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A GROUP OF FIBULAE FROM THE SELÇUK UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

NİZAM ABAY

ABSTRACT

Fibulae are functional jewelry used in ancient times, especially for fastening clothes, and are today considered to be the ancestors of safety pins. Used for cultic and ornamental purposes, these objects were produced in different periods and cultures with various shapes and materials. These cultic status and ornaments also show the artistic understanding of the period to which they belong and the social status of the wearer. Fibulae are among the artifacts that provide important cultural and historical clues in archaeological excavations. The fibulae in the Selçuk University Museum are also among the important artifacts that stand out with their historical and cultural values. In this study, 16 fibulae donated to the museum will be examined. The majority of these artifacts are Phrygian fibulae, which were used as death gifts in tombs. These sixteen fibulae are divided into four types and three subgroups of type XII within four types. The Phrygian, Geometric, Urartian and Roman fibulae in the museum collection are dated between the 11th century BC and the 4th century AD. The fibulae were produced in open and closed casting techniques, and the material of manufacture is mainly bronze, but also silver.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG: EINE GRUPPE VON FIBELN AUS DEM MUSEUM DER SELÇUK-UNIVERSITÄT

Fibeln sind funktionelle Schmuckstücke, die in der Antike vor allem zur Befestigung von Kleidung verwendet wurden und heute als Vorläufer der Sicherheitsnadeln gelten. Diese zu kultischen und ornamentalen Zwecken verwendeten Objekte wurden in verschiedenen Epochen und Kulturen in unterschiedlichen Formen und Materialien hergestellt. Diese Kult- und Schmuckgegenstände zeigen auch das Kunstverständnis der Zeit, zu der sie gehören, und den sozialen Status des Trägers. Fibeln gehören zu den Artefakten, die bei archäologischen Ausgrabungen wichtige kulturgeschichtliche Anhaltspunkte liefern. Die Fibeln im Museum der Universität Selçuk gehören ebenfalls zu den wichtigen Artefakten, die sich durch ihren historischen und kulturellen Wert auszeichnen. In dieser Studie werden 16 Fibeln untersucht, die dem Museum geschenkt wurden. Bei den meisten dieser Artefakte handelt es sich um phrygische Fibeln, die als Totenbeigaben in Gräbern verwendet wurden. Diese sechzehn Fibeln werden in vier Typen und drei Untergruppen des Typs XII innerhalb der vier Typen unterteilt. Die phrygischen, geometrischen, urartäischen und römischen Fibeln in der Museumssammlung werden zwischen dem 11. Jahrhundert v. Chr. und dem 4. Jh. n. Chr. datiert. Die Fibeln wurden in offenen und geschlossenen Gusstechniken hergestellt, und das Herstellungsmaterial ist hauptsächlich Bronze, aber auch Silber.

KEYWORDS: Selçuk University Museum, Fibulae, Geometric Period, Phrygian, Urartu, Roman

SCHLÜSSELWÖRTER: Museum der Selçuk-Universität, Fibel, Geometrische Periode, Phrygisch, Urartu, Römisch

Introduction

Fibulae are metal devices used in antiquity to fasten pieces of clothing together and functioned as safety pins.¹ In historical times, fibulae were mostly made of copper alloys and rarely of precious metals such as silver, electron or gold. This diversity in the materials used suggests that fibulae were not only functional, but also socially significant objects. In addition, the ornamentation and stylistic features on fibulae suggest that these objects were also a sign of belonging to the community, state or ethnic group to which individuals belonged.² The earliest known examples of fibulae are reported to have appeared in Southeastern Europe during the last phase of the Bronze Age, from

¹ Muscarella 1964, 35-36.

² Muscarella 2007, 173.

where they spread to various regions, especially the Near East.³ Especially with the expansion of the Mycenaean trade in the 13th century BC, fibulae travelled to Cyprus, Cilicia and the Middle East.⁴ The Phrygians, who ruled in Anatolia from the mid-9th century BC to the end of the 7th century BC, were of undeniable importance in fibula production.⁵ Fibulae played an important role in the jewellery art of the Urartu Kingdom in the first millennium BC, centred in the Lake Van Basin.⁶ Fibulae from the Geometric, Phrygian, Urartian and Roman periods in the Selçuk University Museum are the source of this study. Sixteen of these fibulae, which were donated to the museum, were evaluated. Five of these sixteen fibulae preserved in the Museum are made of silver, while the rest are made of bronze. The artefacts, which were divided into sub-groups by the style-critical method due to their chronological differences, were evaluated under separate headings. Our analyses have shown that Phrygian fibulae, represented by ten examples in the collection of the Selçuk Museum, constitute the largest group in the museum. Another group is Urartian fibulae represented by three examples and two Geometric Period fibulae. There is also one fibula from the Late Roman Period.

Geometric Period Fibulae

The origin of these fibula types is accepted to be Greece and Rhodes. The characteristic features of this form, which is considered by Blinkenberg⁷ in the 'Islands Type' group, are the arched form of the fibula and the decorative arrangements on the body with knobs thickening from the ends towards the centre. As a matter of fact, the number of these knobs is an important feature in forming the subgroups of the typology. These features allowed Caner⁸ to classify this type of fibula into a total of six groups between A-F.

On the oval-sectioned body of the museum artefacts under study, there are five knobs (fig. 2-3). One of these knobs is large in the centre, while the other four are placed two each on the right and left sides. These knobs become smaller towards the ends of the body arms. Examples of this fibula style can be seen on artefacts from the Tire Museum,⁹ dated to the 11th-8th century BC, of unknown provenance. The number of knobs, especially on the body, varying between four and six and getting smaller towards the ends, can be seen as a decorative similarity. However, the fuller and symmetrically arranged knobs of the Seljuk artefacts can be interpreted as a different quality. This quality suggests that these artefacts were produced in a local workshop. Another comparable example was found in the Bolu Museum.¹⁰ While the body form and the decorative design of the knobs are described as a similar feature, the number of knobs on the body, which is three, is seen as a feature that differs from our work. In addition, the fibula finds¹¹ recovered from the Late Geometric graves at Milas Mengefe locality in the Caria Region are very similar to the examples in the Selçuk University Museum. The graves are dated to the Late Geometric Period. It is thought that these artefacts may be locally produced. In the light of all these examples and evaluations, it is concluded that the artefacts belong to the 11th-8th century BC.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

³ Muscarella 2007, 173.

⁴ Stronach 1959, 181.

⁵ Erdan 2024, 15.

⁶ San 2006, 35-51; Belli 2010, 356-367.

⁷ Blinkenberg 1926, 87-106.

⁸ Caner 1983, 36-39.

⁹ Erdan 2020, 79, fig. 2/TMFT II.

¹⁰ Bilir 2019, 92, fig. 2.13/Type B.V.

¹¹ Özdemir 2009, 141-142, pl. V.

Anatolian-Frig Fibulae

The Phrygians were one of the first communities to use fibulae in Anatolia. In this context, the earliest examples of fibulae are probably date to 750-740 BC. Gordion, the capital of the Phrygians, is an important centre not only in terms of local production but also in terms of the density of imported fibula finds. Archaeological excavations clearly show that Gordion was an active bronze fibula production centre.¹² The first typological classification of fibulae was carried out by the Danish researcher Blinkenberg. In his study published in 1926, Blinkenberg typologically divided fibulae into sixteen main groups according to their geographical distribution and stylistic characteristics.¹³ This typological approach pioneered by Blinkenberg was subsequently followed by the works of Muscarella¹⁴ and Caner.¹⁵ In his comprehensive study published in 1967, Muscarella presented a detailed analysis of the fibulae recovered from Gordion and classified by Blinkenberg under Group XII. In this study, Muscarella clearly states that the group in question is of local Phrygian manufacture.¹⁶

Five of the fibulae from the Selçuk University Museum are classified as Type XII -9 by Muscarella¹⁷ and A IV by Caner¹⁸ (fig. 3-7). Produced with the open mould technique and in semicircular or horseshoe form, they have decorative knobs on the flattened surface. These knobs were riveted to the fibula body with a hammer blow. It is understood that the nail tips emerging from the undecorated back surface were also flattened or nailed by means of a hammer. The arms of the body are decorated with small knobs surrounded by mouldings and discs. Similar examples of this type of fibula are found in the Phrygian capital Gordion and especially in the tumulus¹⁹ 'MM' with about fifty examples. In addition, other examples of this type of fibulae are also found in Izmir,²⁰ Bursa,²¹ Akşehir,²² Ödemiş,²³ Bolu²⁴ and Kocaeli²⁵ Museums. Considering the dates given by all these researchers and the similarities of the analysed fibulae, we can date the artefacts between the end of the 8th century BC and the 7th century BC.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Other fibula specimens evaluated in this study were classified as type F, 3 by Caner²⁶ and type XII - 5 by Muscarella²⁷ (fig. 8-9). The artefacts were made using the closed casting technique. There is no ornamentation on these semi-circular and cross-sectional artefacts. The distinctive feature of these types is the square abacus ornaments on the arms. In one example, the body is flattened (fig. 9). In general, this is an imitation of the Anatolian-Frig fibulae.²⁸

¹² Muscarella 1967, 35; Muscarella 2007, 175-176.

¹³ Blinkenberg 1926.

¹⁴ Muscarella 1967.

¹⁵ Caner 1983.

¹⁶ Muscarella 1967, 59.

¹⁷ Muscarella 1967, 19, pl. VI, pic. 31, 32; pl. VII, pic. 33, 34.

¹⁸ Caner 1983, no. 386.

¹⁹ Young 1981, Pl. 78, A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, G, H, J, L.

²⁰ Erdan 2024, fig. 1, 3-6.

²¹ Erpehlivan 2024, pic. 2-4.

²² Tekocak 2012, pl. I. 3-4.

²³ Laflı and Buora 2012, pl. 1-1.

²⁴ Bilir 2019, fig. 1.

²⁵ Bilir 2020, 27, pic. 2.

²⁶ Caner 1983, taf. 42, 595-607.

²⁷ Muscarella 1967, Pl. III-12.

²⁸ Erdan 2020, 66.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

The round cross-sectioned arms of the artefacts are curved to hold the needle, and the cross-sectioned arm fits into the slot where the needle sits. Similar examples of the fibula studied are found in the 'K III' Tumulus²⁹ and Destruction Level of Gordion,³⁰ dated to the 8th century BC. Apart from these examples, close parallels are known from Tire³¹ dating to the 7th century BC, Hierapolis³² dating to the 8th century BC and Bursa³³ Archaeological Museum. Considering all these dates and the similar dates of the fibulae, we can suggest a date between the end of the 8th century BC and the 7th century BC for our artefact.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

Another artefact to be evaluated differs from the above-mentioned figures. It differs from the artefacts illustrated in figs. 8-9 only in that the body is slightly bulging and the arms have grooves and discs (fig. 10). However, the bulging form of the body brings it closer to the Ephesos³⁴ and Troy³⁵ examples dated to the 7th century BC rather than the Gordion artefacts. Therefore, we would like to date our artefact between the end of the 8th century BC and the 7th century BC.

Muscarella and Blinkenberg's³⁶ example, which is similar to our artefact, has been evaluated as Type XII-14 (fig. 11). The piece examined in this type is made of bronze using the closed mould casting technique. The main characteristic of this type is that there are a total of three ornamental elements on both the body centre and the arms,

²⁹ Caner 1983, taf. 42, 599, 606-607.

³⁰ Muscarella 1967, Pl. III-13.

³¹ Erdan 2020, fig. 6/17-18.

³² Özcan 2025, fig. 6.

³³ Erpehlivan 2024, pic. 1/7-9.

³⁴ Caner 1983, taf. 42, 609.

³⁵ Muscarella 1967, Pl. III-11.

³⁶ Blinkenberg 1926, 204.

with four discs separated by grooves. Sharp cylindrical decorations are seen on the ends of the arms. The closest examples of these fibulae with three disc ornaments are known from the 'W' tumulus³⁷ of Gordion, dated to the 8th century BC. In addition, examples from Gordion Boğazköy, dated to the 8th-7th century BC, are similar to the artefact under study. Other examples for comparison can be found in Hierapolis,³⁸ Aydın³⁹ and Tire⁴⁰ Archaeological Museum. In these works, a total of three ornamental elements in the form of quadruple discs in the centre of the body and on the arms are similar to our work. Based on these considerations and similar ones, a date between the late 8th and 7th century BC can be suggested for the fibula in the museum collection.

This is the last find in the Phrygian fibulae group, which we classify as Type XII-14 (fig. 12). The typical feature of this group of finds is the presence of a knob or bead on the body and arms, sometimes between discs and sometimes alone. The needle is rounded and attached to a two-striped handle plate. Similar examples are found at Gordion⁴¹ and Boğazköy⁴² in Anatolia. Other similar examples can be found in Bursa⁴³ and Aydın⁴⁴ Archaeological Museums. The Bursa artefact in question has five maces, a feature that distinguishes it from our artefact. In the light of the data from Bursa, Aydın and especially Gordion, it is possible to date this artefact from the second half of the 8th century BC to the early 7th century BC.

Urtian Fibulae

'V' or 'D' shaped fibulae are found in this group. The most distinctive feature of these fibulae is that the needle lock slot is in the form of a hand. This is the most basic feature of Urtian fibulae. However, it is known that this fibula type was also used in the city of Hama⁴⁵ at the end of the 8th century BC. In the 7th-6th century BC, it is seen that it was used in a wide geography, especially in Urtu.⁴⁶

The two examples of fibulae in the Museum collection in this group are 'V' shaped. The arms of this 'V' shaped fibula are decorated with three symmetrically placed discs separated by grooves (fig. 13). The needle is spirally twisted twice at the end of the arm. The other end of the body was hammered in the form of a hand to form a plate with a lock slot. The upper part of this lock slot is decorated with three bands, suggesting a hand form. The fibula in the Bolu⁴⁷ Museum, dated to the 7th century BC, is also close to the example from the Diyarbakır⁴⁸ Museum. However, the fact that the needle tip is not wrapped around the body arm of the fibula but placed on the tip of the fibula in the study piece shows its difference from the Bolu and Diyarbakır Works.

A second example differs from the example shown in fig. 14 only in that the lock slot is flat (fig.14). This example is similar to many Urtian



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

³⁷ Sams 2011, 63-65.

³⁸ Özcan 2025, fig. 2, 11.

³⁹ Erdan 2017, pl. 2c.

⁴⁰ Erdan 2020, fig. 6/23-28.

⁴¹ Caner 1983, taf. 57, 968, 978, 978B.

⁴² Caner 1983, taf. 57, 964.

⁴³ Erpehlivan 2024, pic. 7/62-64.

⁴⁴ Erdan 2017, pl. 3b.

⁴⁵ Muscarella 1965, 237.

⁴⁶ Blinkenberg 1926, pic. 286, 294; Stronach 1959, pic. 9-11.

⁴⁷ Bilir 2019, 102, fig. 3/14-Type B.VI a.

⁴⁸ San 2006, fig. 2a,b,c.



Fig. 14

belonging to inventory no. 728 in the museum collection is also an artefact that we will examine within the Urartian Period. The centre of the body of this semicircular bow-shaped piece is bulging and there are two discs on the arms. The needle handle is in the form of a flat plate. Although the fibulae with flattened needles are considered to be an Urartian form, similar examples are known from Kayalidere⁵³ and Nor Aresh.⁵⁴ As a matter of fact, the Van Museum is represented by forty-five examples similar to the work subject to this study.⁵⁵ However, the fact that there is no ornamentation on the artefact we examined and that it has a simple appearance shows that it is different from some artefacts⁵⁶ in the Van Museum.

artefacts⁴⁹ dating to the 7th century BC in the Van⁵⁰ Museum. Although similar in form and size, the Van examples differ from our piece in that the fibula needles are wrapped around the arm. In addition, the Elazığ⁵¹ is similar in form and size to the fibula in the Bolu Museum.⁵² However, the body is wider and the fibula needle spirals twice at the end of the body arm. With the help of the body width of the fibulae evaluated, the needle wire being carved on the end of the body and the similar ones, we can date them to the 7th century AD.

The third example examined in this study has a unique place among Urartian fibulae (fig. 15). The most striking feature of this fibula type is that the needle handle is shaped like a flattened plate. There are also two disc forms on the body and on the arms of the body. The fibula



Fig. 15

Fibulae from the Roman Period

The fibulae in the Selçuk University Museum is called cross-headed fibula because of its 'cross' shape when viewed from above (fig.16a-b). Knobs called 'bulb or onion buttons'⁵⁷ were placed on the head and at the ends of the cross arms. In addition, some specimens have been described in the literature as crosshead fibulae (Kreuzkopffibel) because of their resemblance in shape to a crossbow, a type of firearm from the Middle Ages.⁵⁸ This type of fibula, intended for fastening military cloaks, is also a symbol of the wearer's military rank or official status.⁵⁹ In this context, it was widely used among military personnel, especially in the late Roman period, and was also partly used by children and women.⁶⁰ This type of fibula reached the peak of its formal and functional evolution in the 4th century AD; the cross-headed fibula examples dating from this period stand out as the most prominent representatives of the typological development.⁶¹

The last fibula specimen examined in the museum study is included in the 'cross-headed fibulae' group, which is thought to be within the Keller⁶² and Pröttel 3,⁶³ 4A typology. The body is cross-shaped when viewed from above and semicircular arc-shaped when viewed in profile. The curved part of the fibula has four corners and the lower

⁴⁹ Öktem 2023, pl. I-VIII.

⁵⁰ Belli 2004, 184.

⁵¹ Pınarcık 2021, fig. 7.

⁵² Bilir 2019, 102, fig. 3/16-Type B.VII.

⁵³ Öktem 2023, 51.

⁵⁴ Barnett 1963, 194, fig. 42.

⁵⁵ Öktem 2023, pl. XXXII-VII Type B3.

⁵⁶ Öktem 2023, pl. XXXII-III Type B3.

⁵⁷ Gonosová and Kondoleon 1994, 151.

⁵⁸ Donder 1994, 77; Deppert-Lippitz 2000, 39.

⁵⁹ Deppert-Lippitz 2000, 39.

⁶⁰ Deppert-Lippitz 2000, 41-42; Donder 1994, 137.

⁶¹ Gonosová and Kondoleon 1994, 153.

⁶² Keller 1971, 26-55.

⁶³ Pröttel 1988, 347-372.

part is flat. One end of the body is connected to the onion-shaped knob by a thin cylindrical passage, while the other end is completed by a hinge protruding in the form of two arms in the opposite direction perpendicular to the axis of the body. The closest examples in terms of form and ornamentation were found in Isparta,⁶⁴ Akşehir,⁶⁵ Ereğli,⁶⁶ Bolu⁶⁷ and Ödemiş⁶⁸ Museums. They are similar to the subject of this study in terms of their upper profile appearance, arc-shaped semicircular body and simple appearance with knob ornaments. All four examples are dated to the 4th century AD. Therefore, considering the similarities with the fibulae from Isparta, Akşehir, Ereğli, Bolu and Ödemiş, we consider it appropriate to date the cross-headed fibula from the Selçuk University Museum to the 4th century AD.



Fig. 16 a-b

Evaluation and Conclusion

All of the fibulae evaluated in this study were donated to the Selçuk University Museum. Therefore, the place of production of the fibulae is unknown. This situation makes it very difficult to identify the workshop and to date them. However, we tried to overcome this problem by analogy method. When we look at the typological and stylistic characteristics of the Phrygian and Urartian fibulae with this method, we think that they are probably Anatolian production. In addition, the fibulae we evaluated should date from the 11th century BC to the 4th century AD.

The sixteen fibulae in the fibula collection of the Selçuk University Museum, which constitute the subject of this study, are analysed in four different types (fig. 1-16). Five of the fibulae (fig. 3-7) were made by the open casting technique, while the others were produced by the closed casting mould technique. Eleven of them are made of bronze and five of silver. In addition, only two of the fibulae (fig. 9-11) are left-orientated, while all the rest are right-orientated.

Phrygian fibulae, represented by ten examples (fig. 3-12), constitute the largest group in this study. They are followed by Urartian fibulae with three examples (fig. 13-15), Geometric Period fibulae with two examples (fig. 1-2) and Roman fibulae with one example (fig. 16). For this reason, the fibulae are analysed separately under the headings Geometric Period, Phrygian, Urartian and Roman Period.

Especially the most crowded group of our study consists of the specimens known as Anatolian-Frig type. Fibulae are included in three subgroups of type XII in typology. The mace ornaments on some of these Phrygian artefacts offer a decorative richness (fig. 3-7). In the Iron Age centres of western Anatolia and the nearby islands, Anatolian-Frigian fibulae, all of which have been identified as temple gifts, were generally dedicated to the temples of Artemis or Apollo, whether in Anatolia, the islands or continental Greece.⁶⁹

Another noteworthy case in this study is the three Urartian fibulae (fig. 13-15). The fact that dozens of examples similar in style to these fibulae are found in the Van Museum suggests that the place of manufacture of these fibulae may have been Anatolia. This study, which analyses the fibulae in the museum, shows that the fibulae in the museum collection have a very rich repertoire in terms of type and style, albeit in a small group.

⁶⁴ Çetin 2015, 27, fig. 2.

⁶⁵ Tekocak 2012, pl. II.9-A. Type V

⁶⁶ Çay 2019, 29, 32, fig. 3, 6.

⁶⁷ Bilir 2019, 98, fig. 3.19.

⁶⁸ Laflı and Buora 2012, 423, Pl. I/17a, 18b.

⁶⁹ Erdan 2017, 57.

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Catalogue No./Figure: 1

Inventory No.: 730/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 4.8 cm; W.: 3 cm

Description: The body has a round cross-section and is shaped like a symmetrical arch. There are five knobs on the body for decoration. One of these knobs is large in the centre and the other four are small, two each on the right and left sides. The knobs narrow towards the needle handle plate.

Period: 11-8 century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg 1926, 86, fig. 84; Bilir 2019: 101, Fig. 2/13- Type B.V; Caner 1983, taf. 4.49-52; Erdan 2020, fig. 3-6/TMFT II; Özdemir 2009, 141-142, pl. V.

Catalogue No./Figure: 2

Inventory No.: 731/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 5.2 cm; W.: 3.3 cm.

Description: The body has a round cross-section and is shaped like a symmetrical arch. There are five knobs on the body for ornamentation. One of these knobs is large in the centre and the other four are small, two each on the right and left sides. The knobs narrow towards the needle handle plate.

Period: 11-8 century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg 1926, 86, fig. 84; Fig. 2/13- Type B.V; Caner 1983, taf. 4.49; Erdan 2020, fig. 3-6; Özdemir 2009, 141-142, pl. V.

Catalogue No./Figure: 3

Inventory No.: 713/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Silver

Dimensions: H.: 9 cm; W.: 7.1 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular and the cross-section is rectangular. There are six mace heads on the front face of the body. The ends of these knobs are hammered and riveted on the plain back of the body. On both arm ends of the body are symmetrical mouldings consisting of two abacuses and a thin torus between them. Abacuses are surmounted by two small knobs for decorative purposes. At one end of the body arm, a horn projection extending to the sides is followed by a hook handle. The hook handles are decorated with two deep grooves and two small knob heads placed vertically between them. There is a horn-shaped projection between the handle and the moulding. The handle and the double coiled spring are on the same axis. The needle has a round cross-section.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg, 1926: 214-217; Bilir 2019, fig. 1-4; Bilir 2020, 27, fig. 2; Caner 1983, taf. 23-32; Erdan 2024, fig. 1, 3-5; Engin 2016, E1102; Erpehlivan 2024, fig. 2; Klebinder-Gauß 2007, taf. 8-104; Muscarella 1967, pl. VI, fig. 31; Laffi - Buora 2012, pl. 1-1; Tekocak 2012, pl. I. 3-4.

Catalogue No./Figure: 5

Inventory No.: 715/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Silver

Dimensions: H.: 7.4 cm; W.: 6.8 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular and rectangular in cross-section. There are seven mace heads on the front face of the body. The ends of these knobs are hammered and riveted on the plain back of the body. At both ends of the body are symmetrical mouldings consisting of two abacuses and a thin torus between them. Abacuses are surmounted by two small knobs for decorative purposes. At one end of the body arm, a horn projection extending to the sides is followed by a hook handle. The hook handles are decorated with two deep grooves and two small knob heads placed vertically between them. There is a horn-shaped projection between the handle and the moulding. The handle and the double coiled spring are on the same axis. The needle has a round cross-section.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg, 1926: 214-217; Bilir 2019, fig. 1-4; Bilir 2020, 27, fig. 2; Caner 1983, taf. 23-32; Erdan 2024, fig. 3,5; Engin 2016, E1102; Erpehlivan 2024, cat. no. 14-16; Klebinder-Gauß 2007, taf. 8-104; Muscarella 1967, pl. VI, fig. 31; Laffi - Buora 2012, pl. 1-1; Tekocak 2012, pl. I.3-4.

Catalogue No./Figure: 6

Inventory No.: 716/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 3.5 cm; W.: 3.4 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular and rectangular in cross-section. There are six mace heads on the front face of the body. The ends of these knobs are hammered and riveted on the plain back of the body. At both ends of the body are symmetrical mouldings consisting of two abacuses and a thin torus between them. Abacuses are surmounted by three small knobs for decorative purposes. At one end of the body arm, a horn projection extending to the sides is followed by a hook handle. The hook handles are decorated with two deep grooves and two small knob heads placed vertically between them. There is a horn-shaped projection between the handle and the moulding. The handle and the double coiled spring are on the same axis. The needle has a round cross-section.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg, 1926: 214-217, Bilir 2019, fig. 1-4; Caner 1983, taf. 23-32; Erdan 2024, fig. 3,5; Engin 2016, E1102; Erpehlivan 2024, cat. nos. 14-16; Klebinder and Gauß 2007, taf. 8-104; Muscarella 1967, pl. VI, fig. 31; Laffi and Buora 2012, pl. 1-1; Tekocak 2012, pl. I. 3-4.

Catalogue No./Figure: 7

Inventory No.: 717/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Silver

Dimensions: H.: 3.4 cm; W.: 2.8 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular and rectangular in cross-section. There are five mace heads on the front face of the body. The ends of these knobs are hammered and riveted on the plain back of the body. At each end of the body are symmetrical mouldings consisting of an abacus and two thin toruses between them. Abacuses are surmounted by three small decorative knobs, one on one side and one on the other. At one end of the body arm, after the horn projection extending to the sides, the hook handle begins. There is a horn-shaped protrusion between the handle and the wiping. The handle and the double coiled spring are on the same axis. The needle has a round cross-section.

Period: 8th-7th century BC

Similar: Blinkenberg, 1926: 214-217; Bilir 2019, fig. 1-4; Bilir 2020, 27, fig. 2; Caner 1983, taf. 23-32; Erdan 2024, fig. 3,5; Engin 2016, E1102; Erpehlivan 2024, cat. no. 14-16; Klebinder and Gauß 2007, taf. 8-104; Muscarella 1967, pl. VI, fig. 31; Laffi - Buora 2012, pl. 1-1; Tekocak 2012, pl. I. 3-4.

Catalogue No./Figure: 8

Inventory No.: 722/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 3.4 cm; W.: 2.8 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular in shape and cross-sectioned. There is no ornamentation on it. The body is wide in the centre and narrows towards the ends. There is a square abacus at both ends of the body arm. The round sectioned arm curves to form the needle and the sectioned arm forms the socket in which the needle sits.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Arslan - Kizil 2007, 90, fig. 10. 11; Erdan 2020, fig. 6/17-18; Erpehlivan 2024, fig. 1/7-9; Muscarella 1967, 14; Muscarella 1988, 425- 426, no. 570; Özcan 2025, fig. 6.

Catalogue No./Figure: 9

Inventory No.: 723/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 3.6 cm; W.: 3.4 cm.

Description: The body is 'U' shaped with a straight section. There is no ornamentation on it. There is a square abacus at both ends of the body arm. The abacus ends with a disc and mouldings. The round sectioned arm curves to form the needle and the sectioned arm forms the socket where the needle sits.

Period: 7th century BC.

Similar: Muscarella 1967, 14; Muscarella 1988, 425- 426, no. 570; Arslan and Kizil 2007, 90, fig. 10.11; Erdan 2020, fig. 6/17-18, Erpehlivan 2024, fig. 1/7-9, Özcan 2025, fig. 6.

Catalogue No./Figure: 10

Inventory No.: 726/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 3.2 cm; W: 2.5 cm.

Description: The body is semicircular and cross-sectional. There is no ornamentation on it. The body is wide in the centre and narrows towards the ends. There are three cylindrical discs at both ends of the body arm and two wipers between the discs. The round sectioned arm curves to form the needle and the sectioned arm forms the socket in which the needle sits.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Blinkenberg 1926, 212, fig. 235; Erdan 2020, fig.18-19, Muscarella 1967, pl. III, 12-14; Kohler 1995, pl. 50A.

Catalogue No./Figure: 11

Inventory No.: 727/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 4.5 cm; W.: 4 cm.

Description: In semicircular form. Small, flat body. The body is thin and circular in cross section. In the central part of the body, there is a thick disc and four discs on the right and left, separated from each other by mouldings. The round sectioned arm curves to form the needle and the sectioned arm forms the socket in which the needle sits.

Period: 8th-7th century BC.

Similar: Erdan 2017, Pl. 2c; Erdan 2020, fig. 6/23-28; Caner 1983, Taf. 50; Spier 1987, 17-18, fig. 19, 21, 23; Baykan 2012, fig. 7; Özcan 2025, fig. 2, 11.

Catalogue No./Figure: 12

Inventory No.: 729/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 2.5 cm; W.: 2.3 cm.

Description: In semicircular form. Small, flat body. The body is thin and circular in cross section. There is a small knob in the centre of the body. Both arms of the body have a large torus between two discs. The circular arm curves to form the needle and the cross-sectioned arm forms the socket where the needle sits.

Period: 7th century BC.

Similar: Caner 1983: Taf. 57, 968, 978; Erpehlivan 2024, figs. 7/62-64; Erdan 2017, pl. 3b; Sapouna and Sakellarakis 1978, Taf. 53,1684.

Catalogue. No./Figure: 13

Inventory No.: 725/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 3.2 cm; W.: 2.4 cm.

Description: The fibula is 'V' shaped and round in cross section. On the arms of the fibula are three symmetrically placed discs separated by grooves. The other arm opposite the handle is rounded and terminated in a semicircle. The lock slot was formed by forging a plate and bending it in the form of a hand. Three bands are decorated on the forged lock slot to give the impression of a hand.

Period: 7th century BC.

Similar: Ayaz 2006: 26, cat. no. 80; Stronach 1959, 187,190, fig. 3, 6; Bilir 2019: 102, fig. 3/14- Type B.VI a; Ögün 1978, Pl. 31/15; Pedde 2000: Taf. 17/234, Taf. 23/313, Taf. 23/320; Pinarçık 2021, 26,28, fig. 6,9; San 2006, fig. 2a,b,c; Öktem 2023, pl. I-VIII, 1-5 Type A2a.8

Catalogue. No./Figure: 14

Inventory No.: 724/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 4.6; W.: 3 cm.

Description: The fibula has a 'V' form. On the arms of the fibula are symmetrically placed discs separated by grooves. The other arm opposite the handle is rounded and terminated in a semicircle. The lock slot was formed by hammering a plate and bending it in the form of a hand.

Period: 7th century BC.

Similar: Ayaz 2006: 26, cat. no. 80; Bilir 2019: 102, Fig. 3/14- Type B.VIa; Pedde 2000: Taf. 17/234, Taf. 23/313, Taf. 23/320; Pinarçık 2021, fig. 7; Stronach 1959, 187, fig. 6; Ögün 1978, Pl. 31/15; Öktem 2023, pl. I-VIII, 1-5 Type A2a.8.

Catalogue. No./Figure: 15

Inventory No.: 728/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 9 cm; W.: 6,6 cm.

Description: It has a circular cross-sectioned body and spring form, the body bulges in the centre. It tapers towards the arm. The ends of the body are decorated with two circular discs. A large spiral arc extends after the disc. The flat plate arm forms the socket for the needle.

Period: 8th century BC

Similar: Blinkenberg 1926, 91; Kohler 1995, Pl. 11, D; Muscarella 1967, Pl. XVIII-91; Öktem 2023, Plates XXXII-VII, 1-5 Type B3.8

Catalogue. No./Figure: 16

Inventory No.: 734/A

Arrival to the Museum: Donation

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: H.: 6.1 cm; W.: 4.1 cm.

Description: It has a cross-shaped body when viewed from above and a semicircular body in profile, and is characterised by a very long hinge. The profiled needle is decorated with knob-shaped ornaments on the head and arm tips. There are incised notches on the fibula surface. The needle with a round cross-section placed in the centre of the lever hinge tapers towards the tip.

Period: 4th century AD.

Similar: Bilir 2019: 98, fig. 3. 19; Çay 2019, 29, 32, fig. 3, 6; Çetin 2015, 27, fig. 2; Davidson 1952, Pl. 113/2171; Donder 1994: 77; Deppert and Lippitz 2000, 39. Laffi 2004, Fig. 10a-b; Laffi and Buora 2012, 423, Pl. I/17a, 18b; Tekocak 2012, pl. II.9-A. Type V.

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