



Arheološka pot po Mariboru z okolico

Odsek I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče

Archaeological Trail of Maribor and its Surroundings

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· Guide to sites

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Dragi popotniki!

Sedanjest je naša in naši so tukajšnji kraji. Toda čas in prostor sta bila tukaj že veliko pred nami. Često v drugačni preobleki, vendar vedno nekomu pot, zavetje in dom. Četudi ne stojijo več visoki zidovi in se je izgubil davni odmev, prostor še hrani spomin. Na prvi pogled z naravno odejo prikrit, neprepoznaven, neviden, minljiv, a včasih vstopi v naš svet in je nenadoma izpostavljen, ranljiv in razkrit.

V tem prostoru smo tudi mi minljivi popotniki, zato odprimo srce. Povežimo se s svojim naravnim okoljem, ki nam od nekdaj velikodušno ponuja svoje vire in zavetje, ki diha, se čisti, obnavlja in se spominja. Povežimo zaprašeno zgodovino z živim prostorom, bodimo radovedni, igrivi in spoštljivi. Zaslutimo in občutimo preteklost, povežimo jo s tistimi za nami. Takšna vez bo osmislila in obogatila naš čas, naš prostor in naša minljiva življenja. Tudi mi in naš dom bomo nekomu spomin.

Pa srečno pot!

Mihela Kajzer Cafnik,
arheologijna-konservatorica ZVKDS,
Območna enota Maribor

Arheološka pot po Mariboru z okolico

- popotovanje skozi čas

Mesto Maribor leži na severnem delu rodovitnega Dravsko-Ptujskega polja, kjer Drava priteče iz ozke rečne doline na prostrano nižavje, nad katerim se dvigajo Pohorje, obronki Kozjaka in Slovenske gorice. Tukaj se srečujejo pomembne poti, ki jim je pogosto začetke iskati že globoko v prazgodovinskih obdobjih. Tudi zato predstavlja ta prostor domala neizčrpen vir arheoloških podatkov.

Ob najzgodnejših arheoloških odkritjih iz druge polovice 19. stoletja in prvih desetletij 20. stoletja je za spoznavanje arheološkega bogastva širšega prostora izrednega pomena predano terensko in znanstveno delo arheologa Stanka Pahiča, nekdanjega kustosa-arheologa v Pokrajinskem muzeju v Mariboru, ki je ob mnogih arheoloških razpravah veliko svoje energije vložil tudi v popularizacijo kulturne dediščine. Posebej gre izpostaviti tudi številna odkritja in raziskave novih arheoloških najdišč v preteklih treh desetletjih, kar je v veliki meri posledica vse številčnejših gradbenih posegov v prostor. Arheološka izkopavanja, ki jih je večinoma izvajala mariborska enota Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, so potekala na obsežnih površinah in na poprej pogosto raziskovalno zapostavljenih nižinskih območjih ter so na tak način korenito spremenila arheološko sliko pokrajine v številnih časovnih obdobjih. Odsev truda vseh generacij arheologov je moč zaslediti tudi na predstavljeni arheološki poti. Arheološka dediščina sooblikuje pomembne zgodbe o nastanku in razvoju širšega prostora Maribora kot ga poznamo danes. Kljub temu, da so bila posamezna arheološka najdišča že natančneje predstavljena širši javnosti in so vzbujala precejšnje zanimanje,

pa ta doslej niso bila med seboj smiselno povezana. Tukaj je iskati korenine zamisli za Arheološko pot po Mariboru z okolico oz. Arheološko pot Maribor, ki je dozorela v okviru Evropske prestolnice kulture Maribor 2012, v programskem sklopu Ključni mesta. Njena priprava za območje celotnega mesta bi bila v kratkem času enega leta neizvedljiva, zato smo se njeni snovalci odločili, da se osredotočimo na območje med Zgornjim Radvanjem in Spodnjimi Hočami, kjer lahko na majhnem območju predstavimo široko paleto izjemno pomembnih arheoloških najdišč. Kot takšna lahko označimo naselbino pri Zgornjem Radvanju s konca mlajše kamene dobe oz. z začetka bakrene dobe, starejšeeželeznodobno središče na Pošteli s pripadajočimi gomilnimi grobišči, serijo rimskih podeželskih vil in nenadajde Spodnje Hoče, kjer imamo opravka z izjemno pestro poselitveno dinamiko v številnih časovnih obdobjih. Izvedba projekta predstavlja velik doprinos k prepoznavnosti in popularizaciji kulturne dediščine, kot ji po njenem pomenu tudi pritiče, ter uliva upanje, da bodo v bližnji prihodnosti s to potjo povezana vsa pomembnejša arheološka najdišča Maribora in njegove okolice in se bo lahko vsakdo po njej podal na popotovanje skozi čas in z njeno pomočjo spoznaval našo skupno (pra)zgodovino.

Ob tem pa naj bo vaš sopotnik pričujoči vodnik Arheološka pot po Mariboru z okolico. Odsek I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče, ki je namenjen širši javnosti in predstavlja dopolnilo k informativnim tablam in prinaša ob nekoliko razširjenih opisih posameznih najdišč tudi krajši Oris preteklosti vzhodnih obronkov Pohorja od prazgodovine do zgodnjega srednjega veka.

Urednika

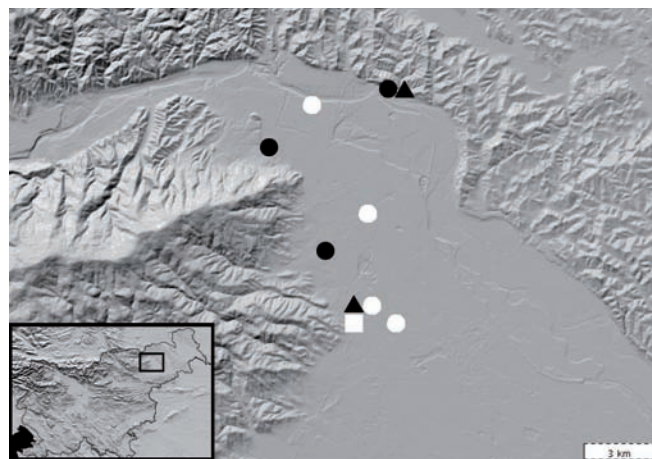
ORIS PRETEKLOSTI VZHODNIH OBRONKOV POHORJA OD PRAZGODOVINE DO ZGODNJEGA SREDNJEGA VEKA.

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar

Lega mesta Maribora je izjemno zanimiva že z geomorfološkega kot geografskega vidika, saj je nastalo na stičišču vzhodnih obronkov Centralnih Alp in subpanonskega sveta. Tukaj Kozjak prehaja v Slovenske gorice, obronki Pohorja se spuščajo v nižinski svet Dravskega polja, vanj pa iz ozke Dravske doline priteče gorska reka Drava, ki svojo pot nadaljuje v Panonsko nižino. Takšna lega pogojuje tudi pomen mesta kot križišča poti iz vseh nebesnih smeri; na eni strani tistih, ki potekajo vzdolž Drave od vzhoda proti zahodu, in 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 zgodovina mesta Maribora ne sega le do njegove ustanovitve, kot je sporočena v pisanih virih okrog leta 1164, temveč globoko v preteklost, v prazgodovino. Najstarejši doslej znani sledovi poselitve mariborskega okoliša

segajo v pozno 5. tisočletje pr. n. št., v čas, ko se je porajala bakrena doba. Takrat je namreč v Starem svetu prišlo do prelomnih tehnoloških novosti – izdelave kovine, bakra, iz surovine, tj. bakrovih rud. To odkritje je potegnilo za seboj razvoj montanistike, barvne metalurgije in livarstva ter trgovine – izmenjave tako osnovnih surovin kot končnih izdelkov, med katerimi je prevladovalo orožje (predvsem sekire). Na vzhodnem in osrednjem Balkanskem polotoku, ki je bogat na različnih rudah, se je ta razvoj začel že okoli 5000 pr. n. št., na njegovem zahodnem obrobju, kamor spada tudi mariborski okoliš, pa kot kažejo dosedanje raziskave nekoliko pozneje.

Tako so bile ob gradnji mariborske obvoznice pri Radvanju (glej: postaja 2) odkrite ostaline naselbine iz druge polovice 44. do 42. stoletja pr. n. št., katere območje pa lahko obiščemo tudi v sklopu predstavljene arheološke poti. Kljub temu, da najdišče



SLIKA 1. Mariborski okoliš, poselitve v bakreni dobi: ● najdišča lasinjske kulture (druga polovica 5. tisočletja pr. n. št.) – Radvanje, Spodnje Hoče, Malečnik; ▲ najdišča kulture keramike z brazdastim vrezom (sredina 4. tisočletja pr. n. št.) – Slivnica, Malečnik; poselitve v zgodnji bronasti dobi: □ najdišča Somogyvár-Vinkovci kulture (sredina 3. tisočletja pr. n. št.) – Slivnica; ○ najdišča vrvičasto-pramenaste keramike (zadnja četrtina 3. in prva polovica 2. tisočletja pr. n. št.) – Maribor, Rogoza, Slivnica, Orehova vas.

FIGURE 1. Maribor area, sites in the Copper Age: ● Lasinja Culture sites (second half of the 5th millennium BC) – Radvanje, Spodnje Hoče, Malečnik; ▲ Sites of Pottery Culture with furrowed incision (middle of the 4th millennium BC) – Slivnica, Malečnik; sites in the Early Bronze Age: □ Somogyvár-Vinkovci Culture sites (middle of the 3rd millennium BC) – Slivnica; ○ corded ware and Litzen pottery sites (last quarter of the 3rd and first half of the 2nd millennium BC) – Maribor, Rogoza, Slivnica, Orehova vas.

HISTORY OF THE EASTERN EDGES OF THE POHORJE MOUNTAIN RANGE FROM PREHISTORY TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES.

Biba Teržan, Matija Črešnar

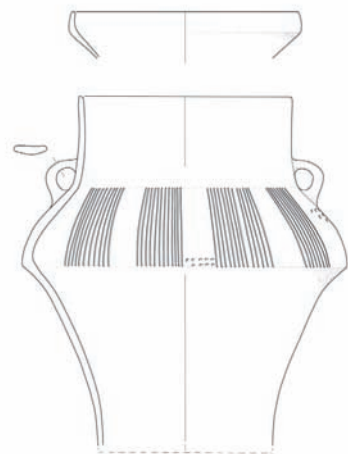
The position of the city of Maribor is extremely interesting both from the geomorphological and geographic point of view, as it developed at the meeting point of the eastern edges of the Central Alps and sub-Pannonian world. This is where the Kozjak hill-range transcends into Slovenske gorice, while the edges of the Pohorje hill-range descend to the lower areas of the Drava Basin, into which from a narrow valley the mountain river Drava flows and continues its way towards the Pannonian Basin. This position contributes to the importance of the city located at the crossroads of routes from all directions; on the one side of those running along the Drava from the east to the west, on the other side of those running across the easily crossable hills and continuing through the lowlands along the Pohorje from the north to the south or vice versa. It is probably due to these natural conditions that the history of the city of Maribor does not begin with its establishment, as communicated in the written sources around 1164, but reaches far beyond, into prehistory.

The earliest traces of human habitation in the Maribor region as known today go back to the late 5th millennium BC, to the beginnings of the Copper Age. That was the time of crucial technological advances in the Old World – production of metal, namely copper from copper ore. This discovery triggered the development of mining, colour metallurgy, foundries and commerce – trade in both basic raw materials and finished products, among which weapons prevailed (especially axes). In the eastern and central ore-rich Balkan Peninsula this develop-

ment began already around 5000 BC, and at its western edges, which include the Maribor region, somewhat later, as shown by explorations conducted so far.

During the construction of the Maribor bypass near Radvanje (see: stop No. 2) the remains of a settlement from the second half of the 44th to 42nd century BC were discovered. This area can be visited also in the frame of this archaeological trail. Although the site has not been entirely delineated, about 40 dug-in structures have been explored so far. Next to some of them there were fireplaces and other outbuildings, which point to a larger settlement. Since the house inventory – especially the pottery and stone tools – has been relatively well preserved, we suspect that the settlement may have been abandoned rather rapidly. The traces of a settlement from roughly the same period and of potentially similar size were discovered also in the immediate proximity of the church in Spodnje Hoče. The scope of the archaeological excavations at the foot of Meljski hrib hill near Malečnik was more limited, therefore we can only assume that a smaller settlement from the same period was located there, which was possibly connected to the river crossing and perhaps to river navigation along the Drava. Based on the ceramic finds (Fig. 1-2), which represent an important chronological and cultural indicator, it seems that all the three settlements could be attributed to the so called Lasinja Culture (named after the Lasinja river in Croatia), which spread from south-western Pannonia, where it is known as the Balaton Culture (after lake Balaton) both south, to the north-western parts of Croatia, and west, to the eastern Alps, all the way to the regions of Carinthia

še ni povsem zamejeno, je bilo raziskanih okrog 40 vkopanih delov stavb, ob nekaterih od njih so se nahajala ognjišča in drugi gospodarski objekti, kar kaže na naselbino večjega obsega. Ker je bila ohranjenost hišnih inventarjev, predvsem lončenine in kamnitega orodja, razmeroma dobra, bi lahko domnevali, da je morala biti naselbina precej na hitro zapuščena. Sledi naselbine iz približno istega časa in morda podobnega obsega so bile odkrite tudi v neposredni bližini cerkve v Spodnjih Hočah. Arheološke izkopavanja pod Meljskim hribom pri Malečniku so bile manjšega obsega, zato lahko le predpostavljamo, da je bila tam manjša postojanka iz istega časa, a povezana s prehodom čez reko in morda s plovo po Dravi. Glede na keramične najdbe (sl. 1-2), ki predstavljajo pomemben kronološki in kulturni indikator, kaže, da lahko vse tri naselbine pripišemo tako imenovani lasinjski kulturi (po reki Lasinji na Hrvaškem), ki se je iz jugozahodne Panonije, tam poimenovane po Blatnem jezeru kot kultura »Balaton«, širila tako proti jugu v predele severozahodne Hrvaške in proti zahodu v vzhodne Alpe, vse do Koroške in Gorenjske. Seveda ne vemo, ali so si mariborski okoliš izbrali za svoje bivanje zato, ker je bil ugoden za kmetovanje, ali pa so bila razlog za naselitev tudi rudna bogastva vzhodnega Pohorja in Kozjaka, na kar morda kaže bolj ali manj istočasno arheološko najdišče pri Zrečah, ki leži ne daleč od rudonosne Okoške gore.



SLIKA 2.
Radvanje: posodi, značilni za lasinjsko kulturo (povzeto po Kramberger 2010, Pl. 10:57-58)

FIGURE 2.
Radvanje: two vessels characteristic of the Lasinja Culture (adapted after Kramberger 2010, Pl. 10: 57-58)

Naslednja doslej arheološko izpričana poselitev mariborskega okoliša sodi v čas druge četrtine oz. sredine 4. tisočletja pr. n. št. Pripadala je tako imenovani Retz-Gajary kulturi (eponimni sta arheološki najdišči Retz na Nižjem Avstrijskem in Gajary na Slovaškem), poimenovani tudi kot kultura keramike z brazdas-tim vrezom, ki se je razširila po vsej Panoniji od Slovaške pa vse do osrednje Slovenije. Ena izmed njenih postojank je bila odkrita pod Meljskim hribom pri Malečniku, na istem kraju torej kot že omenjena starejša naselbina, pripadajoča lasinjski kulturi. To dejstvo podpira tezo, da je bilo tod moč ugodno prebrevati reko ali pa dobro pristati. Sledove druge sočasne naselbine so zasledili ob zahodnem robu Dravskega polja pri Slivnici. Tam je bilo ohranjenih več stavbnih objektov, za katere se predpostavlja, da so služili deloma bivalnim prostorom, deloma shrambam. Med razmeroma bogatimi najdbami hišne lončenine, izstopajo bogato okrašene posode, predvsem vrči in skodelice ali zajemalke, ki pričajo o takratni posebni pivski kulturi (sl. 3). Vendar kot kaže, je bila ta kultura le kratkega trajanja. Ali je Pohorsko Podravje nato opustelo ali ne, ne vemo.



SLIKA 3.
Malečnik: skodelica, značilna za Retz-Gajary kulturo (Arhiv Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor).

FIGURE 3.
Malečnik: cup characteristic of the Retz-Gajary Culture (Regional Museum Maribor archives).

and Upper Carniola (Gorenjska). Naturally we do not know whether the Maribor area was chosen for settlement because it was suitable for farming, or perhaps among the reasons were also the wealth of the eastern Pohorje and Kozjak ore deposits. This is perhaps indicated by the archaeological site near Zreče which dates to more or less the same period and lies not too far from the ore-rich Okoška gora.

The next archaeologically proven habitation phase of the Maribor region took place in the second quarter or mid-4th millennium BC. It belonged to the so-called Retz-Gajary Culture (eponymous are the archaeological sites of Retz in Lower Austria and Gajary in Slovakia), also known as the culture of pottery with furrowed incisions, which spread from Slovakia across the entire Pannonia to central Slovenia. One of its sites was discovered at the foot of Meljski hrib hill near Malečnik, at the same location as the previously mentioned settlement, which belonged to the Lasinja Culture. This fact supports a thesis that this was a location where it was possible to wade the river easily or land safely with a boat. The traces of the second settlement from the same time were found along the western edge of the Drava basin near Slivnica. Several building structures have been preserved there, supposedly used both for living and storage. Among the relatively rich finds of domestic pottery, elaborately decorated vessels stand out, especially jugs and cups or ladles, which give evidence of a particular drinking culture of the time (Fig. 3). Nevertheless, it seems that this culture was short-lived. It remains unknown whether the Pohorje section of the Podravje region was later deserted or not.

Modest indicators of subsequent settling phase are known from the mid-3rd millennium BC. Near Slivnica two cremation graves were discovered (Fig. 1). Based on the typical shape of the urn and added small vessel they can be attributed to the so called Somogyvár-Vinkovci Culture, a cultural phenomenon typical of the transition from the Copper into the Bronze Age, which also spread across the Pannonia area, including Slavonia,

and reached as far as the edge of the Eastern Alps, Upper Carniola and Ljubljansko barje (Ljubljana Moor).

More intensive habitation of the Maribor area took place at the end of the 3rd millennium BC, with the beginning of the Early Bronze Age, which was marked by technological progress, the invention of copper and tin alloy – bronze. The well-known jug from Maribor, from Smoletova ulica (street), already published by Stanko Pahič (Fig. 4), is dated to that period. For a long time it had been considered an isolated find, and only in the past two decades during archaeological research preceding the motorway construction were several sites located where similar pieces were discovered. Due to the distinctive decoration of ceramic vessels (found mainly on jugs and dishes), which is achieved by impressing cords or twisted bands of cords into the wet clay (Fig. 4), the term “the culture of cord-impressed and thread pottery” has been adopted in our scholarly literature. Also the name »Litzen pottery« (which is a localised version of the Austrian term »Litzenkeramik«) is used, whereas in Hungary it is known as the »Kisapostag« Culture (named after the archaeological site near Budapest). Several settlements in the Drava Basin supposedly belong to this cultural phenomenon; the nearest to Maribor were discovered in Rogoza, Slivnica and Orehova vas (Fig. 1). Presumably the settlements still existed in the first centuries of the 2nd millennium BC until the transition into the Middle Bronze Age, a period from which only a few barrows near Fram are known in the wider Maribor area.

The Late Bronze Age, with its early phase in the 13th and 12th century BC, was the period of the Urnfield Culture which spread across almost all of Europe. This was related to the expansion of new religious ideas and rituals. In this period the Podravje region, including the Maribor area, was inhabited again (Fig. 5). Interestingly, a number of settlements appeared on the locations which had been inhabited in the past, as in the case of Rogoza, Orehova vas and Hoče. These were predominantly rural settlements of »nucleated type«, with farming and crafts being their

Redke znake poselitve poznamo nato šele iz srede 3. tisočletja pr. n. št. Pri Slivnici sta bila namreč odkrita dva žgana grobova (sl. 1), ki ju lahko po značilni obliki žare in pridane skledice pripišemo tako imenovani kulturi Somogyvár-Vinkovci, značilnemu kulturnemu fenomenu na prehodu bakrene v bronasto dobo, ki je prav tako zajel široko območje Panonije vključno s Slavonijo ter segal vse do obrobja vzhodnih Alp, do Gorenjske in Ljubljanskega barja.

Do intenzivnejše poselitve mariborskega okoliša pa je prišlo ob koncu 3. tisočletja pr. n. št., z nastopom zgodnje bronaste dobe, ki jo označuje tehnološki napredek – izum zlitine bakra in kositra, brona. V ta čas sodi znani vrček iz Maribora, iz Smoletove ulice, ki ga je objavil že Stanko Pahič (sl. 4). Dalj časa je veljal za osamljeno najdbo, šele v zadnjih dveh desetletjih pa je bilo ob arheoloških posegih zaradi izgradnje avtoceste odkritih več najdišč, kjer so bili odkriti podobni kosi. Zaradi značilnega okrasa na keramiki, predvsem na vrčkih in skledah, ki je bil izveden z odtisi navite oz. nasnute vrvice ali iz vrvic spletenih trakov (sl. 4), se je v naši strokovni literaturi uveljavilo poimenovanje kultura vrvičasto-pramenaste keramike, nekateri uporabljajo tudi izraz »licenska« keramika (kar je poslovenjen avstrijski termin »Litzenkeramik«), na Madžarskem pa je znana kot kultura »Kisapostag« (po arheološkem najdišču v bližini



SLIKA 4. Maribor: vrček z vrvičastim okrasom, risba (levo) in Slivnica: vrček s pramenastim okrasom, fotografija (desno) (Arhiv Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor).

FIGURE 4. Maribor: jug ornamented with cord impressions, drawing (left) and Slivnica: jug with a Litzen ornament, photo (right) (Regional Museum Maribor archives).

Budimpešte). Temu kulturnemu fenomenu pripisujemo vrsto naselbin na Dravskem polju, najbližje Mariboru pa so bile odkrite v Rogozi, Slivnici in Orehovi vasi (sl. 1). Domnevamo, da so obstajale še v teku prvih stoletij 2. tisočletja pr. n. št., do prehoda v srednjo bronasto dobo, iz katere pa doslej iz širšega območja Maribora poznamo le nekaj gomil iz okolice Frama.

V pozni bronasti dobi, tj. v 13.-12. stoletju pr. n. št., v dobi kulture žarnih grobišč, ki je zajela skorajda vso evropsko celino, kar je povezano s širjenjem novih religioznih predstav in obredov, je prišlo do ponovne poselitve Podravja in tako tudi mariborskega okoliša (sl. 5). Zanimivo je, da je kar nekaj naselbin nastalo na krajih, ki so bili poseljeni že v starejših obdobjih kot na primer v Rogozi, Orehovi vasi in Hočah. Zvečine so to bile ruralne naselbine »gručastega tipa«, v katerih pa so se ob kmetovanju posvečali tudi drugim obrtem. V Rogozi na primer je bila odkrita pogača surovega bakra, amorfni koščki bakra in žlindre ter kamnito orodje, za katere domnevamo, da kažejo na livarsko dejavnost (sl. 6). Na njo lahko morda sklepamo tudi na osnovi zakladne najdbe, odkrite že v 30-tih letih prejšnjega stoletja na Hočkem Pohorju. Zanj je Franjo Baš, ki jo je uspel le delno rešiti, a si je ogledal kraj 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. Vendar pa je iz okolice Maribora znana še ena zakladna najdba iz istega časa, in sicer iz Pekla pri Košakih. Prav tako je sestavljena iz večjega števila celih in razlomljenih predmetov, med katerimi naj omenimo meče, sekire, srpe ter nakit. Ne glede na to, da o pomenu zakladnih najdb kot posebnem fenomenu kulture žarnih grobišč še teče diskusija, saj jih imajo eni za daritve božanstvom, drugi za zaklade posvečene umrlim, tretji za skrite tovore potujočih obrtnikov in trgovcev, četrti za »staro železo«, peti kot posledico nemirnih, vojnih časov itd., pa kažeta obe omenjeni zakladni najdbi 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 je Pekel ali Hočko Pohorje.

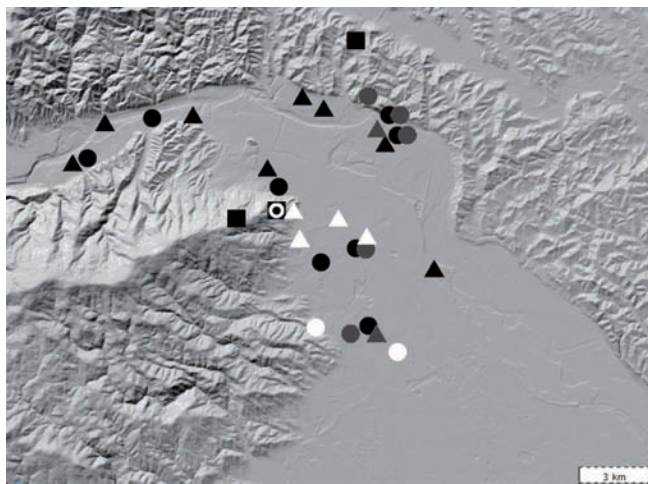
main activities. In Rogoza, for instance, a raw copper plano-convex ingot, amorphous fragments of copper and slag as well as stone tools were discovered, all presumably indicating that a foundry operated in the area (Fig. 6). This theory seems to be supported also by a hoard find discovered already in the 1930s at Hočko Pohorje. Franjo Baš, who only managed to save a part of the find, inspected the find-spot and was of the opinion that it represented what remained of a foundry workshop. The find consists of a large quantity of different bronze objects, either finished products or semi-finished products, ingots and other fragments of partly domestic and partly foreign provenience. In the vicinity of Maribor, another hoard find from the same time has been revealed in Pekel near Košaki. It too consists of a large number of both whole and broken objects, such as swords, axes, sickles and jewellery. The significance of these hoard finds as a special phenomenon of the Urnfield Culture is still a subject of discussion: some experts see them as sacrificial gifts to the gods, while others believe they are treasures dedicated to the deceased; some believe they were hidden cargoes of travelling craftsmen and traders; there are also those who see them as mere »scrap metal«, whereas others reckon they are a result of turbulent, war times. Nevertheless, the two hoard finds indicate the wealth of those who had accumulated and possessed such enormous quantities of precious bronze objects, and either offered, hid or even left them behind in a hurry in remote spots, such as Pekel or Hočko Pohorje.

Around 1000 BC new settlers arrived in the area along the Drava, between Ormož and Ruše; in the academic literature they are known as the Ruše Urnfield Group (Fig. 5). Apart from Ruše, as an eponymous site discovered already in 1875, Maribor played an important role in this framework. As early as between the two World Wars an Urnfield cemetery was found near Mladinska ulica. Unlike other contemporary cemeteries in the Drava basin, its graves contained also rich grave goods, especially the weapons, such as bronze spear heads, an axe and elaborately made knives (Fig. 7). Therefore it is safe to presume that this was a cemetery for the members of the social elite of a

so far sadly unidentified settlement, which must have been located not too far from the cemetery. Another cemetery discovered before WWII and investigated in the early 1950s as well as subsequently was found in Pobrežje. Between 2000 and 2006, during the motorway construction, also the related settlement was explored. Both the settlement with relatively large houses and outbuildings, atriums and the cemetery, which probably comprised more than 200 graves, indicate a substantial, well organised rural community. The third location, where an Urnfield cemetery was discovered, lies at the foot of the Pohorje hill-range in Radvanje, near the former brickyard. As it was found already at the end of the 19th century, only predominantly ceramic vessels have been preserved; this gives an impression that the former residents of Radvanje were somewhat modest people. The related settlement is to be searched south of the cemetery, in direction of the rise where the »Slovenian mountain trail« runs.

As concluded from the Urnfield cemeteries and the related, although hardly explored settlements from the Urnfield Culture period in the Maribor region, the area became the base of a community that does not show signs of high social stratification, but was closely connected. This is supported not only by the usual funerary traditions, but especially by the artistic expression as recorded in the ceramic vessel ornaments. The people made a living mostly by farming; their welfare probably depended to some extent on exchange of goods and trade, since Maribor, as mentioned before, lies at the intersection of several routes. Nevertheless, their era came to an end too; when in the late 9th and early 8th century BC the world of the Urnfield Culture began to crumble, the majority of lowland settlements and cemeteries were abandoned. A new age began – the Iron Age and with it the Hallstatt Culture.

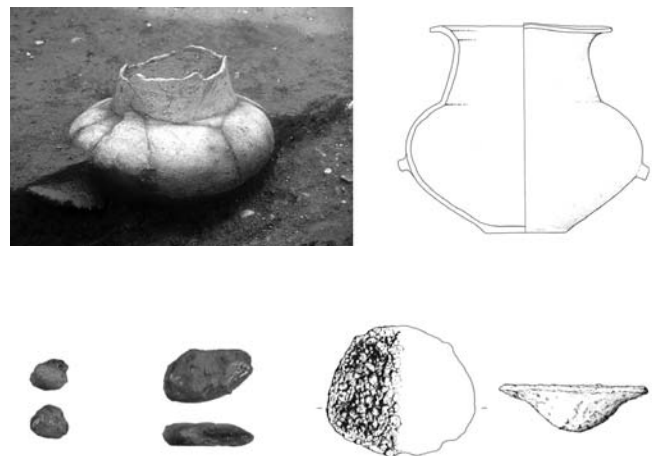
The reasons that caused the changes, which in the early 1st millennium BC spread across almost all of Europe, are not entirely clear yet, and are still studied not only by archaeology, but also by several other scientific disciplines. Nevertheless, it appears



SLIKA 5.
Mariborski okoliš, poselitev v pozni bronasti dobi oz. kulturi žarnih grobišč (13.-9. stoletje pr. n. št.): ● naselbine – Orehova vas, Spodnje Hoče, Rogoza, Pobrežje, Malečnik, Radvanje, Bistrica ob Dravi, Ruše; ▲ grobišča – Miklavž, Pobrežje, Maribor – Mladinska ulica, Maribor – Partizanska ulica, Radvanje, Limbuš, Bezena, Ruše; ■ depozitske najdbe – Hočko Pohorje, Pekel; poselitev v starejši železni (9.-6. stoletje pr. n. št.): ○ – Poštela; ○ naselbine – Čreta, Hotinja vas; △ grobišča – Lepa Ravna/Habakuk, grobišče med Razvanjem in Pivola, Maribor – Tržaška cesta (E.Leclerc), Rogoza; poselitev v srednjem in poznem latenskem obdobju: ● – Poštela; ● naselbine – Slivnica, Rogoza, Pobrežje, Malečnik, Meljski hrib; ▲ grobovi – Orehova vas, Pobrežje.

FIGURE 5.
Maribor area, sites in the Late Bronze Age, i. e. the Urnfield Culture Period (13th-9th century BC): ● settlements – Orehova vas, Spodnje Hoče, Rogoza, Pobrežje, Malečnik, Radvanje, Bistrica ob Dravi, Ruše; ▲ cemeteries – Miklavž, Pobrežje, Maribor – Mladinska ulica, Maribor – Partizanska ulica, Radvanje, Limbuš, Bezena, Ruše; ■ hoard finds – Hočko Pohorje, Pekel; sites in the Early Iron Age (9th-6th century BC): ○ – Poštela; ○ settlements – Čreta, Hotinja vas; △ cemeteries – Lepa Ravna/Habakuk, burial site between Radvanje and Pivola, Maribor – Tržaška cesta (E.Leclerc), Rogoza; sites in the Middle and Late La Tène Period: ● – Poštela; ● settlements – Slivnica, Rogoza, Pobrežje, Malečnik, Meljski hrib; ▲ graves – Orehova vas, Pobrežje.

Okoli leta 1000 pr. n. št. pa so se naselili ob Dravi med Ormožem in Rušami novi priseljenci, v strokovni literaturi poimenovani kot ruška skupina kulture žarnih grobišč (sl. 5). V njenem okviru je poleg Ruš kot eponimnim najdiščem, odkritim že leta 1875, pripadalo Mariboru pomembno mesto. Že med obema vojnama je bilo ob Mladinski ulici odkrito žarno grobišče, ki po bogatih grobnih pridatkih, predvsem po orožju kot so bronasti sulični osti, sekira in umetelno izdelani noži (sl. 7), odstopa od drugih sočasnih podravske grobišč. Zato domnevamo, da je to



SLIKA 6.
Rogoza: posoda na mestu najdbe in v risarski rekonstrukciji, brezoblični kapljici bakra in plano-konveksna bakrena pogača (po Črešnar 2010, T. 6: 4,5, 14: 1,2).

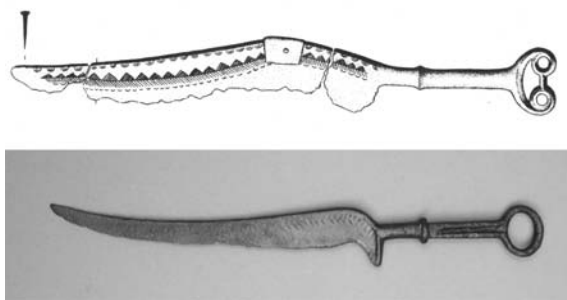
FIGURE 6.
Rogoza: vessel on the location of its discovery and in drawing, amorphous droplets of copper and a plano-convex copper ingot (after Črešnar 2010, T. 6: 4, 5, 14: 1, 2).

grobišče pripadalo družbeni eliti doslej še žal neidentificirane naselbine, ki pa ni mogla biti zelo oddaljena od grobišča. Druga znana nekropola, prav tako odkrita že pred II. svetovno vojno in raziskana v zgodnjih 50-tih letih prejšnjega stoletja ter tudi kasneje, se je nahajala na Pobrežju. Med leti 2000 in 2006 je bila ob gradnji avtoceste raziskana tudi pripadajoča naselbina. Tako naselbina s sorazmerno velikimi hišami in gospodarskimi objekti ter notranjimi dvorišči kot tudi grobišče, ki je verjetno štel več kot 200 grobov, kaže na sorazmerno veliko, dobro organizirano vaško skupnost. Tretja lokacija, kjer je bilo odkrito žarno grobišče, pa leži ob vznožju Pohorja v Radvanju, pri nekdanji opekarni. Ker je bilo odkrito že na koncu 19. stoletja, so ohranjene pretežno le keramične posode, kar daje vtis skromnosti te radvanjske srenje. Pripadajoče naselje je domnevno iskati južno od grobišča, proti vzgonu, po katerem se vzpenja »Slovenska planinska transverzala«.

that one of the major factors must have been a harsh climate change (transition from the Sub-Boreal to the Sub-Atlantic period). It triggered a »domino« effect – the collapse of the »old Urnfield system« – which required adaptation to the changed circumstances. These new conditions meant searching for new resources, both in terms of food and other resources necessary for survival. Particularly important was ore, which was easily accessible and relatively widely spread, also at Hočko Pohorje where it is found in the form of red and brown iron ore, as well as the development of new technological knowledge. In comparison with copper, the melting of iron ore required a different approach and temperatures; the processing of a new type of metal – iron – was also different. As a result, forging, an entirely new craft, was developed. Gradually, new products were created, and new economic and social relationships were formed, today known as the Hallstatt Culture (after the eponymous Alpine site of Hallstatt near the Hallstatt lake in Upper Austria). Another feature of the new age is represented by a new type of settlement – hillforts. Predominantly they were settlements built on elevations and hills, rising more or less dominantly over the surroundings. From the defence point of view they were normally well fortified, either with earthen entrenchments and wooden palisades or with stone walls, depending on the natural conditions. In the Maribor area one such new settlement was founded at the south-eastern end of the Pohorje ridge, which gradually descends across several terraces into the lowlands of the Drava Basin. Today known as Poštela (see: Stop 8), whereas in oral tradition often called »the old town«, it was relatively big, as it spread across the more or less flat top of the Pohorje hill-range at the altitude between 543 and 395 m above the sea, measuring almost 400 m in length and 300 m in width, occupying the surface of over 9 hectares. It was surrounded by a mighty, still awe-inspiring entrenchment, while internally it was divided by three transverse ramparts, which gives an impression that the settlement was divided into the »upper, middle and lower town«, a type of urban »hierarchy«. From a strategic point of view, the position of the settlement is extremely dominant, as it visually controls the entire Drava Basin with the fringes of

Slovenske gorice as far as Ptuj and Haloze, whereas to the north it overlooks the lower part of the Drava Basin with the Kozjak hill-range and the northern section of Slovenske gorice, where there were crossings over the Drava river. One of them was most likely located in the vicinity of Mariborski otok (the Maribor river island), which is evident from the finds, discovered during the construction of the dam. As mentioned before, there were several other crossings: one was near Malečnik, perhaps there was another one between these two, and closer to the Mura and Solba valleys. Presumably the entire area was directly influenced and dominated by Poštela. Several cemeteries (Fig. 8) belonged to »the old town« of Poštela. The first one was on the first Pohorje terrace immediately below the settlement, at Lepa ravna or near Habakuk (see: Stop 8), where the deceased were buried in either flat cremated or Urnfield graves as well as in barrows, divided in two large groups. Several substantial barrows were scattered across the south-eastern Pohorje mountainside all the way to the great Kos barrow in the valley, right next to the Razvanje stream. The barrow cemetery stretched from the Razvanje stream to the south as far as Pivola (Fig. 8) (see Stop 7) and Spodnje Hoče. Also here the barrows were distributed in larger and smaller clusters; however, the majority of them have been completely flattened and destroyed. Only within the Botanic garden and in the small woods along its south-western edge have a few of impressive size been preserved, begging to be explored. It is thought that the barrow cemetery continued also to the east, as during the construction of the E.Leclerc retail store some jewellery as well as fragments of charcoal and bones were unearthed – most probably originating from a completely destroyed grave. Several tumuli were discovered in the vicinity of Rogoza, too, however, in this case it is not clear whether they belong to Poštela or to another smaller settlement nearby.

Like the majority of settlements from the Hallstatt period in Štajerska, Poštela too was abandoned in the mid or at the latest by the end of the 6th century BC. Therefore it could not have been inhabited uninterruptedly until the end of the 1st millennium BC, as presumed by Walter Schmid, who introduced the



SLIKA 7.
Maribor, Mladinska ulica: bronasta noža v risbi (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 21) in na fotografiji (Arhiv Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor).

FIGURE 7.
Maribor, Mladinska ulica: drawing (Müller-Karpe 1959, Taf. 118: 21) and photo (Regional Museum Maribor archives) of bronze knives.

Kot lahko sklepamo iz žarnih grobišč in pripadajočih, čeprav komaj da raziskanih naselbin iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč z območja Maribora, se je tod ustalilo prebivalstvo, ki še ne kaže znakov večje razslojenosti, a je bilo med seboj ozko povezano, o čemer priča poleg ustaljenih pogrebnih običajev predvsem likovna govornica zabeležena v ornamentiki keramičnih posod. Preživljalo se je predvsem s kmetovanjem, verjetno pa je njihovo blagostanje pogojevala tudi izmenjava dobrin in trgovanje, saj Maribor, kot je bilo že omenjeno, leži na križišču različnih poti. Vendar tudi njihov vek se je končal, kajti v poznem 9. in zgodnjem 8. stoletju se je začel rušiti svet kulture žarnih grobišč, večina nižinskih naselbin in grobišč je bilo opuščenih. Nastopila je nova doba – železna doba in z njo halštatska kultura.

Vzroke za spremembe, ki so v zgodnjem 1. tisočletju pr. n. št. zajele skoraj vso evropsko celino, še ne poznamo do podrobnosti, še vedno jih proučujejo, poleg arheologije še druge znanstvene discipline. Vendar se kaže, da je bil eden izmed poglavitnih faktorjev poslabšanje klime (prehod iz subboreala v subatlantik), kar je sprožilo »efekt domin«, zlom »starega žarnogrobiščnega sistema«, čemur je morala slediti prilagoditev na nastale razmere. Le-te so pogojevale tudi iskanje novih virov,

tako prehrabnih kot drugih, potrebnih za preživetje. Med njimi 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, hkrati pa osvojitev novih tehnoloških znanj. Taljenje železove rude je zahtevalo namreč drugačne postopke in temperaturo kot bakrove, pa tudi predelava nove kovine – železa je drugačna, zato se je razvila nova obrt – kovaštvo. Postopoma so se razvili novi proizvodni, gospodarski in družbeni odnosi in razmerja, ki jih označujemo kot »halštatska kultura« (po eponimnem alpskem najdišču Hallstattu ob Hallstattskem jezeru na Gornjem Avstrijskem). Značilnost nove dobe predstavlja tudi nov tip naselbin – gradišč. Gre zvečine za višinske naselbine, postavljene na vzpetinah, gričih, 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, pač glede na naravne danosti. V mariborskem okolišju je bila takšna nova naselbina ustanovljena na iztekajočem se jugovzhodnem pohorskem grebenu, ki se terasasto spušča proti ravnici Dravskega polja. Danes poznana kot Poštela (glej: postaja 8) in v ustnem izročilu poimenovana tudi kot »stara mesto«, je bila razmeroma velika, saj se je razprostirala na bolj ali manj ploskem pohorskem hrbtu na nadmorski višini med 543 in 395 m v dolžini slabih 400 m in širini 300 m, torej na dobrih 9 ha. Obdana je bila z mogočnim, še danes spoštovanje vzbujajočim nasipom, v notranjosti pa razdeljena še s tremi prečnimi nasipi, kar daje vtis razdelitve na »gornje, srednje in spodnje mesto«, torej neke vrste mestna »hierarhija«. 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 gotovo pri Mariborskem otoku kot kažejo najdbe, odkrite pri gradnji elektrarne, drugi kot že omenjeno pri Malečniku, morda pa med njima še kakšen, in pa dalje proti dolinam reke Mure in Solbe. Naša domneva je, da je to celotno območje sodilo pod njen neposredni vpliv oz. nadvlado. »Staremu mestu« Pošteli je pri-

concept of the Hallstatt Culture retention until the late La Tène or even early Roman period. Schmid's thesis was supported by a number of explorers, and can be found in more recent works, too. Our investigations have shown that Poštela was again settled only in the late La Tène Period, i.e. at the end of the 2nd or 1st century BC. Due to the rather modest finds it is not possible to establish with certainty whether the entire area of the original Poštela was occupied, though most probably that was the case. Initially, the late La Tène settlement may have been unfortified, as next to its edge a fireplace or remains of a kiln were found. Due to a subsequent fire, as evident from the burnt layer, a mighty rampart was added, which cannot be dated precisely. The reasons for another settlement and fortification of Poštela and other elevated posts in the wider south-eastern Alpine and pre-Alpine area have not been entirely clarified. Nevertheless, it might not be wrong to link them with the then turbulent times, in which according to the Roman written sources, several invasions by Germanic peoples occurred. In 113 BC the Cimbri and Teutones near Noreia – by then the not localised centre of the Noric Kingdom (regnum Noricum), which was allegedly somewhere in Carinthia – defeated the Roman army led by the consul C. Papirio Carbo. In the mid-1st century BC, Burebista, the Dacian ruler, defeated the Boii, a strong Celtic tribe in Pannonia, and pillaged their country. Naturally, in Poštela so far no traces have been found indicating that it was directly affected by the Germanic or Dacian plunderers.

Newcomers who found a safe haven in Poštela most probably came from the Drava Basin settlements, which were formed in the mid La Tène period, when the Celtic tribes settled the eastern parts of Slovenian territory, besides Štajerska also the regions of Prekmurje and Posavje. However, in the Maribor area and in the Drava basin there are only a few archaeological sites which could be dated with certainty to the 3rd or 2nd century BC. Traces of settlement have been revealed near Slivnica, Rogoza, in Pobrežje and Malečnik, while cemeteries are rare: in Pobrežje there is only one grave, and in Orehova vas there are three graves from the La Tène period. At the same time these

are potential locations (Fig. 5) from where local residents might have moved to the safer Poštela around 100 BC.

As evident from the rare structural remains and individual finds, Poštela remained populated also for some time after the arrival of the Romans in these lands. Apart from few coins, the most eloquent proof of that is a bronze fibulatype of the Noric-Pannonian female attire, which was in fashion until the mid-2nd century AD, a chronological turning point, caused by invasions of the Germanic (the Quadi and Marcommani) tribes across the borders of the Roman Empire.

During the reign of Rome a number of settlements and larger farms (villae rusticae) were founded on the flatland at the foot of the Pohorje, the area stretching from Ruše through Radvanje, Betnava, Bohova, Hoče and Slivnica. Four of the villae rusticae have been included in this Archaeological trail (see: stops 1, 3-5). Of the numerous telling finds several altars must be mentioned, such as the one from Betnava, dedicated to the protector of horses, the Celtic goddess Epona, and the two found in Hoče, which were dedicated to Mercurius, god of commerce, and Mithra, the Persian god. These finds show that the Roman population residing in the area at the foot of the Pohorje lived in welfare, and that the economic and cultural development of the Maribor area reached its peak after the Marcomman wars, especially in the second half of the 3rd and in the 4th century AD (Fig. 10). Most likely it was the inhabitants of these Roman villas and settlements who towards the end of the 4th and in the 5th century, when turbulent times began again, found their refuge in Poštela. This is proven by individual finds, particularly the coins and pottery, which testify that the local community again searched for protection behind the Poštela entrenchments.

As a fort, Poštela once more gained importance, namely, in the Early Middle Ages, during the Carolingian hegemony and the Hungarian invasions. In this period the entrenchments used for defence must have been restored, as evident from a mostly

padalo tudi več grobišč (sl. 8). Prvo je bilo na naslednji nižji pohorski terasi tik pod naselbino, na Lepi ravni ali pri Habakuku (glej: postaja 8), kjer so pokopavali tako v planih žganih oz. žarnih grobovih kot tudi v gomilah, razporejenih v dveh večjih skupinah. Nekaj večjih gomil je bilo raztresenih po jugovzhodnem pohorskem pobočju vse do velike Kosove gomile v dolini tik ob Razvanjskem potoku. Gomilna nekropola pa se je širila od Razvanjskega potoka tudi proti jugu vse do Pivole (sl. 8) (glej postaja 7) in Spodnjih Hoč. Tudi tu so bile gomile razporejene v večje in manjše skupine, vendar jih je večina že povsem izravnana in uničena. Le v okviru Botaničnega vrta in v gozdiču ob njegovem jugozahodnem robu je ohranjenih še nekaj gomil imponantnih velikosti, ki se kar ponujajo za raziskave. Domnevamo pa, da se je gomilna nekropola širila tudi proti vzhodu, saj je bil pri gradnji trgovske hiše E.Leclerc skupaj z nekaj drobcji oglja in kosti odkrit nakit, ki zagotovo izvira iz povsem uničenega groba. Nekaj gomil je bilo odkritih tudi pri Rogozi, a zanje ni povsem jasno, ali pripadajo Pošteli ali pa kakšnemu manjšemu zaselku v bližini.

Poštela je bila podobno kot večina halštatskodobnih naselbin na Štajerskem sredi ali najkasneje proti koncu 6. stoletja pr. n. št. opuščena. Torej ni bila neprekinjeno poseljena do konca 1. tisočletja pr. n. št., kot je domneval Walter Schmid, ki je uvedel pojem retencije halštatske kulture do poznolatskega oz. celo zgodnjelatskega obdobja. Tej Schmidovi tezi je sledilo kar nekaj raziskovalcev, preberemo pa jo lahko tudi še v novejših delih. Naše raziskave so namreč pokazale, da je bila Poštela ponovno poseljena šele v poznolatskem obdobju, tj. ob koncu 2. oz. v 1. stoletju pr. n. št. Ali je bil izkoriščen ves njen prvotni areal, kar je verjetno, se na osnovi razmeroma skromnih najdb ne da z gotovostjo trditi. Sprva je bila ta poznolatska naselbina verjetno še neutrjena, kajti ob njenem robu smo naleteli na ognjišče oz. ostanke peči. Ker pa je moral slediti neki požar, na kar kaže žganinski sloj, so znova nasuli mogočen nasip, ki pa ga ne moremo natančno časovno opredeliti. Vzroki za ponovno poselitev in utrditev Poštele kot tudi drugih višinskih postojank na širšem območju jugovzhodnega alpskega in predalpskega sveta še niso

povsem razjasnjeni. Vendar verjetno ni zelo zmotno, če jih povzujemo s takratnimi nemirnimi časi. Iz rimskih pisanih virov je znano, da je prišlo do vdorov germanskih ljudstev in da so leta 113 pr. n. št. Kimbri in Teutoni pri Noreii, še ne lokaliziranem središču Noriškega kraljestva (regnum Noricum), ki naj bi bilo nekje na Koroškem, premagali rimsko vojsko pod konzulom C. Papirijem Carbo. V sredini 1. stoletja pr. n. št. pa je dačanski vladar Burebista premagal Boie, močno keltsko pleme v Panoniji, ter oplenil njihovo deželo. Seveda na Pošteli doslej še ni sledov, ki bi kazali na to, da je bila neposredno prizadeta od germanskih ali dačanskih plenilcev.

Novi naseljenci, ki so se zatekli na Poštelo, so verjetno prišli iz nižinskih naselij na Dravskem polju, ki so nastala v srednjelatskem obdobju, ko so keltska plemena poselila vzhodne predele slovenskega prostora, razen Štajerske tudi Prekmurje in Posavje. Vendar so doslej na območju mariborskega okoliša in Dravskega polja znana le maloštevilna arheološka najdišča, ki bi jih mogli z gotovostjo datirati v 3. ali 2. stoletje pr. n. št. Naselbinske sledove so odkrili pri Slivnici, Rogozi, na Pobrežju in v Malečniku, medtem ko so grobišča bolj redka, iz Pobrežja je znan le en sam latenski grob, iz Orehove vasi pa troje. To so torej potencialni kraji (sl. 5), od koder bi se njihovo prebivalstvo lahko umaknilo v času okoli leta 100 pr. n. št. na bolj varno Poštelo.

Kot kažejo maloštevilne stavbne ostaline in posamezne najdbe, pa je Poštela ostala obljudena tudi še nekaj časa po prihodu Rimljanov v naše kraje. Najbolj zgovoren dokaz poleg maloštevilnih novcev je bronasta fibula, značilna sponka noriško-panonske ženske noše, ki je bila v modi do sredine 2. stoletja n. št., do kronološke prelomnice, ki so jo povzročili vpadi germanskih plemen Kvadov in Markomanov v rimsko cesarstvo.

V času rimske vladavine pa je v ravnici ob vznožju Pohorja od Ruš preko Radvanja, Betnave, Bohove, Hoč in Slivnice zrasla vrsta zaselkov in večjih kmetij, villae rusticae, od katerih jih je četvero vključenih v arheološko pot (glej: postaje 1, 3-5). Med številnimi izpovednimi nadbami naj omenimo posamezne



SLIKA 8.
Poštela: naselbina z grobišči (po Teržan 1990, 256, Sl. 1).

FIGURE 8.
Poštela: settlement with cemeteries (from Teržan 1990, 256, Sl. 1)



SLIKA 9.

Pivola: fotografije dela severovzhodne skupine gomil (pogled proti JV) pred raziskavami leta 2006 (A), med meritvami z georadarjem (B) in ob izkopavanju gomile 13 (C).



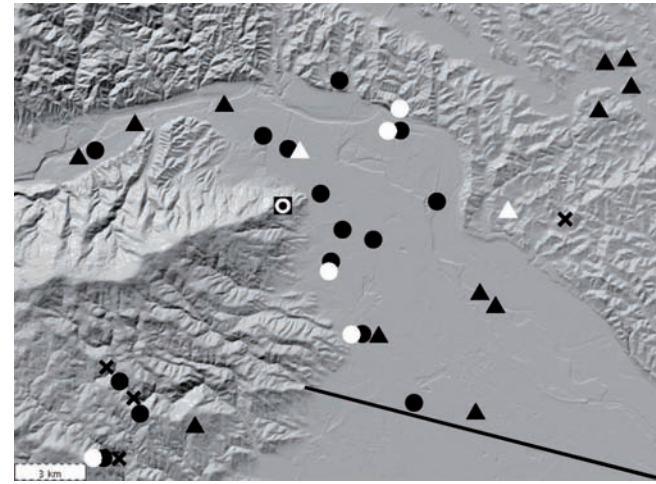
FIGURE 9

Pivola: photos of a part of the north-eastern group of mounds (view to SE) prior to research in 2006 (A), during georadar measurements (B) and during excavation of mound 13 (C).

žrtvenike, kot na primer tistega, posvečenega zavetnici konj, keltski božici Eponi iz Betnave, pa druga dva, posvečena trgovskemu božanstvu Merkurju in perzijskemu božanstvu Mitri iz Hoč. Z njimi se kaže, da je rimsko prebivalstvo pod Pohorjem živelo v blagostanju in da je mariborski okoliš doživel svoj gospodarski in kulturni razcvet v času po markomanskih vojnah, predvsem v drugi polovici 3. in v 4. stoletju n. št. (sl. 10). Verjetno pa so bili prav prebivalci teh rimskih vil in zaselkov tisti, ki so proti koncu 4. in v 5. stoletju, ko je ponovno nastopilo nemirno obdobje, zopet iskali svoje zatočišče na Pošteli, kar dokazujejo posamezne najdbe, zlasti novčne in keramične, ki pričajo, da se je domači živelj ponovno zatekel za poštelške nasipe.

Poštela pa je kot utrdba še enkrat pridobila na pomenu, in sicer v zgodnjem srednjem veku, v obdobju karolinške nadvlade in madžarskih vpadov. V tem obdobju so morali biti obrambni nasipi obnovljeni, na kar kaže predvsem pravokotna oblika severozahodnega dela utrdbe in pa njen najvišji predel z več kot 10 m visokim nasipom. Zato nam današnja ohranjenost posreduje vtis o mogočnosti te poslednje faze poštelške utrdbe, ki je seveda izkoristila vse starejše nasipe in na ta način doseglja občudovanja vreden zunanji videz. Najdbe orožja, kot so sekire, sulične in puščične osti ter ostroge, kažejo, da je šlo za vojaško postojanko. Vprašanje je, ali je predstavljala ponovno le zatočišče za lokalno, tokrat že slovansko prebivalstvo, katerih sledovi so bili odkriti v ravnici ob pohorskem vznožju v Radvanju (glej: postajo 1), Hočah, Slivnici, Pobrežju in Miklavžu, ali pa karolinško vojaško postojanko na meji med Karantanijo in Spodnjo Panonijo, zlasti v obrambi pred »novimi Avari«, madžarskimi vpadi in pustošenji (sl.10). Da so se Madžari zadrževali v okolici Poštele daje slutiti tudi droben kraguljček iz ruševin rimske »villae rusticae« pri Betnavi.

Kratek pregled, ki izpostavlja vlogo višinske naselbine na Pošteli, v kateri lahko na nek način vidimo neposredno predhodnico Maribora, utrdbe v marki – verjetno v mejni krajini oz. kot se omenja v pisanih virih iz leta 980 in 985 posebni grofiji v slovenskem Podravju, ni namenjen celostnemu pregledu pes-



SLIKA 10. Mariborski okoliš, poselitev v rimski dobi: □ – Poštela, ● naselbine – Ančnikovo gradišče, Šmartno na Pohorju, Frajhajm, Rače, Slivnica, Hoče, Bohova, Rogoza, Betnava, Dogoše, Pobrežje, Piramida, Radvanje, Pekre, Ruše; ▲ grobovi – Kalše, Brunšvik, Slivnica, Miklavž, Loka pri Staršah, Limbuš, Bistrica ob Dravi, Ruše, Zamarkova, Lenart v Slovenskih Goricah, Lormanje, Hrastovec v Slovenskih goricah; ✕ kamnolomi – Zgornja Nova vas, Šmartno na Pohorju, Frajhajm, Spodnja Korena; črta – domnevni potek vodovoda Fram – Ptuj; poselitev v zgodnjem srednjem veku: □ – Poštela; ○ naselbine – Ančnikovo gradišče, Slivnica, Hoče, Pobrežje, Malečnik; △ grobovi – Radvanje, Zgornji Duplek.

FIGURE 10. Maribor area, sites in the Roman Period: □ – Poštela, ● settlements – Ančnikovo gradišče, Šmartno na Pohorju, Frajhajm, Rače, Slivnica, Hoče, Bohova, Rogoza, Betnava, Dogoše, Pobrežje, Piramida, Radvanje, Pekre, Ruše; ▲ graves – Kalše, Brunšvik, Slivnica, Miklavž, Loka pri Staršah, Limbuš, Bistrica ob Dravi, Ruše, Zamarkova, Lenart v Slovenskih Goricah, Lormanje, Hrastovec v Slovenskih goricah; ✕ quarries – Zgornja Nova vas, Šmartno na Pohorju, Frajhajm, Spodnja Korena; line – presumed route of the Fram-Ptuj water distribution system; sites in the Early Middle Ages: □ – Poštela; ○ settlements – Ančnikovo gradišče, Slivnica, Hoče, Pobrežje, Malečnik; △ graves – Radvanje, Zgornji Duplek.

trega dogajanja na širšem območju. Dotika se le osnovnih dejstev, ki pa so pomembna izhodišča za poznavanje zgodovine svojega najbližjega okolja in s tem tudi lastnih korenin. Tako kot jabolko na drevesu ne dozori, če jablana ni pravilno ukoreninjena, tako tudi mi ne bomo mogli v polnosti izživeti svojih potencialov, če ne vemo in se ne zavedamo kdo smo in od kod prihajamo.

rectangular shape of the north-western section of the fort and its highest part with an over 10 m high rampart. The preserved remains give us an idea of the impressive proportions of this last phase of the Poštela fort, which naturally used all the older ramparts and thus secured an awe-inspiring appearance. The finds of weapons, such as axes, spear points and arrowheads, as well as spurs indicate that this was a military post. The question remains whether it again served merely as a shelter to the local, by then Slav population, whose traces were discovered on the plain at the foot of the Pohorje in Radvanje (see: Stop 1), in Hoče, Slivnica, Pobrežje and Miklavž, or a Carolingian military stronghold on the border between Carantania and Lower Pannonia, especially in defence against the »new Avars«, Hungarian invasions and looting (Fig. 10). A tiny bell from the ruins of a Roman »villa rustica« near Betnava leads us to believe that the Hungarians might have stayed in the vicinity of Poštela.

This brief review emphasises the role of the elevated settlement of Poštela, which might be seen as a direct predecessor of Maribor, "a fort in the region" (a »March« in German) – probably in the border region, or as mentioned in the written sources from 980 and 985, in a special county of the Slovenian Podravje region. However, it is not our intention to provide a full overview of the very dynamic history of the wider territory. Instead, this review presents merely the key facts, which are nevertheless of vital importance if we are to know the history of our immediate environment, and our own roots. Just as an apple will not ripen if its tree is not properly enrooted, we will not be able to fully use our potentials, unless we know and are aware of who we are and where we come from.

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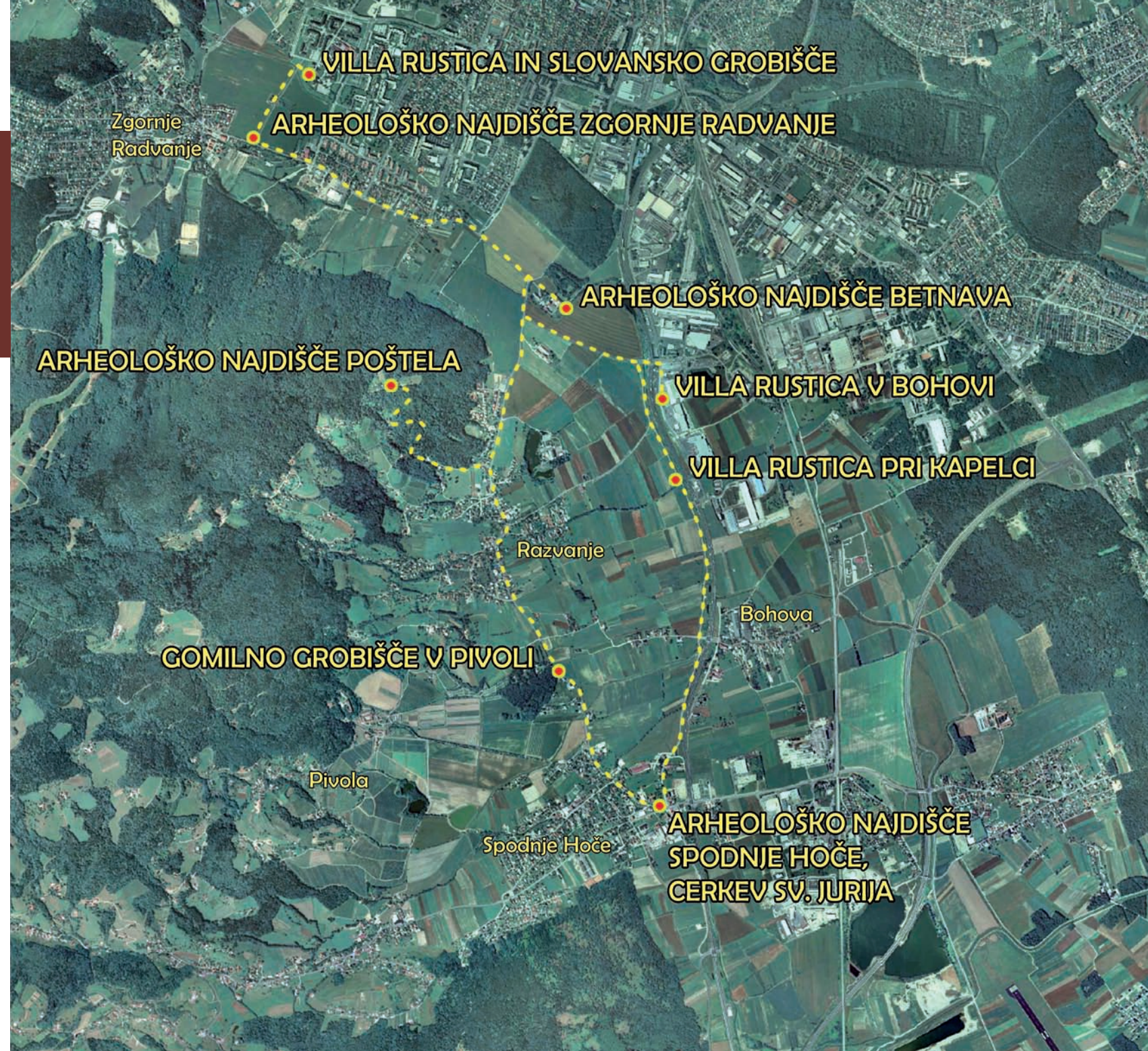
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Arheološka pot po Mariboru z okolico
Odsek I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče

Archaeological Trail of Maribor and its Surroundings
Section I: Zgornje Radvanje – Spodnje Hoče





VILLA RUSTICA IN SLOVANSKO GROBIŠČE V RADVANJU

EŠD 6406, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

Villa rustica

V neposredni bližini Borove vasi in doma Antona Skale oz. OŠ Gustav Šilih so arheologi v letih 1988 in 1989 odkrili rimskodobni podeželski kompleks. Obdajal in ščitil ga je obodni zid z dvema stolpoma, ki je bil obenem nosilni zid za gospodarske objekte v južnem in zahodnem delu ter za del stanovanjskega poslopja z obsežnim dvoriščem v severnemu predelu vile. Orientiran je bil v smeri V-Z, njegova tlorisna velikost je bila 98,10 x 90,20 m in še ni v celoti raziskan. Rezultati raziskav so pokazali tri gradbene faze. Najstarejša, tako imenovana »lesena faza« se je ohranila le v podolžnih in prečnih jarkih, zapoljenih s temno prstjo, kot ostankih ležečih brun prvotnih lesenih objektov, medtem ko so se mlajši objekti ohranili v kamnitih zidanih temeljih in obzidanih jamah za lesene stojke. Na osnovi drobnih najdb je vila rustika datirana v čas od konca 2. do 4. stoletja n. št. Temelji mlajših gradbenih faz so v tlorisu predstavljeni na kraju odkritja (*in situ*) in so privlačna turistično-rekreacijska točka.

Ob tem je potrebno poudariti, da je bilo na širšem mariborskem območju odkritih in raziskanih več posameznih rimskodobnih podeželskih vil – vil rustik oz. *villae rusticae* in sicer v Radvanju, ob Betnavi, v Bohovi ob Tržaški cesti (trgovski center Vema/OBI) in Pri kapelci. Ležijo v arheološko dokazani naselitveni smeri SV-JZ ob tako imenovani obdravski rimski cesti kot smeri rimske kolonizacije v Podravju. Tovrstne podeželske vile so bile kot poseben tip posesti večinoma v lasti kolonistov ali

VILLA RUSTICA AND SLAVIC CEMETERY IN RADVANJE

EŠD 6406, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

Villa rustica

In the years 1988 and 1989, archaeologists discovered a Roman period countryside compound in the immediate vicinity of Borova vas and Anton Skala Educational Centre and Gustav Šilih Primary School. The compound was surrounded and protected by an enclosure wall with two towers, which also served as a load-bearing wall for outbuildings in the southern and the western part of the compound as well as for some of the dwellings with a large courtyard in the northern part of the villa. The compound, which has not yet been fully researched, is of east to west orientation with a surface area of 98.10 x 90.20 m. Results of research have shown three construction stages: the oldest, the so-called wooden stage, was preserved in longitudinal and diagonal ditches, filled with dark soil, which are conserved as remains of horizontal logs from the original wooden structures; traces of later structures were preserved in stone-built foundations and enclosed postholes. Based on archaeological finds, villa rustica is dated to the period from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. The foundations of later construction stages, presented on the floor plan *in situ*, provide an interesting tourist attraction and recreational spot.

It should be highlighted that several individual Roman period countryside villas or villae rusticae have been discovered and researched in the wider Maribor area, for example in Radvanje, at Betnava, on Tržaška cesta in Bohova (Vema/OBI shopping centre) and Pri kapelci. According to the archaeological



Zračni posnetek najdišča med izkopavanjem (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Aerial photo of the site during excavation (source: the ZVKDS archives).



Grobova s slovanskega grobišča s pridanimi srebrnimi obsenčnimi obročki (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Graves from the Slavic cemetery with added silver temple rings (source: ZVKDS archives).





premožnejših predstavnikov staroselskega prebivalstva in so predstavljale eno izmed poselitveno-gospodarskih žarišč. V večini primerov je šlo za okoli 100 x 100 m velike ograjene komplekse, ki so jih sestavljali ločen stanovanjski del in gospodarska poslopja s hlevi, stajami, shrambami, delavnicami itn. Vse vile so bile praviloma oskrbovane z lastnim vodnjakom. Bile so razmeroma udobno opremljene, zimski mraz so blažile s centralnim ogrevanjem (*hipokavstom*). Rodovitna polja, gozdovi, vodni in drugi viri so jim omogočali razcvet, lega ob cesti pa dostopnost, komunikacijo in trgovino.

Slovansko grobišče

V notranjosti vile, natančneje med ruševinami obeh rimskodobnih stanovanjskih objektov, je bilo umeščeno mlajše, slovansko grobišče z 28 skeletnimi grobovi. Ti pripadajo eni izmed skupin, ki se je v času druge polovice 10. stoletja - zač. 11. stoletja n. št. ustalila na tem že prej kultiviranem območju. Skeleti so ležali v iztegnjeni legi v smereh ZSZ-VJV-ZV; razen v enem primeru (ženska z otrokom) so bili vsi grobovi individualni. Plitve grobne jame so bile vkopane v prodnata tla, nekatere med njimi pa so bile ob tem obložene s posameznimi rečnimi kamni ali z rimsko opeko.

To je bilo pomembno odkritje, saj so bili dokazi o slovanski poselitvi v tem delu Podravja v času raziskav redki. Lokacija pripadajoče slovanske naselbine zaenkrat še ni znana, gotovo pa je šlo za samostojno enoto vaške skupnosti, ki je bila povezana z drugimi sočasnimi naselbinami v Hočah, Slivnici in še kje. S tem v zvezi bi kazalo preučiti ljudsko izročilo o pogreznjenem mestu, imenovanem stari Maribor. Ker se to območje v pisnih virih prvič omenja že konec 11. stoletja kot »Oppidum Radewan«, nam to do neke mere pojasnjuje prisotnost slovanskega življa. Ime kraja Radewan, danes Radvanje, označuje osebno ime, po vsej verjetnosti starešino ali plemiča slovanskega izvora.

verified direction of settlement pattern, they are positioned from NE-SW along the so-called Drava River Roman road in the direction of Roman colonisation of the Podravje region. As a special type of property, such countryside villas were generally owned by Roman colonists or more affluent members of the autochthonous population, and served as centres of settlement and economy. In general, these villas were 100 x 100 m enclosed compounds, comprising dwellings and separate outbuildings with stables, pens, storage buildings, workshops, etc. As a rule, all villas had their own wells, they were relatively comfortably equipped and had central heating (*hypocaust*) to fight the winter cold. Fertile fields, forests, water and other resources all contributed to their development, while their position along the road facilitated accessibility, communication and trade.

Slavic cemetery

The inside of the villa, to be exact the ruins of both Roman period dwelling structures, contains a later, Slavic cemetery with 28 graves with skeletons. The skeletons belong to one of the groups that settled in the already cultivated area between the second half of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th century. They were found in a stretched position in WNW-ESE-WE directions; with one exception (a woman with child) all graves were individual. Shallow burial pits were dug in gravel soil, and some of them were lined with river stones and Roman bricks.

As evidence of Slavic settlement in this part of the Podravje region was scant at the time of research, this represented an important find. The location of the corresponding Slavic settlement is not yet known, however it was certainly an individual unit of a village community, related to contemporary settlements in Hoče, Slivnica and elsewhere. This calls for investigation of the local lore of the sunken town called old Maribor.

The area is first mentioned in written sources as »Oppidum Radewan« already at the end of the 11th century, which to an extent explains the presence of the Slavic population. The name of the locality Radewan, today Radvanje, indicates a personal name, most likely a chief or a nobleman of Slavic descent.

POSTAJA 2

ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE ZGORNJE RADVANJE

EŠD 28108

Na območju mariborske zahodne obvoznice v Zgornjem Radvanju je bilo med leti 2007 in 2009 raziskano večobdobno arheološko najdišče. Najpomembnejše odkritje je naselbina iz mlajše kamene oz. zgodnje bakrene dobe, ki jo datiramo v drugo polovico 5. tisočletja pr. n. št. Dobro ohranjeni stanovanjski objekti z raznovrstnim kamnitim orodjem in ročno izdelanim keramičnim posodjem ter drugimi izdelki uvrščajo to najdišče med najpomembnejša tako slovenska kot evropska odkritja tega časa. Naselbino uvrščamo v t. i. *Lasinjsko kulturo*, ki se je iz jugozahodne Panonije razširila tudi v jugovzhodnoalpski prostor.

Skozi tisočletja so se ohranili ostanki objektov naselbine, sestavljeni iz skupin jam različnih velikosti, oblik in globin s sledovi nosilnih stojk za objekte. V večini poglobitev se je ohranilo arheološko gradivo, vključno z ostanki sten objektov in s stenskim premazom, kurišči, pečmi, žganino in različnimi nanosi. Na celotnem naselbinskem območju je bilo odkritih skoraj 400 kosov kamnitega orodja, od tega okoli 70 celih oz. razlomljenih kamnitih sekir, 18 izvrtkov sekir, več tolkačev, žrmelj, brusov, dlet, praskalc, strgalc, svedrčkov, klinic in polizdelkov. Odkrita je bila tudi delavnica namenjena izdelovanju kamnitega orodja. Seveda ni manjkalo niti raznovrstnega keramičnega posodja preproste ročne izdelave, žlic in zajemalk s preluknjanim nastavkom za držalo, uteži za tkanje in vretenc za prejo, pečatnikov itn. Naselbina še zdaleč ni raziskana v celoti, saj se dokazano širi v vse smeri, za zdaj brez zunanje zamejitve. Na naselbinskem prostoru je bilo odkritih tudi nekaj najdb iz bronaste dobe, dva močno poškodovana časovno nedoločljiva žgana grobova, dva objekta iz mlajše železne dobe in sledovi štirih lesenih stavb iz rimskega obdobja.

STOP 2

ZGORNJE RADVANJE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

EŠD 28108

Between 2007 and 2009 a multi-period archaeological site was explored on the laying out of the western Maribor bypass in Zgornje Radvanje. The most important find is a settlement from the Late Stone Age or Early Copper Age, dated to the second half of the 5th millennium BC. Due to its well preserved dwelling structures with stone tools of different types, hand-made ceramic vessels and other objects, this site is considered one of the most important discoveries both in Slovenia and Europe of the time. The settlement dates to the so-called Lasinja Culture, which spread from the SW Pannonia also to the south-eastern Alpine region.

Through millennia the structural remains of the settlement have been preserved. They comprise groups of pits of different sizes, shapes and depths with traces of house postholes. In the majority of lower layers archaeological goods have been preserved, including the remains of walls of buildings and wall finishing, fireplaces, kilns, ash layers and different other deposits. Almost 400 items of stone tools were found in the settlement area, among them about 70 whole or broken stone axes, 18 shafthole blanks, several mallets, grind stones, whetstones, chisels, endscrapers, scrapers, small burrs, spikes and semi-finished products. Moreover, a workshop where stone tools were produced was discovered. Naturally, there was no shortage of various pottery items of simple design, spoons and ladles with pierced handle base, weaving weights and spindle-whorls, seals etc. The settlement has not been fully investigated; there is evidence that it continued in all directions, however, its external border has not yet been determined.

In the settlement area also a few finds from the Bronze Age were discovered, two heavily damaged cremated graves from an unidentified period, two objects from the Late Iron Age and traces of four wooden buildings from the Roman period.



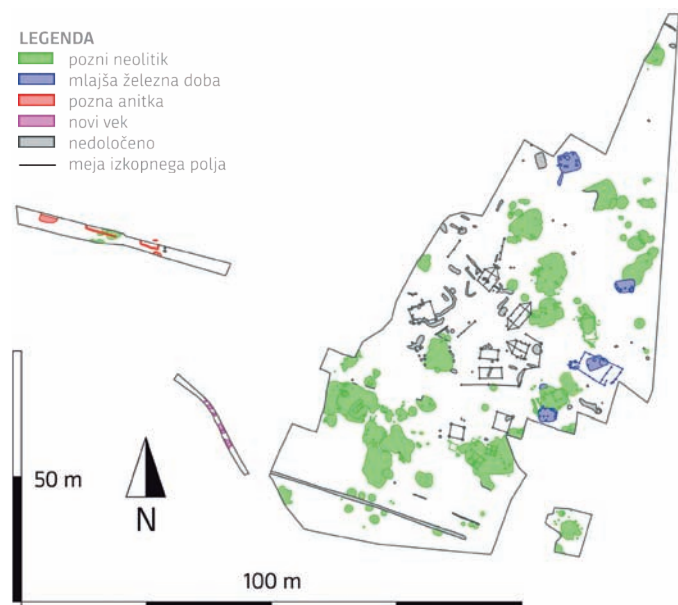


Izbor keramičnega posodja in kamnitega orodja iz mlajše kamene dobe (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

A selection of pottery and stone tools from the Late Stone Age (source: the ZVKDS archives).

LEGENDA

- pozni neolitik
- mlajša železna doba
- pozna anitka
- novi vek
- nedoločeno
- meja izkopnega polja



Pogled na izkopno polje (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

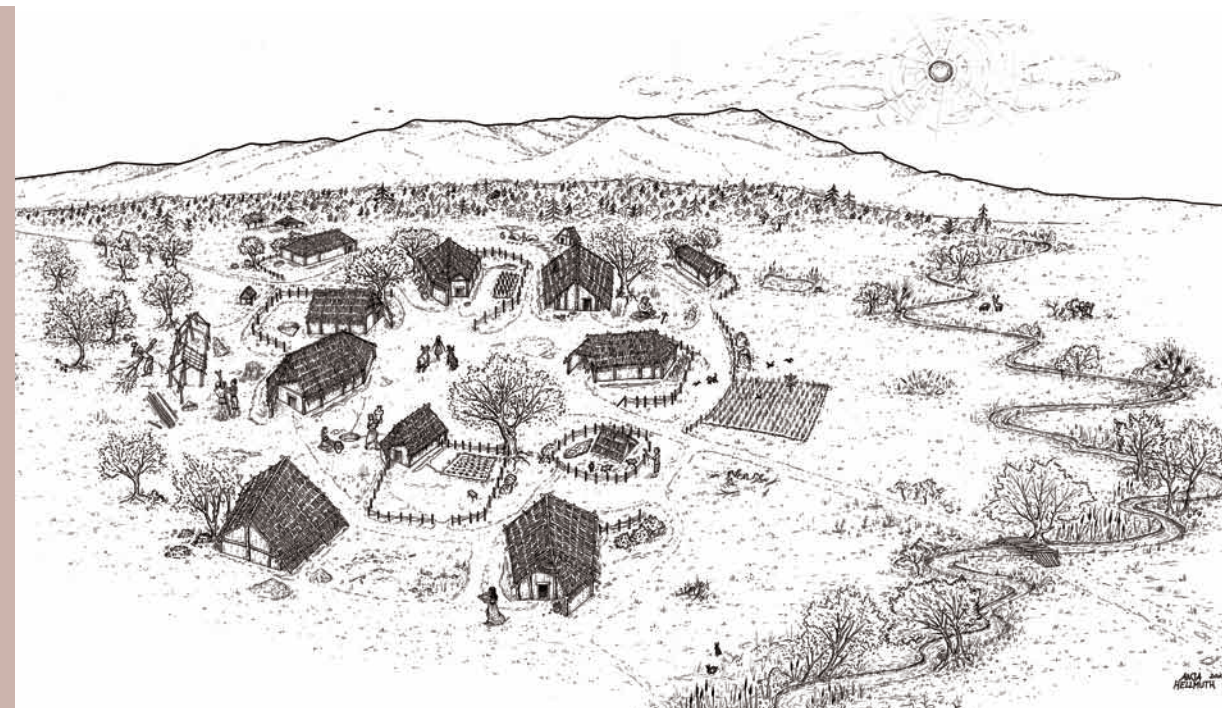
A view of the site (source: the ZVKDS archives).

Ostaline objekta v fazi raziskav (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Remains of a building in the investigation phase (source: the ZVKDS archives).

Generalni tloris z označenimi strukturami (izvedba: B. Kramberger in ZVKDS).

General plan with marked structures (produced by: B. Kramberger and ZVKDS).



Idejna rekonstrukcija naselbine iz druge polovice 5. tisočletja pr. n. št. (izvedba: A. Hellmuth).

Concept reconstruction of the settlement from the second half of the 5th millennium BC (produced by: A. Hellmuth).



ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE BETNAVA

EŠD 425, SPOMENIK DRŽAVNEGA POMENA

Rimska podeželska vila oz. *villa rustica* leži na polju jugovzhodno od Betnavskega dvorca ob Radvanjskem potoku in se vključuje v obdravsko rimskodobno naselitveno os. Območje vile v predvideni velikosti 100 x 90 m je le delno arheološko raziskano. Ostaline ležijo plitvo pod njivsko površino in na terenu niso vidne. Gre za izjemno izpovedno najdišče, znano že iz konca 18. stoletja, ko so poleg arhitekturnih ostankov, delov mozaikov, novcev in keramike odkrili več marmornih spomenikov, od katerih posebej izstopa žrtvenik Eponi, božanstvu keltskega porekla in zavetnici konjereje. Najdba je vzpodbudila domnevo, da so na tem mestu redili konje ali prepregali vprežno živino ob rimski cesti. Napis na žrtveniku, ki je na ogled v Pokrajinskem muzeju Maribor se glasi: EPONAE AVGustae /SACRVM / VOLUSIVS/ Eqvester / Votum Solvit Libens Merito; v prevodu: *Vzvišeni Eponi posvečeno. Voluzij Konjeniški z veseljem in po zaslugi izpolnil zaobljubo.*

Novejša izkopavanja so v treh raziskovalnih etapah odkrila arhitekturne ostaline lesenih in zidanih stanovanjskih in gospodarskih objektov, ki nakazujejo njihove tlorise. Stavbe so bile orientirane v smeri S-J in V-Z. Posebej moramo omeniti del stavbe z dobro ohranjenim *hipokavstom* (centralno kurjavo) kar v treh prostorih, ki so bili ogrevani iz iste peči in jih je povezoval skupni grelni kanal. Hipokavst so sestavljali iz opeke grajeni stebriči, postavljeni na trden zbit tlak. Med sabo so bili povezani s skrbno grajenimi oboki, tla nad njimi pa večinoma prekrita z marmornimi ploščami. O ureditvi stavbe pričajo tudi kosi ometa z raznobarvno poslikavo, katerega motivi so bili umetelno speljani v geometrijskem vzorcu, večkrat pa se v tovrstnih ometih pojavlja tudi raznobarvni rastlinski ornament.

BETNAVA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

EŠD 425, MONUMENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Villa rustica, part of the Drava River Roman period settlement axis, is located on a field SE from the Betnava Mansion near the Radvanje Brook. The area of the countryside villa, estimated to be 100 x 90 m, has been only partially archaeologically researched. Remains lie not far under the surface of the field and are not visible on the ground. Known since the end of the 18th century – when several marble monuments, the most prominent of which is a sacrificial altar dedicated to Epona, a Celtic deity and protector of horses – as well as architectural remains, mosaic fragments, coins and pottery were discovered, this is an incredibly rich site. The find of the altar leads to the belief that the horses were bread here or draught animals were harnessed at this location, situated along the Roman road. The sacrificial altar, which can be seen in the Maribor Regional Museum, carries the inscription: EPONAE AVGustae /SACRVM / VOLUSIVS/ Eqvester / Votum Solvit Libens Merito; translation: *Dedicated to the Divine Epona. Volusius Equester willingly and deservedly fulfilling the sacred pledge.*

Later excavations, carried out in three research campaign, revealed architectural remains of wooden and stone-build dwellings and outbuildings, which indicate their floor plans with N-S and E-W orientation. A special mention should be made of the building with well-preserved *hypocaust* (central heating) in three rooms, heated with the same furnace and connected with a joint heating tunnel. The *hypocaust* was made of brick pillars raised on a solid and sturdy floor. Pillars were connected with carefully constructed vaults, while the floors above them were generally covered with marble tiles. Organization of the house is reflected also in pieces of multicolour plaster, containing

Med drobnimi najdbami prevladuje keramično posodje, ki po svojih značilnostih skupaj z novci sodi v ohlapno opredeljen časovni okvir med drugo polovico 3. stoletja in drugo polovico 4. stoletja n. št. Iz tega časa se je ohranilo kar 60 novcev, odkritih ob stebričku znotraj hipokavsta, tako da smemo govoriti o t. i. zakladni oz. depojski najdbi. Datacijsko izpovednost novčnih najdb potrjuje tudi preostalo drobno gradivo kot so fibula s čebulastimi zaključki, ledvičasto oblikovana pasna spona, odlomki steklenih predmetov in drugo.

intricate geometric motifs, whereas recurrent multicolour plant ornaments are also often observed on plasters of this kind.

Pottery present the majority of archaeological finds and according to their characteristics they – together with coins – belong to the loosely defined time period between the second half of the 3rd century and the second half of the 4th century AD. As many as 60 coins, discovered at a pillar inside the *hypocaust*, which allows us to talk about the so-called hoard find, have been preserved from that period. Dating of the coins is confirmed also by other finds, such as a crossbow fibula, a kidney-shaped belt buckle, fragments of glass items, etc.



Hipokavst v času odkritja
(vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Hypocaust at the time of its discovery
(source: the ZVKDS archives).



Rimski novci, najdeni ob stebričku hipokavsta
(vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Roman coins found next to a hypocaust pillar
(source: the ZVKDS archives).





VILLA RUSTICA V BOHOVI

EŠD 6407, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

Rimska podeželska vila oz. *villa rustica* v Bohovi je nekdanja stala približno na mestu današnjega trgovskega centra OBI (v času nastanka Vema). Med raziskavami pred gradnjo so arheologi leta 1987 odkrili in raziskali precej poškodovan stanovanjsko-gospodarski podeželski kompleks, velik približno 98 x 93 m. Tik pod ornico so bili ohranjeni le še temelji, grajeni iz rečnih oblic, vkopani v peščeno podlago.

Vila je bila obdana z obodnim zidom. Bivalni del kompleksa je sestavljalo najmanj deset prostorov, med katerimi so bili tudi takšni s centralnim ogrevanjem – *hipokavstom*, in dva vogalna objekta, orientirana proti delavnicam. Po običaju je bilo okrog tega dela več samostojno grajenih gospodarskih objektov, pri čemer je posebno zanimiva skupina obrtniških delavnic, verjetno povezanih s kovaštvom. V osrednjem delu vile je bil odkrit tudi vodnjak, grajen iz granitnih in gnajnskih plošč, ki je v globino meril več kot 12,5 m. Na podlagi arheoloških najdb je vila datirana v sredino 2. stoletja n. št.

VILLA RUSTICA IN BOHOVA

EŠD 6407, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

The Roman period countryside compound or *villa rustica* in Bohova was located roughly where today the Shopping Centre OBI can be found (the former Vema). During explorations in 1987, prior to the construction works, archaeologists discovered and investigated a complex of dwelling structures and outbuildings, occupying the surface of ca. 98 x 93 m; however, only the floor delineation of the complex has been preserved. Only the foundations constructed of river stones and dug into the sand base could have been preserved immediately below the former layer of arable soil.

The villa was surrounded by an enclosure wall, inside which the central residential building was located with its own central heating system - *hypocaust*. The dwelling section of the complex consisted of at least ten rooms and two corner structures facing the workshops. Traditionally, this section was surrounded by several separate outbuildings; among them a cluster of workshops, probably forges, is particularly interesting. In the central area of the villa a well was found; it was built with granite and gneiss tiles and was over 12.5 m deep. Based on the archaeological finds the villa has been dated to the mid-2nd century AD.



Zračni posnetek celotnega izkopnega polja z vidnim tlorisom vile (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Aerial photo of the entire excavation area with the discernible ground plan of the villa (source: the ZVKDS archives).



Bronasti novc Diva Faustina II (176-180 n. št.), najden v zasipu vodnjaka (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

A bronze coin of Divo Faustino II (176-180 AD), discovered in the filling of the well (source: the ZVKDS archives).





VILLA RUSTICA PRI KAPELCI PRI RAZVANJU

EŠD 15538

Najdišče je bilo odkrito ob gradnji deviacije hitre ceste med Hočami in Mariborom leta 1997. Ostaline vile rustike ležijo v nizu rimskih podeželskih vil v neposredni bližini Betnave in Bohove (Vema/OBI). Z arheološkimi raziskavami je bil odkrit del rimskodobnega podeželskega kompleksa. Pri tem sta bili iz obdobja od 1. do 4. stoletja n. št. dokumentirani dve poselitveni fazi, s viškom v 2. in 3. stoletju n. št. Omeniti velja odkritje vodnjaka iz prve poselitvene faze, v katerem se je ohranilo tudi dno, obloženo s kamnitim vencem. Ob uničenju vile na koncu prve faze so teren poravnali oz. na njem zgradili tlak iz manjših prodnikov, na katerem so se ohranili sledovi lesenih in zidanih objektov, vodnjak pa so zasuli in ga uporabljali kot shrambeno jamo.

Območje izkopavanj je bilo omejeno z dimenzijami načrtovane ceste. Ostanke človeških aktivnosti pa se ne zaključujejo na njegovih robovih, saj so bili sledovi prazgodovinske, rimskodobne in srednjeveške poselitve odkriti tudi na širšem območju, ki je bilo v letu 2011 raziskano tudi z neinvazivnimi geofizikalnimi metodami, s katerimi je bil prepoznan obstoj kamnite arhitekture, domnevno povezane s kompleksom vile.

VILLA RUSTICA PRI KAPELCI NEAR RAZVANJE

EŠD 15538

The site was discovered during construction of the deviation of the motorway between Hoče and Maribor in 1997. The discovered remains of *villa rustica* are located in the string of Roman countryside villas in the immediate vicinity of Betnava and Bohova (Vema/OBI). Archaeological research uncovered a part of the Roman period countryside compound, indicating two phases of its settling in the period from the 1st until the 4th century AD with the emphasis in the 2nd and 3rd century AD. Discovery of a well from the first phase, containing a preserved bottom lined with a stone garland, deserves a special mention. When the settlement was destroyed at the end of the first phase, the ground was levelled and small gravel stones were used to build a pavement. The pavement contains traces of wooden and stone structures, while the well was filled up and used as a storage pit.

The excavation area was limited by the dimensions of the road construction. Remains of human activity however do not end at the edges of the area as traces of prehistoric, Roman and medieval settling were discovered also in the wider area, where research was in 2011 also conducted with non-invasive geophysical methods. These methods enabled identification of stone architecture, ostensibly linked with the villa compound.

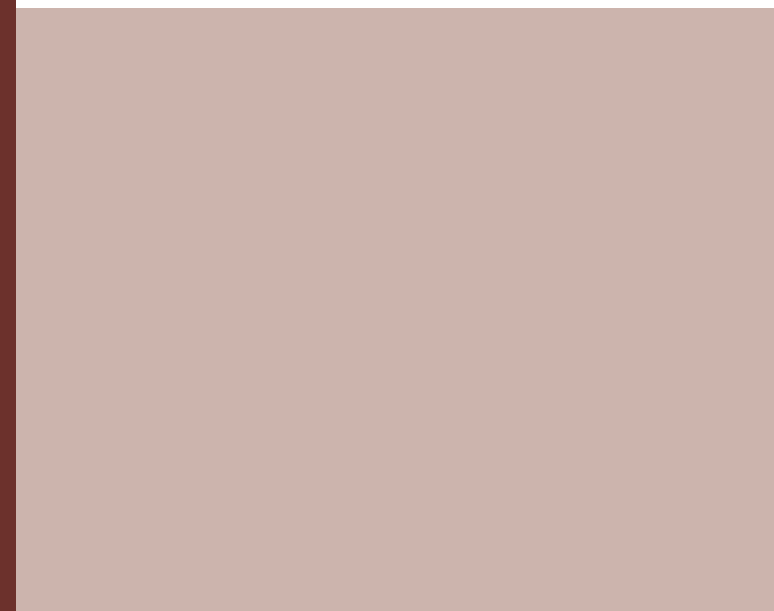


Pogled na najdišče med izkopavanjem
(vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

A view of the site during excavation
(source: the ZVKDS archives).



Razkriti sledovi preteklosti na rezultatih neinvazivne geofizikalne metode na lokaciji rimske podeželske vile na arheološkem najdišču Pri Kapelci (izvedba: B. Mušič, Oddelek za arheologijo FF UL, Gearh d.o.o.).

Traces of the past revealed with the results of a non-invasive geophysical method at the location of the Roman countryside villa found at the Pri Kapelca archaeological site (conducted by: B. Mušič, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Gearh d.o.o.).



LEGENDA

Sledovi daljne preteklosti:

-  Arhitekturne ostaline in/ali ruševinske plasti rimske vile.
-  Starejše poti, kolovozi, parcelne meje ipd.

Sodobnost:

-  Podzemna gospodarska infrastruktura.
-  Meja izkopa za infrastrukturo.





ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE SPODNJE HOČE

EŠD 8976, 10328, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

Hoški kraj je bil zaradi svoje lege in naravnih danosti poseljen že zelo zgodaj v prazgodovini in v številnih kasnejših zgodovinskih obdobjih. Verjetno mu smemo pripisati vodilno vlogo v času rimskodobne poselitve, saj je lahko prav hoška naselbina – *vicus* – pomenila izhodišče za širjenje gospodarskih vezi v širšem okolju. Pri tem ne kaže prezreti spoznanja, da so se nekje na tem območju spajali in križali prometni tokovi med Celeio in Flavio Solvo ter Petoviono z Virunom na Gosposvetškem polju, kjer je domnevno bilo upravno središče Norika. Od glavne rimske ceste so vodile lokalne, t. i. vicinalne ceste, predvsem na Pohorje do kamnolomov marmorja, granita in drugih dragocenih virov. Tudi reko Dravo s pritoki so med drugim zagotovo uporabljali kot pomembno trgovsko-prometno vodno pot.

Pospešena gradnja v zadnjih desetletjih tudi Hočam ni prizanesla in večkrat so bile potrebne predhodne arheološke raziskave. Tako so pri gradnji Orglarske delavnice leta 1988, tako rekoč v centru obsežnega hoškega prafarnega središča, odkrili rimske gradbene ostaline in prazgodovinsko keramiko. Rezultati so bili presenetljivi, saj so se ohranile zidane stene posameznih gradbenih faz z bogato arhitekturo od zgodnjega do poznega rimskega obdobja. Med drobnimi najdbami je poleg mnogo keramike treba omeniti nakitne predmete, šivanke, steklo, 42 novcev, med njimi dva srebrnika itn. Avtohtono romanizirano prebivalstvo in priseljenci so našli bivanjski prostor na predhodno poseljenem prostoru, saj je naselbina iz rimskega obdobja prekrila bronastodobno naselbino, datirano v 13.-11. stoletja pr. n. št., le-ta pa naselbino iz časa mlajše kamene dobe oz. bakrene dobe iz

SPODNJE HOČE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

EŠD 8976, 10328, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

Due to its position and natural resources, Hoče was settled very early in prehistory as well as numerous times in later historic periods. During Roman period colonisation it likely had the most prominent role in the area, as the Hoče settlement – *vicus* – may have been the starting point for expansion of economic ties in the wider region. The fact that traffic routes between Celeia and Flavia Solva and between Petovio and Virunum in Zollfeld, where the administrative centre of Noricum was located, connected and intersected somewhere in this area cannot be disregarded. Local, so-called vicinal roads branched off the main Roman road and primarily led to marble and granite quarries and other precious resources at Pohorje. The Drava River and its tributaries were also certainly used as an important water trade and traffic route.

Accelerated growth in recent decades has not bypassed Hoče, requiring several preliminary archaeological campaigns. As a result, Roman architectural remains and prehistoric pottery were found during construction of the Organ Workshop in 1998, right in the centre of the large Hoče pre-parish centre. The results were surprising, as stone walls from individual construction stages with rich architecture from early to late Roman period had been preserved. In addition to large quantities of pottery, finds encompassed jewellery items, needles, glass, 42 coins, including two from silver, etc. The autochthonous romanised population and new settlers lived in a previously settled area – the settlement from the Roman times was built over a Late Bronze Age settlement, dated to the 13th-11th century BC, which was erected over



Divjakova njiva. Ostanek slovanskega objekta s poglobljenim dnom (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Divjak's field. Remains of a Slavic building with a deepened floor (source: the ZVKDS archives).



Orglarska delavnica. Ohranjene arhitekturne ostaline rimskega objekta, vkopanega v prazgodovinsko naselbino (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Organ Workshop. Preserved architectural remains of a Roman structure, dug into a Prehistoric settlement (source: the ZVKDS archives).



druge polovice 5. tisočletja pr. n. št. Posebej moramo omeniti zakop znamenite zakladne najdbe bronastega orodja in orožja, nakitnih predmetov, ostankov pločevine ter staljenega bronu, iz okoli 12. stoletja pr. n. št. pri Špurejevi domačiji, 730 m visoko na Hočkem Pohorju.

Naslednje večje izkopavanje je bilo ob gradnji hitre ceste mimo Hoč leta 1997 in potem še leta 2005 ter 2006 pred gradnjo trgovskega centra Hofer. Raziskano je bilo večobdobno najdišče z najzgodnejšimi ostanki iz bronaste dobe, kamor sodi shrambena jama z ohranjenim inventarjem, pa tudi z ostalinami iz mlajše železne dobe, rimskega obdobja in zgodnjega srednjega veka. Prav slednje prištevamo med najpomembnejše najdbe. Na skrajnem vzhodnem delu naselbine so raziskali ostanke zgodnesrednjeveških lesenih objektov s poglobljenim dnom iz časa prvega naselitvenega vala Slovanov, ki so se po koncu 6. stoletja n. št. počasi naseljevali na današnjem slovenskem prostoru. Kulturno se povezujejo s sosednjimi najdišči na Balkanu, na avstrijskem Štajerskem, v Spodnji Avstriji, na Slovaškem in na Poljskem. To je bila prva najdba te vrste pri nas in je ob odkritju razvnela tako laično kot strokovno javnost. Naselbina se je v času od sredine 7. stoletja do konca 9. stoletja n. št. raztezala dalje proti jugu, vzhodu in zahodu, kjer so odkrili bivalne strukture s kuriščem in značilno preprosto lončenino.

a Late Stone Age or Early Copper Age settlement from the second half of the 5th millennium BC. Mention should be also made of the remarkable hoard of bronze tools and weapons, jewellery items, remains of tinsplate and molten bronze from around the 12th century BC at Špurej homestead, 730 m high on Hočko Pohorje.

The next large excavation took place during construction of the motorway past Hoče in 1997, followed by excavation in 2005 and 2006 prior to construction of the Hofer shopping centre. Archaeologists researched a multi-period site with the earliest remains dating to the Bronze Age, including a storage pit with a preserved inventory, as well as remains from the Late Iron Age, Roman period and the Early Middle Ages. The latter represent one of the most important finds. The research encompassed the easternmost part of the settlement containing remains of early medieval wooden buildings with deepened ground, which date to the period of the first wave of Slavic settling – the Slavs began gradually settling in what is today Slovenia after the end of the 6th century. These remains are culturally related to neighbouring sites in the Balkans, Austrian Carinthia, Lower Austria, Slovakia and Poland. This was the first find of this kind in Slovenia and its discovery roused the interest of both the lay and expert public. From the middle of the 7th until the end of the 9th century AD the settlement extended further south, east and west, where dwelling structures with fireplaces and distinctive simple pottery were recovered.



Kamnita sekira, kopača in izvrtak, odkriti v Spodnjih Hočah (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

Stone axe, hoe and shafthole blank found in Spodnje Hoče (source: the ZVKDS archives).



CERKEV SV. JURIJA V SPODNJIH HOČAH

EŠD 3009, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

Nadžupnijska cerkev sv. Jurija se prvič omenja leta 1146 in je od svojih začetkov sedež ene prvih in najobsežnejših pražupnij na Slovenskem. V svojem jedru izvira iz 11. stoletja, njena sedanja podoba pa je iz začetka 15. stoletja s kasneje barokizirano ladjo in baročno nadzidavo zvonika.

Pod jugovzhodnim delom ladje, jugozahodnim delom prezbitarija in južno kapelo je ohranjena naša edina zgodnjeromanska kriptna, namenjena bogoslužju in molitvi k Devici Mariji. Kasneje so kriptno verniki uporabljali za grobnico. Prostor sestavljata pravokotno postavljeni kapeli: Marijina, dvakrat križno obokana ter relikviarna dvoladijska, šestkrat križno obokana. V kripti je vzdanih več rimskih spolij, med katerimi izstopa žrtvenik Mitri in reliefno okrašen steber nagrobnega spomenika.

ST. GEORGE CHURCH IN SPODNJE HOČE

EŠD 3009, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

The archparochial church of St. George, first mentioned in 1146, has been the seat of one of the first and largest pre-parishes in Slovenia from its beginnings. Its core dates to the 11th century, however the church's appearance today stems from the beginning of the 15th century, while the nave was remade and an addition to the bell tower was built during the Baroque period. Our only early Romanesque crypt, designed for worship and prayers to the Virgin Mary, is preserved under the south-eastern part of the nave, south-western part of the presbytery and the southern chapel; worshippers later used the crypt as a burial vault. It is composed of two chapels, which are perpendicular to each other: St. Mary's Chapel with a double cross-shaped vaulted ceiling, and the relic chapel with two naves and a sextuple cross-shaped vaulted ceiling. The crypt's walls contain several Roman spolia, the most prominent ones being the sacrificial altar dedicated to Mithras and the carved pillar belonging to a tombstone.



Žrtvenik sončnemu bogu Mitri z ohranjenim napisom (2.-3. stoletje n. št.) (foto: S.Tihec).

Sacrificial altar dedicated to the sun-god Mithras with a preserved inscription (2nd-3rd century AD) (photo by: S.Tihec).



Notranjost kriptne (foto: S.Tihec).

Interior of the crypt (photo by: S.Tihec).



GOMILNO GROBIŠČE V PIVOLI

EŠD 8977, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

Več deset gomil šteje grobišče v Pivoli, ki je del obsežnega območja, na katerem so v starejši železni dobi (8.-6. stoletja pr. n. št.) pokopavali prebivalci utrjene višinske naselbine na Pošteli.

V začetku starejše železne dobe se uveljavi pokopavanje v gomilah kot nov pogrebni običaj, povezan z ideološko-religioznimi spremembami. Te so določale, da so umrlega sežgali v njegovi obleki na grmadi. Njegov pepel so z žaro ali brez nje prenesli v kvadratno grobno kamro, narejeno iz kamna ali/in lesa, prek

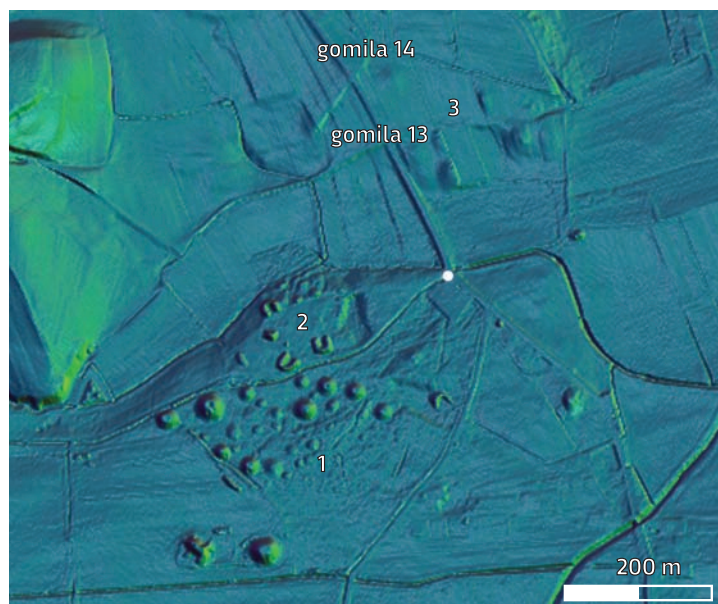
BARROW CEMETERY IN PIVOLA

EŠD 8977, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

The burial site at Pivola, containing dozens of mounds, is part of a large area where dwellers of the fortified hillfort at Poštela were buried in the Early Iron Age (8th to 6th century BC). As a consequence of ideological and religious changes, burial in mounds became a new burial practice at the beginning of the Early Iron Age. The changes dictated that the deceased was to be cremated in his clothes on a funeral pyre, and his ashes were taken with or without an urn to a square burial chamber, made from stone and/or wood, which was then covered by

nje pa je bila nasuta zemljena gomila. Tako po velikosti gomil in načinu gradnje grobnih kamer kot po številu grobnih najdb, ki so bile preminulim namenjene za posmrtno življenje, lahko sklepamo, da je starejša železna doba čas, ko na našem prostoru nastanejo jasno izražene in kompleksne razlike v družbi, na čelo katere se povzdigne sloj bojevnikov.

an earthen mound. It is possible to conclude both from the size of the mounds and the manner of construction of burial chambers as well as from the number of grave goods, which were intended for the deceased in their afterlife, that the Early Iron Age was a period of emergence of clearly expressed and complex differences in society, with warriors becoming the most prominent social stratum.

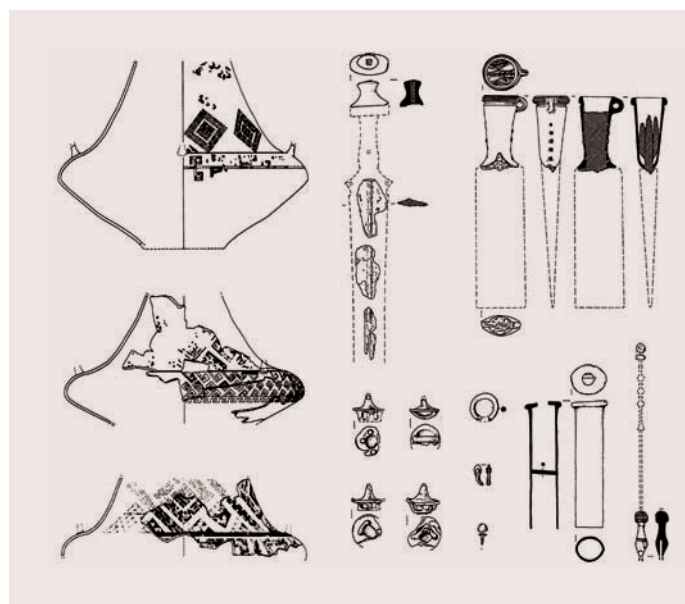


Gomilno grobišče na Pivoli na natančnem digitalnem modelu površja, narejenem z laserskim snemanjem. Na njem je moč prepoznati več skupin grobnih gomili, ki pa se po ohranjenosti močno razlikujejo. Tako so gomile v gozdu dobro ohranjene (1), tiste v Botaničnem vrtu so bile predmet uničenja v polpretekli dobi, ko je bilo tukaj vojaško skladišče (2), gomile na njivskih površinah pa so domala popolnoma izravnane (3) (izvedba: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).

Burial mounds at Pivola on an accurate digital terrain model, created with laser imaging. It is possible to identify several groups of burial mounds, which differ greatly in terms of the extent to which they have been preserved. Mounds in the forest are well preserved (1), mounds in the Botanical Garden were damaged recently when the location served as a military base (2), and the mounds on the fields have been nearly completely levelled (3) (produced by: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).

Način pokopa dobro osvetljujejo nekatera novejša arheološka izkopavanja. Tako je bila v osrednjem delu gomile 14 odkrita 4,5 × 4,5 m velika kamnita grobna kamra, v kateri je bil pokopan moški. Najdbe v grobu (meč, sekira, igla za spenjanje oblačila, deli konjske opreme in s kositrnimi oblogami okrašene keramične posode) ga postavljajo ob bok drugim pripadnikom družbene elite, ki je v 7. stoletju pr. n. št. obvladovala območje med Vzhodnimi Alpami in Panonijo (vir: Arhiv ZVKDS).

Some recent archaeological excavations shed more light on the manner of burial. In the central part of mound 14 a stone burial chamber, measuring 4.5 × 4.5 m and holding cremated remains of a male, was discovered. Finds in the grave (a sword, an axe, a pin to tie clothes, parts of horse equipment and pottery items ornamented with tin) place him among other members of the society's elite which controlled the area between the Eastern Alps and Pannonia in the 7th century BC (source: ZVKDS archives).

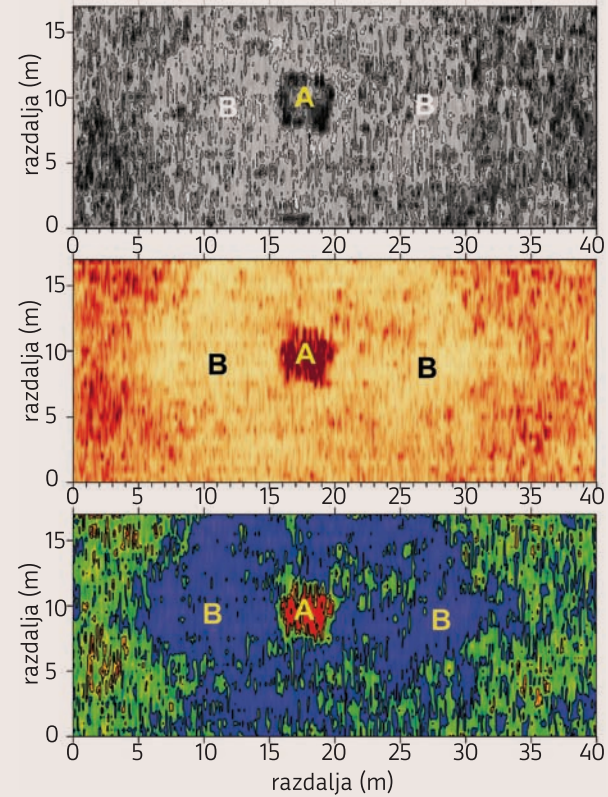


ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE POŠTELA

EŠD 613, SPOMENIK LOKALNEGA POMENA

POŠTELA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

EŠD 613, MONUMENT OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE



Velik pomen pri raziskavah gomilnega grobišča na Pivoli imajo tudi neinvazivne metode, s katerimi ne posegamo v spomenik in ga torej ohranjamo v prvotnem stanju. Omeniti gre geofizikalne raziskave, s katerimi lahko na podlagi razlik v fizikalnih lastnostih arheološke ostaline, ki se nahajajo pod površjem, ločimo od njihove neposredne okolice. Pri gomilah smo tako z georadarsko metodo ugotovili obstoj kamnitih grobnih kamer (A) in obseg nasutij gomil (B) ter ocenili tudi njihovo ohranjenost (primer gomile 13) (izvedba: B. Mušič, Univerza v Ljubljani).

The use of non-invasive archaeological methods, which means no physical intervention on the monuments and thus preservation in their original state, is also of great importance in the research of burial mounds at Pivola. Geophysical research methods, by which archaeological remains lying below surface can be distinguished from their immediate surroundings based on differences in their physical properties, deserve a special mention. The georadar method enabled identification of stone sepulchral chambers (A) and of the extent of the mound mantle (B) as well as assessment of their condition (example of mound 13) (produced by: B. Mušič, University of Ljubljana).

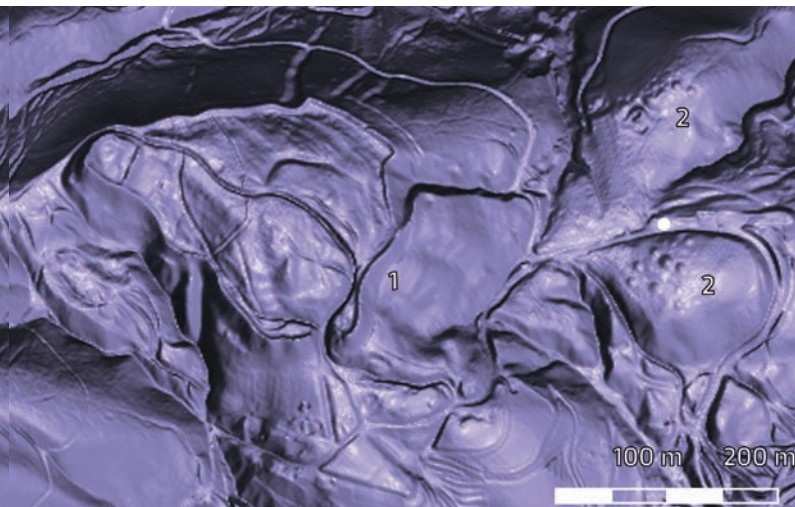
Višinska naselbina na Pošteli je postavljena na premišljeno izbranem strateškem kraju s pregledom nad večjim delom Dravsko-Ptujskega polja. Prav zato je bila poseljena v več časovnih obdobjih, njen pomen pa podčrtujejo do več metrov visoki obrambni nasipi, ki jo obdajajo v njenem celotnem obsegu. Svoj višek je naselbina doživela v starejši železni dobi (8.-6. stoletje pr. n. š.). Uvrščamo jo med pomembnejša središča na prostoru od Vzhodnih Alp do Panonije. V tem času so se pod njo razprostirala obsežna grobišča, med katerimi kaže omeniti predvsem še danes impozantne grobne gomile na Habakuku, v Razvanju in v okolici Pivole. Naselbina je bila občasno poseljena tudi v pozni mlajši železni dobi in v rimskem obdobju (pribl. od 1. stoletja pr. n. š. do 4. stoletja n. š.), pa tudi v zgodnjem srednjem veku (9.-10. stoletje n. š.).

The hillfort at Poštela is located on a carefully selected strategic location with a view over the majority of the Dravsko-Ptujsko polje. For this reason it was settled in several periods, and ramparts measuring up to several metres in height, which enclose the entire settlement, serve to underline its importance. The settlement, which reached its pinnacle in the Early Iron Age (8th to 6th century BC), was one of the most prominent centres in the area between the Eastern Alps and Pannonia. At the time it was surrounded by extensive burial sites, including burial mounds at Habakuk, in Razvanje and in the vicinity of Pivola, which are impressive to this day. The settlement was periodically populated also at the end of the Late Iron Age and during Roman times (approx. from the 1st century BC until the 4th century AD) as well as in the Early Middle Ages (9th-10th century AD).



Pogled na obrambne nasipe (vir: arhiv ZVKDS).

View of the ramparts (source: ZVKDS archives).

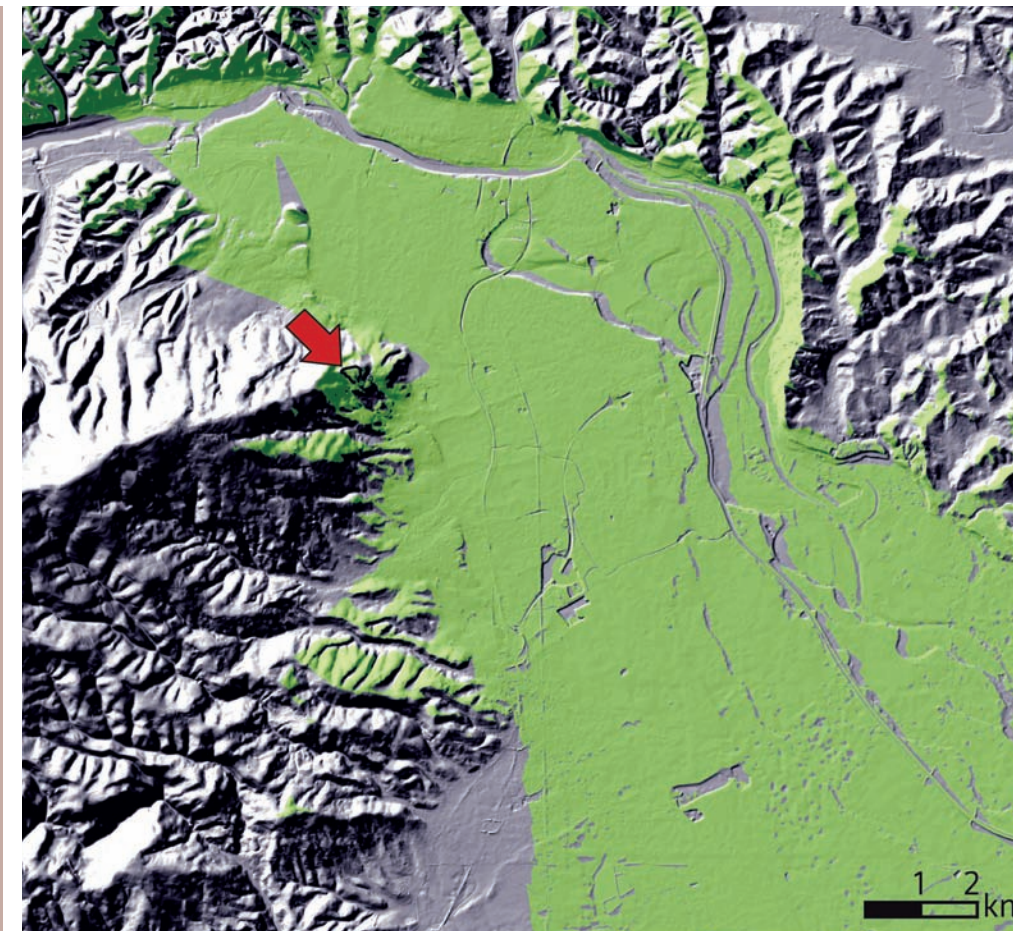


Poštela z gomilnim grobiščem na Habakuku na natančnem digitalnem modelu površja, narejenim z laserskim snemanjem. Na njem je moč med drugim prepoznati obrambni nasip naselja (1) in dve skupini grobnih gomil na Habakuku (2) (izvedba: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).

Poštela with burial mounds at Habakuk on an accurate digital terrain model, created with laser imaging. The model shows the settlement's ramparts (1) and two groups of burial mounds at Habakuk (2) (produced by: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).

Izbor arheoloških najdb iz starejše železne dobe, odkritih v naselbini na Pošteli. Strokovno izkopano in preučeno gradivo, kot na primer keramične posode, predilska vretenca in tkalske uteži, kovinski nakit, orožje in orodje ter izdelki iz kamna, so osnova za raziskave trajanja poselitvenih faz, njihove dinamike, dejavnosti, s katerimi so se prebivalci naselbine preživljali, njihove vključenosti v nadregionalne (trgovske) mreže itn. (vir: arhiv Univerze v Ljubljani).

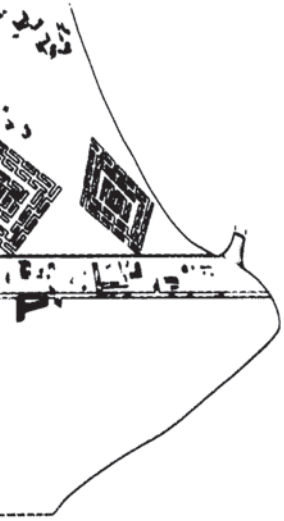
A selection of archaeological finds from the Early Iron Age, discovered in the settlement at Poštela. Expertly excavated and studied items, such as pottery, spindle whorls and weaving weights, metal jewellery, weapons, tools and items made of stone, form the basis for research into the duration of settlement phases, their dynamics, activities, with which inhabitants made a living, their inclusion in interregional (trade) networks, etc. (source: University of Ljubljana archives).



Računalniško simulirana vidnost (zeleno) s Poštete (puščica) poudarja strateški položaj naselja, ki je vizualno obvladovalo večji del Dravsko-Ptujskega polja (izvedba: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).

Computer simulation of the visibility (green) from Poštela (arrow) highlights strategic position of the settlement, which visually dominated the larger part of the Dravsko-Ptujsko polje (produced by: D. Mlekuž, CPA ZVKDS).





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