

Srednjeveški Blejski otok v arheoloških virih

Medieval archaeology
of Bled Island



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**SREDNJEVEŠKI BLEJSKI OTOK
V ARHEOLOŠKIH VIRIH**

MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF BLED ISLAND

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11. BODEŠČE

Zvezdana MODRIJAN

V septembru leta 2015 in 2016 smo sondirali dve lokaciji na polju pri Bodeščah in eno na vrtu kmetije v vasi (sl. 11.1). Namen raziskav na prvih dveh lokacijah



In September of 2015 and 2016, we trial trenched two locations in a field near the village of Bodešče and one in the garden of a farm in the village itself (Fig. 11.1). The purpose of the research at the first two locations was to confirm or dismiss the existence of another Slavic cemetery near Bodešče which supposed to be earlier as the already researched cemetery at Dlesc (Knific, Pleterški 1981a; see also Chapter 10.3), while the research in the village tried to discover potential traces of Early Medieval settlement.

POD PREŽO

The first two trial trenches were situated on a glacial mound, which lies approx. 250m to the south-southeast from the already researched Early Medieval cemetery Dlesc (Knific, Pleterški 1981a) (longitude and latitude: 14,1407 / 46,3485). We were not able to find out the microtoponym for this location and thus named it "Pod prežo". Prior to the beginning of the excavation, the slope of the mound was overgrown by grass with a field on the top. Two trial trenches were dug out on the south-eastern grassy slope.

TRIAL TRENCH 1 (Fig. 11.2)

It was oriented approximately in the direction of east-west, with a slight shift towards the south, and in a size of 6 x 1.5m. The geological base within it was a brownish loam-sandy layer (layer 5), which we stumbled upon at approx. 0.5m beneath the turf. A layer of smaller and bigger (up to 20cm) irregularly scattered stones and sand (layer 3) was found above layer 5 in the eastern part of the trial trench. We followed the layer only in a length of approx. 1.2m from the eastern edge of the trial trench;

Sl. 11.1: Lokacije Pod prežo (1), Došca (2) in Bodešče 28 (3).
Fig. 11.1: Locations Pod prežo (1), Došca (2) and Bodešče 28 (3).
(Vir / source: <https://gisportal.gov.si/portal/home/webmap/viewer.html>)

je bil potrditi ali zavreči obstoj še enega slovanskega grobišča pri Bodeščah, ki bi naj bilo po predvidevanjih starejše od že raziskanega zgodnesrednjeveškega grobišča Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a; glej tudi pogl. 10.3), s sondiranj v vasi pa smo poskušali odkriti morebitne sledove zgodnesrednjeveške poselitve.

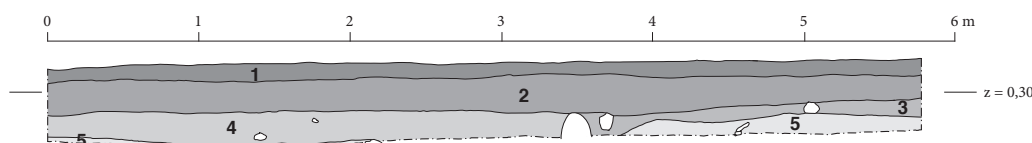
POD PREŽO

Prvi dve sondi smo izkopalni na ledeniški gomili, ki leži približno 250 metrov v smeri jug-jugovzhod od že raziskanega zgodnesrednjeveškega grobišča Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a) (geografska dolžina in širina 14,1407 / 46,3485).

Za lokacijo nam ni uspelo izvedeti ledinskega imena in smo jo delovno imenovali "Pod prežo". Pobočje gomile je bilo pred raziskavo poraščeno s travo, na vrhu je bila njiva. Sondi smo locirali na jugovzhodnem, travnatem pobočju.

SONDA 1 (sl. 11.2)

Usmerjena je bila približno v smeri vzhod–zahod, z rahlim zamikom proti jugu, velika je bila 6 x 1,5 m. Geološko osnovo v njej je predstavljala rjavkasta ilovnato-peščena plast (plast 5), na katero smo naleteli približno 0,5 m pod rušo. V vzhodnem delu sonde je nad njo ležala plast manjših in večjih (do 20 cm) nepravilno nametanih kamnov in peska (plast 3). Plast smo sledili le v dolžini 1,2 m od vzhodnega roba sonde, proti zahodu je prehajala v peščeno plast (plast 0). Plast 3 je bila popolnoma brez najdb in je verjetno nastala ob čiščenju polja. Nad plastema 3 in 4 je po celotni dolžini sonde ležala 20–30 cm debela plast ornice (plast 2), v kateri je bilo najdenih nekaj odlomkov novoveške keramike. Nad plastjo 2 je ležala še ruša (plast 1). Na njenem vrhu je bil najden košček bronaste pločevine, ki je premajhen za natančnejšo časovno opredelitev.



5	ilovnato-peščena plast / loam-sandy layer
4	peščena plast / sandy layer
3	peščena plast s kamni / sandy layer with stones
2	ornica / plough layer
1	ruša / turf

Sl. 11.2: Sonda 1, severni profil.

Fig. 11.2: Trial trench 1, the northern cross-section.

it traversed into a sandy layer (layer 4) towards the west. Layer 3 was completely void of finds and was probably created during the clearing of the field. Above layers 3 and 4, along the entire length of the trial trench, there was a 20–30cm thick plough layer (layer 2), in which a few fragments of Post-Medieval pottery were found. A layer of turf (layer 1) lay above layer 2. On top of the turf, a piece of bronze sheet was found which is too small for a precise chronological definition.

TRIAL TRENCH 2

It was set slightly more to the west from trial trench 1, diagonally across the slope of the glacial mound, oriented approximately north-west–south-east. It measured 6 x 1.5m.

Here, also, the geological base was represented by a loam-sandy layer (layer 5). Above it was an approx. 30cm thick plough layer (layer 2), which was covered by grassy turf (layer 1). The trial trench contained no finds.

DOŠČA

The second location is on a glacial mound in the central part of Bodeško polje (longitude and latitude: 14,1412 / 46,3463). The top of the mound is the field's highest point (490.2m). It is situated approx. 550m in a southeastern direction from Early Medieval cemetery of Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a) and approx. 225m in a northern direction from the village of Bodešče, where an Early Medieval settlement is supposed (Pleterski 2013a, 45-54). The plot's microtoponym is Došča.¹

The top of the mound is flat. Its eastern slope is fairly steep, while the slopes in the north, south, and west descend more gently towards the bottom. The

¹ The informant: A. V. Lesce. Data on the informant are kept in the Archive of ZRC SAZU.



Sl. 11.3: Ledeniška gomila Došca. Pogled z zahoda.
Fig. 11.3: Glacial mound Došca. A view from the west.

SONDA 2

Postavili smo jo nekoliko zahodnejše od sonde 1, prečno čez pobočje ledeniške gomile, tako da je bila usmerjena približno severozahod–jugovzhod. Velika je bila 6 x 1,5 m.

Tudi tu je geološko osnovo predstavljala peščeno-iloovna plast (plast 5). Nad njo je ležala približno 30 cm debela plast ornice (plast 2), ki jo je prekrivala travna ruša (plast 1). Sonda je bila popolnoma brez najdb.

DOŠCA

Druga lokacija leži na ledeniški gomili v osrednjem delu bodeškega polja (geografska dolžina in širina 14,1412 / 46,3463). Vrh gomile je njegova najvišja točka (490,2 m). Od že raziskanega zgodnj srednjeveškega grobišča Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a) je oddaljena pribl. 550 metrov v smeri jug- jugovzhod, od domnevne zgodnj srednjeveške naselbine na mestu današnje vasi Bodešče (Pleterski 2013a, 45–54) pa pribl. 225 m proti severu.

Po podatku informatorja ima parcela ledinsko ime Došca¹.

¹ A. V. Lesce. Podatke o informatorju hrani Arhiv ZRC SAZU.

mound is almost completely overgrown with grass, only its south-western slope is thickly overgrown with trees and bushes in the lower part. A few fruit trees grow in the western part (Fig. 11.3).

The steep eastern slope appears slightly artificially transformed; a few terraces can also be seen on the western slope. Parts of the mound could have been removed in these parts in the past. Namely, people report that sand used to be dug in this area; a few pits, which probably also originate from this digging, can be seen on the overgrown southern part of the mound.

On the fallow of Došca three trial trenches were dug (trial trenches 3, 4, and 5). Trial trenches 3 and 4 were situated on the eastern slope, while trial trench 5 was set at the top of the mound, so that it included its highest point.

TRIAL TRENCH 3

It was located slightly diagonally across the eastern slope, directed approximately north-west-south-east, and measured 6 x 1.5m (Fig. 11.4).

The geological base here was represented by a layer of yellowish sand (layer 12), which was found immediately under the turf (layer 10). In the upper part, the sand was slightly mixed with soil, but at the depth

Vrh gomile je raven. Vzhodno pobočje je precej strmo, pobočja na severu, jugu in zahodu pa so nekoliko bolj položna. Gomila je bila pred posegom skoraj v celoti porasla s travo, le jugozahodno pobočje je v spodnjem delu poraščeno z gostim drevjem in grmovjem. Na zahodnem delu je tudi nekaj sadnih dreves (sl. 11.3).

Strmo vzhodno pobočje deluje nekoliko umetno preoblikovano, prav tako je nekaj teras vidnih na zahodnem pobočju. Morda je bil del gomile na teh mestih v preteklosti odstranjen. Prebivalci namreč poročajo o kopanju peska na tem območju – nekaj jam, ki so verjetno posledica tega kopanja, je vidno na zaraščenem južnem delu gomile.

Na ledini Došča smo izkopal tri sonde (sonde 3, 4 in 5). Sondi 3 in 4 sta ležali na vzhodnem pobočju, medtem ko smo sondo 5 postavili na vrhu gomile, tako da smo zajeli njeno najvišjo točko.

SONDA 3

Ležala je nekoliko prečno na vzhodno pobočje, usmerjena je bila približno v smeri severozahod–jugovzhod, velika 6 x 1,5 m (sl. 11.4).

Tu je geološko osnovo predstavljala plast rumenkastega peska (plast 12), ki je ležal takoj pod rušo (plast 10). V zgornjem delu je bil pesek še nekoliko mešan z zemljo, na globini približno 20 cm pa že popolnoma čist. Plasti ornice na tem mestu nismo zasledili, samo v severnem delu sonde je nad plastjo 12 ležala nekaj cm debela zaplata drobnega peska oziroma mivke (plast 11) – verjetno posledica delovanja vode. Vse plasti so bile popolnoma brez najdb.

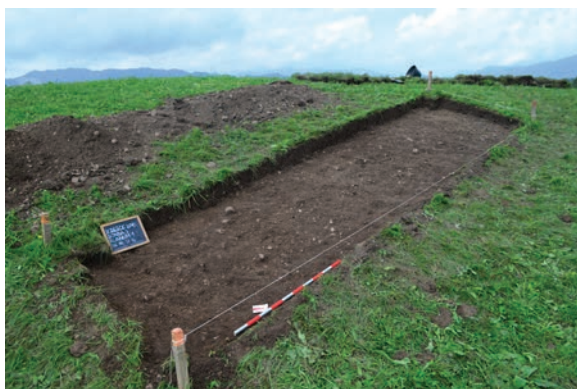
SONDA 4

Ležala je vzporedno s precej strmim vzhodnim pobočjem, usmerjena je bila sever–jug, velika 6 x 1,5 m. V zahodnem delu sonde je bila nad sterilno osnovo (plast 12) takoj ruša (plast 10). V vzhodnem delu je nad plastjo 12 ležala še nekoliko bolj zemljena plast, v kateri je bilo nekaj večjih, brez reda ležečih kamnov (plast 13). Tudi ta plast je bila popolnoma brez najdb.

SONDA 5

Postavili smo jo na zravnem vrhu gomile, usmerjena je bila sever–jug. Sprva (izkopavanje leta 2015) je bila velika 6 x 1,5 m (sl. 11.5), leta 2016 pa smo jo podaljšali in razširili, tako da je skupna raziskana površina merila 50 m². Sonda je tako poleg vrha gomile obsegala tudi del njenih položnih pobočij na severu in jugu.

V sondi 5 je geološko osnovo predstavljala rumeno-rjava ilovnata plast, mešana z drobnim do srednje



Sl. 11.4: Sonda 3 po odstranitvi ruše. Pogled z vzhoda.

Fig. 11.4: Trial trench 3 after the turf was removed. A view from the east.



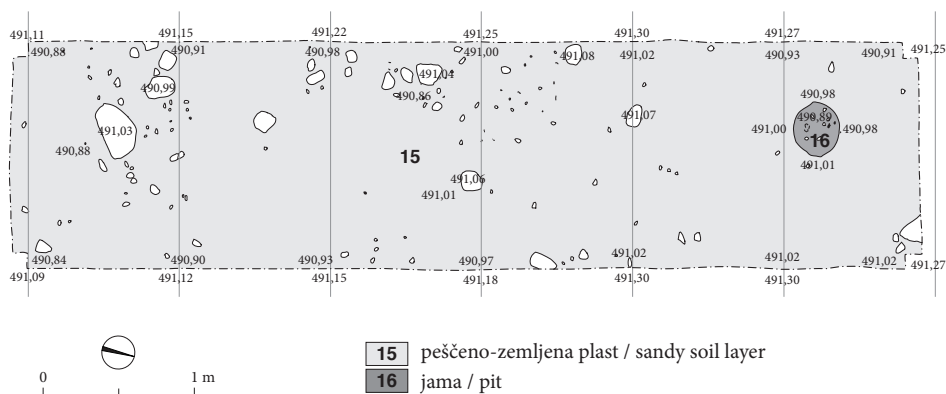
Sl. 11.5: Sonda 5 z razširitvami.

Fig. 11.5: Trial trench 5 with widenings.

of approx. 20cm it was completely clean. The plough layer was not noticed here; only in the northern part of the trial trench was a few centimetres thick patch of fine sand (layer 11) discovered above layer 12 – this is probably the consequence of water activity. All layers were completely void of finds.

TRIAL TRENCH 4

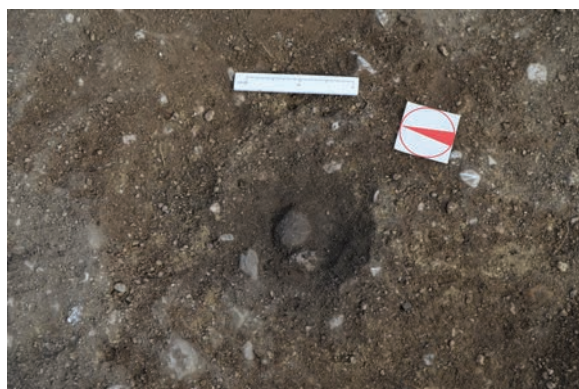
It was situated parallel to the fairly steep eastern slope, directed north–south, and measuring 6 x 1.5m. In the western part of the trial trench, turf (layer 10) lay immediately above the sterile base (layer 12). In the eastern part, a somewhat more earthy layer was located above layer 12, which contained a few bigger, irregularly scattered stones (layer 13). This layer was also without finds.



Sl. 11.6: Sonda 5, planum 2.
Fig. 11.6: Trial trench 5, planum 2.



Sl. 11.7: Sonda 5, planum 2 (SE 15 in vanj vkopana jama SE 16/17).
Fig. 11.7: Trial trench 5, planum 2 (SU 15 and pit SU 16/17 dug into it).



Sl. 11.8: Delno izpraznjena jama SE 16/17.
Fig. 11.8: Partly emptied pit SU 16/17.

drobnim peskom, v njej so bili tudi posamični večji (do 15 cm) kamni. Nad njo je ležala peščeno-zemljena plast (15), v kateri so bili nepravilno razporejeni posamezni večji (do 30 cm) kamni. Na njeni površini je bilo tudi nekaj koščkov oglja (sl. 11.6).

Pod enim od večjih kamnov je bila odkrita jama (plast 16), velika približno 30 x 35 cm (sl. 11.6; 11.7), ki je bila vkopana v peščeno plast 15. Že na njeni zgornji površini je bilo vidnih nekaj koščkov žganine. Pri odстранjevanju polnila smo v jami poleg koščkov žganine našli še nekaj okroglih prodnikov, od katerih so bili nekateri ožgani (sl. 11.8). Jama je bila globoka približno 15 cm.

Plast 15 je prekrivala tanka (10–20 cm debela) plast ruše (sl. 11.6), v vzhodni razširitvi pa je nad plastjo 15 in pod rušo ležala še plast dokaj velikih prodnikov. Plast je ležala na pobočju, na vrhu gomile je nismo zasledili.

Razen jame 16 v sondi 5 in njenih razširitvah nismo odkrili drugih vkopov.

TRIAL TRENCH 5

It was set on the levelled top of the mound and was directed north–south. At first (excavations in 2015) it was 6 x 1.5m large, but in 2016 it was extended and expanded so that the total area surveyed was 50 m². (Fig. 11.5). Thus, in addition to the top of the mound, the trial trench also included a part of its gentle slopes at the north and south.

In trial trench 5 the geological base was represented by a yellow-brown loam, mixed with fine to medium-fine sand and including individual bigger (up to 15cm) stones. Above it was a sandy-earthy layer (layer 15), in which individual larger (up to 30cm) stones were scattered irregularly. On its surface, a few pieces of charcoal were found (Fig. 11.6).

Under one of the bigger stones a pit (layer 16) was discovered which measured approx. 30 x 35cm (Fig. 11.7) and was dug into sandy layer 15. Even on its



Sl. 11.9: Sonda Bodešče 28 po odstranitvi SE 203. Pogled z jugozahoda.

Fig. 11.9: Trial trench Bodešče 28 after the removal of SU 203. A view from the south-west.

Polnilo jame (100 % vzorec polnila) je bilo flotirano in pregledano v laboratoriju Inštituta za arheologijo ZRC SAZU. Določeni so bili gaber (*Carpinus betulus*), lipa (*Tilia* sp.), hrast (*Quercus* sp.), hrast/jesen (*Quercus/ Fraxinus* sp.), hrast (*Quercus* sp.) in ena malina (*Rubus idaeus*) (nezoglenelo). Poleg tega je bil odkrit še ožgan kostni fragment (vretence malega sesalca?) in dve zogleneli spori gliv. Raznolik les kaže, da gre pri vsebini jame za ostanek s kurišča.

Analizirani so bili tudi kosi ožganega lesa iz plasti 15, za katere je bilo ugotovljeno, da pripadajo hrastu (*Quercus* sp.), ki se je v glavnem uporabljal v konstrukcijske namene.²

Od dveh vzorcev oglja (iz plasti 15 in iz jame 16), ki sta bila poslana na datacijo C14,³ je bilo mogoče datirati le tistega iz jame. Analiza je dala datum 1180 ± 30 BP (kalibrirano, $2 \Sigma 777-887$ [68,2 % verjetnost] in $730-951$ [95,4 % verjetnost]) in s tem potrdila, da gre pri jami 16 za jamo iz zgodnj srednjeveškega obdobja.

BODEŠČE 28

Zadnja sondirana lokacija je bila v vasi Bodešče, za katero Pleterski (2013a, 45–54) domneva zgodnj srednjeveško starost. Na vrtu kmetije Bodešče 28 (geografska dožina in širna: 14.1412 / 46,3436) smo izkopal sondi velikosti 6 x 1,5 m (sl. 11.9).

Geološko osnovo je tukaj predstavljala rumenkasta peščena plast (plast 205), nad katero sta ležali plasti (202 in 204) novoveških nasutij, ob vzhodnem robu pa je ta nasutja prebil vkop (plast 203), ki je segal skoraj

² T. Tolar, Bodešče 2015. Neobjavljeno poročilo. Hrani Arhiv ZRC SAZU.

³ Poznanjski radiokarbonski laboratorij. Neobjavljeno poročilo. Hrani Arhiv ZRC SAZU.

upper surface a few pieces of the charcoal layer were seen. While removing the filling, in addition to pieces of charcoal a few round pebbles were found in the pit, some of which were charred (Fig. 11.8). The pit was about 15cm deep.

Layer 15 was covered by a thin (approx. 10–20cm thick) layer of turf (Fig. 11.6), while in the eastern widening a layer of fairly big pebbles was found above layer 15 and under the turf. The layer was located on the slope and was not noticed on the top of the mound.

With the exception of pit 16, trial trench 5 and its widenings did not reveal any other dug-ins.

The flotation of the entire sample of the pit 16 (100% sample of the filling) and the paleobotanical analyses were done in the laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology of ZRC SAZU.² Determinate were hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), oak/ash (*Quercus/Fraxinus* sp.), and one raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) (uncharred). In addition, one charred osseous fragment (a vertebra of a small mammal?) was discovered as well as two charred fungus spores. The diverse wood indicates that the content of the pit is the remains from a fireplace.

Pieces of the charred wood from layer 15 were determined as oak (*Quercus* sp.), which was mainly used for construction.

From two samples of charcoal (from layers 15 and 16), which were sent for C14 dating, only the one from the pit 16 was possible to date. The analysis yielded date 1180 ± 30 BP (calibrated, $2 \Sigma 777-887$ [68,2% possibility] and $730-951$ [95,4% possibility])³ and thus confirmed that layer 16 is a pit from the Early Medieval period.

BODEŠČE 28

The last location was in the village of Bodešče, for which an Early Medieval dating is supposed (Pleterski 2013a, 45–54). In the garden of the farm Bodešče 28 (longitude and latitude: 14.1412 / 46,3436) a trial trench measuring 6 x 1.5m was dug (Fig. 11.9).

The geological base was here represented by a yellowish sandy layer (layer 205), above which two layers of modern levellings were found (layers 202 and 204), while at the eastern edge these levellings were pierced by a dug-in (layer 203) that reached almost 0.5m under the level of the turf (layer 201), through layers 202 and 204 into the geological base (layer 205). In it a lot of Post-Medieval pottery was found.

Therefore, no traces of Early Medieval settlement were discovered at this location.

² Tjaša Tolar, Bodešče 2015. Unpublished report. Kept in Archive of ZRC SAZU.

³ Poznań Radiocarbon Laboratory. Kept in Archive of ZRC SAZU.

0,5 m pod nivo ruše (plast 201), skozi plasti 202 in 204 v geološko osnovo (plast 205). V vkopu je bilo najdene precej novoveške keramike.

Sledov zgodnj srednjeveške poselitve na tej lokaciji torej nismo odkrili.

ZAKLJUČEK

Sondi na ledini "Pod prežo" nista potrdili zgodnj srednjeveškega grobišča na tem mestu, niti nista dali najdb, ki bi jih lahko povezali z zgodnj srednjeveškim obdobjem. Tudi v sami vasi, na lokaciji Bodešče 28, so bili odkriti samo novoveški ostanki.

Na ledini Došča je bila arheološko pozitivna sonda 5 na vrhu ledeniške gomile. Za jamo 16 je bilo zaradi njene pravilne oblike in ostankov žganine na njenem vrhu že na terenu jasno, da je antropogena.

Žganina, ostanek ožgane kosti in ožgani prodniki dovoljujejo domnevo, da predstavlja jama grob, ki je na podlagi C 14 analize datiran v zgodnj srednjeveško obdobje. Dodatno to hipotezo podpira lokacija jame. Ta je ležala na samem vrhu gomile, ki predstavlja osrednjo točko bodeškega polja (glej pogl. 10.3). Zakaj je grob edini na dokaj veliki raziskani površini, ni jasno. Morda jih je bilo prvotno tudi več, pa so bili v preteklosti uničeni. Ruša, ki prekriva plast, v katero je bil vkopan domnevni grob, je namreč zelo tanka, opaziti je tudi preoblikovanost vzhodnega pobočja, kjer smo izkopali negativni sondi 3 in 4. Če so bili grobovi vkopani plitveje kot jama 16, so bili verjetno uničeni.

Žgani zgodnj srednjeveški grobovi so z območja Blejskega kota doslej znani z dveh lokacij. Bodeški dokaj sorodna je situacija na Žalah: zgodnj srednjeveški žgan grob (grob 2) je bil vkopan na vrh ledeniške gomile, kjer je verjetno uničil enega od dveh prazgodovinskih grobov, ki sta bila prav tako vkopana v gomilo (Pleterski 2008, 35). Na podlagi tipoloških značilnosti žare je grob datiran v 7. st. (Pleterski 2008b, 36). Žgani grobovi so bili odkriti tudi na grobišču Pristava, kjer so bili vkopani med okostne. Jame so vsebovale žganino in dele posod, v enem primeru morda tudi ožgano kost. Datirani so v prvo polovico 7. st. (Pleterski 2008b, 36).

Vkopi zgodnj srednjeveških grobov v gomile (večinoma prazgodovinske) so znani tudi drugje v Sloveniji. Lonca, ki kaže značilnosti slovanske lončenine 7. st., je bil vkopan v prazgodovinsko gomilo v Branževcu nad Seli pri Dolenjskih Toplicah. Čeprav gre za staro najdbo s pomanjkljivo dokumentacijo, je zelo verjetno, da gre v tem primeru za slovanski grob (Pleterski 2008b, 34–35, sl. 2.2).

Kot zgodnj srednjeveški je bil prepoznan tudi pokop v prazgodovinski gomili na Kapiteljski njivi v Novem mestu. Tam je posoda vsebovala tudi ožgane kosti. Ddatacija C14 je pokazala datum 1270 ± 90 BP

CONCLUSION

The two trial trenches at the fallow of "Pod prežo" did not confirm the existence of an Early Medieval cemetery in this spot, neither did they yield any finds which could be connected to the Early Medieval period. Solely modern remains were also discovered at the location Bodešče 28.

At the fallow of Došča, trial trench 5 at the top of the glacial mound was archaeologically positive. Due to its regular form and remains of the charcoal layer at its top, it was clear even in the field for pit 16 that it is of anthropogenic origin.

The charcoal layer, charred bones, and charred pebbles allow for the assumption that this pit was a grave, which is – based on C14 dating – of Early Medieval age. This hypothesis is additionally supported by the pit's location at the very top of the mound, representing the central point of Bodeško polje (see Chapter 10.3). Why this grave is the only one in a fairly big researched area is not clear. Originally there could have been more but were destroyed in the past. The turf which covers the layer in which a presumed grave was dug is very thin, while the transformation of the eastern slope can also be noticed, where negative trial trenches 3 and 4 were excavated. If the graves were dug shallower than pit 16, they were probably destroyed.

So far, Early Medieval cremation graves are known from two locations from the area of Blejski kot. Fairly similar to the one in Bodešče is the situation at Žale, where an Early Medieval cremation grave (Grave 2) was dug into the top of a glacial mound, where it probably destroyed one of the two prehistoric graves that were also dug into the mound (Pleterski 2008b, 35). Based on the typological characteristics of the urn, the grave is dated to the 7th century (Pleterski 2008b, 36). Cremation graves were also discovered at the cemetery of Pristava, where they were dug amidst the skeletal graves. Pits contained charcoal and parts of vessels, in one example possibly also a charred bone. They are dated to the first half of the 7th century (Pleterski 2008b, 36).

Digs of Early Medieval graves into mounds (mostly prehistoric) are known elsewhere in Slovenia, too. The pot which reveals characteristics of Slavic pottery of the 7th century was dug into the prehistoric mound in Branževac above Sela near Dolenjske Toplice. Even though this is an old find with imperfect documentation, it is very probable that this is a Slavic grave (Pleterski 2008b, 34–35, Fig. 2.2).

A burial in the mound at Kapiteljska njiva in Novo mesto was also recognised as Early Medieval. There the vessel contained charred bones and C14 dating revealed a date of 1270 ± 90 BP (calibrated, 2 Σ range 663–826 [68% probability] or 615–905 [95% probability]). Based on typological characteristics of the vessel, the grave is

(kalibrirano, 2 Σ razpon 663–826 [68-odstotna verjetnost] oziroma 615–905 [95-odstotna verjetnost]. Na podlagi tipoloških značilnosti posode je grob ožje datiran v drugo tretjino 7. st. (Belak 2014, 399–400).

V gomilo 13 prazgodovinskega grobišča pri Molniku pri Ljubljani sta bila vkopana žgana grobova, ki sta na podlagi tipoloških značilnosti lončenine pripisana zgodnesrednjeveškemu obdobju (Tecco Hvala 2017, sl. 32, 33; t. 10 B,C).

Pokopavanje v gomilah je znano na območju zahodnih Slovanov od začetka 2. stopnje, od sredine 7. st. (Zoll Adamikowa 1979, 280). Pokopi so bili najprej žgani, nato pa tudi okostni in ti so prevladali v 4. stopnji (Zoll Adamikowa 1979, 205–218). V jugovzhodnih Alpah so pokopi v gomilah redki, kaže pa, da so večinoma uporabljali gomile, na katere so naleteli ob prihodu – bodisi umetno nasute prazgodovinske bodisi naravne gomile. Vanje so pokopavali tudi cela trupla, saj so na primer Došci najbližji slovanski okostni grobovi vkopani v ledeniško gomilo na Dlescu le približno 500 m stran (glej pogl. 10.3).

Grob z Došče z ostalimi žganimi zgodnesrednjeveškimi grobovi z območja Slovenije povezuje njegova lega v gomili, se pa od njih razlikuje po dataciji. Večina ostalih žganih grobov je (predvsem na podlagi tipoloških značilnosti lončenine) datirana v 7. st., medtem ko je C14-datacija oglja z Došče dala čas od sredine 8. do sredine 10. st. Konec 8. st. je že čas, ko začne tudi pokopavanje celih trupel na bližnjem grobišču Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a, 504). Ali sodi vkop z Došče kronološko pred začetek pokopavanja na Dlescu ali pa se je žgani pokop ohranil še v 9. st. in bil (vsaj nekaj časa) v uporabi sočasno s skeletnim, za zdaj ni jasno. Več odgovorov bodo lahko dala samo nova odkritja in analize morebitnih žganih grobov iz zgodnesrednjeveškega obdobja.

narrowly dated to the second third of the 7th century (Belak 2014, 399–400).

Two cremation graves were dug into prehistoric mound 13 of the cemetery at Molnik near Ljubljana, which are based on typological characteristics of pottery ascribed to the Early Medieval period (Tecco Hvala 2017, Figs. 32, 33; Pl. 10 B,C).

Burials in mounds are known in the territory of the Western Slavs from the beginning of the Phase 2 (from the mid-7th century) onwards (Zoll Adamikowa 1979, 280). At first, burials were incineration burials, while later they were also skeletal, which prevailed in the Phase 4 (Zoll Adamikowa 1979, 205–218). In the South-Eastern Alps, burials in mounds are rare; however, it seems that they mostly used mounds which they stumbled across upon their arrival – either artificially made prehistoric ones or natural mounds. They also dug skeletal graves in them, since e.g. the nearest Slavic skeletal graves to Došča are dug into the glacial mound at Dlesc, only about 300m away (see Chapter 10.3).

The grave from Došča is linked to other Early Medieval cremation graves from Slovenia by its position in the mound, while it differs from them in its date. The majority of other cremation graves are (primarily based on typological characteristics of pottery) dated to the 7th century, while the C14 dating of charcoal from Došča showed the time from the mid-8th to the beginning of the 10th century. The end of the 8th century is already the time when skeletal burial begins at nearby Dlesc (Knific, Pleterski 1981a, 504). Whether the dug-in from Došča chronologically belongs before the beginning of burials at Dlesc or cremation burial was preserved all the way to the 9th century and was used simultaneously with skeletal burial is yet not clear. More answers will only be given by new discoveries and analyses of potential cremation graves from the Early Medieval period.