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Five Roman *fibulae* in the museum of Kahramanmaraş in southeastern Turkey

Abstract

In this brief article five bronze *fibulae* will be presented which are being exposed in the museum of Kahramanmaraş and belonging to the Roman period. These five examples are rare and significant for the Roman archaeology of Asia Minor.

Keywords

Fibula, Roman period, museum of Kahramanmaraş, Alesia type *fibulae*, enamelled *fibulae*, "Zwiebelknopffibel".

Özet

Bu kısa makalede Kahramanmaraş Müzesi'nde sergilenmekte olan ve Roma Dönemi'ne ait beş adet bronz fibula tanıtılacaktır. Nadir rastlanan bu beş örnek de Anadolu'nun Roma Dönemi arkeolojisi için oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Fibula, Roma Dönemi, Kahramanmaraş Müzesi, Alesia tipi fibulalar, mineli fibulalar, "Zwiebelknopffibel".

Introduction

The archeological museum of Kahramanmaraş in southeastern Turkey, was founded first in 1947 in a 16th-century building in the heart of the city to house ancient and historical artefacts gathered throughout the region. A modern,

purpose-built museum was erected in 1975 which is re-opened in 2012. Today, it displays more than 30,000 artefacts in seven exhibition halls. Modern city centre of Kahramanmaraş was formerly believed to correspond to the late Hellenistic, Roman and early Byzantine city of *Germanicia Caesarea* in the province of Euphratensis (**fig. 1**), but lately some authors locate this site not directly in the city core of Kahramanmaraş. The name of the main site in this landscape, *Germanicia Caesarea* ("Γερμανίκεια" in Greek) – probably in honour of Emperor *Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus* (*i.e. Caligula*, reigned between A.D. 37 and 41) – was bestowed by the Romans, who conquered the fertile and geopolitically significant region in where the location of Germanicia Caesarea has not been ascertained yet. The recent discovery of mostly intact mosaics at a site near the town centre of Kahramanmaraş shows a high standard of living and considerable importance of this region, especially in the late Roman period. This certainly depends on its geographical position, as it, indeed, was placed at the intersection of important roads, had still a high strategic significance even in the Middle Ages. Preliminary studies showed that these mosaics belonged to late Roman villas inhabited by the local élite and military leaders, which were dated between the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. About the archaeological and epigraphic presence of the Roman military in the region of *Germanicia* there are so far scanty number of studies.

A *fibula* (plural *fibulae*) was a type of brooch in ancient times. Technically, the Latin term, *fibulae*, refers to Roman brooches; however, the term is widely used to refer to brooches from the entire ancient and early Medieval world that continues Roman forms. *Fibulae* were used by soldiers and civilians; by men, women and children on robes, shirts and dresses as well as cloaks to fasten clothing or, in some cases, purely for decoration. They followed the straight pin in evolution and were eventually replaced by buttons. They were perhaps most famous as the fastener on Roman military cloaks – the *sagum* and *paludamentum*. However, they were mostly used by Mycenaeans, northern Mesopotamians, Phrygians, Lydians, ancient Greeks, Persians, Celts and Byzantines, beginning from the end of the second millennium B.C. to the first millennium A.D. in an area between the entire western Europe to Nordic and Baltic regions and Iran. Archaeologically they can signify culture, tribe, sex, status or profession. A huge diversity of forms appeared, often delineating different cultures, peoples and tribes, though most were bow *fibulae* with spring mechanisms.

Fibulae gained a new popularity among the Romans at the start of the Empire though most early Roman types appear to derive from Celtic or, in some cases, early Germanic types. The Roman military and its associated civilian followers helped to spread different *fibula* designs throughout the Empire. The increasing use of foreigners, or "barbarians", in the Roman military ensured that many Roman designs spread beyond the borders of the Empire as well.

In the early Roman period, *i.e.* until the end of the first century A.D., the entire *fibula* from the catch, to the bow, to the spring and to the tip of the pin was created by shaping and bending a single piece of bronze with great expertise and skill. One-piece construction was rapidly replaced by the two-piece construction in the mid-first century A.D. In Asia Minor most of the *fibulae* were manufactured by bronze and there were very few silver or iron *fibulae* during the Roman period.

Some Roman *fibula* types or groups are identified with several different names: These names can be related to a site, *i.e.* "Alesia fibula", "Hod Hill fibula" or "Nauheim fibula". There are, however, three primary *fibula* designs – bow *fibulae*, plate *fibulae*, and penannular *fibulae*. Bow *fibulae* are the most common type and were made in all the time periods and by most of the cultures that used *fibulae.*

Five Roman *fibulae* of Kahramanmaraş

The five Roman *fibulae* presented here are being exposed in the museum of Kahramanmaraş and of considerable importance as well-dated archaeological sources, but without any exact finding place or context. All of them are acquisations by different local salesmen. *Fibulae* in the depot of the museum are excluded in this brief article. In fact, we can count on the fingers of one hand the studies expressly dedicated mainly to Roman *fibulae* in the territory of present-day Turkey[1]. It seems that the brooches from the time of the Roman civil wars are widespread in Asia Minor.

After the considerable abundance of the Iron Age's *fibulae*, both in Anatolia and in northern Syria and Mesopotamia, it seems that in the Achaemenid and later Hellenistic periods this element of the clothing disappeared, only to reappear in Roman Imperial times. The presence of intact Roman *fibulae* in Turkish museums, as in Kahramanmaraş, suggests that they may derive from looted burial equipment.

All of Roman *fibulae* in Kahramanmaraş belong to the genres of widely common types in Europe. The oldest *fibula* of the Roman period (cat. no. 1) belongs to an early period, not later than the first Augustan age, and the most recent can be dated back to the second half of the fourth century A.D. (cat. no. 5).

The *fibula* of the Alesia type or its similar genre (cat. no. 1, **figs. 6a–b**) carries a decoration on the arch that does not seem to have, at the moment, comparisons, in western Europe. The Alesia group of Roman bow *fibula* were the first Roman hinged *fibula* type. Typologically their bow is in the form of a narrow triangle, wide at the head tapering to a point at the foot. Some are

[1] Bulgan – Feugère 2004; Laflı – Buora 2006; Bulgan – Feugère 2007; and Laflı – Buora 2012.

plain, while others have moulded or incised decoration in low relief or even one or more perforations – almost always in triangular shape. In general, they are affiliated with the Roman military which used them between the mid-first century B.C. and early first century A.D. in which time they were replaced by the Aucissa group of *fibulae*. In the Alesia type the presence of longitudinal lines on the arch is quite common and equally common is the decoration with dashes towards the edges. We find this feature in a *fibula* from Trier in Germany, which, however, has a much wider triangular arch[2]. A further *fibula* from Strassoldo near Aquileia in northeastern Italy with an arch extended to the head presents a decoration somewhat close to that of in Kahramanmaraş[3]. The decoration in the central part also appears in a brooch from southern Tyrol, likewise with a triangle extended towards the head[4]. The decoration formed by rows of oblique dashes towards the edges also appears in another *fibula*, said coming from the "eastern Mediterranean"[5], however with a very narrow and elongated arch. In fact, the *fibulae* of the basic Alesia type are present in France, northeastern Italy, Slovenia and Croatia (ancient Dalmatia)[6]. One remembers, for example, the presence of two specimens in the museum of Dion, a village in the northern foothills of Mount Olympus in Thessaly, Greece which are not known in the West. We also remember a *fibula* similar to the Alesia type present in the museum of Gaziantep in southeastern Turkey and dated to the period 40–30 B.C.[7], perhaps contemporary to ours in Kahramanmaraş.

The *fibula* no. 3 in Kahramanmaraş (**figs. 8a-b**) is one of the rare and varying example of enamel *fibulae* in Asia Minor. Enamel is a coloured crystalline glass-like substance used as decoration on metal objects. It was used to decorate numerous Roman provincial *fibula* types, such as bow *fibula*, equilateral *fibula* and plate or disc *fibula*, mostly from the mid-second to the early third century A.D. Its use on *fibulae* is in fact a Celtic invention and its use in Roman times stems from the traditions of Romanized Celtic population. The use of enamel on Roman *fibulae* remained centred on the Rhine, though workshops are known in Britain and as far as Pannonia. Roman enamelled *fibulae* are found in small numbers throughout the Roman Empire and as far beyond as Scandinavia. However any examples found outside the Britain – Rhine – upper Danube region were imports from these areas. Roman enamel *fibulae* are found in military camps, *canabae* and civilian settlements; but they were clearly popular with the military community in its full sense.

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[2] Meller 2012, 474, fig. 95, 25.

[3] Buora – Seidel 2008, 93–95, no. 84.

[4] From Sluderno/Ganglegg in southern Tyrol, Italy, housed in the Museo della val Venosta; cf. <artefacts.mom.fr> FIB.4018 as well as <www.provincia.bz.it>.

[5] Meller 2012, pl. 94, no. 17.

[6] Cf. the map of their distribution in <artefacts.mom.fr> FIB-4018.

[7] Bulgan – Feugère 2007, 222, no. 1, fig. 5, 1.

Inside the whole complex of the *fibulae* with equal arms and enamelled decoration, we can distinguish a subgroup with similar characters to the one in Kahramanmaraş (**fig. 2** and the appendix 1, below). On the rectangular central plate of this new type of *fibulae* there are two rows formed by three or four elements arranged in two groups of four, on either side of each separation lines. These lines can, as in our case, be sinusoidal, with more curves, or even straight, or, as in a single case,[8] completely missing. Only the elements of their central plate were decorated with enamel, mostly in brick or dark red.[9] They are triangular shaped, sometimes with elements protruding from the sides, which make them look like a star. On the sides of the central plate there were also notches in the number of three or four on each side, lining up on the sides of a vertical line.

Our **fig. 2** shows some of the varying decorations of this new subgroup of enamelled *fibulae*, presented above. It seems very likely that these *fibulae* derive from a restricted area. Within this area and in the immediate surroundings we can find similar *fibulae*, with different details, such as one from the Musée royal de Mariemont in Belgium (**fig. 3a**), and another one from the Springhead Roman town excavations in Southfleet, Kent, Britain (**fig. 3b**). As can be seen on **fig. 4**, the area of the distribution of this new subgroup of enamelled *fibulae* is rather limited: here we see the areas of its concentration and probable irradiation; one is located near the ancient city of *Iuliobona*, today's Lillebonne in the Normandy region in northern France, formerly the capital of the *Celatae*, at the western edge of the Belgian Gaul[10], and the other in the territories of the Sequani and the Helvetii. It is probable that in these areas there were the (main?) factories of such *fibulae.* A brooch housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (**fig. 2, no. 9**), with all the similar characteristics of the same group, has no certain provenance.[11]

The dating this new subgroup of enamelled *fibulae* is based on a fixed point: since they were found in Britain their use cannot be earlier than half of the first century A.D., Michel Feugère dates this type of *fibulae* between A.D. 60 and 90.[12] David Markreth published a very similar *fibula* in the Hattat Collection (**fig. 2, no. 4**): he proposes a dating to the second century A.D. especially at the Hadrian-Antonine period for a similar (not identical) from Caerleon in the northern outskirts of the city of Newport, Wales, Britain[13], where, as is

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[8] From Xanten: Boelicke 2002, no. 1102.

[9] The other enamel colours were orange, light blue, dark blue, green, bright yellow white and black. However, today many enamels have faded and even changed colour. Most have taken on a yellow-brown tone.

[10] Hence, the *fibula* was perhaps carried by some people from Britain.

[11] Caillet 1997, 53 and fig. 6.

[12] <Artefacts.mom.fr> FIB-4121.

[13] Markreth 2011, 170.

known, the *legion II Augusta* was stationed. A *fibula* of this type was found in *Vindonissa*, modern Windisch in Switzerland together with material of the third century A.D.[14] The *fibula* no. 3 in the museum of Kahramanmaraş can therefore be included in this minor group of western European *fibulae*, which we would like to define as "enameled *fibula* with equal arms, Alesia variant". In fact, the first example of this group known in archaeological literature (**fig. 2, no. 6**) was found in Alesia situated on Mont Auxois, above the present-day village of Alise-Sainte-Reine in Côte d'Or, France in the year of 1839 and was published by Jacques d'Arbaumont in 1894[15]. Absolutely noteworthy is the fact that three other similar examples of the same type (**fig. 2, nos. 1–3**) were recovered in 1850 in the *necropolis* of Lillebonne.

The *fibulae* nos. 2, 4 and 5 from the museum of Kahramanmaraş belong to other groups: no. 4 (**figs. 9 a–b**) with "strongly molded bow" belongs to a well-attested type in *Noricum* and Pannonia, where also this was most likely produced.

The no. 5 is a crossbow *fibula* with onion head ends or as German scholars define it, a "Zwiebelknopffibel" , derived from prototypes of the third century A.D. Erwin Keller[16] and Philipp Marc Pröttel[17] have distinguished within the group some variants, ranging from no. 1 to no. 6, with different chronology. It was a common type during the late Roman and early Byzantine period, distribution of which was already studied until the Black Sea coasts[18]. Its mostly distributed areas were the central and western part of the late Roman Empire between the late third and fifth centuries A.D. and along the Danube river towards the end of the fourth century A.D. As far as Turkey is concerned, the authors identify so far about thirty examples of "Zwiebelknopffibel" in the entire Asia Minor (cf. **fig. 5** and the appendix 2, below) which could demonstrate a transfer of people from those regions into this country. As a matter of course in the local Turkish museums many others could be housed which are still waiting to be published. We do not know if this population transfer was happened coinciding with the movements of late Roman troops. However, one must be very careful about this simplistic explanation. It should be recalled that, for example, for Dura Europos a local fibular fabrication, based on a model of Central Europe, seems to have been demonstrated in the first half of the third century A.D.[19]

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[14] Riha 1979, 192, pl. 62, no. 1627.

[15] D'Arbaumont 1894, 91, no. 460; and Lerat 1973, 6-7.

[16] Keller 1971.

[17] Pröttel 1989.

[18] Soupault 2003, 47, with further references; and Quast 2015, list of finding no. 1, 320, nos. 81–82.

[19] Cf. a short discussion: Schmid 2010, 44, fn. 38.

Catalogue

No. 1 (figs. 6a–b): Length: 68 mm; height: 34 mm. Brown patina.
Description: A large triangular arch, with two longitudinal grooves next to which a series of oblique incisions appear. Three transversal lines before the foot which is pierced in the upper part and receives a transversal ornament.
Comparanda: Similar to type Alesia, like Feugère 1985, type 21a1. Parallel to a Roman brooch from *Lugdunum* (modern Lyon, France).[20]
Dating: 80–20 B.C.

No. 2 (figs. 7a–b): Length: 82 mm; height: 43 mm. Green patina.
Description: A hinged arch *fibula*, with a large container for the barb. Plain bow, with rounded and protruding edges. Flat, horizontal foot.
Comparandum: A similarly shaped foot appears in a *fibula* of the Alesia type from *Treveri*, Germany[21].
Dating: Probably second half of the first century B.C.

No. 3 (figs. 8a–b): Length: 67 mm; height: 24 mm. Straight pin is missing. Green patina.
Description: A *fibula* with a rectangular central plate and two symmetrical appendixes. Its enamelled central plate is divided into three parts. The central one has three rows of four insertions, as well of red colour, almost cruciform. Two side parts are in turn divided into four squares, each of which has an enamelled insert.
Comparanda: Exner II group, Ettlinger type 36, Riha 7,16, Feugère 26b, Callawaert III.A.1.b-c and Markreth 2.c1.
Dating: Second half of the first century AD.

No. 4 (figs. 9a–b): Length: 83 mm; height: 31 mm. Dark green patina.
Description: A *fibula* with a "strongly molded bow", median disc, elongated triangular foot and enlarged end with a protruding central point.
Comparanda: Christian Gugl has assembled previously distinguished types in the forms of A 70 and A 73 in a single group called "Type Almgren 70/73 a–b"[22].
Dating. From the Flavian dynasty, *i.e.* A.D. 69–96, to the age of Trajan-Hadrian, *i.e.* A.D. 98–138. Several *fibulae* of the same type are present in Dacia[23], clearly brought by people coming from the west. In the Balkan area similar *fibulae* were manufactured, for example, in Viminacium in Serbia[24], but in a different form. Our *fibula* seems to be an import from Central Europe (perhaps from northern Italy?).

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[20] Martin-Kilcher 2015.
[21] Cf. Meller 2012, 474, pl. 95, 25
[22] Gugl 1995, 18–19.
[23] Cociş 2004, 49–50 (type 8a2bI).
[24] Redžić 2010, 120–123.

No. 5 (figs. 10a–b): Length: 88 mm; height: 40 mm. Straight pin is missing. Smooth green patina.
Description: A "Zwiebelknopffibel" or cruciform *fibula*, almost intact, with a fragmented pin. The central onion bulb has a pyramidal section, the lateral ones are spherical. Foot chamfered.
The upper part of the arch, owning a trapezoidal section, has a zig-zag or wolf-like decoration.
Comparandum: Type Keller – Pröttel 3/4 A.
Dating: Second half of the fourth century A.D.

Conclusions

These five *fibulae* that have been studied here allow us to reach following conclusions: First of all, the presence of people from Roman Central Europe in Kahramanmaraş is attested at least in mid-first century B.C., based on the evidence of the *fibula* of the Alesia type (cat. no. 1). More precisely we can identify people from the Gallic or Belgian area in southeastern Anatolia between the end of the first century A.D. and the early decades of the second century A.D., due to the presence of an enamelled *fibula*, belonging to a small group that we name as "Alesia variant" (cat. no. 3). So, another person from the eastern Alpine arc, *i.e.* from *Noricum*, Pannonia or northeastern Italy, wore a *fibula* of the type Almgren 70/73 in the region of Kahramanmaraş during the second century A.D. Finally, in the second half of the fourth century A.D., a civil servant official, or more probably a soldier, had on his own a "Zwiebelknopffibel" (cat. no. 5) that has come down to us in Kahramanmaraş.

Which Roman *fibulae* reached to Asia Minor or were received there during the Roman period as well as the question of the resumption of these dress-fasteners in late antiquity are the most important issues for the *fibula* research in Asia Minor which should be replied by further publications with new materials.

Figure 1. Places in southeastern Anatolia, northern Syria and northern Mesopotamia referred to in the text (by S. Patacı, 2018).

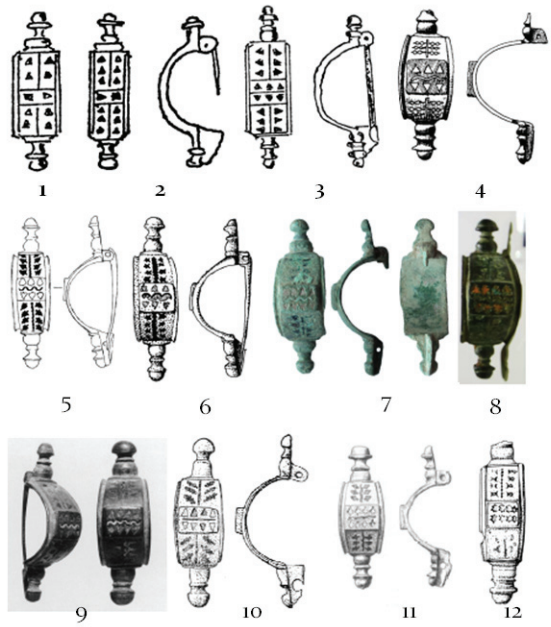

Figure 2. Examples of enameled *fibulae* with equal arms, variant Alesia: **1:** From Chatillon near Lillebonne, France (after Dollfus 1973, no. 489); **2:** From Chatillon (after Dollfus 1973, no. 488); **3:** From Chatillon (after Dollfus 1973, no. 487); **4:** The Hattat Collection (after Mackreth 2011, no. 8160); **5:** From Alesia, France (after Lerat 1979, 7, no. 329); **6:** From Alesia (after Lerat 1979, 7, no. 460); **7:** From Nether Wallop (Hants.), Britain (after PAS SUR-23ACCE in <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/631213>); **8:** The museum of Kahramanmaraş (by E. Laflı, 2004); **9:** The Metropolitan Museum of Art (after Caillet 1997, fig. 6); **10:** From Charnay-lès-Chalon, Champ de la Velle, France (after Feugère 1977, pl. 14, no. 87); **11:** From Vindonissa, Switzerland (after Riha 1979, no. 1627); **12:** From Xanten, Germany (after Boelicke 2002, no. 1102).

Figure 3. Other *fibulae* similar to variant Alesia: **1:** From Springhead Roman town excavations in Southfleet, Kent, Britain, after <www.flickriver.com/photos/wessexarchaeology/1828419124/>; **2:** The Musée royal de Mariemont, Belgium (after Callewaert 2012, fig. 5). These two examples were intentionally not shown on fig. 4, as there are probably numerous examples of this kind of *fibulae* and they need a specific treatment.

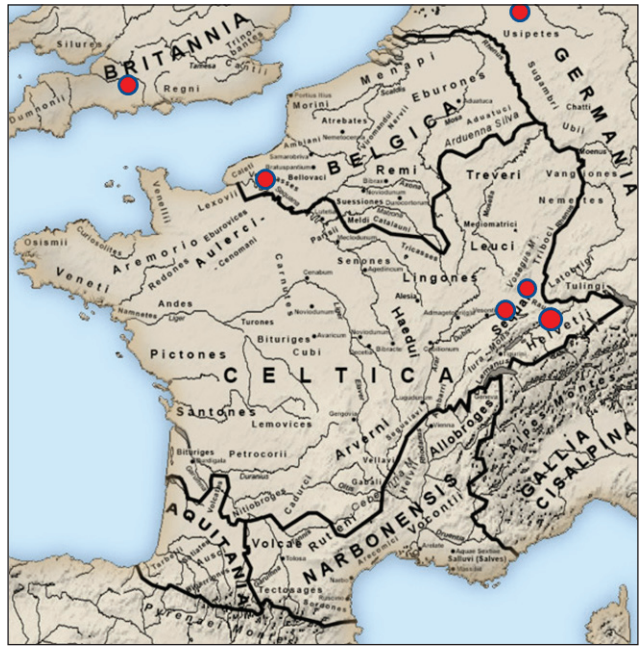

Figure 4. Map of the distribution of the enamelled brooches, variant Alesia (by M. Buora, 2018).

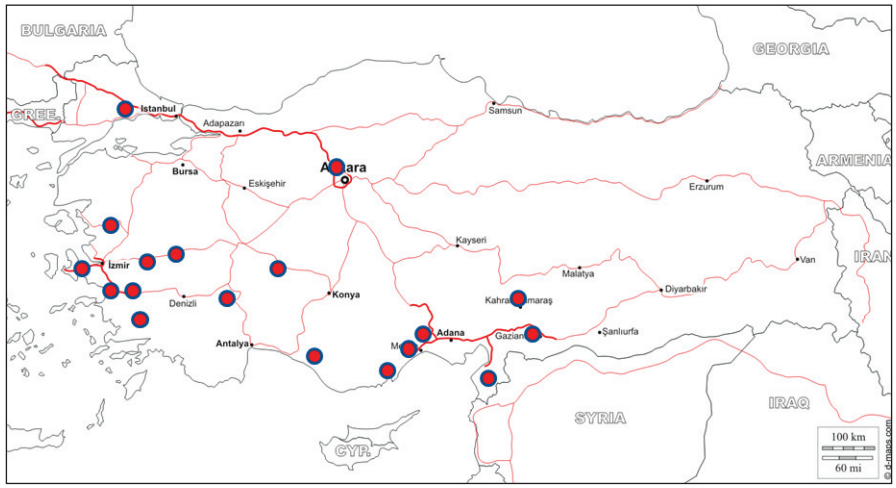

Figure 5. Map of the distribution of the "Zwiebelknoppffibeln" in Turkey (by M. Buora, 2018).

Figures 6a–b. A *fibula*, similar to Alesia type in the museum of Kahramanmaraş; cat. no. 1 (by E. Laflı, 2004).

Figures 7a–b. A *fibula* with particular catchplate in the museum of Kahramanmaraş; cat. no. 2 (by E. Laflı, 2004).

Figures 8a–b. An enamelled *fibula* with equal arms, variant Alesia in the museum of Kahramanmaraş; cat. no. 3 (by E. Laflı, 2004).

Figures 9a–b. A so called "strongly profilated foot" brooch in the museum of Kahramanmaraş; cat. no. 4 (by E. Laflı, 2004).

Figures 10a–b. A "Zwiebelknopffibel" in the museum of Kahramanmaraş; cat. no. 5 (by E. Laflı, 2004).

Appendix 1: List of the previous finds of the enamelled symmetrical brooches, variant Alesia (fig. 2)

France

1 – Alesia, discovered in 1822, now in Museum of Dijon (D'Arbaumont 1894; Lerat 1979, 7, no. 460),
2 – Alesia (Lerat 1979, no. 329),
3 – Charnay-lès-Chalon, Champ de la Velle (Feugère 1977, pl. 14, no. 87),
4 – Chatillon near Lillebonne (Dollfus 1973, no. 487),

Switzerland

5 – *Vindonissa*-Windisch (Riha 1979, no. 1627),

Britain

6 – The Hattat Collection (Mackreth 2011, no. 8160),
7 – Nether Wallop (Hants.) (<http://artefacts.mom.fr/fr/result.php?id=FIB-4121&find=TCH&pagenum=1&affmode=vign>; <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/631213>),

Germany

8 – Xanten (Boelicke 2002, Pl. 52, no. 1102),

Turkey

9 – Kahramanmaraş (present article, cat. no. 3).

Appendix 2: List of the previous finds of the "Zwiebelknoppfibeln" from Turkey

Type Keller – Pröttel 1

1 – Istanbul, Sadberk Hanım Museum (unpublished),
2 – Sandıklı-Afyonkarahisar, now in the museum of Akşehir (Tekocak 2012, 38),
3 – Gaziantep, <Artefacts.mom.fr> type Keller – Pröttel 1A FIB 4554 (accessed on 4 April 2018),
4 – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz, type Keller – Pröttel 1A (Soupault 2003, 21),

Keller – Pröttel 2

5 – Sarılar Köprüsü (bridge of Syceon) in Iuliopolis, Keller 2A, grave 100 (unpublished),
6 – Heracleia Perinthus (today Marmara Ereğlisi; Öztürk 1999, 246, fig. 6),
7 – Silifke, Keller 2A (Laflı – Buora 2006, 44, no. 19, pl. XIV, h),
8 – Alanya, mus. (Laflı – Buora 2006, 45, no. 27, pl. XV, c),
9 – Pergamum, Keller 2 (Soupault 2003, 21),
10 – Worcester Art Museum (MA), from Antioch excavations (Becker /Kondoleon 169, no. 34),

Keller – Pröttel 3/4

11–12 – Ödemiş, Keller – Pröttel 3/4A (Laflı – Buora 2012, nos. 17–18),
13 – Gaziantep, Keller – Pröttel 3/4A (Bulgan – Feugère 2007, no. 7),
14 – Kahramanmaraş, Keller – Pröttel 3/4A (present article, cat. no. 5),
15 – Gaziantep, Keller – Pröttel 3/4B (Bulgan – Feugère 2007, no. 8),
16 – Istanbul-Louvre, type Keller – Pröttel 3/4B (Soupault 2003, p. 21),
17 – Gaziantep, Keller – Pröttel 3/4C (Bulgan – Feugère 2007, no. 9),
18 – From the theater of Nysa, Keller – Pröttel 3/4C (Kadıoğlu – von Rummel 2003, 106, no.11),
19–20 – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz, Keller – Pröttel 3/4C (Soupault 2003, 21),
21 – Sardis, Keller – Pröttel 3/4C (Soupault 2003, 21),
22 – Ephesus (Laflı – Buora 2012, 11, no. 12),
23 – From the "East Church Complex" in Labraunda (Blid 2012, 217 and fig. 182, 4),
24 – From a grave at Burdur near Sagalassus (Çetin 2015, 14),

Keller – Pröttel 5

25 – Mersin (Laflı – Buora 2006, 42, no. 5, pl. XIII, b),
26 – Gaziantep (Bulgan – Feugère 2007, no. 10),
27 – From somewhere in Asia Minor, now in the musée d'Archéologie nationale, Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Soupault 2003, 52),
28 – Tarsus (Laflı – Buora 2006, 46, no. 28, pl. XV, e–f).

Keller – Pröttel 6

29 – From southeastern Anatolia, now in the Archäologisches Museum Frankfurt (Soupault 2003, 22; and Soupault-Becquelin 2003, 53),
30 – Kalaba (quoted by Laflı – Buora 2012, 11, no. 25),
31 – Mersin (Laflı – Buora 2006, 42, no. 3, pl. XII, e–f),

32 – A golden example, in the Burton Y. Berry Collection-Indiana University Collection; accession number BYB 76.75.25; purchased in the 19th century (Deppert-Lippitz 2000, 55, fig. 16; and Soupault-Becquelin 2003, 53),

33 – Gaziantep (Laflı – Buora 2012, 11, no. 28).

Notes and acknowledgements

This collection was studied with an authorization granted by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate of the Monuments and Museums on December 9, 2004 and enumerated as B.16.0.AMG.0.10.00.01/707.1/14. The necessary documentation was assembled during December 2004. Fig. 1 was arranged by Dr Sami Patacı and Mr Zeki Akkurt (both from Ardahan) in 2018 to whom we would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation.

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