

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 vglobljena 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

EARLY IRON AGE TUMULI OF POŠTELA

III. TUMULUS 14 AT PIVOLA

Mira Strmčnik Gulič, Biba Teržan



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

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).

¹ Strmčnik Gulič 1990, 157–158; Strmčnik Gulič, Teržan 2004, 221 ss, sl. 2–5; Teržan 1990, 326 ss, sl. 74.

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).

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).

ropanja neznano kdaj, je bila notranjščina grobne kamre do tolike mere poškodovana, da je bila do 0,10 m debela plast žganine s prežganimi ostanke 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



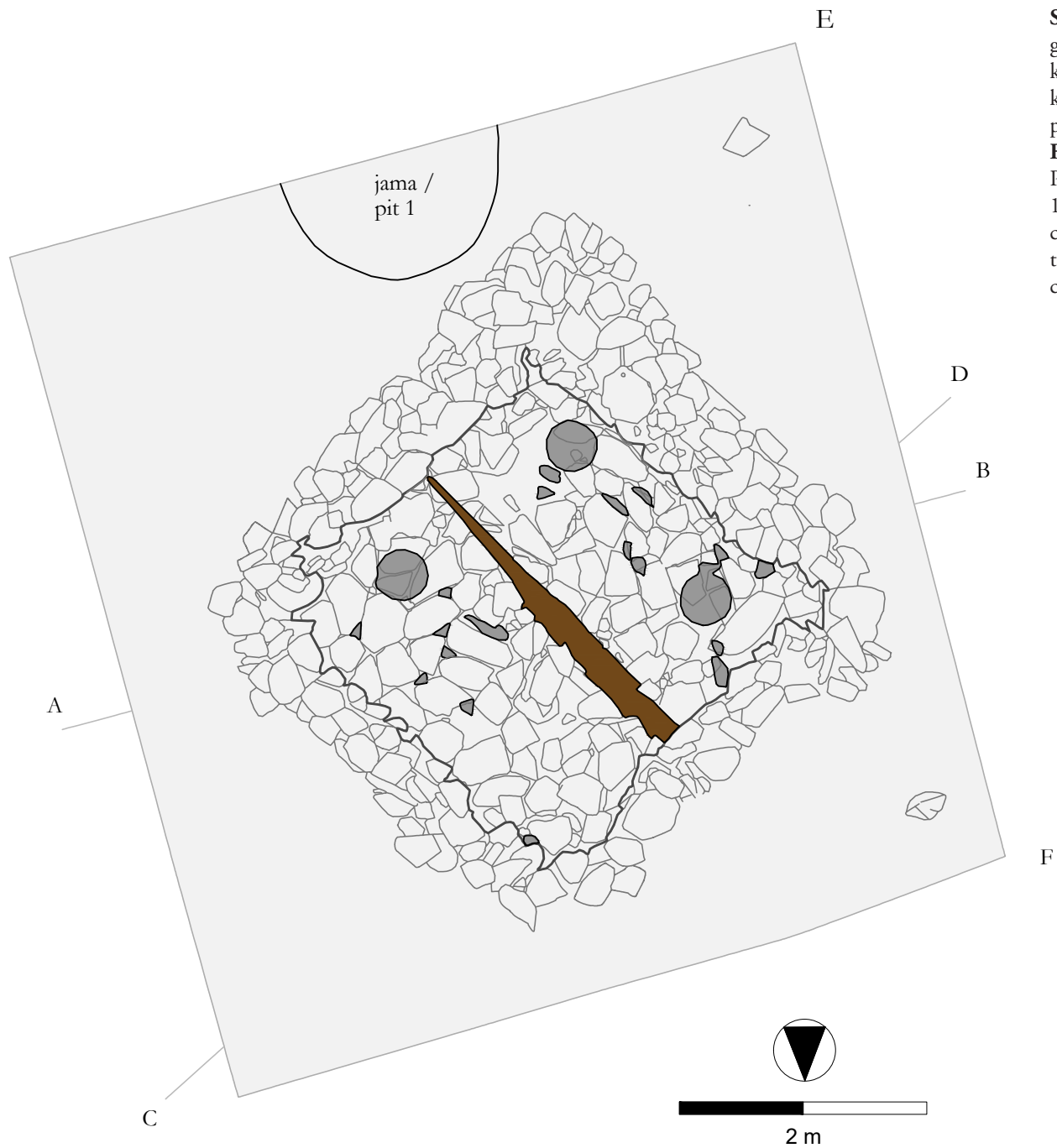
² Glej tu Leskovar.

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.

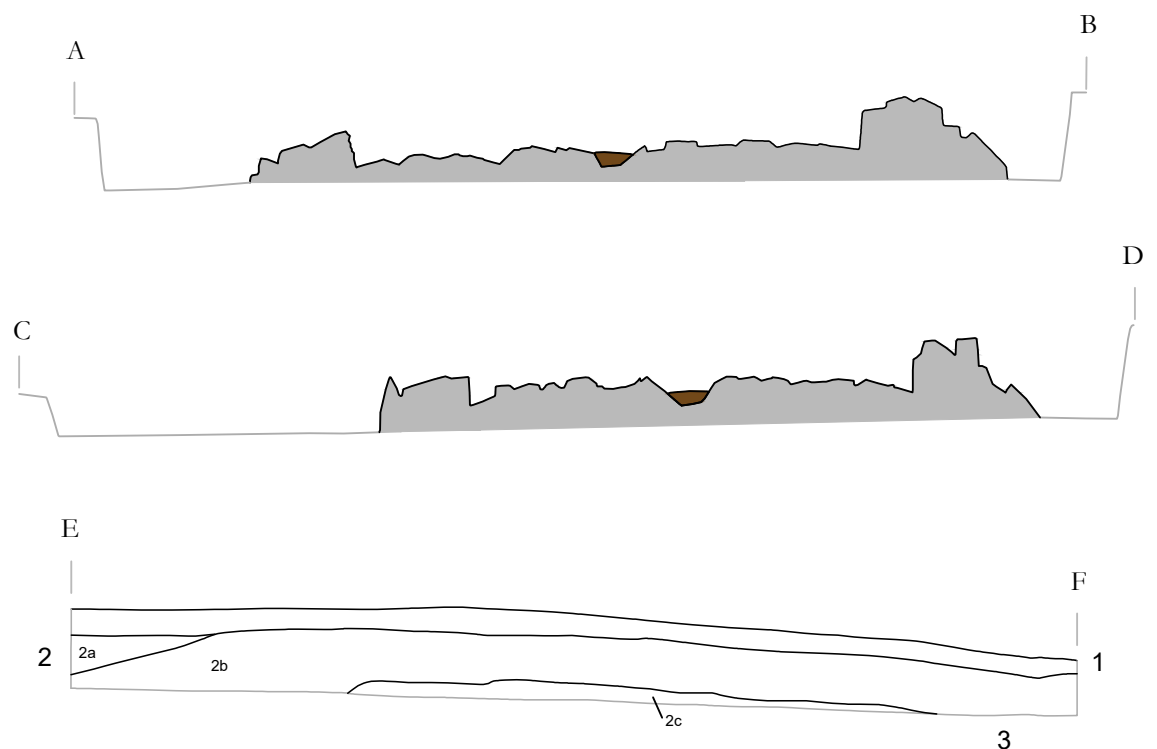
The anthropological analysis of these human bone fragments showed that buried individual was an adult.²

² See here Leskovar.



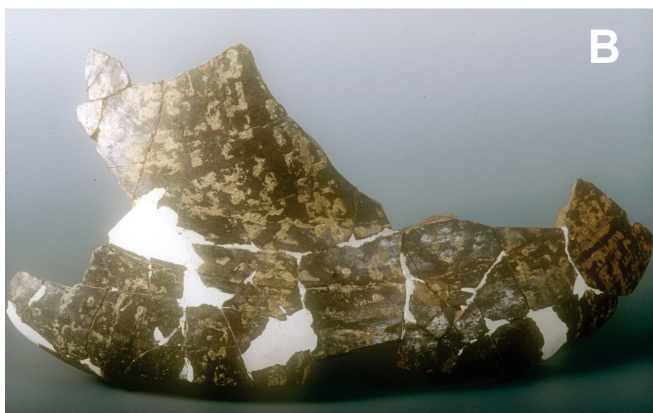
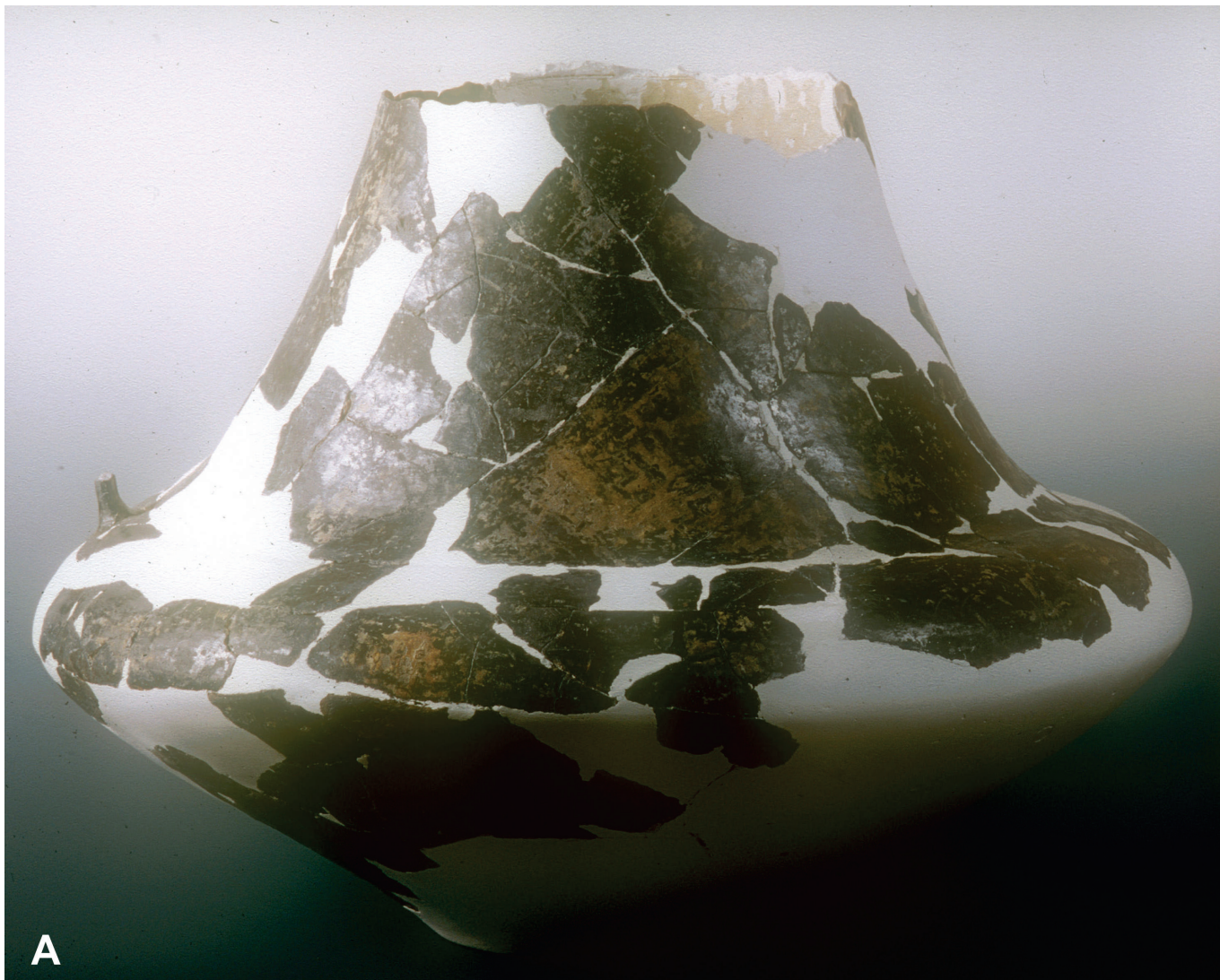
Slika 14. Pivola, gomila 14. Tloris kamnite grobne kamre in njeni preseki.
Figure 14. Pivola, Tumulus 14. Plan and cross sections of the stone burial chamber.

LEGENDA / LEGEND	
	preseki grobnice / section of the tomb
	les / wood
	žganina s kostmi / charcoal rich layer with bones
	linija tlaka / boundary of the floor covering
1	HUMUS
2	NASIPNE PLASTI / PILED LAYERS
2a	rumenosiva ilovica / yellowish gray soil
2b	sivorumena ilovica / grayish yellow soil
2c	siva ilovica / grayish soil
3	STERILNA PLAST / NATURAL SOIL



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 štiri-
mi stebrički na spodnji strani, tremi ohranjenimi. Pr.
gumba: 3,5 cm.
4. Bronasti razdelilni gumb s konično kapico in enoj-
no 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 raz-
širjen 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 za-
ključkom in bikoničnim spodnjim delom ter bronasta
sploščena jagoda z navpično luknjico na sredini. Naj-
verjetneje gre za del večglave bronaste igle z zaključk-
om, 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 za-
ključkom, v katerem tiči bronasta zakovica. Pr. zan-
ke: 0,7 cm; dol.: 2 cm.
9. Bronasta zakovica oz. žebliček 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 bronu, pravoko-
tnega 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 sle-
dovi bronu, 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 bro-
nastega 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 odprtih
pravokotne oblike, ki so deloma zapolnjene s prečni-
mi 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 ro-
čajnim glavičem⁶. Glavič je ovalne oblike in navpično
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 mul-
ti-knobbed pin with its guard, as the hole in the knob
and the opening of the guard hold the broken off re-
mains 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, resem-
bling the tang of an iron sword hilt in both rectangu-
lar 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 trac-
es 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 faceted 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 mush-
room-shaped pommel⁶. The pommel has a vertical
hole through the middle, which holds the remains
of the iron tang. The blade survives in fragments.

⁵ Glej tu Teržan, Poštela, kronologija, sl. 2.

⁶ Glej tu Urankar, Črešnar, Pril. 1: št. 10.

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 fino zrnate 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 fino zrnate 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 rdečerrjave 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 fino zrnate 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 fino zrnate 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 faceted 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.

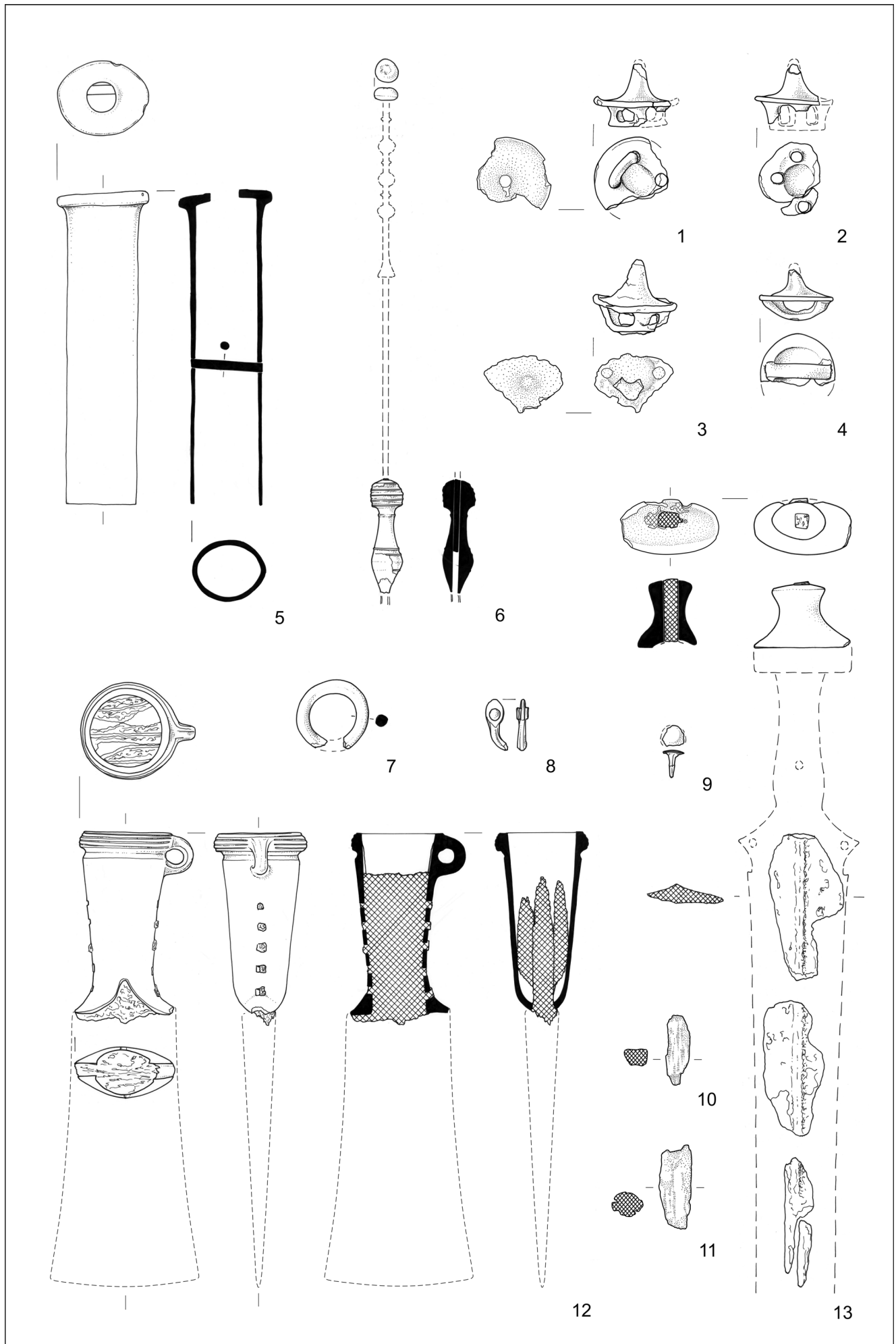


Tabla 17. Pivola,
gomila 14.
Keramično posodje
iz grobne kamre. M.
= 1:3.

Plate 17. Pivola,
Tumulus 14. Pottery
from the burial
chamber. Scale = 1:3.

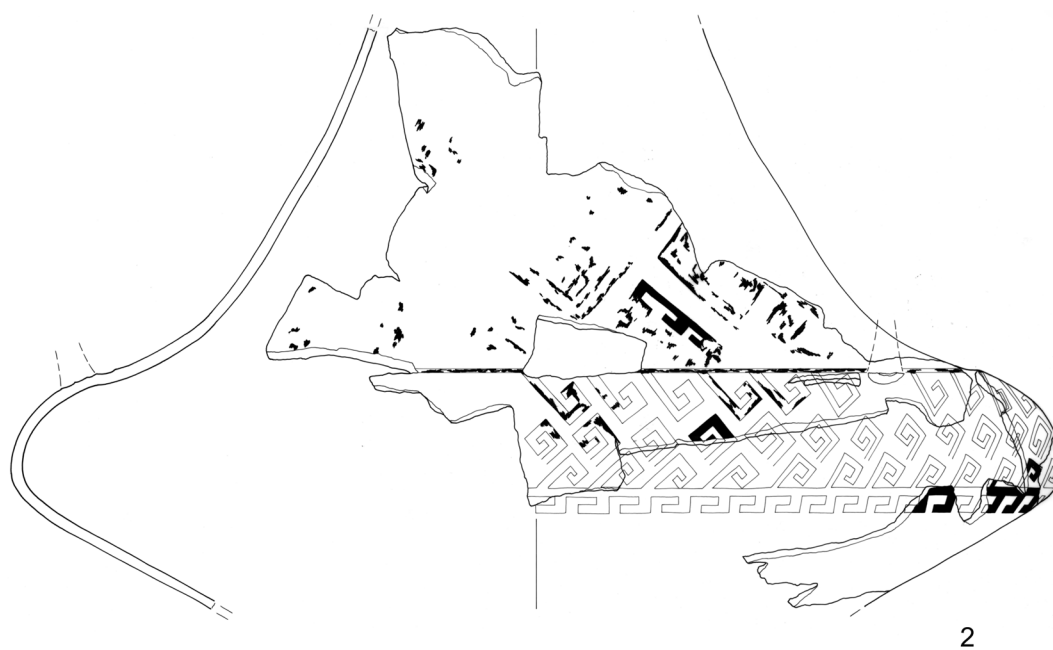
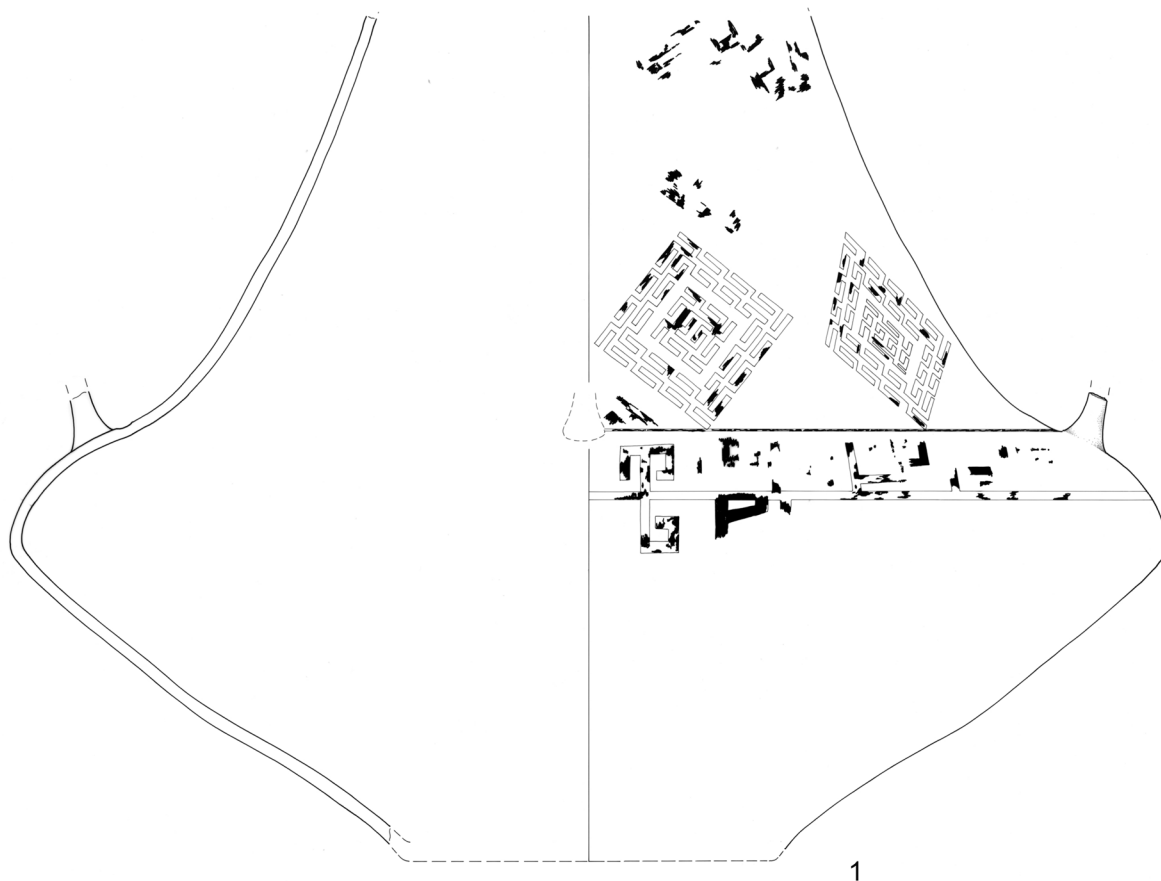


Tabla 18. Pivola,
gomila 14.
Keramično posodje
iz grobne kamre.
M. = 1:3.
Plate 18. Pivola,
Tumulus 14. Pottery
from the burial
chamber. Scale = 1:3.

