

CVINGER

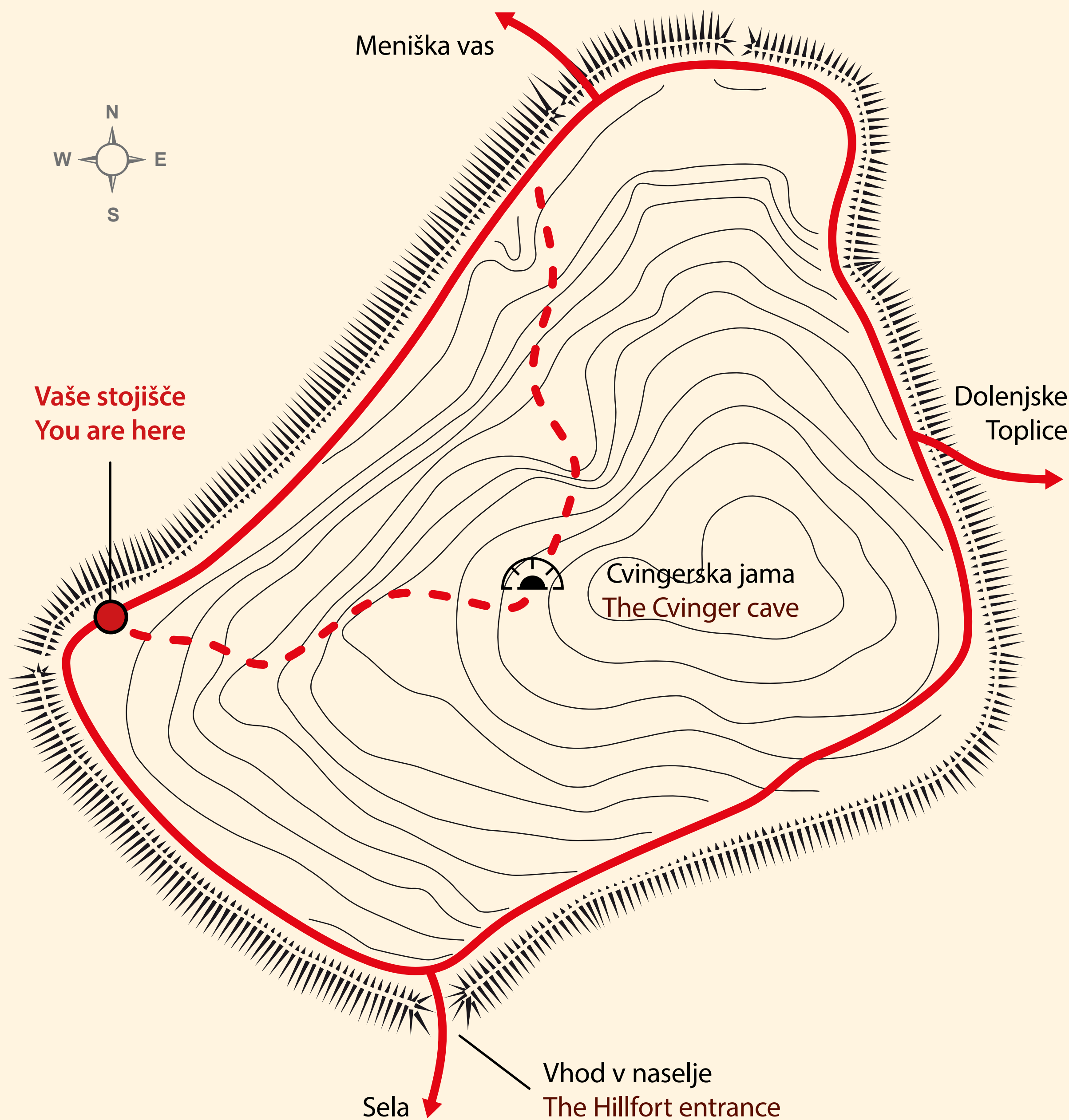
Utrjeno naselje

Cvinger je eno pomembnejših in bolje ohranjenih prazgodovinskih naselij na Dolenjskem. Poseljeno je bilo vsaj dvakrat, prvič v pozni bronasti dobi (10.–8. stol. pr. n. št.) in nato ponovno v starejši železni dobi (6.–4. stol. pr. n. št.). Strateško je obvladovalo pot po dolini Krke in prehod v Belo krajino.

Prebivalci so se ukvarjali s poljedelstvom, živinorejo in predelavo železove rude, nabrane v bližnji okolici.

K naselju sodijo tri gomilna grobišča in talilniško območje, ki se razprostira južno od gradišča.

Arheološko najdišče Cvinger je z odlokom Občine Dolenjske Toplice zavarovano kot kulturni spomenik lokalnega pomena (Uradni list RS, št. 39/2018).



The Hillfort

Cvinger is one of the more important and better preserved prehistoric settlements in Dolenjska. It was occupied at least twice. It was first occupied in the Late Bronze Age (10th–8th centuries BC). It was then reoccupied in the Early Iron Age (6th–4th centuries BC). Its position controlled the route from the Krka valley to Bela krajina.

The inhabitants practised arable agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as processing iron ore, which had been collected in the surrounding area.

The settlement was served by three barrow cemeteries and the iron-smelting area, which lies to the south of the hillfort.

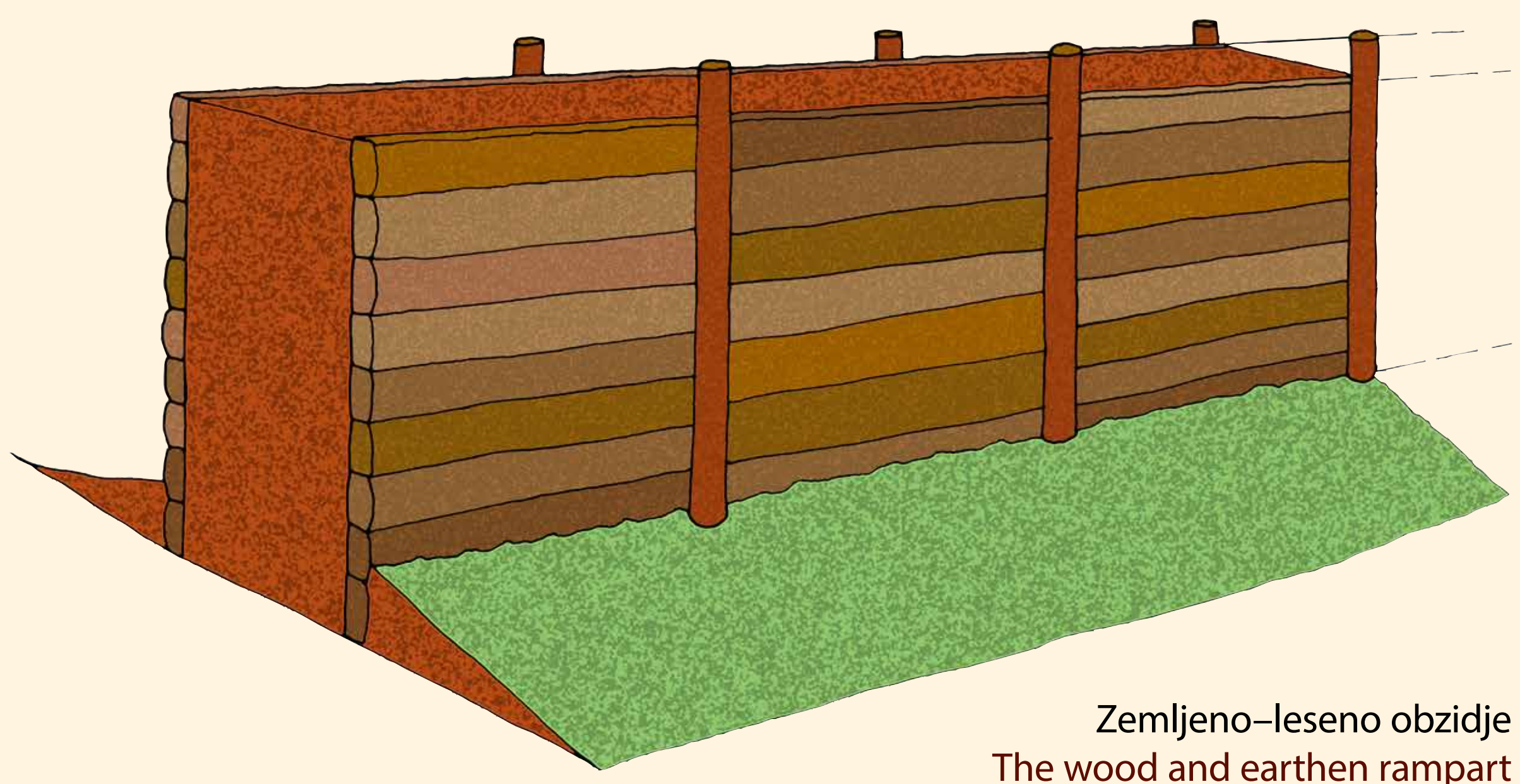
The Cvinger Archaeological Site is scheduled by Act of the Municipality of Dolenjske Toplice as a cultural monument of local importance.

Obzidje

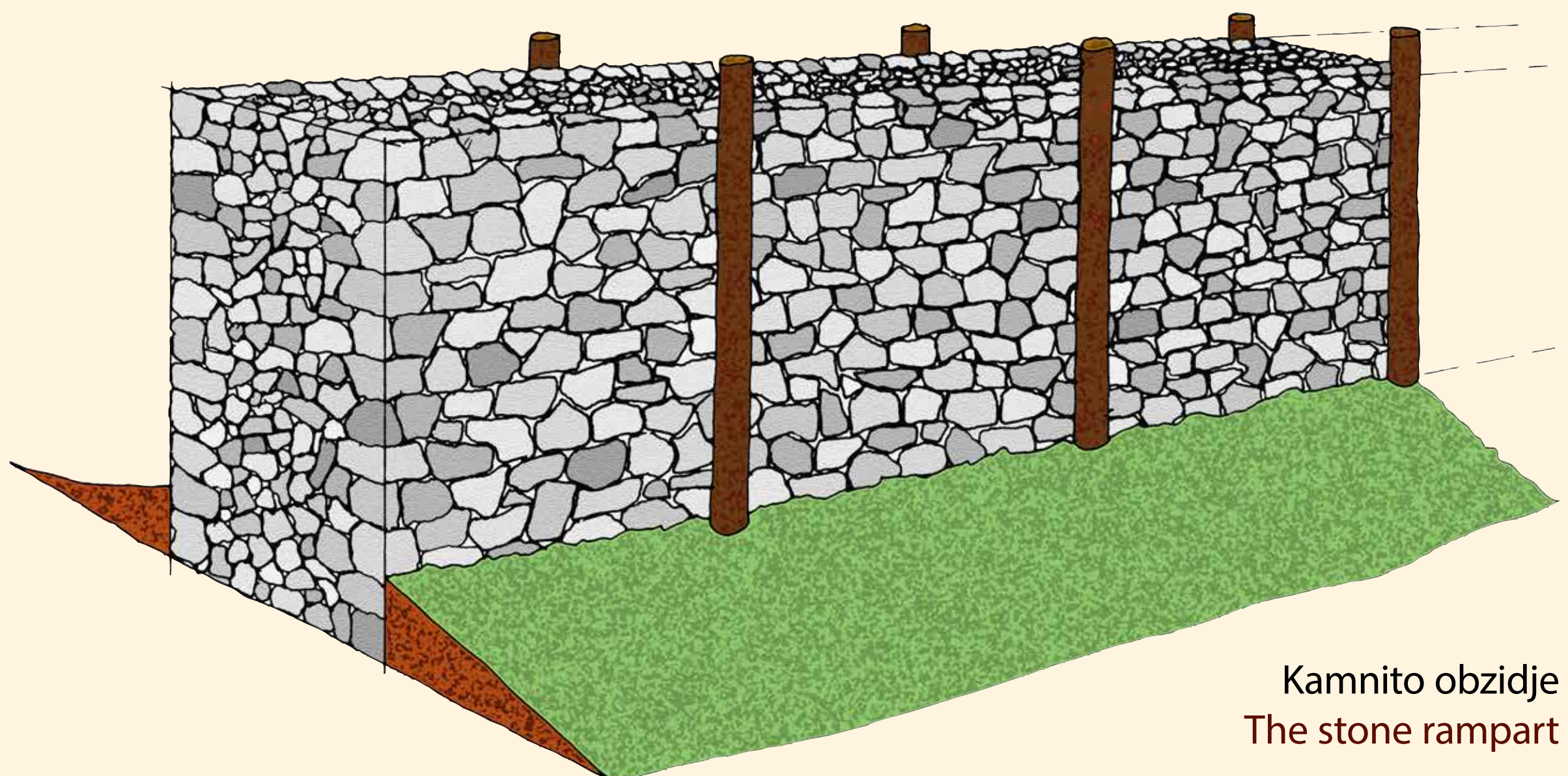
Naselje je bilo zgrajeno na zahodnem vrhu Cvingerja. V pozni bronasti dobi je bilo utrjeno s 720 m dolgim nasipom in obzidjem, zgrajenim iz dvojne lesene stene in zapolnjenim z zemljo.

V starejši železni dobi je bilo obzidje narejeno iz kamna. Zunanje in notranje lice je bilo grajeno iz skrbno izbranih in zloženih obdelanih kamnov. Okrepljeno je bilo s pokončnimi bruni. Osrednji del obzidja je bil zapolnjen s skalnim drobirjem in zemljo. Del tega zidu je bil rekonstruiran leta 1990.

Znotraj obzidja so bili z geofizikalnimi meritvami in arheološkimi izkopavanji prepoznani ostanki številnih hiš. Zgrajene so bile iz lesa in ometane z glinenim ometom. Nekatere od njih so imele kamnite temelje.



Zemljeno-leseno obzidje
The wood and earthen rampart



Kamnito obzidje
The stone rampart

The Rampart

The settlement was built on the western summit of Cvinger. In the Late Bronze Age it was encircled by a 720 m long rampart, which was built of an inner and outer wooden face filled with earth.

The rampart was built of stone in the Early Iron Age. The inner and outer faces of the rampart were built of carefully laid worked stone. They were reinforced with upright wooden posts. The core of the rampart was filled with stone rubble and earth. Part of the rampart was reconstructed in 1990.

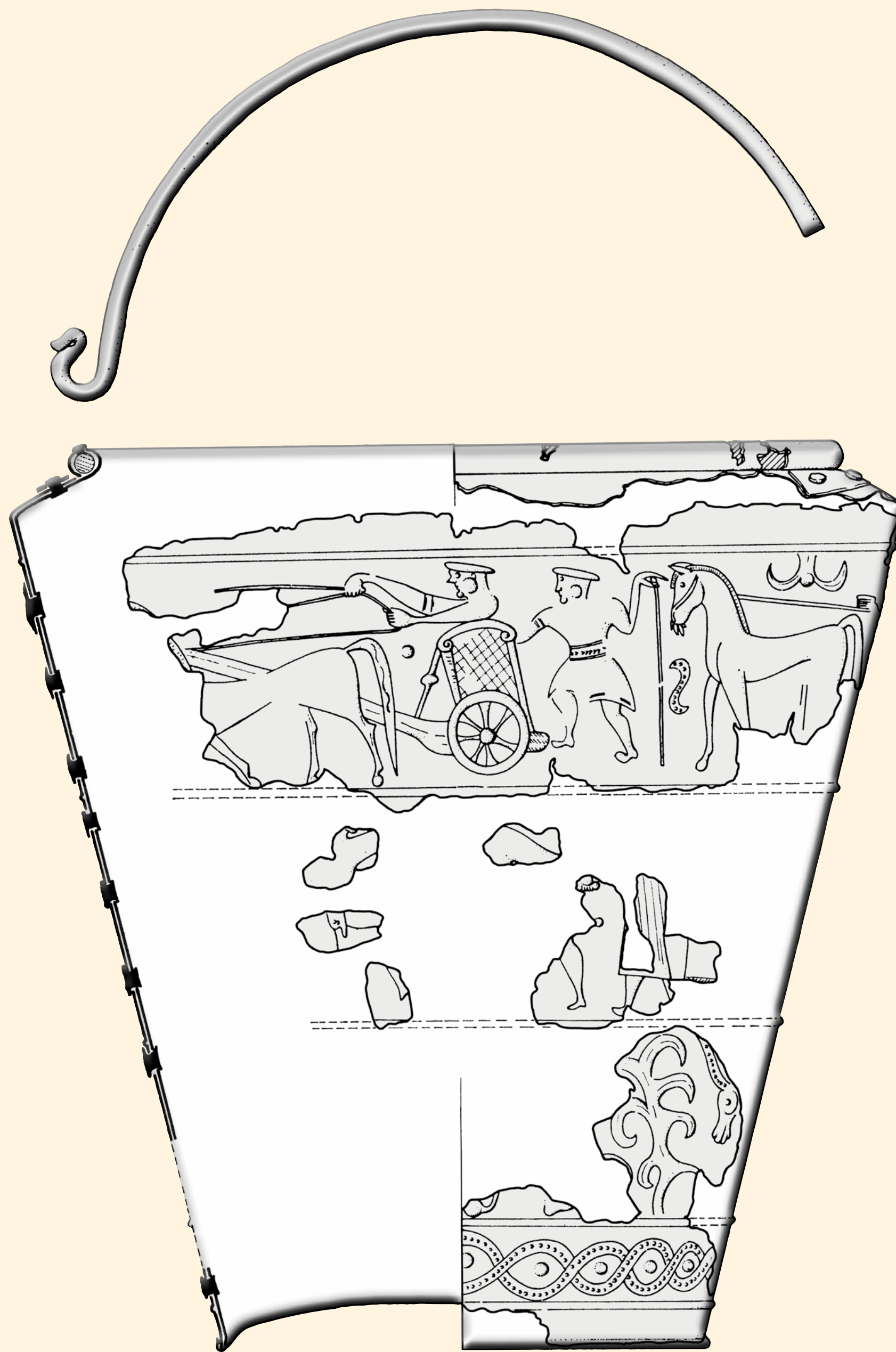
Geophysical survey and archaeological excavation within the ramparts have revealed the remains of numerous houses. They were built of wood and were plastered with clay. Some of them had drystone foundations.

Situla

Bronasto vedrico (situlo), najdeno v grobu bojevnika iz gomile 2 na ledini Branževce južno od Cvingerja, uvrščamo med najpomembnejše spomenike situlske umetnosti v Evropi. Izdelana je bila v 5. stol. pr. n. št.

Okrašena je s tremi vodoravnimi figuralnimi pasovi, ki predstavljajo podobe iz življenja in mitoloških predstav tedanjih prebivalcev: dvokolesni vprežni voz z voznikom, konje, jezdece ter množico človeških in živalskih figur.

Če sklepamo iz tovrstnih upodobitev, je situla služila kot posoda za pijačo ob slovesnostih, na katerih so se družili in tekmovali premožni veljaki (halštatski knezi), ki so pripadali aristokratskemu razredu železnodobne družbe. Situlo hrani Prirodoslovni muzej na Dunaju.



Situla

The small bronze bucket (situla), found in the grave of a warrior in Barrow 2 on Branževce to the south of Cvinger, is recognised as one of the most important examples of Situla Art in Europe. It was made in the 5th century BC.

It is decorated with three horizontal figural zones of different scenes, which show details of the life and mythological beliefs of the people of this period: a two-wheeled chariot with a charioteer, horses, riders and a wide variety of human and animal figures.

The figural reliefs suggest that the situla was used to serve beverages during the social and competitive events held by the wealthy elite of the aristocratic class of Early Iron Age society. The situla is kept in the Natural History Museum in Vienna.



Prikaz gradnje kamnitega obzidja in življenja v naselju.

Artist's impression of the construction of the stone rampart and life in the settlement.