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Cristian Ioan POPA
PhD (History), Professor of the Department of History, Archaeology and Heritage, “1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, 5 Gabriel Bethlen Street, Alba Iulia, Romania, postal code 510009 (cristian.popa@uab.ro)

ORCID: 0000-0002-2939-9989
Scopus Author ID: 55193165800

Крістіан Йоан ПОПА
доктор філософії (історія), професор кафедри історії, археології та спадщини, Університет Алба-Юлія “1 грудня 1918 року”, вул. Габріеля Бетлена, 5, м. Алба-Юлія, Румунія, індекс 510009 (cristian.popa@uab.ro)

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COMMON AND SPECIFIC: HYBRID “LARGA / IVANIJA” TYPE AXES

Abstract: *The Larga-Ivanija type axes stand out both by their very small number and by their beauty. Summing up specific elements, found individually and in the case of other axes (semi-calotte flat, curved blade, decoration on the sleeve and so on), the use of the term hybrid axes is justified. Their similarity with Drajna-type axes is obvious, supporting their symbolic value. Their dating is relative, with no specific context, but they can be dated in the Late Bronze.* ***The study aims*** *to present morphologically each component of these axes, grouped by blade, handles, necks, ornaments. This detailed analysis allows both highlight both the common and the particular elements. Our approach is an extension of the study published in 2023.*

Scientific novelty. *After the stage of outlining the main challenges offered by a hybrid type, we considered it essential to analyze some aspects in detail. Such ‘refinement’ allows us not only to observe the finest morphological details, but also how the latter are distributed geographically.* ***Conclusions****. Thus, taking into account the importance of the discoveries in Ukraine, in this study we suggested using the compound term “Larga-Ivanija-type axes” instead of the term “Larga-type” used by specialists in Romania and Hungary nowadays. There are two metallurgical areas that produced and used such very rare axes: western Ukraine, Transylvania and Maramureș. Their kinship with Drajna-type axes connects these regions to the widespread and dynamic trade of Bronze Age elites in the Balkan and Aegean area.*

Keywords: *Larga-Ivanija type axes, prestige goods, Late Bronze Age, Carpathian Bronze Age metallurgy.*

ЗАГАЛЬНЕ ТА СПЕЦИФІЧНЕ: ГІБРИДНІ СОКИРИ ТИПУ “ЛАРГА / ІВАНІЯ”

Анотація. *Сокири типу Ларга-Іванія вирізняються як дуже малою кількістю, так і красою. Підсумовуючи конкретні елементи, знайдені окремо, а також у випадку інших сокир (напівкалота плоска, вигнута лезо, оздоблення на втулці тощо), використання терміна “гібридні сокири” є виправданим. Їхня схожість із сокирами типу Драйна очевидна, що підтверджує їхнє символічне значення. Датування артефактів є відносним, без конкретного контексту, але їх можна датувати пізньою бронзою.* ***Дослідження має на меті*** *морфологічно представити*

кожен компонент цих сокир, згрупований за лезом, рукоятками, шийками, орнаментами. Цей детальний аналіз уможливлює виділення як спільних, так і особливих елементів. Наш підхід є продовженням дослідження, опублікованого у 2023 році.

Наукова новизна. *Після етапу окреслення основних проблем, що виникають у зв'язку з гібридним типом, ми вважали за необхідне детально проаналізувати деякі аспекти. Таке "удосконалення" дозволяє нам не лише спостерігати найтонші морфологічні деталі, але й те, як останні розподілені географічно.* ***Висновки****. Отже, враховуючи важливість відкриттів в Україні, ми запропонували в цьому дослідженні використовувати складений термін "сокири типу Ларга-Іванія" замість терміна "тип Ларга", який сьогодні використовують фахівці в Румунії та Угорщині. Існують дві металургійні області, які виробляли та використовували такі дуже рідкісні сокири: західна Україна, Трансільванія та Мармарош. Їхня спорідненість із сокирами типу Драйна пов'язує ці регіони з широкою та динамічною торгівлею еліт бронзової доби на Балканах та в Егейському регіоні.*

Ключові слова: *сокири типу Ларга-Іванія, престижні товари, пізня бронзова доба, металургія карпатської бронзової доби.*

Problem Statement. One of the artifacts of the Bronze Age, common by its spread both in the present-day territory of Romania and Ukraine, is the Larga-Ivanija type axe. This quintessentially Carpathian product illustrates not only a similar bronze metallurgy, but also the existence of regional elites bearing prestigious goods with most probably common morphology, valences and symbolism. In a recent study we have addressed the diverse issues raised by these very rare axes (Popa 2023), so we will not dwell on the complexity of the whole topic. In this article we aim to revisit the typology issue of Larga-Ivanija axes and to emphasize which elements are common to Transylvanian and Ukrainian pieces, especially since they cannot be defined without considering them together.

Review of Research. In 1933, Ion Nestor discussed the Larga axe, the first known of its type, in the context of the axes from the Drajna deposit and noted its identity with an axe from the western Volhynia area (Nestor, 1933, p. 128). Later, Márton Roska observed the similarities of the Larga axe with some stone axes and dated the artefact in the second age of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin (Roska, 1959, pp. 63–66, fig. 12). Amália Mozsolics included the axe in Hajdusámson deposits horizon (Mozsolics, 1967, pp. 38, 168), a categorisation criticized later (Kacsó, 1989, p. 85, note 11). Alexandru Vulpe republished the axe and included it in the Larga type; especially starting from the analogy offered by the artefact found in the tumulus at Ivanija, Vulpe dated the axe in the Late Bronze (Vulpe, 1970, pp. 22, 100–101, Taf. 41/570). A review of the discussions about the Larga axes was conducted by C. Kacsó (Kacsó, 1989, pp. 83–85), which questioned the chronological categorisation suggested by the axe found in the tumulus at Ivanija, dated only by suspected connections to Late Komarow materials found in the vicinity of the tomb (Kacsó, 1989, p. 85). Instead, A. László, contrary to Kacsó, considered as probable the association of the Ivanija axe with the Komarow type materials, as well as the dating of the Larga-type axes in the same range as those of the Drajna-Lozova – Pobit Kamăk type, belonging to the Late Bronze (László, 2013, p. 257).

One of the axes with which it shows certain similarities is the one discovered at Larga (Maramureş county), heading the series of axes with the same name. It has a prominent, mushroom-shaped flat connected to the hafting tube by a massive bar with a round section. The hafting tube is poorly developed and has thickened edges. The blade is arched and ending in a very widened blade, crescent-curved, like a halberd. There is a circular, rounded protrusion on the sleeve, surrounded by ribs that continue along the blade parallel

to the sides, up to the cutting edge. On the middle, next to the protrusion, another rib starts medially, which bifurcates close to the edge joining with those on the sides. The first mentioning of the artefact, only as a drawing, without further information (*Archaeologiai Értesítő*, 1902, p. 414). In 1959, M. Roska dedicates it a special study (Roska, 1959; Roska, 1942, p. 280, no. 17, fig. 339; Mozsolics, 1967, pp. 38, 168, Abb. 10/2; Vulpe, 1970, pp. 22, 100–101, Taf. 41/570; Petrescu-Dîmboviţa, 1977, p. 49, pl. 19/6; Kacsó, 2002, pp. 7–8, fig. 2/2) (fig. 1/4 = 2/3).

Research Results. A somewhat similar axe, but only in light of some of its components, also comes from Maramureş, from Orţâţa. The artefact features the mushroom-shaped disc, connected to the hafting tube by a circular cross-section bar. The tube is well developed, with thickened edges, but with very thin walls. The blade is moderately curved and the bevel slightly concave. The tube and the blade are ornamented with the same elements (protrusions, ribs) in a layout similar to that found on the Larga axe (Kacsó, 1989, pp. 83–89, fig. 1; Kacsó, 2004, pl. 67/1; Kacsó, 2010, p. 94) (fig. 1/5 = 2/2).

The most recent Larga-Ivanija axe found in Romania comes from Mihalț. The axe is made of bronze. The flat of the axe, finished in the shape of a half-calotte, is connected to the hafting tube by an octagonal faceted bar, which thins in the middle. The hafting tube, with its oval section, is weak and unevenly developed, practically uniting at the top with the blade. The lower part is more highlighted due to its thinning and elevation. The blade is very arched, gradually broadening, with the straight bevel, giving the axe perfect stability by resting it on the points of the lower part of the hafting tube and the bottom tip of the blade. The axe's tube is ornamented, on both sides, with a round, semi-calotte protrusion, surrounded by a rib in the form of an 'eye' -shaped loop. The rib continues medially on the blade, extending parallel to the edges of the axe, almost to the edge, its margins being well delimited by a groove of varying width and depth. The artefact does not show any casting flaws, but its finishing is not complete. Small fine notches are visible on the upper edge of the hafting tube (fig. 1/6 = 2/1).

Three other artefacts, with a similar typology, come from outside Romania, being located in the north-western area of Ukraine. An axe similar to the Larga one was discovered in "West Volhynia." It has an elongated shape, long blade, finished with a halberd-like crescent-shaped edge. Two parallel ribs start from the sleeve and run along the blade's sides and unfold on the edge; between them, another rib, medial, bifurcates on the blade. The ribs also frame a small circular protrusion. The tube is short, the calotte-shaped flat is connected to it by a strong rod (Svešnikov, 1968, p. 167, fig. 1/1; Klochko, 1993, pp. 9–10, fig. 1/2; Makarowicz, 2012, p. 184, fig. 5/2) (fig. 1/3 = 2/4).

An axe somewhat similar in shape and decoration comes from Ivanija, probably from a destroyed tumulus (tumulus no. 1). The artefact is smaller in size, the massive hafting tube, stands out lengthened from the area of some ribs, on both sides. The blade is short, curved, with a widened bevel, ending in a crescent shape. In the central area of the sleeve is a circular protrusion, approx. 1.5 cm in diameter, surrounded by a rib similar in shape, opening on the blade. The flat of the axe is calotte-shaped, being connected to the tube by a rod thinned in the middle area (Antoniewicz, 1928, pl. XIV/15; Svešnikov, 1968, p. 160, fig. 1/2; Klochko, 1993, pp. 9–10, fig. 1/1; Makarowicz, 2012, 184, fig. 5/1; Klochko, & Kozymenko, 2017, p. 308, fig. 17; p. 309) (fig. 1/1 = 2/5).

An axe very similar to the Ivanija axe was published from Troieshchyna (Kyiv) and still preserved in the handle wooden traces of the haft (dimensions: length = 12 cm; length of hafting tube = 7.2 cm; diameter of the tube = 2.3 cm) (fig. 1/2). We do not know the context of

the artefact; it is attributed to the Tschiniecko-Komarov culture (2100 – 1300 BC) (Klochko, & Kozymenko, 2017, p. 129, 3.9, fig. 1; p. 309).

Along with these axes that constitute themselves in the best analogues, one can also select some finds with less similarities, but with the elements specific to the discussed type. An axe discovered in Sălaj, at Gâlgău Almașului (Lakó, 1983, 76, pl. V/3, a discovery highlighted by Kacsó, 2007, p. 38), would show some elements of hybrid axes (Soroceanu et al. 2019, p. 204), but only the drawing of the published piece is not enough. An axe that even if it does not have an arched blade has a semi-calotte bevel and an arched halberd flat (Gedl, 1980, p. 60, no. 116, pl. 34/G 1), is known to us from Brzeźno (Poland). An axe with certain similar characteristics, with a semi-calotte flat, also comes from Serbia, from the Vatina culture area (Garašanin, 1973, p. 327, pl. 13/3).

Classification of blades

The typological analysis of the blades of the axes of this type shows three variants. *Variant A* – short, curved, sturdy, crescent-edged, short, curved blades, of the halberd type, found in the Ukrainian specimens from Ivanija and Troieshchyna (Kiev) (fig. 3/A1-2). *Variant B* – long, arched blades with a similar morphology to variant A, but with a much more slender profile, found at Larga and western Volhynia (Fig. 3/B3-4). *Variant C* – long curved blades with a simple edge, found in Transylvania at Mihalț and in Maramureș at Orțâța (fig. 3C/5-6).

In the case of the blades, the most frequently encountered ones are semilunar, halabbard, defining two of the three variants: *Variant A* – simple, undecorated blades (fig. 4/A1-2); *Variant B* – semilunar blades, with thin profile, on decorated blades (fig. 4/B3-4); *Variant C* – straight, simple, approximately square blades (fig. 4/C5-6). As for the ornamentation on the blades, it excludes the Ukrainian specimens from Ivanija and Troieshchyna. Two specimens (western Volhynia and Larga) have identical ornamentation, with a midrib starting from the handle and branching off towards the blade in the shape of a letter 'Y' (fig. 5/A1-2). The same midrib, but simple, unbifurcated, can be found on the blade of the axe from Orțâța (fig. 5/B3). A similar decoration can be found on the axe from Mihalț, in which the midrib developed parallel to the edges of the blade resulting in a significant width towards the cutting edge (fig. 5/C4).

Classification of sleeves

Fixing sleeves are also defining for the concept of hybrid axes. We distinguish two different variants suggesting different traditions. In Variant 1 we can include the axes from Ivanija and Troieshchyna (Kiev), together with the Maramureş from Orțâța, whose sleeve is elongated tubular (fig. 7/A1-3). The specimen from Troieshchyna is the only one with a metal stock at one end; a rivet bent at right angles was attached to the opposite end (Klochko et al. 2020, p. 110, fig. 79) (fig. 1/2). The sleeves of the axes from Larga and western Volhynia are in the form of a short tube, with both edges thickened and obliquely tapering obliquely outwards (fig. 7/B4-5). A particular variant is represented by the axe from Mihalț, whose handle has slightly thickened and rounded edges, but with a straight base and oblique top, rising with the curved blade (fig. 7/C6). The decoration on the sleeves has a certain unity: a circular protuberance in the central area of the tube. The difference lies in the size of the protuberance, either small or larger in diameter, and in the fact that the protuberances are framed within 'eye' ribs (fig. 8/A1-3), from which the midribs branch off into open 'loops' (fig. 7/B1-2; C3). The Ivanija and Troieshchyna ornamentation suggests the existence of a short sleeve into which an elongated tube, smaller in diameter, was inserted for fixed reinforcement the fixing in the wooden shank (fig. 7/A1-2).

Classification of the necks

There are two well-defined variations on the necks of Larga-Ivanija axes. *Variant 1* – with the bar progressively thickened towards the back of the neck, close to the shape of an hourglass. Three similar specimens are known: Ivanija, Troieshchyna (Kiev) and Mihalț (fig. 6/A1-3). If in one case the profile is circular (Ivanija), in two axes (Troieshchyna and Mihalț) the profile is polygonal, with eight facets, which is certain for the example from Mihalț (fig. 2/1) and probably similar for the one from Ukraine (fig. 1/2). *Variant 2* – illustrated by the axes from Orțâța, Larga and western Volhynia – is defined by the bar with a circular profile at the end of which the semi-callotiform head develops (fig. 6/B4-6).

The battle axe from Silișteni (Argeș county), attributed to the Tei culture, with its slender appearance and cylindrical edge (Comșa, 1967, pp. 671–674, fig. 1; Vulpe, 1970, pl. 18/278) has a similar shape to that of the Mihalț axe. A bronze axe, with a semi-calotte flat and circular protrusion on the sleeve is published from the Buzău area, probably from Nehoiu and is dated in Middle Bronze. The surface of the artefact was smoothed after casting (Moisil, 1911, p. 86, fig. 2; p. 87; discussed again in Vulpe, 1970, Taf. 56/C2; Motzoi-Chicideanu, 1995, fig. 10/3; Soroceanu, 2005, p. 29 and note 116, pl. 3/33).

Sleeves decorated with circular protrusions, which probably mimic rivets for a stable fastening with the hafting tube (Buchholz, 1999, p. 76), are also seen in other types of axes, such as those with disc, discovered at Hajdúböszörmény (Hampel, 1886, pl. XXX/4), Winklarn, Zelené u Preštice, "Hungary" (David, 2002, pl. 10/1-3 = 53/1-3; 345/5; 348/3), "Bereg county" (Hampel, 1896, pl. CCLV/2) or Veľký Blh (Slovakia) (Mozsolics, 1973, pl. 7/1). Incidentally, during the Middle Bronze in Central Europe we meet circular protrusions (either only one or three) on the sleeve of some halberds (Kovács, 1996, pp. 89–93, fig. 6/1; 7/1-2), these most likely also imitating the fixing rivets of the blade. Ribs arranged on the blade similar to those of the Orţâţa axe are seen in the case of bronze axes, different typologically, coming from "Hungary," but also from Dračiny and Vel'ký Blh (Novotná, 1970, pl. 22/380 = 49/A 5; David, 2002, pl. 83/1b; 85/2-3). The looped ribs on the sleeve, even though they do not contain any protrusions, are found on bronze axes from Ópályi (Mozsolics, 1973, pl. 17/12), Levelek (Mozsolics, 1973, pl. 42 B/2), Hostice (Novotná, 1970, pl. II; Mozsolics, 1973, pl. 77/4a-5a) or Kriva (Kacsó, 2018, fig. 5/7).

We must mention here the axe discovered in Epirus, Dodona (Greece) (Sandars, 1983, pp. 53–55, fig. 12b; László, 2006a, p. 45, fig. 1/2; László, 2006b, fig. 1/5; Kacsó, 2007, p. 38; László, 2013, p. 256, pl. 2/8), very far away from the known area; it also had a semi-calotte flat, similar to the ones from Orţâţa and Larga. Unfortunately, the fragmentary state of the piece does not allow a definite categorisation and association with the North Carpathian pieces, although C. Kacsó estimated that the specimen found at Dodona could have been manufactured in Transylvania itself, from the direct contact of the Greek area with the local intra-Carpathian metallurgy (Kacsó, 2007, p. 40).

After reviewing the characteristics of the axes belonging to the Larga-Ivanija type, we can make some assessments regarding the Transylvanian axe (Mihalț). Unlike the rest of the axes similar in terms of morphology and ornamentation, has certain peculiarities. For example, the flat, which connects to the bar directly from its sides, has no analogues in the known axes, although some similarities can be observed with the artefact from "West Volhynia." The bar connecting the flat to the sleeve is also different from that of the Larga-Ivanija type axes, the octagonal section of which is again devoid of analogues. The hafting tube also shows notable differences from the known ones, by the stronger development at the bottom end. The blade

of the axe is also shaped in a particular way, which is strongly arched and slightly cant to the sleeve, but also much thinner in section.

As noted by Carol Kacsó, the common element that most closely approximates the Larga axes is the embossed decoration, with a protrusion on the sleeve surrounded by a rib, but with differences in the way the ribs, and especially the central one, develop on the blade (Kacsó, 1989, p. 86). From this point of view, the decoration of the Mihalţ axe fits into this type, but the motifs are different again, without analogues.

The flat axes of the Orţâţa, Larga and "Western Volhynia" is very similar to that of the axe from the Târşolţ deposit, included by T. Bader in the "Târşolţ variant" of type B3 Drajna type (with bar under the oval flat of the axe) (Bader, 1996, pp. 269, 274–275 and note 47, fig. 11/3; Kacsó, 2003, p. 272, pl. VII/5; Kacsó, 2017, pp. 19, 27–28, fig. 19/3).

The mushroom-shaped nape of the metal artefacts is specific to type B axes$_1$, from the Middle Bronze, as they are known to us by the Borleşti variant of the B$_1$-type axes (Vulpe, 1970, pp. 70, 73), documented today also by the Cajvana artefact (Ignat, 2000, p. 34, fig. 7; see also Soroceanu et al. 2019, p. 203). Tudor Soroceanu noted the difficulty of distinguishing between different variants (Soroceanu et al. 2019, p. 203), but noted their possible origin in the flat of some type B$_1$ axes, such as the one at Szeghalom and a discovery with an unknown place from Hungary (Hampel, 1886, pl. XXX/1; Mozsolics, 1967, pp. 38, 165, Taf. 12/3 = 14/3; 17/3; Soroceanu et al. 2019, p. 203). He noted four decades ago that the semi-calotte shaped flat, or similar to a sphere, appears in the case of several types of axes: Drajna, Larga, Křtěnov (Soroceanu, & Retegan, 1981, p. 210).

Regarding the Křtěnov-type, it must be said that its flat is not hemispherical but has the profile resembling an axe-blade. The presence of these axes, specific to the Middle Bronze, in the area of the Northern Carpathians (for these axes, widespread in Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, see Hájek, 1950; Neugebauer-Maresch/Neugebauer, 2000 – 2001; David, 2002, pl. 70–82, 209–212; Pernika et al. 2016, pp. 62–63, fig. 11), leaves open the possibility of influences on axes of the Larga or Drajna types. The earlier chronological position of Křtěnov-type axes (dated in the Early and Middle Bronze), supports a possible source of inspiration for the manufacturers of future Larga or Drajna-type axes. This is even more so as some artefacts (from the Szőreg variant), from Szőreg, Bánov or Donau bei Dunaújváros (David, 2002, pl. 70/1-2; 83/3A-c; 252/1), do not have a flat axe flat, but well thickened, rather close to the semi-calotte flats. Some axes develop their flat in their own semi-calottes, as are the specimens from Bržezno and Slaný (David, 2002, pl. 84/2a-b, 4a-b). In the evolutionary scheme to Larga-Ivanija type axes, it is probable that the artefact from Kamýk u Prílep (David, 2002, pl. 84/1a-b) represents the connecting link to the axes of the Larga type.

The Larga-Ivanija type axes in Ukraine, from Ivanija and from "West Volhynia" do not benefit from precise dating. The Ivanija axe is dated in the Middle Bronze of West Volhynia. However, the calibrated ^{14}C data from tumulus 2 in the Ivanija necropolis (adjacent to the one from which the bronze axe originated) indicate the interval 1560 – 1430 BCE (Markus, 2009, 150, fig. 2), but we do not know for sure whether the two tumuli were contemporaries (see the reservations expressed by C. Kacsó, who even though he accepts a cultural unity, does not exclude that the destroyed tumulus, implicitly the axe that would have belonged to it, was earlier, Kacsó, 1989, p. 85); however, it is accepted as probable their belonging to the Komarov (Klochko, 1993, pp. 9–10) / Trzciniec culture (Makarowicz, 2012). For the Ukrainian area, V. I. Klochko and A. V. Kozymenko uses the term *Ivanija-type* axes for specimens from Ivanija and Troieshchyna (Klochko, & Kozymenko, 2017, p. 129). It is

probably important to remember that in the area of the Desa river basin, in Ukraine, we find other axe-sceptres, of the Křtěnov-Type, with a halberd bevel (Shafenkova, & Chubur, 2019), possibly partially contemporary to those of the Larga-Ivanija type.

In **conclusion**, it would be wrong to continue to speak of a single typological line of axes with an arched blade and the opposite side finished in the shape of a mushroom. Since, in our opinion, it is not the decoration that should dictate the typological classification, but also the shape of the piece, we consider that ornaments similar to the specimens discussed should be regarded, as with other types, only as specific to axes with these characteristics. Therefore, given that each piece presents as common elements only the decoration, with obvious differences between them in terms of component elements (edge, sleeve, flat), we consider that we cannot speak of the existence of a unitary type nor of variants of the same type, but of *a hybrid type* (as we see in the case of axes from the types A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2, B_3 and B_4), generally called the "Larga" type by Romanian specialists and the "Ivanija" type by Ukrainian specialists.

The rarity of the Larga-Ivanija type axes was put not on the inventiveness of a local craftsman, but on the existence of a market demand at the time (Kacsó, 1989, p. 85). It is obvious, therefore, that we have in front of us rare specimens, the result of some innovations that their craftsmen have certainly made for special orders. These axes rather constitute isolated artefacts, which were not in use for long, so they failed to develop into a unitary typological series, or it was desired that they remain unique specimens, which would increase their value in the market. That is why, it is not possible to create a typology at the moment. The fact that the area of spread of Drajna type axes is the upper basin of the Tisa and Someş rivers (Kacsó, 1977, pp. 61–62; Bader, 1996, p. 275; see also Irimia, 2007, p. 30) indicates an overlap with the area of Larga-Ivanija axes, except for the Mihalţ axe and the extra Carpathian axe, from Nehoiu. Obviously, the morphology, dispersion (fig. 9) and the rarity of Larga-Ivanija type hydride axes show their symbolic value as prestige goods.

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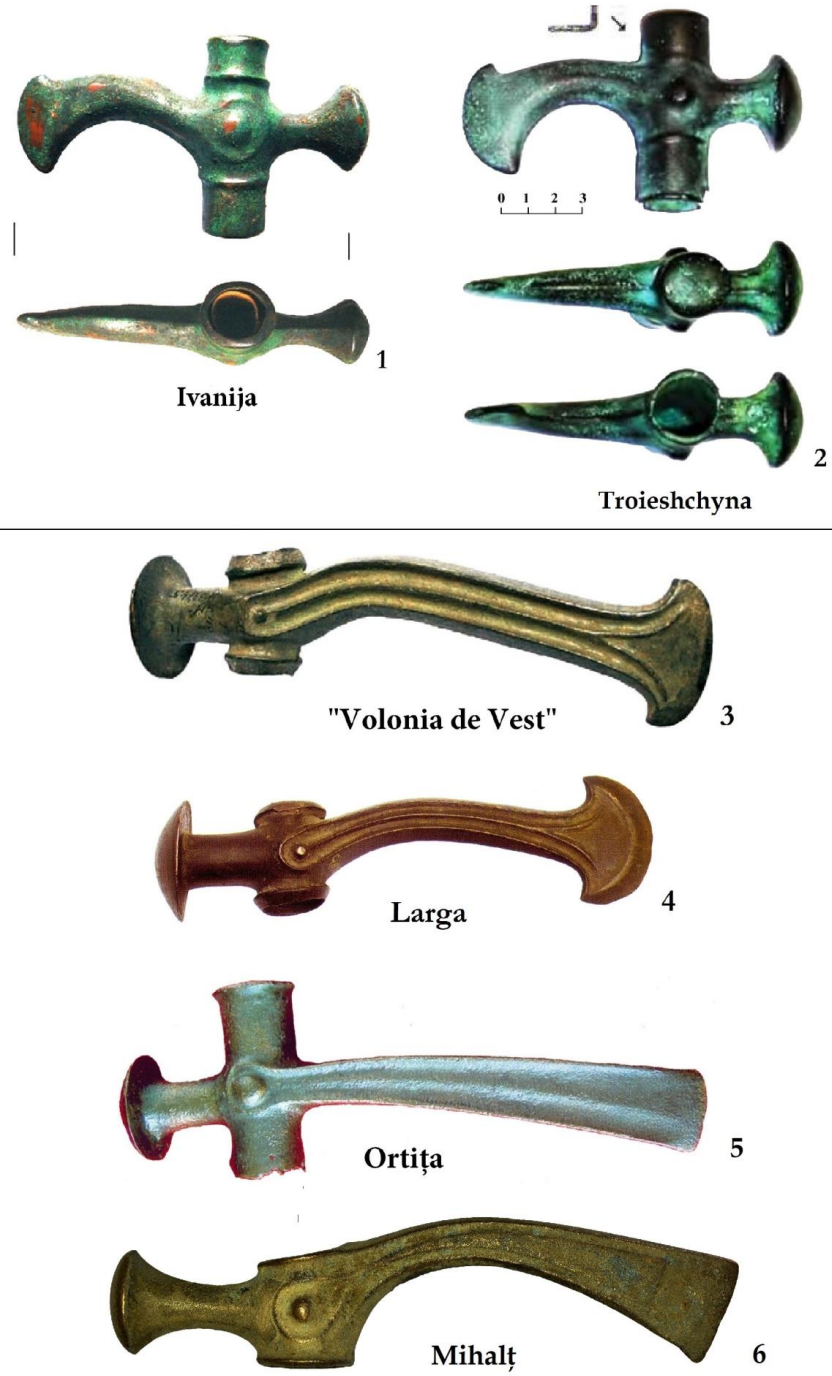

Fig. 1. Hybrid Larga-type axes (foto) (after Klochko & Kozymenko, 2017 – 1–2; Niculică, 2007 – 3–4; Kacsó, 2004 – 5; Popa, 2023 – 6)

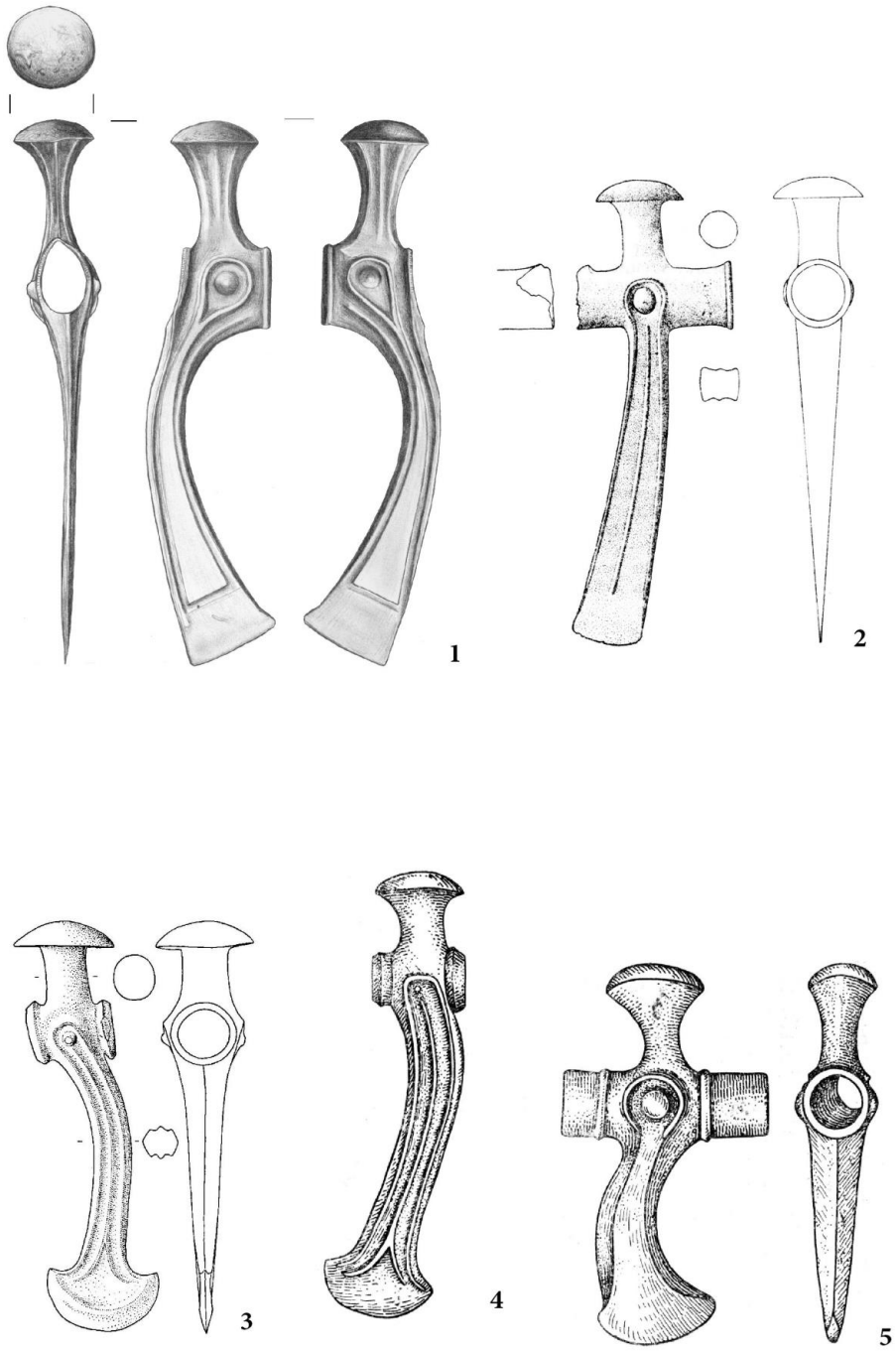

Fig. 2. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes: Mihalţ (1), Orţâţa (2), Larga (3), western Volhynia (4) şi Ivanija (5) (after Popa, 2023 – 1; Kacsó, 1989 – 2; Vulpe, 1970 – 3; Svešnikov, 1968 – 4–5)

Fig. 3. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – blade variant: A – Ivanija (1), Troieshchyna (2); B – Larga (3), western Volhynia (4); C – Mihalţ (5), Orţâţa (6)

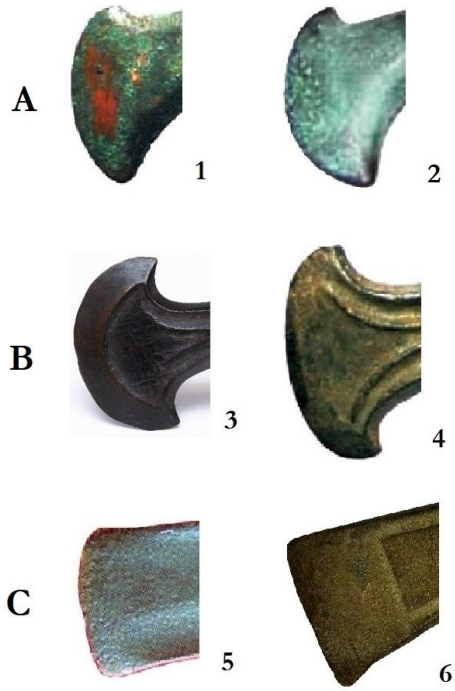

Fig. 4. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – cutting edge variants: A – Ivanija (1), Troieshchyna (2); B – Larga (3), western Volhynia (4); C – Orţâţa (5), Mihalţ (6)

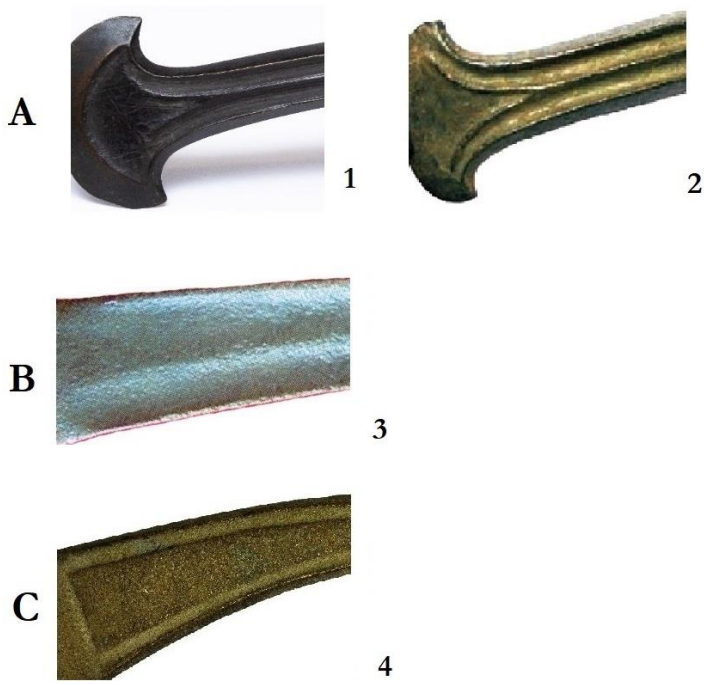

Fig. 5. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – blade ornaments variants: A – Larga (1), western Volhynia (2); B – Mihalţ (3); C – Orţâţa (4)

Fig. 6. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – neck disc variants: A – Ivanija (1), Troieshchyna (2), Mihalţ (3); B – Larga (4), Orţâţa (5), western Volhynia (6)

Fig. 7. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – sleeve variants: A – Ivanija (1), Troieshchyna (2), Orţâţa (3); B – western Volhynia (4), Larga (5); C – Mihalţ (6)

Fig. 8. Hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes – sleeve trim variants: A – Ivanija (1), Troieshchyna (2), Mihalţ (3); B – western Volhynia (4), Larga (5); C – Orţâţa (6)

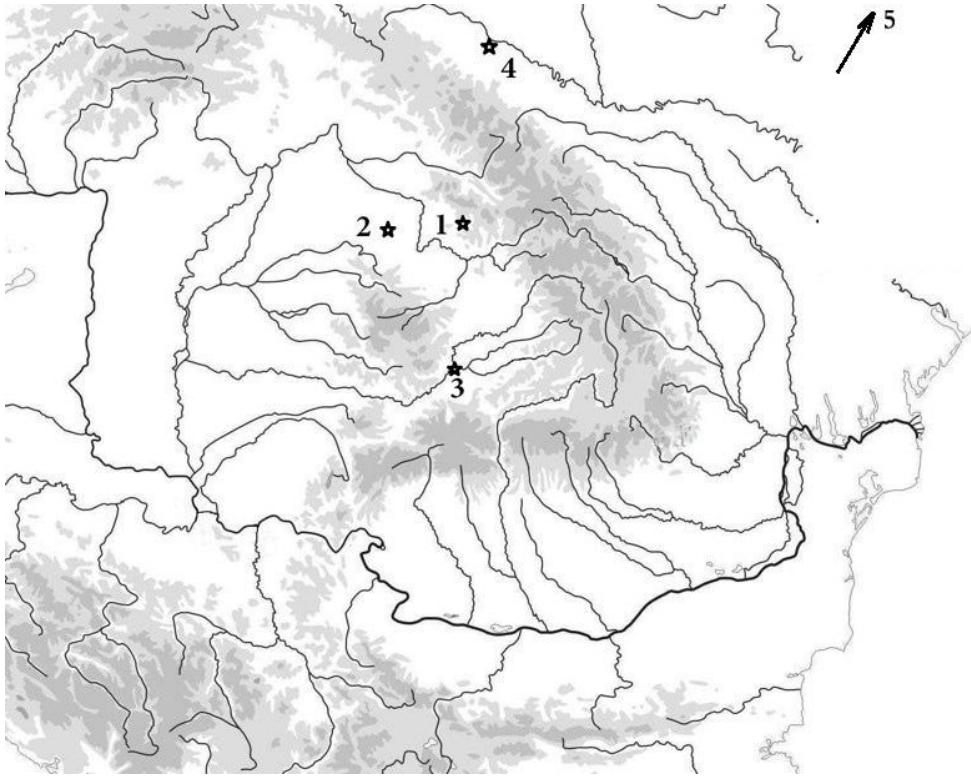

Fig. 9. Map of the spread area of hybrid Larga-Ivanija type axes mentioned in the text: 1 – Larga, 2 – Orţâţa, 3 – Mihalţ, 4 – Ivanija, 5 – Troieshchyna (Kiev)