

Poznoantične okrasne igle vrste *stilus* v Sloveniji

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Izvleček

Članek predstavlja poskus natančnejše tipološke razdelitve in časovne uvrstitve poznoantičnih okrasnih igel vrste *stilus*, najdenih v Sloveniji. Obravnavana vrsta izhaja iz rimskega toaletnega pribora. Pojavljajo se v srednji in jugovzhodni Evropi, a so zgoščene na prostoru jugovzhodne Madžarske, Slovenije in severne Italije. Tovrstne igle z območja Slovenije lahko razvrstimo v pet tipoloških skupin z različicami. Najpogosteje so datirane v 6. st., v uporabi pa so bile vse od konca 4. do začetka 7. st.

Ključne besede: Slovenija, pozna antika, obdobje preseljevanja ljudstev, nakit, okrasne igle, igle vrste *stilus*

Abstract

The article presents a detailed typology and chronology of the Late Antique decorative pins of the *stylus* type found in Slovenia. This pin type derives from Roman toilet implements. The pins can be divided into five types with variants and appear across central and south-eastern Europe with a concentration in south-eastern Hungary, Slovenia and northern Italy. They were broadly in use from the end of the fourth to the beginning of the seventh century, though the majority dates to the sixth century.

Keywords: Slovenia, Late Antiquity, Migration Period, jewellery, decorative pins, *stylus* pin

1. UVOD

V strokovni literaturi se je uveljavilo mnenje, da imajo okrasne igle sekundaren pomen pri dataciji grobov ali najdišč, saj jih ne časovno ne geografsko ne moremo natančno opredeliti. Podrobnejših raziskav o poznavanju in razširjenosti poznoantičnih okrasnih igel za območje Slovenije ni; delno so bile obravnavane le rimske koščene igle.¹ V posamičnih objavah najdišč so okrasne igle zgolj opisane, časovno pa so opredeljene glede na ostali material z najdišč ali s primerjalnimi analizami gradiva. Tuji avtorji so se pogosteje ukvarjali s tipologijo in poskusi natančnejše datacije poznoantičnih okrasnih igel.²

Pričujoči članek črpa iz diplomske naloge z naslovom *Poznoantične okrasne igle iz Slovenije*,³ nastale pod mentorstvom prof. Timoteja Knifca. V njej so bile zbrane, tipološko razdeljene in obravnavane poznoantične kovinske okrasne igle, najdene na slovenskem prostoru. V času med drugo polovico 4. st. in 7. st. so bile najpogostejše igle vrste *stilus*, zato sem jih podrobneje analizirala in jih tu širše predstavljam.

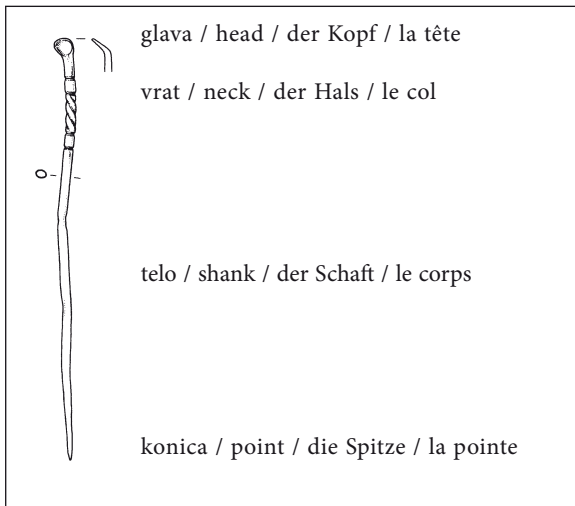
2. SESTAVNI DELI IGLE

Igla ima štiri sestavne dele (*sl. 1*). Različno oblikovan in okrašen zgornji del se imenuje glava; igle so največkrat tipološko razdeljene prav glede na obliko slednje. Glava se nadaljuje v vrat, ki je okroglega, ovalnega, kvadratnega ali pravokotnega

¹ Dular 1979.

² Bott 1952, 158–164; Barkóczi 1968, 275–311; Möller 1976–1977, 14–53; Ibler 1991, 38–42; Barkóczi 1994, 110–135; Riemer 2000, 103–108.

³ Čaval 2002.



Sl. 1: Sestavni deli igle.

Fig. 1: Parts of the pin.

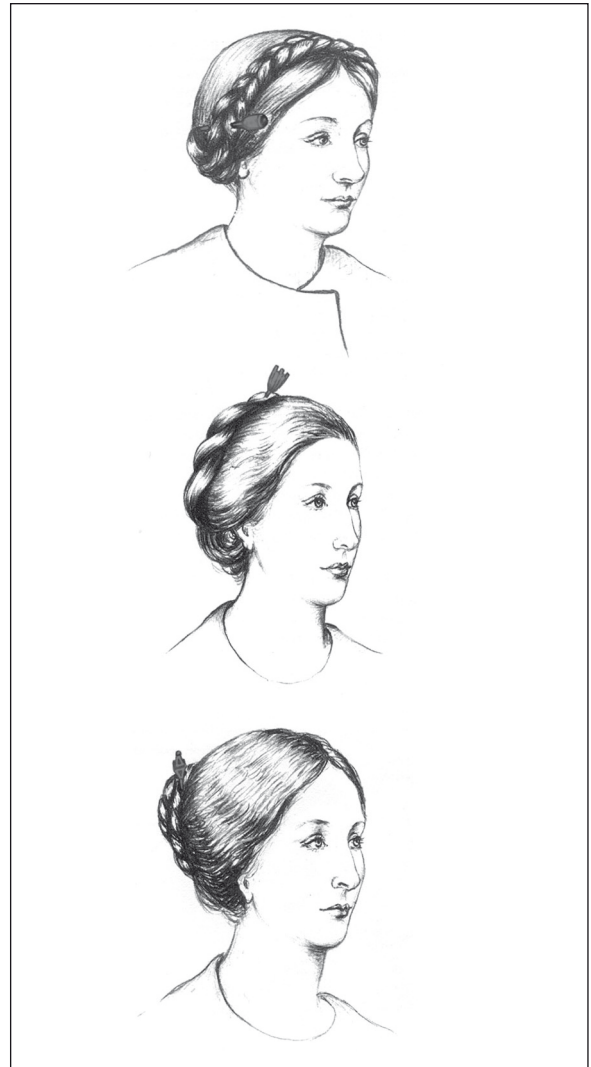
(po / after Bujna et al. 1996, 27)

preseka in pogosto bogato okrašen. Telo je namenjeno le glatkemu zdrsu igle skozi tkanino ali lase in običajno ni okrašeno. V spodnjem delu se igla konča s konico.⁴

3. UPORABA IGEL

Igle niso samo ženski element poznoantične noše, najdemo jih tudi v moških grobovih. Uporabljale so se za oblikovanje in spenjanje pričesk, za pritrditev pokrivala oziroma tančice na lase in za zapenjanje oblačil (plašča, ovratne rute). Iglam iz grobov funkcijo določa lega v grobu; najdene so bile na različnih mestih, na telesu ali ob njem. Večina poznoantičnih okrasnih igel je bronastih in preprosto okrašenih. Prisotne so tako v revnih kot bogatih grobovih. Podatki o materialu in tipu igle ter njena lega v grobu le redko pomagajo pri določanju družbenega sloja, ki mu je nosilka pripadala. Nekaj igel je izdelanih iz plemenitih kovin, kot sta srebro in zlato, in so tudi bogato okrašene; te resnično govorijo o materialnem bogastvu ženske. Vendar imajo pogosto tudi bogati ženski grobovi le preproste bronaste ali železne igle.⁵

Lasnice najdemo najpogosteje ob glavi ter nad ali pod njo, kar je pomemben podatek za predstavo o ženskih pričeskah kot delu noše⁶ (sl. 2). Po dolžini



Sl. 2: Rekonstrukcija uporabe igel lasnic.

Fig. 2: Reconstruction of the use of hairpins.

(po / after Möller 1976–1977, Abb. 4, 6, 8)

presegajo 10 cm, glava igle pa ima tudi okrasno vlogo in je po navadi bolj poudarjena.⁷

Igle za pritrditev pokrivala oziroma tančice so navadno v paru in so krajše od ostalih igel, saj dosejajo dolžino od 5 do 7 cm. Glava igle je običajno okrogla ali bikonična ali, redkeje, poliedrična. V grobu ležijo te igle levo in/ali desno ob glavi.⁸ Navada pokrivanja las s tančico izvira iz Sredozemlja, od koder se je razširila tudi na prostor severno od Alp. V grobovih iz 6. in 7. st. v Italiji (npr. Nocera Umbra: gr. 101;⁹ Castel Trosino:

⁴ Bujna et al. 1996, 27.

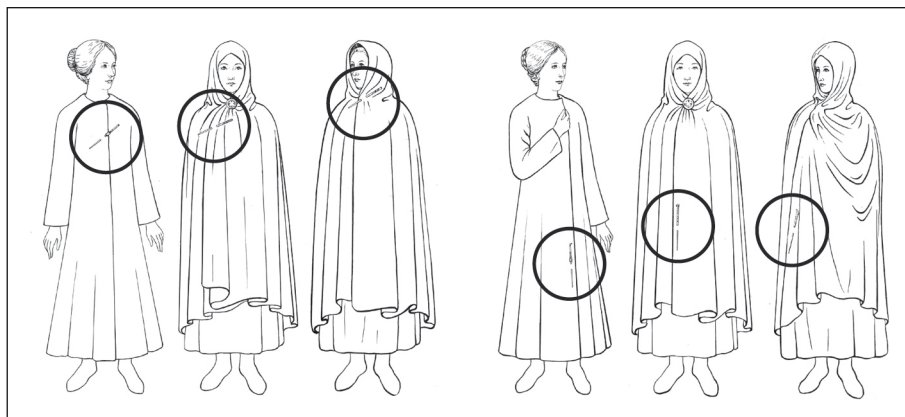
⁵ Möller 1976–1977, 32–34; Stephens 2008.

⁶ Möllerjeva v svojem članku (1976–1977, 18–26) izpeljuje določene tipe pričesk glede na lego igle v grobu. Glej tudi Stephens 2008.

⁷ Ibler 1991, 38–42; Möller 1976–77, 18.

⁸ Möller 1976–1977, 15–16, 18; Riemer 2000, 103, 107; Čaval 2002, 43–45.

⁹ Pasqui, Paribeni 1918, 293.



Sl. 3: Noša igle za spenjanje plašča.
Fig. 3: Manners of fastening a coat with a pin.
(po / after Möller 1976–1977, Abb. 10, 12)

gr. 60, 128 in 128a, 158, 168, 184;¹⁰ Fiesole, Villa Marchi, grob¹¹) in Sloveniji (Kranj, Lajh: gr. 5, 31 in 43¹²) sta v bližini glave ležali po dve igli ali več igel z bikonično glavico.¹³ Poleg tega so bile v vseh treh grobovih iz Kranja na območju glave najdene tudi zlate niti, ostanki brokata, iz katerega so bile izdelane tančice.¹⁴ Arnegunda naj bi bila ena prvih Frankinj, ki je prevzela takšen sredozemski običaj prekrivanja las, in sicer že v 6. st. Nasploh pa se je takšna noša (z iglami z okroglo glavico) na frankovsko-alamanskem prostoru začela širiti šele od 7. st. dalje.¹⁵ Dolžina same tančice je bila različna. Znani sta dve varianti: segala je ali do stopal, kot jo vidimo pri upodobitvah nekaterih mučenic, ali do bokov kot pri frankovski kraljici.¹⁶

Igle, ki so se uporabljale za zapenjanje oblačil, najdemo v grobovih na telesu ali ob njem, pod brado, v višini prsnega koša, bokov ali stegen¹⁷ (sl. 3). Po obliki, materialu, dolžini in okrasu se ne razlikujejo od lasnic, le glava igle je večkrat manj poudarjena ali pa sploh ne.¹⁸ Kadar leži igla v višini ramen, naj bi nadomeščala fibulo, ki

je spenjala oblačilo na ramenu;¹⁹ če jo najdemo na prsih, naj bi nadomeščala ploščato fibulo, ki je spenjala plašč.²⁰

4. IGLE VRSTE STILUS

Med najpogostejše okrasne igle pozne antike v Sloveniji sodijo igle vrste *stilus*.²¹ Ime so dobile po obliki glavnice, ki je sploščena oziroma stolčena, tako da je predmet podoben antičnemu pisalu (*stilus*). Igle te vrste imajo poševno upognjeno glavico in vrat, ki je pogosto različno okrašen, lahko pa so tudi neokrašene. Večina je narejenih iz bronu, nekaj je železnih, redke so srebrne ali zlate. Brez podatka o legi v grobu ne moremo določiti natančne funkcije igle: ali je bila v uporabi kot lasnica ali za spenjanje obleke.

Izvor

Poznoantične igle vrste *stilus* so se razvile iz toaletnega pribora rimske dobe. Med nakit lahko

¹⁰ Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 102–103, 153–154, 158, 170, 174–175, 183–184.

¹¹ Riemer 2000, 103, 373, t. 57: 2–4.

¹² Šmid 1907, 58 sl. 61; Stare 1980, 50, 53, 54; t. 2: 3,4. Igle iz sosednjih bogatih ženskih grobov 31 in 43 so izgubljene, medtem ko je bilo v grobu 5 celo pet takšnih iglic, vse pa so ležale levo in desno ob glavi.

¹³ Stare 1980, 50; Riemer 2000, 103; Caval 2002, 16–19, 39, 40, 44–45.

¹⁴ Vinski 1980, 23.

¹⁵ Möller 1976–1977, 18; Martin 2002, 509–510.

¹⁶ Möller 1976–1977, 18.

¹⁷ Ibler 1991, 38; Müller 2010, 211–212.

¹⁸ Möller 1976–77, 26.

¹⁹ Barkóczi 1993, 333.

²⁰ Bierbrauer 1984, 55; Riemer 2000, 236.

²¹ Poimenovanje igel s sploščeno in poševno upognjeno glavo kot igle vrste *stilus* sicer ni popolnoma primerno, saj imajo *stilusi* lopatke v osi telesa, ne pa žličk, odklonjenih od vzdolžne osi. Ime vrste sem prevzela od nekaterih uveljavljenih avtorjev (Bierbrauer 1987; Barkóczi 1994; Riemer 2000 itd.), ki so takšne igle opisovali kot vrsto *stilus*. V tuji literaturi se pojavljajo tudi pod drugimi imeni: nem. npr. *Ohrlöffelchen*, *löffelförmige Nadeln*, *Nadeln mit spachtelförmigem Kopf*.

uvrstimo le nekatere izmed tovrstnih rimskih igel, saj so imele največkrat uporabno vlogo in so bile temu primerno narejene iz bron²² ali kosti.²³ Toaletne igle (*auriscalpium*) s poševno upognjeno, praviloma ploščato "žličko" so v rimskem času uporabljali v več namenov. Pri osebni negi so jih rabili predvsem za čiščenje ušes, v medicini pa za vstavljanje zdravila v rano ali za čiščenje gnojnih ran.²⁴ Uporabljane so bile tudi v kirurgiji, in sicer kot skalpel – za natančno rezanje tkiva ali odpiranje vnetega predela. Najpogosteje pa so jih v rimskem času uporabljali v farmaciji in pri kozmetiki kot t. i. kozmetično žličko.²⁵ Nekatera izmed teh orodij so bila oblikovana nekoliko drugače. Iгла je bila na enem koncu sicer oblikovana v žličko, na drugem pa je ni končevala konica, temveč tolkač za drobljenje zdravil in lepotil.²⁶

Toaletni pribor je bil predmet vsakodnevne uporabe mož in žensk v rimskem obdobju. Nosili so ga na pasu: v torbici ali prosto obešenega na zanki. Noša pribora za pasom naj bi bila del predrimске oziroma keltske tradicije. Poleg ušesne "žličke" so bili v toaletnem priboru najpogosteje tudi bronasta pinceta, čistilec nohtov, pilica in zobotrebec.²⁷ Kot del toaletnega pribora najdemo toaletne igle pogosto v moških in ženskih grobovih rimskega časa, hkrati pa so tudi stalen inventar zdravniških grobov širom po rimskem cesarstvu.²⁸

Sčasoma se je ta vrsta predmetov iz uporabnega orodja razvila v okrasni del noše, v nakit. V pozni antiki so bile igle vrste stilus večinoma še vedno bronaste, v uporabi pa so bile tudi železne in srebrne ali celo zlate. V tem času so postale večinoma del ženske noše. Zaradi svoje nove vloge je bil vrat igle pogosto bogato profiliran ali okrašen.²⁹ Sprememba načina oblačenja in srečanje lokalnih ter barbarskih elementov sta močno vplivala na širitev in uporabo okrasnih igel.³⁰

Obravnavana oblika poznoantičnih igel, z mnogimi vzporednicami v 6. in 7. st., se najpogosteje pojavlja na prostoru zahodnega Balkana in Italije ter na Madžarskem, predvsem v okolici Keszthelya, kjer naj bi bila tudi njihova delavnica. Langobar-

di naj bi prevzeli to vrsto igel od staroselskega romaniziranega prebivalstva že v panonski fazi, pogostejše pa naj bi bile šele v italjski fazi, torej po letu 568;³¹ kasneje so jih v svojo nošo prevzela tudi druga germanska ljudstva.³² Bierbrauer piše, da se igle vrste stilus predvsem v zgodnejšem obdobju pojavljajo ob glavi – torej so bile najprej uporabljane kot lasnice, šele kasneje pa so se začele uporabljati tudi za spenjanje obleke in jih najdemo na prsih. Na območju ob Renu naj bi do te spremembe prišlo v 6. st.: zahodno od Rena v 6. st., vzhodno od reke pa šele konec 6. st.³³ Vendar pa tega ne gre posploševati na celotno ozemlje, kjer se pojavljajo igle vrste stilus, saj so bile npr. v Intercisi,³⁴ Csákvárju³⁵ ali pa v Keszthelyu³⁶ najdene na predelu prsi že v poznoantičnih grobovih.³⁷

Raziskovalci si še vedno niso edini, ali je ta vrsta nakita dejansko dediščina poznorimske noše. Alföldi, Sági in najprej tudi Barkóczi so trdili, da okrasne igle nimajo ničesar skupnega s poznoantičnim prebivalstvom,³⁸ drugi pa jih vidijo kot dokaz kontinuitete.³⁹ Gotovo pa je, da se igle za spenjanje obleke in lasnice, z iglami za pripenjanje naglavnih pokrival vred, pojavljajo istočasno in hkrati kot skupni inventar grobov (nekajkrat hkrati s ploščato fibulo).⁴⁰

Statistična dejstva

V Sloveniji je bilo odkritih 45 poznoantičnih igel vrste stilus. Z grobišč je 13 igel, od tega je bilo 11 najdenih v grobovih, 2 pa kot posamični najdbi na grobišču. Ostalih 32 igel je bilo odkritih v naselbinah. 8 od teh je detektorskih najdb, ostale so našli pri arheoloških izkopavanjih.

²² Riha 1990, 9; Cunja 1996, 143.

²³ Gregl 1982, 180 op. 31.

²⁴ Gregl 2006, 33 sl. 3.

²⁵ Riha 1986, 56–63, t. 25–36; Cunja 1996, 143.

²⁶ Riha 1986, 56, t. 59.

²⁷ Riha 1986, 26–27.

²⁸ Künzl 1982, 6–7, 11–12, 29–31; Bonomi 1984, 86, t. 3: 20.

²⁹ Ibler 1991, 41.

³⁰ Barkóczi 1994, 128.

³¹ Vinski 1980, 22.

³² Cunja 1996, 58–59; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

³³ Bierbrauer 2004, 69; Martin 2002, 507; Müller 2010, 211.

³⁴ Grob 1344: Vágo, Bóna 1976, 116.

³⁵ Grob 6: Salamon, Barkóczi 1971, 40.

³⁶ Grob 1971/83: Müller 2010, 77, 211, t. 50: 9–13, 51:1. Avtor v tekstu in tabelah navaja najdbo fragmentirane igle pod brado, vendar je glava igle odlomljena in je ne moremo identificirati kot iglo vrste stilus.

³⁷ Müller 2010, 211.

³⁸ Alföldi 1926, 53; Sági 1970, 170; Barkóczi 1968, 294, Müller 2010, 211.

³⁹ Kiss 1968, 93; Vinski 1980: 94; Barkóczi 1993, 333; id. 1994, 116; Müller 2010, 211.

⁴⁰ Müller 2010, 211. Npr. grobova 1971/5 (65, t. 44: 5,6) in 1999/40 (119, t. 85: 11–14,18).



Sl. 4: Lega poznoantičnih igel vrste *stilus* v grobovih z območja Slovenije.
Fig. 4: Positions of the stylus type pins in the graves from Slovenia.

Od 13 igel z grobišč je za eno ohranjen podatek, da je bila najdena nekje na kranjskem grobišču, a ji ni bilo mogoče določiti pripadajoče grobne celote,⁴¹ druga, prav tako s kranjskega grobišča, pa je bila najdena ob grobu 62.⁴² Od preostalih 11 sta bili dve igli najdeni desno in ena levo ob glavi, tri pod brado oziroma na predelu vratu, ena na prsih in dve pri kolenih skeleta (sl. 4). Lega dveh igel v grobu ni znana.

⁴¹ Stare 1980, 77.

⁴² op. 84; Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 56.

Čeprav je le dobra četrtnina omenjenih igel grobnih najdb, je statistična analiza pridatkov iz grobov z iglo vrste *stilus* (sl. 5) razkrila ponavljajoč se vzorec pridatkov, ki kaže na dokaj enotno nošo v obdobju pozne antike. Pogostejši pridatki v grobovih z iglo vrste *stilus* so: obročast nakit, kot so zapestnice in uhani, ogrlice z jagodami in večja jagoda ali keramično vretence. V dveh primerih pa še železen nož in fibula, medtem ko sta zelo redke pridatek koščen glavnik in pasna spona. Pridatki sami kažejo, da gre za ženske grobove.

Tipološka razvrstitev

(sl. 6)

Igle vrste *stilus*, najdene v Sloveniji, se razlikujejo glede na obliko in okras. Razdelimo jih lahko na pet tipov in več različic.

Tip 1:

– Neokrašene igle vrste *stilus* z vratom okroglega preseka (sl. 6: T1).

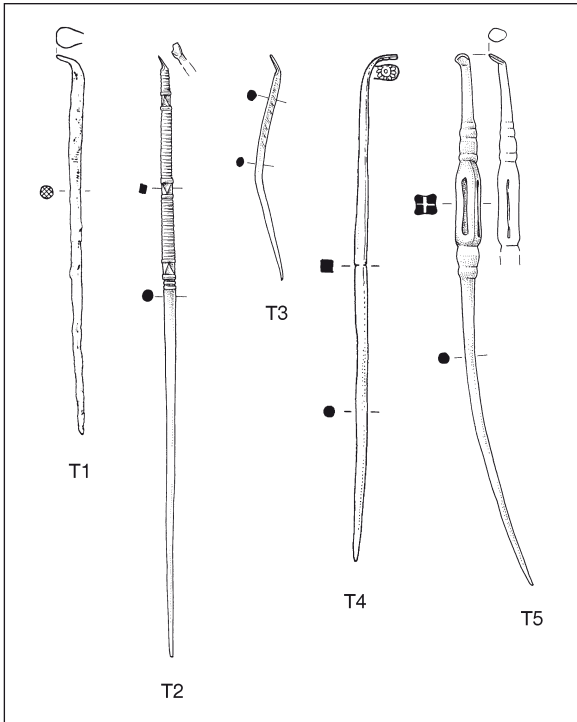
Tip 2:

– Igle vrste *stilus* s profiliranim vratom, nastopajo v številnih različicah. Največkrat je vrat igle

Kat. št.	Najdišče (grob)	Spol	IGLA		Drugi pridatki v grobu						Datacija
			Tip, različica	Snov	Nož	Pas	Obročast nakit	Ogrlica	Fibula	Vretence	
1	Kranj – Lajh, gr. 31	f	1	železo							1. pol. do 3. čet. 6. st.
6	Češnjice pri Trebelnem, gr.	f	2	bron							-
8	Kranj – Lajh, gr. 129	f	2	bron							-
9	Kranj – Lajh, gr. 292	f	2	bron							6. st.
23	Kranj – Lajh, gr. 243	f	3	srebro							1. pol. do 3. čet. 6. st.
26	Rifnik, gr. 54	f	3	bron							2. pol. 6. st.
30	Bled – Pristava, gr. 236	inf.	4	bron							5. st. in 1. pol. 6. st.
31	Rifnik, gr. 7	f	4	bron							6. st.
32	Rifnik, gr. 38	f	4	bron							1. pol. 6. st.
37	Rifnik, gr. 76	f	5a	bron							konec 5. st. in 1. pol. 6. st.
43	Laška vas, gr. 11	f	5d1	bron							6. st.

Sl. 5: Pridatki v grobovih s poznoantičnimi iglami vrste *stilus* z območja Slovenije.

Fig. 5: Grave goods associated with the Late Antique pins of the stylus type from Slovenia (see page 230 for the English version).



Sl. 6: Tipološka razvrstitev poznoantičnih igel vrste stilus. – Tip 1 [T1]: neokrašene igle (kat. št. 3). – Tip 2 [T2]: igle s profiliranim vratom (9). – Tip 3 [T3]: igle z vratom, okrašenim z vrezi (28). – Tip 4 [T4]: igle z vratom kvadratnega preseka (30). – Tip 5 [T5]: igle z izrazito razširjenim vratom (44). (Številka) = kataloška številka. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 6: Types of the Late Antique stylus pins. – Type 1 [T1]: undecorated pins (Cat. no. 3). – Type 2 [T2]: pins with a moulded neck (9). – Type 3 [T3]: pins with an incision-decorated neck (28). – Type 4 [T4]: pins with a neck of a square cross section (30). – Type 5 [T5]: pins with an enlarged neck (44). (Number) = Catalogue No. Scale = 1:2.

profiliran z odebeltvami in rebri, ki jih nekateri avtorji⁴³ imenujejo astragali. Tako so lahko igle okrašene z enim do tremi astragali ali pa s celo vrsto le-teh (sl. 6: T2). Poleg tega je več igel okrašenih hkrati tudi s trikotnim fasetiranim ornamentom: na vratu igle so lahko pasovi majhnih, izmenjujočih se stoječih in visečih fasetiranih enakokrakih trikotnikov in astragalov.

Tip 3:

– Igle vrste stilus z vratom, okrašenim z vrezi, imajo ornament izdelan s preprostimi vrezi, ki so ali posamični ali v pasovih po eden, dva ali trije. V posameznih primerih ti pasovi sledijo nekemu redu oziroma vzorcu, pri drugih pa se zdi, da so

bili vrezani brez pravega reda (sl. 6: T3). Najpogostejše so igle z vodoravnimi vrezi, redkeje je vrezan poševni, spiralni ali cikcakasti okras.

Tip 4:

– Igle vrste stilus z vratom kvadratnega preseka (sl. 6: T4).

Tip 5:

– Igle vrste stilus z izrazito razširjenim vratom (sl. 6: T5). Delimo jih na več različic:

5a: igle z izrazito križno razširitvijo vratu – na vseh štirih straneh po sredini kvadratne razširitve je vertikalno vrezana vdolbina; presek vratu je križen, s prisekanimi zaključki; nad in pod razširitvijo je okras v obliki vrezov ali reber;

5b: igle z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu;

5c: igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu; razširitev lahko krasi vrezan napis ali vrezi, ki jasno ponazarjajo črke;

5d: igle z izrazito kvadratno in predrtto razširitvijo vratu; možna je nadaljna delitev na podrazličici:

– **5d1:** z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo in enojno predrtino vratu;

– **5d2:** z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo in dvojno predrtino vratu.

Nekatere igle vsebujejo elemente različnih tipov, zato je njihova tipološka opredelitev težka. Na primer igle s profiliranim vratom imajo lahko tudi odprtino, astragali so lahko kombinirani z vrezi ipd. Takšne igle sem uvrstila na podlagi tehnično težje izvedljivega ornamenta: ornament, ki zahteva več dela in časa, je tipološko vodilen in definira tip igle.

Od skupno petinštiridesetih igel vrste stilus jih štirinajst sodi v tip 2, po devet igel v tipa 3 in 5, osem v tip 4 in pet igel v tip 1.

5. INTERPRETACIJA IN KATALOG

Tekoče številke v Katalogu ustrezajo kataloškim številkam v besedilu.

Med objavami so **krepko** zapisani citati za slike v besedilu članka.

Kratice

Dolž. = dolžina

arhiv NMS = Arhiv Arheološkega oddelka NMS

IzA ZRC SAZU = Inštitut za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra SAZU, Ljubljana

MM Ljubljana = Mestni muzej, Ljubljana

⁴³ Bott 1952, 159; Barkóczi 1994, 110.

NM Postojna = Notranjski muzej Postojna
 NMS = Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana
 PM Celje = Pokrajinski muzej Celje
 PM Koper = Pokrajinski muzej Koper
 PM Ptuj = Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj – Ormož
 TM = Tolminski muzej, Tolmin

Tip 1 (sl. 6: T1; 7)

Neokrašene igle vrste stilus z vratom okroglega preseka: izdelane so iz bronca ali železa in so popoln posnetek kozmetičnih žličk rimskega toaletnega pribora. V Sloveniji je bilo najdenih pet igel te vrste (sl. 7): štiri pri arheoloških izkopavanjih (kat. št. 1, 2, 4, 5) in ena detektorska najdba (kat. št. 3). Ena igla je ležala v grobu desno ob glavi (kat. št. 1), druga je posamična najdba z grobišča (kat. št. 2), ostale tri pa so iz naselbine (kat. št. 3–5).

1. Kranj – Lajh (sl. 7: 1)

– grob 31

Železna igla okroglega preseka. Konica igle je odlomljena.
 Dolž.: 8,9 cm.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: desno ob glavi.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 780.

Objave: Šmid 1907, 61; Stare 1980, 53, t. 16: 7.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

2. Kranj – Lajh (sl. 7: 2)

– grobišče

Železna igla okroglega preseka. Spodnji del igle je odlomljen.
 Dolž.: 5,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 1789.

Objave: Šmid 1907, 61; Stare 1980, 77, t. 112: 3.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

3. Limberk pri Veliki Račni (sl. 7: 3)

– naselbina

Železna igla okroglega preseka.

Dolž.: 10,6 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.⁴⁴

Hramba: IzA ZRC SAZU.

Objava: Ciglenečki 1985, 262, t. 8: 92; id., 1994a, t. 10a: 14.

4. Ljubljana – Zgodnjekrščanski center (sl. 7: 4)

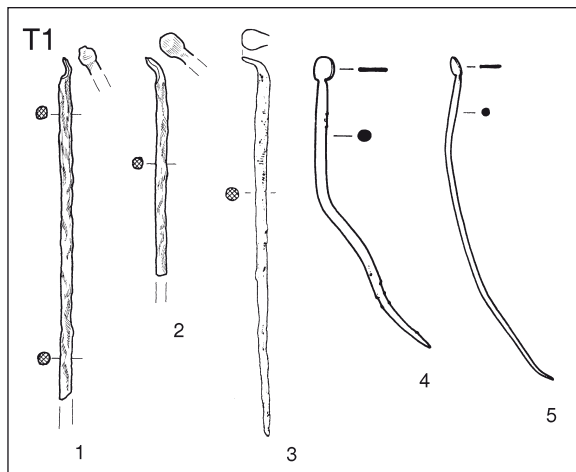
Srebrna igla okroglega preseka. Telo igle je zvito.

Dolž.: 8,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 440.

Objava: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 120, t. 29: 25.



Sl. 7: Tip 1. Neokrašene igle vrste stilus z vratom okroglega preseka. 1–3 železo; 4 srebro; 5 bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 7: Type 1. Undecorated stylus pins with a neck of a round cross section. 1–3 iron; 4 silver; 5 bronze. Scale = 1:2. Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 1 – Kranj, Lajh, gr. / Gr. 31; 2 – Kranj, Lajh, grobišče / cemetery; 3 – Limberk, naselje / settlement; 4,5 – Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center.

5. Ljubljana – Zgodnjekrščanski center (sl. 7: 5)

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Telo igle je zvito.

Dolž.: 9,4 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 471.

Objava: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 122, t. 32: 7.

V grob 31 na Lajhu v Kranju so bili poleg železne igle (kat. št. 1, sl. 7), ki je ležala desno ob glavi ženskega skeleta, pridani tudi par srebrnih in pozlačenih S-fibul, srebrna in pozlačena noga kleščaste fibule, železen nož, železna ovalna pasna spona, fragmentiran dvostranski koščeni glavnik, fragmentirana bronasta okrogla fibula in raznobarvne steklene jagode. V grobu so se ob glavi in deloma pod njo ohranile tudi zlate niti, kar kaže na ostanke tančice. Poleg sta bili še dve bronasti igli, ki sta danes izgubljeni.⁴⁵ Vinski je izdelavo kleščaste ločne fibule umestil pred leto 550 na območje Turingije.⁴⁶ S-fibuli z zaključki v obliki živalskih glavica sta datirani v drugo polovico 6. st.⁴⁷ oziroma v tretjo četrtino 6. st.,⁴⁸ medtem ko ju Milavčeva uvršča v severnodonavsko fazo (tip Poysdorf), torej

⁴⁵ Stare 1980, 53.

⁴⁶ Vinski 1980, 20; Stare 1980, t. 16: 4.

⁴⁷ Bitenc, Knific 2001, 74–76, kat. št. 243/21. Kot kataloška enota so predstavljene S- in okrogle fibule z grobišča Lajh v Kranju. Avtorica se v prispevku ne ukvarja z vsako posamezno fibulo, temveč jih skupno datira v drugo pol. 6. st.

⁴⁸ Bóna 1990, 69, 72, sl. 85.

⁴⁴ Večina takih najdb, ki jih hrani Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana (NMS), je bila inštituciji predana v devetdesetih letih 20. st. (T. Knific, ustna informacija).

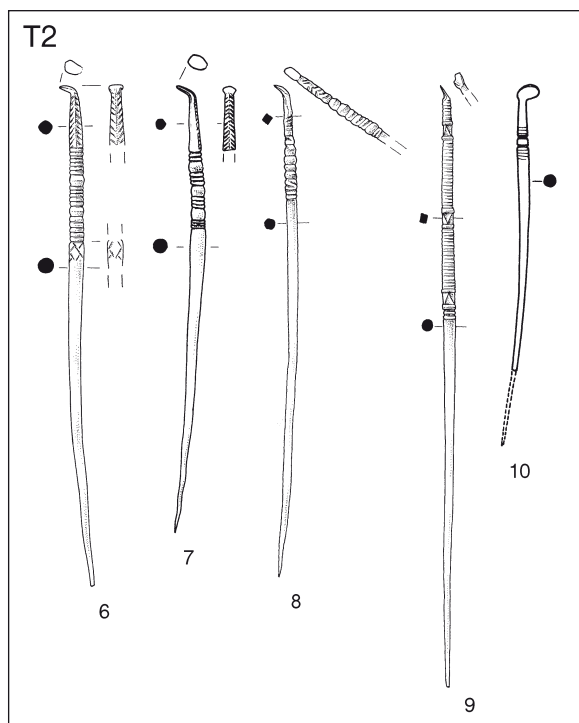
v prvo polovico 6. st.⁴⁹ Losert postavlja grob na podlagi obeh S-fibul in ogrlice z jagodami *millefiori* v skupino 2, v čas med letoma 550 in 575.⁵⁰

Zunaj območja Slovenije so tako neokrašene kot tudi okrašene igle vrste stilus znane na skoraj vseh najdiščih iz pozne antike. Na območju rimske države (npr. Lauriacum, Csákvár, Aquileia, Intercisa) se začnejo pojavljati od druge polovice 4. st. naprej. Kot lasnice in igle za spenjanje jih najdemo v romanskih in langobardskih ženskih grobovih in tudi v germanskih naselbinah severno od Alp ter v obdonavskem prostoru, kjer so datirane v obdobje med 5. in 7. st.⁵¹ V Keszthelyu naj bi bile v grobove pridane pred odhodom Langobardov v Italijo,⁵² medtem ko so igle, najdene v Italiji, datirane kar precej po tej zgodovinski prelomnici. Neokrašena igla vrste stilus, posamična najdba z Avicenne v Cagnano Varanu v Italiji, je s celotnim materialom grobišča postavljena v 6. in 7. st.⁵³ V grobu 3 v Bolseni v Laciju⁵⁴ je takšna igla ležala na prsih ženskega skeleta in je kot edina najdba iz groba datirana s celotnim grobiščem v prvo polovico 7. st. Igle tipa 1 so bile najdene tudi v ženskem grobu 14 na najdišču Altamura-Belmonte v Apuliji,⁵⁵ ki je bilo v sedemdesetih letih prejšnjega st. umeščeno v konec 7. in začetek 8. st.⁵⁶ oziroma desetletje kasneje v 6. in 7. st.,⁵⁷ in kot del raztresenih najdb z grobišča v Cornusu,⁵⁸ ki je bilo pomembno v rimskem obdobju in ves zgodnji srednji vek. Ena igla, verjetno bronasta, je bila najdena tudi na enem od grobišč v okolici Buzeta na Hrvaškem in je s primerjavo s podobnimi v Invillinu datirana splošno v 6. st.⁵⁹

Tip 2

(sl. 6: T2; 8–10)

Igle vrste stilus s profiliranim vratom: skupno je bilo v Sloveniji najdenih 14 igel te vrste.⁶⁰ 11 jih



Sl. 8: Tip 2. Igle vrste stilus s profiliranim vratom. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 8: Type 2. Stylus pins with a moulded neck. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 6 – Češnjice pri Trebelnem, grob / grave; 7 – Gradec (Prapretno), naselje / settlement; 8 – Kranj, Lajh, gr. / Gr. 129; 9 – Kranj, Lajh, gr. / Gr. 292; 10 – Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center.

je bilo odkritih v naselbinah: 8 pri izkopavanjih, 3 pa so detektorske najdbe. Tri igle, najdene v grobovih (sl. 8), kažejo na uporabo: ena je ležala levo ob glavi (kat. št. 6), druga med koleno (kat. št. 9), tretja pa pod brado (kat. št. 8). Sklepamo lahko, da je bila prva uporabljena kot lasnica, drugi dve pa za spenjanje obleke oziroma plašča.

6. Češnjice pri Trebelnem (sl. 8: 6)

– grob

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je sploščena in posevno upognjena. Vrat je na zgornjem delu okrašen z vrezi

nakazuje na verjetno pripadnost vrsti stilus, tipu 2. Iгла s Ptuja (PM Ptuj, inv. št. P 2535) ima odlomljen del vratu in konico (Korošec), medtem ko igli z območja zgodnjekrščanskega centra v Ljubljani (MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 270) manjka del vratu z glavo (Plesničar-Gec 1983, 122, t. 32: 6). Zaradi negotovosti glede pripadnosti omenjenemu tipu ju nisem uvrstila v tipološki seznam. Zahvaljujem se Janezu Dularju za informacijo in risbo igle.

⁴⁹ Milavec 2007, 336.

⁵⁰ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 65–67; Losert 2003.

⁵¹ Bierbrauer 1987, 161–162, s tam citirano literaturo; Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, 15, sl. 6: 8–11.

⁵² Müller 2010, 243, npr. gr. 1971/85; op. 1444.

⁵³ Riemer 2000, 412, brez risbe.

⁵⁴ Riemer 2000, 103 op. 4, 389, brez risbe.

⁵⁵ Riemer 2000, 103 op. 4, 417, brez risbe.

⁵⁶ Iorio 1977–1978; 47–136.

⁵⁷ d'Angela 1986, 918: št. 15.

⁵⁸ Riemer 2000, 103 op. 4, 481, t. 111: 25.

⁵⁹ Marušič 1955, 102–103, t. II: 1.

⁶⁰ Poleg navedenih sta bili pri nas najdeni še dve fragmentirani bronasti igli, katerih ornament na vratu

v obliki ribje kosti, nato pa s prečnimi vrezji nad, pod in med dvema astragaloma. Okras vratu je na spodnji strani zaključen z dvema križajočima se cikcakastima linijama. Dolž.: 13,1 cm.

Način pridobitve: nestrokovno izkopavanje; najdeni material je kasneje odkupil konservator J. Žmavc.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: levo ob glavi.⁶¹

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 3225.

Objava: Bitenc, Knific 2001, 40–41, kat. št. 113.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

7. Gradec pri Prapretnem (sl. 8: 7)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je na zgornjem zadnjem delu okrašen z vrezji v obliki ribje kosti, nato pa sledijo neenakomerno široka prečna rebra, slabo izvedena, kar daje videz spiralnega okrasa.⁶²

Dolž.: 12 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

Hramba: PMC.

Objava: Ciglencečki 1994a, sl. 5: 15.

8. Kranj – Lajh (sl. 8: 8)

– grob 129

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je na zadnji strani zgornjega dela okrašen z vrezji v obliki ribje kosti, nato pa sledijo neenakomerno široka prečna rebra, slabo izvedena, kar daje videz spiralnega okrasa.⁶²

Dolž.: 13 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: pod brado.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 1018.

Objave: Šmid 1907, 69; Stare 1980, 60, t. 45: 5.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

9. Kranj – Lajh (sl. 8: 9)

– grob 292

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s štirimi pasovi ozkih prečnih reber, ki so med seboj ločeni s tremi pasovi majhnih fasetiranih trikotnikov.

Dolž.: 15,9 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: med koleni.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 1492.

Objave: Žmavc 1904, 258, 259, sl. 215: b; Stare 1980, 71, t. 88: 2.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

10. Ljubljana – Zgodnjekrščanski center (sl. 8: 10)

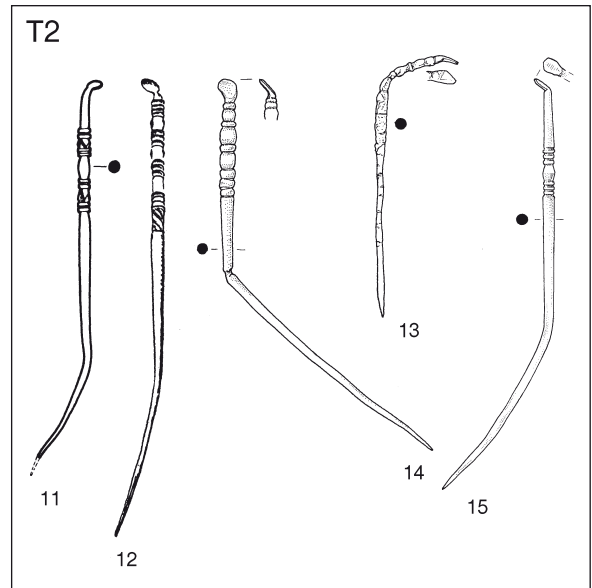
Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z enim širšim rebrom in nekaj prečnimi vrezji pod in nad njim.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Dolž.: 7,5 cm.

Hramba: MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 290.

Objava: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 122, t. 32: 10.



Sl. 9: Tip 2. Igle vrste *stilus* s profiliranim vratom. 11 srebro; 12–15 bronze. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 9: Type 2. Stylus pins with a moulded neck. 11 silver, 12–15 bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 11 – Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center; 12 – Predjama, naselje / settlement; 13 – Ptuj, Turnirski prostor; 14 – Tonovcov grad, naselje / settlement; 15 – Tonovcov grad, stavba / Building 1.

11. Ljubljana – Zgodnjekrščanski center (sl. 9: 11)

Srebrna igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s po dvema ožjima rebroma, ki ju pas visečih in stoječih fasetiranih trikotnikov ločuje od astragala.

Dolž.: 10,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 473.

Objava: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 121, t. 31: 8.

12. Predjama (sl. 9: 12)

– naselbina

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je sploščena in poševno upognjena. Vrat je okrašen s štirimi nizi ožjih reber, na spodnjem delu se zadnji niz končuje s kratkim spiralno okrašenim delom. V spodnjem delu je igla rahlo ukrivljena.

Dolž.: 12,15 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: Notranjski muzej Postojna.

Objava: Korošec 1956, 46, t. 28: 19, 48: 8.

13. Ptuj – Grajski grič, Turnirski prostor (sl. 9: 13)

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z astragali in močno poškodovan, telo je zvito. Konica igle je odlomljena.

Dolž.: 7 cm.

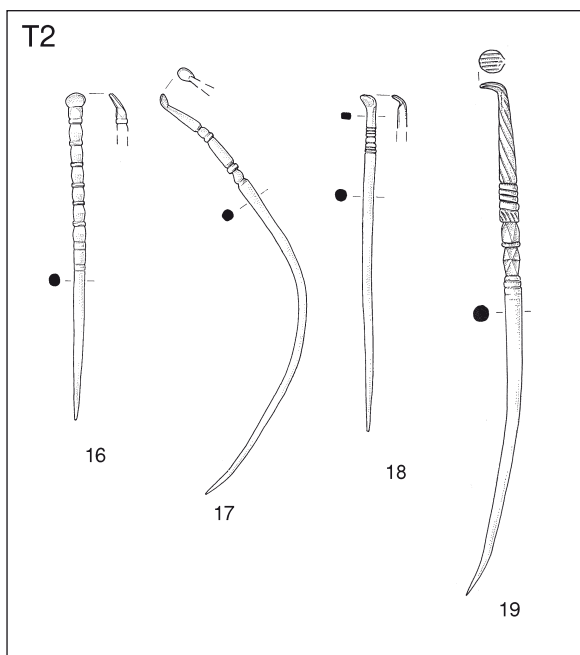
Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: PM Ptuj.

Objava: Korošec 1999, 37, t. 44: 9.

⁶¹ Po dnevniku J. Žmavca 1906, dne 14. 8. 1906, informatorka najprej ni bila prepričana o legi igle: na levi ključnici ali levo ob glavi. Kasneje je zatrdila, da je igla ležala levo ob glavi. Vpogled v prepis dnevnika mi je omogočil Timotej Knific, Arheološki oddelek NMS.

⁶² Opisi drugih avtorjev se razlikujejo: igla ima spiralen okras (Šmid 1907, 69) ali "narezan zgornji del" (Stare 1980, 60).



Sl. 10: Tip 2. Igle vrste stilus s profiliranim vratom. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 10: Type 2. Stylus pins with a moulded neck. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: **16, 18** – Tonovcov grad, v okolici stavbe / outside Building 1; **17** – Tonovcov grad, stavba / Building 1, prostor / Room 2; **19** – Vranja peč, naselje / settlement.

14. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 9: 14)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z astragali. Telo igle je približno na polovici zalomljeno v stran. Dolž.: 11 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

Hramba: TM, inv. št. 23113.

Objave: Ciglencečki 1994a, t. 6: 16; 1994b, t. 1: 22; 1994c, t. 1: 18; **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 3.

15. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 9: 15)

– naselje, stavba 1

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z dvema astragaloma. Telo igle je v spodnji polovici ukrivljeno. Dolž.: 11 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22292.

Objave: Ciglencečki 2008, sl. 22: 24; **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 4.

16. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 10: 16)

– naselje, zunaj stavbe 1

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z nizom astragalov. Na spodnjem delu se niz končuje z dvema srednje širokima rebroma.

Dolž.: 8,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22295.

Objave: Ciglencečki 2008, sl. 22: 28; **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 2.

17. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 10: 17)

– naselje, stavba 1, prostor 2

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z dvema pasovoma s po dvema različno širokima rebroma. Pasova sta med seboj ločena z daljšim neokrašenim delom igle. Telo igle je v spodnji polovici ukrivljeno.

Dolž.: 10,5 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22294.

Objava: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 5: 18.

18. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 10: 18)

– naselje, zunaj stavbe 1

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z enim močnejšim rebrom, ki mu na obeh straneh sledijo po tri ožja. Kratek del vratu, med glavo in okrasom, ima pravokoten profil.

Dolž.: 8,9 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22445.

Objave: Ciglencečki 2008, sl. 22: 25; **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 1.

19. Vranja peč pri Lipnem Dolu (sl. 10: 19)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je na zunanji zgornji strani okrašena s plitvimi vrezi. Vrat je na zgornjem delu spiralno okrašen, sledi nekaj poševnih ozkih reber, nato pas poševnih ravnih vrezov, na spodnjem delu se nadaljuje okras v obliki treh pasov fasetiranih trikotnikov. Okras vratu se končuje s tremi ozkimi prečnimi rebri.

Dolž.: 13,3 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

Hramba: privatna last.

Objava: Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 154.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

Leta 1905 so v Češnjicah pri Trebelnem domačini odkrili skeletni grob, v katerem sta bili poleg bronaste igle (kat. št. **6**; sl. 8) še lončena posoda in ogrlica. Odlomke keramike in iglo je kasneje odkupil J. Žmavc. V okolici kraja so že pred tem našli tudi na druge arheološke najdbe, s človeškimi kostmi vred.⁶³ Groba glede na ostali material ne moremo natančneje datirati.

Grob 129 iz Kranja je imel poleg igle⁶⁴ (kat. št. **8**; sl. 8) pridane še steklene jagode, del ogrlice, in ga prav tako ne moremo natančneje datirati.

⁶³ Podatek iz še neobjavljenega besedila Š. Karo in R. Klasinca, *Češnjice pri Trebelnem*. Vpogled v besedilo mi je marca 2012 omogočil T. Knific, Arheološki oddelek NMS.

⁶⁴ Stare 1980, 60, t. 45: 5.

V ženskem grobu 292⁶⁵ iz Kranja je bila poleg igle s profiliranim vratom (kat. št. 9; sl. 8) tudi S-fibula tipa Sarching, ki jo nekateri avtorji postavljajo v drugo polovico 6. st.,⁶⁶ novejša analiza slovenskih S-fibul pa jo opredeljuje v južnonemški tip S-fibul. Te se pojavljajo tudi v Italiji in naj bi glede na okras sodile še v predpanonsko obdobje, torej v prvo polovico 6. st.⁶⁷ Med pridatki kranjskega groba so tudi okovje nožnice, okrašene srebrne ploščice ter spojke jermenov, značilne za langobardske ženske grobove,⁶⁸ ter ogrlica iz steklenih jagod, med katerimi je ena *millefiori*. Losert postavlja grob na podlagi S-fibule in ogrlice v tretjo četrtino 6. st.⁶⁹

Na bajuvarski zgodnesrednjeveški nekropoli v Altenerdingu so bile najdene podobne igle. Okrašene so bile s fasetiranimi trikotniki in ozkimi rebri, a brez sploščene in poševno upognjene glavice, in so v grobovih ležale izključno desno ob glavi. Takšne igle so pogoste tudi v alamanskih grobovih. Losert jih imenuje *igle s profiliranim zgornjim delom* in jih datira v pozno 6. in zgodnje 7. st.⁷⁰

Okrasne igle vrste *stilus* tipa 2 imajo številne analogije v bližnji in daljni okolici. Najdemo jih v Istri v Siparju⁷¹ in na Mejici⁷² ter na številnih drugih sočasnih najdiščih.⁷³ Podobne igle so pri-

sotne v Spodnjem Podonavju⁷⁴ kot npr. na Gradini na Jelici,⁷⁵ v Gamzigradu, Perniku in v Nišu, kjer je bronasta igla z verižico in obeskom (sl. 26: 2) datirana z ostalim *depojskim* gradivom v 6. st.⁷⁶ Zelo podobna bronasta igla (sl. 26: 3) je bila najdena v Sadovcu v Bolgariji v bližini zgodnjekršćanske cerkvice, kjer je ležala na prsni ženskega skeleta.⁷⁷ Datirana je z analogijami v čas od prve polovice 6. ter tja v 7. st.⁷⁸

Večina igel vrste *stilus* z grobišča v Keszthelyu na Madžarskem ima profiliran vrat, prav vse izmed teh pa sodijo v zgodnjo kesthejsko kulturo, ki jo Müller postavlja v zadnjo tretjino 6. in prvo polovico 7. st.⁷⁹ V Italiji,⁸⁰ na lokaciji Grancia v Grossetu, je bila bronasta igla poleg fragmentov jagode edini pridatek ženskemu skeletu v grobu 53, ki je s celotnim grobiščem datiran v drugo polovico 7. st.⁸¹ Na lokaciji Avicenna v Cagnano Varanu, prav tako v Italiji, je bilo šest igel vrste *stilus* najdenih kot posamične najdbe; od teh imata dve profiliran vrat in sta z grobiščem datirani v 6. in 7. st.⁸² V Intercisi, v grobu 1184, je bronasta igla s profiliranim vratom ležala desno ob glavi ženskega skeleta. Na podlagi jagode iz karneola v ogrlici je grob datiran v pozno 4. in v 5. st.⁸³

Igle vrste *stilus* s profiliranim vratom so torej datirane široko, v čas od poznega 4. do konca 7. st., čeprav jih lahko večino uvrstimo natančneje, predvsem v 6. in 7. st. Analiza in delitev teh igel na različice na podlagi ornamenta bi verjetno omogočili natančnejše datacije posameznih podtipov.

⁶⁵ Grob je izkopal J. Žmavc in ga leta 1904 objavil pod številko 76 (Žmavc 1904, 258–259, sl. 215). V objavi celotnega kranjskega grobišča je grob dobil številko 292 (Stare 1980, 49, 71, 117, t. 88: 2–9).

⁶⁶ Bóna 1990, 69–70, I. 70; Milavec 2007, 334.

⁶⁷ Milavec 2007, 340.

⁶⁸ Vinski 1980, 20.

⁶⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61; Losert 2003.

⁷⁰ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 49; Losert 2003.

⁷¹ Marušić 1986, 86–91, sl. 9: 9.

⁷² Torcellan 1986, 46–47, t. 18: 6 (grob 54); 23: 7 (grob 93); 27: 5 (grob 123).

⁷³ Npr.: *Teurnia* (Piccottini 1976, 99–100, t. 16: 8); *Tiszabura* (Csallány 1961, 284, t. 196: 1); *Sontheim an der Brenz* (Neuffer-Müller 1966, 25, t. 26: B 4); *Csákvár* (Salamon, Barkóczi 1971, sl. 6: 20, 7: 23); *Intercisa* (Vágó, Bóna 1976, t. 41: 5); *Schretzheim* (Koch 1977, 68, t. 10: 10 [grob 34]); *Callatis* (Preda 1980, t. 30, M 339, M 280.3); *Castel Trosino* (Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 81 sl. 73, 172 sl. 221); *Invillino-Ibligo* (Bierbrauer 1987, 161; t. 49: 11–15; 64: 1–5,8); *Keszthely-Fenékpuszta* (Barkóczi 1994, sl. 7: 5,8; Müller 2010, 36, 41, t. 1); *Tác – Gorsium* (Barkóczi 1994, 112, 118, sl. 8: 1,2,4); *Ciko* (= Czikó; Hampel 1905, 378, sl. 1014; Barkóczi 1994, 114; Garam 2001, t. 41: 6 [grob 33]); *Morești in Band* (Horedt 1977, 261, sl. 5: 1–3,8–9); *Caričin grad* (Mano-Zisi 1954–1955, t. 36: 16); *Iatrus-Krivina* (Gomolka-Fuchs 1982, 154, t. 64: 288,288a); *Pešterica pri Prilepu* (Kepeski 1976, t. 2–5 [grob 4]); *Kaiseraugst* (Martin 1991, 71–74, sl. 39: 19–20); *Sv. Hema/Hemmaberg* (Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, sl. 6: 1–4).

⁷⁴ Milinković 2001, 132, t. 3: 1,2.

⁷⁵ Iгла s profiliranim vratom z Gradine na Jelici v Srbiji ima na vratu majhno okroglo predrtino (sl. 27: 1) (z verižico in kaveljčkom), zato sem jo uvrstila v tip 5, različica d1. Pri opisu tega tipa sta kot analogiji predstavljeni tudi igli iz Niša in Sadovca, s profiliranim vratom in verižico, a brez odprtine (glej v nadaljevanju).

⁷⁶ Vinski 1968, 109, 144–145, t. 6: 20.

⁷⁷ Uenze 1992, 161–163, t. 4: 9.

⁷⁸ Uenze 1992, 162.

⁷⁹ Müller 2010, 245. Igle iz grobov: 1963/1,3,4,6,26,29 (t. 36: 1,2,7,21; 37: 13,34), 1966/37,84 (t. 38: 4; 40: 22), 1967/87,91,93,97 (t. 40: 28,31; 41: 1,13) ter tri igle iz Lippovih izkopavanj leta 1886 (t. 1: 1,2,5).

⁸⁰ Riemerjeva je v svoji objavi romanskih najdb na grobiščih 5. do 8. st. v Italiji podala seznam petih igel vrste *stilus* s profiliranim vratom, vendar sem po risbah lahko določila natančnejšo obliko le za tri: bronasta igla z vrezi v grobu 8 v Fiesolah (t. 58: 10; glej v nadaljevanju) ter igli s profiliranim vratom iz groba 53 v Grancii (t. 62: 12) in v Cagnano Varanu, na lokaciji Avicenna (t. 84: 13).

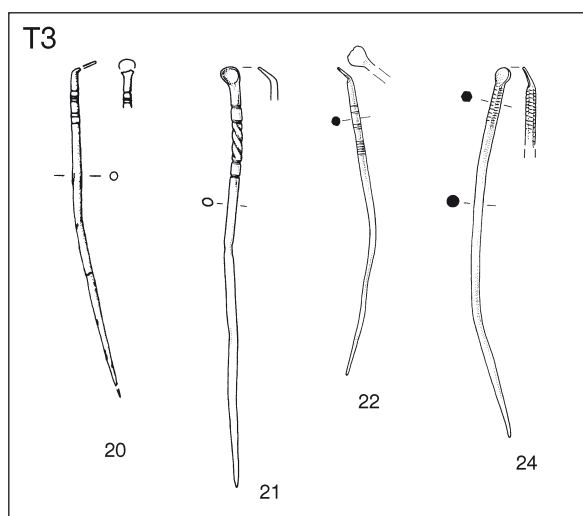
⁸¹ Riemer 2000, 381–382, t. 62: 12.

⁸² Riemer 2000, 412, t. 84: 13.

⁸³ Vago, Bóna 1976, 192, 202.

Tip 3
(sl. 6: T3; 11; 12)

Igle vrste *stilus z vratom, okrašenim z vrezi*: od 9 igel tega tipa jih je bilo 6 najdenih pri arheoloških izkopavanjih, 3 pa so detektorske najdbe. 6 igel je bilo odkritih v naselbinah in 3 na grobiščih: ena od teh je ležala v grobu ob kolenih skeleta (kat. št. 23), druga pod vratom skeleta (kat. št. 26, sl. 12), tretja pa je bila najdena kot posamična najdba, zunaj groba (kat. št. 22, sl. 11).



Sl. 11: Tip 3. Igle vrste *stilus z vratom, okrašenim z vrezi*. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 11: Type 3. Stylus pins with an incision-decorated neck. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 20, 21 – Koper, Kapucinski vrt, naselje / settlement; 22 – Kranj, Lajh, grobišče (ob grobu 62) / cemetery (beside Grave 62); 24 – Ljubična, naselje / settlement.

20. Koper – Kapucinski vrt (sl. 11: 20)

– naselbina

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s prečnimi vrezi, ki si sledijo v neenakomernih presledkih.

Dolž.: 8,5 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: PM Koper, inv. št. AKKV 14.

Objava: Cunja 1996, 143, t. 1: 14.

21. Koper – Kapucinski vrt (sl. 11: 21)

– naselbina

Bronasta igla ovalnega preseka. Vrat je okrašen z vodoravnimi in spiralnimi vrezi.

Dolž.: 11,0 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: PM Koper, inv. št. AKKV 13.

Objave: Cunja 1996, 143, t. 1: 13; Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 98.

22. Kranj – Lajh (sl. 11: 22)

– grobišče (ob grobu 62⁸⁴)

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je rahlo poškodovana. Vrat je okrašen s tremi pasovi z nekaj plitvimi vrezi.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Dolž.: 7,9 cm.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 862.

Objave: Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 56, t. 27: 4.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

23. Kranj – Lajh

grobišče, grob 243

Srebrna igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s prečnimi vrezi.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe: ob kolenih.

Dolž.: -.

Hramba: izgubljena.

Objave: Žmavc 1904, 245, 246, sl. 200: b (izvorno grob 29; kakovost fotografije ne omogoča reproduciranja); Stare 1980, 68.

24. Ljubična pri Zbelovski Gori (sl. 11: 24)

– naselbina

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s plitvimi prečnimi in vzporednimi vrezi.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

Dolž.: 9,6 cm.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 3231.

Objava: neobjavljeno.

Risba: arhiv NMS.

25. Ljubljana – Zgodnjekrščanski center (sl. 12: 25)

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je delno odlomljena.

Vrat je okrašen z nekaj prečnimi vrezi.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Dolž.: 6,8 cm.

Hramba: MM Ljubljana, inv. št. M 282.

Objava: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 122, t. 32: 12.

26. Rifnik (sl. 12: 26)

– grob 54

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je okrašen s tremi pasovi s po dvema oziroma tremi vrezi.

Dolž.: 15,5 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: pod vratom.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 325.

Objave: Bolta 1970–1971, 131; Bolta 1981, 34, t. 9: 14.

27. Zidani gaber nad Mihovim (sl. 12: 27)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je na zgornjem delu zadnje strani okrašen z vrezi v obliki ribje kosti, ki se končujejo s štirimi poševnimi vrezi na sprednji strani igle.

Dolž.: 12,8 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

⁸⁴ Šmid piše, da v grobu 62 ni bilo najdb (Šmid 1907, 64). Dva predmeta, bronasta igla in železen predmet, naj bi bila posamični najdbi, odkriti ob grobu 62 (Stare 1980, 56).

Hramba: Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto, inv. št. A 2734.

Objava: neobjavljeno.

Risba: arhiv NMS.

28. Zidani gaber nad Mihovim (sl. 12: 28)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je na zadnji strani okrašen s plitvimi poševnimi vrezi.

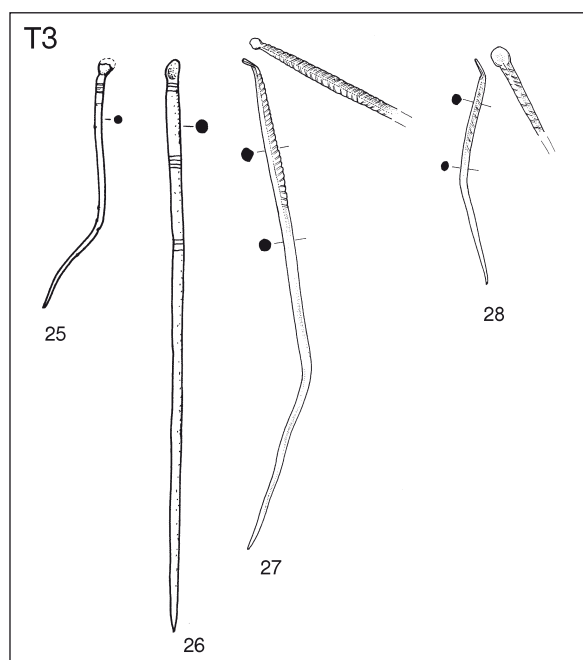
Dolž.: 5,8 cm.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

Hramba: Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto, inv. št. A 2766.

Objava: neobjavljeno.

Risba: arhiv NMS.



Sl. 12: Tip 3. Igle vrste *stilus* z vratom, okrašenim z vrezi. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 12: Type 3. Stylus pins with an incision-decorated neck. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 25 – Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center; 26 – Rifnik, gr. / Gr. 54; 27–28 – Zidani gaber, naselje / settlement.

Na grobišču Lajh v Kranju je bila srebrna igla tipa 3 (kat. št. 23) najdena v grobu 243,⁸⁵ a ni ohranjena.⁸⁶ Poleg te so bili v grob pridani še ogrlica iz raznobarnih steklenih, keramičnih in jantarnih jagod, koščen piramidast obesek, značilen za čas do 7. st.,⁸⁷ železen nož, bronast ščitast pasni okov,

⁸⁵ Grob je izkopal J. Žmavc in ga leta 1904 objavil pod številko 29 (Žmavc 1904, 246, sl. 200). V objavi celotnega kranjskega grobišča je dobil številko 243 (Stare 1980, 49, 68, t. 74: 7–15).

⁸⁶ Žmavc 1904, 245–246, sl. 200: b; Stare 1980, 68.

⁸⁷ Jevremov, Tomanič Jevremov, Ciglencečki 1993, 225, 227–228.

sicer element moške noše, značilen za merovinški čas in datiran v 6. in 7. st.,⁸⁸ bronast obroček, kvadratna ploščica, obložena z modrim in belim emajlom, ter dve srebrni in pozlačeni S-fibuli, po Tejralu blizu mlajšim fibulam tipa Poysdorf.⁸⁹ Starejše objave tovrstne S-fibule časovno uvrščajo v pozno 6. st.,⁹⁰ medtem ko Tejral in Milavčeva menita, da so zgodnejše in naj bi tako sodile v prvo polovico oziroma v sredino 6. st.⁹¹ Losert umešča grob v tretjo četrtino 6. st.⁹²

Druga igla tipa 4 z grobišča Lajh v Kranju je bila najdena ob grobu 62, ki je bil sicer brez pridakov.⁹³ Poleg igle (kat. št. 22, sl. 11) je bil ob grobu najden še železen podolgovat predmet. Ob grobu 62 je bil grob 61, kjer je bila kot pridatek le ogrlica iz zelenih jagod. Mogoče je, da sta igla in železen predmet, najdena ob grobu 62, oba iz groba 61.⁹⁴

Na Rifniku je bila igla, okrašena z vrezi, položena v grob 54 (kat. št. 26, sl. 12) kot posmrtni pridatek starejši pokojnici.⁹⁵ Poleg te so bili v njem še ogrlica iz steklenih jagod, keramično vretence in zapestnica, ki je sodila k nakitu romaniziranega staroselskega prebivalstva, kasneje pa so jo prevzela tudi germanska (Gepidi, Langobardi) in stepska ljudstva. Na istem najdišču je bila taka zapestnica najdena še v grobu 47.⁹⁶ V Sloveniji so take zapestnice znane tudi s Pristave na Bledu⁹⁷ in Lajha v Kranju,⁹⁸ kjer so datirane v drugo polovico 6. st.⁹⁹ Grob 54 na Rifniku je datiran v drugo polovico 6. st.

Igle tipa 3 so bile v Sloveniji najdene še v naselbinah na Kapucinskem vrtu v Kopru (kat. št. 20, 20; sl. 11), na Zidanem gabru (kat. št. 27, 28; sl. 12), Ljubični (kat. št. 24, sl. 11) in v Zgodnjekrščanskem centru v Ljubljani (kat. št. 25, sl. 12). Analogije za slovenske igle tipa 3 najdemo npr. v

⁸⁸ Vinski 1980, 24.

⁸⁹ Tejral 2002, 341 sl. 19; Milavec 2007, 337.

⁹⁰ Werner 1962, 126; Vinski 1980, 21.

⁹¹ Tejral 2005, 137–160; Milavec 2007, 334, 337.

⁹² Losert, Pleterski 2003, 165–166; Losert 2003.

⁹³ Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 56.

⁹⁴ Stare 1980, 56 sl. 4.

⁹⁵ Leben Seljak 2006, 440. Avtorica na podlagi patoloških značilnosti skeletnih ostankov ocenjuje, da so bile pokojnice iz grobov 54, 56 in 58 v sorodstvenem razmerju.

⁹⁶ Bolta 1981, 33, t. 8: 6.

⁹⁷ Grob 277: Knific 1983, 149, t. 19: 13–16.

⁹⁸ Vinski 1980, t. 39: 4; 46: 8; 57: 4; 64: 3,12; 83: 3; 87: 9; 99: 8.

⁹⁹ Vinski 1980, 22; Cunja 1996, 62.

Istri, na Mejici¹⁰⁰ ter številnih grobiščih v tujini.¹⁰¹ V Italiji so prisotne npr. v Cagnano Varanu, na lokaciji Avicenna, kjer so bile med šestimi iglami vrste stilus tri, ki sodijo v tip 3: ena s horizontalnimi vrezi in dve s tordiranim okrasom na vratu. Datirane so v 6. in 7. st.¹⁰², kot celotno grobišče. Tudi v Bolseni v Laciju v grobu 4, je bila najdena igla, in to s tordiranim vratom. Grob poleg te vsebuje še zlat uhan s košarico tipa 2a,¹⁰³ dva železna noža, zapestnico z odebeljenimi konci, steklene in jantarne jagode, Konstantinov novc ter iglo z okroglo glavico. Glede na dodatke sodi grob v sredino oziroma drugo polovico 7. st.¹⁰⁴ Celotno grobišče je bilo ob prvi obdelavi najdb datirano v čas med 5. in 7. st.,¹⁰⁵ ob ponovnem pregledu pa večji del sodi natančneje v prvo polovico 7. st.¹⁰⁶ Edina vzporednica igli iz groba 4 v Bolseni je bila najdena v grobu 164 v Castel Trosinu.¹⁰⁷ V Fiesolah na ulici Riorbico je imel izmed sedemindvajsetih grobov le grob 8 kot edini pridatek bronasto iglo vrste stilus, okrašeno z dvema pasovoma vodoravnih vrezov, med katerimi je na zadnji strani igle še vrezan okras v obliki ribje kosti. Celotno grobišče je datirano v 7. st.¹⁰⁸

Igle vrste stilus tipa 3 iz grobov v Sloveniji lahko omejimo na sredino oziroma drugo polovico 6. st., medtem ko so se v tujini pojavljale vsaj do sredine 7. st. Analiza in delitev teh igel na različice na podlagi ornamenta bi nam omogočila natančnejše datiranje posamezne različice. Na primer igle z vratom, okrašenim z vzporednimi vodoravnimi vrezi, kot je primerek s Kapucinskega vrta v Kopru (kat. št. 20, sl. 11), so znane tudi iz merovinških ženskih grobov v jugozahodni Nemčiji in so značilne za čas med letoma 610 in 670.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁰ Marušić 1986, 97–100, sl. 12: 6; Torcellan 1986, 46–47, t. 24: 6 (gr. 106), t. 31: 6 (gr. 151), t. 34: 4 (gr. 179).

¹⁰¹ Csákberény (Fettich 1965, sl. 167: 2); Schretzheim (Koch 1977, 68, t. 177: 1, t. 134: 5 [gr. 514]); Invillino-Ibligo (Bierbrauer 1987, 78, 161, sl. 22: 11, t. 51: 5); Weingarten, gr. 487 (Roth, Theune 1995, 142–143, sl. 166, t. 176: 3); Kaiseraugst (Martin 1991, 71, sl. 39: 15–17); Pleidelsheim, gr. 126 (Koch 2001, 160, 462–463, t. 50: 1); Kölked-Feketekapu B, gr. 335 (Kiss 2001, 369, t. 74: B 335).

¹⁰² Riemer 2000, 412, brez risb.

¹⁰³ Riemer 2000, 52.

¹⁰⁴ Riemer 2000, 53.

¹⁰⁵ Galli 1912, 345–353.

¹⁰⁶ Von Hessen 1975, 61; Riemer 2000, 389, t. 68:1–6.

¹⁰⁷ Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 172, sl. 221; Riemer 2000,

103 op. 3, t. 68: 3.

¹⁰⁸ Riemer 2000, 375, 376, t. 58: 10.

¹⁰⁹ Roth, Theune 1988, 35, t. 7.

Tip 4 (sl. 6: T4; 13; 14)

Igle vrste stilus z vratom kvadratnega preseka: od 8 igel te vrste so bile 4 železne in 1 bronasta najdene v naselbini, 3 bronaste pa v grobovih: dve sta ležali v predelu med vratom in prsmi (kat. št. 31, 32; sl. 13), lega tretje pa je neznana (kat. št. 30; sl. 13). Večina igel je okrašena z vrezi, predvsem v obliki cikcakastega vzorca. Posebnost so železne igle s Tonovcovega gradu pri Kobaridu, ki so izdelane robustneje in dajejo videz orodja. Mogoče je tudi, da so polizdelek.

29. Koper – Kapucinski vrt (sl. 13: 29)

– naselbina

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat ima kvadraten presek in je okrašen s cikcakastimi vrezi.

Dolž.: 11 cm.

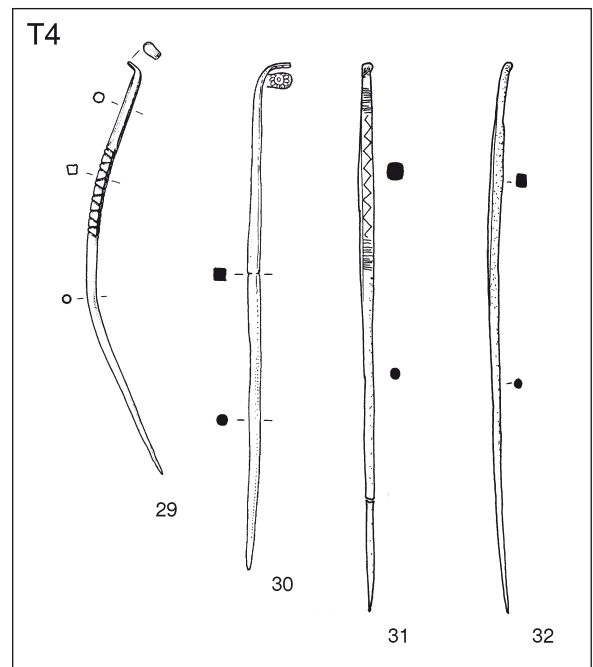
Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: PM Koper, inv. št. AKKV 15.

Objave: Cunja 1996, 143, t. 1: 15; Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 98.

30. Bled – Pristava (sl. 13: 30)

– grob 236



Sl. 13: Tip 4. Igle vrste stilus z vratom kvadratnega preseka. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 13: Type 4. Stylus pins with a neck of a square cross section. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 29 – Koper, Kapucinski vrt, naselje / settlement; 30 – Bled, Pristava, gr. / Gr. 236; 31 – Rifnik, gr. / Gr. 7; 32 – Rifnik, gr. / Gr. 38.

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je na spodnji strani okrašena s koncentričnim krožcem. Vrat je kvadratnega preseka in neokrašen.

Dolž.: 13,2 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: neznano.

Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 493.

Objava: Kastelic 1960, 27, t. 12: 4.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

31. Rifnik (sl. 13: 31)

– grob 7

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat ima kvadraten presek in je okrašen z vrezanim cikcakastim ornamentom, ki se na obeh straneh končuje z več prečnimi vrezji.

Dolž.: 14,2 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: pod spodnjo čeljustjo.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 834.

Objave: Bolta 1967, 401; **Bolta 1981**, 31, t. 1: 16.

32. Rifnik (sl. 13: 32)

– grob 38

Bronasta igla z vratom kvadratnega in konico okroglega preseka. Vrat je kvadratnega preseka in neokrašen.

Dolž.: 14,4 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: na prsih.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 295.

Objave: Bolta 1970–1971, 128; **Bolta 1981**, 32, t. 5: 10.

33. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 14: 33)

– naselbina, stavba 1

Železna igla kvadratnega preseka. Vrat igle je okrašen z dvema prečnima zarezama.

Dolž.: 12,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22716.

Objava: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 7.

34. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 14: 34)

– naselbina, stavba 1

Železna igla kvadratnega preseka. Vrat igle je okrašen s širšim kvadratnim rebrom, ki ima na dveh stranicah po dva vreza: na eni stranici v obliki črke X oziroma križa, na drugi pa pokončen cikcakast motiv.

Dolž.: 10,4 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22801.

Objava: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 8.

35. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 14: 35)

– naselbina, stavba 1

Železna igla kvadratnega preseka. Vrat igle je na eni od štirih stranic okrašen s tremi pasovi prečnih vrezov, ki so ločeni z vrezanimi poševnimi križi. Iгла je na polovici zalomljena.

Dolž.: 9,8 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22902.

Objava: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 6.

36. Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu (sl. 14: 36)

– naselbina, stavba 1

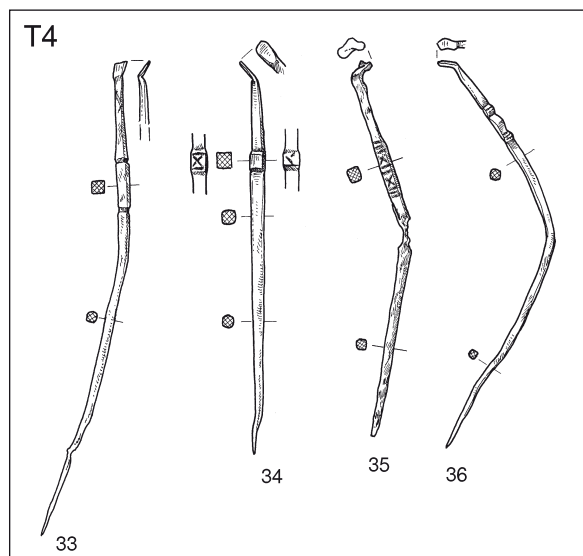
Železna igla kvadratnega preseka. Vrat igle je na eni od štirih stranic okrašen s tremi rebri: enemu širšemu na obeh straneh sledita po eno ožje. Iгла je na polovici ukrivljena.

Dolž.: 10,2 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: TM, ter. št. 22794.

Objava: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, t. 6: 5.



Sl. 14: Tip 4. Igle vrste stilus z vratom kvadratnega preseka. Vse železo. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 14: Type 4. Stylus pins with a neck of a square cross section. All iron. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 33–36 – Tonovcov grad, stavba / Building 1.

Iгла s Kapucinskega vrta v Kopru (kat. št. 29, sl. 13) ima neposredno analogijo v igli iz groba 7 (kat. št. 31, sl. 13) z Rifnika.¹¹⁰ Vanj so bili poleg igle pridani še par zlatih uhanov s košarico tipa Allach,¹¹¹ ogrlica, bronast prstan, bronast gumb in koščen obroček. Uhani sodijo v drugo pol. 6., morda še v začetek 7. st.,¹¹² bronast prstan pa je Slabe uvrstil med prstane tipa IV, ki naj bi izvirali iz antike in so se razširili pod vplivom langobardsko-italskega kroga. Na alamansko-bavarskem območju so bili znani še v 7. st.¹¹³ Losert uvršča ogrlico v svojo skupino 1 in datira grob med letoma 450 in 550.¹¹⁴ Obe igli lahko tako postavimo v 6. st.

V Sloveniji sta bila najdena še dva podobna, vendar neokrašena primerka igel. Prva igla je iz

¹¹⁰ Bolta 1967, 401; id. 1981, 31, 50, t. 1: 910.

¹¹¹ Cunja 1996, 59.

¹¹² Knific 1983, 153–155.

¹¹³ Slabe 1990, 458, 460, sl. 2: 6.

¹¹⁴ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.

groba 38 (kat. št. 32, sl. 13) z Rifnika¹¹⁵ in druga iz groba 236 (kat. št. 30, sl. 13) s Pristave pri Bledu.¹¹⁶ V grobu 38 na Rifniku¹¹⁷ so bili poleg igle s kvadratnim presekom vratu tudi ogrlica iz steklenih jagod, dve bronasti zapestnici in prstan tipa VII po Slabetu. Ti prstani se pojavljajo kot kvalitetnejši pridatek predvsem pri staroselcih in so dosežek poznoantičnih zlatarskih delavnic 6. st.¹¹⁸ Losert pa uvršča ogrlico v svojo skupino 1 in s tem celoten grob v leta med 450 in 550.¹¹⁹ Grob tako datiramo v prvo pol. 6. st.

V grobu 236 na Pristavi pri Bledu sta bila poleg igle (kat. št. 30, sl. 13) pridana še dva prstana, značilna za drugo generacijo na blejskem grobišču¹²⁰ ter dva različna uhana, značilna za nošo 5. in prve polovice 6. stoletja v Sloveniji.¹²¹

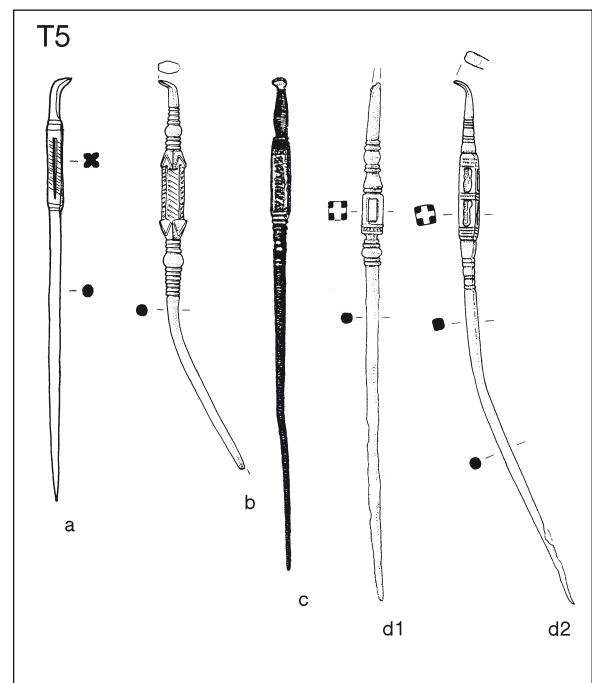
Analogije za ta tip igel zunaj Slovenije najdemo predvsem v srednji Evropi. Primerjamo jih lahko z alamanskimi primerki iz Holzgerlingena¹²² ter Würmlingena¹²³ v Württembergu, kjer sodijo v 6. in verjetno še v 7. st.¹²⁴

Posebnost med iglami vrste stilus z vratom kvadratnega preseka so štiri primerki z naselbine na Tonovcovem gradu (kat. št. 33–36, sl. 14). Vse štiri igle so železne in okrašene. Od ostalih se razlikujejo po materialu in izvedbi. Izdelane so bolj robustno in dajejo videz polizdelka ali pa predstavljajo vrsto orodja in ne nakit. Glede na kontekste so datirane med konec 5. in začetek 7. st.¹²⁵ Analogije zanje niso znane, morda bi mednje lahko uvrstili podobno železno iglo iz Keszthelya, iz ženskega groba 1999/34,¹²⁶ kjer sicer predstavlja nakit. Neokrašena zelena igla kvadratnega preseka je ležala v območju vratu, natančneje pod brado. Tudi ena od obeh zapestnic je bila železna, druga iz stekla. Trije ukripljeni neidentificirani železni predmeti niso ležali ob skeletu, ampak v severozahodnem kotu groba. Na enem od njih sta bila z rjo pritrjena bronasta novca Konstancija II. in Valensa, kovana med letoma 351 in 361 ter med 364 in 367.¹²⁷ Avtor ni prepričan, da

ti železni predmeti z novci predstavljajo pridatke groba. Grob je datiran na podlagi slabe ohranjenosti skeleta in kamnite obrobe zgornjega dela groba v zgodnjo keszthejsko kulturo, torej v zadnjo tretjino 6. in v prvo polovico 7. st.¹²⁸

Tip 5 (sl. 6: T5; 15)

Igle vrste stilus z izrazito razširjenim vratom: igle tega tipa, najdene v Sloveniji, lahko na podlagi oblike in okrasa vratu razdelimo na več različic in podrazličic (sl. 15):



Sl. 15: Tip 5. Različice poznoantične igle vrste stilus z izrazito razširjenim vratom: 5a – igle z izrazito križno razširitvijo vratu (kat. št. 37); 5b – igle z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu (39); 5c – igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu (40); 5d1 – igle z izrazito kvadratno in enojno predrto razširitvijo vratu (43); 5d2 – igle z izrazito kvadratno in dvojno predrto razširitvijo vratu (45). (Številka) = kataloška številka. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 15: Type 5. Variants of the Late Antique stylus pins with an enlarged neck: 5a – pins with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section (Cat. no. 37); 5b – pins with an enlarged neck of a polygonal cross section (39); 5c – pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section (40); 5d1 – pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation (43); 5d2 – pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a double perforation (45). (Number) = Catalogue No.. Scale = 1:2.

¹¹⁵ Bolta 1970–1971, 128; id. 1981, 32, t. 5: 10.

¹¹⁶ Kastelic 1960, 27, t. 12: 4.

¹¹⁷ Bolta 1981, 32.

¹¹⁸ Slabe 1990, 460.

¹¹⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.

¹²⁰ Knific 1983, 22.

¹²¹ Knific 1983, 21, 148.

¹²² Veeck 1931, t. 46: A 4.

¹²³ Veeck 1931, t. 46: A 8.

¹²⁴ Veeck 1931, 61.

¹²⁵ Modrijan 2011, 12.

¹²⁶ Müller 2010, 118, 211, t. 85: 1.

¹²⁷ Müller 2010, 118, t. 85: 4.

¹²⁸ Müller 2010, 118, 245, t. 85: 1–6.

– **5a**: igle z izrazito križno razširitvijo vratu,
 – **5b**: igle z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu,
 – **5c**: igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu,
 – **5d**: igle z izrazito kvadratno in predrto razširitvijo vratu, ki jih lahko dodatno razdelimo še na podrazličici:

– **5d1**: igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo in enojno predrtino vratu,
 – **5d2**: igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo in dvojno predrtino vratu.

V Sloveniji je bilo odkritih 9 igel vrste *stilus* z izrazito razširjenim vratom. Najdene so bile tako v naselbinah kot v grobovih. Od dveh, najdenih v grobovih, je ena ležala desno ob glavi (kat. št. 37, sl. 16), lega druge pa je neznana (kat. št. 43, sl. 23).

Igle vrste *stilus* tipa 5 najdemo na širšem srednje- in jugovzhodnoevropskem območju, saj se pojavljajo na območju Madžarske,¹²⁹ Slovenije,¹³⁰ Hrvaške,¹³¹ Bosne,¹³² Italije,¹³³ Francije,¹³⁴ Avstrije¹³⁵ in Nemčije.¹³⁶ Datirane so glede na ostale pridatke v grobovih ali na naselbinske plasti široko, v čas od konca 5. do začetka 7. st., a večino jih lahko postavimo v sredino in drugo polovico 6. ter morda še v začetek 7. st.

Tip 5, različica 5a (sl. 16)

– igle z izrazito križno razširitvijo vratu:

37. Rifnik (sl. 16: 37)

– grob 76

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen in kvadratnega preseka. Na vseh štirih straneh ima vzdolžne vdolbine, tako da ima v preseku obliko križa s priostrenimi zaključki. Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje z ozkimi prečnimi rebri.

Dolž.: 11,25 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

¹²⁹ Alföldi 1926; Bálint 1989, 180–183, sl. 82: 1; Ibler 1991, 191; Müller 1992, t. 3: 71, t. 61: 1; Barkóczy 1994, 110–114, sl. 7: 4, 10: 2,5; Riemer 2000, 103–104; Garam 2001, 65–67.

¹³⁰ Ibler 1991, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104; Čaval 2002, 49–55.

¹³¹ Miletić 1970, 140 op. 149; Ibler 1991, 40, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

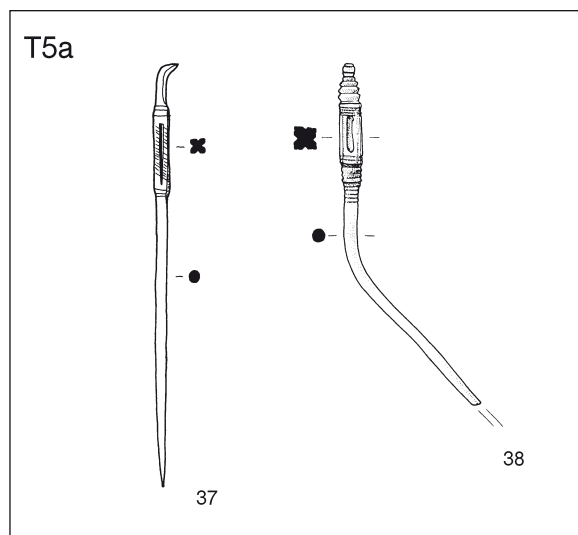
¹³² Miletić 1970, 121, 123, 139–140, t. 2: 12, 3: 32; Ibler 1991, 40, 190.

¹³³ Bierbrauer 1987, t. 49: 15, 64: 8; Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513, sl. 141, kat. št. 1402; Ibler 1991, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

¹³⁴ Ibler 1991, 190.

¹³⁵ Ibler 1991, 191.

¹³⁶ Bott 1952, t. 14: 5,5a; Ibler 1991, 191.



Sl. 16: Različica 5a. Igle vrste *stilus* z izrazito križno razširitvijo vratu. Bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 16: Variant 5a. Stylus pins with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section. Bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 37 – Rifnik, gr. / Gr. 76; 38 – Rifnik, naselje / settlement.

Mesto najdbe v grobu: desno ob glavi.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 364.

Objave: Bolta 1969, Y 115; **Bolta 1981**, 35, t. 12: 4.

38. Rifnik (sl. 16: 38)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je odlomljena.¹³⁷ Vrat je razširjen in kvadratnega preseka. Na vseh štirih straneh ima vzdolžne vdolbine, tako da ima v preseku obliko križa s priostrenimi zaključki. Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje z astragali.

Dolž.: 9,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 2120.

Objava: **Bolta 1981**, 29, t. 27: 53; Ciglencečki 1994a, t. 4: 12.

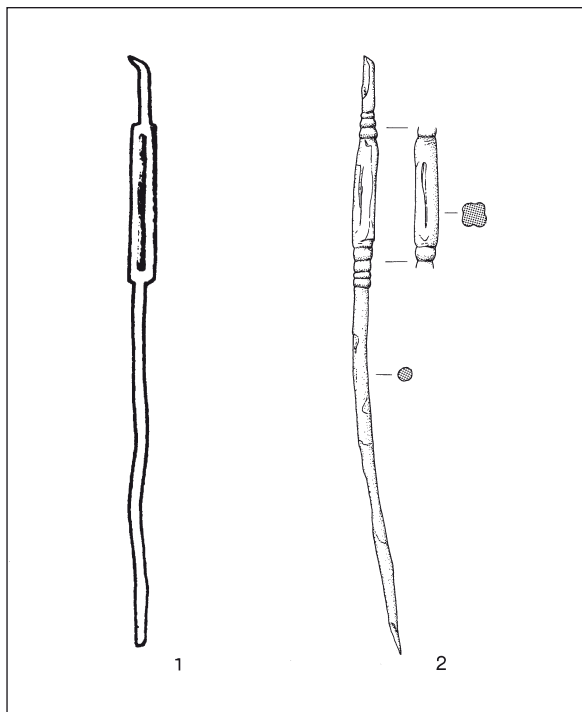
Obe slovenski igli različice 5a sta bili najdeni na Rifniku (sl. 16): ena v grobu (kat. št. 37) in druga v naselbini (kat. št. 38). V grob 76¹³⁸ so bili poleg bronaste igle pridani še ogrlica iz steklenih jagod skupine 1 po Losertu, te ogrlice so datirane v čas med 450 in 550,¹³⁹ keramično vretence in uhani s poliedrom, ki predstavljajo staroselski element s konca 5. in prve pol. 6. st.¹⁴⁰ Vendar pa Bierbrauer piše, da sredozemske grobne celote z uhani s po-

¹³⁷ Glede na primerjave je imela igla sploščeno in poševno upognjeno glavo.

¹³⁸ Bolta 1981, 35, 52, t. 12: 4–8.

¹³⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.

¹⁴⁰ Bolta 1981, 16; Knific 1983, 21, 148.



Sl. 17: Igli vrste stilus. Primerjavi različici 5a. Bron.
Fig. 17: Stylus pins. Analogies for the Variant 5a. Bronze.
1 – Keszthely, gr. / Gr. 61 (Müller 1987, Abb. 4: 71/61);
2 – Invillino-Ibligo, posamična najdba / stray find (Bierbrauer 1987, T. 49: 15).

liedrom sodijo v 6. st.,¹⁴¹ tako tudi v Sloveniji.¹⁴² Grob je glede na pridane datiran v konec 5. in v prvo pol. 6. st.

Na grobišču Keszthely-Fenekpuszta na Madžarskem je bila 9,6 cm dolga bronasta igla s križno razširitvijo vratu (sl. 17: 1) najdena kot edini pridelek v grobu 61 (ob južnem obzidju).¹⁴³ Müller je grob datiral najprej v čas po 568 in pred 630,¹⁴⁴ kasneje pa je datacijo zožil le na drugo pol. 6. st.¹⁴⁵ Podobne igle se pojavljajo tudi v Italiji, npr. v Invillinu v Furlaniji, kot posamične najdbe brez ožje datacije (sl. 17: 2).¹⁴⁶

¹⁴¹ Bierbrauer 1987, 150.

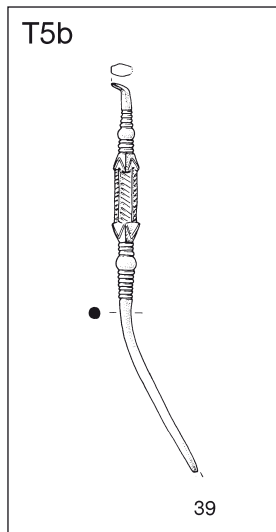
¹⁴² Kranj, Lajh (Stare 1980, t. 80: 2–3, 106: 4–5); Rifnik (Bolta 1981, t. 3: 1–2, 12–14; 5: 6–7; 9: 1,3; 11: 2; 16: 1–2,9; 17: 6–8); Bled, Pristava (Knific 2004, 96–98, sl. 5: 6–7); Kranj, Križišče Iskra (Sagadin 1988, t. 2: 6–7).

¹⁴³ Barkóczy 1994, 114, sl. 10: 5.

¹⁴⁴ Müller 1987, 111, 118, sl. 4.

¹⁴⁵ Müller 1992, 261, 263, t. 3.

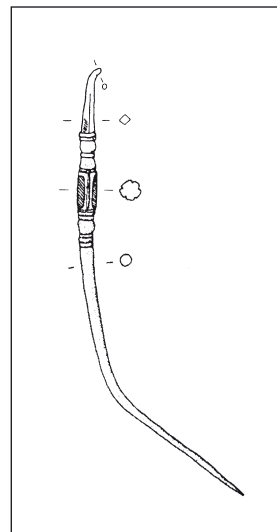
¹⁴⁶ Bierbrauer 1987, 161–162, 347, št. 63, t. 49: 15, 64: 8.



Sl. 18: Različica 5b. Okrasna igla vrste stilus z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu. Bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 18: Variant 5b. Stylus pin with an enlarged neck of a polygonal cross section. Bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. no.: 39 – Korinjski hrib, naselje / settlement.



Sl. 19: Okrasna igla s Sv. Heme (Hemmaberg) je najbližja primerjava različici 5b z območja Slovenije. Bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 19: The decorative pin from Hemmaberg (Austria) is the closest analogy for the Variant 5b from Slovenia. Bronze. Scale = 1:2.

(Ladstätter Schretter 1998, Abb. 6: 5)

Tip 5, različica 5b (sl. 18)

– igle z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu:

39. Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem (sl. 18: 39)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen, šestkotnega preseka in okrašen s prečnimi in poševnimi vzezi ter s fasetiranimi trikotniki. Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje s po enim širšim in več ozkimi rebri.

Način pridobitve: detektorska najdba.

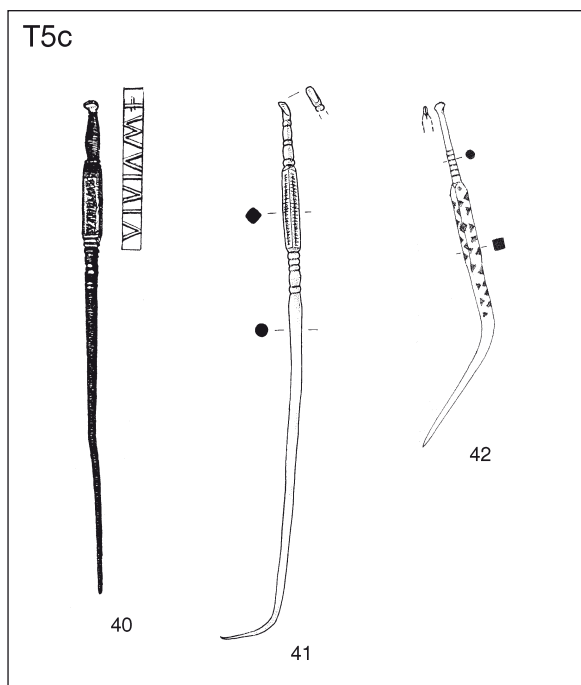
Dolž.: 10,1 cm.

Hramba: IzA ZRC SAZU.

Objava: Ciglencečki 1994a, t. 9: 16.

Med igle z izrazito večkotno razširitvijo vratu sodi igla s šestkotnim presekom vratu s Korinjskega hriba nad Velikim Korinjem¹⁴⁷ (kat. št. 39, sl. 18), ki zaenkrat nima analogij v Sloveniji. Najbližjo primerjavo predstavlja bronasta igla z razširjenim vratom večkotnega preseka (sl. 19) s Sv. Heme/

¹⁴⁷ Knific 1991, 25, 26; Ciglencečki 1994a, t. 9: 16.



Sl. 20: Različica 5c. Igle vrste *stilus* z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu. Vse bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 20: Variant 5c. Stylus pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 40 – Tinje, naselje / settlement; 41 – Rifnik, stavba / Building 6; 42 – Svete gore, naselje / settlement.

Hemmaberg. Datirana je v 6. st.¹⁴⁸ Naselbina na Korinjskem hribu naj bi bila zgrajena konec 5. ali v prvi polovici 6. st., torej glede na to lahko iglo datiramo najzgodneje v ta čas.¹⁴⁹

Tip 5, različica 5c (sl. 20)

– igle z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu:

40. Tinje nad Loko pri Žusmu (sl. 20: 40)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen, kvadratnega preseka in okrašen z napisom VIVIAM(F). Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje z različno širokimi rebri.

Dolž.: 13,1 cm.

Način pridobitve: pridobljena po E. Riedlu.

Hramba: izgubljena.

Objave: Riedl 1900, 107; Ciglencečki 2000, 10, sl. 2.

41. Rifnik (sl. 20: 41)

– naselje, hiša 6

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen in kvadratnega preseka. Na vseh štirih straneh ima vzdolžne vdolbine, tako da ima v preseku obliko križa s priostrenimi zaključki. Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje z različno širokimi rebri. Konica igle je močno ukrivljena.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Dolž.: 14,4 cm.

Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 874.

Objava: Bolta 1981, 25, t. 25: 78; Ciglencečki 1994, t. 4: 13.

42. Svete gore nad Zagajem (sl. 20: 42)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava je delno odlomljena, a sta njena sploščenost in poševna upognjenost še vedno prepoznavni. Vrat je okrašen s prečnimi vrezji, srednji del igle oziroma spodnji del vratu in del telesa pa sta razširjena, kvadratnega preseka in okrašena z vdolbljenimi trikotniki. V spodnjem delu je igla poševno ukrivljena.

Dolž.: 9,4 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Hramba: Posavski muzej Brežice.

Objava: Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978, 438, t. 1: 2.

Igla z naselbine na Tinju nad Loko pri Žusmu (kat. št. 40, sl. 20) je danes izgubljena. V grobem jo lahko datiramo po najdišču, ki sodi v skupino mlajših stalno naseljenih utrdb druge polovice 5. in 6. st., kamor med drugimi uvrščamo tudi Rifnik, Ajdno nad Potoki, Sv. Pavel nad Vrtovinom in Gradec pri Prapretnem.¹⁵⁰ Igla ima na vratu razširitev kvadratnega preseka, ki je na zgornjem in spodnjem koncu profilirana, na eni od stranic pa nosi napis, ki je sestavljen iz sedmih vrezanih črk oziroma znakov. Prvih šest lahko beremo kot VIVIAM, zadnji znak oziroma črka pa je nejasna in je bila brana različno. Riedl je v zadnji črki videl križ oziroma znak +. Napis je bral od desne proti levi ter prebral + MAI VIV.¹⁵¹ Tako naj bi igla predstavljala darilo nekega Majusa in je vezana na zgodnjekrščanski čas.¹⁵² Ciglencečki je napis prebral kot VIVIAMF,¹⁵³ v 4. suplementu k CIL-u III pa je prebran kot VIVIAM+,¹⁵⁴ kar so prevzeli tudi nekateri drugi avtorji.¹⁵⁵ Zaradi nejasnega, čeprav natančno izrisanega¹⁵⁶ napisa, se ponuja

¹⁵⁰ Ciglencečki 1994a, 245.

¹⁵¹ Riedl 1900, 107.

¹⁵² Ciglencečki 1992, 72.

¹⁵³ Ciglencečki 1992, 70, 72.

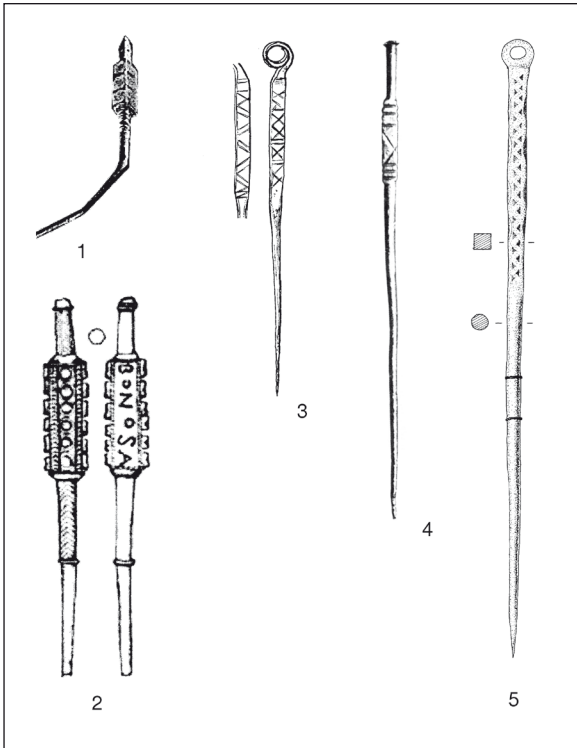
¹⁵⁴ CIL III, Suppl. 4, 14375, 2328. Kot najdišče je naveden Žusem pri Loku oziroma Süssenbrunn bei Lack.

¹⁵⁵ Cabrol, Leclercq 1953, 1696; Božič, Feugère 2004, 30.

¹⁵⁶ Riedl, rudarski inženir in poverjenik dunajske osrednje komisije za varstvo spomenikov, je poročilo o

¹⁴⁸ Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, 16, 22, sl. 6: 5.

¹⁴⁹ Ciglencečki 1985, 266–267; Knific 1991.



Sl. 21: Igle vrste stilus. Primerjave različici 5c. 1,3–5 bron, 2 bron in zlato. M. 1 = 1:4, 2–5 = 1:2.

Fig. 21: Stylus pins. Analogies for the Variant 5c. 1,3–5 bronze, 2 bronze and gold. Scale 1 = 1:4, 2–5 = 1:2.

1 – Vranja peč (Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. 154); 2 – Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, otroški gr. / child's Gr. 5 (Barkóczy 1968, T. 55: 5); 3 – Korita (Duvno), gr. / Gr. 30 (Miletić 1979, T. 2: 30); 4 – Klističi (Tinjan), gr. / Gr. 11 (Šonje 1980–1981, sl. 3); 5 – Lesencetomaj, gr. / Gr. 5 (Müller 1992, T. 7: 5).

razlaga, da je bila igla s Tinja verjetno izdelana po spominu ali slabem vzorcu neke druge igle, napis pa interpretiramo kot oznanilo lastnika, da je kristjan.

V Sloveniji najdemo primerjavo tinjski igli v bronasti igli z Vranje peči nad Lipnim Dolom¹⁵⁷ (sl. 21: 1). Ta ima ošiljeno glavico šesterokotnega preseka, okrašeno s krožci in vrezi, ter kvadratno razširjen vrat, na katerem so še vidni sledovi nekdanjih pritrjenih pločevinastih čašic za poldrage kamne. Vsaka stranica je imela pritrjene po tri čašice, četrta pa nosi vrezan cikcakasti okras,¹⁵⁸ ki spominja na napis na igli s Tinja.

ruševini gradu Žamerk, s konca 19. st., pridal tudi natančno risbo igle (Ciglencečki 2000, 10).

¹⁵⁷ Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 154.

¹⁵⁸ Bitenc, Knific 2001, 55.

Podobna obema je igla iz otroškega groba (grob 5) v Keszthely-Fenekpuszti¹⁵⁹ (sl. 21: 2). Tudi ta ima na vratu kvadratno razširitev, poleg tega pa je prevlečena še z zlato pločevino s filigransko obrobo vseh ploskev. Razširitev je na treh stranicah okrašena s celičenjem v tehniki *cabochon*, na četrti stranici pa je vrezan napis BONOSA. Barkóczy domneva, da je bilo to ime nosilke.¹⁶⁰ V grobu je igla ležala na območju prsnega koša, torej je služila za spenjanje obleke ali plašča.¹⁶¹ Sprva je bila z grobiščem datirana v prvo polovico 6. st. in naj bi bila delo lokalnega mojstra, ki je preživel germanske vpade,¹⁶² kasneje pa jo je isti avtor¹⁶³ ter še nekaj drugih¹⁶⁴ postavilo v drugo polovico 6. st. oziroma še kasneje, v pozno 6. in začetek 7. st.¹⁶⁵

Vrezan cikcakasti motiv, ki spominja na napis, je tudi na lokalno izdelani bronasti igli lasnici s ploščato zankasto glavico iz ženskega groba 30 v Koritih pri Duvnem (sl. 21: 3). Grob je vseboval le še bronasto šivanko in je datiran po primerjavah iz Slovenije, Madžarske in Italije v 6. st.¹⁶⁶ Grobišče sodi v čas od tretjega desetletja do konca 6. st.¹⁶⁷

Podoben, a preprostejši okras¹⁶⁸ kot igla z napisom s Tinja ima tudi bronasta igla iz groba 11 iz Klističev pri Tinjanu v Istri (sl. 21: 4). Edini pridatek ženskemu skeletu je ležal na temenu glave. Igla je datirana s primerjavami na Bledu in Invillinu ter določena kot poznoantični prežitek, prevzet od Langobardov.¹⁶⁹

Posebnost med iglami z izrazito kvadratno razširitvijo vratu je bronasta igla s Svetih gor nad Zagajem (kat. št. 42, sl. 20), ki ima sicer odlomljen vrh glave, vendar sploščen ostanek kaže, da sodi med igle vrste stilus. Zgornji del vratu igle je tanjši, okroglega preseka ter okrašen s prečnimi vzpore-

¹⁵⁹ Barkóczy 1968, 278–279, t. 55: 5; Garam 2001, t. 41: 3.

¹⁶⁰ Barkóczy 1968, 293.

¹⁶¹ Barkóczy 1968, 278–279.

¹⁶² Barkóczy 1968, 307–311.

¹⁶³ Barkóczy 1971, 183, 190, t. 75: 5.

¹⁶⁴ Stiegemann 2001, 338.

¹⁶⁵ Müller 1995, 164–167; Garam 2001, 65, t. 41: 3; Daim 2003, 475, 531, t. 5: 4. Pozne datacije nekaterih madžarskih avtorjev so posledica pripisovanja grobov pri žitnici prebivalstvu, naseljenem po letu 568, kar pa nikakor ni nujno (prim. Daim 2003, 475, 531, t. 5: 4).

¹⁶⁶ Miletić 1978, 159, t. 2: 30.

¹⁶⁷ Miletić 1978, 181.

¹⁶⁸ V besedilu je zapisano, da ima igla vrezane po tri koncentrične krožce na obeh koncih ploščate razširitve, vendar to na sliki ni vidno. Glava igle je sicer oblikovana ploščato, a ne vertikalno oziroma poševno žličasto, ampak horizontalno (Šonje 1980–1981, 75, sl. 3).

¹⁶⁹ Šonje 1980–1981, 72, 75, 80, sl. 3.

Najdišče (grob)	Spol	Legra igle v grobu	IGLA tip različica	Drugi pridatki v grobu						Datacija
				Pas	Uhani	Zapstnica	Ogrlica	Fibula	Obroček	
Laška vas; gr. 11	f	?	5d1							6. st.
Rakovčani pri Prijedoru, gr. 12	f	desno ob glavi	5d1							konec 5. in 6. st.
Estagel, gr. 117	f	na prsih	5d1							6. do 7. st.
Acqui Terme, gr. 6	?	?	5d1							1. pol. 7. st.
Füzfö, gr. 2	f	?	5d1							konec 5. in 6. st.
Schretzheim, gr. 289	f	levo ob glavi	5d1							med 530 in 555
Lesencetomaj, gr. 5	f	na desni ključnici	5d1							med 530 in 600
Niederselters,* gr.	f	?	5d							2. pol. 6. st.
Rakovčani pri Prijedoru, gr. 32	f	desno ob glavi	5d2							konec 5. in 6. st.
Fenekpuszta,** družinski gr.	f	pod glavo	5d2							pozno 6. st.
Fenekpuszta, gr. 30	f	ob levem ramenu	5d2							6. st.
Imer, gr.	f	?	5d2							2. pol. 6. in zač. 7. st.

* V tabeli sta upoštevani le obe igli in ogrlica, ostali predmeti verjetno niso iz istega groba.

** V grobu so bili trije skeleti: moški, ženski in otroški. V tabeli so prikazani le pridatki, ki jih je avtor objave pripisal pokojnici.

Sl. 22: Pridatki v grobovih z iglami vrste *stilus*, različica 5d.

Fig. 22: Grave goods associated with the stylus pins of the Variant 5d (see page 243 for the English version).

dnimi vrezi, spodnji del vratu in del telesa pa sta razširjena in kvadratnega preseka. Ta del je okrašen s trikotniki, ki so na vogalih telesa igle vdolbljeni izmenično in dajejo površini videz cikcakastega traku.¹⁷⁰ Iгла je glede na ornamentalno tehniko in obliko postavljena v 5. in 6. st.¹⁷¹

Delno primerjavo svetogorski igli, predvsem v okrasu, najdemo v bronasti igli iz ženskega pokopa (grob 5) na najdišču Lesencetomaj na Madžarskem¹⁷² (sl. 21: 5). Poleg bronaste igle z vratom kvadratnega preseka ter s sploščeno in preluknjano glavico, ki je ležala na desni ključnici skeleta, sta bila v grobu še para poznoavarskih zapestnic in uhanov z rombasto košarico ter ogrlica iz steklenih črnih in zelenih jagod. Iгла je na vratu okrašena z dvema linijama punciranih trikotnikov, katerih postavitev daje videz cikcakastega ornamenta. Na igli so bili še ostanki vlaken oziroma nitk, s katerimi naj bila prišita na oblačilo; tako lega kot ohranjena tkanina dokazujeta uporabo igle za spenjanje obleke. Grobišče naj bi bilo v rabi od 6.

do začetka 9. st., medtem ko je grob po uhanih s košarico datiran v 6. in 7. st.¹⁷³

Tip 5, različica 5d

Igle z izrazito kvadratno in predrto razširitvijo vratu predstavljajo razvitejšo različico igel vrste *stilus* tipa 5 in so zelo redke. Leta 1991 je Iblerjeva zbrala vse do tedaj znane po celi Evropi in dokumentirala 23 primerkov.¹⁷⁴ Opisuje jih kot igle s kvadratnim in preluknjanim vratom in jih ne deli dalje na podtippe. Njen seznam je povzela Riemerjeva, a se tudi ona ni podrobneje ukvarjala z njimi.¹⁷⁵

V Sloveniji so znane tri igle z izrazito kvadratno in predrto razširitvijo vratu. Ena je bila najdena v grobu (kat. št. 43), drugi dve pa v naselbini (kat. št. 44 in 45).

To različico igel vrste *stilus* lahko glede na predrtine delimo še na dve podrazličici:

- 5d1 z enojno predrtino (sl. 23),
- 5d2 z dvojno predrtino (sl. 28).

¹⁷⁰ Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978, 438, t. 1: 2.

¹⁷¹ Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978, 438–439.

¹⁷² Natančnejša lokacija grobišča znotraj kraja se imenuje Piros kereszt (Rdeči križ), samo najdišče pa sodi med najdišča kestejske kulture (Müller 1992, 258–259, t. 7: 5).

¹⁷³ Müller 1992, 259, 264–265, 275–277, t. 7: 5.

¹⁷⁴ Ibler 1991, 190–191.

¹⁷⁵ Riemer 2000, 103–104.

Iz ponavljajočih se pridatkov v grobovih z iglami vrste stilus tipa 5d, sem poskusila izpostaviti skupino predmetov, ki bi tvorila žensko nošo. Zaradi majhnega števila grobov s takimi iglami pa nošo verjetno lahko samo nakažemo. *Slika 22* prikazuje, da se v večini grobov kot ponavljajoči se pridelek pojavlja le ogrlica iz največkrat steklenih, pa tudi keramičnih in jantarnih jagod. Drugi enakovrstni pridatki v grobovih se ne ponavljajo.

Tip 5, podrazličica 5d1
(sl. 23)

– igle z izrazito kvadratno in enojno predrtjo razširitvijo vratu:

43. Laška vas (sl. 23: 43)

– grob 11¹⁷⁶

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen, kvadratnega preseka, okrašen s prečnimi vrezi in enojno predrt. Glava ni ohranjena.

Dolž.: 13,7 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

Mesto najdbe: neznano.

Hramba: Universalmuseum/Landesmuseum Joaneum, Graz; inv. št. 11235/11.

Objava: Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 142; *InterArch-Steiermark* (Laška vas: http://www.interarch-steiermark.eu/sl/podatkovna_zbirka/predmeti/podrobnosti.html?item=eca9a586-7ade-11e2-b2b3-e8393528f4bc).

44. Ajdovski gradec nad Vranjem (sl. 23: 44)

– naselje

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je preoblikovan v kvadratno razširitev z enojno predrtino, tako da ima vrat v preseku videz križa. Na obeh straneh se osrednji del okrasa vratu končuje s po enim astragalom.

Dolž.: 14,1 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje. Posamična najdba.

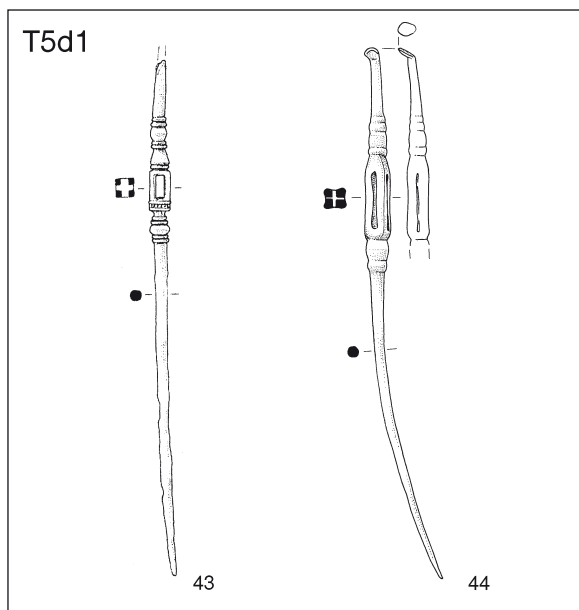
Hramba: NMS, inv. št. S 3100.

Objava: Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 142.

Nova risba: arhiv NMS.

Leta 1913 je Walter Schmid v Laški vasi izkopal 12 skeletnih grobov. Iгла z izrazito kvadratno razširjenim in enojno predrtim vratom iz groba 11 (kat. št. 43, sl. 23) ima sicer odlomljeno glavičico, a jo glede na primerjave lahko uvrstimo v to različico. Njena lega v grobu ni znana. Pokojnici so bili pridani še ogrlica z različnimi steklenimi in jantarnimi jagodami, ki sodi med značilne

¹⁷⁶ Informacija: J. Gospodarič, 1988 (iz referata: Laška vas pri Štorah, str. 4, na Oddelku za arheologijo, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani).



Sl. 23: Različica 5d1. Igle vrste stilus z izrazito kvadratno in enojno predrtjo razširitvijo vratu. Oboje bron. M. = 1:2. Fig. 23: Variant 5d1. Stylus pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 43 – Laška vas, gr. / Gr. 11; 44 – Ajdovski gradec (Vranje), naselje / settlement.

pridatke staroselskih grobov od 5. do 7. st.,¹⁷⁷ in bronasta obročka s stanjšanima koncema.¹⁷⁸ Ostali predmeti z grobišča sodijo predvsem v 6. st.¹⁷⁹ in so značilni za romanizirano žensko nošo,¹⁸⁰ zato lahko tudi grob 11 umestimo v 6. st.

Iglo iz naselbine na Ajdovskem gradcu nad Vranjem (kat. št. 44, sl. 23) lahko časovno uvrstimo glede na najdišče, torej v drugo polovico 5. st. in v 6. st.¹⁸¹

Takšne igle se bile najdene tudi drugje po Evropi. V Nemčiji v Schretzheimu je bila v ženskem grobu 289 najdena bronasta igla z enojno predrtino (sl. 25: 5). Ležala je levo ob glavi. Poleg igle sta bili v grobu najdeni tudi ogrlica in ovalna železna pasna spona. Grob je bil sprva datiran v drugo polovico 6. st.,¹⁸² kasneje pa ga je avtorica opredelila natančneje, v čas med letoma 530 in 555.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁷ Bitenc, v pripravi za tisk. Vpogled v tekst mi je omogočil Timotej Knific, Arheološki oddelek NMS.

¹⁷⁸ Knific 1983, sl. 92: 7–9, 12.

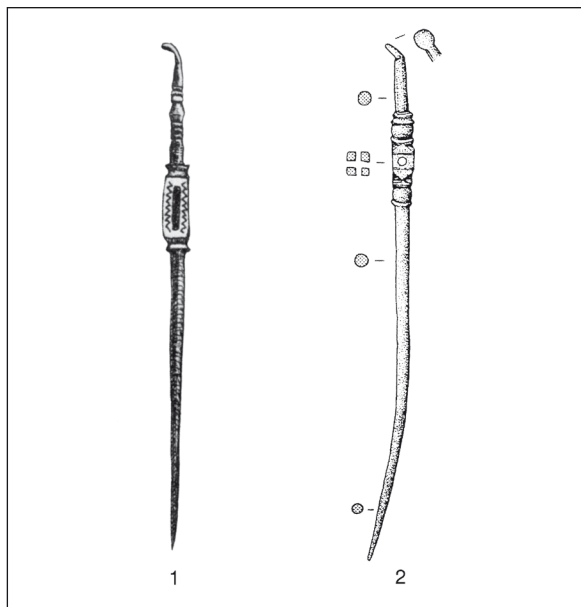
¹⁷⁹ Knific 1983, 148.

¹⁸⁰ Bierbrauer 1987, 150–152, sl. 22.

¹⁸¹ Petru, Ulbert 1975, 62–63; Ciglencečki 1994a, 245.

¹⁸² Koch 1977, 67–69, t. 78: 1–3.

¹⁸³ Koch 2004, 567.



Sl. 24: Igle vrste *stilus*. Primerjave različici 5d, izven območja Slovenije. Oboje bron.

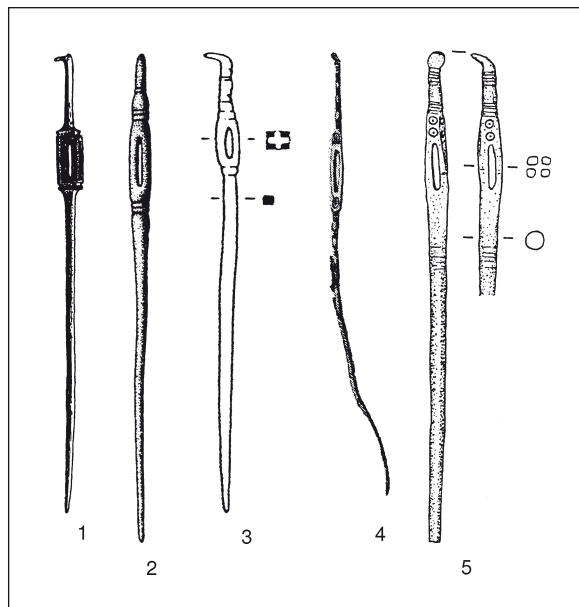
Fig. 24: Stylus pins. Analogies for the Variant 5d1, outside Slovenia. All bronze.

1 – Innsbruck, Pradl (Franz 1944, T. 4: 2); 2 – Säben (Bierbrauer, Nothdurfter 1988, T. 4: 4).

Na vizigotskem grobišču Estagel v vzhodnih Pirenejih je bila v grobu 117 najdena bronasta igla z enojno predrtino. Ležala je na prsni ženskega skeleta, skupaj s parom ločnih fibul, ki sodita v 6. st. Ostale pridane v grobu predstavljajo še fragmenti železne pasne sponge, ogrlica in majhna sponka za obutev. Material z grobišča sodi predvsem v 6. in 7. st., a se je pokopavanje tam začelo že st. prej.¹⁸⁴

V Italiji, na grobišču Acqui Terme, ki je datirano v prvo polovico 7. st.,¹⁸⁵ je bronasta igla z izrazito razširjenim enojno predrtim vratom (sl. 25: 3) kot edini pridelek ležala v grobu 6. Primerljiva je z iglo iz naselbine na trgu *Cavour* v Riminiju, ki je datirana v čas od sredine 6. do začetka 7. st.¹⁸⁶ Podobna, neobjavljena, naj bi bila najdena tudi v Segesti, hranijo pa jo v Narodnem muzeju v Palermu.¹⁸⁷

Igle z enojno predrtino se pojavljajo še v Innsbrucku, na lokacijah Pradl¹⁸⁸ (sl. 24: 1) in Cloz,¹⁸⁹



Sl. 25: Igle vrste *stilus*. Primerjave različici 5d1 izven območja Slovenije. Vse bron.

Fig. 25: Stylus pins. Analogies for the Variant 5d1, outside Slovenia. All bronze.

1 – Rakovčani, gr. / Gr. 12 (Miletić 1970, t. 2: 12); 2 – Chieming (von Hessen 1964, T. 2: 10); 3 – Acqui Terme, gr. / Gr. 6 (Riemer 2000, T. 45: 3); 4 – Füzfö, gr. / Gr. 2 (Fettich 1965, Abb. 165); 5 – Schretzheim, gr. / Gr. 289 (Koch 1977, T. 78: 2).

v Deisslingenu,¹⁹⁰ Chiemingu¹⁹¹ (sl. 25: 2), v grobu 2 v Füzföu¹⁹² (sl. 25: 4) in na najdišču Sabiona-Säben¹⁹³ (sl. 24: 2).

Zunaj Italije naj bi se ta tip pojavljal v 6. in 7. st. dalje na vzhodu, predvsem na območju Madžarske in nekdanje Jugoslavije.¹⁹⁴ Med materialom iz naselbine Gradina na Jelici pri Čačku v Srbiji izstopa bronasta igla s profiliranim vratom in predrtino (sl. 26: 1), v katero je vstavljena bronasta verižica s kaveljčkom.¹⁹⁵ Oblika predrtine na tej igli je sicer drugačna od večine ostalih omenjenih igel, a kaže na eno izmed funkcionalnih možnosti odprtih na iglah te različice. Gradinska igla je datirana v 6. st. in

¹⁹⁰ Veeck 1931, t. U: 1/8.

¹⁹¹ Von Hessen 1964, 29, t. 2: 10.

¹⁹² Fettich 1965, 107, sl. 165: 1–14; Riemer 2000, 104 op. 12.

¹⁹³ Bierbrauer, Nothdurfter 1988, 291, t. 4: 4; Riemer 2000, 103. Iblerjeva v svoji disertaciji (Ibler 1991, 190–191) našteva še nekaj najdišč s takšnimi iglami, a gre ali za neobjavljene primerke ali pa je navedena literatura nedostopna.

¹⁹⁴ Riemer 2000, 104.

¹⁹⁵ Milinković 2001, 126–127, 132, t. 3: 1.

¹⁸⁴ Lantier 1950, 56, 76–78, sl. 3; Riemer 2000, 104 op. 11.

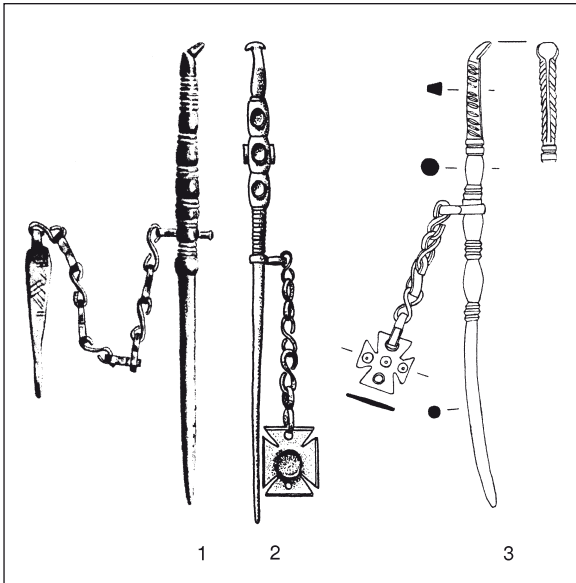
¹⁸⁵ Riemer 2000, 103, 338, t. 45: 3.

¹⁸⁶ Maioli 1984, 473–475, t. 5: 1; Riemer 2000, 103.

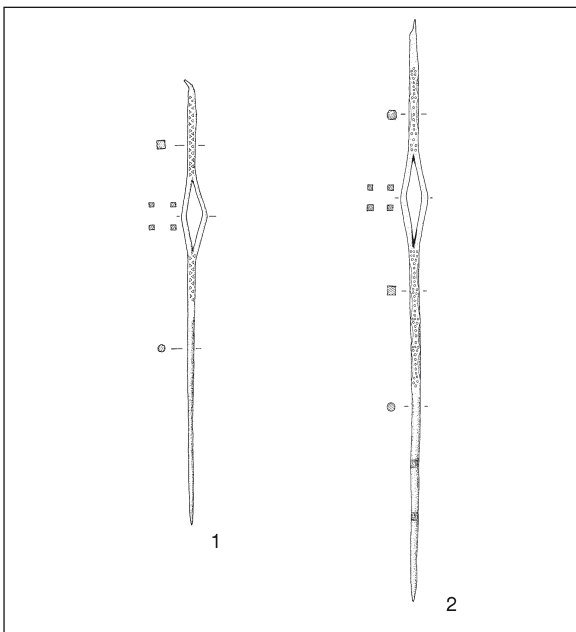
¹⁸⁷ Riemer 2000, 103.

¹⁸⁸ Franz 1944, 16, t. 4: 2. Igle iz Pradla in Cloza sta v objavi zamenjani. Riemer 2000, 104 op. 11.

¹⁸⁹ Franz 1944, 16, t. 4: 3. Igle iz Pradla in Cloza sta v objavi zamenjani. Bierbrauer 1979, 368, sl. 12:1. Riemer 2000, 103–104, op. 10 in 11.



Sl. 26: Bronaste okrasne igle vrste stilus z verižico. M. = 1:2.
 Fig. 26: Bronze stylus pins with a chain. Scale = 1:2.
 1 – Gradina na Jelici, naselje / settlement (Milinković 2001, t. 3: 1); 2 – Niš, zakladna najdba / hoard (Vinski 1968, t. 6: 20); 3 – Sadovec, naselje / settlement (Uenze 1992, T. 4: 9).



Sl. 27: Igli z grobišča Lesencetomaj. Oboje bron. M. = 1:2.
 Fig. 27: Pins from the Lesencetomaj cemetery in Hungary. All bronze. Scale = 1:2.
 1 – gr. / Gr. 12; 2 – gr. / Gr. 6 (Müller 1992, T. 9: 5; 13: 12/2).

začetek 7. st.¹⁹⁶ Sodeč po opisu naj bi bila podobna igla najdena v Italiji na najdišču Corna di Darfo,

¹⁹⁶ Milinković 2001, 126–127.

kjer je datirana v 6. st.¹⁹⁷ Analogiji gradinske igle, brez odprtine in predvsem zaradi verižice, predstavljata igli, najdeni v Sadovcu¹⁹⁸ v Bolgariji in v Nišu¹⁹⁹ v Srbiji (sl. 26: 2,3; glej zgoraj). V grobu 12 na grobišču v Rakovčanih pri Prijedoru v Bosni je bronasta igla z enojno predrtino (sl. 25: 1) kot edini pridatek, ležala desno ob glavi ženskega skeleta.²⁰⁰ Miletićeva jo je datirala v konec 5. in v 6. st.²⁰¹

Na Madžarskem sta bili najdeni vsaj še dve igli, ki ju lahko uvrstimo med igle stilus z izrazito razširjenim kvadratnim in enojno predrtim vratom. Obe sta veliko kasnejši od ostalih, saj ju avtor postavlja v konec 8. in v 9. st.²⁰² Njuna predrtina ima obliko romba.²⁰³ Obe igli sta bili najdeni na grobišču Lesencetomaj (Piros kereszt). V grobu 6 je ležala deklica z zelo bogatimi pridatki: poleg dveh parov uhanov, od katerih je bil en par uhanov s košarico povezan med seboj z nitjo z nanizanimi jagodami, dveh parov zapestnic, ogrlice, treh prstanov, vijčka in drugih pridatkov je horizontalno pri desni ključnici ležala še 30,6 cm dolga bronasta igla z močno razširjenim in predrtim vratom (sl. 27: 2). Glava igle je sploščena in ni poševno upognjena, vrat pa je nad enojno predrto razširitvijo in pod njo kvadratnega in večkotnega preseka ter okrašen z vrezanimi pikicami oziroma majhnimi krožci.²⁰⁴ Ženska iz groba 12 pa je imela, poleg treh zapestnic in ogrlice na prsni prečno položeno podobno bronasto in posrebreno iglo, dolžine 23,6 cm (sl. 27: 1). Glava igle je sploščena in poševno upognjena, vrat razširjen in enojno predrt ter nad in pod razširitvijo okrašen z majhnimi vrezanimi trikotniki.²⁰⁵ Z istega grobišča, iz grobov 5 in 10, sta znani še dve igli vrste stilus s kvadratnim presekom vratu in sta datirani v isti čas.²⁰⁶

Med omenjenimi štirimi in predhodno obravnavanimi iglami vrste stilus je bilo obdobje, ko so bile igle te vrste zelo redke. Tako predstavljajo štiri igle iz Lesencetomaja najkasnejše znane igle vrste stilus.

¹⁹⁷ Riemer 2000, 103 op. 2, 330, brez risbe.

¹⁹⁸ Uenze 1992, 161–163, t. 4: 9.

¹⁹⁹ Vinski 1968, 109, 144–145, t. 6: 20.

²⁰⁰ Miletić 1970, 121, t. 2: 12.

²⁰¹ Miletić 1970, 140.

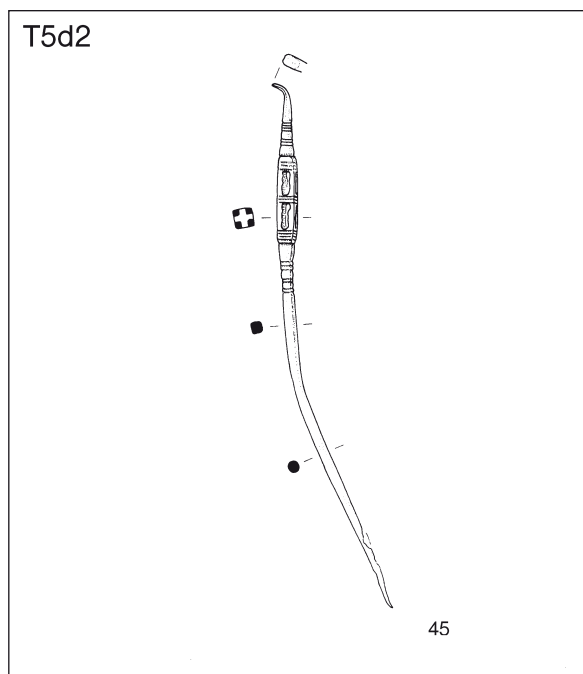
²⁰² Müller 1992, 277–278.

²⁰³ Müller 1992, t. 9: 5; 13: 12/2.

²⁰⁴ Müller 1992, 276–277, t. 9: 5.

²⁰⁵ Müller 1992, 276–277; t. 13: 12/2.

²⁰⁶ Müller 1992, 277, t. 7: 5/5; 12: 10/2. Risba igle je brez stranskega pogleda in ni jasno, ali ima resnično upognjeno glavo.



Sl. 28: Različica 5d2. Iгла vrste *stilus* z izrazito kvadratno in dvojno predrto razširitvijo vratu. Bron. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 28: Variant 5d2. Stylus pin with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a double perforation. Bronze. Scale = 1:2.

Kat. št. / Cat. nos.: 45 – Rifnik, vodni zbiralnik / cistern.

Tip 5, podrazličica 5d2 (sl. 28)

– igle z izrazito kvadratno in dvojno predrto razširitvijo vratu:

45. Rifnik (sl. 28: 45)

– naselje, vodni zbiralnik

Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Vrat je razširjen, kvadratnega preseka in dvojno predrto, tako da ima v preseku videz križa. Razširjeni del vratu se na zgornji in spodnji strani končuje z astragali.

Dolž.: 14,2 cm.

Način pridobitve: arheološko izkopavanje.

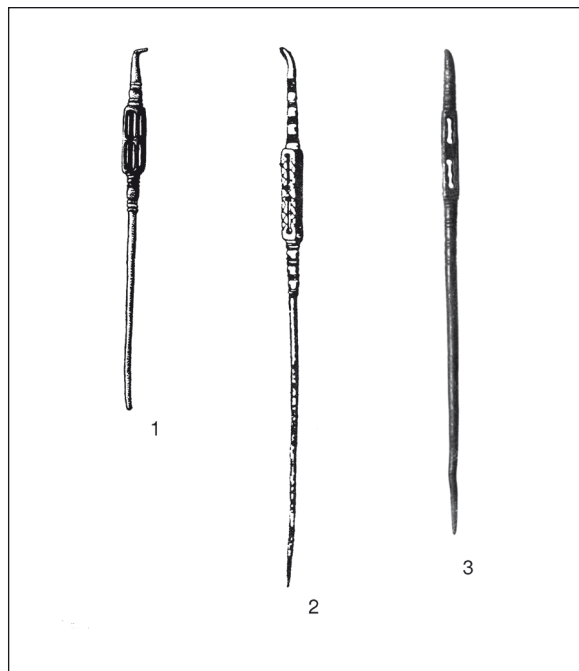
Hramba: PM Celje, inv. št. 491.

Objava: Bolta 1981, 19, t. 20: 12; Ciglencečki 1994a, t. 4: 14.

Med igle z dvojno predrtno vratu sodi igla iz cisterne na Rifniku (kat. št. 45, sl. 28). Časovno jo uvrščamo glede na najdišče, torej v drugo polovico 5. in v 6. st.²⁰⁷ Zunaj Italije naj bi bila ta različica tako kot različica 5d1 razširjena v 6. in 7. st., predvsem na območju Madžarske in nekdanje Jugoslavije.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁷ Bolta 1981, 16–17; Ciglencečki 1994a, 245.

²⁰⁸ Riemer 2000, 104.



Sl. 29: Igle vrste *stilus*, različica 5d2, izven območja Slovenije. Vse srebro.

Fig. 29: Stylus pins of Variant 5d2, outside Slovenia. All silver. 1 – Rakovčani (Prijedor), gr. / Gr. 32 (Miletić 1970, t. 3: 32); 2 – Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, družinski grob / family grave (Barkóczi 1994, Abb. 7: 4); 3 – Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, gr. / Gr. 30 (Barkóczi 1968, T. 67: 12).

Podobno oblikovano iglo najdemo v grobu 32 v Rakovčanih pri Prijedoru. Srebrna igla z dvojno predrtno na vratu (sl. 29: 1) je ležala desno ob glavi ženskega skeleta.²⁰⁹ Grob je vseboval še slabo ohranjeno okroglo, ploščato bronasto fibulo, datirano v 6. st.,²¹⁰ in ogrlico z 246 jagodami, ki je bila s primerjavami umeščena v drugo polovico 5. st.²¹¹ Tudi ta grob je datiran v konec 5. in v 6. st.²¹²

V Fenékpuszti na Madžarskem sta bili najdeni še dve takšni igli, obe v grobovih.²¹³ V družinskem grobu 1885/IV²¹⁴ je pod glavo ženskega skeleta ležala 16 cm dolga srebrna igla vrste *stilus* z izrazito

²⁰⁹ Miletić 1970, 123, t. 3: 32.

²¹⁰ Miletić 1970, 141–142.

²¹¹ Miletić 1970, 133.

²¹² Miletić 1970, 140.

²¹³ Hampel 1905, 379, sl. 1019, t. 178: 7a,b; Barkóczi 1994, sl. 7: 4, sl. 10: 2.

²¹⁴ Desno ob moškem je ležala ženska, ob njegovih nogah pa še 4–5-letni otrok. Grob v objavah pred letom 2010 nima številke. Šele Müller (2010, 15) z objavo celotnega spektra arheoloških izkopavanj grobišča Keszthely-Fenékpuszta določi zaporedne številke grobov vseh izkopavanj. Za lažjo orientacijo je številka groba sestavljena iz letnice izkopavanj

razširjenim dvojno predrtim vratom in okrašena z astragali ter vrezi (sl. 29: 2).²¹⁵ Grob vsebuje še druge pridatke, vendar je problem tega groba prav igla, ki z zapestnico²¹⁶

predstavlja edina pozna pridatka v grobu, saj naj bi bile igle z astragali znane šele od 6. st. dalje.²¹⁷ Ves ostali material je datiran v 4. st. oziroma v poznorimsko obdobje.²¹⁸

Pravzaprav sodi celoten material Lippovih izkopavanj²¹⁹ z grobišča v Fenékpusztu v 4. st., razen dveh predmetov, dveh okrasnih igel, okrašenih z astragali, od katerih je ena iz omenjenega (družinskega) groba. Tako je bil grob sprva postavljen v 4. st., kasneje, na podlagi igle, pa v pozno 6. st.²²⁰

V grobu 30, prav tako v Fenékpusztu, je bila pokopana ženska, ki je imela ob levem ramenu pridano srebrno iglo vrste stilus z dvojno predrtino (sl. 29: 3), okoli vratu pa ogrlico s steklenimi, keramičnimi, zlatimi in jantarnimi jagodami. Barkóczy je primerjal iglo s podobnimi iz grobišč Fenékpusztu in Dobogó ter datiral grob glede na pojavnost teh igel z drugimi pridatki v 6. st.²²¹

Na najdišču Imer v Italiji so bili v ženskem grobu najdeni igla z dvojno predrtino, srebrni uhani, bronasta zapestnica, bronasta fibula v obliki grškega križa in ogrlica iz steklenih jagod. Grob je datiran v drugo polovico 6. in na začetek 7. st.²²²

Z grobišča Niederselters v Nemčiji je znana igla z delno odlomljenim zgornjim delom, zato je tipološko ne moremo natančneje uvrstiti, vsekakor

pred, in zaporedja izkopanega groba (rimska ali latinska številka) za poševnico (npr: 1885/IV).

²¹⁵ Müller 2010, 15, t. 2: IV 7/a,b; Hampel piše, da ima igla "vdrtine", a ni jasno, ali je v celoti perforirana ali pa je perforacija le nakazana. Tudi iz risbe tega ne morem ugotoviti. Analogija z istega grobišča ima (dvojno) perforiran vrat, zato sem predvidevala, da gre tudi pri igli iz družinskega groba za perforirano iglo (Hampel 1905, 223).

²¹⁶ Müller 2010, 15, t. 1: I/2.

²¹⁷ Barkóczy 1994, 112, sl. 7: 5–10.

²¹⁸ Müller 2010, 15; Barkóczy 1994, 112. Baje naj bi Lipp najdbe pomešal. Celo njemu samemu naj bi se zdelo nenavadno, da se igla, ki predstavlja obliko igel za zapenjanje oblačil iz zgodnje kestejske kulture, pojavlja tu kot lasnica, saj so na bližnjem grobišču Keszthely-Dobogó igle vedno ležale pod brado ali na prsih (Müller 2010, 15 op. 50).

²¹⁹ Keszthely-Fenékpusztu je veliko grobišče, ki ga je izkopavalo več arheologov, zato se deli grobišča in s tem tudi izkopani material imenuje po izkopavalcih. Vilmos Lipp je med letoma 1873 in 1883 na nekropolah Keszthely-Fenékpusztu in Keszthely-Dobogó izkopal 6000 grobov (Varga et al. 2005, 4).

²²⁰ Barkóczy 1994, 112.

²²¹ Barkóczy 1968, 286, 293–295, t. 67: 12.

²²² Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513–514, kat. št. 1402, sl. 141.

pa sodi med igle s široko razširjenim in predrtim vratom. Ležala je v ženskem grobu, skupaj s številnimi drugimi zlatimi pridatki, za katere pa ni jasno, ali so bili najdeni v istem grobu. Avtor meni, da so bili ogrlica in obe igli kasneje dodani k pridatkom iz groba.²²³ Justinov zlatnik omogoča časovno uvrstitev groba po letu 518 (*terminus post quem*), vsi ostali pridatki, zlasti ločni fibuli,²²⁴ pa postavljajo grob v čas med letoma 530 in 555²²⁵ oziroma v drugo polovico 6. st.²²⁶

Tudi iz Dalmacije je znana ena takšnih igel.²²⁷ Na najdišču Dugopolje-Poljica pri Splitu naj bi bila najdena igla, enaka rakovčanski iz groba 32.²²⁸

Predrtine

Igle vrste stilus tipa 5d pa se ločijo tudi glede na obliko predrtine in ne le na število slednjih.²²⁹

Najosnovnejše so majhne okrogle odprtine, kot na igli z Gradine na Jelici v Srbiji²³⁰ (sl. 26: 1) ali iz Sabione²³¹ (sl. 24: 2). Iz teh so se razvile daljše podolgovate odprtine s poudarjenimi zaključnimi okroglinami (sl. 30: 1). Mojster je to vrsto odprtine izdelal tako, da je na določeni razdalji izvrtal preprosti okrogli odprtini, ki ju je kasneje povezal. Tako sta jasno vidni obe začetni perforaciji, ki sta ohranili svojo okroglo obliko, povezava med njima pa je nekoliko ožja. Te vrste odprtin imajo le igle z dvojno odprtino na vratu, torej tipa 5d 2: igla, najdena v cisterni na Rifniku (kat. št. 45, sl. 28),²³² ter igli iz družinskega groba (sl. 29: 2)²³³ in groba 30 (sl. 29: 3)²³⁴ v Keszthelyu. Vse tri sodijo v 6. st.

Podolgovato ovalno predrtino ima igla z naselbine na Ajdovskem gradcu nad Vranjem (kat. št. 44, sl. 23).²³⁵ Največ igel tipa 5d ima ovalno odprtino (sl. 30: 2). Najdemo jih v Italiji v Acqui

²²³ Ament 1967, t. 22: 4–6.

²²⁴ Ament 1967, t. 21: 1,2.

²²⁵ Koch 2004, 561, 564, sl. 2, grob 146.

²²⁶ Ament 1967, 121–124.

²²⁷ Neobjavljena. Hrani Arheološki muzej Split, inv. št. 4319 (Miletić 1970, op. 149).

²²⁸ Miletić 1970, 140; Riemer 2000, 104 op. 13.

²²⁹ Za opozorilo se iskreno zahvaljujem Draganu Božiču.

²³⁰ Milinković 2001, 126–127, 132, t. 3: 1.

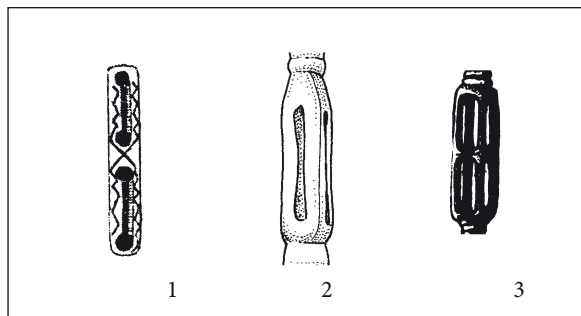
²³¹ Bierbrauer, Nothdufter 1988, 291, t. 4: 4.

²³² Bolta 1981, 19, t. 20: 12.

²³³ Hampel 1905, 379, sl. 1019, t. 178: 7a,b; Barkóczy 1994, sl. 7: 4.

²³⁴ Barkóczy 1968, 286, 293–295, t. 67: 12.

²³⁵ Bitenc, Knific 2001, kat. št. 142.



Sl. 30: Različne oblike odprtin na iglah vrste *stilus*, *različica 5d*: 1 – podolgovate odprtine s poudarjenimi zaključnimi okroglinami; 2 – ovalne odprtine; 3 – večje pravokotne odprtine.

Fig. 30: Different shapes of perforations on the stylus pins of *Variant 5d*: 1 – with enlarged rounded ends; 2 – oval perforations; 3 – larger rectangular perforations.

1 – Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, družinski grob / family grave (Barkóczy 1994, Abb. 7: 4); 2 – Chieming (von Hessen 1964, T. 2: 10); 3 – Rakovčani, Prijedor, gr. / Gr. 32 (Miletić 1970, t. 3: 32).

Termah v grobu 6 (sl. 25: 3)²³⁶ in v Imeru,²³⁷ na Madžarskem v Füzföju v grobu 2 (sl. 25: 4),²³⁸ v Nemčiji v Schretzheimu v grobu 289 (sl. 25: 5)²³⁹ in v Chiemingu (sl. 25: 2).²⁴⁰ Datirane so predvsem v čas med sredino 6. in začetkom 7. st., z odstopanji v konec 5. in proti sredini 7. st.

Četrta vrsta odprtin pa so večje pravokotne odprtine (sl. 30: 3), ki jih najdemo na igli iz groba 11 v Laški vasi (kat. št. 43, sl. 23),²⁴¹ na obeh iglah iz Rakovčanov v Bosni (sl. 25: 1, 29: 1)²⁴² in morda tudi na igli iz Niederseltersa.²⁴³

Glede na majhno število do sedaj najdenih igel vrste *stilus* tipa 5d pa oblike odprtine zaenkrat še ne moremo vezati na določen čas.

6. SKLEP

Različen namen rabe okrasnih igel je viden v njihovi dolžini, obliki in okrasu. Najpomembnejši del igle, na katerem temelji tudi tipologija, je glava: različna oblika glave pomeni drugo vrsto

oziroma tip igle. Nič manj pomemben ni vrat, ki nosi drugačne vrste ornament kot glava, ki je največkrat (le) plastično oblikovana.

Najdba igle v naselbini oziroma zunaj zaključene celote ne pove veliko o samem predmetu. Nasprotno pa izvemo več, predvsem kar zadeva uporabo igle, iz njene lege v grobu. Tako lahko razdelimo igle na:

- Lasnice, ki so bile uporabljene za spenjanje pričeske. V grobu ležijo levo ali desno ob glavi, nad njo ali na zatilju in se pojavljajo posamično. Njihova funkcija je tudi okraševalna, zato imajo bogato okrašeno glavo in vrat.

- Igle za tančico so pripenjale pokrivalo ali tančico na lase. To so večinoma krajše igle, dolge do 7 cm, in se pojavljajo v paru. Okrašena je le glava igle. V grobu ležijo po ena levo in desno ob glavi.

- Igle za spenjanje oblačila najdemo v grobovih pod brado pokojnika oziroma v okolici vratu, na prsih, v pasnem predelu ali ob stegnih. Pojavljajo se posamično, po navadi so daljše in imajo okrašen predvsem vrat.

Igle vrste *stilus* so bile najbolj razprostranjena in pogosta vrsta okrasnih igel v obdobju pozne antike v Sloveniji. Njihova oblika sledi obliki medicinskega in kozmetičnega orodja rimske dobe, ki se je skozi čas spreminjalo tako funkcionalno kot tudi oblikovno. Iglam sta se s časom spreminjala predvsem oblika in okras vratu, osnovna forma glave pa je ostajala enaka. Najpogosteje so se uporabljale za spenjanje oblačila, nekatere pa so služile tudi kot lasnice. V Sloveniji jih lahko razdelimo na pet tipov, ki se med seboj razlikujejo glede na okras in obliko oziroma presek vratu.

Datacije omenjenih igel so precej široko zamejene in so največkrat odvisne od drugega, trenutno časovno natančneje opredeljenega materiala. Na podlagi grobnih najdb igel vrste *stilus* v Sloveniji jih lahko datiramo v 6. st., z rahlimi odstopanji v konec 5. in začetek 7. st.

Zahvale

Zahvaljujem se Timoteju Knificu za pomoč in podporo pri diplomski nalogi, Draganu Božiču, Jani Horvat, Zvezdani Modrijan in Luciji Grahek (IzA ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana) za pregled in svetovanje pri končni sestavi članka ter Slavku Ciglenceckemu (IzA ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana) in Tini Milavec (Oddelek za arheologijo, FF Univerze v Ljubljani) za pomoč pri objavi igel s Tonovcovega gradu. Neobjavljene igle sta mi v objavo odstopila Borut Križ iz Dolenjskega muzeja Novo mesto in Timotej Knific iz Narodnega muzeja Slovenije. 12 novih risb je izdelala Dragica Knific Lunder (IzA ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana). Vsem še enkrat prisrčna hvala.

²³⁶ Riemer 2000, 103, 338, t. 45: 3.

²³⁷ Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513–514, kat. št. 1402, sl. 141.

²³⁸ Fettich 1965, 107, sl. 165: 11.

²³⁹ Koch 1977, 67–69, t. 78: 1–3.

²⁴⁰ von Hessen 1964, 29, t. 2: 10.

²⁴¹ Knific 1983, 148, t. 92:7.

²⁴² Miletić 1970, 121–123, t. 2: 12; 3: 32.

²⁴³ Ament 1967, 121–124.

Dodatek

Pred oddajo članka sem zasledila še tri igle vrste stilus, ki so bile najdene v Kranju. Vse tri so naselbinske najdbe, ki so prišle na dan pri zaščitnem arheološkem delu znotraj starega mestnega jedra (Sagadin 2009, 66, 67, t. 3: 4 in sl. 10, 11). Najdiščne okoliščine ne omogočajo natančnejše kronološke opredelitve posameznega tipa, zato so vse tri igle (kat. št. 46, 47 in 48) predstavljene le informativno. Kataloški zapis in tipološka opredelitev sta podana po objavi in ne ob osebni ogledu predmetov. Kakovost slik v objavi ne omogoča reproduciranja.

Skupno število igel vrste stilus, najdenih v Sloveniji, se torej poveča na 48.

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- Tip 1** (neokrašene igle vrste stilus z vratom okroglega preseka):
- 46. Kranj – Kieselstein**
Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Spodnji del je uvit; dolž. 12,5 cm; PM Kranj, inv. št. – (Sagadin 2008, 66, 67, t. 3: 4).
- 47. Kranj, Tomšičeva 38**
Bronasta igla okroglega preseka; dolž.: pribl. 9,8 cm; PM Kranj, inv. št. – (Sagadin 2008, 67, sl. 11; Josipovič, Podobnik, Rupnik 2006, sl. 34).
- Tip 5, podrazličica 5d1** (igle z izrazito kvadratno in enojno predrto razširitvijo vratu):
- 48. Kranj, Reginceva ulica**
Bronasta igla okroglega preseka. Glava in konica sta odlomljeni. Vrat je preoblikovan v kvadratno razširitev z enojno predrtino, in je križnega preseka. Na obeh straneh se osrednji del okrasa vratu končuje s po enim astragalom in z ozkimi prečnimi rebri. Dolž.: 10,5 cm; PM Kranj, inv. št. – (Sagadin 2008, 67, sl. 10).
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Spletna podatkovna zbirka / Web database

InterArch-Steiermark = Interaktivna arheološka dediščina avstrijske in slovenske Štajerske / Interaktives archäologisches Erbe der österreichischen und slowenischen Steiermark (skrbnik / Administrator: Universalmuseum Joanneum GmbH) <http://www.interarch-steiermark.eu> [zadnji dostop / last access 9.10.2013].

Late Antique decorative pins of the stylus type in Slovenia

Translation

1. INTRODUCTION

The consensus within the archaeological discourse is that the decorative pins in Late Antiquity are of secondary importance in dating sites or features such as graves, as they cannot be precisely determined either geographically or chronologically. Up to now, no detailed studies on these pins have been published in Slovenia; currently only partial analysis of the Roman bone pins¹ exist. The decorative pins appear in publications of sites, where they are merely described and dated by association with other finds or through comparative analyses of the excavated material. More numerous attempts at a typology and dating of the pins can be found outside Slovenia.²

The article is based on the diploma thesis titled *Late Antique decorative pins in Slovenia*,³ written under the supervision of prof. Timotej Knific. The thesis discussed the Late Antique metal decorative pins from Slovenia and suggested their typology and chronology. It showed that the commonest pins worn between the second half of the fourth and the seventh century were of the stylus type. This specific group is presented in more detail below.

2. PARTS OF THE PIN

A pin has four parts (*Fig. 1*). The upper part is called the head; it takes various forms and decorations and usually serves as the basis for typological division. It continues into the neck, which can be round, oval, square or rectangular in cross section and is often richly decorated. The shank is designed to slide smoothly through fabric or hair and is usually undecorated. The pin ends in a point.⁴

3. USE OF THE PINS

Pins are primarily female attributes of the Late Antique costume, but can also be found in male graves. They were used to arrange or fasten the hair, to attach a headdress or a veil to the hair and to fasten clothes (a coat or scarf). Their function can be determined when found in a grave; there they appear in various positions, either on the body or alongside. The function of the pins from settlements or unknown contexts, on the other hand, is undeterminable. Most Late Antique decorative pins are made of bronze and simply decorated. They are associated with both high and low status burials. The material, type of pin and its position in the grave seldom help in determining the social class of the wearer. Some pins are made of precious metals such as silver or gold and richly decorated, revealing the women's wealth. Often, however, even rich female graves only include simple bronze or iron pins.⁵

The pins determined as hairpins are, unsurprisingly, found most often beside the head, i.e. to its right or left, above or below it. Their location is informative of the women's hairstyle as part of the costume⁶ (*Fig. 2*). Hairpins usually exceed 10cm in length, with the head serving an ornamental function and usually more pronounced.⁷

Pins used to attach a headdress or a veil usually occur in pairs and are shorter, measuring 5–7cm in length. The head is usually spherical, biconical or, rarely, faceted. In graves, they are found to the left and/or right of the head.⁸ The fashion of veiling hair originated in the Mediterranean, from where it spread to the area north of the Alps. The graves from the sixth and seventh century in Italy (e.g. Nocera Umbra, Gr. 101;⁹ Castel Trosino, Gr.

¹ Dular 1979.

² Bott 1952, 158–164; Barkóczy 1968, 275–311; Möller 1976–1977, 14–53; Ibler 1991, 38–42; Barkóczy 1994, 110–135; Riemer 2000, 103–108.

³ Čaval 2002.

⁴ Bujna et al. 1996, 27.

⁵ Möller 1976–1977, 32–34; Stephens 2008.

⁶ In her article, Möller (1976–1977, 18–26) suggests different hairstyles on the basis of the position of the pins in the graves. See also Stephens 2008.

⁷ Ibler 1991, 38–42; Möller 1976–77, 18.

⁸ Möller 1976–1977, 15–16, 18; Riemer 2000, 103, 107; Čaval 2002, 43–45.

⁹ Pasqui, Paribeni 1918, 293.

60, 128, 128a, 158, 168, 184;¹⁰ Fiesole, Villa Marchi, grave¹¹) and Slovenia (Kranj, Lajh: Gr. 5, 31 and 43)¹² revealed two or more pins with a biconical head lying close to the head of the deceased.¹³ Furthermore, all three graves from Kranj revealed gold threads in the head area, which represent the remains of the brocade of the veil.¹⁴ Believed to be among the first Frankish women to adopt this Mediterranean fashion of covering the hair is Queen Arnegunde, as early as the sixth century, while such a costume (with spherical-headed pins) in the Frankish-Alamanic area generally appears only from the seventh century onwards.¹⁵ The length of the veil varies, with two known variants: either full length to the feet, as seen in depictions of some female martyrs, or to the hips, as with the Frankish queen.¹⁶

The pins used for fastening clothes are commonly found in graves on the body or beside it, under the chin or at the chest, the hips or the thighs¹⁷ (Fig. 3). They differ from hairpins neither in form, material, length nor decoration; only the head is often emphasized to a lesser degree or not at all.¹⁸ When found at shoulder height, it supposedly replaced the fibula fastening the garment on the shoulder,¹⁹ while those found on the chest are believed to have replaced the round, flat fibula that fastened the coat.²⁰

4. PINS OF THE STYLUS TYPE

The stylus pins are among the commonest decorative pins of Late Antiquity in Slovenia.²¹ Their

¹⁰ Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 102–103, 153–154, 158, 170, 174–175, 183–184.

¹¹ Riemer 2000, 103, 373, Pl. 57: 2–4.

¹² Šmid 1907, 58, Fig. 61; Stare 1980, 106, 107; Pl. 2: 3,4. The pins from rich female Graves 31 and 43 are lost, while the five pins from Grave 5 were found to the right and left of the head.

¹³ Stare 1980, 106; Riemer 2000, 103; Čaval 2002, 16–19, 39, 40, 44–45.

¹⁴ Vinski 1980, 95, 96.

¹⁵ Möller 1976–1977, 18; Martin 2002, 509–510.

¹⁶ Möller 1976–1977, 18.

¹⁷ Ibler 1991, 38; Müller 2010, 211–212.

¹⁸ Möller 1976–77, 26.

¹⁹ Barkóczi 1993, 333.

²⁰ Bierbrauer 1984, 55; Riemer 2000, 236.

²¹ The description of the pins with a flattened and inclined head as resembling the stylus is not entirely accurate, because the latter has a flat, but neither an inclined nor spoon-shaped head. I adopted the name used

name is based on the shape of the head, which is flattened so that the object resembles a Roman writing implement, i.e. *stylus*. The head is also inclined and the neck often variously decorated, but can also be undecorated. Most pins are made of bronze, occasionally iron and rarely of silver or gold. As mentioned above, in the absence of information relating to the location of the pin in the grave, we cannot determine their exact function either as hairpins or pins for fastening clothes.

Origin

Late Antique stylus pins have evolved from toilet implements of the Roman era. Only a few of these Roman implements or ear scoops can be considered as jewellery, as they mostly only played a practical role and were accordingly made of bronze²² or bone.²³ Ear scoops (*auriscalpium*) with an inclined and usually flat end were used for a number of purposes. In personal hygiene, they were primarily used to clean the ears, while in medicine they were employed to insert tinctures into wounds or for cleaning suppurative wounds.²⁴ They were also used in surgery, as a scalpel, for precise cutting of tissue or opening of inflamed areas. Most often, however, they were used in pharmacy and cosmetics as a spoon.²⁵ The implements show some variation in form, with one end formed into a spoon and the other into a small pestle for grinding medicines and make-up.²⁶

Roman men and women used toiletries daily and wore them on the belt, either in a pouch or suspended on a ring. The custom of carrying the toilet kit on the belt is believed to be a pre-Roman or Celtic tradition. In addition to the ear scoop, the toilet kit usually also included bronze tweezers, a nail cleaner, a nail file and a toothpick.²⁷ Ear scoops as part of a toilet kit are found in male and female graves of the Roman period and also

by important authors such as Bierbrauer (1987), Barkóczi (1994), Riemer (2000) and others. Other names used in the literature are *Ohrlöffelchen*, *löffelförmige Nadeln*, *Nadeln mit spachtelförmigem Kopf* and others.

²² Riha 1990, 9; Cunja 1996, 143.

²³ Gregl 1982, 180 fn. 31.

²⁴ Gregl 2006, 33, Fig. 3.

²⁵ Riha 1986, 56–63, Pls. 25–36; Cunja 1996, 143.

²⁶ Riha 1986, 56, Pl. 59.

²⁷ Riha 1986, 26–27.

Cat. no.	Site (Grave)	Sex	PIN		Associated grave goods						Date
			Type, Variant	Material	Knife	Belt	Ring jewellery	Necklace	Fibula	Spindle whorl	
1	Kranj - Lajh, Gr. 31	f	1	iron							1 st half–3 rd quart. of 6 th c.
6	Češnjice near Trebelno, Gr.	f	2	bronze							-
8	Kranj - Lajh, Gr. 129	f	2	bronze							-
9	Kranj - Lajh, Gr. 292	f	2	bronze							6 th c.
23	Kranj - Lajh, Gr. 243	f	3	silver							1 st half–3 rd quart. of 6 th c.
26	Rifnik, Gr. 54	f	3	bronze							2 nd half of 6 th c.
30	Bled - Pristava, Gr. 236	child	4	bronze							5 th c. and 1 st half of 6 th c.
31	Rifnik, Gr. 7	f	4	bronze							6 th c.
32	Rifnik, Gr. 38	f	4	bronze							1 st half of 6 th c.
37	Rifnik, Gr. 76	f	5a	bronze							end of 5 th , 1 st half of 6 th c.
43	Laška vas, Gr. 11	f	5d1	bronze							6 th c.

Fig. 5: Additional grave goods from graves with Late Antique pins of the stylus type from Slovenia.

feature as an obligatory good of doctors' graves across the Empire.²⁸

Over time, these utility tools came to be used as an ornamental component of costume, i.e. as jewellery. The stylus pins in Late Antiquity were still mostly made of bronze, some also of iron, silver and even gold. In this period, they were mostly worn by women. Their new role also caused rich mouldings or other decoration to often be added to the neck.²⁹ The use of the decorative pins increased and spread, which was incited by the change in fashion and the meeting of local and barbarian elements.³⁰ The stylus pins, with many parallels in the sixth and seventh centuries, are most common in the western Balkans, Italy and Hungary, especially around Keszthely, where their workshop is supposed. It is believed that the Langobards adopted this type of pin from the Romanised indigenous population already in their Pannonian phase, but began wearing them more frequently in the Italic phase, i.e. after 568;³¹ the pins were subsequently also adopted by other Germanic peoples.³² According to Bierbrauer, the stylus pins of the early phase

were found in graves beside the head, indicating their initial use as hairpins. Only later were they found on the chest and hence used for fastening clothes. In Rhineland, this shift occurred in the sixth century: to the left of the Rhine during the sixth century and to the right only at the end.³³ However, this should not be generalized to the entire distribution area of the pins. For example, in Intercisa,³⁴ Csákvár³⁵ or Keszthely³⁶ they were found in the chest area already in Late Antique graves.³⁷

The debate on whether the stylus pins represent the heritage of the Late Antique costume is ongoing. Alföldi, Sági and initially Barkóczi claim that the decorative pins have nothing in common with the Late Antique population,³⁸ while other authors see the pins as evidence of continuity.³⁹ What is certain is that hairpins and pins for fastening

²⁸ Künzl 1982, 6–7, 11–12, 29–31; Bonomi 1984, 86, Pl. 3: 20.

²⁹ Ibler 1991, 41.

³⁰ Barkóczi 1994, 128.

³¹ Vinski 1980, 94.

³² Cunja 1996, 58–59; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

³³ Bierbrauer 2004, 69; Martin 2002, 507; Müller 2010, 211.

³⁴ Grave 1344: Vágo, Bóna 1976, 116.

³⁵ Grave 6: Salamon, Barkóczi 1971, 40.

³⁶ Grave 1971/83: Müller 2010, 77, 211, Pl. 50: 9–13; 51: 1. The text and tables present a fragmented stylus pin found under the chin, but the head of the pin is broken off and it can thus not be identified as being of the stylus type.

³⁷ Müller 2010, 211.

³⁸ Alföldi 1926, 53; Sági 1970, 170; Barkóczi 1968, 294; Müller 2010, 211.

³⁹ Kiss 1968, 93; Vinski 1980, 94; Barkóczi 1993, 333; Barkóczi 1994, 116; Müller 2010, 211.

clothes, including those for attaching the head dress, appear simultaneously and even together in graves (sometimes with a flat fibula).⁴⁰

Statistical analysis

Forty-five Late Antique pins of the stylus type were found in Slovenia. Thirteen come from cemeteries, of which eleven were found in graves and two as stray finds. The remaining thirty-two were found in settlements: eight with a metal detector and twenty-four through archaeological excavations.

Two of the thirteen graves' finds were found in Kranj, in the Lajh cemetery; for one the grave group is not known,⁴¹ while the other was found beside Grave 62.⁴² Of the remaining eleven pins, two lay to the right and one to the left of the head, three under the chin or in the neck area, one on the chest and two by the knees of the skeletons (Fig. 4). The location of two pins from graves is unknown.

The stylus pins from Slovenia differ in material, findspot (settlement, grave) and decoration. Although only roughly a quarter of them were found in graves, the statistical analysis of the associated grave goods (Fig. 5) shows a repeating pattern suggesting a fairly uniform costume in Late Antiquity. The grave goods frequently associated with stylus pins are ring jewellery, such as bracelets and earrings, but also bead necklaces, large beads or ceramic spindle whorls. In two cases an iron knife and fibula were included, while a bone comb and a belt buckle appear very rarely. These grave goods point to burials of women.

Typological classification

(Fig. 6)

The stylus pins from Slovenia differ in shape and decoration and can be divided into five types with several variants:

Type 1:

– Undecorated pins with a neck of a round cross section of the neck (Fig. 6: T1).

Type 2:

– Pins of a round cross section with a moulded neck appear in numerous variants. The neck is most often decorated with ribs, termed astragali by some authors.⁴³ A pin can have one to three astragali, some even a series of them (Fig. 6: T2). Several pins combine astragali with a triangular faceted ornament on the neck, the latter in the shape of bands of small, alternating standing and hanging faceted triangles.

Type 3:

– Pins of a round cross section with an incision-decorated neck. The decoration consists of simple incisions occurring singly or in bands of one, two or three. These bands sometimes form a pattern and other times seem to have been cut haphazardly (Fig. 6: T3). There are also rare examples of pins with oblique, spiral or zigzag incisions.

Type 4:

– Pins with a neck of a square cross section (Fig. 6: T4).

Type 5: Pins with an enlarged neck (Fig. 6: T5). These are divided into several variants:

5a: pins with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section. The enlarged neck has an incised longitudinal groove on each of the four sides, which results in a section in the shape of a cross with truncated tips. The pin is further decorated with incisions or ribs above and below the enlarged part;

5b: pins with an enlarged neck of a polygonal cross section;

5c: pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section. The enlarged part often bears an incised inscription or incisions resembling an inscription;

5d: pins with an enlarged and perforated neck of a square cross section, which is further divided into:

– **5d1:** pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation,

– **5d2:** pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a double perforation.

Some pins combine elements of different types and are more difficult to be classified. For example, a pin with a moulded neck may also have a perforation and astragali can be combined with

⁴⁰ Müller 2010, 211. E.g. Graves 1971/5 (65, Pl. 44: 5,6) and 1999/40 (119, Pl. 85: 11–14,18).

⁴¹ Stare 1980, 120.

⁴² Fn. 84; Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 108.

⁴³ Bott 1952, 159; Barkóczy 1994, 110.

incisions. These pins are classified on the basis of the technically more demanding decoration.

Fourteen of the forty-five stylus pins belong to Type 2, nine to Types 3 and 5, eight to Type 4 and five to Type 1.

5. INTERPRETATION AND CATALOGUE

The running numbers in Catalogue refer to the Cat. Nos. in text.

The publications written in **bold** represent the source from which the illustrations of objects presented in the *Figs.* in text were taken.

Abbreviations

L. = Length

ANMS = Archives of the Archaeological Department of the NMS

DM Novo mesto = Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto (Dolenjska Museum Novo mesto)

IzA ZRC SAZU = Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana (Institute of Archaeology, Scientific Research Centre SASA, Ljubljana)

MM Ljubljana = Mestni muzej, Ljubljana (City Museum of Ljubljana)

NM Postojna = Notranjski muzej Postojna (Notranjska Museum Postojna)

NMS = Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana (National Museum of Slovenia, Ljubljana)

PM Celje = Pokrajinski muzej Celje (Celje Regional Museum)

PM Koper = Pokrajinski muzej Koper (Koper Regional Museum)

PM Ptuj = Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj – Ormož (Regional Museum Ptuj – Ormož)

TM = Tolminski muzej, Tolmin (Tolmin Museum)

Type 1

(*Figs.* 6: T1; 7)

Undecorated stylus pins with a neck of a round cross section: they are made of bronze or iron and represent exact imitations of the ear scoops forming part of the Roman toilet kit.

Five pins of this type were found in Slovenia (*Fig.* 7): four during archaeological excavations (cat. nos. **1**, **2**, **4**, **5**) and one by a metal detector (cat. no. **3**). One pin was found in a grave, to the right of the head (cat. no. **1**), one is a stray find in a cemetery (cat. no. **2**) and the other three are from settlements (cat. nos. **3–5**).

1. Kranj, Lajh (*Fig.* 7: 1)

– Grave 31

Iron pin of a round cross section. The point is broken off. L.: 8.9cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: to the right of the head.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 780.

Publication: Šmid 1907, 61; Stare 1980, 107, Pl. 16: 7.

New drawing: ANMS.

2. Kranj, Lajh (*Fig.* 7: 2)

– cemetery

Iron pin of a round cross section. The lower part is broken off. L.: 5.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 1789.

Publication: Šmid 1907, 61; Stare 1980, 120, Pl. 112: 3.

New drawing: ANMS.

3. Limberk near Velika Račna (*Fig.* 7: 3)

– settlement

Iron pin of a round cross section.

L.: 10.6cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.⁴⁴

Storage: IzA ZRC SAZU.

Publication: **Ciglenečki 1985**, 262, Pl. 8: 92; id., 1994a, Pl. 10a: 14.

4. Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) (*Fig.* 7: 4).

Silver pin of a round cross section. The shank is curved.

L.: 8.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M 440.

Publication: **Plesničar-Gec 1983**, 144, Pl. 29: 25.

5. Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) (*Fig.* 7: 5).

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The shank is curved.

L.: 9.4cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M 471.

Publication: **Plesničar-Gec 1983**, 146, Pl. 32: 7.

The iron pin from Grave 31 at Lajh in Kranj (cat. no. **1**, *Fig.* 7), lying to the right of the head of a female skeleton, was found together with a pair of gilded silver S-fibulae, gilded silver foot of a pincer fibula, an iron knife, an oval iron belt buckle, a fragmented double-sided bone comb, a fragmented bronze round, flat fibula and multicoloured glass beads. Preserved beside and partly under the head were the remains of gold threads indicating a veil. The grave yielded further two bronze pins, also lying in the head

⁴⁴ Most of such finds in the NMS were acquired in the 1990s (Timotej Knific, pers. comm.).

area, but they have since been lost.⁴⁵ The pincer fibula is attributed by Vinski to a time before 550 and to the region of Thuringia.⁴⁶ The S-fibulae with animal-head terminals can be dated to the second half of the sixth century,⁴⁷ or more precisely to the third quarter of the sixth century,⁴⁸ while Milavec attributes them to the North Danubian phase (Type Poysdorf), which spans the first half of the sixth century.⁴⁹ On the basis of the necklace with *millefiori* beads, the grave has been placed into Group 2, i.e. between 550–575.⁵⁰

Other Slovenian pins of Type 1 share their date with the archaeological sites that yielded them.

Outside the territory of Slovenia decorated and undecorated stylus type pins have come to light in almost all Late Antiquity sites. They were in use within the Roman State (e.g. Lauriacum, Csákvár, Aquileia, Intercisa) from the second half of the fourth century onwards. Used as hairpins and pins for fastening clothes they have been found in Roman and Langobard female graves, in Germanic settlements north of the Alps and in the Danubian region, where they date between the fifth and the seventh century.⁵¹ A number of them has been found in Keszthely, which led Müller to see them as goods placed in graves before the Langobards left for Italy,⁵² while pins of the same type from Italy date well after this event. An undecorated stylus type pin was recovered at Avicenna, Cagnano Varano in Italy, and dated by association with other material from the cemetery to the sixth and seventh centuries.⁵³ In Grave 3 in Bolsena, Lazio,⁵⁴ a similar pin was found on the chest of a female skeleton and was, as the sole good, dated together with the cemetery as a whole to the first half of the seventh century. Pins of Type 1 were found in female Grave 14 at Altamura-Belmonte in Apulia,⁵⁵ initially dated to

the seventh and beginning of the eighth century,⁵⁶ but later revised to the sixth and seventh centuries.⁵⁷ Further such pins are stray finds from the cemetery at Cornus,⁵⁸ an important city during Roman times and up to the Early Middle Ages. One pin, probably of bronze, was also found in one of the cemeteries around Buzet in Croatia and dated to the sixth century by comparison with similar finds from Invillino.⁵⁹

Type 2

(Figs. 6: T2; 8–10)

Stylus pins of a round cross section with a moulded neck: fourteen pins of this type have been recovered in Slovenia.⁶⁰ Eleven were found in settlements: eight during excavations and three with a metal detector. Three pins were found in graves (Fig. 8) and point to their use: one was lying to the left of the head (cat. no. 6), one between the knees (cat. no. 9) and one under the chin (cat. no. 8). This allows to infer that the first one was used as a hairpin and the other two for fastening a dress or a coat.

6. Češnjice pri Trebelnem (Fig. 8: 6)

– grave

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head is flattened and inclined. The neck bears herringbone incisions in the upper part, followed by transverse incisions interrupted by two astragali and concluded by two crossing zigzag lines. L.: 13.1cm.

Method of discovery: amateur excavation, material later bought by conservator Jakob Žmavc.

⁴⁵ Stare 1980, 107.

⁴⁶ Vinski 1980, 93; Stare 1980, Pl. 16: 4.

⁴⁷ Bitenc, Knific 2001, 74–76, cat. no. 243/21. The catalogue only lists S- and flat fibulae from Lajh. The author does not describe every single fibula, but dates them collectively to the second half of the sixth century.

⁴⁸ Bóna 1990, 69, 72, Fig. 85.

⁴⁹ Milavec 2007, 348.

⁵⁰ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 65–67; Losert 2003.

⁵¹ Bierbrauer 1987, 161–162, with references; Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, 15, Fig. 6: 8–11.

⁵² Müller 2010, 243, e.g. Grave 1971/85; fn. 1444.

⁵³ Riemer 2000, 412, without a drawing.

⁵⁴ Riemer 2000, 103 fn. 4, 389, without a drawing.

⁵⁵ Riemer 2000, 103 fn. 4, 417, without a drawing.

⁵⁶ Iorio 1977–1978; 47–136.

⁵⁷ d'Angela 1986, 918 no. 15.

⁵⁸ Riemer 2000, 103 fn. 4, 481, Pl. 111: 25.

⁵⁹ Marušič 1955, 102–103, Pl. 2: 1.

⁶⁰ Apart from those mentioned, two other pins might also belong to this type, but are fragmented and only the neck decoration suggests the type: the pin from Ptuj (PM Ptuj, inv. no. P 2535) is missing part of the neck, the head and the point (Korošec), while the other one, from the Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) in Ljubljana (MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M. 270), is missing part of the neck as well as the head (Plesničar-Gec 1983, 122, Pl. 32: 6). In the absence of the head they cannot be positively identified as stylus pins and are thus not included in the catalogue. For the information and the drawing of the pin from Ptuj, I would like to thank Janez Dular, IZA ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana.

Position in the grave: to the left of the head.⁶¹

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 3225.

Publication: Bitenc Knific 2001, 40–41, cat. no. 113.

New drawing: ANMS.

7. Gradec near Prapretno (Fig. 8: 7)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears heringbone incisions on the rear upper part and astragali in the lower part.

L.: 12.0cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: PM Celje.

Publication: Ciglencčki 1994a, Fig. 5: 15.

8. Kranj, Lajh (Fig. 8: 8)

– Grave 129

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears heringbone incisions on the rear upper part and unevenly wide transverse ribs on the lower part, the latter poorly made and giving the appearance of spiral decoration.⁶²

L.: 13.0cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: under the chin.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 1018.

Publication: Šmid 1907, 69; Stare 1980, 110, Pl. 45: 5.

New drawing: ANMS.

9. Kranj, Lajh (Fig. 8: 9)

– Grave 292

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears four bands of narrow transverse ribs separated by three bands of small faceted triangles.

L.: 15.9cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: between the knees.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 1492.

Publication: Žmavc 1904, 258, 259, Fig. 215: b; Stare 1980, 117, Pl. 88: 2.

New drawing: ANMS.

10. Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) (Fig. 8: 10)

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears a wide rib between transverse incisions.

L.: 7.5cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M 290.

Publication: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 146, Pl. 32: 10.

11. Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) (Fig. 9: 11)

Silver pin of a round cross section. The neck bears pairs of two narrow ribs separated by two bands of hanging and standing faceted triangles and an astragalus.

L.: 10.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M 473.

Publication: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 145, Pl. 31: 8.

12. Predjama (Fig. 9: 12)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears four bands of narrow ribs and a spiral band in the lower part. The lower part is slightly curved.

L.: 12.15cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: NM Postojna.

Publication: Korošec 1956, 46, Pl. 28: 19, 48: 8.

13. Ptuj, Grajski grič (Castle Hill) – Turnirski prostor (Fig. 9: 13)

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck is severely damaged and bears astragali, the shank is bent and the point broken off.

L.: 7.0 cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Ptuj.

Publication: Korošec 1999, 37, Pl. 44: 9.

14. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid (Fig. 9: 14)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears astragali. The shank is sharply bent in the middle.

L.: 11.0cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: TM, inv. no. 23113.

Publication: Ciglencčki 1994, Pl. 6: 16; 1994b, Pl. 1: 22; 1994c, Pl. 1: 18; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, Pl. 6: 3.

15. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid (Fig. 9: 15)

– settlement, Building 1

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears two astragali. The shank is bent in the lower half.

L.: 11.0cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: TM, field no. 22292.

Publication: Ciglencčki 2008, Fig. 22: 24; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, Pl. 6: 4.

16. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid (Fig. 10: 16)

– settlement, outside Building 1

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears a series of astragali and two medium-wide ribs in the lower part.

L.: 8.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: TM, field no. 22295.

Publication: Ciglencčki 2008, Fig. 22: 28; Modrijan, Milavec 2011, Pl. 6: 2.

⁶¹ According to the field diary of Jakob Žmavc (1906), dated 14 August 1906, the source of this information was initially uncertain as to the position of the pin in the grave: on the left clavicle or left of the head; she later claimed the latter. I was able to inspect the transcript of the field diary thanks to Timotej Knific from the Archaeological Department at the NMS.

⁶² The descriptions of other authors differ: pin with a spiral ornament (Šmid 1907, 69) or an incised upper part (Stare 1980, 60).

17. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid (Fig. 10: 17)

– settlement, Building 1, Room 2

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears two bands of two variously wide ribs separated by a long undecorated part. The shank is curved in the lower half. L.: 10.5cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: TM, field no. 22294.

Publication: **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 5: 18.

18. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid (Fig. 10: 18)

– settlement, outside Building 1

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears one pronounced rib flanked by three narrow ribs on both sides. A short part of the neck, between the head and the decoration, is rectangular in cross section.

L.: 8.9cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: TM, field no. 22445.

Publication: Ciglencečki 2008, Fig. 22: 25; **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 6: 1.

19. Vranja peč near Lipni Dol (Fig. 10: 19)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head bears shallow incisions on the outer upper surface. The neck bears spiral incisions at the top, followed by a few narrow oblique ribs, a band of oblique incisions, three bands of faceted triangles and three narrow transverse ribs.

L.: 13.3cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: private property.

Publication: Bitenc Knific 2001, cat. no. 154.

New drawing: ANMS.

The bronze pin from Češnjice pri Trebelnem (cat. no. 6, Fig. 8) lay in an inhumation grave together with a ceramic vessel and a necklace. The cemetery was found in 1905. The pottery fragments and the pin were later bought by Jakob Žmavc. Unfortunately, these finds do not allow us to date the grave precisely. Prior to this, other archaeological finds had been recovered in the vicinity of the village, including human bones.⁶³

Grave 129 from Kranj only yielded the bronze pin⁶⁴ (cat. no. 8, Fig. 8) and a few glass beads of a necklace; this does not enable an accurate date of the grave to be proposed.

The pin with a moulded neck from female inhumation Grave 292 at Kranj (cat. no. 9, Fig. 8)⁶⁵

⁶³ Information from an unpublished text by Špela Karo and Rok Klasinc, *Češnjice pri Trebelnem*. In March 2012, I was able to see the manuscript due to Timotej Knific from the Archaeological Department of the NMS.

⁶⁴ Stare 1980, 110, Pl. 45: 5.

⁶⁵ The grave was excavated by Žmavc and initially published in 1904 as Grave 76 (Žmavc 1904, 258–259, Fig. 215). In

was found together with an S-fibula of the Sarching type, which some authors date to the second half of the sixth century.⁶⁶ The recent analysis of the S-fibulae from Slovenia, however, defines it as the south German type, which can also be found in Italy and the decoration of which suggests the pre-Pannonian period of the Langobards, i.e. the first half of the sixth century.⁶⁷ The grave goods further consisted of a scabbard fitting, decorated silver plates and strap clamps, typical of female Langobard graves,⁶⁸ as well as a necklace of glass beads including one *millefiori* bead. Based on the S-fibula and the necklace, Losert attributes this grave to the third quarter of the sixth century.⁶⁹

Similar pins were recovered at the Bavarian early medieval cemetery at Altenerding. They were decorated with faceted triangles and narrow ribs, but not the stylus head. They were found in graves exclusively to the right of the head. These pins are also common in Alamanic graves. Losert terms them “pins with a moulded upper part” and dates them to the late sixth and early seventh century.⁷⁰

The decorative pins of Type 2 from Slovenia have numerous analogies from near and far. They were found in Istria, at Sipar⁷¹ and Mejica,⁷² but also in numerous other contemporaneous sites.⁷³ Similar pins are known from the Lower Danube

the integral publication of the Lajh cemetery, however, it is marked as Grave 292 (Stare 1980, 105, 117, Pl. 88: 2–9).

⁶⁶ Bóna 1990, 69–70, I. 70; Milavec 2007, 346, 347.

⁶⁷ Milavec 2007, 350.

⁶⁸ Vinski 1980, 93.

⁶⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61; Losert 2003.

⁷⁰ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 49; Losert 2003.

⁷¹ Marušić 1986, 86–91, Fig. 9: 9.

⁷² Torcellan 1986, 46–47; Pl. 18: 6 (Gr. 54); 23: 7 (Gr. 93); 27: 5 (Gr. 123).

⁷³ E.g. *Teurnia* (Piccottini 1976, 99–100, Pl. 16: 8); *Tiszabura* (Csallány 1961, 284, Pl. 196: 1); *Sontheim an der Brenz* (Neuffer-Müller 1966, 25, Pl. 26: B 4); *Csákvár* (Salamon, Barkóczi 1971, Fig. 6: 20; 7: 23); *Intercisa* (Vágó, Bóna 1976, Pl. 41: 5); *Schretzheim* (Koch 1977, 68, Pl. 10: 10 [Gr. 34]); *Callatis* (Preda 1980, Pl. 30, M 339, M 280.3); *Castel Trosino* (Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 81 Fig. 73, 172 Fig. 221); *Invillino-Ibligo* (Bierbrauer 1987, 161; Pl. 49: 11–15; 64: 1–5,8); *Keszthely-Fenékpuszta* (Barkóczi 1994, Fig. 7: 5,8; Müller 2010, 36, 41, Pl. 1); *Tác – Gorsium* (Barkóczi 1994, 112, 118, Fig. 8: 1,2,4); *Ciko* (= *Czikó*: Hampel 1905, 378, Fig. 1014; Barkóczi 1994, 114; Garam 2001, Pl. 41: 6 [grave 33]); *Morești in Band* (Horedt 1977, 261, Fig. 5: 1–3,8–9); *Caričin grad* (Mano-Zisi 1954–1955, Pl. 36: 16); *Iatrus-Krivina* (Gomolka-Fuchs 1982, 154, Pl. 64: 288,288a); *Pešterica near Prilep* (Kepeski 1976, Pls. 2–5 [Gr. 4]); *Kaiseraugst* (Martin 1991, 71–74, Fig. 39: 19–20); *Hemmaberg* (Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, Fig. 6: 1–4).

region,⁷⁴ for example at Gradina on Jelica,⁷⁵ Gamzigrad, Pernik and Niš, the latter a bronze pin with a chain and a pendant (*Fig. 26: 2*) dated to the sixth century together with other finds of the hoard.⁷⁶ A very similar bronze pin (*Fig. 26: 3*) was found in a grave at Sadovec, Bulgaria, in the vicinity of an Early Christian church; it lay on the chest of a female skeleton.⁷⁷ It is dated by analogy to the first half of the sixth and the seventh century.⁷⁸

Most of the stylus pins from the cemetery at Keszthely, Hungary, have a moulded neck and all are attributable to the early Keszthely culture, which Müller dates to the last third of the sixth and first half of the seventh century.⁷⁹ In Italy,⁸⁰ at the Grancia site in Grosseto, a bronze pin and fragments of a bead were the only goods in female Grave 53, dated with the cemetery as a whole to the second half of the seventh century.⁸¹ Six stylus pins were recovered as stray finds at the site of Avicenna in Cagnano Varano, Italy; two with a moulded neck and dated to the sixth and seventh centuries.⁸² At Intercisa, Grave 1184 yielded a bronze pin with a moulded neck, found to the right of the head of a female skeleton. The grave was dated to the late fourth–early fifth century on the basis of a carnelian bead of a necklace.⁸³

As seen above, the stylus pins with a moulded neck are broadly dated, from the late fourth to

the end of the seventh century, although most can be attributed to the sixth and seventh centuries. It has to be said, however, that an analysis and classification of pins based on decoration would allow more precise dating of individual variants.

Type 3

(*Figs. 6: T3; 11; 12*)

Stylus pins with an incision-decorated neck of a round cross section: nine pins of this type were found in Slovenia, six during archaeological excavations and three using a metal detector. Six pins were found in settlements and three in cemeteries. In graves, one lay at the knees of a skeleton (cat. no. 23), one under the neck (cat. no. 26, *Fig. 12*) and one was a stray find recovered outside a grave (cat. no. 22, *Fig. 11*).

20. Koper, Kapucinski vrt (*Fig. 11: 20*)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears transverse incisions cut at irregular intervals.

L.: 8.5cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Koper, inv. no. AKKV 14.

Publication: Cunja 1996, 143, Pl. 1: 14.

21. Koper, Kapucinski vrt (*Fig. 11: 21*)

– settlement

Bronze pin of an oval cross section. The neck bears transverse and spiral incisions.

L.: 11.0cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Koper, inv. no. AKKV 13.

Publication: Cunja 1996, 143, Pl. 1: 13; Bitenc, Knifec 2001, cat. no. 98.

22. Kranj, Lajh (*Fig. 11: 22*)

– cemetery (beside Grave 62⁸⁴)

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head is slightly damaged. The neck bears three bands of shallow incisions.

L.: 7.9cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 862.

Publication: Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 108, Pl. 27: 4.

New drawing: ANMS.

23. Kranj, Lajh

– cemetery, Grave 243

Silver pin of a round cross section. The neck bears transverse incisions.

⁷⁴ Milinković 2001, 132, Pl. 3: 1,2.

⁷⁵ The pin with a moulded neck from Gradina on Jelica in Serbia has a small, round perforation on the neck (*Fig. 27: 1*) (with a chain and a hook) and is classified here as Type 5, Variant d1, which has analogies in the pins from Niš and Sadovec, with a moulded neck and a chain, but without a perforation (see below).

⁷⁶ Vinski 1968, 109, 144–145, Pl. 6: 20.

⁷⁷ Uenze 1992, 161–163, Pl. 4: 9.

⁷⁸ Uenze 1992, 162.

⁷⁹ Müller 2010, 245. Pins from Graves 1963/1,3,4,16,26,29 (Pls. 36: 1,2,7,21; 37: 13,34), 1966/37,84 (Pls. 38: 4; 40: 22), 1967/87,91,93,97 (Pl. 40: 28,31; 41: 1,13) and three pins from the excavations that Lipp conducted in 1886 (Pl. 1: 1,2,5).

⁸⁰ Riemer, when discussing Roman finds from the cemeteries of the fifth to the eighth centuries in Italy, listed five stylus pins with a moulded neck, yet I was only able to identify three from the published drawings, namely the bronze pin with incisions from Grave 8 in Fiesole (Pl. 58: 10, see below) and two pins with a moulded neck from Grave 53 in Grancia (Pl. 62: 12) and from Avicenna in Cagnano Varano (Pl. 84: 13), respectively.

⁸¹ Riemer 2000, 381–382, Pl. 62: 12.

⁸² Riemer 2000, 412, Pl. 84: 13.

⁸³ Vago, Bóna 1976, 192, 202.

⁸⁴ Šmid writes that Grave 62 contained no finds (Šmid 1907, 64). Two objects, the bronze pin and an iron object, however, were found beside the grave and interpreted as stray finds (Stare 1980, 108).

L.: -.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: at the knees.

Storage: lost.

Publication: Žmavc 1904, 245, 246, Fig. 200: b (originally Grave no. 29; the inferior quality of the photograph does not enable reproduction); Stare 1980, 115.

24. Ljubična near Zbelovska Gora (Fig. 11: 24)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears shallow transverse incisions.

L.: 9.6cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 3231.

Publication: unpublished.

Drawing: ANMS.

25. Ljubljana, Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) (Fig. 12: 25)

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head is partly broken off. The neck bears several transverse incisions.

L.: 6.8cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: MM Ljubljana, inv. no. M 282.

Publication: Plesničar-Gec 1983, 146, Pl. 32: 12.

26. Rifnik (Fig. 12: 26)

– Grave 54

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears three bands of two or three incisions.

L.: 15.5cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: under the neck.

Storage: PM Celje, inv. no. 325.

Publication: Bolta 1970–1971, 131; Bolta 1981, 34, Pl. 9: 14.

27. Zidani gaber above Mihovo (Fig. 12: 27)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears heringbone incisions on the upper rear part terminating in four oblique incisions on the front part.

L.: 12.8cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: DM Novo mesto, inv. no. A 2734.

Publication: unpublished.

Drawing: ANMS.

28. Zidani gaber above Mihovo (Fig. 12: 28)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck bears oblique incisions on the rear part.

L.: 5.8cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: DM Novo mesto, inv. no. A 2766.

Publication: unpublished.

Drawing: ANMS.

The silver pin of Type 3 from Grave 243 from the Lajh cemetery in Kranj (cat. no. 23)⁸⁵ has been lost.⁸⁶ The grave further yielded a necklace of multicoloured glass, ceramic and amber beads, a pyramidal bone pendant typical of the time up to the seventh century,⁸⁷ an iron knife, a bronze shield-shaped belt fitting, which is an element of the male costume typical of the Merovingian period and dated to the sixth and seventh centuries,⁸⁸ a bronze ring, a square plate coated with blue and white enamel as well as two gilded silver S-fibulae, which are close to the late fibulae of Type Poysdorf according to Tejral.⁸⁹ Earlier literature dates such S-fibulae to the late sixth century,⁹⁰ while Tejral and Milavec believe them to be older and dated to the first half or middle of the sixth century.⁹¹ Losert attributes this grave to the third quarter of the sixth century.⁹²

The second pin of Type 4 from the Lajh cemetery was found beside Grave 62, which was found empty.⁹³ In addition to the pin (cat. no. 22, Fig. 11), the area around the grave also revealed an elongated iron object. Located near Grave 62 was Grave 61 that only revealed a necklace of green beads, which could suggest that both the pin and the iron object could originally have belonged to Grave 61.⁹⁴

The incision-decorated pin from Rifnik was placed in Grave 54⁹⁵ (cat. no. 26, Fig. 12) of an elderly woman. Other grave goods consisted of a necklace of glass beads, a ceramic spindle whorl and a bracelet, the latter a typical jewellery item of the Romanised indigenous population and later also adopted by the Germanic (Gepids, Langobards) and Steppe peoples. On Rifnik, a similar bracelet was found in Grave 47.⁹⁶ Other such bracelets

⁸⁵ The grave was excavated by Žmavc and initially published in 1904 (Žmavc 1904, 246, Fig. 200 [as Grave 29]). In the integral publication of the cemetery, however, it is marked as Grave 243 (Stare 1980, 105, 115, Pl. 74: 7–15).

⁸⁶ Žmavc 1904, 245–246, Fig. 200: b; Stare 1980, 115.

⁸⁷ Jevremov, Tomanič Jevremov, Ciglencečki 1993, 225, 227–228.

⁸⁸ Vinski 1980, 96.

⁸⁹ Tejral 2002, 341 Fig. 19; Milavec 2007, 348.

⁹⁰ Werner 1962, 126; Vinski 1980, 94.

⁹¹ Tejral 2005, 137–160; Milavec 2007, 347, 348.

⁹² Losert, Pleterski 2003, 165–166; Losert 2003.

⁹³ Šmid 1907, 64; Stare 1980, 108.

⁹⁴ Stare 1980, 108, Fig. 4.

⁹⁵ Leben Seljak 2006, 440. Common pathological features on the three female skeletons in Graves 54, 56 and 58 led Leben Seljak to suggest that the women were related.

⁹⁶ Bolta 1981, 33, Pl. 8: 6.

from Slovenia are known from Pristava in Bled⁹⁷ and Lajh in Kranj,⁹⁸ dated to the second half of the sixth century.⁹⁹ Above-mentioned Grave 54 from Rifnik is also dated to the second half of the sixth century.

In settlements, pins of Type 3 were found in Kapucinski vrt in Koper (cat. nos. **20, 21**; Fig. 11), on Zidani gaber (cat. no. **27, 28**; Fig. 12), Ljubična (cat. no. **24**, Fig. 11) and in the Zgodnjekrščanski center (Early Christian Centre) in Ljubljana (cat. no. **25**, Fig. 12). Analogies to these can be found in Istria, on Mejica,¹⁰⁰ and in numerous cemeteries outside Slovenia.¹⁰¹ In Italy, they were found at Avicenna in Cagnano Varano, where three of the six stylus pins recovered belong to Type 3: one with transverse and two with spiral incisions on the neck. They are dated with the cemetery to the sixth and seventh centuries.¹⁰² Grave 4 from Bolsena in Lazio revealed a pin with a twisted neck together with a gold basket earring of Type 2a,¹⁰³ two iron knives, a bracelet with thickened ends, glass and amber beads, a coin of Constantine and a spherical-head pin. The goods date the grave to the middle or second half of the seventh century.¹⁰⁴ The cemetery was initially dated between the fifth and seventh centuries,¹⁰⁵ while a later revision showed most graves to date to the first half of the seventh century.¹⁰⁶ The only parallel to the pin from Bolsena's Grave 4 was found in Grave 164 in Castel Trosino.¹⁰⁷ In Fiesole, in via Riorbico, the twenty-seven graves included only one, Grave 8, that contained a bronze stylus pin as the sole grave good, decorated with two bands

of horizontal herringbone incisions at the rear; the cemetery is dated to the seventh century.¹⁰⁸

The pins of Type 3 from graves in Slovenia may be dated to the middle or second half of the sixth century, while abroad they were in use at least to the mid-seventh century. Having said that, analysis and further decoration-based division would certainly enable us to date individual variants more precisely. For example, pins with a neck bearing parallel horizontal incisions, such as was found in Kapucinski vrt in Koper (cat. no. **20**, Fig. 11), are also known from Merovingian female graves in south-western Germany and are typical of the period between 610 and 670.¹⁰⁹

Type 4

(Figs. 6: T4; 13; 14)

Pins with the neck of a square cross section: the eight pins of this type from Slovenia comprise four iron and one bronze example from settlements and three bronze pins from graves. Two of the latter were found in the area between the neck and the chest (cat. no. **31, 32**; Fig. 13), while the location of the third is unknown (cat. no. **30**, Fig. 13). The majority of these pins is decorated with incisions, mainly forming a zigzag pattern. Noteworthy are the iron pins from Tonovcov grad near Kobarid, which are more robust and give the appearance of tools, though they may also be semi-products.

29. Koper, Kapucinski vrt (Fig. 13: 29)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck of a square cross section bears zigzag incisions.

L.: 11.0cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Koper, inv. no. AKKV 15.

Publication: **Cunja 1996**, 143, Pl. 1: 15; Bitenc, Knific 2001, cat. no. 98.

30. Bled, Pristava (Fig. 13: 30)

– Grave 236

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head bears concentric circles on the lower side. The neck of a square cross section is undecorated.

L.: 13.2cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: unknown.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 493.

Publication: Kastelic 1960, 27, Pl. 12: 4.

New drawing: ANMS.

⁹⁷ Grave 277: Knific 1983, 149, Pl. 19: 13–16.

⁹⁸ Vinski 1980, Pl. 39: 4; 46: 8; 57: 4; 64: 3,12; 83: 3; 87: 9; 99: 8.

⁹⁹ Vinski 1980, 95; Cunja 1996, 62.

¹⁰⁰ Marušić 1986, 97–100, Fig. 12: 6; Torcellan 1986, 46–47, Pl. 24: 6 (Gr. 106), Pl. 31: 6 (Gr. 151), Pl. 34: 4 (Gr. 179).

¹⁰¹ *Csákberény* (Fettich 1965, Fig. 167: 2); *Schretzheim* (Koch 1977, 68, Pl. 177: 1, Pl. 134: 5 [Gr. 514]); *Inwillino-Ibligo* (Bierbrauer 1987, 78, 161, Fig. 22: 11, Pl. 51: 5); *Weingarten*, Gr. 487 (Roth, Theune 1995, 142–143, Fig. 166, Pl. 176: 3); *Kaiseraugst* (Martin 1991, 71, Fig. 39: 15–17); *Pleidelsheim*, Gr. 126 (Koch 2001, 160, 462–463, Pl. 50: 1); *Kölked-Feketekapu B*, Gr. 335 (Kiss 2001, 369, Pl. 74: B 335).

¹⁰² Riemer 2000, 412, without a drawing.

¹⁰³ Riemer 2000, 52.

¹⁰⁴ Riemer 2000, 53.

¹⁰⁵ Galli 1912, 345–353.

¹⁰⁶ von Hessen 1975, 61; Riemer 2000, 389, Pl. 68:1–6.

¹⁰⁷ Mengarelli 1995 [1902], 172, Fig. 221; Riemer 2000, 103, fn. 3, Pl. 68: 3.

¹⁰⁸ Riemer 2000, 375, 376, Pl. 58: 10.

¹⁰⁹ Roth, Theune 1988, 35, Pl. 7.

31. Rifnik (Fig. 13: 31)

– Grave 7

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck of a square cross section bears zigzag incisions between bands of several transverse incisions.

L.: 14.2cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Position in the grave:* under the lower jaw.*Storage:* PM Celje, inv. no. 834.*Publication:* Bolta 1967, 401; **Bolta 1981**, 31, Pl. 1: 16.**32. Rifnik** (Fig. 13: 32)

– Grave 38

Bronze pin with an undecorated neck of a square cross section and a point of a round cross section.

L.: 14.4cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Position in the grave:* on the chest.*Storage:* PM Celje, inv. no. 295.*Publication:* Bolta 1970–1971, 128; **Bolta 1981**, 32, Pl. 5: 10.**33. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid** (Fig. 14: 33)

– settlement, Building 1

Iron pin of a square cross section. The neck bears two transverse incisions.

L.: 12.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Storage:* TM, field no. 22716.*Publication:* **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 6: 7.**34. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid** (Fig. 14: 34)

– settlement, Building 1

Iron pin of a square cross section. The neck bears a wide rib, also square in cross section, with incisions on two opposing sides: in the shape of an X or a cross on one side and a zigzag incision on the other.

L.: 10.4cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Storage:* TM, field no. 22801.*Publication:* **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 6: 8.**35. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid** (Fig. 14: 35)

– settlement, Building 1

Iron pin of a square cross section. The neck bears three bands of transverse incisions separated by incised crosses on one of its four sides. The pin is sharply bent at mid-length.

L.: 9.8cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Storage:* TM, field no. 22902.*Publication:* **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 6: 6.**36. Tonovcov grad near Kobarid** (Fig. 14: 36)

– settlement, Building 1

Iron pin of a square cross section. The neck bears one wide rib between two narrow ones on one of its four sides. The pin is bent at mid-length.

L.: 10.2cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.*Storage:* TM, field no. 22794.*Publication:* **Modrijan, Milavec 2011**, Pl. 6: 5.

The pin from Kapucinski vrt in Koper (cat. no. **29**, Fig. 13) has its closest analogy in the pin found in Grave 7 (cat. no. **31**, Fig. 13) on Rifnik.¹¹⁰ This grave also yielded a pair of gold basket earrings of Type Allach,¹¹¹ a necklace, a bronze finger-ring, a bronze button and a bone ring. The earrings are dated to the second half of the sixth, possibly even the beginning of the seventh century.¹¹² The bronze finger-ring is attributed to Type IV according to Slabe, the origin of which is to be sought in the Roman period and was later spread under the influence of the Langobard-Italic culture. In the Alamanic-Bavarian area, they were known even in the seventh century.¹¹³ As for the necklace, Losert attributes it to his Group 1 and dates the grave between 450 and 550.¹¹⁴ Both pins, from Kapucinski vrt and Rifnik, can thus be dated to the sixth century.

Two other similar, though undecorated pins were found in Slovenia. One in Grave 38 (cat. no. **32**, Fig. 13) on Rifnik¹¹⁵ and the second in Grave 236 (cat. no. **30**, Fig. 13) at Pristava in Bled.¹¹⁶ The pin from Rifnik¹¹⁷ has the neck of a square cross section and was found together with a necklace of glass beads, two bronze bracelets and a finger-ring of Type VII after Slabe. These finger-rings are high-quality items found mostly in graves of the indigenous population and represent products of the Late Antique jewellery workshops of the sixth century.¹¹⁸ Losert attributes the necklace to his Group 1 and dates the grave between 450 and 550.¹¹⁹ We can thus propose the first half of the sixth century as the date for this grave.

The pin from Grave 236 at Pristava (cat. no. **30**, Fig. 13) was found together with two finger-rings characteristic of the second generation of Bled burials,¹²⁰ and two unmatched earrings typical of the costume of the fifth and first half of the sixth century in Slovenia.¹²¹

Analogies for this pin type outside Slovenia mainly come from central Europe, for example

¹¹⁰ Bolta 1967, 401; id. 1981, 31, 50, Pl. 1: 910.¹¹¹ Cunja 1996, 59.¹¹² Knific 1983, 153–155.¹¹³ Slabe 1990, 458, 460, Fig. 2: 6.¹¹⁴ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.¹¹⁵ Bolta 1970–1971, 128; id. 1981, 32, Pl. 5: 10.¹¹⁶ Kastelic 1960, 27, Pl. 12: 4.¹¹⁷ Bolta 1981, 32.¹¹⁸ Slabe 1990, 460.¹¹⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.¹²⁰ Knific 1983, 22.¹²¹ Knific 1983, 21, 148.

the Alamanic examples from Holzgerlingen¹²² and Würmlingen¹²³ in the Württemberg region, which date to the sixth and probably also the seventh century.¹²⁴

Particular among the pins of Type 4 are the four examples from the settlement on Tonovcov grad (cat. nos. 33–36, Fig. 14). They are all decorated, but differ from others in material and manufacture, being of iron and more robust, giving the appearance either of a semi-product or a tool rather than jewellery. These pins are dated by context from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the seventh century.¹²⁵ They have no obvious analogies, though a similar, undecorated iron pin was found in female Grave 1999/34 in Keszthely, Hungary,¹²⁶ where it functioned as jewellery. It lay in the neck area, more precisely under the chin. This grave also yielded two bracelets, one of iron and the other of glass, as well as three unidentified curved objects of iron lying in the north-western corner of the grave. Rusted onto one of these objects were two bronze coins of Constantius II and Valens, minted between 351 and 361 and between 364 and 367,¹²⁷ respectively, though the author is not convinced that these iron objects with coins actually represent grave goods. Based on the poor state of preservation of the skeleton and the stone lining of the upper part of the pit, the grave is attributed to the Early Kezsthely culture, i.e. the last third of the sixth and first half of the seventh century.¹²⁸

Type 5

(Figs. 6: T5; 15)

The pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section from Slovenia can be divided into several variants (Fig. 15) on the basis of the form and decoration of the neck (Fig. 15):

– **5a**: pins with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section,

– **5b**: pins with an enlarged neck of a polygonal cross section,

– **5c**: pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section,

– **5d**: pins with an enlarged and perforated neck of a square cross section, which is subdivided into:

– **5d1**: pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation,

– **5d2**: pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a double perforation.

Nine stylus pins with an emphasized or enlarged neck have so far been found in Slovenia. Seven were found in settlements and two in graves. Of the latter, one was found to the right of the head (cat. no. 37, Fig. 16), while the position of the other is unknown (cat. no. 43, Fig. 23).

Pins of Type 5 can be found across central and south-eastern Europe, more precisely in Hungary,¹²⁹ Slovenia,¹³⁰ Croatia,¹³¹ Bosnia,¹³² Italy,¹³³ France,¹³⁴ Austria¹³⁵ and Germany.¹³⁶ They have been dated on the basis of associated grave goods or settlement context broadly from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the seventh century, though most are attributable to the middle and second half of the sixth century, possibly even the beginning of the seventh century.

Type 5, Variant 5a (Fig. 16)

– pins with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section:

37. Rifnik (Fig. 16: 37)

– Grave 76

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck is enlarged, square in cross section and bears an incised groove on each of the four sides, which results in a section in the

¹²² Veeck 1931, Pl. 46: A 4.

¹²³ Veeck 1931, Pl. 46: A 8.

¹²⁴ Veeck 1931, 61.

¹²⁵ Modrijan 2011, 12, 13.

¹²⁶ Müller 2010, 118, 211, Pl. 85: 1.

¹²⁷ Müller 2010, 118, Pl. 85: 4.

¹²⁸ Müller 2010, 118, 245, Pl. 85: 1–6.

¹²⁹ Alföldi 1926; Bálint 1989, 180–183, Fig. 82: 1; Ibler 1991, 191; Müller 1992, Pl. 3: 71, 61: 1; Barkóczy 1994, 110–114, Fig. 7: 4, 10: 2,5; Riemer 2000, 103–104; Garam 2001, 65–67.

¹³⁰ Ibler 1991, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104; Čaval 2002, 49–55.

¹³¹ Miletić 1970, 140 fn. 149; Ibler 1991, 40, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

¹³² Miletić 1970, 121, 123, 139–140, Pl. 2: 12, 3: 32; Ibler 1991, 40, 190.

¹³³ Bierbrauer 1987, Pl. 49: 15, 64: 8; Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513, Fig. 141, cat. no. 1402; Ibler 1991, 190; Riemer 2000, 103–104.

¹³⁴ Ibler 1991, 190.

¹³⁵ Ibler 1991, 191.

¹³⁶ Bott 1952, Pl. 14: 5,5a; Ibler 1991, 191.

shape of a cross with truncated tips. The enlarged part is flanked by astragali on both sides.

L.: 11.25cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: to the right of the head.

Storage: PM Celje, inv. no. 364.

Publication: Bolta 1969, Y 115; **Bolta 1981**, 35, Pl. 12: 4.

38. Rifnik (Fig. 16: 38)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head is broken off.¹³⁷ The neck is enlarged, square in cross section and bears an incised groove on each of the four sides, which results in a section in the shape of a cross with truncated tips. The enlarged part is flanked by astragali on both sides. L.: 9.7cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Celje, inv. no. 2120.

Publication: **Bolta 1981**, 29, Pl. 27: 53; Ciglencečki 1994a, Pl. 4: 12.

Both Slovenian pins of Variant 5a were found on Rifnik (Fig. 16): one in a grave (cat. no. 37) and the other in the settlement (cat. no. 38). The bronze pin from Grave 76¹³⁸ was found together with a glass-bead necklace of Group 1 after Losert, which dates between 450 and 550,¹³⁹ a ceramic spindle whorl and earrings with a polyhedral bead that represent an indigenous element from the end of the fifth and first half of the sixth centuries.¹⁴⁰ However, Bierbrauer suggests that Mediterranean grave groups comprising earrings with a polyhedral bead fall into the sixth century,¹⁴¹ those in Slovenia as well.¹⁴² The grave in question can thus, on the basis of its goods, be dated to the fifth and the first half of the sixth century.

An analogous, 9.6cm long bronze pin with an enlarged neck of a cruciform cross section (Fig. 17: 1) was found at the Fenékpuszta-Keszthely cemetery in Hungary as the only good in Grave 61 (at the southern defence walls).¹⁴³ Müller initially dated the grave between 568 and 630,¹⁴⁴ but later narrowed this range to the second half of the sixth

century.¹⁴⁵ Further similar pins are known from Italy, for example at Invillino in Friuli, but are stray finds without a precise date (Fig. 17: 2).¹⁴⁶

Type 5, Variant 5b

(Fig. 18)

– pins with an enlarged neck of a polygonal cross section:

39. Korinjski hrib above Veliki Korinj (Fig. 18: 39)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The neck is enlarged, hexagonal in cross section and bears transverse and oblique incisions as well as faceted triangles. The enlarged part is flanked on both sides with one wide and several narrow ribs. L.: 10.1cm.

Method of discovery: metal detector.

Storage: IzA ZRC SAZU.

Publication: **Ciglencečki 1994a**, Pl. 9: 16.

The pin from Korinjski hrib¹⁴⁷ (cat. no. 39, Fig. 18) is without known analogies from Slovenia. The closest analogy is the bronze pin from Hemmaberg (Fig. 19) dated to the sixth century.¹⁴⁸ As for the settlement on Korinjski hrib, it was supposedly built at the end of the fifth or first half of the sixth century, which also provides a date *ante quem non* for the pin.¹⁴⁹

Type 5, Variant 5c

(Fig. 20)

– pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section:

40. Tinje above Loka pri Žusmu (Fig. 20: 40)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The enlarged neck of a square cross section bears the inscription VIVIAM(F) and is flanked on both sides by variously wide ribs.

L.: 13.1cm.

Method of discovery: acquired with the aid of E. Riedl.

Storage: lost.

Publication: Riedl 1900, 107; **Ciglencečki 2000**, 10, Fig. 2.

41. Rifnik (Fig. 20: 41)

– settlement, House 6

¹³⁷ Analogies suggest that the pin had a flattened and inclined head.

¹³⁸ Bolta 1981, 35, 52, Pl. 12: 4–8.

¹³⁹ Losert, Pleterski 2003, 61–65; Losert 2003.

¹⁴⁰ Bolta 1981, 16; Knific 1983, 21, 148.

¹⁴¹ Bierbrauer 1987, 150.

¹⁴² *Kranj, Lajh* (Stare 1980, Pl. 80: 2–3; 106: 4–5); *Rifnik* (Bolta 1981, Pl. 3: 1–2, 12–14; 5: 6–7; 9: 1, 3; 11: 2; 16: 1–2, 9; 17: 6–8); *Bled, Pristava* (Knific 2004, 96–98, Fig. 5: 6–7); *Kranj, Križišče Iskra* (Sagadin 1988, Pl. 2: 6–7).

¹⁴³ Barkóczi 1994, 114, Fig. 10: 5.

¹⁴⁴ Müller 1987, 111, 118, Fig. 4.

¹⁴⁵ Müller 1992, 261, 263, Pl. 3.

¹⁴⁶ Bierbrauer 1987, 161–162, 347, no. 63, Pl. 49: 15; 64: 8.

¹⁴⁷ Knific 1991, 25, 26; Ciglencečki 1994a, Pl. 9: 16.

¹⁴⁸ Ladstätter-Schretter 1998, 16, 22, Fig. 6: 5.

¹⁴⁹ Ciglencečki 1985, 266–267; Knific 1991.

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The enlarged neck bears longitudinal grooves on all four sides resulting in a section in the shape of a cross with truncated tips. The enlarged part is flanked on both sides by variously wide ribs. The point is sharply curved.

L.: 14.4cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Celje, inv. no. 874.

Publication: **Bolta 1981**, 25, Pl. 25: 78; Ciglencečki 1994a, Pl. 4: 13.

42. Svete gore above Zagaj (Fig. 20: 42)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head is partly broken off, but its shape recognizable. The neck bears transverse incisions, below which is the enlarged part of a square cross section with incised triangles covering the lower neck and part of the shank. The lower part of the pin is bent.

L.: 9.4cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: Posavje Museum Brežice.

Publication: **Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978**, 438, Pl. 1: 2.

The pin from the settlement on Tinje (cat. no. 40, Fig. 20) has been lost. It can broadly be dated with the site, which belongs to a group of early permanently inhabited hillforts from the second half of the fifth and the sixth century, such as Rifnik, Ajdna above Potoki, St. Pavel above Vrtovin and Gradec near Prapetno.¹⁵⁰ The pin has an enlarged neck of a square cross section flanked by mouldings on both sides and bearing an inscription with seven letters on one side of the enlarged part. The first six letters can be read as VIVIAM, while the last one is unclear and has been variously read. Riedl saw it as a cross or a + sign and read the whole inscription from right to left as + MAI VIV,¹⁵¹ interpreting the pin as a gift of Maius and linked to the Early Christian period.¹⁵² Ciglencečki read the inscription as VIVIAMF.¹⁵³ In Supplement 4 of CIL III, it is published as VIVIAM +,¹⁵⁴ a reading adopted by numerous authors.¹⁵⁵ The ambiguous last letter of the otherwise precisely engraved inscription¹⁵⁶ suggests that the pin was probably made by memory or as a poor imitation

of another pin, the inscription on which served as a declaration of the owner as a Christian.

An analogy to the pin from Tinje can be seen in the bronze pin from Vranja peč above Lipni Dol¹⁵⁷ (Fig. 21: 1) in Slovenia. The head of this pin has a hexagonal cross section and bears small circles and incisions, while the enlarged neck of a square cross section bears traces of sheet-metal collets for semi-precious stones; three sides of the enlarged part bore three collets each and the fourth one bore zigzag incisions¹⁵⁸ reminiscent of the inscription on the pin from Tinje.

Similar to both is the pin from child's Grave 5 at Keszthely-Fenekpuszta¹⁵⁹ (Fig. 21: 2). The pin with an enlarged neck of a square cross section is coated in gold foil with filigree bordering on all sides of the enlarged part. Three of the sides bear cabochons, while the fourth one bears the incised inscription of BONOSA. Barkóczy presumes this the name of the woman who wore the pin.¹⁶⁰ It was found in the chest area and had thus been used to fasten a dress or a coat.¹⁶¹ It was initially dated together with the cemetery to the first half of the sixth century and believed to be the work of a local craftsman who had survived the Germanic incursions.¹⁶² Later, the same author¹⁶³ as well as others¹⁶⁴ dated it to the second half of the sixth century or even in the late sixth and beginning of the seventh century.¹⁶⁵

An inscription-like zigzag incision is also known on a locally made bronze roll-headed hairpin from female Grave 30 in Korita near Duvno in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 21: 3). The grave further revealed a bronze needle and is dated, on the basis of analogous goods from Slovenia, Hungary and Italy, to the sixth century.¹⁶⁶ The whole cemetery

of the nineteenth century and added a precise drawing of the pin (Ciglencečki 2000, 10).

¹⁵⁷ Bitenc, Knific 2001, cat. no. 154.

¹⁵⁸ Bitenc, Knific 2001, 55.

¹⁵⁹ Barkóczy 1968, 278–279, Pl. 55: 5; Garam 2001, Pl. 41: 3.

¹⁶⁰ Barkóczy 1968, 293.

¹⁶¹ Barkóczy 1968, 278–279.

¹⁶² Barkóczy 1968, 307–311.

¹⁶³ Barkóczy 1971, 183, 190, Pl. 75: 5.

¹⁶⁴ Stiegemann 2001, 338.

¹⁶⁵ Müller 1995, 164–167; Garam 2001, 65, Pl. 41: 3; Daim 2003, 475, 531, Pl. 5: 4. The late dates proposed by some Hungarian authors are the consequence of ascribing the graves near the granary to the population that settled in the area after 568, which was by no means necessarily the case (cf. Daim 2003, 475, 531, Pl. 5: 4).

¹⁶⁶ Miletić 1978, 159, Pl. 2: 30.

¹⁵⁰ Ciglencečki 1994a, 245.

¹⁵¹ Riedl 1900, 107.

¹⁵² Ciglencečki 1992, 72.

¹⁵³ Ciglencečki 1992, 70, 72.

¹⁵⁴ CIL III, Suppl. 4, 14375, 2328. Žusem pri Loki (*Süssenbrunn bei Lack* in German) is noted as the findspot.

¹⁵⁵ Cabrol, Leclercq 1953, 1696; Božič, Feugère 2004, 30.

¹⁵⁶ Riedl, a mining engineer and authorized agent of the Central Commission for Monuments' Protection in Vienna, reported on the ruins of Žamerk Castle at the end

SITE (Grave)	Sex	Location of pin in the grave	PIN Type Variant	Associated grave goods						Date
				Belt	Earrings	Bracelets	Necklace	Fibulae	Ring	
Laška vas, Gr. 11	f	?	5d1							6 th c.
Rakovčani by Prijedor, Gr. 12	f	to the right of the head	5d1							end of 5 th and 6 th c.
Estagel, Gr. 117	f	on the chest	5d1							6 th –7 th c.
Acqui Terme, Gr. 6	?	?	5d1							1 st half of 7 th c.
Füzfő, Gr. 2	f	?	5d1							end of 5 th and 6 th c.
Schretzheim, Gr. 289	f	to the left of the head	5d1							between 530 and 555
Lesencetomaj, Gr. 5	f	on the left clavícula	5d1							between 530 and 600
Niederselters,* Gr.	f	?	5d							2 nd half of 6 th c.
Rakovčani by Prijedor, Gr. 32	f	the right side by the head	5d2							end of 5 th and 6 th c.
Fenekpuszta,** family Gr.	f	under the head	5d2							late 6 th c.
Fenekpuszta, Gr. 30	f	beside the left shoulder	5d2							6 th c.
Imer, Gr.	f	?	5d2							2 nd half of 6 th and beginning of 7 th c.

* The table only lists the two pins and a necklace, while other goods probably did not belong to this grave.

** The grave contained three skeletons: of a man, a woman and a child. The table only shows the grave goods that the author of the publication ascribed to the deceased woman.

Fig. 22: Grave goods associated with the stylus pins of the Variant 5d from Slovenia and other parts of Europe.

is dated from the third decade to the end of the sixth century.¹⁶⁷

A similar but more simply decorated¹⁶⁸ bronze pin was recovered in Grave 11 at Klistići near Tinjan in Istria (Fig. 21: 4). The single grave good of a female skeleton was lying beside the top of the head. The pin is dated by comparison to the finds from Bled and Invillino and seen as a Late Antique remnant taken over from the Langobards.¹⁶⁹

A particular example among the pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section is the bronze pin from Svete Gore above Zagaj (cat. no. 42, Fig. 20), the head of which is mostly missing, but its flat stub nevertheless indicates the stylus type. The upper part of the neck is thin, of a round cross section and bears transverse parallel incisions, while the lower part of the neck and part of the shank are enlarged and of a square

cross section. This part bears impressed triangles along the edges that give the remaining surface the appearance of a zigzag band.¹⁷⁰ The shape and decorative technique date the pin to the fifth and sixth centuries.¹⁷¹

A partial comparison to the Svete Gore pin, especially in decoration, can be seen in a bronze pin found in female Grave 5 from Lesencetomaj in Hungary¹⁷² (Fig. 21: 5). The pin with a neck of a square cross section and a flat and perforated head was found on the right clavicle of the skeleton, together with a pair of Late Avar bracelets, earrings with a diamond basket pendant and a necklace of black and green glass beads. The neck of the pin bears two lines of impressed triangles positioned so as to give the appearance of a zigzag decoration. The pin also bore remains of the fibre or threads of a garment. The location of the pin in the grave and the preserved threads evidence the use of the pin for fastening clothes. The cemetery was in use from the sixth to the beginning of the

¹⁶⁷ Miletić 1978, 181.

¹⁶⁸ The article states that the pin has three concentric circles incised on both sides of the enlarged part, yet this is not visible on the drawing. Furthermore, the head of the pin is indeed flattened, but inclined to a horizontal position rather than vertically or at an acute angle (Šonje 1980–1981, 75, Fig. 3).

¹⁶⁹ Šonje 1980–1981, 72, 75, 80, Fig. 3.

¹⁷⁰ Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978, 438, Pl. 1: 2.

¹⁷¹ Korošec J., Korošec P. 1978, 438–439.

¹⁷² The cemetery is more precisely located at Piros kereszt (Red cross) and belongs to the Keszthely culture (Müller 1992, 258–259, Pl. 7: 5).

ninth century, while the grave dates to the sixth and seventh centuries on the basis of the basket earrings.¹⁷³

Type 5, Variant 5d

Pins with an enlarged and perforated neck of a square cross section represent a developed variant of Type 5 pins and are very rare. In 1991, Ibler listed all the twenty-three hitherto known examples from all over Europe.¹⁷⁴ She described them as *pins with a square and perforated neck* but did not subdivide them. Later, Riemer only adopted her list and did not elaborate further.¹⁷⁵

In Slovenia, three pins of this variant are known, one from a grave (cat. no. 43) and two from settlements (cat. nos. 44 and 45).

This variant is further subdivided on the basis of the number of perforations:

- **5d1** with a single perforation (Fig. 23),
- **5d2** with a double perforation (Fig. 28).

The goods in the graves with pins of Variant 5d do show a partly recurrent composition (Fig. 22), but the number of graves is insufficient for us to venture a reconstruction of the female costume. The most frequent good is a necklace, mostly of glass, but also ceramic and amber beads. The pins of this variant cannot be ascribed to a particular costume worn in a particular place and time; moreover, the number of graves with this pin variant is too small to say whether such a possibility even exists.

Type 5, Subvariety 5d1 (Fig. 23):

– pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation:

43. Laška vas (Fig. 23: 43)

– Grave 11¹⁷⁶

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The enlarged neck of a square cross section bears transverse incisions and a single perforation. The head is not preserved.
L.: 13.7cm.

¹⁷³ Müller 1992, 259, 264–265, 275–277, Pl. 7: 5.

¹⁷⁴ Ibler 1991, 190–191.

¹⁷⁵ Riemer 2000, 103–104.

¹⁷⁶ Information: J. Gospodarič, 1988 (from: Laška vas pri Štorah, p. 3–5, Pl. 1: 9, student report, Department for Archaeology, University of Ljubljana).

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Position in the grave: unknown.

Storage: Universalmuseum/Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz, inv. no. 11235/11.

Publication: Knific 1983, 148, Pl. 92:7; *InterArch-Steiermark* (Laška vas: <http://www.interarch-steiermark.eu/datenbank/objekt/details.html?item=eca9a586-7ade-11e2-b2b3-e8393528f4bc>).

44. Ajdovski gradec above Vranje (Fig. 23: 44)

– settlement

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The enlarged neck of a square cross section has a single perforation and is flanked on both sides by an astragalus.

L.: 14.1cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation. Separate find.

Storage: NMS, inv. no. S 3100.

Publication: Bitenc Knific 2001, cat. no. 142.

New drawing: ANMS.

In Laška vas, Walter Schmid excavated twelve inhumation graves in 1913 and found the pin of Variant 5d1 in Grave 11 (cat. no. 43, Fig. 23). It is missing its head, but can be classified by comparison. Its location in the grave is not known. It was found together with a necklace with various glass and amber beads, which is a characteristic good in the graves of the indigenous population of the fifth to seventh centuries,¹⁷⁷ as well as two bronze rings with tapered ends.¹⁷⁸ The goods from this cemetery mainly date to the sixth century¹⁷⁹ and are typical of the Romanised female costume;¹⁸⁰ Grave 11 can thus also be dated to the sixth century.

The pin from the settlement on Ajdovski gradec above Vranje (cat. no. 44, Fig. 23) shares its date with the site as a whole, i.e. the second half of the fifth and sixth century.¹⁸¹

Pins of this variant were also found elsewhere in Europe. In Schretzheim, Germany, a bronze pin with a single perforation (Fig. 25: 5) was found in female Grave 289, to the left of the head. The grave also contained a necklace and an oval iron belt buckle. It was initially dated to the second half of the sixth century,¹⁸² and later more precisely to between 530 and 555.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁷ Bitenc, in preparation. I was able to see the text thanks due to help of Timotej Knific from the Archaeological Department of the NMS.

¹⁷⁸ Knific 1983, Fig. 92: 7–9, 12.

¹⁷⁹ Knific 1983, 148.

¹⁸⁰ Bierbrauer 1987, 150–152, Fig. 22.

¹⁸¹ Petru, Ulbert 1975, 62–63; Ciglènečki 1994a, 245.

¹⁸² Koch 1977, 67–69, Pl. 78: 1–3.

¹⁸³ Koch 2004, 567.

The Visigoth cemetery at Estagel in the eastern Pyrenees revealed a bronze pin with a single perforation in Grave 117. It was lying on the chest of a female skeleton, accompanied by a pair of bow fibulae dated to the sixth century. Other grave goods comprise a few fragments of an iron belt buckle, a necklace and a small shoe buckle. The cemetery was in use mainly in the sixth and seventh centuries, although burial began a century earlier.¹⁸⁴

Another Variant 5d1 pin (*Fig. 25: 3*) was recovered in the Acqui Terme cemetery, in Italy, dated to the first half of the seventh century.¹⁸⁵ It was found in Grave 6 as the sole good. A comparable pin was found in the settlement under Piazza Cavour in Rimini, which is dated from the mid-sixth to the beginning of the seventh century.¹⁸⁶ Another similar, unpublished pin was supposedly found in Segesta and is kept in the National Museum in Palermo.¹⁸⁷

Further pins with a single perforation are known from Innsbruck, at the Pradl¹⁸⁸ (*Fig. 24: 1*) and Cloz sites,¹⁸⁹ in Deisslingen,¹⁹⁰ Chieming¹⁹¹ (*Fig. 25: 2*), in Grave 2 at Füzfő¹⁹² (*Fig. 25: 4*) and at Sabiona-Säben¹⁹³ (*Fig. 24: 2*).

Outside Italy, pins of this type are known further to the east, particularly in the area of Hungary and the former Yugoslavia region, dating from the sixth and seventh centuries.¹⁹⁴ A particular bronze pin was found in the settlement in Gradina on Jelica near Čačak, Serbia, with a moulded neck and a perforation (*Fig. 26: 1*), into which a bronze chain with a hook was inserted.¹⁹⁵ The

shape of the perforation on this pin differs from those of most mentioned pins, but indicates a possible function of these perforations. The pin from Gradina dates to the sixth and beginning of the seventh century.¹⁹⁶ Judging from the description, a similar pin was found at Corna di Darfo in Italy¹⁹⁷ and dated to the sixth century. Analogous to the Gradina example, with a chain but *without* a perforation, are the pins found in Sadovec, Bulgaria¹⁹⁸ and Niš, Serbia¹⁹⁹ (*Fig. 26: 2,3*, see above). Another bronze pin with a single perforation (*Fig. 25: 1*) was found in Grave 12 of the Rakovčani cemetery near Prijedor, Bosnia, beside the head of a female skeleton²⁰⁰ as the only grave good. Miletić dated the grave to the fifth and sixth centuries.²⁰¹

At least two pins of Variant 5d1 were found in Hungary. Both are considerably later, dated to the late eighth and ninth centuries.²⁰² Both pins have a rhombic perforation²⁰³ and were found in the Lesencetomaj cemetery (Piros kereszt). Grave 6, of a girl, contained rich goods: two pairs of earrings, one of which were basket earrings held together by a thread with beads, two pairs of bracelets, a necklace, three finger-rings, a spindle whorl, other grave goods, as well as a 30.6cm long bronze pin found in a horizontal position beside the right clavicle (*Fig. 27: 2*). The head of the pin is flat and not inclined, while the enlarged neck with a single perforation is of a square and polygonal cross section above and below the enlarged part, respectively, and decorated with incised dots or small rings.²⁰⁴ The second pin was found lying diagonally across the chest in female Grave 12 together with three bracelets and a necklace. It is a 23.6cm long, silver-plated bronze pin (*Fig. 27: 1*), its head is flat and inclined, the neck enlarged, with a single perforation and decorated with small incised triangles above and below the enlarged part.²⁰⁵ Graves 5 and 10 from the same cemetery

¹⁸⁴ Lantier 1950, 56, 76–78, Fig. 3; Riemer 2000, 104, fn. 11.

¹⁸⁵ Riemer 2000, 103, 338, Pl. 45: 3.

¹⁸⁶ Maioli 1984, 473–475, Pl. 5: 1; Riemer 2000, 103.

¹⁸⁷ Riemer 2000, 103.

¹⁸⁸ Franz 1944, 16, Pl. 4: 2. The drawings of the pins from Pradl and Cloz are mistakenly substituted. Riemer 2000, 104 fn. 11.

¹⁸⁹ Franz 1944, 16, Pl. 4: 3. The drawings of the pins from Pradl and Cloz are mistakenly substituted. Bierbrauer 1979, 368, Fig. 12: 1. Riemer 2000, 103–104, fns. 10 and 11.

¹⁹⁰ Veeck 1931, Pl. U: 1/8.

¹⁹¹ von Hessen 1964, 29, Pl. 2: 10.

¹⁹² Fettich 1965, 107, Fig. 165: 1–14; Riemer 2000, 104, fn. 12.

¹⁹³ Bierbrauer, Nothdurfter 1988, 291, Pl. 4: 4; Riemer 2000, 103. In her dissertation, Ibler (1991, 190–191) listed further sites with stylus pins, but those are either unpublished or their publications unavailable.

¹⁹⁴ Riemer 2000, 104.

¹⁹⁵ Milinković 2001, 126–127, 132, Pl. 3: 1.

¹⁹⁶ Milinković 2001, 126–127.

¹⁹⁷ Riemer 2000, 103, fn. 2, 330, without a drawing.

¹⁹⁸ Uenze 1992, 161–163, Pl. 4: 9.

¹⁹⁹ Vinski 1968, 109, 144–145, Pl. 6: 20.

²⁰⁰ Miletić 1970, 121, Pl. 2: 12.

²⁰¹ Miletić 1970, 140.

²⁰² Müller 1992, 277–278.

²⁰³ Müller 1992, Pl. 9: 5; 13: 12/2.

²⁰⁴ Müller 1992, 276–277, Pl. 9: 5.

²⁰⁵ Müller 1992, 276–277; Pl. 13: 12/2.

revealed two stylus pins with a square-sectioned neck, respectively, of the same date.²⁰⁶

The latter four and previously discussed pins are separated by a period, during which pins of this variant were very rare. The four pins from Lesencetomaj also represent the latest known pins of the stylus type.

Type 5, Subvariety 5d2
(Fig. 28)

– pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a double perforation:

45. Rifnik (Fig. 28: 45)

– settlement, cistern

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The enlarged neck of a square cross section has a double perforation and is flanked on both sides by astragali.

L.: 14.2cm.

Method of discovery: archaeological excavation.

Storage: PM Celje, inv. no. 491.

Publication: **Bolta 1981**, 19, Pl. 20: 12; Ciglenečki 1994a, Pl. 4: 14.

The pin from Rifnik (cat. no. **45**, Fig. 28) fits into the category of the pins with a double perforation on the neck. It is dated, with the site, to the second half of the fifth to the sixth century.²⁰⁷ Similarly as Variant 5d1, the pins of this variant appear outside Italy in the sixth and seventh centuries, particularly in the area of Hungary and the former Yugoslavia.²⁰⁸

A similarly shaped pin, with a double perforation, was found in Grave 32 in Rakovčani near Prijedor (Fig. 29: 1). The silver pin was found to the right of the head of the female skeleton.²⁰⁹ The grave also contained a poorly preserved bronze flat round fibula dated to the sixth century²¹⁰ and a necklace with 246 beads dated by analogy to the second half of the fifth century.²¹¹ The grave is dated to the end of the fifth and the sixth century.²¹²

Two further comparable pins were found at Fenékpuszta in Hungary, both in graves.²¹³ One is a 16cm long silver pin of the stylus type with an enlarged neck with a double perforation, astragali and incisions, found in family Grave 1885/IV²¹⁴ under the head of the female skeleton (Fig. 29: 2).²¹⁵ The grave contained other goods, of which a bracelet²¹⁶ stands out; the pin and the bracelet are the only two late finds, because pins with astragali are only known from the sixth century onwards.²¹⁷ Other grave goods date to the fourth century, i.e. the Late Roman period.²¹⁸

In fact, all the finds from the Lipp excavations²¹⁹ in the cemetery at Fenékpuszta date to the fourth century with the exception of two items, two decorative pins with astragali, one of which was found in the (family) grave discussed above. This grave was thus initially dated to the fourth century and later, due to the pin, to the late sixth century.²²⁰

Female Grave 30 yielded the second silver pin of the stylus type with a double perforation (Fig. 29: 3) from Fenékpuszta. The pin was found be-

²¹³ Hampel 1905, 379, Fig. 1019, Pl. 178: 7a,b; Barkóczi 1994, Fig. 7: 4, Fig. 10: 2.

²¹⁴ The grave revealed a male skeleton, a female skeleton to his right and a 4–5-year-old child at their feet. The grave is unmarked in publications prior to 2010, when Müller (2010, 15) published all the past archaeological excavations in the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery and also marked the graves. For better orientation, the grave number consists of the year of excavation and the successive number (either Roman or Latin) of the excavated grave (e.g. 1885/IV).

²¹⁵ Müller 2010, 15, Pl. 2: IV/7 a,b; Hampel writes that the pin has »dents« and it is not clear whether it is fully perforated or whether the perforation is only implied. This cannot be determined even from the drawing. The analogy from the same cemetery has a (doubly) perforated neck, I therefore assume that the pin from the family grave has a perforation as well (Hampel 1905, 223).

²¹⁶ Müller 2010, 15, Pl. 1: I/2.

²¹⁷ Barkóczi 1994, 112, Fig. 7: 5–10.

²¹⁸ Müller 2010, 15; Barkóczi 1994, 112. Lipp allegedly mixed the finds and even he himself thought it was unusual that the pin type of the early Keszthely culture, used for fastening clothing, appeared there as a hairpin, while such pins at the nearby Keszthely-Dobogó cemetery were found either under the chin or on the chest (Müller 2010, 15, fn. 50).

²¹⁹ Keszthely is a large cemetery excavated by several archaeologists and the different parts of the cemetery, and the grave goods recovered, bear the name of the excavator. Vilmos Lipp, for example, excavated 6000 graves in the cemeteries at Keszthely-Fenékpuszta and Keszthely-Dobogó between 1873 and 1883 (Varga et al. 2005, 4).

²²⁰ Barkóczi 1994, 112.

²⁰⁶ Müller 1992, 277, Pl. 7: 5/5; 12: 10/2. The drawing of the pin does not show if the head is really inclined.

²⁰⁷ Bolta 1981, 16–17; Ciglenečki 1994a, 245.

²⁰⁸ Riemer 2000, 104.

²⁰⁹ Miletić 1970, 123, Pl. 3: 32.

²¹⁰ Miletić 1970, 141–142.

²¹¹ Miletić 1970, 133.

²¹² Miletić 1970, 140.

side the left shoulder, while a necklace of glass, ceramic, gold and amber beads was found around the neck. Barkóczy compared this grave with other graves with pins at Fenékpuszta and Dobogó and dated the grave, on the basis of associated grave goods, to the sixth century.²²¹

A female grave from Imer in Italy revealed a pin with a double perforation, silver earrings, a bronze bracelet, a bronze fibula in the form of a Greek cross and a necklace of glass beads. The grave is dated to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century.²²²

The cemetery at Niederselters, Germany, revealed a pin with a section of the upper part missing and its exact variant thus undeterminable, though it is certainly a stylus pin with an enlarged and perforated neck. It was found in a woman's grave, supposedly along with many gold items; in connection with the latter, Ament is of the opinion that the necklace and both pins were later added to the grave goods.²²³ A gold coin of Justin provides a *terminus post quem* for the grave, namely 518, while all other finds, especially two bow fibulae,²²⁴ date the grave between 530 and 555²²⁵ or to the second half of the sixth century.²²⁶

Another such fibula is known from Dalmatia,²²⁷ from Dugopolje-Poljica near Split, and is similar to the pin from Grave 32 in Rakovčani.²²⁸

Perforations

Apart from the number of perforations, stylus pins of Variant 5d also differ in the shape of the perforations.²²⁹

The basic perforations take the shape of small round holes, such as on the pin from Gradina on Jelica²³⁰ (Fig. 26: 1) or from Sabiona²³¹ (Fig. 24: 2). These evolved into elongated openings with enlarged rounded ends (Fig. 30: 1), created by first

drilling two large round holes and then connecting them with a narrower elongated hole. Such openings are only found on pins with a double opening on the neck (Variant 5d2): the pin from the cistern on Rifnik (cat. no. 45, Fig. 28)²³² as well as the two pins from Keszthely, namely from the family grave (Fig. 29: 2)²³³ and Grave 30 (Fig. 29: 3).²³⁴ All three date to the sixth century.

Most pins of Variant 5d have an elongated oval hole (Fig. 30: 2). One such example is the pin from the settlement on Ajdovski gradec above Vranje (cat. no. 44, Fig. 23).²³⁵ Other such pins were found in Grave 6 at Acqui Terme (Fig. 25: 3)²³⁶ and in Imer,²³⁷ both in Italy, in Grave 2 at Füzfő, Hungary (Fig. 25: 4);²³⁸ in Grave 289 in Schretzheim (Fig. 25: 5)²³⁹ and in Chieming (Fig. 25: 2)²⁴⁰, both Germany. They are mainly dated from the mid-sixth to the beginning of the seventh century, with individual examples known from the end of the fifth, but also the mid-seventh century.

The fourth type of perforations are large rectangular openings (Fig. 30: 3), which can be seen on the pin from Grave 11 in Laška vas (cat. no. 43, Fig. 23),²⁴¹ the two pins from Rakovčani in Bosnia (Figs. 25: 1; 29: 1)²⁴² and possibly also on the pin from Niederselters.²⁴³

Considering the small number of currently known pins of Variant 5d, however, the shape of the perforations can as yet not be seen as a chronologically significant feature.

6. CONCLUSION

The decorative pins differ in length, shape and decoration, which indicate different uses. The most characteristic part of the pin is its head, serving as basis for typological classifications. Also important is the neck, the decoration on which

²²¹ Barkóczy 1968, 286, 293–295, Pl. 67: 12.

²²² Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513–514, cat. no. 1402, Fig. 141.

²²³ Ament 1967, Pl. 22: 4–6.

²²⁴ Ament 1967, Pl. 21: 1,2.

²²⁵ Koch 2004, 561, 564, Fig. 2, Gr. 146.

²²⁶ Ament 1967, 121–124.

²²⁷ Unpublished. Kept in the Arheološki muzej Split, inv. no. 4319 (Miletić 1970, fn. 149).

²²⁸ Miletić 1970, 140; Riemer 2000, 104, fn. 13.

²²⁹ I would like to thank Dragan Božič for this observation.

²³⁰ Milinković 2001, 126–127, 132, Pl. 3: 1.

²³¹ Bierbrauer, Nothdufter 1988, 291, Pl. 4: 4.

²³² Bolta 1981, 19, Pl. 20: 12.

²³³ Hampel 1905, 379, Fig. 1019, Pl. 178: 7a,b; Barkóczy 1994, Fig. 7: 4.

²³⁴ Barkóczy 1968, 286, 293–295, Pl. 67: 12.

²³⁵ Bitenc, Knific 2001, cat. no. 142.

²³⁶ Riemer 2000, 103, 338, Pl. 45: 3.

²³⁷ Endrizzi, Marzatico 1997, 513–514, cat. no. 1402, Fig. 141.

²³⁸ Fettich 1965, 107, Fig. 165: 11.

²³⁹ Koch 1977, 67–69, Pl. 78: 1–3.

²⁴⁰ von Hessen 1964, 29, Pl. 2: 10.

²⁴¹ Knific 1983, 148, Pl. 92: 7.

²⁴² Miletić 1970, 121–123, Pl. 2: 12; 3: 32.

²⁴³ Ament 1967, 121–124.

differs from that on the head that is usually only shaped in the round.

Pins found within settlements or outside a closed context offer a limited amount of information on the object itself. In contrast, a great deal can be learnt from their positions in the graves, particularly regarding the use of the pin. This information allows us to differentiate between:

- Hairpins, used for arranging or fastening the hair. These generally lie in the grave to the left or the right, above or under the head and appear individually. Their function also being ornamental, the head and neck are richly adorned.

- Pins for a veil were used to fasten a head-dress or a veil to the hair. These are mostly short, measuring up to 7cm in length and appearing in pairs. Only the head is decorated. In the grave, they usually lie one to the left and the other to the right of the head.

- Pins for fastening clothes are found in graves under the chin or around the neck, on the chest, in the waist area or beside the thighs. They appear individually, are usually longer and mainly decorated in the neck area.

Pins of the stylus type are the most widespread and common type of decorative pins during Late Antiquity in Slovenia. They take their shape from the medical and cosmetic tools of the Roman period, which then changed over time, in function as well as form. The greatest alterations were to the shape and decoration of the neck, while the basic form of the head remained unaltered. They were used most commonly for fastening clothing, while some also served as hairpins. The stylus type pins from Slovenia can be divided into five types, which differ in the decoration and shape or cross section of the neck.

These pins have rather broad dates that are most often based on associated finds of a more precise chronological attribution. On the basis of those found in graves, most pins of the stylus type from Slovenia can be dated to the sixth century, while a small number of them appear either earlier, in the fifth, or later, in beginning of the seventh century.

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Appendix

Before the submission of this article I came across yet another three pins of the stylus type, all of them found in Kranj. They represent settlement finds that have come to light in the protective archaeological excavation within the old town centre (Sagadin 2009, 66, 67, Pl. 3: 4 and Figs. 10, 11). The nature of their findings does not contribute to a more precise chronological definition, so all of them (Cat. Nos. 46, 47 and 48) are presented for information purposes only. The pins have not been seen in person, therefore the catalogue data and typological definition were taken from the original publication. The inferior quality of original pictures does not enable reproduction.

Therefore, a total number of pins of *stylus type*, found in Slovenia, increased to 48.

Type 1 (*undecorated stylus pins with a neck of a round cross section*):

46. Kranj – Kieselstein

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The lower part of the pin is curved; L.: 12.5 cm; PM Kranj; inv. No. NN (Sagadin 2008, 66, 67, Pl. 3 : 4).

47. Kranj, Tomšičeva 38

Bronze pin of a round cross section. L.: Approx. 9.8 cm; PM Kranj, inv. No. NN (Sagadin 2008, 67, Fig. 11; Josipovič, Podobnik, Rupnik 2006, Fig. 34).

Type 5, Subvariety **5d1** (*pins with an enlarged neck of a square cross section with a single perforation*):

48. Kranj, Reginčeva ulica

Bronze pin of a round cross section. The head and the end of the pin are broken off. The enlarged neck of a square cross section has a single perforation and is flanked on both sides by an astragalus and one or several narrow ribs. L.: Approx. 10.5 cm; PM Kranj, inv. No. NN (Sagadin 2008, 67, Fig. 10).

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