Hajndl near Ormož

IRN 6033	Hajndl – archaeological site
Motorway section	HC Ormož–Goričnica
Geographical coordinates	x 587105 y 141116 z 225
Primary topographical map sheet TTN5	Ormož 19
Cadastral register	c.c. Velika Nedelja, cadastral plot nos. 700/1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 706/1, 2, 707/1, 710/1, 827, 828/1, 2, 830, 832/1, 833/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 834, 835, 839, 840, 841, 842, 848/4, 849/1; c.c. Ormož, cadastral plot nos. 840, 841, 843, 844/1, 2, 845/1, 2, 3, 851, 852, 855, 856; c.c. Hardek, cadastral plot nos. 367 & 369
Site type	Settlement, road
Period	Eneolithic, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Roman
Method and date of discovery, site discovered by	Archaeological survey 1999, Branko Kerman, Ivan Žižek and Bojan Djurić
Fieldwork method and date	Excavation 2000
Excavation director	Ivan Žižek
Excavated area	53,333 m²
Site archive kept by	Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj

The archaeological site was first documented on the Archaeological Map of Yugoslavia in 1936, when two barrows recorded were in the wood. Trial trenches were excavated across the Roman road by Stanko Pahič in the 1960s. Bernarda Perc recorded a prehistoric occupation layer during the cutting of a water main in the same time period. Marija Lubšina Tušek documented Early Iron Age structures in the western part of the Ormož by-pass.

The excavated site is located on a terrace, which slopes gently to the south. It is bounded by the Lešnica stream in the east and in the south and south-west by steep slopes, which terminate in the first terrace of the

river Drava. The Slovenske Gorice hills rise above it in the north. The surface of the site is very heavily cut by small natural stream channels, which are dry at present. The lithological structure of the terrace that was formed over 130,000 years ago during the final Glaciation can be observed in these channels. The basal layer consists of Miocene marl, which is succeeded by marl-rich limestone, calcereous sandstone and Lithotamnian limestone. The present subsoil is represented by yellow clay, which appears as a sediment covering the above-mentioned layers.

The Roman *Poetovio–Savaria* road

Over 70 features from various periods were discovered during the excavation. The area was first occupied during the Neolithic and Early Eneolithic periods. Two pit dwellings were excavated. They contained a large amount lot of pottery and lithic material, which can be attributed to the Lasinja culture.

There is also some Late Bronze Age material, but the bulk of the material dates to the Early Iron Age. The structures from this period include four rectangular buildings, semi-sunken dwellings, pit dwellings and seven wells. One had an extant rectangular oak lining. Radiocarbon analysis has dated it to the period between 750 and 600 BC.

The rectangular structures were of larger dimensions. They contained internal postholes, which bore the roof structure. Partly extant hearths and larger circular pits containing a considerable amount of pottery were also found in and around them. The pottery is dominated by portable clay ovens, clay firedogs with zoomorphic terminals, bowls with inverted rims, a variety of different-shaped jars, dishes and large storage vessels.

Eneolithic pottery ladle

At least 30 pit dwellings and semi-sunken dwellings were excavated. They were paved with complete or broken river cobbles. Fragments of domestic pottery and querns were found on the cobbled surfaces. These structures had dimensions of between 5 m and 12 m. An oblong stone plate that could have served as an archer's

Bronze Age flint arrowhead

wrist guard was excavated in one of the pit dwellings. Numerous clay spindlewhorls indicate that the inhabitants spun and manufactured yarn.

A circa 200 m length of the Roman state road connecting Poetovio and Halicanum was also excavated on the site.

Seven circular lime-kilns for baking lime were investigated to the south of the road. Kiln nos. 2–7 formed a single complex. The circular kiln no. 1 was dug into the yellow clay to the west of the kiln complex. Its wall was heavily fired to a grey colour. A vaulted conduit with a brick-built entrance led to the kiln. A larger access area in front of the kiln was strengthened by a dry-stone wall on the northern side. The other kilns were served by two common access areas, in which the fire was laid. The kiln entrances were built of brick, which bore the stamp of a brick-maker from Poetovio, L.VAL.ROM. Kiln no. 7 was unused, but served as a working place for kiln nos. 2 and 3. The walls were lined with clay on the inside, the conduits served as the firing chamber and the access areas were cut to a greater depth. A large quantity of burnt limestone partly transformed into lime was discovered in kiln nos. 3 and 5. River cobbles and sandstone from the nearby quarries of Hum were used as raw material. Firewood was collected in the nearby woods, whilst burnt lime could be transported along the river Drava and the roads.

Early Iron Age pottery vessels

IVAN ŽIŽEK

References

DJURIĆ, BOJAN; ŽIŽEK, IVAN, *Poročilo o arheoloških raziskavah na najdišču Hajndl*, Ljubljana 1999.

TUŠEK, IVAN, "Hajndl", *Varstvo spomenikov*, No. 38, Ljubljana 2001, p. 35.

ŽIŽEK, IVAN, *Poročilo o zaščitnih arheoloških izkopavanjih na arheološkem najdišču Hajndl na trasi AC Gorišnica–Ormož*, Maribor 2000.

—, "Hajndl", *Enciklopedija Slovenije*, Vol. 16, Ljubljana 2002, p. 75.