

CVINGER

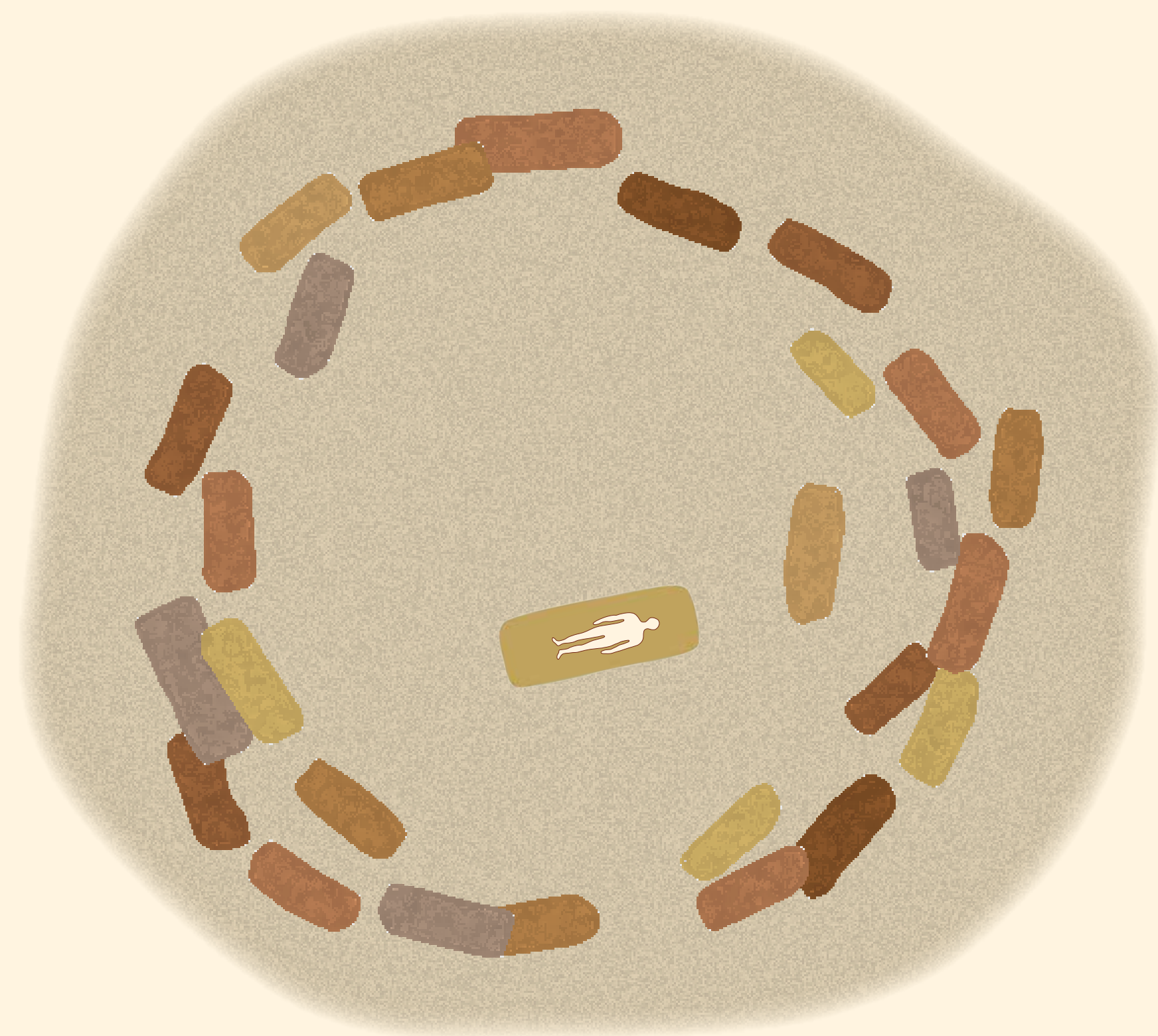
Gomilno grobišče

Prebivalci Cvingerja so svoje pokojnike pokopavali na treh gomilnih grobiščih v bližini, na ledini Gomivnica (SZ od naselja), pri Dolgi delih (SV od naselja) in na osrednjem grobišču na Branževcu, ki leži južno od naselja.

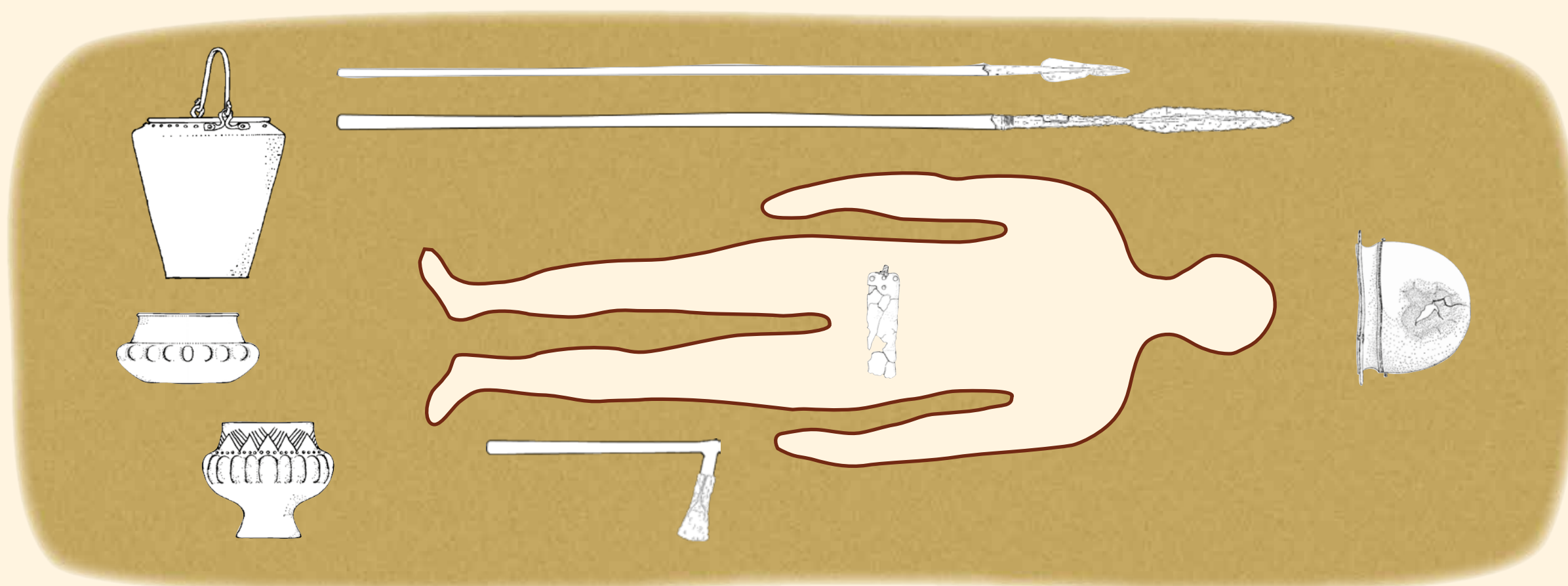
Osrednje gomilno grobišče šteje še 26 zemljenih gomil, v tlorisu okroglih kopastih reliefnih oblik s premerom 6 do 20 m. Ob nastanku so bile visoke nekaj metrov.

Grobovi so bili praviloma razporejeni v krogu po obodu gomil. V lesene krste so bili pokojnikom priloženi predmeti, ki naj bi jih potrebovali v posmrtnem življenju. To so bili njihovi osebni predmeti, kot so v ženskih grobovih predvsem bronast, steklen in jantarni nakit, v moških pa železno orodje in orožje. Praviloma je bilo zraven priloženo tudi lončeno in izjemoma bronasto posodje.

Posamezne gomile so lahko bile v uporabi tudi več stoletij, zato domnevamo, da gre za rodovno-družinske gomile, ki jih je ena družina uporabljala več generacij.



Shematičen prikaz lege grobov v tipični gomili na Dolenjskem.
Schematic reconstruction of burials in a typical barrow in Dolenjska.



Shematičen prikaz moškega groba z bogatimi pridatki (najdbe izvirajo iz različnih grobov).
Schematic reconstruction of a male grave with rich artefacts (finds from different graves).

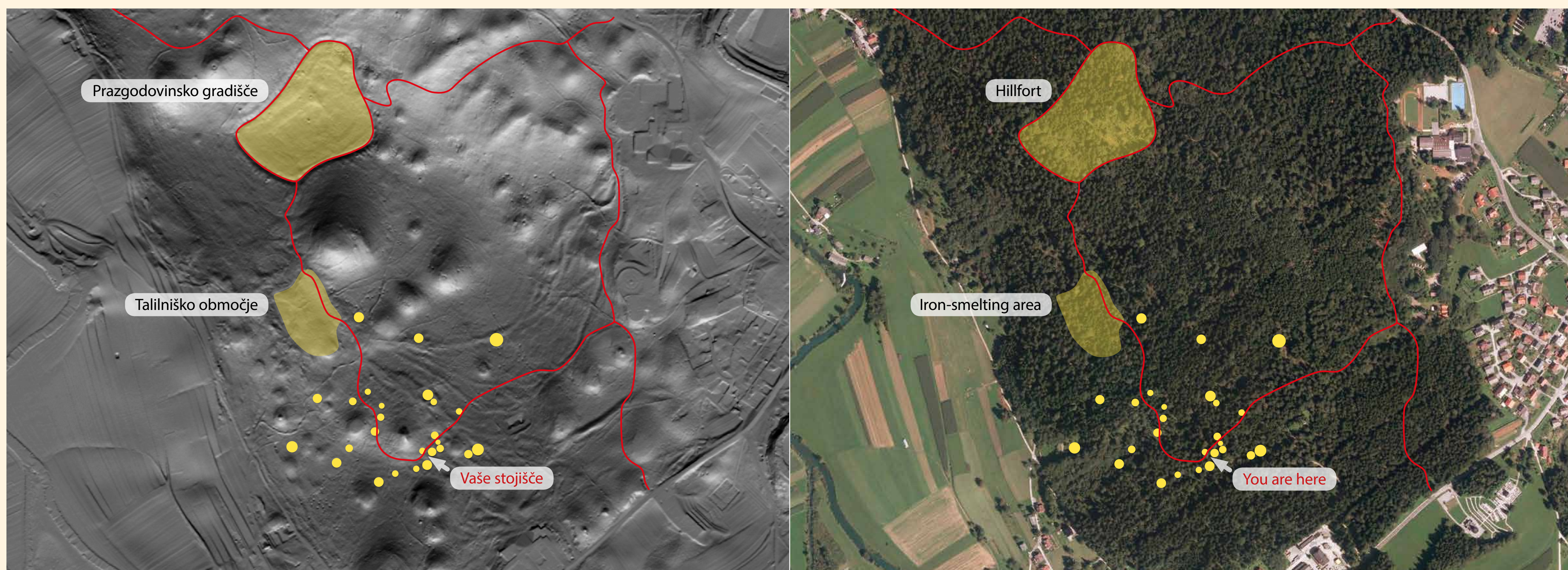
The Barrow Cemetery

The inhabitants of Cvinger buried their dead in three barrow cemeteries in the surrounding area. These lay on the fields at Gomivnica (NW), on Dolgi deli (NE), and in the central barrow cemetery, which lay to the south of the settlement.

The main barrow cemetery comprised 26 earthen barrows visible. These are hemispherical structures with diameters ranging from 6 – 20 m. They were originally several metres in height.

The graves were arranged in a circle within the barrow. The deceased were placed in wooden coffins with the artefacts that they would require in the afterlife. These were bronze, glass and amber jewellery, which was generally found in female graves, whilst male graves usually contained iron tools and weapons. Both sexes were also accompanied by pottery and, exceptionally, bronze vessels.

Some of the barrows may have been used for several centuries. This has led to the suggestion that they were lineage or family barrows, which were used by one family for several generations.



Gomilno grobišče Branževac na južnih pobočjih Cvingerja na digitalnem modelu terena (levo) in na digitalnem ortofoto posnetku (desno).
The Branževac barrow cemetery on the southern slopes of Cvinger on the digital relief model (left) and the digital orthophoto (right).

Arheološke najdbe

Gomile je ob koncu 19. stol. kopal znani dolenjski starinokop Jernej Pečnik, dragocene najdbe pa hrani Prirodoslovni muzej na Dunaju. Prav te najdbe so bile več kot pol stoletja kasneje ključne za natančno časovno razdelitev in razumevanje družbenih procesov v 5. in 4. stol. pr. n. št.

V večini grobov je bilo odkrito raznoliko lončeno (risbe 1–4), v redkih pa še bronasto posodje (5–6). V moških grobovih velja ob prevladujočem železnem orodju ter orožju (7–8) izpostaviti še bronaste čelade (9). Tako za moško kot žensko kulturo oblačjenja so bile značilne sponke oz. fibule (10–11). V ženskih grobovih so bili najdeni številni kosi nakita, kot so bronaste zapestnice, nanožnice (12), raznobarvne steklene in jantarne jagode, ki so bile nanizane v ogrlice (13–14), pa tudi keramična predilska vretenca (15).

Bogate najdbe nakazujejo blagostanje in trgovske povezave prebivalcev Cvingerja z ljudstvi z območij severne Italije, Alp, Panonske nižine in Balkana sredi 1. tisočletja pr. n. št.

Archaeological finds

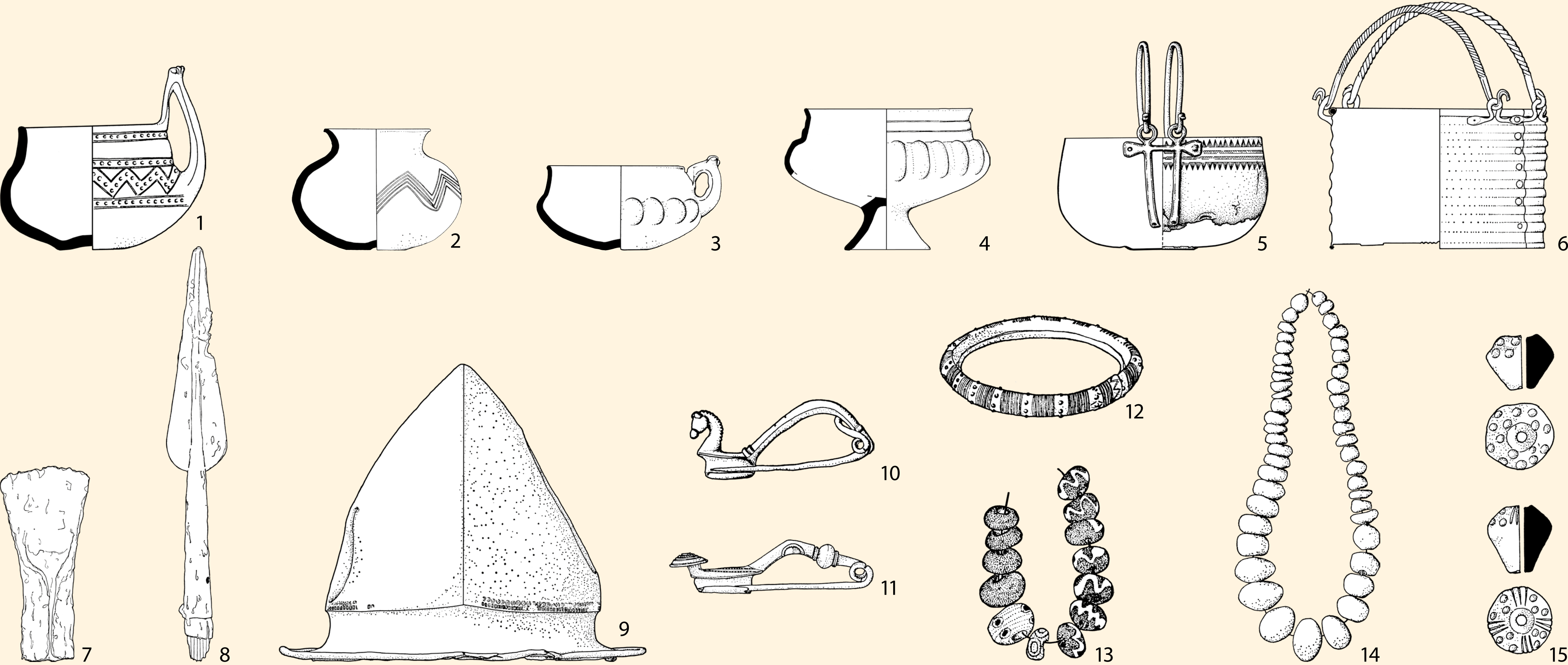
The barrows were excavated at the end of the 19th century by the antiquarian Jernej Pečnik. The finds are now kept in the Natural History Museum in Vienna. These finds were a key element in the definition of chronology and in the understanding of social structure in the 5th and 4th century BC.

The majority of the graves contained a variety of pottery vessels (1–4), whilst few graves contain bronze vessels (5–6). Male burials are usually accompanied by iron tools and weapons (7–8), but only rarely by bronze helmets (9). Brooches were part of both male and female costume (10–11). Numerous pieces of jewellery are found in female burials. These include bronze bracelets and anklets (12), multi-coloured glass and amber bead necklaces (13–14), as well as pottery spindle whorls (15).

The rich finds bear witness to the prosperity and commercial contacts of Cvinger with communities in northern Italy, the Alps, Pannonia and the Balkans in the 1st millennium BC.



Bronasta situla, okrašena s tremi figuralnimi frizi (gomila 2, grob 23).
Bronze situla, decorated with three figural friezes (Barrow 2, grave 23).



Risbe predmetov niso v sorazmerju | The drawings are not to scale