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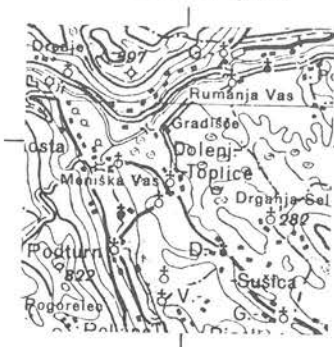
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Cvinger pri Dolenjskih Toplicah

Prazgodovinsko naselje

Prehistoric Hillfort



φ 45° 46'
λ 15° 4'

V dolini reke Krke, jugozahodno od Novega mesta, leži pod gozdnatim Kočevskim Rogom kraj Dolenjske Toplice.

Prazgodovinsko gradišče je na hribu Cvinger oziroma Branževce, ki se dviguje na ravnini med Krko in Kočevskim Rogom, na drugih dveh straneh pa ga obkrožata potoka Sušica in Radešča.

Naselje, ki ima v tlorisu nepravilno obliko obsega 740 m, obdaja še dobro vidno obzidje v obliki okopa, ki se na notranji strani dviguje nad plato naselja še dober meter, na zunanji strani pa do 6 m.

V letu 1986 smo na severozahodnem delu naselja izkopali 13 × 3 m veliko sondo I, leta 1988 pa smo razširili sondo II, a le v notranjost naselja, kjer smo upravičeno pričakovali ostanke prazgodovinskih stavb.

V prvi sondi smo našli ostanke kamnitega suhozidnega obzidja, pred katerim je bil na zunanji strani zemljen nasip, ki ga je na spodnji strani utrjevalo kamnita škarpa.

Ugotovili smo, da je bilo kamnito obzidje grajeno v dveh fazah. Mlajši, 1,6 m širok zid je bil sezidan iz apnenčastih kamnov različnih velikosti. Obe fronti zidu sta bili zgrajeni iz večjih, izbranih, a neobdelanih kamnov, notranjost zidu pa je bila zapolnjena z manjšimi kamni in zemljo. Postavljen je bil na starejši zid, grajen iz večjih apnenčastih kamnov, ki pa je bil žal že tako poškodovan, da fronte niso bile več ohranjene, zaradi česar ne poznamo njegove širine. K tej starejši fazi zidu je sodila tudi kamnita obloga ležišča za pokončno bruno, ki je utrjevalo kamniti zid. Pod obema kamnitima obzidjema pa smo opazili še zemljeno kulturno plast, ki smo jo lahko natančneje definirali šele v sondi II.

V sondi II sta obe kamniti obzidji zelo slabo ohranjeni. Vendar se je pod njima pojavila močno prežgana zemljena plast rdeče, oranžne in rumene barve, ki je prekrivala ostanke pooglenele lesene konstrukcije. Prežgane deske so ležale v smeri poteka obzidja

Dolenjske Toplice is located SW of Novo mesto in the Krka valley below the forested Kočevski Rog.

A prehistoric hillfort is situated on Cvinger or Branževce hill which rises out of the plain between the Krka and Kočevski Rog and is bordered on its other two sides by the Sušica and Radešča streams.

The settlement, whose irregular outline has a 740 m perimeter, is encompassed by a still clearly visible rampart which rises above the settlement plateau by a good meter on the inside and on the outside to 6 m.

In 1986 Trench I (13 × 3 m) was dug in the NW part of the settlement, and in 1988 Trench II was extended toward the interior of the settlement where it was reasonable to expect remains of prehistoric structures.

In the first trench, the remains of a dry stone wall were found, in front of which on the outer side was an earthen mound which was reinforced on the lower side by a stone scarp.

It was established that the stone wall had been built in two phases. The later phase, 1.6 m in width, was constructed of limestone blocks of various sizes. Both wall faces were composed of large, selected, but unworked stones, while the interior of the wall was filled with small stones and earth. The wall was erected above an older one constructed of large limestone rocks but unfortunately so damaged that the faces were no longer preserved and its width cannot be determined. Underneath both stone walls an earthen cultural stratum was noted which was to be defined in more detail in Trench II.

Trench II contains both stone walls, very badly preserved. Underneath, however, was a severely burned layer of soil coloured red, orange, and yellow which covered the remains of a carbonized wooden structure. The burned boards lay in the direction of the walls and were positioned in such a way as to indicate the construction of a wooden wall standing inside the stone walls which collapsed towards the interior of the settlement.



in so bile zložene tako, da so nakazovale način izdelave lesene stene, ki je bila na notranji strani obzidja in se je porušila v notranjo stran naselja.

Obzidje je bilo narejeno tako, da je bila med dve vzporedni leseni steni nasuta zemlja, ko pa je bilo v požaru uničeno, se je prežgana ilovica usula na notranjo leseno steno in jo prekrila.

Tako ugotavljamo, da je bilo naselje utrjeno s tremi časovno sledečimi si obzidji, od katerih je bilo najstarejše zemljeno, drugi dve pa kamniti.

V notranjosti naselja smo v sondi II naleteli na ostanke vsaj dveh stavb, zato smo sondo razširili na vzhodni strani s sondo III, v kateri smo ugotovili, da so bile stavbe v različnih obdobjih zgrajene iz lesa in da so bile različnih velikosti. Nekatere so imele kamnite temelje in so bile oblepljene z lepom, našli pa smo tudi precej jam za pokončna bruna, obloženih s kamni. Gre za ostaline drugega tipa stavb na tem naselju, ki nimajo kamnitih temeljev in v katerih se pojavljajo tudi lesena temeljna bruna.

V vseh letih izkopavanj smo našli zelo veliko odlomkov keramičnih posod, hišnega lepa, železove žindre, živalskih kosti, uteži za statve, našli pa smo tudi dva kovinska predmeta – železno šilo in bronasto iglo z uvito glavico.

Naselbinske najdbe dokazujejo, da se je življenje na gradišču začelo na začetku starejše železne dobe in trajalo vse do latenskega obdobja. Obsežno gomilno grobišče, ki leži na južnih pobočjih Cvingerja, je delno raziskal J. Pečnik v devetdesetih letih 19. stoletja. Gradivo s te nekropole je obdelala B. Teržan (AV 27, 1976) in ugotovila, da sodi v certoški in negovski horizont.

Lega naselja na stičišču dolinskih poti iz Bele krajine in po dolini Krke ter številni sledovi intenzivnega železarstva govore za poselitev, ki je morala biti daljša od časa, ki ga potrjujejo grobne najdbe.

Z raziskavami v naselju smo potrdili domnevo, da

The construction of this wall consisted of two parallel wooden fences filled in between with earth; when a fire destroyed it, the burnt loam fell over the inner wooden wall and covered it.

Thus it can be stated that the settlement was fortified by three chronologically successive walls, the first of which was made of earth and the later two of stone.

The remains of at least two buildings were found in Trench II encountered in the interior of the settlement, and the trench was therefore extended into Trench III on the eastern side. Wooden buildings built at various periods and of various dimensions were discovered in it. Some had stone foundations and were coated with house daub, and numerous postholes lined with stone for pillars were found. These latter represent remnants of a second type of construction in the settlement as they do not have stone foundations and wooden foundation beams occur.

During the years of excavation, numerous fragments of pottery items, house daub, iron slag, animal bones, and loom weights were found, as well as two metal artifacts: an iron awl and a bronze roll-headed pin.

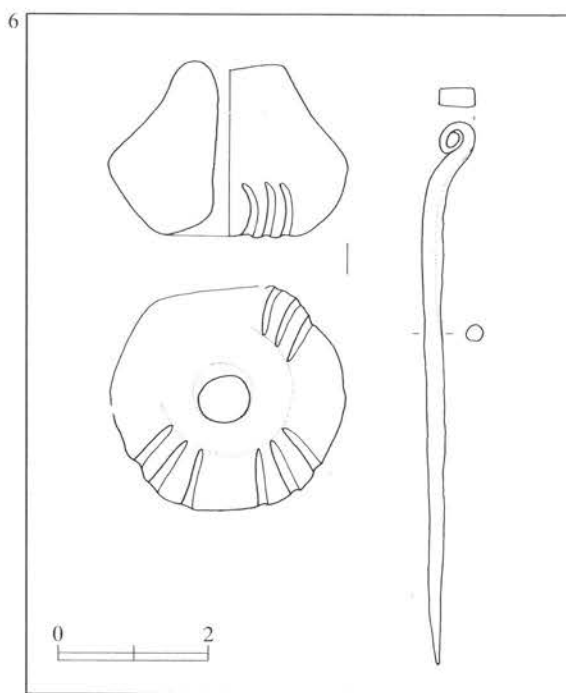
The settlement finds prove that habitation of the hillfort started at the beginning of the Early Iron Age and continued until the La Tène period. An extensive tumulus cemetery lying on the southern slopes of Cvinger was partially excavated by J. Pečnik in the 1890's. Material from the cemetery was examined by B. Teržan (AV 27, 1976) who established that they belong to the Certosa and Negova strata.

The position of the settlement at the junction of valley routes leading from Bela krajina and continuing along the Krka valley, as well as numerous traces of intensive iron working indicate a settlement that must have lasted longer than confirmed by the grave finds. Excavations of the settlement confirm the hypothesis that the hillfort is earlier than the graves found to

- 1 sonda I, vzhodni profil / Trench I, E profile
- 2 sonda I, kamnito obzidje / Trench I, stone walls
- 3 sonda I, vzhodni profil / Trench I, E profile
- 4 sonda II, zahodni profil, ostanki kamnitega obzidja, pod katerim leži plast prežgane ilovice zemljenega obzidja / Trench II, W profile, remains of perimeter stone wall above a layer of burnt loam from the earth wall
- 5 sonda III, s kamni obložena jama za leseno bruno / Trench III, stone-lined posthole for a wooden beam
- 6 bronasta igla in glinen vijček / bronze pin and clay spindle



je gradišče starejše od doslej najdenih grobov, oblike in načini gradnje obzidij pa so še dodatno osvetlili gradnjo utrdjenih sistemov prazgodovinskih gradišč na Dolenjskem.
Borut Križ



*date; however, the shapes and modes of wall construction cast additional light on the construction of fortifications on prehistoric hillforts in Dolenjsko (Lower Carniola).
Borut Križ*