

## BRONZE FIBULAE OF THE BOLU MUSEUM

### *BOLU MÜZESİ BRONZ FİBULALARI*

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**Abstract:** This paper addresses the ancient bronze fibulae exhibited in the Bolu Museum. The aim of this research was to provide statistical data for future scientific studies on the subject, as well as to introduce previously unpublished fibulae in Bolu Museum. Bolu Museum to date has 19 bronze fibulae. With careful study, each reveals a different typological character. As a result of our research, we have identified 12 Phrygian Fibulae forming the largest set of fibulae in the Bolu Museum collection. Especially examples found in the Göynük province and Alan Village form important indicators of a relationship with Phrygia. As a matter of fact, Phrygian fibulae are the only group which shows local features in the collection. Urartu fibulae are represented by 3 examples; 2 fibulae are Roman, while the rest of the fibulae are understood to have originated from the Levant and Cypriot-Greek regions. The earliest fibulae in the collection are likely to date from about the last quarter of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. while the latest date from the last quarter of the IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. All of the fibulae are of bronze.

**Keywords:** Bolu Museum • Fibula • Bithynia • Claudiopolis • Bithynium • Phrygia

**Öz:** Bu makalede Bolu Müzesi'nde sergilenmekte olan antik bronz fibulalar konu edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Bolu Müzesi'nde korunan ve daha önce yayınlanmamış fibula'ları tanıtmak dışında konu ile ilgili ileride yapılacak bilimsel çalışmalara istatistiksel veri sağlamaktır. Günümüzde Bolu Müzesi'nde 19 adet bronz fibula bulunmaktadır. Bu fibulalar dikkatli incelendiklerinde, her birinin farklı tipolojik özelliğe sahip olduğu göze çarpmaktadır. Yaptığımız incelemeler, Bolu Müzesi koleksiyonunda, 12 örnek ile temsil edilen Phryg fibulalarının en kalabalık grubu oluşturduğunu göstermiştir. Özellikle Göynük ilçesi, Alan Köyü'nde bulunmuş örnekler Phryg ilişkisinin en önemli göstergesidir. Bu nedenle Phryg fibulaları, aynı zamanda koleksiyon içinde yerel özellik gösteren tek gruptur. Urartu fibulaları ise 3 örnek ile temsil edilmektedir. Bu grubu, 2 örnek ile Roma Dönemi'ne ait fibulalar izlemektedir. Geri kalan, birer örneğin ise köken bakımından Levant ve Kıbrıs-Hellas Bölgeleri ile ilişkili oldukları anlaşılmıştır. Ayrıca incelenen fibulaların en erken tarihli olanının MÖ VIII. yüzyılın son çeyreğine, en geç tarihli olanının ise MS IV. yüzyıla ait olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bahsi geçen eserlerin tamamı bronzdan üretilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bolu Müzesi • Fibula • Bithynia • Claudiopolis • Bithynium • Phrygia

### 1. Introduction

The aim of this research is to provide statistical data for future scientific studies on the subject, as well as to introduce previously unpublished fibulae preserved in Bolu Museum. Bithynium was the earlier name of the Bolu; it formed a cultural waypoint between Phrygia and Bithynia Regions<sup>1</sup>. Es-

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<sup>1</sup> According to Pausanias, the city was founded by people from the city of Mantinea in Arcadia (Paus. VIII. 9). Strabo praises Bithynium with pastures and cheese (Strab. XII. 4. 7). It is understood from the coins that after the emperor Claudius the city was known as Claudiopolis. This place was also home of Antinous, the favourite of emperor Hadrian, who was very generous in helping the city (Lambert 1997, 30). After this date, the name of Claudiopolis was followed by that of Antinous on the city coins. In the period of Theodosius II (408-450 A.D.), it became the capital of the state of Honorias, after the unification of the regions of Bithynia and Paphlagonia to

pecially Bolu Museum is home to a fairly rich collection of fibula<sup>2</sup>.

Fibulae are assumed to first appear *ca.* XIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. in the Copper Age in Europe<sup>3</sup>. Ur-fibulae from Northern Europe or Scandinavia in the Copper Age, IIB phase, Late Terramare from Northern Italy and Late Hellas from Greece in the IIIB phases are the earliest fibulae known to date<sup>4</sup>. From these earliest examples in Europe, the form began to spread to the Near East<sup>5</sup>, Anatolia and Egypt and, due to this fibulae also provide information of cultural interactions: the societies who learn to use them from contact with foreign cultures and then alter them, reflecting their own needs and aesthetic views. For instance, fibulae from Italy are very different from those from Greece<sup>6</sup>. In this way, this process caused differentiation in Mycenaean fibulae, the use of which expanded to the Middle East via the Aegean Islands and Cyprus. The Phrygians learned the use and making of fibulae from the Aegean and Cyprus, and they not only brought fibulae to Anatolia, but developed new types<sup>7</sup>.

Fibulae are morphologically rich. Apart from the period characteristics, geographical differences reflecting religious and cultural traditions caused a very rich diversity of fibulae to appear<sup>8</sup>. After the Iron Age, until its reappearance, during the Middle and Late Imperial Periods of the Roman Empire, the use of fibulae was in abeyance in Asia Minor. Fibulae of foreign origin in Asia Minor were mostly imported from the west. As a matter of fact, it is not difficult to make a connection between the early use of fibulae and the army. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., with the acceleration of the Romanization process in Anatolia, increasing numbers of fibulae designs were developed and with the growing number of workshops and production techniques, more complex designs began to emerge<sup>9</sup>.

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honour the emperor Honorius, and it became the capital of the state of Honorias (Texier 1862, 149; Perrot 1872, 42-45).

<sup>2</sup> In Latin, the fibula is the name given to a needle, buckle or clasp that is used to hold or tie the two ends together (In a technical sense, the fibula is the modern hook pin (Peck 1898, fibula). Technically fibulae were the modern safety pins (Muscarella 1964, 34). Although, technically their function was just to hold cloth together, the development of different styles of fibulae, they were also used as an ornament and status symbol (Tekocak 2012, 27). Possibly, larger fibulae were used to hold thicker materials such as wool, while thinner ones could be used to hold materials like linen. As it is understood from the reliefs, terra cottas, vase paintings and skeletons found during the excavation of graves, fibulae were attached around shoulder, chest, arm and hip area (Muscarella 1967, 51).

<sup>3</sup> Muscarella 1964, 34; Muscarella 2007, 113; Tekocak 2012, 28.

<sup>4</sup> Muscarella 1964, 34.

<sup>5</sup> Fibula forms that arrived in the Eastern Mediterranean as early as the XIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. though long distance maritime trade, were transformed into native regional styles under the Roman Empire. The examples from the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. in the Near East showed they were extremely widespread under the Assyrian Kingdom. A few examples from the Caucasus show that various fibulae of the Near East were brought to this region through the Urartan kingdom. For more info on the spread of fibula in the Near East see (Stronach 1959, 1 ff).

<sup>6</sup> Fibulae have been used in Italy from the Bronze Age until the Early Christian Era but this does not apply to Greece (Elderkin 1928, 333). The earliest fibulae found in Greece date from the Mycenaean Period (Daremberg — Saglio 1896, 2004, fig. 2977). These are simple one-wire hooks with a single screw thread. (Elderkin 1928, 333). In antiquity Homeros mentioned Antinous gave Penelope 12 spring fibulae attached to her peplos as a present (Hom. *Od.* 18.293).

<sup>7</sup> Muscarella 1964, 39, 40.

<sup>8</sup> Muscarella 2007, 173.

<sup>9</sup> Tekocak 2012, 37.

## 2. Fibulae in the Bolu Museum

Today, Bolu Museum has 19 bronze fibulae. In study, each reveals a different typological character. In our research, we identified 12 Phrygian fibulae, the largest set of fibulae in the Bolu Museum collection. Urartu fibulae were represented by 3 examples; 2 fibulae are Roman, while the rest of the fibulae are understood to have originated from the Levant and Cypriot-Greek regions.

The earliest fibulae in the collection are likely to be dated to *ca.* the last quarter of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. while the latest dates from the last quarter of the IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. All of the fibulae are of bronze.

### 2.1. Phrygian Fibulae

There are a number of Phrygian buildings in the provinces of Bolu Seben and Göynük. The rock monument in the Soğukçam Village of Göynük is important in having the longest-known Phrygian inscription<sup>10</sup> and, it is worth noting that at least the southern part of Bolu lay within the area of Phrygian cultural influence.

Although the Phrygian fibulae in the Bolu Museum collection are separated in terms of form and size, from their detail they all originate from inner Anatolia. Fibulae belonging to this group were first classified as Type XII or "Types d'Asie Mineure" by Blinkenberg in consideration of their dominant character and common characteristics<sup>11</sup>. According to the finds and to the research carried out in the west and around the region of the Kızılırmak these groups have been identified as Phrygian Fibulae<sup>12</sup>. Except for groups in the coastal area, the Phrygians were the first group to use fibulae in Anatolia<sup>13</sup>. The earliest examples are probably seen after *ca.* 750/740 B.C. It is also understood that around the same time, cultures from Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean had already started using fibulae<sup>14</sup>. The fibulae developing in Anatolia are parallel to those in the Middle East. It is possible to see Phrygian bow fibulae depicted on the Ivriz and Khorsabad Reliefs. There are a large number of Gordion Type XII fibulae rich in quality and diversity of design and for this reason Gor-

<sup>10</sup> Fıratlı — Tuğrul 1966, 230-235. Mother Goddess Matar, Phrygian mother goddess of nature (Barnett 1975, 438). The Mother Goddess cult of Phrygia, was worshiped as Kybele in Ancient Greece and Rome (Vermaseren 1977, 9 ff; Naumann 1983, 17 ff; Gasparro 1985; Roller 1999, 144, 189). The cult areas of the Goddess Matar were usually in the rocks, where she was believed to live (Roller 1999, 109). It is possible to think that an idol of the Goddess Matar may, in the name of completing the ritual, have been placed at the 3 interlaced triangular niches in the rock monument in Soğukçam Village.

<sup>11</sup> He had classified Blinkenberg Type XII fibulae from 122 samples and also divided them into 17 sub-groups (Blinkenberg 1926, 204-230). Muscarella made new additions Blinkenberg Type XII. This research, showed that fibulae of group XII - XII. 2, 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7A, 9, 11, 13, 13A, 14, 14A had a Phrygian style and were definitely of Phrygian origin. The types: 1, 6, 15, 16, 17 were not Phrygian but were copies made of Phrygian origin fibulae and they were not made in Phrygia, group 8 and 10 were impossible to distinguish (Muscarella 1967, 37; Muscarella 2007, 176-177; Tekocak 2012, 29, n. 15).

<sup>12</sup> Muscarella 1967; Boehmer 1972, 46 ff; Caner 1983, 1 ff. Nevertheless, Körte Brothers who had made excavations in Gordion at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century thought that the fibulae they found were imported from Cyprus and Western Anatolia (Körte — Körte 1904, 1 ff).

<sup>13</sup> From the finds discovered in Gordion, the city was documented as an important bronze fibula production centre (Muscarella 1967, 35; 2007, 175-176).

<sup>14</sup> It was discovered that fibulae belonging to the XII. Group were not used before the Phrygians (Muscarella 1967, 36, 41; Boehmer 1972, 46).

dion is accepted as the original production centre for Type XII<sup>15</sup>.

All of the Type XII Phrygian Fibulae were produced by casting<sup>16</sup>. Although no moulds for casting fibulae have to date been found, from tests on the fibulae it was understood that two types of casting moulds were employed. In the casting of the Phrygian Fibulae, a closed mould consisting of one or two parts, or a one-part open mould method were used<sup>17</sup>.

Phrygian Fibulae are easily distinguishable from other groups by their characteristics. Their curved symmetrical shapes were semi-circular or bent like a horse-shoe, depending on the mould. The two ends were decorated with strips, decorative squares or rectangular abacus and discus. Some of them have additional strip decorations on the main body. Another style of fibulae is decorated with semi-circular rivets on a flat surface. The catch holding the pin is another characteristic of Phrygian Fibulae. At the same time, the Phrygian Fibulae have a catch that is adorned by vertical flutes that separate the catch into three parts and a horizontal pair of spurs or horns at the junction with the trunk. The pin of the fibula was usually produced separately and attached to the main body by passing it through a socket. Often, a cylindrical piece of spring flange can be seen at the junction of the pin and winder to the main body, sometimes it also can be decorated with horizontal decorations<sup>18</sup>.

As a result of this research the 12 Phrygian Fibulae identified in the Bolu Museum, following the typologies created by Blinkenberg and Muscarella, were first divided into four main groups (Type Bolu I, II, III, IV) and then divided to sub groups according to their characteristics (Type Bolu Ia - Ib, IIa - IIb - IIc - IID, III - IVa, IVb)<sup>19</sup>.

### 2.1.1. Type Bolu I

Two of the fibulae samples found in Bolu Museum were classified in Blinkenberg's Type XII 7 group. Blinkenberg had examine two fragmentary examples belonging to this group, mostly of Gordion origin<sup>20</sup>. For dating the finds, the sites of Gordion, Boğazköy, Ankara and Midas City in Anatolia are important. Some of these are presented in the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi and were found in the region between Ankara and Konya. Typological analysis showed these could be examples of the earliest fibulae produced by the Phrygians. Archaeological record dated them *ca.* 696 B.C., after the Cimmerian invasion. Never the less, their first dated appearance is unclear. Although there are form similarities between Type XII 7a and Type XII 7, the XII 7a examples dated later and showed more of a half-moon (crescent) form, while Type XII 7 has more symmetric cylindrical forms.

Type B. I fibulae were produced with an open and single piece casting technique<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Muscarella 1967, 36.

<sup>16</sup> For detailed information about the production techniques of Phrygian fibulae (Blinkenberg 1926, 204-230; Muscarella 1967, 48-53).

<sup>17</sup> Muscarella 1967, 48.

<sup>18</sup> Muscarella 1988, 425.

<sup>19</sup> For the types found in the Bolu Museum collection, after the abbreviation "Type B", the sequence number is given in Roman numerals. At the same time, the typological coding used by Blinkenberg and Muscarella has been adhered to.

<sup>20</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 213-214; Evaluating the finds from Gordion, Muscarella emphasized that the majority of Type XII, 7 fibulae were from the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. graves (Muscarella 1967, 17).

<sup>21</sup> Muscarella 1967, 48.

Their plain and smooth surface has an arched form and often a thick rectangular profile<sup>22</sup>. Two ends of the main body were decorated with striped square or rectangular abacus, torus and discus<sup>23</sup>. Some of the sub groups of this type have one end shorter than the other-apparently, there can be some exceptions to symmetry<sup>24</sup>.

Only in Gordion, during the excavations at the MM tumulus<sup>25</sup>, were 47 fibulae belonging to this group found. According to Muscarella, apart from its large number of bronze, wood and other grave goods, MM tumulus is also the largest in Anatolia and shows the wealth of this region before the Cimmerian invasion. Carbon 14 analysis carried out on various finds indicated that they dated the *ca.* VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. However, no evidence was found to identifying the individual buried in this grave. As King Midas committed suicide in the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C., it is possible to rule him out as the person buried here - the tumulus was constructed before this date. The name of Midas first time appears during the fifth of Sargon II's rule (718 B.C.). As a matter of fact, some suggest that the tumulus dates to the beginning of Midas' rule and could belong to his predecessor Gordios. Muscarella dated the MM tumulus to 725 B.C. or a slightly earlier<sup>26</sup>. A lion-headed bronze situla on a frieze and a similar one found at the grave in Khorsabad dated to the period of Sargon I (722-705 B.C.) support this idea, as does a Type XII 7 fibula worn by a Phrygian on another frieze<sup>27</sup>.

XII 7 fibulae that we coded as Type B. I, were investigated in a different category for the first time by Muscarella.

Blinkenberg in Smyrna had categorized two fibulae belonging to this group in IX<sup>th</sup><sup>28</sup>. Even though in Tumulus III and Tumulus IV some fibulae were considered as Type XII, 7 however, in Smyrna they were overlooked<sup>29</sup>. Apart from that, in Tumulus W 26 and in Tumulus G a further example of each was found. The other six specimens were found among the ruins of the destroyed Gordion, one of which was an electrum. Three more examples in each tumulus were discovered in the region. Outside Gordion, at Midas City in the Phrygian Valley, only one example has been published. Though this type was widespread at the end of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C., it is not found after the Cimmerian Period<sup>30</sup>. For this reason, it would be appropriate to date these type of fibulae to the last quarter of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

<sup>22</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 213; Muscarella 1967, 16, pl. III, figs. 15-17; pl. IV, figs. 18-22.

<sup>23</sup> Muscarella 1967, 16.

<sup>24</sup> Muscarella 1967, 17.

<sup>25</sup> According to Akurgal, the fact that there was no gold in the MM Tumulus, which is the tomb of King Midas and which is the largest tumulus in the vicinity, shows that the building was built after the Cimmerian invasion. The Cimmerians must have taken all the gold with them. The number of bronze fibulae found is insufficient for the tomb of a king. For this reason, he believes that the Phrygians built such a large tumulus to honour the kings who committed suicide and to fulfil their last duties for him (Akurgal 1959, 117, n. 14). However, in later excavations at Gordion, ivory objects were found in Phrygian layers, except for gold, silver and electrum fibulae. Cf. (Young 1966, 268, n. 5).

<sup>26</sup> Muscarella 1967, 2-3.

<sup>27</sup> Muscarella 1967, 1.

<sup>28</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 187, fig. 209.

<sup>29</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 213.

<sup>30</sup> Muscarella 1967, 18.

### 2.1.1.1. Type Bolu Ia

This type is plain, smooth, angled and has a horse shoe form. If Blinkenberg<sup>31</sup>'s and after Muscarella's general typologies are considered, these fibulae we have coded as Type Bolu Ia should be categorized as Type XII 7<sup>32</sup>.

**1- Inventory Number:** 1999 (fig. 1.1)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 12.12.1983

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 6,3 cm, Thickness: 0,4 cm

**Period:** Last quarter of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The pin of the horseshoe shaped fibula was broken and missing from its spring where it was wrapping one tour around the spring. Its surface is partially covered with patina. It was cast in an open, one piece mould. Both ends of the curved main body of the fibula are symmetrical. The surface of the fibula is plain and large, with motifs at both ends of the body, it was decorated with torus trochilus in between rectangular abacus. At the left end where the catch is placed, a vertical symmetrical extroverted horn or spur. This catch has double stripe twisting out from the horns and divided into three parts. There is a cylindrical flange at the end of the right end of the pin.

### 2.1.1.2. Type Bolu Ib

This type of fibula is in the form of a horseshoe. This example illustrates the basis of close similarity to Type B. Ia. However, it is smaller in size. Accordingly, the body surface is narrower. In addition, the positions of the needle and the lock were changed. Another difference is that there are three rectangular abacuses instead of two at both ends. Though minor differences are detected in detail, it is of the Type XII 7 group, like Type B. Ia.

**2- Inventory number:** 2000 (fig. 1.2)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 12.12.1983

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 4,5 cm Thickness 0,5 cm

**Period:** Last quarter of VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The needle of the horseshoe shaped fibula is broken and incomplete from the end of the double coiled spring. There is also a broken piece at the flange solder where the body meets the pin. Surface is partly covered with a green patina. The fibula was cast in an open single piece mould. Even though it shows morphological similarities to Type B. Ia, it is smaller. It has a rectangular profiled plain surface. Difference of this type from Ia is that at the end of the body there is a trochilus

<sup>31</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 213, figs. 237-238.

<sup>32</sup> Muscarella 1967, pl. III, fig. 15.

arrangement in between symmetrical tree rectangular abacus. At the left end where the pin is there are two trochilus arrangements while at the right end between the catch and spur there is an additional trochilus arrangement between rectangular abacus which breaks the symmetry.

The case of this type is similar to Type B. Ia with double stripe dividing three parts. On the end with the pin the flange entering the pin is taller. Round profiled pin was produced separately and was attached to the body by a flange. Double spiral spring strengthened the spring tension.

### 2.1.2. Type Bolu II

This group represented by 5 examples in the Bolu museum has a horseshoe form as in Type B. I. Type B. II was interpreted by Blinkenberg<sup>33</sup> and Muscarella<sup>34</sup> in Type XII, 9 and by Caner<sup>35</sup> in A IV<sup>36</sup>.

Type B. II fibulae, like Type B. I, were cast in an open single mould<sup>37</sup>.

The most notable difference between Type B. I and Type II is the half semi-circular nails attached in line on the flat body. Similar decoration also could be seen on the ends of the body fibulae. Type B. II abacuses are also decorated with nails like those on the body. But these nails are smaller. The number of the nails varied depending on the size of the body and the size of the nail used.

As the nails were riveted by a hammer, it is possible to see hammer marks on the nails. On the other side of the fibulae where there is no decoration, it could be observed that the nail ends were nailed by a hammer. The catch of the fibulae were bent forward and was decorated with nails through its spine. Sometimes both spurs were decorated with a nail.

Other examples for this type can be found from Smyrna, Samos, Lindos, Paros, Olympia, Argive Heraeum, Perachora, Italy, Boğazköy, Ankara, Dorylaion, Midas City, Manisa, Mitylene, Kırşehir<sup>38</sup>, Chios<sup>39</sup>, Akşehir<sup>40</sup>, Mersin, Alanya<sup>41</sup> and in Ödemiş<sup>42</sup>. Like fibula inventory number 672 in Bolu museum fibula 243 in Ödemiş Museum was also taken over from Afyon Museum.

This piece is published by Laflı and Buora by evaluating Caner's distribution map; it was shown as an example located in the most western part of the Asia Minor. However, one must note that in Caner's map only the most important example was placed.

As a result of the excavations held in the MM Tumulus in Gordion 50 fibulae similar to Type B. II were discovered, they were categorized by Muscarella as Blinkenberg's Type XII, 9. These fibulae could be seen on King Urpullu depiction on the Ivriz Relief dating from 738 B.C<sup>43</sup>. Most of the Type

<sup>33</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 214-217, figs. 240-244.

<sup>34</sup> Muscarella 1967, 19, pl. VI, figs. 31,32; pl. VII, figs. 33,34.

<sup>35</sup> Caner 1983, no. 386.

<sup>36</sup> For similar examples from the Anatolian Museum cf. (Tekocak 2012, 31-33, A. Tip II, pl. I, figs. 3-5; Laflı — Buora 2012 419, pl. 1, fig. 1).

<sup>37</sup> Muscarella 1967, 48.

<sup>38</sup> Muscarella 1967, 19, 20.

<sup>39</sup> Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1978, 125.

<sup>40</sup> Tekocak 2012, 31-33, pl. 1, figs. 3-5.

<sup>41</sup> Laflı — Buora 2006, 42, pl. XII, a, b, c, d, cat. nos. 1, 2; 45, pl. XV, a, b, cat. nos. 24, 25.

<sup>42</sup> Laflı — Buora 2012, 419, pl. 1, fig. 1.

<sup>43</sup> No fibula has been found in the Ivriz Region to date. For this reason, Muscarella suggested that the fibula belonging to King Urpullu was imported from Phrygia (Muscarella 1967, 19, 36).

XII fibulae found in Gordion dated *ca.* VIII<sup>th</sup> - VII<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Outside Anatolia, similar examples from Lindos, Olympia, Perachora also dated to around the VIII<sup>th</sup> and VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The XII, 9 fibulae in Type B. II category shows parallel chronological features to XII, 7 in Type B. I fibulae.

However these types continued in popularity for a longer period of time through the addition of more decorative features to it<sup>44</sup>. For this reason, it would be appropriate to date these type of fibulae to the end of the VIII<sup>th</sup> - beginning of the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

### 2.1.2.1. Type Bolu IIa

It has a horseshoe shaped body with a rectangular cross-section. Further, it is separated from Type B. I specimens due to the traces of hobnails on it. Type B. IIa, which appears to have five hobnails on it, is therefore separated from the six hobnailed Type B. IIb. In addition, the needle and the catch have changed positions. It has been placed in a different subcategory because it is also larger than the Type B. IIc and d samples.

### 3- Inventory number: 298 (fig. 1.3)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1983

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 6, 6 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** It has a rectangular profiled horseshoe body. It has five nail holes but all the nails do not remain. Only the first nail at the end of the body where the catch is placed is broken. The nail is still at the hole. Apart from that the pin is twisted at the spring and broken before it arrived at the catch. The surface of the fibulae is covered in a brown patina and circular marks around the holes could be observed that indicated the former presence of nails. It was cast in an open single mould. At the both ends of the body of the fibula there are two rectangular abacuses. On these abacuses there is a horizontal nail trio. There are twelve small nails on the abacuses. In between each abacuses there is a symmetrical disc placed horizontally. The surface of the disks was decorated with vertical flutes between two horizontal stripes. The catch on the left end of the fibulae was enlarging and curling to the reverse side of the fibula. It has a horizontal double fluted, three-part spine. In the part in the middle an arranged horizontal nail trio could be observed. A characteristic of Phrygian Fibulae is the horizontal spur or horn where the catch meets the abacuses. On both ends of the spur there are three nails. The nail in the middle at the same time is the nail of the horizontal catch. As a matter of fact, nails at the catch are decorated as a "T". At the right end between the abacus and pin a trochilus and torus arrangement also functions as a flange. There are horizontal flutes between discus like on the discus surface on the Trochilus arrangement. The surface of the Torus arrangement was left simple. The section where the pin enters was decorated with circular stripes. Double spiral spring spur had provided a strong tension.

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<sup>44</sup> Muscarella 1967, 20.



### 2.1.2.1. Type Bolu IIb

This type, morphologically, has quite similar properties to the Type B. IIa. However, it is separated by six hobnailed arrangements. In the middle part, it is seen that, despite the vertical alignment as in Type B. Ia, this time instead of three, two hobnails were used.

**4- Inventory number:** 672 (fig. 1.4)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:**

**Date of arrival to museum:** 10.11.1979

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Transferred from Afyon Museum

**Measurements:** Width: 6, 6 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** Horseshoe shaped rectangular profiled fibulae. Although there are seven nail arrangements on the body, three of them are missing. Circular marks that the missing nails left on the body when they were hammered are visible. Other nails are hammered on the reverse side of the fibula. Moreover, the pin is missing but, as seen from the spring, it was probably angled

As it is understood from the hole on the discus that decorated the flange attached to the body, there is a missing nail. Surface of the fibula is covered in a brown patina. It was cast in an open, single piece mould. At the right end where the catch is there is a simple discus between two abacuses which has double nails. At both ends of the horizontal horns smaller nails are placed. Catch has a double flute and has three parts. In the middle part vertical two nails were placed as in Type B. Ia, but two nails were used instead of three.

### 2.1.2.3. Type Bolu IIc

There are two fibulae belonging to this group in the Bolu Museum. It is noteworthy that both these fibulae were found in Bolu province, Göynük district, Alan village. There is no information on how they were found. However, it is important that they show Phrygian features. Thus, it can at least be regarded as a demonstration that the district of Göynük located in the south west of Bolu province was within Phrygian borders. This can be explained by the fact that the Type B. IIc fibulae have local characteristics. The only difference between the two fibulae is the displacement of the needle and the catch.

**5- Inventory number:** 2049 (fig. 1.5)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük, Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 22.02.1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 4 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** Semi-circular, rectangular profile bodied fibula. It remains intact. At the junction where the pin, which was added later, joins the body there is a small welding fracture due to oxida-

tion. Its surface is covered with grey patina. It was cast in an open single piece mould. There are five semi-circle nails on the body. Both ends of the body of the fibula were arranged symmetrically and there are two rectangular abacuses on each side. On these abacuses there are smaller nails. Catch on the right side of the body is decorated with two vertical placed nails. There is a nail on the end of the both horns. Twelve small, five large, in total seventeen nails were used on the fibula. The pin on the left has a double spring. The pin gradually narrows down to the catch and it has a circular profile.

**6- Inventory number: 2050 (fig. 1.6)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük, Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 22.02.1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 4 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** It is semi-circular and has a rectangular profile. From the hole on the horn, it is understood that a small nail should been placed in it. The needle which is supposed to be on the right side is missing. A dense oxidation is observed in the part where the needle is joined with the body. It is covered in a layer of brown and green patina. It was produced by casting in an open single piece mould. It resembles Type IIc. Only the location of the catch and the pin changed places. Five semi-circular nails are seen on the fibula. There are two symmetrically arranged rectangular abacuses on both end of the body. On each of these abacuses there are two smaller sized nails. The catch on the left side is decorated with two vertically placed nails. There is a nail on the ends of each horn. A total of seventeen nails twelve small and one large, were used in this fibula.

**2.1.2.4. Type Bolu IId**

This fibula we classify as Type B. IId is smaller than the other Type B. II fibulae. There are nine hobnails in it. Although it is smaller in size than the other examples in this group, it is more abundant in terms of the number of hobnails on the body. Therefore, it is necessary to examine this fibula in a separate subcategory. Type B. IId was purchased from Alan Village, just as it is the case for the Type B. IIc group. For this reason, it is possible to state that this fibula also exhibits local characteristics.

**7- Inventory number: 2055 (fig. 1.7)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük, Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 22.02.1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 3 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** This piece has a semi-circular body. It is intact. Its surface is covered in a green patina. There are nine nails on the body. Two nails are placed on each symmetrically arranged abacus. Again, there is a nail in the horns placed on each sides. The catch has a double spring side. The catch is double fluted and it is divided into three parts. The pin has a single spring and it has a discus

flange. This is the smallest fibula in the Type B. II category.

### 2.1.3 Type Bolu III

This type we have coded as Type B. III and it is a single example in the Bolu Museum. This type is of Phrygian production and it is important in that it was found in the Alan Village of Göynük, inside the Phrygian border. According to its morphological style this type could be included in Blinkenberg<sup>45</sup> and Muscarella<sup>46</sup>'s Type XII. The body structure of this type shows different morphological features ranging from a semi-circular to a horseshoe form, with an oval to a circle profile. At the centre of the body there is a stripe similar to the stripe on both ends of the body. However, it is possible to come across different combinations. So, it is possible to observe a part which is in between stripe trio. In this group it is possible to see examples with different sizes and forms. It is possible to see some examples as Type B. III in Muscarella Type XII, 13<sup>47</sup>. Biconical torus decorating the centre of the fibulae and both ends of the body were limited by a thin biconical torus and sharp discus. 62 fibulae found at the S<sub>1</sub> tumulus had the same type and stripe combination decorations and Type B. III fibulae.

One of the most widespread and longest used Phrygian Fibulae was type XII, 13. It was used in Gordion from the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to the III<sup>rd</sup> – II<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.<sup>48</sup>. Despite this, no clear evidence was found for dating the S<sub>1</sub> Tumulus. From this tumulus, adjacent to the MM Tumulus, more than 176 fibulae were found. The S<sub>1</sub> Tumulus shows similarities with tumuli and grave gifts from the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. It is possible to think that it was constructed at the end of VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. However, the fibulae found in S<sub>1</sub> Tumulus were categorized as Type XII, 2a and 11 so, it is also possible to suggest that it might be constructed in the beginning of VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. which is around the date of the Cimmerian invasion. Also, ceramics from the S<sub>1</sub> Tumulus were different from the ceramics from the tumuli dating from the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>49</sup>.

62 Type B. III fibulae from S<sub>1</sub> Tumulus were not found again either in a VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. or later tumuli. Similar stripe decoration series was seen on a fibula from the Argive Heraeum dating from the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>50</sup>. The example in the Aydın Museum is dated between the IX<sup>th</sup> and VI<sup>th</sup> centuries BC<sup>51</sup>. Another similar example from the museum of Akşehir dates from between the late VIII<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>52</sup>. For this reason, we suggest a date between the late VIII<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. for the dating of Type B. III

### 8- Inventory number: 2054 (fig. 2.8)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1985

<sup>45</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 219-222, figs. 249-253.

<sup>46</sup> Muscarella 1967, 21, pl. IX, figs. 47-49; pl. X, figs. 50-56; pl. XI, figs. 57-72d.

<sup>47</sup> Muscarella 1967, pl. IX, fig. 49.

<sup>48</sup> Muscarella 1967, 23, 24.

<sup>49</sup> Muscarella 1967, 4, 5.

<sup>50</sup> Muscarella 1967, 23.

<sup>51</sup> Erdan 2018, 57, pl. XXX, fig. 90.

<sup>52</sup> Tekocak 2012, 37, A. Tip. IV, pl. II, fig. 8.

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 3,1 cm Thickness 0,4 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> – First half of VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** It is quite small in size and semi-circular. It is covered with a grey and green patina layer. The profile is circular. It was produced by casting in a closed mould. There is a biconical torus arrangement between the two discs which can be considered as sharp in the centre. There are torus and trochilus arrangements between the two discs, just as in the centre, symmetrically arranged at the tip. There are symmetrically arranged torus and trochilus arrangements between the two discs at the ends of the body, as in the centre. In general, three decoration elements could be observed on the fibula, one in the centre, two at the ends. In the middle of these decorations fibula is plain. At the left end, the hole of the flange that the needle passed through is visible.

#### 2.1.4. Type Bolu IV

Type B. IV which we have coded as Type IV, is represented by four examples in the Bolu Museum collection. The semi-circular body has a round profile. It could be included in Type XII, 14 groups which was categorized by Blinkenberg<sup>53</sup> and Muscarella<sup>54</sup>. Caner<sup>55</sup> has categorized the same samples as J. I. It has similarities with Type B. III in Type XII, 13 groups. However, an extra stripe was added to the shoulder parts of the body, resulting in a total of five stripes. This is the most obvious difference between the two types. The additional stripes usually consist of sharp discs. Sometimes it is arranged in the middle and at the ends of the arc. In general, it is a more detailed model than Type III fibulae<sup>56</sup>. As in the case with all Phrygian fibulae, the catch is double fluted. There is a characteristic horn between the catch and the end of the body. At the end with the pin the spiral is double sprung. Both sides of the body are decorated in the same way. It is understood that it was produced by casting in a closed mould<sup>57</sup>. In particular, there are examples that due to wear in usage the moulds stripes and discus turned into a not sharp torus<sup>58</sup>.

Type B. IV examples were used like Type B. III for a long time. This type is quite popular as it was found in every layer in Gordion. Its chronological spread outside Gordion is contemporary with Gordion.

Blinkenberg dated fibulae in Olympia, Argive Heraeum, and Lindos to the VIII<sup>th</sup>-VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. He also gives examples in Anatolia from Cappadocia, Ankara, Dorylaion, Troia and Ephesus. In recent excavations at some important centres it was detected that Type B. IV was used for a few centuries.

These centres are Boğazköy, Midas City, Kerkenes Dağı, Alışar, Çerkeş, Pazarlı, Sardes, Al Mina, Karalar, Chios (Kato Phana), Samos, Siphnos, Perachora, and Sparta. In addition, in recent years Type B. IV examples were published from the museums of Akşehir<sup>59</sup>, Tire<sup>60</sup>, Ödemiş<sup>61</sup>, Mersin<sup>62</sup> and

<sup>53</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 222-226. figs. 255-258.

<sup>54</sup> Muscarella 1967, 24-26.

<sup>55</sup> Caner 1983, 136.

<sup>56</sup> Muscarella 1967, 24-26, pl. XII, figs. 63-67; pl. XIII, figs. 68-71, 73, 74; pl. XIV, figs. 72, 75.

<sup>57</sup> Muscarella 1967, 48.

<sup>58</sup> Tekocak 2012, 36.

<sup>59</sup> Tekocak 2012, 36, 37, A. Tip IV, pl. II, fig. 8.

<sup>60</sup> The sample in the Tire Museum was included in Type XII, 8 group by Gürler. However, additional mouldings

Aydın<sup>63</sup>. Examples of this type found in the MM and S<sub>1</sub> Tumuli are carefully decorated, with very regular and sharp stripes. Some late examples from Gordion were unfinished and were cast into nodes<sup>64</sup>. It is possible to come across similar examples for this type in Type B. IVb. Considering their stylistic characteristics, it is possible to date the Type B. IV fibulae to the VIII<sup>th</sup> and VII<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. in accord with the general chronology.

#### 2.1.4.1. Type Bolu IVa

There are three examples of this group in the Bolu Museum. There are slight differences between them but they are very similar in form. The decorative shims on the shoulders of the fibulae we coded as Type B. IVa are the common feature of this group.

**8- Inventory number: 2051 (fig. 2.9)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 4,2 cm Thickness 0,6 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> - Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** Semi-circle fibula, its pin is broken. Surface is covered with grey and green patina. Body of the fibula has a circular profile. It was produced by casting in a closed mould. There is a thick discus in the middle of two thin discuses in the centre of the body. There is a double flute in between discus trio. There is one symmetrical discus in each passage. These discuses are one of the important features which separate Type B. IV from Type B. III. At the ends of the body, again torus and trochilus were arranged in between two symmetrical discuses. The case at the end of the right side has three flutes and is divided into three parts. Another characteristic of the Phrygian fibulae is that there is horn above the catch. The dentation from a broken pin on the left end which was serving as a flange was found.

**9- Inventory number: 4281 (fig. 2. 10)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 2002

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 3,4 cm

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and discs on the shoulders of the fibula, in particular, shows that this type belongs to Type XII, 14 group cf. (Gürler 2004, 36, cat. no. 7).

<sup>61</sup> Laflı — Buora 2012, 419, pl. 1. figs. 2, 7, 8, 12.; The number 2 fibula was evaluated by Laflı — Buora in Type XII, 12-13. However, it is understood from the additional mouldings and discs on the shoulders of the fibula that this fibula belongs to the Type XII, 14 group.

<sup>62</sup> Laflı — Buora 2006, 43, pl. XIII, c, pl. XIV, e.

<sup>63</sup> Erdan 2018, 59, pl. XXVI, fig. 77.

<sup>64</sup> Muscarella 1967, 25, pl. XI, fig. 58; pl. XIII, fig. 74.

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> - Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** Semi-circular fibula but has many missing parts. Surface covered in a brown patina. The body has a circular profile. It was cast in a closed mould technique. In the centre there is a torus arrangement between two sharp discuses. There are two discuses at both sides. At the ends there are biconical torus motifs between two symmetrical discuses. There is also a horn above the catch on the left side. There is a double spiral spring which is serving as a flange on the side with the pin and it provided a strong pressure. The profile of the pin is circular.

**10- Inventory number:** 2053 (fig. 2.11)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 3,1 cm, Thickness 0,4 cm.

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The fibula is semi-circular and its pin is missing. The surface is covered in a grey and green patina. The body has a circular profile. It was cast in a closed mould. At the centre of the body there is a torus trochilus arrangement in between two discuses. At passages from centre to the ends there is one symmetrical discus on both sides. At the ends of the body there is a biconic torus in between two discuses. The case at the right end has three flutes and is divided in four parts. Just above the case there is a horn, one of the characteristic of Phrygian Fibulae. These horns slightly curled over.

#### 2.1.4.2. Type Bolu IVb

In the Bolu Museum collection, Type B. IVb is represented with an example. Morphologically, it is closely related to Type B. IVa. Especially on the shoulders the extra shims show this similarity. However, as in some of the fibula specimens unearthed from Gordion, the decorative elements of the knuckles are a distinguishing feature of these fibulae. It is understood that late examples from this group, unearthed in Gordion, were poured in untreated and tuberous knuckles<sup>65</sup>. Therefore, this type of fibula should be given a slightly later date than Type B. IVa.

**11- Inventory number:** 2052 (fig. 2.12)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Göynük Alan Village

**Date of arrival to museum:** 22.02.1985

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 3,3 cm

**Period:** VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** It has a semi-circular body. The part of the catch which is holding the part of the pin

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<sup>65</sup> Muscarella 1967, 25, pl. XI, fig. 58; pl. XIII, fig. 74.

was broken and is missing. The surface of the fibula is covered in a green patina layer. It was cast in a closed mould. The body has a circular profile. Decorated stripes were left as torus, as in the later examples. It has a different decoration from other Type IV fibulae. The torus placed between the discus at the centre and at the ends is not found in this example. Instead, five oval torus are placed at the centre, shoulder and two ends of the fibulae. In the four sections between these decorations the circular profiled simple body of the fibula is visible. At the end with the case a horn, characteristic of a Phrygian Fibula could be seen. The pin has a circular profile and is attached to the flange which has a discus shape. Double spring has a strong pressure.

## 2.1. Cypriot-Greek Fibula

The origin of these types of fibulae are considered to be Cyprus and Greece. This form is seen together with the bow formed fibulae that reflects Mycenaean character in both regions for the first time. From the Late Mycenaean Period, the first fibulae begin to appear in Cyprus. It is known that the Mycenae community came to the island with other cultural materials. As in Cyprus, it is possible to see these effects in Assyria, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. These fibulae completed their latest development in Anatolia in the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>66</sup>. However, these examples do not fit into the increasingly thickening body description.

### 2.2.1. Type Bolu V

Type B. V fibula often have a body that enlarges from the pin to the main centre. At the centre of the fibulae are three knots lined up with an oval profile. Type B V fibulae generally has a body shape that becomes thicker from the ends to the main centre.

At the centre of the body, three knots are placed in a row. The knot in the middle is larger than the others. The catch, spring and the pin of the fibula were cast with the body. Type B. V fibulae have a different structure and examples of this style were not rarely identified anywhere else. A fibula exhibited at the Cycladic Art Museum<sup>67</sup> found in a Protogeometric grave at Skyros, closely resembles the example at the Bolu Museum. The grave was dated to between *ca.* 1000 and 900 B.C. It is stated this fibula may be a product of Euboea or of a Thessalian workshops. Also another similar fibula with inventory number 12169/1, also exhibited at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens<sup>68</sup>, is dated to the end of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The examples in the Aydın Museum are dated between IX<sup>th</sup> and VIII<sup>th</sup> centuries BC<sup>69</sup>.

The main reason for the morphological difference of this type is its arched form and decorative arrangements on the body. The main feature of these fibulae was the body get thicker from the ends to the centre. Moreover, the three knots in a row arrangement on the body with oval profile are other distinguishing features. As a result of research it was understood that Type B. V fibulae may be included in certain region and typology. An example from Herakleion with the three knots arrangement on the body, in Blinkenberg<sup>70</sup>'s Type III, 10a group resembles Type B. V. However, in this example the body of the fibulae does not get thicker.

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<sup>66</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 230.

<sup>67</sup> <https://www.cycladic.gr/en/exhibit/ng0572-toxoti-porpi> (21.03.2017)

<sup>68</sup> <http://greek-thesaurus.gr/p51.html> (21.03.2017)

<sup>69</sup> Erdan 2018, 36, pl VII, 21; IX, 27.

<sup>70</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 83, fig. 76.

There are similarities in decoration with Blinkenberg's Type XIII, <sup>71</sup> and Caner's V<sup>72</sup> typology. Other fibula belonging to this form are classified by Gierstad<sup>73</sup> as Type 3b. Giesen<sup>74</sup> classified a fibula from Tamasso's as Type IV<sup>75</sup>.

Among the imported fibulae found in Gordion, it is also possible to see the types that could be dated before the Cimmerian invasion gradually become thicker towards the centre. These fibulae are called leech-shaped fibulae and they date from between the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C. In terms of origin, these examples were probably imported from the Aegean region, and possibly from Rhodes<sup>76</sup>.

The fibulae that we coded as Type B. V the body parts resemble the body of Aegean sanguisuga-type fibulae and in decoration the Cyprus type fibulae. We can state this type is the combination of both types. The fact that the triple knots seen in Cypriot Type are uniformly arranged on the simple Aegean type body suggests that Type B. V fibulae are one of the earliest examples of this type<sup>77</sup>. However, in any case, we can say that this type was imported from Anatolia, the Aegean Islands or Cyprus. Starting from the types found in Gordion, it is possible to date Type B. V fibulae to between the late VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**12- Inventory number:** 3855 (fig. 2.13)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1994

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 4 cm

**Period:** Late VIII<sup>th</sup> century- Early VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** This fibulae type is an arched formed fibula with a body form that thickens from the edges to the centre. Its rectangular profiled pin is broken and missing. The surface of the fibulae is covered in a brown patina. At the centre of the body there are three asymmetrical knot decoration. The knot in the middle is larger than the other two. At the right side where the spring is placed there is a discus. The catch has an asymmetrical fold. Triple discus decoration is placed at the side where the pin is placed. The pin attached to the body was attached with a double coiled spring.

## 2.1. Urartian Fibulae

Fibulae began to be found in the Urartu jewellery repertoire in the second half of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>78</sup>. The Urartu Kingdom had a centralized administration system. For this reason, the jewellery

<sup>71</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 239, figs. 278, 279.

<sup>72</sup> Caner 1983, 1186, 1187.

<sup>73</sup> Gierstad 1948.

<sup>74</sup> Giesen 2003, 17, fig. 4.

<sup>75</sup> For other similar examples from Cilicia cf. (Lafli — Buora 2006, pl. XIII, g; pl. XIV, a, d.)

<sup>76</sup> Muscarella 1967, 82-84, pl. XVI, 88, 89; XVIII, 90-92, 94.

<sup>77</sup> Especially the early examples of Type IVd are uniformly decorated. On the other hand, later these decorative elements became stereotype lumps. This situation is the most important factor supporting our opinion, cf. (Muscarella 1967, 25, pl. XI, fig. 58; pl. XIII, fig. 74).

<sup>78</sup> Ögün 1979, 179.



produced in the palace workshops must have spread to all the other centres. Urartu jewellery was also an indicator of social status. The jewellers were used both by the administrators and by the people<sup>79</sup>.

### 2.3.1. Type Bolu VI

There are two specimens of this type in the Bolu Museum. The fibulae type that Stronach called the Near East Type are divided into four groups according to their form<sup>80</sup>. The typological development of the fibulae could be examined, even though there are some chronological overlaps. Especially the Near East Type I and II fibulae that are included in Type B. VI are seen to have developed from Sub-Mycenaean fibulae that are found at the first quarter of the I millennium B.C.<sup>81</sup>.

During the VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. new fibulae forms began to be used in Syria and Palestine. These new fibulae not only differ in their forms and decoration but they were also produced with different techniques. It was understood that the pins and springs of these fibulae were cast separately. The end of the spring was placed at the socket at the end of the arched body. In particular, in some exceptional examples, such as the Palestine examples, the pin is attached to the body so that the pin could be opened to the side if necessary<sup>82</sup>. A fibula found in grave nr. Ka 19 in the Van Kalecik necropolis is closely related to Type B. VI fibulae<sup>83</sup>. The Kalecik finding is important, especially since this type shows its relation with Urartu.

According to this assessment it was understood that fibulae which have round curves disappeared between the late VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and early VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>84</sup>. We would like to mention that this chronology also applies to Type B. VI.

#### 2.3.1.1. Type Bolu VIa

Fibulae were unknown in Iran and Mesopotamia until the late VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. But they become widespread in the VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>85</sup>. At this part of the Near East, the production of fibulae began much later than in Cyprus, Syria and Palestine. The fibulae often used in Iran have the same typology as those in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. These fibulae were semi-circular, triangle arched, or arched in form. One of the characteristics of the fibulae is one of the edges of the pin that is cast separately from the body winds around the knuckle of the body. So the pin is hinged to the body. It can be easily opened on the side. These fibulae were also used in the North and South Caucasus and the Urartu Regions<sup>86</sup>. Hinged fibulae are much more common in the South Caucasus than in the north. In the Urartu Kingdom, it is known that fibulae were produced in Karmir Blur and Toprakale. Another example, especially of central raised fibulae, is found in Hasanlu. Muscarella<sup>87</sup> associ-

<sup>79</sup> Çavuşoğlu 2015, 232.

<sup>80</sup> Stronach classified the Near East fibulae into four main groups on the basis of their shape: I. Fibulae with a semi-circular bow, II. Fibulae with an arched bow, III. Fibulae with a triangular bow, IV. Fibulae with a triangular bow in which the apex is accentuated by an additional moulding. For details, see. Stronach 1959, 185.

<sup>81</sup> Stronach 1959, 185.

<sup>82</sup> Stronach 1959, 185.

<sup>83</sup> Çavuşoğlu 2015, 231, 239, fig. 7, 33-34.

<sup>84</sup> Stronach 1959, 185.

<sup>85</sup> Stronach 1959, 181, 185, 193; Muscarella 1965, 233.

<sup>86</sup> Muscarella 1965, 234.

<sup>87</sup> Muscarella 1965, 235, pl. 57, fig. 2.

ates Hasanlu fibulae with Urartu centers. Carbon 14 analysis he carried out dated the fibulae to the late VII<sup>th</sup> and early VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**13- Inventory number: 4468 (fig. 3.14)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 2011

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Court decision

**Measurements:** Width: 2,6 cm Thickness 0,6 cm

**Period:** Late VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and early VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The body of the fibulae has a U form and central part of the arc is visibly bulky. The fibula is complete and its surface is covered in a green patina. At both ends there is a triple stripe. The body and the pin were cast separately. The catch that was cast with the body has three flute and it had a twisted groove to cover the pin. The pin has a round profile and it's locked to the knuckle. As a spring is not used the pin is not tense.

### 2.3.1.2. Type Bolu VIb

Generally, it shows similarities in size and shape with Type B. VIa. However, there are small differences that separate them from each other. In particular, Type B. VIb has a wider footing in terms of form. It is possible to state that the fibula is in the form of an arc. Apart from this, the swelling body structure at the centre of the fibula is more apparent. However, the most important common point between the two fibulae is the needle which can be opened to the side with the help of an articulation.

**14- Inventory number: 4469 (fig. 3.15)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 2011

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Court Decision

**Measurements:** Width: 2,5 cm Thickness 0,7 cm

**Period:** VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The body of fibula is raised toward the centre and has a slightly "U" shaped tip. The needle is broken and after the spring is missing. The surface is covered in a green patina. The body and pin were cast separately. At both ends there is a symmetrical decorative stripe. The outward facing side of these stripes have three grooves, while the inwards facing sides are flat. At the tip where the catch is found, a thinned fibula body is seen between the catch and the stripe. At the end with the pin, this gap acts as the joint by which the pin is attached. The pin has a round profile and was cast separately from the body, at the end the spring is twice twisted. Thus, the pin can be opened side-ways.

### 2.3.1. Type Bolu VII

From the main features, Type B. VII fibulae could be evaluated in Blinkenberg<sup>88</sup>'s Cyprus XIII, 11 typology. However, recent research in Cyprus confirms that the development of this type has been largely carried out on the mainland<sup>89</sup>. It is also possible to compare Type B. VII with Stronach's Near East II, 4 type<sup>90</sup>. This type of fibulae are the most widespread arched formed fibulae. The early examples of this type began to appear *ca.* 900 B.C.<sup>91</sup>. It is also possible to compare the bronze fibula obtained from the Ka 3 grave in the Van Kalecik necropolis to Type B. VII<sup>92</sup>. The main characteristics of Type B. VII fibulae is the hand shape clasp. The hand shape clasp was firstly used in Hama in VIII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>93</sup>. However it became widespread during VII<sup>th</sup> -VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>94</sup>. The last examples of the arch-curved fibulae, with slightly expending body and fluted stripe are seen. Examples of this type in north Syria first appeared *ca.* 600 B.C. As a matter of fact, it is possible to suggest that these fibulae that we classify as Type B. VII fibulae date to *ca.* VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**15- Inventory number:** 4467 (fig. 3.16)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 2011

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Court decision

**Measurements:** Width: 4,1 cm Thickness 0,6 cm

**Period:** VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** Circular profiled fibula body has a narrowing arched form. It is complete. The surface of the fibula is covered in a green patina. The body becomes thicker at the centre. Both arms of the body are decorated with symmetrical stripes. There are four notches at the outward looking side of the right arm of the main body. At the left arm there are five notches. After the notches, there are torus arrangements in between two discuses. The catch which is places at the right side of the body looks like a hand holding the pin. The clasp has three flutes and it reminds of the fingers of a hand. Moreover, a bulge looking like a finger thumb could be observed. The pin placed on the left side was cast separately. As a matter of fact, the concave body knuckle winds three times from bottom to top and then winds again around its own body so it can open to the side easily. The end of it has a round profile and it is slightly twisted like a hook.

### 2.1. Levantine Fibulae

Type B. VIII fibulae have a wide arched form. With this feature they are evaluated in Blinkenberg's<sup>95</sup> Cyprus Type XIII, 6<sup>96</sup>. Stronach has researched Near Eastern Fibulae and this type also resemble to

<sup>88</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 242, 243, figs. 285-287.

<sup>89</sup> Gjerstad states that all Cyprus samples are of mainland production (Gjerstad 1948, 382).

<sup>90</sup> Stronach 1959, 191, 192, fig. 6, 4-6.

<sup>91</sup> Stronach 1959, 192.

<sup>92</sup> Çavuşoğlu 2015, 231, 239, fig. 7, 33-34.

<sup>93</sup> Muscarella 1965, 238.

<sup>94</sup> Stronach 1959, 195.

<sup>95</sup> Blinkenberg 1926, 238, fig. 277.

<sup>96</sup> Although Blinkenberg described this type of fibulae as the Cyprus type, subsequent research has shown that

Stronach's II, 1 and 2 typologies<sup>97</sup>. He describes these fibulae as the continuation of single pieces semi-circular fibulae from Palestine dating from the XII<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>98</sup>.

#### 2.4.1. Type Bolu VIII

It is a form that is used in wide area of the Near East especially in Palestine until 500 B.C. The tied examples of the Type B. VIII fibulae dates from at least, late 600 B.C. This type also examples such as in our example, which are inserted in a hole at the end of the main body. Because of this reason we can date Type B. VIII fibulae to the VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**16- Inventory number:** 1922 (fig. 3.17)

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:**

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1983

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 6,5 cm

**Period:** VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**Description:** The body of the fibulae has a wide arched form. The pin is broken and missing. At the outwards looking side of the centre of the body there is a crack. The profile of the body is round and the surface is covered in a grey and green patina. It was cast in a closed mould. The body and the pin was produced separately. The pin is at the side where the catch is placed where there are two thick and three thin irregular placed discus. The thin flat catch which twists like a hook, extends outward from the body with a cone-like constriction towards the wider discus. At the tip, where the needle is located, there is a triplet discus with single stripe.

#### 2.1. Roman Fibulae

Especially in the I<sup>st</sup> century A.D. it is understood that the designs of the fibulae have gradually diversified with the expanding borders of the Roman Empire. The increasing number of technologically advanced workshops produced more complex fibula designs. The Roman fibulae are represented by two examples at the Bolu Museum.

#### Type Bolu IX

The fibulae types called Aucissa Type are one of the widespread fibulae in Roman states<sup>99</sup>. At the same time, they are one of the early fibulae knuckle is used instead of spiral. On many Aucissa Fibulae, the word "AUCISSA" is inscribed on the knuckle. It is thought that this word comes from the workshop that they were produced which might have Celtic origin<sup>100</sup>. Apart from this name, also inscription of names of different workshops were also observed<sup>101</sup>. At this type of fibulae with

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samples of this type are imported from the mainland to Cyprus (Gjerstad 1948, 382).

<sup>97</sup> Stronach 1959, 190, 191, fig. 6, 1-2.

<sup>98</sup> Stronach 1959, 186, fig. 2, 1.

<sup>99</sup> Bulgan — Feugère 2007, 216. AVCISSA can be seen in one of the examples of this type in Gaziantep Museum. However, there is no such inscription in our Type B. IX example.

<sup>100</sup> Riha 1979, 114.

<sup>101</sup> For details, see (Kovrig 1937, 115-116; Patek 1942, 105-109; Behrens 1950, 6; Marović 1961, 105-120; Košćević

knuckle, the pin is attached to the inner side of the semi-circle spring body. Riha name this fibulae as Type 5.2.1 Aucissa Fibulae<sup>102</sup>. Also Feugère<sup>103</sup> coded them as Type 22. The fibula we coded as Type B. IX is in Classical Aucissa Type in Feugère Type 22b2<sup>104</sup>.

The fibulae that is called Type 22b2 in Type B. IX has a uniform decoration and form which could be explained as its almost mass production. With its knuckle wind outwards, it could be separated easily from the similar examples<sup>105</sup>.

From the examples found in Haltern, Dangstetten and especially Oberaden, Feugère dated these fibulae ca. 20 and 10 B.C. Classical Aucissa Type that could be included in Type B. IX was found in Roman camps earliest with sigillata. So, Roman legions should have brought the fibulae with them. These types of fibulae were not only used by men of course, they were also used by women<sup>106</sup>. It is understood that this type of fibulae started at the period of Julio-Claudian dynasty<sup>107</sup> and reach its peak at Flavian Dynasty<sup>108</sup>. As a matter of fact, their use continued through 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Fibulae found in Dacia and Dalmatia with coins dating Augustan to Hadrian period suggests that the use of these fibulae continued until the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.<sup>109</sup>.

The name of the city Bithynium had changed to Claudiopolis during the period of Emperor Claudius. As a matter of fact, the Romanization process of Bolu accelerated. Claudiopolis had a great fame as it was the birthplace of Antinous, the favourite of Emperor Hadrian.

Because of this reason the city gets the title "Hadriane". Emperor erected the statue of Antinous and his image was imprinted on the coins of the city<sup>110</sup>. Especially, as during the Flavian Dynasty increasing interest in the region and the fact that the most intensive production of fibulae takes place in this period, even though we do not know the location of the find, we could date Type B. IX fibulae to 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

**17- Inventory number: 1707 (fig. 3.18)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** -

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1981

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Bought

**Measurements:** Width: 5 cm

**Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

1980, 15-16; Šeparović 1998, 178-183; Ivčević 2002, pl. IV, fig. 36, pl. VI, fig. 47, 48, 50, pl. IX, fig. 81, 83).

<sup>102</sup> cf. Riha 1979, 114, pl. 23-27, figs. 599-732; Riha 1979, pl. 24, fig. 643.

<sup>103</sup> Feugère 1985, 312-331.

<sup>104</sup> Feugère 1985, 314-316, figs. 1557-1707.

<sup>105</sup> In the typology of the Feugère, the Type 22b1 has an inwardly curved joint. Therefore it can be distinguished from Type 22b2 (Feugère 1985, 317).; For examples of Type 22b1 in Mersin, Silifke and Ödemiş Museums cf. (Lafli — Buora 2006, 44, figs. 2, 3; Lafli — Buora 2012, pls. I. 2, fig. 21).; For examples of Type 22b2 in Gaziantep and Akşehir Museums cf. (Bulgan — Feugère 2007, 220, figs. 5, 2-4; Tekocak 2012, pl. II, fig. 10).

<sup>106</sup> Sedlmayer 2014, 25.

<sup>107</sup> Feugère 1985, 323, 324.

<sup>108</sup> Busuladžić 2009, 23.

<sup>109</sup> Marović 1959, 75.

<sup>110</sup> Doğançcı 2007, 140.

**Description:** From the profile it looks like a sickle. Its pin is missing and its knuckle is broken. The surface is covered with green. The catch is carved as the continuation of the spring and from the junction onwards it becomes gradually thinner triangle shape and end with a striped knot. When looked from the front side from knot at the end to the knuckle gradually thickening triangle like body shape is observed. When looked from the top the same features could be observed. In the middle of the outward looking side of the arc body is decorated with transverse notch, there is a stripe expanding to the knuckle. The knuckle is wind outwards for creating a space in the middle for the pin to be inserted.

### 2.5.1. Type Bolu X

The fibulae that are called Type B. X was discovered at the rescue excavations in Bolu province, Tabaklar Neighbourhood in 1996. As a result, Bolu museum had added second fibulae dating to the Roman Period in their collection. It has contributed a lot for understanding IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. clothing and accessories. These type fibulae had different names through time according to features such as fibulae with onion shaped knobs called Zwiebelknopffibeln or according to their shape Dreiknopffibeln<sup>111</sup> or those who has a form alike crossbow or cross shaped fibulae<sup>112</sup>.

This type, which is produced to hold military cloaks, is also a rank or official status indicator. For this reason, it was mostly used by Roman soldiers. It has even reached beyond the border through trade. It spread to the vast Roman territory. These objects were probably owned by soldiers in the Eastern Roman Empire whom used these as an accessory or a buckle attached to their uniforms<sup>113</sup>. Roman soldiers had reached west borders state Chersoneses<sup>114</sup> and Couscous<sup>115</sup> was confirmed by the Zwiebelknopffibeln found in the necropolis<sup>116</sup>. This morphological development had reached its peak in IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. with the cross “Zwiebelknopffibeln” fibulae.

Typology suggested for Zwiebelknopffibeln by Keller<sup>117</sup> was reproached by Pröttel<sup>118</sup>. Soupault<sup>119</sup> also had suggestions about the typology. Type B. X examples could be evaluating in Keller / Pröttel 3 / 4 A typology. Fibulae that are found in Asia Minor Ödemiş<sup>120</sup> and Akşehir<sup>121</sup> Museums have similar features to Type B. X. Ödemiş Museum Fibulae examples were added to the Soupault’s Anatolian Fibulae list by Lafli and Buora<sup>122</sup>. Fibulae examples in Bolu museum which are found in Bolu region could be added Type B. X fibulae list. It is important that the fibula we have identified as Type B. X is revealed during a rescue excavation at Bolu.

Examples of Tekocak in Akşehir museum dates IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Pröttel dates these fibulae to A.D. 325-355. Lafli and Buora suggest the same dates to the examples in the Ödemiş Museum. It is

<sup>111</sup> Nutu — Chiriac 2012, 199.

<sup>112</sup> Deppert-Lippitz 2000, 39.

<sup>113</sup> Tekocak 2012, 38.

<sup>114</sup> For a similar example, cf. (Soupault 2003).

<sup>115</sup> For a similar example, cf. (Abramova 1995).

<sup>116</sup> Lafli — Buora 2012, 418.

<sup>117</sup> Keller 1971, 26-55.

<sup>118</sup> Pröttel 1988, 347-372.

<sup>119</sup> Soupault 2003.

<sup>120</sup> Lafli — Buora 2012, 423, cat. nos. 17, 18, figs. 17a, 17b, 18a, 18b.

<sup>121</sup> Tekocak 2012, 37, 38, A. Tip VI, cat. no. 10, pl. II, fig. 9.

<sup>122</sup> Lafli — Buora 2012, 427, map 2, appendix 1.

also possible to suggest A.D. 325-355 for Type B. X fibula in Bolu Museum.

**18- Inventory number: 4060 (fig. 3.19)**

**Material:** Bronze

**Location:** Tabaklar Neighbourhood

**Date of arrival to museum:** 1996

**Manner of arrival to the museum:** Rescue excavation

**Measurements:** Width: 4,6 cm Length 7,6 cm

**Period:** A.D. 325-355

**Description:** The fibulae has a cross form. It is complete. The surface is covered with grey and green patina. These type of fibulae could be simple or decorated with elaborate decorations. However, as the surface of the fibula is oxidized whether the fibula has could not be understood. The arms extending in the longitudinal direction are hexagonal. At the transition to the hexagonal knobs there is a discus in between stripes. There is a knob at the middle of the fibulae. The spring of the fibula has a rectangular profile and when observed from the side it has a semi-circular form. The catch expands outwards from the spring and it becomes thinner and inserted in a triangle foot. It can be seen that the angled snare needle is pushed to the socket at the centre of the long arms. The needle with round cross section is narrowed towards the tip.

### 3. Conclusion

Bolu is located at the north-west of the Anatolia and has a privilege situation in transition from the west to inner parts of the Anatolia. The origin distribution of the fibulae that was investigated in this paper show this privilege. According to this, between VIII<sup>th</sup> - VI<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Phrygian, Cypriot-Greek, Urartu and Levant origin fibulae are found in the Bolu Museum. 13 Phrygian Fibulae are the most crowded fibulae group in the museum which indicate Phrygian relationship of the city. Especially examples found in the Göynük province and Alan Village are the important indicator. As a matter of fact, Phrygian Fibulae are the only group which shows local features in the collection. In this group Type B. II fibulae are also most common fibula type in the Bolu Museum collection, this group is followed by Type B. IV fibulae with four examples. Type B. I and Type B. VI examples has two examples the rest of the types re represented by one examples.

Apart from that Type B. V fibulae are important because this fibula which shows Cypriot-Greek characters has early period features. Also Urartu origin fibulae brings eastern breeze. Although we do not have chance to criticise however, the possibly Levantine origin Type B. VIII fibula is rarest fibula in the collection.

The absence of any other examples until the Roman Early Imperial Period is in harmony with the general chronology of the fibulae. Especially, because the city had a very bright period as it was the hometown of Emperor Hadrian's favourite Antinous. Type B. IX was very extensive during I<sup>st</sup> century A.D., while in the IV<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Type B. X was extensive in the empire. The examples we found in Bolu Museum is suggested to belong Roman soldiers and this could indicate the presence of Roman soldiers in town. Especially Type B. X fibulae were found in a rescue excavation at the Bolu city centre support the idea of military presence.

Finally, there are mostly Phrygian Fibulae are found in the Bolu Museum which demonstrate local features. Moreover, collection is rich with different geographical diversity.

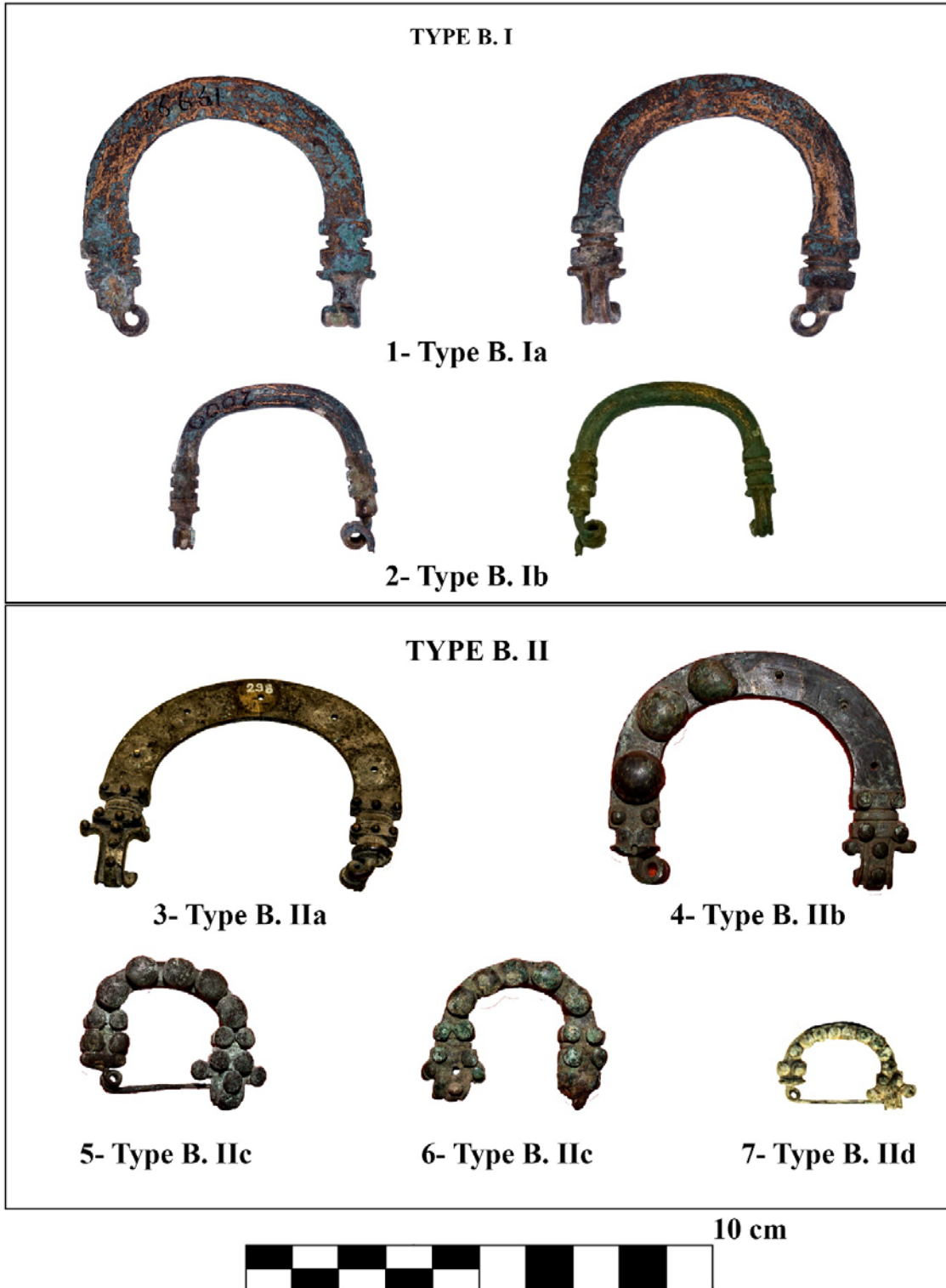


Fig. 1. Phrygian Fibulae; 1-7



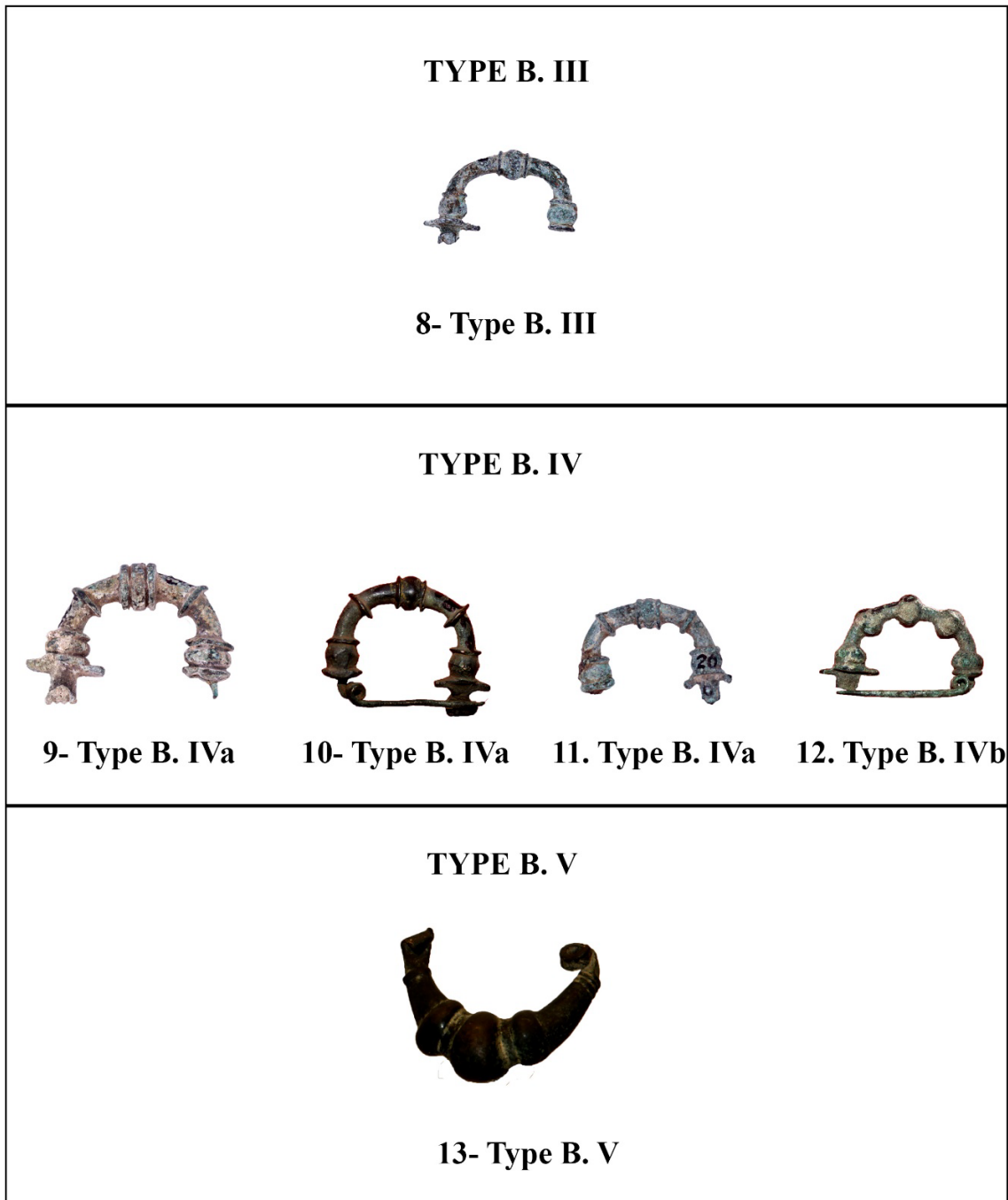


Fig. 2. Phrygian Fibulae; 8-12, Cypriot-Greek Fibula; 13

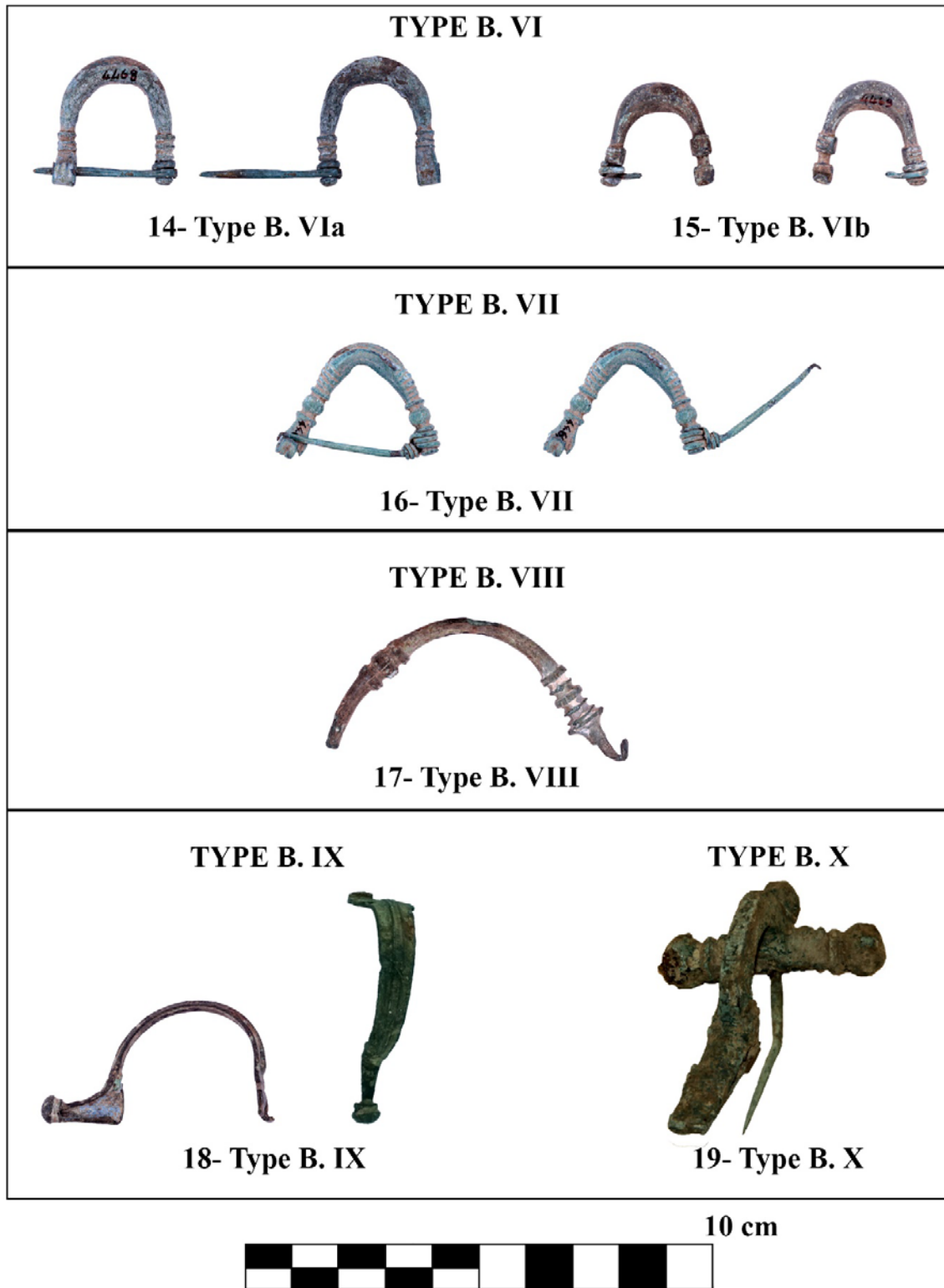


Fig. 3. *Urartian Fibulae*; 14-16, *Levantine Fibula*; 17, *Roman Fibulae*; 18-19

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