

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, *Tradicijska 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 Podravje¹ 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 (*Oddelk 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.

temeljnih analiz celotnega gradiva na novo raziskanih nižinskih naselbin, odkritih pri krajih Pobrežje, Orehova vas in Hotinja vas; prvi dve iz pozne bronzaste dobe¹, zadnje imenovana iz starejše železne dobe. Mira Strmčnik Gulič, vodja zaščitnih arheoloških izkopavanj na teh najdiščih, arheologinja konservatorica 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 bronzaste 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 kustosinjo 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,

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

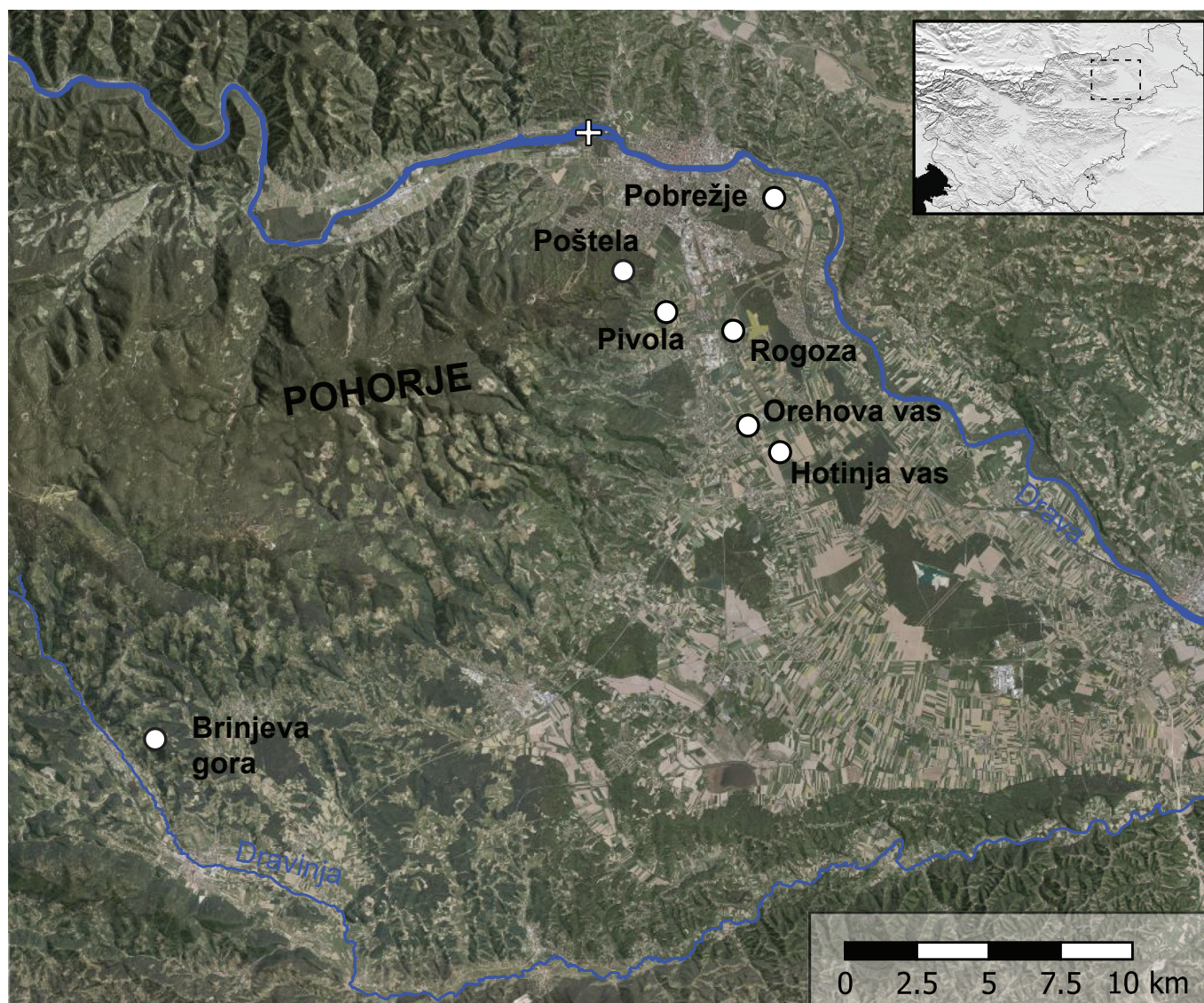
The research had three main focus areas. The first was to point at detailed and comprehensive analyses of the finds from the lowland settlements newly investigated at Pobrežje, Orehova vas and Hotinja vas, the first two dating to the Late Bronze², the third one to the Early Iron Age. The rescue excavations 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

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).

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 restavrador 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 Štampfelj 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 Mancii 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 Štampfelj, 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.

Sincere thanks to all!

Biba Teržan and Matija Črešnar, editors