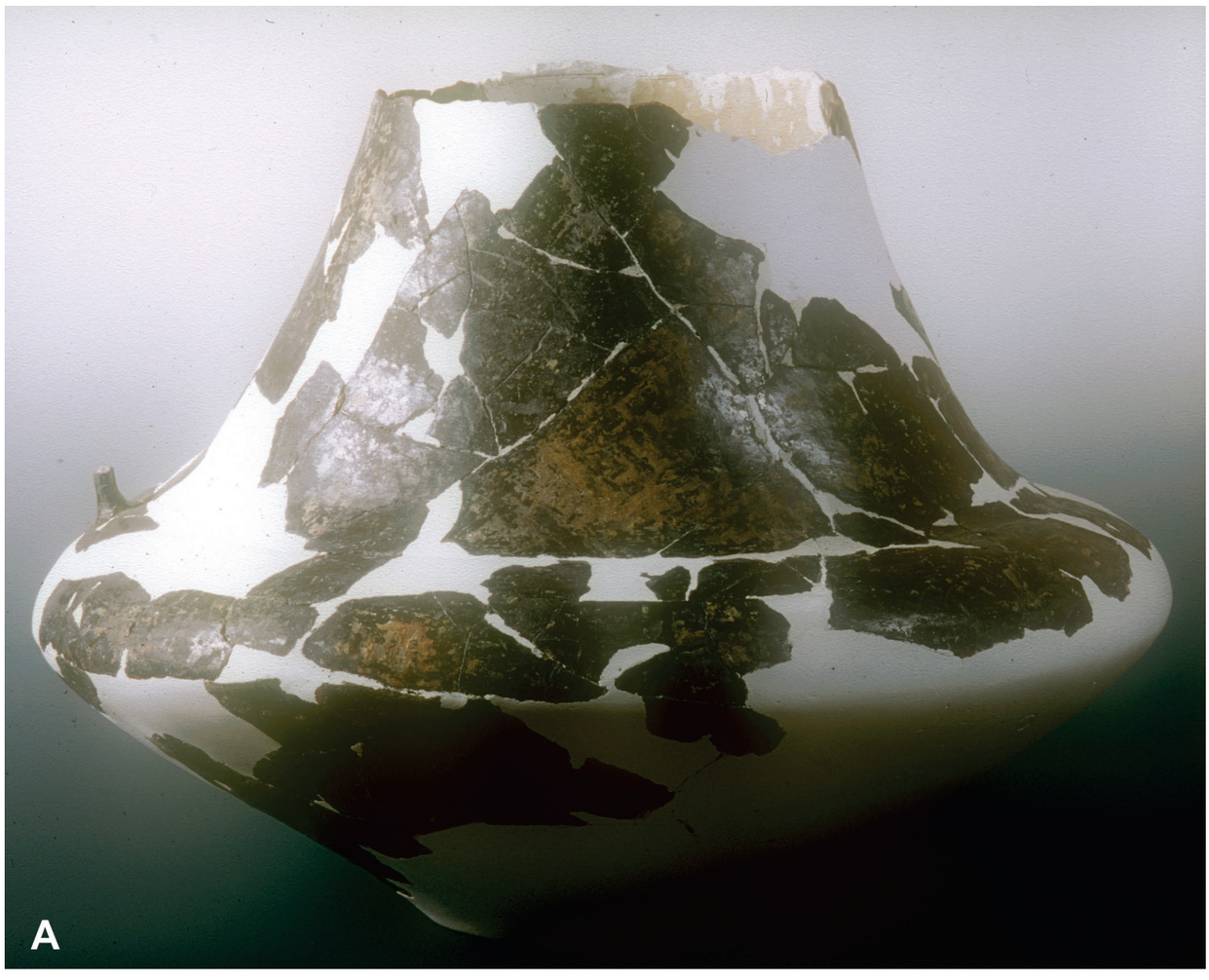
[2] See here Leskovar.

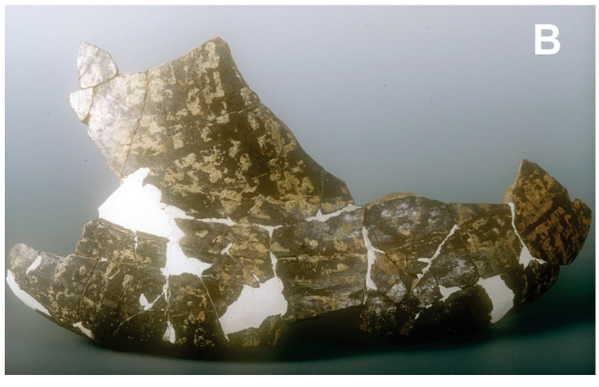


Slika 14. Pivola, gomila 14. Tloris kamnite grobne kamre in njeni preseki.
Figure 14. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Plan and cross sections of the stone burial chamber.



Slika 15. Pivola, gomila 14. Posode s stožčastim vratom, okrašene z meandroidnim okrasom iz kositra (Foto: M. Kajzer).
Figure 15. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Vessels with a conical neck decorated with meanders of tin (Photo: M. Kajzer).





OPISI NAJDB (*Tab. 16–18*)[3]:

Grobna kamra

Tab. 16:

1. Bronasti razdelilni gumb s konično kapico in s štirimi stebrički na spodnji strani, poškodovan. Pr. gumba: 3,3 cm.
2. Bronasti razdelilni gumb s konično kapico in štirimi stebrički na spodnji strani. Ohranjeni so deli treh, četrti manjka. Pr. gumba: 2,9 cm.[4]

[3] Risbe predmetov so delo M. Lubšina Tušek in D. Omana.
[4] Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar, Pril. 1: št. 11.

DESCRIPTION OF FINDS (*Pls. 16–18*)[3]:

Burial chamber

Pl. 16:

1. Bronze strap knob with a conical central boss and a four-part ring-footed loop on the underside, damaged. Diam.: 3.3 cm.
2. Bronze strap knob with a conical central boss and a four-part ring-footed loop on the underside. Parts of three pillars are preserved, the fourth one is missing. Diam.: 2.9 cm.[4]

[3] Artefact drawings by M. Lubšina Tušek and D. Oman.
[4] See here Urankar, Črešnar, App.: No. 11.

3. Bronasti razdelilni gumb s konično kapico in s štirimi stebrički na spodnji strani, tremi ohranjenimi. Pr. gumba: 3,5 cm.
4. Bronasti razdelilni gumb s konično kapico in enojno zanko na spodnji strani, poškodovan. Pr. gumba: 2,9 cm.
5. Bronast tulast nastavek ovalnega preseka, na spodnji strani povsem odprt, na zgornji pa je zaključek razširjen in odprtina zožena. Tik pod njegovo sredino je vodoravno skozi njega vstavljena bronasta prečka okroglega preseka. Oba konca prečke sta zglajena s površino. Pr.: 2,9 cm; pr. luknje: 1,1 cm; dol.: 12,2 cm; deb. prečke: 0,35 cm.
6. Bronasti ščitnik za iglo s profiliranim kroglastim zaključkom in bikoničnim spodnjim delom ter bronasta sploščena jagoda z navpično luknjico na sredini. Najverjetneje gre za del večglave bronaste igle z zaključkom, saj v odprtini ščitnika ter v luknjici jagode še tičita preostanka odlomljene igle. Ohr. dol. ščitnika: 4,4 cm; deb. ščitnika: 0,6–1,2 cm, pr. jagode: 0,9 cm.
7. Bronasti obroček okroglega preseka, poškodovan. Pr.: 2,9 cm; deb.: 0,48 cm.
8. Odlomek bronaste zanke s ploščato skovanim zaključkom, v katerem tiči bronasta zakovica. Pr. zanke: 0,7 cm; dol.: 2 cm.
9. Bronasta zakovica oz. žebljiček s ploščato glavico, morda del ročaja meča (*Tab. 16: 13*). Pr. glavice: 0,9 cm, dol.: 1,1 cm.
10. Košček železnega predmeta s sledovi brona, pravokotnega preseka po velikosti približno enakega preseku železnega trna ročaja meča (*Tab. 16: 13*). Ohr. dol.: 2,75 cm; šir.: 0,88–0,67 cm.
11. Povsem korodiran in napihnjen košček železa s sledovi brona, ovalnega preseka, morda del ročaja meča, zagozde sekire ali železnih žval. Ohr. dol.: 3,3 cm; šir.: 1,2–0,96 cm.
12. Fragmentirana bimetalna tulasta sekira.[5] Ustje bronastega tula je okroglega preseka in fino fasetirano, pod njim je ob strani veliko ušesce; spodnji del tula je nekoliko sploščen, ovalnega preseka in na vsako stran izvihan v obliki ribjega repa. Znotraj tula je ohranjen železni del rezila sekire in ob vsaki strani še po ena vzdolžna železna zagozda. Na obeh bočnih straneh tula je po pet navpično razporejenih odprtin pravokotne oblike, ki so deloma zapolnjene s prečnimi železnimi zagozdami. Rezilo sekire ni ohranjeno. Pr. ustja tula: 3,8 cm; vel. spodnjega dela tula: 3,9 × 2 cm; dol. tula: 7 cm; vel. odprtine na tulu: do 0,4 cm.
13. Fragmenti železnega meča z bronastim gobastim ročajnim glavičem[6]. Glavič je ovalne oblike in navpično

[5] Glej tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija, sl. 2.
[6] Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar, Pril. 1: št. 10.

3. Bronze strap knob with a conical central boss and a four-part ring-footed loop on the underside, three of them are preserved. Diam.: 3.5 cm.
4. Bronze strap knob with a conical central boss and a single loop on the underside, damaged. Diam.: 2.9 cm.
5. Bronze, oval-sectioned socketed object, open at one end and partially closed at the other, widened end. Perpendicularly to the socket is a round-sectioned bar, inserted through it near the mid-point and smoothed with the exterior socket surface at both ends. Diam.: 2.9 cm; hole diam.: 1.1 cm; l.: 12.2 cm; bar th.: 0.35 cm.
6. Bronze pin guard with a moulded globular terminal with horizontal grooves and a biconical body, as well as a flat globular knob of bronze with a hole through the centre. They most likely represent parts of a multi-knobbed pin with its guard, as the hole in the knob and the opening of the guard hold the broken off remains of the pin. Surv. l. of the guard: 4.4 cm; guard th.: 0.6–1.2 cm, knob diam.: 0.9 cm.
7. Bronze round-sectioned ring, damaged. Diam.: 2.9 cm; th.: 0.48 cm.
8. Fragment of a bronze loop with a flattened end that holds a bronze rivet. Loop diam.: 0.7 cm; l.: 2 cm.
9. Flat-headed bronze rivet or nail, possibly part of a sword hilt (*Pl. 16: 13*). Head diam.: 0.9 cm, l.: 1.1 cm.
10. Piece of an iron object with traces of bronze, resembling the tang of an iron sword hilt in both rectangular section and size (*Pl. 16: 13*). Surv. l.: 2.75 cm; w.: 0.88–0.67 cm.
11. Heavily corroded and swollen piece of iron with traces of bronze, oval in section and possibly representing a fragment of either a sword hilt, an axe wedge or an iron bit. Surv. l.: 3.3 cm; w.: 1.2–0.96 cm.
12. Fragmented bimetal socketed axe.[5] Mouth is round in section, with a finely facetted collar and a large loop below it. Socket base is flattened and oval in section, shoulders are sloping. Socket interior holds the iron tang of the blade, held in place on both sides by flat longitudinal iron wedges. Running along each side of the socket are five rectangular holes, through which protrude transverse iron wedges. Axe blade missing. Socket mouth diam.: 3.8 cm; socket base size: 3.9 × 2 cm; socket l.: 7 cm; socket hole size: up to 0.4 cm.
13. Fragments of an iron sword with an oval mushroom-shaped pommel[6]. The pommel has a vertical hole through the middle, which holds the remains of the iron tang. The blade survives in fragments.

[5] See here Teržan, Poštela, Chronology, fig. 2.
[6] See here Urankar, Črešnar, App. 1: No. 10.

sredinsko predrt. V predrtini je ohranjen železni trn ročaja meča, rezilo z rebrom po sredini pa je ohranjeno le v fragmentih. Deb. glaviča na vrhu: 2,1 × 1,5 cm; deb. glaviča pri dnu: 3,8 × 2,3 cm, dol. glaviča: 2,5 cm; šir. trna na notranji strani: 0,85–0,63 cm; šir. trna na zunanji strani: 0,54–0,57 cm; ohr. dol. odl. rezila meča: 5,8, 5,3 in 5 cm.

Tab. 17:

1. Posoda s stožčastim vratom, delno rekonstruirana, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je temno siva, zglajena in grafitirana. Vrat in rame sta okrašena z geometrijskimi motivi iz meandrov, izvedenimi z belo snovjo, verjetno iz kositra. Na ramenu posode je ohranjen del stožčaste bradavice. Pr. največjega oboda: 61 cm, ohranjena viš. posode 45 cm; deb.: 0,45–0,55 cm (*sl. 15A*).
2. Posoda s stožčastim vratom, delno rekonstruirana, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je temno sive barve, zglajena in svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Vrat in rame sta okrašena z geometrijskimi motivi, izvedenimi z belo snovjo, verjetno iz kositra. Na ramenu posode je ohranjen nastavek za stožčasto bradavico. Pr. najširšega oboda: 59 cm; ohr. viš.: 30,7 cm; deb.: 0,46–0,55 cm (*sl. 15B*).

Tab. 18:

1. Odlomek v ognju poškodovane skodelice ali vrčka z bledo rjavo in temno sivo razpokano površino. Vel.: 5,9 × 4,8 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,5 cm.
2. Odlomek ustja velike posode s fasetiranim notranjim robom ustja, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka, na notranji strani rdečerjave in sive barve, na zunanji pa temno sive barve, s sledovi glajenja. Pr. ustja: 30,2 cm; deb.: 0,8 cm.
3. Posoda s stožčastim vratom, okrašeni odlomki, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka, temno siva, delno pa svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in grafitnega premaza. Posoda je okrašena z visečimi kanelurami v motivu girland in z vtisnjenimi pikami ter rozetami, sestavljenimi iz vtisnjenega krožca, obdanega z vtisnjenimi pikami. Pr. najširšega oboda: 42,2 cm; ohr. viš.: 9,4 cm; deb.: 5,4 cm.
4. Posoda s stožčastim vratom, delno rekonstruirana, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka, svetlikajoča, s sledovi glajenja in grafitnega premaza. Vrat in rame sta okrašena z geometrijskimi motivi, izvedenimi z belo snovjo, verjetno iz kositra.

Pommel th. at the top: 2.1 × 1.5 cm; pommel th. at the base: 3.8 × 2.3 cm, pommel l.: 2.5 cm; interior tang w.: 0.85–0.63 cm; exterior tang w.: 0.54–0.57 cm; l. of surv. blade fragments: 5.8, 5.3 and 5 cm.

Pl. 17:

1. Vessel with a conical neck, partially reconstructed, made of a very fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, burnished and graphite-coated. Neck and shoulder bear geometric motifs composed of meanders, which are made in white, probably with tin. Part of a conical knob survives on the shoulder. Max. diam.: 61 cm, surv. h. 45 cm; wall th.: 0.45–0.55 cm (*fig. 15A*).
2. Vessel with a conical neck, partially reconstructed, made of a very fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is dark grey, burnished and graphite-coated. Neck and shoulder bear geometric motifs composed of meanders, which are made in white, probably with tin. Stub of a conical knob survives on the shoulder. Max. diam: 59 cm; surv. h.: 30.7 cm; wall th.: 0.46–0.55 cm (*fig. 15B*).

Pl. 18:

1. Fragment of a fire-damaged cup or small jug with a cracked pale brown and dark grey surface. Size: 5.9 × 4.8 cm; th.: 0.4–0.5 cm.
2. Rim fragment of a large vessel with a facetted interior rim, made of a medium-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, red-brown and grey in the interior and dark grey in the exterior, with traces of burnishing. Rim diam.: 30.2 cm; th.: 0.8 cm.
3. Decorated fragments of a vessel, made of a very fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, dark grey with traces of burnishing and a graphite coat. Decoration consists of garlands of grooves and impressed dots, as well as rosettes of a large impressed dot surrounded with smaller impressed dots. Max. diam.: 42.2 cm; surv. h.: 9.4 cm; wall th.: 5.4 cm.
4. Vessel with a conical neck, partially reconstructed, made of a very fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is smooth, shiny, with traces of burnishing and a graphite coat.

Na ramenu posode je ohranjen nastavek za stožčasto bradavico. Pr. najširšega oboda: 61,8 cm; ohr. viš.: 19 cm; deb.: 0,43–0,46 cm (*sl. 15C*).

Neck and shoulder bear geometric motifs composed of meanders, which are made either in white, probably with tin. Stub of a conical knob survives on the shoulder. Max. diam.: 61.8 cm; surv. h.: 19 cm; wall th.: 0.43–0.46 cm (*fig. 15C*).

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Tabla 16. Pivola, gomila 14. Kovinske najdbe iz grobne kamre. M. = 1:2; 1–9 – bron, 10–11 – železo, 12–13 – bron in železo.

Plate 16. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Metal finds from the burial chamber. Scale = 1:2; 1–9 – bronze, 10–11 – iron, 12–13 – bronze and iron.

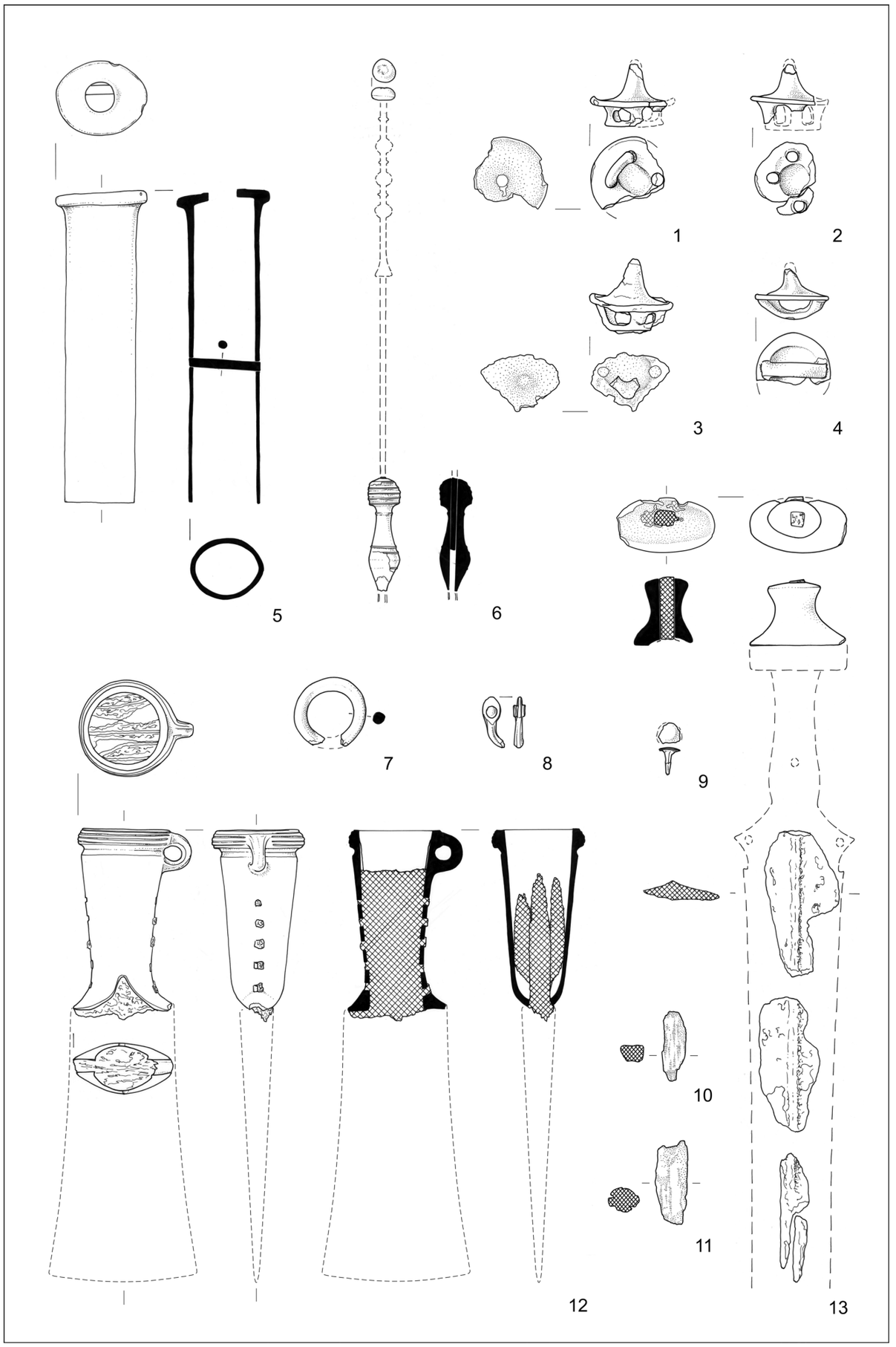
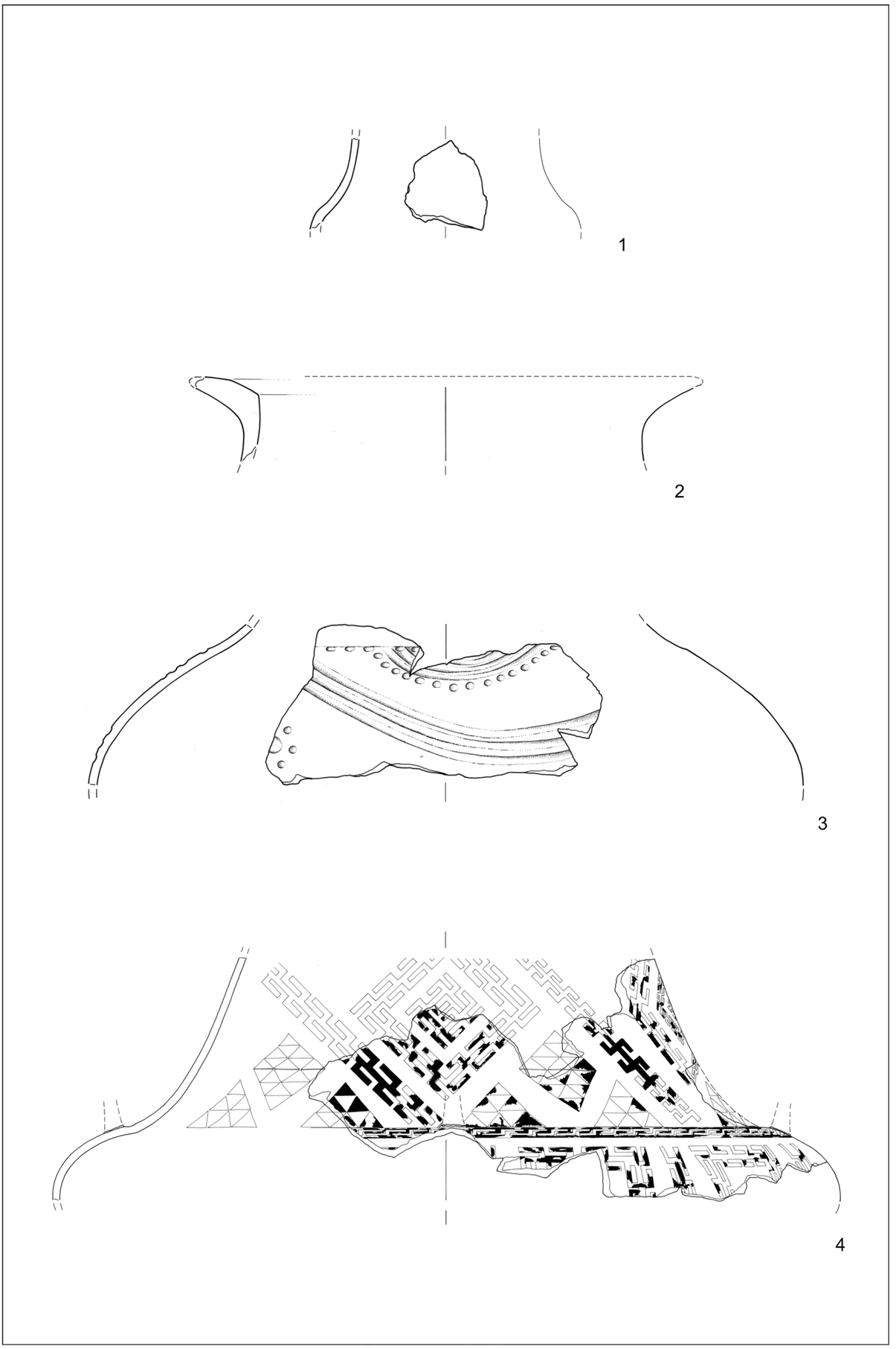


Tabla 17. Pivola, gomila 14. Keramično posodje iz grobne kamre. M. = 1:3.
Plate 17. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Pottery from the burial chamber. Scale = 1:3.

Tabla 18. Pivola, gomila 14. Keramično posodje iz grobne kamre. M. = 1:3.
Plate 18. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Pottery from the burial chamber. Scale = 1:3.



GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO
IV. GOMILA 13 IZ PIVOLE

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar, Bine Kramberger

Zaradi istih vzrokov kot pri gomili 14, torej neprestanega uničevanja in izravnavanja pivolskih gomil vsled poljskih del, smo v leta 2006 raziskali nekoliko južneje od gomile 14 ležečo gomilo 13 (*sl. 1; 16*). Gomila se nahaja na parceli 16, k. o. Sp. Hoče, lastnice Jane Matajič. Ob robu njive je namreč ležalo več večjih in manjših kamnov lomljencev in prodnikov, ki so kazali na to, da je kamnita konstrukcija grobne kamre že dodobra načeta. Raziskavo gomile smo začeli z geofizikalnimi meritvami, na osnovi katerih smo nato zasnovali in izvedli sistematično arheološko izkopavanje, ki je potekalo med 6. in 15. oktobrom v okviru obveznih terenskih vaj za študente Arheološkega oddelka Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani.[1]

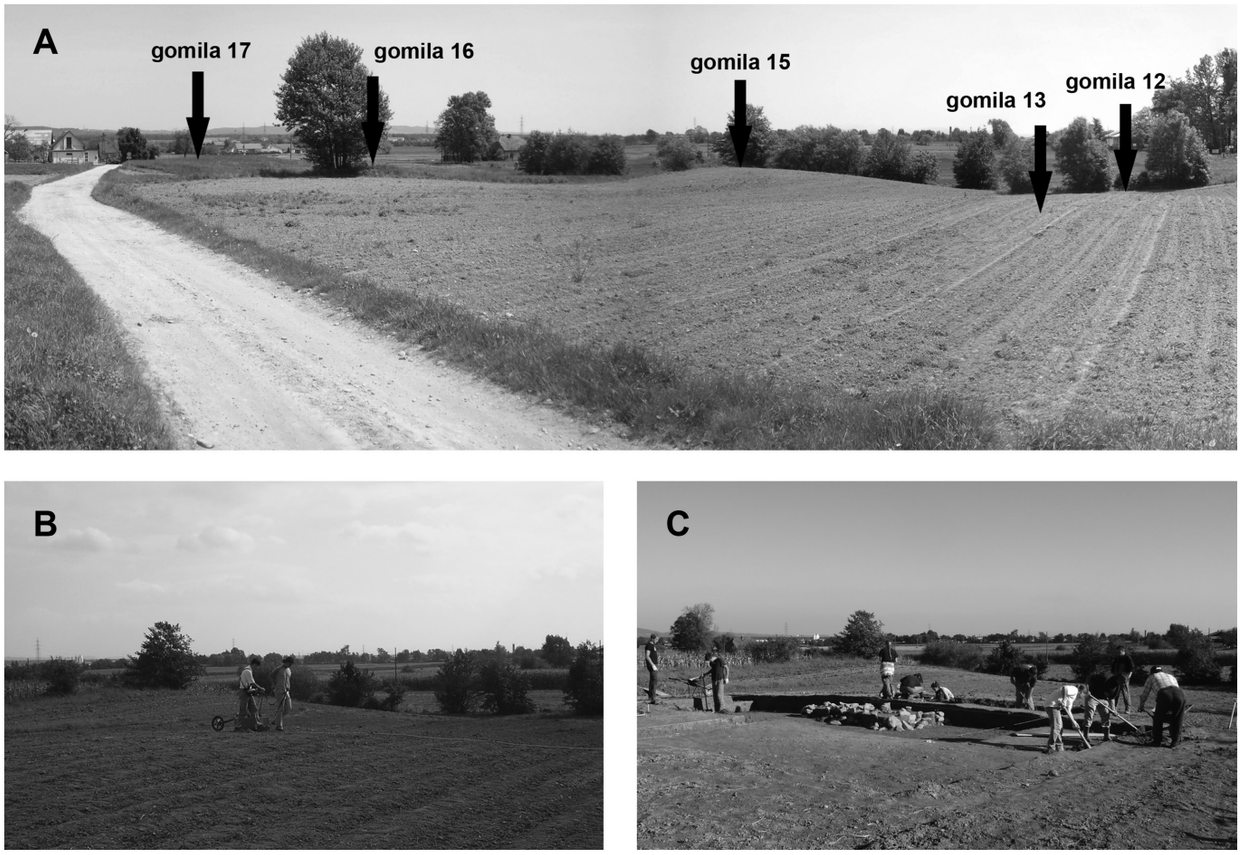
Z geofizikalnimi metodami, kot so georadarska metoda, metoda geoelektrične upornosti in magnetna metoda, je uspelo Branku Mušiču ugotoviti obseg gomile, saj se je jasno orisala krožna lisa, ki je

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA
IV. TUMULUS 13 FROM PIVOLA

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar, Bine Kramberger

Tumulus 13 at Pivola, similarly as Tumulus 14 and just south of it, was situated on cultivated land and hence subjected to continuous damage by ploughing. This led us to investigate the tumulus in 2006 (*figs. 1; 16*). It was located on the field under Lot No. 16, cadastral community Sp. Hoče, owned by Jana Matajič. Prior to investigation, we noted several variously large unworked pieces of stone and cobbles along the edge of the field, which indicated that the stone construction of the burial chamber had already been damaged. The investigation began with a geophysical survey that provided us with the information on which we based the ensuing excavation. This was conducted between 6 and 15 October 2006 as part of the compulsory field practice for the students of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana.[1]

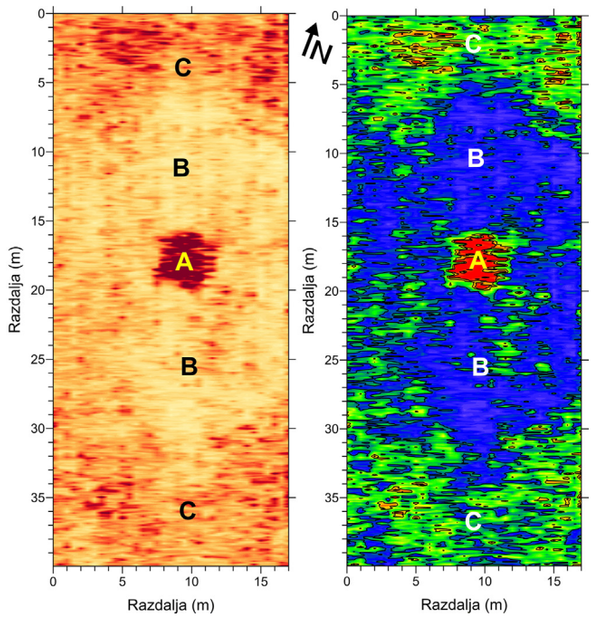
The geophysical survey, during which ground-penetrating radar, geoelectrical resistivity



Slika 16. Pivola. Območje dela severne skupine gomilnega grobišča pred raziskavami (A), med geofizikalnimi meritvami (B) in gomila 13 med izkopavanjem (C).
Figure 16. Pivola. Area of the north group of the tumulus cemetery prior to investigations (A), during the geophysical survey (B) and Tumulus 13 during the excavation (C).

[1] Prve objave izkopavanj so pregledne ali bolj poljudnega značaja, glej Teržan et al. 2012, 36 ss; isti 2015, 67 ss.

[1] The initial reports are brief or intended for the general public, see Teržan *et al.* 2012, 36 ff; eid. 2015, 67 ff.



Slika 17. Pivola, gomila 13. Rezultati meritev z radarsko metodo (A) in magnetno metodo (B).
Figure 17. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Results of the ground-penetrating radar (A) and magnetic surveys (B).

odstopala od okolice in je predstavljala zemljeno nasutje gomile (*sl. 17: B*).[2] V njenem osrednjem delu se je nakazoval tloris pravokotne oblike, torej domnevno kamnite grobne kamre (*sl. 17: A*), ki smo jo nato z izkopavanjem tudi odkrili in raziskali. Ob tem so analize meritev z magnetno metodo pokazale na obstoj slabo ohranjenega jarka, ki je, kot smo ugotovili, pri bolje ohranjenih gomilah obdajal vsako od njih.[3] Prvotno je gomila v premeru merila približno 18 m, kar se je potrdilo tudi z izkopavanjem, saj smo uspeli identificirati rob nasutja plašča gomile (*sl. 19*), njena višina pa ni bila več ugotovljiva, saj je bila zaradi dolgoletnega oranja povsem sploščena.

Prve najdbe iz starejše železne dobe so ležale že v ornici, kar je še dodatno potrdilo, da je oranje že močno poškodovalo grobno kamro. Kot je bilo moč predvideti že po izsledkih geofizikalnih meritev, smo kamnito grobnico odkrili skorajda v sredini gomile, odmik pa je posledica dolgotrajnega oranja.[4] Bila je kvadratne oblike, z zunanjimi stranicami dolžine skoraj natančno 4 m, oz. med 3,81 in 3,96 m, na notranji strani pa so merile med 2,72 in 2,91 m (*sl. 18; 21*). Njeni zidovi, debeline približno 0,50 m, so bili zgrajeni v suhozidni tehniki iz večjih prodnikov in lomljencev, pri čemer so bili tudi tu vogalni kamni nekoliko večji. Konstrukcijska posebnost odkrite grobne kamre s stranicami, usmerjenimi natančno v smereh S–J in V–Z, sta bili dve večji jami, ki sta prekinjali vzhodni in zahodni zid (*sl. 18: B–C; 22*). V njiju sta morali biti postavljena in s kamnitimi zagozdami učvrščena navpična lesena stebra, nosilna elementa lesene konstrukcije, ki sta jo tvorila lesen opaž ter streha kamre. Ostankom opaža je bilo moč

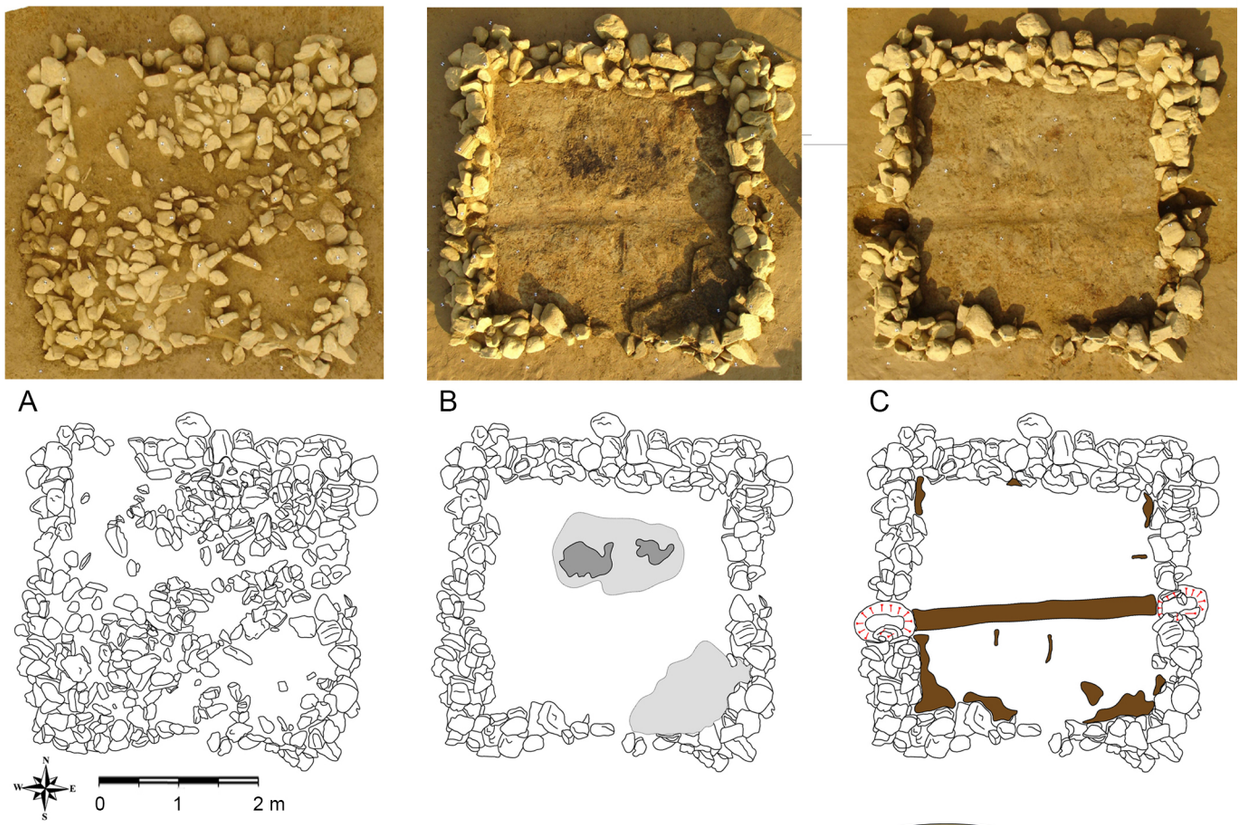
and magnetic methods were employed, was led by Branko Mušič. Based on the results, he was able to determine the extent of the earthen mound as a clearly discernible round area distinguishable from the surroundings (*fig. 17: B*),[2] as well as a rectangular feature in its centre, presumably the stone burial chamber (*fig. 17: A*). This was subsequently confirmed and documented by excavations. The results of the magnetic method also revealed a poorly preserved ditch, such as is known to have surrounded other, better surviving tumuli.[3] Tumulus 13 originally measured around 18 m across, which was confirmed by excavations that established the edge of the earthen mound (*fig. 19*). The original height could not be established, as the tumulus was completely flattened through long-term ploughing.

Excavations revealed the first small finds already in the topsoil, which confirmed the great damage to the burial chamber. As indicated by the geophysical results, the said chamber was found just off the centre of the mound, shifted slightly through ploughing.[4] The chamber was rectangular in plan with sides measuring almost exactly 4 m, namely between 3.81 and 3.96 m in the exterior and between 2.72 and 2.91 m in the interior (*figs. 18; 21*). The walls were roughly 0.50 m thick. They were constructed in the drywall technique using large cobbles and unworked pieces of stone, with slightly larger stones placed in the corners. The sides ran in N–S and E–W directions. The east and west walls were interrupted in two places. The two gaps presumably held wooden posts anchored into postholes and secured with packing stones (*figs. 18: B–C; 22*). The posts are believed to be parts of a wooden construction composed of wall lining and cover. The remains of the wooden lining were discernible along the inner face of the drywall as a layer of soft and brown weathered soil. This continued along the floor of the chamber, which also revealed traces of wooden boards as well as the remains of a beam or board laid into a shallow bed. This beam connected both posts and probably also represented the bedding for the wooden floor (*figs. 18; 22*).

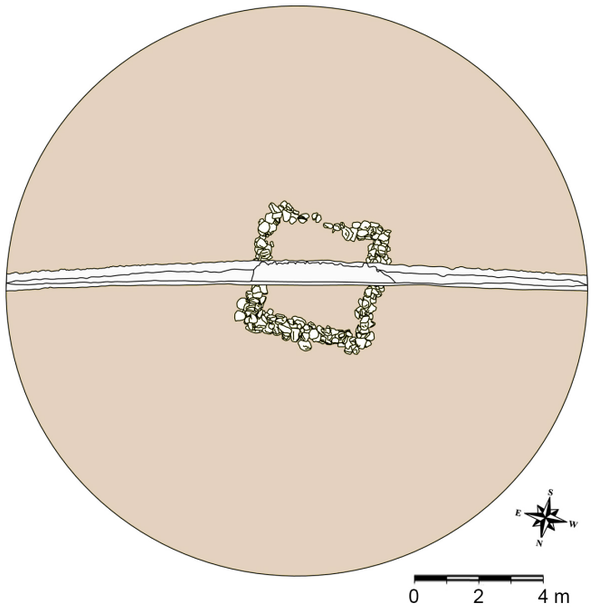
Upon discovery, the burial chamber was filled and covered over by a debris layer of stones (*figs. 18A; 20*). Under this layer, there were two concentrations of burnt remains that included very small pieces of cremated human bones. This might suggest more than one burial (*figs. 18B; 21*), but the poor preservation of the human bones does not allow for

[2] Mušič et al. 2014, 27–31.
[3] Teržan et al. 2015; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448.
[4] Mušič et al. 2014, 31.

[2] Mušič *et al.* 2014, 27–31.
[3] Teržan *et al.* 2015; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448.
[4] Mušič *et al.* 2014, 31.



Slika 18. Pivola, gomila 13. Ruševina grobne kamre (A), grobna kamra z zgostitvami žganine (B), izpraznjena grobna kamra z jamama za sohi v vzhodni in zahodni steni ter ostanki lesenih konstrukcijskih elementov (C).
Figure 18. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Ruins of the burial chamber (A), burial chamber with concentrations of burnt remains (B), emptied burial chamber with postholes in the line of the east and west walls, as well as the remains of the wooden construction (C).



Slika 19. Pivola, gomila 13. Rekonstrukcija gomile na podlagi rezultatov geofizikalnih meritev in izkopavanj s tlorisom grobne kamre in profilom gomile.
Figure 19. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Reconstruction of the tumulus on the basis of the data provided by geophysical measurements and excavations with the plan of the burial chamber and the section of the tumulus.

slediti ob notranjem licu kamnitega suhozida kot rahli, rjavi preperinski plasti. Ta se je nadaljevala tudi na dnu grobne kamre, kjer smo ob sledovih desk odkrili tudi ostanke tramu oz. ploha, ki je, položen v plitko ležišče, povezoval oba stebra in verjetno predstavljal tudi temelj za lesen pod (*sl. 18; 22*).

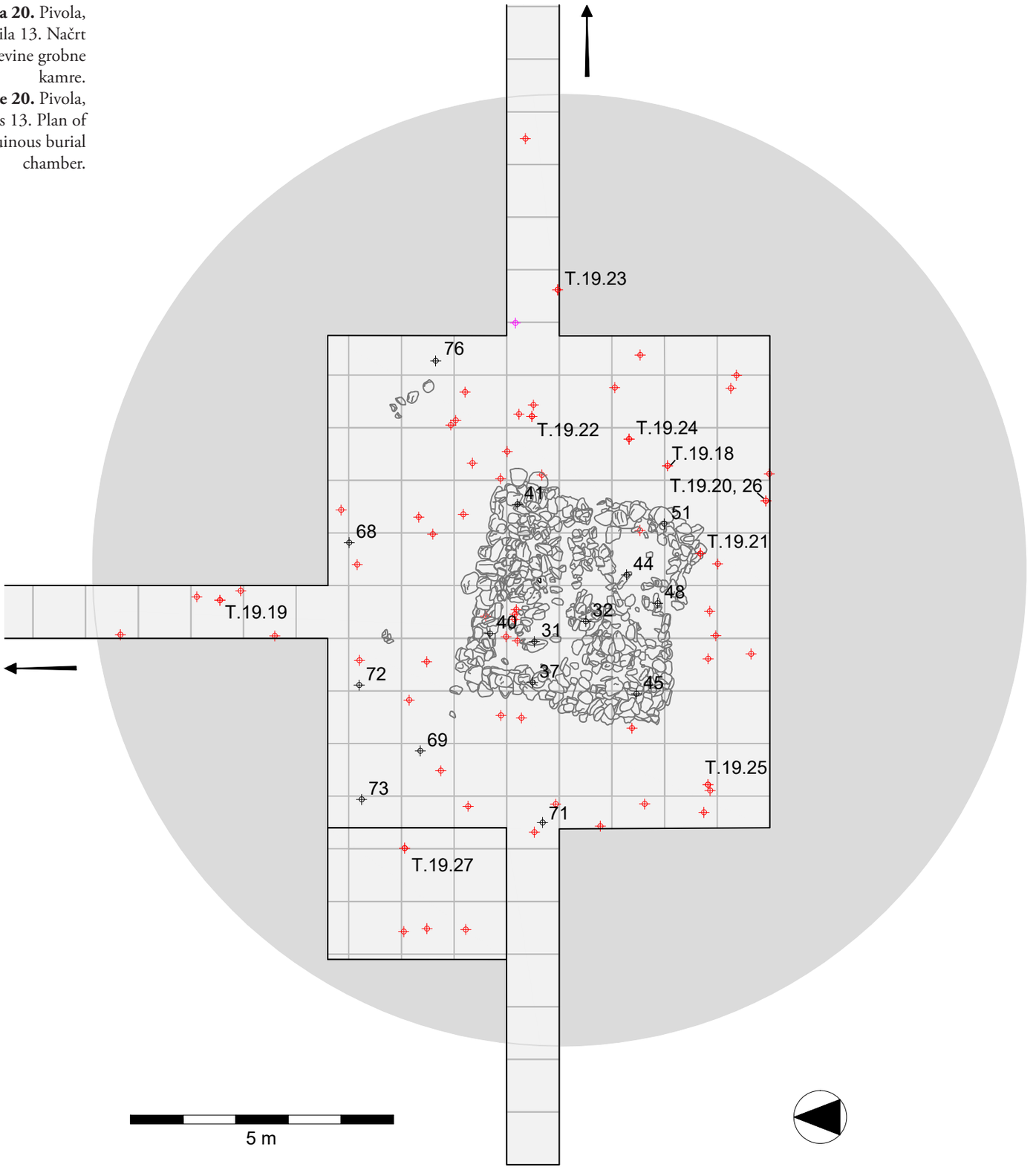
Ob odkritju je bila grobna kamra prekrita in zapolnjena z ruševinsko plastjo kamna (*sl. 18A; 20*), pod njo pa sta se pokazali dve večji zgostitvi žganine z ostalinami sežganih človeških kosti. Na podlagi razporeditve žganine bi morda lahko sklepali na pokop dveh ali več oseb (*sl. 18B; 21*), vendar pa slaba ohranjenost kostnih ostankov ne omogoča potrditve teh domnev[5]. V žganini v osrednjem delu kamre in okoli nje so ležali tudi maloštevilni prežgani ostanki kovinskih pridatkov, kot npr. kroglasta glavica bronaste igle ter železni okovi in obroči, verjetno od konjske opreme (*Tab. 19: 1–7*). Med keramičnimi posodami, ki so bile domala vse popolnoma fragmentirane, se je le v jugozahodnem vogalu kamre ohranilo nekaj večjih kosov (*sl. 21*), na osnovi katerih smo uspeli rekonstruirati posodo z visokim stožčastim vratom (*Tab. 19: 17*) in dve skledi (*Tab. 19: 10–11*). Glede na to, da je bila grobna kamra na južni strani močno poškodovana in je plast žganine v manjši meri segala tudi izven grobne kamre, ob tem pa so bili grobni pridatki izjemno slabo ohranjeni in uničeni, ni dvoma, da je bila ta gomila v nam neznani preteklosti povsem izropana in je bila konstrukcija kamre poškodovana.

[5] Glej tu Leskovar.

this supposition to be verified.[5] The burnt remains in the centre of the chamber and around it included few burnt grave goods of metal consisting of a flat globular head of a bronze pin, iron mounts and rings, probably from horse gear (*Pl. 19: 1–7*). Pottery goods were completely fragmented, with larger pieces only found in the SW corner (*fig. 21*) that enabled us to reconstruct a vessel with a high conical neck (*Pl. 19: 17*) and two dishes (*Pl. 19: 10–11*). The fact that the burial chamber was heavily damaged in its south side and some of the cremated remains lay outside its walls, coupled with very poorly preserved, damaged grave goods, suggest that the tumulus had,

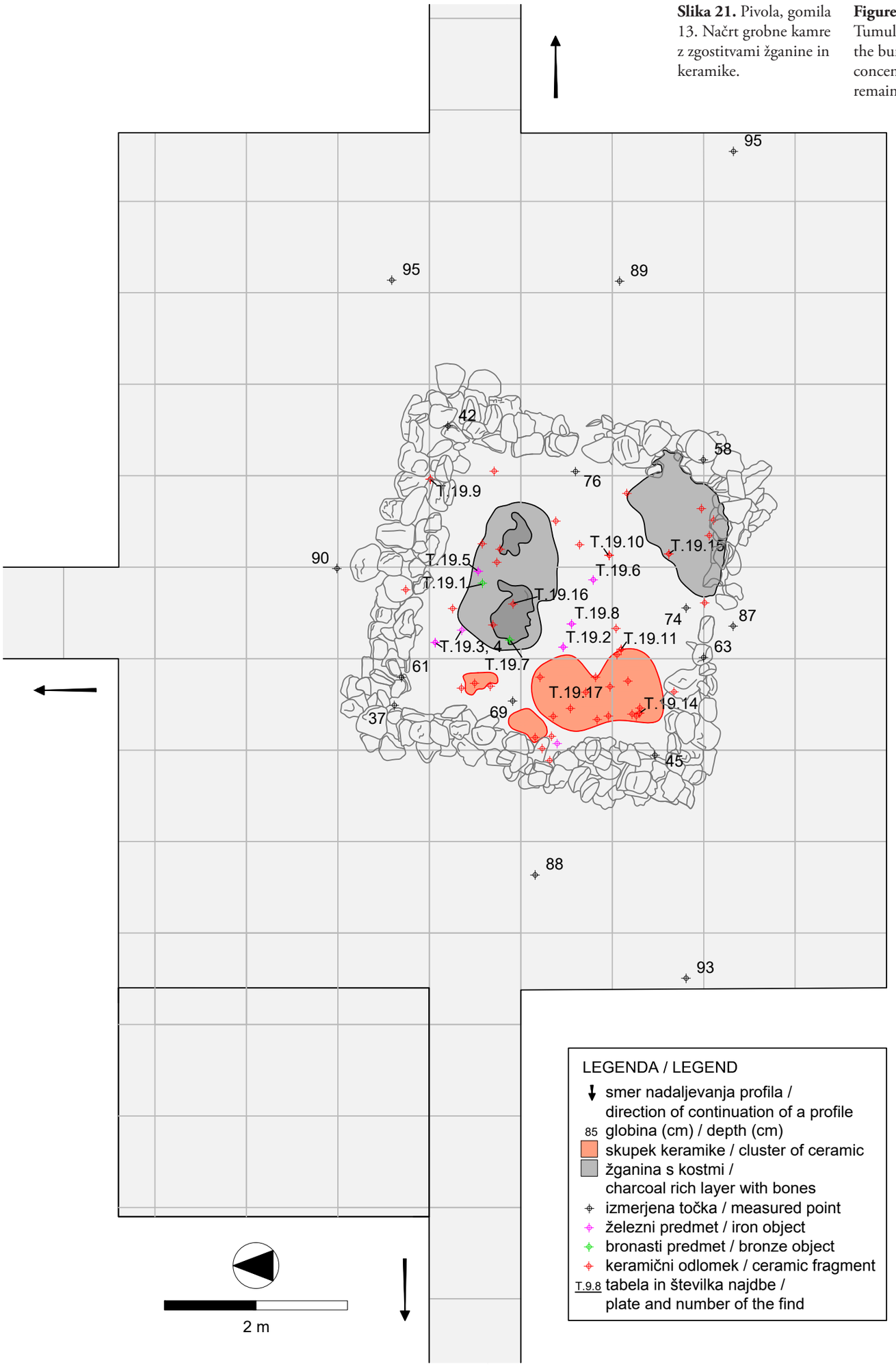
[5] See here Leskovar.

Slika 20. Pivola, gomila 13. Načrt ruševine grobne kamre.
Figure 20. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Plan of the ruinous burial chamber.



LEGENDA / LEGEND

- približni obseg gomile / approximate circumference of the tumulus
- smer nadaljevanja profila / direction of continuation of a profile
- 85 globina (cm) / depth (cm)
- izmerjena točka / measured point
- železni predmet / iron object
- keramični odlomek - keramika / ceramic fragment
- T.9.8 tabela in številka najdbe / plate and number of the find

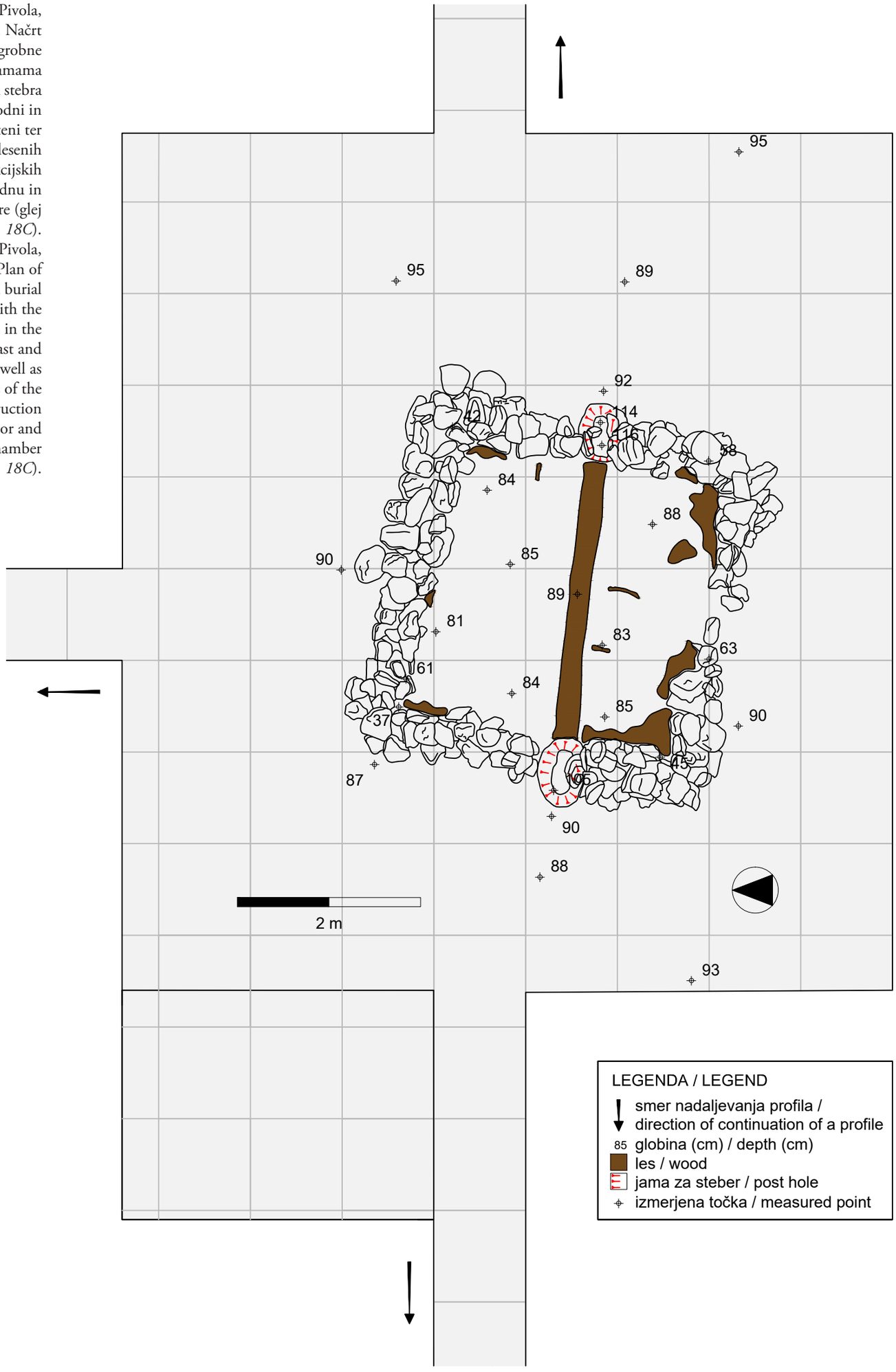


Slika 21. Pivola, gomila 13. Načrt grobne kamre z zgostitvami žganine in keramike.

Figure 21. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Plan of the burial chamber with concentrations of burnt remains and pottery.

Slika 22. Pivola, gomila 13. Načrt izpraznjene grobne kamre z jamama za lesena stebra v vzhodni in zahodni steni ter ostanki lesenih konstrukcijskih elementov na dnu in ob stenah kamre (glej *sl. 18C*).

Figure 22. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Plan of the emptied burial chamber with the postholes in the line of the east and west walls, as well as the remains of the wooden construction along the floor and walls of the chamber (see *fig. 18C*).



Kljub temu so se ohranili drobci kalciniranih kosti, na osnovi katerih je antropološko analiza pokazala, da je bila v gomili pokopana odrasla oseba, ki pa ni bila starejša od 30 let[6].

at some point in the past, been robbed and the construction of the burial chamber damaged.

The cremated remains included small pieces of calcified bone. The anthropological analysis of these pieces showed that the buried person was an adult, however younger than 30 years.[6]

OPISI NAJDB

Tab. 19:

Grobnica[7]

1. Odlomek bronaste sploščene jagode večglave igle. Pr. 0,95 cm; deb.: 0,63 cm. SE 004; PN 107; gl.: 0,74 m.
2. Železni okov paličaste oblike, pravokotnega preseka, z zanko in odlomkom železnega obroča v njej. Ohr. dol.: 2,9 cm; šir.: do 1,1 cm; pr. luknje v zanki: 0,5 cm. Ohr. dol. drugega predmeta: 1,2 cm; šir. drugega predmeta: 0,2–0,38 cm. SE 004; PN 124; gl.: 0,89 m.
3. Odlomek povsem korodiranega železnega predmeta z zanko in odlomkom železnega obročka v njej, morda žval. Ohr. dol.: 2,4 cm; šir.: do 1,7 cm; pr. luknje v zanki: 0,68 cm. Deb. okroglega predmeta: 0,42 cm. SE 004; PN 082; gl.: 0,53 m.
4. Železni okov paličaste oblike, pravokotnega preseka, z zanko in odlomkom železnega obročka rombičnega preseka v njej. Ohr. dol.: 2,3 cm; šir.: do 0,95 cm; pr. luknje v zanki: 0,36 cm. Pr. dol. drugega predmeta: 2,0 cm. SE 004; PN 082.
5. Odlomek železnega obroča ovalnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 2,5 cm; deb.: 0,37–0,42 cm. SE 004; PN 111; gl.: 0,67 m.
6. Odlomek železnega obročka rombičnega preseka. Pr.: 2,5 cm; deb.: 0,43 cm. SE 004; PN 120; gl.: 0,88 m.
7. Odlomki v ognju staljenih, deformiranih in sprijetih predmetov iz brona in železa. Razpoznavna sta vsaj dva različna bronasta predmeta; prvi je okroglega preseka, zato gre morda za dele igle, drugi je pravokotnega preseka. Železni predmet je votel, v obliki tulca in skoraj trikotnega preseka. Grobnica; SE 004; gl.: 0,82 cm.

7a. Odlomek železnega predmeta. Ohr. dol.: 2,96 cm; šir.: do 1,99 cm; deb.: 0,39–0,25 cm.

7b. Odlomek bronastega predmeta, morda igle, okroglega preseka. Vel.: 2 × 1,4 × 1,3 cm; deb.: 0,17 cm.

7c. Odlomek bronastega predmeta pravokotnega preseka. Vel.: 2,9 × 2,4 × 0,9 cm; deb.: 0,2 cm.

8. Odlomek železnega predmeta, verjetno obročka, polkrožnega preseka. Ohr. dol.: 1,8 cm; deb.: 0,31 cm. SE 004; PN 115; gl.: 0,82 m.

[6] Glej tu Leskovar.

[7] Risbe predmetov so delo D. Omana in B. Krambergerja.

DESCRIPTION OF FINDS

Pl. 19:

Burial chamber[7]

1. Fragment of the flat head of a multi-knobbed pin. Diam. 0.95 cm; th.: 0.63 cm. SE 004; PN 107; depth: 0.74 m.
2. Bar-shaped and rectangular-sectioned iron mount with a loop and a fragment of an iron ring in the loop. Surv. l.: 2.9 cm; w.: up to 1.1 cm; loop hole diam.: 0.5 cm. Surv. l. of the ring: 1.2 cm; ring w.: 0.2–0.38 cm. SE 004; PN 124; depth: 0.89 m.
3. Fragment of a heavily corroded iron object with a loop and a fragment of an iron ring in the loop, possibly of a horse bit. Surv. l.: 2.4 cm; w.: up to 1.7 cm; loop hole diam.: 0.68 cm. Th. of the round object: 0.42 cm. SE 004; PN 082; depth: 0.53 m.
4. Bar-shaped and rectangular-sectioned iron mount with a loop and a fragment of an iron lozenge-sectioned ring in the loop. Surv. l.: 2.3 cm; w.: up to 0.95 cm; loop hole diam.: 0.36 cm. Approx. surv. l. of the ring: 2.0 cm. SE 004; PN 082.
5. Fragment of an oval-sectioned iron ring. Surv. l.: 2.5 cm; th.: 0.37–0.42 cm. SE 004; PN 111; depth: 0.67 m.
6. Fragment of a lozenge-sectioned iron ring. Diam.: 2.5 cm; th.: 0.43 cm. SE 004; PN 120; depth: 0.88 m.
7. Fragments of bronze and iron objects that had melted, deformed and clumped together in fire. At least two different bronze objects are identifiable; the first one is round in cross section suggestive of a pin, the other one is rectangular-sectioned. The identifiable iron object is hollow, in the shape of a shaft and sub-triangular in cross section. SE 004; PN 104; depth: 0.82 m.

7a. Fragment of an iron object. Surv. l.: 2.96 cm; w.: up to 1.99 cm; th.: 0.39–0.25 cm.

7b. Fragment of a round-sectioned bronze object, possibly a pin. Size: 2 × 1.4 × 1.3 cm; th.: 0.17 cm.

7c. Fragment of a rectangular-sectioned bronze object. Size: 2.9 × 2.4 × 0.9 cm; th.: 0.2 cm.

8. Fragment of a semicircular-sectioned iron object, probably a ring. Surv. l.: 1.8 cm; th.: 0.31 cm. SE 004; PN 115; depth: 0.82 m.

[6] See here Leskovar.

[7] Drawings by D. Oman and B. Kramberger.

9. Odlomek stožčaste bradavice posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je gladka, temno sive barve, delno poškodovana, delno pa svetlikajoča, grafitirana. Vel.: 4,1 × 2,1 cm; deb.: 0,9 cm. SE 004; PN 061; gl.: 0,47 m.
10. Skleda na nogi, delno rekonstruirana, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Gladka površina svetlo rjave barve je rdeče premazana. V spodnjem delu je posoda okrašena najmanj z dvema vodoravnima kanelurama, v zgornjem delu in na ramenih pa izmenjaje s pari navpičnih in pari poševnih kanelur. Na vratu, v kanelurah in na notranji površini posode so sledovi grafitnega premaza. Pr. ustja: 12 cm; rek. viš.: 5,7 cm; pr. noge: 4,55 cm; deb.: 0,22–0,3 cm. SE 004; PN 106; gl.: 0,79 m.
11. Skleda, delno rekonstruirana, iz lončarske gline kot skleda na nogi *Tab. 19: 10*. Pr. ustja: 11,3 cm; ohr. viš.: 3,4 cm; deb.: 0,3 cm. SE 004; PN 123; gl.: 0,82 m.
12. Odlomek skodelice z majhnim držajem, iz zelo finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je povsem gladka, svetlikajoča, grafitirana in zelo temno sive barve. Nad držajem je vodoravna žlebljena črta, ob njem pa poševna. Vel.: 2,9 × 1,8 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,5 cm.
13. Odlomek stožčaste bradavice posode (morda del posode *Tab. 19: 17*), iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je gladka in rumenordeče barve. Vel.: 2,2 × 1,1 cm; deb.: 0,95 cm.
14. Odlomek dna z ostenjem posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je rumenordeče barve in deloma razjedena. Vel.: 3,7 × 2,6 cm; deb.: 0,9–1,1 cm. SE 004; PN 088; gl.: 0,70 m.
15. Odlomek držaja ali ročaja posode s čepom za pritrditev iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je rumenordeče barve in skoraj povsem razjedena. Vel.: 3,1 × 2 cm; deb.: 1–1,9 cm. SE 004; PN 117; gl.: 0,78 m.
16. Odlomek roba pokrova, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žganega. Površina je rdečerjavosive barve. Vel.: 3,3 × 3,6 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. SE 004; PN 098; gl.: 0,75 m.
17. Posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom, delno rekonstruirana, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana, v končni fazi redukcijsko. Površina je zglajena, na notranji strani siva, na zunanji pa zelo temno siva, svetlikajoča in s sledovi grafitnega premaza. V zgornjem delu vratu je posoda okrašena s plitvimi kanelurami in z nizom plitvih vtisnjenih okroglih jamic, v srednjem delu vratu z rozetami,

9. Fragment of a conical knob of a vessel, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is dark grey and smooth, partly damaged and partly surviving as shiny patches of the graphite coat. Size: 4.1 × 2.1 cm; th.: 0.9 cm. SE 004; PN 061; depth: 0.47 m.
10. Footed dish, partially reconstructed, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light brown, smooth and bears a red slip. It is decorated with at least two horizontal grooves on the lower body, while the upper body and the shoulder bear alternating pairs of vertical and oblique grooves. The neck, grooves and interior surface bear traces of a graphite coat. Rim diam.: 12 cm; reconstr. h.: 5.7 cm; foot diam.: 4.55 cm; th.: 0.22–0.3 cm. SE 004; PN 106; depth: 0.79 m.
11. Dish, partially reconstructed, made of the same fabric as the footed dish *Pl. 19: 10*. Rim diam.: 11.3 cm; surv. h.: 3.4 cm; th.: 0.3 cm. SE 004; PN 123; depth: 0.82 m.
12. Fragment of a cup with a small handle made of a very fine-grained fabric, fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is very dark grey and completely smooth, shiny and graphite-coated. It bears a horizontal groove above the grip and an oblique groove next to it. Size: 2.9 × 1.8 cm; th.: 0.4–0.5 cm.
13. Fragment of a conical knob of a vessel (possibly *Pl. 19: 17*), made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is yellow-red and smooth. Size: 2.2 × 1.1 cm; th.: 0.95 cm.
14. Base fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is yellow-red and surviving in patches. Size: 3.7 × 2.6 cm; th.: 0.9–1.1 cm. SE 004; PN 088; depth: 0.70 m.
15. Fragment of a grip or a handle of a vessel, attached via a plug, of fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is yellow-red and surviving in small patches. Size: 3.1 × 2 cm; th.: 1–1.9 cm. SE 004; PN 117; depth: 0.78 m.
16. Rim fragment of a lid made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown-grey. Size: 3.3 × 3.6 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. SE 004; PN 098; depth: 0.75 m.
17. Vessel with a high conical neck, partially reconstructed, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised and finished in a reducing atmosphere. Surface is burnished, grey in the interior and very dark grey, shiny and bearing traces of a graphite coat in the exterior. The upper part of the neck is decorated with

izdelanimi iz plitvih vtisnjenih jamic, na ramenih pa s pasovi izmenjujočih se poševnih kanelur. Ohr. viš.: 20,6 cm; pr. ustja: 22,6 cm; deb.: 0,4–0,7 cm. SE 004; PN 119; gl.: 0,80 m; nekaj odlomkov odkritih tudi izven grobnice, v plasti nasutja gomile (SE 003).

Nasutje gomile

18. Odlomek ustja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je v večjem delu poškodovana ter rdečerumene in temno sive barve. Vel.: 3,4 × 2,5 cm; deb.: 0,7 cm. SE 002; PN 042; gl.: 0,86 m.
19. Odlomek ustja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je povsem poškodovana, razpokana ter svetlo rdeče in rdečerjave barve. Pr. ustja: približno 13 cm; ohr. viš.: 5 cm; deb.: 0,47–0,7 cm. SE 001; PN 015; gl.: 0,41 m.
20. Odlomek ustja posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je glajena in rjavosive barve. Vel.: 2,3 × 2,5 cm; deb.: 0,6 cm. SE 002; PN 045; gl.: 0,70 m.
21. Odlomek posode, okrašene z razčlenjenim plastičnim rebrom, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je poškodovana ter rdečerjave in sive barve. Vel.: 3 × 2,8 cm; deb.: 0,85 cm. SE 003; PN 046; gl.: 0,78 m.
22. Odlomek posode z bradavico, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgana. Površina je glajena ter rdečerjave in rdečesive barve. Vel.: 2,3 × 1,4 cm; deb.: 0,55 cm. SE 002; PN 020; gl.: 0,62 m.
23. Odlomek dna posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je večinoma poškodovana, na notranji strani temno sive barve, na zunanji pa rdečerumene barve. Vel.: 2,5 × 2,5 cm; pr. dna: 7 cm; deb.: 0,5 cm. SE 003; PN 064; gl.: 0,87 m.
24. Odlomek posode, okrašene z gladkim plastičnim rebrom, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Na notranji strani odlomka je površina rdečerjave barve, na zunanji strani pa povsem poškodovana in rdeče barve. Vel.: 4,1 × 3,8 cm; deb.: 0,9 cm. SE 002; PN 040; gl.: 0,81 m.
25. Odlomek posode, okrašene z gladkim plastičnim rebrom, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je deloma razjedena in rdečerjave barve. Vel.: 3,4 × 3 cm; deb.: 0,7–0,8 cm. SE 002; PN 041; gl.: 0,91 m.
26. Odlomek posode, iz drobnozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgane. Površina je rdečerjave in rdečesive barve. Vel.: 4,3 × 3,6 cm; deb.: 0,55–1,4 cm. SE 002; PN 045; gl.: 0,70 m.

shallow grooves and a series of shallow impressed dots, the central part bears rosettes made up of shallow impressed dots, while the shoulder bears bands composed of stripes of alternating oblique shallow grooves. Surv. h.: 20.6 cm; rim diam.: 22.6 cm; th.: 0.4–0.7 cm. SE 004; PN 119; depth: 0.80 m; several of its fragments were also found outside the burial chamber, in the layer SE 003.

Earthen mound of the tumulus

18. Rim fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-yellow and dark grey, mostly damaged. Size: 3.4 × 2.5 cm; th.: 0.7 cm. SE 002; PN 042; depth: 0.86 m.
19. Rim fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is light red and red-brown, completely damaged and cracked. Rim diam.: approx. 13 cm; surv. h.: 5 cm; th.: 0.47–0.7 cm. SE 001; PN 015; depth: 0.41 m.
20. Rim fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is brown-grey and burnished. Size: 2.3 × 2.5 cm; th.: 0.6 cm. SE 002; PN 045; depth: 0.70 m.
21. Fragment of a vessel bearing a cordon with impressions, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and grey, damaged. Size: 3 × 2.8 cm; th.: 0.85 cm. SE 003; PN 046; depth: 0.78 m.
22. Vessel fragment with a knob, made of a medium-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and red-grey, burnished. Size: 2.3 × 1.4 cm; th.: 0.55 cm. SE 002; PN 020; depth: 0.62 m.
23. Base fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is mostly damaged, dark grey in the interior and red-yellow in the exterior. Size: 2.5 × 2.5 cm; base diam.: 7 cm; th.: 0.5 cm. SE 003; PN 064; depth: 0.87 m.
24. Fragment of a vessel with a plain cordon, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Interior surface is red-brown, exterior surface is red and completely damaged. Size: 4.1 × 3.8 cm; th.: 0.9 cm. SE 002; PN 040; depth: 0.81 m.
25. Fragment of a vessel with a plain cordon, made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and survives in patches. Size: 3.4 × 3 cm; th.: 0.7–0.8 cm. SE 002; PN 041; depth: 0.91 m.

27. Odlomek dna posode, iz finozrnate lončarske gline, nepopolno oksidacijsko žgan. Površina je deloma poškodovana in rdečerjave barve. Vel.: 4,4 × 3,5 cm; deb.: 0,6–1 cm. SE 001; PN 013; gl.: 0,51 m.

26. Fragment of a vessel made of a medium-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and red-grey. Size: 4.3 × 3.6 cm; th.: 0.55–1.4 cm. SE 002; PN 045; depth: 0.70 m.
27. Base fragment of a vessel made of a fine-grained fabric and fired in an oxidising atmosphere, but incompletely oxidised. Surface is red-brown and partially damaged. Size: 4.4 × 3.5 cm; th.: 0.6–1 cm. SE 001; PN 013; depth: 0.51 m.

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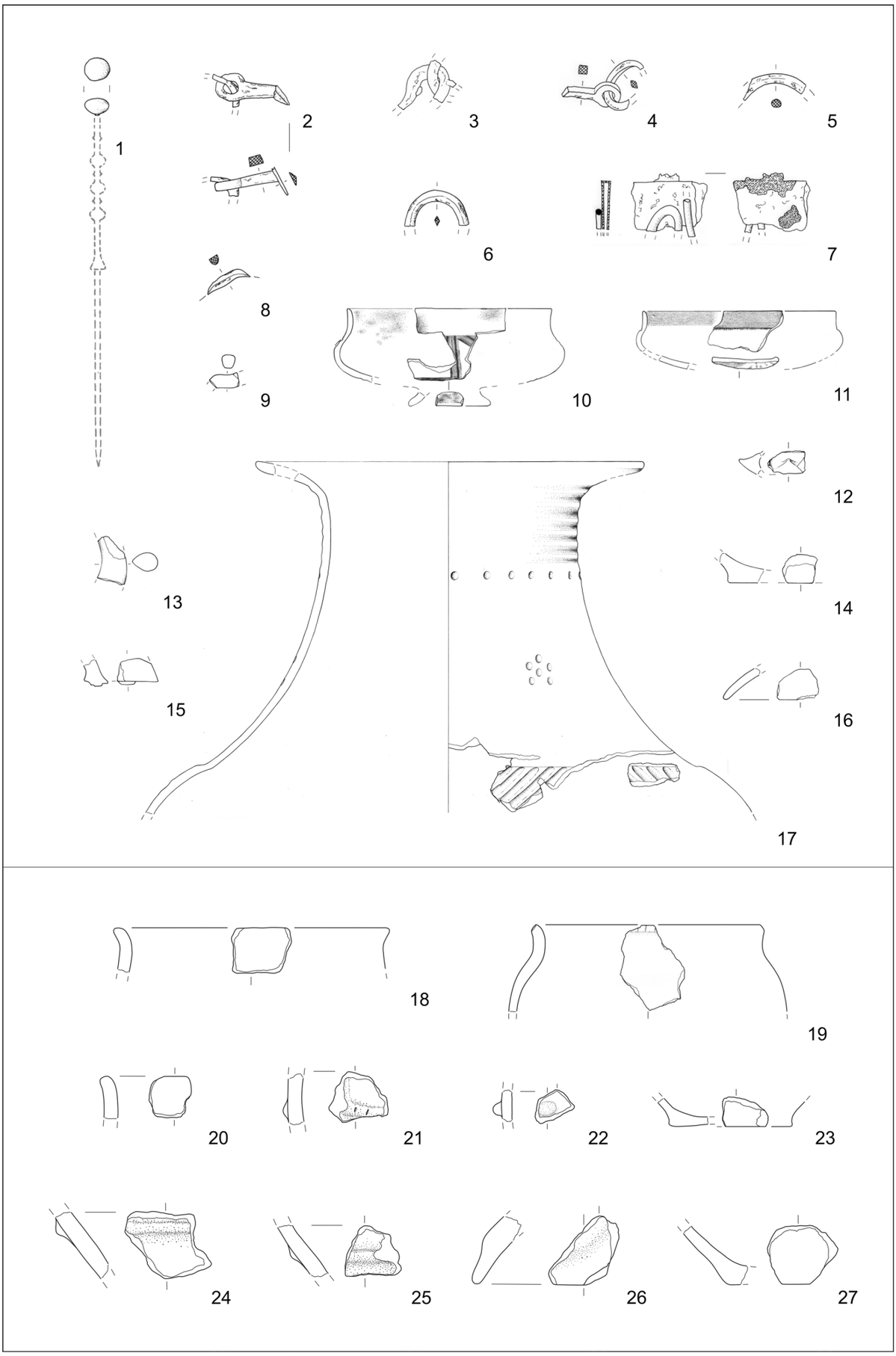


Tabla 19. Pivola, gomila 13. Grobnica (1–17), plasti izven grobnice (18–27). M. 1–8 = 1:2, 9–27 = 1:3; 1 – bron, 2–6, 8 – železo, 7 – železo in bron, 10–27 – keramika.
Plate 19. Pivola, Tumulus 13. Burial chamber (1–17), layers of the earthen mound outside the burial chamber (18–27). Scale 1–8 = 1:2, 9–27 = 1:3; 1 – bronze, 2–6, 8 – iron, 7 – iron and bronze, 10–27 – ceramic.

GOMILE IZ STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POD POŠTELO

V. KRONOLOŠKI ORIS GOMIL 13 IN 14 IZ PIVOLE TER VELIKE GOMILE NAD RAZVANJEM

Biba Teržan

Kot je v uvodni besedi k poglavju »Gomile iz starejše železne dobe pod Poštelo« že opisano, je bila na južnem pobočju Pohorja odkrita Velika gomila, z mesta katere se nudi prekrasen pogled nad širjavo Dravskega polja, še posebej pa nad rahlo valovito ravnico ob pohorskem vznožju, kjer se je južno od Razvanjskega potoka proti Pivoli razprostirala nekropola s številnimi gomilami (*glej tu Teržan, Poštela, Uvod, sl. 1*). Glede na njihovo današnje stanje ohranjenosti sklepamo, da so bile gomile razporejene v več skupin. Kar nekaj jih je bilo kopanih ali izropanih že v 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja,[1] zato sta gomili 13 in 14 prvi s tega dela poštelske nekropole, ki sta bili strokovno raziskani. Čeprav se je pri naših izkopavanjih izkazalo, da so bile vse tri gomile že močno poškodovane, gomila 13 pa neznano kdaj povsem izropana, nam ohranjeni grobni pridatki vendarle omogočajo opredeliti njihovo časovno mesto in hkrati družbeno vlogo za življenja v njih pokopanih oseb.

Do sedaj znane najdbe iz pivolskih gomil kažejo, da je na tem območju nastalo gomilno grobišče v 8. stol. pr. n. št. in da je ostalo v rabi do zgodnjega 6. stol. pr. n. št., kar smo opredelili v lokalni okvir časovnih stopenj na naselbini, označenih Poštela I– II–III, oz. v regionalnem smislu kot stopnji Štajerska II–III (a–b).[2] Ker pa se je iz starih izkopavanj povečini ohranila le keramika, pa še ta le fragmentarno, prinašajo grobni pridatki iz gomil 13 in 14 iz Pivole ter Velike gomile nad Razvanjem številne novosti, ki odpirajo nove poglede na kulturni značaj Poštele, čeprav ne spreminjajo njenega časovnega okvirja.

1 Teržan 1990, 13–20, 326–337, T. 63–66.
2 Teržan 1990, 70–78, sl. 11; 26.

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA

V. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF TUMULI 13 AND 14 FROM PIVOLA AND THE GREAT TUMULUS (VELIKA GOMILA) ABOVE RAZVANJE

Biba Teržan

As already described in the introduction of the chapter "Tumuli from the Early Iron Age period beneath the Poštela hillfort settlement", the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) has been discovered on the southern slopes of the Pohorje Massif. From its top we get a splendid view over the breadth of the Drava Plain and especially over the slightly undulating land along the Pohorje foothills, where, south from the Razvanje stream and in the direction of Pivola, the necropolis with numerous tumuli spreads out (*see here Teržan, Poštela, Introduction, fig. 1*). With regard to their actual state of preservation, we infer that the tumuli were arranged in several groups. A considerable number of these tumuli had been excavated or plundered already in the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century.[1] Consequently, the tumuli nos. 13 and 14 are the first from this part of the Poštela necropolis that have been scientifically excavated. Even though the archaeological excavations revealed, that all three tumuli had been already extensively damaged and that the tumulus no. 13 had been completely plundered in an unknown period, the preserved grave goods nevertheless enable us to define their chronological position as well as the social importance achieved in the lifetime of people buried in the tumuli.

The archaeological finds known up to now from the tumuli of Pivola indicate, that in the area a tumulus cemetery sprang up in the 8th century BC and stayed in use until the early 6th century BC, what would correspond to the time of local chronological phases Poštela I–II–III at the settlement or to the regional stages, named as the phase Štajerska II–III (a–b).[2] However, since from previous excavations only ceramic finds have been preserved, which are moreover heavily fragmented, the grave-goods from the tumuli nos. 13 and 14 in Pivola and from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje provide us with numerous novelties, which place the cultural character of Poštela in a new light, even though they do not alter its chronological outline.

1 Teržan 1990, 13–20, 326–337, Pls. 63–66.
2 Teržan 1990, 70–78, figs. 11; 26.

KOVINSKI GROBNI PRIDATKI

Pomembno novost v okviru gomil, pripadajočih Pošteli, predstavlja komplet orožja – meč in bojna sekira – ter konjska oprema iz **gomile 14**. Kljub njihovi fragmentarni ohranjenosti je možno ugotoviti, kateremu tipu posamezni kosi pripadajo. Kar se meča tiče, ni dvoma, da je imel železno rezilo s sredinskim rebrom in ročaj, zaključen z bronastim gobastim, klobučastim ali zvončastim glavičem (*Tab. 16: 13, 10*).[3] V sredini bronastega glaviča ovalne oblike tiči železen trn pravokotnega preseka, ki je služil prav za nasaditev vrhnjega dela ročaja meča – torej zvončastega glaviča, kar je značilnost halštatskih mečev tipa Mindelheim, tako pri bronastih kot železnih izvedbah. Praviloma so glaviči teh mečev v celoti bronasti, nekateri izmed njih so sestavljeni iz več elementov, ki so bili bodisi iz organskih snovi, npr. lesa, in se niso ohranile, bodisi iz dragocenejših materialov, kot so slonovina, jantar, zlato ipd.[4] Glede na ohranjeni del domnevamo, da je bil tudi glavič ročaja pivolskega meča sestavljen iz več različnih elementov, od katerih pa je bil v grobu najden le zgornji bronasti del. Le-ta je dovolj karakterističen, da tipološka opredelitev meča ni sporna. Tudi železno rezilo meča z izrazitim sredinskim rebrom podpira njegovo uvrstitev med meče tipa Mindelheim, saj imajo tovrstni meči pogosto profilirana železna rezila.[5]

Dolgi železni meči, predvsem tipa Mindelheim,[6] predstavljajo značilno orožje bojevnikov v zgodnji starejši železni dobi, zlasti v stopnji Ha C1 v smislu Kossackove kronologije[7] na področju celotne halštatske kulture v srednji Evropi, med vzhodno Francijo in Češko, posamezni primerki so znani tudi s severnejših predelov Evrope, le maloštevilni pa tudi južno od Alp, kot npr. v Comu (*sl. 1*).[8] Izvirajo predvsem iz grobov, pa tudi iz depojskih najdb in različnih voda.[9] Opazno je, da so tovrstni železni meči na področju vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga razmeroma maloštevilni, saj jih zasledimo le v bogatih grobovih

[3] V literaturi so uporabljeni različni termini za tako oblikovane glaviče ročajev mečev, zato navajamo na tem mestu vse tri doslej uporabljene izraze.

[4] Gerdsen 1986, 48 s, Taf. 4: 2 a–b, 4; 5: 1, 3–4; 6: 2–3.

[5] Gerdsen 1986, 46 ss, Taf. 2: 4–6, 8; 3: 6, 8.

[6] Zaradi slabe ohranjenosti železnih mečev njihova pripadnost k tipu Mindelheim ni vedno povsem zanesljiva, vendar je poleg oblikovnih značilnosti pomemben indikator tudi dolžina meča.

[7] Kossack 1959, 13 ss, Taf. 13; Pare 1991, 4ss; Hennig 2001, 89 ss, Tab. 1; Brosseder 2002, 18 ss, Abb. 6.

[8] Vse slike s kartami razprostranjenosti so delo Vesne Svetličič (NMS), za kar se ji posebej zahvaljujem.

[9] Kimmig 1975, 391–392, Figs. 83–84; Pare 1991, 4 ss, Figs. 5–6; Gerdsen 1986, 45 ss, Karte 11–12; isti 1989, Fig. 3; Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, 92–93, Figs. 1–3.

METAL GRAVE GOODS

An important new aspect within the tumuli, belonging to the Poštela settlement, is offered by the set of weapons – a sword and a battle axe – together with the horse equipment, all coming from the **tumulus no. 14**. Despite their fragmentary state, it is possible to determine the individual types to which the single objects appertain. As regards the sword, there is no doubt that it featured an iron blade with a central rib and a hilt, ending in a bronze mushroom-, hat- or bell-shaped pommel (*Pl. 16: 13, 10*).[3] Through the middle of the bronze oval pommel runs an iron rod-like tang of rectangular cross section, which served precisely for the attachment of the upper part of the sword's hilt, that is, the bell-shaped pommel, and which represents a characteristic feature of Hallstatt period swords of the Mindelheim type, both in the bronze as well as in the iron examples. Generally, the pommels of these swords are made entirely of bronze, while some of them can be composed of several parts, made either from organic material, as for example wood, which was not preserved, or from more precious materials as ivory, amber, gold and the like.[4]

In view of the preserved part of the sword from Pivola, we presume that also in this case the pommel of the hilt was composed of several different parts, out of which only the upper bronze part has been found in the grave. The latter is characteristic enough to make the typological definition of the sword indubitable. Also the iron blade of the sword with a pronounced central ridge supports its classification among the swords of the Mindelheim type, as these swords frequently feature distinctly ribbed and elaborate iron blades.[5]

Long iron swords, especially of the Mindelheim type,[6] represent a characteristic warrior weapon in the Early Iron Age period, particularly in the Ha C1 phase according to the chronology of Kossack.[7] Their distribution extends over the entire territory of the Hallstatt culture in the Central Europe, between the eastern France and Czech Republic, whereas singular examples appear also in the more northern parts of Europe and only a few are known south of the

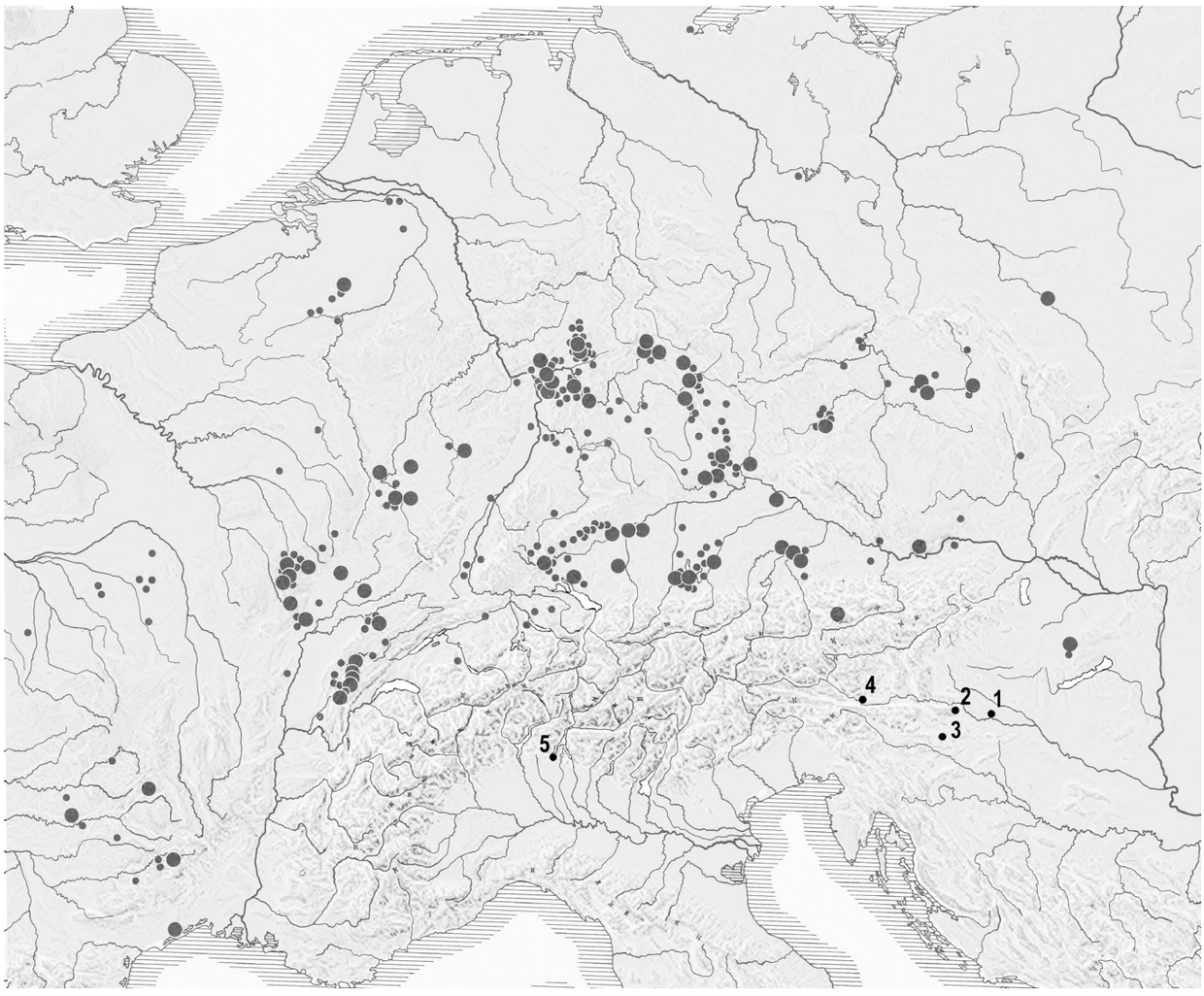
[3] In the scientific literature various expressions are employed for the pommels of this form, that is why we state here all three expressions used up to now.

[4] Gerdsen 1986, 48 f, T. 4: 2 a–b, 4; 5: 1, 3–4; 6: 2–3.

[5] Gerdsen 1986, 46 ff, T. 2: 4–6, 8; 3: 6, 8.

[6] Due to the poor preservation of iron swords, their classification as Mindelheim type can be sometimes dubious, but it should be stressed that besides the formal characteristics also the length of swords is an important indicator.

[7] Kossack 1959, 13 ff, T. 13; Pare 1991, 4 ff; Hennig 2001, 89 ff, T. 1; Brosseder 2002, 18 ff, Abb. 6.



Slika 1. Razprostranjenost halštatskih železnih mečev (povzeto po Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, fig. 3, z dopolnitvami: 1 – Hardek pri Ormožu, 2 – Pivola, 3 – Rifnik, 4 – Breg/Frög, 5 – Como).

Figure 1. Distribution of the Hallstatt period iron swords (after Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, Fig. 3; supplemented with: 1 – Hardek near Ormož, 2 – Pivola, 3 – Rifnik, 4 – Frög/Breg, 5 – Como).

kot npr. v gomili iz Gemeinlebarna[10] na Nižjem Avstrijskem[11], pa v gomilah iz Dobe[12] in Somlóvásárhelyja[13] v Panoniji. Iz Pošteli oz. Pivoli bližnjih najdišč na Štajerskem pa je znan le še fragment železnega meča iz Rifnika, iz groba 1903/1,[14] in pa morebiti izgubljen meč iz gomile s Hardeka pri Ormožu[15] ter fragment meča brez ohranjenega grobnega konteksta iz Brega/Fröga pri Rožeku[16] na Koroškem. Nova

Alps, as for example in Como (*fig. 1*).[8] Mostly they are found in grave contexts, but can appear also in hoards or originate from different aquatic environs.[9] Notably, this kind of iron swords are relatively scarce in the region of the eastern Hallstatt culture and can be traced only in the wealthy graves, as for example in the tumulus from Gemeinlebarn[10] in Lower Austria[11] or in the tumuli from Doba[12] and

10 Dungel, Szombathy 1903, 50 ss, Figs. 1; 4; Kromer 1958, A 11; Gerdsen 1986, 168, Taf. 3: 8; 28: 2.

11 Glede na glavič se od mečev tipa Mindelheim razlikuje meč iz Maierscha, ki izvira iz razmeroma skromnega groba s plane žgane nekropole, glej Berg 1962, 38, Taf. 31: 1; Barth 1990, 283 s, Taf. 36.

12 Gallus, Horvath 1939, 47, 109, Taf. 61: 4 (grob 1); 62: 5 a–d; 63: 5 (grob 2); Patek 1993, 63 ss, Abb. 51: 9; 52: 16; Gerdsen 1986, 181. Glede železnega meča iz groba I iz Dobe, objavljenega pri Gallus, Horvath 1939, Taf. 64: 1, je pri Patek 1993, Abb. 73, 12 verjetno zmotno navedeno, da gre za bronast meč iz Doroga. Za meč iz Doroga glej Horvath et al. 1979, 59, Tab. 21: 1.

13 Horvath 1969, 110 ss; Patek 1993, 63 ss, Abb. 67: 2; Gerdsen 1986, 182, Taf. 33: 1a–c; Egg 1996a, 330, 345, Abb. 3: 1.

14 Teržan 1990, 94 s, sl. 22: 7.

15 Teržan 1990, 79 (glej tudi Pahič 1966, 112, op. 19, ki meni brez prepričljivih razlogov, da gre za latenski meč).

16 Tomedi 2002, 111, 585, Taf. 103: 51.

8 Here I would especially like to thank Vesna Svetličič (NMS), who made all the distribution maps in the present contribution.

9 Kimmig 1975, 391–392, figs. 83–84; Pare 1991, 4 ff, figs. 5–6; Gerdsen 1986, 45 ff, Maps 11–12; id. 1989, fig. 3; Egg 1996a, Abb. 13; Chaume 2017, 92–93, figs. 1–3.

10 Dungel, Szombathy 1903, 50 ff, figs. 1; 4; Kromer 1958, A 11; Gerdsen 1986, 168, T. 3: 8; 28: 2.

11 The sword from Maiersch, which originates from a relatively humble grave within the flat cremation cemetery, differentiates from the swords of the Mindelheim type due to its specific pommel; see Berg 1962, 38, T. 31: 1; Barth 1990, 283 f, T. 36.

12 Gallus, Horvath 1939, 47, 109, T. 61: 4 (grave 1); 62: 5 a–d; 63: 5 (grave 2); Patek 1993, 63 ff, Abb. 51: 9; 52: 16; Gerdsen 1986, 181. As regards the iron sword from the grave I at Doba, which was published in Gallus, Horvath 1939, T. 64: 1, there has been an erroneous statement in Patek 1993, Abb. 73: 12 that it goes for the bronze sword from Dorog. For the sword from Dorog see Horvath *et al.* 1979, 59, Tab. 21: 1.

najdba železnega meča, ki pa ne pripada halštatskim mečem tipa Mindelheim, pa izvira iz nekropole Gradci pri Kaptolu pri Slavonski Požegi, in sicer iz gomile 6, v kateri je bil poleg železnega meča priložen tudi bronast meč.[17]

Kljub razmeroma maloštevilnim v celoti ohranjenim grobnim celotam z železnimi meči ni dvoma, da predstavljajo le-ti enega izmed značilnih indikatorjev za prestižno vlogo njihovih lastnikov – bojevnikov kot družbene elite tistega časa.[18] Tudi poštelski veljak, pokopan v gomili 14 v Pivoli, je sodil mednje.

Na prvi pogled pa navkljub slabi ohranjenosti gomile 14 vzbuja pozornost izrazita fragmentiranost pivolskega meča (*Tab. 16: 13*). Kajti halštatski meči tipa Mindelheim so bili praviloma pridani v grobove celi, le redki so poškodovani, zviti ali razlomljeni. Zanimivo je, da je pojav namernega uničevanja pogostejši v perifernih področjih halštatske kulture, zlasti tam, kjer se je ohranil običaj sežiganja umrlih, kar velja tudi za vzhodnoalpsko področje.[19] Sodeč po fragmentih meča iz naše gomile sklepamo, da je bil ta razlomljen v več kosov že pred pokopom, torej v okviru obredja ob pogrebu. Omembe vredno je, da sta le delno oz. slabo ohranjena tudi meč z zvončastim glavičem iz gomile 2 iz Dobe in meč iz Somlóvásárhelyja, od železnih mečev z Rifnika in Brega/Fröga pa je ostal le po en fragment. Takšno stanje govori za to, da so bili po vsej verjetnosti vsi ti meči namerno poškodovani oz. uničeni ob pogrebnem ritualu. Torej so bili bojevniki, mečenosci, v vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu pokopani po enakih običajih, ki se očitno navezujejo na tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč. Na to kažejo ne le omenjeni fragmentirani železni meči, z edino izjemo v Kaptolu,[20] temveč predvsem bronasti meči v grobovih v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju.[21]

[17] Potrebica 2013, 100 s, sl. 46–47; id. 2019, 496–497, sl. 3.

[18] Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 159 ss, sl. 39; 41; 42.

[19] Gerdsen 1986, 52 ss, 69 ss, Taf. 2: 2; 4: 1.

[20] Meča v gomili 6 iz Kaptola-Gradci se tako glede na tip kot tudi način prilaganja v grob navezujeta na običaje v zahodnobalkanskem prostoru, kjer so položeni v grobove praviloma celi, nepoškodovani meči.

[21] To seveda ne velja za dolenjsko kulturno skupino, ki jo prav tako pripisujejo vzhodnohalštatskemu kulturnemu krogu. V dolenjski skupini prevladuje namreč kot način pokopavanja inhumacija, zato je tudi orožje, med njimi tudi maloštevilni bronasti meči, pridano v grobove povečini nepoškodovano, glej npr. antenski meč iz Podzemlja in meč tipa Mörigen-Tachlovice iz Stične/ Gornjega Vrhpolja (Müller-Karpe 1961, 59 ss, 81 s, Taf. 59: 6; 66: 5; Gabrovec 1964–65, 32 ss, T. 1: 1; 3: 1; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 159, Taf. 136: 4), medtem ko je antenski meč iz Šmarjete/Vinjega vrha ohranjen le fragmentarno (Müller-Karpe 1961, 63 ss, Taf. 54: 8; Stare 1973, 42, Tab. 51: 1). Glej tudi Turk 2019.

Somlóvásárhely[13] in the Pannonian Plain. More nearby to the Poštela settlement and Pivola necropolis, only the fragment of an iron sword from Rifnik, grave 1903/1[14] is known and possibly also the now lost sword from the tumulus in Hardek near Ormož,[15] as well as the fragment of a sword without the preserved grave context from Frög/Breg near Rosegg[16] in Carinthia. A recent find of the iron sword, which though cannot be classified among Hallstatt period swords of the Mindelheim type, derives from the necropolis of Gradci near Kaptol, close to Slavonska Požega, that is, from the tumulus no. 6, in which apart from the iron example also the bronze sword has been discovered.[17]

Even though the completely preserved grave contexts with iron swords are relatively few in number, there can be no doubt that the latter represent one of the characteristic indications for the prestigious role of their owners – warriors as a social elite of those times.[18] Obviously, also the notable from Poštela, buried in the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola, had been considered as one of them.

In spite of the poor preservation of the tumulus no. 14, the distinctive fragmentation of the sword from Pivola immediately attracts our attention (*Pl. 16: 13*). The Hallstatt period swords of Mindelheim type have been namely placed in graves as a rule in one piece, whereas only in rare cases they were damaged, bent or even broken. It is interesting to note, that the phenomenon of intentional destruction is more frequent in the peripheral territories of the Hallstatt culture, especially in the areas where the custom of cremation had been preserved, what is true also for the eastern Alpine region.[19] Judging from the sword fragments from the discussed tumulus, we infer that the sword had been broken into several pieces already before the burial, within the framework of the funeral ceremony. It should be mentioned, that the sword with bell-shaped pommel from the tumulus 2 in Doba and the sword from Somlóvásárhely have been poorly or only in part preserved as well, while from the iron swords from Rifnik and Frög/Breg remained only one fragment. Such state of preservation speaks in favour of the thesis, that most probably all these

[13] Horvath 1969, 110 ff; Patek 1993, 63 ff, Abb. 67: 2; Gerdsen 1986, 182, T. 33: 1a–c; Egg 1996a, 330, 345, Abb. 3: 1.

[14] Teržan 1990, 94 f, fig. 22: 7.

[15] Teržan 1990, 79 (Cfr. also Pahič 1966, 112, fn.19, where he holds the opinion, though without convincing reasons, that it goes for the La Tène period sword).

[16] Tomedi 2002, 111, 585, T. 103: 51.

[17] Potrebica 2013, 100 f, figs. 46–47; id. 2019, 496–497, fig. 3.

[18] Cfr. Teržan 1990, 159 ff, figs. 39; 41–42.

[19] Gerdsen 1986, 52 ff, 69 ff, T. 2: 2; 4: 1.

Kajti k vojaški opremi elitnih bojevnikov na področju jugovzhodnega alpskega in panonskega prostora so v zgodnji železni dobi sodili predvsem bronasti meči, ki so izvirali iz repertoarja mečev predhodnega obdobja – iz kulture žarnih grobišč. Prav zaradi tega jih razlagamo kot izraz žarnogrobiščne tradicije ter ohranjanja starih statusnih simbolov v na novo porajajoči se halštatski družbi.[22] Novi eliti so torej služili za izkazovanje njihove legitimnosti. Zastopani so različni tipi, kot so raznovrstni antenski meči, pa meči tipa Mörigen in/oz. Tachlovice ter različni jezičastoročajni meči. Zanje je značilno, da so bili v okviru pogrebnega rituala namerno uničeni ter položeni v grob v razlomljenih, pogosto tudi v ognju deformiranih kosih. Očitno je, da so bili sežgani skupaj s preminulim. Kaže, da je bil ta pogrebni običaj podvržen strogemu pravilu in razširjen predvsem na področju panonskega in vzhodnoalpskega sveta, od koder jih poznamo iz gomil v Sopronu-Varhelyju (gomila 81),[23] Fischau-Feichtenbodenu (gomila 10),[24] Kleinkleinu (Forstwald 17 in 59, Hartnermichelkogel 1, Kröllkogel),[25] iz Strettwega, [26] Gornje Radgone,[27] in Beljaka/Villacha –Napoleonwiese.[28] Vendar je potrebno omeniti, da je zaslediti enak običaj tako v različnih kulturnih skupinah v severni Italiji kot tudi v Villanovski kulturi na Apeninskem polotoku.[29] Zanimivo je, da gre za razmeroma kratkotrajen pojav, saj ga zasledimo predvsem v prehodnem obdobju iz pozne bronaste v zgodnjo železno dobo, tj. v stopnjo Ha B3/C1 (oz. Ha C0/C1),[30] saj so uničeni meči v grobovih razvite stopnje Ha C le še redkost, kot kaže npr. primerek iz knežje gomile Kröllkogel,[31] ki pa označuje kot specifični statusni simbol pripadnost pokopanega dinasta Kleinkleinški vladarski hiši.

Primerki železnih mečev v grobovih na področju Štajerske, Koroške in Panonije, katerih pojav v razvitem halštatskem obdobju (v stopnji Ha C1 v Kossackovem smislu) sicer ni povsem nadomestil

22 Egg 1986, 203, Abb. 4; Teržan 1990, 84 s; Tomedi 1996; Egg, Kramer 2013, 113s.

23 Patek 1982, 138 ss, Abb. 16: 1; 17: 15.

24 Szombathy 1924, 183 ss, Abb. 14; Taf. 10.

25 Dobiat 1980, 142, Taf. 34: 12; 48: 11; A1: 7; Egg 2004, 93 ss, Abb. 3: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ss, Abb. 39: 1; 40; Taf 15: 1; Teržan 1990, 124 ss, sl. 27; 31.

26 Tiefengraber et al. 2013, 30 s, Abb. 15.

27 Müller-Karpe 1961, 81 s, Taf. 66: 6; Egg 1986a, 199 ss, Abb. 2: 1; 3: 1; Teržan 1990, 83–89, sl. 19: 1; Egg 1986.

28 Müller-Karpe 1952, 171 ss, Abb. 1: 1; Müller-Karpe 1961, Taf. 61: 12–16; Nebelsick, Kaus 2000, 125–132; Gleirscher 2008, 215–217, Abb. 3: 3.

29 Teržan 1990, 84 ss; Tomedi 1996; Gleirscher 2008, 217.

30 Te kronološke in terminološke problematike na tem mestu ne moremo podrobneje diskutirati, zato primerjaj npr. Tomedi 1996; Hennig 2001, 82 ss, Tab. 1.

31 Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ss, Abb. 39: 1.

swords had been intentionally damaged or destroyed in the funeral ritual. Therefore, it seems that the warriors – sword-bearers – had been buried according to the same ritual, which evidently adheres to the Urnfield Culture traditions. This is indicated not only by the already mentioned, fragmented iron swords, with the only exception in Kaptol,[20] but above all by the bronze swords present in the graves of the Early Hallstatt period.[21]

The military equipment of elite warriors on the territory of south eastern Alpine and Pannonian regions in the Early Iron Age namely consisted primarily of bronze swords, which however derived from the repertoire of swords from the preceding period – the Urnfield period. For this very reason we explain them as an expression of the urnfield tradition and as the persistence of old status symbols in the freshly incipient Hallstatt society.[22] Consequently, they served the new elite as a demonstration of their legitimacy. These swords are represented by diverse types, such as various Antenna swords and swords of the Mörigen and/or Tachlovice types as well as different flange-hilted swords. Characteristically, they were intentionally destroyed already within the framework of a funeral ritual and were placed into graves in a broken state. Frequently the pieces were also deformed by fire, indicating that they had been burnt together with the deceased. It appears that the funeral custom had been submitted to rigorous rules and was diffused mainly across the Pannonian and eastern Alpine territories, where swords treated in this way have been discovered within tumuli from Sopron-Varhely (tumulus 81),[23] Fischau-Feichtenboden (tumulus 10),[24] Kleinklein (Forstwald 17 and 59, Hartnermichelkogel 1,

20 In view of their types and the mode of their deposition, the two swords from tumulus 16 in Kaptol-Gradci can be associated with the customs of the western Balkan area, where the swords are as a rule placed into graves in one piece and undamaged.

21 That, of course, does not hold true in the case of Dolenjska group, which is also assigned to the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone. In the group of Dolenjska prevails namely the burial mode of inhumation, hence also the weapon, among which there are few bronze swords as well, is placed in the graves mostly intact. See for example the Antenna sword from Podzemelj or the Mörigen/Tachlovice type sword from Stična/ Gornje Vrhpolje (Müller-Karpe 1961, 59 ff, 81 f, T. 59: 6; 66: 5; Gabrovec 1964–65, 32 ff, T. 1: 1; 3: 1; Gabrovec *et al.* 2006, 159, T. 136: 4), whereas the Antenna sword from Šmarjeta/ Vinji vrh is preserved only in fragments (Müller-Karpe 1961, 63 ff, T. 54: 8; Stare 1973, 42, T. 51: 1). See also Turk 2019.

22 Egg 1986, 203, Abb. 4; Teržan 1990, 84 f; Tomedi 1996; Egg, Kramer 2013, 113 f.

23 Patek 1982, 138 ff, Abb. 16: 1; 17: 15.

24 Szombathy 1924, 183 ff, Abb. 14; T. 10.

tradicionalnih bronastih mečev, kažejo, da se je vojaška elita začela zgledovati po naprednejšem, v srednjeevropskem halštatskem prostoru uveljavljenem orožju – dolgem udarnem meču (*sl. 1*) – ter ga je tudi prevzela, vendar pa je v pogrebnem ritualu ostala zvesta domači tradiciji.

Drugi prestižni kos orožja v pivolski gomili 14 predstavlja bimetalna tulasta sekira (*Tab. 16: 12; sl. 2*), ki je s tehničnega vidika prava posebnost. V plašč bronastega tula so bile namreč na obeh robovih narejene pravokotne luknje, v katerih so bili posebni železni zatiči za pritrditev železnega rezila. Hkrati pa je bilo železno rezilo v notranjosti tula zagozdeno še z dvema ploščatima železnima zagozdama. Bronast tul ima izredno fino fasetiran rob ter izrazito, lepo polkrožno oblikovano zanko, na spodnjem delu pa je tul oblikovan v »ribji rep«; gre za izredno kvaliteten, unikaten izdelek. Po svoji osnovni shemi z elegantnim tulom in ramensko razširjenim nastavkom za rezilo jo lahko uvrstimo k posebni skupini sekir, ki šteje maloštevilne primerke, najdene med venetskim središčem Este in panonsko slavonskimi centri kot sta Kaptol in Pécs-Jakabhegy. Le-ti se razlikujejo od pivolske sekire predvsem po tem, da so po večini v celoti iz brona. Takšna bronasta sekira izvira tudi iz ormoške naselbine,[32] pa iz znamenitega groba z bronastim vozičkom iz Gornje Radgone[33] in prav tako iz groba Casa di Ricovero 236 iz Este.[34] Bimetalna sekira, podobna naši, pa je bila najdena v 4. gomili iz Kaptola pri Slavonski Požegi, ki ji je tudi kronološko najbližje.[35] Očitno je, da predstavljajo tovrstne tulaste sekire z ramenskim prehodom tula v rezilo značilno lokalno obliko, za katero domnevamo, da je morda nastala po vzgledu podobnih istočasnih etruščanskih sekir.[36]

Kot lokalno posebnost vzhodno alpsko-panonskega oz. vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga pa lahko opredelimo tudi borilni komplet, ki ga tvorita sekira in meč,[37] kajti takšna kombinacija je v zahodnem halštatskem krogu neznana oz. neobičajna. Sekira kot orožje sodi namreč k bojevniški opremi ljudstev, živečih v srednje- in vzhodnoalpskem ter panonskem svetu. Pogosto se nahaja v kombinaciji s sulico oz. sulicami, kar predstavlja v tem pogledu navezavo na tradicijo kulture žarnih

32 Lamut 1988–1989, 235 ss, T. 18: 19.

33 Teržan 1990, 85 ss, 341 ss, sl. 19: 6; Egg 1986, 199 ss, Abb. 2: 2.

34 Müller-Karpe 1959, 266, Taf. 97: 9.

35 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 191, T. 5: 6; ista 1973, 593–595, T. 2: 7; Teržan 1990, 46 s, 84 ss, 145 ss, sl. 34.

36 Teržan 1990, 84 ss.

37 Primerjaj Gerdsen 1986, 54 s, Karte 15; isti 1989, 39, Fig. 24.

Kröllkogel),[25] Strettweg,[26] Gornja Radgona[27] and Villach – Napoleonwiese.[28] It should be mentioned, however, that identical custom can be observed both in the various cultural groups in northern Italy as well as in the Villanovan culture on the Apennine peninsula.[29] Interestingly, the custom represents a relative short-lived phenomenon, as it can be traced mainly in the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, that is, in the Ha B3/C1 period (or Ha C0/C1 respectively).[30] Damaged swords in graves from the developed stage of Ha C period are namely the exception, as indicated for example by the specimen from the princely tumulus of Kröllkogel,[31] which as a specific status symbol denotes the appurtenance of the buried dynast to the ruling house of Kleinklein.

The advent of iron sword examples from graves on the territory of Styria, Carinthia and Pannonian Plain in the developed Hallstatt period (in the Ha C1 period according to the chronology of Kossack) did not replace entirely the traditional bronze swords. Nevertheless, they demonstrate that the warrior elite of the region had begun to follow the Central European model of more progressive weapon equipment with a long slashing sword (*fig. 1*) and eventually also accepted it. Yet, in the funeral ritual they remained true to their home tradition.

Another prestigious weapon piece from the tumulus no. 14 in Pivola is a bimetallic socketed axe (*Pl. 16: 12*), which from a technical point of view represents a truly special example (*fig. 2*). The socketed body of the axe features rectangular holes on its sides, in which special iron rivets were placed to fasten the iron blade. At the same time the iron blade has been additionally secured with two flat iron wedges, crammed in the socketed interior. The bronze socket shows a particularly fine faceted collar and has a nicely shaped, semi-circular loop, while its lower edge takes the form of a "fish-tail". All in all, the axe represents a unique artefact of exceptional quality. According to its basic outline with elegantly shaped socket and widened shoulders at the transition to the

25 Dobiat 1980, 142, T. 34: 12; 48: 11; A 1: 7; Egg 2004, 93 ff, Abb. 3: 1; Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ff, Abb. 39: 1; 40; T. 15: 1; Teržan 1990, 124 ff, figs. 27; 31.

26 Tiefengraber *et al*. 2013, 30 f, Abb. 15.

27 Müller-Karpe 1961, 81 f, T. 66: 6; Egg 1986a, 199 ff, Abb. 2: 1; 3: 1; Teržan 1990, 83–89, Fig. 19: 1; Egg 1986.

28 Müller-Karpe 1952, 171 ff, Abb. 1: 1; Müller-Karpe 1961, T. 61: 12–16; Nebelsick, Kaus 2000, 125–132; Gleirscher 2008, 215–217, Abb. 3: 3.

29 Teržan 1990, 84 ff; Tomedi 1996; Gleirscher 2008, 217.

30 This is not the place to comment these chronological and terminological problems in more detail, thus cfr. e.g. Tomedi 1996; Hennig 2001, 82 ff, Tab. 1.

31 Egg, Kramer 2013, 109 ff, Abb. 39: 1.

Slika 2. Ohranjeni del bronaste tulaste sekire z delom vstavljenega železnega rezila, zakovicami in zagozdami (3D posnetek in obdelava: projekt ENTRANS; priprava: M. Črešnar, N. Dolinar).
Figure 2. The preserved part of the bronze socketed axe together with the inserted iron blade, iron rivets and two iron wedges (3D scan and processing: ENTRANS Project; preparation: M. Črešnar, N. Dolinar).

grobišč. V oborožitvi veljaka iz Pivole se kaže torej na eni strani inovativnost nove dobe v obliki železnega meča in bimetalne tulaste sekire, na drugi strani pa se v sekiri zrcali element lokalne žarnogrobiščne tradicije.

Od konjske opreme so se v gomili 14 ohranili le posamezni, pretežno fragmentirani kosi, in sicer štirje razdelilni gumbi za jermenje ter bronast obroček (*Tab. 16: 1–4, 7*),[38] ki so nesporen dokaz, da je njihov lastnik pripadal vodilnemu sloju bojevnikov, ne le mečenoscem, temveč tudi konjenikom. Gumbi s konkavno usločeno stožčasto kapico in stebričastim spodnjim delom (*Tab. 16: 1–3*) ali le z zanko na spodnji strani (*Tab. 16: 4*) spadajo med tipične razdelilce za jermenje pri konjski opremi trako-kimerijskega tipa.[39] Značilni so predvsem za klasično stopnjo Ha C1 v smislu Kossackove kronološke sheme. Razširjeni so bili na zelo prostranem področju, predvsem pa v Karpatski kotlini in Srednji Evropi.[40] Konjska oprema v poštelskih gomilah sicer ni povsem neznana, en gumb, za katerega se najdiščni podatki niso ohranili, sodi k tipu predrtih košarastih oz. vazastih gumbkov. Podobni gumbi se nahajajo tudi v grobu konjenika iz Sv. Lovrenca oz. Gorenje vasi pri Preboldu [41] v Savinjski dolini in pa iz gomile v Jalžabetu[42] v Varaždinski Podravini, ki pa so nekoliko mlajši od gomile 14 iz Pivole.

Precej nenavaden predmet predstavlja bronast tulec s krovno ploščico, ki ima na sredini okroglo

38 Za železna fragmenta na *Tab. 16: 10–11* domnevamo, zlasti za tistega na *Tab. 16: 10*, da gre za trn, na katerega je bil nataknjen zvončast oz. gobast glavič, vendar je možno, da gre za ostanke železnih žval, zlasti za kos na *Tab. 16: 11*.

39 Vsekakor moramo na tem mestu opozoriti na posebno zlitino z višjim odstotkom svinca v bronu, iz katere so gumbi izdelani: glej tu Urankar, Črešnar.

40 Kossack 1954, 115 ss, 161, Karte 3; isti 1959, 17 ss; Pare 1992, 140 ss, Figs. 100: 5, 6; 101 b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 303 ss, 527, Abb. 139A / VI a; 163; Teržan 1998, 515 ss, Taf. 3: 2.

41 Teržan 1990, 109 s, T. 62: 13; 78: 4–6.

42 Šimek 1998, 498 s, Abb. 5; 6: 1.

blade section, we could place it within the special group of axes represented only by few specimens, discovered on the territory between the Venetic centre of Este and the Pannonian principal sites, such as Kaptol and Pécs-Jakabhegy. These examples differ from the axe from Pivola primarily because they are for the most part entirely made out of bronze. Similar bronze axes have been found also in the Ormož settlement[32] and in the well-known grave with a bronze wagon model from Gornja Radgona[33] as well as in the grave Casa di Ricovero 236 from Este.[34] A bimetallic axe, which is not only similar to the example discussed here, but also corresponds well in chronological sense, comes from the tumulus 4 at Kaptol near Slavonska Požega.[35] Evidently, this type of axes, which feature an accentuated transition between the socket and the blade, represents a characteristic local form, for which we assume that it could be shaped under the influence of similar and contemporaneous Etruscan axes.[36]

Also the weapon set, composed of an axe and a sword,[37] could be defined as a local particularity of the Alpine-Pannonian or eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, for such combination is unknown or uncommon in the western Hallstatt zone. Battle axe namely constitutes the fighting equipment of the populations, living in the central and eastern Alpine areas as well as in the Pannonian regions. It can be frequently found in association with one or more spears, what in this sense represents a connecting link with the tradition of the Urnfield culture. The weapon equipment of the notable from Pivola thus exhibits on one side the inventiveness of the new era in the form of the iron sword and bimetallic socketed axe, while on the other side the presence of the axe reflects the local urnfield tradition.

The horse-gear from the tumulus no. 14 has been preserved only in separate, mostly fragmented pieces. Nevertheless, the four button-shaped strap distributors and the bronze circlet *(Pl. 16: 1–4, 7)*[38] give an indisputable proof, that their owner had been a member of the leading class of warriors, not only of

32 Lamut 1988–1989, 235 ff, T. 18: 19.

33 Teržan 1990, 85 ff, 341 ff, fig. 19: 6; Egg 1986, 199 ff, Abb. 2: 2.

34 Müller-Karpe 1959, 266, T. 97: 9.

35 Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 191, T. 5: 6; eid. 1973, 593–595, T. 2: 7; Teržan 1990, 46 f, 84 ff, 145 ff, fig. 34.

36 Teržan 1990, 84 ff.

37 Cfr. Gerdsen 1986, 54 f, Map 15; id. 1989, 39, fig. 24.

38 As regards the two iron fragments on the *Pl. 16: 10–11*, especially the one on the *Pl. 16: 10*, we presume that it goes for a spike on which the bell- or mushroom-shaped pommel from the sword had been attached, although it is likewise possible that it goes for the remains of iron bits, especially in the case of *Pl. 16: 11*.

odprtino, ter prečno zakovico, ki se nahaja približno na sredini tula (*Tab. 16: 5*). Njegova namembnost še ni povsem jasna, gotovo pa je, da je bil nasajen na lesen nastavek, drog ali palico. Skoraj povsem enak predmet izvira iz enega izmed slavnih grobov kulture Golasecca, in sicer iz Sesto Calende, iz bojevniškega groba B,[43] podobni kosi pa so znani tudi iz grobov v srednjeevropskem prostoru, predvsem v zahodnohalštatskem krogu. Ti tulci, pogosto v paru, se praviloma nahajajo skupaj z drugimi kovinskimi deli vozov, zato obstaja domneva, da so del okovja za voz.[44] Temu pritrjuje tudi Ch. Clausing,[45] ki se nagiba k tezi, da gre za pestne okove in pripisuje enako namembnost tudi nekoliko krajšim tulcem iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč, ki so tako kot halštatskodobni pogosto najdeni parno.[46] Glede na dolžino tulca iz naše gomile, ki pa je posamičen, podobno kot v grobu iz Sesto Calende, se nam ne zdi verjetno, da gre za okov peste, temveč nekega drugega dela voza, morda »štange« za jarem.

Pomenljivo je, da je podoben kos kot v gomili 14 iz Pivole znan tudi iz groba iz Somlyóhegyja,[47] ki je tudi geografsko najbližji. V tem grobu, ki izstopa po pridatkih, kot je kovinski kotlič z dvojnokrižnimi atašami in nenavadna skitska bojna sekira, je ohranjen prav tako le en tulec, medtem ko ostalo okovje, ki bi kazalo na voz, manjka. Vendar kljub temu ostajamo pri predpostavki, da je lahko tudi en takšen tulec indikator za voz, kajti oba tulca – iz Pivole in Somlyóhegyja – izvirata iz žganih grobov. Če je identifikacija tovrstnih tulcev kot okovje za neki del voza[48] pravilna, pomeni, da je bil pivolski veljak pokopan na vozu oz. z vozom, ki pa je moral biti pretežno iz lesa, zato se tudi ni ohranil. Verjetno je bil voz skupaj s pokojnikom sežgan na grmadi in so bili v grob položeni le izbrani, razpoznavni deli v ognju uničene pokojnikove lastnine.

Kakorkoli že, dejstvo je, da je štirikolesni voz značilen predvsem za zahodnohalštatsko kulturo,

[43] Pare 1992, 105, 356, Pl. 136: 1; za grobno celoto glej de Marinis 1975, 224–233.

[44] Pare 1992, 228, 244, 328, Pls. 10: E 4; 27: B 4–5; 111: 2, 4–5; 112: B 1; Hennig 2001, 76, Taf. 121: 9; 126: 19. Egg 1986 (domneva, da gre za kovinske dele psalij oz. brzd, kar pa je manj verjetno).

[45] Clausing 1997, 574 ss, Abb. 1: 2–3; 5–8.

[46] Primerjaj tudi Deicke 2012, 30 ss, Abb. 26–28; Taf. 2: 1–4; Pankau 2013, 120 s, Abb. 3: 4–5.

[47] Gallus, Horvath 1939, 42, 108, T. 57: 8; Patek 1993, Abb. 49: 4. Glej tudi Teržan 1998, 518.

[48] Če se ozremo na etnografske primerjave, bi bilo tudi možno, da gre za okov na koncu »štange«, poimenovan ponekod na Slovenskem »tajslca« ali pa »aufkitna«, ki je služila za pritrditev »proskitne« za pripenjanje konjskega komata ali jarma. Za ta podatek sem dolžna zahvalo etnologu prof. dr. Janezu Bogataju.

sword-bearers but also of horsemen. Buttons with a concave, cone-shaped cap and with either a columned lower attachment part (*Pl. 16: 1–3*) or only a loop on the lower side (*Pl. 16: 4*) belong to the typical strap distributors used with the horse-gear of the Thraco-Cimmerian type.[39] They are characteristic mostly of the classic Ha C1 period according to the chronological scheme of Kossack, whereas their distribution comprises a very extensive territory with concentrations in the Carpathian Basin and Central Europe.[40] Horse-gear is otherwise not completely absent in the tumuli, pertaining to Poštela. The button, for which the finding context has unfortunately not been preserved, can be placed among the perforated basket- or vase-shaped button types. Similar examples can be found in the horsemen graves from Sv. Lovrenc/Gorenja vas near Prebold[41] in the Savinja Valley and in the tumulus at Jalžabet[42] in the Varaždinska Podravina region, both of which are however somewhat younger than the tumulus no. 14 from Pivola.

Rather unusual is the bronze tubular object, featuring a covering plate, in the middle of which is a round opening, and a transverse rivet, situated in the middle of the tube (*Pl. 16: 5*). Its purpose is not entirely clear yet, but it is certain, that the object was fastened on a wooden artefact, such as a pole or a rod. Almost identical object comes from one of the famous graves of the Golasecca culture, from the warrior grave B at Sesto Calende.[43] Similar pieces are further known also from graves in the Central European region, mostly from the western Hallstatt zone. These tubes appear frequently in pairs and are found as a rule together with other metal wagon parts, thus it is presumed that they represent parts of the wagon fittings.[44] Such explanation agrees also with Ch. Clausing,[45] which interprets them as potential wagon nave fittings and assigns the same function as well to the somewhat shorter tubes from the Urnfield period, which are likewise often found in pairs.[46]

[39] It should be noted, that the buttons were made of a particular bronze alloy, which contains higher percentages of lead: see here Urankar, Črešnar.

[40] Kossack 1954, 115 ff, 161, Map no. 3; id. 1959, 17 ff; Pare 1992, 140 ff, figs. 100: 5, 6; 101 b; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 303 ff, 527, Abb. 139A: VI a; 163; Teržan 1998, 515 ff, T. 3: 2.

[41] Teržan 1990, 109 f, T. 62: 13; 78: 4–6.

[42] Šimek 1998, 498 f, Abb. 5; 6: 1.

[43] Pare 1992, 105, 356, Pl. 136: 1; for the grave context see: de Marinis 1975, 224–233.

[44] Pare 1992, 228, 244, 328, Pls. 10: E4; 27: B4–5; 111: 2, 4–5; 112: B1; Hennig 2001, 76, T. 121: 9; 126: 19; Egg 1986 (where he presumes that they represent the metal parts of horse bits or cheek-pieces, what though seems less likely).

[45] Clausing 1997, 574 ff, Abb. 1: 2–3; 5–8.

[46] Cfr. also Deicke 2012, 30 ff, Abb. 26–28; T. 2: 1–4; Pankau 2013, 120 f, Abb. 3: 4–5.

kjer je služil kot mrtvaški voz in kot tak sodil k reprezentativni opravi tako imenovanih knežjih grobov. Tudi v vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu, zlasti v vzhodnoalpskem in panonskem prostoru se najdejo posamezni grobovi z vozovi, v katerih so bili pokopani pripadniki socialne elite, tako moški kot tudi ženske. Kot smo pokazali že na drugem mestu, so se ti vozovi konstrukcijsko razlikovali od zahodnohalštatskih, zaradi česar so se ohranili od njih le nekateri kovinski deli, povečini ploščati bronasti obroči, verjetno »matice« od peste.[49] Da so v halštatskem obdobju izdelovali in uporabljali različne vrste vozov, nam nazorno prikazuje situlska umetnost. Če vzamemo za izhodišče upodobitve na situli iz Vač, ugotovimo, da sta v prvem frizu upodobljena dva dvokolesna voza, prvi je bojni voz, drugi je kočija, na kateri sedi veljak, ki se pelje na neko svečanost ali simpozij.[50] Zato ni dvoma, da so v jugovzhodnem alpskem halštatskem področju poznali tudi dvokolesnik kot transportno sredstvo in ne le štirikolesnik, kar posledično pomeni, da se konstrukcijsko razlikujejo od štirikolesnih zahodnohalštatskih vozov. To se odraža tudi v arheološkem zapisu. Seveda nam bronasta tulca iz Pivole in Somlyóhegyja ne moreta pomagati pri razrešitvi problema o vrsti in konstrukciji voza, vendar verjetno predstavljata dodaten dokaz o uporabi voza v pogrebnem ritualu tudi na prostoru jugovzhodnoalpskih in panonskih halštatskih kulturnih skupnosti.

Naša teza je, da je veljak v pivolski gomili 14 posedoval bojno opravo, ki se je deloma zgledovala po tisti srednjeevropske halštatske elite, torej s halštatskim železnim mečem, konjsko opremo in morda tudi vozom, a sam način pokopa s sežigom in namernim uničenjem bojne opreme je sledil pogrebnim običajem v lokalni tradiciji pozne kulture žarnih grobišč.

Tudi od oblačila oz. njegovih kovinskih delov se je v gomili 14 ohranilo le nekaj fragmentov, in sicer bronast ščitnik za iglo in majhna sploščena kroglica, verjetno glavica bronaste igle (*Tab. 16: 6*). Zato sklepamo, da je naš veljak posedoval bronasto večglavo iglo za spenjanje oblačila z dragocenim ščitnikom za konico igle. Primerjave ji je najti npr. v bogatem bojevniškem grobu 573 iz Hallstatta,[51] pa v grobovih z

In view of the length of the tubular object from the here discussed tumulus, which furthermore appears in a single example, similarly as in the case of the grave from Sesto Calende, it seems unlikely that it actually goes for the wheel nave fitting. The object then represents some other part of wagon fittings, possibly the plating of the end of wagon pole for the yoke.

It is significant that a piece, similar to the example from tumulus no. 14 in Pivola, can be found also in the grave from Somlyóhegy,[47] what in geographical sense, makes him the nearest parallel. This grave stands out due to its grave-goods, such as the metal cauldron with double cross-shaped handle-attachments or the unusual Scythian battle-axe, and likewise contains only one tube, while other fittings that would indicate the wagon are lacking. Nevertheless, we presume that also only one such tubular object can be an indication for a wagon, all the more so because both of the mentioned examples, so from Pivola as from Somlyóhegy, originate from cremation graves. If the identification of such tubular objects as some kind of a wagon fitting part[48] is correct, this would mean that the notable from Pivola had been buried on or with the wagon, which, however, had to be predominantly made out of wood and therefore was not preserved. Possibly, the wagon was burned together with the deceased on the pyre and afterwards only selected, recognisable parts of the deceased's property, destroyed in the fire, have been placed into the grave.

Be that as it may, the fact is that the four-wheeled wagon characterises the western Hallstatt culture, where it was used as a hearse and belonged to the representative equipment of the so-called princely graves. However, in the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, especially in the eastern Alpine and Pannonian territories, singular graves containing wagons can also be found, in which members of the social elite, both men and women, had been interred. As we already tried to show in another place, these wagons differed in construction from the western Hallstatt examples, what contributed also to the fact that only some metal wagon parts have been preserved, for the most part merely the bronze sheet rings, possibly representing

[49] Teržan 1990, 164–165, 230–231, Karta 26. Tako Egg kot Pare sta kritična do moje teze o obstoju drugačnih vozov v vzhodnohalštatskem krogu, vendar ostajata brez prepričljivih nasprotnih argumentov.

[50] O situli z Vač obstajajo številne publikacije, zato naj tu navedemo le nekatere z dobrimi reprodukcijami: Stare 1955, Priloga 1; Kastelic 1956, Fig. 11–12, 18, 20; Lucke, Frey 1962, Taf. 48: 73; Jereb 2016, Taf. 76–77: 127.

[51] Hodson 1990, Pl. 43: 1.

[47] Gallus, Horvath 1939, 42, 108, T. 57: 8; Patek 1993, Abb. 49: 4. See also Teržan 1998, 518.

[48] If we take into consideration also the ethnographical comparisons, it would be possible as well that they represent the fittings at the end of the wagon pole, denominated in certain Slovenian regions as "tajslca" or as "aufkitna", onto which the "proskitna" (pole straps) of the horse-collar or yoke has been attached. For this information I thank the ethnologist Prof. Dr. Janez Bogataj.

Mosta na Soči/Sv. Lucije[52] in tudi v nekaterih gomilah v Panoniji kot npr. v gomili I iz Vaskeresztesa.[53] Takšne igle s ščitniki so bile kot značilni del moške noše v modi v starejši železni dobi, zlasti stopnjah Ha C1–2 (v Kossackovem smislu) oz. v stopnjah Sv. Lucija I b–c, in predstavljajo izrazit element moške nošnje na širšem področju Vzhodnih Alp.

Na podoben sestav grobnih pridatkov kot v gomili 14 sklepamo tudi v **gomili 13**, čeprav je bila povsem izropana. Ohranila se je le podobno sploščena bronasta kroglica kot v gomili 14, kar daje slutiti, da gre tudi v tej gomili za ostanek bronaste večglave igle (*Tab. 19: 1*), poleg nje pa še nekaj železnih fragmentov. Med njimi sta dva železna zatiča, v zankah katerih tičita odlomka železnih obročkov (*Tab. 19: 2, 4*) in odlomki še treh železnih obročev (*Tab. 19: 5, 6, 8*) ter fragment železnih žval (*Tab. 19: 3*), ki govore za to, da je bila tudi v to gomilo pridana konjska oprema, morda pa tudi voz oz. vsaj jarem.[54]

Več kovinskih grobnih pridatkov je bilo odkritih v **Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem**, čeprav je bila tudi ta temeljito izropana. Od orožja se je ohranila železna sulična ost, ki je sorazmerno velika in masivna (*Tab. 1: 23*), medtem ko so morebitni drugi kosi fragmentirani do nerazpoznavnosti (*Tab. 1: 15, 18, 19*). Iz grobov pod Poštelo je bila doslej znana le ena železna sulična ost, za katero pa se ne ve, iz katerega groba izvira.[55] Če se ozremo po bližnjih najdiščih štajersko-panonske kulturne skupine, je sulični osti najti primerjave zlasti na nekropoli v Kleinkleinu, kjer se pojavljajo v grobovih posamično (Forstwald 50, 51) ali pa v paru (Forstwald 21, Grellwald 34, Leitengritschwald 27, 138) in predstavljajo sestavni del oborožitve predvsem v gomilah bojevnikov iz pozne faze nekropole.[56] Izjeme z večjim številom sulic, ki pa so lahko tudi različnih velikosti in oblik, predstavljajo knežje gomile, kot so npr. Kröllkogel v Kleinkleinu, gomila s kultnim vozičkom iz Strettwega ali gomila I iz Sómlóvásárhelyja ter gomile iz Kaptola

[52] Marchesetti 1893, Tav. 23: 15, 18; Teržan et al. 1984–85, T. 165: B; 183: B 2; 187: B 4; 206: D 4 itd.

[53] Fekete 1985, 69–70, Abb. 11: 1–2; Patek 1993, 64 ss, Abb. 50: 10; 57: 1; Egg 1996a, 348 ss, Abb. 3: 11; 16: 1–2.

[54] Glej npr. Kossack 1970, 66, 73, 96, 112 s, Taf. 47: 2; 48: 3–11; 53: 1; 54; 81: 4–11; Torbrügge 1979, Taf. 89: 13–14; Fekete 1985, 52–53, Abb. 23: 1–18; Patek 1993, Abb. 110: 18; Studenikova 1994, 50, Obr. 13: 1.

[55] Teržan 1990, 325, Tab. 62: 1.

[56] Dobiat 1980, 143–144, Taf. 37: 9, 11; 40: 8; 43: 1; 74: 16, 18; 100: 4–5; 106: 14–15; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 133–135, sl. 27–28; 31–32. Naj opozorimo, da gre pretežno za najdbe iz izkopavanj s konca 19. stol. in da grobne najdbe iz nekaterih gomil niso ohranjene v popolnosti ter da je zlasti ohranjenost železnih predmetov povečini slaba.

the wheel nave fittings.[49] The production and use of different types of wagons can best be observed on the Situla art. If, as a starting point, we take a look at the representations on the Vače situla, it can be established that in the first frieze two two-wheeled wagons are depicted, the first being a chariot, while the other is a carriage with a sitting nobleman, which is being driven to some sort of festivity or symposium.[50] Thus, there can be no doubt, that in the south eastern Alpine region the transport vehicles had been realized also in a two-wheeled form and not only as four-wheelers. This consequently means, that they differ in construction from the four-wheeled western Hallstatt wagons, what is reflected also in the archaeological record. Of course, the bronze tubular objects from Pivola and Somlyóhegy can hardly contribute to the discussion about the type and construction of the wagon, but nevertheless give us a further hint of the wagon use within the funeral ritual of Hallstatt period communities in the south eastern Alpine and Pannonian territories.

We could advance the thesis that the nobleman from tumulus no. 14 in Pivola had a warrior equipment modelled according to the examples, used by the Hallstatt-period social elite from Central Europe. Thus, it consisted of Hallstatt-period iron sword and horse-gear and possibly also of wagon. However, the cremation burial mode and the intentional destruction of the warrior equipment are both consistent with the burial customs of the local tradition from the late Urnfield period.

In a similar manner, only several fragments of attire or its metal parts have been preserved in the tumulus no. 14. These represent a bronze pin guard and a small flattened bead, probably representing the head of a bronze pin (*Pl. 16: 6*). Thus, we suppose that the nobleman owned a bronze multi-headed pin for fastening his garment, together with the valuable pin guard to protect the point of the pin. Analogies can be found in the wealthy warrior grave 573 from Hallstatt[51] and in the graves from Most na Soči/Sv. Lucija[52] as well as in some of the tumuli from the Pannonian Plain, as for example in tumulus I from

[49] Teržan 1990, 164–165, 230–231, Map 26. Both Egg and Pare are critical about my thesis regarding the existence of a different type of wagons in the eastern Hallstatt zone, though they do not offer convincing counter-arguments.

[50] About the situla from Vače numerous publications exist, thus we cite here only some of them with good reproductions: Stare 1955, Supplement 1; Kastelic 1956, figs. 11–12; 18; 20; Lucke, Frey 1962, T. 48: 73; Jereb 2016, T. 76–77: 127.

[51] Hodson 1990, Pl. 43: 1.

[52] Marchesetti 1893, T. 23: 15, 18; Teržan *et al.* 1984–85, T. 165: B; 183: B2; 187: B4; 206: D4 etc.

pri Slavonski Požegi.[57] Na osnovi grobov iz gomil, ki se grupirajo v več skupinah v okolici naselbine na Burgstallkoglu pri Kleinkleinu, je Claus Dobiat sklepal, da je prišlo na območju Posolbja (Sulmtal) oz. štajersko-panonske skupine do sprememb v načinu bojevanja v času Ha C2 oz. na prehodu v Ha D1. Podobne spremembe je za zahodnohalštatski krog domneval že Georg Kossack, in sicer za prehod od dvobojevanja z mečem k organiziranem bojevanju v trupah, oboroženih s sulicami in ščiti, v smislu grških hoplitov.[58] Če ta teza drži, je bil tudi veljak v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem pripadnik, morda celo poveljnik takšne oborožene trupe.

Kot omenjeno v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem ni bilo odkritih drugih značilnih kosov orožja niti konjske opreme, čeprav so bile med sežganimi kostnimi ostanki ugotovljene kosti celo dveh konj.[59] Le-te torej kažejo na obredno žrtvovanje konj, ki so bili sežgani skupaj s preminulim na grmadi, enako torej kot v knežjih gomilah v Kleinkleinu, kjer so bili npr. v gomili Kröllkogel ostanki kar treh konj,[60] in pa v nekaterih drugih izstopajočih bojevniških/ konjeniških grobovih v širšem štajersko-panonskem prostoru v času Ha C/ D1.[61] Glede na to moramo bojevnika iz Velike gomile uvrstiti med po statusu njemu enake

Vaskeresztes.[53] Such pins with pin guards had been in fashion as a characteristic element of the male attire predominantly in the Ha C1–2 period (according to the chronology of Kossack) or in the phases Sv. Lucija Ib–c across the wider area of the Eastern Alps and thus represent a distinctive component of the local male wear.

A similar composition of grave-goods as observed in the tumulus no. 14 can be inferred also for the **tumulus no. 13**, although the latter was completely plundered. Apart from several iron fragments, only a flattened bronze bead, similar to the example from the tumulus no. 14, has been preserved, which indicates a possible presence of the multi-headed pin also in this mound (*Pl. 19: 1*). The iron bit fragment (*Pl. 19: 3*), two iron fittings, in the loops of which there are fragments of iron rings (*Pl. 19: 2, 4*), and fragments of further three iron rings (*Pl. 19: 5, 6, 8*) all point to the probability that the horse-gear was placed in this mound as well, though possibly even a wagon or at least a yoke.[54]

More numerous are the grave-goods discovered in the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, even though the latter was also thoroughly plundered. Out of the weapon only the relatively large and massive iron spearhead has been preserved (*Pl. 1: 23*), whereas other potential objects ca not be discerned due to their very fragmented state (*Pl. 1: 15, 18, 19*). Hitherto, only one iron spearhead has been attested from graves beneath Poštela, the grave context of which is unfortunately not known.[55] If we take a look at nearby sites of the Styrian-Pannonian group, we can find analogies especially on the necropolis in Kleinklein. Here spearheads appear in graves either individually (Forstwald 50 and 51) or in pairs (Forstwald 21, Grellwald 34, Leitengritschwald 27 and 138) and make up part of the weapon equipment mostly in the warrior tumuli from the later phases of the necropolis.[56] Exceptions with larger number of spears, which though can appear in diverse sizes and forms, represent the so-called princely mounds, such as Kröllkogel in Kleinklein, the

57 Egg, Kramer 2013, 116–120, Abb. 39: 5–6; Egg 1996b, 155–159, Abb. 87; Patek 1993, Abb. 59: 3–6; Egg 1996a, Abb. 3: 2–5; Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 195–196, T. 10; ista 1973, 595, T. 6; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 145–150, 158–164, sl. 34; 39.

58 Dobiat 1980, 144; Kossack 1959, 93–99; Frey 1973; Egg, Kramer 2013, 118–120 (naj opozorimo, da ne moremo povsem slediti mnenju Egga in Kramerja, kar se tiče pojava oborožitve s sulicami v skupini Kleinklein oz. štajersko-panonskem svetu. Čeprav je nesporno dejstvo, da se v dolenjski kulturni skupini pojavi oborožitev z dvema sulicama (ali pa le eno) že v horizontu Podzemelj/Ha C1, t j. v sami začetni fazi zgodnje železne dobe, tega fenomena ne moremo enostavno prenesti na Kleinklein oz. na področje štajersko-panonske skupine. Kajti med dolenjsko in štajersko-panonsko skupino so obstajale bistvene razlike na različnih kulturnih nivojih, zlasti v načinu pokopavanja svojih umrlih in tipu gomil, v družbeni strukturiranosti oz. razslojenosti, in pa v mnogih aspektih materialne kulture, tako tudi v oborožitvi. Zato je lahko linearno vzporejanje posameznih fenomenov v eni ali drugi skupini sporno in lahko privede do napačnih zaključkov, še zlasti pri vprašanjih kronologije).

59 Glej tu Toškan; Toškan 2017, 192, Tab. 3.

60 Grill, Wiltschke-Schrotta 2013, 45–46, Abb. 13–16; 22; Egg, Kramer 2013, 396–397, Abb. 186.

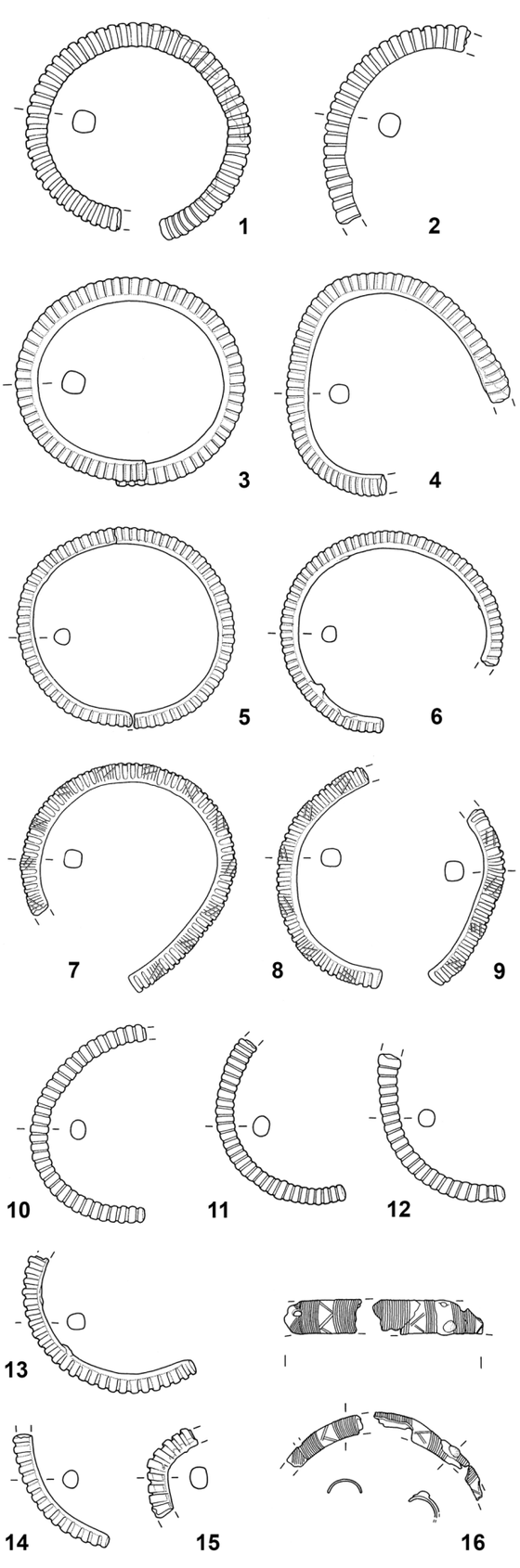
61 Kmeťová 2014, 52–53, Obr. 12; Toškan 2017, 190–193, Tab. 3; Škvor Jernejčič 2017, 101–104, sl. 92. Za našo temo so pomembni le podatki o konjskih pokopih, zlasti sežganih, v času zgodnjega obdobja starejše železne dobe (Ha C) na prostoru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga, ne pa tudi tisti iz drugih halštatskih skupin, bodisi dolenjske bodisi svetolucijske, kot tudi ne iz mlajših grobov/ grobišč, ki pripadajo tako imenovani skitsko konotirani Vekerzug kulturni skupini, katerim je v večji meri posvečena raziskava Kmeťove.

53 Fekete 1985, 69–70, Abb. 11: 1–2; Patek 1993, 64 ff, Abb. 50: 10; 57: 1; Egg 1996a, 348 ff, Abb. 3: 11; 16: 1–2.

54 See e.g. Kossack 1970, 66, 73, 96, 112 f, T. 47: 2; 48: 3–11; 53: 1; 54; 81: 4–11; Torbrügge 1979, T. 89: 13–14; Fekete 1985, 52–53, Abb. 23: 1–18; Patek 1993, Abb. 110: 18; Studenikova 1994, 50, Obr. 13: 1.

55 Teržan 1990, 325, Pl. 62: 1.

56 Dobiat 1980, 143–144, T. 37: 9, 11; 40: 8; 43: 1; 74: 16, 18; 100: 4–5; 106: 14–15; see also Teržan 1990, 133–135, figs. 27–28; 31–32. It should be mentioned, that it goes predominantly for finds, excavated at the end of the 19th century and that the grave contexts from several tumuli are not entirely preserved anymore. Furthermore, the state of preservation of especially iron objects is mostly poor.



Slika 3. Bronaste zapestnice, odkrite pri gradnji trgovskega centra E.Leclerc med Bohovo in Teznom v Mariboru, domnevno grobne najdbe (po Kavur 2008, T. 1–2).
Figure 3. Bronze bracelets, presumably grave finds, which have been discovered during the construction of the shopping centre E.Leclerc located between Bohova and Tezno in Maribor (after Kavur 2008, Pl. 1–2).

veljake v različnih skupnostih vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga.

Med preostalimi najdbami iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem pa izstopa še večje število fragmentov bronastih narebrenih zapestnic (*Tab. 1: 1–12*), ki kot

tumulus with cult-wagon from Strettweg or the tumulus I from Somlóvásárhely and tumuli from Kaptol near Slavonska Požega.[57] On the basis of tumuli, arranged in several groups around the settlement of Burgstallkogel near Kleinklein, Claus Dobiat concluded that a change in the mode of fighting can be observed on the territory of the Sulm Valley (*Sulmtal*) or in the Styrian-Pannonian group in the Ha C2 period or during the transition to the Ha D1 period. A similar change in the western Hallstatt zone was observed already by Georg Kossack and interpreted as a transition from duel fighting with swords to organised battle in fighting units, armed with spears and shields and thus resembling Greek hoplites.[58] If we follow this thesis, we could see the nobleman, buried in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje, as a member or possibly even as a leader of such military unit.

As mentioned already, there were no other distinctive pieces of either weaponry or horse-gear present in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje, although bones of two horses have been discovered among the burnt bone remains.[59] These point to the ritual sacrifice of horses, which were evidently burnt together with the deceased on the pyre. The same custom can be observed in the princely mounds of Kleinklein, where in the Kröllkogel tumulus the remains of so much as three horses have been found,[60] but also in several other prominent warrior/horseman graves across the wider territory

[57] Egg, Kramer 2013, 116–120, Abb. 39: 5–6; Egg 1996b, 155–159, Abb. 87; Patek 1993, Abb. 59: 3–6; Egg 1996a, Abb. 3: 2–5; Vejvoda, Mirnik 1971, 195–196, T. 10; eid. 1973, 595, T. 6; see also Teržan 1990, 145–150, 158–164, figs. 34; 39.

[58] Dobiat 1980, 144; Kossack 1959, 93–99; Frey 1973; Egg, Kramer 2013, 118–120 (it should be pointed out, that we cannot entirely agree with the views, expressed by Egg and Kramer, as regards the appearance of the weapon equipment with spears in the Kleinklein group or in the territories of Styria and Pannonia. Although it is an indisputable fact that in the Dolenjska group the weapon equipment containing two spears (or only one) appears already in the period of Podzemelj/Ha C1, that is, in the initial phase of the Early Iron Age, this phenomenon cannot be simply transferred to Kleinklein or to the territory of the Styrian-Pannonian group. Between the group of Dolenjska and the Styrian-Pannonian group existed namely fundamental differences on various cultural levels, especially in the mode of burial of their deceased, in the tumulus types and in the social structure or stratification as well as in many aspects of material culture, including the weapon equipment. Therefore, the linear equation of single phenomena in one or the other group is debatable and can lead to erroneous conclusions, especially as far as the chronological questions are concerned).

[59] See here Toškan; Toškan 2017, 192, Tab. 3.

[60] Grill, Wiltschke-Schrotta 2013, 45–46, Abb. 13–16; 22; Egg, Kramer 2013, 396–397, Abb. 186.

nakit poleg povsem staljenih steklenih jagod (*Tab. 1: 17, 18c*) in jantarjevih jagod (*Tab. 1: 26–27*) predstavljajo žensko komponento v gomili. Enako vrsto zapestnic je posedovala ženska oseba iz 38. gomile na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo, k noši katere je sodil bronast pas; najdene pa so bile tudi v domnevnem grobu v bližini Bohove (Leclerc) (*sl. 3*). Zanje smo že pokazali, da se pojavijo v stopnji Štajerska III b oz. v pozni fazi Ha C2 in zgodnjem Ha D1 obdobju.[62] Takšne zapestnice so tudi med pridatki grobov v Kleinkleinu, npr. v gomilah Tschoneggerfranzl 2 in 3.[63] V slednji je sodila h kompletu nakita v enakem slogu kot zapestnice okrašena dolgonožna fibula z nizkim – narebrenim – lokom, enaka pa je tudi v gomili Wiesenkaisertumulus 4. Glede na to, da predstavljajo tovrstne fibule značilni tip ženske noše v času Ha C2/D1 v širšem jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru,[64] je z njimi dobro časovno opredeljen tudi pojav mode stilno z njimi uglašenih narebrenih zapestnic.

Če pripada v ognju popolnoma staljen in deformiran bronast fragment kačasti fibuli z rozetami (in pestiči?), kot ga predstavljajo fibule tipa IIIa6 po S. Tecco Hvala[65] (*Tab. 1: 20*), kar ni povsem izključeno, ji je najti najbližje analogije na Libni, v grobu »c« Deržaničeve gomile V/1886. V tem libenskem grobu sta poleg dveh kačastih fibul tudi dve dvozankasti fibuli z nogo v obliki beotskega ščita tipa VIII po Gabrovcu in pa dve čolničasti fibuli z mrežastim ornamentom na loku,[66] na osnovi katerih ga je mogoče datirati v okvir stopnje Stična 1–2. Tudi grob 32 gomile IV iz Stične lahko na osnovi nakita, kot so spiralni žičnati obroči, pripišemo isti časovni stopnji, medtem ko je grob 4 gomile 5, v katerem je med nakitom tudi kačasta fibula tipa IIIa6, nekoliko mlajši. Vendar daje prav kačasta fibula s svojo valjasto odebelitvijo na prehodu loka v iglo starinski vtis, saj spominja na podobno oblikovan valjasti gumb pri kačasti fibuli iz omenjenega groba 32 gomile IV. Obe fibuli se torej razlikujeta od drugih variant kačastih fibul, za katere je značilen diskast gumb na prehodu loka v iglo fibule. Zato naša domneva, da morda predstavlja kačasta fibula v grobu 4 gomile 5 iz Stične arhaičen, podedovan kos nakita.[67] Tudi

[62] Teržan 1990, 68–70, T. 61: 4–9; glej tudi Kavur 2008, 398–399, T. 1.

[63] Dobiat 1980, 148, 226–230, Taf. 58: 24; 60: 1 b, d; glej tudi Teržan 1990, 67, sl. 15.

[64] Teržan 1987, 416, sl. 1: 6–7; ista 1990, 42–43, 67, sl. 6: 2; 15: 1; glej tudi Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 3: 7; Hack 2002, 120, Taf. 3: 7–8.

[65] Tecco Hvala 2014, 129, sl. 3 a: 11; T. 7 A.

[66] Guštin 1976, T. 59: 1–6; Gabrovec 1970, 11, 32–33, 39 Karta XI; Teržan 1990, 139, 141.

[67] Wells 1981, 62–63, Fig. 87a; Gabrovec et al. 2006, 133, Taf. 109: 3.

of Styria and Pannonia in the period of Ha C/D1.[61] In this respect, also the warrior from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) should be placed among those noblemen of equal rank, attested in various communities of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone.

Among the remaining finds from Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje also a larger number of fragments of bronze ribbed bracelets (*Pl. 1: 1–12*) should be mentioned. These jewellery objects namely represent, together with completely melted glass (*Pl. 1: 17, 18c*) and amber beads (*Pl. 1: 26–27*), the female element in the tumulus. The same type of bracelets was owned as well by the female person in the tumulus no. 38 at Lepa Ravna beneath Poštela, the attire of which additionally consisted of a belt. Furthermore, they have been found also at the presumed grave in the vicinity of Bohova (Leclerc) (*fig. 3*). As we already pointed out, these bracelets appear in the phase Štajerska IIIb or in the late Ha C2 and early Ha D1 period.[62] They are attested among the grave-goods in Kleinklein, as for example in the tumuli of Tschoneggerfranzl nos. 2 and 3.[63] In the latter, the set of jewellery was complemented with a long-footed fibula, the low bow of which is decorated in a similar ribbed style as the bracelets. Additional example of such fibula can be found also in the mound Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4. Since these fibulae make up a characteristic female attire type during the Ha C2/D1 period in the wider south eastern Alpine area,[64] they give us also a reliable basis to chronologically define the appearance of stylistically corresponding fashion of ribbed bracelets.

Furthermore, it should not be dismissed out of hand that the completely melted and deformed bronze fragment (*Pl. 1: 20*) possibly could represent a serpentine fibula with rosettes (and antennae?) of the IIIa6 type according to S. Tecco Hvala.[65] The closest analogies for the latter can be namely found in the grave "c" of the Deržanič tumulus V/1886 at Libna,

[61] Kmeťová 2014, 52–53, Obr. 12; Toškan 2017, 190–193, Tab. 3; Škvor Jernejčič 2017, 101–104, fig. 92. Relevant for our discussion is only the information regarding the horse burials, especially cremated, in the early period of the Early Iron Age (Ha C) on the territory of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone and not the horse burials from other Hallstatt groups, such as Dolenjska or Sv. Lucija, as well as not those from younger graves/cemeteries, which can be ascribed to the Scythian-connoted Vekerzug group and to which the research of Kmeťova is largely devoted.

[62] Teržan 1990, 68–70, T. 61: 4–9; see also Kavur 2008, 398–399, T. 1.

[63] Dobiat 1980, 148, 226–230, T. 58: 24; 60: 1 b, d; see also Teržan 1990, 67, fig. 15.

[64] Teržan 1987, 416, fig. 1: 6–7; Teržan 1990, 42–43, 67, figs. 6: 2; 15: 1; see also Tomedi 1992, 214, fig. 3: 7; Hack 2002, 120, T. 3: 7–8.

[65] Tecco Hvala 2014, 129, fig. 3a: 11; T. 7A.

nekateri grobovi s kačastimi fibulami z rozetami na Mostu na Soči so lahko starejši od stopnje Sv. Lucija IIa. Tak je npr. grob 588, v katerem je posoda na nogi, ki predstavlja sicer dolgotrajno, a značilno obliko predvsem za čas stopenj Sv. Lucija Ib–c.[68] Iz tega kratkega pregleda datacij grobov s kačastimi fibulami tipa IIIa6 (po Tecco Hvala) izhaja, da omenjeni fragment morebiti takšne fibule le dodatno podpira datacijo Velike gomile, kot jo nakazujejo narebrene zapestnice in železna sulica: gre za eno izmed doslej najmlajših gomil na območju poštelskih grobišč stopnje Štajerska IIIb oz. Ha C2/D1.[69]

Na tem mestu se zdijo ponovno omembe vredne najdbe iz gomile Wiesenkaisertumulus 4, pripadajoče prostrani kleinkleinški nekropoli. Med nakitom sta bila kar dva para kačastih fibul, in sicer par velikih, verjetno obeh okrašenih s figurico konjička, in par manjših, bolj gracilnih, ki ju lahko uvrstimo v tip IIIa1 (po Tecco Hvala). Kot je pokazal že Gerhard Tomedi, gre za izjemne kose, kar še posebej velja za veliko fibulo (oz. fibuli) s konjičkom, ki po vsej verjetnosti izvira iz Tirolske ali Trentinskega ali pa iz kakšnega drugega severnoitalskega umetno-obrtnega kroga. V Estah so takšne fibule okvirno datirane v stopnjo Este II pozno (po Freyu) oz. Este III B 2 (po Peroniju).[70] Pomenljivo pa je, da je bila v grobu Wiesenkaisertumulus 4 pokopana odrasla moška oseba,[71] zato predpostavka, da so bile kačaste fibule del moške opravе, čeprav so bile med grobnimi pridatki že prej omenjeni dolgonožni fibuli z nizkim narebrenim lokom in pa fibuli z žičnatim lokom in s koščeno oblogo, ki so sicer značilne za žensko nošo.[72]

[68] Tecco Hvala 2014, 146; Teržan et al. 1984–85, 120, T. 50: C, 1–2; za posodo glej tudi Dular 1982, 95, sl. 7: 11; 10.

[69] Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 118–121, 204–208, sl. 26; 55.

[70] Tomedi 1992, 213–214, Abb. 3: 1–4; Hack 2002, 118–119, Abb. 24; 25; Taf. 3: 1–4; Tecco Hvala 2014, 126–128, 142–143, sl. 31: 1–2.

[71] Reinhart 2002, 135. Pri tem je potrebno upoštevati, da je bila gomila že močno sploščena in da je bila poškodovana že pred začetkom zaščitnih izkopavanj. Razen tega G. Tomedi (1992) omenja, da je bila ohranjenost žganine skupaj s sežganimi kostnimi ostanki slaba, kar lahko pomeni, da se preostale kosti z izjemo robustnih kosti odrasle moške osebe niso ohranile.

[72] Tomedi 1992; Hack 2002, 119–121, Taf. 5–8. Žensko komponento v tem grobu predstavljajo tudi dva vijčka, morda bronast trak/diadem, okrašen z iztolčenimi bunčicami in pikicami, ter steklene jagode (glej Hack 2002, Taf. 4: 1; 5: 1–3). Fragmentirani tulasti predmet pa verjetno ni del tako imenovane kultne palice oz. sceptra (Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 4: 1; Hack 2002, 122, Taf. 4: 2), značilnega v grobovih dolenjske skupine v času kačastega in certoškega horizonta (glej Stare 1973, 734, T. 1–2; 4: 2, 5), temveč gre verjetno za del konjske opreme, tako imenovani stimulus, ki ima primerjavo v grobu 592 na Mostu na Soči (Teržan et al. 1984–1985, 121, T. 51: 11–15; Teržan 1990, 99, op. 373).

where besides the two serpentine fibulae also a pair of two-looped fibulae with a foot in the form of Boeotian shield, of the type VIII according to Gabrovec, and a pair of boat-shaped fibulae with a netlike ornament on the bow[66] appear, on the basis of which we could date the grave within the Stična 1–2 period. The grave 32 of the tumulus IV from Stična can likewise be placed in the same period, due to the presence of jewellery in the form of spiral wire-rings. The grave 4 of the tumulus 5 from Stična, which also contains the serpentine fibula of the IIIa6 type, appears to be, however, somewhat younger, although exactly the serpentine fibula with its cylindrical thickening at the bow-to-pin transition conveys a rather archaic impression and brings into mind a similarly shaped cylindrical knob of the serpentine fibula from the already mentioned grave 32 of the tumulus IV. Both fibulae therefore differ from other variants of serpentine fibulae, for which a disc-shaped knob on the bow-to-pin transition is characteristic. Consequently, we suppose that the serpentine fibula from the grave 4 of the tumulus 5 in Stična could possibly represent an archaic, inherited piece of jewellery.[67] Moreover, some of the graves containing serpentine fibulae with rosettes from Most na Soči can likewise be dated earlier than the Sv. Lucija II a period. Such is for example the grave 588, which contains vessel with a foot. Even though the latter represents a long-lasting vessel form, it is characteristic above all in the period of Sv. Lucija I b–c phases.[68] From this short overview of chronological position of the graves with serpentine fibulae of the IIIa6 type (according to Tecco Hvala) we can conclude, that the mentioned fragment of a possibly such fibula additionally supports the dating of the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), indicated by the ribbed bracelets and the iron spear. It represents namely one of the youngest mounds discovered up to now in the cemetery areas of Poštela that can be placed in the phase Štajerska IIIb or in the Ha C2/D1 period.[69]

At this point, the finds from the mound Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4, pertaining to the extensive necropolis of Kleinklein, should once more be mentioned, since among their jewellery objects they contain as much as two pairs of serpentine fibulae. The first pair consists of two large serpentine fibulae, both of which were possibly decorated with a horse figurine, while the second pair of smaller and

[66] Guštin 1976, T. 59: 1–6; Gabrovec 1970, 11, 32–33, 39, Map XI; Teržan 1990, 139, 141.

[67] Wells 1981, 62–63, fig. 87a; Gabrovec *et al.* 2006, 133, T. 109: 3.

[68] Tecco Hvala 2014, 146; Teržan *et al.* 1984–85, 120, T. 50: C 1–2; for the vessel see also Dular 1982, 95, figs. 7: 11; 10.

[69] Cfr. Teržan 1990, 118–121, 204–208, figs. 26; 55.

Prav gomila Wisenkaisertumulus 4 nas navaja k domnevi, da je morebitna kačasta fibula v Veliki gomili pripadala moški noši.

somewhat slender examples can be classified as the type IIIa1 (according to Tecco Hvala). As already demonstrated by Gerhard Tomedi, these fibulae represent exceptional specimens, what is especially true of the large fibula (or two fibulae) with a horse figurine, which most probably originates from the region of Tyrol or Trentino, or alternatively from some other North Italian craft production centre. At Este such fibulae are dated around the phase Este II Late (according to Frey) or in the Este III B2 phase (according to Peroni).[70] It is however significant that in the grave of the Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4 an adult male person was buried,[71] what indicates that serpentine fibulae represent part of the male attire, even though among the grave-goods also the two already mentioned long-footed fibulae with low ribbed bow and also two fibulae with wire bow and bone overlay are present, which are otherwise characteristic of the female attire.[72] The very mound of Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4 leads us to suppose that also the possible serpentine fibula from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) appertained to the male attire.

JANTAR, STEKLO, KOST

Med najdbami iz Velike gomile vzbujajo pozornost še dve jantarni jagodi (*Tab. 1: 26–27*), dva popolnoma staljena steklena fragmenta, verjetno jagodi ogrlice (*Tab. 1: 17–18 c*) in dva koščena fragmenta z vrezanim okrasom, od katerih gre pri enem verjetno za del ročaja železnega noža s koščenima oplatama (*Tab. 1: 24–25*). Za razliko od staljenih ostankov steklenega nakita pa so jantarne jagode in tudi koščeni fragmenti dokaz, da niso bili vsi predmeti sežgani skupaj z umrlim na grmadi, temveč da so bili nekateri, morda posebej dragoceni, položeni v grob nepoškodovani. Tak indic se zdi pomemben, ker so najdbe jantarnega nakita na področju štajersko-panonske skupine izredno maloštevilne, tako rekoč izjemne, kar pa verjetno ne pomeni, da ga ni bilo, temveč da je bil večinoma kot del nakita preminulih z njimi tudi sežgan. Glede na velikost je jantarnima jagodama iz Velike gomile najti še najboljše primerjave v jagodah ogrlice iz Strettwega.[73]

AMBER, GLASS AND BONE GRAVE-GOODS

Among the finds from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) attention should be drawn also to two amber beads (*Pl. 1: 26–27*), two completely melted glass fragments, possibly beads from a necklace (*Pl. 1: 17–18c*) and to two bone fragments with incised decoration (*Pl. 1: 24–25*), out of which one probably represents part of a bone plating for the iron knife handle. In contrast to the melted remains of the glass jewellery, the amber beads and also the bone fragments point to the fact that not all objects had been

[73] Tak izjemen kos predstavlja jantarna ogrlica iz znamenite gomile iz Strettwega, odkrita pri revizijskih izkopavanjih, čeprav manjše število jantarnih jagod izvira že iz starih izkopavanj (Egg 1996b, 226–228, Abb. 112: 9–15; Tiefengraber et al. 2012, 44, Kat. Nr. 86; Tiefengraber 2015, 549) in pa jantarne jagode ter miniaturne figurice v obliki dveh antitetično postavljenih konjičkov iz gomile Kröllkogel v Kleinkleinu, ki so bile prav tako odkrite pri revizijskem izkopavanju (Egg, Kramer 2013, 162–163, Abb. 56: 10–11; 62; Taf. 18: 11–13).

[70] Tomedi 1992, 213–214, Abb. 3: 1–4; Hack 2002, 118–119, Abb. 24; 25; T. 3: 1–4; Tecco Hvala 2014, 126–128, 142–143, fig. 31: 1–2.

[71] Reinhart 2002, 135. We should bear in mind that the tumulus was heavily levelled and damaged already before the rescue excavations took place. Moreover, G. Tomedi (1992) mentions that the preservation state of cremated remains and burnt bones was poor, what could indicate that the remaining bones, with the exception of more robust bones from the adult male person, were not preserved.

[72] Tomedi 1992; Hack 2002, 119–121, T. 5–8. The female element in this grave is represented also by two spindle-whorls and possibly by the bronze band/ diadem, decorated with embossed knobs and dots, as well as by glass beads (see Hack 2002, T. 4: 1; 5: 1–3). The fragmented tubular object, however, is probably not part of a so-called cult rod or sceptre (Tomedi 1992, 214, Abb. 4: 1; Hack 2002, 122, T. 4: 2), which is characteristic of the graves from the Dolenjska group in the period of Serpentine and Certosa Fibulae phases (see Stare 1973, 734, T. 1–2; 4: 2, 5), but rather represents part of a horse-gear, the so-called stimulus, the analogy for which can be found in the grave 592 at Most na Soči (Teržan *et al*. 1984–1985, 121, T. 51: 11–15; Teržan 1990, 99, fn. 373).

KERAMIKA

V vse tri obravnavane poštelske gomile iz Pivole in Razvanja je bilo pridano keramično posodje, ki pa se je med seboj precej razlikovalo. V **gomili 14** izstopajo tri, čeprav le fragmentarno ohranjene posode z visokim, rahlo usločenim stožčastim vratom in nizkim, zaobljeno bikoničnim spodnjim delom. Njihova zunanja površina je bila prvotno fino zglajena in grafitirana, tako da je imela črnikasti kovinski sijaj, ter okrašena z motivi meandra v različnih variacijah, izvedenimi s cinastimi/kositrnimi lističi srebrno-belkaste barve (*Tab. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; sl. 4*).[74] Na ta način je bil dosežen črno-beli barvni kontrast, s čimer je prišel ornament še posebej do izraza. Čeprav so bile doslej tako okrašene posode komajda znane iz poštelskih gomil,[75] pa tudi v gomilah Kleinkleina niso prav pogoste, tudi ne v tamkajšnjih knežjih gomilah,[76] pa predstavlja cinasti okras na keramiki značilen pojav v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju na širšem področju vzhodnoalpskega in zahodnopanonskega prostora.[77] Začetki segajo že v čas pozne kulture žarnih grobišč, če niso celo starejši.[78] To velja tudi za podravska najdišča stopnje Ha B2/ 3, kot kažejo posode iz žganih grobov v Miklavžu, na Ptuju in v Ormožu, med katerimi so nekateri izmed njih

74 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, sl. 15.

75 Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3.

76 Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17, Taf. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer 2013, 366, Taf. 52.

77 Potrebno je omeniti, da je takšno krašenje znano tako v severnozahodno alpskem področju (Švica in V Francija) v času kulture žarnih grobišč (Ha B) kot tudi v italskem prostoru, tako v estenski, golasseški in villanovski kulturi ter njej sledeči zgodnje etruščanski kulturi v srednji Italiji, vendar bi obravnava tako široke problematike na tem mestu presegla zastavljen okvir naše raziskave.

78 Primerjaj Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; Fischer 1993; Gebhard 1997; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 96, Abb. 29; Preinfalk 2003, 50–52, Abb. 25. Glej tudi Teržan 2014, 255–256, sl. 2: 1–2; 3: 2–4; Šmid 2014, 260.

burnt together with the deceased on the pyre, but rather some of them, possibly the especially valuable ones, had been placed to the grave undamaged. Such indications seem relevant in as much as finds of amber jewellery are very few in number and represent an exception rather than the rule on the territory of the Styrian-Pannonian group. Most probably this fact should not be understood as the actual absence of amber beads, but as indication that the majority of them had been burnt as a part of jewellery outfit together with the deceased. Taking into account their size, the best analogies for the two amber beads from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) can be found in the beads of a necklace from Strettweg.[73]

CERAMIC GRAVE-GOODS

All three discussed tumuli from Pivola and Razvanje contained ceramic vessels, which, however, differed considerably from one another. In the **tumulus no. 14** three vessels with high, slightly concave conical neck and low, biconically rounded lower part stand out, even though they are preserved only in fragments. Their surface was originally finely smoothed and graphite-coated in order to get the blackish metallic lustre, while the decoration consisted of meander motifs in different variations, carried out with tin foils of silvery-whitish colour (*Pls. 17: 1–2; 18: 4; fig. 4*).[74] In this way a black-white colour contrast was achieved through which the ornament became particularly prominent. Up to now, vessels with such decoration have been barely known from the tumuli of Poštela[75] and are also not very frequent in the tumuli or in the princely mounds of Kleinklein.[76] Nevertheless, the tin foil decoration on ceramics represents a characteristic phenomenon in the early Hallstatt period on the wider territory of eastern Alps and western Pannonian Plain.[77] Beginnings of such decoration go back

73 Such exceptional specimen is represented by an amber necklace discovered during the re-excavation of the famed tumulus in Strettweg, although several amber beads were found already in the previous excavations (Egg 1996b, 226–228, Abb. 112: 9–15; Tiefengraber *et al.* 2012, 44, Cat. no. 86; Tiefengraber 2015, 549). Another example are the amber beads and miniature figurines in the form of two antithetically positioned horses from the Kröllkogel tumulus in Kleinklein, which have been likewise discovered during the re-excavations (Egg, Kramer 2013, 162–163, Abb. 56: 10–11; 62; T. 18: 11–13).

74 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, sl. 15.

75 Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3.

76 Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; T. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer 2013, 366, T. 52.

77 We should point out that such decoration is attested also in the North-West Alpine area (Switzerland, France) in the Urnfield-Period as well as in the Italian territory, both in the cultures of Este and Golasecca as well as in the

radiokarbonsko datirani v pozno 10. oz. 9. stol. pr. n. št.[79] Z njimi se je torej razširil krog žarnogrobiščnih primerkov s cinastim okrasom, kot sta jih do pred nedavnim predstavljali predvsem posodi iz grobišč St. Andrä v.d.Hgt. na Nižjem Avstrijskem in Brhlovce na južnem Slovaškem (*sl. 4*).[80] Zanimivo podobo pa kaže razširjenost posod s cinastim okrasom v halštatskem obdobju, saj so doslej z največjim številom zastopane prav v okviru štajerske skupine ali celo v Podravju. To kaže, da je meandrasta ornamentika, izvedena s cinastim okrasom prav specifična za štajersko skupino oz. če nekoliko razširimo prostor in uporabimo staro, že ustaljeno označbo – za skupino Kleinklein – Martijanec – Kaptol.[81] Nekoliko manj pogoste so takšne posode v panonskih krajih, kot npr. v Vaskerezstesu in Csönge, in krajih ob Donavi, med Gemeinlebarnom in Százhalombatto. Vendar pa domnevamo, da gre v teh področjih za lokalno tradicijo iz pozne bronaste dobe (*sl. 4*).[82] Ob tem pa ne gre spregledati, da je motivika meandra lahko izvedena na različne načine, razen z apliciranimi cinasto-svinčenimi lističi ali barvo na temni, praviloma grafitirani podlagi je zlasti pogosta izvedba s črno barvo/grafitom na rdeči ali temno rjavi podlagi, pojavljajo pa se tudi bronaste aplike, pa vrezani in kanelirani okrasi ter okrasi, izvedeni z nizi vtisnjenih ali žigosanih pik in tudi izključno z žigi, lahko pa so tudi plastični (*sl. 5*). Pomenljivo je, da se v vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu meandrasta ornamentika ne pojavi pred začetkom halštatske kulture, tj. šele s stopnjo Ha C, pogostejša pa je v njeni razviti fazi.[83] To npr. eksemplarično ponazarjajo posode s cinastim okrasom iz Ormoža: v žganih grobovih s plane nekropole, ki leži zahodno od naselbine in je

[79] Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210–211, sl. 10.7: 12; 10.9; Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 200–201, sl. 9.4: 17; 9.5; Dular, Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3; Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 696–698, sl. 32.

[80] Za posamezna najdišča glej Listo 1 h karti na *sl. 4*. Karta je dopolnjena in tudi korigirana po Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16 (podatek, da je v gomili iz Volčjih njiv posoda, okrašena s cinastim okrasom, je napačen. Prav tako nismo mogli potrditi podatka, da so bile tako okrašene posode najdene na Magdalenski gori).

[81] Glej npr. Gabrovec 1987, 25–28; Vinski-Gasparini 1987; Šimek 2004; Teržan 2019.

[82] Glej Listo 1 h karti na sl. 4, pri čemer za posodi iz najdišč Süttö in Százhalombatta ni povsem jasno, ali gre dejansko za cinast okras.

[83] Primerjaj Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Frey 1969, 73–76, 113, Abb. 40–43 (Liste 4); Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17 (Liste 3); Brosseder 2004, 298–305, Abb. 191–193; Teržan 2014, 255–256, sl. 2: 1. Na tem mestu tudi ne moremo podrobneje obravnavati vprašanja o provenienci meandraste ornamentike v vzhodnoalpskem-panonskem prostoru, o kateri še ni izrečena zadnja beseda.

already to the time of late Urnfield period, if not even earlier.[78] This is true also for sites in the Podravje region from the Ha B2/3 period, as indicated by vessels from the cremation graves at Miklavž, Ptuj and Ormož, among which some of them are radiocarbon dated in the late 10th or in the 9th century BC.[79] With the latter, therefore, the class of urnfield examples with tin foil decoration has been broadened, as until recently it was attested above all with two vessels from cemeteries of St. Andrä v. d. Hgt. in Lower Austria and Brhlovce in southern Slovakia (*fig. 4*).[80] Interestingly, in the Hallstatt period the distribution of vessels with tin foil decoration demonstrates, that they are the most numerous exactly within the Štajerska group or even in the Podravje region. This points to the fact that the meander-like ornament, executed with tin foil decoration, is characteristic of the Štajerska group or, if we take into consideration somewhat wider area and use the old, already established designation, of the group of Kleinklein – Martijanec – Kaptol.[81] Somewhat less frequent are such vessels in Pannonian sites, such as in Vaskeresztes and Csönge, as well as in those along the Danube, between Gemeinlebarn and Százhalombatta. However, we suppose that in these areas such decoration represents a local tradition from the Late Bronze Age (*fig. 4*).[82] As regards the meander ornament, it should be stressed, that it can be realised in various techniques, either with applied tin foils or with paint on a dark, generally graphite-coated ground, while the style with black paint/graphite-coating on a red or dark brown ground is particularly recurrent as

Villanovan and in the following early Etruscan culture in Central Italy. However, addressing such an extensive issue in this place would exceed the set frame of our research.

[78] Cfr. Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17; Fischer 1993; Gebhard 1997; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 96, Abb. 29; Preinfalk 2003, 50–52, Abb. 25. See also Teržan 2014, 255–256, figs. 2: 1–2; 3: 2–4; Šmid 2014, 260.

[79] Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210–211, figs. 10.7: 12; 10.9; Lubšina Tušek 2014, 200–201, figs. 9.4: 17; 9.5; Dular, Lubšina Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3; Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 696–698, fig. 32.

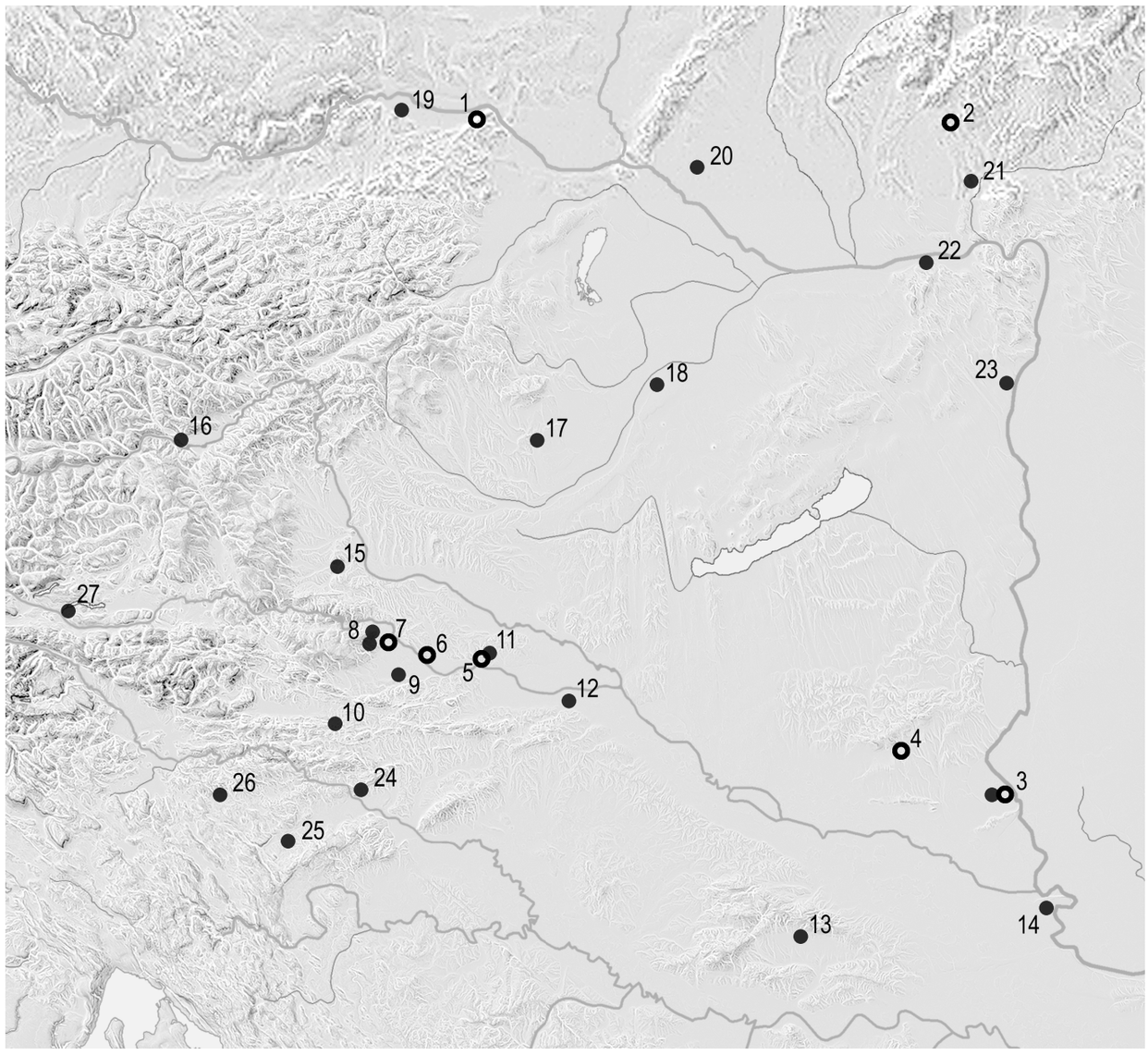
[80] For individual sites see List no. 1 pertaining to *fig. 4*. The map is supplemented and corrected after Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16 (The information that the tumulus from Volčje njive contains a vessel, decorated with tin ornament, is inaccurate. Likewise, we could not confirm the information that vessels decorated in such manner have been found at Magdalenska gora).

[81] See e.g. Gabrovec 1987, 25–28; Vinski-Gasparini 1987; Šimek 2004; Teržan 2019.

[82] See List no. 1 pertaining to *fig. 4*. For the vessels from Süttö and Százhalombatta it is not entirely clear whether they actually bear tin decoration.

Slika 4.
Razprostranjenost posod s cinastim okrasom na območju Vzhodnih Alp in Panonije (dopolnjeno po Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16): A – najdišča pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (prazen krožec), B – najdišča starejše železne dobe (poln krožec).

Figure 4.
Distribution of vessels with tin foil decoration on the territory of south-eastern Alps and Pannonian Plain (supplemented after Dobiat 1980, 199–200, Abb. 16): A – Late Urnfield period sites (open circle), B – Early Iron Age sites (closed circle).



Lista 1 (*sl. 4*)

A:

1. St. Andrä v.d.Hgt., grob / grave (A): Eibner 1974, 209, Taf. 23 e; Dobiat 1980, 199 (1).
2. Brhlovce, grob / grave (SK): Oždani 1977, Obr. 4; Furmánek et al. 1999, 148, Taf. 19 b; Dobiat 1980, 199 (4).
3. Batina, grobna najdba / grave find (HR): Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 605, Taf. 11: 1–2.
4. Pécs-Jakabhegy (H): Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 95, Abb. 29.
5. Ormož, grobovi / graves (SLO): Tomanič-Jevremov 1988-1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 3; 24; 5.
6. Ptuj, grob / grave (SLO): Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 200-201, Sl. 9.4: 17; Dular, Lubšina-Tušek 2014, 27, T. 2: 3.
7. Miklavž na Dravskem polju, grobovi / graves (SLO): Črešnar, Murko 2014, 210-211, Sl. 10.7: 12.

B:

8. Poštela in Pivola pri Mariboru, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Teržan 1990, 335, T. 64: 3; glej tu *Tab. 17: 1–2; 18: 4*); Dobiat 1980, 200 (16).
9. Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94-95, T. 8: 2 (?); 10: 8; Dobiat 1980, 200 (17).

well. Furthermore, realisations can appear, which are done either with bronze appliqués or with incised and grooved decoration, as well as decorations, realised with series of impressed or stamped dots or even those done exclusively with stamping (*fig. 5*). Significant, though, is that in the eastern Hallstatt zone the meander ornament does not appear before the beginning of the Hallstatt period, that is, as late as in the Ha C period, whereas it becomes more frequent only in its developed stage.[83] This fact can best be exemplified by vessels with tin decoration from Ormož. In the cremation graves from flat necropolis, lying to the west of the settlement and dated around the Ha B2/B3 period, are

[83] Cfr. Stjernquist 1962–1963, 140–147, Abb. 2–7; Frey 1969, 73–76, 113, Abb. 40–43 (List 4); Dobiat 1980, 130–132, Abb. 16–17 (List 3); Brosseder 2004, 298–305, Abb. 191–193; Teržan 2014, 255–256, fig. 2: 1. This is also not the occasion to go into greater detail as regards the question about the origin of meander ornament in the territory of eastern Alps and Pannonia, on which the final word is still to be said.

10. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, gomila in naselbina / tumulus and settlement (SLO): Vrenčur 2011, T. 17; Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 16: 12–15; 25: 10.
11. Hardek pri Ormožu, gomila / tumulus (SLO): Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3; Dobiat 1980, 199 (8).
12. Martijanec pri Varaždinu, gomila / tumulus (HR): Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 5–6; 7: 1–7; Šimek 2004, 118-119, 301 (kat.št. 14,1), Sl. 31–32; Dobiat 1980, 199 (14).
13. Kaptol pri Slavonski Požegi, gomile / tumuli (HR): Pavličić, Potrebica 2013, 30–31, Sl. 9; 11; 13; Potrebica 2013, 178–179, Sl. 41; 94.
14. Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds (HR): Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 45–46, T. 9: 1–2, 3–4; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 669-670, Taf. 72: 9–12; 74: 8–9; Dobiat 1980, 199 (7).
15. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli (A): Dobiat 1980, 130-132, 199 (3), Taf. 52: 4; 57: 4; 95: 1; Kramer M. 2013, 366, Taf. 52.
16. Strettweg, gomila / tumulus (A): Schmid 1934, 19; Dobiat 1980, 199 (2).
17. Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli (H): Fekete 1985, 35ss, 61-63, Abb. 5: 1–3, 5–7; 7: 1; 17: 1–2; 18: 6, 8-10; 19; 20: 2.
18. Csönge, gomila / tumulus (H): Lazar 1955, 206, 211, fig. 6–7, Taf. 32: 6; Stjernquist 1962-1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4; Dobiat 1980, 199 (5).
19. Gemeinlebarn, gomila / tumulus (A): Dungel, Szombathy 1903, 64–65, fig. 53.
20. Janiky, Dunajská Streda, gomila / tumuli (SK): Studenikova 1996, 504.
21. Ipelský Sokolec / Ipolyszakállos, grobne najdbe / grave finds (SK): Kemenczei 1977, 74, Abb. 6: 2–6; Dobiat 1980, 199 (6).
22. Süttö, gomile/ tumuli (H): Kemenczei 1977, 76–78, Abb. 2; 3; Patek 1993, Taf. 7: 1.
23. Százhalombatta, gomile / tumuli (H): Holport 1993, 27, 5. kép.
24. Libna, gomila / tumuli (SLO): Guštin 1976, 40, T. 26: 1–2; Dobiat 1980, 199 (12).
25. Novo mesto, gomile / tumuli (SLO): Gabrovec 1968, 160, 171–172, T. 4: 1–2; Knez 1993, 35; T. 4; 6; Teržan 2014, 253–255, sl. 2: 1–2; Šmid 2014; Dobiat 1980, 200 (15).
26. Stična, gomila/ tumuli (SLO): Gabrovec et al. 2006, 22, 46, 85–86, 161–162, T. 5: 4–9; 29: 22–24; 66: 114; 139; Dobiat 1980, 200 (18).
27. Breg pri Rožeku / Frög bei Rosseg, gomile / tumuli (A): Tomedi 2002, 415, 416, 431, Taf. 2: 1–7; 4: 31–32; 8: 2 (pri posodah gre verjetno povečini za svinčene aplike, čeprav Tomedi omenja tudi cin).
28. (=3). Batina, gomila / tumulus (Metzner-Nebelsick 2017, 442, fig. 7).

okvirno datirana v Ha B2/B3, so zastopane izključno posode okrašene s krožci, trikotniki, cik-cakastimi in vodoravnimi pasovi, medtem ko so iz gomil pri Hardeku, ki se razprostirajo vzhodno od naselbine in sodijo v čas Ha C, znani fragmenti posod, okrašeni z motivom meandra.[84] Fragmenti posode s cinastim meandrastim okrasom pa izvirajo tudi iz ene izmed

[84] Primerjaj Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3.

attested exclusively vessels, decorated with circles and triangles as well as with zig-zag and horizontal bands. On the contrary, from the tumuli near Hardek, which stretch east from the settlement and can be dated in the Ha C period, the fragments of vessels, decorated with meander motif are known.[84] Fragments of a vessel with a tin foil meander-shaped decoration also originate from one of the tumuli from the Hallstatt period (Ha C) in the nearby site of Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujska gora.[85]

Tin ornamentation on the vessels from Pivola, which somewhat varies from vessel to vessel, features very special compositions. On the high conical necks of all three vessels the basic ornamental motif is represented by a rhombus,[86] which consists of a central element surrounded by a rhomb-shaped frame, both of which are composed of the same patterns, namely meander-derived elements in the form of double-hooked sequences (or of a line with series of hook-like motifs, shaped like the letter Z).[87] The neck of the first vessel evidently shows a series of such rhombus (*Pl. 17: 1*), which repeats also at the second vessel, although the space between rhombus plates, along the lower edge of the conical neck, is here additionally filled with standing triangles, composed of similar patterns as in the case of rhombuses (*Pl. 17: 2*). The decoration of the third vessel consists besides rhombus elements with meander-like pattern also of rhombic and triangle elements, which are composed of small, colour-alternating, white and black, triangles, while between the rhomb-shaped and triangle elements also slanting bands of double-hooked sequences are added (*Pl. 18: 4*). Unfortunately, the ornamentation in the lower part of discussed vessels is so badly preserved that it eludes a reliable understanding of ornamental compositions. Nevertheless, in one of the examples it is possible to discern that the vessel has been decorated on the shoulders and at its maximum diameter with at least three rows of concentric meander hooks and that this ornamental band was bordered on its lower edge with a line of running hooks or asymmetric meander in the so-called "running dog" motif (*Pl. 17: 2*).[88] On the second vessel it can be discerned that the

[84] Cfr. Tomanič-Jevremov 1988–1989, 290, T. 6: 3; 22: 1–2; 23: 4; 24: 5; Pahič 1966, 113, T. 1: 3.

[85] Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina Tušek 1996, 95, T. 10: 8.

[86] Rhombic element with inscribed concentric meander pattern represents also a basic ornamental motif on two fragments of the so-called firedogs or altars from the settlement at Poštela (Teržan 1990, 270–271, T. 7: 2–3).

[87] Cfr. e.g. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 8, 14.

[88] Cfr. e.g. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 5; Brosseder 2004, 300–301, Abb. 191 (List 4).

halštatskodobnih (Ha C) gomil v bližnjih Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro.[85]

Cinasti okrasi na pivolskih posodah, ki se od posode do posode nekoliko razlikujejo, pa predstavljajo prav posebne kompozicije. Na visokih stožčastih vratovih vseh treh posod je osnovni okrasni motiv romb,[86] pri čemer obdaja osrednji lik rombični okvir iz enakih elementov, namreč iz derivata meandra v obliki dvojno kavljaste lestvice (oz. črte z nanizanimi Z-kavljastimi motivi).[87] Na vratu prve posode gre očitno za niz enakih rombov (*Tab. 17: 1*), pri drugi prav tako, le da prostor med rombi ob spodnjem robu stožčastega vratu izpolnjujejo stoječi trikotniki, katerih okras je izveden na enak način kot pri rombih (*Tab. 17: 2*). Pri tretji posodi pa so poleg rombov z meandrastim okrasom zastopani še liki rombov in trikotnikov, sestavljeni iz majhnih barvno izmenjujočih se belih in temnih trikotnikov. Med liki rombov in trikotnikov pa potekajo še poševni pasovi dvojno kavljastih lestvic (*Tab. 18: 4*). Žal je ornamentika v spodnjem delu teh posod preslabo ohranjena, da bi si lahko ustvarili ustrezno sliko o okrasni kompoziciji na njih. Vendar pa je za eno izmed njih možno sklepati, da je bila na rami in na največjem obodu okrašena z vsaj tremi vrstami kavljastih koncentričnih meandrov in da je bil ta ornamentalni pas na spodnji strani omejen z nizom povezanega kavljastega oz. asimetričnega meandra v motivu tako imenovanega »tekočega psa« (*Tab. 17: 2*).[88] Pri drugi izmed njih se da slutiti, da je bilo rame posode okrašeno z nizom kavljastih motivov v obliki velike črke T (*Tab. 17: 1*), medtem ko je bil na tretji posodi verjetno okras tekočega meandra, izveden s pasovi dvojno kavljastih lestvic (*Tab. 18: 4*). Gre torej za edinstvene kompozicije, sestavljene iz derivatov meandrastih motivov v kompleksen ornament, pri čemer je najti analogije le posameznim motivom, ne pa celotnim kompozicijam. Z dvojno kavljastimi lestvicami in derivatom kavljastega meandra so okrašeni n.pr. fragmenti posod iz Rifnika[89] in ena izmed dveh posod z visokim stožčastim vratom iz gomile »Gamulice« iz Martijanca v Podravini.[90] Za primerjavo s pivolsko gomilo 14 naj navedemo še dejstvo,

shoulders had been decorated with a series of hook-like motifs, shaped similarly as the capital letter T (*Pl. 17: 1*), while the third vessel possibly featured a running meander ornament, realised with bands of double-hooked sequences (*Pl. 18: 4*). Thus, we can clearly speak of vessels with unique compositions, for which analogies can be found only as regards the individual motifs and not for the entire decoration design. The double-hooked sequences and meander-derived motifs can be found on vessel fragments from Rifnik[89] as well as on one of the two vessels with high conical neck from the tumulus "Gamulica" at Martijanec in Podravina.[90] However, even these two vessels with conical neck from the tumulus in Martijanec vary in their decoration like the examples in the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola as they feature a rather different composition of meander-like elements.[91] Double-hooked sequences, albeit somewhat different, and asymmetric meander in the "running dog" motif are attested on the ceramic from tumulus I in Csönge,[92] single-hooked sequences appear on a vessel with animal protome from the tumulus V in Vaszar, while the concentric hook meander adorned the ceramic lid in the mound 2 at Somlóvásárhely.[93] If we take into consideration the basic decorative motif on the necks of vessels from Pivola, which is represented by a framed rhombic plate, that is, a smaller rhombus enclosed within a larger rhomb-shaped frame, these vessels are connected with ornament on the ceramic from the region north of the Alps. There it appears on the vessels from the surroundings of the Lake Constance and further across the areas along the upper stream of the Danube river all the way to the area of Kalenderberg culture, as for example in

85 Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, 108, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 95, T. 10: 8.

86 Romb z vpisanim koncentričnim meandrom pa predstavlja tudi osnovni okrasni motiv na dveh fragmentih tako imenovanih ognjiščnih koz oz. oltarjev z naselbine na Pošteli (Teržan 1990, 270–271, T: 7: 2–3).

87 Primerjaj npr. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 8, 14.

88 Primerjaj npr. Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17: 5; Brosseder 2004, 300–301, Abb. 191 (Liste 4).

89 Najdbe hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju, glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 25: 10.

90 Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 6: 1; Stjernquist 1962–1963, 145–147, Abb. 7; Frey 1969, 75, Abb. 42.

89 Finds are kept by the Celje Regional Museum, see Vrenčur 2017, T. 15: 9, 17; 25: 10.

90 Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41–45, T. 4: 2; 6: 1; Stjernquist 1962–1963, 145–147, Abb. 7; Frey 1969, 75, Abb. 42.

91 Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; ead. 1987, T. 20: 16; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, figs. 56; 58 (in the subtitles of quoted figures with the vessel, it is stated that it goes for a black ornament. This information is however inadequate as the graphite-coated base of the meander ornament had been pasted over with tin foil.); Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (Cat. No. 14,1), figs. 31–32. Larger number of vessels decorated with tin foil has been discovered in the last years also in the tumulus 6 at Kaptol-Gradac, but they remain published only in part: see Potrebica 2013, 178–179, figs. 41; 94; id. 2019, 495, fig. 5.

92 Stjernquist 1962–1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4.

93 Horvath 1969, 111, 126–127, figs. 3; 19; Patek 1993, 94–95, Abb. 74: 2; 65: 3. The decoration on the both cited examples, though, is not realised with tin foil, but with black paint or graphite-coating. Similar painted ornaments can be found also on the vessels from tumuli in Százhalombatta: see Holport 1985, Abb. 23: 1; ead. 1986, Pl. 6: 1.

da posodi s stožčastim vratom v tej martijanški gomili prav tako nista okrašeni povsem enako, temveč je kompozicija njunih meandrastih elementov precej različna.[91] Dvojno kavljasta lestvica, čeprav nekoliko drugačna, in asimetrični meander v motivu »tekočega psa« sta zastopana na keramiki iz gomile I v Csöngeju,[92] enojno kavljasta pa na posodi z živalskim protomom iz gomile V v Vaszarju, medtem ko je koncentričen kavljasti meander krasil pokrov v gomili 2 v Somlóvásárhelyju.[93] Če pa upoštevamo osnovni motiv okrasa na vratovih pivolskih posod, ki ga predstavlja uokvirjeni romb oz. manjši romb v večjem rombu, pa le-ta povezuje pivolske posode z ornamentiko na keramiki iz področja severno od Alp, kjer se pojavlja na posodah od okolice Bodenskega jezera pa v širokem pasu vzdolž gornjega toka Donave vse do območja kalenderberške kulturne skupine, kot npr. v Gemeinlebarnu, Nove Košariski in Sopronu-Varhelyju, še najboljšo primerjavo pa predstavljajo fragmenti posode iz Unterzögersdorfa. Gre očitno za simbol, uveljavljen tako v zahodno- kot tudi vzhodno-halštatskem kulturnem krogu.[94]

Kot že omenjeno, je zanimivo, da povsem enakih meandrastih motivov kot na pivolskih posodah na keramiki v Kleinkleinu skorajda ni zaslediti, so pa s posameznimi elementi le-teh okrašene številne bronaste posode, tako situle kot ciste ter njihovi pokrovi in celo bronaste oplate rok oz. dlani v gomilah Kröll- in Pommerkogel.[95] Meandrast okras je lahko izveden tudi na druge načine (*sl. 5*). Na keramiki v Kleinkleinu gre najpogosteje za rdečo-črno kombinacijo, zastopan je tudi rdeč okras na temni podlagi

[91] Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; ista 1987, T. 20: 16; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, sl. 56; 58 (v podnapisih k citiranim slikam posode je navedeno, da gre za črni okras, kar je pomanjkljiv podatek, saj je bil z grafitom narisan meandrast okras prelepljen s cinastimi lističi); Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (kat. št. 14,1), sl. 31–32. Večje število posod okrašenih s cinastimi lističi je bilo v zadnjih letih odkritih tudi v gomili 6 v Kaptolu-Gradcu, vendar so le delno objavljene: glej Potrebica 2013, 178–179, sl. 41; 94; id. 2019, 495, fig. 3.

[92] Stjernquist 1962–1963, 139–143, Abb. 2–5; Patek 1993, Abb. 96: 4.

[93] Horvath 1969, 111, 126–127, Fig. 3; 19; Patek 1993, 94–95, Abb. 74: 2; 65: 3. Okras na obeh citiranih kosih pa ni izveden s cinastimi lističi, temveč verjetno s črno barvo oz. grafitom. Podobne barvane okrase pa je zaslediti tudi na posodah iz gomil iz Százhalombatte: glej Holport 1985, Abb. 23: 1; ista 1986, Pl. 6: 1.

[94] Brosseder 2004, 159 ss, 430, Abb. 110 (Karta: oznaka pike; Liste 104). Za Unterzögersdorf glej Nebelsick 1997, 62, Abb. 21: 13–14.

[95] Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17; M. Kramer 2013, 368; za bronaste roke in posode glej Egg, Kramer 2013, 171 ss, Abb. 66; 68; 77; 82; 84; 85; 86; 96; 97; 98; Taf. 20–22; 27; 33; Egg, Kramer 2016, 115 ss, Abb. 48; 49; 50; 56; 57.

Gemeinlebarn, Nové Košariská and Sopron-Varhely, whereas the best parallel can be found on the vessel fragments from Unterzögersdorf. Obviously, we can speak of a symbol established both in the western as in the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone.[94]

We mentioned already that completely identical meander motifs as those on the vessels of Pivola are nearly absent on the ceramic from Kleinklein, although separate elements are used to decorate many bronze vessels, both situlae and cists together with their lids, but even the bronze plates of hands or palms in the tumuli of Kröllkogel and Pommerkogel.[95] On the other hand, the meander ornament can be realised also in other techniques (*fig. 5*). In the case of the ceramic from Kleinklein the red-black combination is the most frequent, while also the red ornament on a dark ground or otherwise the incised or fluted decoration is attested.[96] The red-black combination decorates the vessel with conical neck from the tumulus near Leibniz-Altenmarkt[97] and the dish from Graz,[98] but also the already mentioned two vessels with conical neck from the tumulus in Martijanec and vessels of the same type from Nagyberki-Szalacska.[99] With series of impressed dots are realised meander-like ornaments on the vessel from the looted tumulus at Novine[100] and on the dish and vessel fragments from the settlement of Ormož.[101] It seems then, that the meander ornament, irrespective of the technique with which it was realised,

[94] Brosseder 2004, 159 ff, 430, Abb. 110 (Map: dot signs; List no. 104). For Unterzögersdorf see Nebelsick 1997, 62, Abb. 21; 13–14.

[95] Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Abb. 17; Kramer 2013, 368; for the bronze hand-shaped plates and vessels see Egg, Kramer 2013, 171 ff, Abb. 66; 68; 77; 82; 84; 85; 86; 96; 97; 98; T. 20–22; 27; 33; Egg, Kramer 2016, 115 ff, Abb. 48; 49; 50; 56; 57.

[96] Dobiat 1980, 135–136, T. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8 (black on a red ground); 93: 1, 5 (red); 110: 15 (incision/fluting); Egg, Kramer 2013, T. 72: 1–2; 83: 2, 3 (series of dots); 78: 1–7 (incision/fluting); 79: 1, 3 (black on a red ground). Fragments of vessels with black-red decoration and possible meander motif originate also from the settlement of Burgstallkogel (Dobiat 1990, 49, T. 22: B 11).

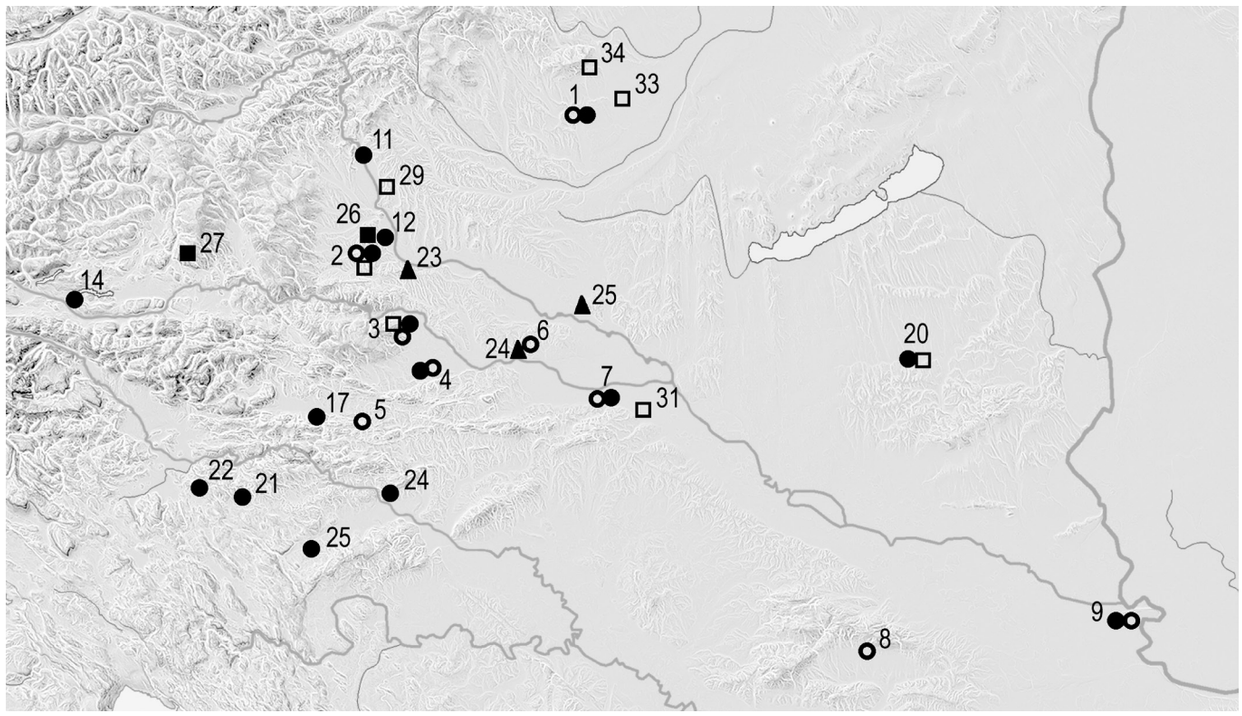
[97] Mele 2011, 68–69, Cat. No. 26. Although represented only with a minor fragment, it seems that the meander motif was present also on the vessel from Frauenberg near Leibniz/Lipnica, in this case realised with graphite on a black lustrous ground (Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, T. 2: 2).

[98] Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.

[99] See List no. 2 pertaining to *fig.5*.

[100] Gaberz *et al.* 2015, 135–136, Fig. 23; T. 1: 1; 2. Identical is also the ornament on the vessel from the settlement of Smolenice-Molpír (Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 29: 1, 3).

[101] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, fig. 10: 1. With incised asymmetric meander in the »running dog« motif is decorated also the fragment of a wall plaster from Ormož: Lamut 1988–1989, T. 21: 15.



Slika 5. Razprostranjenost keramike z meandrastim okrasom na jugovzhodnoalpskem in jugozahodnopanonskem področju: A – cinast meandrast okras (prazen krožec), B – meandrast okras v rdeče-črni barvni kombinaciji (poln krožec), C – meandrast okras iz nizov vtisnjenih pik (trikotnik), D – črn meandrast okras na temni podlagi (poln kvadrat), E – meandrast okras izdelan s plastičnimi rebri (prazen kvadrat).

Figure 5. Distribution of vessels with meander ornament in the south-eastern Alpine and south-western Pannonian area: A – meander ornament realised with tin foil decoration (open circle), B – meander ornament realised with red-black painting combination (open circle), C – meander ornament realised with series of impressed dots (triangle), D – black painted meander ornament on a dark ground (closed square), E – meander ornament realised with plastic ribs (closed square).

Lista 2 (*sl. 5*)

A:

1. Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 17.
2. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 15.
3. Poštela in Pivola pri Mariboru, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 8.
4. Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 9.
5. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, gomila in naselbina / tumulus and settlement: glej listo 1: 10.
6. Hardek pri Ormožu, gomila / tumulus: glej listo 1: 11.
7. Martijanec pri Varaždinu, gomila/ tumulus: glej listo 1: 12.
8. Kaptol pri Slavonski Požegi, gomile / tumuli: glej listo 1: 13.
9. Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds: glej listo 1: 14.

B:

10. (= 1). Vaskeresztes, gomile / tumuli: Fekete 1985, 48 ss, Abb. 17: 1; 18: 1.
11. Gradec / Graz, verjetno grobna najdba / probably grave find: Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.
12. Lipnica / Leibnitz – Altenmarkt, gomile / tumuli: Mele 2011, 68–69, Kat. 26.
13. (= 2). Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Taf. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8; Egg, Kramer 2013, Taf. 79: 1, 3; Dobiat 1990, 49, Taf. 22: B 11.
14. Breg pri Rožeku / Frög bei Rosegg, gomile / tumuli: Tomedi 2002, 495, Taf. 67: 3.
15. (= 3). Poštela pri Mariboru, naselbina / settlement: Teržan 1990, 276, T. 12: 2–3.
16. (=4). Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile / tumuli: Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94–95, T. 8: 2–3.
17. Griže-Šešče, grobna najdba / grave find: Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16.
18. (=7). Martijanec, gomila / tumuli: glej listo 1: 12.
19. (=9). Dalj, grobne najdbe / grave finds: glej listo 1: 14.
20. Nagyberki-Szalacska, gomila / tumulus: Kemenczei 1976, 204–205, Abb. 2; 4.
21. Stična, gomile / tumuli: Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21.
22. Magdalenska gora, grobna najdba / grave find: Tecco Hvala et al. 2004, 89, T. 143: 1.

C:

23. Novine pri Šentilju / Bubenberg bei Spielfeld, gomila / tumulus: Gaberz et al. 2015, 135–136, sl. 23; Taf. 1: 1; 2.
24. Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, sl. 10: 1.
25. Lendava/ Pri Muri, naselbina / settlement: Šavel, Sankovič 2011, sl. 270.

D:

26. Frauenberg pri Lipnici / Frauenberg bei Leibnitz, naselbina / settlement: Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, Taf. 2: 2.
27. Führholz pri Mitteltrixenu, Velikovec / Völkermarkt, grobovi / graves: Wedenig 2005, 26–27, Abb. 15.

E:

28. (= 2). Kleinklein – Burgstallkogel, naselbina / settlement: Dobiat 1990, 42–43, Taf. 18: 15–17.
29. Mellach, Fernitz pri Wildonu, naselbina / settlement: Dobiat 1990, 43, Abb. 21.
30. (= 3). Poštela, naselbina / settlement: Teržan 1990, T. 29: 1.
31. Sv. Petar Ludbreški, naselbina / settlement: Vinski-Gasparini 1987, T. 23: 7.
32. (= 20). Nagyberki-Szalacska, gomila / tumulus: Kemenczei 1974, fig. 3: 7.
33. Vát, Szombathely, naselbina / settlement: Molnár, Farkas 2010, 110–116, Abb. 4–7; 8: 1; 9; 14: 1.
34. Velem-Szent Vid, naselbina / settlement: Molnár, Farkas 2010, 128 s, Abb. 154: 2.

ali pa vrezan oz. žlebljen ornament.[96] Z rdečo-črno kombinacijo sta okrašeni tudi posoda s stožčastim vratom iz gomile pri Lipnici/ Leibnitz-Altenmarkt[97] in skleda iz Gradca/ Graza[98] ter že omenjeni posodi s stožčastim vratom iz gomile z Martijanca in posode istega tipa iz Nagyberki-Szalacske.[99] Z nizom vtisnjenih pik pa so izvedeni meandrasti okrasi na posodi iz izropane gomile na Novinah[100] ter na skledi in črepinjah iz ormoške naselbine.[101] Kaže torej, da predstavlja meandrast okras na prostoru Štajerske in južne Panonije ne glede na izvedbo razmeroma pogost okras tako na grobni kot tudi naselbinski keramiki[102] in ga kot takšnega lahko označimo za enega izmed značilnih okrasnih in simbolnih elementov skupnosti, živečih na tem prostoru v stopnji Ha C (*sl. 4–5*).

Ornamentika z motivi meandra je prav tako zelo pogosta na keramiki kalenderberške kulturne skupine, kjer je povečini izvedena na precej svojstven način. Čeprav prevladuje tudi tu črno barvani ali grafitirani okras na rdeče barvani površini posod, pa se kompozicije meandrastih motivov precej razlikujejo od tistih na štajerski oz. južno panonski keramiki in so nedvomno specifične za omenjeno območje Podonavske nižine med Statzendorf-Gemeinlebarnom in slovaškimi najdišči z Nove Košariska na čelu ter tistimi v širši okolici Nežiderskega jezera, kot je Sopron-Varhely.[103]

Naš kratek pregled lahko strnemo z ugotovitvijo, da izkazuje skoraj vsak kraj – vsaka nekropola ali

[96] Dobiat 1980, 135–136, Taf. 19: 2; 29: 4; 47: 1–4; 75: 3; 95: 5; 97: 2; 110: 8 (črn na rdeči podlagi); 93: 1, 5 (rdeč); 110: 15 (vrez/žleb). Egg, Kramer 2013, Taf. 72: 1–2; 83: 2, 3 (nizi pik); 78: 1–7 (vrez/ žleb); 79: 1, 3 (črn na rdeči podlagi). Fragmenti posod s črno-rdečim okrasom, na katerih gre morda za meander, izvirajo iz Burgstallkogla (Dobiat 1990, 49, Taf. 22: B 11).

[97] Mele 2011, 68–69, Kat. št. 26. Čeprav gre le za manjši fragment, se zdi, da je bila z meandrom okrašena tudi posoda iz Frauenberga pri Lipnici, pri čemer je okras izveden z grafitom na črno svetleči se podlagi (Hebert, Lehner 1996, 138, Taf. 2: 2).

[98] Hebert, Lehner 1996, 151, Abb. 13: 2.

[99] Glej Listo 2 k *sl. 5*.

[100] Gaberz et al. 2015, 135–136, sl. 23; Taf. 1: 1; 2. Enak pa je tudi okras na posodi iz naselbine Smolenice-Molpír (Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 29: 1, 3.

[101] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 103: 1; Mele 2014, 178–180, sl. 10: 1. Z vrezanim asimetričnim meandrom v motivu »tekočega psa« je okrašen tudi kos ometa iz Ormoža: Lamut 1988–1989, T. 21: 15.

[102] Zanimivo je, da je med naselbinsko keramiko pogost predvsem okras meandra, izveden s plastičnimi rebri (glej *sl. 5*, Lista 2 D). Iz naselbine v Ormožu pa so ohranjeni kosi ognjiščne koze in stenskega ometa, okrašeni z žlebljenim meandrom (Lamut 1988–89, 239–240, T. 21: 15; 24: 4).

[103] Primerjaj Siegfried-Weiss 1979, 100–101, Abb. 2; Brosseder 2004, 300–305, Abb. 192–193; in tudi Pichlerova 1969, Tab. 1–4; 6–7; 12–13 itd.; Studenikova 1995, 60–65, Obr. 7; 9: 3; 11: 2; Urminsky 2001, 83–88, Obr. 3–4; 6: 1.

represents a rather frequent decoration in the regions of Styria and Pannonia both on the grave- as on the settlement-ceramics.[102] As such, it can be designated as one of the characteristic ornamental and symbolic elements, used by the communities, which lived on this territory in the Ha C period (*figs. 4–5*).

At the same time, the meander motif ornaments are very recurrent on the ceramics of the Kalenderberg culture, where they are arranged for the most part in a rather original manner. Even though also here the black painted or graphite-coated ornament on the red painted ground prevails, the compositions of meander motifs differ in a no small measure from those on the vessels from Styria and south Pannonian Plain. Therefore, it is beyond doubt that these compositions are specific to the mentioned territory of the Danubian Plain, between Statzendorf-Gemeinlebarn and the Slovakian sites, foremost the site of Nové Košariská, as well as those in the wider area around the Lake Neusiedl, such as the site of Sopron-Varhely.[103]

We can summarise our short overview with an observation that practically each site, that is, each necropolis or even each tumulus, within which such ceramic is attested, demonstrates independent and variable realisations of the meander motif. However, it seems that these differing realisations of meander ornament cannot be understood only through local differences or specifics, but rather as a result of the prominence to possess the precious vessels, especially those with tin decoration or with ornament in red-black combination. In any case, it should not be overlooked that the latter are to be found mostly in tumuli, which stand out as regards the wealth of their grave-goods,[104] what consequently also points to the special denotative and symbolic meaning of these precious vessels.[105] In this way, the ceramic with meander ornament from the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola represents an additional indication for the high social status of the notable buried there.

The completely looted **tumulus no. 13** of Pivola contained besides several other pieces only the fragments of three vessels, which could be reconstructed

[102] Interestingly, among the settlement ceramic mostly the meander ornament realised with plastic ribs is attested (see List 2 D pertaining to *fig. 5*). From the settlement in Ormož fragments of a firedog and wall plaster are preserved, which feature the meander decoration realised in fluting (Lamut 1988–89, 239–240, T. 21: 15; 24: 4).

[103] Cfr. Siegfried-Weiss 1979, 100–101, Abb. 2; Brosseder 2004, 300–305, Abb. 192–193; and also Pichlerova 1969, Tab. 1–4; 6–7; 12–13 etc.; Studenikova 1995, 60–65, Obr. 7; 9: 3; 11: 2; Urminsky 2001, 83–88, Obr. 3–4; 6: 1.

[104] Dobiat 1980, 135–136; Brosseder 2004, 311, Abb. 194; Kramer M. 2013, 370.

[105] See e.g. Fekete 1985, 63.

celo vsaka gomila –, kjer se pojavlja takšna keramika, samosvojo, variabilno izvedbo meandraste motivike. Vendar se zdi, da se v različni izvedbi meandrastega okrasa ne kažejo le lokalne razlike oz. specifike, temveč tudi prestižnost v posedovanju dragocenih posod, zlasti tistih s cinastim okrasom ali pa z ornamentom v rdeče-črni kombinaciji. Vsekakor ne gre za prezreti, da se slednje nahajajo predvsem v po bogastvu grobnih pridatkov izstopajočih gomilah,[104] kar govori za njihov posebni označevalni in simbolni pomen.[105] Keramika z meandrastim okrasom iz pivolske gomile 14 je poleg bojne opreme dodatni pokazatelj za visok družbeni status v njej pokopanega veljaka.

V popolnoma izropani pivolski **gomili 13** so bili poleg nekaj posameznih črepinj ohranjeni le še fragmenti treh posod, ki so se dale risarsko rekonstruirati (*Tab. 19: 10–11, 17*). Med njimi je posoda z visokim stožčastim vratom, okrašenim pod ustjem s pasom vodoravnih kanelur, na spodnji strani pa omejenim z vodoravnim nizom vtisnjenih polkrožnih vdolbinic oz. pik. Na enak način je izveden tudi okras rozet v osrednjem delu vratu posode, sestavljen iz osrednje vdolbinice, obdane s petimi enakimi pikami. Na rami je bila posoda okrašena s poševnimi, izmenjujočimi se pasovi plitvih kanelur (*Tab. 19, 17*). Tovrstne posode sodijo med značilno keramično zvrst na širšem prostoru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga, vendar izkazujejo glede na velikost, proporce in okras lokalno pogojene razlike. Dobro so zastopane na Pošteli, tako v naselbini kot tudi v pripadajočih gomilah (npr. tudi v gomili 14: *Tab. 18: 3*), in predstavljajo enega izmed karakterističnih tipov posod v II. fazi Poštele oz. stopnji IIIa Štajerske.[106] V gomilah nekropole Kleinkleina sodijo posode s stožčastimi vratovi med najbolj številne grobne pridatke, vendar pa se po svojih proporcih in kompoziciji okrasnih elementov[107] nekoliko razlikujejo od posod istega tipa s Poštele. Le maloštevilne so posode, ki imajo stožčast vrat kaneliran pri vrhu in spremljan z nizom vtisnjenih polkrožnih vdolbinic/pik.[108] Tudi okras rozet se razlikuje, saj ga povečini ne tvorijo le vtisnjene vdolbinice, temveč širok vdolben ali kaneliran krog s sredinsko piko, obdan z vencem

[104] Dobiat 1980, 135–136; Brosseder 2004, 311, Abb. 194; Kramer 2013, 370.

[105] Glej npr. Fekete 1985, 63.

[106] Teržan 1990, 32–33, 37, 43, 53, sl. 2: 1–2; 4: 25, 29; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; 11; T. 10: 13; 11: 5–6; 15: 11; 40: 1–3; 41: 2–3; 42: 2–4.

[107] Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8–9; Kramer 2015, 197, Abb. 5: 2.

[108] Dobiat 1980, T. 73: 1; 87: 5; 90: 1; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 2, 4.

in drawing (*Pl. 19: 10–11, 17*). Among them is the vessel with a high conical neck decorated under the rim with a band of horizontal grooves, the lower edge of which is bordered with horizontal line of impressed semi-circular indentations or dots. The latter technique is used also for the rosette ornament in the central part of the vessel neck, which is composed of a central indentation surrounded by five equal dots. On the shoulders the vessel was decorated with oblique interchanging bands of shallow grooves (*Pl. 19: 17*). Such vessels can be placed among the characteristic ceramic types in the wider area of the eastern Hallstatt cultural zone, although they feature locally dependent differences as regards their size, proportions or ornament. They are well attested at Poštela, both in the settlement and in the pertaining tumuli (e.g. also in the tumulus no. 14: *Pl. 18: 3*), and represent one of the characteristic vessel types in the settlement horizon II of Poštela or in the phase Štajerska III a.[106] In the tumuli of the necropolis at Kleinklein vessels with conical necks can be counted among the most numerous grave-goods, however they differ to a certain extent from the vessels of the same type from Poštela as regards their proportions and compositions of decorative elements.[107] Only few vessels feature a conical neck, which would be grooved in its upper section and would include also a line of impressed dots.[108] Also the rosette decoration differentiates as it is not formed only by impressed indentations, but by a large hollowed or grooved circle with a central dot, which is surrounded with a wreath of semi-circularly impressed dots or semi-circular indentations.[109] In spite of the local differences between the vessels with high conical necks from Kleinklein and Poštela, it is interesting that examples of vessels most similar to the ones from Poštela, especially to the ones from the tumulus no. 13, can be found in the tumular group of Grellwald. Most probably such similarities indicate close ties of this very community/lineage from

[106] Teržan 1990, 32–33, 37, 43, 53, figs. 2: 1–2; 4: 25, 29; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; 11; T. 10: 13; 11: 5–6; 15: 11; 40: 1–3; 41: 2–3; 42: 2–4.

[107] Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8–9; Kramer 2015, 197, Abb. 5: 2.

[108] Dobiat 1980, T. 73: 1; 87: 5; 90: 1; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 2, 4.

[109] Dobiat 1980, 143, T. 73: 3–4; 77: 2; 84: 9; Weihs 2003, 218, T. 1: 5; 7: 6–7. Of course, the rosette decoration composed of impressed dots represents a very common motif in the Central European territory in the Hallstatt period: see Kossack 1959, T. 153: D1. One vessel with conical neck and a rosette, realised in such manner, is known both from Poštela (Teržan 1990, 298, T. 42: 1) and Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 135: 1), while as much as three such vessels originate from the second tumulus from Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujska gora (Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 88, 90–91, fig. 12; T. 1–3).

polkrožno vtisnjenih pik oz. polkrožnih vdolbinic.[109] Kljub lokalnim razlikam med posodami z visokimi stožčastimi vratovi med Kleinkleinom in Poštelo, pa je zanimivo, da se nahajajo primerki posod, ki so še najbolj podobne poštelskim, zlasti pa primerku iz gomile 13, predvsem v gomilah iz skupine Grellwald, kar po vsej verjetnosti kaže na tesne povezave prav le-te kleinkleinske skupnosti/ rodu s Poštelo oz. s kraji v Podravju. Namreč tak okras na keramiki (tj. vodoravno kaneliran zgornji del vratu s spremljajočim nizom polkrožnih vdolbinic/pik in rozete iz venca pik s sredinsko piko) ni značilen le za posode na Pošteli in za primerek iz naše gomile (*Tab. 19: 17*), temveč ga je najti tudi drugod, tako npr. na Ptuju – v Rabelčji vasi, v Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro in Ormožu ter na Brinjevi gori, kar morda kaže na lokalno različico tega okrasa v Podravju.[110]

Drugi dve, le v fragmentih ohranjeni posodi iz pivolske gomile 13 pripadata tipu skled s kratkim cilindričnim vratom. Po vsej verjetnosti sta imeli obe nizko nogo. Posebno pozornost zbuja njun okras, kajti po celotni površini sta prevlečeni z rdečim premazom, medtem ko je cilindrični vrat in največji obod okrašen z grafitiranimi navpičnimi in poševnimi kanelurami (*Tab. 19: 10–11*). Na tak način okrašene posode niso prav pogoste v podravskih halštatskih najdiščih. V tej maniri je okrašenih le nekaj posod s stožčastim vratom in globoka skleda iz Poštele oz. pripadajočih gomil,[111] ciborij in skodelica v eni izmed gomil v Spodnjih Podložah,[112] in posode iz že omenjenih gomil Kleinklein with Poštela or with sites in the Podravje region. The discussed ornament is namely characteristic not only of the vessels at Poštela and the examples from the tumulus treated here (*Pl. 19: 17*), but can be also found elsewhere, such as for example at Ptuj – in Rabelčja vas, in Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujska gora and in Ormož as well as at Brinjeva gora, what could possibly point to the local variety of such an ornament in the Podravje region.[110]

Further two vessels from the tumulus no. 13 of Pivola are preserved only in fragments and belong to the type of dishes with short cylindrical neck. In all probability they both had a low foot. Special attention attracts their decoration as they are coated with red overlay, whereas the cylindrical neck and the maximum diameter are decorated with graphite-coated vertical and oblique grooves (*Pl. 19: 10–11*). Such type of vessel decoration is not very common at sites from the Hallstatt period in the Podravje region. Decorated in this manner are only several vessels with conical neck and the deep dish from Poštela and the pertaining tumuli,[111] the footed bowl and the cup in one of the tumuli from Spodnje Podlože[112] as well as the vessels from already mentioned tumuli near Martijanec.[113] More numerous are red-black painted vessels among the ceramic in Kleinklein, where such decoration can be used on different types of vessels. Especially prominent are the unique examples from the princely tumulus of Kröllkogel.[114] Both dishes from the tumulus of Piv-

[109] Dobiat 1980, 143, Taf. 73: 3–4; 77: 2; 84: 9; Weihs 2003, 218, Taf. 1: 5; 7: 6–7. Seveda predstavlja okras rozet iz vtisnjenih pik zelo razširjen motiv v srednjeevropskem prostoru v halštatskem obdobju: glej Kossack 1959, Taf. 153: D 1. Po ena posoda s stožčastim vratom, ki ima na takšen način izvedeno rozeto, je znana s Poštele (Teržan 1990, 298, T. 42: 1) in Ormoža (Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 135: 1), kar tri pa iz 2. gomile v Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro (Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 88, 90–91, sl. 12; T. 1–3).

[110] Teržan 1990, 37 ss, sl. 4: 25; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, sl. 10: 8; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 106: 2; Mele 2014, 176, sl. 10: 6.

[111] Teržan 1990, 35–36, 276, 297, 332–334, T. 11: 1, 3; 12: 1–3, 10; 13: 1; 39: 2; 64: 1. Pomenljivo se zdi, da so tudi te posode praviloma okrašene s spiralnim ali pa meandrastim okrasom. Glede na ustni podatek (B. Kramberger) je bila pred kratkim odkrita posoda z rdeče-črnim okrasom pri zaščitnih izkopavanjih v bližini Hoč, na območju načrtovane gradnje industrijskega objekta avtomobilskega koncerna »Magna«.

[112] Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 89, 94, T. 8: 2–3. Čeprav sta posodi ohranjeni le fragmentarno, gre za meandrast okras. Podloškemu podoben ciborij (ali ciborija), prav tako okrašen(a) z meandrastim motivom, pa izvira(ta) tudi iz centralnega groba gomile 48 v Stični, kjer zbuja(ta) kot tuj element posebno pozornost in nenavadno diskusijo (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21). Globoka skleda prebarvana z

[110] Teržan 1990, 37 ff, figs. 4: 25; 7: 8–9; 10: 28; Tomanič-Jevremov 1975, T. 1: 8; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, fig. 10: 8; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 106: 2; Mele 2014, 176, fig. 10: 6.

[111] Teržan 1990, 35–36, 276, 297, 332–334, T. 11: 1, 3; 12: 1–3, 10; 13: 1; 39: 2; 64: 1. It seems significant that also these vessels are as a rule decorated with spiral or meander ornament. According to the oral information by B. Kramberger, a vessel with red-black decoration has been recently discovered during the rescue excavations in the vicinity of Hoče, on the construction site of the future industrial plant of the automotive company "Magna".

[112] Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 89, 94, T. 8: 2–3. Although the two vessels are preserved only in fragments, we should mention that they bear a meander ornament. A footed bowl (or two footed bowls), similar to the example from Spodnje Podlože and likewise decorated with a meander motif, originate(s) from the central grave of the tumulus 48 in Stična, where it (they) attract(s) special attention as a foreign element and open(s) an unusual discussion (Gabrovec et al. 2006, 26–28, T. 10: 20, 21). A deep bowl painted with red-black zigzag bands and with running asymmetric meander is preserved from the area of tumuli at Griže-Šešče in the Savinja Valley (Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16).

[113] Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, figs. 56–58; Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (Cat. No. 14,1), figs. 31–32.

[114] Dobiat 1980, 128; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; T. 50; 70; 72: 3; 75: 3; 79.

pri Martijancu.[113] Številneje so rdeče-črno barvane posode zastopane med keramiko v Kleinkleinu, kjer pa so na tak način okrašene različne vrste posod. Posebej izstopajo ekskluzivni kosi iz knežje gomile Kröllkogel.[114] Skledama iz pivolske gomile so še najbolj podobne sklede s kratkim cilindričnim vratom iz gomil Forstwald 19 in 67 ter Leitengritschwald 27, ki sodijo v 2. oz. 3. fazo kleinkleinške nekropole.[115] Sorodne našim skledam sta tudi dve, in sicer v celoti črno polirani posodi iz gomile II iz Vaskeresztesa: gre namreč prav tako za skledi na nogi s kratkim cilindričnim vratom in skoraj enakim okrasom na največjem obodu.[116] Tovrstne sklede pa so znane tudi v kalenderberški kulturni skupini, npr. v gomilah pri Bad Fischauu ali Novi Dedinki.[117] Vendar je potrebno omeniti, da je krašenje posod v rdečo–črni barvni kombinaciji po vsej verjetnosti prevzeto iz zahodnohalštatskega kroga, kjer se pojavi že v obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč, in da se uveljavi v vzhodnohalštatskem krogu, še zlasti v kalenderberški kulturni skupini in njeni podskupini Statzendorf-Gemeinlebarn, že na samem začetku halštatskega obdobja.[118] Naša primerka rdeče-črno barvanih skled pa glede na omenjene analogije iz Kleinkleina in pa Vaszkeresztesa sodita v stopnjo Ha C2 in s tem podpirata datacijo gomile 13 (*Tab. 19*) v 2. ali 3. stopnjo Poštele oz. v okvir stopnje IIIa Štajerske.

Za razliko od obeh pivolskih gomil 13 in 14 je bilo v **Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem**, čeprav je bila že izropana, odkrito večje število posod, katerih sestav kaže na simpozialni servis za pogostitev več oseb (*sl. 6*).[119] Zastopano je namreč najmanj 7 velikih posod z visokim stožčastim vratom, od katerih so tri enako okrašene (*Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5*), dve drugače in tudi različno (*Tab. 5: 3; 6: 2*), ter dve neokrašeni (*Tab. 7: 2; 8: 1*), ob njih pa še po ena trebušasta shrambena posoda – pitos in en lonec (*Tab. 6: 1; 7: 1*). Od jedilnega oz. pivskega servisa je ohranjenih najmanj 20 plitvih skled/ latvic, od katerih jih ima okrog 10 na dnu kaneliran okras v obliki križa z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji (*Tab. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*), 2 ali 3 primerki so na dnu okrašeni s

rdeče-črnimi cikcakastimi pasovi in tekočim asimetričnim meandrom pa je ohranjena s področja gomil v Grižah-Šeščah v Savinjski dolini (Teržan 1990, 357, T. 77: 16).

113 Vinski-Gasparini 1961, 41, T. 4: 1; 5: 1; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 234–235, sl. 56–58; Šimek 2004, 118–119, 301 (kat. št. 14, 1), sl. 31–32

114 Dobiat 1980, 128; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181, Taf. 50; 70; 72: 3; 75: 3; 79.

115 Dobiat 1980, 128, 169–170, Taf. 34: 16; 48: 19; 99: 1, 6.

116 Fekete 1985, 51, Abb. 18: 3, 7

117 Glej Szombathy 1924; Klemm 1996, 190–191, Taf. 9: 8.3.2; 10: G; 11: 8.2; Studenikova 1994, 43, 49–50, Obr. 9: 1–4, itd.

118 Brosseder 2004, 50–55; Rebay 2006, 75–77, 133.

119 Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 124 ss, sl. 27–31; 34; 39; 41; 43; 45.

ola find their best analogies in the dishes with short cylindrical neck from the tumuli Forstwald 19 and 67 as well as Leitengritschwald 27, which can be placed in the second and third phase of the Kleinklein necropolis.[115] Closely resembling the dishes treated here are also two vessels from the tumulus II in Vaskeresztes, even though they are completely black and burnished. They likewise represent dishes with a foot and short cylindrical neck, while they feature an almost identical decoration on their maximum diameter.[116] Similar dishes are attested also in the Kalenderberg culture, such as for example in the tumuli near Bad Fischau and Nova Dedinka.[117] However, it should be stressed, that decoration of vessels with red-black colour combinations is most probably adopted from the western Hallstatt zone, where it appears already in the Urnfield period, while it asserts itself in the eastern Hallstatt zone, especially in the Kalenderberg culture and its subgroup of Statzendorf-Gemeinlebarn, as early as the very beginning of the Hallstatt period.[118] In view of the mentioned analogies from Kleinklein and Vaskeresztes, the two examples of red-black painted dishes discussed here can be placed in the period of Ha C2, what confirms the dating of the tumulus no. 13 (*Pl. 19*) in the second or third settlement horizon of Poštela or within the phase Štajerska III a.

In contrast to both tumuli nos. 13 and 14 from Pivola, the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, though likewise looted, contained a larger number of vessels, which indicate a set of symposium vessels, intended for the feasting of several people (*fig. 6*).[119] Represented are namely at least seven large vessels with a high conical neck, out of which three are decorated in the same manner (*Pls. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5*), while two differ in decoration from the latter and also between each other (*Pls. 5: 3; 6: 2*) and further two remain undecorated (*Pls. 7: 2; 8: 1*). Along them two storage vessels with a wide belly – a pithos and a pot – are attested (*Pls. 6: 1; 7: 1*). Out of the dining or drinking vessel service at least twenty shallow dishes with inverted rims are present, out of which around ten feature a grooved decoration in the form of a cross with interchanging ray-like areas on their bottoms (*Pls. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*), further two or three examples are decorated on their bottoms with grooved concentric circles

115 Dobiat 1980, 128, 169–170, T. 34: 16; 48: 19; 99: 1, 6.

116 Fekete 1985, 51, Abb. 18: 3, 7.

117 See Szombathy 1924; Klemm 1996, 190–191, T. 9: 8.3.2; 10: G; 11: 8.2; Studenikova 1994, 43, 49–50, Obr. 9: 1–4, etc.

118 Brosseder 2004, 50–55; Rebay 2006, 75–77, 133.

119 Cfr. Teržan 1990, 124 ff, figs. 27–31; 34; 39; 41; 43; 45.

kaneliranimi koncentričnimi krogi ali polji, obdanimi z vencem bunčic (*Tab. 4: 2–4*), od ostalih skled pa so ohranjeni le fragmenti njihovih zgornjih delov (*Tab. 8: 5–6; 12: 18–19; 13: 1–7*). Poleg plitvih skled je zastopanih najmanj 5 oz. 6 skodelic s presegajočim ročajem (*Tab. 9: 5–10; 12: 21*) in različne globoke sklede, med katerimi so vsaj po tri z nagubanim (*Tab. 9: 1, 3, 4*) in nažlebljenim obodom (*Tab. 9: 2; 10: 9, 18*), pa take okrašene na rami s šrafiranimi žlebljenimi trikotniki (*Tab. 8: 7– 9*), medtem ko je ena izmed njih z žigosanim okrasom (*Tab. 2: 1*). Ob teh posodah so se ohranile vsaj še dve dvojni posodi (*Tab. 10: 3, 5, 6*) in pa miniaturna lončka (*Tab. 10: 11–12*) ter vsaj ena cista (*Tab. 10: 7*). Večje število fragmentov, ki pripadajo eni ali drugi vrsti naštetih posod, pa ostaja glede na tip posode bolj ali manj neopredeljenih in jih ne bomo podrobneje obravnavali.

Vsem posodam s stožčastimi vratom iz razvanjske Velike gomile je lastno, da imajo oz. so imele visoke, vitke, elegantno oblikovane vratove in sorazmerno nizek spodnji del, kar je značilnost tega tipa posod predvsem v času stopnje Ha C2/ D1 v celotnem vzhodnohalštatskem kulturnem krogu, od Štajerske, kjer so posebej dobro datirane na osnovi gomil iz Kleinkleina, pa vse do roba Malih Karpatov, kot je najbolje razvidno iz najdb naselbine Smolenice-Molpír.[120] Vendar pa razvanjske posode s stožčastim vratom, zlasti tiste okrašene, izkazujejo vrsto posebnosti. Kar tri izmed njih imajo celoten vrat okrašen s finimi vodoravnimi kanelurami (*Tab. 2–4*), četrta pa v zgornjih dveh tretjinah (*Tab. 6: 2*). Posebnost prvih treh posod je v tem, da so med vodoravne kanelure vkomponirani trije pasovi kanelur, oblikovani v tekoči asimetrični meander oz. v motiv »tekočega psa« (*Tab. 2–4*). Taki izvedbi kaneliranega okrasa doslej še nismo uspeli najti ustreznih primerjav, razen morda na skledi s kratkim valjastim vratom iz sočasne naselbine v Hotinji vasi.[121] Posode z v celoti vodoravno kaneliranimi visokimi stožčastimi vratovi pa so znane v več primerkih (*sl. 7*). Takšna izvira npr. iz gomile na Veleniku pri Spodnji Polskavi,[122] še posebej pogoste so v Kleinkleinu, in sicer med pridatki v gomilah skupine Grellwald, pa tudi skupine Kaiserschneiderwald.[123] Verjetno spadajo k tej vrsti posod tudi vodoravno kanelirani fragmenti iz gomile s kultnim vozičkom iz Strettwega, le da je bila posoda na vratu še dodatno okrašena z rdeče-črnimi

[120] Glej npr. Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8: Typ 5; 9: Typ 5; Müller 2012, 152–155, Abb. 75; Taf. 96: 1.

[121] Gerbec 2014, 277, sl. 14.2.4: 1; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: S–Sk 3e.

[122] Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.

[123] Dobiat 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; Taf. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, Taf. 2: 6.

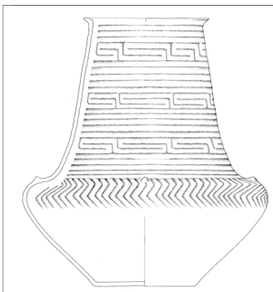
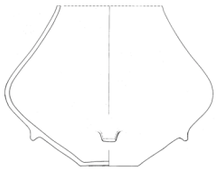
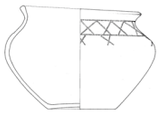
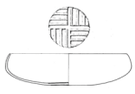
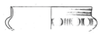
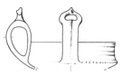
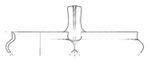
or fields, surrounded by a wreath of bosses (*Pl. 4: 2–4*), while from the remaining dishes only fragments of their upper parts are preserved (*Pls. 8: 5–6; 12: 18–19; 13: 1–7*). Besides the shallow dishes with inverted rim at least five or six cups with rim-exceeding handles appear (*Pls. 9: 5–10; 12: 21*) as well as diverse deep dishes, among which are at least three examples either with indented walls (*Pl. 9: 1, 3, 4*) or with vertical fluting on its circumference (*Pls. 9: 2; 10: 9, 18*) and also further examples decorated on their shoulders with grooved hatched triangles (*Pl. 8: 7–9*), while one of them is decorated with stamping (Pl. 2: 1). Furthermore, at least two double vessels (*Pl. 10: 3, 5, 6*) and two miniature pots (Pl. 10: 11–12) as well as at least one cist (*Pl. 10: 7*) have been preserved. Lastly, a larger number of fragments, which belong to one or the other category of enumerated vessels, remain more or less undefined as regards the vessel type and will consequently not be discussed in detail.

All the vessels with conical neck from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) at Razvanje feature high, slender and elegantly shaped necks as well as proportionally small lower parts. These are the characteristics of the here discussed vessel type, which appear mostly in the Ha C2/D1 period over the entire eastern Hallstatt zone from Styria, where they are particularly well dated on the basis of tumuli from Kleinklein, and all the way to the fringes of Little Carpathians as evidenced by the finds from the settlement of Smolenice-Molpír.[120] However, the vessels with conical neck from Razvanje, especially the decorated examples, demonstrate a number of particularities. As much as three of them bear a decoration of fine horizontal grooves, which covers the entire vessel neck (*Pls. 2–4*), while the fourth vessel shows the same decoration only on the upper two-thirds of the neck (*Pl. 6: 2*). The first three vessels are somewhat particular also due to the three bands placed between horizontal grooves, on which the grooves are shaped in the form of running asymmetric meander or in the "running dog" motif (*Pls. 2–4*). Up to now, we could not find adequate comparisons for the grooved decoration realised in such manner, with the possible exception of an ornament on the dish with short cylindrical neck from the contemporary settlement at Hotinja vas.[121] Vessels with horizontal grooves covering the entire conical neck are, however, known in several examples (*fig. 7*). Such a vessel

[120] See e.g. Dobiat 1980, 66–73, Abb. 8: Type 5; 9: Type 5; Müller 2012, 152–155, Abb. 75; T. 96: 1.

[121] Gerbec 2014, 277, fig. 14.2.4: 1; see here Gerbec, fig. 7: S–Sk 3e.

Slika 6. Razvanje – Velika gomila, tabelarni prikaz sestava keramičnega servisa.
Figure 6. Razvanje – Great tumulus (Velika gomila), table of ceramic set composition.

	7	3 + 1 + 1 + 2
	1	
	1	
	20 +	10 + 3 + 7?
	6	3 + 2 + 1?
	4	3 + 1
	8	6 + 1 + 1
	2	1 + 1
	2	1 + 1
	2	1 + 1

pasovi.[124] Razen umetelno okrašenega vratu z meandrastim okrasom pa razvanjske posode izstopajo tudi po ornamentu na rami in največjem obodu, ki je izoblikovan z navpičnimi cikcakastimi kanelurami. Le-te s ptičje perspektive posredujejo vtis lomljenih žarkov oz. vrtečega se svetlobnega telesa, morda simbolizirajo sonce (*Tab. 2–4*). Ta okras spominja na tako imenovani motiv bliska (Blitzmuster) in pa na motiv cikcakastih pasov (Winkelbänder), ki sta sicer izvedena povsem drugače in na različne načine, bodisi z barvanjem, grafitiranjem bodisi vrezovanjem. Kot je pokazala Ursula Brosseder, gre za motiviko, ki je pogosta predvsem na območjih severno od Alp, motiv bliska na keramiki na severnem Bavarskem, cikcakasti pasovi pa na sosednjem zgornjem Pfalškem, oba v okviru stopnje Ha C.[125]

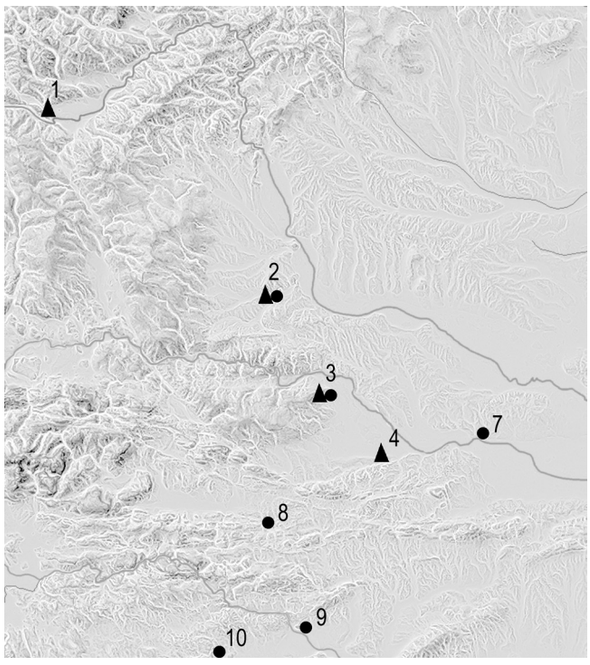
Na poseben način je okrašena tudi četrta posoda s stožčastim vratom iz Velike gomile, katere okras pa je prav tako izveden s kanelurami. Pri dnu in pri

[124] Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; Taf. 48: 8–13.
[125] Brosseder 2004, 230–232, Abb. 153 (Liste 9); 154 (Liste 136 in 137).

originates for example from the tumulus at Velenik near Spodnja Polskava,[122] while they are particularly frequent in Kleinklein, among the grave-goods in the tumular group of Grellwald and also in that of Kaiserschneiderwald.[123] To this kind of vessels probably belonged also the horizontally grooved fragments from the tumulus with cult-wagon in Strettweg, although here the vessel neck was additionally painted with red-black bands.[124] Besides the skilfully decorated neck with meander-like ornament the vessels from Razvanje stand out also due to the ornament on the shoulders and on the maximum diameter, which is formed by vertical zigzag-shaped grooves. When viewed from above the latter give an impression of broken rays or a whirl of shining object, possibly even symbolising the sun (*Pls. 2–4*). Such decoration is reminiscent of the so-called lightning motif (*Blitzmuster*) and also of the motif of zigzag-shaped bands (*Winkelbänder*), which, though, are realised in a completely different manner and in various techniques, either with paint or graphite-coating or with incisions. As was showed by Ursula Brosseder, these motifs are common mainly in the areas north of the Alps in the Ha C period. The lightning motif appears on the ceramic from northern Bavaria, while the zigzag-shaped bands are attested in the neighbouring Upper Palatinate region.[125]

Decorated in a particular manner is also the fourth vessel with conical neck from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), although the decoration is likewise realised with grooves. Rectangular elements of concentric meander are arranged along the lower and upper edge of the neck, while in the space between oblique bands in the form of a capital letter "V" run, which are composed of a meander-like ornament (*Pl. 5: 3*). On its shoulders and maximum diameter, the vessel is indented with vertical grooves in much the same manner as the fifth vessel with grooved conical neck (*Pl. 6: 2*). While the indenting with vertical grooves is a frequent technique to decorate the vessel receptacles within the Štajerska group in the Ha C period,[126] we know of no adequate analogies so far for the vessel neck decoration on the *Pl. 5: 3*.

[122] Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.
[123] Dobiat 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; T. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, T. 2: 6.
[124] Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; T. 48: 8–13.
[125] Brosseder 2004, 230–232, Abb. 153 (List no. 9); 154 (Lists nos. 136 and 137).
[126] Cfr. Teržan 1990, 32–34, fig. 3: 4, 7; T. 8: 5; 39: 12; 41: 11; 60: 1–2; 64: 5; 71: 2–4; Lubšina Tušek 1996, 91, T. 4: 5; Dobiat 1980, 118–119, T. 96: 4; Weihs 2003, 228, T. 2: 1, 6; M. Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; T. 50–51.



Lista 3 (*sl. 7*)
A:
1. Strettweg, gomila / tumulus: Egg 1996b, 240, Abb. 138: 3–8; 140; Taf. 48: 8–13.
2. Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiat 1980, 118, Abb. 9: Typ 5; Taf. 27: 3; 29: 4; 73: 5; 88: 1, 4; 89: 1; Weihs 2003, Taf. 2: 6.
3. Poštela - Razvanje pri Mariboru, gomila / tumulus: glej tu *Tab. 2: 4; 3: 4; 4: 5; 6: 2*.
4. Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, 350–353, T. 71: 1.
5.

B:
5. (= 2). Kleinklein, gomile / tumuli: Dobiat 1980, 99–100, Taf. 52: 5; Hack 2002, 145, Taf. 18: 1–2.
6. (= 3). Poštela in Razvanje pri Mariboru, naselbina in gomila / settlement and tumuli: glej tu *Tab. 10: 3*; Teržan 1990, 20: 6.
7. Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2.
8. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5.
9. Libna, grobna najdba / grave finds: Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; 33: 4.
10. Novo mesto, grobna najdba / grave find: Križ 2019, 104, sl. 84.

Slika 7.
A – razprostranjenost posod s kaneliranimi visokimi stožčastimi vratovi (trikotnik), B – dvojnih posod (krožec) na področju Štajerske.
Figure 7.
Distribution in the Štajerska region of A – vessels with grooved decoration on high conical necks (triangle), B – double vessels (closed circle).

vrhu visokega vratu so nanizani pravokotni liki koncentričnega meandra, na vmesni površini pa v obliki velike črke V potekajo meandrasti poševni pasovi (*Tab. 5: 3*). Na rami in največjem obodu je posoda plisirana z navpičnimi kanelurami, enako kot peta posoda s kaneliranim stožčastim vratom (*Tab. 6: 2*). Medtem ko spada plisiranje z navpičnimi kanelurami med pogost način krašenja recipienta posod v okviru štajerske skupine v stopnji Ha C,[126] pa za okras na vratu posode na *Tab. 5: 3* doslej ne poznamo ustreznih analogij.

Plitve sklede/latvice so na svojem dnu (na notranji strani posode) okrašene s kaneliranim okrasom v obliki križa, ki deli krožno ploskev z izmenjujočimi se žarki na štiri polja. Ta okras kot celota daje vtis vrtečega se križa oz. kolesa, morda prav tako sončnega simbola (*Tab. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*). Poleg križnega okrasa pa je nekaj skled okrašenih na dnu, kot omenjeno, s koncentričnimi kanelurami, obdanimi z vencem pik, za katere prav tako domnevamo, da predstavljajo posebne astralne simbole (*Tab. 4: 1–3*).

Tako enim kot drugim je med podravskimi najdišči komajda najti analogne kose, tudi na Pošteli le izjemoma. Zanimivo pa je, da je z žigi enakega križnega motiva z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji okrašena ena izmed tako imenovanih koz oz.

Grooved decoration appears also on the dishes with inverted rim, decorated on the interior side of their bottoms in the form of a cross, which divides the surface into four areas with interchanging rays. Taken as a whole, the ornament gives the impression of a whirling cross or wheel and possibly represents a sun symbol as well (*Pls. 2: 2–3; 3: 1–3; 5: 1–2; 8: 3–4; 12: 22*). It has been already mentioned, that besides the cross ornament, several dishes feature a decoration of concentric grooves on their bottoms, encircled with a wreath of bosses (*Pl. 4: 1–3*). Also for these examples it can be assumed that they represent special astral-like symbols.

For either of these dishes decorated on their bottoms analogies can barely be found among the sites from the Podravje region, what is true also for the Poštela settlement where they are attested only exceptionally. It is interesting, though, that one of the firedogs or altars from the Poštela settlement is decorated with a similar stamped motif in the form of a cross delineating areas of alternating ray-like lines.[127] Several similarly decorated examples can be found in the tumuli of Kleinklein, where bottoms decorated both with concentric circles[128] as with the cross or checkerboard motif are attested. In the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 an entire service is present,

[126] Primerjaj Teržan 1990, 32–34, sl. 3: 4, 7; T. 8: 5; 39: 12; 41: 11; 60: 1–2; 64: 5; 71: 2–4; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 91, T. 4: 5; Dobiat 1980, 118–119, Taf. 96: 4; Weihs 2003, 228, Taf. 2: 1, 6; Kramer 2013, 365, Abb. 181; Taf. 50–51.

[127] Teržan 1990, 270–271, 278–279, T. 7: 1, 3 (stamped decoration); 14: 17 (concentric circles).

[128] Dobiat 1980, T. 37: 3, 5; 66: 5 (e.g. two dishes with foot and a decoration of concentric circles in the tumulus Forstwald 21 or the shallow dish in the tumulus Grellwald 20).

oltarjev z naselbine.[127] Nekaj več primerjav nudijo posode v gomilah Kleinkleina, katerih dna so okrašena tako z okrasom koncentričnih krožcev[128] kot s križnim motivom oz. motivom šahovnice. V gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 se nahaja cel set, sestavljen iz večje sklede, dveh skodelic s presegajočim ročajem in manjše plitve skledice, dno katerih je okrašeno s prav takšnim okrasom kot pri razvanjskih plitvih skledah.[129] Hkrati pa velja omeniti, da prevladujejo na dnu posod oz. skled v kleinkleinških gomilah drugačni, pretežno grafitirani oz. črno barvani križni motivi, med katerimi izstopa križni motiv na skledah iz Kröllkogla, ki tvorijo – podobno kot sklede v Veliki gomili – jedilni servis za večje število oseb.[130] Zdi se, da bi morda lahko takim, z enakim motivom okrašenim servisom pripisali heraldičen pomen, še zlasti ker so del opreme bogatejših oz. knežjih gomil.

Ne le v Kleinkleinu, tudi v širšem vzhodnoalpskem in zahodnopanonskem prostoru je krašenje notranjosti skled z različnimi križnimi, astralnimi ali drugovrstnimi motivi pogosto,[131] vendar se razlikujejo od okrasa na skledah v Veliki gomili. Zanimivo pa je, da je najti enak okras kot na dnu skled iz Velike gomile na različnih tipih skled v srednjeevropskem prostoru, in sicer od Moravske in Bavarske do Baden–Württemberga, kjer se pojavlja že proti koncu mlajše stopnje kulture žarnih grobišč, predvsem pa v zgodnjem halštatskem obdobju.[132] To daje sklepati, da sklede s križnim okrasom z izmenjujočimi se žarkastimi polji (motiv šahovnice) tako v gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 v Kleinkleinu kot tudi v Veliki gomili pod Poštelo odsevajo povezave z omenjenimi kraji vzdolž zgornjega in srednjega toka Donave, čeprav ni dvoma, da so lokalni izdelki. Njihova oblika in kvaliteta, saj gre za izredno fine posode s tankimi stenami, ter prefinjen kaneliran okras, izveden na enak način

[127] Teržan 1990, 270–271, 278–279, T. 7: 1, 3 (žigi); 14: 17 (koncentrični krogi).

[128] Dobiat 1980, T. 37: 3, 5; 66: 5 (npr. skledi na nogi z okrasom koncentričnih krogov v gomili Forstwald 21 in plitva skleda v gomili Grellwald 20).

[129] Dobiat 1980, 135, 227–228, Taf. 54: 1, 4, 6, 8 (Schachbrettmuster).

[130] Dobiat 1980, T. 4: 8; 95: 3; 96: 7; 97: 1; 99: 6; M. Kramer 2013, 323–327, Taf. 60–67. Enak motiv kot pri skledah iz Kröllkogla krasi tudi eno izmed skled z naselbine Burgstallkogel (Dobiat 1986, 300, Taf. 13; Dobiat 1990, 41, Taf. 17: B31).

[131] Patek 1993, 52, Abb. 38: 22–33; 43: 1–9, 12-13; 74: 3–4; 96: 8–14; 9: 4–6; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 2: 1–15; 52: IV.

[132] Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 70–71, 112, Abb. 20: B 2; 42: 3; 58: 20; Taf. 19: 1; ista 1992b, 23, 35–36, Taf. 40: 1; 68: 1; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 57: 13; 68: 2; 82: 2; 111: 191-7; 120: 295-98; 121: 418-1; 144: 456-3, 400-11; 145: 400-5, 413-105, 413-44, 385-1, 400-2, 400-4, itd; 147: 470-2, 471-9, 471-11, 435-7, 8; 150: 388-8; 177: 788-1.

composed of a larger dish, two cups with rim-exceeding handle and a shallow small dish, the bottoms of which are decorated with identical ornament as in the case of shallow dishes from Razvanje.[129] At the same time it should be mentioned that in the tumuli of Kleinklein the majority of cross motifs is realised in different techniques, mainly with graphite-coating or black paint. Among them the dishes with a cross motif from Kröllkogel stand out, since they represent a dining service for a large number of people, similar to the set of dishes from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila).[130] It appears, that such vessel services, decorated with one and the same motif, carry a kind of heraldic meaning, all the more so because they form part of possessions within wealthier or princely mounds.

Not only in Kleinklein, but also in the wider eastern Alpine and western Pannonian territory the decoration of dish interiors with various cross, astral or other types of motifs is frequently attested,[131] although the latter differ from the ornament represented on dishes in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila). However, it is interesting to find the same decoration as on the bottom of dishes from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) on various dishes types in the Central European region, from Moravia and Bavaria to the land of Baden-Württemberg, where such ornament appears already towards the end of the younger Urnfield period and above all in the early Hallstatt period.[132] This allows us to infer that the dishes featuring a cross motif with interchanging ray-like fields (checkerboard motif), both from the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 in Kleinklein as well as from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) beneath Poštela, mirror a connection with the above mentioned sites along the upper and middle course of the Danube River, even though there can be no doubt that they are local products. The form and quality of these dishes, which represent extremely fine and thin-walled vessels, as well as their refined grooved decoration, realised in the same manner as on the

[129] Dobiat 1980, 135, 227–228, T. 54: 1, 4, 6, 8 (checkerboard motif).

[130] Dobiat 1980, T. 4: 8; 95: 3; 96: 7; 97: 1; 99: 6; Kramer 2013, 323–327, T. 60–67. Identical motif as on the dishes from Kröllkogel appears also on one of the dishes from the settlement of Burgstallkogel (Dobiat 1986, 300, T. 13; Dobiat 1990, 41, T. 17: B31).

[131] Patek 1993, 52, Abb. 38: 22–33; 43: 1–9, 12–13; 74: 3–4; 96: 8–14; 9: 4–6; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 2: 1–15; 52: IV.

[132] Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 70–71, 112, Abb. 20: B2; 42: 3; 58: 20; T. 19: 1; ead. 1992b, 23, 35–36, T. 40: 1; 68: 1; Brosseder 2004, Abb. 57: 13; 68: 2; 82: 2; 111: 191-7; 120: 295-98; 121: 418-1; 144: 456-3, 400-11; 145: 400-5, 413-105, 413-44, 385-1, 400-2, 400-4, etc.; 147: 470-2, 471-9, 471-11, 435-7,8; 150: 388-8; 177: 788-1.

kot na posodah s kaneliranimi stožčastimi vratovi, so dokaz, da jih je izdelal domači, morda isti mojster.

Med izredne keramične kose v Veliki gomili sodijo tudi skodele s presegajočim ročajem, ki imajo na vrhu ušesce z grebenom (*Tab. 9: 5–9*). Njihova posebnost se poleg nenavadno oblikovanega vrha ročaja kaže v razmeroma visokem cilindričnem, vodoravno kaneliranem vratu in v izrazito ostrem profilu s kratkimi rameni ter v valovito razčlenjenem največjem obodu. Fragmenti enakih skodel izvirajo iz starih izkopavanj na Pošteli, podobne pa so znane tudi z naselbin v Hotinji vasi, na Novinah in v Ormožu,[133] medtem ko jim je med keramiko s Kleinkleina in tudi od drugod komajda najti ustrezne analogije. Podobnosti obstajajo le v posameznih oblikovnih ali okrasnih elementih. Tako imajo npr. kaneliran vrat posamezne globoke sklede v Kleinkleinu,[134] kjer pa so razvanjskim še najbolj podobne tako imenovane profilirane skodele, zlasti tiste s stopničasto razčlenjenim vratom.[135] Na nekaterih izmed njih je na podoben način okrašen tudi največji obod.[136] Med ročaji skodel v Kleinkleinu je zastopan okras iz rogatih zaključkov ali pa v obliki majhnih živalskih glavic,[137] podobno kot na majhni skodelici iz Velike gomile (*Tab. 9: 10*), medtem ko ušesc z grebenom doslej tam nismo zasledili. Podobnosti z našimi skodelami je glede na oblikovanost profila in okras, ki krasi največji obod, najti tudi med skodelami in skledami na območju severozahodno panonskega prostora oz. jugozahodne Slovaške, kjer sodijo v prehodni čas Ha C2/ D1.[138]

Med pridanimi posodami v Veliki gomili je po obliki, proporcih in glede na razčlenjen največji obod opisanim skodelam (*Tab. 9: 5–9*) podobna nekoliko manjša, fragmentarno ohranjena posodica, ki je sicer brez ohranjenega ročaja (*Tab. 2: 1*), vendar jo kljub temu prištevamo med skodele. Od njih se razlikuje po tem, da njen vrat ni okrašen s kanelurami, temveč z dvema nizoma žigosanih krožcev, tangencialno povezanih z žigosanima črtama iz drobnih

vessels with grooved conical necks, point to the fact that they had been produced by a local, possibly one and the same, craftsman.

Further exceptional ceramic pieces from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) present the bowls with rim-exceeding handles, which show on its top a transversely placed loop with a ridge (*Pl. 9: 5–9*). Besides their unusually formed top of the handle the bowls appear special also due to their relatively high, cylindrical neck with horizontal grooves and distinctively sharp profile with short shoulders and a maximum diameter, segmented by indentation. Fragments of identical bowls are known from the old excavations at Poštela, while similar examples come from the settlements of Hotinja vas, Novine and Ormož.[133] In contrast, corresponding analogies among the ceramic from Kleinklein and also from other places can barely be found. Similarities exist mainly in individual elements of shape or decoration. Grooved necks can be observed on several deep dishes in Kleinklein.[134] However, in the latter site, the so-called profiled bowls, especially those with stair-like segmented necks, appear the most similar to the examples from Razvanje.[135] Some of them feature even a similarly decorated maximum diameter.[136] Among the handles of bowls from Kleinklein the decoration with horn-like projections or in the form of small animal heads can be encountered,[137] the latter of which is likewise present on the small cup from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) (*Pl. 9: 10*). On the other hand, we could discover no analogies for the loops with a ridge at the top of the handles. Taking into account the vessel profiles and decoration on their maximum diameter, affinities can be found also among the bowls and dishes from the north western Pannonian region or from the south western Slovakia, where such vessels date to the transitional period of Ha C2/D1.[138]

Among grave vessels from the Great tumulus

133 Teržan 1990, 262, T. 13: 11; 38: 17–18; Lamut 1989, T. 26: 13; Gerbec 2014, 278, sl. 14.2.7: 4; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: S–Sk 3c. Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 8: 15. Ročaji teh skodel niso ohranjeni, vendar je nekaj fragmentov, ki so z vrha ročaja in so okrašeni z zaobljenimi ali pa koničastimi živalskimi rogovi (glej Teržan 1990, T. 15: 8; 38: 16; Gerbec 2014, 280, sl. 4.2.10: 1; glej tudi tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sk3).

134 Dobiat 1980, Taf. 111: 8

135 Dobiat 1980, 83–84, npr. Taf. 36: 7–12; 42: 5.

136 Dobiat 1980, 222, 227, Taf. 36: 11; 42: 5; 53: 4, 5.

137 Glej npr. Dobiat 1980, 125, T. 42: 8; 54: 4; 112: 16 (v obliki rogatih živalskih glavic); 42: 10 (rogati z zaobljenimi zaključki); 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (rogati s koničastimi zaključki).

138 Primerjaj npr. Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 110, Abb. 40: 5; Müller 2012, Taf. 4: 1; 14: 11; 60: 8 ipd.

133 Teržan 1990, 262, T. 13: 11; 38: 17–18; Lamut 1989, T. 26: 13; Gerbec 2014, 278, fig. 14.2.7: 4, see also here Gerbec, fig. 7: S–Sk 3c. Vinazza et al. 2015, T. 8: 15. The handles of these bowls are not preserved, however, several fragments derive from the top of the handles and are decorated with rounded or pointed animal horns (see Teržan 1990, T. 15: 8; 38: 16; Gerbec 2014, 280, fig. 4.2.10: 1; see also here Gerbec, fig. 7: Sk3).

134 Dobiat 1980, T. 111: 8.

135 Dobiat 1980, 83–84, e.g. T. 36: 7–12; 42: 5.

136 Dobiat 1980, 222, 227, T. 36: 11; 42: 5; 53: 4, 5.

137 See e.g. Dobiat 1980, 125, T. 42: 8; 54: 4; 112: 16 (in the form of horned animal heads); 42: 10 (horned with rounded protrusions); 46: 11; 67: 5–8; 84: 10; 112: 19 (horned with pointed protrusions).

138 Cfr. e.g. Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a, 110, Abb. 40: 5; Müller 2012, T. 4: 1; 14: 11; 60: 8 etc.

pikic (*Tab. 2: 1*). Na enak način okrašen kos keramike je bil na Pošteli odkrit pri nedavnih naselbinskih izkopavanjih, nekaj fragmentov posod in ognjiščnih koz z žigosanim okrasom bodisi z navadnimi krožci bodisi s krožci z vpisanim križem ali rozeto pa izvira že iz starejših izkopavanj na Pošteli. Zanje smo že pokazali na njihove povezave z ornamentiko na halštatski keramiki s področja severno od Alp.[139] Hkrati pa želimo opozoriti, da je nekaj enako okrašenih posod, kot je naša skodela na *Tab. 2: 1*, znanih tudi iz halštatskodobnih jam oz. plasti ormoške naselbine.[140] Z žigosanimi krožci, ki imajo sredinsko piko, vpisani križec ali rozeto, pa so okrašene posoda iz gomile z Velenika pri Polskavi, umetelno okrašen podstavek iz gomile 3 iz Spodnjih Podlož pod Ptujsko goro in skledica iz nižinske naselbine v Hotinji vasi.[141] Glede na to, da je tovrstni način okraševanja keramike z žigosanjem, izpričan predvsem na najdiščih v Podravju (*sl. 8*), lahko sklepamo na lokalno lončarsko delavnico, ki se je verjetno zgledovala po vzorih s severozahodnega panonskega ali celo širšega srednjeevropskega prostora. Še posebej pa izstopa podobno okrašeno posodje iz območja Podonavske/Podunajske nižine, zlasti iz naselbine Molpír pri Smolenicah na vznožju Malih Karpatov.[142]

Vendar ni izključeno, da gre pri okraševanju z žigosanjem za tradicijo iz pozne bronaste dobe oz. zgodnje železne dobe, kajti podobni žigosani motivi, zlasti tangencialno povezani krožci so sestavni del značilne ornamentike na keramiki v kulturnih skupinah v spodnjem Podonavju v tamkajšnji zgodnji železni dobi (Ha A2/ B1–2),[143] od koder pa je zaslediti vplive in povezave z območjem širšega panonskega

[139] Glej Teržan 1990, 34–36, sl. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (navadni krožci); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (krožci z vpisanim križem); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (žigosane štirilistne ali večlistne rozete). Fragmenti ognjiščnih koz z okrasom žigosanih krožcev s piko v sredini so zastopani tudi med naselbinskimi najdbami z Rifnika, ki jih hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju (glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6).

[140] Lamut 1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148: 6; Dular 2013, 52, sl. 15: O 21.

[141] Glej Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, sl. 10; 13; T. 9: 1; glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sd2; 9.

[142] Primerjaj npr. Kossack 1959, 34–35, Abb. 6: 1, 2, 6, 11, 20; Taf. 153: 2–5; Berg 1962, Taf. 28: 9. Zanimivo je, da npr. v Sopronu in Statzendorfu prevladujejo žigi krožcev in koncentričnih krožcev s piko (primerjaj npr. Eibner-Persy 1980, 56, Taf. 16; 79–80; Rebay 2006, 126–127, Taf. 1: PA38247; 30: PA 38321; 39: 42674 itd.), medtem ko so na Slovaškem pogosti tudi žigosani krožci z vpisanim križcem ali rozeto (Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b, Taf. 81: 2; Müller 2012, 191–192, Abb. 91: 26; Taf. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1).

[143] Hänsel 1976, Taf. 14: 3, 4; 15: 3, 5; 19: 11, 19, 20; VI: 23–29; VIII: 3–6; 9; XI: 21–22, 27, 52, itd.

(Velika gomila) there is also a smaller, fragmentary vessel (*Pl. 2: 1*), which as regards its form, proportions and indented maximum diameter is very similar to the above described bowls (*Pl. 9: 5–9*) and could be numbered among the latter, despite the fact that its handle is not preserved anymore. It differs from mentioned examples in the neck decoration, which is not grooved, but shows two sequences of stamped circles, which are tangentially connected to each other with two lines, stamped with tiny dots (*Pl. 2: 1*). A fragment, decorated in the same way, has been discovered at Poštela during the excavations last year, whereas several fragments of vessels and firedogs with stamped decoration, either of simple circles or of circles, inscribed with cross or rosette, come from older excavations at Poštela. For the latter we already indicated their connections with ornaments on the Hallstatt-period ceramic from the regions north of the Alps.[139] At the same time, we would like to draw attention to the several vessels, decorated identically as the here-treated bowl at the *Pl. 2: 1*, which are known from the Hallstatt-period pits or layers in the settlement of Ormož.[140] Stamped circles, which can feature a central dot, inscribed cross or rosette, are further attested on the vessel from the tumulus at Velenik near Polskava, on the skilfully decorated ceramic stand from the tumulus 3 in Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujska gora and on the small dish from the lowland settlement in Hotinja vas.[141] In view of the fact, that such type of ceramic decoration with stamping can be encountered mostly on the sites from the Podravje region (*fig. 8*) we could conclude that a local ceramic workshop existed in the area, which, however, probably imitated the models in the north western Pannonian or even wider Central European region. Particularly prominent in this regard is a similarly decorated ceramic ware from the area of the Danubian Lowland, especially from the settlement of Molpir near Smolenice, at the foothills of Little Carpathians.[142]

[139] See Teržan 1990, 34–36, Fig. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (simple circles); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (circles with inscribed cross); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (stamped four- or multi-petaled rosettes). Fragments of firedogs with a decoration of stamped circles with a central dot are attested also among the settlement finds from Rifnik, which are kept by the Celje Regional Museum (see Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6).

[140] Lamut 1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148: 6; Dular 2013, 52, Fig. 15: O 21.

[141] See Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6; Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, figs. 10; 13; T. 9: 1; see here also Gerbec, figs. 7: Sd2; 9.

[142] Cfr. e.g. Kossack 1959, 34–35, Abb. 6: 1, 2, 6, 11, 20; T. 153: 2–5; Berg 1962, T. 28: 9. It is interesting, that e.g. in Sopron and Statzendorf stamped circles and concentric

prostora vse do ruške skupine v Podravju[144] in tudi dalje proti severozahodu, kar se je tu odvijalo v času pozne kulture žarnih grobišč in v začetni fazi zgodnje železne dobe.[145] Problem, ki se zastavlja, je časovni hiatus med žigosanimi okrasi na keramiki iz kontekstov pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (Ha B2/3) in tistih halštatskih primerkih, ki pa so datirani povečini v stopnjo Ha C2/ D1, med katere sodi tudi skodela iz Velike gomile.

Med keramičnimi pridatki iz Velike gomile so s kronološkega vidika pomembne še tri globlje sklede, ki so na vratu okrašene z vodoravnimi kanelurami, na največjem obodu pa z blagimi gubami in snopi navpičnih kanelur (*Tab. 9: 1, 3–4*). Enake sklede izvirajo iz starih izkopavanj na Pošteli in iz naselbin na Novinah in Ormožu ter iz groba 2 iz Rečice pri Šentjanžu v Savinjski dolini. Na podoben način pa je okrašena tudi posoda z visokim, vodoravno kaneliranim vratom iz gomile na Veleniku pri Spodnji Polskavi. Gre očitno za dokaj pogosto obliko skled, značilnih, kot se zdi, predvsem za kraje v Podravju (*sl. 8*). Kot sem že pokazala pri obravnavi teh posod iz naštetih najdišč,[146] so sicer primerljive z dolenjsko nagubano keramiko, vendar se v okviru vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga nagubana keramika pojavlja že v času Ha C2/D1, na kar kažejo primerki iz panonskih najdišč, npr. iz gomile pri Bobi,[147] še zlasti pa sklede iz naselbin kot sta Smolenice-Molpír in Stillfried.[148] Domnevamo, da zglede zanje predstavljajo keramične narebrene skled (Rippenschale und -schüssel), datirane že v čas Ha C 2. Tako za slednje kot tudi za nagubane sklede se ne zdi sporno, da gre za posnetke bronastih nagubanih/ narebrenih skled (Zungenphiale), katerih provenienco je iskati na Bližnjem vzhodu.[149] Na kakšen način so potekali stiki med tako oddaljenimi kraji, je še stvar raziskav. Možno je, da so imele posredovalno vlogo bronaste sklede iz italsko-etruščanskega prostora,[150] možna pa je tudi kakšna druga pot. Glede na depojsko najdbo

144 Oman 1981, 150; Lamut 1989, 238, 240, T. 4: 5; 6: 1; 8: 12; 9: 7; 20: 5, 14; 23: 9; isti 2001, 213, Taf. 1: 3; 5: 1; 6: 13 itd.; Pavišić 2001, 178, Taf. 7: 1; Teržan 1995a, 349–353, Abb. 20: 1–4.

145 Glej npr. Eibner 2001, 181–190, Karte 1–2.

146 Lamut 1989, T. 29: 1; Teržan 1990, 68, 83, 113, op. 215, T. 38: 6, 10; 71: 1; 81: 5.

147 Glej Patek 1993, 114, Abb. 100: 11, 15, 17.

148 Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 38: 2, 7; Müller 2012, 131–132, Abb. 65: TH-Schü 1; Taf. 33: 14; 55: 14; 88: 19; 90: 22; Eibner 1974, 80–81, Taf. 18: 20; Hellerschmid 2006, 65–66, 305–306, Taf. 18/ 1; Typentaf. 15: 305–306.

149 Posebno lep primerek takšnega keramičnega posnetka bronaste posode izvira iz Stillfrieda: glej Eibner 1974, 80–81, Taf. 18: 20; za Smolenice-Molpir glej Dušek, Dušek 1984, Taf. 39: 13, 14; 41: 9 itd.; Müller 2012, 137–140, Abb. 67: Ri–S1, Ri–Schü 2; 68; T. 83: 1, 28.

150 Eibner 1974, 80–81; Teržan 1990, 68, op. 215.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the decoration with stamping relates to the tradition from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, since similar stamped motifs, especially the tangentially connected circles, comprise a part of the characteristic ornamentation on the ceramic of the cultural groups from the area of lower Danube in the Early Iron Age period of that place (Ha A2/B1–2).[143] Influences and connections from this region can be observed in the area of the wider Pannonian territory all the way to the Ruše group in the Podravje region[144] and also further towards northwest, what unfolded in the course of the Late Urnfield and the beginning of Early Iron Age periods.[145] The problem arises with the temporal gap between the stamped decoration on the ceramic from the contexts of the Late Urnfield period (Ha B2/3) and the examples of such decoration from the Hallstatt period, which are mostly dated in the period of Ha C2/D1 and among which also the bowl from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) should be counted.

Further three deep dishes form the ceramic set in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) and should be mentioned as they are relevant from the chronological point of view (*Pl. 9: 1, 3–4*). They are decorated on their necks with horizontal grooves, while on their maximum diameters they feature gentle indentations with sets of vertical grooves. Identical bowls were found during the old excavations at Poštela, in the settlements at Novine and in Ormož as well as in the grave 2 from Rečica near Šentjanž in the Savinja Valley. Decorated in a similar manner is also the vessel with a high, horizontally grooved neck from the tumulus at Velenik near Spodnja Polskava. Evidently such bowls represent a rather frequent form, characteristic, as it seems, mostly for the sites in the Podravje region (*fig. 8*). As already demonstrated in the earlier discussion of such vessels from the above enumerated sites,[146] they can be to some extent compared with the indented vessels from the Dolenjska region. However, in the eastern Hallstatt zone the indented ceramic appears already in the Ha C2/D1

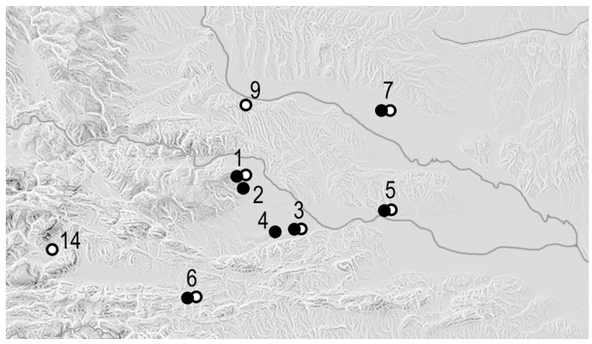
circles with dot predominate (Cfr. e.g. Eibner-Persy 1980, 56, T. 16; 79–80; Rebay 2006, 126–127, T. 1: PA 38247; 30: PA 38321; 39: 42674; etc.), whereas in Slovakia also stamped circles with inscribed cross or rosette are frequently attested (Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b, T. 81: 2; Müller 2012, 191–192, Abb. 91: 26; T. 39: 15; 54: 7; 88: 1).

143 Hänsel 1976, T. 14: 3, 4; 15: 3, 5; 19: 11, 19, 20; VI: 23–29; VIII: 3–6, 9; XI: 21–22, 27, 52, etc.

144 Oman 1981, 150; Lamut 1989, 238, 240, T. 4: 5; 6: 1; 8: 12; 9: 7; 20: 5, 14; 23: 9; id. 2001, 213, T. 1: 3; 55: 1; 6: 13 etc.; Pavišić 2001, 178, T. 7: 1; Teržan 1995a, 349–353, Abb. 20: 1–4.

145 See e.g. Eibner 2001, 181–190, Map 1–2.

146 Lamut 1989, 241, T. 29: 1; Teržan 1990, 68, 83, 113, fn. 215, T. 38: 6, 10; 71: 1; 81: 5.



Slika 8. A – razprostranjenost keramike okrašene z žigosanimi krožci (navadni krožci, krožci z vpisanim križem ali rozeto) (prazen krožec) in B – posod z rahlo nagubanim največjim obodom na področju Štajerske (poln krožec).

Figure 8. Distribution in the Štajerska region of A – ceramic decorated with stamped decoration (simple circles, circles with inscribed cross or rosette) (open circle), B – vessels with slightly indented maximum diameter (closed circle).

Lista 4 (*sl. 8*)

A:

1. Poštela, Razvanje, Pivola, naselbina in gomile / settlement and tumuli: glej tu *Tab. 2: 1*; Teržan 1990, 34–36, sl. 3: 16; T. 4: 25; 6: 16; 7: 1–4; 15: 24 (navadni krožci / single circles); 1: 16; 14: 22; 18: 2; 24: 6–7 (krožci z vpisanim križem / circles with cross); 9: 4; 18: 4, 20 (rozete/ with rosette).
2. Hotinja vas, naselbina / settlement: glej tu Gerbec, sl. 7: Sd2; 9) (križ / cross)
3. Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, 349–353, T. 71: 6 (križ / cross).
4. Spodnje Podlože pod Ptujsko goro, gomile/ tumuli: Lubšina-Tušek 1996, 94, 100, sl. 10; 13; T. 9: 1 (rozeta / rosette).
5. Ormož, naselbina/ settlement: Lamut 1988–1989, 240, T. 26: 3, 4; Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 63: 1; 132: 2; 148; 6; Dular 2013, 52, sl. 15: O 21 (krožec in koncentrični krožci / circles and concentric circles); Mele 2014, 180, sl. 10: 6.
6. Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 20: 1; 33: 6 (krožci s piko / circle with dot).
7. Murska Sobota - Kotare-Baza, naselbina / settlement: Kerman 2011, sl. 302 (krožec/ circle).

B:

8. (=1). Poštela, Razvanje, Pivola, naselbina in gomile / settlement and tumuli: glej tu *Tab. 9: 1, 3–4*; Teržan 1990, T. 38: 6, 10.
9. Novine pri Šentilju/ Bubenberg bei Spielfeld, naselbina / settlement: Vinazza et al. 20l5, 332, 339, T. 6: 17; 10: 12.
10. (= 7). Murska Sobota - Kotare-Baza, naselbina / settlement: Kerman 2011, sl. 398.
11. (= 5). Ormož, naselbina / settlement: Lamut 1989, 241, T. 29: 1–2.
12. (= 3). Velenik pri Polskavi, gomila / tumulus: Teržan 1990, T. 71: 1.
13. (= 6) Rifnik pri Šentjurju, naselbina / settlement: Vrenčur 2017, T. 8: 13.
14. Rečica pri Šentjanžu, grob / grave: Teržan 1990, T. 81: 4–5.

iz Sarkada v jugovzhodnem delu Karpatske kotline, v kateri se je poleg fragmentirane bronaste nagubane sklede vzhodnega porekla nahajala trako-kimerijska konjska oprema (bronaste psalije, križni razdelilni gumbi in falere, izdelani v predrti tehniki), kar omogoča datacijo ne kasneje kot v 8. stol. pr. n. št., se zdi bolj verjetno, da so služile za vzore keramičnim skledam v severozahodnih predelih panonskega sveta bronaste posode, ki so kot prestižni importi, darovi

period, what is indicated by the examples from sites in the Pannonian Plain, as for example from the tumulus near Boba,[147] and especially by the dishes from the settlements of Smolenice-Molpír and Stillfried.[148] We suppose that the models upon which the latter were formed are represented by the ceramic ribbed bowls (*Rippenschale und -schüssel*), which can be dated already in the Ha C2 period. Both for the latter as for the indented dishes it seems indisputable that they represent imitations of bronze ribbed bowls (*Zungenphiale*), the origin of which must be searched in the Near East.[149] How did this contacts developed between so distant areas, is still a matter of research. The transmission role could possibly be assigned to the bronze bowls from the Italo-Etruscan territory,[150] however, other spheres of influence remain possible as well. Taking into consideration the hoard from Sarkad in the south eastern part of the Carpathian Basin, which besides the fragmented bronze ribbed bowl of eastern origin contained also the Thraco-Cimmerian horse-gear (bronze cheek-pieces, cross-shaped buttons and perforated phalerae) that enables us to date the hoard not later than the 8th century BC, it seems more likely that models for the ceramic bowls from the north western parts of the Pannonian Plain should be searched in the bronze vessels, which as prestige imports, gifts or booty arrived in the Carpathian Basin through the lower Danubian Plain or the Balkan Peninsula.[151] Considering the question from this angle, we can expect the appearance of ceramic vessels with indented or ribbed receptacles in the wider Carpathian Basin already in the Ha C period. Consequently, their presence within the Styrian-Pannonian group already in the contexts of Ha C2/D1 period also becomes more understandable.

Among the remaining fragments two further types of vessels should be mentioned as well. The first is represented by fragments of ceramic cists, which can be ascribed to at least two typologically diverse examples. One cist is decorated with horizontal ribs

147 See Patek 1993, 114, Abb. 100: 11, 15, 17.

148 Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 38: 2, 7; Müller 2012, 131–132, Abb. 65: TH-Schü 1; T. 33: 14; 55: 14; 88: 19; 90: 22; Eibner 1974, 80–81, T. 18: 20; Hellerschmid 2006, 65–66, 305–306, T. 18/ 1; Type-plate 15: 305–306.

149 Especially fine example of a such ceramic imitation of bronze vessel comes from Stillfried: see Eibner 1974, 80–81, T. 18: 20; for Smolenice-Molpir see Dušek, Dušek 1984, T. 39: 13, 14; 41: 9 etc.; Müller 2012, 137–140, Abb. 67: Ri–S1, Ri–Schü 2; 68; T. 83: 1, 28.

150 Eibner 1974, 80–81; Teržan 1990, 68, fn. 215.

151 Gyucha 1996, 94, figs. 2–15 (horse-gear); 21: 2; 22–23 (bronze bowl); Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 47–49, Abb. 10; 149: 12–13, 16, 20–22; see also Teržan 1995b, 89–92, Abb. 16.

ali plen, prihajale v Karpatski bazen preko spodnjega Podonavja ali Balkanskega polotoka.[151] S tega zornega kota je možno pojav keramičnih posod z nagubanim ali narebrenim recipientom v širšem Karpatskem bazenu pričakovati že v stopnji Ha C, zato so tudi v okviru štajersko-zahodnopanonske skupine zastopane že v kontekstih stopnje Ha C2/ D1.

Med preostalimi fragmenti posod naj omenimo še dve zvrsti posod. Prvo predstavljajo fragmenti keramičnih cist, katere lahko pripišemo vsaj dvema primerkoma, pri čemer se tipološko razlikujeta. Ena je okrašena z vodoravnimi rebri (*Tab. 10: 7*), druga pa z vrezanim geometrijskim okrasom (*Tab. 13: 27*). Narebrene keramične ciste so kot posebna zvrst posod dokaj razširjene po vsem zahodno panonskem svetu. Zanimivo pa je, da so med grobnimi servisi zastopane povečini le s posamičnimi kosi. Le redke so izjeme, tako so bile npr. po tri ciste med pridatki gomile Wiesenkaisertumulus 4 v Kleinkleinu[152] in pa v bližnji Ipavčevi gomili, kjer pa so bile ciste okrašene z vrezanim geometrijskim okrasom.[153] V tej zvezi je omembe vredno, da Ipavčeva gomila po svoji zgradbi pravokotne grobne kamre z dromosom odstopa od vseh doslej raziskanih gomil pod Poštelo, s čimer se uvršča med tako imenovane knežje gomile z dromosom, ki jim je slediti od Štajerske pa vse do Moravske.[154]

Drugo zvrst predstavljajo tako imenovane dvojne posode, sestavljene iz dveh ločenih recipientov, a s skupnim ročajem.[155] V Veliki gomili so ohranjeni fragmenti vsaj dveh takšnih posod, ki se glede na obliko razlikujeta. Pri prvem primerku gre za dvojno posodo bolj grobe izdelave, z rahlo koničnima recipientoma in kratkima rahlo oddvojenima vratovoma ter profiliranim, z vrezi okrašenim ročajem (*Tab. 10: 3, 5*). Druga posoda je bolj fina, sestavljena iz skledic s kratkim vratom in bolj zaobljenim obodom (*Tab. 10: 6*). Prvi posodi je podoben kos iz same Poštele, posamezni primerki pa so znani z naselbin iz Ormoža in Rifnika, medtem ko gre pri dvojni posodi iz Libne verjetno za grobno najdbo. Lep primerek dvojne posode, ki predstavlja po obliki in okrasu

151 Gyucha 1996, 94, sl. 2–15 (konjska oprema); 21: 2; 22–23 (bronasta skleda); Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 47–49, Abb. 10; 149: 12–13, 16, 20–22; glej tudi Teržan 1995b, 89–92, Abb. 16.

152 Hack 2002, Taf. 16: 1–3.

153 Teržan 1990, 77–78, Taf. 19: 7; 66: 22–25; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, Abb. 61 (karto razprostranjenosti lahko dopolnimo s primerki iz Ormoža (Dular, Tomanič-Jevremov 2010, T. 96: 15; 98: 3).

154 Dobiat 1985, 34–39, Abb. 1– 2; Egg 1996c, 65–66, Abb. 7; Golec 2004, 538–539, Abb. 8.

155 Take posode so bile do nedavna v rabi še v kmečkem gospodinjstvu, poimenovali so jih »jušnik«, ker so v njih nosili toplo hrano, kadar so potekala dela na polju.

(*Pl. 10: 7*), while the other bears an incised geometric ornament (*Pl. 13: 27*). As a particular class of vessels, the ribbed ceramic cists are relatively common in the entire western Pannonian territory. Though, it is interesting that among the grave ceramic sets they are attested for the most part only in single examples. Only exceptionally the cists appear in larger numbers, as for example in the Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4 from Kleinklein,[152] among the grave-goods of which as much as three examples have been found. In a similar manner, fragments of several cists with incised geometric decoration were present also in the tumulus of Ipavec in Pivola.[153] It should be mentioned, that construction of the latter, in the form of a rectangular burial chamber with dromos, differs from all other tumuli investigated up to now beneath Poštela. This places the tumulus of Ipavec among the so-called princely mounds with dromos, which appear on the territory from Styria and all the way to Moravia.[154]

The second type comprise the so-called double vessels, composed of two separate receptacles, but sharing a common handle.[155] In the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) fragments of at least two such vessels are preserved, which differ between each other as regards the form. The first example is a double vessel, made somewhat more coarsely with slightly conical receptacles, which show short, barely pronounced necks, whereas its handle features a channel-like profile in section and is decorated with incisions (*Pl. 10: 3, 5*). A second double vessel is more finely made and composed of two small dishes with short necks and more rounded sides (*Pl. 10: 6*). Similar to the first double vessel is a piece from the very settlement of Poštela, while several examples are known also from the settlements of Ormož and Rifnik. Another such double vessel, which though probably represents a grave find, is attested from Libna. A fine specimen of a double vessel, similar in form and decoration to the example from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila), can be found in the wealthy tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 from Kleinklein.[156] A pair of double

152 Hack 2002, Taf. 16: 1–3.

153 Teržan 1990, 77–78, T. 19: 7; 66: 22–25; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002, 154–155, Abb. 61. The distribution map can be complemented by examples from Ormož (Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 96: 15; 98: 3).

154 Dobiat 1985, 34–39, Abb. 1–2; Egg 1996c, 65–66, Abb. 7; Golec 2004, 538–539, Abb. 8.

155 Such type of vessels has been until recently used in the rural households, where they called them "*jušnik*" (i.e. tureen), since the warm food has been transported in them during the work on fields.

156 Teržan 1990, T. 20: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2; the example from Rifnik is kept by the Celje Regional Museum: see Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5; Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; Dobiat 1980, 99–100, T. 52: 5.

dobro analogijo primerku iz Velike gomile, pa se nahaja v bogati kleinkleinški gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2.[156] Za par dvojnih posod pa gre verjetno tudi v gomili Wiesenkaisertumulus 4,[157] torej podobno kot v Veliki gomili. Ti dve gomili sta doslej tudi edini z obsežne kleinkleinske nekropole, v katerih so zastopane dvojne posode.

Druga, nekoliko manjša dvojna posoda iz Velike gomile (*Tab. 10: 6*) pa po svoji oblikovanosti vratu in recipienta bolj spominja na dvojne ali trojne posode, ki se pojavljajo v okviru kalenderberške kulturne skupine. Glede na njen profil je podobna trojnim posodam iz Maierscha in Statzendorfa[158] ter tudi posameznim primerkom iz Nove Košariske. Zanimivo je, da sta v gomilo 6 iz Nove Košariske pridani dve dvojni posodi, ki se po tipu med seboj razlikujeta. Gre torej za podobno kombinacijo kot v Veliki gomili (*Tab. 10: 3, 5, 6*).[159]

Čeprav je doslej v okviru štajerske skupine znanih že kar nekaj kosov dvojnih posod (*sl. 7*), pa so le-te značilne predvsem za kalenderberško skupino, kjer so sestavni del tako imenovanega »kalenderberškega triasa«. Le-tega tvorijo poleg dvojne posode[160] velika konična skleda (na nogi ali brez nje) in tako imenovani rogati oz. »polmesečasti idol«, pri čemer so vsi trije elementi triasa glede na okras običajno stilno uglašeni. Pomenljivo pa je, da sodi »kalenderberški trias« med značilne grobne pridatke v gomilah z ženskimi pokopi.[161] Zato sklepamo, da predstavljajo dvojne posode žensko konotirano komponento tako v gomili Tschoneggerfranzl 2 v Kleinkleinu, za kar govorijo tudi pridatki nakita,[162] kot v Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem. Poleg dvojnih posod in nakitnih

vessels can most probably be recognised also in the Wiesenkaisertumulus no. 4,[157] which thus shows a similar combination of double vessels as in the Great Tumulus (Velika gomila). However, up to now, the double vessels are attested only in these two mounds from otherwise extensive necropolis of Kleinklein.

In view of its neck and receptacle form, the second, somewhat smaller double vessel (*Pl. 10: 6*) from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) is reminiscent of double and triple vessels, which appear within the Kalenderberg group. Its profile is namely similar to triple vessels from Maiersch and Statzendorf,[158] but also to separate examples from Nové Košariská. Interestingly, in the tumulus 6 from Nové Košariská two double vessels appear, which differ between each other, therefore representing a similar instance of double vessel deposition in grave as in the Great tumulus (*Pl. 10: 3, 5, 6*).[159]

Although within the Styrian group quite a few examples of double vessels already have been discovered (*fig. 7*), the latter are characteristic mainly for the Kalenderberg group, where they form a part of the so-called "Kalenderberg triad." This set is composed, apart from the double vessel,[160] by a large conical dish (on foot or without it) and by the so-called horned or "crescent-shaped idol", whereas all three elements of this triad stylistically accord with each other as regards their decoration. Relevant is also the fact, that the "Kalenderberg triad" makes part of the characteristic grave-goods in tumuli with female interments.[161] Therefore, we infer that the double vessels connote a female component, both in the tumulus Tschoneggerfranzl 2 from Kleinklein[162]

156 Teržan 1990, T. 20: 6; Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, T. 65: 2; kos iz Rifnika hrani Pokrajinski muzej v Celju: glej Vrenčur 2017, T. 4: 5; Guštin 1976, T. 16: 10; Dobiat 1980, 99–100, Taf. 52: 5.

157 Hack 2002, 134, 145, Taf. 18: 1–2.

158 Berg 1962, T. 8: 6; Nebelsick 1997, 30–31, Abb. 8: 4.

159 Pichlerova 1969, T. 31: 2, 7.

160 Namesto dvojne posode je lahko sestavni del kompleta tudi tako imenovan kalenderberški enoročajni vrček.

161 Eibner-Persy 1980, 46; Taf. 22: 7; 25: 1; Patek 1982, 144–148, Abb. 21: 12–13; ista 1993, 52, Abb. 36; 52: 3; Posebej za »kalenderberški trias« glej Teržan 1986, 225–234, Taf. 1–6; ista 1990, 166–177, sl. 41–46; ista 1996, 518–524, Abb. 9–12; Nebelsick 1996, 334–337, 355, Abb. 8; isti 1997, 22–23, 38–47, Abb. 4; 10; 12; 13; 26.

162 V tej gomili izstopajo med bogatimi pridatki poleg številnih posod (posode z visokimi stožčastimi vratovi okrašene z vtisnjenimi rozetami in s trikotniki, posoda z meandrastim cinastim okrasom, sklede in skodele s križno-žarkastim okrasom na dnu), predvsem kosi nakita (fragmenti bronastih narebrenih zapestnic istega tipa kot v razvanjski Veliki gomili, fragmenti tordiranih bronastih ovratnic, vozlaste ločne fibule in zlate sodčaste in steklene jagode itd.), ki kažejo, da so bile v gomili pokopane tudi ženske osebe. Glej Dobiat 1980, 226–230, Taf. 50–59.

157 Hack 2002, 134, 145, T. 18: 1–2.

158 Berg 1962, T. 8: 6; Nebelsick 1997, 30–31, Abb. 8: 4.

159 Pichlerova 1969, T. 31: 2, 7.

160 Within the triad set, the double vessel can be alternatively replaced by the so-called Kalenderberg one-handled juglet.

161 Eibner-Persy 1980, 46, T. 22: 7; 25: 1; Patek 1982, 144–148, Abb. 21: 12–13; ead. 1993, 52, Abb. 36, 52: 3; For the "Kalenderberg triad" in particular see Teržan 1986, 225–234, T. 1–6; ead. 1990, 166–177, figs. 41–46; ead. 1996, 518–524, Abb. 9–12; Nebelsick 1996, 334–337, 355, Abb. 8; id. 1997, 22–23, 38–47, Abb. 4; 10; 12; 13; 26.

162 Among the wealthy grave-goods in this tumulus numerous vessels can be found, such as examples with impressed rosettes and with a high conical neck, decorated with triangles and, moreover, the already mentioned vessel with meander-shaped tin foil decoration as well as dishes and bowls with cross and ray-like decoration on their bottoms. Furthermore, pieces of jewellery are also present, such as for example the fragments of bronze ribbed bracelets of the same type as those in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) from Razvanje, the twisted bronze torques, the knobbed bow-fibulae as well as gold barrel-shaped and glass beads, etc., which all point to the fact that in the tumulus also female persons were buried. See Dobiat 1980, 226–230, T. 50–59.

predmetov predstavljajo žensko komponento v Veliki gomili tudi pridatki, ki so povezani s predenjem in tkanjem, kot so vijčki, dve piramidalne uteži in kolobarjast svitek (*Tab. 9: 11–16; 12: 1*).

Če lahko v majhnih ali celo miniaturnih posodicah vidimo pokazatelje, da so bili v gomili poleg oseb moškega in ženskega spola pokopani tudi otroci (*Tab. 9: 10; 10: 11–12, 21*), pa mora ostati še odprto vprašanje.

Preostale posode oz. črepinje, ki izvirajo deloma iz nasutja gomile deloma iz jam ob robu gomile ali prvotnih tal, na katera je bila gomila postavljena, so premalo indikativne, da bi lahko doprinesle k razrešitvi problema, ali so le ostanki od roparskih posegov v gomilo, ali so preostanki pogrebnega obreda, ali pa je stala tam pred gomilo kakšna koča ali postojanka, kar glede na izjemno razgledno točko ni izključeno.

SKLEPNA BESEDA

Glede na grobne pridatke lahko obravnavane poštelske gomile razvrstimo po naslednjem kronološkem redu: Najstarejša med njimi je **gomila 14**, ki jo okvirno datiramo v Ha C1. Izstopa tako po pridanem orožju (tulasta sekira, železni meč, konjska oprema, morda voz) kot tudi po keramiki, okrašeni s cinastim meandrastim ornamentom (*Tab. 16–18*). Med orožjem je sekira tista, ki predstavlja jugovzhodnoalpsko posebnost in postavlja njenega lastnika v vrsto vodilnih bojevnikov »starega kova«. Tudi s posodami s cinastim okrasom se kaže navezanost na lokalno tradicijo pozne kulture žarnih grobišč (*sl. 4*), a hkrati z meandrastim okrasom na vpetost v družbeno elito štajersko-zahodno panonskega sveta (*sl. 5*), z motiviko vpisanih rombov pa celo v tisto srednjeevropskih halštatskodobnih skupnosti. Kot bojevnik je posedoval prestižno trako-kimerijsko konjsko opremo, kar ga uvršča med konjenike, ki so v zgodnji železni dobi nesporno tvorili vrhnji sloj halštatske družbe.[163] Razen tega je bil opremljen z železnim mečem tipa Mindelheim, torej z naprednim orožjem srednjeevropskega porekla, lastnim vrhnjemu bojevniškemu sloju med vzhodno Francijo in zahodno Panonijo (*sl. 1*). Tako železni meč iz pivolske gomile 14 kot tudi omenjeni primerki

[163] Glej npr. Teržan 2011.

as also in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) above Razvanje. In addition to double vessels and jewellery objects the female component in the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) is indicated also by the grave-goods, which are connected with spinning and weaving, such as spindle-whorls, two pyramidal weights and a coil ring (*Pls. 9: 11–16; 12: 1*).

The question, whether we could understand the small or even miniaturised vessels as indication that in the tumulus along the male and female persons also children had been buried (*Pls. 9: 10; 10: 11–12, 21*), must for the time remain open.

The remaining vessels or potsherds in part come from the earthen mound of the tumulus and in part from the pits along the tumulus edges, or alternatively, were lying on the original surface from which the tumulus had been erected. Unfortunately, they are not characteristic enough to help us solve the problem, whether they represent (at least in part) the remains of either robbing intrusions into the tumulus or funeral ceremony or if some kind of a hut or post had been situated on the place before the erection of the mound, what is not to be ruled out since the location offers an exceptional view over the surroundings.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In regard to grave-goods we can arrange the treated tumuli of Poštela in a following chronological order: The oldest is the **tumulus no. 14**, which can be roughly dated within the Ha C1 period. It stands out from other tumuli both because of the weapon placed in the grave (socketed axe, iron sword, horse-gear, possibly wagon) as well as due to the ceramic, decorated with the tin foil, meander-like ornament (*Pls. 16–18*). From the weapon, the socketed axe represents a characteristic of the south-eastern Alpine region and places its owner among the group of leading warriors, armed as "in the old days". The vessels with tin foil decoration likewise relate to the local tradition of the late Urnfield period (*fig. 4*), but on the other hand their meander-like ornament clearly indicates the connection with the social elite of the Styrian and western Pannonian world (*fig. 5*), while the enframed rhomb-shaped motifs even speak of links with the Hallstatt-period communities in the Central Europe. The deceased warrior owned also a prestige Thraco-Cimmerian horse equipment, what classifies him among the horsemen of the Early Iron Age, which indisputably formed the upper class of the Hallstatt society.[163] In addition, he was equipped with iron sword of the Mindelheim type, that is, with

[163] See e.g. Teržan 2011.

iz Rifnika, Hardeka pri Ormožu in Brega/Fröga na novo osvetljujejo vplive in stike med zahodnohalštatskim kulturnim krogom in jugovzhodnoalpskim kulturnim prostorom v času Ha C. Tudi voz (če je naša opredelitev tulastega predmeta pravilna) kaže, da je na reprezentativni ravni pogrebni obred potekal po enakih nepisanih, a kanoniziranih pravilih kot v ostalem srednjeevropskem prostoru v času halštatske kulture. Veljaka gomile 14 lahko torej označimo kot člana poštelske elite, ki je izkazoval navezanost na lokalno tradicijo, a je bil hkrati glasnik novih tendenc in razvoja v zgodnje halštatski družbi.

Verjetno je bila **gomila 13** nekaj mlajša od gomile 14, kar nakazuje njena topografska lega, čeprav natančnejšega časovnega odnosa med njima zaradi popolne izropanosti gomile 13 ni mogoče podati (*Tab. 19*). Zanimivo pa je, da sta med ohranjenimi pridatki dve skledi, ki kažeta na povezave s Kleinkleinom in Vaskeresztesom ter s kraji v severozahodnem panonskem prostoru.

Najmlajša izmed obravnavanih gomil je zagotovo **Velika gomila nad Razvanjem**, ki jo uvrščamo v čas Ha C2/ D1 (*Tab. 1–15*). Ostanki konjskih kosti kažejo, da gre tudi v tej gomili za konjenika, čeprav med pridatki ni bilo konjske opreme. Njegova bojna oprema se je razlikovala od tiste v gomili 14, saj je bil oborožen le s sulico, kar je verjetno odraz novega načina bojevanja, ki se je uveljavilo, kot se domneva, v srednjeevropskem halštatskem prostoru prav v času Ha C2/D1. To pomeni, da se je tudi veljak Velike gomile zgledoval po zahodnih vzorih in da je obstajala med gomilo 14 in Veliko gomilo kontinuiteta v stikih poštelske elite s srednjeevropsko, zlasti kar zadeva oborožitev, povezave pa se odražajo tudi v nekaterih okrasnih elementih na keramiki. Najbolj očitno pa se v keramiki odražajo stiki s kalenderberško skupino, še zlasti pa z naselbino Molpír pri Smolenicah. Kljub temu pa izkazuje posodje v Veliki gomili tako glede zvrsti, oblikovnih lastnosti in ornamentalne kompozicije nedvomne lokalne značilnosti (*sl. 7–8*), ki pa niso lastne le Pošteli, temveč jih je najti tudi pri keramiki iz bližnjih krajev v Podravju, tako npr. iz naselbin v Hotinji vasi, Ormožu in Novinah, kot tudi v gomilah na Veleniku pri Polskavi in Spodnjih Podložah pod Ptujsko goro. Zato domnevamo, da se je v Podravju izoblikovala posebna lokalna skupnost, katere identiteta se zrcali v njenem posodju oz. lončarstvu. Zanimivo je namreč, da primerjava med posodjem, zlasti v ornamentiki, iz podravskih gomil s tistim v gomilah Kleinkleina kaže na očitne lokalne posebnosti tako ene kot druge skupnosti. Še največ skupnih točk s Poštelo izkazuje v Kleinkleinu keramika in nakit iz gomil skupine Grellwald in

the advanced weapon of Central European origin, which had been used by the upper class of warriors in regions between the eastern France and western Pannonian Plain (*fig. 1*). Both the iron sword from the tumulus no. 14 of Pivola as well as the already mentioned examples from Rifnik, Hardek near Ormož and Frög/Breg throw new light on the influences and contacts between the western Hallstatt zone and south-eastern Alpine area in the Ha C period. Also the wagon (if our interpretation of the tubular object is correct) demonstrates, that on the representative level the funeral ceremony had been conducted according to the same unwritten, but established rules as in the rest of the Central European territory in the time of the Hallstatt culture. The notable from the tumulus no. 14 can be therefore designated as a member of the social elite from Poštela, which clearly expressed his fidelity to local traditions, but was at the same time the precursor of new tendencies and development in the early Hallstatt society.

Most probably the **tumulus no. 13** is somewhat younger from the tumulus no. 14, what is indicated by its topographical position, although the precise chronological relation between the two cannot be given due to the completely plundered tumulus no. 13 (*Pl. 19*). It is interesting, though, that among the preserved grave-goods there are two dishes, which point to the connections with Kleinklein and Vaskeresztes, as well as with sites in the north western Pannonian region.

The youngest among the mounds is certainly the **Great tumulus (Velika gomila)** above Razvanje, which can be placed in the Ha C2/D1 period (*Pl. 1–15*). Remains of horse bones testify that probably also in this tumulus a horseman was buried, even though there was no horse-gear among the grave-goods. His weapon equipment differed from that of the tumulus no. 14 as it contained only a spear. The latter possibly reflects a new mode of fighting, which asserted itself, as presumed, in the Central European Hallstatt territory exactly in the Ha C2/D1 period. This means, that also the nobleman from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) followed the western models and that a certain continuity existed between the tumulus no. 14 and the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) in the relations, established by the upper class from Poštela, with the social elite in Central Europe. This is particularly evident as regards the weapons, but also through several decorative elements on the ceramic. However, as far as the ceramic is concerned, most obvious are the links with the Kalenderberg group, especially with the settlement of Molpir near Smolenice. Nevertheless, in view of their type, form and

Tschoneggerfranzl, zlasti gomila 2, zato naša domneva, da sta ti dve kleinkleinški rodbini gojili tesne stike s Poštelo oz. s Podravjem.

Na osnovi keramike je torej možno iskati kazalce lokalnih identitet, čeprav ni sporno, da obe vodilni skupnosti, posolbska s centrom v Kleinkleinu in podravska s središčem na Pošteli, tvorita poselitveni jedri dveh pokrajin ene in iste štajersko-panonske halštatskodobne kulturne skupine (skupine Kleinklein-Martijanec) kot sestavnega dela vzhodnohalštatskega kulturnega kroga. Zanimivo pa je, da se kaže skozi oborožitev in ornamentiko na keramiki vpetost poštelskih veljakov ne le v vzhodnohalštatski, temveč v širši svet srednjeevropske halštatske kulture.

ornamental compositions, the vessels from the Great tumulus (Velika gomila) undoubtedly show local characteristics, which are representative not only of Poštela but can be found also on the ceramic from nearby sites in the Podravje region, such as for example at the settlements in Hotinja vas, Ormož and Novine as well as in the tumuli at Velenik near Polskava and Spodnje Podlože beneath Ptujska gora (*figs. 7–8*). Consequently, we suppose that in the Podravje region a distinct local community had formed, the identity of which is reflected in its ceramic ware or pottery craft. Interestingly, if we compare the vessels, especially their decoration, in the tumuli of the Podravje region with those from the tumuli in Kleinklein, obvious local traits can be observed in either of the two communities. Similarities between Kleinklein and Poštela are most apparent above all in the ceramic and jewellery, which originate from the tumular groups of Grellwald and Tschoneggerfranzl, and within the latter especially from the tumulus no. 2. This is why we presume that these two families from Kleinklein fostered particularly close relations with the settlement at Poštela or with the Podravje region.

On the basis of pottery, it is therefore possible to search for indications of local identities (*figs. 7, 9–10*), even though it is not disputable that both leading communities, either the one in the Sulm Valley with its centre in Kleinklein or the other in the Podravje region with its focal point at Poštela, constitute settlement cores of two regions within the Styrian-Pannonian cultural group (group Kleinklein-Martijanec) as a part of the eastern Hallstatt zone. It is interesting though, that weapons as well as ceramics point to the inclusion of the noblemen from Poštela not only in the circle of the eastern Hallstatt zone, but also in the wider world of the Central European Hallstatt culture.

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KEMIJSKE ANALIZE PREDMETOV IZ GROBOV POZNE BRONASTE IN STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE POHORSKEGA PODRAVJA

Rafko Urankar, Matija Črešnar

Pri raziskavah starejše železne dobe v Pohorskem Podravju se porajajo vprašanja o odnosu tradicionalnih elementov, ki se ohranjajo kot prežitki predhodnega obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč (npr. sežig umrlih in nekatere oblike keramičnih posod), do novosti, ki se začnejo pojavljati z začetkom halštatske dobe (npr. pojav gomil, nove oblike keramičnih posod in kovinskih izdelkov). Pri obravnavi kovinskih predmetov so se ob tipoloških študijah uveljavile tudi arheometrične raziskave. Z njimi pridobimo dodaten uvid, ki skozi prizmo kemijske sestave najdb odslikuje tehnološko znanje metalurgov in obrtnikov, nakazuje vire surovin, trgovske stike ipd.

S temi predpostavkami smo si zadali cilj, da s pilotno študijo analiziramo nekaj predmetov iz dveh obdobij zgodnjega 1. tisočletja pr. n. št. – iz obdobja mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč (Ha B) in zgodnje faze starejše železne dobe (Ha C). Kemijske analize predmetov iz teh kronoloških stopenj so bile pri nas za razliko od številnih analiz predmetov iz depojev, datiranih predvsem v stopnji Bd D in Ha A/B[1], izvedene mnogo redkeje[2].

Analize kemijske sestave vzorčenih predmetov smo na eni strani želeli primerjati med seboj, po drugi strani pa ugotoviti podobnosti in razlike z do sedaj opravljenimi analizami na Slovenskem.[3]

METODA IN VZORCI

Predmeti so bili analizirani z metodo ICP-AES z atomskim emisijskim spektrometrom *PE OPTIMA 3100RL* na Inštitutu za kovinske materiale in tehnologije v Ljubljani[4]. Vzorci so bili odvzeti z vrtanjem, nato pa so bile po postopku, ki je bil uveljavljen pri analizah slovenskih depojskih najdb, opravljene

1 Trampuž Orel et al. 1996; Trampuž Orel 1999.
2 Trampuž Orel et al. 2016, 304–310.
3 Glej npr. Trampuž Orel et al. 1996; Trampuš Orel, Urankar 2009; Črešnar 2009; isti 2010; Urankar 2012; Trampuž Orel et al. 2016.
4 Za pomoč pri analizi se zahvaljujemo dr. Nevi Trampuž Orel in dr. Borisu Orlu. Analizo je opravila dr. Aleksandra Kocijan.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE GRAVE GOODS FROM POHORSKO PODRAVJE

Rafko Urankar, Matija Črešnar

The investigations of the Early Iron Age in Pohorsko Podravje have raised a number of questions, among them also those regarding the relationship between the traditional elements that survived from the previous, Urnfield culture period (for instance cremation of the dead and certain pottery forms) and the novelties that appeared at the onset of the Hallstatt period (such as burial under tumuli, new forms of pottery and metal artefacts). These questions can be tackled with typological studies, but also with the help of archaeometric analyses, of which those examining the chemical composition of artefacts offer an additional insight into the technological knowhow of the metallurgists and artisans of the day, the sources of the raw materials, the trade links and so forth.

A pilot study of the chemical composition was launched and included the analysis of several artefacts from two periods of the early 1st millennium BC: the Late Urnfield culture period (Ha B) and the early phase of the Early Iron Age (Ha C). As opposed to the many analyses of hoard finds dated primarily to BA D and Ha A/B[1], the artefacts from these two periods have been subjected to chemical analyses in considerably lower numbers[2].

The goal of the pilot study was to compare the chemical composition of the sampled artefacts among themselves and with the composition of the objects from Slovenian archaeological sites that have already been analysed[3].

METHOD AND SAMPLES

The artefacts were analysed using the ICP-AES method with the *PE OPTIMA 3100RL* atomic emission spectrometer at the Institute of Metals and Technology in Ljubljana[4]. Samples were taken by drilling and later analysed for the Cu, Sn, Pb, As, Ni, Sb, Co, Bi, Ag, Fe, Mn and Zn content following

1 Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996; Trampuž Orel 1999.
2 Trampuž Orel *et al.* 2016, 304–310.
3 See e.g. Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996; Trampuš Orel, Urankar 2009; Črešnar 2009; id. 2010; Urankar 2012; Trampuž Orel *et al.* 2016.
4 We thank Neva Trampuž Orel and Boris Orel for their help in the analyses, and Aleksandra Kocijan for performing them.

analize za sledeče elemente: Cu, Sn, Pb, As, Ni, Sb, Co, Bi, Ag, Fe, Mn in Zn.[5]

V analizo je bilo vključenih 21 predmetov oz. njihovih odlomkov iz grobov (*pril. 1*), ki jih kronološko delimo v dve skupini. V prvo skupino sodijo predmeti iz grobov ruške skupine kulture žarnih grobišč, iz grobišča Ruše II, gr. 29 (**2**)[6], Maribor – Mladinska ulica (**1**)[7], Pobrežje, gr. 31 (**5**, **6** in **7**)[8], Gračič pod Brinjevo goro, gr. 30 (**4**) in 31 (**3**)[9]. V drugi skupini so najdbe z grobišč, ki pripadajo utrjeni naselbini na Pošteli, in sicer iz grobov na planoti Habakuk (Lepa Ravna), plani grob 5 (**8**, **9**) in gomila 38 (**12**, **13**)[10], ter najdbe iz gomile 14 iz Pivole (**10**, **11**)[11], ki sodijo v starejšo železno dobo. Ker je običaj v obeh časovnih stopnjah vključeval sežig preminulih oseb v njihovi opravi, so bili predmeti pogosto razlomljeni in poškodovani od ognja.

Rezultate kemijskih analiz naše raziskave smo nameravali v prvi vrsti primerjati z rezultati dosedanjih raziskav, ki kažejo, da je kemijska sestava predmetov pogojena tudi kronološko. Pri tem smo želeli preveriti, kako se grobne najdbe z razmeroma jasnimi datacijami vključujejo v dosedanjo shemo, ki je vzpostavljena predvsem na velikem številu analiz predmetov iz depojev kulture žarnih grobišč.

Pri izbiri gradiva za analizo pa smo si zastavljali tudi druga vprašanja. Na podlagi najdiščnih okoliščin smo predvidevali, da bi lahko nekateri bronasti odlomki, ki so bili del ene grobne celote, pripadali istim predmetom. A ker so stične ploskve med posameznimi odlomki v nekaterih primerih tako poškodovane, da jih ni mogoče nedvomno sestaviti, smo pri izbranih kosih to želeli preveriti tudi z analizo kemijske sestave. To velja za dele ovratnic iz groba 30 z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro in tudi z grobišča v Mariboru, za dele ovratnice in zapestnic iz groba 31 s Pobrežja ter morda tudi zapestnice iz gomile 38 na Habakuku pod Poštelo[12]. Nadalje smo raziskovali sestavo podobnih predmetov, ki so bili najdeni v paru oz. skupaj v enem grobu. Takšni so odlomka dveh pseudo-tordiranih ovratnic iz groba 31 z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro, ki sta bili spojeni s spojko in par masivnih zapestnic iz planega groba 5 na Habakuku.[13]

the procedure already employed in the analysis of the Slovenian hoard finds[5].

The analysis involved 21 objects or fragments from graves (*app. 1*) that fall into two chronological groups. The first group comprises items from the Urnfield culture graves of the Ruše group: Grave 29 of the Ruše II cemetery (**2**)[6], Maribor – Mladinska ulica (**1**)[7], Grave 31 at Pobrežje, (**5**, **6** and **7**)[8], Graves 30 (**4**) and 31 (**3**)[9] from Gračič below Brinjeva gora. The second group consists of Early Iron Age objects from the cemeteries associated with the fortified settlement on Poštela: flat Grave 5 (**8**, **9**) and Tumulus 38 (**12**, **13**) on the Habakuk plateau (Lepa Ravna)[10] and goods from Tumulus 14 at Pivola (**10**, **11**)[11]. The burial rite in both periods was cremation of the deceased in their costume, which means that the goods are frequently fragmented and fire damaged.

The results of the chemical analyses were first compared with those of the analyses performed previously. The comparison showed that the chemical composition had a chronological dimension too, i.e. differed from period to period. With this in mind, we proceded to verify how the grave goods with relatively clear dates fall into the current chronological framework mainly based on the numerous analyses of the hoard finds from the Urnfield culture period.

The choice of objects for analysis was also guided by other considerations. The archaeological context in some cases indicated that certain bronze fragments from the same grave may have formed part of single objects, but the fractures were damaged beyond positive reconstruction. We performed chemical analysis to verify this possibility on select fragments: torque fragments from Grave 30 at Gračič and the cemetery in Maribor, torque and bracelet fragments from Grave 31 at Pobrežje and bracelet fragments from Tumulus 38 at Habakuk below Poštela[12]. We also examined the composition of similar objects found in pairs or together in a single grave: two fragments of two pseudo-twisted torques from Grave 31 at Gračič below Brinjeva gora that were fastened together with a clamp and a pair of solid bracelets from flat Grave 5 at Habakuk.[13]

5 Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 169–170.
6 Pahič 1957, T. 11: 2.
7 Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 118: 48.
8 Pahič 1972, T. 6: 14, 15, 17.
9 Glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič, T. 11: 10; 12: 1.
10 Teržan 1990, T. 56: 1–2; 61: 3.
11 Glej tukaj: Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, T. 16: 2, 13.
12 Müller-Karpe 1959, T. 118; Pahič 1972, T. 6: 14, 15, 17; Teržan 1990, T. 61: 3.
13 Teržan 1990, T. 56: 1–2; glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič, T. 12: 1.

5 Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, 169–170.
6 Pahič 1957, Pl. 11: 2.
7 Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 118: 48.
8 Pahič 1972, Pl. 6: 14, 15, 17.
9 See here Koprivnik, Gračič, Pls. 11: 10; 12: 1.
10 Teržan 1990, Pls. 56: 1–2; 61: 3.
11 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, Pl. 16: 2, 13.
12 Müller-Karpe 1959, Pl. 118; Pahič 1972, Pl. 6: 14, 15, 17; Teržan 1990, Pl. 61: 3.
13 Teržan 1990, Pl. 56: 1–2; see here Koprivnik, Gračič, Pl. 12: 1.

REZULTATI

Rezultati kemijskih analiz vzorčenih primerkov so prikazani v *pril. 1*. Rezultate, ki na podlagi arheoloških indicev in podobne kemijske sestave pripadajo istemu predmetu, smo združili. Tako smo v nadaljnjih korakih raziskave med seboj primerjali rezultate analiz 13 predmetov. Za predmete, ki so sestavljeni iz več kosov, v nadaljnji obdelavi uporabljamo povprečne vsebnosti elementov, ki so izračunane iz rezultatov analiz pripadajočih odlomkov.

Natančnejši pogled na *pril. 1* razkrije, da seštevek vsebnosti vseh analiziranih elementov pri nobenem predmetu ne doseže 100 %. Pri manjših odstopanjih (+/- 2 %) to ni tako problematično, pri naših analizah pa je v dveh primerih seštevek zgolj okrog 76 %, kar kaže na določene probleme v postopku od vzorčenja do analize. Še enkrat bi poudarili, da gre pri vseh predmetih za relativno drobne kose, ki so bili najdeni v žganih grobovih, kar pomeni, da so bili skupaj s pokojnikom sežgani v ognju, ki doseže tudi preko 700 stopinj Celzija. To povzroči v kovini poškodbe, ki jih postdepozicijski procesi v zemlji še dodatno poslabšajo. Tako se pri odvzemu vzorcev velikokrat soočamo z izredno poroznimi predmeti, ki so tudi v notranjosti korodirani. Običajno takih predmetov ne vzorčimo, saj so rezultati analiz nezanesljivi, ker zaradi drobnih zrn iz vzorca ne moremo odstraniti oksidiranih delcev in nečistoč. Tako vzorec kontaminirajo tudi elementi, katerih vsebnosti ne merimo (O, C, Ca), ker jih v zlitini ni oz. so prisotni v zanemarljivih količinah, zato jih tudi pri seštevku ne moremo upoštevati. V naši raziskavi smo analize korodiranih vzorcev kljub vsemu upoštevali, saj so analize predmetov iz grobov redke, zato jih je vredno zajeti. Morda zakonitosti, ki se kažejo pri metalurških procesih, veljajo tudi pri sežigu predmetov in se zato nekatera razmerja med elementi v zlitini bistveno ne spremenijo.[14]

Za zanesljivo statistično obdelavo je 13 predmetov razmeroma malo, vendar se tudi pri takšnem številu že lahko pokažejo določene značilnosti, ki so pogojene tehnološko in/ali kronološko. Obdelava analiz je v večji meri osredotočena na elemente, ki so na podlagi dosedanjih raziskav pokazali vzorce, ki omogočajo verodostojno razlago.

Kositer

Vsi predmeti so bronasti, kar pomeni, da imamo opraviti z zlitinami. Analize so pokazale, da gre predvsem za zlitine bakra in kositra, v enem primeru (**11**) pa lahko domnevamo tudi dodajanje svinca, s čimer se bomo ukvarjali v nadaljevanju.

[14] Pernicka 1999, 164–165.

RESULTS

The results of the chemical analyses are shown in *app. 1*. Some have been joined due to the archaeological context indicating the pieces formed a single artefact and due similar chemical composition, which narrowed the items to be compared to 13. For the objects composed of several pieces, we used the average element contents.

A more detailed look at *app. 1* reveals that the sum of element contents never reached 100%. This does not pose a great problem for minor deviations (+/- 2%). In contrast, the sum for two objects is around 76%, which indicates problems in the process of sampling and analysing. It should be stressed that the sampled pieces are relatively small and recovered from cremation burials, i.e. exposed to temperatures possibly exceeding 700°C. This damages the metal, which the post-depositional processes make even worse, often producing highly porous artefacts that are corroded through. Such artefacts are usually not sampled as the inability to remove the oxidised particles and impurities due to very small grains makes for unreliable analysis results. The sample may also be contaminated by elements not measured (O, C, Ca), because they are either absent in the alloy or only present in negligible amounts and cannot be taken into account in the sum. Given that chemical analyses of grave goods are rare, however, we decided to include the results for the corroded samples as well; it is possible that the laws governing metallurgic processes also apply when exposing finished objects to fire, leaving some element ratios in the alloy largely unchanged[14].

Thirteen objects represent a small sample for statistical analysis, though sufficient to indicate certain characteristics tied either to technology or dating. The processing of the analysis results largely focuses on the elements that have been proven in previous analyses to enable a reasonable interpretation.

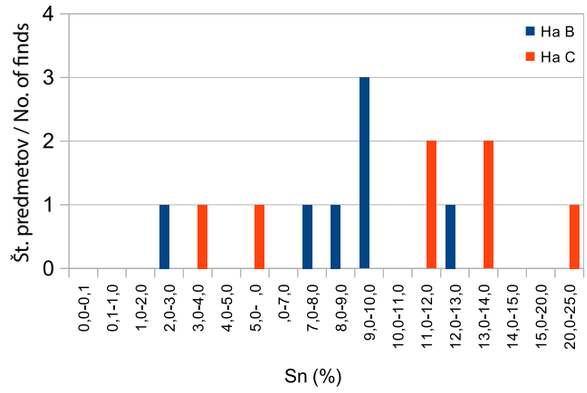
Tin

All analysed objects are of bronze, i.e. made of copper alloys. Analyses have shown they are primarily alloys of copper and tin, in one example (**11**) we may presume the addition of lead.

Copper is a relatively soft metal with a high melting point. The addition of tin lowers its melting point, on the one hand, and makes the alloy harder and hence more suitable for working, tool production in particular, on the other. The archaeometric research of the hoard finds from Slovenia has shown that founders from Ha A onwards used alloys with

[14] Pernicka 1999, 164–165.

Slika 1. Pogostnost vsebnosti kositra v analiziranih predmetih.
Figure 1. Tin content in the analysed objects.



Baker je relativno mehka kovina z visokim tališčem. Z dodajanjem kositra se na eni strani zniža tališče zlitine, nova kovina pa je trša in zato primernejša predvsem za izdelavo orodij. Arheometrične raziskave slovenskih depojskih najdb so pokazale, da so na našem prostoru livarji že v Ha A obdobju uporabljali zlitine z različno vsebnostjo kositra, odvisno od tega, kakšni uporabi so bili namenjeni predmeti, ki so jih izdelovali[15]. Takih razlik v primeru analiziranih predmetov iz grobov ni bilo pričakovati, saj gre večinoma za nakit oz. predmete, ki so služili kot okras, trdota pa ni lastnost, ki bi bila pri teh predmetih odločujoča.

Analize so pokazale, da predmeti vsebujejo med 2 in 24 % kositra (*sl. 1*). Povprečno vsebnost (9,94 %) bi lahko vzporejali s trendom, ki se kaže tudi pri analizah slovenskih Ha B depojev.[16] Vendar je taka hitra primerjava lahko neprimerna in zavajajoča, saj večina analiziranih predmetov iz tega obdobja prihaja iz depoja Kanalski vrh. Ta je tako po svoji sestavi kot tudi po kemijski sliki predmetov specifičen, najdišče pa ob tem leži v ne le geografsko, temveč tudi kulturno nekoliko oddaljenem prostoru.[17] Poleg tega so naši predmeti razdeljeni v dve časovni skupini. Če bi prvo zaradi pripadnosti istemu časovnemu horizontu (Ha B) še lahko vzporejali z depojskimi najdbami, pa je druga že toliko mlajša, da lahko predvidevamo spremembe pri prenosu metalurškega znanja na eni strani in trgovskih stikov na drugi.

Če naše analizirane predmete kronološko razdelimo, vidimo, da večji del premetov iz Ha B (*sl. 1: modra*) vsebuje med 7,6 % in 9,3 % kositra. Odstopata le gladka tanka ovratnica iz groba 30 z Gračiča (**4**), z vsebnostjo 2,57 % in gladka, a bolj masivna ovratnica iz groba 29 iz Ruš II (**2**), ki vsebuje 12,31 % kositra. Prav slednja izstopa tudi po vsebnosti svinca (1,42 %), saj noben od drugih predmetov iz tega obdobja ne presega 1 %.

Predmeti, ki jih datiramo od prehodnega obdobja Ha B3/C1 (oz. Ha C0) naprej (*sl. 1: rdeča, označeno kot Ha C*), kažejo precej drugačno sliko.[18] Pri večini vsebnost kositra presega 11 %. Ob tem le glavič meča (**10**) in jermenski razdelilec konjske opreme (**11**) iz groba bojevnika iz gomile 14 kažeta nižjo vsebnost kositra (*pril. 1: 10–11*).

varying degrees of tin, depending on the intended function of their products[15]. We could not expect such differences for the objects in this analysis, which are predominantly pieces of jewellery or decorative items where hardness is not a decisive factor.

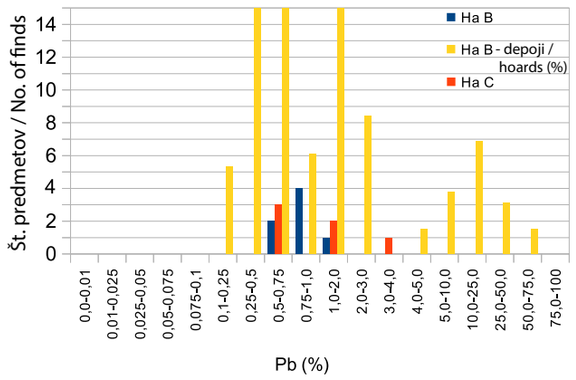
Analyses have shown that the objects contained between 2 and 24% of tin (*fig. 1*). The average content (9.94%) is similar to that observed in the Slovenian Ha B hoards[16], though such comparison could be unsuitable and misleading as most of the analysed objects from this period come from the Kanalski vrh hoard. Both in the array of forms and their chemical composition, this hoard is specific and also different in its geographic and cultural attribution[17]. The objects of our analysis are attributable to two chronological groups; while the first one dates to the same phase (Ha B) and may still be compared with the hoard finds, the second one is later to the point that we may presume changes in the transfer of metallurgic knowhow and in the trade links.

Chronologically, most of the objects from Ha B (*fig. 1: blue*) contain between 7.6% and 9.3% of tin with the exception of the plain thin torque from Grave 30 at Gračič (**4**) with 2.57% and a plain but thicker torque from Grave 29 at Ruše II (**2**) with 12.31% of tin. The latter also stands out in its lead content (1.42%), as all other objects of the period contain below 1% of lead.

The items dating from the Ha B3/C1 (oz. Ha C0) transition period onwards (*fig. 1: red, marked as Ha C*) show a considerably different picture[18]. Most exceed 11% in tin content, with the exception of the sword pommel (**10**) and horse gear strap distributor (**11**) from the warrior grave in Tumulus 14 at Pivola (*app. 1: 10–11*).

[15] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 182–187; Trampuž Orel et al. 2016, 304–308.
[16] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, Tab. 6; sl. 1; Trampuž Orel et al. 2016, 308–311.
[17] Trampuž Orel, Heath 2001.
[18] Opomniti velja, da so prav analize teh predmetov lahko nekoliko vprašljive, saj analiza vseh elementov pri več predmetih ne doseže niti 90 % (glej *pril. 1*).

[15] Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, 182–187; Trampuž Orel *et al.* 2016, 304–308.
[16] Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, Tab. 6; fig. 1; Trampuž Orel *et al.* 2016, 308–311.
[17] Trampuž Orel, Heath 2001.
[18] We should note that the analyses of these objects may be questionable as the sum of all elements for some of the artefacts is below 90% (see *app. 1*).



Slika 2. Pogostnost vsebnosti svinca v analiziranih predmetih.
Figure 2. Lead content in the analysed objects.

Svinec

Poleg kositra je tudi svinec za livarje pomembna kovina, ki so jo bakru dodajali zaradi zmanjšanja tališča zlitine. S tem je bilo ravnanje z litino lažje, vlivali so lahko oblikovno zahtevnejše predmete. Vendar pa ni povsem gotovo, da je bil svinec vselej dodan namerno, saj v rudi bakrove minerale velikokrat spremljajo tudi svinčevi. Ker je torej svinec v manjših količinah skoraj vedno prisoten v bakrovih zlitinah, je mejo med naravnim in namensko dodanim svincem v zlitini pogosto težko ugotoviti. V našem primeru večina predmetov vsebuje do 1,5 % svinca. Ob tem bi lahko dodali še, da so starejši predmeti (*sl. 2: modra*) vsi vsebovali svinec v nizki količini, medtem ko so zlitini mlajših predmetov (*sl. 2: rdeča*) v nekaterih primerih svinec morda dodajali. Najbolj odstopa jermenski razdelilec konjske opreme, kar morda govori o tem, da gre za importa in torej izdelka drugega metalurškega kroga.

Glede na število analiziranih predmetov je rezultate težko vzporejati z analizami depojskih najdb (*sl. 2: rumena; zaradi velike razlike v številu analiziranih predmetov so rezultati teh predstavljeni v odstotkih*), kljub temu pa se le zdi, da gre za podobno sliko vsebnosti kot pri predmetih iz Ha B depojev, kar lahko sklepamo na podlagi odsotnosti najdb z najnižjimi vsebnostmi svinca (pod 0,1 %).

Železo

Količina železa v zlitini je odvisna predvsem od tehnologije pridobivanja surovega bakra[19]. Sodi torej med sledne prvine, ki ne kažejo na izvor bakrove rude, temveč na razvojno stopnjo tehnološkega postopka. V povprečju predmeti vsebujejo 0,11 % železa, vsebnosti pa se gibljejo med 0,02 in 0,5 % (glej *sl. 3*), kar je podobno kot pri slovenskih depojskih najdbah[20]. Med analiziranimi predmeti ni nobenega, pri katerem bi vsebnost presegala 0,5 %. Tovrstni predmeti se v slovenskih depojskih najdbah sicer pojavljajo v manjšem

[19] Pernicka 1999, 165–166.
[20] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, Tab. 14; sl. 8.

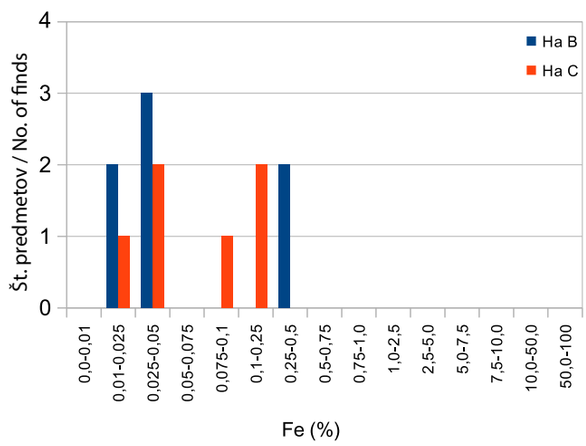
Lead

This was another important metal for founders. It was added to copper to lower the melting point of the alloy and thus facilitate handling and casting of more elaborate forms. In small amounts, lead is consistently present in copper alloys as copper minerals are often associated with those of lead in the ore; it is thus often difficult to tell whether the lead in a copper alloy was naturally present or intentionally added. Most objects in our analysis contain up to 1.5% of lead. The early items (*fig. 2: blue*) all have low lead content, while lead in some late objects (*fig. 2: red*) may have been added to the alloy. This is particularly true of the horse gear strap distributor, which may suggest it is an import, i.e. product of a different metallurgic circle.

Because the number of analysed items is so low, it is also difficult to compare them to the results for the hoard finds (*fig. 2: yellow; results are given in percent because of the great difference in the number of objects analysed*), though the absence of items with the lowest lead content (below 0.1%) does suggest a similar picture as with the Ha B hoards.

Iron

Iron content in the alloy mainly depends on the technology of extracting raw copper[19]. It is one of the trace elements that indicate not the origin of the copper ore, but rather the stage of technological development. The analysed objects show 0.11% iron content on average, with values ranging from 0.02 to 0.5% (see *fig. 3*), which is similar to those of the Slovenian hoard finds[20]. The analysed objects include none with higher than 0.5% iron content. In hoards, such items are present in small numbers, which may be why they are absent in our analyses that involves a considerably smaller sample.



Slika 3. Pogostnost vsebnosti železa v analiziranih predmetih.
Figure 3. Iron content in the analysed objects.

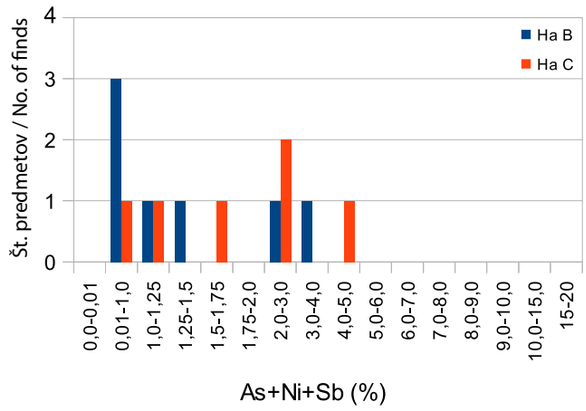
[19] Pernicka 1999, 165–166.
[20] Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, Tab. 14; fig. 8.

deležu, ki pa v našem primeru morda ni zaznaven zaradi premajhnega števila opravljenih analiz.

Arzen, nikelj in antimon

Bakrove rude imajo različno mineralno sestavo, bakrove minerale pa spremljajo še drugi kovinski minerali. Pri taljenju rude tako v zlitino preidejo tudi druge kovine, ki so sestavni del bakrovega minerala (npr. v tetraedritu, tenantitu). Če ne gre za polimetalno rudišče, je količina spremljajočih mineralov relativno majhna. Zato govorimo o nečistočah v bakru, ki lahko kažejo na uporabljeno vrsto rude.

Pogostnost seštevkov glavnih nečistoč je prikazana na *sl. 4*. Pri slovenskih depojskih najdbah je v Ha A obdobju bolj pogosta vsebnost do 2 % nečistoč, v Ha B obdobju pa je bolj pogosta vsebnost nad 2 %. Poleg tega v Ha A obdobju najvišja vsebnost nečistoč ne presega 6 %[21]. Tudi pri naših analizah grobnih pridatkov najvišja vsebnost nečistoč ne presega 6 %, vendar pa je zlasti pri mlajših predmetih (*sl. 4: rdeča*) nekoliko bolj pogosta nad 2 %.



Slika 4. Pogostnost seštevka nečistoč v analiziranih predmetih.
Figure 4. Total impurity content in the analysed objects.

Na podlagi razmerij med vsebnostmi arzena, niklja in antimona lahko predmete razdelimo v sedem skupin oz. tipov bakra (glej *sl. 5*), ki so bile opredeljene pri študiji švicarskih predmetov iz različnih časovnih obdobij[22]. Na enak način so bile analizirane tudi slovenske depojske najdbe.[23] Kljub relativno majhnemu številu analiziranih predmetov se kaže podobnost s kemično sestavo slovenskih depojskih najdb iz Ha B obdobja, kjer prevladuje baker z največjo vsebnostjo antimona (tipa 5 in 6). Zaenkrat je težko predvidevati, kakšna ruda je bila uporabljena pri izdelavi teh predmetov. Zaradi nizke vsebnosti nečistoč je baker videti razmeroma čist, kljub temu pa se kažejo vzorci razmerij med elementi, ki bi lahko bili pokazatelji določene rude, če že ne samega rudišča. Žal se vzorec nečistoč v predmetih iz grobov

[21] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 207, sl. 14.
[22] Rychner, Kläntschi 1995, II, 134.
[23] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, sl. 12; Trampuž Orel et al. 2016, 304–336.

Arsenic, nickel and antimony

Copper ores come in a variety of mineral compositions, with copper minerals associated with other metal minerals. Smelting introduces other metals into the alloy, which are component parts of the copper mineral (e.g. in tetrahedrite, tennantite). The quantity of these associated minerals is relatively small (unless we are dealing with a polymetal ore deposit) and these impurities may indicate the type of ore.

The total impurity content is shown in *fig. 4*. For the Slovenian hoard finds, the impurities content of up to 2% is more common for Ha A and above 2% for Ha B, while the maximum impurities content does not exceed 6% in Ha A[21]. The impurities content in the grave goods also does not exceed 6%, though it is slightly more commonly above 2% in particular for the later objects (*fig. 4: red*).

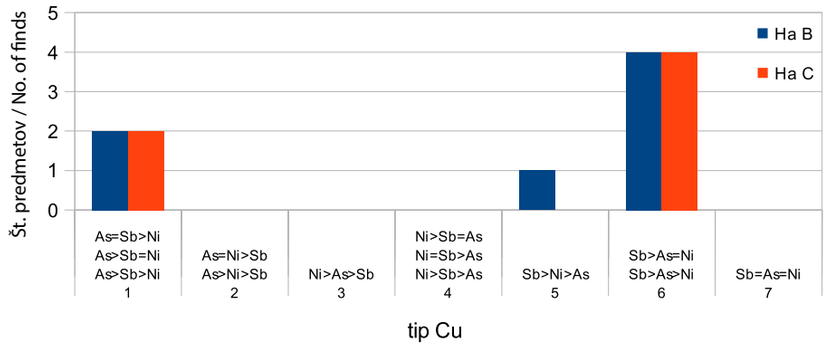
The ratios between the arsenic, nickel and antimony contents allow us to distinguish between seven groups of objects or types of copper (see *fig. 5*) as determined in the study of Swiss artefacts from different periods[22]. The Slovenian hoard finds were analysed using this same criterion[23]. In spite of their low number, the analysed grave goods show a similar chemical composition as the Ha B hoard finds, where copper with maximum antimony content predominates (Types 5 and 6). It is as yet difficult to surmise as to what kind of ore was used in the production of these items. Because of its low impurities content, copper appears relatively pure, though certain patterns of impurities ratios might point to a particular ore, if not the ore deposit. Unfortunately, the pattern of impurities in the grave goods corresponds with none of the ore combinations proposed for the Kanalski vrh hoard[24], which is chronologically relatively close, but distant in terms of geographical and cultural attribution. This might also suggest that the raw material used in the production of the grave goods in Pohorsko Podravje region comes from a different source than that for the items from Kanalski vrh.

Most of the objects dated to Ha B contain around 1% of impurities, with the average value slightly below 1%. Again standing out are the plain thin torque from Grave 30 at Gračič (**4**), with 3.50%, and the plain but thicker torque from Grave 29 of the Ruše II cemetery (**2**) with 2.04%. The former is also the

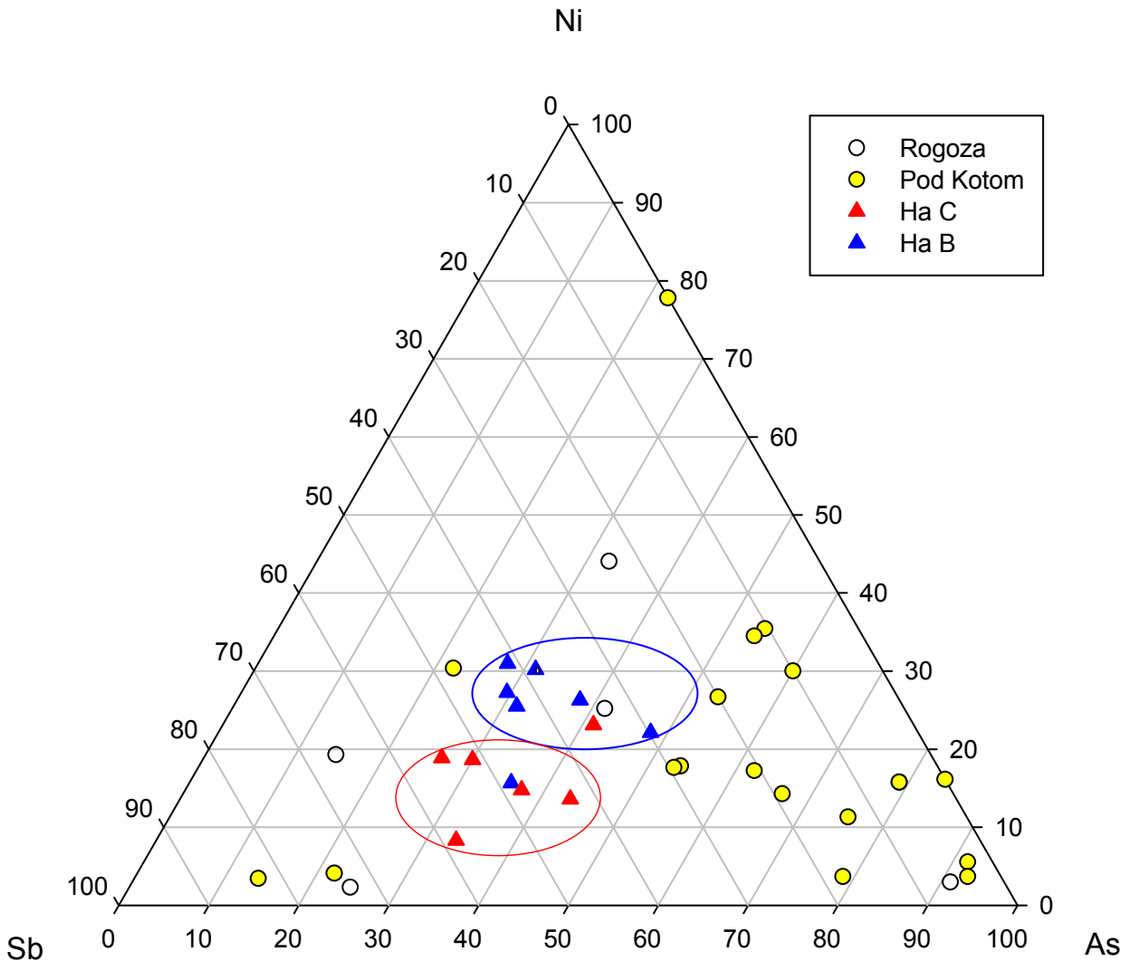
[21] Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, 207, fig. 14.
[22] Rychner, Kläntschi 1995, II, 134.
[23] Trampuž Orel *et al.* 1996, fig. 12; Trampuž Orel *et al.* 2016, 304–336.
[24] Trampuž Orel, Heath 2001, 153, fig. 11.

ne ujema z nobeno od predlaganih kombinacij rud v depoju s Kanalskega vrha[24], ki je sicer časovno relativno blizu, hkrati pa geografsko in kulturno mogoče preveč oddaljen. Iz tega lahko sklepamo, da surovina za izdelavo predmetov iz podravskih grobov prihaja od drugod kot surovina za predmete s Kanalskega vrha.

Večina predmetov, datiranih v Ha B, vsebuje okoli 1 % nečistoč, povprečje pa je nekoliko nižje. Ponovno izstopata le gladka tanka ovratnica iz groba 30 z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro (**4**), z vsebnostjo 3,50 %, in gladka, a bolj masivna ovratnica iz



Slika 5. Pogostnost tipov bakra v analiziranih predmetih (tipi bakra po Rychner, Kläntschi 1995).
Figure 5. Types of copper in the analysed objects (copper types after Rychner, Kläntschi 1995).



Slika 6. Primerjava analiziranih grobnih pridatkov iz Pohorskega Podravja z izbranimi najdišči vzhodne Slovenije.
Figure 6. Comparison between the analysed grave goods from the Pohorsko Podravje region with finds from select sites in eastern Slovenia.

groba 29 iz Ruš II (**2**) z 2,04 %. Ob tem je ovratnica z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro tudi edini predmet izmed vseh vzorčenih predmetov, ki je bila izdelana iz bakra tipa 5, bakra z vodilnim antimonom, ki mu sledi nikelj. V tip bakra 1 z vodilnim arzenom pa sodita ovratnica iz Mladinske ulice v Mariboru (**1**) in ena od zapestnic iz groba 31 na Pobrežju (**7**; *pril. 1: 8*).

Pri predmetih, odkritih v grobovih okoli Poštele, je povprečje vsebnosti nečistoč nekoliko višje, najbolj pa ponovno izstopa jermenski razdelilec konjske opreme (**11**), ki vsebuje 4,13 % nečistoč. Po razmerjih med nečistočami izstopata dela zapestnic

only of the analysed objects made of Type 5 copper, i.e. copper with leading antimony followed by nickel. The torque from Mladinska ulica in Maribor (**1**) and one of the bracelets from Grave 31 at Pobrežje (**7**; *app. 1: 8*) belong to Type 1 copper with leading arsenic.

The items recovered from the graves around Poštela show a slightly higher average impurities content, with the horse gear strap distributor (**11**) again standing apart most, containing 4.13% of impurities. Standing out in the impurities ratio are the bracelet pieces from Tumulus 38 at Habakuk below Poštela (**12** and **13**), which belong to Type 1 copper due to the prevailing arsenic (*fig. 5*).

[24] Trampuž Orel, Heath 2001, 153, sl. 11.

iz gomile 38 na Habakuku pod Poštelo (**12** in **13**), ki zaradi prevladujočega arzena sodita v tip bakra 1 (*sl. 5*).

Bolj natančen vpogled v razmerja med nečistočami nudi graf na *sl. 6*, kjer so poleg analiz grobnih pridatkov (modri trikotniki – starejši predmeti Ha B, rdeči trikotniki – mlajši predmeti Ha C) predstavljene tudi analize predmetov z naselja Rogoza pri Mariboru (prazni krožci) iz obdobja Ha A[25] in depoja z najdišča Pod Kotom - jug pri Murski Soboti (rumeni krožci), ki sodi na prehod stopnje Ha A in Ha B[26].

Kljub majhnemu številu analiz se kažejo razlike med mlajšimi in starejšimi grobnimi pridatki, ki jih lahko razdelimo v dve skupini (*sl. 6: modra in rdeča*). Poleg tega se obe skupini močno ločita od analiz z najdišča Pod Kotom - jug pri Murski Soboti, kjer med nečistočami večinoma prevladuje arzen, kar kaže na uporabo povsem drugega vira surovine za izdelavo predmetov. Ob tem so vrednosti vzorcev z Rogoze široko razsejane po grafu, kar kaže na uporabo široke palete surovin.

ZAKLJUČEK

Kot je bilo omenjeno že uvodoma, gre pri pričujoči raziskavi za pilotno študijo, ki naj bi pokazala potencial in smiselnost nadaljnjih raziskav. Analiza je bila narejena na le 21 bronastih kosih, ki smo jih tudi na osnovi analize lahko združili v 13 predmetov. Rezultati analiz nekaterih predmetov so zaradi nizke skupne vsote analiziranih elementov lahko vprašljivi, kljub vsemu pa lahko predstavimo nekaj zanimivih dognanj, ki bi jih bilo smiselno upoštevati in pretresti v bodočih obsežnejših študijah.

Eden od problemov je zagotovo izdelava zlitin. Pri tem gre za namerno dodajanje kositra in svinca. Vsebnost kositra ni problematična, saj se v bakrovih rudiščih običajno pojavlja zgolj v sledovih. Drugače je pri svincu, kjer se pogosto postavlja vprašanje mejne vsebnosti, nad katero lahko z gotovostjo trdimo, da gre za namerno dodan svinec, saj je pri izkoriščanju polimetalnih rudišč ta meja lahko tudi precej visoka. Ob tem pa je potrebna previdnost tudi pri razlagi visokih vsebnosti, ko se svinec namreč ne vgradi v kristalno mrežo zlitine, temveč se združuje v kapljice. V teh primerih zlitina ni homogena, posledično pa ni homogen niti vzorec. Tako visokih vsebnosti svinca v naši študiji sicer ni bilo, vendar pa bi lahko vsebnost nad 2 % poleg namernega dodajanja svinca morda pomenila tudi uporabo drugega vira surovine, tj. izkoriščanje katerega od polimetalnih rudišč.

[25] Črešnar 2009, 52–56.

[26] Jereb 2009; Trampuž Orel, Urankar 2009.

The graph in *fig. 6* offers a more detailed insight into the ratios between impurities. In addition to the grave goods (blue triangles – Ha B objects, red triangles – Ha C objects), it also shows the analysed objects from the Ha A settlement at Rogoza near Maribor (white circles)[25] and the hoard from Pod Kotom - jug near Murska Sobota (yellow circles), the latter dating to the Ha A/B transition[26].

In spite of the small number, the results show differences between late and early grave goods (*fig. 6: blue and red*). Both groups differ considerably from the analysed objects from Pod Kotom - jug near Murska Sobota, where primarily arsenic predominates among the impurities and indicates the use of a different source of raw material. The values for the analysed objects from Rogoza are scattered across the graph, indicating a wide variety of raw materials.

CONCLUSION

Our analyses of the chemical composition of select objects are a pilot study aimed at emphasising the potential and usefulness of such research in the future. The analysis involved 21 bronze pieces, some of which were deemed conjoining, hence the results pertain to only 13 artefacts. Some results yielded very low total sums of analysed elements and are therefore questionable, but nevertheless interesting and should be considered in the future, more comprehensive studies.

The study addressed several issues. One is the production of alloys with the intentional addition of tin and lead. Tin content is not problematic, as the metal usually only appears in copper ore deposits as a trace element. In contrast, lead content often raises questions pertaining to the minimum lead content above which we can be certain that lead was added intentionally. Lead content can be quite high when exploiting polymetal ore deposits, while we should also be careful in interpreting high lead content when the metal joins into droplets rather than being built into the crystal lattice of the alloy. Such alloy is not homogeneous and neither is the analysed sample. We did not come across very high lead content in our analyses, though the content above 2% might already signify intentional addition of lead, but also the exploitation of a polymetal ore deposit.

[25] Črešnar 2009, 52–56.

[26] Jereb 2009; Trampuž Orel, Urankar 2009.

Omenjali smo že problem seštevka vsebnosti vseh analiziranih elementov, ki so v nekaj primerih (**2**, **8**, **9**, **12**, **13**) odločno prenizki. To povezujemo z močno korodiranostjo predmetov tudi v notranjosti, ki je posledica izpostavljenosti visokim temperaturam pri sežigu, stanje pa poslabšajo še postdepozicijski procesi. V takih primerih je težko odvzeti primeren vzorec, ker so kovinski delci kontaminirani z oksidnim prahom, ki ga je zelo težko odstraniti. Kljub temu se v analizah kažeta dve značilnosti, na kateri bi morali biti pri analizah tovrstnih najdb v nadalje morda pozorni. Najprej lahko opazimo, da večina problematičnih analiz pripada predmetom iz mlajšega obdobja (Ha C). Naslednje opažanje se nanaša na vsebnost kositra, ki ga nekateri predmeti vsebujejo več kot 11 %. Ob predpostavki, da se razmerja v kovini zaradi sežiga niso spremenila, lahko računsko povečamo vsebnosti elementov do optimalnega seštevka (100 %). Takrat se pokaže, da so vsebnosti kositra v teh predmetih še občutno višje. Nadaljnje raziskave bodo boljša osnova za pravilnejšo razlago, zaenkrat pa kaže, da so mlajši predmeti vsebovali več kositra, ki je verjetno pri sežigu problematičen zaradi svojega nizkega tališča (232 °C), kar bi se lahko odražalo tudi na kakovosti vzorca.

Zelo pomemben del tovrstnih raziskav je tudi ugotavljanje povezav med predmeti s pomočjo enakih oz. podobnih zlitin, ki jih kažejo rezultati kemijskih analiz. V nekaterih primerih (**1**, **3**, **4**, **6**, **7**) je bilo analiziranih več kosov istega predmeta, za nadaljnjo obdelavo smo vzeli povprečje analiz. Manjše razlike v vsebnosti so opazne že znotraj rezultatov analiz istega predmeta, kar je na eni strani posledica analizne napake in na drugi strani homogenosti predmeta/vzorca. Zato tudi ne moremo pričakovati popolnega ujemanja rezultatov med različnimi predmeti. Kljub temu pa je očitno ujemanje v sestavi zlitine med predmeti iz gr. 31 s Pobrežja. Gre za ovratnico (**5**) in dve zapestnici (**6** in **7**), pri čemer se zlasti pri slednjih kaže skoraj popolno ujemanje. Tem predmetom ima zelo podobno zlitino tudi ovratnica iz Maribora (**1**). Glede na podobnosti lahko s precej veliko verjetnostjo ugotovimo, da so bili predmeti s Pobrežja narejeni sočasno (isti vliv), medtem ko se ovratnica iz Maribora toliko razlikuje, tako da verjetno ne gre za istočasno izdelan predmet. Morda bi lahko šlo za uporabo istega vira za surovino, morda celo istega mojstra in isto surovino (surovec, ingot) kot za izdelavo nakita iz groba 31 iz Pobrežja, a takšna predpostavka za sedaj ostaja hipoteza.

Iskanje podobnih zlitin je v primeru naše študije opozorilo še na en problem. Gre za določevanje tipov bakra na podlagi razmerij med nečistočami (As,

The analysis also revealed the problem of the total sum of all analysed elements, which is decidedly too low in some cases (**2**, **8**, **9**, **12**, **13**). This is linked to the heavy corrosion of the objects in their interior, which is the result of exposure to high temperatures during cremation and subsequent post-depositional processes. With such artefacts, it is difficult to take a suitable sample as the metal pieces are contaminated with oxide dust that is notoriously hard to remove. Having said that, the analysis results have revealed two characteristics that are nevertheless worth noting. Firstly, most of the 'problematic' results belong to late artefacts (Ha C), and secondly, some artefacts have tin content above 11%. Presuming that cremation did not affect element ratios in the metal, it is possible to increase the element content to the optimal sum (100%) by calculation; this produces a considerably higher tin content. Further research will certainly bring more solid evidence, while the currently available evidence indicates that later artefacts contained more tin, which may be problematic during cremation due to its low melting point (232°C).

A very important issue in the chemical composition analyses is establishing the connections between the artefacts of the same or similar alloys. We analysed several pieces (**1**, **3**, **4**, **6**, **7**) of the same objects and used the average values for further analyses. The results show differences in element contents, albeit minor, which might be the result of mistakes during analysis or of a poor homogeneity of the artefact sample. If results differ for the same artefacts, it is all the more unrealistic to expect complete correspondence of results between different artefacts. Having said that, we noticed a close similarity in the composition of the alloy used for the torque (**5**) and two bracelets (**6** and **7**) from Grave 31 at Pobrežje, particularly for the two bracelets that show an almost perfect match. A very similar alloy is that used for the torque from Maribor (**1**). The similarities show that the objects from Pobrežje were highly likely made simultaneously (same casting), while the torque from Maribor may have been made of the raw material from the same source, possibly even by the same master and the same piece of raw material (billet, ingot).

The search for similar alloys highlighted another problem. It pertains to determining the types of copper based on the ratios between impurities (As, Ni, Sb) as calculated using strict mathematical rules that do not take into account the tolerances of the analytical technique and even less the condition of the sample. For example, the results for the goods from the above mentioned Grave 31 show the

Ni, Sb), ki se drži strogih matematičnih pravil, ki pa ne upoštevajo toleranc analitske tehnike, še manj stanja vzorca. Tako se pri predmetih iz prej omenjenega groba 31 s Pobrežja pokaže, da sta ovratnica (**5**) in zapestnica (**6**) izdelani iz bakra tipa 6, zapestnica (**7**) pa iz bakra tipa 1. Razlike med nečistočami pa so realno tako majhne, da že manjša nehomogenost vzorca lahko kaže na povsem drug tip bakra, s tem pa predmete na silo ločuje.

Predmeti iz grobov ruške žarnogrobiščne skupine odstopajo tako po povprečni vsebnosti kositra kot po vsebnosti nečistoč od mlajših predmetov iz zgodnje faze starejše železne dobe iz okolice Poštele. Pri slednjih je opazno tudi povečanje vsebnosti kositra. Med žarnogrobiščnimi predmeti, ki najbolj izstopajo od povprečja, sta gladki ovratnici iz groba 30 z Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro (**4**) in iz groba 29 iz Ruš II (**2**). Njuna posebnost se kaže v odstopajočih vsebnostih kositra, povečani vsebnosti nečistoč, pri tisti iz Ruš II (**2**) pa tudi nekoliko povečani vsebnosti svinca.

Tudi razmerje med nečistočami (As, Ni, Sb) kaže razlike med starejšimi in mlajšimi predmeti, kar bi lahko razlagali bodisi z uporabo različnih virov bakra bodisi se razmerja spremenijo z dodajanjem večje količine kositra, ki je zanje značilno. Na *sl. 6* je edini modri trikotnik, ki se nahaja znotraj rdeče elipse, ki označuje predmete obdobja Ha C, ponovno že omenjena ovratnica iz groba 29 iz Ruš II (**2**), ki ima med predmeti iz obdobja Ha B najvišjo vsebnost kositra.

Zanimiva se zdi tudi podobnost zlitin v času Ha B, ki smo ga ugotovili pri predmetih iz grobov na Pobrežju in na Mladinski ulici v Mariboru, kar morda celo kaže, da je ta prostor z izdelki oskrbovala ena delavnica, ali pa so surovine pridobivali iz istega vira.

Za postavljanje nekaterih drugih bolj kompleksnih vprašanj, kot na primer, ali lahko ločujemo predmete domače izdelave in najverjetnejše tuje provenience, je ta pionirska študija še mnogo preskromna. Zanimiva se sicer zdi nizka vsebnost kositra pri glaviču meča tipa Mindelheim, ki je značilno orožje veljakov zahodne halštatske kulture med vzhodno Francijo in Češko ter se le redko pojavi na prostoru južno od Alp, in konjskem razdelilcu t. i. trako-kimerijskega tipa[27], a je primerjalnih podatkov za širšo primerjavo v tem trenutku še premalo.

torque (**5**) and the bracelet (**6**) to be made of Type 6 copper, the bracelet (**7**) from Type 1 copper. However, the differences between impurities content are in reality so small that even a minor inhomogeneity of the sample may give a completely different type of copper, thus suggesting differences that are not based in reality.

The goods from the graves of the Ruše Urnfield culture groups stand apart from the later objects attributable to the early phase of the Early Iron Age found in the Poštela area in both the average tin content and the impurities content. The later objects also show increased tin content. Of the Urnfield culture goods, the plain torques from Grave 30 at Gračič below Brinjeva gora (**4**) and Grave 29 of the Ruše II cemetery (**2**) most stand out from the average values, showing different tin content and increased impurities content, the items from Ruše II (**2**) also slightly elevated lead content.

The ratio between impurities (As, Ni, Sb) also reveals differences between early and late artefacts, which could be interpreted as the use of different sources of copper or as ratios changing with the addition of large quantities of tin that characterise them. The only blue triangle in *fig. 6*, inside the red ellipse marking Ha C artefacts, is the already mentioned torque from Grave 29 at Ruše II (**2**), which has the highest tin values among the artefacts dating to Ha B.

Another interesting observation is the similarity of the alloys used in Ha B, already established for the grave goods from Pobrežje and Mladinska ulica in Maribor. This similarity may point to either a single workshop supplying the whole area or the same source providing the required raw material.

More complex questions, such as the possibility of distinguishing objects of local production from those of foreign provenance, must await more comprehensive research. On that note, it is worth mentioning the low tin content in the pommel of the Mindelheim type sword, which is a characteristic weapon of the dignitaries of the West Hallstatt culture between France and the Czech Republic and only rarely appears south of the Alps, and the low tin content in the horse gear strap distributor of the Thraco-Cimmerian type[27], which for now lack comparative data to attempt a wider discussion on the topic.

[27] Glej tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija.

[27] See here Teržan, Poštela, Chronology.

Priloga 1. Kemijska sestava bronastih predmetov (Okrajšave: < l. d. – pod mejo detekcije; St. dev. – standardna deviacija).
Appendix 1. Chemical composition of bronze objects (Abbreviations: < l. d. – below detection limit; St. dev. – standard deviation).

Št. anal./ Anal. No.	Inv. št./ Inv. No.	Predmet/ Object	Najdišče/ Site	Datacija/ Dating	Vsebnost (%)/Content (%)												Vsota/ Sum	Vsota/ Sum	Tip/ Type
					Cu	Sn	Pb	As	Ni	Sb	Co	Bi	Ag	Fe	Mn	Zn	Total	As+Ni+Sb	Cu
1	PMM 1142a	ovratnica/ torque	Maribor	HaB	87,31	8,99	0,93	0,54	0,22	0,28	0,13	0,01	0,13	0,09	< l. d.	0,01	98,64	1,04	
	PMM 1142b	ovratnica/ torque	Maribor	HaB	84,92	9,29	0,88	0,39	0,20	0,28	0,13	0,01	0,14	0,03	< l. d.	0,01	96,28	0,87	
	PMM 1142c	ovratnica/ torque	Maribor	HaB	85,62	9,22	0,88	0,46	0,22	0,30	0,13	0,01	0,13	0,03	< l. d.	0,01	97,01	0,98	
	Povprečje/Average				85,95	9,17	0,90	0,46	0,21	0,29	0,13	0,01	0,13	0,05	< l. d.	0,01	97,31	0,96	1
	St. dev.				*1,23*	*0,16*	*0,03*	*0,08*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,03*		*0,00*	*1,21*	*0,09*	
2	PMM A 1380	ovratnica/ torque	Ruše II, gr. 29	HaB	64,81	12,31	1,42	0,73	0,32	0,99	0,08	0,01	0,48	0,04	< l. d.	0,02	81,21	2,04	6
3	PMM A 1934a	ovratnica/ torque	Brinjeva gora, gr. 31	HaB	87,93	7,63	0,76	0,30	0,21	0,37	0,08	< l. d.	0,13	0,51	< l. d.	0,01	97,93	0,88	
	PMM A 1934b	ovratnica/ torque	Brinjeva gora, gr. 31	HaB	88,79	7,66	0,60	0,33	0,30	0,49	0,08	< l. d.	0,16	0,11	< l. d.	0,01	98,53	1,12	
	Povprečje/Average				88,36	7,65	0,68	0,32	0,26	0,43	0,08	< l. d.	0,15	0,31	< l. d.	0,01	98,23	1,00	6
	St. dev.				*0,61*	*0,02*	*0,11*	*0,02*	*0,06*	*0,08*	*0,00*		*0,02*	*0,28*		*0,00*	*0,42*	*0,17*	
4	PMM A 1916a	ovratnica/ torque	Brinjeva gora, gr. 30	HaB	90,08	2,67	0,53	0,75	1,10	1,43	0,24	< l. d.	0,32	0,30	< l. d.	0,03	97,45	3,28	
	PMM A 1916b	ovratnica/ torque	Brinjeva gora, gr. 30	HaB	90,83	2,39	0,42	1,01	1,07	1,39	0,23	< l. d.	0,30	0,25	< l. d.	0,03	97,92	3,47	
	PMM A 1916c	ovratnica/ torque	Brinjeva gora, gr. 30	HaB	88,05	2,64	0,57	1,15	1,08	1,51	0,24	0,03	0,33	0,29	< l. d.	0,03	95,92	3,74	
	Povprečje/Average				89,65	2,57	0,51	0,97	1,08	1,44	0,24	0,03	0,32	0,28	< l. d.	0,03	97,10	3,50	5
	St. dev.				*1,44*	*0,15*	*0,08*	*0,20*	*0,02*	*0,06*	*0,01*		*0,02*	*0,03*		*0,00*	*1,05*	*0,23*	
5	PMM A 1044	ovratnica/ torque	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	85,07	8,69	0,85	0,26	0,24	0,38	0,09	< l. d.	0,13	0,02	< l. d.	< l. d.	95,73	0,88	6
6	PMM A 1046a	zapestnica/ bracelet	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	85,75	8,96	0,94	0,27	0,28	0,34	0,11	< l. d.	0,13	0,04	< l. d.	< l. d.	96,82	0,89	
	PMM A 1046b	zapestnica/ bracelet	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	82,87	9,31	0,96	0,33	0,30	0,40	0,11	< l. d.	0,14	0,03	< l. d.	< l. d.	94,45	1,03	
	Povprečje/Average				84,31	9,14	0,95	0,30	0,29	0,37	0,11	< l. d.	0,14	0,04	< l. d.	< l. d.	95,64	0,96	6
	St. dev.				*2,04*	*0,25*	*0,01*	*0,04*	*0,01*	*0,04*	*0,00*		*0,01*	*0,01*			*1,68*	*0,10*	
7	PMM A 1048a	zapestnica/ bracelet	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	83,77	9,13	0,96	0,39	0,27	0,35	0,11	< l. d.	0,14	0,02	< l. d.	< l. d.	95,14	1,01	
	PMM A 1048b	zapestnica/ bracelet	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	83,95	9,07	0,95	0,42	0,28	0,38	0,11	< l. d.	0,13	0,02	< l. d.	< l. d.	95,31	1,08	
	PMM A 1048c	zapestnica/ bracelet	Pobrežje, gr. 31	HaB2-3	84,78	9,16	1,00	0,38	0,27	0,38	0,11	0,02	0,13	0,02	< l. d.	< l. d.	96,25	1,03	
	Povprečje/Average				84,17	9,12	0,97	0,40	0,27	0,37	0,11	0,02	0,13	0,02	< l. d.	< l. d.	95,57	1,04	1
	St. dev.				*0,54*	*0,05*	*0,03*	*0,02*	*0,01*	*0,02*	*0,00*		*0,01*	*0,00*			*0,60*	*0,04*	
8	PMM A 5379	zapestnica/ bracelet	Habakuk, gr. 5	HaB3/ HaC1	77,54	11,20	0,58	0,43	0,17	0,55	0,03	0,02	0,22	0,02	< l. d.	0,02	90,78	1,15	6
9	PMM A 5380	zapestnica/ bracelet	Habakuk, gr. 5	HaB3/ HaC1	60,46	13,53	0,52	0,32	0,08	0,56	0,01	0,06	0,24	0,04	< l. d.	0,03	75,85	0,96	6
10	PM Maribor s.n.	glavič meča/ sword pommel	Pivola, gomila 14	HaC1	89,29	5,69	0,67	0,63	0,45	1,30	0,01	< l. d.	0,19	0,05	< l. d.	0,01	98,29	2,38	6
11	PM Maribor s.n.	razdelilec/ strap distributor	Pivola, gomila 14	HaC1	85,79	3,10	3,04	1,24	0,77	2,12	0,03	< l. d.	0,69	0,30	< l. d.	0,02	97,10	4,13	6
12	PMM 2125a	zapestnica/ bracelet	Habakuk, gomila 38	HaC(2)	48,24	23,45	1,44	0,99	0,31	0,98	< l. d.	0,04	0,85	0,08	< l. d.	0,01	76,39	2,28	1
13	PMM 2125b	zapestnica/ bracelet	Habakuk, gomila 38	HaC(2)	72,86	13,63	1,19	0,66	0,37	0,57	0,02	< l. d.	0,39	0,13	< l. d.	0,06	89,88	1,60	1

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KONJSKI OSTANKI IZ VELIKE GOMILE NAD RAZVANJEM

Borut Toškan

Leta 1991 izvedena izkopavanja Velike gomile nad Razvanjem, ene največjih v tem prostoru,[1] so navrgla slabih dvesto odlomkov živalskih kosti in zob. Gradivo je bilo pobrano ročno na območju kamnite grobne kamre in je večinoma sežgano ter posledično razmeroma krušljivo.[2] Velikost pretežnega dela najdb se giblje med dvema in štirimi centimetri (*sl. 1*). Zaradi razdrobljenosti je stopnja določljivosti gradiva nizka. Natančneje je bilo namreč mogoče taksonomsko opredeliti le devet primerkov, še dodatno peščico pa kvečjemu le okvirno (tj. uvrstitev v *ad hoc* opredeljene skupine na podlagi telesne velikosti živali, kot denimo veliki in mali rastlinojedi). Grob je datiran v čas konca 7. oz. začetka 6. stoletja pr. n. št.

V tem poglavju obravnavane arheozoološke najdbe hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor.

TAKSONOMIJA IN TAFONOMIJA

Taksonomska pestrost analiziranega gradiva je skromna, saj je bila z gotovostjo ugotovljena zgolj prisotnost ostankov konja (*Equus caballus*). Tej vrsti bržčas pripada večina izmed slabih dvesto izkopanih živalskih najdb, nedvomno pa je to mogoče trditi le za po tri odlomke lobanje in vretenc, dva fragmenta dlančnice oziroma stopalnice in delček ene izmed nartnic. Ob tem je z nekaj posameznimi najdbami v zbranem gradivu zastopana še vsaj ena manjša žival, po vsej verjetnosti drobnica (Caprinae) in/ali srna (*Capreolus capreolus*).

Ugotovitev, da nabor anatomsko opredeljenih konjskih najdb vključuje odlomke skeletnih elementov iz različnih delov trupa – tj. glave, hrbtenice in obeh parov nog – je pomenljiva. Razumeti jo je namreč mogoče kot močan indic v prid tezi o domnevnem sežigu cele žrtvovane živali. Še več! Zaradi prisotnosti dveh desnih zatilničnih čvrškev (*condylus occipitalis*; *sl. 2*) je treba analizirane najdbe pripisati vsaj dvema različnima živalma. Sežig najmanj enega (bolj ali manj?) celega konjskega kadavra je verjeten navkljub sicer nepotrjeni prisotnosti ostankov dolgih kosti okončin, lopatic, medenice in, denimo, reber, ki bi jih bilo mogoče z gotovostjo pripisati tej vrsti. Vretenca, zapestne in nartne kosti ter nekatere predele lobanje

[1] Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.
[2] McKinley 1993.

HORSE REMAINS FROM THE VELIKA GOMILA TUMULUS ABOVE RAZVANJE

Borut Toškan

The 1991 excavations of the Velika gomila tumulus above Razvanje, one of the largest in the area,[1] yielded just under two hundred animal remains. These were hand-collected from the stone burial chamber and show evident traces of exposure to fire. As a consequence, the material is fairly brittle,[2] with the size of individual specimens only rarely exceeding 4 cm (*fig. 1*). The pronounced fragmentation resulted in the analysed assemblage being characterized by low taxonomic diversity. Altogether, no more than nine finds were identified to the level of species, with a few more allowing for a mere allocation to *ad hoc* groups related to individual animal's body-size (e.g. small herbivores, large herbivores). The tumulus of Velika gomila is dated to the late 7th or early 6th century BC.

The here presented archaeozoological material is kept in the Maribor Regional Museum.

TAXONOMY AND TAPHONOMY

The only positively identified animal species in the studied assemblage is the horse (*Equus caballus*). The lion share of the nearly two hundred faunal remains likely belong to this species, however, such a taxonomic identification is believed to be only truly reliable for three cranial and vertebrae fragments, two metapodial splinters and a partially preserved tarsal bone. In addition to this, the fauna from the Velika gomila tumulus includes at least a handful of bone fragments of another, smaller animal, most likely either a sheep/goat (Caprinae) or a roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*).

As far as the skeletal element representation data is concerned, it should be emphasized for the range of the anatomically identified equine specimens to include skeletal elements from different parts of the body. Indeed, bones from the head, the spine, as well as from both the front and the hind legs were documented. It thus seems safe to assume for the retrieved bones to originate from the ritual burning of an (more or less) entire animal. As a matter of fact, the presence of two right occipital condyles (*fig. 2*) indicates that a minimum of two animals were offered up, though the whole carcass might not have been put on the pyre in both cases. The ritual incineration of at least one (nearly?)

[1] See here Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.
[2] McKinley 1993.

Slika 1. Naključen izbor živalskih najdb iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem (raziskovanja iz leta 1991). Foto: T. Valoh.
Figure 1. An arbitrary selection of animal remains from the tumulus of Velika gomila above Razvanje (excavations of 1991). Photo: T. Valoh.

namreč označujeta visoka strukturna gostota kostnine in razmeroma obsežna površina sklepnih gladčin, zato je njihova anatomska opredelitev v primeru izraziteje fragmentiranega gradiva bistveno enostavnejša kot pri večini drugih skeletnih elementov.[3] V tem smislu se zdi zanimiva ugotovitev o odsotnosti nič manj robustnih in enostavno prepoznavnih zob, k čemur pa je utegnil pomembno prispevati suboptimalni način vzorčenja arheozooloških najdb (tj. zgolj ročno pobiranje brez sejanja sedimenta skozi ustrezno gosta sita).

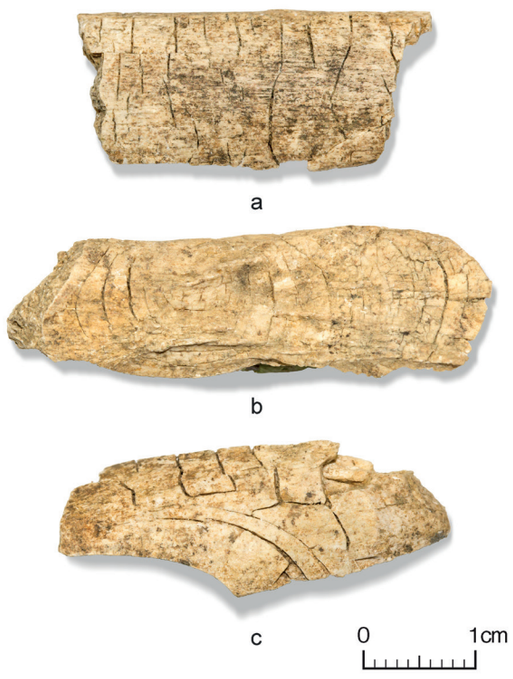
Analizirani živalski ostanki iz Velike gomile so prav vsi sežgani. Visoke temperature so botrovale izraziti razpokanosti kostnine. Prisotni so takó številni vzdolžni in prečni lomi na odlomkih diafiz, kakor tudi obsežna mrežasta razpokanost na predelu sklepnih površin (*sl. 3*). Odprtine žilnih kanalov so večinoma zapolnjene, kar se domnevno zgodi pri temperaturah med 700 in 900 °C.[4] Več ostankov izkazuje tudi vročinsko pogojeno ukrivljenost.[5] Skladna s tem je obarvanost odlomkov, ki so skoraj brez izjeme beli (kalcinirani).[6] Na podlagi navedenih ugotovitev je torej jasno, da so morale biti kostne najdbe iz Velike gomile za dalj časa (tj. bržčas najmanj nekaj ur) izpostavljene temperaturam nad 700/800 °C.[7] To priča o veliki prizadevnosti skrbnikov grmade, saj je ta utegnila goreti tudi več

[3] Bond 1996, 80–82; Lyman 1999, 234–258.
[4] Nicholson 1993.
[5] Prim. Whyte 2001, figs. 2b in 3b.
[6] Shipman et al. 1984, Walker et al. 2008.
[7] Nicholson 1993.

Slika 2. Odlomka desnih zatilničnih čvrševkonj iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem (izkopavanje iz leta 1991). Foto: T. Valoh.
Figure 2. Fragments of right occipital condyles of two horses from the tumulus of Velika gomila above Razvanje (excavations of 1991). Photo: T. Valoh.

complete horse is probable despite no limb long bones, scapulae, pelvis and, for instance, rib fragments could have been positively identified. This is due to the fact that the anatomic/taxonomic identification of the humerus, radius, femur and tibia fragments happens to be considerably more difficult than that of carpals, tarsals and phalanges. The latter are namely characterised by comparatively extended joint surfaces, which are of great taxonomic importance; moreover, carpals and tarsals are relatively compact bones, hence fairly resistant to the devastating effects of high temperature exposure.[3] The somehow surprising absence of likewise resistant teeth might be related to the non-optimal approach to the sampling of the archaeozoological material (i.e. hand collection of finds with

[3] Bond 1996, 80–82; Lyman 1999, 234–258.



Slika 3: Izbor sežganih konjskih kosti iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem (izkopavanja iz leta 1991): a – primerek z linearno različico prečnih lomov; b – primerek s konkavno različico prečnih lomov; c – primerek z linearno in konkavno različico prečnih lomov. Foto: T. Valoh.
Figure 3. Selection of burned horse bones from the tumulus of Velika gomila above Razvanje (excavations of 1991): a – specimen with linear transverse fractures; b – specimen with concave transverse fractures; c – specimen with linear and concave transverse fractures. Photo: T. Valoh.

kot 24 ur.[8] Za razumevanje načina sežiga konjskih kadavrov pa je sicer zelo pomembno izpostaviti znatno število konkavno ukrivljenih prečnih lomov na posameznih odlomkih diafiz (glej npr. *sl. 3b, c*). Ti namreč pričajo o tem, da je bil na grmado položen celoten žrtvovan konj s pripadajočimi mehkimi tkivi vred in ne zgolj od mesa že ločene kosti.[9]

SKLEP

Pridajanje posameznih konjskih glav/zob in/ali kosti, kakor tudi celih žrtvovanih konj v ali ob grobove lokalnih veljakov sodi med značilne fenomene halštatskih skupnosti tega dela srednje Evrope,[10] pri čemer so bile lokalno prisotne tudi drugačne, domnevno bolj družbeno vseobsegajoče, kolektivno orientirane različice takšnih žrtvovanj.[11] Velika gomila nad Razvanjem se v tem okvirju zaradi prisotnosti ostankov najmanj dveh konj postavlja ob bok znanemu bogatemu grobu z lokacije Kröllkogel pri Kleinkleinu na avstrijskem Štajerskem. Tam so bili namreč na območju grobne kamre in pripadajočega tlakovanega dostopa (dromosa) odkriti sežgani ostanki treh konj, ob tem pa še goveda, prašiča in drobnice.[12] Ostanki najmanj ene manjše živali (bržčas drobnice in/ali srne) so bili zastopani tudi v gradivu iz Velike gomile.

Ugotovitev, da so v tukaj obravnavanem zbiru konjskih najdb zastopani skeletni elementi iz različnih delov telesa, bi utegnila opozarjati na ključni moment prenašanja sežganih ostankov iz dogorele

8 Šimek 1998, 506.
9 Whyte 2001; Ubelaker, Rife 2007, 43–45; Symes et al. 2008, 42–46.
10 Dular 2007; Kmeťová 2014; Toškan 2017.
11 Toškan 2020.
12 Egg, Kramer 2005, 10.

no sieving of the sediment through fine enough meshes).

All of the studied animal remains from the tumulus of Velika gomila are burned. As a consequence, the bone tissue is intensively cracked. Numerous longitudinal and transverse fractures on diaphyseal fragments are present, as well as extensive reticular cracking of joint surfaces (*fig. 3*). The vascular canals are predominantly infilled, which is believed to occur at temperatures between 700 and 900 °C.[4] A number of fragments also show heat-induced warping.[5] This is consistent with the colour of the fragments, which are white due to calcination almost without exception.[6] It follows that the bone remains from this large tumulus must have been extendedly exposed to temperatures exceeding 700/800 °C.[7] The latter circumstance evidences the considerable effort invested into building and maintaining the pyre, which must have burned more than 24 hours.[8] A further important assumption relative to the studied ritual emerges from the observation for numerous transverse fractures on diaphyseal fragments being generally concave (see e.g. *fig. 3b, c*). It namely follows that the sacrificed animals must have been placed onto the pyre whole and not following the removal of soft tissues.[9]

CONCLUSION

Offering individual horse heads, teeth and/or bones, but also burying the sacrificed horses whole in or near the graves of the local dignitaries is one of the well-known ritualistic practices in use with the Hallstatt communities in this part of central Europe.[10] Alternative variants, supposedly performed as part of all-encompassing social festivals/events have also been occasionally documented.[11] Within this framework, the here presented context of the Velika gomila tumulus above Razvanje resembles that in the well-known and rich Kröllkogel tumulus near Kleinklein, Austrian Styria, where the burned remains of three horses, as well as a cattle, a pig and a sheep/goat were found in the burial chamber and the dromos.[12] Remains of at least one smaller animal – most probably a sheep, a goat or a roe deer – have been retrieved also at the site of Velika gomila.

4 Nicholson 1993.
5 Cf. Whyte 2001, figs. 2b and 3b.
6 Shipman et al. 1984, Walker et al. 2008.
7 Nicholson 1993.
8 Šimek 1998, 506.
9 Whyte 2001; Ubelaker, Rife 2007, 43–45; Symes et al. 2008, 42–46.
10 Dular 2007; Kmeťová 2014; Toškan 2017.
11 Toškan 2020.
12 Egg, Kramer 2005, 10.

grmade v grobno kamro. Poudarek naj namreč pri tem ne bi bil namenjen samemu izboru prenesenih skeletnih elementov, pač pa predvsem dejstvu, da so bili preminuli osebi pač pridani ostanki konja.[13] Takšna razlaga sicer odstopa od rezultatov revizije konjskih ostankov iz že omenjene prestižne knežje gomile iz okolice Kleinkleina. Tam naj bi bili posamezni žrtvovani konji namreč zastopani skoraj izključno s (sežganimi) kostmi spodnjega dela nog, kar se seveda ni moglo zgoditi po naključju.[14] Je pa tudi res, da so bile na navedenem najdišču konjske kosti deponirane v dromosu, ob raziskovanju Velike gomile pa so arheologi nanje naleteli v grobnici, kar je vsakemu od obeh skupkom utegnilo dajati nekoliko svojstven pomen.[15] Da so v starejši železni dobi na Štajerskem zelo verjetno obstajali različni načini prenosa sežganih ostankov žrtvovanih živali z grmade na grobišča sicer dokazuje tudi skupek nekaj deset taksonomsko opredeljenih živalskih ostankov z območja Veliki gomili okvirno sočasnega domnevnega ritualnega prostora ob robu južne skupine gomil na zgolj nekaj sto metrov oddaljeni planoti Habakuk pod Poštelo.[16] Tu namreč ni opaziti nikakršnih očitnejših preferenc do posameznih živalskih vrst (zastopane so najmanj štiri), je pa bila namesto tega večja pozornost očitno namenjena izbiri ostankov točno določenih skeletnih elementov, tj. kosti skrajno spodnjega dela nog. Zbir tam odkritih anatomsko opredeljenih ostankov namreč vključuje zgolj odlomke dlančnic oziroma stopalnic, zapestnic, nartnic, sezamoidnih kosti in prstnic.[17]

The observation that the here presented faunal assemblage includes skeletal elements from different parts of the horse carcass(es?) may reflect a key feature intrinsic to the local practice of transferring the burned remains from the pyre to the burial chamber. In fact, it seems for this act to not have been focused on selecting particular skeletal elements, but to provide for the deposition of at least some burned bones of this highly revered animal which the horse undoubtedly was.[13] It has to be stressed that such an explanation doesn't conform to what has been observed in the already mentioned princely graves from the surroundings of Kleinklein. There, most of the documented sacrificed horses seem to have been represented by (burned) feet bones alone, which can hardly be seen as coincidental.[14] Nevertheless, since the equine remains at Kröllkogel were deposited in the dromos, while at Velika gomila they have been found within the burial chamber, their symbolic role may have been somehow different.[15] The likely existence of differential approaches to the practice of transferring the burned animal remains from the pyre to the burial grounds in Early Iron Age Styria is further indicated by the assemblage of a few dozen taxonomically identified animal remains from the supposed ritual site at the edge of the south group of tumuli on the Habakuk plateau beneath Poštela, a few hundred meters away from the site Velika gomila.[16] Here, no clear preferences towards individual animal species were observed, since at least four taxa were documented (i.e. sheep/goat, cattle, red deer, roe deer). Skeletal elements representation data, on the other hand, show an exclusive and certainly not coincidental representation of feet bones. Indeed, the only skeletal elements to have been positively identified were metapodials, carpals, tarsals, sesamoid bones and phalanges.[17]

13 Prim. Toškan 2017, 187–190.
14 Grill, Witschke-Schrotta 2013, 45–52.
15 Glej npr. Toškan 2020.
16 Črešnar et al. 2019.
17 Črešnar et al. 2019, fig. 8.

13 Cf. Toškan 2017, 198–200.
14 Grill, Witschke-Schrotta 2013, 45–52.
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17 Črešnar et al. 2019, fig. 8.

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ANTROPOLOŠKE ANALIZE – UVOD

Tamara Leskovar, Matija Črešnar

Antropološke analize, ki so del pričujoče monografije, so potekale dlje časa, saj so bile odvisne od razpoložljivosti tako strokovnjakov kot finančnih projektnih sredstev. Velik del analiz, predvsem žganih skeletnih ostankov iz planih grobov iz časa kulture žarnih grobišč, je v sklopu svoje disertacije na Univerzi v Edinburgu izvedla Jayne-Leigh Thomas.[1] Nekatere dodatne analize skeletnih ostankov, odkritih v zadnjem desetletju, je opravila soavtorica tega uvoda.[2]

V dodatku k monografiji prinašamo tudi rezultate raziskav skeletnih ostankov inhumiranih oseb iz gomile na Brezju pod Brinjevo goro iz srednje bronaste dobe, ki sta jih revizijsko izvedli J.-L. Thomas[3] in predhodno tudi Tatjana Tomazo Ravnik, pred njima pa že kmalu po odkritju več drugih raziskovalcev in sicer Vida Brodar ter Vlado Wolf.[4] Ker se kljub uporabi strokovnih standardov ocene starosti in spola nekoliko razlikujejo (*sl. 1*), prinašamo v publikaciji obe študiji, ki ju z natančno analizo zob in čeljusti dopolnjuje Iztok Štamfelj[5].

ANALIZE ŽGANIH SKELETNIH OSTANKOV IZ PLANIH GROBOV IZ ČASA KULTURE ŽARNIH GROBIŠČ IN STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE

Pri predstavitvi rezultatov analiz žganih skeletnih ostankov velja opozoriti, da so bile raziskave J.-L. Thomas in T. Leskovar opravljene v razmaku skoraj 10 let, kar je botrovalo uporabi različnih metodoloških pristopov. V zadnjih letih je namreč prišlo do metodološkega razvoja in dostopnejših tehnoloških orodij za natančnejše ocene starosti ob smrti s pomočjo histološke analize ter temperature žganja s pomočjo spektroskopske analize. Izpostaviti velja predvsem slednje, saj so pred njihovo vpeljavo v arheološke raziskave ocene temperature žganja večinoma temeljile na obarvanosti kosti. Slednja je odvisna od več dejavnikov. Že prepoznavanje barv je

1 Glej tu Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki.
2 Glej tu Leskovar.
3 Glej tu Thomas, Brezje.
4 Glej tu Tomazo Ravnik.
5 Glej tu Štamfelj.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSES – INTRODUCTION

Tamara Leskovar, Matija Črešnar

The anthropological analyses presented in this monograph were, due to the constraints associated with the availability of both experts and project funds, conducted over an extended period of time. A significant portion of the research, most notably the analysis of cremated skeletal remains from the flat graves of the Urnfield Culture, was carried out by Jayne-Leigh Thomas as part of her doctoral research at the University of Edinburgh.[1] Some additional analyses of skeletal remains discovered in the last decade have also been undertaken by one of the authors of this introduction.[2]

In the addendum of the monograph, we also present results of the analyses carried out on the skeletal remains of inhumed individuals from the Middle Bronze Age burial mound at Brezje below Brinjeva gora. Whilst most recently revised by Thomas[3], the bone assemblage from the mound was initially studied by Vida Brodar and Vlado Wolf, and then reassessed by Tatjana Tomazo Ravnik.[4] Given that, despite their adherence to the standard analytical protocols, their age and sex estimates differ slightly (*fig. 1*), we present both Thomas' and Tomazo Ravnik's studies in this publication, and supplement them with a detailed analysis of teeth and jaws by Iztok Štamfelj[5].

ANALYSES OF CREMATED SKELETAL REMAINS FROM FLAT GRAVES OF THE URNFIELD CULTURE AND THE EARLY IRON AGE

The analyses by Thomas and Leskovar of the cremated skeletal remains were conducted over a 10-year period, which led to the application of different methodological approaches as the field developed. Changes in the methodology and accessibility of analytical technologies include more accurate assessments of the age at death by histological analysis and cremation temperatures by spectroscopic analysis. The latter is of particular significance. Before its introduction into archaeological research, estimates of cremation temperature were usually based on the visual identification of bone colour, which is dependent on several factors. Colour recognition using the

1 See here Thomas, Cremated human remains.
2 See here Leskovar.
3 See here Thomas, Brezje.
4 See here Tomazo Ravnik.
5 See here Štamfelj.

subjektivno, kosti pa so po pokopu glede na okolje oz. zemljino dovzetne za spremembo barve. Zato so lahko tovrstne ocene zgolj okvirne.[6] Na drugi strani so spektroskopske analize za potrebe arheoloških raziskav še v razvoju, vendar nudijo določene objektivne kriterije, ki omogočajo natančnejšo in zanesljivejšo oceno temperature žganja.[7]

ANALIZE ČLOVEŠKIH SKELETNIH OSTANKOV IZ GOMILE SREDNJE BRONASTE DOBE Z BREZJA POD BRINJEVO GORO (DODATEK)[8]

Prve analize kostnih ostankov iz gomile z Brezja pod Brinjevo goro so bile izvedene že kmalu po izkopavanju gomile. Vida Brodar je takrat na podlagi spodnje čeljustnice z dvema zoboma in zaraslimi ostalimi zobnicami iz groba 1 predvidevala, da gre za odraslo osebo. Nekoliko boljša ohranjenost preostalih skeletov jo je vodila do zaključkov, da je bil v grobu 2 pokopan starejši moški, v grobu 3 starejša ženska, v grobu 4 mlajša ali odrasla ženska ter v grobu 5 odrasel moški (*sl. 1*). Vida Brodar je na podlagi lobanj skelete tudi rasno opredelila; moška naj bi pripadala kromanjonidom in ženski mediteranidom.[9] Vendar se danes antropološka stroka strinja, da so človeške rase bolj družben kot biološki konstrukt in da opredelitve lobanjskih tipov vodijo v prekomerno generalizacijo ter da klasifikacija v rasne skupine na podlagi morfologije skeleta ni ustrezna.[10] Četudi morfološke značilnosti skeleta do neke mere odražajo geografski izvor in tako nudijo omejena izhodišča za raziskovanje biološkega izvora, je opredelitev porekla oz. predništva (*ancestry*) prežeta z nerazumevanjem, zlorabo in polemiko.[11] Poleg tega raziskave kažejo, da je genetska raznolikost znotraj populacije veliko večja kot med populacijami ter da genetsko utemeljena izhodišča za razločevanje ljudi v rasne skupine ne obstajajo.[12]

Rezultati analiz posmrtnih ostankov iz grobov 2–5 Tatjane Tomazo-Ravnik se deloma ujemajo z rezultati, kot jih je podala Vida Brodar (*sl. 1*). Ocenjuje namreč, da gre v grobu 2 za pokop starejšega moškega (nad 50 let), v grobu 3 mlajše odrasle ženske (okoli 30 let), v grobu 4 zrele odrasle ženske (40–50 let) in v grobu 5 starejšega odraslega moškega

6 Shipman, Foster, Schoeninger 1984.
7 Npr. Thompson, Gauthier, Islam 2009; Thompson, Islam, Bonniere 2013; Snoeck, Lee-Thorp, Schulting 2014.
8 Glej tu Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj.
9 Pahič 1962–1963, 353.
10 Npr. Işcan, Steyn 2013, 195–197.
11 Sauer, Wankmiller 2009, 187.
12 Işcan, Steyn 2013, 195–197.

naked eye is subjective, and bones are, depending on the depositional environment and soil matrix, also susceptible to discolouration after their burial. Such colour estimates are therefore only suggestive.[6] Spectroscopic analyses for the needs of archaeological research are still under development; nevertheless, they already offer certain objective criteria which allow a more accurate and reliable assessment of the cremation temperature.[7]

ANALYSES OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BURIAL MOUND AT BREZJE BELOW BRINJEVA GORA (ADDENDUM)[8]

The earliest analyses of skeletal remains from the burial mound at Brezje near Brinjeva gora were carried out shortly after its excavation. Based on a lower jaw with two teeth and fully developed alveolar bone discovered in Grave 1, Vida Brodar broadly identified the inhumed individual as an adult. Slightly better preservation of the remaining skeletons led her to the conclusion that an older male was buried in Grave 2; an older female in Grave 3; a young or mature adult female in Grave 4; and an adult male in Grave 5 (*fig. 1*). By analysing the skulls, she also racially defined the skeletons: the two males as belonging to the Cro-Magnonids and the two females to the Mediterranoids.[9] Today, however, the anthropological scientific community agrees that human race is a social rather than a biological construct and that definitions of skull types lead to over-generalization. A classification into racial groups based on skeletal morphology is, therefore, not appropriate.[10] Considering that attempts to define an individual's origin (*ancestry*) are permeated by misunderstanding, abuse and controversy,[11] the morphological characteristics of a skeleton which reflect, to a certain extent, the individual's geographical origin offer a possible (albeit problematic) starting point for research into the individual's biological origin. In addition, current research demonstrates much greater genetic intra-population than inter-population diversity, and further shows there is no genetic basis for the differentiation of people into distinct racial groups.[12]

The results of the skeletal analysis of the remains from Graves 2–5 by Tatjana Tomazo-Ravnik partly

6 Shipman, Foster, Schoeninger 1984.
7 E.g. Thompson, Gauthier, Islam 2009; Thompson, Islam, Bonniere 2013; Snoeck, Lee-Thorp, Schulting 2014.
8 See here Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj.
9 Pahič 1962–1963, 353.
10 E.g. Işcan, Steyn 2013, 195–197.
11 Sauer, Wankmiller 2009, 187.
12 Işcan, Steyn 2013, 195–197.

(50–60 let).[13] Bistveno pa ne odstopajo tudi rezultati Thomasove, ki prav tako ocenjuje, da je bil v grobu 2 pokopan starejši moški (nad 50 let), v grobu 3 mlajša ženska (okoli 20 let), v grobu 4 zrela odrasla oseba (40–50 let) – ali gracilen moški ali robustna ženska ter v grobu 5 starejši moški (40–55 let) (*sl. 1*). Opazila pa je tudi nekaj dodatnih patoloških sprememb, in sicer morebitni zaceljen zlom reber osebe iz groba 3, znake osteoartritisa in morebitne bolezni metabolizma osebe iz groba 4 ter znake osteoartritisa in zaceljenega zloma reber pri osebi iz groba 5.[14]

Ob izrazitih razlikah v oralnem zdravju in izraziti obrabi nekaterih zob, ki morda kaže na njihovo uporabo pri določenih opravilih, na kar opozarjajo tudi druge raziskave, Štamfelj v svoji študiji natančno razišče bolezni zob, kot sta karies in parodontalna bolezen. Hkrati s pomočjo rentgenskih posnetkov zob in statistične obdelave podatkov ocenjuje, da je moški v grobu 2 umrl v starosti okoli 53 ± 10 let, ženska v grobu 3 v starosti okoli 33 ± 10 let in moški v grobu 5 v starosti okoli 58 ± 10 let (*sl. 1*).[15]

Opravljene analize kažejo na določena manjša odstopanja pri razlagi podatkov, pridobljenih z uporabo makroskopskih analiz (*sl. 1*). Ker tovrstne analize omogočajo predvsem oceno biološkega profila oseb, bi bilo za določitev spola in starosti ter ugotavljanje patoloških sprememb priporočljivo izvesti dodatne rentgenske in računalniško-tomografske, histološke[16] in molekularne, denimo DNA[17] ali peptidne[18] analize, ki pa nam zaradi finančnih in drugih vzrokov niso bile dostopne. V obravnavanem primeru so bile z makroskopskim opazovanjem ocenjene starosti ob smrti in patološke spremembe izrazito dopolnjene s poglobljeno analizo zob in čeljustnic. Poleg tega je bil zaradi izrazitih razlik med zgornjo in spodnjo čeljustnico izražen dvom o rekonstrukciji skeleta iz groba 2, dodatno pa sta bila odkrita zgornji levi drugi sekalec in zgornji levi prvi kočnik, ki ne pripadata osebam iz grobov 2, 3 ali 5, temveč četrti osebi, ki je umrla v starosti 27 ± 10 let. Ker glede na razliko v ocenah starosti dodatna zoba verjetno ne pripadata osebi iz groba 4, ki naj bi bila po analizah skeletnih ostankov ob smrti stara 40–50 let (*sl. 1*), gre morda za posmrtne ostanke osebe iz groba 1, ki jih v svojem prispevku omenja S. Pahič. Razlike v oceni spola osebe iz groba 4 in rekonstrukcija skeleta iz groba 2 zaenkrat ostajajo nerazrešene, prav tako

corresponded to the results obtained by Vida Brodar (*fig. 1*). Tomazo-Ravnik estimated that an older male (over 50 years old) was buried in Grave 2; a young adult female (around 30 years old) in Grave 3; a mature adult female (40–50 years old) in Grave 4; and an older adult male (50–60 years old) in Grave 5.[13] Jayne-Leigh Thomas came to similar conclusions (*fig. 1*): she estimated that an older male (over 50 years old) was buried in Grave 2; a younger female (about 20 years old) in Grave 3; a mature adult (40–50 years old) – either a gracile male or a robust female – in Grave 4; and an older male (40–55 years old) in Grave 5. She also noted some additional pathological changes, namely a possible healed rib fracture of the individual from Grave 3; signs of osteoarthritis and a possible metabolic disease of the individual from Grave 4; and signs of osteoarthritis and a healed rib fracture of the individual from Grave 5.[14]

Štamfelj[15] examined the teeth for dental diseases such as caries and periodontitis, and to determine the age of the individuals using dental radiography and statistical data processing. Taking into account differences in oral health and significant wear and tear on the teeth from various activities, he estimated that the male in Grave 2 died at the age of about 53 ± 10 years; the female in Grave 3 at the age of about 33 ± 10 years; and the male in Grave 5 at the age of about 58 ± 10 years (*fig. 1*).

These four analyses demonstrate certain smaller discrepancies in the interpretations of the bone assemblage obtained only with macroscopic analyses (*fig. 1*). As this kind of analysis assesses the biological profile of individuals rather broadly, additional, radiograph and computed tomography, histological[16] and molecular, e.g. DNA[17] or peptide[18] analyses (which were beyond the scope of this project) would importantly add to the determination of sex, age at death as well as the identification of various pathological changes. Nevertheless, in-depth analysis of the teeth and jaws by macroscopic observation significantly narrowed down the estimates of age at death. Furthermore, given the significant differences between the upper and lower jaws of the skeleton from Grave 2, doubts were expressed about its earlier reconstructions. An additional upper left second incisor and upper left first incisor not belonging to individuals from Graves 2, 3 or 5 were also identified;

13 Glej tu Tomazo Ravnik.
14 Glej tu Thomas, Brezje.
15 Glej tu Štamfelj.
16 Ericksen 1991; Wittwer-Backofen 2012; de Boer, Van der Merwe 2016; Gocha, Robling, Stout 2020.
17 Stone et al. 1996; Skoglund et al. 2013.
18 Stewart et al. 2017.

13 See here Tomazo Ravnik.
14 See here Thomas, Brezje.
15 See here Štamfelj.
16 Ericksen 1991; Wittwer-Backofen 2012; de Boer, Van der Merwe 2016; Gocha, Robling, Stout 2020.
17 Stone *et al.* 1996; Skoglund et al. 2013.
18 Stewart *et al.* 2017.

Grob / Grave	V. Brodar		T. Tomazo Ravnik			J.-L. Thomas			I. Štamfelj	
	spol / sex	*starost / age*	*spol / sex*	*starost (leta) / age (years)*	*patologija / pathology*	*spol / sex*	*starost (leta) / age (years)*	*patologija / pathology*	*starost / age*	*patologija / pathology*
2	M	starejša odrasla oseba / older adult	M	> 50	karies / caries	M	> 50	karies, parodontalna bolezen, izguba zob pred smrtjo, zobni kamen / caries, periodontitis, ante mortem tooth loss, calculus	53 let	hipoplazija sklenine, parodontalna bolezen, karies, izguba zob pred smrtjo, zobni kamen / enamel hypoplasia, periodontitis, caries, ante mortem tooth loss, calculus
3	F	starejša odrasla oseba / older adult	F	~ 30	karies / caries	F	~ 20	karies, parodontalna bolezen, izguba zob pred smrtjo, zaceljen zlom dveh reber / caries, periodontitis, ante mortem tooth loss, healed fracture of two ribs	33 let	karies, izguba zob pred smrtjo / caries, ante mortem tooth loss
4	F	mlajša ali zrela odrasla oseba/ young or mature adult	F	40–50		M?	40–50	osteoartritis, bolezen metabolizma? / osteoarthritis, metabolic disease?	/	/
5	M	odrasla oseba / adult	M	50–60	karies / caries	M	40–55	karies, zobni kamen, izguba zob pred smrtjo, osteoartritis, zaceljen zlom rebra / caries, calculus, ante mortem tooth loss, osteoarthritis, healed rib fracture	58 let	paradontalna bolezen, zobni kamen / periodontitis, calculus

Slika 1. Brezje pod Brinjevo goro, gomila iz srednje bronaste dobe (Bd B1). Povzetek vseh opravljenih antropoloških analiz (Glej tu Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj).
Figure 1. Brezje bellow Brinjeva gora, the Middle Bronze Age burial barrow (Bd B1). Summary of all the anthropological analyses undertaken (See here Tomazo Ravnik; Thomas, Brezje; Štamfelj).

bi bile za zanesljivejšo diagnozo opaženih patoloških sprememb na rebrih in lobanji oseb iz grobov 3–5 potrebne dodatne mikroskopske in izotopske analize.

they appeared to belong to an individual who died at the age of 27 ± 10 years. Considering the difference in age at death estimates, the additional teeth probably did not belong to the individual from Grave 4 who died 40–50 years old according to the analysis of the skeletal remains (*fig. 1*). Rather, they might be associated with the individual from Grave 1, as mentioned by S. Pahič in his article. Discrepancies in the sex assessment of the individual from Grave 4 and the reconstruction of the skeleton from Grave 2 remain unexplained for the time being. In the future, additional microscopic and isotopic analyses are needed for a more reliable diagnosis of the observed pathological changes in the ribs and skull of individuals from Graves 3–5.

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ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA SEŽGANIH OSTANKOV Z NAJDIŠČ POHORSKEGA PODRAVJA IN PREKMURJA

Jayne-Leigh Thomas

V raziskavo so bili zajeti žgani skeletni ostanki iz devetih najdišč.[1] Ostanki izvirajo iz različnih časovnih obdobij. Njihove analize so predstavljene v kronološkem zaporedju: Slivnica pri Mariboru[2] iz časa pozne bakrene in zgodnje bronaste dobe, tj. horizont Somogyvár – Vinkovci, Ptuj – Potrčeva ulica[3] iz časa pozne srednje bronaste dobe–zgodnje pozne bronaste dobe, tj. horizont Oloris – Podsmreka, Pobrežje v Mariboru[4], Ruše II[5], Gračič pod Brinjevo goro[6] in Miklavž na Dravskem polju[7] iz časa mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč ter Rogoza pri Mariboru[8] in Za Raščico pri Krogu pri Murski Soboti[9] iz časa starejše železne dobe. Vsi skeletni ostanki so bili zbrani in analizirani na Oddelku za arheologijo Univerze v Ljubljani.

METODE

Analize vseh žganih skeletnih ostankov so bile opravljene skladno z uveljavljenimi metodološkimi postopki.[10] Z uporabo sit z odprtinami velikosti 10 mm, 5 mm in 2 mm so bile predhodno očiščene kosti razdeljene v velikostne razrede, na osnovi katerih je bila ocenjena njihova razlomljenost. Po določitvi teže vsakemu izmed velikostnih razredov so bile kosti razvrščene glede na pripadnost določenemu skeletnemu elementu. Vsak odlomek je bil posebej pregledan, pri čemer so bile zabeležene informacije za oceno starosti, spola, patoloških sprememb in poškodb, vzorec razpok, barva ter stanje ohranjenosti. Odlomki posameznih skeletnih elementov so bili stehtani in njihova teža primerjana s težo celotnega zbira žganih kosti. Rezultati primerjave tako omogočajo oceno razlomljenosti in odstotkovne zastopanosti določljivih skeletnih elementov, ki lahko nadalje služita pri

1 Večji del podatkov prihaja iz avtoričine doktorske disertacijie (Thomas 2011).
2 Tica 2021 (v tisku).
3 Jevremov 1988–1989.
4 Pahič 1972; isti 1991; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje.
5 Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006.
6 Pahič 1988–1989; glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič.
7 Črešnar, Murko 2014.
8 Črešnar 2014; isti 2021 (v tisku); glej tu Črešnar, Rogoza.
9 Sankovič, Šavel 2010; Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014.
10 McKinley 1989, 65; isti 1993, 283; isti 1994, 5; McKinley, Roberts 1999, 7–8; McKinley 2004, 9–13.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CREMATED HUMAN REMAINS FROM POHORSKO PODRAVJE AND PREKMURJE

Jayne-Leigh Thomas

The remains from nine sites were analyzed as a part of this research.[1] They belong to different periods and are presented in chronological order. These sites are Slivnica near Maribor[2], from the Late Copper Age–Early Bronze Age, i.e. the Somogyvár - Vinkovci horizon, Ptuj – Potrčeva ulica[3], from the Late Middle Bronze Age–Early Late Bronze Age, i.e. Oloris - Podsmreka horizon, Pobrežje near Maribor[4], Ruše II[5], Gračič below Brinjeva gora[6], Miklavž na Dravskem polju[7], from the Late Urnfield Period and Rogoza near Maribor[8], and Za Raščico near Krog near Murska Sobota[9], dated to the Early Iron Age. All remains were brought to the Department of Archaeology at the University of Ljubljana for analysis.

METHODS

Standard methods for analyzing cremated remains were utilized in all studies.[10] After initial cleaning, bones were sorted, then passed through a stack of sieves with mesh sizes of 10 mm, 5 mm, and 2 mm, allowing for the degree of bone fragmentation to be assessed. After being weighed by size collection, the bones were then sorted into categories based on specific skeletal element. Each fragment was assessed and any information regarding age, sex, pathologies, trauma, fracture patterns, coloration, and condition was recorded. The weight of each skeletal element category was taken and the overall weight of identified bone was compared with that of the total cremation weight. This provides an indication of the degree of fragmentation in addition to the percentage of bone, which was identifiable and may be used to indicate any potential bias in which areas of the body were

1 Most data comes from the author's doctoral dissertation (Thomas 2011).
2 Tica 2021 (in print).
3 Jevremov 1988–1989.
4 Pahič 1972; id. 1991; see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje.
5 Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006.
6 Pahič 1988–1989; see here Koprivnik, Gračič.
7 Črešnar, Murko 2014.
8 Črešnar 2014; id. 2021 (in print); see here Črešnar, Rogoza.
9 Sankovič, Šavel 2010; Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014.
10 McKinley 1989, 65; id. 1993, 283; id. 1994, 5; McKinley, Roberts 1999, 7–8; McKinley 2004, 9–13.

prepoznavanju morebitne pristranskosti pri zbiranju skeletnih ostankov iz grmade za pokop.[11] V primeru prisotnosti živalskih kosti so bile le-te razvrščene glede na pripadnost skeletnemu elementu ter, če je bilo mogoče, živalski vrsti. Zooarheološka identifikacija je bila opravljena ob pomoči raziskovalcev iz Inštituta za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti.

Metodološki postopki za oceno starosti, spola in patoloških sprememb oseb so sledili uveljavljenim osteološkim standardom Buikstre in Ubelakerja, Byersa, Steelea in Brambletta, van Beeka in Bassa.[12] Opozoriti velja, da četudi ocene starosti in spola sežganih oseb temeljijo na enakih metodah kot ocene inhumiranih oseb, je za osteologa vzpostavitev demografske strukture na osnovi kremacij izredno zahtevna naloga. Demografska struktura namreč temelji na prisotnosti spolno dvoličnih ali s starostjo spreminjajočih se morfoloških značilnosti skeleta, ki so med sežigom močno spremenjeni in/ali poškodovani.

Tako kot zaključen/nezaključen razvoj zobnih korenin, degeneracija kosti in zraščeni ali nezraščeni okrajki (*epiphysis*) tudi velikost kosti lahko pripomore k vzpostavitvi grobe ocene starosti osebe, a le v primeru, da je pripadnost obravnavanega odlomka določenemu skeletnemu elementu jasna. Odlomki lobanje so pogosto ohranjeni skupaj z lobanjskimi šivi, stopnja zraščenosti katerih omogoči grobo oceno starosti.[13] Gejvall sicer opozarja, da je določanje starosti sežgane osebe na osnovi zobnih korenin, debeline lobanjskih kosti, zraščenosti lobanjskih šivov in teže celotnega zbira žganih kosti po dopolnjenem 21. letu nezanesljivo.[14] Posledično je osteolog pogosto primoran k uporabi izrazov, kot so »odrasel«, »mladostnik« ali »neznano«, odvisno od prisotnih odlomkov kosti, ocene starosti odraslih posameznikov pa nemalokrat predstavljajo široki in prekrivajoči se starostni razponi.[15]

REZULTATI

Slivnica[16]

Dva žgana grobova, grob 12 in 13, izvirata iz Slivnice (*Pril. 1*). Grob 12 je vseboval necelovito ohranjene žgane skeletne ostanke dveh oseb. Ena izmed oseb je bila verjetno mladostnik, mlajši od 14 let, medtem ko je bila druga oseba odrasla, starejša od 20 let. Skeletni ostanki odrasle osebe morda pripadajo ženski, vendar ni moč izključiti, da odlomek z gracilnimi

[11] McKinley 1989, 68.
[12] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Steele, Bramblett 1988; van Beek 1983; Bass 1995.
[13] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994, 32.
[14] Gejvall 1969, 473.
[15] McKinley 2008, 172.
[16] Tica 2021 (v tisku).

extracted specifically from the pyre for burial.[11] If present, animal bones were categorized to a specific skeletal element and then possibly to a specific animal. Many of the zooarchaeological identifications were determined with assistance from researchers at the Archaeological Institute of the Scientific Research Centre, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Methods of recording and assessing the age, sex, and pathology of the individual are based on the osteological standards proposed by Buikstra and Ubelaker, Byers, Steele and Bramblett, van Beek, and Bass.[12] Although the age and sex of a cremated individual is obtained using the same methods as for unburned individuals, assessing demographics based on cremated remains can be a daunting task for the osteologist, as the determination depends on the presence of sexually dimorphic or age-defining morphological characteristics within the assemblage, which are severely altered and/or damaged during cremation.

As with unclosed/closed tooth roots, bone degeneration, and fused or unfused epiphyseal ends, the size of bones can also provide a generalized age range for an individual, provided that the fragment can be identified to a specific skeletal element. Skull fragments often survive with joining cranial sutures; the degree of openness can provide an estimate range of age.[13] Gejvall states that when determining the age of a cremated individual, after using tooth roots, cranial vault thickness, degree of sutural obliteration, and weight of the sample to its volume, it is dangerous to attempt a determination of age over 21 years old.[14] As such, the osteologist is often forced to use terms such as 'adult', 'juvenile', or 'unknown', depending on which fragments are available for analysis and adult age range can end up being very broad and overlapping.[15]

RESULTS

Slivnica[16]

Two cremation graves, Grave 12 and 13, were analyzed from Slivnica (*App. 1*). The Grave 12 cremation contained the incomplete remains of two individuals. One individual appears to be an adolescent, younger than 14 years of age; the other individual is an adult over 20 years. It is possible that this adult individual may be a female; however, the bone fragment with

[11] McKinley 1989, 68.
[12] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Steele, Bramblett 1988; van Beek 1983; Bass 1995.
[13] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994, 32.
[14] Gejvall 1969, 473.
[15] McKinley 2008, 172.
[16] Tica 2021 (in print).

lastnostmi ne pripada mladostniku. Obarvanost in vzorci razpok na odlomkih kažejo na enakomerno izpostavitev celotnega telesa zmerno visokim temperaturam, in sicer kmalu po smrti. Na prstnici noge mladostnika so bili prisotni znaki zaceljenega zloma, medtem ko je bila na zunanji površini ene izmed zapestnic vidna nova tvorba kosti, verjetno posledica nespecifičnega vnetja ali zaceljenega zloma.

Ocena starosti osebe v grobu 13 ni bila mogoča. Zaobljeni robovi očnice (*os orbitale*) kažejo na skelet moškega, vendar je zaradi pomanjkanja drugih znakov spolne dvoličnosti določitev potrebno razumeti z mero previdnosti. Večina kosti je bila manjših od 5 mm, kar kaže na majhno do srednjo velikost odlomkov in njihovo slabo do zmerno ohranjenost. Kosti so bile izpostavljene visokim temperaturam nad 645 °C, prisotni pa so bili le deli lobanje in okončin. Vzorci razpok na odlomkih so skladni s sežigom kosti ob prisotnosti mehkega tkiva.

Ptuj – Potrčeva ulica[17]

Žgani skeletni ostanki iz groba 1 iz Potrčeve ulice na Ptuju (*Pril. 1)* kažejo na sežig osebe pri konstantno nizkih temperaturah. Prisotni vzorci razpok kažejo na sežig takoj po smrti, in sicer s prisotnim mehkim tkivom. Skupna teža odlomkov kosti iz groba priča, da je bil za pokop zbran le majhen del skeletnih ostankov osebe. Na nobenem izmed odlomkov ni bilo ohranjenih morfoloških značilnosti za oceno starosti ali spola. Prav tako na odlomkih ni bilo opaziti patoloških sprememb ali znakov poškodb, ki bi omogočili ugotovitev vzroka smrti.

Pobrežje[18]

Iz dvainsedemdesetih grobov iz Pobrežja je bilo analiziranih sedeminsedemdeset vzorcev/oseb[19] (*Pril. 1*). Starost je bilo mogoče oceniti dvainšestdesetim izmed sedeminsedemdesetih oseb.

V grobu 1 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline med 3,5 mm in 5 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 3 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 5 mm, kar kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 14 prisotna proksimalna prstnica z zraščenim kostnim okrajkom kaže na osebo, starejšo od 14 let. Poleg tega je bil v grobu prisoten odlomek zraščenega črevničnega grebena (*crista iliaca*), ki priča o osebi, ki je bila v času smrti starejša od 16 let.

[17] Jevremov 1988–1989.

[18] Pahič 1972; isti 1991; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje.

[19] V nekaterih grobovih je bil prisoten več kot en zbir kosti, kar smo razumeli kot dva vzorca.

the gracile features may also belong to the juvenile individual. The coloring and fracturing of the bones indicate that the remains were burned evenly at moderate temperatures and were likely burned soon after death. The juvenile individual has a foot phalanx which shows signs of a healed fracture and a wrist bone with exophytic bone growth, either due to a non-specific inflammation or healed fracture.

Age could not be determined for the individual from Grave 13. The individual may be a male as evidenced by the rounded orbital bone; however, as there are no other fragments from which sex could be ascertained, this determination must be used cautiously. The majority of the bones were smaller than 5 mm, indicating small to moderate fragment size and poor to adequate preservation. Bones were burned at high temperatures over 645°C and there are no other skeletal elements present except for cranial and limb bones. Fracture patterns are consistent with burning with flesh still attached.

Ptuj-Potrčeva ulica site[17]

The remains collected from Grave 1 at Ptuj-Potrčeva ulica site (*App. 1*) indicate burning at constant low temperatures. Fracture patterns present indicate burning directly after death, with flesh still attached. The weight of bone fragments recovered from the grave indicates only a small portion of the individual having been collected for burial. There were no fragments from which to accurately assess age or sex and there were no obvious pathologies or signs of trauma from which to ascertain an idea of the cause of death of the individual.

Pobrežje[18]

Seventy-seven samples/individuals[19] from 72 graves were analyzed from Pobrežje (*App. 1*). Age was determined for 62 out of 77 individuals.

Grave 1 had cranial fragments ranging in thickness from 3.5 mm to 5 mm; thickness suggests that the fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Grave 3 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 5 mm, which indicates an adult individual.

From Grave 14, there was a fused proximal end of a distal phalanx, providing an age of 14+ years. There was also a fragment of the fused iliac crest, indicating that the individual was at least 16 years of age at death.

[17] Jevremov 1988–1989.

[18] Pahič 1972; Pahič 1991.

[19] From some of the graves we had more than one collection of bones, which we had interpreted as two samples.

V grobu 26 prisoten distalni del koželjnice z zraščenim kostnim okrajkom kaže na osebo, starejšo od 15 let, medtem ko odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem govori o starosti nad 20 let.

V grobu 27 prisoten stalni zgornji prvi ličnik kaže na osebo, starejšo od 15 let. Debelina odlomkov lobanje iz groba je med 5 mm in 6 mm, kar govori o odrasli osebi. Na enem izmed odlomkov medenice je ohranjen del sklepne školjke (*facies auricularis*) z gladko površino in finozrnato teksturo, značilno za osebe, stare 21–30 let.

V grobu 32 sta prisotna dva odlomka dolge kosti, proksimalni del koželjnice in distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenimi kostnimi okrajki, ki kažeta na osebo, starejšo od 13 let. Poleg tega je bil v grobu prisoten distalni del stopalnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki govori o starosti nad 14 let.

V grobu 36 je prisotnih več odlomkov, ki omogočajo vzpostavitev ocene starosti v času smrti. Odlomek spodnje čeljustnice z ohranjenima trnoma (*spinae mentalis*) in povsem razvitimi zobnicami vseh štirih spodnjih sekalcev kaže na osebo, starejšo od 12 let. Poleg tega so bili prisotni distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki priča o starosti nad 13 let, ter distalni del dlančnice ali stopalnice in distalni del druge stopalnice z zraščenimi okrajki, ki govorita o starosti nad 14 let. Prisotna distalna dela podlahtnice in koželjnice z zraščenima okrajkoma kažeta na starost nad 15 let, na osnovi debeline odlomkov lobanje pa je mogoče soditi, da gre za odraslo osebo.

Odlomki lobanje v grobu 39 so debeli 3–4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 55 je oceno starosti v času smrti omogočila ena kost, in sicer proksimalni del koželjnice z zraščeno glavo, ki govori o osebi, starejši od 13 let.

V grobu 57 sta k oceni starosti pripomogla dva odlomka dolgih kosti. Proksimalni del proksimalne prstnice roke z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 14 let, medtem ko proksimalni del stegnenice z zraščeno glavo govori o osebi, starejši od 15 let. Poleg tega prisotni odlomki lobanje kažejo na odraslo osebo.

Distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom iz groba 59 govori o osebi, starejši od 15 let.

Iz groba 63 izvirata dva vzorca. Na osnovi robustnosti odlomka debla nadlahtnice in velikosti odlomka glave stegnenice vzorec 63(1) predstavlja odraslo osebo. V vzorcu 63(2) prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 3–4 mm izključujejo dojenčka ali otroka in kažejo na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 68 prisoten odlomek zgornje čeljustnice z ohranjeno zobnico sekalca kaže na osebo, starejšo od 11 let. Odlomek proksimalnega dela podlahtnice

Grave 26 contained the fused distal end of a radius, which gives an age of 15+ years and a vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring, indicating 20+ years of age.

Grave 27 contained one permanent maxillary 1st premolar, suggesting an age of 15+ years. Cranial fragments from this grave are 5–6 mm thick, indicating an adult individual. On one of the pelvic fragments, the auricular surface is present; it is smooth with a fine granular texture, typical of an individual in the age range of 21–30 years of age.

Grave 32 included two long bone fragments, the proximal end of the radius and the distal end of the humerus, which are fused and provide an age of 13+ years. There is also the distal end of a metatarsal which is fused, indicating an age of 14+ years.

There are several bone fragments from which to establish an age at death from Grave 36. There is a fragment of the mandible with the mandibular spines and the completely formed sockets of the four mandibular incisors, which provides an age of 12+ years. There is a fused distal end of a humerus indicating 13+ years and the distal end of a metacarpal or metatarsal and the distal end of the 2nd metatarsal which is fused, giving an age of 14+ years. Both the fused distal ends of an ulna and radius are present, providing an age of 15+ years and judging from the thickness of the cranial fragments, this is an adult individual.

The cranial fragments from Grave 39 measure 3–4 mm thick; these fragments are most likely from an adult individual and it is clear they are not from an infant or child.

Grave 55 produced one bone from which age at death could be determined; this is a fused radial head, indicating an age of 13+ years.

From Grave 57, there are two long bone fragments from which to determine age. There is a fused proximal end of a proximal hand phalanx, indicating an age of 14+ years and a fused femoral head, indicating 15+ years of age. Cranial fragments are indicative of an adult individual.

The fused distal end of the humerus was present in Grave 59, providing an age of 15+ years.

There were two samples taken from Grave 63. Sample 63(1) was determined to be an adult individual, based on the robusticity of the humerus shaft fragment and the size of the femoral head fragment. Sample 63(2) contains cranial fragments 3–4 mm in thickness; these fragments are most likely from an adult individual and it is clear they are not from an infant or child.

Grave 68 contained one fragment of the maxilla with a single root socket from an incisor. This

z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 13 let. Manjši odlomek zraščene sklepne ponvice lopatice (*cavitas glenoidalis*) govori o starosti nad 17 let, medtem ko odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem (*epiphysis anularis*) priča o starosti nad 20 let.

Lobanjske kosti v grobovih 70 in 76 so izredno tanke, s povprečno debelino 1,5 mm in številnimi odlomki, tanjšimi od 1 mm. Na osnovi njihove krhkosti in debeline je verjetno, da gre za ostanke dojenčka. Zaradi odsotnosti drugih kosti, ki bi lahko pripomogle k oceni starosti, natančnejša določitev starosti ob smrti ni mogoča.

V grobu 72 sta prisotna dva odlomka dolgih kosti, in sicer distalni del nadlahtnice in podlahtnice z zraščenima okrajkoma, ki govorita o osebi, starejši od 13 oz. 15 let.

Ocena starosti osebe iz groba 73 je bila vzpostavljena na osnovi distalnega dela stopalnice z zraščenim okrajkom ter debeline odlomkov lobanje. Stopalnica govori o osebi, starejši od 14 let.

Osebi iz grobov 78 in 79 sta bili verjetno odrasli, o čemer pričajo morfološke lastnosti ohranjenih odlomkov kolčne ponvice (*acetabulum*) ter velikost odlomkov debla dolgih kosti.

V grobu 81[20] je prisoten odlomek črevnice (*os ilium*) z gladko in finozrnato površino sklepne školjke, ki je značilna za osebe stare med 21 in 30 let. Poleg tega je bil prisoten odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem, ki govori o starosti nad 20 let.

V grobu 84 je prisoten proksimalni del koželjnice z zraščenim okrajkom, skladen s starostjo nad 13 let. Poleg tega sta bila prisotna tudi distalni del dlančnice ali stopalnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki govori o starosti nad 14 let, ter proksimalni del nadlahtnice z zraščeno glavo, ki priča o starosti nad 16 let.

V grobu 85 sta prisotna dva odlomka dolgih kosti, proksimalni del podlahtnice in distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenima okrajkoma, ki kažeta na osebo, starejšo od 13 let.

V grobu 86 je prisotnih več odlomkov, ki pripomorejo k oceni starosti. Distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 13 let, distalni del dlančnice z zraščenim okrajkom govori o starosti nad 14 let, distalni del koželjnice z zraščenim okrajkom priča o starosti nad 15 let, odlomek zraščene sklepne ponvice lopatice kaže na starost nad 17 let in odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem govori o osebi, starejši od 20 let.

Oseba v grobu 91 je bila verjetno odrasla, o čemer pričata debelina lobanjskih kosti ter velikost in morfologija dlančnic.

[20] Vrečka s kostmi je bila primarno označena kot grob 81-75d.

suggests an age of 11+ years. There is a fragment of the fused proximal end of an ulna, which suggest an age of 13+ years. There is one small fragment of a fused glenoid fossa suggesting an age of 17+ years and a vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring, indicating an age of 20+ years.

The cranial bones from Graves 70 and 76 were extremely thin, with an average thickness of 1.5 mm, and many less than 1 mm. From the friability and thickness of the cranial bones, the individual is likely to be an infant, however as no other bones are available from this grave from which to determine age, the age of this child could not be established more precisely.

Grave 72 has two long bone fragments, the fused distal end of a humerus and the fused distal end of an ulna, which provide ages of 13+ years and 15+ years, respectively.

The age of the individual from Grave 73 was established from the fused distal end of a metatarsal and the thickness of the cranial vault. The metatarsal places the individual at 14+ years.

The individuals from Grave 78 and 79 were determined to be adults based on the morphology of the acetabulum fragments and the size of the long bone shaft fragments.

From Grave 81[20], there was an ilium fragment with a smooth and fine-grained auricular surface, which is characteristic of an individual between 21 and 30 years of age. There was also a vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring, indicating an age of 20+ years.

Grave 84 contained the fused proximal end of an ulna, consistent with an age of 13+ years. There was the fused distal end of either a metacarpal or metatarsal, indicating an age of 14+ years and a fused humerus head providing an age of 16+ years.

There were two long bone fragments from Grave 85, which indicate an age of 13+ years; these bones are the fused proximal end of the ulna and the fused distal end of the humerus.

Grave 86 had several bone fragments from which age at death could be determined. There is a fused distal end of a humerus (13+ years), a fused distal end of a metacarpal (14+ years), a fused distal end of a radius (15+ years), a fragment of a fused glenoid fossa (17+ years), and a vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring (20+ years).

The individual from Grave 91 was interpreted as an adult based on cranial thickness and the size and morphology of the metacarpals.

[20] The bag containing the bones was originally labelled as Grave 81-75d.

V grobu 94 prisoten distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom govori o osebi, starejši od 15 let. Poleg tega sta prisotna del zraščenega črevničnega grebena, ki priča o starosti nad 16 let, ter odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem, ki kaže na starost nad 20 let. Povprečna debelina lobanjskih kosti znaša 5 mm in prav tako kaže na odraslo osebo.

Edini odlomek v pomoč pri oceni starosti osebe v grobu 96 izvira iz vzorca 96(1), in sicer gre za distalni del dlančnice ali stopalnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki govori o starosti nad 14 let.

Iz groba 97 izvirata dva vzorca. V vzorcu 97(1) prisoten proksimalni del proksimalne prstnice roke z zraščenim okrajkom govori o osebi, starejši od 14 let, medtem ko odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem kaže na starost nad 20 let. V vzorcu 97(2) je prisoten osrednji del telesa ledvenega vretenca. Četudi zaradi poškodovanosti odlomka obroč ni ohranjen, velikost in razvitost kažeta na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 98 prisoten distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom govori o starosti nad 13 let. Glede na debelino ohranjenih lobanjskih kosti je mogoče soditi, da gre za odraslo osebo.

V grobu 101 je prisotnih več odlomkov, ki pripomorejo k oceni starosti v času smrti. Proksimalni in distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenima okrajkoma kažeta na starost nad 13 oz. 15 let. Distalni del stegnenice in mečnice z zraščenima okrajkoma kažeta na osebo, starejšo od 16 let.

V grobu 106 dva odlomka omogočata oceno starosti v času smrti. Proksimalni del prstnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 14 let, medtem ko distalni del stegnenice z zraščenim okrajkom govori o starosti nad 16 let. Prisotna sta tudi levi in desni čolnič (*os naviculare*), morfološka razvitost katerih priča o odrasli osebi.

Edini odlomek, uporaben za oceno starosti osebe v grobu 107, je distalni del dlančnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki se običajno zaraste po 14. letu.

V grobu 109 je prisoten odlomek lobanje z ohranjenim in deloma zraščenim lobanjskim šivom, kar je značilno za odrasle osebe.

V grobu 111 so prisotni z deblom zraščeni leva in desna glava koželjnice ter distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki kažejo na starost nad 13 let.

V grobu 112 je prisoten odlomek zgornje čeljustnice, ki ima na desni strani povsem ohranjene štiri zobnice prvega in drugega sekalca, podočnika ter prvega ličnika, kar kaže na starost nad 15 let. Poleg tega je prisoten odlomek lobanje z ohranjenim in odprtim lobanjskim šivom, značilnim za mlado odraslo osebo.

Grave 94 had the fused distal end of a humerus which provides a minimum age of 15+ years. There was also a fragment of the fused iliac crest, indicating 16+ years, and a vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring, providing an age of 20+ years. The average cranial thickness of 5 mm also indicates an adult.

The only bone from Grave 96 from which age at death could be determined and came from the sample 96(1) is the fused distal end of either a metacarpal or metatarsal, which suggests an age of 14+ years.

There were two samples taken from Grave 97. Sample 97(1) had the fused proximal end of a proximal hand phalanx indicating an age of 14+ years, and a fragment of a vertebra with fused epiphyseal ring indicating 20+ years of age. Sample 97(2) contained the centrum of a lumbar vertebra; although there is no epiphyseal ring present due to damage, the individual is interpreted as an adult based on the size and development of the bone.

There is one fused distal end of the humerus from Grave 98, providing an age of 13+ years. This individual is also considered an adult based on the thickness of the cranial vault fragments.

Several bone fragments from Grave 101 have features from which age at death could be estimated. There is a fused distal and proximal end of a humerus, which provides ages of 13+ years and 15+ years, respectively. The fused distal end of the fibula and the fused distal end of the femur both suggest an age of 16+ years for this individual.

There are two fragments from Grave 106 from which the age at death could be determined. There is a fused proximal phalanx indicating 14+ years and a fragment of the fused distal femur indicating 16+ years. Both the left and right naviculars are also present which are morphologically developed like an adult.

The only bone from Grave 107 from which to determine age was the distal end of a fused 2nd metacarpal, which fuses at 14+ years of age.

From Grave 109, there is one fragment with a cranial suture, which is moderately closed, typical of an adult individual.

Grave 111 contained the right and left fused radial heads and the fused distal end of a humerus; all three of these bone fragments indicate an age of 13+ years.

From Grave 112, there is a maxilla fragment with four complete tooth sockets from the right side; these are the 1st and 2nd incisors, the canine, and the 1st premolar which all give an age of 15+ years. There

V grobu 113 so prisotni trije odlomki, ki omogočajo oceno starosti. Proksimalni del podlahtnice, distalni del stopalnice in proksimalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenimi okrajki kažejo na osebo, starejšo od 13, 14 oz. 16 let.

Oseba iz vzorca 117(2) iz groba 117 je bila najverjetneje novorojenček ali dojenček, saj so kosti izredno tanke. Ob odsotnosti drugih, s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnostih, natančnejša ocena ni mogoča.

V grobu 120 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 122 prisotni odlomki lobanje z zabrisanimi lobanjskimi šivi kažejo na starejšo odraslo osebo.

V grobu 134 je prisotnih več odlomkov, ki omogočajo oceno starosti. Trije odlomki distalnih delov stopalnic z zraščenimi okrajki kažejo na starost nad 14 let. Distalni del koželjnice in proksimalni del stegnenice z zraščenima okrajkoma govorita o starosti nad 15 let, medtem ko proksimalni del nadlahtnice z zraščeno glavo kaže na starost nad 16 let. Glede na debelino lobanjskih kosti gre najverjetneje za odraslo osebo.

V grobu 135 prisotni distalni prstnici noge z zraščenima okrajkoma ter distalni del stopalnice z zraščeno glavo kažejo na starost nad 14 let. Povsem izrasel in razvit stalni spodnji drugi ličnik kaže na starost nad 15 let. Odlomek zraščenega črevničnega grebena govori o starosti nad 16 let. Nedokončno razvit stalni spodnji tretji kočnik priča o osebi, mlajši od 21 let. Poleg tega je prisoten povsem razvit čolnič, morfološki razvoj katerega se zaključi med 12. in 15. letom, odvisno od spola osebe. Na osnovi vseh navedenih znakov gre za osebo, staro 16–20 let.

Iz groba 137 izvirata dva vzorca. V vzorcu 137(1) sta prisotna distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki se zaraste po 13. letu, in odlomek distalnega dela koželjnice s prav tako zraščenim okrajkom, ki se zaraste po 15. letu. Prisoten je tudi proksimalni del nadlahtnice z zraščeno glavo, ki se zaraste po 16. letu, medtem ko odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem priča o starosti nad 20 let. V vzorcu 137(2) prisoten proksimalni del proksimalne prstnice (roke ali noge) z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na osebo, starejšo od 14 let.

Oseba v grobu 138 je najverjetneje novorojenček. Lobanjske kosti so v povprečju debele 1 mm in izredno krhke, kar otežuje rokovanje z njimi. Ob odsotnosti drugih s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti natančnejša ocena starosti ni mogoča.

V grobu 141 prisoten del stopalnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 14 let. Poleg tega is also one vault fragment with an open cranial suture, characteristic of a young adult individual.

Grave 113 had three bone fragments from which to determine age. These are the fused proximal end of the ulna, the fused distal end of a metatarsal, and the fused proximal end of a humerus, which provide ages of 13+ years, 14+ years, and 16+ years, respectively.

The individual from the sample 117(2) from the Grave 117 was determined to be either a neonate or an infant, owing to the extremely thin nature of the bones; however, a more precise age cannot be determined owing to the absence of other age-related features.

Grave 120 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 4 mm; these fragments are most likely from an adult individual and it is clear they are not from an infant or child.

Grave 122 had cranial fragments with obliterated cranial sutures, providing an age of 'old adult.'

Grave 134 had several bone fragments from which to determine age. There are three fused distal ends of metatarsals which provide an age of 14+ years. There is also the fused distal end of the radius and the fused proximal end of the femur, indicating an age of 15+ years and a fused humerus head, which fuses at 16+ years. This individual has also been determined to be an adult judging from the thickness of the cranial vault fragments.

From Grave 135, there were two distal foot phalanges and the fused distal head of a metatarsal, indicating an age of 14+ years. There is one erupted and fully formed permanent mandibular 2nd premolar which is complete at 15 years of age. There is a fragment of the fused iliac crest, indicating an age of 16+ years. There is one incomplete permanent mandibular 3rd molar, which means that the individual is younger than 21 years of age. There is also an adult-sized scaphoid, which becomes morphologically adult between 12 and 15 years of age, depending on the sex of the individual. Based on these age-related features, this individual can be placed at 16–20 years of age.

There were two samples taken from Grave 137. From sample 137(1), there is the distal end of a humerus, which fuses at 13+ years, and a fragment of a fused distal radius, which fuses at 15+ years. The fused left humerus head is present, which fuses at 16+ years and one vertebral fragment with a fused epiphyseal ring, providing a minimum age of 20+ years. Sample 137(2) has the fused proximal end of a proximal phalanx (hand or foot), indicating an age of 14+ years.

je prisotnih več odlomkov, večinoma delov dolgih kosti, s še nezraščenimi kostnimi okrajki, kar kaže na mladostnika. Vendarle odsotnost drugih s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti onemogoča natančnejšo oceno starosti. Tako je mogoče predpostaviti le, da je bila oseba v času smrti le nekoliko starejša od 14 let.

V grobu 144 so ohranjeni odlomki lobanje debeline 4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

Poleg debeline lobanjskih kosti je starost v času smrti osebe iz groba 147 moč oceniti tudi na osnovi odlomka proksimalnega dela podlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki se zaraste po 13. letu.

V grobu 148 prisoten proksimalni del koželjnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 13 let, medtem ko morfološko povsem razviti odlomki lobanje govorijo o odrasli osebi.

V grobu 153 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 156 prisoten proksimalni del medialne prstnice roke z zraščenim okrajkom omogoča oceno starosti nad 14 let. Odlomek distalnega dela koželjnice z zraščenim okrajkom ter zraščena sklepna ponvica lopatice pričata o starosti nad 15 oz. nad 17 let.

Edini prisoten odlomek v pomoč pri oceni starosti v času smrti osebe v grobu 164 je distalni del podlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki kaže na starost nad 15 let.

V grobu 171 je prisoten odlomek zgornje čeljustnice s tremi povsem razvitimi zobnicami sekalcev, razvoj katerih je običajno zaključen po 11. letu starosti. Čeprav je debelina lobanjskih kosti pod povprečjem odraslih, morfološka razvitost, velikost in oblika preostalih ohranjenih odlomkov vendarle pričajo o odrasli osebi.

V grobu 173 je prisoten proksimalni del proksimalne prstnice roke z zraščenim kostnim okrajkom, ki se zaraste po 14. letu. Prisoten je odlomek distalnega dela podlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom, ki se zaraste po 15. letu. Poleg tega je prisoten z deblom zraščen odlomek glave ali nadlahtnice ali stegnenice, ki kaže na starost nad 15 let.

V grobu 175 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4–4,5 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 177 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 3–5 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

Na osnovi debeline lobanjskih kosti je mogoče soditi, da so bile osebe v grobovih 56, 75, 87, 108 in 139 odrasle.

The individual from Grave 138 was determined to be a neonate as the cranial bones have an average thickness of 1 mm; however, there are no other bone fragments from which a more accurate determination of age could be ascertained.

From Grave 141, there is one fused metacarpal, indicating an age of 14+ years. There are several bone fragments, especially long bones, with unfused epiphyses; such unfused areas would indicate a juvenile individual. However, none of the bone fragments could be assigned to a specific skeletal element, which would permit a better estimation of age. It is assumed that this individual was slightly over 14 years of age at the time of death.

Grave 144 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 4 mm; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Aside from cranial thickness, the only bone from Grave 147 from which to estimate age at death was a fragment of the fused proximal end of an ulna, which fuses at approximately 13 years of age.

Grave 148 had only the fused proximal end of a radius, indicating an age of 13+ years, and morphologically adult cranial fragments from which age could be determined.

Grave 153 contains cranial fragments with a thickness of 4 mm; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Grave 156 contained a fused proximal end of a medial hand phalanx, which provides an age of 14+ years. There is also a fragment of a fused distal radius and a fused glenoid fossa fragment, providing ages of 15+ years and 17+ years, respectively.

The only bone fragment from which to establish an age at death for the individual from Grave 164 is a fragment of a fused distal ulna, indicating 15+ years of age at death.

Grave 171 contains a fragment of the maxilla with three completely formed incisor sockets. These sockets are fully formed at 11+ years. Although the thickness of the cranial bone fragments is smaller than average for an adult individual, the other remains are morphologically adult in size and shape.

From Grave 173, there is the fused proximal end of a proximal hand phalanx which fuses at 14+ years of age. There is one fragment of the distal end of an ulna, which fuses at 15+ years. There is also one fragment that is either from a fused humerus or femur head. This fragment provides an age of 15+ years.

Grave 175 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 4–4.5 mm; thickness suggests that these

V vzorcu brez ohranjenega podatka o grobu iz Pobrežja[21] je prisotnih več odlomkov, ki omogočajo oceno starosti v času smrti. Distalni del nadlahtnice in proksimalni del koželjnice z zraščenima okrajkoma kažeta na starost nad 13 let. Distalni del tretje ali četrte dlančnice, distalna prva prstnica stopala, medialna prstnica in proksimalni del proksimalne prstnice z zraščenimi okrajki kažejo na starost nad 14 let. Z deblom zraščena glava stegnenice in distalni del podlahtnice z zraščenim okrajkom govorita o starosti nad 15 let. Z deblom zraščena glava nadlahtnice kaže na starost nad 16 let. Lobanjski odlomki so debeli približno 6 mm, kar kaže na odraslo osebo.

Zaradi odsotnosti s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti pri petnajstih izmed sedeminsedemdesetih vzorcih iz Pobrežja starosti ni bilo mogoče oceniti. Na osnovi debeline lobanjskih kosti so bile štiri osebe (grob 70, 76, 117(2) in 138) najverjetneje dojenčki. Glede na razvitost in morfološke lastnosti sklepne školjke je bila v dveh primerih (grob 27 in 81) starost ocenjena na 21 do 30 let. Oseba iz groba 122 je bila na osnovi zabrisanega lobanjskega šiva uvrščena med »starejše odrasle«. Starost ene izmed oseb (grob 135) je bila na osnovi zraščenega črevničnega grebena in še ne povsem razvitega stalnega tretjega spodnjega kočnika ocenjena na 16–20 let. Sedem oseb je morda odraslih (grob 1, 39, 63(2), 120, 144, 175 in 177), 12 oseb je »odraslih« (grob 3, 56, 63(1), 75, 78, 79, 87, 97(2), 108, 109, 139 in 153), medtem ko je triindvajsetim osebam (grob 14, 26, 32, 55, 59, 68, 72, 84, 85, 86, 96(1), 97(1), 101, 106, 107, 111, 113, 137, 137(2), 141, 156, 164 in 173) določena zgolj spodnja starostna meja. Preostalim dvanajstim osebam (grob 36, 57, 73, 91, 94, 98, 112, 134, 147, 148, 171 in vzorec brez konteksta) je bilo mogoče določiti zgolj najvišjo spodnjo starostno mejo ter jih uvrstiti med »odrasle«. Starost v času smrti je bila največkrat ocenjena na osnovi debeline lobanjskih kosti ter zraščenosti kostnih okrajkov. Zaradi odsotnosti s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti natančnejša ocena starosti dojenčkov ni bila mogoča.

Ob pomanjkanju skeletnih elementov s spolno dvoličnimi lastnostmi, ki bi lahko pripomogli k oceni spola, je bil spol ocenjen le štirim osebam. Ohranjen del črevnice (*os ilium*) z žlebom (*sulcus preauricularis*) v grobu 27 je omogočil oceno, da gre za žensko. Prisotnost ter globoka in ozka morfološka oblika te spolno dvolične lastnosti črevnice je namreč značilna za ženske. V grobu 36 je bil ohranjen odlomek čelnice (*os frontale*) z izrazitim nadočesnim obokom

[21] Vrečka s kostmi je bila označena kot grob 226, ki ne obstaja. Posledično kontekst kosti ostaja neznan.

fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Grave 177 contained cranial fragments ranging from 3–5 mm; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant, but are likely from an adult individual.

Remains from Graves 56, 75, 87, 108, and 139 were determined to be from adult individuals, judging by the thickness of the cranial vault fragments.

The sample from an unassigned grave from Pobrežje[21] contained several bone fragments from which the age at death could be determined. There is a fused distal end of a humerus and the fused proximal end of a radius, both of which fuse at approximately 13 years of age. There is a fused distal end of either metacarpal 3 or 4, a fused 1st distal phalanx of the foot, a fused medial phalanx, and a fused proximal end of a proximal phalanx. These bone fragments indicate an age of 14+ years. There is a fused head of a femur and a fused distal end of an ulna, which provide an age of 15+ years. A fused humerus head is also present indicating 16+ years of age. Cranial fragments from this individual are approximately 6 mm in thickness, indicating an adult individual.

There were 15 out of 77 samples from Pobrežje, which could not be assigned an age determination due to the absence of age-related features. There were four individuals (Graves 70, 76, 117(2), and 138) that were categorized as being infants based on the size and thickness of the cranial vault fragments. There were two individuals (Graves 27 and 81) aged between 21 and 30 years based on the development and condition of the auricular surface. The individual from Grave 122 was categorized as "older adult" based on an obliterated cranial suture. There was one individual (Grave 135) which was aged between 16–20 years based on the fused iliac crest of the pelvis and the incomplete development of the 3rd permanent mandibular molar. There are seven queried adults (Graves 1, 39, 63(2), 120, 144, 175, and 177), 12 'adult' individuals (Graves 3, 56, 63(1), 75, 78, 79, 87, 97(2), 108, 109, 139, and 153) and 23 individuals (Graves 14, 26, 32, 55, 59, 68, 72, 84, 85, 86, 96(1), 97(1), 101, 106, 107, 111, 113, 137, 137(2), 141, 156, 164, and 173) assigned a minimum age. The remaining 12 individuals (Graves 36, 57, 73, 91, 94, 98, 112, 134, 147, 148, 171 and the unassigned sample) were assigned a maximum minimum age and a description of 'adult'. Cranial

[21] The bag containing the bones was labelled as Grave 226, which however does not exist. Therefore, we have decided to leave the bones unassigned.

(*arcus superciliaris*) in zaobljenim zgornjim robom očnice (*margo supraorbitalis*), značilnima za moške. V grobu 81 ohranjen del črevnice kaže na odsotnost žleba. Glede na to, da je odsotnost žleba značilna za moške, je bila oseba verjetno moškega spola. Oseba v grobu 94 je bila najverjetneje moškega spola, o čemer priča ohranjeni del zatilnice (*os occipitale*) z izrazito in robustno zatilnično izboklino (*protuberancia occipitalis externa*).

Patološke spremembe so bile ugotovljene na skeletnih ostankih šestih oseb. Na robovih telesa ledvenega vretenca ene izmed oseb iz groba 26 so prisotni odrastki kostnine (*osteophytes*). Poroznosti ali spremembe oblike vretenca in s tem degeneracijskih sprememb hrbtenice zaradi poškodb ob izpostavitvi ognju ni bilo moč oceniti. Patološke spremembe na kosteh preostalih petih oseb zastopajo luknjičaste površine lobanjskih kosti in spremenljiva debelina gobaste kostnine lobanje (*diploë*), ki predstavljajo znake porotične hiperostoze. Odlomki lobanje iz groba 87 imajo luknjičaste površine in plasti nove, sklerotične kostnine. Odlaganje novih plasti kostnine in njihova sklerotična narava kažejo na obdobje celjenja. Lobanjske kosti iz grobov 26, 39 in 94 imajo luknjičaste površine, brez prisotnosti novih plasti lamelarne kostnine, kar kaže na aktivnost patoloških lezij v času smrti. Odlomki lobanje iz groba 101 imajo raznoliko debelo gobasto kostnino. Prisotnost luknjičaste površine kosti je mogoče povezati tudi z drugimi bolezenskimi znaki in ne zgolj s porotično hiperostozo. Za potrditev slednje morata biti namreč izpolnjena oba kriterija, luknjičaste površine kosti in odebelitev gobaste kostnine. Na prisotnih odlomkih sta vidni bodisi luknjičasta površina bodisi odebeljena gobasta kostnina, v nobenem primeru pa pojav sprememb ni sočasen.

Večina oseb iz tega najdišča je bila sežgana pri nizkih temperaturah 200–500 °C, pri čemer vzorci razpok na površini kosti pričajo o prisotnosti mehkega tkiva (*sl. 1A, 1B*). V grobovih 3, 14, 32, 36, 63(1), 80, 84, 86, 91, 96(2), 101, 102, 106, 108, 147, 148, 153, 171, 173, 175 in 177 so bile prisotne kosti rumeno-rjave, temno rjave in sive barve. Takšna obarvanost je značilna za nizke temperature, približno 200–500 °C, pri čemer počrneli robovi kosti izkazujejo občasen rahel dvig temperatur. Kosti v grobovih 19 in 27 so temno sive, modre in bele barve (500–> 645 °C). Takšna obarvanost je značilna za izpostavitev kosti visokim temperaturam nad 645 °C, saj se kosti pričnejo približevati popolni kalcinaciji. Kosti v grobu 76 so svetlo rumeno rjave in bele barve ter tako kažejo na izpostavitev temperaturam nad 645 °C. Hkrati je to edini grob iz Pobrežja s povsem

thickness and epiphyseal fusion were the main characteristics observed to determine age at death. The specific age of the infants was not obtainable due to the lack of other age-related features.

Sex was assessed for only four individuals due to the absence of fragments with sexually dimorphic features, which would have aided in establishing an estimation of sex. Grave 27 has been assessed as female from the presence of a fragment of the ilium with the preauricular sulcus. The presence of this sexually dimorphic feature, along with its deep and narrow morphology, is characteristic of a female individual. Grave 36 contained a fragment of the frontal bone with a large browridge and a rounded supraorbital margin, which are typically male characteristics. Grave 81 has one fragment of the ilium with the preauricular sulcus absent. Owing to the fact that males tend to lack the preauricular sulcus, this individual is most probably a male. The individual from Grave 94 is interpreted as male, based on the presence of an occipital fragment exhibiting a very large and robust external occipital protuberance.

Pathological conditions were identified on six individuals. On one individual from Grave 26, the centrum of a lumbar vertebra has a slight osteophytic formation on the margin of the body. Neither porosity nor contour change could be assessed as evidence for spinal degeneration from these bone fragments, as both were altered and damaged due to firing. Thus, the observed changes cannot be diagnosed. The remaining five individuals with pathological lesions are those with signs of porotic hyperostosis as evidenced by cranial pitting and varying diploë thickness. Cranial fragments from Grave 87 exhibit pitting with sclerotic bone growth. The nature of the bone growth in association with the cranial lesions suggests a period of healing. Graves 26, 39, and 94 exhibit cranial pitting without visible lamellar bone growth; this indicates that the lesions may have been active at the time of death. Grave 101 contains cranial vault fragments, which have variable diploë thickness. It is possible that the cranial pitting exhibited may be attributed to other pathologies than porotic hyperostosis. With porotic hyperostosis, both cranial pitting and thickening of the diploë must be present in order to make an accurate diagnosis. While there were cranial fragments with either cranial pitting or variable diploë thickness, there were not any fragments, which exhibited both simultaneously. As in with spinal degeneration, poor preservation prevents diagnosis of the observed changes.

kalciniranimi odlomki kosti. Kosti iz grobov 1, 26, 39, 55, 56, 59, 61, 72, 79, 85, 87, 97(1), 97(2), 98, 100, 104, 105, 107, 114b(2), 116, 117(1), 117(2), 120, 138, 144, 156 in 164 so rumeno rjave barve, značilne za izpostavitev nizkim temperaturam med 200 °C in 300 °C. Kosti v grobovih 57, 63(2), 66, 68, 70, 73, 75, 78, 81, 83, 94, 96(1), 109, 111, 112, 113, 114b(1), 122, 134, 135, 137(1), 137(2), 139, 141, 178 in v vzorcu brez konteksta so rumeno-rjave, temno rjave, temno modre in sive barve z belimi robovi. Takšna obarvanost kaže širok razpon temperatur med 200 °C in 645 °C.

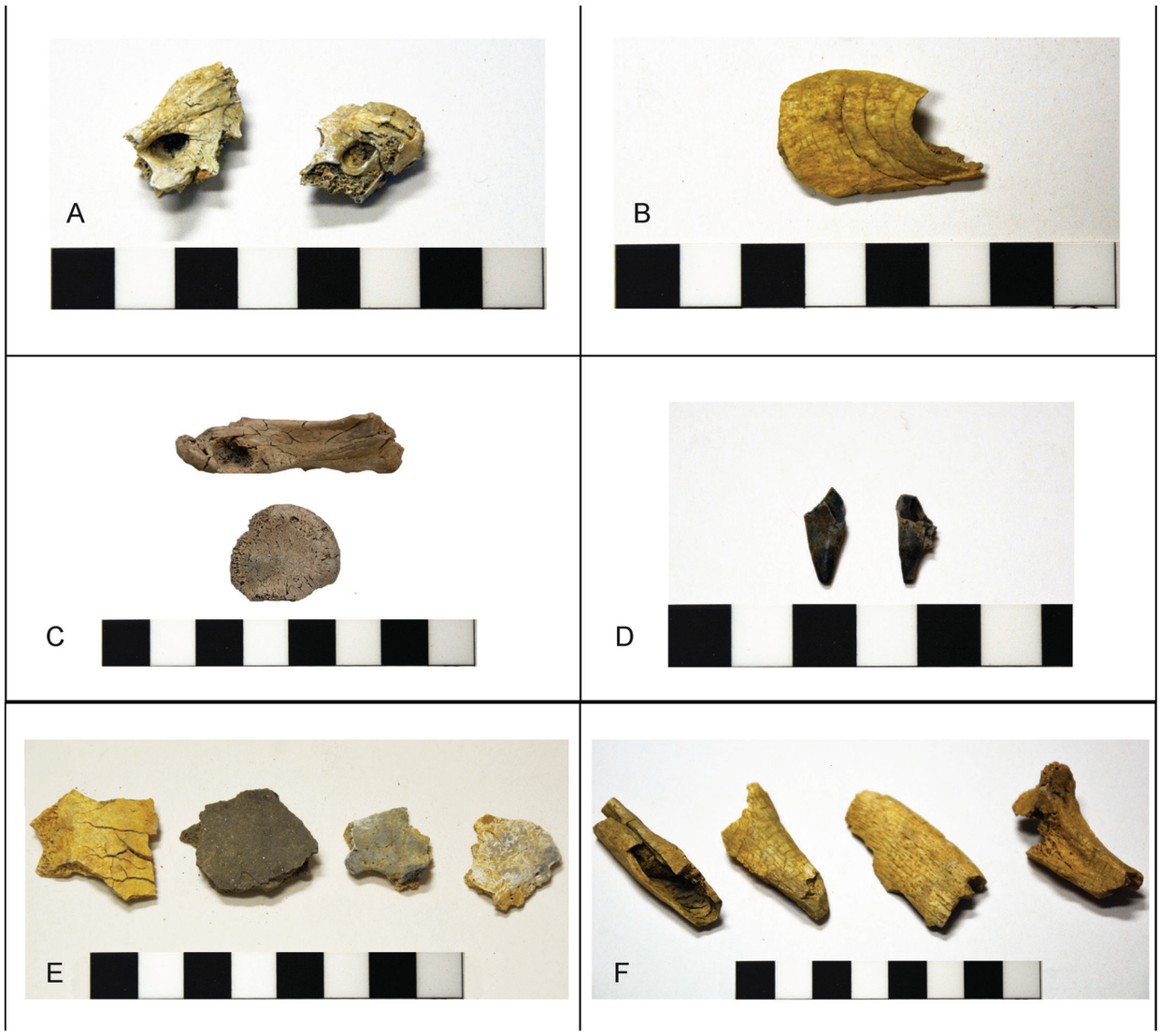
Skupno žgani skeletni ostanki iz Pobrežja kažejo, da je bilo sedemindvajset oseb izpostavljenih temperaturam 200–300 °C, enaindvajset temperaturam 200–500 °C, šestindvajset temperaturam 200–645 °C, dve temperaturam 500–645 °C in zgolj ena oseba temperaturam nad 645 °C. Čeprav obarvanost kosti šestindvajsetih oseb kaže izpostavljenost izredno širokemu razponu temperatur 200–645 °C, je večina odlomkov vendarle svetlo rjave barve in tako priča o prevladi nizkih temperatur.

Teže odlomkov kosti treh velikostnih razredov iz Pobrežja predstavljajo 70 %, 26 % oz. 4 % žganih skeletnih ostankov, pri čemer največji odlomek predstavlja del debla dolge kosti velikosti 95 mm. Teže žganih skeletnih ostankov nihajo med 2,4 g in, v primeru dobre ohranjenosti, 573,7 g. Opaziti ni nikakršne povezave med starostjo v času smrti ali spolom osebe ter težo skeletnih ostankov. Kljub splošni predpostavki o večji teži žganih skeletnih ostankov odraslih v primerjavi z otroci ali moških v primerjavi z ženskami prevladujoče nizke teže iz posameznih grobov preprečujejo pripis skeletnih ostankov z večjo težo odraslim osebam oziroma moškim. Skupna teža vseh žganih skeletnih ostankov iz Pobrežja znaša 9397,3 g, pri čemer je povprečna teža ostankov iz posameznih grobov 1220,4 g. Številni grobovi vsebujejo tudi živalske kosti.

The majority of individuals from this site were burned at low temperatures between 200°C and 500°C with fracture patterns showing in-flesh burning (*figs. 1A* and *1B*). Graves 3, 14, 32, 36, 63(1), 80, 84, 86, 91, 96(2), 101, 102, 106, 108, 147, 148, 153, 171, 173, 175, and 177 exhibit bones which are tan, dark brown and grey in color. This coloration is typical of low temperatures, approximately 200–500°C, with areas rising to slightly higher temperatures as bones are slowly starting to blacken on the edges. Graves 19 and 27 bones are dark grey, blue, and white in color (500–>645°C). This type of burning is typical of exposure to high temperatures, over 645°C as bones are starting to reach complete calcination. Bones from Grave 76 are buff-colored and white, indicative of constant temperatures over 645°C. This is the only grave from Pobrežje, which exhibits completely calcined bone fragments. Graves 1, 26, 39, 55, 56, 59, 61, 72, 79, 85, 87, 97(1), 97(2), 98, 100, 104, 105, 107, 114b(2), 116, 117(1), 117(2), 120, 138, 144, 156, and 164 are tan in color, indicating low temperatures of 200–300°C. Graves 57, 63(2), 66, 68, 70, 73, 75, 78, 81, 83, 94, 96(1), 109, 111, 112, 113, 114b(1), 122, 134, 135, 137(1), 137(2), 139, 141, 178 and the unassigned sample are tan, dark brown, dark blue, black, and grey with slightly white edges; this indicates that temperatures reached a range of temperatures, from 200–645°C.

In total from Pobrežje, there are twenty-seven individuals within the 200–300°C range, twenty-one individuals within the 200–500°C range, twenty-six individuals within 200–645°C, two within 500–645°C, and only one individual at over 645°C. Although there were twenty-six individuals within the range of 200–645°C, the majority of the fragments from these assemblages were light brown and burned at low temperatures.

Weight proportions from Pobrežje are 70%, 26%, and 4%, with a 95 mm long bone shaft fragment being the largest piece from this site assemblage. Cremation weights range from 2.4 g to 573.7 g with good preservation. There is no correlation between age at death or a determination of sex and the weights collected. While is it assumed that there would be higher weights for adult individuals compared to juveniles and possibly males compared to females, the weights collected for most individuals are so minute that it cannot be inferred that higher weights are from adults or males. The total amount of cremated bone from Pobrežje was 9397.3 g, with an average of 122.0 g per grave Several burials contain animal bones.



Slika 1. Slike v podporo preučenemu kostnemu gradivu. **A** – leva in desna skalnica (*pars petrosa*) iz groba 70 s Pobrežja, z znaki gorenja pri nizkih temperaturah, **B** – U-oblikovane razpoke na odlomku dolge kosti iz groba 68 s Pobrežja z znaki gorenja pri nizkih temperaturah, **C** – spodnja čeljustnica in glava koželjnice iz groba 32 iz Ruš, **D** – odlomka zob, odkrita v grobu 31(2) z Brinjeve gore, **E** – Rjavo, črno, sivo in belo obarvani odlomki kosti iz groba 52 s Pobrežja, **F** – odlomki kosti iz groba 68 s Pobrežja z nizko stopnjo ožganosti.

Figure 1. Illustrations supporting the study of bone material. **A** – right and left petrous bones from Pobrežje Grave 70 exhibiting low burning, **B** – U-shaped fissuring on long bone fragment from Pobrežje Grave 68 exhibiting low burning, **C** – mandible and radial head and mandible from Ruše Grave 32, **D** – dental fragments recovered from Brinjeva gora Grave 31(2), **E** – bone fragments form Pobrežje grave 52 exhibiting brown, blackened, gray and white colorations, **F** – bone fragments showing low degree of burning from Pobrežje grave 68.

Ruše[22]

Iz drugega ruškega grobišča (tj. Ruše II) je bilo analiziranih šestindvajset vzorcev/oseb iz 20 grobov (*Pril. 1*), pri čemer je bila šestnajstim izmed šestindvajsetih oseb oz. 62 % določena okvirna starost v času smrti.

V grobu 4 prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 5 mm kažejo na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 10 prisoten proksimalni del prstnice roke z zraščenim okrajkom govori o osebi, stari najmanj 14 let. Poleg tega je bil prisoten odlomek lobanje z ohranjenim in deloma odprtim lobanjskim šivom. Na osnovi morfoloških lastnosti slednjega je mogoče zaključiti, da gre za mlado odraslo osebo, staro 21–35 let.

Žgani skeletni ostanki vzorca 11(2) iz groba 11 najverjetneje pripadajo dojenčku. Odlomki lobanje so izredno tanki, debeli med 1,5 mm in 3 mm, poleg tega pa so tudi preostali odlomki kosti zelo majhni.

[22] Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006.

Ruše[22]

Twenty-six samples/individuals from 20 graves were analyzed from the second cemetery from Ruše (i.e. Ruše II) (*App. 1*) with 16 out of 26 individuals or 62% having been assigned an approximate age at death.

The individual from Grave 4 was determined to be an adult based on an overall cranial thickness of 5 mm.

Grave 10 had one fused proximal end of a hand phalanx, which provides a minimum age of 14 years. This cremation also has one cranial fragment with a moderately open cranial suture. Based on the morphology of the cranial suture, this individual is identified as a young adult (21–35 years).

The remains from sample 11(2) from Grave 11 were determined to be from an infant. The cranial fragments are very thin, ranging from 1.5 mm to 3 mm and the other bone fragments are very small.

The only bone from Grave 13 that could be used to estimate age at death and came from the sample

[22] Pahič 1957; Črešnar 2006.

Edini odlomek v pomoč pri oceni starosti v času smrti osebe v grobu 13 izvira iz vzorca 13(1) in predstavlja z deblom zraščeno glavo stegnenice, ki kaže, da je oseba umrla po 15. letu.

V grobu 16 je prisotnih več kosti, na osnovi lastnosti katerih je bilo moč oceniti minimalno starost v času smrti. Povprečna debelina lobanjskih kosti znaša 5–6 mm in kaže na odraslo osebo. Distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenim kostnim okrajkom govori o starosti nad 13 let. Dlančnica z zraščenimi okrajki nudi oceno starosti nad 14 let, medtem ko zraščeni mali obrtec (*trochanter minor*) kaže na starost nad 15 let. Distalni del golenice z zraščenim okrajkom omogoča določitev najvišje minimalne starosti osebe na 16 let.

V grobu 18 prisoten proksimalni del podlahtnice z zraščenim korakoidnim odrastkom (*processus coracoideus*) kaže na starost nad 13 let, medtem ko prstnica z zraščenimi okrajki kaže na starost nad 14 let. Odlomki lobanje so debeli 4,5 mm, kar je značilno za odrasle osebe.

V vzorcu 19(1) iz groba 19 sta prisotni zraščena glava koželjnice in zraščena glava nadlahtnice, ki kažeta na starost nad 13 let oz. nad 15 let.

V grobu 20 sta prisotna zraščeni distalni okrajek nadlahtnice, ki kaže na starost nad 13 let, in odlomek vretenca z zraščenim obročem, ki govori o starosti nad 20 let.

Debelina odlomkov lobanje iz groba 21 niha med 3,5 mm in 5 mm. Četudi je 3,5 mm malo za odraslo osebo, 5 mm debeli odlomki vendarle kažejo na odraslo osebo.

Med ostanki iz vzorca 29(1) iz groba 29 prisoten povsem razvit distalni del druge ali tretje dlančnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na minimalno starost 14 let. Debelina odlomkov lobanje niha med 3,5 mm in 5 mm, kar govori o odrasli osebi.

Edini odlomek v pomoč oceni starosti osebe iz vzorca 29(2) iz groba 29 je del lopatice, morfološka razvitost katere je primerljiva z lopatico odrasle osebe.

V vzorcu iz groba 32 prisoten odlomek proksimalnega dela koželjnice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 13 let, distalni del dlančnice z zraščenim okrajkom na starost nad 14 let in odlomek spodnje čeljustnice s povsem razvito zobnico tretjega kočnika na starost nad 21 let *(sl. 1C)*.

V grobu 8-1993 so prisotni trije odlomki distalnega dela stopalnice, distalni del dlančnice ali stopalnice in proksimalni del distalne prstnice roke z zraščenimi okrajki. Ti odlomki kosti kažejo na starost nad 14 let. Prisotna sta tudi eden izmed čolničev, morfološka razvitost katerega kaže na odraslo osebo, ter odlomek zraščene sklepne ponvice lopatice, ki kaže na starost nad 17 let.

13(1) is the fused femoral head, indicating that the individual died at 15+ years of age.

Grave 16 contained several bones from which a minimum age can be estimated. Based on an average cranial thickness of 5–6 mm, this individual is an adult. The fused distal end of the humerus is present which indicates an age at death of 13+ years. A fused metacarpal provides an age of 14+ years, and the fused lesser trochanter of the femur indicates an age of 15+ years. The fused distal end of the tibia provides the highest minimum age for the individual at 16+ years of age.

From Grave 18, there is a fused coronoid process of the ulna, suggesting an age of 13+ years, and a fused phalanx indicating 14+ years. Cranial fragments from this cremation are 4.5 mm thick, which are characteristic of an adult individual.

Sample 19(1) from Grave 19 contained a fused radial head and a fused humerus head, which indicate ages of 13+ years and 15+ years, respectively.

From Grave 20, there is the fused distal epiphysis from the humerus indicating 13+ years of age and the fused epiphyseal ring on a vertebral fragment indicating 20+ years of age.

The thickness of cranial fragments from Grave 21 range from 3.5 mm to 5 mm; although 3.5 mm is thin for an adult individual, the 5 mm thick fragments are likely indicative of an adult individual.

Remains from sample 29(1) from Grave 29 contained an adult sized, fused distal end of either metacarpal 2 or 3, providing a minimum age of 14 years. The cranial fragments range from 3.5 mm to 5 mm, which are most likely from an adult individual.

The only bone from which to establish an age for the individual from Grave 29 from the sample 29(2) is a fragment of the scapula, which is morphologically developed similar to that of an adult individual.

The sample Grave 32 had a fragment of the fused proximal radius indicating 13+ years of age, the fused distal end of a metacarpal indicating 14+ years of age, and a mandible fragment with a complete and fully formed 3rd molar socket, which provides an age of 21+ years (*fig. 1C*).

There are three fragments from the distal ends of fused metatarsals, a fused distal end of either a metacarpal or metatarsal, and the fused proximal end of a distal hand phalanx from Grave 8-1993. These bone fragments suggest an age of 14+ years. There is one navicular which is adult-like in its morphology and a fragment of a fused glenoid fossa, indicating an age of 17+ years.

The cranial fragments from Grave 9-1993 are 4 mm to 5 mm thick, indicating an adult individual.

Lobanjski odlomki iz groba 9-1993 so debeline med 4 mm in 5 mm, kar kaže na odraslo osebo.

Vzorec iz groba brez konteksta iz Ruš II[23] vključuje odlomek nezraščenega črevničnega grebena ter tako kaže na starost pod 23 let.

Ocene starosti oseb iz Ruš II so večinoma osnovane na zraščenosti kostnih okrajkov in debelini odlomkov lobanje. Zaradi odsotnosti s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti desetim osebam starosti v času smrti ni bilo mogoče določiti. Zgolj dve osebi sta bili uvrščeni med »mladostnike«. Glede na debelino odlomkov lobanje je bil v vzorcu 11(2) iz groba 11 verjetno dojenček, medtem ko je bila sodeč po nezraščenem črevničnem grebenu odlomka medenice v grobu brez konteksta oseba, mlajša od 23 let. Zaradi pomanjkanja s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti, ki bi pripomogle k natančnejši oceni starosti v času smrti, je bilo za pet oseb (grob 4, 21, 26, 29(2) in 9-1993) oceniti le, da gre za odrasle osebe. Edina oseba z natančneje ocenjeno starostjo je bila v grobu 10, kjer gre na osnovi odprtosti lobanjskega šiva za mlado odraslo osebo (21–35 let). Petim osebam (grob 13(1), 19(1), 20, 32 in 8–1993) je bila določena minimalna starost, medtem ko sta bili v primeru preostalih treh oseb (grob 16, 18 in 29(1)) mogoči določitev najvišje minimalne starosti in ocena, da gre za odrasle osebe.

Pri treh osebah je bilo mogoče oceniti spol. V grobu 10 je prisoten del desnega loka ličnice in del očnice z zaobljenim zgornjim robom ter izrazitim nadočesnim obokom. Te spolno dvolične lastnosti so značilne za moške. En odlomek očnice iz groba 21 je iz leve strani lobanjskega svoda in ima oster zgornji rob, medtem ko je drugi odlomek bolj robusten, ima nekoliko manj oster zgornji rob ter izvira iz desne strani lobanjskega svoda. Četudi dva odlomka očnice nekoliko različne oblike in robustnosti morda kažeta na prisotnost dveh oseb, je bolj verjetno, da odlomka pripadata eni osebi, glede na oster zgornji rob verjetno ženski. V grobu 32 prisotna glava koželjnice ima premer 22 mm (*sl. 1C*), kar je značilno za ženske.

Zgolj pri eni osebi je opaziti patološke spremembe. V grobu 20 iz Ruš je prisotno telo vretenca z opazno rastjo nove kostnine v obliki kostnih odrastkov.

Žgani skeletni ostanki so dobro ohranjeni, pri čemer U-oblikovane, vzdolžne in prečne razpoke površine kažejo na sežig ob prisotnosti mehkega tkiva. Temperature žganja v Rušah so bile nizke, večinoma 200–300 °C. Izmed 26 žganih grobov iz Ruš so bile v desetih (grob 3, 4, 9, 11(1), 19(1), 21, 29(1), 34,

[23] Vrečka s kostmi je bila označena kot grob 86, ki ne obstaja. Posledično kontekst kosti ostaja neznan.

The sample from an unassigned grave from Ruše II[23] included a fragment of an unfused iliac crest, providing an age of under 23 years.

The majority of the age ranges of the individuals from Ruše II were obtained by analyzing degree of fusion on epiphyseal ends and cranial wall thickness. The remaining ten individuals, which could not be aged, did not have features present, which would have aided in providing an age at death. Only two of the individuals were considered to be juveniles. The individual from sample 11(2) from Grave 11 was an infant based on the cranial wall thickness and the individual from the unassigned grave was under 23 years based on a pelvic fragment with an unfused iliac crest. Five of the individuals (Graves 4, 21, 26, 29(3), and 9-1993) were only determined to be 'adult' due to the lack of age-related features, which would have further defined age at death. The only individual with a defined age range was that from Grave 10, which was aged as a young adult (21–35 years) based on the openness of the cranial suture. Five individuals (Graves 13(1), 19(1), 20, 32 and 8-1993) were provided with a minimum age and the remaining three individuals (Graves 16, 18, and 29(1)) were given a 'maximum' minimum age and a determination of 'adult'.

Three individuals could be assigned a sex determination. For Grave 10, there is a section of the right zygomatic arch and a section of the orbital bone with a rounded superior margin and protruding browridge; these sexually dimorphic features tend to be characteristic of male individuals. One of the orbital fragments from Grave 21 is from the left side of the calvaria with a sharp superior margin while the other fragment is from the right side, is more robust, and has a slightly less sharp superior margin. While the presence of two orbital sections of slightly varying shape and robusticity may indicate two individuals, it is likely that these fragments are from the same individual, and most likely female individual due to the sharp superior margin. There is one radial head from Grave 32, which measures 22 mm in diameter (*fig. 1C*). This measurement falls within the range, which is typical for female individuals.

Only one individual exhibited a pathological condition. Grave 20 from Ruše contains a vertebral centrum with slight proliferative osteophytic bone growth.

The cremations exhibited good preservation with in-flesh burning as represented by u-shaped

[23] The bag containing the bones was labelled as Grave 86, which however does not exist. Therefore, we have decided to leave the bones unassigned.

9-1993 in grob brez konteksta) kosti rumeno-rjave ali rjave barve, kar kaže na izpostavitev nizkim temperaturam 200–300 °C. V nekaterih grobovih so bili poleg rumeno-rjavih/svetlo rjavih odtenkov, značilnih za nizke temperature žganja, opazni tudi znaki drugih temperaturnih razponov. V grobu 10 je bil poleg prevladujoče rjavih kosti prisoten kalciniran odlomek rebra bele barve, ki kaže na višje temperature in morda tudi na dlje trajajočo izpostavljenost v primerjavi s preostalimi deli skeleta. Kosti iz vzorca 11(2) iz groba 11 so bele barve. V tem grobu so prisotni odlomki dojenčka, ki je bil glede na kalcinirano stanje kosti ognju verjetno izpostavljen dlje časa. Kosti v vzorcu 13(1) iz groba 13 ter iz groba 16 so temno rjave barve z deli, obarvanimi črno in temno modro. Glede na prisotnost črnih in modrih odtenkov so temperature žganja v tem primeru presegle 300 °C, kosti pa so bile izpostavljene ognju nekoliko dlje časa. Kosti iz vzorca 13(2) iz groba 13 ter iz grobov 20, 23 in 26 so večinoma rjave s sivimi robovi, kar kaže na približevanje temperaturi 300 °C ter dlje trajajočo izpostavljenost kot v primeru večine preostalih oseb. Nekaj odlomkov iz groba 23 je bele barve, kar kaže izpostavitev nekaterih delov telesa višjim temperaturam.

Večina kosti iz grobov 9 in 18 ter iz groba brez konteksta iz Ruš II je rumeno-rjave barve. Vendarle so na nekaterih odlomkih iz vseh treh grobov vidni belo obarvani deli, ki niso posledica izpostavitve visokim temperaturam. Bela barva se na kosteh pojavlja sporadično, tako da gre morda za obarvanost z zemljino. Kosti iz vzorca 14(1) iz groba 14 so večinoma temno rjavih barv, medtem ko so zunanje površine odlomkov lobanje bele in notranje bež barve. Pri tem gre morda za posledico dlje trajajoče izpostavitve temperaturam nad 645 °C, vendar zgolj zunanjega dela lobanje. Na notranji strani lobanje prepoznavni znaki nižjih temperatur in/ali omejeni izpostavljenosti vročini kažejo na zaščito notranjosti lobanjske votline pred ognjem. Vzorec 14(2) iz groba 14 ima ohranjenih zgolj 14 odlomkov, pri čemer so vsi kalcinirani in tako kažejo na izpostavitev temperaturam nad 645 °C.

Prisotnost raznolikih barv odlomkov, od rumeno-rjave z modrimi robovi do bele, kaže, da so bile kosti iz vzorca 19(2) in 29(2) iz grobov 19 in 29 ter iz groba 32 izpostavljene različno visokim temperaturam različno dolgo. Sporadično gorenje kosti iz vzorca 19(2) iz groba 19 je primerljivo s kostmi iz groba 8-1993, kjer barve nihajo od svetlo rjave in rumeno-rjave do svetlo sive in bele ter tako kažejo na neenakomerno izpostavitev telesa ognju. Kosti iz vzorca 29(3) iz groba 29 so večinoma črne in bele,

fissuring and curved lateral and transverse splintering. Burning temperatures at Ruše were low, primarily between 200°C and 300°C. Of the 26 Ruše cremations, ten (Graves 3, 4, 9, 11(1), 19(1), 21, 29(1), 34, 9-1993 and the unassigned grave) are completely tan or brown in color, indicative of low burning at 200–300°C. Several Ruše cremations exhibit other stages of burning aside from the solid tan/light brown hue of low burning. Although mainly brown, Grave 10 has one rib fragment that is white and calcined, that fragment having been burned at a higher temperature and possibly left on the pyre for longer than the rest of the cremation. The bones from sample 11(2) from Grave 11 are white in color. This cremation includes the remains of an infant, which may have been exposed to heat for a prolonged period of time in order to achieve this state of calcination. Sample 13(1) from Grave 13 and Grave 16 contained bone fragments that are dark brown in color, with areas of black and dark blue. The temperature of this cremation exceeded 300°C and the bones were left on the pyre for slightly longer, as evidenced by the bones beginning to acquire black and blue colorations. The bones from sample 13(2) from grave 13 and Graves 20, 23, and 26 are mainly brown with grey edges, indicating that the bones were exposed to temperatures approaching 300°C for slightly longer than the majority of the cremations. Several fragments from Grave 23 are also white in color, suggesting that an area of the cremation was exposed to higher temperatures.

The majority of bones from Graves 9, 18 and the unassigned grave from Ruše II are tan in color; however, on several fragments from each cremation there are areas with a white coloration that is not due to high temperatures. The white color occurs sporadically on the bones and may be due to soil staining. The bones of sample 14(1) from Grave 14 are mainly dark brown in color; however, the cranial bones are white on the external side and beige on the internal side. This may be due to prolonged exposure to temperatures of over 645°C, but only on the external side. This suggests that the internal side of the cranial vault was shielded from the fire, due to the signs of low temperatures and/or limited exposure to heat. Sample 14(2) from Grave 14 has only 14 bone fragments, all of which are calcined, indicating exposure to temperatures of over 645°C.

The bones from samples 19(2) and 29(2) from Graves 19, 29 and 32 were burned at different temperatures for varying periods of time, as the bones range in color from tan with edges of blue, and white. The sporadic burning of sample 19(2) from

kar govori o temperaturah nad 500 °C, glede na kalcinacijo mestoma tudi nad 645 °C.

Teža žganih skeletnih ostankov posameznih grobov niha med 1,1 g in 300,4 g. Skupna teža žganih skeletnih ostankov iz vseh 26 grobov iz Ruš je dobrih 1450 g, s povprečjem zgolj 55,8 g na grob. Teže ni moč povezati s starostjo v času smrti ali spolom oseb, temveč zgolj s procesom zbiranja kosti. Teže odlomkov kosti treh velikostnih razredov iz Ruš predstavljajo 67 %, 25 % oz. 8 % žganih skeletnih ostankov, pri čemer je največji odlomek 70 mm velik del debla dolge kosti. Kosti živali so bile prisotne v treh grobovih.

Gračič pod Brinjevo goro[24]

Iz Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro je bilo analiziranih šestinšestdeset vzorcev iz petdesetih grobov (*Pril. 1*). Za šestinštirideset izmed šestinšestdesetih oseb je bilo mogoče podati oceno starosti.

V grobu 1 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 3,5–4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 2 prisoten odlomek zraščenega komolčnega podaljška (*processus olecrani*) kaže na starost nad 13 let.

V grobu 3 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4,5 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka ali otroka, ter kaže na odraslo osebo. Zraščen črevnični greben kaže na starost nad 16 let.

V grobu 6 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 5 mm in kljub odsotnosti notranje stene kažejo na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 7 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 5 mm, kar kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 9 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline med 4 mm in 7 mm, kar kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 10 je prisotnih več odlomkov kosti, ki so omogočili vzpostavitev natančne ocene starosti. Zgornji drugi ličnik s še ne povsem razvitimi koreninami kaže na starost med 12 in 15 let. Ne popolnoma razvit spodnji prvi ličnik omogoča oceno starosti na približno 11–12 let. Stalni zgornji kočnik ali sekalec s povsem razvito korenino govori o starosti 11–15 let. Poleg delov zobovja sta prisotna tudi nezraščen črevnični greben, ki kaže na starost pod 23 let, ter srednja prstnica (roke ali noge) z nezraščenim okrajkom, ki govori o starosti pod 21 let. Na osnovi

[24] Pahič 1988–1989; glej tu Koprivnik, Gračič.

grave 19 is similar to that of Grave 8-1993, which ranges in color from light brown and tan to light grey and white; this suggests uneven burning of the individual. Sample 29(3) from grave 29 has bones, which are mainly black and white, indicating temperatures of above 500°C and in places, over 645°C as evidenced by calcination.

The cremation weights ranged from 1.1 g to 300.4g. The total combined weights from all 26 cremated assemblages from Ruše are just over 1450 g, with the average cremation weight being only 55.8 g. These weights do not tie in with age at death or sex of the individual and is rather related only to the process of collection of the bones. The weight proportions for Ruše are 67%, 25%, and 8% with the largest bone fragment being a 70 mm piece of a long bone shaft. Animal remains were recovered from three burials.

Gračič below Brinjeva gora[24]

Sixty-six samples/individuals from 50 graves from Gračič below Brinjeva gora were analyzed (*App. 1*). Out of those sixty-six individuals, fourty-six were assigned an age estimation.

Grave 1 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 3.5–4 mm; these fragments are most likely from an adult individual and it is clear they are not from an infant or child.

Grave 2 had a fragment of the fused olecranon process from the right ulna which provides an age of 13+ years.

Grave 3 contained cranial fragments measuring 4.5–5 mm in thickness; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual. There is a fused iliac crest fragment, suggesting 16+ years of age.

Grave 6 contained cranial fragments that are 5 mm thick, despite missing the inner table, indicative of an adult individual.

Grave 7 contained cranial fragments that were 5 mm thick, indicative of an adult.

Grave 9 had cranial fragments ranging in thickness from 4 mm to 7 mm, which is indicative of an adult individual.

Grave 10 contained several bone fragments from which a narrow age range could be established. There is one maxillary 2nd premolar with incomplete roots which indicates an age of between 12 and 15 years of age. There is one incomplete mandibular 1st premolar which provides an age of approximately 11–12 years of age. There is one permanent maxillary canine or incisor with a complete root, indicating an

[24] Pahič 1988–1989; see here Koprivnik, Gračič.

ostankov zobovja je mogoče zaključiti, da gre za mlado osebo, staro med 12 in 15 let.

V grobovih 12, 13 in 17 so prisotni odlomki lobanje, debelina katerih niha med 5 mm in 7 mm, kar kaže na odrasle osebe.

Debelina odlomkov lobanje iz groba 20 niha med 5 mm in 7 mm ter kaže na odraslo osebo. Prisoten je tudi odlomek lobanje z zabrisanim šivom, ki oznanja starejšo odraslo osebo, starejšo od približno 50 let.

V grobu 26 prisoten povsem izrasel in razvit zgornji kočnik kaže na starost nad 15 let. Odlomki lobanje iz groba so debeli približno 5 mm in govorijo o odrasli osebi.

V grobu 28 prisoten proksimalni del prstnice roke z zraščenim okrajkom govori o starosti nad 14 let, povsem razvit spodnji tretji kočnik o starosti nad 21 let, medtem ko 5 mm do 7 mm debeli odlomki lobanje kažejo na odraslo osebo.

Iz groba 31 izvirata dva vzorca. Eden izmed odlomkov dolge kosti iz vzorca 31(1) predstavlja del stegnenice z zraščenim velikim obrtcem (*trochanter major*) in kaže na starost nad 15 let. Odlomki lobanje iz tega vzorca so debeli približno 5 mm in govorijo o odrasli osebi. Starost osebe iz vzorca 31(2) je 12–15 let. Starostni razpon temelji na prisotnosti izraslega in povsem razvitega zgornjega sekalca, ki kaže na starost nad 12 let, in še ne povsem razvitega spodnjega drugega kočnika, ki govori o starosti pod 15 let *(sl. 1C)*.

V grobu 32 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4 mm, kar izključuje možnost dojenčka in otroka, ter govori o odrasli osebi.

Iz groba 34 izvirata dva vzorca. V vzorcu 34(1) sta prisotna dva odlomka dolge kosti, in sicer proksimalni del podlahtnice ter distalni del nadlahtnice z zraščenima okrajkoma, kar kaže na starost nad 13 let. Glede na debelino odlomkov lobanje in splošno robustnost kosti gre verjetno za odraslo osebo. V vzorcu 34(2) sta prisotna distalni del dlančnice ali stopalnice in proksimalni del prstnice, zraščenost okrajkov katerih govori o starosti nad 14 let. Prisotno je tudi deblo dlančnice ali stopalnice, velikost katerega kaže na odraslo osebo.

Poleg odlomkov lobanje debeline 4–5 mm, ki kažejo na odraslo osebo, v grobu 35 prisoten povsem razvit stalni zgornji drugi sekalec govori o starosti nad 11 let.

V grobu 36 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4–5 mm in govorijo o odrasli osebi.

Iz groba 38 izvirata dva vzorca. Poleg morfološko povsem razvitih odlomkov lobanje, kar kaže na odraslo osebo, je v vzorcu 38(1) edini odlomek

age of 11–15 years. In addition to dental fragments, there is also a fragment of the iliac crest which is unfused and indicating and age of less than 23 years and an unfused middle phalanx (of the hand or foot) which provides an age of less than 21 years. From the dental remains, this was probably a juvenile individual aged between 12 and 15 years.

Graves 12, 13, and 17 contained cranial fragments, ranging in thickness from 5 mm to 7 mm, indicating that the remains are from adult individuals.

Cranial fragments from Grave 20 range in thickness from 5 mm to 7 mm, indicating an adult individual. There is also one fragment with an obliterated suture, which signifies an older adult individual of 50+ years of age.

Grave 26 contained one erupted and fully formed maxillary molar, indicating an age of 15+ years of age. However, the cranial fragments from this grave are approximately 5 mm in thickness, which is indicative of an adult.

From Grave 28, there is the proximal end of a hand phalanx, which is fused, indicating 14+ years of age, a complete mandibular 3rd molar, indicating 21+ years of age, and 5 mm to 7 mm thick cranial fragments, indicating adult individual.

There were two samples collected from Grave 31. One of the long bone fragments from sample 31(1) is a piece of the femur, with a fused greater trochanter, which gives an age of 15+ years. However, the cranial fragments from this sample are approximately 5 mm thick, which is indicative of an adult individual. The age of the individual from sample 31(2) is 12–15 years. This age range was established based on the presence of an erupted and fully formed maxillary incisor (12+ years) and an incomplete mandibular 2nd molar (under 15 years) (*fig. 1C*).

Grave 32 contains cranial fragments with a thickness of 4 mm; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

There were two samples collected from Grave 34. Sample 34(1) had two long bone fragments, the fused proximal end of the ulna and the fused distal end of the humerus, which provide an age of 13+ years. Based on the thickness of the cranial fragments and the overall robusticity of the bones, this is an adult individual. Sample 34(2) had the fused distal end of either a metacarpal or metatarsal and the fused proximal end of a phalanx, both providing an age of 14+ years. There is also either a metacarpal or metatarsal shaft which is adult in size.

Aside from adult-sized vault fragments with a thickness of 4–5 mm, Grave 35 contained a complete

v pomoč pri določanju starosti v času smrti izrasel kočnik (natančnejša določitev ni mogoča) s povsem razvito korenino, ki govori o starosti nad 9 let. V vzorcu 38(2) so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 4 mm. Debelina izključuje, da gre za dojenčka, in kaže na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 42 sta prisotna dva odlomka lobanje, eden debeline 3 mm in drugi debeline 5 mm. Odlomka sta najverjetneje del lobanje odraslega, saj debelina izključuje možnost dojenčka ali otroka.

Glede na debelino lobanjskih kosti in splošno robustnost dolgih kosti gre v grobu 44 za odraslo osebo.

V grobu 50 prisoten odlomek dolge kosti predstavlja del zraščene glave nadlahtnice ali stegnenice in kaže na starost nad 15 let. Odlomki lobanje iz groba kažejo na odraslo osebo.

V grobu 51 je prisoten odlomek lobanje z delno zraščenim šivom, ki kaže na starejšo odraslo osebo. Debelina lobanjskih odlomkov prav tako govori o odrasli osebi.

V grobu 52 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline med 3,5 mm in 4,5 mm. Odlomki najverjetneje predstavljajo del lobanje odrasle osebe, saj njihova debelina izključuje možnost dojenčka ali otroka.

V grobu 60 prisoten distalni del golenice z zraščenim okrajkom kaže na starost nad 16 let. Poleg tega so odlomki lobanje iz groba debeli 5–6 mm, kar govori o odrasli osebi.

V grobu 62 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 5–8 mm, kar govori o odrasli osebi.

Oseba v grobu 65 je bila na osnovi 4–5 mm debelih lobanjskih kosti določena kot odrasla.

Iz groba 68 izvirata dva vzorca. V vzorcu 68(1) so trije odlomki, na osnovi katerih je mogoče določiti starost v času smrti. Prisotna sta povsem razvita stalni zgornji prvi kočnik, razvoj katerega se konča po 9. letu starosti, ter stalni spodnji prvi ličnik, razvoj katerega je zaključen po 12. letu starosti. Poleg tega je prisotna zraščena sklepna ponvica lopatice, ki omogoča oceno najvišje minimalne starosti na 17 let. V vzorcu 68(2) je prisoten odlomek zgornje čeljustnice s povsem razvito zobnico desnega drugega sekalca in desnega podočnika. Razvoj omenjenih zobnic je končan po 15. letu starosti.

V vzorcu 70(1) iz groba 70 in v grobu 72 so prisotni odlomki lobanje debeline 3–4 mm, kar izključuje možnost dojenčka ali otroka in najverjetneje kaže na odraslo osebo.

Poleg debeline lobanjskih kosti je v grobu 73 edini odlomek v pomoč pri oceni strasti v času smrti povsem razvit stalen zgornji prvi sekalec, rast katerega se zaključi po 11. letu starosti.

permanent maxillary 2nd incisor, providing an age of 11+ years.

Grave 36 contained cranial fragments with a thickness of 4–5 mm, which is indicative of an adult individual.

There were two samples collected from Grave 38. Aside from morphologically adult cranial fragments, the only fragment from which to determine age at death for sample 38(1) is a tooth – an erupted and fully formed molar root (specific tooth unknown) which provides an age of 9+ years. Sample 38(2) contained skull fragments with cranial thickness of 4 mm. Thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Grave 42 contained two cranial fragments, one 3 mm in thickness, the other 5 mm in thickness. Thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Based on cranial thickness and overall long bone robusticity, the individual from Grave 44 was an adult.

Grave 50 had a long bone fragment, which is either fused head of the humerus or femur; this fragment provides an age of 15+ years of age. Cranial fragments from this grave indicate an adult individual.

Grave 51 contained a cranial fragment with a moderately closed suture, indicating an older adult individual; the thickness of the cranial fragments is also indicative of an adult individual.

Grave 52 contained skull fragments with cranial thickness of 3.5 mm to 4.5 mm. Thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant or child, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Grave 60 had the fused distal end of a tibia, indicating 16+ years of age; additionally, cranial fragments from this grave are 5–6 mm thick, indicative of an adult individual.

Grave 62 had cranial fragments measuring 5–8 mm in thickness, indicative of an adult individual.

The individual from Grave 65 has been determined to be an adult based on cranial fragments being 4–5 mm thick.

There were two samples from Grave 68. From sample 68(1), there were three fragments from which to determine an age at death. There was a complete permanent maxillary 1st molar which finishes developing at around 9 years of age. There was a fully formed permanent mandibular 1st premolar which is complete at 12+ years. There was also a fragment of a fused glenoid fossa, providing the highest minimum age of 17 years. Sample 68(2) had a maxilla fragment

V grobu 77 so prisotni štirje odlomki zob, na osnovi katerih je mogoče oceniti starost. Prvi je povsem razvit stalen spodnji prvi kočnik, rast katerega je zaključena po 8. letu starosti. Preostali trije odlomki, stalni zgornji podočnik, izrasel in povsem razvit zgornji prvi ličnik ter povsem razvit zgornji drugi ličnik, kažejo na starost nad 15 let. Ob inventarju groba 77 je bil v prisoten še povsem razvit spodnji prvi ličnik.

V grobovih 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 47, 53, 56 in 63 so bili prisotni odlomki lobanje, debelejši od 5 mm, kar kaže na odrasle osebe.

Izmed skupno šestinšestdesetih oseb iz Brinjeve gore dvajset osebam starosti v času smrti ni bilo mogoče določiti zaradi odsotnosti s starostjo povezanih morfoloških lastnosti. Dvema osebama (grob 10 in vzorec 31(2) iz groba 31) je bil pripisan ozek starostni razpon. Starost osebe v grobu 10 je bila na osnovi še ne povsem razvitih zgornjega drugega ličnika in spodnjega prvega ličnika ter povsem razvitih zgornjega podočnika in zgornjega prvega sekalca ocenjena na 12–15 let. V vzorcu 31(2) iz groba 31 so bili prisotni ostanki 12–15 let stare osebe. Starostni razpon je bil določen na osnovi povsem razvitega zgornjega sekalca in izraslega, a še ne povsem razvitega spodnjega drugega kočnika. Glede na zraščenost lobanjskega šiva je bila ena oseba opredeljena kot »starejši odrasel«. Šestim osebam (grob 28, 31(1), 34(2), 68(1), 68(2) in 77) je bila pripisana minimalna starost, osem oseb je bilo »verjetno odraslih« (grob 1, 3, 32, 38(1), 42, 52, 70 in 72) in 21 oseb (grob 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 36, 44, 47, 51, 53, 56, 62, 63 in 65) je bilo zgolj splošno uvrščenih med »odrasle«. Preostalim osmim osebam (grob 2, 26, 34(1), 35(1), 38(2) 50, 60, 73) je bila ugotovljena najvišja minimalna starost z uvrstitvijo med »odrasle«.

Glavni uporabljeni metodi pri ocenjevanju starosti v času smrti oseb iz Brinjeve gore sta bili zraščenost kostnih okrajkov in debelina odlomkov lobanje.

Zgolj pri eni osebi iz Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro so bili ohranjeni odlomki s spolno ugotovljivimi lastnostmi, ki so omogočile oceno spola. V grobu 53 je prisoten odlomek medenice z delom velikega kolčnega vozla (*incisura ischiadica major*). Morfološko je kolčni vozel širok, kar kaže na žensko, vendar je kost razlomljena in pomanjkljivo ohranjena, tako da zaključki o spolu niso povsem zanesljivi.

Na odlomkih lobanje iz grobov 20 in 28 iz Brinjeve gore je vidna luknjičasta površina z novimi plastmi sklerotične kostnine.

Temperature žganja v Gračiču pod Brinjevo goro so bile primarno 200–500 °C, s pogosto

with completely developed tooth sockets from the right 2nd incisor and right canine; the complete development of these sockets occurs at approximately 15 years of age.

Sample 70(1) from Grave 70 and Grave 72 had cranial fragments measuring 3–4 mm in thickness; thickness suggests that these fragments are not from an infant, but are most likely from an adult individual.

Aside from cranial thickness, the only fragment from which to establish an age at death for Grave 73 is a fully developed permanent maxillary 1st incisor, which is complete at approximately 11 years of age.

Grave 77 had four tooth fragments from which to establish age. One is a fully formed permanent mandibular 1st molar which is complete at approximately 8 years of age. The other three fragments, a permanent maxillary canine, an erupted and fully formed maxillary 1st premolar, and a complete maxillary 2nd premolar, provide an age of 15+ years. There is also a completely developed mandibular 1st premolar which accompanied the other cremated remains from Grave 77.

Graves 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 47, 53, 56, and 63 all have cranial fragments over 5 mm thick, which indicates adult individuals.

Out of the sixty-six total individuals from Brinjeva gora, twenty individuals could not be aged as they did not have features present, which would have provided an age at death. There were two individuals (Graves 10 and 31(2)), which could be assigned a narrow age range. Grave 10 contained an individual aged 12–15 years based on the incomplete development of a maxillary 2nd premolar and a mandibular 1st premolar and the complete development of a maxillary canine and maxillary 1st incisor. Grave 31(2) contained the remains of a 12–15 year old individual. This age range was determined based on a fully developed maxillary incisor and a mandibular 2nd molar which had erupted but was not complete. One individual (Grave 20) was determined to be an 'older adult' based on cranial suture closure. Six individuals (Graves 28, 31(1), 34(2), 68(1), 68(2), and 77) were assigned a minimum age, seven individuals were queried to be adults (Graves 1, 3, 32, 38(1), 42, 52, 70, and 72) and twenty-one individuals (Graves 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 36, 44, 47, 51, 53, 56, 62, 63, and 65) were given a general age determination of 'adult'. The remaining eight individuals (Graves 2, 26, 34(1), 35(1), 38(2) 50, 60, 73) were assigned a maximum minimum age and a description of 'adult'. Epiphyseal fusion and cranial wall thickness were the main methods utilized when

izpostavitvijo kosti temperaturam do 645 °C. Večina kosti iz Brinjeve gore je temno rjavih in črnih s sivimi robovi, kar kaže izpostavljenost različno visokim temperaturam.

Grobovi 1, 31(2), 33, 39, 49, 50 in 56 kažejo predvsem temno modre in počrnele kosti z delno kalcinacijo in svetlo sivo obarvanostjo robov ter delov zunanjih površin kompaktne kosti. Takšna obarvanost je značilna za kosti, izpostavljene temperaturam 500–645 °C. Kosti iz grobov 13, 15(2), 19, 23, 29, 30, 31(1), 36 in 38(2) kažejo postopno rast temperatur iz približno 200–300 °C do 500–645 °C, kar je vidno s prevladujoče temno rjavimi in črnimi kostmi izpostavljenimi nižjim temperaturam ter temno in svetlo sivimi in belimi kostmi izpostavljenimi visokim temperaturam.

Odlomki kosti iz grobov 2, 3, 9, 12, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34(1), 34(2), 39(2), 40, 42, 43, 51 in 52 so večinoma rumeno-rjave, rjave, črne in sive barve, kar kaže na izpostavitev predvsem nizkim do zmernim temperaturam med 200–300 °C z mestoma doseženimi 500 °C. Kosti iz grobov 7 in 53 so večinoma temno modre barve in kažejo na temperature med približno 500 °C in 645 °C. Vendarle so vidni tudi manjši predeli rumeno rjave in sive barve, ki kažejo na nižji temperaturni razpon, ter predeli bele barve, ki kažejo izpostavljenost temperaturam nad 645 °C.

Kosti iz grobov 10 in 14 ter iz vzorca 70(2) iz groba 70 so večinoma rumeno-rjave barve. Vendarle so številni odlomki dolgih kosti črne, temno modre in bele barve, z začetnimi znaki popolne kalcinacije. Kosti iz grobov 6, 17, 22, 44, 47, 57, 60, 61 in 68(1) so rumeno-rjave barve z modrimi, črnimi in sivo-belimi robovi. Takšna obarvanost je značilna za nizke do srednje visoke temperature, z izpostavljenostjo robov nekoliko višjim temperaturam. Kosti iz groba 21 so svetlo modre in svetlo sive barve z nekaterimi manjšimi odlomki, obarvanimi rjavo-rumeno. Videti je, da so bile temperature zmerne, nekoliko nižje v določenih predelih.

Barve odlomkov dolgih kosti iz vzorca 35(1) iz groba 35 nihajo od rumeno-rjave, črne, modre do bele, čeprav so odlomki lobanje zaradi stalne izpostavljenosti visokim temperaturam nad 645 °C kalcinirani in beli. Kosti iz grobov 15(1), 20, 37 in 58 so temno rjave barve, kar kaže na nizke temperature žganja okrog 200–300 °C. Kosti iz vzorca 38(2) iz groba 38 so temno modre in temno rjave z rahlo sivo in belo obarvanimi robovi. Odlomki dolgih kosti iz groba 45 so svetlo sivi in beli s črnimi robovi, kar je posledica skorajšnje kalcinacije, medtem ko so preostale kosti rumeno-rjave in svetlo sive barve. Kosti v grobu 59 in 73 so svetlo rjave, temno rjave, sive in

attempting to determine age at death for the individuals from Brinjeva gora.

Only one individual from Gračič bellow Brinjeva gora had any sexually diagnostic features from which sex could be determined. Grave 53 has one pelvic fragment, which is a part of the greater sciatic notch. It appears to be wide in morphology, indicating a female individual; however, a portion of the fragment is broken and missing so this conclusion cannot be made with complete accuracy.

Cranial fragments from Graves 20 and 28 exhibit pitting with sclerotic bone growth.

Burning temperatures were primarily between 200–500°C, many were burned up to 645°C. Most of the bones are dark brown and black with grey edges, with slight differential burning.

Graves 1, 31(2), 33, 39, 49, 50, and 56 exhibit mainly dark blue and blackened bones with slight calcination and light grey coloring appearing on the edges and in places along the external cortical surfaces. This type of coloration is typical of bones burned between 500–645°C. The bones from Graves 13, 15(2), 19, 23, 29, 30, 31(1), 36, and 38(2) exhibit progression with temperatures gradually increasing from around 200–300°C up to 500–645°C as shown by mainly dark brown and black bones from low temperature exposure and dark and light grey and white bones due to high temperatures.

Bone fragments from graves 2, 3, 9, 12, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34(1), 34(2), 39(2), 40, 42, 43, 51, and 52 are mainly tan, brown, black, and grey in color; this shows exposure to mainly low to moderate temperatures around 200–300°C and reaching 500°C in places. The bones from Graves 7 and 53 are mainly dark blue in color, suggesting an estimated temperature range of 500–645°C; however, there are small areas of tan and grey indicating a lower temperature range and areas of white due to exposure to temperatures over 645°C.

The bones from Graves 10, 14, and the sample 70(2) from Grave 70 are mainly tan in color; however many of the long bone fragments are black, dark blue, and white in color and just starting to reach complete calcination. Bones from Graves 6, 17, 22, 44, 47, 57, 60, 61, and 68(1) are tan in color with blue, black grey, and white colors along the edges; this type of coloration is indicative of low to medium burning (200–645°C), with exposure to slightly higher temperatures around the edges. Bones from Grave 21 are light blue and light grey in color, with the smaller fragments being tan in color. It appears that temperatures were moderate (200–500°C), with lower heat in certain areas.

modre. Kosti iz vzorca 68(2) iz groba 68 so predvsem svetlo sive in rumeno-rjave, kosti iz vzorca 70(1) iz groba 70 so svetlo sive in rumeno-rjave, pri čemer nekateri odlomki kažejo znake kalcinacije, medtem ko so kosti iz groba 77 večinoma kalcinirane z redko ohranjenimi svetlo sivimi odlomki. V grobovih 32, 35(2), 62, 63, 65 in 72 prisotne kosti so kalcinirane bele in modro-sive barve. Takšna obarvanost je značilna za izpostavljenost temperaturam 500–645 °C.

Na Brinjevi gori so bile štiri osebe izpostavljene temperaturam v razponu 200–300 °C, 20 oseb temperaturam v razponu 200–500 °C, 26 oseb temperaturam v razponu 200–645 °C, 15 oseb temperaturam v razponu 500–645 °C in le ena oseba temperaturam nad 645 °C. Čeprav je bila večina kosti izpostavljenih nizkim temperaturam, številni zbiri kažejo obarvanost, značilno za izpostavljenost temperaturam nad 500 °C ter do in preko 645 °C.

Vzorci razpok na površini kosti razkrivajo sežig s prisotnim mehkim tkivom, medtem ko teža žganih skeletnih ostankov posameznikov niha med 2,4 g in 544,1 g. Skupna teža zbranih žganih skeletnih ostankov iz Brinjeve gore znaša 5909,6 g, s povprečjem 89,5 g na posameznika. Teže kosti ni mogoče neposredno povezati s starostjo v času smrti ali spolom oseb, saj nizke vrednosti niso vezane na mlajše osebe temveč na količino za pokop zbranih kosti. Teže odlomkov kosti treh velikostnih razredov iz Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro predstavljajo 51 %, 42 % oz. 7 % žganih skeletnih ostankov, pri čemer največji ohranjeni odlomek zastopa lobanjo in meri 73,5 mm. V nekaterih grobovih so bile prisotne tudi živalske kosti.

Miklavž na Dravskem polju[25]

Analiziranih je bilo osem vzorcev žganih skeletnih ostankov iz osmih grobov[26], v katerih je bilo devet oseb (*Pril. 1*). V petih izmed šestih grobov je bilo osebam mogoče določiti starostni razpon: štiri osebe so bile mlajše od 23 let, dve osebi sta bili starejši od 14 let. Obarvanost in vzorci razpok na odlomkih

[25] Črešnar, Murko 2014.

[26] Dva vzorca iz dveh grobov sta bila pridobljena s flotacijo.

Long bone fragments from sample 35(1) from grave 35 range in color from tan, black, blue to white; although the cranial fragments are white due to calcination and exposure to constant high temperatures over 645°C. Bones from Graves 15(1), 20, 37, and 58 are dark brown in color, indicating low temperatures around 200–300°C. Bones from Grave 38(2) are dark blue and dark brown with slight grey and white edges. Long bone fragments from Grave 45 are light grey and white with black edges due to a state of near calcination with the other bones being tan and light grey in color. Grave 59 and 73 have light brown, dark brown, grey and blue bones. The bones from sample 68(2) from Grave 68 are predominately light grey and tan, those from sample 70(1) from grave 70 are light grey and tan, with a few showing signs of calcination, and those from Grave 77 are mainly calcined with a few light grey bones. Graves 32, 35(2), 62, 63, 65, and 72 contained bones that are calcined white and blue-grey in color. This coloration is typical of burning between 500–645°C.

In total from Gračič bellow Brinjeva gora, there are four individuals within the 200–300°C range, twenty individuals within the 200–500°C range, twenty-six individuals within 200–645°C, fifteen within 500–645°C, and only one individual at over 645°C. While most of the bones were burned at lower temperatures, many of the assemblages exhibit coloring typical of burning over 500°C, up to and exceeding 645°C.

Fracture patterns revealed in-flesh burning with weights of cremated remains ranging from 2.4 g to 544.1 g. The total collected bone weight from Gračič bellow Brinjeva Gora was 5909.6 g with an average of 89.5 g per individual. The bone weights are not directly related to age at death or sex of the individuals as the low weights are directly related to the amounts collected for burial and not younger individuals. Weight proportions for Gračič bellow Brinjeva gora are 51%, 42%, and 7% with a cranial fragment measuring 73.5 mm being the largest bone fragment. Animal bones were discovered in several of the burials.

Miklavž na Dravskem polju[25]

Eight cremations from eight graves[26] representing nine individuals (*App. 1*) were analyzed. Five out of the six graves contained individuals that could be assigned an age estimation: four individuals less than 23 years of age, two individuals aged at 14+ years.

[25] Črešnar, Murko 2014.

[26] Two of the samples were acquired from flotations from two graves.

kosti kažejo na sežig ostankov pri nizkih temperaturah, verjetno kmalu po smrti in ob prisotnosti mehkega tkiva. Prisotnih ni bilo odlomkov, na osnovi katerih bi bilo mogoče zanesljivo določiti spol, prav tako v nobenem primeru ni bilo opaziti jasnih patoloških sprememb ali znakov poškodb, ki bi nakazovali na vzrok smrti. Obarvanost, vzorci razpok in prisotnost živalskih kosti v grobovih so skladni s pogrebnimi običaji drugih poznobronastodobnih in starejšeželeznodobnih najdišč slovenske Štajerske. Dve značilnosti načina pokopa Miklavža, ki izrazito odstopata napram drugim žganim pokopom v Sloveniji, predstavljata dvojni pokop iz groba 10 in občutno večji zbir žganih skeletnih ostankov iz groba 5. Dvojni pokop vključuje ostanke novorojenčka in starejše osebe, stare med 14 in 21 let. Čeprav spola starejše osebe v grobu ni bilo moč določiti, je možno, da dvojni pokop predstavlja otroka (novorojenčka) skupaj z družinskim članom. Teža zbira žganih skeletnih ostankov iz groba 5 je dovolj visoka, da lahko predstavlja odraslo osebo, četudi ni bil prisoten celoten skelet. Velikost zbira močno odstopa od drugih analiziranih žganih skeletnih ostankov, ki so večinoma tehtali manj kot 100 g.

Rogoza[27]

Zbir kosti iz Rogoze sestavlja 26 vzorcev žganih skeletnih ostankov iz dveh ločenih grobov[28] (*Pril. 1*). V vzorcih so večinoma prisotni povsem kalcinirani in nedoločljivi odlomki. V nekaterih vzorcih so prisotni odlomki lobanje in dolgih kosti, predpostavljeno človeških, vendar v nobenem primeru ni mogoče z gotovostjo trditi, ali gre za človeške ali živalske kosti. Prepoznani so bili tudi odlomki človeških zob, pri čemer eden predstavlja stalni spodnji podočnik. Korenina le-tega je bila sicer po smrti poškodovana, vendar je na osnovi ohranjenega dela zoba mogoče določiti minimalno starost 11 let. Ni pa znano, ali zobje najdeni pri flotaciji pripadajo eni ali več osebam. Na osnovi majhne količine prisotnih in analiziranih odlomkov je nemogoče z gotovostjo določiti spol ali starost, čeprav gre na osnovi morfoloških značilnosti in velikosti nekaterih odlomkov v zbiru iz gomile 2 najverjetneje za odraslo osebo.

Na nobenem izmed odlomkov ni bilo odkritih znakov patoloških sprememb, medtem ko vzorci razpok kažejo na sežig kosti ob prisotnosti mehkega

[27] Črešnar 2021 (v tisku); glej tu Črešnar, Rogoza.

[28] Dva vzorca sta bila vzeta neposredno iz žare (V-8, V-10), medtem ko je bilo preostalih 24 vzorcev pridobljenih s flotacijo sedimentov iz gomil.

The coloring and fracturing of the bone fragments indicate that the remains were burned at low temperatures, likely soon after death and with the flesh attached. There were no fragments from which to accurately assess sex and there were no obvious pathologies or signs of trauma from which to ascertain an idea of the cause of death of any of the individuals. The coloration, fracture patterns, and presence of animal bones from the graves are consistent with the burial practices from other Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sites in Slovenian Styria. Two mortuary features discovered from the Miklavž cremations which are remarkably different from other cremation burials in Slovenia includes a double burial from Grave 10 and a significantly larger bone assemblage from Grave 5. The double burial includes the remains of a perinate and an older individual, between 14–21 years of age. Although sex could not be determined of the older individual, it is possible that the double burial represents a child (perinate) together with a family member. The large assemblage of Grave 5 contains enough bone by weight to represent an adult individual, despite not all the skeleton being present. This large collection differs from other analyzed cremations in that most burned bone assemblages are less than 100 g.

Rogoza[27]

The assemblage of cremated bones from Rogoza consists of 26 samples of cremated remains from two separate graves[28] (*App. 1*). The samples are comprised mainly of unidentifiable fragments, which are completely calcined. There are skull and long bone fragments present in several of the samples; it is assumed that these fragments are human but none of these fragments could definitively be classified as either human or animal. We also identified human tooth fragments with one fragment being from a permanent mandibular canine. The root of this tooth has been lost due to postmortem damage, but a minimum age of 11 years can be established from the present development of the tooth. It cannot be known whether the teeth from the flotation samples are from the same individual or multiple persons. Neither age nor sex could be determined with complete accuracy from the small amount of fragments present for analysis, although it is likely the individual from the barrow 2 is an adult, based on the morphology and size of several fragments.

[27] Črešnar 2021 (in print); see here Črešnar, Rogoza.

[28] Two of the samples were taken directly from the urns (V-8, V-10), whereas other 24 samples were acquired from flotations of sediments from the two barrows.

tkiva. Visoka stopnja kalcinacije večine odlomkov kaže na popolno oksidacijo organskih snovi ob dlje trajajoči izpostavljenosti temperaturam nad 700–800 °C.

Za Raščico pri Krogu[29]

Starosti in spola analizirane ene osebe iz groba Za Raščico (*Pril. 1*) ni bilo mogoče določiti. Večina kosti je manjših od 5 mm in tako predstavlja skromno ohranjen zbir z majhnimi do srednje velikimi odlomki. Kosti so bile izpostavljene visokim temperaturam nad 645 °C. Vzorec razpok je skladen s sežigom telesa relativno kmalu po smrti. Poleg delov lobanje in okončin ni prisotnih drugih skeletnih elementov.

ZAKLJUČKI

Čeprav je bilo skupno analiziranih 186 oseb iz devetih različnih najdišč, izvira večina podatkov o načinu pokopavanja iz grobov iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč.

Med proučenimi vzorci je bila le v dveh primerih nedvomno prisotna več kot ena oseba. Rezultati študije torej kažejo, da so bile umrle osebe praviloma pokopane vsaka v svoj grob ter da ostanki različnih oseb ob sežigu niso bili pomešani.[30] Le redko so bili odkriti ostanki mladostnikov, kar je v nasprotju z vzorcem umrljivosti pri populacijah v preteklosti.[31]

Za pokop je bil izbran zgolj manjši delež sežganih ostankov, saj je večina grobov vsebovala manj kot 200 g kosti. Ob upoštevanju ugotovitve, da je povprečna teža žganih ostankov v arheoloških kontekstih 1625 g,[32] je jasno, da je bila za pokop izbrana le simbolna količina kostnih ostankov kremirane osebe, ki pa je predstavljal njen zadosten del.[33]

Sledovi gorenja na sežganih ostankih niso razkrili ponavljajočega se vzorca izpostavljanja določenih delov telesa drugačnim pogojem sežiga, kar je morda posledica majhne količine za pokop zbranih ostankov, saj je celovito razumevanje vzorcev gorenja in položaja telesa na grmadi brez celotnega skeleta močno oteženo. Ker ostanki kažejo izpostavitev nizkim temperaturam (*sl. 1F*), je verjetno, da je bil proces žganja po propadu mehkega tkiva ustavljen ali prepuščen izgorevanju, kar pojasni svetlo rjavo obarvanost ostankov.

[29] Sankovič, Šavel 2010; Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014.
[30] Thomas 2011, 115.
[31] Thomas 2011, 118.
[32] McKinley 1993, 284.
[33] Thomas 2011, 171.

There were no pathologies discovered on any of the fragments and the fracture patterns indicate that the bones were burned while the flesh was still attached. The high degree of calcination of the majority of the fragments indicates complete oxidation of the organic components at temperatures above 700–800°C for an extended period of time.

Za Raščico pri Krogu[29]

Age and sex could not be determined for the one individual analyzed from the grave from Za Raščico (*App. 1*). Majority of bone fragments are smaller than 5 mm, representing small to moderate fragment size and moderate preservation. Bones were burned at high temperatures, over 645°C. Fracture patterns are consistent with the body having been burned relatively soon after death. No other skeletal elements aside from cranial and limb bones are present.

CONCLUSIONS

Although a total of 186 individuals were analyzed from nine different sites, the majority of the mortuary data came from Urnfield Culture burials.

Of the studied samples, only two contained the remains of more than one individual and it may be that the deceased individual was placed into their own urn and that the remains of more than one individual were not commingled after firing, thus explaining only single burials.[30] Very few juveniles were recovered, which is in contrast to mortality patterns of ancient populations.[31]

Only a small proportion of the cremated remains were collected for burial, as the majority of the graves contained less than 200 g of bone. With a cremated body from an archaeological setting weighing an average of 1625 g,[32] it is apparent that what was collected for inclusion in the urn was a token deposit and considered an adequate representation of the deceased.[33]

The burning patterns on the remains did not reveal a trend in one area of the body being differentially burned than others; however, this may be directly related to the small amount collected for burial as without the entire skeleton, the comprehensive burnings patterns and placement on the pyre cannot be defined. With the low temperatures of burning exhibited on the remains (*fig. 1F*), it is likely that after the skeletal remains were clear of tissue, it appears that firing process was stopped or allowed to

[29] Sankovič, Šavel 2010; Jereb, Sankovič, Šavel 2014.
[30] Thomas 2011, 115.
[31] Thomas 2011, 118.
[32] McKinley 1993, 284.
[33] Thomas 2011, 171.

Žgani ostanki iz vseh obravnavanih najdišč kažejo izrazito upogibanje in sukanje kosti, vzdolžno pokanje, nazobčano diagonalno lomljenje ter ukrivljeno vzdolžno in prečno drobljenje površine. Zaradi upogibanja je pri številnih odlomkih lobanje prišlo do ločitve notranje in zunanje stene. Takšni vzorci so značilni za kosti, sežgane skupaj z mehkim tkivom.[34] V nekaterih grobovih je bila površina kompakte odlomkov dolgih kosti prekrita s tanko patino. To je verjetno posledica luščenja kompakte, značilnega za sežig kosti s prisotnim mehkim tkivom.[35] Podobne znake je prepoznati tudi na preostalih odlomkih dolgih kosti, ki kažejo zlome, skladne s sežigom kosti ob prisotnosti mehkega tkiva. Raznolikosti v zlomih med različnimi skeletnimi elementi ni bilo.

V večini grobov je razmerje med določenimi in nedoločenimi odlomki kosti zelo dobro. Zastopane so bile kosti iz vseh delov skeleta, pri čemer je večina odlomkov pripadala lobanji in dolgim kostem. Čeprav slednje morda odraža pristranskost pri zbiranju kosti, se tako lobanja kot dolge kosti ob sežigu običajno ohranijo bolje kot preostali deli skeleta, kar verjetno pojasni njihovo prevlado med žganimi skeletnimi ostanki.

Žgane živalske kosti so bile odkrite na petih izmed devetih najdišč. Predpostavljamo, da so bile živali sežgane na grmadi skupaj z umrlo osebo, saj temperature gorenja živalskih kosti ne odstopajo od temperatur, ki so jim bili izpostavljeni človeški ostanki. Za vključitev živalskih kosti v grobove so mogoče številne razlage, denimo daritev hrane, obredni ostanki ali živali kot osebni spremljevalci umrlim osebam.[36] Pri tem je potrebno opozoriti, da majhne količine živalskih kosti podobno kot pri človeških ostankih verjetno predstavljajo le simbolno prisotnost v pogrebnem ritualu.[37]

[34] Thurman, Willmore 1980, 281; Mayne Correia 1997, 279.
[35] Buikstra, Swegle 1989, 255.
[36] Thomas 2011, 160.
[37] Črešnar, Thomas 2015; glej tu Toškan.

burn out, thus explaining the light brown coloring of most of the remains.

The cremated remains from all sites in this study have been subjected to a high level of warping, twisting, longitudinal cracking, serrated diagonal fracturing, and curved lateral and transverse splintering. Separation of the inner and outer tables and along sutures has occurred on many cranial fragments due to warping. This type of fracturing is typical of bones burned with the flesh still adhering.[34] There are several graves with slight patina checking on the cortical surface of several long bone fragments; this may be due to cortical exfoliation typical of in-flesh burning,[35] as the rest of the long bone fragments exhibit fracturing consistent with burning with flesh attached to the bones. There were not any differences in fracturing between bone elements.

For the majority of the graves, the ratio of identified to unidentified bone fragments was extremely good. The bones from all skeletal areas were identified, with the majority of the bones having been identified as being skull and long bone fragments. While this may reflect possible collection bias, both the cranium and long bones tend to survive cremation better than other areas of the body, which may explain why these fragments comprise the majority of the cremations.

Cremated animal bones were recovered from five of the nine sites; it is presumed the animals were burned on the cremation pyre with the deceased individual and selected for placement in the urn, as the temperature of firing of the animal bones is consistent with that of the human remains. There are numerous explanations for the inclusion of animal bones in the funerary urns, such as food offerings, ceremonial refuse, or personal companions to the deceased;[36] however it is important to note that as with the human remains, the small percentage of included animal bones may represent a token deposit and an intentional aspect of burial ritual.[37]

[34] Thurman, Willmore 1980, 281; Mayne Correia 1997, 279.
[35] Buikstra, Swegle 1989, 255.
[36] Thomas 2011, 160.
[37] Črešnar, Thomas 2015. See here Toškan.

Priloga 1. Preglednica z vsemi osnovnimi podatki o obravnavanih skeletnih ostankih iz grobov z grobišč Slivnica pri Mariboru, Ptuj – Potrčeva ulica, Pobrežje v Mariboru, Ruše II, Gračič pod Brinjevo goro, Miklavž na Dravskem polju, Rogoza pri Mariboru, Za Raščico pri Krogu pri Murski Soboti.

Appendix 1. Table, containing all the basic data from studied skeletal remains from graves from cemeteries of Slivnica near Maribor, Ptuj – Potrčeva ulica, Pobrežje near Maribor, Ruše II, Gračič below Brinjeva gora, Miklavž na Dravskem polju, Rogoza near Maribor, Za Raščico near Krog near Murska Sobota.

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Pozna bakrena doba - zgodnja bronasta doba / Late Copper Age - Early Bronze Age								
Slivnica pri Mariboru	12	1335	2	< 14; > 20	Nedol. / Unident.; Ženski / Female?	Otrok - zlomi na dlaneh in stopalih / Juvenile - hand and foot fractures	> 650°C	
Slivnica pri Mariboru	13	28,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Moški? / Male?		> 650°C	
Srednja - pozna bronasta doba / Middle - Late Bronze Age								
Ptuj - Potrčeva ulica	1	40,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Kultura žarnih grobišč / Urnfield period								
Pobrežje v Mariboru	1	56,3	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Svinja / Pig
Pobrežje v Mariboru	3	32,3	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	14	160,3	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	19	146,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	22	543,5	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	26	420,4	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.	Osteoartritis / Osteoarthritis	200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	27	130,7	1	21-30	Ženski / Female		500-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	32	144,6	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	36	307,9	1	> 15	Moški / Male		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	39	125,9	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	55	44,5	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	56	37	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	57	302,3	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Jelen, svinja / Red deer, pig
Pobrežje v Mariboru	59	95,9	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	61	15,3	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	63(1)	130,5	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	63(2)	9,2	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	66	3,9	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	68	176,5	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Pobrežje v Mariboru	70	35,3	1	Otrok / Infant	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	72	34,2	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	73	152,1	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	75	66,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	76	9,6	1	Otrok / Infant	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	78	54,8	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	79	130,4	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	80	20	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	81	136,6	1	21-30	Moški / Male		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	83	14,7	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	84	248,6	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-500°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	85	143,4	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Svinja / Pig
Pobrežje v Mariboru	86	228,9	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	87	57,7	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	91	259,9	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	94	467	1	> 20	Moški / Male	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	96(1)	106,7	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	96(2)	2,5	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	97(1)	41,9	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	97(2)	8,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	98	39,4	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	100	13	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	101	232,7	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.	Neenakomerna debelina gobaste kostnine lobanje / Varying diploe thickness	200-500°C	Jelen / Red deer
Pobrežje v Mariboru	102	35,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	104	2,4	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	105	17,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Pobrežje v Mariboru	106	149,3	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	107	196,9	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	108	76,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	109	29,1	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	111	91,9	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	112	156,1	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	113	148,5	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	114b(1)	14,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	114b(2)	33	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	116	15,7	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	117(1)	5,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	117(2)	5,5	1	Otrok / Infant	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	120	13,7	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	122	312,6	1	> 50	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Koza ali ovca / Goat or sheep
Pobrežje v Mariboru	134	330,4	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	135	573,7	1	16-20	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Pobrežje v Mariboru	137(1)	155,4	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Kuna / Stone marten
Pobrežje v Mariboru	137(2)	163,9	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	138	15,5	1	Otrok / Infant	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	139	62,2	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	141	79,5	1	< 30	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	144	57,5	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	147	133,6	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	148	117,3	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	153	111,2	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	156	147,2	1	> 17	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	164	186,1	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	171	295,5	1	> 11	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	173	112,5	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Pobrežje v Mariboru	175	56,9	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	177	49,8	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Pobrežje v Mariboru	178	57	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	3	9,9	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	4	7,3	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	9	8,4	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	10	85,7	1	25-45	Moški? / Male?		200-650°C	
Ruše II	11(1)	27,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	11(2)	10,1	1	Infant	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Ruše II	13(1)	51,2	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Ruše II	13(2)	17,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	14(1)	13,9	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	14(2)	1,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Ruše II	16	144,2	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Ruše II	18	39,6	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	19(1)	129,6	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Ruše II	19(2)	2	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	20	15,8	1	> 20	Nedol. / Unident.	Osteoartritis / Osteoarthritis	200-300°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Ruše II	21	31,9	1	Odrasel / Adult	Ženski? / Female?		200-300°C	
Ruše II	23	63	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	24	19,3	1	< 23	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	26	8,9	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	29(1)	27,5	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	29(2)	0,4	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	29(3)	12	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	32	290,6	1	> 21	Ženski? / Female?		200-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Ruše II	34	18,2	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Ruše II	8-1993	300,4	1	> 17	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Ruše II	9-1993	112	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	1	85,1	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	2	115,7	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	3	65,4	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	6	24,0	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	7	43,4	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	9	39,7	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	10	194,7	1	11-15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	12	368,4	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	13	38,5	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	14	15,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	15(1)	83,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	15(2)	25,3	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	17	32,1	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	19	10,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	20	116,6	1	> 50	Nedol. / Unident.	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-300°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	21	129	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	22	7,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	23	121,3	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	24	105,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	25	112,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	26	47,4	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	27	326,1	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	28	544,1	1	> 21	Nedol. / Unident.	Poroznost lobanje / Cranial pitting	200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	29	8,8	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	30	77,7	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	31(1)	15,6	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	31(2)	48,1	1	12-15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	32	39,8	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	33	2,4	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	34(1)	401,7	1	> 13	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	Koza ali ovca / Goat or sheep
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	34(2)	130,9	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	35(1)	126,2	1	> 11	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	35(2)	66,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	36	29,3	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	37	25,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Govedo / Cow
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	38(b)	51,8	1	> 9	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	38(2)	29,4	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	39(1)	19,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	39(2)	2,7	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	40	106,4	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	42	41,6	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	43	25,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	44	21,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	45	89,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	47	92,2	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	49	37,7	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	50	70,8	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	51	56,1	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	52	49,9	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	53	129,4	1	Odrasel / Adult	Ženski? / Female?		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	56	176,4	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	57	37,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	58	72,5	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	59	33,0	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	60	97,7	1	> 16	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	61	65,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	62	34,6	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	

Obdobje / Period (Najdišče / Site)	Grob št. / Grave Nr.	Teža / Weight (g)	Število oseb / No. of ind.	Starost (leta) / Age (years)	Spol / Sex	Patologije / Pathology	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živalske kosti / Animal bones
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	63	53,8	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	65	13,2	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	68(1)	50,0	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	68(2)	226,7	1	> 17	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	70(1)	72,7	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	70(2)	23,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	72	45,6	1	Odrasel? / Adult?	Nedol. / Unident.		500-650°C	Nedol. / Unident.
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	73	60,1	1	> 11	Nedol. / Unident.		200-500°C	
Gračič pod Brinjevo goro	77	385,5	1	> 15	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	2	110,9	1	< 23	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	4	0,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	5	1049,8	1	15-18	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	Govedo / Cow
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	6	160,2	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	7	2,1	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	8	7,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-> 650°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	9	43,6	1	> 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-300°C	
Miklavž na Dravskem polju	10	28,8	2	Novorojenček / Perinate; > 14	Nedol. / Unident.		200-> 650°C	
Starejša železna doba / Early Iron Age								
Rogoza pri Mariboru	Gomila / Tumulus 1	43,6	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		200-650°C	
Rogoza pri Mariboru	Gomila / Tumulus 2	97,8	1	Odrasel / Adult	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	
Za Raščico pri Krogu	1	100,8	1	Nedol. / Unident.	Nedol. / Unident.		> 650°C	

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ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA SEŽGANIH ČLOVEŠKIH KOSTI IZ GOMIL STAREJŠE ŽELEZNE DOBE V OKOLICI POŠTELE

Tamara Leskovar

Med leti 1989 in 2006 so bile v okolici utrjene naselbine na Pošteli izkopane tri gomile iz časa starejše železne dobe: Velika gomila nad Razvanjem ter gomili 13 in 14 v Pivoli. V nadaljevanju predstavljamo antropološke analize žganih posmrtnih ostankov iz grobov teh gomil.

Žganina iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem je bila le deloma odkrita v primarni legi. Gomila je bila namreč v preteklosti izropana, žganina pa pri tem raznesena vse do površinske plasti. V grobnici sta bili odkriti dve ločeni zgostitvi žganih kosti, ena v njenem zahodnem in ena v vzhodnem delu.[1]

V gomili 13 v Pivoli, ki je bila prav tako izropana, je bila žganina odkrita na dveh ločenih mestih na dnu grobne kamre[2], v gomili 14 pa na treh mestih na kamnitem tlaku grobne kamre[3].

METODOLOŠKI POSTOPKI

Iz grobov zbrana žganina je bila očiščena in analizirana po uveljavljenih postopkih.[4] Človeške kosti so bile ločene od živalskih in z uporabo sit z odprtinami velikosti 10 mm, 5 mm in 2 mm razdeljene v štiri velikostne razrede (> 10 mm, 10–5 mm, 5–2 mm in < 2 mm). Izmerjeni sta bili največja ohranjena velikost odlomkov in določena skupna teža vsakega izmed velikostnih razredov. Odlomki kosti so bili nato razvrščeni v podrazrede glede na pripadnost skeletnim elementom (lobanja, rebra, nadlahtnica, stegnenica itn.). Če skeletnega elementa ni bilo mogoče natančno določiti, so bili odlomki uvrščeni med dolge kosti, kratke kosti ali sklepne površine, v primeru popolne neprepoznavnosti pa med nedoločljive. Vsak od podrazredov je bil tudi stehtan. Na osnovi primerjave s težo celotnega zbira kosti je bila izračunana zastopanost vsakega velikostnega razreda

1 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.
2 Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger.
3 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan.
4 McKinley 2004; Schultz et al. 2008.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CREMATED HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE EARLY IRON AGE BURIAL MOUNDS NEAR POŠTELA

Tamara Leskovar

Between 1989 and 2006, three Early Iron Age burial mounds were excavated near the fortified settlement of Poštela: Velika gomila above Razvanje and Mounds 13 and 14 at Pivola. In this paper, we present anthropological analyses of the cremated skeletal remains from the graves documented in these mounds.

Not all of the burned remains from Velika gomila above Razvanje were discovered in their original position. Given that the mound was looted in the past, burned remains were moved all the way to the surface layer. In the burial chamber, two separate concentrations of burnt bones were discovered; one in its western and one in its eastern part.[1]

In Mound 13 at Pivola, which was also looted, the burnt skeletal remains were found in two different places at the bottom of the burial chamber[2], and in Mound 14 in three different locations on the stone pavement of the burial chamber[3].

METHODOLOGY

Cremains collected from the graves were cleaned and analysed according to the established procedures.[4] By employing sieves with 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm openings, human bones were separated from animal bones and classified into four size classes (> 10 mm; 10–5 mm; 5–2 mm; and <2 mm). The maximum size of the preserved fragments was measured and the total weight of each size class determined. The bone fragments were then divided into subclasses according to their affiliation with distinct skeletal elements (e.g. skull, ribs, humerus, femur, etc.). When the affiliation was impossible to ascertain, the fragments were classified as long bones; short bones; joint surfaces; or, where identification was not possible, as indefinable bones. Each of the subclasses was also weighed. Based on the weight of the total bone collection from each grave, the representation of each

1 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.
2 See here Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger.
3 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan.
4 McKinley 2004; Schultz et al. 2008.

Razmerje / Ratio	Pomen / Significance	Izračun / Calculation	Referenca / Reference
API	Vsebnost karbonatov tipa A / Amount of Type A Carbonates	~1540 cm^{-1} / ~605 cm^{-1}	Sponheimer, Lee-Thorp 1999
BPI	Vsebnost karbonatov tipa B / Amount of Type B Carbonates	~1415 cm^{-1} / ~605 cm^{-1}	LeGeros, LeGeros 1983
SF	Faktor cepljenja / Splitting factor	(~605 cm^{-1} + ~565 cm^{-1}) / ~590 cm^{-1}	Weiner, Bar-Yosef 1990
C/C	Razmerje med vsemi karbonati in karbonati tipa B / Ratio between all the Carbonates and Type B Carbonates	~1450 cm^{-1}/ ~1415 cm^{-1}	Thompson et al. 2009
AmI/P	Vsebnost organskih snovi (predvsem kolagena) / Amount of organic matter (mainly collagen)	~1650 cm^{-1}/ ~1020 cm^{-1}	Trueman et al. 2004; Lebon et al. 2016
CN/P	Vsebnost cianamidov / Amount of cyanamide	~2015 cm^{-1}/ ~600 cm^{-1}	Snoeck et al. 2014

Slika 1. Izbrana razmerja med vrhovi spektrov, pridobljenimi z ATR-FTIR spektroskopijo, način izračuna in pomen razmerja.
Figure 1. Chosen ratios of spectral peaks obtained with the ATR-FTIR spectroscopy, calculation formulae and the meaning of the select ratios.

in podrazreda. Izračunana sta bila odstotek kosti v posameznih plasteh znotraj grobnice oz. gomile ter pripadnost podrazredov določeni plasti.

Vsi odlomki so bili makroskopsko pregledani in izmerjeni. Zabeležene so bile značilnosti za oceno spola in starosti, morebitne patološke spremembe ter debelina ohranjenih lobanjskih kosti. Opisani so bili barva zunanje, notranje in prelomne površine odlomkov ter vzorci razpok.

Na odlomku kosti iz gomile nad Razvanjem so bile po uveljavljenih metodah[5] pripravljene in pod mikroskopom analizirane histološke rezine preseka kosti. Histološke analize na kosteh iz Pivole zaradi preslabe ohranjenosti niso bile možne.

1–2 cm velika odlomka kortikalne kosti stegnenice sta bila utrjena z epoksi smolo ter z diamantno žago z vodnim hlajenjem razrezana na rezine debeline 100 µm. Rezine so bile nato zbrušene do debeline, ki je dovoljevala presevanje svetlobe.[6] Histološka analiza je bila opravljena z uporabo svetlobnega mikroskopa s presevno in polarizacijsko svetlobo ter z uporabo 1/4 lambda ploščice pri 100-kratni povečavi. Starost osebe ob smrti je bila ocenjena po metodah Hummel in Schutkowski ter Ericksen.[7] Tako so bili na zunanjem, osrednjem in notranjem delu kortikalne kosti določeni, fotografirani in opisani najbolje ohranjeni deli mikrostrukture. Na vsakem izmed fotografiranih delov je bilo zamejeno območje velikosti 1 mm^2, znotraj katerega so bili opredeljeni različni deli mikrostrukture kosti. Pridobljeni

[5] Wighton et al. 2012, 21–36; Valentine, Piper 2012, 37–50.

[6] Za pomoč pri pripravi histoloških rezin se najlepše zahvaljujemo prof. dr. Giseli Grupe in njeni ekipi iz Fakultete za Biologijo Univerze Ludwig-Maximiliana v Münchnu, kjer sem gostovala s pomočjo štipendije DAAD.

[7] Hummel, Schutkowski 1993, 111–123; Ericksen 1991, 171–179.

size class and subclass was calculated. The percentage of bones in each layer within the chamber or mound, and the association of subclasses with a particular layer were, likewise, calculated.

All fragments were macroscopically examined and measured and the characteristics used to assess sex and age at death, possible pathological changes, and the thickness of the preserved cranial bones were noted. The crack patterns and the colour of the outer, inner and fracture surfaces of the fragments were also described.

Histological sections of a cross section from a bone fragment from the mound Velika gomila above Razvanje were prepared and analysed under a microscope according to the established methodology[5]. Due to their poor preservation, histological analyses of the bones from Pivola were not undertaken.

Fragments of 1–2 cm of the femoral cortical bone from Velika gomila were hardened with epoxy resin and cut into 100 µm slices with a water-cooled diamond saw. The slices were then ground until they became translucent (app. 50–60 µm).[6] Histological analysis was performed using a transmitting light microscope and a range of light sources, including plane polarised and crossed polarised light at 100x magnification. In addition, a 1/4 lambda plate at 100x magnification was employed to examine the bone's crystalline structure. The age at death was estimated using the methods of Hummel and Schutkowski and Ericksen:[7] the best-preserved parts of the microstructure were identified, photographed and described for the outer, central and inner part of the cortex. On each of the photographed parts, a 1 mm^2 area was delineated, within which different parts of the bone microstructure were identified. The obtained data were entered into regression equations for age estimation.

Spectroscopic analyses were performed on two samples to determine the chemical composition of the bones and estimate their exposure to high temperatures. A small fragment of cremated long bone from Mound 13 from Pivola and another from Velika gomila above Razvanje was scanned with an ATR-FTIR[8] spectrometer. Each sample was scanned 64 times with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} in the range

[5] Wighton *et al.* 2012, 21–36; Valentine, Piper 2012, 37–50.

[6] For their help with the histological analysis, I would like to thank prof. dr. Giseli Grupe and her team from the Faculty of Biology of the Ludwig-Maximiliana University in Munich, where I was a guest researcher during my DAAD scholarship.

[7] Hummel, Schutkowski 1993, 111–123; Ericksen 1991, 171–179.

[8] Attenuated Total Reflection Fourier Transform Infrared.

podatki so bili vneseni v regresivne enačbe za oceno starosti.

Na dveh vzorcih so bile opravljene tudi spektroskopske analize za določitev kemične sestave kosti in za oceno njihove izpostavitve visokim temperaturam. Manjši odlomek sežgane dolge kosti iz gomile 13 iz Pivole in iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem je bil skeniran z ATR-FTIR[8] spektrometrom. Vsak vzorec je bil z resolucijo 4 cm^{-1} v območju med 400 in 4000 cm^{-1} skeniran 64-krat. Pridobljeni spektri so bili nadalje obdelani in preračunani glede na najvišji vrh (~1020 cm^{-1}). Na podlagi pregleda drugih raziskav so bili zbrana in izračunana najpogosteje uporabljena razmerja med vrhovi za analize žganih kosti z uporabo FTIR spektroskopije (*sl. 1*). Opravljene so bile primerjave s podatki za svežo kost,[9] eksperimentalno sežganimi živalskimi kostmi[10] ter medsebojne primerjave vzorcev glede na arheološki kontekst.

Na osnovi opravljenih analiz in makroskopskih pregledov[11] je bilo določeno minimalno število posameznikov (MNI) v posameznem zbiru žganine. Kadar je ohranjenost odlomkov dovoljevala, je bila ocenjena starost osebe ob smrti. Zaradi slabe ohranjenosti kosti ni bilo mogoče oceniti spola in telesne višine nobene od oseb. Prav tako ni bilo opaziti znakov patoloških sprememb.

S pregledom barv odlomkov kosti je bila ocenjena višina temperature, ki so ji bile kosti izpostavljene ob sežigu. Pri tem velja opozoriti, da barva omogoča le približno oceno temperature. Četudi drži, da z naraščanjem temperature kost spremeni barvo iz rumene v temno rjavo, črno, modro/sivo in belo, na potek sprememb vplivajo različni dejavniki, kot so denimo čas izpostavljenosti, prisotnost drugih organskih ali anorganskih snovi, prisotnost/odsotnost mehkega tkiva in dostopnost kisika.[12] Ocena temperature je bila zato dopolnjena z vizualno analizo histoloških preparatov in ATR-FTIR spektrov ter njihovo primerjavo z eksperimentalno sežganimi vzorci.

Vzorci razpok na kosteh so bili uporabljeni za razlago procesa žganja ter sprememb na kosteh kot posledice izpostavljenosti visokim temperaturam. Opozoriti velja, da mnenja o pomenu vzorcev razpok niso povsem usklajena in standardizirana[13] ter moramo njihove razlage razumeti z določeno mero previdnosti.

between 400 and 4000 cm^{-1}. The spectra obtained were processed and normalised to the highest peak (~ 1020 cm^{-1}). Based on a review of other studies, the most frequently used peak ratios for the analysis of cremated bone using FTIR spectroscopy were determined and calculated (*fig. 1*). Comparisons were made with data for fresh bone;[9] experimentally burned animal bones;[10] and samples from different archaeological contexts.

Based on the selected analyses and macroscopic studies,[11] the minimum number of individuals (MNI) in each collection of cremated remains was determined. Where the preservation of the remains permitted, the age at death was estimated. Due to the poor preservation of the bones, it was not possible to assess the sex and stature of any of the individuals. No signs of pathological changes were observed.

By examining the colours of the bone fragments, the temperature to which the bones were exposed during cremation was estimated. It should be noted that the colour allows only an approximate estimate of the temperature. While the colour of the bone does, indeed, change with increasing temperature from yellow to dark brown, black, blue/grey and white, the progression of the change is influenced by various factors such as exposure time, presence of other organic or inorganic substances, presence/absence of soft tissue and availability of oxygen.[12] The temperature assessment was, therefore, supplemented by the visual analysis of the histological samples and the ATR-FTIR spectra, and their comparison with the experimentally burned samples.

Crack patterns on bones were used to explain the burning process and bone changes consequent to their exposure to high temperatures. Considering the subjective nature of the meaning of crack patterns and that the analyses are not fully standardised,[13] their interpretation must be approached with some caution.

8 Attenuated Total Reflection Fourier Transform Infrared.
9 Leskovar et al. 2019.
10 Thompson et al. 2013; Snoeck et al. 2014.
11 McKinley 2000, 408–409, 410.
12 Mays, 1998, 217; McKinley 2004, 11; Walker et al. 2008, 132–133; Shipman et al. 1984, 307–325; Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293; McKinley 2000, 404.
13 Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293; McKinley 2000, 405; Symes et al. 2008, 42–45.

9 Leskovar *et al.* 2019.
10 Thompson *et al.* 2013; Snoeck *et al.* 2014.
11 McKinley 2000, 408–409, 410.
12 Mays, 1998, 217; McKinley 2004, 11; Walker *et al.* 2008, 132–133; Shipman *et al.* 1984, 307–325; Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293; McKinley 2000, 404.
13 Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293; McKinley 2000, 405; Symes *et al.* 2008, 42–45.

Slika 2. Povzetek rezultatov analiz.
Figure 2. Summary of the analysis results.

Najdišče / Site	Gomila / Tumulus	Teža / Weight (g)	MNI	Starost / Age	Spol / Sex	Temp. žganja / Temp. of firing	Živali / Animals
Razvanje	Velika gomila	117,3	1	odrasel / adult, 30–50 let / years	nedoloč. / unident.	> 900 °C	konj / a horse[14]
Pivola	gomila 13 / Mound 13	120	1	odrasel / adult, <30 let / years	nedoloč. / unident.	300–700 °C, ~800 °C	vrsta nedoloč. / sp. indet.
Pivola	gomila 14 / Mound 14	219	1	odrasel / adult	nedoloč. / unident.	300–700 °C, ~800 °C	

Slika 3. Teža ohranjenih žganih delov skeleta iz Razvanja in Pivole.
Figure 3. The weight of the skeletal elements from Razvanje and Pivola.

Gomila / Tumulus	Kost / Bone	Teža / Weight (g)	%
Razvanje			
Velika gomila	*lobanja / cranium*	9	7,7
	vretence / vertebra	1	0,9
	nadlahtnica / humerus	7,2	6,1
	koželjnica / radius	1,1	0,9
	podlahtnica / ulna	6,7	5,7
	stegnenica / femur	6,3	5,4
	golenica / tibia	1,2	1
	dolga kost / long bone	71,6	61
	nedoločljivo / unidentified	13,2	11,3
Pivola			
Gomila 13	*lobanja / cranium*	7	5,8
	rebro / rib	0,5	0,4
	sklepna površina / articular surface	1,5	1,25
	dolga kost / long bone	33,5	27,9
	nedoločljivo / unidentified	77,5	64,6
Gomila 14	*lobanja / cranium*	8	3,7
	koželjnica / radius	2	0,9
	kolčnici / os coxae	2	0,9
	sklepna površina / articular surface	1	0,5
	dolga kost / long bone	9	4,1
	nedoločljivo / unidentified	197	89,9

REZULTATI IN UGOTOVITVE

Izvidi analiz so povzeti na *sl. 2* in *3*. Analizirane kosti so bile večinoma bele barve. Na nekaterih notranjih in prelomnih površinah so bili opazni svetlo in temno sivi, redko tudi modri in črni odtenki. Izjemoma so bile zunanje površine obarvane sivo ali rdeče-rjavo. Modri, sivi in črni odtenki so bili zabeleženi predvsem na kosteh iz gomil v Pivoli. Na kosteh so bile vidne prečne, vzdolžne, mrežaste in U-oblikovane razpoke, izrazito upognjeni odlomki pa so bili zabeleženi med kostmi iz gomile nad Razvanjem.

Histološka analiza kosti iz gomile nad Razvanjem kaže deloma ohranjeno mikrostrukturo. Prepoznavni so primarni osteoni, sekundarni osteoni s Haversonovimi kanali, lakune in lamelarna kortikalna kost (*sl. 4*). Pod polarizacijsko svetlobo je vidno, da dvolomnost ni ohranjena (*sl. 4B* in *4C*). S histološko analizo in uporabo regresivnih enačb je bila starost

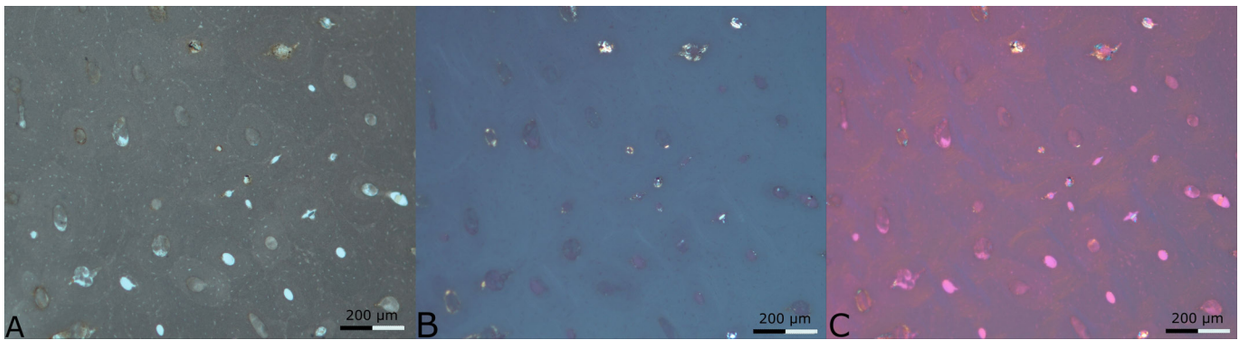
[14] Glej tu Toškan; Thomas, Sežgani človeški ostanki.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analyses are summarised in *figs. 2* and *3*. The analysed bones were predominantly white. Light and dark shades of grey, and rarely blue and black, were observed on some inner surfaces and fractures. In only a few instances were the outer surfaces grey or reddish-brown. Blue, grey and black shades were mainly observed on the bones from the Pivola mounds. Transverse, longitudinal, reticular, and U-shaped cracks were visible on the bones from all three locations, while distinctly curved fragments were identified only among the bones from Velika gomila above Razvanje.

Histological analysis of the bone from Velika gomila above Razvanje showed a partially preserved microstructure. Primary osteons, secondary osteons with Haversian canals, lacunae and lamellar cortical bone were all recognizable (*fig. 4*). The birefringence of the bone was not preserved, as observed under

[14] See here Toškan; Thomas, Cremated human remains.



Slika 4. Mikrografi preseka stegnenice iz Velike Gomile nad Razvanjem (100× povečava). **A** – Mikrograf pod presevno svetlobo, ki kaže na dobro ohranjeno mikrostrukturo kosti. **B** – Mikrograf pod polarizacijsko svetlobo, kjer odsotnost temnih in svetlih odtenkov kaže na izgubo dvolomnosti. **C** – Mikrograf pod polarizacijsko svetlobo in z uporabo lambda filtra, kjer odsotnost različnih barv kaže na urejeno in poenoteno kristalinsko strukturo različnih delov mikrostrukture kosti.

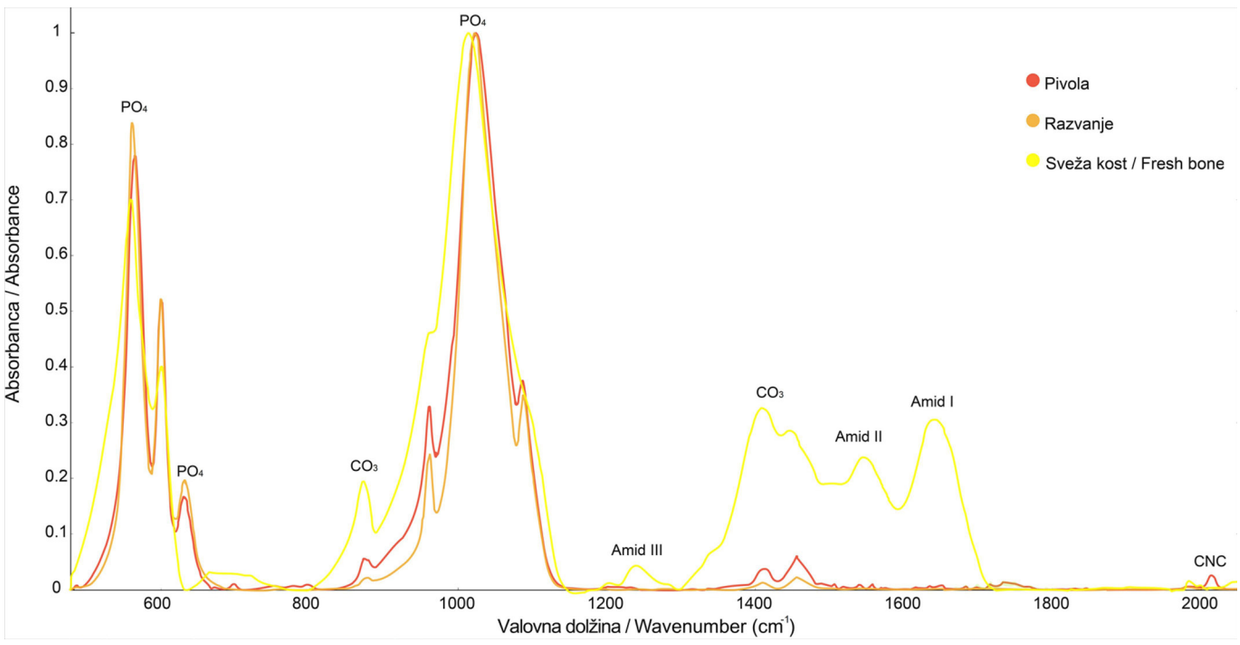
Figure 4. Micrographs of the femur cross-section from Velika gomila above Razvanje (100× magnification). **A** – Micrograph under the plane polarised light, showing well-preserved bone microstructure. **B** – Micrograph under the crossed polarised light, lacking dark and bright hues, indicating the loss of birefringence. **C** – Micrograph under crossed polarised light with lambda filter applied. The lack of different colours indicates organised and unified crystalline structure of different microstructural parts of the bone.

osebe, pokopane v gomili nad Razvanjem, ocenjena na 30–50 let.

Spektri vzorcev sežganih kosti kažejo izgubo organskih snovi oz. kolagena v kosteh ter spremembe v strukturi minerala (*sl. 5)*. Vsi vrhovi amidov (I–III) na območju med ~1150 in ~1700 cm^{-1}, ki v kosti večinoma predstavljajo kolagen, so z razgradnjo organskih snovi povsem izginili. Ohranili so se le v tem delu spektra zaznavni vrhovi karbonata (CO_3), vidni pri ~1415 in 1460 cm^{-1}. Opazno spremenjeni so tudi vrhovi fosfata (PO_4) in karbonata (CO_3), ki so zaradi izgube nekaterih komponent bodisi ožji in ostrejši (~480–620 cm^{-1}, ~900–1150 cm^{-1}) bodisi so skoraj povsem izginili (~870 cm^{-1}, ~1300–1500 cm^{-1}). Z izpostavitvijo visokim temperaturam je v kosteh prišlo do sprememb minerala, zaradi česar sta se pojavila nova vrhova fosfata (PO_4) pri ~630 cm^{-1}

crossed polarizing light, indicating that temperatures of some 800 °C were achieved (*figs. 4B* and *4C*). Based on the histological analysis and the use of regression equations, the age at death of the individual buried in Velika gomila was estimated to be 30–50 years.

The spectra of burned bones indicated the loss of their organic matter, namely the collagen, and changes in their mineral structure (*fig. 5*). All the amide peaks (I-III) in the range between ~1150 and ~1700 cm^{-1}, which mostly represent the bone's collagen, had completely disappeared with the degradation of organic matter. In this part of the spectrum, the only detectable peaks were those of the carbonates (CO_3), visible at ~1415 and ~1460 cm^{-1}. The peaks of the phosphates (PO_4) and carbonates (CO_3) were also noticeably altered: they were either narrower and



Slika 5. ATR-FTIR spektri sveže kosti ter vzorcev kosti iz obravnavanih grobov.
Figure 5. The ATR-FTIR spectra of fresh bone and bone samples from the analysed graves.

in cianamida (CN/P) pri ~2010 cm^{-1}, slednji jasneje pri vzorcu iz Pivole. V spektru vidne spremembe potrjujejo tudi izračunana razmerja, saj je količina organskih snovi in karbonatov, predvsem karbonatov tipa B, jasno upadla, faktor cepljenja, ki odraža kristaliničnost in urejenost mineralne mreže, pa se je močno dvignil (*sl. 6*). Vsebnosti cianamida so kljub opaznim vrhovom nizke, pod 0,25, kar kaže na njihovo komaj zaznavno prisotnost.[15]

Slika 6. Razmerja (glej *sl. 1*), izračunana na podlagi višine vrhov spektrov.
Figure 6. Selected ratios (see *fig. 1*), calculated based on the spectral peak heights.

Vzorec / Sample	API	BPI	SF	C/C	AmI/P	CN/P
Pivola	0,017	0,07	5,89	1,60	0,009	0,05
Razvanje	0,004	0,02	6,55	1,85	0,002	0,01
Sveža kost / Fresh bone	0,673	0,91	3,82	0,85	0,278	0,01

ZAKLJUČKI

Žgani skeletni ostanki iz gomil nad Razvanjem (*sl. 7*) in v Pivoli (*sl. 8*) so bili skromni, zastopani z bolj ali manj slabo ohranjenimi odlomki žganih kosti, zaradi česar so z analizami pridobljeni podatki omejeni. Analize vseh obravnavanih žganih kosti kažejo na posamične pokope, saj v nobenem primeru ni bilo prepoznati podvojenih skeletnih elementov ali izrazitih razlik v razvitosti različnih delov skeleta, ki bi kazale na več oseb različne starosti. Vendarle gre pri Veliki gomili nad Razvanjem opozoriti, da je bila gomila v preteklosti izropana in so arheološka izkopavanja odkrila dvoje ločenih, vzhodno in zahodno zgostitev žganih ostankov.[16] Izpostaviti velja tudi, da so bili odlomki lobanje, nadlahtnice in podlahtnice zastopani v obeh zgostitvah. Zato pokop dveh oseb ne more biti povsem izključen.

Kosti vseh analiziranih oseb so bile preslabo ohranjene, da bi bilo mogoče ugotoviti spol, izračunati telesno višino ali opaziti patološke spremembe. Starost v času smrti je bilo makroskopsko mogoče le grobo oceniti. Na osnovi debeline (4–6 mm) odlomkov lobanje je soditi, da so bile v vseh obravnavanih grobovih pokopane odrasle osebe. Odprtost lobanjskih šivov pri osebah iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem in iz gomile 13 iz Pivole (*sl. 8A*) nadalje kaže, da so bile osebe v času smrti mlajše od približno 30 let. Histološka analiza je z analizo mikrostrukture kosti in uporabo regresivne enačbe omogočila oceno starosti osebe iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem na 30–50 let (*sl. 4*).

V vseh obravnavanih grobovih so prevladovale kosti bele barve (*sl. 7* in *8*), kar kaže na izpostavitev temperaturam nad 650 °C. Glede na izgubo

[15] Snoeck et al. 2014.
[16] Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.

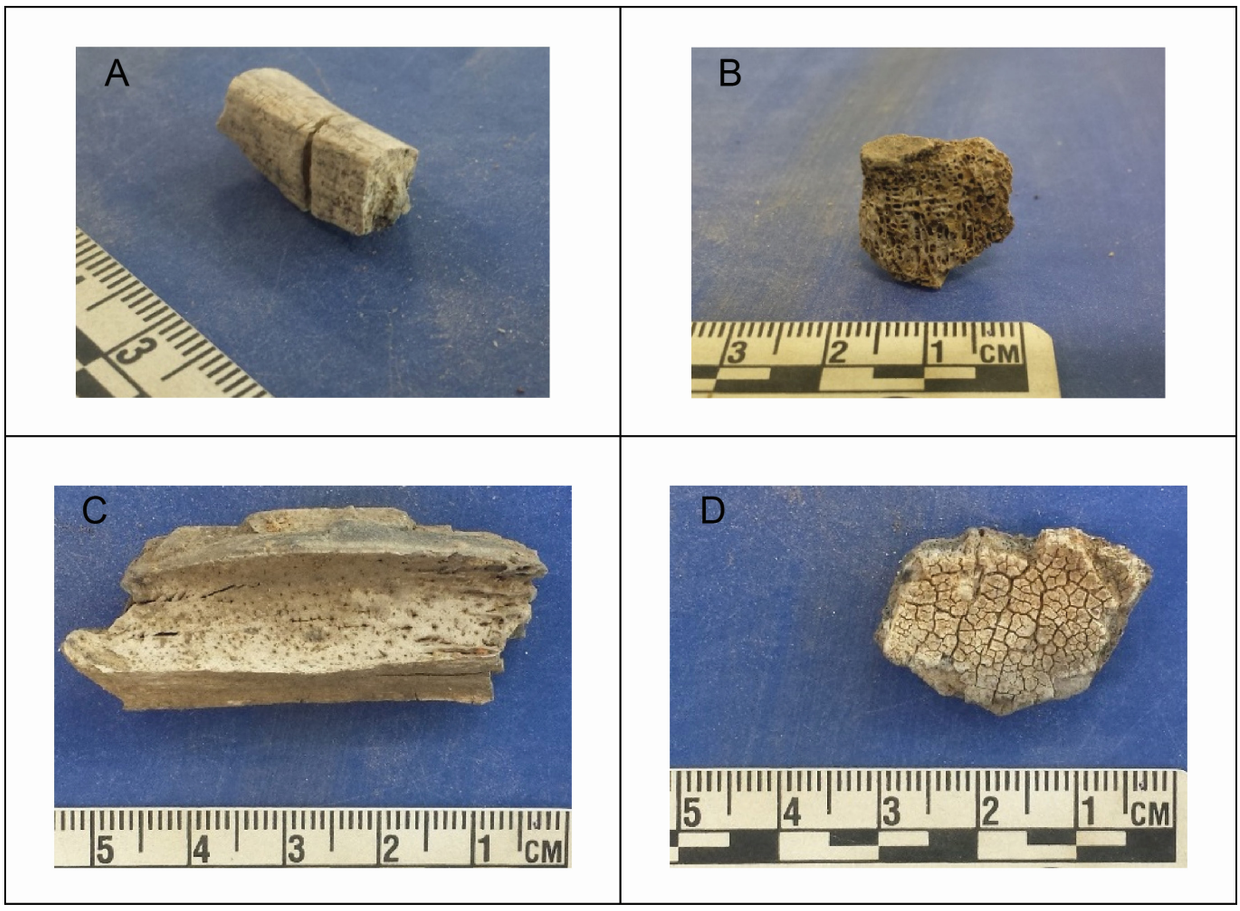
sharper (~ 480–620 cm^{-1}, ~ 900–1150 cm^{-1}) or had almost completely disappeared due to the loss of some components (~870 cm^{-1}, ~1300–1500 cm^{-1}). With the exposure to high temperatures, mineral changes led to the appearance of a new phosphate (PO_4) peak at ~630 cm^{-1} and a cyanamide (CN/P) peak at ~2010 cm^{-1}, the latter being more pronounced in the Pivola sample. The observed changes in the spectra were also confirmed by the calculated ratios, as the amount of the organic matter and carbonates, especially the type B carbonates, had decreased significantly, whereas the splitting factor, representing crystallinity and the order in the mineral lattice has strongly increased (*fig. 6*). Despite noticeable peaks, the cyanamide concentrations were rather low, below 0.25, indicating that they were hardly present.[15]

CONCLUSIONS

The cremated skeletal remains from the three mounds at Razvanje (*fig. 7*) and Pivola (*fig. 8*) were modest, and consisted of poorly preserved fragments of cremated bones with limited data potential. Analyses indicate they were associated with single burials, given that neither duplicate skeletal elements nor pronounced differences in the development of different skeletal elements indicating several individuals of different ages were identified. However, it should be noted that Velika gomila above Razvanje was looted in the past and that archaeological excavations revealed two separate concentrations of cremains in the east and west part of the burial chamber.[16] It should also be stressed that both concentrations contained fragments of the skull, upper arm, and forearm. Therefore, the burial of two individuals cannot be completely excluded.

The bones of all the examined individuals were too poorly preserved to assess the sex, calculate the stature, or observe any pathological changes. The age at death could only be roughly estimated macroscopically. Due to the thickness (4–6 mm) of the cranial fragments, it was concluded that the adults were buried in all the graves examined. The openness of the cranial sutures in the skull from Velika gomila above Razvanje and the other from Mound 13 at Pivola (*fig. 8A*) further indicates that the individuals were less than approximately 30 years old at the time of their death. The histological analysis of the bone microstructure and the regression equation place the age at death of the individual from Velika gomila above Razvanje within the 30–50 years age range (*fig. 4*).

[15] Snoeck *et al.* 2014.
[16] See here Strmčnik Gulič. Kajzer, Kramberger.



Slika 7. Ohranjeni odlomki žganih kosti z značilnostmi iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem.
A – Odlomek podlahtnice z globoko prečno razpoko.
B – Odlomek telesa vretenca.
C – Odlomek dolge kosti z belo notranjo in sivo prelomno površino.
D – Odlomek lobanje z mrežastimi razpokami na površini.
Figure 7. Preserved cremated bone fragments from Velika gomila above Razvanje.
A – A fragment of ulna with a deep transverse fracture.
B – A fragment of the vertebral body.
C – A fragment of a long bone with white inner surface and grey hues in the cross-section.
D – A fragment of the cranium with fine mesh fractures on the surface.

dvolomnosti pri kosti iz gomile nad Razvanjem gre sklepati, da so bile kosti najverjetneje izpostavljene temperaturam nad 800 °C.[17] Še bolj oprijemljiva izhodišča za oceno temperature, ki so ji bile kosti izpostavljene, nudijo rezultati spektroskopije. Analiza spektrov oz. pojav vrha pri ~630 cm^{-1} priča o izpostaviti kosti nad 700 °C. Glede na razmerja C/C in SF[18] (*sl. 6*) so bile najvišjim temperaturam, verjetno nad 900 °C, izpostavljene kosti iz Velike gomile nad Razvanjem, kosti iz Pivole pa so bile verjetno izpostavljene temperaturam okoli 800 °C. Črni, sivi in modri odtenki prelomnih in notranjih površin vendarle kažejo, da nekateri deli kosti niso bili izpostavljeni tako visokim temperaturam ali dovolj dolgo časa, da bi kosti popolnoma kalcinirale. Odlomki s sivo in modro obarvanimi zunanjimi površinami pričajo o izpostavljenosti temperaturam med 360 °C in 650 °C, sicer redko prisotne črne zunanje površine pa temperaturam pod 360 °C. Izpostavljenost različnim temperaturam je najverjetneje posledica prisotnosti mehkega tkiva, različne anatomske pozicije kosti ali/in dela telesa na grmadi.

Vzorci razpok na odlomkih kosti iz vseh grobov pričajo o hitrih spremembah v vsebnosti kolagena v

In all the graves considered, white bones predominated (*figs. 7* and *8*), indicating that they were exposed to temperatures above 650°C. Given the loss of birefringence in the bones from Velika gomila above Razvanje, it can be concluded that the bones were most likely exposed to temperatures above 800°C.[17] The spectroscopy results made more precise estimates of the firing temperature possible. The spectral analysis and the appearance of a peak at ~630 cm^{-1} testify to the exposure of the bones to temperatures above 700°C. According to the C/C and SF ratios[18] (*fig. 6*), the bones from Velika gomila above Razvanje were exposed to the highest temperature, probably above 900°C. The bones from Pivola were probably exposed to temperatures around 800°C. However, black, grey, and blue shades of the fractures and the inner surfaces indicate that some parts of the bone were not exposed to such high temperatures, or for too short a time, to completely calcify. Fragments with grey and blue outer surfaces indicate that they were exposed to temperatures between 360°C and 650°C, while black outer surfaces rarely show temperatures below 360°C. Exposure to different temperatures is most likely the result of the presence of soft tissue, the different anatomical

17 Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293.
18 Snoeck et al. 2014.

17 Mayne Correia 1997, 275–293.
18 Snoeck *et al.* 2014.

Slika 8. Ohranjeni odlomki žganih kosti iz gomil v Pivoli z značilnostmi: **A** – Odlomek lobanje iz gomile 13 z deloma ohranjenim in odprtim lobanjskim šivom. **B** – Del medenice iz gomile 14. **C** – Odlomki kosti iz gomile 14 z različnimi vzorci razpok na površini.
Figure 8. Preserved bone fragments from Pivola mounds with a number of indicative characteristics. **A** – A fragment of the cranium from the Mound 13 with partially preserved and opened suture. **B** – Part of the os coxae from the Mound 14. **C** – Bone fragments from the Mound 14 with different fracture patterns.

kosteh ter kažejo na prisotnost in krčenje mehkega tkiva med sežigom (U-oblikovane razpoke), izhlapevanje in denaturacijo beljakovin (vzdolžne razpoke), postopno napredovanje ognja navzgor ali navzdol po deblu kosti (prečne razpoke) ter enakomerno izpostavljenost večjih delov kosti visoki temperaturi ali sežig mehkega tkiva (mrežaste razpoke). Ker so temperature presegle 600 °C, je prišlo do vsaj 1–2 % krčenja kosti.

Prisotnost različnih delov skeleta, skupaj z raznoliko obarvanostjo in razpokanostjo kosti, nakazuje na sežig celotnega telesa. Med določljivimi elementi je sicer opaziti prevlado lobanjskih in dolgih kosti, kar je razložljivo z dejstvom, da lobanja in dolge kosti predstavljajo večji delež, 20 % oz. 60 % skeleta. Poleg tega so odlomki lobanje zaradi specifičnih morfoloških lastnosti bolje prepoznavni kot preostali deli skeleta.[19]

Cianamide je zaradi njihove nizke in tako komaj zaznavne vsebnosti težko razložiti. Običajno je njihova prisotnost povezana s sežigom celotnega telesa, torej skupaj z mehkim tkivom ter redukcijskimi pogoji.[20] Glede na to, da ostali rezultati kažejo sežig celotnega telesa, nizka vsebnost cianamidov morda kaže na oksidacijske pogoje, torej visoko razmerje med kisikom in gorivom, kar je značilno za majhne grmade in/ali dobro zračnost.[21]

position of the bones and/or the placement of a body part on the funeral pyre.

Crack patterns on bone fragments from all the graves indicated rapid changes in the collagen content of the bones. They also indicated the presence and contraction of soft tissue during burning (U-shaped cracks); the evaporation and denaturation of proteins (longitudinal cracks); the gradual progression of fire up or down the shaft of the bone (transverse cracks); and the exposure of large parts of the bone to high temperatures or the burning of the soft tissue (reticular cracks). At temperatures above 600°C, there was at least 1–2% bone shrinkage.

The presence of different parts of the skeleton and the different colouring and cracking of the bones indicates cremation of the whole body. Among the identifiable skeletal elements, the skull and long bones predominate, which can be explained by the fact that the skull and long bones make up a major portion of the skeleton: 20% and 60% respectively. In addition, skull fragments are more easily identifiable than the rest of the skeleton due to their specific morphological characteristics.[19]

The cyanamide results are difficult to interpret due to its low and therefore hardly detectable concentrations. Its presence is usually associated with a cremation of the entire body, i.e. together with soft tissue and reducing conditions.[20] Since the other

[19] Trotter, Peterson 1962, 669; Gonçalves 2012; Gonçalves et al. 2015, 82–83.
[20] Snoeck et al. 2014.
[21] Snoeck et al. 2014; Snoeck et al. 2018.

[19] Trotter, Peterson 1962, 669; Gonçalves 2012; Gonçalves *et al.* 2015, 82–83.
[20] Snoeck *et al.* 2014.

Teže ohranjenih človeških kosti iz analiziranih grobov (od 117,3 g do 2019 g) so nizke, močno pod ocenjenim povprečjem človeških žganih ostankov iz arheoloških kontekstov, ki znaša ~1600 g.[22] Razlogi za nizke teže so verjetno posledica različnih okoliščin, od načina sežiga, zbiranja kosti s pogorišča grmade in načina pokopa, do kasnejših poškodb gomil.

results show entire-body cremation, the low cyanamide content may indicate oxidation conditions, i.e. a high oxygen-fuel ratio, characteristic of small pyres and/or good ventilation.[21]

The weight of the preserved human bones from the individual graves (ranging from 117.3 g to 219 g) is low – far below the estimated average of 1600 g for the human cremains from various archaeological contexts.[22] The reasons for the low values are probably linked to a variety of factors ranging from distinct cremation practices to the selective collection of some bones from the pyre for interment at the burial site. In addition, natural post-depositional processes and looting might also have contributed to the small quantity of bones recovered.

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[21] Snoeck *et al*. 2014; Snoeck *et al*. 2018.

[22] McKinley 1993, 285; Gonçalves et al. 2015, 76–77, 80–81.

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DODATEK – BREZJE POD BRINJEVO GORO, SREDNJA BRONASTA DOBA

ADDENDUM – BREZJE BELOW BRINJEVA GORA, MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

I. ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA SKELETOV IZ GOMILE

Tatjana Tomazo-Ravnik

Analizirali smo štiri skelete, odkrite v gomili iz srednje bronaste dobe na Brezju pod Brinjevo goro.[1] V letih 1957 in 1958 sta kostne ostanke strokovno pregledala antropologinja Vida Brodar in stomatolog Vlado Wolf,[2] a celostni rezultati niso bili objavljeni.

Za bodoče raziskave so pomembni tudi podatki, kako je bilo kostno gradivo shranjeno, ko smo ga dobili v obdelavo. Nahajalo se je v treh škatlah. V prvi so bili drobni fragmenti štirih lobanj v plastičnih vrečkah. Ločeno so bili v vrečkah dve robustni spodnji čeljustnici in fragmenti zgornje čeljustnice. Prav tako so bili ločeno shranjeni lističi z oznako številke spodnje čeljustnice in lističi z obvestilom, da so čeljustnice z zobmi v obdelavi pri Valterju Krušiču. V drugi škatli smo ob prvem pregledu 15. 12. 2011 identificirali skeletne ostanke treh skeletov. Priloženi so bili označevalni lističi z različnimi oznakami. V tretji škatli so bili v šestih vrečkah skeletni ostanki s priloženimi lističi z različnimi oznakami.

S pomočjo opisov in slikovnega gradiva, ki jih prinaša S. Pahič v svoji objavi, in lističev, ki so spremljali gradivo, smo uspeli z veliko verjetnostjo sestaviti skelete iz grobov 2 do 5.[3]

Pregled in analize so bile opravljene po standardnih antropometrijskih in antroposkopskih metodah.[4] Rezultati so bili detajlno predstavljeni v poročilu,[5] na tem mestu pa podajamo le povzetek naših ugotovitev.

1 Pahič 1962–1963.

2 Na vpogled mi je bilo gradivo Vide Brodar (1957?) z naslovom Brezje pri Zrečah. Vsebovalo je tipkopis obdelave (6 strani, brez datuma), tipkopis stomatološke obdelave Vlada Wolfa (2 strani, dne 30. 08. 1958) ter tri strani dopisov med Pokrajinskim muzejem Maribor (S. Pahič in B. Teply med leti 1955 in 1957) in Vido Brodar.

3 Ker je pri nekaterih grobovih prišlo tudi do razhajanj med nekaterimi oznakami, to prinašamo kot opombe pri vsakem analiziranem skeletu.

4 Brothwell 1981; Bass 1987; Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Miladinović 2006; Blau, Ubelaker 2009.

5 Tomazo Ravnik 2012.

I. ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF THE SKELETONS FROM THE TUMULUS

Tatjana Tomazo-Ravnik

This paper presents the results of the analysis of four skeletons from the Middle Bronze Age tumulus at Brezje near Brinjeva gora.[1] Skeletal remains were examined by anthropologist Vida Brodar and stomatologist Vlado Wolf as early as 1957 and 1958;[2] however, no comprehensive report has yet been published.

The storage conditions of the skeletal material used in this study may be pertinent to future research, and are described here. The bone assemblage was stored in three boxes. Within the first, small fragments of four crania were kept in plastic bags. Separate bags contained two robust mandibles and fragments of a maxilla. Also stored separately were a numbered label for a mandible, and a note that mandibles with teeth were sent to Valter Krušič for analysis. On the 15th of December 2011, the first inspection of the second box revealed skeletal remains of three individuals. Notes with different labels were also enclosed in the box. The third box contained six bags with postcranial remains and accompanying labels with notes.

The descriptions and illustrations by S. Pahič, and the notes accompanying the material, made it possible to accurately assemble skeletons from Graves 2 to 5.[3]

The overview and analyses of the skeletal material were performed by following standard anthropometric and anthroposcopic methods.[4] Whereas detailed results were presented in the skeletal report[5], this paper summarises its most important findings.

1 Pahič 1962–1963.

2 I was granted access to the report by Vida Brodar (1957?) titled *Brezje pri Zrečah*. It incorporated typescript of her skeletal analysis (6 pages without a date); Vlado Wolf's typescript of his stomatological analysis (2 pages dated 30.08.1958); and 3 pages of correspondence between S. Pahič and B. Teply of the Regional Museum Maribor and Vida Brodar from the years 1955–1957.

3 As there were discrepancies between the labels for some of the graves, I include them all in the footnotes for each analysed skeleton.

4 Brothwell 1981; Bass 1987; Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Miladinović 2006; Blau, Ubelaker 2009.

5 Tomazo Ravnik 2012.

REZULTATI

Skelet 2[6]

Moški (stopnja seksualizacije je +1.68), maturus II (več kot 50 let).

Cranium

Lobanja je robustnega videza, v normi verticalis spheroidne oblike in v normi occipitalis hišaste oblike.

Mere na lobanji: največja dolžina – 18,3 cm, največja širina – 15,1 cm, bigonialna širina – 11,3 cm, bikondilarna širina – 12,9 cm, sprednja višina corpusa – 3,4 cm, kranialni indeks – 82,5 (brachycrania), index mandibule – 87,6, debelina lobanjske kosti: na mestu inion – 1,4 cm, tuber frontale – 0,6 cm, tuber parietale – 0,7 cm.

Os frontale – Nadočesni oboki so zelo močni, izrazita je tudi glabella. Rob orbite ima izrazit polkrožno oblikovan rob. Znaki, ki kažejo na stopnjo seksualizacije: glabella +2, arcus supercillialis +2, tubera frontalia 0, inclinatio frontale +1, margo supraorbitalis +2. Sutura coronalis je rahlo vidna le eksterno.

Os parietale – Oblikovanost obeh tuber parietalia 0. Sutura sagittalis ni vidna. Obe suturi squamozi vidni in nezarasli.

Os occipitale – Ohranjena je le squama occipitalis. Področje iniona je močno izraženo. Relief planum nuchale +2, protuberantia occipitalis externa +2. Sutura lambdoidea je rahlo vidna le eksterno.

Os zygomaticum – Robustnega videza. Izraženost +1.

Os temporale – Ohranjen le fragmenta pars petrosum.

Mandibula – Ohranjen je corpus, oba angulusa in ramus. Je zelo robustna +2. Področje gonionov ni izrazito izvihano, ima pa izražena narastišča žvekalnega mišičja +1. Obradek – mentum je močan +2. Spodnji rob corpusa je debel +2. Foramen mentale se nahaja med prvim in drugim praemolarjem. *Dentes* – Manjkata le oba prva inciziva. Ostali zobje so ohranjeni, vključno s tretjimi molarji. Obraba – abrazija je srednja do močna pri molarjih. Po Brothwelovi lestvici[7] kaže na starost več kot 45 let.

Maxilla – Ohranjena sta levi in desni processus palatinus in processus alveolaris. Levi maxillarni sinus je delno ohranjen. *Dentes* – Desno – manjkata oba inciziva in drugi praemolar. Canin ima močno abrazijo, saj je vidna zobna pulpa. Na mestu prvega molarja je prisotna atrofija. Drugi molar ima posebno oblikovano obrabo grizne površine, ki je zelo intenzivna. Bukalna stran je višje ohranjena (5 mm) od lingvalne, ki je

[6] Ostale oznake: Pahič – grob 2, Brodar – grob 2, Wolf – lobanja 4. Oznake na listkih: grob 2!, grob 2 VB4 (2?) ali prečrtana številka 2, skelet št. 4.

[7] Brothwell 1981.

RESULTS

Skeleton 2[6]

Male (degree of sexualisation +1.68); maturus II (over 50 years).

Cranium

The cranium is robust. The vertical norm is spheroidal; the occipital norm resembles a house-like form.

Cranial measurements: maximum length – 18.3 cm; maximum width – 15.1 cm; bigonial width – 11.3 cm; bicondylar width – 12.9 cm; anterior corpus height – 3.4 cm; cranial index – 82.5 (brachycranic); mandibular index – 87.6. Thickness of the cranial bones: at inion – 1.4 cm; at frontal eminence – 0.6 cm; at parietal eminence – 0.7 cm.

Frontal bone – Supraorbital ridges are strongly pronounced, glabella is pronounced. The supraorbital margin is distinctly rounded. Characteristics for the degree of sexualisation: glabella +2; supraciliary arch +2; frontal eminences 0; frontal inclination +1; supraorbital ridge +2. Coronal suture is only discernible externally.

Parietal bone – Morphology of the parietal tubercles 0. Sagittal suture is unobservable. Both squamosal sutures are visible and open.

Occipital bone– Only the squamous portion is preserved. Area of the inion is strongly pronounced. Relief of nuchal plane +2; external occipital protuberance +2. Lambdoid suture is only discernible externally.

Zygomatic bone – Robust. Prominence +1.

Temporal bone – Only a fragment of the petrous portion is preserved.

Mandible – Both angles and ramus of the mandibular corpus are preserved. Very robust +2. While the gonial angle is not notably everted, the attachments for the mastication muscles are pronounced +1. Mental eminence is massive +2. Inferior border of the corpus is thick +2. Mental foramen is positioned between the first and second premolar. Dentition – Both first incisors are missing. The rest of the teeth are preserved, including third molars. Dental wear of the molars is medium to advanced. Brothwell`s scale[7] indicates age over 45 years.

Maxilla – The left and right palatine process and alveolar process are all preserved. The left maxillary sinus is only partially preserved. Dentition – Right: both incisors and second premolar are missing. Canine is highly abraded and the pulp is visible. Alveolus of the first

[6] Other notes: Pahič – Grave 2; Brodar – Grave 2; Wolf – Cranium 4. Notes on the labels: Grave 2!; Grave 2 VB4 (2?); crossed out number 2; skeleton No. 4.

[7] Brothwell 1981.

veliko nižja, kjer sploh ni več sklenine in je prisotna le korenina. Na lingvalni strani obeh drugih molarjev je na meji med krono in korenino viden karies. Tretji molar je izrasel, a ni ohranjen. Levo – ohranjena oba inciziva, canin in prvi praemolar. Na mestu drugega praemolarja je le alveola. Sledi atrofirani del in drugi molar ter alveola brez tretjega molarja. Drugi molar prav tako izkazuje posebno oblikovano grizno površino, kot je opisana pri desni strani. Tudi tu je abrazija srednja do močna.

Postcranium

Slabo ohranjen.

Vertebrae – 30 malih fragmentov corpusov in arcusov in fragment os sacruma.

Thorax – En fragment manubrium sterni.

Costae – 52 fragmentov corpusov costae (velikosti od 2 cm do 10 cm).

Ossa membri superioris

Scapula – Ohranjena leva in desna fragmenta cavitas glenoidalis (višina 3,8 in 4,0 cm) in fragment spinae scapulae.

Clavicula – Desna – srednje izražena, cela z fragmentiranima sklepnima koncema. Leva – fragment extremitas acromialis z močnimi narastišči mišic.

Humerus – Desni – fragment caputa in corpusa (33 cm) in fragment distalne epifize. Caput premer – 4,6 cm in obod corpusa – 6,5 cm. Levi – fragment corpusa (10,2 cm) in 1 fragment distalne epifize z fragmentom capituluma in trochlee.

Radius – Dva fragmenta, proksimalni del (2,3 cm) in distalni del (2,4 cm). Srednje močna.

Ulna – Desna – en manjši fragment proksimalne epifize – acromion. Leva – fragment proksimalnega dela in corpusa (8,5 cm) z močnimi narastišči.

Manus – Ossa carpi: dve os capitatum, en os lunatum. Ossa metacarpi: pet (leva in desna tretja in trije fragmenti corpusov). Ossa digitorum manus: sedem proksimalnih, tri medialne in ena distalna phalanga.

Ossa membri inferioris

Os coxae – Del facies auricularis kaže znake starosti okoli 50 in 55 let z delom incisure ischiadice maior; oblika ni določljiva; sledov sulcus praeauricularisa ni. Del cristae illiace kaže znake odrasle kosti. Del facies artcularis acetabula (facies lunata). Del facies symphyseos os pubis kaže znake za starost, višjo od 50 let.

Femur – Levi – fragment corpusa (30 cm), caputa in colluma, dva fragmenta condylusa. Linea aspera izrazita. Obod sredine corpusa – 8,7 cm. Desni – fragment corpusa (13,5 cm).

Tibia – En fragment osrednjega dela corpusa (11,2 cm).

Fibula – En fragment corpusa fibulae (14 cm).

molar is atrophied. The second molar has a specifically shaped and intensively abraded biting surface. The buccal side is significantly higher (5 mm) when compared to the lower lingual side, where the enamel is completely lost and only the root is preserved. On the lingual side of the second molar, caries is visible on the cervical line between the crown and the root. The third molar has erupted but is not preserved. Left: both incisors, canine and first premolar are preserved. Only the alveolus of the second premolar is preserved. It is followed by the atrophied alveoli of the first and second molars, and the alveolus of the third molar without the tooth. The second molar presents a specifically shaped biting surface, similar to that described for the right side. Likewise, this side of the maxilla has medium to advanced dental wear.

Postcranium

Poorly preserved.

Vertebrae – 30 small fragments of vertebral bodies and arches, one fragment of the sacrum.

Thorax – One fragment of the manubrium of the sternum.

Ribs – 52 fragments of the bodies of the ribs (varying from 2 cm to 10 cm in size).

Bones of the upper body

Scapula – Fragments of left and right glenoid cavity (height 3.8 cm and 4.0 cm), and one fragment of the scapular spine.

Clavicle – Right: medium built, completely preserved with fragmented medial and lateral ends. Left: one fragment of the acromial end with pronounced muscle attachments.

Humerus – Right: a fragment of the head and a diaphysis (33 cm), and a fragment of the distal epiphysis. The diameter of the head (4.6 cm) and midshaft circumference (6.5 cm). Left: a fragment of the diaphysis (10.2 cm) and one fragment of the distal epiphysis with partially preserved capitulum and trochlea.

Radius – Two fragments, a proximal end (2.3 cm) and a distal end (2.4 cm). Medium built.

Ulna – Right: one small fragment of the proximal epiphysis – acromion. Left: a fragment of the proximal end and a diaphysis (8.5 cm) with pronounced muscle attachments.

Hand – Carpal bones: two capitates, one lunate. Metacarpal bones: five (left and right third, and three fragments of the body). Hand phalanges: seven proximal, three medial and one distal.

Bones of the lower body

Pelvis– morphological characteristics of the partially preserved auricular surface indicate an age around 50 to 55 years. Also partially preserved is a greater sciatic

Pes – Ossa tarsi: dva fragmenta talusa (trochlea – 3,4 cm), en fragment calcaneusa, os cuneiforme media. Ossa metatarsi: štirje fragmenti in dve tretji, dve četrti in dve peti stopalnici. Ossa digitorum pedis: dve proximalni (palčevi) phalangi.

Skelet 3[8]

Ženski (stopnja seksualizacije je – 2.0), adultus (več kot 20 let).

Cranium

Kalota je zelo gracilna s podaljšanim zatilnim delom. Nadaljnjih 31 manjših fragmentov lobanjskih kosti nismo uspeli vključiti pri rekonstrukciji (velikosti od 0,5 cm do 4,0 cm).

Mere na lobanji: največja dolžina – približno 21,7 cm, največja širina – približno 11,5 cm, debelina na mestu tuber frontale – 0,3 cm, tuber parietale – 0,5 cm in iniona – 0,9 cm, kranialni indeks 52,9 (hyperdolichocrania).

Os frontale – Gracilna. Fragmentirana lateralno. Ohranjen le levi orbitalni del. Arcusi suppracilliaris niso izraženi -2, glabella gladka -2, margo supraorbitalis oster -2, tubera frontalia 0, inclinatio frontale -2. Sutura coronalis lateralno vidna le eksterno, delno medialni del.

Os parietale – Desna in leva gracilni, fragmentirani. Sutura sagittalis rahlo obliterirana interno, eksterno še vidna.

Os occipitale – Gracilna. Ohranjen le zgornji del squame. Protuberantia occipitalis externa -2. Sutura lambdoidea interno rahlo obliterirana, eksterno dobro vidna.

Os zygomaticum – Fragmenta desne in leve – gracilna -2.

Mandibula – En fragment corpusa mandibule z delno fragmentiranim angulusom (-1), brez ramusa. Pars alveolaris ima na mestu tretjega molarja atrofijo s še

[8] Ostale oznake: Pahič – grob 3, Brodar – grob 3, Wolf – lobanja 3. Oznake na listkih: skelet št., VB: 3, skelet št. 3 = 4, VB: 3 (4?) ali prečrtana številka 4.

notch, the form of which cannot be assessed. Preauricular sulcus is not present. Partially preserved iliac crest indicates bones of an adult. Partially preserved auricular surface of the acetabulum (the lunate surface). Morphological characteristics of partially preserved pubic symphysis indicate an age over 50 years.

Femur – Left: a fragment of the diaphysis (30 cm); a head and a neck, two fragments of the condyle. Linea aspera is pronounced. Midshaft circumference – 8.7 cm. Right: a fragment of the diaphysis (13.5 cm).

Tibia – One fragment of the middle part of the diaphysis (11.2 cm).

Fibula – One fragment of the diaphysis (14 cm).

Foot – Tarsal bones: Two fragments of talus (trochlea – 3.4 cm), one fragment of calcaneus, medial cuneiform. Metatarsal bones: four fragments and two third, two fourth and two fifth metatarsals. Foot phalanges: two proximal (first) phalanges.

Skeleton 3[8]

Female (degree of sexualisation -2.0); adultus (over 20 years).

Cranium

The cranial vault is very gracile with an extended occipital part. I was unable to incorporate 31 smaller fragments of the cranial bones (varying between 0.5 cm and 4.0 cm in size) into the reconstruction.

Cranial measurements: maximum length – approximately 21.7 cm; maximum width – approximately 11.5 cm; thickness at frontal tubercle – 0.3 cm; at parietal tubercle – 0.5 cm; and at inion – 0.9 cm; cranial index 52.9 (hyperdolichocrania).

Frontal bone – Gracile. Laterally fragmented. Only left orbital part is preserved. Supraciliary arches are not pronounced -2; glabella has a smooth contour -2; supraorbital ridge is sharp -2; frontal tubercles 0; frontal inclination -2. The lateral part of the coronal suture is only visible externally, and the medial part is only partially visible.

Parietal bone – Right and left, gracile and fragmented. The sagittal suture is slightly obliterated internally; externally it is still distinct.

Occipital bone – Gracile. Only the upper portion of the squamous part is preserved. External occipital protuberance -2. Internally, the lambdoid suture is slightly obliterated; externally it is still distinct.

Zygomatic bone – Fragments of the left and right bone – gracile -2.

[8] Other notes: Pahič – Grave 3; Brodar – Grave 3; Wolf – Cranium 3. Notes on the labels: Skeleton No. VB: 3; skelet No. 3 = 4; VB: 3 (4?); or crossed out number 4.

delno ohranjeno alveolo. Na mestu drugega molarja pa je popolna atrofija.

Maxilla – Dva ohranjena fragmenta. Levi in desni processus alveolaris z alveolami. Levo – ohranjen prvi inciziv brez abrazije. Sledijo delno ohranjene alveole do molarjev. Desno – ohranjen canin z rahlo abrazijo. Sledi atrofija do predela molarjev, ki niso ohranjeni oz. je ta del fragmentiran. Ohranjen je še en nedoločljiv praemolar s kariesom in srednjo abrazijo grizne površine.

Postcranium

Vertebrae – 22 drobnih fragmentov, trije fragmenti sacruma.

Costae – 38 fragmentov corpusov in dorzalnih delov.

Ossa membri superioris (vsi fragmenti zelo gracilni).

Scapula – Desna – fragment cavitas glenoidalis. Leva - cavitas glenoidalis (višina 3,4 cm) in še pet fragmentov.

Clavicula – Desna in leva – fragment extr. sternalis in corpusa ter fragment extr. acromialisa.

Humerus – Desni in levi fragmenti corpusa (32, cm, 13,5 cm in 7,5 cm) ter mali fragment trochlee.

Radius – Fragment corpusa (11,0 cm).

Ulna – Fragment corpusa (19,5 cm) in še 13 fragmentov corpusov obeh kosti (3,5 cm do 9,0 cm).

Manus – Ossa metacarpi:štirje fragmenti.

Ossa membri inferioris (kosti so fragmentirane in zelo gracilnega videza)

Os coxae – Desna – fragmenti acetabula, tuber ossis ischii -2, del alae ossis ilii. Ohranjen del facies auricularis kaže površino za starost okoli 30 let. Incisura ischiadica zelo široka -2. Leva – fragment acetabula, allae ossis ilii. In še pet fragmentov allae ossis ilii.

Femur – Desni – fragment caputa in corpusa (38 cm); subtrohanterno transv. -2,1 cm, sagitt. – 2,6 cm, index platymericus 123,8 – stenomeria, obod sredine diafize – 7,3 cm. Linea aspera nežna -2. Premer caput femurja – približno 3,9 cm. Fragment distalne diafize z facies patellaris. Levi – fragment corpusa in distalnega dela (32,5 cm), fragment caputa. Približna dolžina stegnenice, če kombiniramo obe je 40.0 cm.

Tibia – Trije gracilni fragmenti corpus tibiae (6.0 cm, 8,5 cm in 16.0 cm), dva fragmenta proksimalne epifize, fragment distalne epifize.

Fibula – Fragmenta corpusa leve in desne (16,0 cm in 16,5 cm).

Pes – Fragment calcaneusa, fragment talusa (trochlea -2,8 cm) oba gracilna. Ossa metatarsi: levi in desni prvi in štiri nedoločljivi fragmenti.

Ohranjenih je še 25 fragmentov sten dolgih cevastih kosti (velikosti od 4,0 cm do 9,0 cm).

Mandible – One fragment of the mandibular body with partially fragmented angle (-1), ramus is not preserved. Dentition – At the position of the third molar, alveolar bone is atrophied with only a partially preserved alveolus. At the position of the second molar, alveolar bone is completely atrophied.

Maxilla – Two preserved fragments. Left and right alveolar processes with preserved alveoli. Dentition – Left: first incisor is preserved without any wear. It is followed by partially preserved alveoli all the way to the molars. Right: lightly abraded canine is preserved. It is followed by atrophied alveolar bone all the way to the molars, which are not preserved, due to bone fragmentation. An indefinable premolar is also preserved, with caries and medium wear on the biting surface.

Postcranium

Vertebrae – 22 small fragments, three fragments of the sacrum.

Ribs – 38 fragments of the bodies and dorsal ends.

Bones of the upper body (all the fragments are very gracile).

Scapula – Right: fragments of the glenoid cavity. Left: glenoid cavity (height 3.4 cm) and five other fragments.

Clavicle – Right and left: a fragment of the sternal end with the body and a fragment of the acromial end.

Humerus – Left and right fragments of the diaphyses (32.0 cm, 13.5 cm and 7.5 cm), and a small fragment of trochlea.

Radius – A fragment of the diaphysis (11.0 cm).

Ulna – A fragment of the corpus (19.5 cm) and 13 fragments of the left and right diaphyses (3.5 cm to 9 cm).

Hand – Metacarpals: four fragments.

Bones of the lower body (bones are fragmented and very gracile)

Pelvis – Right: fragments of the acetabulum; ischial tuberosity -2; part of the iliac wing. Morphological characteristics of the partially preserved auricular surface indicate an age of some 30 years. Greater sciatic notch is very wide -2. Left: a fragment of the acetabulum, iliac wing, and five fragments of the wing.

Femur – Right: a fragment of the head and diaphysis (38 cm); transverse subtrochanteric diameter – 2.1 cm; sagittal subtrochanteric diameter – 2.6 cm; platymeric index – 123.8; stenomeric, midshaft circumference – 7.3 cm. Unpronounced linea aspera -2. The diameter of the head – approximately 3.9 cm. A fragment of distal epiphysis with the patellar surface. Left: a fragment of the distal end of the diaphysis (32.5 cm); a fragment of the head. The approximate length of the femur, based on combining fragments of the left and right bones, is 40.0 cm.

Na osnovi meritev obeh femurjev in primerjave smo določili približno dolžino 40,0 cm. Po Manouvrierjevi tabeli[9] bi bila domnevna telesna višina ženske v grobu 3 med 151,3 in 152,8 cm.

Skelet 4[10]

Ženski (stopnja seksualizacije je – 1.67), maturus I (med 40 in 50 let).

Cranium

Lobanja je gracilna. Dolge oblike.

Mere na lobanji: največja dolžina – približno 18,3 cm, največja širina – približno 12,8 cm, os frontale – coronalno – 10,8 cm in frontotemporalno 9,2 cm, debelina na mestu inion – 1,3 cm, tuber frontale – 0,6 cm in tuber parietale – 0,4 cm, kranialni indeks 69,9 (dolichocrania).

Os frontale – Arcus supercilliarisa poudarjena +1; levi močnejši, margo supracilliaris srednji 0, glabella gladka 0, tuber frontale izražen -1. Sutura coronalis interno zarasla, eksterno lateralno zarasla, medialno še rahlo vidna.

Os parietale – Desna – cela. Izraženost tubera -1. Leva – ohranjena le z zadnjo tretjino, ostalo ni ohranjeno. Tuber izražen -1. Sutura sagittalis rahlo vidna le eksterno, interno že obliterirana.

Os zygomaticum – Fragment leve.

Os temporale – Fragmenta levega in desnega dela z pars petrosum in processus mastoideusom -1. Trije mali fragmenti squame in predela s fosso mandibularis.

Os occipitale – Ohranjen fragment zgornjega dela squame, ki je gladka, ohranjen pars basalis in del pars lateralis z levim condylusom. Sutura lambdoidea dobro vidna.

[9] Manouvrier 1892.

[10] Ostale oznake: Pahič – grob 4, Brodar – grob 1, Wolf – lobanja 4. Oznake na listkih: skelet št. .4, VB4 (2?) ali prečrtana številka 2, vb:1, (3?)3, 3B(prečrtano), 4, vb: l iz gr.1. Brodarjeva in Wolf opisujeta tudi čeljustnici, ki pa ju v predanem materialu nismo našli.

Tibia – Three gracile fragments of the diaphysis (6.0 cm, 8.5 cm in 16.0 cm); two fragments of the proximal epiphysis; a fragment of the distal epiphysis.

Fibula – Fragments of the left and right diaphyses (16.0 cm in 16.5 cm).

Foot – A fragment of calcaneus; a fragment of talus (trochlea – 2.8 cm); both gracile. Metatarsal bones: left and right first metatarsal and four unidentifiable fragments.

In addition, 25 fragments of the long bone diaphyses (4.0 cm to 9.0 cm in size) are preserved. Based on the measurements and comparisons of both femurs, an approximate length of 40.0 cm was established. Using Manouvrier`s criterions,[9] the estimated stature of the female individual from Grave 3 is between 151.3 cm and 152.8 cm.

Skeleton 4[10]

Female (degree of sexualisation – 1.67); maturus I (40 to 50 years).

Cranium

The cranium is long and gracile.

Cranial measurements: maximum length – approximately 18.3 cm; maximum width – approximately 12.8 cm; frontal bone – coronal length – 10.8 cm, and frontotemporal length 9.2 cm; thickness at inion – 1.3 cm at frontal tubercle – 0.6 cm and at parietal tubercle – 0.4 cm; cranial index 69.9 (dolichocrania).

Frontal bone – Prominent supraciliary arches +1, the left one is more pronounced; medium supraorbital margin 0; glabella has a smooth contour 0; prominence of frontal tubercle -1. Internally, coronal suture is obliterated; externally, lateral end is obliterated, while medial end is still vaguely visible.

Parietal bone – Right: complete. Prominence of parietal tubercle -1. Left: only posterior part of the bone is preserved. Prominence of parietal tubercle -1. Sagittal suture is only seen externally; internally, it is completely obliterated.

Zygomatic bone – A fragment of the left bone.

Temporal bone – Two fragments of the left and right bone with petrous portion and mastoid process -1. Three small fragments of the squama from the area of the mandibular fossa.

[9] Manouvrier 1892.

[10] Other notes: Pahič – Grave 4; Brodar – Grave 1; Wolf – Cranium 4. Notes on the labels: skeleton No. .4; VB4 (2?) or crossed out number 2; vb:1; (3?)3; 3B (crossed out); 4; VB: l from gr.1. Brodar and Wolf also described two mandibles, which were not present among the received material.

Postcranium

Vertebrae – Atlas in fragment vratnega vretenca.

Ossa membri superioris

Scapula – Desna – processus coracoideus, fragment fossae glenoidalis. Leva – fragment processus coracoideus, fragment fossae glenoidalis (višina 3.6 cm).

Humerus – Desni in levi, dva fragmenta corpusa (21 cm in 20 cm). Na obeh corpusih srednje močno izražena narastišča.

Radius – Dva gracilna fragmenta: proksimalni del in corpus (17,5 cm) in le corpus (16,8 cm).

Ulna – En fragment corpusa (16,8 cm).

Ossa membri inferioris (kosti so srednje do gracilne)

Os coxae – Desno – fragment z incisuro ischiadico maior -2, fragment acetabuluma, fragment s facies auricularis (površina kaže na starost okoli 40 let). Levo – fragment acetabula, fragment tuber ossis ischii, fragment allae ossis ilii.

Femur – Desno – fragment corpusa (27,2 cm) in fragment corpusa z distalnim delom (9,5 cm). Linea aspera -2. Levo – fragment caputa in colluma, fragment corpusa (27,0 cm) Subtrohaterno trans. 2,1 cm, sagitt. – 2,8 cm, obod sredine diafize – 7,5 cm.

Tibia – Fragmenta desnega in levega corpusa tibiae (18,0 cm in 13,5 cm).

Fibula – En fragment corpusa fibulae (8,0 cm).

Pes – Ossa tarsi: desni talus (trochlea – 2.7 cm), fragmenta desnega in levega calcaneusa (sklepna površina: 1,5 cm).

Occipital bone – A fragment of the superior part of the squama with a smooth contour, the basilar part, and the lateral part with left condyle are preserved. The lambdoid suture is distinct.

Postcranium

Vertebrae – Atlas and a fragment of cervical vertebrae.

Bones of the upper body

Scapula: right – coracoid process; a fragment of the glenoid cavity. Left – a fragment of coracoid process; a fragment of glenoid cavity (height 3.6 cm).

Humerus – Right and left, two fragments of the diaphyses (21 cm and 20 cm). The muscle attachments on both diaphyses are moderately pronounced.

Radius – Two gracile fragments: a proximal end with diaphysis (17.5 cm) and a diaphysis (16.8 cm).

Ulna – One fragment of the diaphysis (16.8 cm).

Bones of the lower body (bones are moderate to gracile)

Pelvis – Right: a fragment with the greater sciatic notch -2; a fragment of the acetabulum; a fragment with the auricular surface (morphological characteristics indicate an age of about 40 years). Left: a fragment of the acetabulum; a fragment of the ischial tuberosity; a fragment of the iliac wing.

Femur – Right: a fragment of the diaphysis (27.2 cm); and a fragment of the diaphysis with the distal end (9.5 cm). Linea aspera -2. Left: a fragment of the head and neck; a fragment of the diaphysis (27.0 cm). Transverse subtrochanteric diameter – 2.1 cm; sagittal subtrochanteric diameter – 2.8 cm; midshaft circumference – 7.5 cm.

Tibia – Two fragments of right and left diaphyses (18.0 cm in 13.5 cm).

Fibula – One fragment of the diaphysis (8.0 cm).

Foot – Tarsal bones: right talus (trochlea – 2.7 cm); fragments of right and left calcaneus (joint surface 1.5 cm).

Skelet 5[11]

Moški (stopnja seksualizacije je + 1.82), maturus II (med 50 in 60 leti).

Cranium

Lobanjo smo delno rekonstruirali iz 16 fragmentov. Robustnega videza. V normi verticalis romboidne oblike. Močna debelina kosti.

Mere na lobanji: največja dolžina – 17,3 cm, največja širina – 13,4 cm, os frontale – coronalno 12,3 cm, frontotemporalna širina 10,0 cm, bigonialna širina 8,7 cm, bikondilarna širina 12,5 cm, višina kondila 7,4 cm, širina ramusa 3,9 cm, debelina na

[11] Ostale oznake: Pahič – grob 5, Brodar – grob 4, Wolf – lobanja 1. Oznake na listkih: skelet št 2, skelet št.4, VB 2 (5?) 5?, grob 5, 4 VB: 2.

Skeleton 5[11]

Male (degree of sexualisation + 1.82); maturus II (between 50 and 60 years).

Cranium

Cranium was partially reconstructed from 16 fragments. It is robust. Vertical norm presents a rhomboidal form. Bones are very thick.

Cranial measurements: maximum length – 17.3 cm; maximum width – 13.4 cm; frontal bone in coronal plane 12.3 cm; frontotemporal breadth 10.0 cm; bigonial width 8.7 cm; bicondylar width 12.5 cm; condylar height 7.4 cm; ramus width 3.9 cm;

[11] Other notes: Pahič – Grave 5; Brodar – Grave 4; Wolf – Cranium 1. Notes on the labels: skeleton No. 2; skeleton No. 4; VB 2 (5?) 5?; grave 5; 4 VB:2.

mestu tuber frontale 0,6 cm, tuber parietale 0,6 cm, kranialni indeks 77,5 (mesocrania), indeks čelnice 81,3, širinski indeks mandibule 69,6.

Os frontale – Delno fragmentirana. Manjka pars orbitalis, viden velik levi sinus frontalis. Ostali deli ohranjeni. Arcus supercillialis +2, izražena glabella +2, margo supraorbitalis +2, tubera neizrazita +1. Področje levega arcusa superciliarisa močneje izraženo kot na desni strani. Sutura coronalis rahlo vidna le eksterno.

Os parietale – Desna – cela. Leva - fragmentirana na mestu tuber parietale. Sutura sagittalis rahlo vidna le eksterno. Sutura squamosa je pri obeh še odprta.

Os occipitale – Ohranjen le zgornji del squame nad področjem iniona, ki pa ni ohranjen. Sutura lambdoidea rahlo vidna le eksterno.

Os zygomaticum – Desna in leva. Processus frontalis širine: desno 1,3 cm, levo 1,2 cm. Izraženost +1.

Os temporale – Le fragment processus zygomaticusa.

Mandibula – V celoti rekonstruirana iz sedmih delov in zelo robustna +2. Protuberantia mentalis +2, angulusa močna, a ne evertirana +2, močan margo inferior +2. Višina corpus mandibule izrazita. Foramen mantale je med spodnjim drugim praemolarjem in prvim molarjem. *Dentes* – Desno – ohranjeni vsi zobje. Levo – v alveolah manjkata drugi inciziv in prvi praemolar. Zobje so zelo veliki. Abrazija je močna. Stanje abrazije nakazuje na starost 45 let in več.

Maxilla – Ohranjena leva in desna, vendar fragmentirana; predvsem levi del. *Dentes* – Desno – oba inciziva, canin, prazna alveola, drugi praemolar, prvi in drugi molar ter prazna alveola. Levo – oba inciziva, canin prazna alveola; nadalje ni ohranjeno. Ohranjen je še molar, verjetno levi. Grizna površina je neenakomerno obrabljena, karies pa prisoten na dveh mestih na meji med krono in korenino.

Postcranium

Costae – 3 fragmenti dorzalnih delov in 13 fragmentov corpusov costae (velikosti od 4,0 cm do 16,0 cm).

Ossa membri superioris

Scapula – Desna – fragment, cavitas glenoidalis (višina 4,4 cm), fragmenti cavitasa, spinae scapulae in processus coracoideusa. Robustno. Leva – ni ohranjena.

Clavicula – Desna – fragment corpusa in extr. acromialis (12,0 cm). Leva - fragment corpusa (7,8 cm).

Humerus – Desni – fragment corpusa in distalnega dela (11,5 cm), biepikondilarna širina 6,2 cm, minimalni obod corpusa 6,7 cm. Levi – fragment corpusa in distalnega dela (15,0 cm), biepikondilarna širina 6,3 cm in še trije fragmenti stene corpusa (od 2,0 do 6,0 cm).

Radius – Fragmenti proksimalne epifize z nekaj corpusa (4,5 cm), capitulum premer 2,2 cm.; fragment

thickness at frontal tubercle 0.6 cm, at parietal tubercle 0.6 cm; cranial index 77.5 (mesocrania); frontal index 81.3, mandibular width index 69.6.

Frontal bone – Partially fragmented. Orbital part is missing, and a large left frontal sinus is visible. The rest of the bone is preserved. Supraciliary arch +2; pronounced glabella +2; supraorbital margin +2; frontal tubercles are unpronounced +1. Supraciliary arch is more pronounced on the left side than the right. Coronal suture is only discernible externally. Both squamous sutures are open.

Occipital bone – Only the superior part of the squama around the inion is preserved. The lambdoid suture is only discernible externally.

Zygomatic bone – Right and left. Frontal process width: right 1.3 cm; left 1.2 cm. Prominence +1.

Temporal bone – Only a fragment of the zygomatic process is preserved.

Mandible – Completely reconstructed from seven fragments; very robust +2. Mental protuberance +2; strong but not everted angles +2; strong inferior margin +2. Pronounced height of mandibular body. Mental foramen is positioned between second premolar and first molar. Dentition – Right: all the teeth are preserved. Left: second incisor and first premolar are missing from the alveoli. Teeth are very big and strongly abraded. Dental wear indicates age over 45 years.

Maxilla – Left and right part are preserved but fragmented, left in particular. Dentition – Right: both incisors, canine, empty alveolus, second premolar, first and second molar and empty alveolus. Left: both incisors, canine, empty alveolus, the rest of the maxilla is not preserved. A molar is also present, probably left. The biting surface is unevenly abraded, with caries present in two locations on the cervical line between the crown and the root.

Postcranium

Ribs – three fragments of the dorsal ends and 13 fragments of the bodies (4.0 cm to 16.0 cm in size).

Bones of the upper body

Scapula – Right: a fragment of the glenoid cavity (height 4.4 cm); fragments of the cavity, scapular spine and coracoid process. Robust. Left: not preserved.

Clavicle – Right: a fragment of the body with the acromial end (12.0 cm). Left: a fragment of the body (7.8 cm).

Humerus – Right: a fragment of the body with the distal end (11.5 cm) and biepicondylar width 6.3 cm; three fragments of the diaphysis (2.0 cm to 6.0 cm).

Radius – Fragments of the proximal epiphysis with part of the diaphysis (4.5 cm) and diameter of capitulum 2.2 cm; fragments of the distal epiphysis and part

distalne epifize in nekaj corpusa (3,9 cm), dva fragmenta corpusa (9,8 cm in 13,3 cm). Obod diafize 4,5 cm.

Manus – Trije fragmenti phalanx proximalis, dva phalanx media.

Ossa membri inferioris

Coxa – Desna – fragment acetabula, 7 fragmentov allae ossis ilii. Leva – fragment acetabula, fragment robustnega tuber ossis ischii +2, fragment facies auricularis s površino pri starosti okoli 50 let, incisura ischiadica ozka +2, fossa iliaca globoka +2, arc composee +2.

Os pubis – Fragmentirana leva in desna. Angulus pubis +2, facies symphyseos površina pri starosti več kot 50 let.

Femur – Desni – fragmenti caput in corpus (26 cm). Levi – proksimalna epifiza in corpus (41 cm). Caput premer 4,8 cm. Subtrohanterno trans. 3,2 cm, sagitt. 2,6 cm, Obod sredine diafize 8,8 cm. Močna linea aspera +2.

Patella – Desna – fragmentirana. Leva – cela.

Tibia – Desna – fragment corpusa in distalnega dela (27,5 cm). Obod diafize 7,1 cm. Leva – fragment corpusa (20 cm) in fragment distalnega dela.

Fibula – Desna – fragment corpusa in proksimalnega dela (23,0 cm). Leva – fragment corpusa in distalnega dela (29,0 cm).

Pes – Ossa tarsi: levi calcaneus (sklepna površina 2,4 cm). Fragmenta levega in desnega talusa (trochlea – 3,5 cm). Ossa metatarsi: fragmenta robustnih leve in desne prve stopalnice in še pet fragmentov corpusov. Phalanges digitorum pedis: prvi proksimalni in še dva nedoločljiva.

of the diaphysis (3.9 cm); two fragments of the diaphysis (9.8 cm and 13.3 cm). The circumference of the diaphysis 4.5 cm.

Hand – Three fragments of the proximal phalanx, two medial phalanges.

Bones of the lower body

Pelvis – Right: a fragment of the acetabulum; seven fragments of the iliac wing. Left: a fragment of the acetabulum; a fragment of a robust ischial tubercle +2; a part of the auricular surface with morphological characteristics indicating age around 50 years; narrow greater sciatic notch +2; deep iliac fossa +2; arc compose +2.

Pubic bone – Fragmented left and right. Pubic angle +2; pubic symphysis with morphological characteristics indicating age over 50 years.

Femur – Right: fragments of the head and diaphysis (26 cm). Left – proximal epiphysis and diaphysis (41 cm). The diameter of the head 4.8 cm. Transverse subtrochanteric diameter 3.2 cm; sagittal subtrochanteric diameter 2.6 cm; midshaft circumference 8.8 cm. Pronounced linea aspera +2.

Patella – Right: fragmented. Left: completely preserved.

Tibia – Right: a fragment of the diaphysis and distal end (27.5 cm). Midshaft circumference 7.1 cm. Left: a fragment of the diaphysis (20 cm) and a fragment of the distal end.

Fibula – Right: a fragment of the diaphysis and the proximal end (23.0 cm). Left: a fragment of the diaphysis and the distal end (29.0 cm).

Foot – Tarsal bones: left calcaneus (joint surface 2.4 cm). Fragments of left and right talus (trochlea – 3.5 cm). Metatarsals: fragments of robust left and right first metatarsal and five fragments of the bodies. Phalanges: first proximal and two unidentifiable.

ZAKLJUČKI

Pri pregledu človeškega kostnega materiala iz srednjebronastodobne gomile z Brezja pod Brinjevo goro nad Zrečami, ki ga je v letu 1956 izkopal arheolog Stanko Pahič, smo uspeli sestaviti štiri skelete iz grobov 2, 3, 4 in 5.

Pri vseh štirih skeletih so spolno značilni znaki na lobanji in kolčnici jasno izraženi. Znaki za točnejšo starostno diagnozo niso vsi prisotni ali pa so ohranjeni le fragmentarno (*sl. 1*).

Dva skeleta sta pripadala osebam moškega spola (št. 2 in št. 5), ki sta izredno robustnega videza. Vida Brodar je oba tipološko opredelila kot kromanjoidni tip. Izredno močno je izoblikovana čelnica, robustni spodnji čeljustnici pa kažeta s svojo obliko arhaične znake. Tudi obraba nekaterih zob je specifična. Stomatolog Vlado Wolf nadrobno opisuje specifičnost oblikovanja loka v mandibuli v eliptični obliki, kar

CONCLUSIONS

While analysing skeletal material from the Bronze Age tumulus at Brezje below Brinjeva gora, excavated by the archaeologist Stanko Pahič in 1956, I was able to reconstruct four skeletons from the Graves 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Cranium and pelvic bones of all four skeletons have clearly expressed sexually dimorphic traits. Meanwhile, skeletal elements with characteristics allowing for an accurate age assessment are either missing or fragmented (*fig. 1*).

Two of the skeletons (No. 2 and No. 5; *fig. 1*) were identified as males with a very robust appearance. Vida Brodar determined both skeletons to be of a Cro-Magnon type. Their frontal bone had a strong contour, while the shape of their mandibles presented archaic characteristics. The two individuals also had a specific dental wear on some of their

Slika 1. Povzetki analize kostnega materiala iz srednjebronastodobne gomile z Brezja pod Brinjevo goro nad Zrečami.
Figure 1. Summary of the analysed skeletal material from the Middle Bronze Age tumulus at Brezje below Brinjeva gora.

Grob št. / Grave No.	Tip skeleta / Skeletal type	Spol / Sex	Starost / Age	Ocen. višina / Stature
Gr. 2	Kromanjonski / Cro-Magnon	Moški / Male	Maturus II (več kot 50 let) / (over 50 years)	/
Gr. 3	Mediteraniden / Mediterranean	Ženski / Female	Adultus (več kot 20 let) – okoli 30 let (*Os coxae*) / (over 20 years) – around 30 years (*Os coxae*)	151,3–152,8 cm
Gr. 4	/	Ženski / Female	Maturus I (med 40 in 50 let) / (between 40 and 50 years)	/
Gr. 5	Kromanjonski / Cro-Magnon	Moški / Male	Maturus II (med 50 in 60 let) / (between 50 and 60 years)	/

nakazuje na primitiven način trganja hrane. Modernejša oblika je parabolna. Tudi velikostni razmerji med drugim in tretjim molarjem sta zanimivi, saj osmica po velikosti ne zaostaja za sedmico, kar je primer pri modernem človeku.

Dva skeleta sta opredeljena kot ženska. Skelet št. 3 ima značilno zelo dolgo oblikovano lobanjo, je zelo gracilen in po Brodarjevi mediteranidnega tipa. To je edini skelet, pri katerem smo s pomočjo kombinacije delno ohranjenih dolžin obeh femurjev določili domnevno telesno višino med 151,3 cm in 152,8 cm. Ženski je tudi skelet št. 4, ki je imel tudi dolgo oblikovano lobanjo, vendar tipološko ni opredeljiv.

Zanimivo je tudi pojavljanje kariesa, ki je za to obdobje redkost. Posebnih patoloških sprememb na kosteh nismo opazili.

teeth. Stomatologist Vlado Wolf provided a detailed description of a distinctly formed elliptical mandibular arch, indicating a primitive food-tearing habit. A modern mandibular form would have been parabolic. Also interesting is the size ratio between the second and third molar: in contrast to modern humans, the third molar is not smaller compared to the second.

Two of the skeletons were identified as females. Skeleton No. 3 has a characteristically long cranium, which is very gracile and, according to Vida Brodar, of a Mediterranean type. This is the only skeleton with an assigned stature, which was estimated to 151.3 cm to 152.8 cm based on the combined length of partially preserved femurs. Skeleton No. 4 with a long cranial shape, which was typologically indefinable, was recognized as the second female.

The presence of caries in the analysed material is notable, given their rarity in Bronze Age remains. No distinct pathological changes on the bones were observed.

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II. ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA ČLOVEŠKIH OSTANKOV IZ ŠTIRIH GROBOV IZ GOMILE

Jayne-Leigh Thomas

V maju 2012 je bila opravljena osteološka analiza štirih skeletov iz srednjebronastodobne gomile z najdišča Brezje pod Brinjevo goro.[1] Skeletni ostanki so bili v označenih vrečkah prineseni na Oddelek za arheologijo Univerze v Ljubljani. Pregledana je bila vsaka kost v vrečki. Natančni opisi analiz so zbrani v neobjavljenem poročilu,[2] medtem ko so na tem mestu zgolj povzeti rezultati.

Metode dokumentiranja in ocene starosti, spola ter patologij temeljijo na uveljavljenih metodoloških postopkih.[3]

Grob 2

V grobu 2 so bili ostanki moškega, starejšega od 50 let. Opredelitev temelji na odlomkih lobanje z močno izraženimi nadočesnimi oboki (*arcus superciliaris*), močno izraženim predelom glabele (*glabella*) in veliko zatilnično izboklino (*protuberantia ocipitalis externa*). Vse omenjene lastnosti so značilne za moške. Prisoten je odlomek lobanjske kosti z zabrisanim lamdoidnim šivom (*sutura lambdoidea*), ki kaže na zrelo, starejšo odraslo osebo, staro nad 50 let.

Na eni izmed kosti desnega zapestja so vidne patološke lezije, opazna je tudi izrazita bolezen zob. Več zob je izpadlo pred smrtjo, vidna je tudi resorpcija kosti zgornje (*maxilla*) in spodnje čeljustnice (*mandibula*). Več zob kaže znake kariesa, na spodnjih kočnikih (*dentes molares*) pa je prisoten izrazit zobni kamen. Prisotne so tudi periapikalne lezije in izrazita parodontalna bolezen z mestoma odkrušeno sklenino. Večina zob je zmerno do močno obrabljenih, kar kaže na grobo hrano ali uporabo zob pri delovnih opravilih. Zaradi odsotnosti celovito ohranjenih dolgih kosti ocena telesne višine ni mogoča.

Grave 3

V grobu 3 so bili ostanki mlade ženske, glede na odlomek še ne izraslega spodnjega tretjega kočnika

[1] Pahič 1962–1963.
[2] Thomas 2012.
[3] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Bass 1995.

II. ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM FOUR GRAVES FROM THE TUMULUS

Jayne-Leigh Thomas

In May 2012, an osteological analysis was performed on a set of four skeletons recovered from the Middle Bronze Age barrow from the site of Brezje below Brinjeva gora.[1] The remains were brought to the Department of Archaeology at the University of Ljubljana in labeled bags. Each bone within the bags was assessed. Details are provided in an unpublished report,[2] whereas the summarized acknowledgements are provided below.

Methods of recording and assessing the age, sex, and pathology of the individuals are based on the osteological standards.[3]

Grave 2

The individual from Grave 2 was a male, aged 50+ years. This is evidenced by cranial fragments with pronounced supraorbital ridges, a pronounced glabellar region, and a large occipital protuberance. All of these features are characteristic of a male individual. There is a fragment of an obliterated lambdoidal suture, indicating a mature, older adult, 50+ years of age.

This individual has a lesion on one of the right wrist bones and has marked dental disease. Several teeth were lost prior to death, with resorption of the maxillary and mandibular bones. Several of the teeth exhibit caries and there is marked calculus on the mandibular molars. There are periapical lesions present and extreme periodontal disease, with the enamel chipped away in places. Most teeth have moderate to extreme uneven wear, indicative of a rough diet or occupational use. Stature was not attempted due to the absence of complete long bones.

Grave 3

Grave 3 contained the remains of a young female individual, aged approximately 20 years based on a

[1] Pahič 1962–1963.
[2] Thomas 2012.
[3] Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Bass 1995.

stare okrog 20 let. Opredelitev, da gre za žensko, je osnovana na širokem kolčnem vozlu (*incisura ischiadica major*).

Dve rebri (*costae*) kažeta znake zaceljenega zloma. Več zob je izpadlo pred smrtjo, vidna je resorpcija kosti zgornje in spodnje čeljustnice. Več zob kaže zmerno obrabo in karies. Zobovje kaže znake intenzivne uporabe in bolezni.

Grob 4

Oseba v grobu 4 je vprašljivo moškega spola, stara 40–50 let. Prisotna sta dva večja odlomka lobanje. Na desni notranji strani odlomka prednjega dela lobanje so prisotne majhne patološke lezije. Zgornji rob očesne jamice (*margo supraorbitalis*) je zaobljen, medtem ko predel glabele ni pretirano izrazit. Nadočesni obok in zatilnična izboklina sta zmerno izražena in kažeta na bodisi gracilnega moškega bodisi bolj robustno žensko. Ohranjen je tudi odlomek lobanjske kosti z zabrisanim šivom, ki govori o starejši, zreli osebi. Na zgornjih vretencih (*vertebrae*) so prisotni znaki rahle osteoartroze (*osteoarthritis*), na lobanji so vidne patološke lezije. Vzroka slednjih ni mogoče določiti, a morda kažejo na bolezen metabolizma.

Grob 5

Oseba v grobu 5 je bila starejši moški, star 40–55 let. Opredelitev spola temelji na morfoloških lastnostih spodnjega dela sramnične zrasti (*ramus inferior ossis pubis*) ter na ozkem kolčnem vozlu. Prisotni so izraziti znaki bolezni zob in sicer karies, zobni kamen ter izguba zob pred smrtjo. Na nekaj zobeh je opazna odsotnost sklenine, številni zobje so močno obrabljeni in kažejo na grobo hrano in/ali intenzivno uporabo zob pri delovnih opravilih. Ocena starosti temelji na obrabi zob, pri čemer je potrebno opozoriti, da je v splošnem izrazitejša obraba resda pripisana starejšim osebam, vendar hrana in intenzivna uporaba pri delovnih opravilih lahko znižata spodnjo mejo starostnega razpona.

Prisotni so tudi znaki osteoartroze, zaceljen zlom na enem izmed reber, na distalnem koncu druge srednje prstnice roke (*phalanx media manus*) pa patološke lezije in formacije nove kosti.

mandibular fragment with 3rd molar still in its crypt. The determination of 'female' was based on a wide sciatic notch.

Two ribs exhibit signs of healed breaks. Several teeth were lost prior to death, with bone resorption along both maxillary and mandibular bones. Several teeth also exhibit moderate wear and caries. Dentition shows evidence of heavy use and disease.

Grave 4

The individual from Grave 4 is a male(?), aged 40–50 years. There are two large skull fragments. The anterior fragment exhibits small pathological lesions on the internal side of the bone, along the right side. The orbits are rounded but the glabellar region is not overly pronounced. Supraorbital region and occipital protuberance are moderate, indicating either gracile male or more robust female. There is a fragment of an obliterated suture, indicating an older, mature individual. This individual exhibits slight osteoarthritis of the upper vertebrae and has pathological lesions on the skull. It is not possible to determine the cause of the cranial lesions; however they may be metabolic in nature.

Grave 5

The individual from Grave 5 is an older male individual, aged 40–55. Sex determination was based the morphology of the inferior pubic ramus and the narrow sciatic notch. This individual has marked dental disease with caries, calculus, and antemortem tooth loss. Enamel is missing off of several teeth and many teeth exhibit extreme wear indicating coarse diet and/or heavy occupational use. Age was determined based on dental attrition and while heavier attrition generally can be attributed to older individuals, diet and heavy occupational use can lower the younger end of the age range.

There is also evidence of osteoarthritis, a healed fracture on one rib fragment and on a 2nd intermediate hand phalanx, with a lesion and bone growth on the distal end.

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III. ANALIZA ČLOVEŠKIH ZOB IN ČELJUSTNIC POKOPOV IZ GOMILE

Iztok Štamfelj

Analizirani so bili človeški zobje in čeljustnice iz grobov iz bronastodobne gomile, ki so jo leta 1956 izkopali na Brezju pod Brinjevo goro.[1] V gradivu so bile čeljustnice skeletov 2, 3 in 5 s skupno 49 stalnimi zobmi. Namen raziskave je bil določiti: (i) oblikovne zobne znake, (ii) starost posameznikov na osnovi rentgenskih posnetkov zob, (iii) obrabo zob, (iv) bolezenske spremembe zob in čeljustnic. Raziskava želi dopolniti izsledke standardne antropološke analize tega gradiva.

METODE

Lokalno in panoramsko rentgensko slikanje zob

Čeljustnice skeletov 2 in 5 smo posneli z digitalnim ortopantomografom *Kodak 8000C Digital Panoramic and Cephalometric System* (71 KV, 12 mA in 13,2 s). Nekatere zobe smo posneli tudi z aparatom za intraoralno rentgensko slikanje *Planmeca Prostyle Intra* (*Planmeca, Helsinki, Finska*) pri nastavitvah 60 kV, 8 mA, 0,160 s.

Računalniška tomografija s stožčastim snopom (RTSS)

Za računalniško tomografijo spodnjih čeljustnic skeletov 2 in 5 smo uporabili aparaturo *Veraviewepocs 3D R100* (*J. Morita Mfg. Corp., Kyoto, Japonska*), delujočo pri 90 kV in 7 mA. Čas ekspozicije je bil 9,4 s, velikost voksla 0,125 mm, debelina rezine pa 1 mm. 2D prereze in 3D rekonstrukcije anatomskih struktur sem pregledoval na zaslonu osebnega računalnika s programom *i-Dixel One Volume Viewer 2.0.0* (*J. Morita, Kyoto, Japonska*).

Ugotavljanje oblikovnih zobnih znakov in obrabe zob

Oblikovne zobne znake sem ugotavljal makroskopsko in z zobozdravniškim mikroskopom (*OPMI Pico, Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, Nemčija*). Pri določitvi števila zobnih korenin vsakega zoba sem si pomagal z rentgenskimi slikovnimi metodami. Stopnjo

[1] Pahič 1962–1963.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN TEETH AND YAWS FROM GRAVES FROM THE TUMULUS

Iztok Štamfelj

This paper presents the results of the analysis of human teeth and jaws from the graves from the Bronze Age tumulus excavated in 1956 at Brezje below Brinjeva gora.[1] The analysed material included jaws from Skeletons 2, 3 and 5, with 49 permanent teeth altogether. The aim of this research was to determine: (i) the morphological dental traits; (ii) the chronological age of the individuals based on the radiographic images of their teeth; (iii) the dental wear; (iv) and the pathological changes of the teeth and jaws. This research seeks to complement findings of the standard anthropological analyses of this material.

METHODS

Periapical and panoramic radiographic imaging of teeth

The jaws from Skeletons 2 and 5 were recorded using digital orthopantomograph *Kodak 8000C Digital Panoramic and Cephalometric System* (71 KV, 12 mA in 13.2 s). Additionally, some of the teeth were recorded using apparatus for the intraoral radiographic imaging *Planmeca Prostyle Intra* (*Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland*) with the following settings: 60 kV, 8 mA, 0.160 s.

Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT)

Computed tomography of the mandibles from Skeletons 2 and 5 was performed using apparatus *Veraviewepocs 3D R100* (*J. Morita Mfg. Corp., Kyoto, Japan*) with the following settings: 90 kV and 7 mA. Time of the exposure was 9.4 s, voxel size 0.125 mm, and slice thickness 1 mm. 2D cross-sections and 3D reconstruction of the anatomical structures were analysed on the personal computer using *i-Dixel One Volume Viewer 2.0.0* (*J. Morita, Kyoto, Japan*).

Assessment of morphological dental traits and dental wear

Morphological dental traits were analysed both macroscopically and using a dental microscope (*OPMI Pico, Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, Germany*).

[1] Pahič 1962–1963.

okluzalne obrabe zob sem določil po 8-stopenjski Molnarjevi lestvici (1–8).[2]

Izračun kronološke starosti posameznikov
S programom *Adobe Photoshop 5.0* sem na digitaliziranih lokalnih rentgenskih posnetkih izbranih zob določil relativno obsežnost pulpine votline in izračunal starost posameznika po metodi, ki so jo razvili Kvaal in sodelavci[3].

Ugotavljanje bolezenskih sprememb zob in čeljustnic
Skladno s priporočili iz literature je bila merilo prisotnosti kariesa s prostim očesom vidna kavitirana kariozna sprememba.[4] Izgubo marginalne kosti, ki je eden od znakov parodontalne bolezni, sem vrednotil na dva načina: i) po absolutni (direktni) metodi, pri kateri merimo razdaljo med skleninsko-cementno mejo (SCM) in robom alveolne kosti (RAK) v mm in ii) po relativni (proporcionalni) metodi, pri kateri izražamo višino alveolne kosti, ki obdaja zob, kot odstotni delež dolžine zoba.[5] V tej raziskavi je bilo merilo prisotnosti parodontalne bolezni povečana razdalja SCM-RAK (≥ 4 mm) z znaki vnetne razgradnje kosti, kamor spadajo spremenjena oblika alveolnega roba, ki ne posnema oblike SCM, manjkajoča povrhnja kompakta in vidni številni razširjeni nutritivni foramni.[6]

REZULTATI

Pri preteklih analizah je bila v treh primerih napačno določena vrsta zoba, v dveh primerih pa so bile napačno opisane ploskve zoba. Zobje so bili tako pridani napačnemu skeletu, v čeljustnico vstavljeni na napačno mesto ali pa so bili napačno obrnjeni. Pravilna identifikacija je podana na *sliki 1*.

Skelet 2

Opis čeljustnic: Ohranjeni sta obe zgornji čeljustnici s sedmimi stalnimi zobmi *in situ* in leva nebnica ter spodnja čeljustnica s 14 stalnimi zobmi *in situ.* Po smrti so bili izgubljeni $^{2,1}I^{1}$, $^{2}P^{2}$, $^{3}M^{3}$, $_{1}I_{1}$. V nasprotju s tem sta bila $^{1}M^{1}$ izgubljena za časa življenja, njuni alveoli sta se preoblikovali in zapolnili s kostnino.

Radiographic imaging methods were additionally implemented to determine the number of roots per tooth. The degree of occlusal dental wear was determined based on the 8-stage Molnar's dental wear scale (1–8).[2]

Calculating chronological age of individuals
Periapical radiographs of the selected teeth were inspected in *Adobe Photoshop 5.0* to determine the relative size of the dental pulp cavity and to calculate the individual's age as proposed by Kvaal and colleagues[3].

Identifying pathological changes of teeth and jaws
Following standard protocols, cavitated carious lesions observable with the naked eye served as a criterion for determining the presence of caries.[4] Loss of marginal bone, which is one of the signs of periodontal disease, was evaluated by two complementing methods: i) the absolute (or direct) method, where the distance between the cementoenamel junction (CEJ) and the alveolar bone crest (AC) is measured; and ii) the relative (or proportional) method, where the height of the alveolar bone surrounding the tooth is expressed as a percentage of tooth's length.[5] In this research, the criteria for diagnosing periodontal disease included the extended CEJ-AC distance (≥ 4 mm) and signs of inflammatory bone loss. The latter include contour changes of the alveolar crest, so the crest ceases to follow the CEJ; missing upper layers of cortical bone; and increased incidence of expanded nutrient canals. [6]

RESULTS

During previous research, three teeth were incorrectly identified, and two tooth surfaces were incorrectly described. As a result, these teeth were either paired with the incorrect skeleton, put in the incorrect place in the jaws, or incorrectly orientated when put back into the jaws. The correct identifications are given in *Figure 1*.

Skeleton 2

Description of the jaws: Both parts of the maxillae with the left palatine bone and seven permanent teeth *in situ,* and the mandible with 14 permanent teeth *in situ,* were preserved. Teeth $^{2,1}I^{1}$, $^{2}P^{2}$, $^{3}M^{3}$, $_{1}I_{1}$ were lost postmortem. The resorbed alveoli of the $^{1}M^{1}$ indicate antemortem loss of these teeth.

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2 Molnar 1971.
3 Kvaal et al. 1995.
4 Caselitz 1998.
5 Snoj-Cvetko et al. 1994.
6 Strohm, Alt 1998.

2 Molnar 1971.
3 Kvaal *et al.* 1995.
4 Caselitz 1998.
5 Snoj-Cvetko *et al.* 1994.
6 Strohm, Alt 1998.

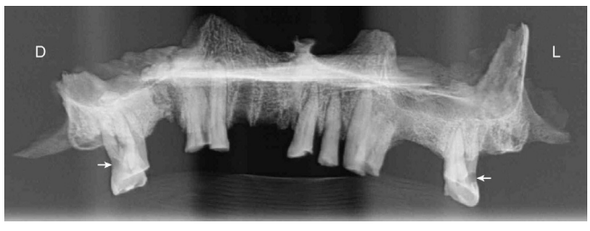
Nepravilna določitev / Incorrect identification		Pravilna določitev / Correct identification		Opombe / Comments
Skelet / Skeleton	Vrsta zoba / Tooth type	Skelet / Skeleton	Vrsta zoba / Tooth type	
2	I^1	3	^1C	Poleg tega zamenjane ploskve pri I^2. / Also, the I^2 was reorientated.
3	^1I	?	^2I	Ne pripada nobenemu od analiziranih skeletov. / Does not belong to any of the analysed skeletons.
	C^1	3	C_1	Alveola zoba C_1 ni ohranjena. / The alveolus of C_1 is not preserved.
5	M^1	?	^1M	Ne pripada nobenemu od analiziranih skeletov. / Does not belong to any of the analysed skeletons.

Slika 1. Preglednica napačnih določitev zob pri gradivu iz bronastodobne gomile z Brezja pod Brinjevo goro.
Figure 1. Incorrectly identified teeth of the skeletal remains from the Bronze Age tumulus at Brezje bellow Brinjeva gora.

Oblikovni zobni znaki: Eno korenino imajo $^{1,2}I^{1,2}$, $^1C^1$, $^2P^2$, $_{2,1}I_{1,2}$, $_1C_1$, $_{2,1}P_{1,2}$, dve korenini $^1P^1$, $_{3,2,1}M_{1,2,3}$, tri korenine $^{3,2}M^{2,3}$. $_1P_1$ imata na grizni ploskvi po 2 vršička, $_2P_2$ po 3 in $_{3,2}M_{2,3}$ po 4. Pri zgornjih ličnikih in kočnikih zaradi napredovane obrabe števila vršičkov na grizni ploskvi ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti. $_2M_2$ imata fisurni sistem X oziroma Y, $_3M_3$ pa fisurni sistem + oziroma X.

Obraba zob: Zgornji zobje so zelo močno obrabljeni, okluzalna obraba je od 6. do 8. stopnje po Molnarjevi lestvici. Njihove zobne krone so zaradi obrabe skoraj v celoti uničene. Pri $^1P^1$ je vlogo grizne ploskve prevzela zobna korenina, le na bukalni ploskvi je pri P^1 2 mm, pri ^1P pa 3 mm ohranjene sklenine. Obraba je dosegla zobno korenino tudi na palatinalni strani $^2M^2$. Pri vseh zgornjih zobeh je zaradi obrabe izpostavljen terciarni dentin, pri P^1 pa je odprta pulpina votlina. Pri ohranjenih interkaninih zobeh (I^2, $^1C^1$) je obraba vodoravna, C^1 pa ima na palatinalni strani še poševno zabrušenje, ki bi skupaj z močno obrabljenostjo sosednjega P^1 lahko nastalo zaradi uporabe zob pri določenem opravilu. Ohranjeni zgornji transkanini zobje ($^1P^1$, $^2M^2$) imajo grizne ploskve obrabljene poševno v palatinalni smeri pod kotom približno 30°.

Pri skeletu 2 je obrabljenost spodnjih zob precej manjša v primerjavi z zgornjimi zobmi; okluzalna obraba spodnjih zob je od 3. do 6. stopnje po Molnarjevi lestvici. Najbolj obrabljena spodnja zoba sta $_1M_1$. Okluzijska ravnina v predelu spodnjih kočnikov je poševna, vendar bistveno manj kot pri $^2M^2$. Grizne ploskve spodnjih kočnikov so čašasto oblikovane, ker so predeli z izpostavljenim dentinom obrabljeni bolj od okolne sklenine. Povprečna

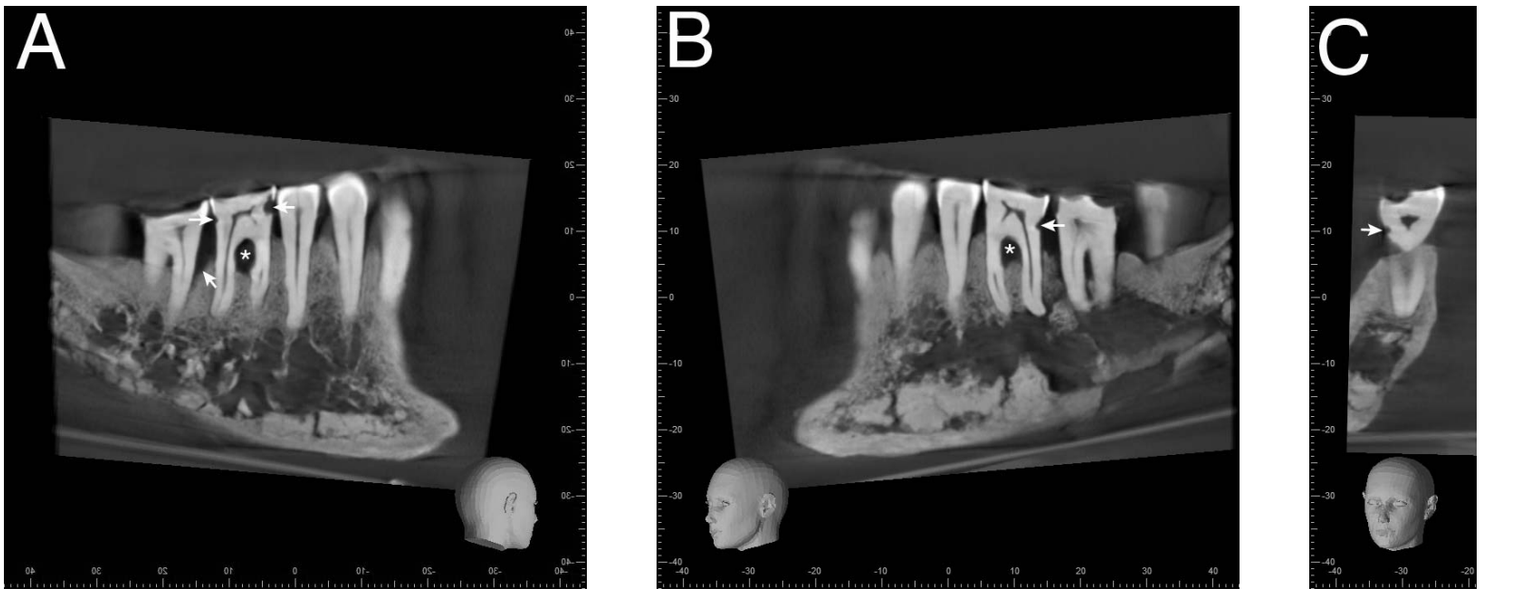


Morphological dental traits: The $^{1,2}I^{1,2}$, $^1C^1$, $^2P^2$, $_{2,1}I_{1,2}$, $_1C_1$, $_{2,1}P_{1,2}$ are single-rooted; the $^1P^1$ have two roots; and the $^{3,2}M^{2,3}$ have three roots each. On the occlusal surface, the $_1P_1$ each have two cusps; the $_2P_2$ three; and the $_{3,2}M_{2,3}$ four. The number of cusps on the upper premolars and molars could not be determined due to the advanced tooth wear. The fissure system of the $_2M_2$ has an X- and Y-shaped configuration, while the fissure system of the $_3M_3$ has a +- and X-shaped configuration.

Dental wear: The upper teeth are severely abraded, presenting the 6th to 8th stage of occlusal dental wear on Molnar's scale. Due to the wear, the crowns are almost completely missing. The roots of $^1P^1$ functioned as a chewing surface, with only 2 mm of enamel preserved on the buccal surface of P^1 and 3 mm on the buccal surface of ^1P. Dental wear also exposed the roots on the palatal surface of $^2M^2$. The tertiary dentine of all the upper teeth was exposed due to wear, and the pulp cavity of P^1 is open. The tooth wear of the anterior teeth (I^2, $^1C^1$) is horizontal. In addition, the palatal surface of C^1 is abraded obliquely. Considered in conjunction with its severely abraded neighbour, the P^1, this dental wear might be attributable to some specific task. The abraded chewing surfaces of the preserved upper posterior teeth ($^1P^1$, $^2M^2$) are oblique, leaning towards the palate side at an angle of approximately 30°.

The lower teeth of Skeleton 2 are considerably less abraded in comparison to the upper teeth; the lower teeth present the 3rd to 6th stage of occlusal dental wear on Molnar's scale. The most abraded lower teeth are the $_1M_1$. The occlusal wear of the lower molars is oblique; however, it is markedly less discernible when compared to the $^2M^2$. The chewing surfaces of the lower molars are cup-shaped, as areas with the exposed dentine are more abraded than the surrounding enamel. According to Molnar's scale, the average dental wear on the upper teeth is 7.0 (49/7), while on the lower it is 4.2 (59/14).

Slika 2. Panoramski rentgenski posnetek zgornjih čeljustnic skeleta 2. Puščici (→←) označujeta kariozni spremembi na distalni ploskvi zob $^2M^2$. D – desno, L – levo.
Figure 2. A panoramic radiographic image of the maxilla of Skeleton 2. Arrows (→←) indicate carious lesions on the distal surface of the $^2M^2$. D – right, L – left.



Slika 3. Prikaz spodnje čeljustnice skeleta 2 z metodo računalniške tomografije s stožčastim snopom. **A** – Meziodistalni vzdolžni prerez predela desnih spodnjih ličnikov in kočnikov. Zob $_1$M ima kariozni spremembi na mezialni (←) in distalni ploskvi (→) ter prizadeto koreninsko razcepišče (*). Ob mezialni korenini zoba $_2$M je vidna poševna razgradnja alveolne kosti (↑). **B** – Meziodistalni vzdolžni prerez predela levih spodnjih ličnikov in kočnikov. Zob M_1 ima kariozno spremembo na distalni ploskvi (←) in prizadeto koreninsko razcepišče (*). **C** – Bukolingvalni vzdolžni prerez zoba $_2$M s kariozno spremembo na bukalni ploskvi (→).

Figure 3. A cone beam computed tomography-based image of the mandible of Skeleton 2. **A** – the mesiodistal longitudinal cross-section of the right lower premolar and molar area. The $_1$M has carious lesions on the mesial (←) and distal surface (→), and an affected root furcation (*). At the mesial root of the $_2$M, oblique alveolar bone loss is visible (↑). **B** – the mesiodistal longitudinal cross-section of the left lower premolar and molar area. The M_1 has carious lesions on the distal surface (←) and an affected root furcation (*). **C** – the buccolingual longitudinal cross-section of the $_2$M with the carious lesion on the buccal surface (→).

stopnja obrabe po Molnarjevi lestvici je pri zgornjih zobeh 7,0 (49/7), pri spodnjih zobeh pa 4,2 (59/14).

Bolezenske spremembe: Kavitirane kariozne spremembe so na distalnih ploskvah $^2M^2$(*sl. 2*), na mezialni in distalni ploskvi $_1$M (*sl. 3A*), na distalni ploskvi M_1 (*sl. 3B*) ter na bukalni ploskvi $_2$M (*sl. 3C*). Vseh šest karioznih sprememb je na zobnem vratu.

P^1, pri katerem je obraba dosegla pulpino votlino, ima ob konici bukalne korenine makroskopsko vidno razgradnjo kosti premera 3,2 mm (*sl. 4A*). Na rentgenskem posnetku tega zoba sta ob konicah obeh korenin, bukalne in palatinalne, vidni manjši neostro omejeni radiolucenci (*sl. 4B*). Alveoli po smrti izgubljenih zob $^2P^2$ sta v apikalnem delu nepravilno oblikovani, kar dopušča možnost, da gre za vnetni razgradnji kosti. Tudi njun nastanek bi bil vzročno lahko povezan z odprtjem pulpine votline zaradi obrabe.

$_2I_2$ imata v vratni polovici labialne ploskve vsak po dve šibko izraženi vodoravno potekajoči hipoplaziji sklenine. Pri I_2 sta hipoplaziji od SCM oddaljeni 2,6 mm in 3,4 mm, pri $_2$I pa 2,3 mm in 3,4 mm.

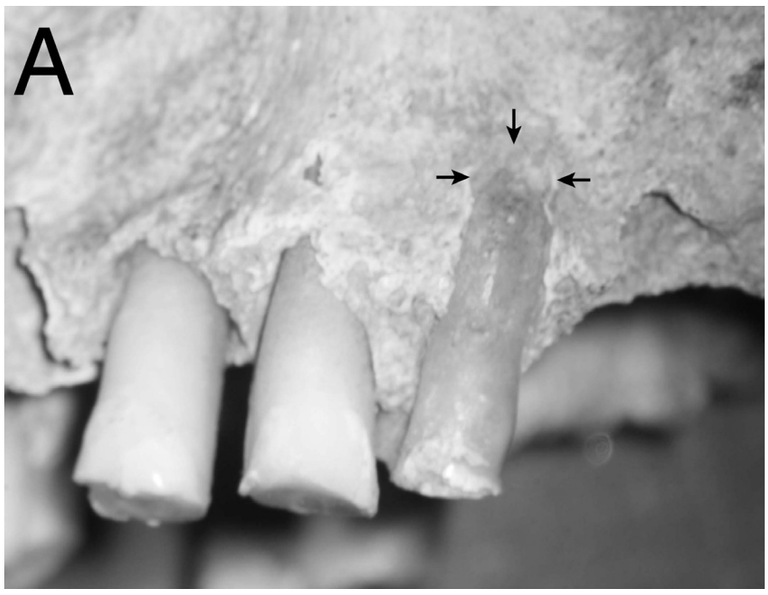
Znaki parodontalne bolezni so prisotni ob 42,9 % (12/28) ocenjenih zob, med katerimi so devet kočnikov ($^{3,2}M^{2,3}$, $_{3,2,1}M_{1,2}$), dva ličnika ($P^{1,2}$) in en sekalec (I^2). Kočniki $_{2,1}M_1$, $^2M^2$ imajo prizadeto

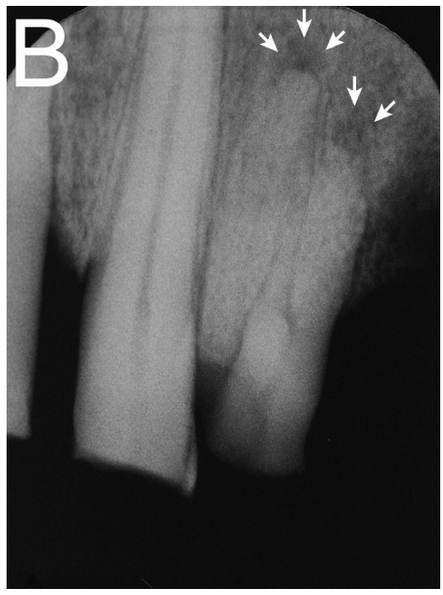
Pathological changes: Cavitated carious lesions are present on the distal surfaces of the $^2M^2$(*fig. 2*); on the mesial and distal surface of the $_1$M (*fig. 3A*); on the distal surface of the M_1 (*fig. 3B*); and on the buccal surface of the $_2$M (*fig. 3C*). All six of the carious lesions appear on the tooth necks.

At the tip of the buccal root of the P^1, which is worn down to the pulp cavity, macroscopically visible bone loss with a diameter of 3.2 mm is present (*fig. 4A*). On the radiographic image of the tooth, two small radiolucent areas without a sharp margin are visible at the tips of both buccal and palatal roots (*fig. 4B*). The alveoli of the $^2P^2$ (lost antemortem) have irregularly shaped apical ends, which could indicate inflammatory bone loss. The bone loss might also be causally related to the opening of the pulp cavity due to the dental wear.

Mild enamel hypoplasia is present as two horizontal lines on the neck of the labial surface $_2I_2$. The distances between the hypoplastic lines and the CEJ are 2.6 mm and 3.4 mm on the I_2, and 2.3 mm and 3.4 mm on the $_2$I respectively.

Signs of periodontal disease are present in 42.9 % (12/28) of the analysed teeth, of which nine are molars ($^{3,2}M^{2,3}$, $_{3,2,1}M_{1,2}$); two premolars ($P^{1,2}$); and one incisor (I^2). The root furcation is affected on the molars $_{2,1}M_1$and $^2M^2$ (*figs. 2, 3A, 3B*). At the mesial root of the $_2$M (*fig. 3A*) and the root of the





Slika 4. Levi zgornji zobje skeleta 2. **A** – Pogled z bukalne strani. Apikalna razgradnja kosti (→↓←) ob bukalni koreninni P^1. **B** – Puščice na rentgenskem posnetku označujejo periapikalni radiolucenci ob koreninah zoba P^1.
Figure 4. Left upper teeth of Skeleton 2. **A** – Buccal view. Apical bone loss (→↓←) at the P^1 buccal root. **B** – Arrows on the radiographic image indicate periapical radiolucent areas at the P^1 roots.

koreninsko razcepišče (*sl. 2, 3A, 3B*). Ob mezialni koreninI $_2M$ (*sl. 3A*) in ob koreninI zoba I^2 je razgradnja alveolne kosti poševna, ob ostalih 10 zobeh pa vodoravna. Ob parodontalno prizadetih zobeh je povprečna razdalja SCM-RAK med 4,5 mm in 7,3 mm, ob zobeh brez znakov parodontalne bolezni pa med 3,0 mm in 3,9 mm. Napredovana parodontalna bolezen (višina alveolne kosti < 50 % dolžine zoba in/ali prizadetost koreninskega razcepišča 2. ali 3. stopnje) je bila prisotna pri petih zobeh ($^2M^2$, I^2, $_1M_1$).

Otočki zobnega kamna so prisotni pri 66,7 % (14/21) zob. V zgornji čeljusti ima zobni kamen 28,6 % (2/7) zob, v spodnji čeljusti pa 85,7 % (12/14) zob. Otočki zobnega kamna ležijo na kronah, razen pri $_1M_1$, kjer so na koreninI, in pri $_1P$, kjer so tako na kroni kot na koreninI.

Skelet 3

Opis čeljustnic: Ohranjena sta dva manjša dela obeh zgornjih čeljustnic ob incizivni odprtini in dva stalna zoba (^1P in ^1C). $P^{1,2}$ sta bila odstranjena za časa življenja, njuni alveoli sta zapolnjeni s kostnino. V predelu alveole manjkajočega zoba ^2I je čeljustna kost razgrajena, luknjičasta in brez sledov lamine cribriformis, zato sklepam, da je bil tudi ta zob izgubljen pred smrtjo. Po smrti so bili izgubljeni ^2P, $^1I^{1,2}$, C^1. Ohranjen je manjši brezzobi kos spodnje čeljustnice ob desnem čeljustnem kotu. V njem je alveola zoba $_3M$, ki je bil izgubljen po smrti. $_2M$ in najverjetneje tudi $_1M$ sta bila odstranjena za časa življenja, njune alveole so zapolnjene s kostnino.

Oblikovni zobni znaki in obraba zob: Eno koreninO imajo $^{2,1}I^{1,2}$, $^1C^1$, C_1, dve koreninI pa ^1P. Po Molnarjevi lestvici je obraba edinih dveh ohranjenih

I^2, alveolar bone loss is oblique, while at the rest of the teeth, the loss is horizontal. The average CEJ-AC distance is between 4.5 mm and 7.3 mm on the teeth affected by periodontal diseases, whereas it is between 3.0 mm and 3.9 mm on the unaffected teeth. Advanced periodontal disease (i.e. alveolar bone height < 50% of the tooth length and/or the 2nd or 3rd stage of root furcation damage) was present on five teeth ($^2M^2$, I^2, $_1M_1$).

Discrete formations of dental calculus are present in 66.7% (14/21) of the teeth. Dental calculus is present in 28.6% (2/7) of the maxillary teeth, and in 85.7% (12/14) of the mandibular teeth. Discrete formations of dental calculus appear on the crowns, except on the $_1M_1$, where they are found on the root, and the $_1P$, where they occur on the crown and the root.

Skeleton 3

Description of the jaws: Two small sections of the area around the incisive foramen of the maxilla and two permanent teeth (the ^1P and ^1C) are preserved. The $P^{1,2}$ were lost antemortem, and the alveoli are filled with new bone. The area around the alveolus of the missing ^2I presents alveolar bone loss, pitting and lack of cribriform plate, all indicating that the tooth was lost antemortem. The ^2P, $^1I^{1,2}$, C^1 were lost postmortem. Also preserved is a small toothless fragment of the right mandibular angle with the alveolus of $_3M$, which was lost postmortem. The $_2M$, and most likely the $_1M$ were lost antemortem, as their alveoli are filled with new bone.

Morphological dental traits and dental wear: the $^{2,1}I^{1,2}$, $^1C^1$, C_1 are single-rooted, while the ^1P has two roots. According to Molnar's scale, the dental wear

zgornjih zob (^{1}P, ^{1}C) stopnje 5, obraba edinega ohranjenega spodnjega zoba (C_1) pa stopnje 4.

Bolezenske spremembe: Zob ^{1}P ima kavitirano kariozno spremembo na mezialni ploskvi v predelu zobnega vratu. Ostala dva zoba (^{1}C in C_1) nimata kariesa. Alveola po smrti izgubljenega $_{3}$M kaže znake vodoravne razgradnje alveolne kosti, ob ostalih zobeh pa je čeljustna kost tako slabo ohranjena, da ni bilo mogoče oceniti prisotnosti/odsotnosti parodontalne bolezni. ^{1}C ima otoček zobnega kamna na distalni ploskvi anatomske krone, ostala dva zoba (^{1}P in C_1) nimata zobnega kamna.

Skelet 5

Opis čeljustnic: Obe zgornji čeljustnici sta deloma ohranjeni in imata devet stalnih zob *in situ*. Delno ali v celoti ohranjene alveole zob ^{3}M, ^{1}P^{1}, kažejo, da so ti zobje izpadli po smrti. Zobiščni odrastek z zobmi P^{2}, M^{1,2,3} ni ohranjen, vendar bi iz normalnega položaja grizne ravnine v predelu levih spodnjih transkaninih zob (antagonistov) lahko sklepali, da so bili tudi ti zobje izgubljeni šele po smrti. Za časa življenja pri tem posamezniku najverjetneje ni bil izgubljen noben stalni zob. Palatinalni torus ima obliko 2–3 mm visoke podolgovate kostne izbokline vzdolž sredinskega nebnega šiva. Spodnja čeljustnica je ohranjena v celoti skupaj s 14 stalnimi zobmi *in situ*. I_2 in P_1 sta se izgubila po smrti. Mandibulni torus ima obliko vozličastih kostnih izboklin na lingvalni strani C_1 in $PM_{1,2}$.

Oblikovni zobni znaki: ^{2}I^{2} imata na palatinalni ploskvi slepo jamico. Pri ^{2,1}M ter $_{1}M_1$ število vršičkov na grizni ploskvi zaradi napredovane obrabe ni določljivo, $_{2}M_2$ imata po štiri vršičke, $_{3}M_3$ pa po pet. Fisurni sistem ima pri $_{2}M_2$ in M_3 verjetno obliko X, pri $_{3}$M pa verjetno obliko +. $_{2,1}M_{1,2}$ imajo na bukalni ploskvi približno 2 mm dolg skleninski jezik. Eno korenino imajo ^{2,1}I^{1,2}, $_{2,1}I_{1,2}$, ^{1}C^{1}, $_{1}C_1$, ^{2,1}P, $_{2,1}P_{1,2}$, ^{3}M, dve korenini $_{3,2,1}M_{1,2}$, tri pa ^{2,1}M in M_3. Posnetki z RTSS so pokazali, da ima M_3 poleg dveh rednih korenin (mezialne in distalne korenine) še nadštevilno korenino *radix entomolaris* (RE) (*sl. 4A* in *4B*). RE izhaja iz koreninskega debla na lingvalni strani med obema rednima koreninama, je skoraj ravna in 2–3 mm krajša od obeh rednih korenin.

Obraba zob: Zobje skeleta 5 so močno obrabljeni, okluzalna obraba je 3. do 7. stopnje po Molnarjevi lestvici. Najbolj obrabljeni zobje so zgornji in spodnji prvi kočniki (^{1}M, $_{1}M_1$). Po Molnarjevi lestvici je

on the only two upper teeth preserved (^{1}P, ^{1}C) is stage 5, and it is stage 4 on the only lower tooth preserved (C_1).

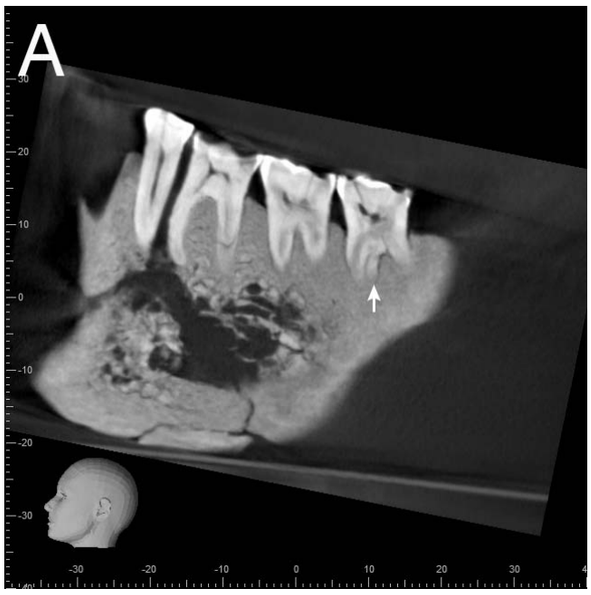
Pathological changes: ^{1}P has a cavitated carious lesion on the mesial surface of the tooth neck. The rest of the teeth (the ^{1}C and C_1) are caries-free. Horizontal alveolar bone loss occurred in the alveolus of the $_{3}$M (lost postmortem). The rest of the mandible is too poorly preserved for the assessment of the presence/absence of periodontal disease. On the distal surface of the anatomical crown of the ^{1}C, a discrete formation of the dental calculus is present, whereas the rest of the teeth (the ^{1}P and C_1) are calculus-free.

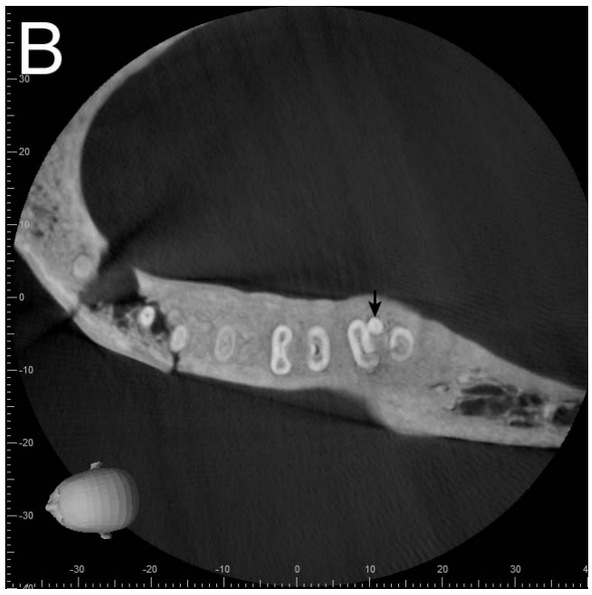
Skeleton 5

Description of the jaws: The maxilla is partially preserved and has nine permanent teeth *in situ*. Partially or completely preserved alveoli of the ^{3}M and ^{1}P^{1} indicate postmortem loss of these teeth. Even though the alveolar bone of the P^{2} and M^{1,2,3} is not preserved, the normally positioned chewing surface of the left lower anterior teeth (antagonists) also indicates the postmortem loss of teeth. It is likely that this individual never experienced antemortem loss of any permanent teeth. The palatal torus has a shape of a 2–3 mm high elongated bony protrusion along the palatine suture. The mandible is completely preserved, together with 14 permanent teeth *in situ*. The I_2 and P_1 were lost postmortem. The mandibular torus has a shape of a nodular bony protrusions on the lingual side of the C_1 and $PM_{1,2}$.

Morphological dental traits: On the palatal surface of ^{2}I^{2}, a blind cavity is present. Due to the advanced dental wear, the number of cusps on the ^{2,1}M and $_{1}M_1$ is undeterminable. The $_{2}M_2$ have four and the $_{3}M_3$ have five cusps each. The fissure system configuration of the $_{2}M_2$ and M_3 is probably X-shaped, while the configuration of the $_{3}$M is +-shaped. The $_{2,1}M_{1,2}$ have approximately 2 mm long enamel pearls on the buccal surfaces. The ^{2,1}I^{1,2}, $_{2,1}I_{1,2}$, ^{1}C^{1}, $_{1}C_1$, ^{2,1}P, $_{2,1}P_{1,2}$, and ^{3}M are single-rooted; the $_{3,2,1}M_{1,2}$ have two roots each; and the ^{2,1}M and M_3 each have three roots. The CBCT showed that the M_3 possesses, in addition to the two regular roots (the mesial and the distal), a supernumerary root *radix entomolaris* (RE; *figs. 4A* and *4B*). The RE originates from the root trunk on the lingual side between both roots, is almost straight, and 2–3 mm shorter than both regular roots.

Dental wear: Dental wear on the teeth of Skeleton 5 is advanced, presenting the 3rd to 7th stage of occlusal





Slika 5. Računalniški tomogrami spodnje čeljustnice skeleta 5. **A** – meziodistalni vzdolžni prerez zoba M_3. **B** – vodoravni prerez zoba M_3. Nadštevilna korenina *radix entomolaris* je označena s puščico. **C** – predel levih spodnjih kočnikov z lingvalne strani. **D** – predel desnih spodnjih kočnikov z lingvalne strani. Puščice (↑↑) označujejo mizasto oblikovan, luknjičav alveolni rob na lingvalni ploskvi zob $_3M_3$. Na zobnem vratu M_2 je debelejša plast zobnega kamna, označena z zvezdico (*).

Figure 5. Computed tomograms of the mandible of Skeleton 5. **A** –the mesiodistal longitudinal cross-section of the M_3. **B** –the horizontal cross-section of the M_3. The arrow indicates a supernumerary root *radix entomolaris*. **C** – area of left lower molars from the lingual side. **D** – area of right lower molars from the lingual side. Arrows (↑↑) indicate the boardlike, pitted alveolar crest at the lingual surface of the $_3M_3$. The asterisk (*) marks a thick layer of dental calculus present on the tooth neck of the M_2.

povprečna stopnja obrabe zgornjih zob 5,2 (47/9), spodnjih zob 4,3 (60/14). Okluzijska ravnina v predelu kočnikov je poševna. Grizne ploskve kočnikov so čašasto oblikovane, ker so predeli z izpostavljenim dentinom obrabljeni bolj od okolne sklenine.

Bolezenske spremembe: Zobovje skeleta 5 je brez kavitiranih karioznih sprememb in apikalnih razgradenj kosti. Marginalna alveolna kost ob 19 ocenjenih zobeh z izjemo obeh spodnjih modrostnih zob ne kaže sprememb, ki so značilne za parodontalno bolezen. Alveolni rob je oster in posnema obliko SCM. V nasprotju s tem je na lingvalni ploskvi spodnjih modrostnih zob alveolni rob širok (3 mm), mizasto oblikovan in ima luknjičavo površino (*sl. 5C, 5D*). Takšna oblika alveolnega roba je znak prisotnosti parodontalne bolezni in se pojavlja zlasti ob kočnikih. V angleški literaturi jo označujejo z izrazom mizasti rob (*boardlike border*).[7] Na lingvalni ploskvi spodnjih tretjih kočnikov je razdalja med SCM in RAK 4 mm, koreninska razcepišča niso prizadeta. Zobni kamen je prisoten pri 87,0 % (20/23) zob. V zgornji čeljusti ima zobni kamen 88,9 % (8/9) zob,

wear on Molnar's scale. The upper and lower first molars (^1M, $_1M_1$) are most abraded. According to Molnar's scale, the average dental wear is 5.2 (47/9) on the upper teeth and 4.3 (60/14) on the lower teeth. In the molars, occlusal surface is oblique. Chewing surfaces of the molars are cup-shaped, as areas with the exposed dentine are more abraded than the surrounding enamel.

Pathological changes: The teeth have no cavitated carious lesions or apical bone loss. Except for both lower wisdom teeth, the marginal alveolar bone at the 19 analysed teeth does not present changes characteristic of the periodontal disease. The alveolar crest is sharp and follows the CEJ. In contrast, the alveolar crest at the lingual surface of the lower wisdom teeth is wide (3 mm), board-like, with pitting on the surface (*figs. 5C and 5D*). These characteristics of the alveolar crest are a sign of periodontal disease and occur, in particular, at the molars. In English literature, such an alveolar crest is characterised as a *boardlike border*.[7] The distance between the CEJ and the AC on the lingual surface of the lower third

[7] Strohm, Alt 1998.

[7] Strohm, Alt 1998.

v spodnji čeljusti pa 85,7 % (12/14) zob. Pri vseh 20 zobeh leži zobni kamen na kroni. Gre za otočke zobnega kamna, le na lingvalni ploskvi M_2 (*sl. 5C*) in na palatinalnih ploskvah $^1C^1$, I^2 je prisoten v debelejši plasti vzdolž SCM.

V gradivu sta bila dva zoba (^{2}I in ^{1}M), ki ne pripadata nobenemu od analiziranih treh skeletov (*sl. 1*). ^{2}I ima eno korenino, na zobni kroni pa kronsko-koreninsko palatinalno brazdo. ^{1}M ima tri korenine, na obrabljeni grizni ploskvi pa so vidna razgaljena dentinska jedra štirih vršičkov. Grizna ploskev ^{1}M je obrabljena poševno v palatinalni smeri pod kotom približno 15°. Po Molnarjevi lestvici je obraba ^{1}M 5. stopnje, obraba ^{2}I pa 3. stopnje. ^{1}M ima kavitirani kariozni spremembi na obeh aproksimalnih ploskvah v predelu zobnega vratu. Oba zoba imata na kroni manjšo količino zobnega kamna.

SPLOŠNE ZNAČILNOSTI IN RAZPRAVA

Izračun starosti posameznikov

Pri skeletu 2 sem starost izračunal iz rentgenskih meritev pri drugem zgornjem sekalcu (53 ± 10 let), pri skeletu 3 iz meritev pri spodnjem podočniku (33 ± 11,5 let), pri skeletu 5 pa iz meritev pri vseh šestih zobeh (58 ± 8,6 let). Zob ^{2}I, ki ne pripada nobenemu od treh analiziranih skeletov, je glede na relativno obsežnost pulpine votline pripadal človeku, staremu 27 ± 10 let, kar se sklada z majhno obrabljenostjo tega zoba (3. stopnja po Molnarjevi lestvici).

Oblikovni zobni znaki

Oblikovni zobni znaki analiziranih skeletov so značilni za kavkazijsko prebivalstveno skupino. Presenetila pa je ugotovitev, da ima M_3 skeleta 5 poleg dveh rednih korenin (mezialne in distalne) še nadštevilno korenino *radix entomolaris* (RE). Analiza lokalnih rentgenskih posnetkov je pokazala, da ima pri sedanjih prebivalcih Slovenije tri korenine 1,32 % (18/1361) prvih, 0,25 % (4/1573) drugih in 1,77 % (13/734) tretjih spodnjih stalnih kočnikov.[8] Raziskava na ekstrahiranih zobeh pri Nizozemcih je pokazala, da ima RE 1,07 % prvih, 0,14 % drugih in 0,85 % tretjih spodnjih stalnih kočnikov.[9] Opisi spodnjih kočnikov z RE pri ljudeh iz predzgodovinskih obdobij so v literaturi maloštevilni, kar je povezano tudi z dejstvom, da so v večini raziskav število

[8] Strmšek, Štamfelj 2019.
[9] Visser 1948.

molars is 4 mm; the root furcations are not affected. Dental calculus is present in 87.0% (20/23) of the teeth. 88.9% (8/9) of the upper teeth and 85.7% (12/14) of the lower have dental calculus. On all 20 teeth, dental calculus occurs on the crown. It is present in discrete formations; only the lingual surface of the M_2 (*fig. 5C*) and palatal surfaces of the $^1C^1$ and I^2 have a thicker layer along the CEJ.

Two teeth among the examined material (the ^{2}I and the ^{1}M) do not belong to any of the three analysed skeletons (*fig. 1*). The ^{2}I is single-rooted and has a palato-radicular groove on its crown. The ^{1}M has three roots and exposed dentine cores of four cusps on the abraded chewing surface. The abraded chewing surface of the ^{1}M is oblique, leaning towards the palate side at an angle of approximately 15°. According to Molnar's scale, the dental wear of the ^{1}M is stage 5, and the dental wear of the ^{2}I is stage 3. On both approximal surfaces of the tooth neck of the ^{1}M, cavitated carious lesions are present. Both teeth have small amounts of dental calculus on their crowns.

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS AND A DISCUSSION

Calculations of the individuals' age

Age at death was calculated using radiographical measurements of the second upper incisor of Skeleton 2 (53 ± 10 years); the lower canine of Skeleton 3 (33 ± 11.5 years); and all six teeth of Skeleton 5 (58 ± 8.6 years). Based on the relative size of the pulp cavity, tooth ^{2}I (which was not from any of the analysed skeletons), belonged to a 27 ± 10 years old individual, which is consistent with the early stage of dental wear (stage 3 on Molnar's scale).

Morphological dental traits

Morphological dental traits of the analysed skeletons are characteristic of Caucasian populations. The discovery of a supernumerary root, *radix entomolaris* (RE), in addition to the two regular roots (mesial and distal) on the M_3 of Skeleton 5 is surprising. Analysis of the periapical radiographs of modern Slovenians showed that only 1.32% (18/1361) of the first, 0.25% (4/1573) of the second, and 1.77% (13/734) of the third lower permanent molars are three-rooted.[8] Research on the extracted teeth of Dutch people showed that REs occur on 1.07% of the first, on 0.14% of the second, and on 0.85% of the third lower permanent molars.[9] Lower molars with REs from prehistoric people are rarely mentioned in the

[8] Strmšek, Štamfelj 2019.
[9] Visser 1948.

korenin določali z makroskopskim pregledom gradiva. Tudi pri M_3 skeleta 5 sem makroskopsko in celo z lokalnim rentgenskim posnetkom lahko ugotovil le prisotnost dveh rednih korenin, tretjo korenino (RE) pa je pokazala šele RTSS. Prednost te metode pred klasičnim rentgenskim slikanjem zob je, da omogoča natančen prikaz anatomskih struktur v vseh treh razsežnostih. Najdba spodnjega kočnika z RE posredno dokazuje, da je bil dedni zapis, ki omogoča razvoj te koreninske različice, na območju današnje Slovenije prisoten že v srednji bronasti dobi. V nasprotju s tem v vzhodni Anatoliji še pri skeletih iz železne dobe (1100–600 pr. n. št.) niso ugotovili nobenega mlečnega (0/15) ali stalnega spodnjega kočnika (0/144) z RE, ugotovili pa so jih pri skeletih iz srednjega veka (10. stol. n. št.), in sicer pri obeh skupinah spodnjih kočnikov. Domneva se, da so ustrezni dedni zapis na to območje prinesli migracijski tokovi iz Azije šele v srednjem veku.[10]

Obraba zob

Skeleta 2 in 5 imata skoraj enako povprečno stopnjo obrabe spodnjih zob po Molnarjevi lestvici (*4,2* vs. *4,3*), kar kaže na primerljivo starost obeh posameznikov. Pri skeletu 2 je zelo nenavadna precej večja povprečna stopnja obrabe zgornjih zob v primerjavi s spodnjimi zobmi (*7,0* vs. *4,2*). Nenavaden je tudi večji naklon grizne ravnine pri zgornjih kot pri spodnjih kočnikih. Posledica je okluzijsko neujemanje zgornjih in spodnjih zob. Pri žvečenju hrane se zgornji in spodnji zobje obrabljajo približno enako hitro, zato gre pri skeletu 2 bolj verjetno za posledico neke dodatne dejavnosti, morda uporabe zgornjih zob pri določenem opravilu. Druga možna razlaga je, da se je pri delu s skeletnim gradivom zgodila zamenjava in čeljustnici ne pripadata istemu skeletu.

Zobni karies

Zobni karies je razgradnja trdih zobnih tkiv zaradi delovanja kariogenih bakterij. Od treh bronastodobnih skeletov je le eden brez kariesa (moški skelet 5). V analiziranem gradivu je 14,3 % (7/49) karioznih zob: pet zob pri skeletu 2 (5/21), en zob pri skeletu 3 (1/3), nič zob pri skeletu 5 (0/23), poleg tega ima karies še eden od dveh izoliranih zob. Dva zoba imata po dve kariozni spremembi, pet zob pa po eno kariozno spremembo. Med sedmimi karioznimi zobmi so trije prvi kočniki (^1M, $_1M_1$), trije drugi kočniki ($^2M^2$, $_2M$) in en prvi ličnik (^1P). Po rentgenski oceni nobena kariozna sprememba ne sega do pulpine votline. Prevladujoča prizadetost kočnikov ni presenetljiva, saj se je karies v vseh obdobjih najpogosteje pojavljal

[10] Erkman, Kaya 2014.

literature, which is partially related to the fact that most research only employs macroscopic analyses of the material when determining the number of roots. Macroscopic analysis and periapical radiography of the M_3 of Skeleton 5 allowed for the recognition of just two roots, whereas the third root (the RE) was only identified with CBCT. The advantage of this method over conventional radiographic imaging is the capacity for detailed representation of anatomical structures in all three dimensions. The discovery of the lower molar with an RE indirectly proves that the genotype allowing for the development of this root variation was already present in the area of modern-day Slovenia in the Middle Bronze Age. In contrast, not a single deciduous (0/15) or permanent (0/144) lower molar with an RE was discovered among the Early Iron Age (1100–600 BC) skeletons in Eastern Anatolia; however, REs were present in both groups of the lower molars of the Middle Age (10^{th} century AD) skeletons from this area. It is presumed that the appropriate genotype was only introduced to Eastern Anatolia by the wave of migration from Asia during the Middle Ages.[10]

Dental wear

Lower teeth of Skeletons 2 and 5 present almost the same (*4.2* vs. *4.3*) average dental ware stage on Molnar's scale, which indicates a comparable age at death of both individuals. The significantly more advanced dental wear on the upper teeth of Skeleton 2 compared to its lower teeth (*7.0* vs. *4.2*) is highly unusual. Also unusual is a greater chewing surface inclination of the upper than lower molars. The result is an occlusal discrepancy of the upper and lower teeth. When chewing food, upper and lower teeth are abraded at a similar pace. Thus, the teeth of Skeleton 2 might indicate an additional activity; perhaps the use of upper teeth for a specific task. It is also possible that while handling skeletal material, the remains were commingled and the jaws do not belong to the same skeleton.

Dental caries

Dental caries is a breakdown of hard dental tissues due to the activity of cariogenic bacteria. Out of the three Bronze Age skeletons, only one is caries-free (male Skeleton 5). There are 14.3% (7/49) of carious teeth in the analysed material: five teeth of the male Skeleton 2 (5/21), one tooth of the female Skeleton 3 (1/3), and zero teeth of the male Skeleton 5 (0/23). Additionally, caries is present in one of the unassociated teeth. Two teeth have two carious lesions, and

[10] Erkman, Kaya 2014.

pri tej zobni skupini, zlasti pri prvem in drugem kočniku, manj pogosto pri ličnikih, karies na sekalcih in podočnikih pa je bil redkost vse do obdobja po letu 1000 n. š..[11]

Pričujoča paleostomatološka raziskava daje predvsem vpogled v ustno zdravje štirih odraslih posameznikov, rezultatov pa zaradi majhnega vzorca ne moremo neposredno prenesti na celotno prebivalstveno skupino, ki so ji ti posamezniki pripadali. Analiza obsežnejšega skeletnega gradiva bi lahko dala bistveno drugačne podatke. Kakorkoli, če rezultati dejansko predstavljajo vpogled v ustno zdravje prebivalstvene skupine, je ugotovljeni delež karioznih stalnih zob (14,3 %) značilen za način preživljanja, ki temelji na poljedelstvu (2,2–26,9 %),[12] se pa uvršča v zgornji del razpona vrednosti za evropska bronastodobna najdišča (1,1–17,1 %).[13]

Pri zobeh iz Brezij pod Brinjevo goro je vseh devet karioznih sprememb na zobnem vratu (osem na aproksimalnih ploskvah in ena na bukalni ploskvi) in vse so bile omejene na posamezno zobno ploskev. Za razliko od tega se pri sedanjem prebivalstvu karies najpogosteje razvije na zobnih kronah kočnikov in ličnikov, in sicer največkrat v fisurnem sistemu na griznih ploskvah, nato na njihovih aproksimalnih ploskvah. Pojavljanje kariesa na zobnem vratu in koreninah namesto na griznih ploskvah pri predzgodovinskih prebivalstvenih skupinah povezujejo z veliko obrabo zob.[14] Okluzalna obraba je povzročila zgodnje preoblikovanje griznih ploskev kočnikov in ličnikov, predvsem izgubo fisur, ki so predilekcijsko mesto za razvoj okluzalnega kariesa. Poleg tega se je obraba zobnih kron delno izravnavala z izraščanjem zob, kar je razgalilo vratni del zobne korenine, ki ga sicer pokrivajo obzobna tkiva.

Kronični apikalni parodontitis

Apikalni parodontitis je vnetje, ki se razvije ob koreninski konici okuženega avitalnega zoba. Na čeljustni kosti se kaže kot apikalna osteolitična sprememba. Apikalni parodontitis se v večini primerov razvije ob zobeh, pri katerih sta karies ali obraba dosegla zobno pulpo. Apikalno kostno razgradnjo, ki je nastala zaradi kroničnega apikalnega parodontitisa (KAP), sem makroskopsko in rentgensko ugotovil pri skeletu 2 ob koreninah P^1. Nastanek KAP je bil v tem primeru vzročno povezan z odprtjem pulpine votline zaradi močne obrabe, kar je

five teeth have one carious lesion. Among the seven carious teeth are three first molars (^1M, $_1M_1$), three second molars ($^2M^2$, $_2M$), and one first premolar (^1P). According to the radiographic evaluation, none of the carious lesions has extended into the pulp cavity. That molars are predominantly affected is hardly surprising, considering that in all periods caries are most common for this group of teeth. The first and second molars are particularly prone to them, and the premolars less so. Caries of the incisors and canines remained a rarity until post-1000 AD.[11]

This palaeostomatological research predominantly provides an insight into the oral health of four adult individuals. Given the small sample size, the results cannot be directly linked to the entire population to which these individuals belonged. An analysis of a larger skeletal sample might provide significantly different data. Nevertheless, if the sample does reflect the general population trends in oral health, the determined portion of carious permanent teeth (14.3%) would have been characteristic of the agricultural way of life (2.2–26.9%),[12] and would have fallen within the upper range for European Bronze Age sites (1.1–17.1%).[13]

On the teeth from Brezje below Brinjeva gora, all nine carious lesions are on the tooth necks (eight on the approximal surfaces and one on the buccal surface) and limited to a single tooth surface. In contrast, caries in modern populations develop most often on the crowns of molars and premolars, commonly in the fissure system of chewing surfaces, and lees often on their approximal surfaces. The occurrence of caries on the tooth neck and roots instead of on the chewing surfaces in prehistoric populations is related to advanced dental wear.[14] Occlusal dental wear caused early modification of chewing surfaces of molars and premolars, particularly loss of fissures, which would have presented a site of predilection for the development of occlusal caries. Furthermore, the abrasion of dental crowns offset the eruption of teeth, exposing the necks of their roots, which would normally have been covered by the periodontal tissues.

Chronical apical periodontitis

Apical periodontitis is an inflammatory lesion that develops around the apex of a root of an infected avital tooth. On the jawbone, it presents as an apical osteolytic change. Apical periodontitis most often

11 Caselitz 1998.
12 Turner II, 1979.
13 Przystánska et al. 2015; Ubelaker, Pap 1996; Brabant, Cordier 1966; Polo-Cerdá et al. 2007; Nicklisch et al. 2016; Cucina et al. 1999.
14 Maat, Van der Velde 1987; Meinl et al. 2010.

11 Caselitz 1998.
12 Turner II, 1979.
13 Przystánska *et al.* 2015; Ubelaker, Pap 1996; Brabant, Cordier 1966; Polo-Cerdá *et al.* 2007; Nicklisch *et al.* 2016; Cucina *et al.* 1999.
14 Maat, Van der Velde 1987; Meinl *et al.* 2010.

mikroorganizmom iz ustne votline omogočilo vstop v notranjost zoba. Pri istem skeletu je bil KAP morda prisoten tudi ob zobeh $^{2}P^{2}$, vendar to zaradi slabe ohranjenosti alveol in izgube zob po smrti ni povsem jasno. V analiziranem bronastodobnem gradivu je 1,5 % (1/67) zob s KAP, kar je upoštevaje majhnost vzorca primerljivo z 0,42 % deležem (17/4032) pri bronastodobnih prebivalcih na območju današnje Madžarske,[15] vendar precej manj od 6,6 % deleža (23/349) pri zgodnjebronastodobnih prebivalcih današnjega Trentina v Italiji.[16]

Parodontalna bolezen

Prisotnost znakov parodontalne bolezni se kaže pri skeletih 2 in 5, pri skeletu 3, pa je ohranjenost čeljustne kosti preslaba. Znaki parodontalne bolezni so prisotni na čeljustni kosti ob 11 kočnikih (štirih zgornjih in sedmih spodnjih), dveh zgornjih ličnikih in enem zgornjem sekalcu. Prevladujoča prizadetost čeljustnice ob kočnikih se ujema z rezultati drugih raziskav, prav tako njihova neenakomerna porazdelitev. Pri moškem s skeletom 5 so znaki parodontalne bolezni prisotni le ob dveh zobeh ($_{3}M_{3}$), pri moškem s skeletom 2 pa ob 12 zobeh in pri skoraj polovici teh zob je bila bolezen napredovana ($^{2}M^{2}$, I^{2}, $_{1}M_{1}$). V gradivu je 75,5 % (37/49) zob z zobnim kamnom. Pri zobovju skeleta 5 je zobni kamen pritrjen na krone (supragingivalni zobni kamen), kar se sklada z zdravo alveolno kostjo pri tem posamezniku. Tudi pri zobovju skeleta 2 je bil zobni kamen pritrjen na krone, le pri $_{1}M_{1}$ in $_{1}P$ je bil (tudi) na korenini (subgingivalni zobni kamen). Znano je, da subgingivalni zobni kamen nastane v predelu parodontalnega žepa kot stranski proizvod vnetja.[17] Prisotnost zobnega kamna olajša kopičenje bakterijskega zobnega plaka, vendar ni neposredni vzročni dejavnik parodontalne bolezni, zato ne preseneča, da sta se moška kljub približno enaki količini supragingivalnega zobnega kamna in primerljivi starosti močno razlikovala glede parodontalnega zdravja.

Linearne hipoplazije sklenine

Linearne hipoplazije sklenine (LHS) so nespecifičen odraz delovanja okoljskih škodljivih dejavnikov na otrokov razvoj.[18] Lahko so posledica neustrezne prehrane pri otroku, sistemskih in infekcijskih bolezni.[19] Pri skeletu 2 imata $_{2}I_{2}$ v sklenini vratne polovice labialne ploskve vsak po dve šibko izraženi linearni hipoplaziji. Vsak par hipoplazij je približno

[15] Ubelaker, Pap 1996.
[16] Cucina et al. 1999.
[17] Lang et al. 2008.
[18] Baume, Crawford 1980.
[19] Schultz et al. 1998.

develops at teeth where the dental pulp has been exposed by caries or dental wear. Apical bone loss caused by chronical apical periodontitis (CAP) was macroscopically and radiographically determined at the roots of the P^{1} of Skeleton 2. In this case, the development of CAP was causally related to the opening of the pulp cavity caused by the advanced dental wear which allowed microorganisms from the oral cavity to enter the interior of the tooth. It is possible that CAP might also be present at the $^{2}P^{2}$ in this skeleton. However, poor preservation of the alveoli and postmortem tooth loss prevents unequivocal diagnosis. In the analysed material, 1.5% (1/67) of teeth has CAP. Whilst acknowledging the small sample size, this is comparable to the 0.42% (17/4032) presence determined for the Bronze Age populations of modern-day Hungary.[15] On the other hand, it is significantly smaller than the 6.6% (23/349) presence in the Early Bronze Age population of modern-day Trentino in Italy.[16]

Periodontal disease

Changes indicating periodontal disease were present on the Skeletons 2 and 5, while the jaws of Skeleton 3 were too poorly preserved for such observations. Signs of periodontal disease were present adjacent to 11 molars (four upper and seven lower), two premolars and one upper incisor. The predominant occurrence of periodontal disease in the molars is consistent with the results of other studies, as is its irregular occurrence amongst the teeth of different individuals. The signs of periodontal disease are only present adjacent to two teeth (the $_{3}M_{3}$) of the male Skeleton 5, whereas bone adjacent to 12 teeth of the male Skeleton 2 is affected, with an advanced stage of the disease identified in almost half of the cases (the $^{2}M^{2}$, I^{2}, $_{1}M_{1}$). Dental calculus is present in 75.5% (37/49) of the examined teeth. On the teeth of Skeleton 5, it is attached to the crowns (i.e. supragingival dental calculus) which is consistent with the healthy alveolar bone of the individual. On the teeth of Skeleton 2, it also appears on the crowns; on the $_{1}M_{1}$ and $_{1}P$, it is also attached to the roots (i.e. subgingival dental calculus). Subgingival calculus is known to develop around the periodontal pocket as a by-product of inflammation.[17] The presence of dental calculus facilitates the accumulation of bacterial dental plaque, although it is not a direct cause of periodontal disease. It is not surprising, then, that the periodontal health of both men was significantly

[15] Ubelaker, Pap 1996.
[16] Cucina *et al.* 1999.
[17] Lang *et al.* 2008.

enako oddaljen od SCM, zato ga lahko povežemo z istim vzročnim dejavnikom. Iz časovnih določil pri razvoju drugega spodnjega stalnega sekalca lahko določim, da je en par LHS nastal pri starosti 2,5 let, drug par pa pri starosti 3 let. Menijo, da je pri preteklih ljudstvih to obdobje sovpadalo s prekinitvijo dojenja in prehodom na mešano prehrano.[20]

Primerjava oralnega zdravja posameznikov

Analiza je pokazala, da je bilo oralno zdravje precej slabše pri moškem s skeletom 2 kot pri moškem s skeletom 5, čeprav sta oba iz iste starostne skupine (50–60 let). Moški s skeletom 5 za časa življenja najverjetneje ni izgubil nobenega zoba, ni imel zobnega kariesa, apikalnega parodontitisa in hipoplazij sklenine. Parodontalna bolezen je bila prisotna le na lingvalni strani obeh spodnjih tretjih kočnikov. Moški s skeletom 2 je za časa življenja izgubil oba zgornja prva kočnika, imel je najmanj pet karioznih zob, najmanj en zob z apikalnim parodontitisom in najmanj dva zoba z LHS. Poleg tega je bila ob 12 zobeh prisotna parodontalna bolezen, ob petih zobeh je bila napredovana. Oba moška sta imela supragingivalni zobni kamen na več kot polovici zob. Nista se razlikovala po povprečni stopnji obrabe spodnjih zob (4,2 vs. 4,3 po Molnarjevi lestvici); v nasprotju s tem je povprečna stopnja obrabe zgornjih zob precej večja pri moškem s skeletom 2 (7,0 po Molnarjevi lestvici) kot pri moškem s skeletom 5 (5,2 po Molnarjevi lestvici).

Zobovje ženske s skeletom 3 je zelo slabo ohranjeno (odlomki čeljustnic s tremi zobmi), razpoložljivi podatki pa navajajo k domnevi, da je bilo njeno ustno zdravje najslabše, čeprav je bila približno 20 let mlajša od obeh moških. Preseneča zlasti to, da je za časa življenja izgubila najmanj pet zob, kar je v nesorazmerju z njeno starostjo (okrog 30 let), pa tudi to, da so med izgubljenimi zobmi dva zgornja ličnika ($P^{1,2}$) in en zgornji sekalec (^{2}I), kar bi zlasti pri slednjem težko pripisali posledicam kariesa. Ugotovljene razlike med žensko in obema moškima bi deloma lahko bile odraz spolnih razlik glede pogostnosti kariesa pri takratnem prebivalstvu. Obstoj takšnih razlik potrjujejo raziskave na številnih arheoloških gradivih, vzroki za večjo pogostnost kariesa pri ženskah kot pri moških pa so verjetno socialne in ne fiziološke narave.[21]

different despite having roughly the same amount of supragingival dental calculus.

Linear enamel hypoplasia

Linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) is a nonspecific indicator of harmful environmental factors affecting the development of a child.[18] It can be attributed to malnutrition, or systemic and infectious diseases.[19] Skeleton 2 has two mildly expressed hypoplastic lines on the enamel of the neck half of the $_{2}I_{2}$ labial surfaces. Each pair of the hypoplastic lines is approximately equidistant from the CEJ. Thus, it can be attributed to the same cause. Based on the developmental timing of the second lower permanent incisor, the first pair of the LEH developed at 2.5 years of age and the second at 3 years of age. In past populations, this age range generally coincides with the weaning process.[20]

Comparisons of oral health of individuals

The analyses showed that the male Skeleton 2 had significantly poorer oral health compared to the male Skeleton 5, even though both individuals belonged to the same age group (50–60 years). Teeth and jaws of Skeleton 5 indicate that in his lifetime, this male individual did not suffer from tooth loss, dental caries, apical periodontitis or enamel hypoplasia. Periodontal disease was only present on the lingual side of his lower third molars. The teeth and jaws of Skeleton 2 indicate that, during his lifetime, this man lost both upper first molars; had a minimum of five carious teeth; at least one tooth had apical periodontitis; and LEH occurred on at least two teeth. Additionally, periodontal disease was present adjacent to 12 of his teeth, with advanced stages identified in five cases. Both males had supragingival dental calculus on more than half of their teeth. The average dental wear of the lower teeth did not differ between the two males (4.2 vs. 4.3 on Molnar's scale); on the other hand, Skeleton 2 had a significantly higher average dental wear on the upper teeth (7.0 on Molnar's scale) than Skeleton 5 (5.2 on Molnar's scale).

Dentition of the female Skeleton 3 is poorly preserved (i.e. a fragment of the mandible with three teeth), yet the available data suggests the poorest oral hygiene of the three, even though the woman was about 20 years younger than both men. Particularly surprising is the antemortem loss of at least five teeth, which is disproportionate to her age (around 30 years). Furthermore, among the lost teeth are two

[20] Goodman et al. 1980.
[21] Larsen et al. 1991.

[18] Baume, Crawford 1980.
[19] Schultz *et al.* 1998.
[20] Goodman *et al.* 1980.

ZAKLJUČKI

i) Starost ob smrti, izračunana na osnovi rentgenskih posnetkov zob, je bila najvišja pri moškem s skeletom 5 (58 ± 8,6 let), sledita moški s skeletom 2 (53 ± 10 let) in ženska s skeletom 3 (33 ± 11,5 let).

ii) Računalniška tomografija spodnje čeljustnice skeleta 5 je pokazala, da ima levi modrostni zob poleg dveh rednih korenin (mezialne in distalne) še nadštevilno korenino na lingvalni strani – *radix entomolaris (RE)*. Najdba posredno dokazuje, da je dedni zapis, ki usmerja razvoj te dodatne korenine, na območju današnje Slovenije med prebivalstvom prisoten najmanj 3.500 let.

iii) Močno obrabljenost in razmeroma velik delež karioznih zob v vzorcu (14,3 %) bi lahko povezali z abrazivno prehrano pretežno rastlinskega izvora. Pri skeletu 2 preseneča precej večja obrabljenost zgornjih zob v primerjavi s spodnjimi zobmi, kar bi lahko nastalo kot posledica uporabe zgornjih zob pri določenem opravilu.

iv) Rezultati kažejo, da so se analizirani bronastodobni posamezniki zelo razlikovali glede oralnega zdravja. Zobje in čeljustnici skeleta 5 kažejo, da je moški do konca svojega življenja obdržal popolno in nekariozno zobovje ter z izjemo dveh zob zdravo alveolno kost. Zobje in čeljustnici skeleta 2 kažejo, da je moški za časa življenja izgubil dva kočnika, imel je najmanj pet karioznih zob, najmanj en zob z apikalnim parodontitisom, najmanj dva zoba z linearnimi hipoplazijami sklenine in 12 parodontalno obolelih zob, med katerimi je bilo pet zob z napredovano obliko bolezni. Zobje in čeljustnici skeleta 3 kažejo, da je ženska, ki je umrla približno 20 let mlajša od obeh moških, za časa življenja izgubila najmanj pet zob, med katerimi sta celo en zgornji sekalec in dva zgornja ličnika. Kljub zelo slabi ohranjenosti zobovja in čeljustnic rezultati navajajo k sklepu, da je bilo njeno oralno zdravje najslabše.

premolars ($P^{1,2}$) and one upper incisor (^{2}I), which can hardly be attributed to caries, especially in the case of the latter. Differences between the female and both males might partially reflect a distinct gender bias in the prevalence of dental caries within the population, which was confirmed by numerous studies of archaeological material. A higher rate of caries in females was likely a result of social, and not physiological, factors.[21]

CONCLUSIONS

i) Based on the radiographic images, age at death was calculated to be the highest for the male Skeleton 5 (58 ± 8.6 years), followed by the male Skeleton 2 (53 ± 10 years), and the female Skeleton 3 (33 ± 11.5 years).

ii) The computed tomography of the mandible of Skeleton 5 presented a supernumerary root – *radix entomolaris (RE)* on the lingual side of his left wisdom tooth in addition to the two regular roots (the mesial and the distal). The discovery indirectly proves that the genotype that directs supernumerary root development in the area of modern-day Slovenia has been present in the population for at least 3,500 years.

iii) The advanced dental wear and relatively high proportion of carious teeth in the sample (14.3%) might be related to an abrasive, predominantly plant-based diet. The surprising and significantly higher abrasion of the upper teeth of Skeleton 2 might be consequential to the use of upper teeth for some specific task.

iv) Results show that the oral health of the analysed Bronze Age individuals differed significantly. The teeth and jaws of Skeleton 5 indicate that this male individual kept all his caries-free teeth until the end of his life and, apart from two teeth, a healthy alveolar bone. The teeth and jaws of Skeleton 2 indicate that this man lost two molars antemortem; had a minimum of five carious teeth; at least one tooth with the apical periodontitis; at least two teeth with linear enamel hypoplasia; and 12 teeth affected by periodontal disease, five of which presented an advanced stage of the disease. The teeth and jaws of Skeleton 3 indicate that this female individual died about 20 years younger than both male individuals and lost a minimum of five teeth antemortem, including one upper incisor and two upper premolars. Despite the poor preservation of the jaws and dentition, this indicates the poorest oral health of the three individuals.

[21] Larsen *et al.* 1991.

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SKLEPNA BESEDA

POHORSKO PODRAVJE V POZNI BRONASTI IN STAREJŠI ŽELEZNI DOBI

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar

PROLOG

Poselitev Pohorskega Podravja v pozni bronasti in zgodnji železni dobi kot tudi v drugih arheoloških obdobjih[1] je bila v večji meri soodvisna tako od geomorfoloških kot geografskih danosti, kajti Pohorsko Podravje se nahaja na stičišču vzhodnih obronkov Centralnih Alp in subpanonskega sveta. Gre za dokaj zaključeno geografsko enoto, saj jo na severu in vzhodu zamejuje gričevje Kozjaka in Slovenskih goric, na zahodu pa obronki Pohorja, ki se spustijo v nižave Dravskega polja, tam, kjer gorska reka Drava iz ozke Dravske doline preide v širjave Dravskega polja in naprej Panonske nižine. Takšna lega pogojuje tudi pomen tega prostora kot križišča različnih poti iz vseh nebesnih smeri, na eni strani tistih, ki potekajo vzdolž Drave od vzhoda proti zahodu, na drugi strani tistih, ki vodijo preko dobro prehodnih gričev in nato nižav vzdolž Pohorja od severa proti jugu ali obratno. V teh naravnih danostih je verjetno iskati vzroke za to, da je bilo to območje intenzivno poseljeno tudi v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi.

O raziskavah arheoloških najdišč v Mariboru in njegovi okolici je v svojih izredno izčrpnih in zanimivih razpravah pisal najboljši poznavalec štajerske prazgodovine – Stanko Pahič, dolgoletni kustos – arheolog v Pokrajinskem muzeju v Mariboru. Njegovemu spominu posvečamo tudi naše študije, zbrane v pričujočem zborniku. Njegovi temeljni znanstveni sestavki o prazgodovini Maribora z okolico so izšli v različnih publikacijah. Naj na tem mestu omenimo zlasti prispevke v zvezkih *Časopisa za zgodovino in narodopisje*[2] ter zbirki *Doneski k pradavnini Podravja* in *Naši kraji v pradavnini*[3], ki ju je sam tudi izdajal. Vendar se ni zadovoljil samo z njimi, temveč je želel arheologijo približati tudi širši javnosti. Tako je objavil vrsto poljudnih člankov, med katerimi naj posebej opozorimo na tiste, ki so izšli v društvenem letopisu Planinskega društva Maribor Matica *Planine ob meji*[4].

1 Glej tu Črešnar, Zgodovina raziskav in npr. Teržan, Črešnar, Mušič 2012.
2 Pahič 1966; isti 1968.
3 Pahič 1985a; isti 1985b; isti 1987 itd.
4 Pahič 1965–1967; isti 1972–1973.

CONCLUSION

THE POHORSKO PODRAVJE REGION DURING THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGES

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar

INTRODUCTION

The settlement dynamics in the Pohorsko Podravje region during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, as well as in other archaeological periods,[1] depended, to some extent, on the area's geomorphological and geographical affordances. Located at the junction of the eastern edges of the Central Alps and the Subpannonian region, Pohorsko Podravje functioned as a rather distinct geographical unit. It is delineated by the Kozjak and Slovenske gorice hills in the north and east, and by the Pohorje massif in the west. In the area where the latter's fringes reach into the Dravsko polje plain, the river Drava, until that point a mountainous river running through the narrow Drava valley, becomes wider whilst flowing across the Dravsko polje and onwards to the Pannonian plain. This geographical position made communication in any of four cardinal directions possible, which means that various routes intersected in the area, including, for instance, those that accompany the Drava river eastwards/westwards, and others that lead northwards/southwards across the easily traversable hills of Slovenske gorice and further along the lowlands at the edges of Pohorje massif to the south or vice versa. These natural affordances need to be considered, then, as one of the factors contributing to the region's dense settlement during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages.

The archaeological research in the region of Pohorsko Podravje, especially in the vicinity of Maribor, had been, for many years, conducted by Stanko Pahič, the archaeologist-curator of the Regional Museum (Pokrajinski muzej) of Maribor. He was an outstanding and leading expert on the prehistory of Styria, who discovered and excavated a large number of archaeological sites and discussed them in detailed, thorough and captivating treatises, which enormously enriched our knowledge about the discussed area. Pahič's papers were published in several different publications, of which only the various issues of the *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*[2] historical journal and a number of

1 See here, for example Črešnar, History of research, or Teržan, Črešnar, Mušič 2012.
2 Pahič 1966; *id.* 1968.

V zadnjih dveh oz. treh desetletjih so potekala številna arheološka izkopavanja, zlasti zaradi gradnje avtoceste in drugih večjih gradbenih del na mariborskem področju, ki jih je povečini vodila Mira Strmčnik-Gulič[5], arheologinja – konservatorka na mariborskem spomeniškovarstvenem zavodu. Odkrita je bila vrsta novih arheoloških najdišč iz različnih obdobij, med katerimi prevladujejo najdišča iz bronaste dobe. Te raziskave so bistveno dopolnile arheološko podobo Pohorskega Podravja, zato bomo v nadaljevanju poskusili podati povzetek naših raziskav, predstavljenih v pričujoči monografiji, ter trenutni pogled na njegovo poseljenost, tokrat le v pozni bronasti in zgodnji železni dobi (*sl. 1*).

POZNA BRONASTA DOBA

V pozni bronasti dobi, tj. v obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč, ki je zajela skorajda vso evropsko celino, kar je povezano s širjenjem novih religioznih predstav in z njimi povezanih obredov kot tudi z različnimi migracijami, je prišlo do intenzivne poselitve tudi v Pohorskem Podravju. Kot je razvidno iz uvodnega poglavja o zgodovini raziskav,[6] so bila že v zadnjih desetletjih 19. in v prvih 20. stol. v Podravju odkrita številna arheološka najdišča, predvsem obsežna plana žgana grobišča, za katere je v strokovni literaturi uveljavljeno poimenovanje »ruška skupina kulture žarnih grobišč« in ki sodi predvsem v obdobje mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč, tj. v stopnjo Ha B. Z njo je vzdolž Drave med Rušami in Ormožem izpričana sorazmerno gosta poselitev nižinskih predelov in tudi na nekaterih izpostavljenih strateških legah, kot je Ptujski grad nad ugodnim prehodom čez Dravo, ter z izjemo Brinjeve gore, umaknjene na južne obronke Pohorja. V ta čas datiramo tudi tu predstavljeni najdišči, naselbino s pripadajočimi grobovi na Pobrežju

[5] Strmčnik Gulič 2001; ista 2003; Koprivnik, Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer Cafnik 2009.

[6] Glej tu Črešnar, Zgodovina raziskav.

volumes within the *Doneski k pradavnini Podravja* and *Naši kraji v pradavini*[3] series are highlighted here. The latter two were, in fact, self-published by the author. Furthermore, aspiring to bring archaeology to the general public, Pahič wrote a number of papers for a lay audience with some of his most notable texts appearing in the *Planine ob meji*[4] almanac of the local mountaineering society Planinsko društvo Maribor Matica. Therefore, we would like to dedicate this volume of studies to his memory.

Owing to a highway construction and several large infrastructure construction projects, a number of extensive archaeological excavations took place in the wider area of Maribor over the last two to three decades. Most of these were led by Mira Strmčnik-Gulič,[5] an archaeologist-conservator at the Maribor Regional Office of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia. While a number of new archaeological sites from different periods were discovered, the Bronze Age sites predominated in the area. Over the years, their research has substantially contributed towards a better understanding of the Pohorsko Podravje region in the past. Building on these findings, we aim, first, to summarize the results of our own research presented in this monograph, and second, to discuss the current understanding of the settlement dynamics in the region during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (*fig. 1*).

THE LATE BRONZE AGE

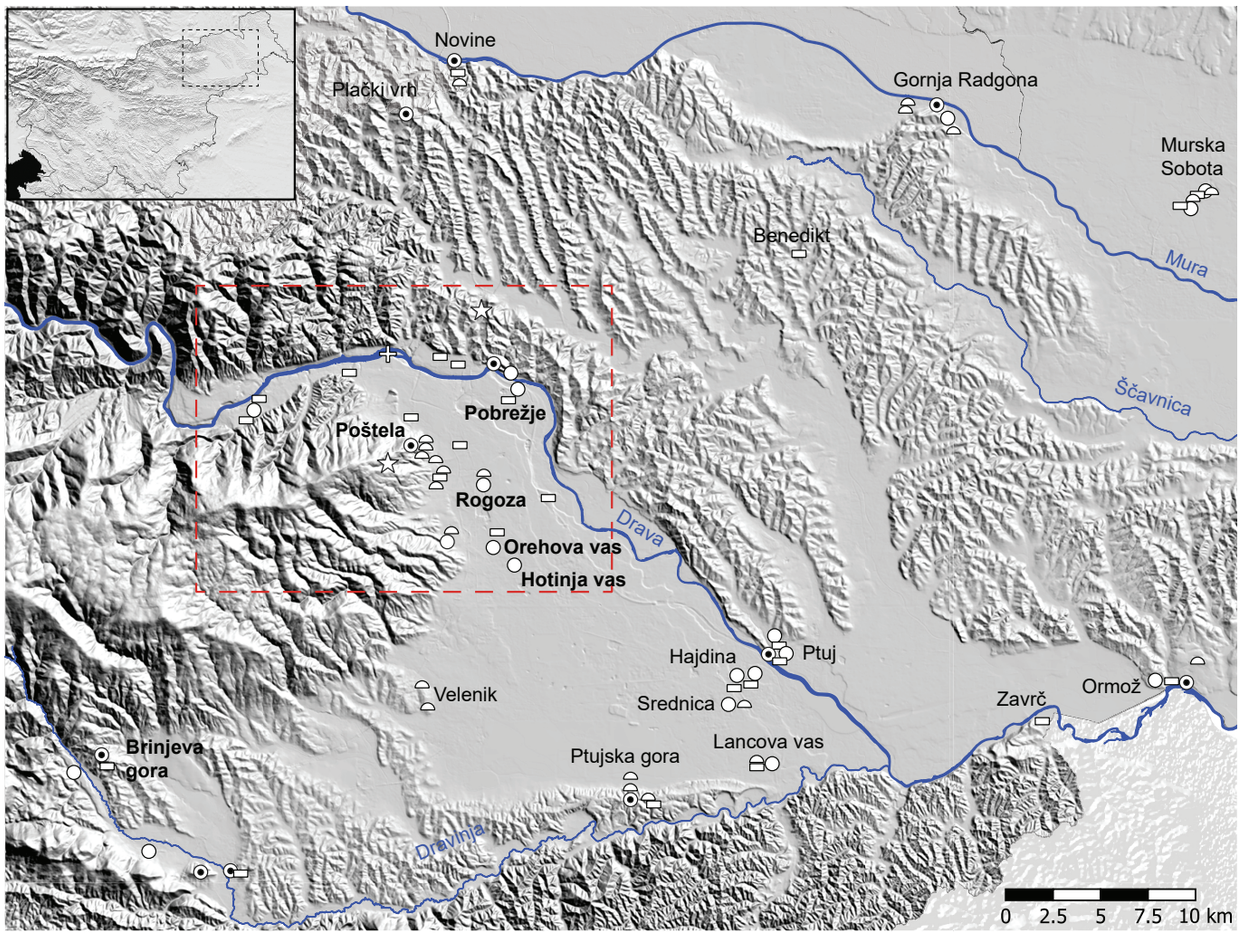
During the Late Bronze Age, the Urnfield culture gradually spread across most of the European continent and brought about new religious imagery, ideas and cult practices, as well as triggered various migrations, including within the region discussed here. As elaborated in the introductory chapter on the history of research,[6] the first Late Bronze Age sites were discovered in the region of Pohorsko Podravje in the last decades of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. One of the most notable sites unearthed at that time was the extensive first Urnfield cemetery at Ruše, which became eponymous of the Ruše Urnfield cultural group, dated to the late phase of the Urnfield culture, namely the Ha B period. The Ruše-group settled the lowland area along the Drava river between Ruše and Ormož relatively densely. Its settlements also appeared on some hilltops, including Ptuj Castle above a convenient Drava river crossing and Brinjeva gora hill, hidden on

[3] Pahič 1985a; *id.* 1985b; *id.* 1987 etc.

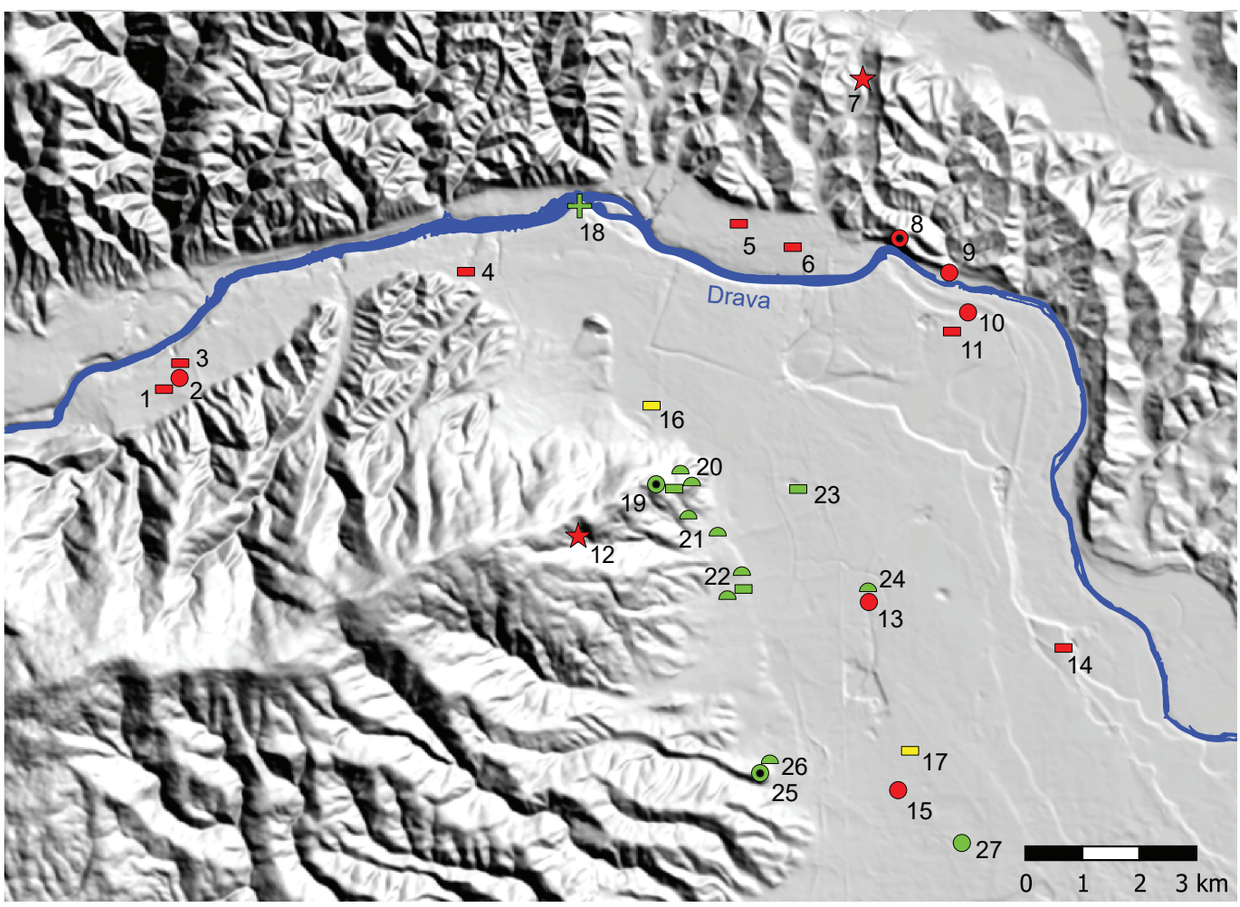
[4] Pahič 1965–1967; *id.* 1972–1973.

[5] Strmčnik Gulič 2001; *ead.* 2003; Koprivnik, Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer Cafnik 2009.

[6] See here Črešnar, History of research.



Slika 1a. Zemljevid severovzhodne Slovenije z izbranimi najdišči iz časa pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe (krog – naselje, krog s piko – višinsko oz. utrjeno naselje, pravokotnik – plano grobišče, polkrog – gomilno grobišče, zvezda – depo, križ – posamezna najdba; odebeljen napis – tukaj objavljena najdišča).
Figure 1a. A map of north-eastern Slovenia with selected Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sites (circle – settlement, circle with dot – hilltop or fortified settlement, rectangle – flat cemetery, semicircle – tumulus cemetery, star – hoard, cross – individual find; bold text – sites published in this volume).



Slika 1b. Zemljevid Pohorskega Podravja z izbranimi najdišči iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe (krog – naselje, krog s piko – višinsko oz. utrjeno naselje, pravokotnik – plano grobišče, polkrog – gomilno grobišče, zvezda – depo, križ – posamezna najdba; rdeče – pozna bronasta doba, zelena – starejše železna doba, rumena – obe obdobji oz. prehodno obdobje).
Figure 1b. A map of the Pohorsko Podravje region with selected Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sites (circle – settlement, circle with dot – hilltop or fortified settlement, rectangle – flat cemetery, semicircle – tumulus cemetery, star – hoard, cross – individual find; red – Late Bronze Age, green – Early Iron Age, yellow – both phases or transitional period).

Seznam najdišč na *sl. 1b* / List of sites on *fig. 1b*: 1–3 – Ruše, 4 – Limbuš, 5–6 – Maribor, 7 – Pekel, 8 – Meljski hrib, 9 – Malečnik, 10–11 – Pobrežje, 12 – Hočko Pohorje, 13 – Rogoza, 14 – Miklavž na Dravskem polju, 15 – Orehova vas; 16 – Razvanje, 17 – Slivnica (Ob Polanskem potoku); 18 – Mariborski otok, 19 – Poštela, 20 – Habakuk/Lepa ravna, 21 – Razvanje, 22 – Pivola, 23 – Bohova (E.Leclerc), 24 – Rogoza, 25–26 – Čreta pri Slivnici, 27 – Hotinja vas (glej tudi / see also: Teržan 1990, 255–353; Črešnar 2010, 74–80; Dular 2013, 101–110; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019; Vinder, Ciglar 2018).

v Mariboru in grobišče Gračič pod Brinjevo goro nad Zrečami (*sl. 1; 8*).[7]

Nekoliko drugačno je bilo doslej stanje raziskanosti, ki se je navezovalo na starejše obdobje kulture žarnih grobišč. Če smo na poselitev v Podravju v stopnji Ha A v Müller-Karpejevem smislu[8] še v 90. letih 20 stol. lahko sklepali le na osnovi depojskih najdb, kot sta npr. tisti, odkriti na Hočkem Pohorju in Peklu pri Košakih,[9] pa jo sedaj dokazujejo na novo odkrita arheološka najdišča, zlasti tista naselbinskega značaja, ki se vrstijo ob severozahodnem robu Dravskega polja in od katerih tu objavljamo rezultate arheoloških raziskav iz Orehove vasi[10].

Zanimivo je, da je kar nekaj naselbin nastalo na krajih, ki so bili poseljeni že v starejših obdobjih, bodisi že v eneolitiku bodisi v zgodnji bronasti dobi oz. na njenem prehodu v srednjo bronasto dobo, v času tako imenovane kulture s pramenasto keramiko (oz. Litzen – licensko keramiko), čeprav nikakor ne gre za poselitveno kontinuiteto na enem in istem kraju. To velja tako za Rogozo[11] kot za Orehovo vas[12], pa tudi za nekoliko mlajše Pobrežje[13]. Očitno je pri izboru za naselitev botrovala ustrezna konfiguracija terena, morda na kakšni nizki vzpetini, dvignjeno nad ravnico in morebitno močvaro, kot to velja za Rogozo.[14] Pomembno vlogo je morala imeti tudi bližina tekoče pitne vode, saj sta bili obe omenjeni naselbini – tako Rogoza kot tudi Orehova vas – postavljeni tik ob potoku, Pobrežje pa je stalo na visoki terasi nad reko Dravo.[15]

Večinoma so bile to naselbine »raztresenega gručastega tipa«, ki so temeljile na kmečkem gospodarstvu. Kot so pokazale natančne analize stavbnih ostalin, zlasti razporeditev jam za nosilne lesene stebre, kot najboljših arheoloških indikatorjev za razpoznavanje stavbnih tlorisov, so obstajale v vsaki od obravnavanih naselbin stavbe različnih velikosti in

the southern fringes of Pohorje massif. The two sites presented in this volume – the settlement and its accompanying graves at Pobrežje in Maribor and the cemetery at Gračič below Brinjeva gora near Zreče (on the edge of the Pohorje massif) – both date, likewise, to the Ha B period (*Figs. 1; 8*).[7]

Somewhat different was the state of research on the early phase of the Urnfield culture that has undergone a radical change in recent years. Until the 1990's, the settlement dynamics of the Pohorsko Podravje region during the Ha A period (sensu Müller-Karpe[8]) could only be inferred on the basis of some hoard finds such as those discovered at Hočko Pohorje and Pekel near Košaki.[9] The recently discovered sites, most notably various settlements at the edge of the Dravsko polje plain, now unequivocally confirm the Ha A settlement of the area. In this volume, we present results of archaeological research at one of those settlements, namely Orehova vas.[10]

Interestingly, several settlements of the Urnfield culture were located in places that had already been occupied in earlier periods such as the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age or during transition of the latter to the Middle Bronze Age (i.e. in the period of the "Litzen" culture). Whilst in no way proving a long-term settlement continuity, the resettlement of such sites as those at Rogoza,[11] Orehova vas[12] and the somewhat younger Pobrežje[13], indicated a number of distinct settlement preferences that persisted across millenia. It appears that people continued to favour slightly elevated points in the landscape, which were chosen due to their raised position above the plain that might have been, as in the case of Rogoza,[14] marshy at the time. Considering that both Rogoza and Orehova vas were erected close to a stream, another important factor in the selection of the settlement site would have been the proximity of running

7 Glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar; Koprivnik, Pobrežje in Gračič.

8 Müller-Karpe 1959, 108, 226–229, Abb. 64; Taf. 131 (depo iz Hočkega Pohorja je voden pod imenom Špure).

9 Teržan 1995, 335–338, Abb. 9; Kajzer 1995, 177–197, T. 74–87; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 206–211, T. 120–123.

10 Glej tu Grahek.

11 Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 122; Črešnar 2009; isti 2010a; isti 2014, 228–231.

12 Grahek 2014, 250–255, sl. 14.1.3; 14.1.5–7; Grahek 2015.

13 V neposredni bližini žarnogrobiščne naselbine na Pobrežju sta bila odkrita tudi dva grobova iz pozne srednje bronaste dobe, ki pripadata horizontu Oloris–Podsmreka in služita kot indikatorja, da je morala v bližini obstajati istočasna naselbina. Glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar.

14 Zaradi intenzivne poljedelske izrabe v zadnjih desetletjih 20. stol. je območje povsem izravnano in je pokrajina izgubila svojo nekdanjo valovitost.

15 Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 122–125, sl. 9 b; 11; Črešnar 2010b, 9, pril. 2–3; glej tu Grahek.

7 See here Kramberger, Črešnar; Koprivnik, Pobrežje and Gračič.

8 Müller-Karpe 1959, 108, 226–229, Abb. 64; Taf. 131 (Note that the hoard from Hočko Pohorje is documented under the name of Špure).

9 Teržan 1995, 335–338, Abb. 9; Kajzer 1995, 177–197, Pls. 74–87; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 206–211, Pls. 120–123.

10 See here Grahek.

11 Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 122; Črešnar 2009; *id.* 2010a; *id.* 2014, 228–231.

12 Grahek 2014, 250–255, figs. 14.1.3; 14.1.5–7; *ead.* 2015.

13 Notably, two graves from the late phase of the Middle Bronze Age were discovered in the direct proximity of the Urnfield settlement site at Pobrežje. Considering they are dated into the Oloris–Podsmreka chronological horizon, a concurrent settlement site would have existed in the area nearby. See here Kramberger, Črešnar.

14 The once slightly undulating area has been, due to the intensive agricultural practices of the last decades of the 20th century, completely flattened.

verjetno namembnosti. Nekatere izmed njih izkazujejo tudi popravila in predelave, kar dopušča predpostavko o večfaznosti bodisi le posameznih stavb bodisi celotnih naselbin. Na primeru Rogoze je tako moč sklepati, da so bile stavbe različnih velikosti pogosto razporejene okrog razmeroma praznega prostora – dvorišča ter da lahko na ta način grupirane stavbe pripišemo posameznemu gospodarstvu oz. kmetiji (*sl. 2*). Na območju arheološko raziskane površine za avtocesto v Rogozi so bila tako vsaj štiri takšna gospodarstva, katerim lahko pripišemo večino od razpoznanih 33 stavb. Zagotovo jih je bilo še več, saj je bil raziskan le ozek pas po obsegu mnogo večje naselbine. Omeniti velja tudi večji prazen predel v naselbini, ob katerem so nanizane kmetije in ki daje vtis, da gre za namenoma nepozidan osrednji prostor v naselbini.[16] Ureditev naselja po gručah se kaže tudi v Orehovi vasi, kjer sta bili severno od potoka vsaj dve grupaciji stavb z domnevno pripadajočimi dvoriščі, na katerih so bile razporejene jame različnih namembnosti, medtem ko na južni strani potoka izstopa skupina krožno razporejenih stavb, ki jo prav tako razumemo kot gospodarsko enoto v smislu večje kmetije.[17] V Orehovi vasi po gradnji odstopa le en objekt, za katerega pa ni gotovo, ali gre za posebno stavbo ali morda celo za mostič čez potok, ki je povezoval kmetije na desni in levi strani potoka.

Rogoza in Orehova vas sta predstavnici stopnje Ha A v Pohorskem Podravju, hkrati pa eponimni najdišči za tako imenovan radiokarbonsko datiran horizont Rogoza–Orehova vas, ki zaobjema čas 12.–11. stol. pr. n. št.[18] Ob tem je pri Rogozi moč prepoznati tudi notranji razvoj oz. rast naselja. Kot že opaženo, se večfazne stavbe pojavljajo le v osrednjem delu naselbine (*sl. 2*), podobno pa velja za keramične najdbe, saj so bile tiste s primerjavami v predhodnem horizontu Oloris–Podsmreka oz. v virovitiški kulturni skupini najdene le tam.[19] Takšno tezo podpirajo tako najdbe, ki so značilne za sledečo stopnjo Ha B, kot tudi dodatne radiokarbonske datacije, ki so bile narejene predvsem na vzorcih oglja iz objektov južnega in severnega dela najdišča (*sl. 2–3*).

Nekoliko drugačen tip naselbine glede na razporeditev stavb predstavlja naselbina na Pobrežju, ki pa je nekaj mlajša od Rogoze in Orehove vasi. Naselbina na Pobrežju namreč okvirno sodi v mlajšo stopnjo kulture žarnih grobišč, tj. v čas Ha B, čeprav

[16] Črešnar 2010b, 59–70, 97–98, pril. 2–3; isti 2014, 231–243. Podobno organizacijo je imela tudi na primer naselbina Pince pri Lendavi (Kerman 2018, sl. 16).

[17] Grahek 2014, 250–251, sl. 14.1.4; glej tu Grahek.

[18] Črešnar 2014; Grahek 2014; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 689–695, sl. 30.

[19] Črešnar 2010b.

– i.e. drinkable – water, besides that also Pobrežje stood on the high terrace above the Drava river.[15]

With their subsistence based on farming, most of the sites functioned as "semi-compact, dispersed settlements". Data on their building remains were rigorously analysed by examining the layouts of numerous post holes, especially those associated with the load bearing wooden posts. Such features are, in fact, one of the best archaeological indicators for recognising distinct ground plans of various buildings. According to the analysis, each settlement had buildings of different sizes and most likely, of different functions. Given that some structures were repaired and sometimes even re-modelled, they (and perhaps even the entire settlements) would have been multi-phased. As demonstrated at the Rogoza site, buildings of varying sizes were clustered around a relatively empty central space that functioned as a courtyard. Such clusters belonged to individual households or farmsteads (*Fig. 2*). During the archaeological excavation preceding the highway construction at Rogoza, for example, some 33 buildings, most of them split among four individual households, were identified. Given that only a rather narrow belt of the settlement area was unearthed, the site of Rogoza would most likely have consisted of a much greater number of such households. Notably, the settlement also had a large, central empty space that would have intentionally been left without buildings with the individual farms nested around it.[16] A similar, semi-compact settlement structure has also been unearthed at Orehova vas: there, two clusters of buildings with associated courtyards and a number of pits of different functions were identified north of the stream. On the stream's southern bank, meanwhile, there was a group of buildings arranged in a semi-circular fashion, which most probably belonged to a large farmstead. [17] A single structure at the Orehova vas site stood out due to its unusual construction. Its position close to the stream may suggest that it functioned either as a special building or as a bridge connecting the farms on both banks.

The two settlements, Rogoza and Orehova vas are representative of the Ha A period in the Pohorsko Podravje region and are eponymous for the radiocarbon dated Rogoza – Orehova vas chronological horizon corresponding with the 12th–11th centuries

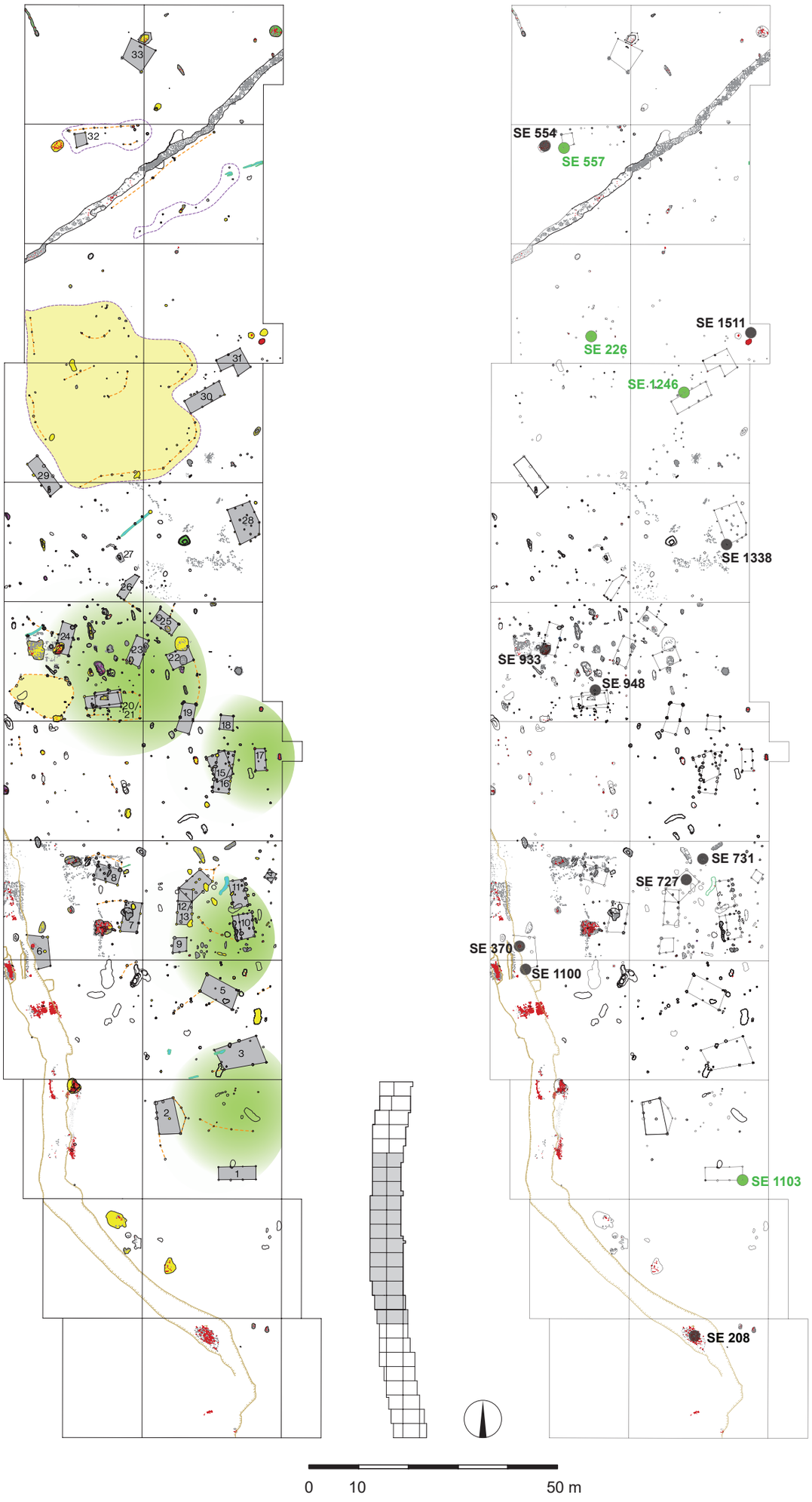
[15] Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 122-125, figs. 9 b; 11; Črešnar 2010b, 9, pril. 2–3; see here Grahek.

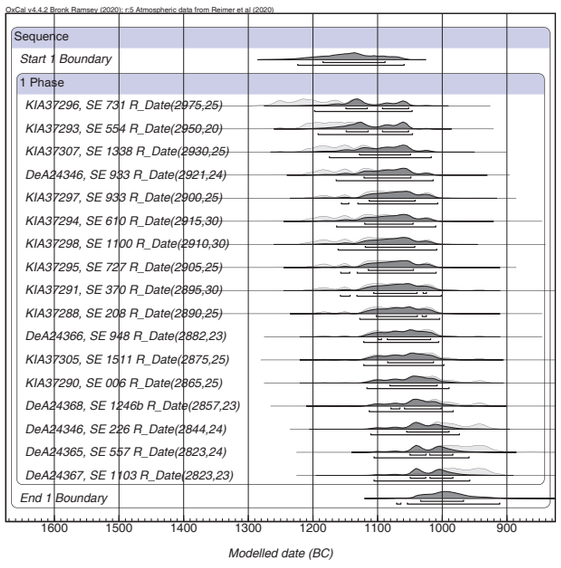
[16] Črešnar 2010b, 59–70, 97–98, Appx. 2–3; *id.* 2014, 231–243. Similar settlement organisation was also identified at Pince near Lendava, for example (Kerman 2018, e.g. fig. 16).

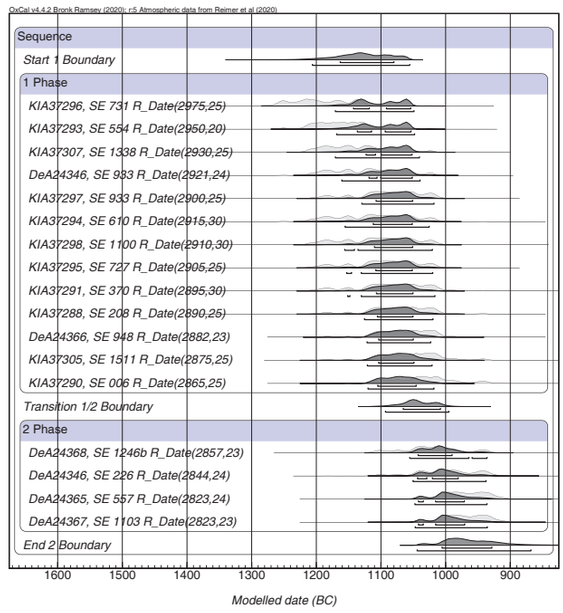
[17] Grahek 2014, 250–251, fig. 14.1.4; see here Grahek.

Slika 2. Rogoza pri Mariboru. Naselbina iz pozne bronaste dobe s stavbami, razporejenimi v gruče – levo (po Črešnar 2010b, pril. 2). Posebej so označena mesta odvzema izbranih vzorcev za radiokarbonske datacije – desno (glej tudi *sl. 3*).

Figure 2. Rogoza near Maribor: the Late Bronze Age settlement with clustered buildings, i.e. farmsteads – left (after Črešnar 2010b, Appx. 2). The locations of radiocarbon samples are marked separately on the map – right (see also *Fig. 3*).







Slika 3. Rogoza pri Mariboru. Radiokarbonske datacije naselbinskih ostalin iz pozne bronaste dobe, obdelane kot ena (levo) ali potencialno dve (desno) fazi poselitve (dodelano po Črešnar 2014, 231–243; glej tudi *sl. 2*).

Figure 3. Rogoza near Maribor: radiocarbon dates of settlement remains modelled as either one (left) or two settlement phases (right) (modified after Črešnar 2014, 231–243; see also *Fig. 3*).

je morda iskati njene začetke že v stopnji Ha A2.[20] Takšno datacijo podpira tudi časovni razpon doslej odkritih grobov na pripadajočem grobišču. Le-to je bilo odkrito že v času med obema svetovnima vojnama, a kot kažejo vedno znova na dan prihajajoče najdbe, še ni bilo raziskano v celoti.[21] Na pobreški naselbini je bilo odkritih najmanj 21 stavb. Med seboj se delno razlikujejo tako glede na velikost, tlorisne zasnove in usmeritev kot tudi po načinu gradnje, saj lahko prepoznamo pet osnovnih tipov.[22] Pri tem se nam zdi vredno opozoriti, da sta glede na način gradnje zastopani predvsem dve vrsti stavb.

Prevladujejo stavbe, ki so bile grajene na enak način kot v obeh omenjenih starejših naselbinah – v Rogozi in Orehovi vasi, kar govori v prid navezavi na starejšo tradicijo. Stavbna konstrukcija je bila iz lesenih stebrov, na kar kažejo v zemljo vkopane jame, večinoma razporejene v vzporednih vrstah, v katerih so bile pogosto ohranjene tudi kamnite zagozde. Razen tega so bile jame večkrat obložene tudi s keramičnimi črepinjami, morda kot posebnim elementom, ki je, če gledamo zgolj iz funkcionalnega vidika, omogočal boljšo drenažo ter s tem prispeval k daljši življenjski dobi lesenih stebrov. Kljub podobnosti v načinu gradnje je treba omeniti, da so stavbe na Pobrežju večjih dimenzij, saj jih več presega 10 m dolžine, nekaj tudi za več metrov (*sl. 5*), stavbe pa so grajene tudi z dvema vrstama notranjih stebrov, kar je bilo doslej v Podravju opaženo le v sočasni utrjeni »protourbani« naselbini v Ormožu (*sl. 4–5*).[23]

[20] Glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar.

[21] Pahič 1972; Črešnar, Bonsall, Thomas 2014; glej tu Koprivnik, Pobrežje.

[22] Glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar.

[23] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 88–97.

BC.[18] During this period, an internal development in the form of gradual settlement expansion is assumed for the settlement of Rogoza. It is noteworthy that all multi-phase buildings were placed exclusively in the central part of the site (*Fig. 2*). The pottery finds with parallels in the preceding Oloris – Podsmreka chronological horizon and the corresponding Virovitica cultural group were, likewise, found only in the settlement's central area.[19] The supposed expansion of the settlement is indicated by several ceramic finds with parallels among the Ha B ware as well as with radiocarbon dated charcoal samples obtained primarily from the buildings located in the southern and northern part of the excavated area (*Figs. 2–3*).

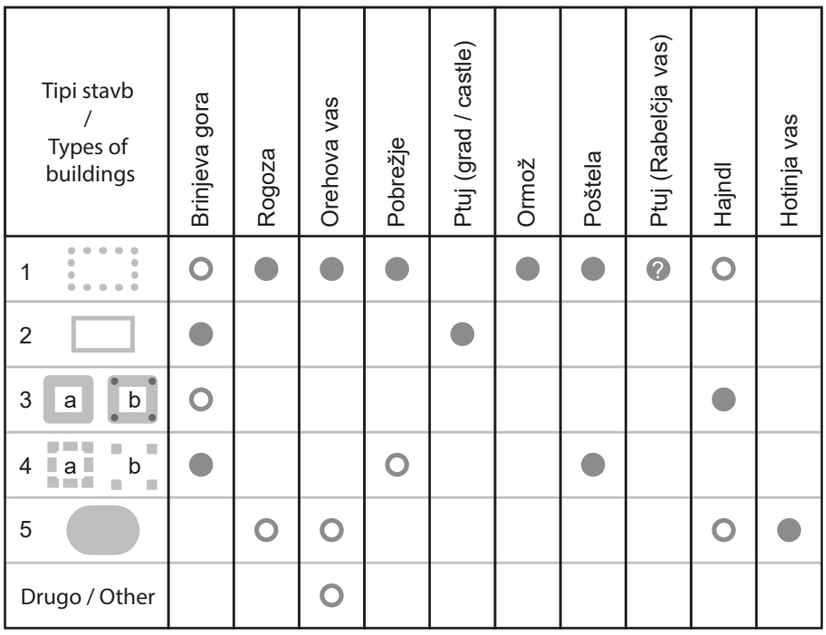
Considering its buildings' arrangement, the Pobrežje settlement represented a somewhat different settlement type. Compared to Rogoza and Orehova vas, the slightly younger site dates into the late stage of the Urnfield culture, the Ha B period; its beginnings, however, might be traced into the preceding Ha A2 period.[20] This dating is further supported by the chronological frame of graves found in the accompanying cemetery nearby. Whilst discovered between the two World Wars, the frequent chance finds from the graves indicate that the burial ground has not been excavated in full yet.[21] Nevertheless, some 21 buildings discovered at the Pobrežje settlement differed in their size, ground plan and orientation, as well as their construction methods. Therefore, five basic building types were recognised at the

[18] Črešnar 2014; Grahek 2014; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 689–695, fig. 30.

[19] Črešnar 2010b.

[20] See here Kramberger, Črešnar.

[21] Pahič 1972; Črešnar, Bonsall, Thomas 2014; see here Koprivnik, Pobrežje.



Slika 4. Različni tipi stavbnih ostalin (poln krog – prevladujoč tip, prazen krog – posamezni ali redki primeri), ki se pojavljajo na izbranih najdiščih Pohorskega Podravja (1 – jame za stebre, 2 – temeljno bruno, 3 – temeljni jarki (a) ali jarki v kombinaciji z jamami za stebre (b), 4 – suhozidni temelji (a) ali posamezni kamni v vrstah (b), 5 – vkopana tla).

Figure 4. Examples of different building types documented at the selected sites in the Pohorsko Podravje region (full circle – the dominant type, empty circle – singular or rare examples at the site). 1 – post-holes; 2 – foundational logs; 3 – foundational ditches (a), foundational ditches coupled with post-holes (b); 4 – dry stone wall foundations (a); rocks and stones aligned in lines (b); 5 – sunken floor.

Drugo vrsto gradnje predstavljajo stavbe s kamnitimi temelji, ki so jih tvorili skupki kamnov v vzporednih vrstah. To pomeni, da so bile te stavbe zgrajene z lesenimi sohami kot opornimi stebri konstrukcije, ki so stale na kamnitih podstavkih in ne v jamah, kot t. i. skeletne konstrukcije (oz. predalčja). Ali so bile tako grajene stavbe namenjene kakšnim posebnim gospodarskim ali stanovanjskim potrebam ali pa morda predstavljajo kakšno mlajšo novost gradnje, trenutno ni mogoče ugotoviti, dejstvo pa je, da takšnih konstrukcij v obeh starejših naselbinah – niti v Rogozi niti v Orehovi vasi – niso zasledili, kar pomeni, da gre za nek nov način, katerega izvorno področje še vedno ostaja nejasno. Primerjave jim je moč najti na vsaj delno sočasni višinski naselbini na Brinjevi gori[24] (*sl. 4*), kjer pa bi bilo brez dvoma potrebno natančno preučiti tako predlagane obrise stavb kot njihove datacije. Prav zato jih v razpravo o pojavu tega tipa stavbe v tem trenutku še ne moremo vključiti.

Tudi usmerjenost stavb v pobreški naselbini se razlikuje od zgoraj opisanih, kjer je smer stavb pogojena predvsem z razporeditvijo po posameznih kmetijah. Usmeritev je torej, razen na nekaterih delih, kot je skupina tik severno ob nekdanji strugi potoka v naselbini Orehova vas, precej raznolika (*sl. 6*). Nasprotno pa so stavbe na Pobrežju večinoma usmerjene v dveh glavnih smereh, in sicer ZSZ–VJV in SSV–JJZ, kar kaže na drugačen koncept ureditve naselja, ki pa v mnogo čem ponovno spominja na »protourbano« zasnovo istočasnega, a utrjenega naselja v Ormožu, kjer pa sta prevladujoči smeri S–J in V–Z (*sl. 6*).[25]

[24] Pahič 1981, 79–98.

[25] Glej tu Kramberger, Črešnar.

site.[22] It should also be mentioned that the majority of buildings were erected according to two types of construction.

Most were erected following the same method as those from the two earlier sites of Rogoza and Orehova vas; it therefore appears that the older, well-established building tradition was also adopted at Pobrežje. Numerous post-holes, most often arranged in parallel lines and regularly accompanied by stone wedges, indicated that the basic building structures consisted of wooden posts. The insides of the post-holes would frequently have been lined with ceramic sherds. From a functional perspective, this distinct structural element allowed for better drainage of the holes and enabled a longer lifespan of the wooden posts. Notwithstanding similarities in the building method, houses at Pobrežje had significantly larger dimensions, with several of them exceeding 10 m in length (*Fig. 5*). In addition, two rows of posts inside some of the buildings indicate a special building type, which has so far been attested only at one other site – the contemporaneous "protourban" settlement at Ormož (*Figs. 4–5*).[23]

The second building type at Pobrežje is represented by the structures with foundations made of clusters of stones aligned in parallel lines. It appears that such buildings would have had a timber frame combined with wattle and daub panels. Their weight bearing posts, rather than fixed within post-holes, would have stood on stone foundations. It is unclear, at present, whether this type of building would have had a distinct economic or residential function, or whether it merely represented a constructional novelty. In any case, it was conspicuously absent from the two earlier settlements of Rogoza and Orehova vas, thus indicating a new type of house construction in the Ha B period. While its origin has not yet been ascertained, some parallels can be found at the partly contemporary Brinjeva gora hillfort[24] (*Fig. 4*).

The building orientation at Pobrežje differed from the earlier settlement sites mentioned here, where it was most often dependent on the building arrangement within individual farmsteads. The orientation of most of the buildings, with the exception of the group of buildings north of the stream at Orehova vas, was rather heterogeneous (*Fig. 6*). In contrast, most of the buildings at Pobrežje followed two main orientation patterns: either WNW–ESE or NNE–SSW. This implied intentional spatial planning; one that resembled, in many ways, the "proto-urban" concept of the concurrent yet fortified lowland settlement at

[22] See here Kramberger, Črešnar.

[23] Dular, Tomanič Jevremov 2010, 88–97.

[24] Pahič 1981, 79-98.

Skupno vsem trem naselbinam, tako iz časa Ha A, kot sta Rogoza in Orehova vas kot tudi iz Ha B, kot je Pobrežje, pa je, da očitno niso bile posebej zavarovane, saj z arheološkimi raziskavami doslej niso bili odkriti niti obrambni obodni jarki niti nasipi ali palisade.

Čeprav so vse omenjene naselbine temeljile na kmetovanju, predvsem na poljedelstvu, s tem da so izkoriščale plodne ravnice v njihovi neposredni okolici ter so se ob poljedelski dejavnosti ukvarjale tudi z živinorejo,[26] pa so se posvečali tudi drugim obrtem. V Rogozi na primer so bili odkriti pogača surovega bakra, amorfni koščki bakra, na katerih so bili tudi ostanki žlindre, in kamnito orodje, za katere domnevamo, da kažejo na livarsko dejavnost (*sl. 7*).[27] Spektrometrične kemijske analize rogoške pogače in drugih predmetov pozne bronaste dobe iz Pohorskega Podravja[28] nam še ne nudijo odgovora, ali so takratni rudosledci že poznali in tudi črpali rudna ležišča na južnih pobočjih Pohorja, kot npr. pri Okoški gori, ali pri Remšniku na Kozjaku.[29] Vendar pa te analize kažejo, da so bili predmeti, ki so bili med grobnimi pridatki iz žarnih grobišč na Gračiču, Pobrežju in v Rušah, izdelani iz bakra, ki se glede vsebnosti nečistoč razlikuje od tistega, ki je bil sočasno v uporabi v predelih zahodne Slovenije, kot npr. za izdelke v depojih s Kanalskega vrha. To morda pomeni, da so v Pohorskem Podravju pri izdelavi bronastih predmetov uporabljali baker, ki je izviral iz nekih še ne lokaliziranih rudišč v vzhodnih Alpah, pri čemer ne gre pozabiti na potencial Pohorja in Kozjaka. Po primerjavah vsebnosti nečistoč pa se kljub (pre)majhnemu vzorcu morda nakazuje tudi, da so se na tem območju ohranili stiki, ki so bili vzpostavljeni že v času predhodnih obdobij kulture žarnih grobišč oz. v Ha A.[30] Na tukaj živeče rokodelce, vešče metalurških skrivnosti in spretnosti, kažejo tudi nekateri izdelki, kot so kosi nakita, npr. očalaste fibule tipov Maribor, Wels, Ruše in morda celo tipa Hallstatt (po Pabst), ki predstavljajo, kot smo pokazali v okviru analize nekropole na Gračiču pod Brinjevo goro,[31] inovativne rokodelske izvedbe spiralnega žičnatega nakita, lastne prav ruški kulturni skupini.

Na metalurško dejavnost v teh krajih lahko morda sklepamo tudi na osnovi zakladne najdbe,

[26] Glej na primer: Toškan, Dirjec 2010; Črešnar et al. 2019; Omahen et al. 2019; Toškan, Črešnar 2021.

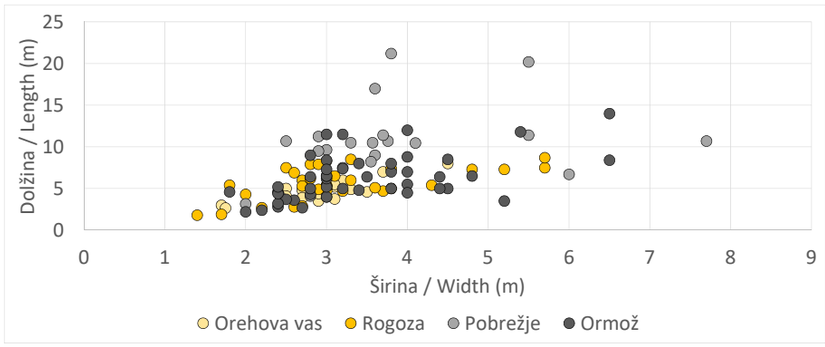
[27] Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 124 s, sl. 12; Črešnar 2010b, 52 ss, sl. 27–30, T. 6: 5; 14: 1–2; Črešnar 2014, 237, sl. 13.11.

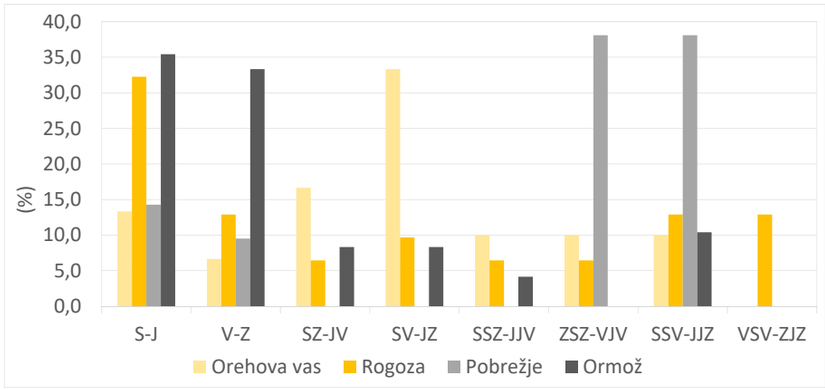
[28] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 219–223, 231–232 itd., pril. A; Črešnar 2010, 52–53, Fig. 25; 28; 29 (analize pogače); glej tudi tu Urankar, Črešnar.

[29] Glej npr. Teržan 1983.

[30] Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar; glej npr. tudi Lippert 2005, 205–207, Abb. 2.

[31] Glej tu Teržan, Gračič, kronologija.





Slika 5. Prikaz velikosti (dolžina in širina) stavb na izbranih najdiščih Pohorskega Podravja.
Figure 5. Dimensions (length and width) of buildings at selected sites of the Pohorsko Podravje region.

Slika 6. Prikaz usmeritev stavb po smereh neba na izbranih najdiščih Pohorskega Podravja.
Figure 6. Building orientation in relation to the four cardinal directions at the selected sites of the Pohorsko Podravje region.

Ormož. There, the dominant building orientations included N–S and E–W (*Fig. 6*).[25]

All three settlements, the Ha A Rogoza and Orehova vas, as well as the Ha B Pobrežje, shared a common feature: considering no defensive ditches, ramparts or palisades were discovered during the archaeological research, it appears the three sites had no particular defensive boundaries put in place.

The subsistence of all three settlements was based on farming, agriculture in particular, as may be inferred from the fertile plains in the vicinity of the sites, although livestock breeding was also common.[26] In addition, several distinct crafts were also practiced. At Rogoza, for example, a copper plano-convex ingot, amorphous pieces of copper, some of them even with slag remains, and stone tools indicate that copper smelting took place at the site (*Fig. 7*).[27] The spectrometric analyses of neither the Rogoza ingot nor other bronze objects from the Pohorsko Podravje region[28] have provided a clear answer as to whether the prehistoric mining prospectors had already discovered the copper ore sources on the southern slopes of the Pohorje massif at locations such as the Okoška gora hill or Remšnik in the Kozjak hills at that time.[29]

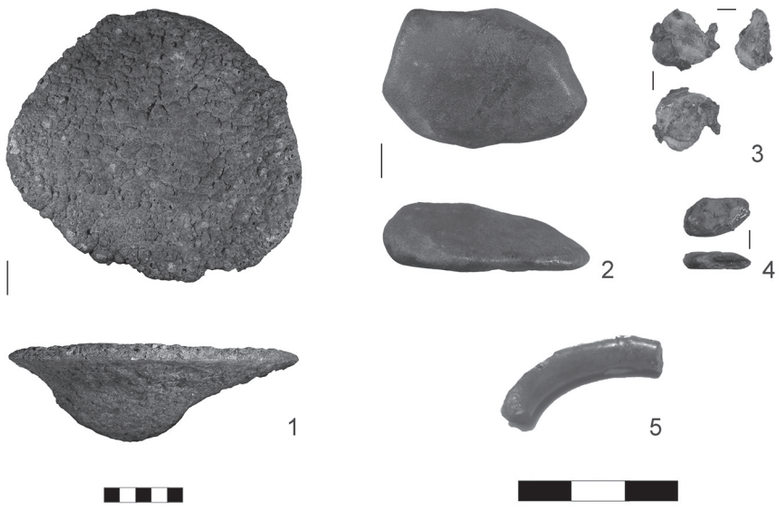
[25] See here Kramberger, Črešnar.

[26] Glej na primer: Toškan, Dirjec 2010; Črešnar et al. 2019; Omahen et al. 2019; Toškan, Črešnar 2021.

[27] Strmčnik Gulič 2001, 124 s. fig. 12; Črešnar 2010b, 52 ff, figs. 27–30, Pls. 6: 5; 14: 1–2; Črešnar 2014, 237, fig. 13.11.

[28] Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 219–223, 231–232 etc., App. A; Črešnar 2010, 52–53, figs. 25; 28; 29 (the ingot analyses); see also here Urankar, Črešnar.

[29] See, for example, Teržan 1983.



Slika 7. Rogoza. Izbor bakrenih in bronastih predmetov, odkritih v naselbini (1 – planokonveksna bakrena pogača, 2, 4 – brezobličen kos bakra, 3 – brezobličen kos bakra z ostanki žlindre, 5 – kos bronastega obroča).
Figure 7. Rogoza. A selection of copper and bronze objects discovered at the site (1 – copper plano-convex ingot, 2, 4 – amorphous piece of copper, 3 – amorphous piece of copper with slag remains, 5 – piece of a bronze ring).

odkrite že v 30-tih letih prejšnjega stoletja na Hočkem Pohorju. Zanjo je Franjo Baš,[32] ki jo je uspel le delno rešiti, a je raziskoval tudi na kraju najdbe, menil, da je preostanek livarske delavnice. Sestavljena je namreč iz velike količine različnih bronastih predmetov, celih izdelkov in polizdelkov, ingotov in drugih le delno ohranjenih predmetov deloma domače, deloma tuje provenience, ob tem pa je na kraju odkritja prepoznal tudi kose bronaste žlindre in ožgano kamenje. Iz neposredne okolice Maribora je znana še ena zakladna najdba iz istega časa, in sicer iz Pekla pri Košakih[33], prav tako sestavljena iz večjega števila celih in razlomljenih predmetov, med katerimi naj omenimo meče, sekire, srpe in drugo orodje ter nakit. Ne glede na to, da o pomenu zakladnih najdb kot posebnega fenomena kulture žarnih grobišč še vedno teče intenzivna diskusija, saj jih imajo nekateri za daritve božanstvom, drugi za zaklade, posvečene umrlim, tretji za skrite tovore potujočih obrtnikov in trgovcev, četrti za »staro železo«, peti za posledico nemirnih, vojnih časov itd., pa obe omenjeni zakladni najdbi kažeta na bogastvo tistih, ki so zbrali in posedovali tako velike količine dragocenih bronastih predmetov ter jih bodisi darovali bodisi skrili ali v sili zapustili na tako samotnih krajih, kot sta Pekel in Hočko Pohorje.

Kot v uvodu že omenjeno, leži Pohorsko Podravje na križišču različnih poti, zato sta morala določeno vlogo pri blagostanju ruške skupine igrati tudi izmenjava različnih dobrin in trgovanje tako s sosednjimi kot tudi z bolj oddaljenimi kraji. Na to kažejo npr. nekateri predmeti iz depoja iz Hočkega Pohorja, kot so kos ingota tipa »volovske kože« verjetno ciprske

[32] Baš 1933; Pahič 1968, 26 ss, T. 6: 3–11; Pahič 1987; Kajzer 1995, 177–196, T. 74–87; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 219–223.

[33] Pahič 1968, 26 ss, T. 6: 1–2; Pahič 1984; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 206–211, T. 120–123; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 231–232.

Nevertheless, the geochemical analyses of the impurity patterns detected in bronze grave goods from the Urnfield cemeteries at Gračič, Pobrežje and Ruše, confirm the use of a distinct ore in the region that differed significantly from the copper concurrently employed in western Slovenia for objects such as those deposited in the Kanalski vrh hoards. It appears that people in the Pohorsko Podravje region utilised copper from as yet unidentified ore deposits in the eastern Alps; the copper ore deposits in Pohorje and Kozjak hills thus remain viable contenders as source deposits. Notwithstanding the rather small sample of objects analysed for impurity patterns, the results might indicate the perseverance of contacts with mining districts, first established in the early phase of the Urnfield culture, the Ha A.[30] The presence of skilled craftsmen and masters of the metallurgical art in the area was further suggested by a number of various jewellery items, including the spectacle fibulae of several types, namely the Maribor, Wels and Ruše types, and perhaps even the Hallstatt type (sensu Pabst). As demonstrated by the analysis of the grave goods from the Gračič cemetery of Brinjeva gora,[31] these various spiral-shaped jewellery items made of bronze wire represented a distinct innovation of the Ruše cultural group.

The metallurgical activity in the area is perhaps also evidenced by the Hočko Pohorje hoard discovered in the 1930's. Franjo Baš[32], who succeeded in recovering part of the hoard and conducted further investigations at the site of the discovery, suggested there should have been a copper-smelting workshop, given that a number of copper slag fragments and burnt stones were identified at the site. The hoard consisted of a large quantity of bronze objects, either in finished or semi-finished form, a number of ingots and several other partly preserved finds. The objects were of both local and non-local provenance. Another contemporaneous hoard was discovered in the direct proximity of Maribor, at Pekel near Košaki.[33] Like the Hočko Pohorje hoard, it consisted of a large number of whole and fragmented objects, including swords, axes and sickles, as well as other tools and jewellery items. The meaning of such hoards is a contested topic with different scholars arguing in favour of different interpretations. These include votive offerings to different deities; treasures assembled to honour the

[30] See here Urankar, Črešnar; also Lippert 2005, 205–207, Abb. 2.

[31] See here Teržan, Gračič, Chronology.

[32] Baš 1933; Pahič 1968, 26 ff, Pl. 6: 3–11; Pahič 1987; Kajzer 1995, 177–196, Pls. 74–87; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 219–223.

[33] Pahič 1968, 26 ff, Pl. 6: 1–2; Pahič 1984; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 206–211, Pls. 120–123; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 231–232.

provenience,[34] fragmenti koncentrično okrašenih plošč srebrnega sijaja iz tako imenovanega belega brona[35] in fragmenti pozamenterijskih fibul[36], torej izdelkov umetno-obrtnih delavnic iz osrednjih in vzhodnih predelov Karpatskega bazena. Podobno velja za nakitne pridatke iz grobov z Gračiča, kot so npr. očalaste fibule tipa Maribor in bronasta tordirana ločna fibula, ki na eni strani nakazujejo povezave z južno balkanskim prostorom (med Jadranskim in Egejskim morjem) in na drugi strani z italskim svetom.[37]

Depojske najdbe predstavljajo akumulacijo dragocenih kovinskih predmetov, ki jih verjetno lahko razumemo kot zbir kolektivne lastnine in kažejo na določeno blagostanje posameznih skupnosti v Pohorskem Podravju. Po drugi strani pa tako na osnovi tukaj predstavljenih naselbin, predvsem glede na njihovo notranjo organiziranost, kot glede sestavov grobnih pridatkov in strukturiranosti pripadajočih žarnih grobišč sklepamo, da prebivalstvo kulture žarnih grobišč tega območja ne kaže znakov večje socialne razslojenosti.[38] Kljub temu ni dvoma, da je obstajala določena delitev dela, kar se deloma kaže tudi v grobnih pridatkih, in da so morali med njimi biti tudi specializirani rokodelci, metalurgi, rudosledci …

V poznem 9. in zgodnjem 8. stol. pr. n. št. se je začel rušiti svet kulture žarnih grobišč. Večina nižinskih naselbin in grobišč je bilo opuščenih (*sl. 1; 8; 12*), na kar kažejo tudi, čeprav maloštevilne, radiokarbonske datacije grobov iz Pobrežja in Gračiča pod Brinjevo goro.[39]

[34] Kajzer 1995, T. 86: 206; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 178–179. V strokovni literaturi se uporabljata za tovrstne ingote dva izraza: »ox-hide« ali pa Keftiu- ingot.

[35] Kajzer 1995, T. 81: 127–132; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 187–188. Cfr. tudi König 2004, 71–73, 179–180, Taf. 88.

[36] Kajzer 1995, T. 80: 113–118. Cfr. Bader 1983, 41–51, T. 5–8; 43; Pabst 2012, 403–405, Karte 35.

[37] Glej tu Teržan, Gračič, kronologija, sl. 2: karta očalastih fibul tipa Maribor.

[38] Teržan 1987, 67 ss; Teržan 1999, 114–119, 138–139, sl. 9–13; glej tu Koprivnik, Teržan, Gračič.

[39] Črešnar, Bonsall, Thomas 2014, 215–219; Črešnar, Koprivnik, Bonsall, Thomas 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–699; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 455, sl. 17.

deceased; hidden cargos of the itinerant craftsmen and merchants; collections of old items to be recycled; treasures hidden during periods of instability and unrest; etc. Whatever their original purpose, both hoards undoubtedly suggested the great wealth of those who assembled them and then deliberately deposited them, either to appease deities or, alternatively, to hide them in the truly desolate places, such as Pekel and Hočko Pohorje were, of the time.

As described in the introduction, the Pohorsko Podravje region was located at the junction of several different routes. The prosperity of the Ruše cultural group would, to a certain degree, have been associated with lively trade and exchange, either with neighbouring or more distant lands. For instance, the hoard of Hočko Pohorje contains a fragment of what may be an ox-hide ingot of probably Cypriot origin[34] as well as a number of expertly crafted objects made in the workshops of the central and eastern Carpathian Basin. These items, including several fragments of concentrically decorated plates with a white sheen made of "white copper"[35] and various fragments of passementerie fibulae[36], all suggest long-distance trade and exchange with the cultural group in Pohorsko Podravje. In addition, the jewellery items from the graves at Gračič, such as the Maribor type spectacle fibulae and a bronze, spirally twisted bow fibula, for example, also point to contacts of the group with places in the southern Balkan (between the Adriatic and the Aegean) and Italian sites at that time.[37]

The hoards discussed above represented collections of metal objects with inherent value. At the time, they might have functioned as an assembled collective property that would have reflected the overall wealth of the individual communities in the Pohorsko Podravje region. On the other hand, the distinct internal structuring of settlements and cemeteries, as well as specific combinations of grave goods, exhibited few signs of social stratification.[38] Nevertheless, as indicated by a very few specific grave finds, there was at least some labour division within the individual communities, and the existence of specialised craftsmen, ore prospectors and metallurgists may perhaps be inferred.

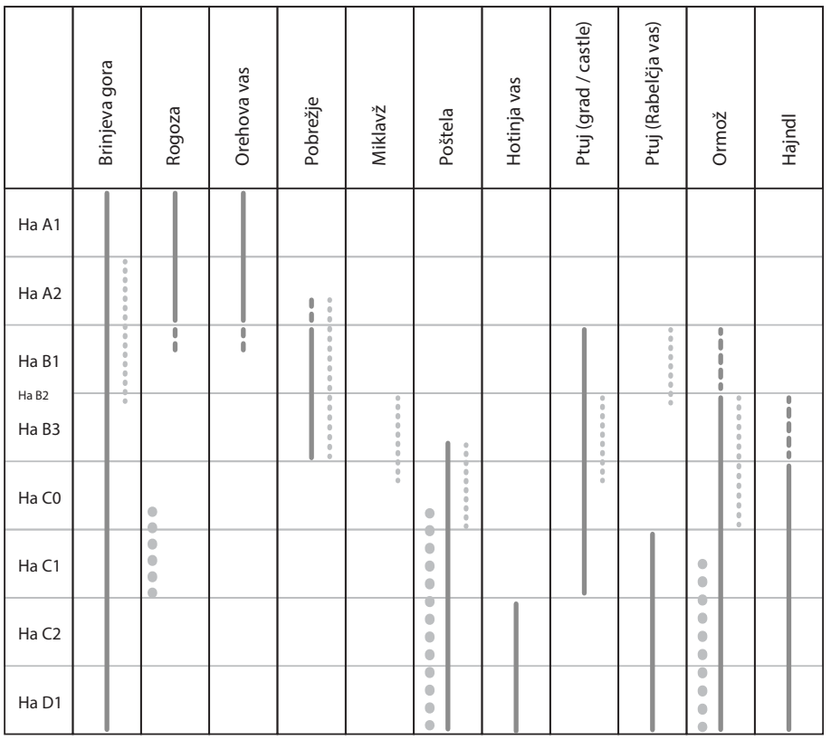
[34] Kajzer 1995, Pl. 86: 206; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 178–179. In addition to the "ox-hide ingot", these items are also known as "Keftiu ingots".

[35] Kajzer 1995, Pl. 81: 127–132; Trampuž Orel et al. 1996, 187–188. Cfr. also König 2004, 71–73, 179–180, Taf. 88.

[36] Kajzer 1995, Pl. 80: 113–118. Cfr. Bader 1983, 41–51, Pls. 5–8; 43; Pabst 2012, 403–405, Karte 35.

[37] See here Teržan, Gračič, Chronology, fig. 2: map of the spectacle fibulae, type Maribor.

[38] Teržan 1987, 67 ff; Teržan 1999, 114–119, 138–139, figs. 9–13; see here Koprivnik, Teržan, Gračič.



Slika 8. Prikaz trajanja poselitve najpomembnejših najdišč Pohorskega Podravja v pozni bronasti in starejši železni dobi (sklenjena črta – naselbine, drobne pike – žarni grobovi, večje pike – gomile).
Figure 8. Duration of some of the most important Late Bronze and Early Irone Age sites in the Pohorsko Podravje region and the neighbouring area of Ptuj and Ormož. Uninterrupted line – settlements; pecked line (small dots) – flat urn graves; pecked line (large dots) – burial mounds.

STAREJŠA ŽELEZNA DOBA

Vzrokov za spremembe, ki so v prvih stoletjih 1. tisočletja pr. n. št. ponovno zajele večje predele evropske celine, še ne poznamo do podrobnosti. Vendar se kaže, da je bil eden izmed poglavitnih dejavnikov občutno poslabšanje klimatskih razmer (prehod iz subboreala v subatlantik), kar je sprožilo »efekt domin«, zlom »starega žarnogrobiščnega sistema«, čemur je morala slediti prilagoditev nastalim razmeram. Le-te so pogojevale tudi iskanje novih virov, tako prehrambenih kot drugih, potrebnih za preživetje, kar se je odražalo tudi v novih migracijskih tokovih. Nastopila je nova doba – železna doba in z njo halštatska kultura.

Značilnost nove dobe predstavlja tudi nov prevladujoči tip naselbin – gradišč, čeprav utrjene naselbine z dozdevno poselitveno kontinuiteto na tem prostoru poznamo vsaj od 12. oz. 11. stol. pr. n. št., kot je na primer Brinjeva gora (glej *sl. 1; 8*). Večinoma gre za višinske naselbine, postavljene na vzpetinah, gričih in hribih, ki se bolj ali manj dominantno dvigujejo nad bližnjo okolico. Z obrambnega stališča so bile praviloma dobro utrjene, bodisi z zemljenimi nasipi in leseno palisado bodisi s kamnitim obzidjem, kar so pogojevale naravne danosti. V Pohorskem Podravju predstavlja takšno novo naselbino Poštela, ki je bila postavljena na iztekajočem se jugovzhodnem pohorskem grebenu, ki se terasasto spušča proti ravnici Dravskega polja.[40] Bila je razmeroma velika, saj

[40] O Pošteli obstaja zelo obsežna literatura, predvsem izpod peresa S. Pahiča, zato glej Pahič 1966; isti 1968; isti 1970; isti 1972–73; isti 1985b; isti 1985c; zadnji sintetični pregled pri Teržan 1990, 13 ss, 26 ss, 56 ss, 256 ss.

The late 9th and early 8th centuries BC, however, witnessed the collapse of the Urnfield culture in the area: most of the lowland settlements and cemeteries were abandoned (*figs. 1; 8; 12*). The evidence of a decline is also supplied by the rare yet unambiguous radiocarbon dates from graves of the Pobrežje and Gračič near Brinjeva gora cemeteries.[39]

THE EARLY IRON AGE

The reasons behind the significant change, which swept across the European continent during the first centuries of the first millennium BC are only broadly known. One of the major factors might have been a substantial worsening of the climatic conditions (i.e. the transition from the Subboreal to the Subatlantic) which would have led to the "domino effect" and the collapse of "the old Urnfield culture system". People would have responded with a series of adaptations such as seeking out new subsistence and economic resources. These changes were, in turn, associated with a new series of migration waves. All this, in effect, led to the start of the new era – the Early Iron Age and the Hallstatt culture.

Hillforts – the newly dominant settlement type were a typical feature of the new period. Notably, some of the hillfort sites in the area, e.g. Brinjeva gora (see *Figs. 1; 8*), would have been continuously settled since at least the 12th or 11th century BC. The elevated settlements were most often placed on various slopes and hilltops rising dominantly above the landscape nearby. From a defensive perspective, the sites were well-protected by either a combination of earth ramparts and a wooden palisade, or a defensive stone wall, with the fortification type depending on the natural features of the site. One such novel settlement in the Pohorsko Podravje region was Poštela: it was erected at the end of the Pohorje

[39] Črešnar, Bonsall, Thomas 2014, 215–219; Črešnar, Koprivnik, Bonsall, Thomas 2014, 305–311; Črešnar, Teržan 2014, 695–699; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 455, fig. 17.

se je razprostirala na bolj ali manj ploskem pohorskem hrbtu na nadmorski višini med pribl. 540 in 495 m v dolžini slabih 350 m in širini 280 m, torej na dobrih 6 ha. Obdana je bila z mogočnim nasipom, njena notranjost pa je bila razčlenjena s številnimi umetno narejenimi terasami, zlasti v spodnji polovici, kjer so stale stavbe različnih velikosti in namembnosti ter drugi objekti. Glede na površino, organiziranost notranje poselitve in utrdbeni sistem se Poštela uvršča med velike naselbine svoje dobe in se bistveno razlikuje od predstavljenih starejših, nižinskih naselbin na Pobrežju, v Rogozi in Orehovi vasi.

Tudi njena lega je s strateškega stališča izjemno dominantna, saj vizualno obvladuje celotno Dravsko polje z obrobjem Slovenskih Goric vse do Ptuja in Haloz, proti severu pa spodnji del Dravske doline s Kozjakom in severnim predelom Slovenskih Goric, kjer so potekali prehodi preko Drave. Eden takih je bil gotovo pri Mariborskem otoku, kot kažejo najdbe, odkrite pri gradnji elektrarne,[41] drugi verjetno pri Malečniku, morda pa med njima še kakšen. Od Drave so vodili preko nizkih prelazov v Slovenskih goricah dalje proti dolinam reke Mure in Solbe. Domnevamo, da je celotno območje Pohorskega Podravja sodilo pod neposredni vpliv oz. nadvlado te dominantne naselbine.

Kdaj natančno je prišlo do preselitve iz nižinskih predelov Dravskega polja v višinsko utrjeno naselbino na Pošteli, v tem trenutku še ne moremo dati dokončnega odgovora. Pred leti smo na osnovi keramičnih najdb iz naselbine kot tudi žganih planih grobov, odkritih na Lepi ravni oz. Habakuku, oblikovali tezo, da je bila naselbina ustanovljena in hkrati tudi utrjena z zemljenim nasipom in palisado že v času stopnje Ha B3, kar smo označili kot prvo fazo naselitve – Poštela 1.[42] To bi odgovarjalo tudi radiokarbonskim datacijam, ki jih imamo na razpolago iz nižinskih grobišč, npr. iz Pobrežja in Miklavža (*sl. 12*), na osnovi katerih, kot omenjeno, sklepamo, da so bile nižinske naselbine opuščene okoli l. 800 pr. n. št.[43] Ker pa so nove raziskave na Pošteli in njenih grobiščih odkrile, da gre na Habakuku za veliko večjo plano žgano grobišče,[44] kot smo prvotno domnevali, se sedaj zastavlja vprašanje, kakšen je njen časovni razpon. Ker raziskave še niso zaključene, torej še ni odgovora na to, kako hitro se je odvijal proces priseljevanja iz nižine v zavetje pohorskih višin in s tem nastajanja nove nekropole. Ali se je začelo morebiti že pred stopnjo Ha B3 ali pa se je pokopavanje

41 Teržan 1990, 344, T. 69.

42 Teržan 1990, 27–36, 60–66, 308–316, sl. 1; 11; T. 53–59.

43 Glej opombo 39.

44 Glej Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 444–445, sl. 2–3; 5; T. 2: 5–9.

massif's south-eastern ridge which gradually descended, in the form of several terraces, towards the Dravsko polje plain.[40] Stretched across the relatively flat ridge-top at some 495 m to 540 m above the sea level, it was a rather large hillfort, measuring some 350 m in length and some 280 m in width, and just over 6 ha in size. An extensive rampart enclosed the settlement, while a number of man-made terraces dissected its interior, in the lower part of the site, in particular. Buildings of varying sizes and functions as well as other non-domestic structures and features stood on these terraces. Considering its size, internal structuring of space, and its fortification system, Poštela belonged among large settlements of the period. It also differed significantly from the older lowland settlements of Pobrežje, Rogoza and Orehova vas discussed herewith.

The hillfort had a dominant strategic position by affording visual control across the panorama of Dravsko polje plain, all the way up to the outskirts of the Slovenske Gorice hills, Ptuj and the Haloze hills. Northwards, the unobstructed view stretched across the lower part of the Drava valley, Kozjak and northern section of the Slovenske Gorice hills. This was the area where several of the Drava river crossings would have been located: one was, undoubtedly, at the site of Mariborski otok, as attested by the finds discovered during the electric power plant construction.[41] Whilst the second was most likely at Malečnik, there might have been others between the two. Once the Drava river was crossed, trails would have led northwards, across the low passes of the Slovenske gorice hills, and, further, into the Mura/Mur and Solba/Sulm river valleys. Here, we hypothesise that the hillfort of Poštela dominated the entire Pohorsko Podravje region.

At present, it remains uncertain when the re-settlement from the lowland areas of the Dravsko polje into the Poštela hillfort took place. Based on the combination of settlement pottery and flat urn graves at Lepa ravna/Habakuk, we suggested, some years ago, that the hillfort was established, and its rampart constructed during the Ha B3 period. At the time, we marked this settlement phase as the Poštela 1 period.[42] The dating is further supported by the radiocarbon dates available for the lowland cemetery sites, such as Pobrežje and Miklavž (*fig.*

40 Extensive literature, most notably by S. Pahič, is available on Poštela. See Pahič 1966; *id.* 1968; *id.* 1970; *id.* 1972–73; *id.* 1985b; *id.* 1985c; the final synthetic overview is available in Teržan 1990, 13 ff, 26 ff, 56 ff, 256 ff.

41 Teržan 1990, 344, Pl. 69.

42 Teržan 1990, 27–36, 60–66, 308–316, figs. 1; 11; Pls. 53–59.

v plane žgane grobove na Habakuku nadaljevalo tudi še v čas razvite stopnje Ha C oz. stopnje Poštela 2–3, podobno kot se je ta način pokopavanja ohranil na višinskih halštatskodobnih grobiščih na Rifniku,[45] pa v tem trenutku še ne moremo reči.

Poštelski naselbini je poleg pravkar omenjenega planega žganega grobišča na Habakuku, ki leži na pohorski terasi tik pod naselbino, pripadalo tudi več gomilnih nekropol. Gomile kot nagrobni spomeniki predstavljajo namreč značilni razpoznavni pojav nove dobe – halštatskega obdobja, ne le v Pohorskem Podravju, temveč širom Evrope. Vendar izkazujejo gomile na območju štajersko-panonske skupine kot sestavnem delu vzhodno halštatskega kulturnega kroga, kamor spada tudi Pohorsko Podravje, kot smo pokazali v okviru analize poštelskih gomil,[46] vrsto lokalnih značilnosti. Gre za gomile z žganimi grobovi, kar nedvomno kaže navezavo na tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč, v primeru Poštele na običaje predhodnega življa iz nižinskih naselbin. Na Lepi ravni oz. Habakuku se vzhodno od plane žgane nekropole širijo gomile, ki so glede na konfiguracijo terena razporejene v dve večji skupini. Glede na dosedanjo raziskanost teh gomil sklepamo, da so najstarejše nastale že v stopnji Poštela 1, torej so bile deloma sočasne s planimi žganimi grobovi, medtem ko ena izmed mlajših gomil, gomila 4, sodi v stopnjo Poštela 3. To pomeni, da je bila gomilna nekropola v rabi v časovnem okviru celotnega obstoja naselbine.[47] Zanimive nove vidike so prinesle pred nedavnim izvedene geofizikalne raziskave. Pokazale so, da so bile gomile v severni od obeh skupin obdane z manjšimi jarki, katerih delno prekrivanje ali sekanje omogoča ugotavljanje širjenja grobišča in s tem relativnega zaporedja nastanka posameznih gomil (*sl. 9*).[48]

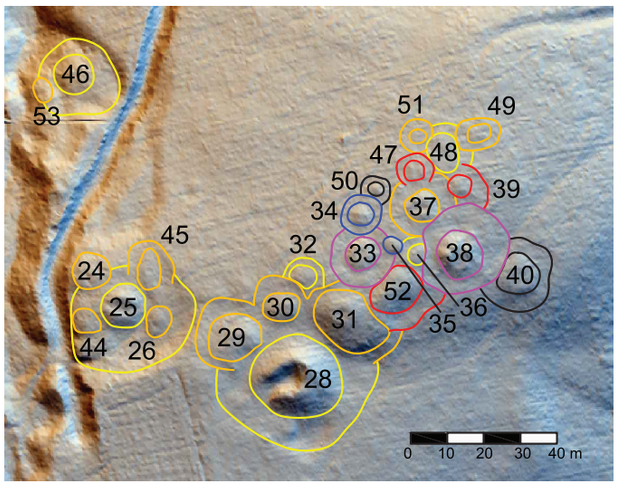
Razen gomil na Lepi ravni oz. Habakuku je bilo nekaj večjih gomil raztresenih tudi po jugovzhodnem pohorskem pobočju vse do velike Kosove gomile v dolini tik ob Razvanjskem potoku. Med temi je tudi Velika gomila nad Razvanjem,[49] raziskave katere so dale odličen vpogled v gradnjo gomile. Zemljena gomila je prekrivala masivno grobno kamro, grajeno iz kamnov lomljencev, ugotovljeni pa so bili tudi sledovi lesene konstrukcije. Čeprav je bila gomila že v neznani preteklosti izropana, pa vendarle daje vpogled v pogrebno obredje ter bogastvo grobnih pridatkov, zlasti edinstvenih keramičnih posod. Tako velikost gomile kot njena osamljena lega na dominantni točki pod naselbino ter grobni pridatki pričajo o družbeni

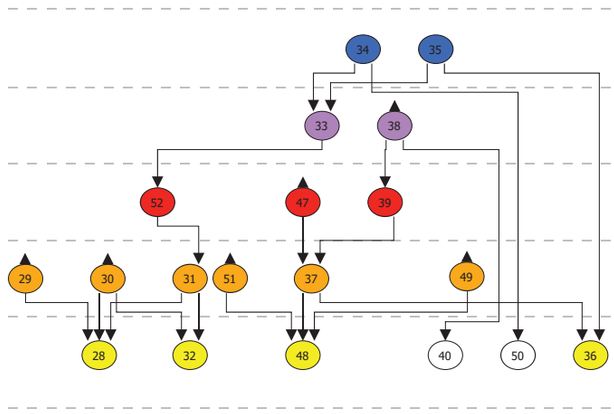
45 Teržan 1990, 90–106, 365–367, sl. 113: 2–3.
46 Glej tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija.
47 Teržan 1990, 66–70, 316–326, sl. 41, T. 60–62.
48 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 445–446, sl. 6.
49 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.

12), which indicate, as mentioned earlier in the chapter, the abandonment of the lowland settlement around 800 BC.[43] The recent research at Poštela and its cemeteries, nevertheless, revealed that the flat, cremation cemetery at Habakuk had a much greater extent[44] than originally anticipated. This, in effect, raises the question of the cemetery's timespan. Given that the research is ongoing, no unequivocal answer on the speed of both the resettlement process and the consequent upland necropolis development is presently available. It thus remains uncertain whether the practice of interment into the flat, cremation graves at Habakuk began before the Ha B3 period or whether it continued into the Ha C/the developed settlement phase of the Poštela 2–3 period, similar to the upland cemeteries associated with the Rifnik hillfort.[45]

In addition to the flat, cremation cemetery of Habakuk on the first Pohorje terrace just below the settlement, the Poštela hillfort had a number of tumulus cemeteries. Conspicuous grave-markers, tumuli, represented a distinct Hallstatt period feature not only in the Pohorsko Podravje region, but Europe-wide. Notably, the analysis of the Poštela tumuli[46] demonstrated that the tumuli of the Styrian-Pannonian cultural group exhibited, within the wider context of the eastern Hallstatt cultural circle, a number of distinct peculiarities. The tumuli contained graves with cremains which suggests a connection with the local Urnfield cultural tradition that would have been, in the case of Poštela, associated with the customs and rites of people from the earlier, lowland settlements. East of the Poštela's flat, cremation cemetery, a number of tumuli were scattered across the Lepa ravna/Habakuk plateau. Given the local topography, they were organised into two large groups. The available research data on the burial site indicate that the earliest tumuli date into the Poštela 1 settlement phase, making them partly contemporaneous with the settlement's flat, cremation graves. One of the youngest tumuli, Tumulus 4, on the other hand, dates into the Poštela 3 phase. This indicates, then, that the tumulus cemetery continued to function throughout the entire settlement's existence.[47] The recent geophysics research notably revealed that small ditches encircled the tumuli. Since ditches partly intersected and cut each other, it is possible

43 See Footnote 39.
44 See Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 444–445, sl. 2–3; 5; Pl. 2: 5–9.
45 Teržan 1990, 90–106, 365–367, fig. 113: 2–3.
46 Glej here Teržan, Poštela, Chronology.
47 Teržan 1990, 66–70, 316–326, fig. 41, Pls. 60–62.





Slika 9. Habakuk / Lepa ravna pod Poštelo. Severna skupina gomil na senčenem modelu reliefa z označenimi gomilami (levo) in Harrisova matrika gomil (desno), ki ponazarjata faze nastajanja grobišča (od najstarejših do najmlajših: rumena – oranžna – rdeča – vijoličasta – modra; prazen krog – podatki ne zadoščajo za časovno opredelitev) (po Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, sl. 6).

Figure 9. Habakuk / Lepa ravna below Poštela. The northern tumulus group on a shaded digital surface model with individual tumuli marked in different colours (left). The Harris matrix of the tumulus group (right) illustrating the distinct phases of the cemetery development (from the earliest to the latest: yellow – orange – red – purple – blue; empty circle – insufficient data for relative dating) (after Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, sl. 6).

pomembnosti v gomili pokopanih oseb,[50] ki so – kot kažejo tudi kostni ostanki dveh konjev[51] – sodili v sam vrh takratne elite.[52]

Naslednja gomilna nekropola, ki je pripadala Pošteli, se je širila od Razvanjskega potoka proti jugu vse do Pivole in Spodnjih Hoč. Zadnje gomile v tej smeri tako ležijo več kot 2 km stran od naselbine. Tudi tu so bile gomile razporejene v večje in manjše skupine, vendar je danes večina že povsem izravnana in uničena. Pred nedavnim sta bili raziskani dve izmed njih, gomili 13 in 14.[53] V obeh gomilah sta bili grobni kamri skoraj kvadratne oblike, ki sta bili enako kot kamra v Veliki gomili zgrajeni iz večjih in manjših kamnov, razen tega pa so bili odkriti tudi elementi lesene konstrukcije. Med grobnimi pridatki posebno pozornost vzbujajo posode z meandroidno ornamentiko in bojna oprema, sestavljena iz bimetalne sekire, železnega meča in delov konjske opreme trakokimerijskega tipa. Ta komplet bojne opreme priča, da so tudi v teh gomilah pokopane osebe pripadale vrhnjemu družbenemu sloju poštelske skupnosti in da so bile dobro vpete v širši srednjeevropski kulturni prostor.

O visokem družbenem statusu nekaterih oseb, pokopanih v pivolski nekropoli, govore tudi gomile impozantnih velikosti, ki so ohranjene v okviru Botaničnega vrta, predvsem v gozdiču ob njegovem jugozahodnem robu, ki se kar ponujajo za nadaljnje raziskave. Nedavno so bili tako z geofizikalnimi meritvami kot izkopavanjem tudi ob robu te skupine gomil odkriti plani grobovi, ki pa še niso celostno

to trace the growth of the cemetery and the relative sequence of the construction of the individual tumuli (*Fig. 9*).[48]

In addition to Lepa ravna/Habakuk, several other large tumuli are scattered across the south-eastern Pohorje slope, all the way down to the large Kos tumulus standing in the valley near the Razvanje stream. The research of Large tumulus above Razvanje[49] yielded some excellent data on the tumulus construction. The earthen tumulus covered a massive burial chamber built from various stones and cut rocks that would have been, based on the preserved remains, combined with a wooden construction. Whilst the tumulus was looted at some unknown point in the past, it nevertheless gives insight into distinct burial customs and the wealth of accompanying grave goods, particularly the unique pottery. The barrow's size and its solitary location in a dominant place on the slope under the hillfort, as well as the grave goods that also included skeletal remains of two horses,[50] all indicate that individuals[51] of significant social standing, most likely belonging to the local elite,[52] were buried inside.

Another tumulus group belonging to Poštela spread from the Razvanje stream southwards, all the way to Pivola and Spodnje Hoče, with the distance between the farthest tumuli and the settlement being more than 2 km. Similar to other groups, the tumuli in the area were clustered into larger and smaller groups, although most have been, over the years, flattened and destroyed. Recently, Tumulus 13

50 Čeprav antropološka analiza ni pokazala na več pokopov (glej tu Leskovar), pa lahko glede na razporeditev žganine na dnu grobne kamre in glede na grobne pridatke domnevamo, da je bilo v grobni kamri pokopanih več oseb, verjetno moški, ženska in otrok.

51 Glej tu Toškan.

52 Glej npr. tudi Teržan 2011.

53 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan; Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger.

48 Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 445–446, fig. 6.

49 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Kajzer, Kramberger.

50 See here Toškan.

51 Although anthropological analysis revealed no evidence of multiple burials (see here Leskovar), the arrangement of the burial remains on the floor of the burial chamber and the grave goods may indicate multiple burials, perhaps that of a man, a woman, and a child.

52 See, for example, Teržan 2011.

objavljeni.[54] V vsakem primeru lahko organiziranost tega prostora vzporejamo s planoto Habakuk, kjer sta bila prav tako v rabi oba načina pokopa, v planih grobovih in pod gomilami.

Domnevamo lahko, da se je poštelska nekropola širila tudi proti vzhodu, saj je bil pri gradnji trgovske hiše E.Leclerc, od Poštele oddaljene le malo več kot grobišče v Pivoli, odkrit obročast nakit, ki verjetno izvira iz povsem uničenega žganega groba.[55] Štiri gomile so bile odkrite tudi pri Rogozi,[56] pribl. 4 km stran, a zanje ni povsem jasno, ali pripadajo Pošteli ali kakšnemu manjšemu zaselku v bližini (*sl. 1*).[57]

Poštelska naselbina torej s svojo dominantno višinsko lego, z mogočno utrdbo in s svojimi prostorsko razvejanimi gomilnimi grobišči kaže vse značilnosti večjega regionalnega središča, kot jih poznamo iz sosednjih pokrajin iz istega časovnega obdobja.[58] To še posebej velja, če njej nasproti postavimo na novo odkrite nižinske zaselke ob vznožju Pohorja in Slovenskih goric.

Poleg višinskih naselbin, kot sta Poštela in Čreta nad Slivnico,[59] predstavljajo namreč pomembno dopolnitev slike o poseljenosti Pohorskega Podravja v starejši železni dobi novo odkrite nižinske naselbine, kot je npr. Hotinja vas.[60] Gre za raztreseni tip naselbine ali pa za več gručastih zaselkov, razporejenih ob robu Dravskega polja,[61] ki sicer v mnogočem spominjajo na tu že predstavljene nižinske naselbine iz časa kulture žarnih grobišč. Vendar je potrebno poudariti, da nikakor ne gre za poselitveno kontinuiteto. Raziskave v Hotinji vasi so namreč pokazale na več bistvenih razlik. Tako je bil že način gradnje stavb povsem drugačen, prevladujejo namreč zemljanke oz. stavbe, ki so bile delno vkopane (*sl. 4*). Podobno velja za notranjo ureditev naselja, ki odstopa od tiste iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč, tako od tiste starejših naselbin v bližnji Orehovi vasi in Rogozi kot tudi od tiste mlajše na Pobrežju. Tako tip stavb v Hotinji vasi kot organiziranost naselja nedvomno kažeta na priliv novih priseljencev z novimi koncepti bivanja in gospodarjenja, podobnosti pa bi lahko videli

54 Glej Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448, sl. 8.

55 Kavur 2008; glej tudi tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija.

56 Glej tu Črešnar, Rogoza.

57 Plani grobovi, ki naj bi sodili v pozno bronasto in starejšo železno dobo, so bili odkriti tudi pri gradnji industrijskega kompleksa Magna pri Orehovi vasi, a obdelava gradiva še ni zaključena (Vinder, Ciglar 2018).

58 Glej npr. Teržan 2019.

59 Teržan 1990, 340, T. 72: 1–9; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 448–449, sl. 10.

60 Glej tu Gerbec in tudi Gerbec 2014; ista 2019.

61 O podobnih zaselkih iz območja arheoloških najdišč v Slivnici in na Malečniku, ki naj bi sodili v starejšo železno dobo, je poročal B. Kramberger na strokovnem srečanju »Dan bronaste dobe« 5. decembra 2018.

and Tumulus 14 were both excavated. [53] They both contained a roughly square-shaped burial chamber which was, similar to Large tumulus, built with larger and smaller rocks that were supported by a wooden construction. Particularly noteworthy among their grave goods were pottery items with meandroid ornaments, and a warrior's equipment consisting of a bimetal axe, iron sword and several pieces of Thraco-Cimmeriean horse gear. These warrior items testify to the fact that the deceased buried in the two tumuli were among those who belonged to the upper social class of the Poštela community too and were, moreover, immersed in the wider Middle-European cultural space of the time.

The high social status of several individuals from the Pivola cemetery is further indicated by the extraordinary size of a number of tumuli preserved in the area of the Botanic Garden at Pivola. Most of these are located in the small forest on the south-western edge of the Garden and would require thorough research in the future. Recently, a combination of geophysical prospection and excavation work revealed the existence of flat, cremation graves at the edge of these tumuli. Whilst still awaiting detailed publication, [54] they, nevertheless, indicate a similar spatial organisation of the Pivola cemetery to the Habakuk site where both burial types were likewise discovered.

The necropolis at Poštela might also have spread eastwards: during the construction of the E. Leclerc grocery shop located only slightly farther from the settlement than the Pivola cemetery, several circlet jewellery items (most likely from a completely destroyed cremation grave[55]) were discovered in the area. Another four tumuli were detected at Rogoza,[56] some 4 km away, but it remains uncertain whether they belonged to Poštela or another, smaller hamlet nearby (*fig. 1*).[57]

With its dominant position, its mighty hillfort, and its extensive tumulus cemeteries, the Poštela settlement presented all the characteristics of a major regional centre and was, at the time, comparable to others in the neighbouring regions.[58] Its regionally important character is particularly apparent when compared to the recently discovered lowland

53 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan; Teržan, Črešnar, Kramberger.

54 See Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 447–448, fig. 8.

55 Kavur 2008; see also here Teržan, Poštela, Chronology.

56 See here Črešnar, Rogoza.

57 Flat cremation graves, supposedly from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages were also discovered during the construction of the industrial complex Magna near Orehova vas. Their analysis is ongoing (Vinder, Ciglar 2018).

58 See, for example, Teržan 2019.

v nekaterih naselbinah v Prekmurju, kot sta Nova Tabla pri Murski Soboti in Pri Muri pri Lendavi.[62] Pomenljivo se tudi zdi, da je bilo naselje pri Hotinji vasi obljudeno le sorazmerno kratko obdobje, kot je prepričljivo pokazala Teja Gerbec, v času Ha C2/D1, kar odgovarja stopnji Poštele 3. Čeprav je naselbini v Hotinji vasi možno pripisati izrazito ruralni značaj, pa se zdi omembe vredno, da so poleg arheoloških tudi naravoslovne analize izbranih predmetov pokazale, da so se v naselbini odvijale različne gospodarske dejavnosti, med drugim naj posebej omenimo kovaštvo.[63]

Zakaj se zdi pomembno prav kovaštvo? Med novimi viri, ki so pogojevali nastanek in vzpon nove ere – starejše železne dobe, je pomembno vlogo odigrala tudi lažje dostopna in sorazmerno razširjena železova ruda, ki jo je v obliki rdečega in rjavega železovca najti tudi na Hočkem Pohorju – na Rdečem bregu,[64] hkrati pa seveda osvojitev novih tehnoloških znanj. Taljenje železove rude je namreč zahtevalo drugačne postopke in temperaturo kot bakrove, pa tudi predelava nove kovine – železa je drugačna, zato se je razvila nova obrt – kovaštvo. Če so železnodobni prebivalci Pohorskega Podravja dejansko že izkoriščali pohorsko rudo, je še odprto vprašanje, vendar pa je pokazatelj za to dejavnost najdba večjega kosa rjavega železovca v gomili 4 na Habakuku.[65] Da pa se je izdelava predmetov iz železa začela v Podravju že zelo zgodaj, namreč že v času stopenj Ha B2/B3,[66] kažejo npr. kosi orodja in nakita, zlasti železne ovratnice iz Ruš[67] in Miklavža[68] ter fibule in zapestnice iz žganih grobov na Lepi ravni pod Poštelo.[69] Razen tega pa prav iz Poštele oz. njej pripadajočih grobov izvirajo železne sekire, ki sodijo k tipu železnih tulastih sekir z razporkom in ločno oblikovanim robom tula (*sl. 10*).[70] Ta tip sekir namreč predstavlja najzgodnejše oblike tulastih sekir, izdelanih iz železa, katerih izvorno področje je iskati v Transilvaniji oz. vzhodnih predelih Karpatskega bazena, od koder se je železarsko in kovaško znanje razširilo proti srednji Evropi in doseglo tudi Pohorsko Podravje (*sl. 11*).[71] Visoko

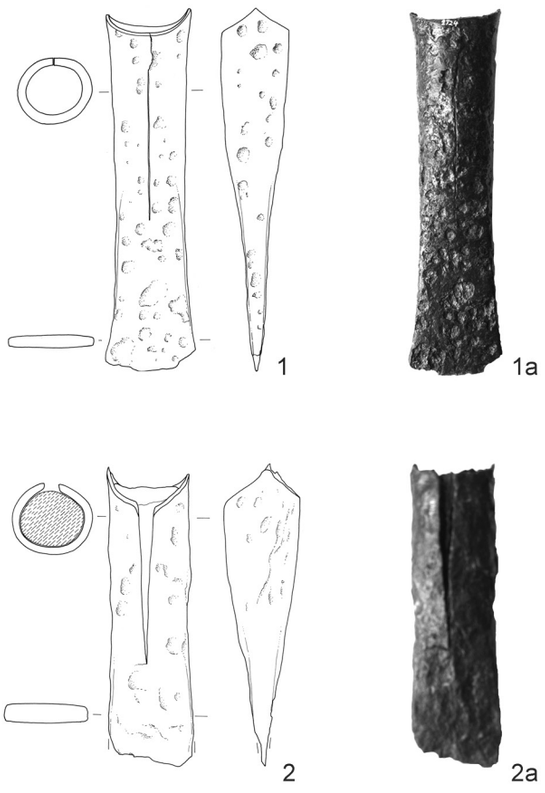
62 Guštin et al. 2017; Kerman 2019.
63 Glej tu Gerbec.
64 Teržan 1983, 52.
65 Teržan 1990, 317.
66 Teržan 2017, 117–119, Abb. 1.
67 Wurmbrand 1879, 55–58, T. 3; 4: 28; Teržan 2017, 118.
68 Črešnar, Murko 2014, 206–213, sl. 10.4: 1; 10.8: 1.
69 Teržan 1990, 61–64, T. 53, 1–3; 58: 6–8; 59: 9.
70 Teržan 1990, 299, T. 45: 2–3; Teržan 2017, 120–127, Abb. 3.
71 Seznam tulastih sekir in njihovo karto razprostranjenosti Teržan 2017, 134–135 (Liste 1), Abb. 5 lahko dopolnimo še s sekiro iz Kaptola pri Slavonski Požegi, glej Pavličić, Potrebica 2013, 29, št. 1; glej *sl. 11: 21*. O povezavah

sites at the foot of the Pohorje massif and Slovenske gorice hills.

In addition to hillforts such as Poštela and Črета above Slivnica,[59] the newly discovered lowland sites, including Hotinja vas,[60] complement our understanding of the settlement dynamics in the Early Iron Age Pohorsko Podravje. The lowland site appears to have been dispersed or, alternatively, organised into small hamlets clustered on the edges of the Dravsko polje plain.[61] Whilst in many ways resembling the Late Bronze Age lowland settlements discussed above it in no way proves settlement continuity in the area. In fact, research at Hotinja vas suggests several important differences. To begin with, the building construction differed significantly from the earlier sites, considering that pit-houses or partly sunken buildings represented the dominant construction type (*Fig. 4*). The internal settlement arrangement also deviated from the spatial pattern documented either at the earlier Ha A settlements at the nearby Orehova vas and Rogoza, or at the later Ha B settlement at Pobrežje. The building type and the settlement arrangement at Hotinja vas both indicate the influx of newcomers that would have brought with them some novel dwelling concepts and subsistence strategies. Several parallels for these can be found in some of the contemporaneous settlements in the Prekmurje region, such as Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota and Pri Muri near Lendava.[62] As convincingly demonstrated by Teja Gerbec, the Hotinja vas settlement was in use for a relatively short period during the Ha C2/D1 period (the Poštela 3 phase). Whilst the settlement had a distinct rural character, a combination of the archaeological and the archaeometric research on a number of select artefacts showed that various economic activities, including blacksmithing, all took place at Hotinja vas.[63]

Why does blacksmithing appear to have been of particular importance at the time? Amongst various novel resources employed, iron ore was easily accessible and relatively widespread in the form of red and yellow limonite, which could also be found in the area of Hočko Pohorje at the Rdeči breg site.[64] In combination with the mastering of new technologies,

59 Teržan 1990, 340, Pl. 72: 1–9; Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 448–449, fig. 10.
60 Glej here Gerbec; also Gerbec 2014; *ead.* 2019.
61 Similar Iron Age hamlets from the area of Slivnica and Malečnik were reported by B. Kramberger on 5th December 2018, at the thematic conference meeting "Dan bronaste dobe" (Eng. "*The Bronze Age Day*").
62 Guštin et al. 2017; Kerman 2019.
63 See here Gerbec.
64 Teržan 1983, 52.



Slika 10. Poštela, železni tulasti sekiri z razporkom in usločenim robom tula (po Teržan 2017, 122, Abb. 4).
Figure 10. Poštela, iron socketed axes with a slit and an arch-shaped socket rim (after Teržan 2017, 122, Abb. 4).

stopnjo obvladovanja tako metalurško-livarskih[72] kot kovaških spretnosti ne nazadnje nakazuje tudi bimentalna tulasta sekira iz gomile 14 v Pivoli.[73] Skratka, naša teza je, da sta železarstvo in z njim kovaštvo v Pohorskem Podravju v času starejše železne dobe predstavljala nezanemarljivo gospodarsko panogo, ki morda ni zadovoljevala le domačih potreb.

Za sam zaključek. V poselitvi Pohorskega Podravja se med pozno bronasto in zgodnjo železno dobo kažejo velike spremembe, ki zadevajo tako izbiro prostora za naselitev kot tudi načina gradnje stavb ter varovanja naselbin, v starejši železni dobi z obrambnim sistemom. Osnova nižinskih naselbin v času kulture žarnih grobišč je bilo kmečko gospodarstvo, a so se v njih odvijale tudi druge dejavnosti, med katerimi se nam zdijo s tehnološkega vidika posebej pomembne metalurške obrti. V starejši železni dobi vidimo v višinski utrjeni naselbini na Pošteli regionalno središče Pohorskega Podravja, ki bi mu morda lahko pripisali tudi »protourbani« značaj. Ob njej so v nižini obstajali tudi manjši zaselki ruralnega značaja, verjetno v satelitski soodvisnosti.

med vzhodnimi predeli Karpatske kotline in Podonavja ter z vzhodnoalpskim prostorom govori tudi keramika s področja kulture Basarabi, ki izvira iz ene izmed gomil v Pivoli: glej Teržan 1990, 70–71, 333, T. 65: 1.

72 Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar, sl. 6.

73 Glej tu Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, T. 16: 12; Teržan, Poštela, kronologija.

it therefore played a vital role in the emergence and development of a new era – the Early Iron Age. Compared to copper ore, iron smelting required disparate procedures and different smelting temperatures. The forms of iron refining, forging and annealing were, likewise, different and led, effectively, to the development of a new craft – blacksmithing. It remains uncertain whether the Early Iron Age inhabitants of Pohorsko Podravje exploited the local iron ore from the Pohorje massif. A large piece of brown limonite from Tumulus 4 at Habakuk[65] may indicate this was the case. Several tools and jewellery items, most notably ring necklaces from Ruše[66] and Miklavž,[67] as well as fibulae and bracelets from the flat, cremation graves from Lepa ravna, below the Poštela hillfort[68] suggest an early start for the production of iron objects going back to the Ha B2/B3.[69] Furthermore, a number of socketed axes with a slit and an arch-shaped socket rim (*Fig. 10*)[70] were discovered at Poštela or, more specifically, in a number of graves in its accompanying cemeteries. Significantly, this axe type represents the earliest form of socketed axes made of iron; it originated in Transylvania/eastern areas of the Carpathian basin and gradually spread, along with iron work and blacksmithing, towards Central Europe, also reaching Pohorsko Podravje (*Fig. 11*).[71] A high level of metalworking mastery, including casting[72] and blacksmithing skills, are further attested by a bimetal socketed axe from Tumulus 14 at Pivola.[73] Accordingly, we argue that in the Early Iron Age Pohorsko Podravje, the ironwork and blacksmithing represented a significant pillar of the local economy that might also have catered for non-local needs.

To conclude: with the transition from the Late Bronze into the Early Iron Age, the settlement of Pohorsko Podravje changed significantly. At the time,

65 Teržan 1990, 317.

66 Wurmbrand 1879, 55–58, Pls. 3; 4: 28; Teržan 2017, 118.

67 Črešnar, Murko 2014, 206–213, sl. 10.4: 1; 10.8: 1.

68 Teržan 1990, 61–64, Pls. 53, 1–3; 58: 6–8; 59: 9.

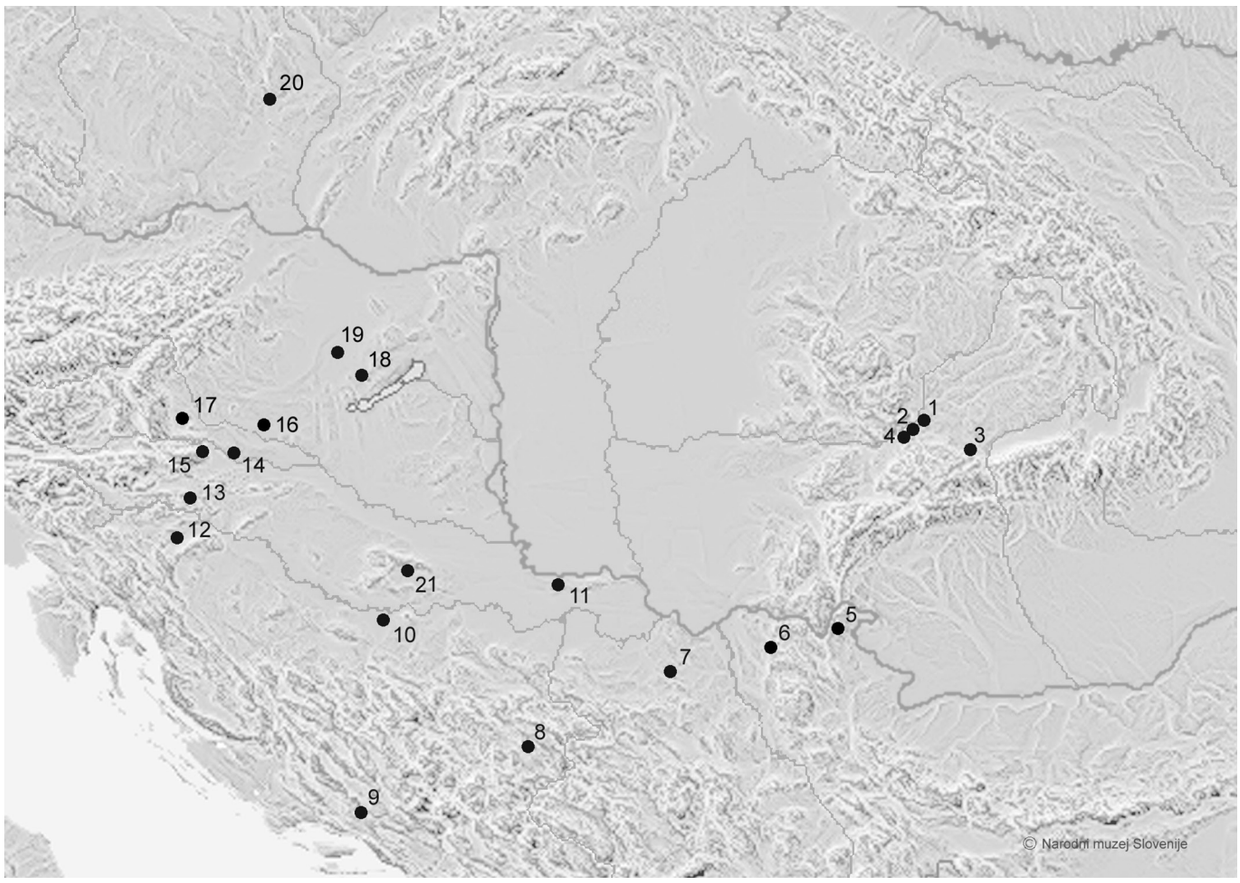
69 Teržan 2017, 117–119, Abb. 1.

70 Teržan 1990, 299, Pl. 45: 2–3; Teržan 2017, 120–127, Abb. 3.

71 The list of socketed axes and their distribution map in Teržan 2017, 134–135 (Liste 1), Abb. 5 can be further supplemented with the axe from Kaptol near Slavonska Požega; see Pavličić, Potrebica 2013, 29, nr. 1; see *fig. 11: 21*. Connections between the eastern parts of the Carpathian Basin, the Danube region and the eastern Alps are also suggested by the pottery finds of the Basarabi culture that were discovered in one of the Pivola tumuli; see Teržan 1990, 70–71, 333, Pl. 65: 1.

72 See here Urankar, Črešnar, fig. 6.

73 See here Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan, Pl. 16: 12; Teržan, Poštela, Chronology.



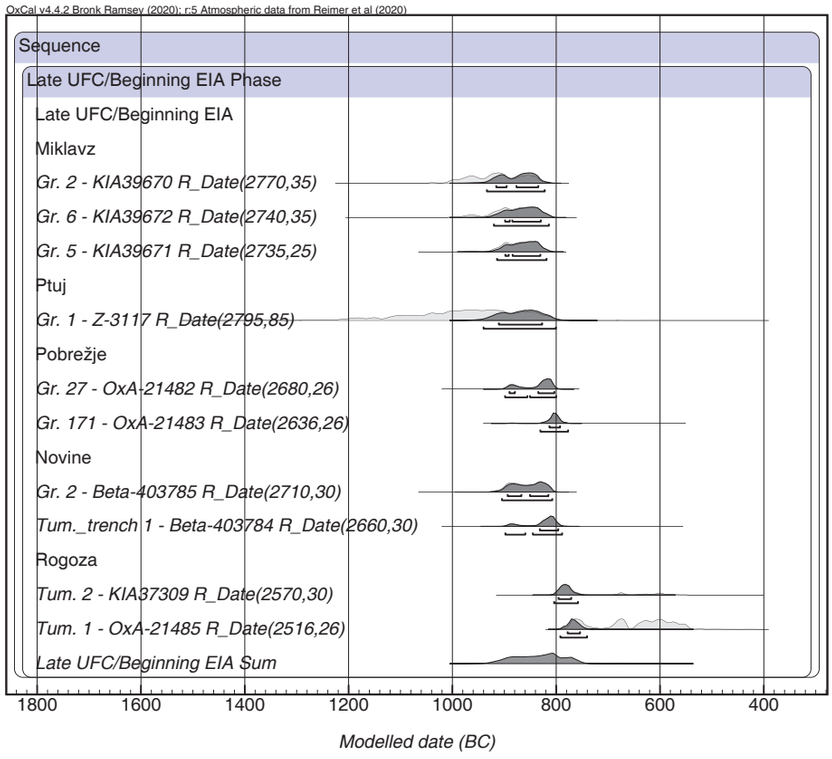
Slika 11. Karta razprostranjenosti železnih sekir z razporkom (dopolnjeno po Teržan 2017, str. 123, Abb. 5).
Figure 11. Distribution map of iron socketed axes with a slit and an arch-shaped socket rim (supplemented after Teržan 2017, 123, Abb. 5).

Vendar je potrebno poudariti, da je vsaj na začetku nove porajajoče se dobe, starejše železne dobe, opazna neposredna navezava na tradicijo kulture žarnih grobišč, kar se odraža predvsem v religiozni sferi, torej v načinu pokopavanja – sežiganju preminulih in v spremnih pogrebnih običajih, morda pa tudi v nekaterih gospodarskih dejavnostih, kot je npr. metalurška. Hkrati pa ni za spregledati najdb in novosti v tipih naselbin in pojavu gomil, ki dovoljujejo predpostavko, da je prišlo tudi do priliva novih priseljencev. Zlasti nove oblike nagrobnih spomenikov – gomile s povečini kamnitimi grobnimi kamrami in z drugačnimi ter pretežno bolj bogatimi sestavi grobnih oprav, med katerimi predstavljata pomembno novost orožje in konjska oprema ali pa celo žrtvovani konji, so značilne označevalke nove dobe, nove družbene ureditve z veliko bolj razslojeno družbo, kot je bila tista v pozni bronasti dobi.

Kljub navidezno razmeroma tekočem prehodu med pozno bronasto in starejšo železno dobo pa zelo verjetno govorimo o obdobju več desetletij ali morda celo celem stoletju med sredino oz. drugo polovico 9. in zgodnjim 8. stol. pr. n. št. (*sl. 8; 12*), ko se je oblikoval nov svet starejše železne dobe. Kot prikazano, se tako imenovani železni horizont, ki z novimi oblikami nakita in orožja, izdelanimi iz železa, pojavi – kot kažejo radiokarbonske datacije – že sredi 9. stol. pr. n. št. Sledimo mu lahko v nižinskih najdiščih

some of the most notable changes pertained to the shifts in the settlement site preferences, building construction types and settlement defence strategies that would have involved, during the Early Iron Age, distinct fortification systems. During the Urnfield culture period, the lowland settlements relied on farming that was supplemented by a number of other economic activities, including metallurgical crafts, which seem, from the technological perspective, to be an important one. In the Early Iron Age Pohorsko Podravje, the Poštela hillfort acted as a regional centre which might have had a "protourban" character with several smaller rural settlements in the lowland coexisting as its satellites.

Nevertheless, during the early phase of the gradually emerging new era – the Early Iron Age – a local Urnfield cultural tradition was still observable. The latter was mainly reflected in the religious sphere, with continuity of some distinct burial customs and rites that would have entailed cremation of the deceased. In addition, there would also have been continuity in several economic activities, such as metallurgy. At the same time, new settlement and artefact types, as well as the emergence of tumuli, all suggest there was most likely also an influx of newcomers into the area during the period. Tumuli – the novel form of grave markers – very often contained stone burial chambers and various rich grave goods. These



Slika 12. Radiokarbonske datacije mlajše kulture žarnih grobišč in začetka starejše železne dobe najdišč v Pohorskem Podravju in severnih Slovenskih goricah.

Figure 12. Radiocarbon dates for the sites of the Urnfield culture and the early phase of the Early Iron Age. Sites from Pohorsko Podravje and the northern part of Slovenske gorice hills.

ob Dravi, od Ormoža, Ptuja in Miklavža vse do Ruš, verjetno nekoliko kasneje pa tudi v grobovih na Habakuku pod Poštelo. V tem prehodnem obdobju še nekaj časa obstajajo oz. vegetirajo nižinske naselbine, kot npr. v Rušah in Pobrežju, čeprav v slednjem doslej niti v naselbini niti na nekropoli ni bilo odkritih najdb, ki bi jih lahko povezali z železnim horizontom. Zato sklepamo, da so bile naselbine v nižinskih predelih Pohorskega Podravja opuščene postopoma in ne vse povsem istočasno.

Morda je ob tej problematiki vredno omeniti tudi nove raziskave v naselbini na Novinah nad Šentiljem in pripadajočih grobov, ki tudi na severnih obronkih Slovenskih goric in Pomurju orisujejo podobno dogajanje kot v Pohorskem Podravju. Značilne najdbe in radiokarbonske datacije kažejo na žarne grobove ob na novoustanovljeni utrjeni naselbini v 9. stol. pr. n. št., ob kateri je kmalu nastala tudi gomilna nekropola (*sl. 12*).[74]

Če lahko prehodno obdobje med pozno bronasto dobo oz. kulturo žarnih grobišč in starejšo železno dobo in začetki halštatske kulture v Pohorskem Podravju časovno razmeroma zanesljivo opredelimo zlasti na osnovi radiokarbonskih datacij (*sl. 8; 12*), pa je veliko bolj zagoneten čas njenega konca. Po dosedanjih raziskavah se namreč kaže, da so železnodobne skupnosti tega območja najkasneje sredi 6. stol. pr. n. št. doživele svoj zlom, od katerega si niso več opomogle. Pri tem pa je Pohorsko Podravje delilo usodo s širšim kulturnim prostorom

[74] Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 449–454.

included, as a novelty of the time, distinct weapons and horse gear, and, in some instances, even the sacrificed horse itself. As notable markers of the new era and new social organisation, tumuli suggested a society that was much more stratified than the Late Bronze Age one.

Despite a seemingly smooth transition between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, the process would have taken place over the course of several decades, perhaps even an entire century, from the middle of the 9th to the early 8th century BC as the new, Early Iron Age world was gradually emerging (*Figs. 8; 12*). The so-called iron horizon associated with new forms of iron-made jewellery and weaponry began in the area, according to the radiocarbon dates, in the middle of the 9th century BC. The iron items appeared at a number of lowland sites along the Drava river, including Ormož, Ptuj, Miklavž, and Ruše, and perhaps somewhat later at Habakuk, at the necropolis of Poštela. During this transitional phase, the lowland settlements such as Ruše and Pobrežje languished; finds typical of the iron horizon were lacking at both the Pobrežje settlement and its cemetery. This suggests a gradual and non-simultaneous abandonment of the lowland settlements in Pohorsko Podravje.

Addressing the phenomenon of a transitional phase, it is worth mentioning the recently obtained data from the Novine settlement above Šentilj and its accompanying graves located at the northern edges of the Slovenske gorice hills in the Pomurje region. The site underwent a process similar to that in Pohorsko Podravje. Several typical finds and radiocarbon dates all indicate the presence of flat, cremation graves next to the newly established hillfort in the 9th century BC. Soon after, a tumulus cemetery also appeared at the site (*Fig. 12*).[74]

If the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age (the Urnfield culture) and the Early Iron Age (the Hallstatt culture) is relatively well defined for the Pohorsko Podravje region thanks the radiocarbon dates (*Figs. 8; 12*), the final stages of the Early Iron Age in the area, on the other hand, remain more ambiguous. The recent research indicates that the local Iron Age communities underwent a collapse in the middle of the 6th century BC (at the latest) and never recovered from it. During this dissolution, the Pohorsko Podravje region shared its faith with the wider area of the Styrian-Pannonian cultural group. The reasons for the decline of the eastern Hallstatt cultural circle and the Styrian-Pannonian cultural group as its eminent representative may, according

[74] Črešnar, Vinazza 2019, 449–454.

štajersko-panonske kulturne skupine. Naša teza je, da je vzroke za zaton vzhodnohalštatske kulture in z njo štajersko-panonske skupine, kot njene eminentne predstavnice, iskati v plenilskih pohodih skitskih in njim pridruženih nomadsko-konjeniških band, ki so se začeli okoli l. 600 pr. n. št. in katerih sledovi v Karpatski kotlini se kažejo skozi celotno 6. stol. pr. n. št.[75] Bodoče raziskave, tudi gradiva, odkritega na Pošteli in Čreti v zadnjih letih, bodo morda pokazale, če in kaj se je dogajalo v Pohorskem Podravju med zatonom halštatske kulture sredi 6. stol. in prvimi prišleki keltskega porekla proti koncu 4. stol. pr. n. št., kajti trenutno se zdi, da je dežela v veliki meri opustela.

to our hypothesis, be traced back to plundering campaigns by the Scythian and other associated nomadic, horse-riding groups. Their lootings began around 600 BC and were ongoing, as it is evident from a number of sites in the Carpathian Basin, most probably for an entire century.[75] Future research, including that of the finds recently discovered at Pošteli and Čreta, is required to address the question of what happened in the Pohorsko Podravje region between the decline of the Hallstatt cultural group in the middle of the 6th and the late 4th century BC, when newcomers of Celtic origin appeared in the area. At present, it seems that the land was largely abandoned.

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[75] Cfr. Teržan 1990, 54–55, 118–121, 204–207, sl. 11; 26; 55; Teržan 1998, 518–526, Abb. 4–8; Teržan 2010; Hellmuth 2006; Hellmuth 2010; Hellmuth Kramberger 2017.

[75] Cfr. Teržan 1990, 54–55, 118–121, 204–207, figs. 11; 26; 55; Teržan 1998, 518–526, Abb. 4–8; Teržan 2010; Hellmuth 2006; Hellmuth 2010; Hellmuth Kramberger 2017.

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IMENSKO KAZALO / NAME INDEX

A

Adámek, František 116, 119
Alt, Kurt W. 548, 553
Andraschko, Frank M. 119
Arh, Monika 354
Artner, Wolfgang 140–141

B

Bachner, Margit 159
Bader, 321, 571
Balen Letunić, Dubravka 137, 142
Barth, Fritz Eckart 425
Bartosiewicz, László 22–23
BarYosef, Ofer 526
Bass, William M. 494, 535
Baš, Franjo 13, 15, 177, 570
Baume, R.M. 557
Bayliss, Alex 152–153
Bekić, Luka 156
Belanová, Tereza 144–145, 160–162
Berg, Friedrich 425, 454
Bertani, Maria Giovanna 142
Betzler, Paul 301, 304, 314–315
Bianchin Citton, Elodia 129, 142
Bizjak, Ivo 56, 61
Blau, Soren 535
Blaznik, Pavle 109
Blečič Kavur, Martina 21, 301–302, 318
Boer, Hans H.H. de 489
Bogataj, Janez 430–431
Bolta, Lojze 16–17
Bond, Julie M. 482
Bonniere, Maryse 488
Bonsall, Clive 567, 571–572
Brabant, Hyacinthe 556
Bramblett, Claud A. 494
Bratina, Patricija 143–144
Bräuning, Andrea 301, 303–304
Bricelj, Maja 21–22
Brodar, Vida 487–490, 535–536, 538, 540–541, 543–544
Bronk Ramsey, Christopher 152–153, 567, 580
Brosseder, Ursula 424, 439–443, 445–448, 450, 452
Brothwell, Don 535–536
Buck, Caitlin E. 152–153
Buikstra, Jane E. 494, 516, 535, 545
Bujna, Jozef 160–161
Byers, Steven N. 494, 545

C

Carancini, Gian Luigi 301–302, 316–318
Caselitz, Peter 548, 556
Chapelot, Jean 118–120
Chaume, Bruno 424–425
Ciglar, Iva 563, 576
Clausing, Christof 430
Colonna, Cecilia 302, 314–318, 323
Cordier, Gérard 556
Crawford, M.H. 557
Cucina, Andrea 556–557
Culiberg, Metka 22–23, 44, 152

Č

Čambal, Radoslav 161
Čerče, Peter 13, 16, 23, 564, 570
Čižmár, Miloš 160
Črešnar, Matija 10, 12–13, 20, 23–25, 33–34, 37, 39, 41, 43–45, 55, 57–58, 61–62, 65, 67, 69–70, 72–73, 76, 79–82, 84–86, 88–89, 134–135, 142, 154–155, 181, 218, 299–300, 302–303, 306–310, 316, 325, 329, 333–335, 343–345, 351, 358, 404–405, 411–412, 429–430, 439–440, 469, 476, 484, 487, 493, 504, 513–514, 516, 525, 561–578, 580

D

Dämmer, Heinz Werner 143–144
Deicke, Aline J.E. 430
Delpino, Filippo 129
Depalmas, Anna 144
Di Fraia, Tomaso 134–135
Dirjec, Janez 569
Djura Jelenko, Saša 61
Djurić, Bojan 10, 19, 21–22, 31, 55, 109, 111
Dobiat, Claus 68, 88, 130–133, 135–145, 334, 427–428, 432–435, 438–453, 457–458
Dolinar, Nejc 429
Donat, Peter 118–119
Dreslerová, Dagmar 118, 121, 133, 145, 149, 159–160
Drglin, Tihana 23–24
Dular, Janez 13–14, 16, 18, 24, 33–34, 36–37, 39, 41–42, 57–59, 61–62, 65, 67–74, 76–82, 84–88, 132, 134–144, 148–149, 154, 156, 179, 216, 309–310, 436, 439–440, 443–447, 451, 454, 456–458, 483, 563, 567–568
Dungel, Adalbert 425, 441
Dušek, Mikuláš 74–75, 133, 443, 445, 455–456
Dušek, Sigrid 133, 443, 445, 455–456

E

Egg, Markus 424–434, 437–438, 443–445, 450–451, 457, 483
Eibner, Clemens 67, 135–136, 440, 454–456, 458
Eibner-Persy, Alexandrine 455, 458
Eles Masi, Patrizia von 314–315
Ericksen, Mary Frances 489, 526
Erkman, Ahmet Cem 555

F

Farkas, Csilla 162, 444
Fekete, Mária 432–433, 441, 444–446, 448
Felgenhauer, Fritz 112–113, 162
Ferk, Franc 14
Filipidis, Enej 20–21
Fischer, Calista 438–439
Fossier, Robert 118–120
Foster, Giraud 488
Frey, Otto–Herman 431–434, 436–437, 439–440, 442
Fridrichová, Marie 159–160
Frlan, Boštjan 560

G

Gaberz, Stefanie 140, 148–149, 443–445

Gabrovec, Stane 16–18, 68, 133, 299, 306–307, 426–427, 435–436, 439, 441, 444, 447
Gallus, Sandor 425, 430–431
Garner, Jennifer 148–150
Gauthier, Marie 488
Gebhard, Kirsten 438–439
Gejvall, Nils-Gustaf 494
Gennaro, Francesco di 144
Gerbec, Teja 20–21, 44, 109–111, 123, 127, 143–145, 152, 332, 334, 337, 345, 449, 453–454, 456, 576–577
Gerdsen, Hermann 424–426, 428–429
Gleba, Margarita 144–145
Gleirscher, Paul 332, 427–428
Gocha, Timothy P. 489
Goetze, Bernd–Rüdiger 129
Gojkovič, Stanko 11, 23, 347–348, 350, 355, 402
Golec, Martin 114, 116, 119–122, 124, 132–134, 160, 457
Gonçalves, David Miguel da Silveira 532–533
Goodman, Alan H. 558
Grahek, Lucija 20, 31, 33–39, 41–47, 57, 59–62, 65, 70, 76, 79, 82, 111, 134, 138–140, 143–144, 564–565, 567
Grassmann, Guntram 150
Gregnanin, Rossana 143–144
Gregor, Miloš 161
Griebl, Monika 112, 119, 121–122, 135–136, 142, 144–145, 147, 158, 161–162
Grill, Christoph 433–434, 484
Grosman, Darja 19
Grupe, Gisela 526
Guštin, Mitja 21, 118, 130–131, 135–136, 138–140, 143–144, 147, 156, 337, 435–436, 441, 451, 457–458, 577
Gutman, Maja 148
Gyucha, Attila 456–457

H

Hack, Silvia 435–437, 451, 457–458
Hänsel, Bernhard 303–304, 454–455
Heath, David J. 23–24, 472, 474–475
Hebert, Bernhard 443–445
Hellerschmid, Irmtraud 142, 158–159, 455–456
Hennig, Hilke 424, 427–428, 430
Hložek, Martin 124
Hodson, Frank Roy 321–432
Holodňák, Petr 144–145
Holport, Ágnes 441–443
Holzer, von H. 124
Hoops, Johannes 129
Horejs, Barbara 129
Horjak, Mojca 120, 560
Horjak, Uroš 560
Horváth, István 425–426, 430–431, 442–443
Horvat-Šavel, Irena → glej Šavel, Irena
Hršak, Tomislav 156
Hummel, Susanne 526

I

Ilon, Gábor 302–303
Işcan, Yasar 488
Islam, Meez 488

J

Jablonka, Peter 143
Jarc, Valentin 150
Javornik, Marija 124
Jayne-Leigh, Thomas 11, 215, 487, 489, 493
Jelenc, Danilo 124
Jereb, Mojca 21, 431–432, 476, 493, 515
Jerem, Erzsébet 162
Jerin, Barbara 147, 334
Jockenhövel, Albrecht 302, 323
Jung, Reinhard 315
Jurković, Ivan 124

K

Kaerner, Juliane 14–15, 309–310, 314
Kajzer Cafnik, Mihela → glej Kajzer, Mihela
Kajzer, Mihela 11, 31, 69–70, 321, 343, 347, 404, 481, 535, 530, 562, 564, 570, 571, 574–575
Kalicz Schreiber, Rózsa 39, 41–42, 302
Karavanić, Snježana 307–308, 317–319
Kasseroler, Alfons 301–302
Kastelic, Jože 431–432
Kaube, Franc 177
Kaya, Ferhat 555
Kazdová, Eliška 124
Kemenczei, Tibor 441, 444
Kerman, Branko 21–22, 116, 118, 120, 122–123, 137, 139, 155, 337, 456, 565, 577
Kilian–Dirlmeier, Imma 301, 303
Kimmig, Wolfgang 424–425
Kläntschi, Niklaus 474–475
Klemenc, Josip 16
Klemm, Susanne 448
Kmeťová, Petra 433, 435, 483
Knez, Tone 441
Kocijan, Aleksandra 469
Kodrič, Zdenko 351
Kolenko, Štefan 124
König, Peter 160, 571
Koprivnik, Vesna 10, 16, 55, 68, 76, 78, 82, 177, 215, 279, 299–300, 303–305, 308, 315–316, 320–321, 323–325, 347, 470, 493, 495, 508, 562, 564, 567, 571–572
Koren, Mirjana 10
Korošec, Josip 16, 132
Kossack, Georg 424, 427–430, 432–434, 446–447, 454
Kovač, Otmar 20–21, 111, 118, 130, 132
Kovačević, Saša 114, 116–117, 120–123, 131, 136–142, 156–157
Krajnc, Nina 12
Kramberger, Bine 11, 20, 23, 55, 69–70, 178–179, 215, 334, 343, 345, 347, 351, 358, 411, 417, 447, 481, 525, 530, 564, 567–569, 574–577, 581
Kramer, Diether 307, 332, 427–428, 433–434, 437–438, 441, 443–448, 450–452, 483
Kraskovská, Ľudmila 160
Krasnik, Barbara 129
Križ, Borut 451
Kromer, Karl 425
Krušič, Valter 535
Kubach, Wolf 318–319
Kunstelj, Miha 12
Kvaal, Sigrid I. 548

L
Lah, Mojca 560
Lamut, Branko 18, 37, 39, 62, 72–73, 79, 82, 84–86, 122, 130–132, 135–136, 139–141, 143, 332, 334, 428–429, 443, 445, 453–456
Lang, Niklaus P. 557
Langenecker, Ursula 162
Lantschner, Monika 159
Larsen, Clark Spencer 558–559
Lauermann, Ernst 112–113, 119–121, 136, 142–143, 158–159, 161
Lazar, Jeno 441
Lee-Thorp, Julia 526
LeGeros, John 526
LeGeros, Racquel
Leghissa, Elena 14
Lehner, Manfred 443–445
Leskovar, Tamara 11–12, 24, 358, 402, 413, 417, 487, 525, 527, 575
Lippert, Andreas 569–570
Lobnik, Franc 347
Lochner, Michaela 39, 41, 133
Longar, Marjana 560
Lorber, Alojz 401
Lorber, Vlado 17
Ložnjak Dizdar, Daria 156–157
Lubšina Tušek, Marija 18, 20–21, 80, 82, 84, 131, 134, 141–142, 309–310, 337, 347, 354–355, 404, 439–442, 444–447, 450–451, 454, 456
Lucke, Wolfgang 431–432
Lyman, R. Lee 482

M
Maat, George J.R. 556
Magdič, Andrej 20–21, 118, 130–131, 135, 137–142, 148–149, 155
Majnarić-Pandžić, Nives 442–443, 447–448
Mannering, Ulla 144–145
Manouvrier, Léonce 540
Marchesetti, Carlo 432
Marinis, Raffaele de 317–318, 430
Marković, Zorko 156–157
Mašić, Boris 157
Matajič, Jana 411
Maver, Andreja 12
Mayne Correia, Pamela 516, 527, 531
Mays, Simon 527
McKinley, Jacqueline I. 481, 493–494, 515, 525, 527, 533
Medarić, Igor 151
Medović, Predrag 120, 122, 158
Meinl, Alexandra 556
Mele, Marko 21–21, 118, 130, 135, 138–142, 148–149, 155, 308, 332, 443–445, 447, 456
Merhar, Dušan 12
Merwe, A.E. Lida van der 489
Metzner-Nebelsick, Carola 74, 429–430, 438–441, 456–457
Mihelić, Miha 132
Miladinović, Nataša 535
Millard, Andrew R. 152–153
Mioč, Pero 124, 142
Mirnik, Ivan 428–429, 433–434
Mlinarič, Jože 109
Molnar, Stephen 162, 444, 548–552, 554–555, 558
Montagnari Kokelj, Emanuela 321–322
Moser, Bernd 124
Moszolics, Amália 302–303, 314
Motyková, Klara 149
Müller, Sebastian 120–123, 132, 134, 138, 140, 142–143, 146–147, 158, 161
Müller-Karpe, Hermann 14–17, 65, 69, 72–74, 76, 79, 80–81, 84–88, 289, 301–302, 308–311, 318, 320–321, 323–324, 332, 426–429, 470, 564
Müllner, Alfonz 14–15
Murgelj, Ida 150
Murko, Miha 65, 67, 72–73, 80–81, 84, 88, 439–440, 493, 513, 577–578
Mušič, Branko 148, 151, 411–412, 561

N
Nadbath, Barbara 10
Nagy, Marcella 302–303
Nas, Eline 179, 215
Nebelsick, Louis D. 72, 140–141, 332, 427–428, 443, 458
Nekvasil, Jindra 120–121, 160
Nicholson, Rebecca A. 482–483
Nicklisch, Nicole 556
Novaković, Predrag 18–19
Novotna, Maria 307, 314, 317, 319–321

O
Ogrinc, Nives 143–144
Omahen Gruškovnjak, Manca 12
Oman, Drago 11, 16, 37, 78, 84, 139, 143, 177, 218, 299, 306, 309–310, 347, 354, 404, 417
Ondruš, Vladimir 160
Orel, Boris 469

P
Pabst, Sabine 301–304, 306–313, 321, 569–571
Pahič, Stanko 10, 15–18, 31, 37, 39, 55, 65–70, 72–76, 78–82, 84–88, 109, 122, 132, 142, 148–149, 177–181, 183–192, 193–194, 196–199, 215–218, 221, 223, 226, 235, 240, 242, 251, 253, 255, 299, 301–303, 308, 310–311, 313, 316–317, 321–324, 343, 347, 425–426, 441, 470, 488–490, 493, 495, 504, 508, 535–536, 538, 540–541, 543, 545, 547, 561–562, 567–568, 570, 572–573
Pahič, Vitko 299
Pankau, Claudia 430
Pap, Ildiko 556–557
Pare, Christopher 79, 88, 302, 313, 318, 321, 324, 424, 429–431
Pászthory, Katharine 320
Patek, Erzsébet 39, 69, 74–75, 332, 425–427, 430–434, 441–443, 452, 455–456, 458
Paulík, Jozef 39, 41, 121, 161
Pavličić, Mirela 441, 577–578
Pavlovič, Daša 127, 130–131, 138, 140–141, 156
Perc, Bernarda 16–17, 136, 156
Percan, Tihomir 156
Pernicka, Ernst 471, 473
Peterson, Roy R. 532
Pichler, Friedrich 15
Pichlerová, Magda 445, 458
Piper, Kim 526

Pirkmajer, Darja 16–17, 122, 137, 142, 149, 332, 334
Pleiner, Radomir 149–150
Pleinerová, Ivana 119–120
Plestenjak, Ana 21
Podborský, Vladimir 120, 122, 142, 160, 301–302
Pogačnik, Ana 302, 315–316
Polo-Cerdá, Manuel 556
Porekar Kacafura, Irena 290
Potrebica, Hrvoje 426, 441–443, 577–578
Predan, Primož 111, 118
Predovnik, Katarina Katja 347
Preinfalk, Fritz 119, 133, 158, 162, 438–439
Preložnik, Andrej 129, 347
Prešeren, Damjana 19–20
Prijatelj, Agni 12
Przystánska, Agnieszka 556

R

Ramsl, Peter C. 120–123, 142, 158
Ranseder, Christine 119–120, 158–159, 161
Ravnik, Barbara 12, 109
Rebay, Katharina C. 133, 140–141, 448, 454–455
Reimer, Paula J. 152, 567, 580
Reinhart, Silvia 436–437
Rendić–Miočević, Ante 142
Révész, Józse 302–303
Rice, Prudence M. 69–70
Richter, Isa 320
Rife, Joseph L. 483
Říhovský, Jiří 41–42, 301–302, 319, 332
Roberts, F. Lee 493
Robling, Alexander G. 489
Romsauer, Peter 129, 160–161
Rudolf, Matevž 12
Ruttkay, Matej 119
Rychner, Valentin 301, 311–312, 324–325, 474–475

S

Sabján, Tibor 112, 119
Sakara Sučević, Maša 143–144
Salkič, Tadeja 560
Sankovič, Samo 21, 118, 130–131, 135–136, 141, 337, 444, 493, 515
Saria, Balduin 16
Sauer, Norman J. 488
Scheffer, Charlotte 129
Schlosser, Paul 347, 401
Schmid, Walter 15–16, 122, 142, 347, 441
Schoeninger, Margaret 488
Schultz, John J. 525, 557–558
Schutkowski, Holger 526
Schwellnus, Franka 162
Sedlmayer, Helga 143
Shipman, Pat 482–483, 488, 527
Siegfried–Weiss, Anita 445
Skoglund, Pontus 489
Smolnik, Regina 130–131, 136–143
Snoeck, Christophe 488, 526–527, 530–532
Snoj-Cvetko, Erika 548
Soudská, Eva 159–160
Sponheimer, Matt 526
Sraka, Marko 152
Stare, France 14, 17–18, 320, 426, 431, 436
Steel, D. Gentry 494
Stegmann-Rajtár, Susanne 144–145, 160–161, 452–455
Stewart, Nicolas Andre 489
Steyn, Maryna 488
Stjernquist, Berta 438–443
Stone, Anne C. 489
Stout, Sam D. 489
Strmčnik Gulič, Mira 9–11, 22–23, 31, 55, 57, 67–68, 94, 109, 329, 332–333, 343, 345, 347–348, 351, 354–355, 401–402, 438, 470, 481, 525, 530, 562, 564, 569, 574–576, 578
Strohm, Thomas F. 548, 553
Studeníková, Etela 114, 160, 432–433, 441, 445, 448
Svetličič, Vesna 304, 307, 424–425
Svoljšak, Drago 143–144, 302, 315–316
Swegle, M. 516
Symes, Steven A. 483, 527
Szombathy, Josef 425, 427, 441, 448

Š

Šalkovský, Peter 118–120
Šavel, Irena 13, 18, 21–22, 37, 39, 141, 149, 337, 444, 493, 515
Šimek, Marina 114, 156–157, 429–430, 441–443, 447–448, 483
Škvor Jernejčič, Brina 433–435
Šmid, Žiga 438–439, 441
Štamfelj, Iztok 12, 17, 299, 487–490, 547, 554

T

Takács, Miklós 119–120
Tankó, Károly 137
Tarbay, János Gábor 307, 312–313
Tecco Hvala, Sneža 147, 156, 435–437, 444
Teply, Bogo 535
Teržan, Biba 9, 12–18, 20–24, 37, 39, 41, 45, 61–62, 65, 67–68, 70–71, 78–82, 84, 86–88, 130–145, 147–149, 154–157, 161–162, 181, 218, 279, 283–284, 289–292, 296, 299–305, 308–311, 315, 320–325, 329, 332, 334–335, 337, 343–345, 347, 351, 401, 405, 411–412, 420, 423, 425–442, 444, 446–459, 470, 478, 525, 561, 563–565, 567, 569–579, 581
Thurman, Melburn D. 516
Tica, Gojko 21–22, 493–494
Tichý, Rudolf 120, 160
Tiefengraber, Georg 21, 118, 130, 135–136, 138–141, 143, 147, 156, 307, 337, 427–428, 437–438
Tolar, Tjaša 31, 44
Tomanič Jevremov, Marjana 14, 18, 36–37, 39, 41–42, 57, 59, 61–62, 65, 68, 70–74, 78–79, 81–82, 84–88, 132, 135–143, 354, 439–447, 451, 454, 456–458, 567–568
Tomanič, Marjana → glej Tomanič Jevremov, Marjana
Tomazo Ravnik, Tatjana 11–12, 17, 22–23, 299, 487–490, 535
Tomažič, Simona 20
Tomedi, Gerhard 425–428, 435–437, 441, 444
Tomičić, Željko 156–157
Torbrügge, Walter 432–433
Torner, Nataša 560
Toškan, Borut 11, 358, 433–435, 481, 483–484, 516, 528, 569, 575
Trampuž Orel, Neva 11, 18, 22–24, 469–470, 472–476, 569–571

Trotter, Mildred 532
Trueman, Clive 526
Truhelka, Ćiro 133
Turk, Peter 12–13, 16, 23–24, 426–427
Turner, Christy G. 556
Tušek, Ivan 347, 355
Tušek, Marija → glej Lubšina Tušek, Marija

U

Ubelaker, Douglas H. 483, 494, 535, 545, 556–557
Urankar, Rafko 11, 23–24, 404–405, 429–430, 469, 476, 569–570, 578
Urban, Otto H. 135–136, 142, 159, 307, 328
Urek, Maruša 120
Urminsky, Jozef 445

V

Valentine, Gail 526
Valoh, Tine 482–483
Van Beek, Geoffrey C. 494
Vasić, Rastko 158, 299, 307, 311, 317
Vejvoda, Vera 428–429, 433–434
Veliačik, Ladislav 160
Velušček, Anton 55, 80, 354
Vidović, Josip 156–157
Vikić-Belančić, Branka 156
Vinazza, Manca 140, 143, 148–149, 343–345, 412, 453, 456, 563, 571–577, 580
Vinder, Jasna 563, 576
Vinski Gasparini, Ksenija 137, 307–308, 311, 314, 317–319, 439, 441–444, 447–448
Visser, Jan Bernardus 554
Vrdoljak, Snježana 39, 41
Vrenčur, Iztok 16–17, 21–22, 136, 441–442, 451, 454, 456–458
Vulpe, Alexandru 133

W

Walker, Phillip L. 482–483, 527
Wankmiller, Jane C. 488
Weber, Claus 302, 308, 310, 323
Wedenig, Reinhold 143, 444
Weihs, Andreas 446–447, 449–451
Weiner, Stephen 526
Wells, Peter S. 435–436
Whyte, Thomas R. 482–483
Wieland, Günther 150
Wighton, A. H. J. 526
Willmore, L. James 516
Wiltschke–Schrotta, Karin 433–434, 484
Wittwer–Backofen, Ursula 489
Wolf, Vlado 487, 535–536, 538, 540–541, 543–544
Wollák, Katalin 162
Wurmbrand, Gundaker 14, 308–310, 577–578

Z

Zimmermann, Wolf H. 118–120, 150
Zupan, Guido 13, 15
Zupančič, Nina 31, 41–42, 150

Ž

Žibrat Gašparič, Andreja 143–144
Žižek, Tadeja 20–21
Žorž, Zmago 124