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Christoph Gutjahr und Georg Tiefengraber (Hrsg.)

Beiträge zur Mittel- und Spätbronzezeit sowie zur Urnenfelderzeit am Rande der Südostalpen
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Herausgegeben von
Christoph Gutjahr und Georg Tiefengraber

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Zugleich

Hengist-Studien

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The fastest way to the Big Sea
A contribution to the knowledge about the influence of the UFC on the territory of the northern Adriatic

Martina Blečić Kavur

It is a long known fact that the territory of today's Styria was concretely and dynamically linked to the north Italian and northern Adriatic littoral territory in the period of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. This connection is argumented, among others, for the territory of Wildon with a presence of a fibula with a leaf-like forged bow which is the most north-eastern find of its kind. When observing this geographical and cultural tendency of connecting regions we can also move a little bit back in time, because the region of Wildon is also the most north-eastern find spot of a pin with bulbous shaped head and a twisted neck (Fig. 1; 8/12), known as the type Marco according to the typological classification of Gian Luigi Carancini (Fig. 5). It was discovered at the nearby located necropolis of Kainach (Weißenfels) where graves dating to the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age were discovered. It was discovered in 2005 in the grave number 42 together with three additional pins and a pottery urn decorated with stamped motives of pine twig typical for the Luco-Meluno/Lauen-Melaun cultural group. Among other finds of material culture, these artifacts undoubtedly confirms the cultural connection of the wider Wildon territory to the area of Easter Switzerland and northern Italy – especially Tirol and Trento with the main distribution of this culture and the largest number of documented pins of the Marco type (Fig. 5).

Going further a little bit to the south, for this treatise interesting are also the pins of the Marco type from Brinje Gora (Fig. 8/16) on one and from Tolmin on the other side of the south-eastern alpine area (Fig. 5).

1 E.g. Teržan 1990.
3 A bronze pin covered with patina and in a good state of preservation. The smaller head is biconical formed and has a prominence on the top. The neck is thickened, of a circular cross-section and densely twisted. The needle is of a circular cross section, gradually becoming thinner with the tip missing. Size: length 9,4 cm; diameter of the head 0,8 cm. Inv. nr. Hengist Museum Wildon 390.
4 Carancini 1975, 203–204.
5 Excavations by Kulturpark Hengist (Wildon) 2004 (Martina Roscher) and 2005-2007 (Christoph Gutjahr).
7 V. Pahō 1989, T. 32.

Further south coming to the northern Adriatic special attention should be paid to the pins of this type from the wider territory of Škocjans – from the Muša jama hoard and from the necropolis of Brežec, grave Gombarac 124 and in the end to the finds from the necropolis of the Istrian to the bay of Kvarner open Nesactium (Fig. 2/12–13; 8/15). The latest presenting the most southern edge of the distribution of this type of pins (Fig. 5). The pins from Nesactium come from the grave number 25 which exhibits relations and connections to the territory of the continental UFC — mostly with a cup-shaped urn with oblique channels and also with a bracelet with roof-shaped section which evolu-

Fig. 1: Pin of the Marco type from Kainach near Wildon.
tion and production were a reflection of the influence of the UFC, confirmed at the northern Adriatic during the period of the late II and III phase of the UFC of northern Croatia and Transdanubia according to the periodisation of Ksenija Vinski-Gasparrini.\textsuperscript{11}

With the finds from Nesactium, the distribution of the pins of the Marco type reaches to the bay of Kvarner where from the group of pins with a bulbous shaped head a different type of pins predominated. These are examples, also known from Nesactium from the disturbed grave 1/22–23, where they can be associated to the bracelet with a roof-shaped section and a ribbed cuff-shaped bracelet (Fig. 3; 8/9).\textsuperscript{12} These are longer pins with explicitly bulbous shaped head and a little bit thickened twisted neck. They are known in scientific literature from Šula on the island of Krk (Fig. 4/2–3; 8/3–4).\textsuperscript{13} The claim can be considered partly confirmed by the presence of a fragment of a similar pin from the nearby Vrbnik, from the hill-fort of Kostrij. Although the head is missing the size and the form of the twist of the neck confirm the contribution to this type of pins (Fig. 4/1).\textsuperscript{14} A further argument of support comes from a relatively recent discovery in a tumulus in Slomnič near Crikvenica (Fig. 6/2; 8/2).\textsuperscript{15} In the present contribution we will pay a little bit more attention to this find, not just because it is the only grave find from the region of Kvarner in his period, but also because in it a large bow-figula with two knobs on the bow and a ribbed cuff-shaped bracelets with a decorations of hatched triangles together with an urn with fluted belly were discovered. These were pieces of attire deliberately broken in three pieces which together with the pottery discovered designate a rich cremated burial with a specific ritual of deformation and fragmentation of the attire (Fig. 6).

In the area of the western Adriatic coast the combination of the bracelets with roof-shaped section and with ribbed cuff-shaped bracelets together with the amber beads of the Tiryns or Allumiere type as with large bow-figulas with two knobs on the bow creates a standard find. Such a combination is known from the graves from Vrsi\textsuperscript{16} and Bismantova, grave XXXI.\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{12} Mihovilč 2001, 59–60, T. 31/11.
\textsuperscript{13} Matejič 1966, 336–339; Glogovič 1987, 74–75, T. I/V; Glogovič 1989, T. 3/–4; 13; 35/–1; Taržan 1995, 339, Abb. 27; Pared 1998, Abb. 15/3. – Fig. 4/2: A well preserved bronze pin with a bulbous shaped head, covered with patina. The head is smaller, roundly shaped with a central hole on the top. The neck is slightly thickened of a circular cross section and densely twisted. The pin has a round cross section and is gradually becoming thinner towards the tip. Size: length 22.5 cm, diameter of the head 1.2 cm. Inv. nr. Collection of the Franciscan monastery on Kotljan. – Fig. 4/3: An intensively corroded pin with a bulbous shaped head. The head is roundly shaped with and protrusion on the top. The neck is slightly thickened of a circular cross section and twisted with broad twists. The pin has a round cross section and is gradually becoming thinner towards the tip. Size: length 21.1 cm, diameter of the head 1.4 cm Inv. nr. Collection of the Franciscan monastery on Kotljan.

\textsuperscript{14} Partly preserved bronze pin with a little bit thickened and densely twisted neck. The head and the tip of the pin are missing. Size: 16 cm. Inv. nr. Archaeological museum Zagreb Kostrij (Fig. 4/1). Possibly we could add to this group also the fragment of the pin from Grizane (Ljubč 1876, 28).

\textsuperscript{15} The bronze pin with a bulbous shaped head is preserved complete, deliberately folded and broken in three pieces. The head is rounded with a protrusion on the top. A small crest is made below the head. The neck is thickened, of a circular cross-section and obliquely twisted. The pin has a round cross-section and is gradually becoming thinner towards the tip. Size: length 16.8 cm, diameter of the head 1.3 cm. Inv. nr. Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral Rijeka Slomnič (Fig. 6/2); Starac 2004, 183; Blečić 2009, Fig. 1.

\textsuperscript{16} Batovic 1983, T. XLIV/1–14.

\textsuperscript{17} Catani – Dall’Aglio 1978, T. 31/7–8; Bietti Sestieri 1997, 765, Fig. 453/29–30.
Fig. 4: 1 Bronze pin from Kostrilj, 2–9 Finds from Šula on the island of Krk (Scale = 1:2).
It is a specific combination of jewelry known from Baška, occurring on the island of Krk and on the coastal area of the Kvarner.\textsuperscript{18} Large bow-fibulae with two knobs on the bow, with their numerous find spots and a large number of local variants form, as several times demonstrated by Biba Teržan, a large group in the Submycenaean period, being spread from the Easter Mediterranean to the north of the Adriatic basin and further west to the Suisse Alps.\textsuperscript{19} Most probably due to their simplicity of form on one and timeless functionality on the other hand, they were used in a long time span. New datations from the Aegean area (Pilosa, grave 4; Elateia, grave 12) clearly confirm their prominent role in the LHIIIC period with a possibility to be used until the proto-geometric period.\textsuperscript{20} In Kvarner as on the rest of the Easter Adriatic coast, they always appear in a specific combination – together with bracelets with roof-shaped section and with ribbed cuff-shaped bracelets.\textsuperscript{21} Well, they will occur also together with a longer pin with a bigger bulbous shaped head and a twisted neck, which is indirectly confirmed by the pins from Šula and directly with the grave finds from the tumulus from Stolnič (Fig. 6).\textsuperscript{22}

To be precise, the finds from Stolnič come from different backgrounds and are consequently of a high importance for the chronology. Despite the complex situation and an broad discussion which could be triggered by the find, we will focus ourselves only to the question of the pin with a bulbous shaped head, since the pin form Stolnič is the only find with a precise date creating the background for their chronological precision on the territory of the northern Adriatic. Consequently an important parallel to the discussed pins from Šula and Nesactium (Fig. 4/2–3; 3/1; 8/3–4, 9), could be observed in the finds from the area of Škocjan, from the necropolis Brežec, from the grave Snidersich 28\textsuperscript{23} and from Mušaja mala hoard\textsuperscript{24} (Fig. 8/8; 7). Almost identical and most similar are the pins with a bulbous shaped head from the region all the way up to the river basin of Savinja in the eastern pre-alpine region, ranging from Bled to Ljubljana\textsuperscript{25} and Dobova (Fig. 8/5–6; 7).\textsuperscript{26} Pins from Stolnič and Šula differ in the size of their heads, while the thickening on the twisted neck, as also observable on several other examples (Ljubljana grave 2, Dobova grave 9) is a consequence of production and it is created due to the execution of the twisting and not because of the desire of the maker.


\textsuperscript{19} Teržan 2007, 160–162.

\textsuperscript{20} Jung 2006, 193; Teržan 2007, 160–161. On the other hand this type of fibulae is well adjusted with their distribution on the territory of Sicily in the period of the Pantalica-Nord stage (Jung 2006, 193–194, fn. 1421).

\textsuperscript{21} Čović 1971, 313–315; Bietti Sestieri – Lo Schiavo 1976, Fig. 16; Batović 1976, 21–25; Glogović 1987, 74–82, T. 1; Glogović 2003, 17–21; Teržan 1984, 111; Teržan 1995, 333–360, Abb. 23; Teržan 2007, 161; Pare 1998, 328–329, Abb. 15.

\textsuperscript{22} Blečić 2009, 144, Fig. 1.

\textsuperscript{23} Marchesetti 1903, T. XV/20; Righi 1977, T. XXVIII/28, 1; Vitrí 1983, 144, T. XLI/3.

\textsuperscript{24} Gustín 1979, T. C/126, 139; Batović 1980, T. 1/16; Vitrí 1983, Fig. 28A.\textsuperscript{25} The pin from the Ljubljana with a round head and a thickened twisted neck (Turk 2009, 206–207, k. 17) has a direct parallel in the grave 110 in Dobova (Stare 1975, T. 18/14).

\textsuperscript{26} Glogović 1989, 9–16; Teržan 1995, 359, Abb. 25–26. Perhaps we could add to this group also the pin from an unknown location in northern Dalmatia stored in the Archaeological museum in Zadar which has got a little bit rounder form of the head (Batović 1980, 34, T. V89)?
Fig. 6: Finds from cremation grave at the tumulus Stolnič near Crikvenica (Scale = 1:2).
Minimaly thickened neck of the pin from Stolnič is also a feature of the pins from Škocjan, especially from Mušja jamu hoard and the necropolis of Brežec, Snidersich grave 28, and Nesactium grave 1/22–23. The latest were already compared to the pins from Šula. The origin of their creation as also their evolution should be searched for in the area of the central European U/C, especially on the territory of north-western Croatia, but also on the eastern alpine area and the territory of the Protagolasecca group in northern Italy. It is there where a multitude of different types of pins with a biconical, round or bulbous formed head with twisted or oriented necks can be observed. They were long time ago precisely differentiated and determined by G. L. Caracini into types ranging from Marco, Cles, Ala and Fiave just to mention the most prominent. Recently they (especially the types Marco and Cles) were documented and even more precisely dated in the necropolis Morano sul Po in Piemonte in the graves 1/94, 1/95 and 33 (Fig. 8/14; 5). This site exhibits a dynamical connection with the lake pile dwellings of Switzerland which contributed the basics for the creation of their chronological placement. For example in Haurtivre-Champprèves they were with other finds dated to the phase Ha B1–2 or in absolute chronology from the second half of the 11th to the end of the 10th century BC. Assuming the same age for their distribution we can trace them all the way to the area of Zürich where they were dated into the same period. For the confirmation in the east, we can again find the arguments in the finds from the necropolis in Kainach. In the grave 42, together with the pin of the Marco type, a pin with a bulbous shaped head and a thickened neck with two parallel sheaves of incised lines was discovered. It is a type of pins which are known from Trento and Monsorino di Golasecca where they are generally dated into the period of Bronzo finale. Further the grave also contained a pin of the variant B of the Cles type which is par excellence typical for the region of Trento, but is also known from the necropolis Morano sul Po from the grave number 48 and of course from Haurtivre-Champprèves, with other words from the broader alpine area. For our discussion is also important their occurrence with the amber beads of the Allumiere type on the site of Haurtivre-Champprèves which are dated into the horizon Ha A2/B1, which is, by the way, the youngest date of their occurrence.

Taking into consideration these facts as also the contexts of their discoveries, the pins wit a bulbous shaped head and the twisted neck from the region of Kvarner and the south-eastern prealpine area should be a little bit older as the Italian examples. It is the same situation as with the bracelets with a roof-shaped sec-

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28 Caracini 1975, 202, T. 46/14/14.145.
30 Giaretti – Rubat Berel 2006, 1, 165, Fig. 206/3.
31 Giaretti – Rubat Berel 2006, 165, Fig. 206/3.
tion and those with cuff-shaped bracelets,\textsuperscript{43} which are due to their contemporarily with the bow-fibulae with two knobs on the bow should be dated to the Ha A1–2 phase.

Considering this, neither formal nor chronological comparison with the pins of the Ala type as proposed by Dunja Glogović\textsuperscript{40} or their equation with the Marco type (Fig. 5: 8/12–16), as proposed lately by Matija Črešnar\textsuperscript{13} and earlier cautiously suggested by Vitko Palić,\textsuperscript{44} should be considered being appropriate. The difference was already demonstrated by Kristina Mihovilić.\textsuperscript{45}

Should the occasion arise the pin from Šula, together with the here mentioned most similar examples should be distinguished as a separated type called type Šula.

\textsuperscript{43} Cuff-shaped bracelets on the territory of Istra are in principle parallel to the Late Bronze Age period of the Liburnian culture. But in practice the early Istran finds are dated with the regard to the grave 1982/33 from Dobova (Mihovilić 2001, 56–57). Although this grave belongs to the phase I of the burials on the necropolis where a fragment of a cuff-shaped bracelet is chronologically compared to the dating of the fibulae with two knobs on the bow and pins with a bulbous shaped head and a twisted neck (Teržan 1995, 339, Abb. 27), as the example known from Nesactium!

\textsuperscript{40} Glogović 1989, 9.

\textsuperscript{43} Črešnar 2006, 143.

\textsuperscript{44} V. Palić 1989, 185.

\textsuperscript{45} Mihovilić 2001, 61.

The same interpretational and designation process was applied for the pin of the type Morano which was named after the eponymous site,\textsuperscript{46} and which head is created completely, even hypertrophically, round.

Except the pins of the Šula type several more examples should be presented when analyzing this distinctly male principle of attire. First of all should be mentioned a pin with a bulbous shaped head from the devastated necropolis in Garica. The pin is massive and strongly built, with an emphasized and densely twisted neck which is divided from the head off he pins by a square thickening (Fig. 9/1; 8/10).\textsuperscript{47}

Analogies to this pin are not known yet although according to the basic form and the elaboration of the decoration it exhibits some general similarities to the discussed pins of the Šula type. But the square thickening might be seen as reflection of a difference – not necessarily deriving from differences in workshops,

\textsuperscript{46} Giaretti – Rubat Borel 2006, 108, Fig. 105/2.

\textsuperscript{47} A large bronze pin with an bulbous shaped head with a hollowed circular protrusion on the top. On the neck is a thin ring like thickening which changes into a by conically profiled thickening of a square cross section. The neck is thickened and densely twisted. The neck changes into a thinned pin of a circular cross section. The tip is missing. Size: length 14.8 cm, diameter of the head 1.5 cm. Inv. nr. Archaeological museum Zagreb 5648 (Fig. 9/1) (Ljubić 1876, 28, T. III/20).
but perhaps exhibiting a chronological difference (Fig. 7). Due to their massive and twisted neck, they look similar to the above mentioned pins from Ljubljaniča, Dobova and even Škocjan. Similar traits – a square thickening and a twisted, a little bit emphasized neck have the pins from the region of Friuli, unfortunately all without the information about their find spot and generally dated to Bronzo finale by G. L. Carancini. But due to their small biconical head and the general conception of the decoration they differ from the Garica example and can be regarded only as a distant reminiscence.

Beside the latest, an chronologically younger and smaller pin of the Velika Gorica type with a profiled and clearly articulated neck, casted in a mould and completed by grooving (Fig. 9/2; 10). These pins look very similar to the example from Garica although they are not identical since every example differs in some minor but important details.

They are currently known from the necropolis in Ruše, Brinjeva Gora, Dobova and Velika Gorica (Fig. 10). Due to their context in graves they are dated to Ha B1 or the IV phase of the UFC of north-western Croatia according to K. Vinski-Gasparini. All five pins exhibit a thickened neck of a square cross-section and a small on a thinner baton positioned head.

According to their appearance the pins from Brinjeva gora and Ruše display the biggest similarities in the form of the head on a low baton and the dense elaboration of the spirals on the neck (Fig. 10). Both of them are also bent and deliberately(?) fragmented. The pins from Dobova and Velika Gorica exhibit similarities in their even larger neck which has got a smaller number of broadest twists and their identical formed heads (Fig. 10). The only difference is in the number of rings on the rod between the neck and the head – the example from Dobova has got two and the example from Velika Gorica has got three of them (Fig. 10). The example from Velika Gorica has got also a slightly thickened and twisted upper part of the needle below the neck. Due to its form, the example from Garica has also got a broader grooved neck and a semicircular cut head located on an extremely low rod, the pin could be ascribed to this, the so called second group of pins and should be regarded as one of the sub types which could be placed in the same chronological horizon.

It is also striking that the sharp edges of the grooves on the neck of the Garica pin carry a decoration of incised lines – a decoration similar to the one observed on the ribbed cuff-shaped bracelets from Šula and Osor31 and also from Garica,32 which might in a subtle and indirect manner suggest a „signature“ of a local workshop. A signature observable also in the form of the oblique groove on the heads of the pins from Šula and Garica (Fig. 4/2; 9/1).

It is visible from the presented that pins with a twisted neck vary in their typological and chronological attribution which creates a large degree of variability in the spatial and cultural processes (Fig. 5; 7–8; 11). Consequently the abolishing of distinctions, as lately

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31 Glogović 1989, T. 35/1–4; Čuš-Rukonić – Glogović 1989, T. 6/1. It should be mentioned that only a single fragment of a bracelet was published (Archaeological collection Osor nr. 146), although in the collection two further fragments of the same bracelet are preserved (Arch. collection Osor nr. 1256a, b).

The fastest way to the Big Sea

Fig. 10: The pins of the Velika Gorica type – Brinjeva gor (after V. Pahić 1989), Ruše (after Črešnar 2006), Dobova, Velika Gorica (after Stare 1957).

proposed but M. Črešnar can not be acceptable. Well, the connection of the area of Kvarner and its northern coastal area and especially the island Krk to the cultural and creative environment of the Velika Gorica, Dobova and across them the Ruše cultural group becomes transparent among others with the presence of the Velika Gorica type pins. Contrary, the pins of the Marco type bear witness to the connections of the broader alpine area and even further from Piemont to Styria. They demonstrate the contacts between the territory of Tyrol to the northern Adriatic which will become, especially regarding Nessactum and the Kvarner area, even clearly pronounced and stronger in the later periods. The exact communication routes and the form of contact can not be precisely defined yet, but most probably at least a major part of the circulation of goods was distributed across the paths in the southeastern alpine region.

The logical and continuous connection with the southeastern Alpine region can be confirmed by the presence of the pins with a bulbous shaped head of the Šula type which were in use from the period of Ha A on in the region between the Posavje and Kvarner. The constant arrival of impulses from the continental circle of the UFC, going from the north to the south – to the closest sea, is also demonstrable in the presence of several older elements of male attire as the pin with a biconical channeled and on the top flattened head from Kraljevica and a pin with a larger circular head from Rijeka (Fig. 8/1–2). They were supposed, in a herodotian sense, to come to the nearest „Big Sea“!

Acknowledgement

It is a rare circumstance to begin with the finds from the area where the conference was organized – it happened to me and I was able to begin with the pin of the Marco type from the region of Wildon. Consequently I am in debt and grateful to Christoph Gutjahr from Kulturpark Hengist (Wildon) and Georg Tiefengraber from Arbeitskreis Mittelbronzezeit im Südostalpenraum, Graz. The finds stored in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb were kindly showed and allowed to publish by Dubravka Balen-Letunić, the finds stored in the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral in Rijeka by Željka Čelinić and Ranko Starac, the finds stored in the Archaeological collection in Osor by Zrinka Ettinger-Starčić and at the end I have to thank to the superior of the Franciscan monastery at Košljun for the finds from the collection of the Monastery. The finds from the Archaeological museum in Zagreb were drawn by Miljenka Galić and the find from Kainach by Maria Windholz-Konrad. Several useful advices and information derived from conversation with Daria Ložnik Dždar, Dubravka Balen-Letunić and Biba Teržan. For all the inspiration, motivation, understanding and endless help at the origin of this work I am, as always, grateful to my Boris Kavur.
List of sites

Fig. 5: Map of the distribution of the pins of the Marco type (supplemented after Carancini 1975). 1.
1. Moruno sul Po-Pobieto, g. 1/95, 33: Trachsel 2004, 264, Abb. 162/17; De Marinis 2005, T. 6; Giaretti – Rabat Borel 2006, Fig. 170/3.
3. Fontanelia, Graz: Carancini 1975, T. 46/1423, 1427.
4. Collozo: Gazzo Veronese: Salzani 2001, Fig. 22B/2.
10. Gradisca sul Cosa: Cassella Guidi – Vitr 1983, Fig. 457/7; Merlati 1997, 381, Fig. 8/5.

Fig. 7: Map of the distribution of the pins of the Šula type and variant.
2. Ljubljana, g. 2: Stare 1954, T. VI/3; Toržič 1995, Abb. 26/1.
4. Škocjan-Mužjakova: Gučinić 1979, T. C/136, 139; Batović 1980, T. I/6; Vitr 1983, Fig. 28A.
Brežec, Snidersich g. 18: Marchesetti 1903, T. XV/20; Righi 1977, T. XXVII/28, 1; Vitr 1983, 144, T. 41/3.
5. Stolnič Starac 2004, 183; Hlečić 2009, Fig. 1.

Fig. 11: Map of the distribution of the pins of the Velika Gorica type and variant.
1. Rast, g. 6/1993: Črešnar 2006, T. 3/A5, Sl. 34.
3. Dobova, g. 6: Stare 1957, Y/45, Stare 1975, T. 5/2.

54 The pins from Moruno sul Po, grave 1/95, and Gradisca sul Cosa were defined by the author as "between the Marco and Flave type". But also the fragment of the pin from Elleri, grave 20, is problematical.
Ljubič 1876: Š. Ljubič, Bakrena doba (Bronzeziet), Vjesnik hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva II, 1876, 10–49.
Stare 1957: F. Stare, Tombes plates a urne a Dobova en Slovenie et a Velika gorica en Croatie, Inventaria Archaeologica 1, Bonn 1957.