

Fibulae in the Museum of Ödemiş (Western Turkey) with four appendices

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Ödemiş lies on a fertile plane 113 km southeast of Izmir, close to the Bozdağlar Chain, not far from the Küçük Menderes River, ancient Caystrus. In the past it was located near the road linking Sardis, about 25 km SE of the coast. Nearby was the ancient city of Hypaiapa (or Hypaepa), 20 miles east of Sardis, mentioned as “Hypaipa” in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*; it was formerly the seat of a bishopric¹ and today corresponds to the village of Dabbey. The local archaeological museum was opened in the 1980s, on a building site donated to the community by a local collector (Mr Muhtar Başoğlu). Local finds, previously in the Museums of Izmir and Tire, were transferred to the new museum.

The Museum of Ödemiş preserves some important pieces of sculpture, including a relief representing an Assyrian warrior,² an Achaemenid *stele* (end of the 6th century B.C.);³ a *stele* representing a banquet scene (5th century B.C.), showing a mixture of Lydian and Persian elements, and Greek-inspired works, such as a relief of the so-called “Brazzà Aphrodite” of the 5th century B.C.,⁴ a *stele* with a warrior being carried by the harpies,⁵ Roman-inspired works, such as a statue of a Herculanum-woman,⁶ Aphrodisian works,⁷ and

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¹ *RE* 9, 1914, 195–96. In the summer of 2012 an archaeological team from Yüzüncü Yıl University in Van has begun with the field surveys at this site.

² S. Özkan and V. Donbaz, “Two Inscribed Bricks and a Relief Fragment at Ödemiş Archaeological Museum.”

³ E. S. Gruen, *Cultural Identity in the Ancient Mediterranean*, 112–13 and 171.

⁴ K. Schoch, *Die doppelte Aphrodite – alt und neu bei griechischen Kultbildern*, 85.

⁵ W. G. Moon, *Polykleitos, the Doryphoros, and Tradition*, 311.

⁶ J. Daehner, *The Herculanum Women: History, Context, Identities*, 170.

⁷ R. R. R. Smith, *Roman Portrait Statuary from Aphrodisias*, 212.

finally Byzantine sculptures.⁸ Some Greek inscriptions have recently been published.⁹

The French engineer Paul Gaudin carried out some excavations in Ödemiş in 1905. He had already led excavations and archaeological research projects at Yortan in Mysia in 1900, where he unearthed 107 graves, and his first excavations were at Aphrodisias in 1904.¹⁰

In the present paper we will consider about twenty *fibulae*, hitherto unpublished. Almost all of them came as a gift from other museums in Turkey. Some of these have yet to be cleaned and restored.

* * *

The brooches mostly date from the Iron Age. Some are of the so-called Phrygian type.¹¹ Similar brooches, also found in Ephesus, were manufactured in Asia Minor and Syria, dating from the late 8th century B.C. This type of brooch also reached Cyprus and Greece and appeared in Thrace after the 7th century B.C.

The Ödemiş *fibulae* show a variety of types, all of which can be dated between the late 8th and the early 6th centuries B.C. Their provenances are various. We have classified them according to Caner's classification. However, the morphological variations, even in the details, often make it difficult to find an exact correspondence with Caner's types.

After the Iron Age production, the use of the *fibula* is discontinued in Asia Minor¹² until Roman times, when it reappeared during the mid and late Empire.¹³ In Asia Minor, however, the *fibulae* were imported objects, of foreign origin, being more typical of the western provinces. Therefore, it seems very likely that their first use was in connection with the army. This link could be more precisely linked to the 4th century A.D. "Zwiebelknopffibeln". These finds, in fact, enhance the distribution map of such typology of *fibula* in present-day Turkey, a topic which, apart from the studies of Vanessa Soupault, has not yet been adequately investigated. It seems likely that they belonged to soldiers enlisted in the army of the Eastern Roman Empire. Some of these soldiers, as in the western provinces, could have come from

⁸ E. g. the epistyle of a sacred building, for this cf. Ch. Pennas, C. Vanderheyde (eds.), *La sculpture byzantine (VIIe–XIIe siècles). Actes du colloque internationale organisé par l'Ecole française d'Athènes et l'Ephorie byzantine des Cyclades-Golfe Saronique (6–10 septembre 2000)*, 84.

⁹ A. Chaniotis et alii. (eds.), *Supplementum epigraphicum graecum*, LVI, 426–28.

¹⁰ His excavations are cited in extensive literature, beginning with M. Collignon, "Note sur les fouilles exécutées à Aphrodisias par M. Paul Gaudin," 706 to K. T. Erim, "De Aphrodisiade," 233 and finally L. R. Brody, "The Cult of Aphrodite at Aphrodisias in Caria," 93.

¹¹ R. A. Higgins, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, 120.

¹² The variety of types shown by the Ödemiş brooches is the same as in south-eastern Turkey, cf. E. Laflı and M. Buora, "Fibule della Cilicia."

¹³ See J. Bennett and A. L. Goldman. "Roman Military Occupation at Yassihöyük (Gordion), Ankara Province, Turkey."

territories outside the borders of the Roman Empire, as proved by the discovery of “Zwiebelknopffibeln” in various *necropoleis* in Chersonesus¹⁴ and in the Caucasus.¹⁵

1– Inv. no. 243 (Figure 1). Donated by the Museum of Afyonkarahisar (former Afyonkarahisar inv. No. E 1103). Acquisition. Length 5.3 cm; width 4.6 cm. Missing pin. On the flattened bow there were four hemispheres and at the extremities two smaller hemispheres. T-shaped foot. In Case No. 12. The brooch belongs to the so-called Phrygian type *fibulae* or rather to the Anatolian *fibulae* of the variant A IV, 1 Caner.¹⁶ They are widely distributed, not only at Gordion, but also westwards, for instance in Rhodes. The type Muscarella XII, 9, to which our sample belongs, is also present in Samos, Chios and Paros, sometimes with some morphological variations. Although these *fibulae* are mostly dated to the last quarter of the 8th century B.C., they seem to continue even into the beginning of the 7th century B.C.¹⁷ According to the distribution map published by Caner (1983), our brooch is the westernmost find in mainland Asia Minor. It should be noted, however, that, as he pointed out, Caner did not publish all the Asia Minor specimens, but only the most significant examples.

2– Inv. no. 499 (Figure 2). Donated by the Museum of Uşak in 1986 (former Uşak inv. no. 19.28.79). Acquired from Mr İbrahim Çetin. Length 5.5 cm; width 4.6 cm. Missing pin. With numerous encrustations. In Case No. 14.

The brooch belongs to the so-called Phrygian type *fibulae* (type Muscarella XII, 12–13) or rather to the Anatolian *fibulae* of Caner’s variant J I,4. According to this scholar, these brooches were found, in Asia Minor, only at Gordion and near Ankara.¹⁸ There is a further sample at Tire, published by B. Gürlér.¹⁹ They are also well attested in the Aegean islands of Chios, Lesbos, Delos, Paros, Thera, and Rhodes, and even in the Athenian Agora.²⁰ Within the Greek world they are mainly dated to the 7th–6th centuries B.C.

Proposed date: Second half of the 8th and early 7th centuries B.C.

3– Inv. no. 132 (Figure 3). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.121.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk.

¹⁴ See V. Soupault, *Les éléments métalliques du costume masculin dans les provinces romaines de la mer Noire (IIIe–Ve s. ap. J.-C.)*.

¹⁵ See M. P. Abramova, “Rimskie provintsialnye fibouly IV–Vvv. na severnom Kavkaze / Les fibules romaines provinciales des IVe–Ve s. au Caucase du nord,” and V. Soupault, *Les éléments métalliques du costume masculin dans les provinces romaines de la mer Noire (IIIe–Ve s. ap. J.-C.)*.

¹⁶ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, no. 386.

¹⁷ E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Die Fibeln der griechischen Inseln*, 125.

¹⁸ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, 136.

¹⁹ B. Gürlér, *Tire Müzesi Bronz Eserleri / Bronz Objects at Tire Museum*, 33, no. 3 (from Tire; acquired; 8th/7th cent. B.C.).

²⁰ E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Die Fibeln der griechischen Inseln*, 126–28.

Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 3 cm; width 2 cm. Broken needle. In Case no. 12.

The brooch belongs to the type Caner II, f2 (Blinkenberg II 4). The simple form seems close to that of the Sapouna-Sakellarakis type II c.

This type seems to be widespread in a very limited area, including Izmir, Ephesus and Cnidus. Caner notes that many brooches are connected to temples and sacred buildings, such as that of Artemis at Ephesus and the round temple at Cnidus; therefore he suggests that those *fibulae* from Izmir might also originate from sacred contexts. We cannot infer anything, however, about the provenance of our brooch from Ödemiş.

Proposed date: from the 8th–7th centuries B.C.

4– Inv. no. 126 (Figure 4). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.115.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Province Konya. Length 4 cm; width 3 cm. Broken needle; missing pin. In Case no. 12.

Bow with circular section and 5 large beadlike protrusions along the body. Its shape is typical of the knee brooches of the Near Eastern type (Caner group 2, von den Osten type I a). Short bow; straight bracket close to that of the triangular *fibulae* of Caner Type V, some of which were probably made in the workshops of Alkisar.²¹

Proposed date: end of the 8th – early 7th century B.C.

5– Inv. no. 129 (Figures 5a–5b). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.118.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province, south of Ankara. Length 3.1 cm; diameter 4.8 cm; thickness 0.8 cm; thickness of thinner knot 0.4 cm; weight 7.3 gr. Missing pin. In store room F3, shelf 1/2.

The big ball in an eccentric position is different to those of type Caner II, but also to those of type VIII. Our sample can be dated to the first half of the 7th century B.C.

6– Inv. no. 127 (Figure 6). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.116.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 4.4 cm; width 3.1 cm. Broken needle; missing pin. In Case no. 12.

Small *fibula* of Anatolian type with cylindrical sleeves in the middle and at the ends of the bow. Discoidal appendix before the missing spring and T-shaped foot. The *fibula* belongs to Muscarella's group XII, 12–13; Caner type H II, 1. Such brooches were found at Gordion, in the excavations of mounds J and E. Other finds indicate that the type was produced at the end of 8th century B.C. and that it was probably still in use during the 7th century B.C.²² For its diffusion in Greece, see above no. 2.

²¹ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, 181.

²² *Ibid.*, 118.

7– Inv. no. 500 (Figures 7a–7b). Donated by the Museum of Uşak in 1986 (former Uşak inv. no. 19.29.79). Acquired from Mr İbrahim Çetin. Length 5 cm; diameter 2.6 cm; thickness 1 cm; thickness of the thinner knot 0.6 cm; weight 28 gr. Missing pin. In store room F3, shelf 1/9.

It joins the five brooches already identified by Caner as coming from the vicinity of Uşak.²³ Variant Caner J I, 1, that are dated from the end of the 8th to the beginning of 6th century B.C. Most of the specimens come from the area of Gordion.

8– Inv. no. 131 (Figures 8a–8b). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.120.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 2.9 cm; diameter 2.8 cm; thickness 0.8 cm; thickness of the thinner knot 0.3 cm; weight 6.5 gr. Missing pin. In store room F3, shelf 1/4.

Variant of Caner J I, 1.

9– Inv. no. 125 (Figure 9). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.114.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 6.1 cm; width 5.2 cm. Broken needle; missing pin; T-shaped foot. In Case no. 10.

Bow with circular section and cylindrical protrusions in the middle and at the bow's ends. The central cylinder consists of two larger discs, flanked by thinner ones. This *fibula* is similar to the variant of Caner H II, 3: its massive structure perfectly corresponds to this variant. Some specimens are also known in the Greek area (e.g. Heraion of Argos and Sparta). The proposed date²⁴ includes the last quarter of the 8th and the 7th centuries B.C.

10– Inv. no. 241 (Figure 10). Donated by the Museum of Afyonkarahisar (former Afyonkarahisar inv. no. E7255). Acquisition. Length 6.7 cm; width 5.5 cm; thickness 1 cm. Broken needle; missing pin; T-shaped foot. In Case no. 10.

Bow with circular section and cylindrical protrusions in the middle and at the extremities of the bow. The central cylinder consists of two larger discs, along with other thinner ones. Variant Caner H II, 3. For its distribution and dating, see no. 9.

11– Inv. no. 128 (Figures 11a–11b). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.117.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 3.1 cm; diameter 2.4 cm; thickness 0.9 cm; thickness of the thinner knot 0.4 cm; weight 14.8 gr. In store room F3, shelf 1/1. Small *fibula* of Caner type H I dating to the first half of the 7th century B.C.

12– Inv. no. 130 (Figures 12a–12b). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986 (former Ankara inv. no. 31.119.70). Acquired from Mr H. Selçuk. Found in the area of Yaraşlı by Kulu, Konya Province. Length 3.5 cm; diameter 4.4 cm; thickness 0.8 cm; thickness of the thinner knot 0.4 cm; weight 8.8 gr. Missing pin. In store room no. F3, shelf 1/3.

²³ Ibid., nos. 368, 432, 483, 747, G10.

²⁴ Ibid., 121–22.

Variant Caner J I, 6: a typical feature is the grouping of thin disks, placed next to each other. Dating no earlier than the 7th century B.C., compared with the Gordion finds from levels 6, 5, 4 and 2.

13– Inv. no. 242 (Figure 13). Donated by the Museum of Afyonkarahisar. Acquisition. Length 4.6 cm; width 5.2 cm. Missing pin, with many encrustations. In Case No. 12.

Caner Type H II, 4, dated to the 7th–6th centuries B.C. Caner suggested that some examples originated in western Asia Minor (near Çanakkale, today in the Calvert Collection, and from Uşak and Ödemiş). This is a Phrygian or more likely an Anatolian type brooch, a variant on Caner H II, 4. These *fibulae* are widespread in Anatolia, but they have also been found near Troy.²⁵

Date: 7th–6th centuries B. C.: the larger specimens – with deep grooves – appear at an earlier date (by the end of the 8th century B.C.). May have been manufactured in the area of Troy.²⁶

14– Inv. no. 1768 (Figures 14a–14b). Acquired from Mr Adnan Düzalan in 1989. Length 2.8 cm; diameter 1.8 cm; thickness 0.4 cm; weight 3.6 gr. Missing pin. In store room F3, shelf 2/5. The sample belongs to the variant of Caner N I, 2 and therefore increases the small number of *fibulae* of this type (only two from the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus have been published).²⁷ They have been dated to the first half of the 7th century B.C.

15– Inv. No. 183 (Figure 15). Donated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 1986. Acquisition. Found in Patnos near Ağrı in Urartian territory. H 3.3 cm; width 3.4 cm. In Case No. 12. The city is located about fifty miles north of Lake Van and belongs to the centre of the ancient territory of Urartu.

Bow, circular, in sections: the body consists of swellings separated by rings. The surface of the central part is smooth. One end of the pin was wound around one arm of the arc forming a hinge. Muscarella observed this particularity on the Eastern *fibulae*.²⁸ There is a similarity in the body with brooches of Group 2 (von der Osten Type Ia and Ib), suggesting a date at the end of 8th and in the first half of the 7th centuries B. C.

16– Inv. no. 979 (Figure 16). Donated by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1986 (former Istanbul inv. no. 252). Length 5.8 cm; width 2 cm; thickness 0.6 cm. Without needle. In Case No. 14.

Brooch with a bow divided into two separate ribs, the spring is mounted on a lug behind the headplate. Small bulbs in the centre and along the headplate.

The type, defined as “Hülsenspiralfibel mit gegabelten Bügel”, corresponds to Riha Type 4.10, which is dated to A.D. 150.²⁹ According to Ettlinger,³⁰ this brooch

²⁵ Ibid., 122–23.

²⁶ Ibid., 123.

²⁷ Ibid., 160–61.

²⁸ O. W. Muscarella, “A Fibula from Hasanlu,” 233.

²⁹ E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst: Die Neufunde seit 1975*, 96.

³⁰ E. Ettlinger, *Die römischen Fibeln in der Schweiz*, 137.

is not documented in Dura Europos (however in Frisch / Toll 1949, pl. XIV, Nos. 99 and 110, the contrary is stated). The form is like the Type Böhme 26 and Jobst 16, with a bipartite or tripartite bow. The brooches are often made of silver, or they can be either silver-plated or made, as in this case, of leaded bronze. The preference for silver distinguishes a certain production of the Middle Empire.

These *fibulae* are common along the *limes* of *Germania superior* and of *Raetia*³¹ (Map 1). They are regarded as soldiers' brooches along the *limes*, whilst the British finds suggest that civilians used them, too. Our brooch could perhaps be linked to Roman troops coming from the western provinces during the war against the Parthians, ending in A.D. 165, whose headquarters were in Antioch. However, the *fibula* might be linked to a veteran who was enrolled in a legion stationed in Europe and after his discharge returned to his home town.³²

17– Inv. no. 978 (Figures 17a–17b). Donated by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1986 (former Istanbul inv. no. 251). Length 6.7 cm; width 4.7 cm; height 2.2 cm. Missing pin. In Case no. 12.

18– Inv. No. 977 (Figures 18a–18b). Donated by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1986 (former Istanbul inv. no. 250). Length 9.4 cm; width 6.1 cm; height 2.7 cm. Missing pin. In Case no. 10.

Two brooches (Nos. 17 and 18) of type Keller-Pröttel 3 / 4 A; they are very similar: crossbows, hexagonal in section, with large knob-shaped endings. The foot decoration is close to Swift a10. The distribution map proposed by Ellen Swift³³ shows rare and isolated examples in the western provinces. Perhaps the presence of two similar samples in the same place may be chronologically significant. Today, no more than twenty crossbow *fibulae* are known from western Asia Minor (Map 2). Pröttel dates these *fibulae* to between A.D. 325 to 355.

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³¹ A. Böhme, "Die Fibeln der Kastele Saalburg und Zugmantel," 26; and Fundliste 18–21 with additions of M Gechter, "Die Fibeln des Kastells Niederbieber," 609; E. Ettlinger, *Die römischen Fibeln in der Schweiz*, 137 and pls. 16,5 and 17,11; J. K. Haalebos, *Fibulae uit Maurik. Oudheidkundige mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudeheden 1984–1985*, figures 22,1–3; and U. Boelicke, *Die Fibeln aus dem Areal der Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, 79. For Britannia cf. J. Bayley and S. Butcher, *Roman Brooches in Britain: A Technological and Typological Study, based on the Richborough Collection*, appendix 3, 257–58.

³² On this point cf. M. P. Speidel, "Legionaires from Asia Minor."

³³ E. Swift, *Regionality in Dress Accessories in the Late Roman West*, figure 43 (p. 47); the 17 *fibulae* of the western provinces known to her are listed in appendix p. 280.

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Abbreviations

AJA – American journal of archaeology

ANRW – Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt

PIR – Prosopographia Imperii Romani. 2nd ed., Berlin 1933–

RE – Pauly, August, Georg Wissowa, Wilhelm Kroll, Kurt Witte, Karl Mittelhaus, Konrat Ziegler,

eds. *Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft: neue Bearbeitung*, Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 1894–1980.

Appendix 1: List of Findspots of *fibulae* Type Böhme 26 b

Great Britain

- 1 Carpow (Perthshire) (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 2 Nor'nour (Isles of Scilly) (Ibid.);
- 3 Richborough (Kent) (Ibid.); 6 other samples, but with different heads (Bayley / Butcher 2004, 103–4);

The Netherlands

- 4–5 Roomburg near Leiden (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 6 Bunnik-Vechten (Haalebos 1986, fig. 22, 3);

Germany

- 7 Cannstatt (Ettlinger 1973, 137);
- 8 Feldberg (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 9 Holzhausen (Ibid.);
- 10 Kapersburg (Ettlinger 1973, 137);
- 11 Miltenberg (Ibid.);
- 12 Niederbieber (Böhme 1972, 61 = Gechter 1980, 600, No. 29);
- 13 Osterburken (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 14 Pfünz (Ibid.);
- 15 Ruffenhofen (Ettlinger 1973, 137);
- 16–22 Saalburg (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 23 Stockstadt (Ettlinger 1973, 137);
- 24 Xanten (Boelicke 2002, 79, No. 727);
- 25–27 Zugmantel (Böhme 1972, 61);
- 28–29 unknown place of discovery (Ibid.);

Switzerland

- 30–31 Augst (Riha 1979, Nos. 595–96);

France

- 32 Strasbourg (Böhme 1972, 61);

Austria

- 33 *Lauriacum* (Jobst 1975, No. 188);

Serbia

- 34–35 *Singidunum* (Bojović 1983, Nos. 378–79);

Romania

- 36 Collection Culica (Curta 1992, fig. 4, 30);
- 37 Cluj-Napoca (Idem, 57, No. 109);

Bulgaria

- 38–39 (Genceva 2004, pl. XIX, 10–11);

Turkey

- 40 the present article;

Syria

41–42 Dura Europos (Frisch / Toll 1949, pl. XIV, Nos. 99 and 110) ;

Africa

43 Thamusida (Gerharz 1987, No. 108, probably).

Appendix 2: *Zwiebelknopffibeln* from Turkey

(This list includes and adds to the one provided by Soupault, 2003)

- 1 Istanbul, Sadberk Hanım Museum (unpublished);
- 2–3 Akşehir (unpublished, information by Y. Elgil);
- 4 Keller 1 A, Mainz, kept in the Römisch-Germanisch Zentralmuseum (Soupault 2003, 21);
- 5 Keller 2 A, Iuliopolis, grave 100 (unpublished, information by E. Laflı);
- 6 Keller 2 A, Silifke (Laflı / Buora 2006);
- 7 Keller 2, Pergamon (Soupault 2003, 21);
- 8 Keller 2, Ephesus, Museum;
- 9 Keller 2, Worcester Art Museum, from Antioch excavations (Becker / Kondoleon 169, no. 34);
- 10–11 Pröttel 3 / 4 A, Ödemiş, from the Museum of Istanbul (the present article);
- 12 Pröttel 3 / 4 A, Gaziantep (Bulgan / Feugère 2007, 223, no. 7);
- 13 Pröttel 3 / 4 B, Gaziantep (Ibid., no. 8);
- 14 Pröttel 3 / 4 B, from Istanbul, kept in the Louvre Museum, Paris (Soupault 2003, 21);
- 15 Pröttel 3 / 4 C, Gaziantep (Bulgan / Feugère 2007, 223, no. 8);
- 16–17 Pröttel 3 / 4 C, from Turkey, Mainz, Römisch-Germanisch Zentral Museum (Soupault 2003, 21);
- 18 Pröttel 3 / 4 C, from Turkey, kept in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Musée des antiquités nationales (Ibid.);
- 19 Pröttel 3 / 4 C, Sardis (Ibid.);
- 20 Pröttel 3 / 4 C, Ephesus, Museum;
- 21 Pröttel 3 / 4 D, Nysa, from the Theater (Kadioğlu / von Rummel 2003);
- 22 Keller 5, from Asia Minor, kept in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Musée des antiquités nationales (Soupault-Becquelin 2003, 52);
- 23 Keller 5, Mersin (Laflı / Buora 2006);
- 24 Keller 6, from Turkey, kept in the Archaeological Museum, Frankfurt on Main (Soupault 2003, 22);
- 25 Keller 6, Kalaba (quoted in Laflı / Buora 2006);
- 26 Keller 6, Mersin (Laflı / Buora 2006);
- 27 Keller 6, from Turkey, kept in the University Museum, Indiana, purchased in the 19th century (Soupault 2003, 21; Soupault-Becquelin 2003, 53);
- 28 Keller 6, Gaziantep, collection Kamer L. Sever, inv. G-013.

Appendix 3: Three *fibulae* from the Museum of Mardin

The city of Mardin is located in the south-eastern part of Turkey. The Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum of Mardin opened in 1995. It houses items which date back to the late Stone Age and other finds unearthed mostly during excavations in the Kızıltepe district. In a vitrine, on the third floor, are the following brooches. Two differ in shape from most Anatolian brooches and are more similar to Mesopotamian *fibulae*. In fact, in ancient times the area of Mardin was in northern Mesopotamia and belonged to the domain of the Neo Assyrians.

19– Inv. 2010-58 (Figure 19). Length *ca.* 5 cm; height *ca.* 3.5 cm; thickness *ca.* 1.8 cm. Arched *fibula* with thickened bow. The pin was made separately and inserted into a socket at the arcs: its point was held by a hook. In the middle of the bow, above, there is a ring.

Fibulae with so-shaped hinge belong to Caner's type VII and are widespread in Luristan, Ziwiye, North and South Caucasus and in the Urartian territory.³⁴ Since the studies of Muscarella³⁵ there has been much discussion about the appearance of the brooches in the Mesopotamian area. We know today that they do not predate the late 7th century B.C., but can be present until the 6th century B.C.

20– Inv. 2010-5866 (754) (Figure 20). Length *ca.* 7.5 cm; height *ca.* 5.5 cm; thickness *ca.* 2 cm. Arched *fibula* with rectangular bow. The head of the needle moves within a slot of the bow. The other termination (as foot) is bent to catch the pin. For the pin, see the previous *fibula*.

The form, very simplified, is close to other *fibulae* of the Near East. See Caner type VII. According to some authors, the flat arc is typical of Urartian manufacture.³⁶

Date: 7th-6th centuries B.C.

21– Inv. 2010-5867 (Figure 21). Length *ca.* 7 cm; height *ca.* 4.5 cm; thickness *ca.* 4 cm. We have here a classical Aucissa *fibula*, Feugère type 22b1, and dated by this author to between 20–10 B.C. to the beginning of the 1st century A.D.³⁷

Mardin was inhabited from the Neolithic to the Iron Age; a Roman garrison settled on its hilltop.³⁸ Other Iron Age sites also had Roman military settlements³⁹ superimposed. The city of Mardin was part of the Roman Empire from A.D. 116 and the area later formed the Osrhoene's *limes*.⁴⁰ The process of Romanization certainly

³⁴ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, 185.

³⁵ Particularly O. W. Muscarella, "A Fibula from Hasanlu."

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 236.

³⁷ M. Feugère, *Les fibules en Gaule méridionale, de la conquête à la fin du I^{er} s. ap. J.-C.*, 323.

³⁸ On the historical geography of Midyat and Mardin: H. Bru and E. Laflı. "The Historical Geography of Midyat and its Environs during Classical Antiquity," (in print).

³⁹ Eg. at Gordion, cf. J. Bennett and A. L. Goldman. "Roman Military Occupation at Yassıhöyük (Gordion), Ankara Province, Turkey."

⁴⁰ Cf. M. G. Angeli Bertinelli, "I Romani oltre l'Eufrate nel II secolo d. C. (le province di Assiria, di Mesopotamia e di Osroene)," part. 8–10.

did not occur suddenly, but probably began during the reign of Abgal VIII, who had good relations with Septimius Severus (193–211).⁴¹ The Romans were able to penetrate into Osrhoene – to which our city belonged and was, at that time, called Marida – at the time of Augustus, who in 20 B.C. sent an army under the command of Tiberius into Armenia, or later after the death of Claudius, under the command of Cn. Domitius Corbulo, between A.D. 57 and 61.⁴² Our *fibula* confirms that relations with the Romans existed during the period in which the kingdom of Osrhoene was independent and was a buffer state on the borders of the Roman Empire.

Appendix 4: Other *fibulae* from the Museums of Elazığ and Pamukkale

As mentioned above, the knowledge of the spread of the different types of *fibulae* of the Iron Age in Asia Minor has not been updated after the classic work of E. Caner, published in 1983, and for the Roman period still lacks a general depth picture. For this reason, one of the authors (E. Laflı) intends to disclose certain presences observed during travels in search of comparisons in the several museums of Turkey.

The area of Elazığ is already known for an iron *fibula* type Caner I (von der Osten IIIc) discovered in a level of Korucutepe / Elazığ dated between 1000 and 800 B.C. The local museum preserves several *fibulae* from Patnos, Katalıdere, from the territory of Van, the city of Urartean Karmir Blur and from burials of the Middle Iron Age of Norşuntepe. Many other, labelled as “coming from the territory of Elazığ”, are housed in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara.⁴³ A particularly large brooch, belonging to the type Sapouna-Sakellarakis IX c is currently on display in the museum. It has a foot very developed, almost square with curved top, and enlarged arc with circular section. These *fibulae* appear in the Aegean islands, but also in the grave 41 of the Kerameikos, dated around 850 B.C.⁴⁴

In the Museum of Pamukkale/Denizli, among the material of Hierapolis in Phrygia, are shown three brooches of the Iron Age (Figure 22–24). They represent the most common types in Phrygia, i.e. the variant Caner AI, 1, that Caner AI, 2 and finally the variant A II.⁴⁵

For the Roman period it should be noted two brooches of the type Aucissa from Ağın/Elazığ in the Museum of Elazığ: it is believed that the area has been reached

⁴¹ H. J. W. Drijvers and J. F. Healey, *The Old Syriac Inscriptions of Edessa and Osrhoene*, 38. For the Roman settlements of the Osrhoene region now included in Syria cf. A. Egea Vivancos, *Eufkratense et Osrhoene: poblamiento romano en el Alto Eufrates Sirio*.

⁴² M. G. Angeli Bertinelli, “Traiano in Oriente: la conquista dell’Armenia, della Mesopotamia e dell’Assiria,” 39. On Cn. Domitius Corbulo cf. *PIR* 2, no. 142, 45.

⁴³ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, 179.

⁴⁴ E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, *Die Fibeln der griechischen Inseln*, 108.

⁴⁵ E. Caner, *Fibeln in Anatolien I*, 53.

by the soldiers of Cn. Domitius Corbulo between 57 and 61 AD, so the *fibulae* could be a relic of the soldiers' uniform.

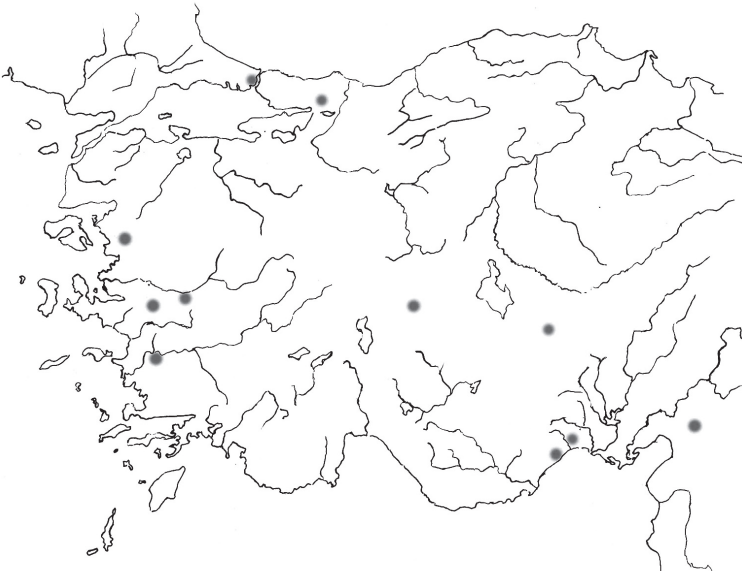
Of great interest in the same museum is a completely preserved silver "Scharnierarmfibel" of type Böhme 28 d⁴⁶ or Riha 6.4, dated to the third century A.D. It has the particularity of having a double horizontal arm, ending which rounded buttons. The foot has a pointed termination (as type Böhme 28 d); near the base of the arch spring a double protrusion, also typical for the *fibulae* of the type Böhme 28 d. The presence of similar brooches at Dura Europos confirms the date and certifies the spread also in the East.

⁴⁶ A. Böhme, "Die Fibeln der Kastelle Saalburg und Zugmantel," 26–28.

Maps

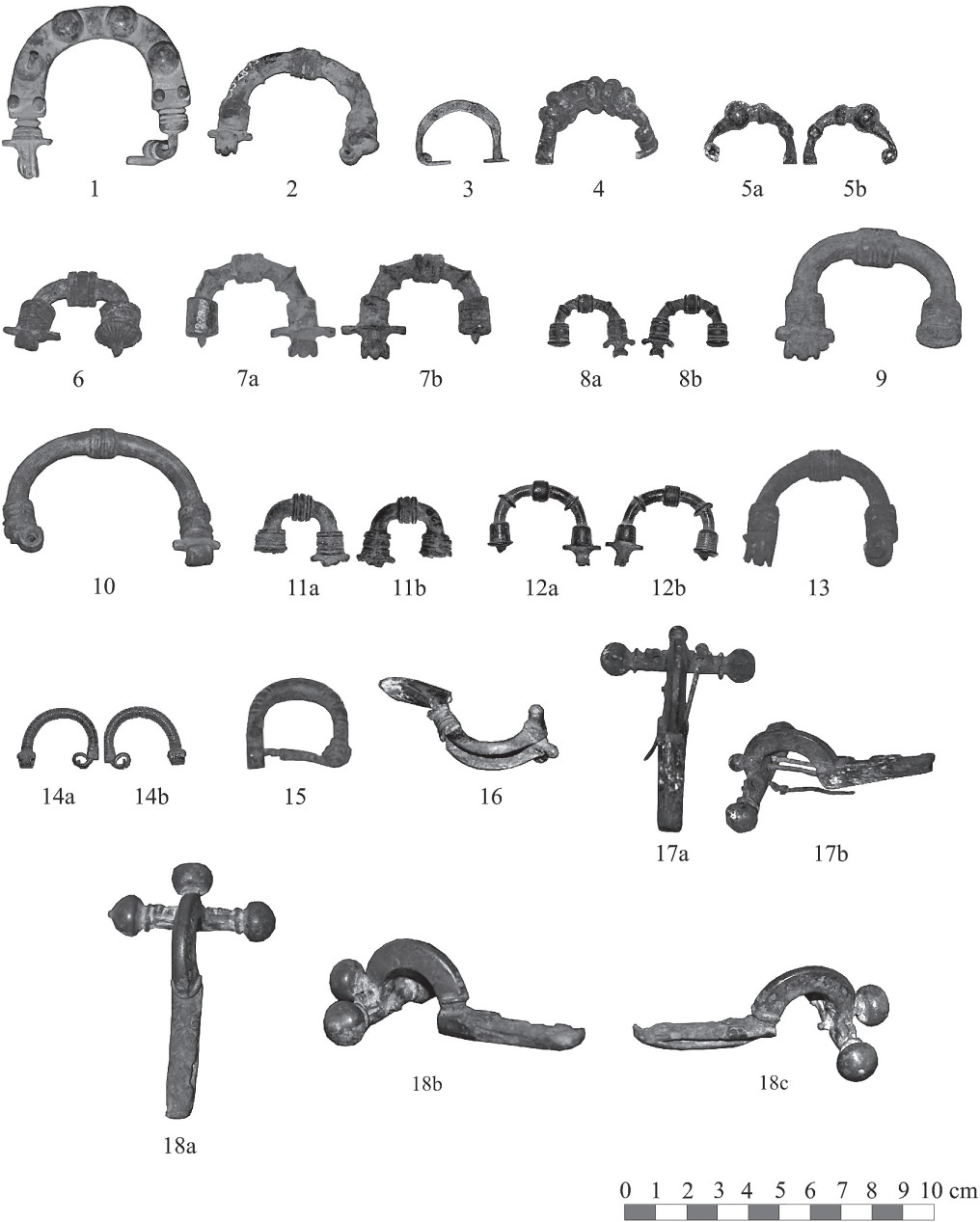


Map 1: Distribution of *fibulae* of type Böhme 26b (drawing by Maurizio Buora).



Map 2: Distribution of crossbow *fibulae* in Turkey (according to appendix 2) (drawing by Maurizio Buora).

Plate 1: *Fibulae* at the Museum Ödemiş (photos by Sami Patacı, 2011)



**Plate 2: *Fibulae* at the Museums of Mardin and Pamukkale/Denizli
(photos by Sami Patacı)**



19



20



21



22



23



24



Plate 1

- Figure 1. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 243.
 Figure 2. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 499.
 Figure 3. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 132.
 Figure 4. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 126.
 Figures 5a–5b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 129.
 Figure 6. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 127.
 Figures 7a–7b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 500.
 Figures 8a–8b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 131.
 Figure 9. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 131.
 Figure 10. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 241.
 Figures 11a–11b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 128.
 Figures 12a–12b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 130.
 Figure 13. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 242.
 Figures 14a–14b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 1768.
 Figure 15. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 183.
 Figure 16. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 979.
 Figures 17a–17b. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 978.
 Figures 18a–18c. Ödemiş, *fibula*, inv. no. 977.

Plate 2

- Figure 19. Mardin, *fibula*, inv. no. 2010-58.
 Figure 20. Mardin, *fibula*, inv. no. 2010-5866.
 Figure 21. Mardin, *fibula*, inv. no. 2010-5867.
 Figure 22. Pamukkale/Denizli, *fibula*.
 Figure 23. Pamukkale/Denizli, *fibula*.
 Figure 24. Pamukkale/Denizli, *fibula*.