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HELLENISTIC FIBULAE AND POTTERY IN EASTERN GALATIA

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Keywords: La Tène fibulae, Galatian ware, Archaeological Museum of Çorum, eastern central Anatolia, Galatia, Celtic, Hellenistic period, Asia Minor, Türkiye, museum studies, classical archaeology

Abstract: This paper focuses on the identification of three fibulae of the Middle La Tène scheme, and three vessels curated at the local museum in Çorum in eastern central Türkiye, which were published by Resul İbiş in 2021 in a museum report. To clarify the assignment of these vessels to eastern Galatia, we first summarised what was previously known and what was described by recent studies on so-called “Galatian ware”. In the next chapter, we grouped 14 fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes from Türkiye into two typological groups and contextualised the Çorum fibulae among other Hellenistic examples from Asia Minor. In conclusion, one can see that the number of such finds connecting eastern Galatia to some contemporary material in continental Europe is increasing.

Cuvinte-cheie: La Tène fibulae, obiecte din Galatia, Muzeul de arheologie din Çorum, estul Anatoliei centrale, Galatia, perioadă celtică, perioadă elenistică, Asia Mică, Turcia, studii muzeale, arheologie clasică

Rezumat: În această lucrare, accentul este pus pe identificarea a trei fibule din schema La Tène Mijlocie, precum și a trei vase conservate la muzeul local din Çorum, în zona central-estică a Turciei, publicate de Resul İbiş în 2021 într-un raport al muzeului. Pentru a clarifica atribuirea acestor vase Galatiei de Est, am rezumat mai întâi ceea ce se știa anterior și era descris de studii recente asupra așa-numitei „ceramici galatice”. În capitoul următor, am grupat 14 fibule din schemele La Tène Mijlocie și Târzie din Turcia în două grupuri tipologice și am contextualizat fibulele din Çorum printre alte fibule elenistice din Asia Mică. În concluzie, se poate observa că numărul unor astfel de descoperiri care leagă Galatia de estul țării cu unele materiale contemporane din Europa continentală este în creștere.

1. INTRODUCTION: FIBULAE OF THE MIDDLE LA TÈNE SCHEME IN ASIA MINOR

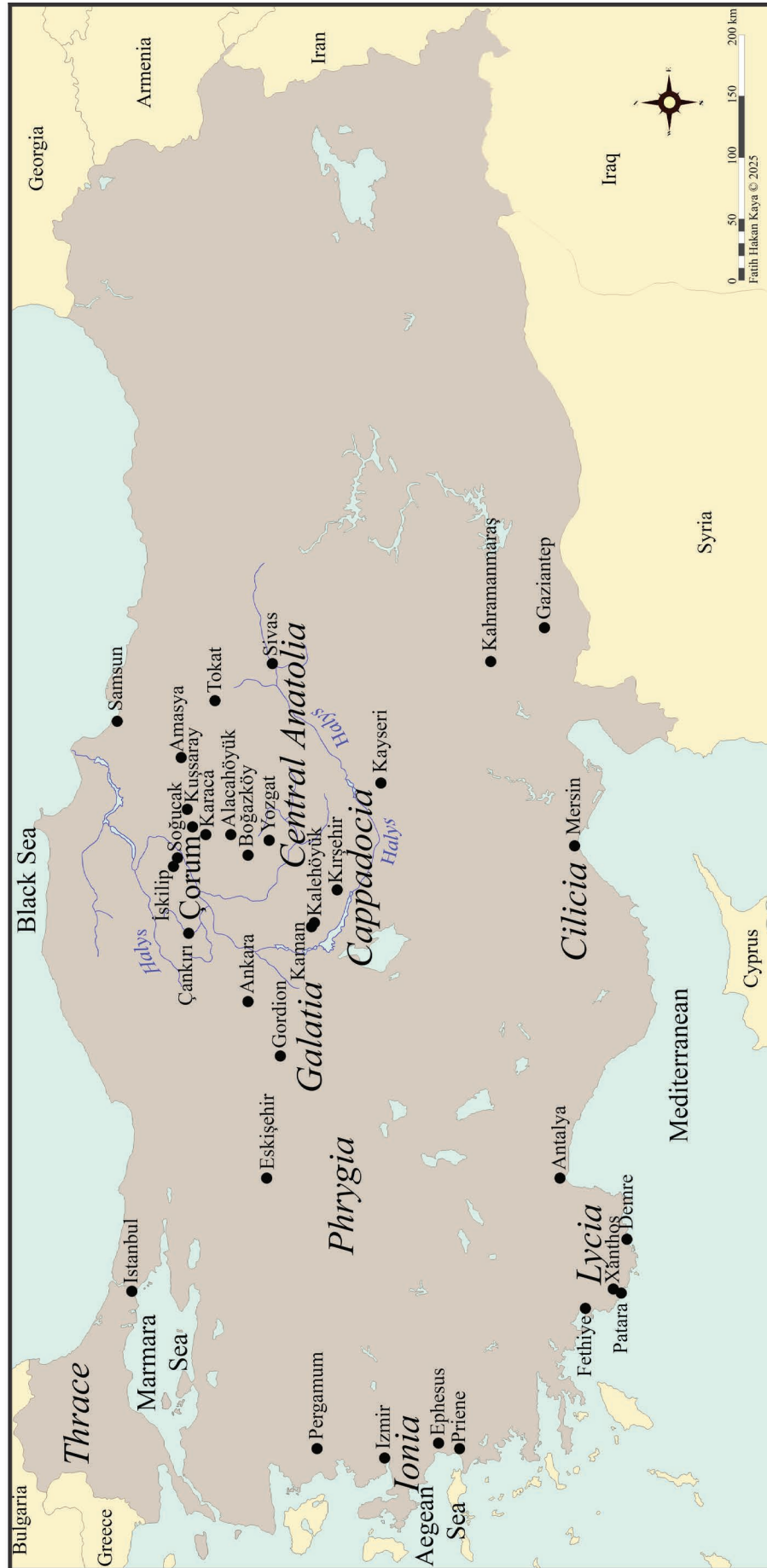
In a recent paper, Resul İbiş presented numerous formerly unpublished artefacts preserved in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum in the eastern part of central modern-day Türkiye¹ (Map 1). Among the illustrated objects, we consider the fibulae of the Middle La Tène scheme, attributed to the Galatians and three contemporary ceramic vessels.

La Tène metalwork in bronze, iron and gold, generally believed to have developed technologically out of Hallstatt culture, is also stylistically characterized by elaborate clasps, i.e., fibulae, and, according to certain scholars, some of these fibulae are associated with Celts. It was believed that the Galatians were a Celtic people dwelling in Galatia, a region of central Anatolia surrounding Ankara during the Hellenistic period. However, neither the Hallstatt culture nor the La Tène culture can be equated with the definition

of “Celts”². Only a few such objects have so far been found in Asia Minor, which have commonly been understood as indicative of Galatian presence in central Anatolia, and at times even of continued cultural exchange with the Celts from Europe. Since the 19th century, the history of the Celts in Asia Minor has been studied numerous times, beginning

² For the complex subject of Celts, their archaeology in Galatia and archaeological finds of Galatia during the Hellenistic period, cf., among others, Batman 2024; e.g. Çoşkun 2014 and 2022; Parachaud 2018 and 2020; Xie 2016; Ökse 2021; Norton 2013; Campbell 2009; Yörükan 2009; Ulusoy 2006; e.g. Strobel 1996, 2002, 2007a, 2007b, 2009; Bockius 1991; Müller-Karpe 1988, 2006; Nixon 1977. As focused in our present paper, La Tène artefacts in Hellenistic Asia Minor as a problematic criterion for determining the ethnic identity(ies) of the Galatians have already been addressed by Altay Çoşkun in 2014 both historically and archaeologically (Çoşkun 2014). This paper argues that not a single La Tène fibula can be attributed to an individual bearer among the three major Galatian tribes; geographical and chronological implications rather point to mercenaries recruited from eastern Europe by Attalus I (ca. 240–197 BC) or later Hellenistic kings (p. 138–139). Cf. also Strobel 2009, p. 118, note 5; Müller-Karpe 1988, p. 192–195 with a map of findspots of the La Tène fibulae and gems in Anatolia; Darbyshire *et alii* 2000, p. 83.

¹ İbiş 2021. The museum was inaugurated on 13th of October 1968.



Map 1. All places in Türkiye and surrounding countries to which reference is made in the entire text (drawn by F. H. Kaya, 2025).

with the historical work of Georges Perrot (1832–1914), published in Paris in 1867 in Latin³, followed by that of Felix Stähelin (1873–1952), which appeared in 1907 in Leipzig⁴. Oscar Almgren (1869–1945) had already drawn attention to the simultaneous appearance of brooches of the medieval type in Central Europe and on the lower Dnieper⁵. The analysis of the Galatian fibulae began over fifty years ago with the fundamental discussion by Kurt Bittel (1907–1991), in volume IV on the 1967–1968 excavation seasons at Hattuša, the capital of the Hittite Empire, which focused on the Late Hellenistic finds in the southern area of Temple I, i.e., Great Temple, in the lowertown of Boğazköy⁶. Subsequent contributions since 1970⁷ have added some specimens, which have not changed the overall picture. They have still been enriched by the reporting of other brooches, even in very remote areas⁸, perhaps due to the dispersion of Celtic mercenaries in numerous war scenarios. However, isolated objects, discovered at great distances, cannot be an argument for the presence of some Celtic warriors or mercenaries in these sites⁹. We can only admit a “scenario”, as the other authors do, and it cannot be ruled out that some fibulae were transferred with their bearers for other reasons as well. Thus, their presence on Delos¹⁰ may have had religious motivations. At the same time, their attestations in Crimea could derive from routine contacts from nearby areas, separated only by the Black Sea¹¹.

Overall reconsiderations of these fibulae and their meaning were made, among other scholars, by Hartmut (Franz Rudolf) Polenz (1940–2021) in 1978¹² and, forty years later, by Kevin Parachaud¹³, who created the most complete corpus of these fibulae to date.

So far, just over twenty fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes attributed to the Galatians and associated with Celts have been published from Asia Minor and Syria. Of these, one comes from an area close to the western Anatolian coast, i.e., Priene in southern Ionia¹⁴, another

from the island of Delos¹⁵, while others originate from Cilicia and Syria¹⁶ (Map 1). Most of these fibulae come from a part of central Anatolia believed to be inhabited by the Galatians. They are twenty-one in total, one of which is made of iron and the others are made of copper alloy. To these existing examples, we add two new ones that we present below, and thus increase the total number. It seems that the area around Çorum in eastern Galatia appears to have been particularly affected by the spread of these fibulae.

The two new specimens summarily presented by Resul İbiş in 2021 bring new elements of interest. The first one, illustrated at cat. no. 1, is very close to a fibula which was previously kept in a private collection and said to have originated from Ankara¹⁷. Although one cannot be certain of this information, deduced from the antiquarian market, the form is compatible with its presence in the area around Ankara. A second fibula from Çorum, i.e., cat. no. 4 below, allows us to anchor an already known type to a very specific location – and therefore perhaps to a limited area –, equally provenanced from a private collection, the origin of which is unknown.

2. THREE EXAMPLES OF THE SO-CALLED GALATIAN WARE FROM ÇORUM

Numerous authors have treated the topic of the so-called Galatian ware from various positions and perspectives¹⁸. The first observation, made by Robert Zahn (1870–1945), of its similarity to the La Tène painted pottery in western Europe is well known¹⁹. Despite the doubts expressed by Ferdinand Maier (1925–2014) in 1963²⁰, there seems to be no doubt that this ware has an eminently local diffusion focused on eastern central Anatolia. An extensive study of this ware by Kâmil Levent Zoroğlu in 1978 in the course of his doctoral thesis at the University of Ankara was first summarily published in 2011. In his studies, Zoroğlu proposed the term “Kızılırmak (ancient Halys) basin ware” for this ware; among these vessels, he distinguished three main groups in three different geographical regions in central Anatolia²¹.

It cannot be denied that this ware was generally widespread in the area considered to be Galatia (Map 2),

³ Perrot 1867.

⁴ Stähelin 1907 based on his doctoral thesis at the Universität Basel, entitled as “Geschichte der kleinasiatischen Galater bis zur Errichtung der römischen Provinz Asia” (1897).

⁵ Almgren 1923, p. 250–253.

⁶ Bittel 1969.

⁷ Schaaf 1970.

⁸ *E.g.*, in the Archaeological Museum of Gaziantep in south-eastern Türkiye, acc. no. 94.9.75, *cf.* Bulgan, Feugère 2004 and 2007.

⁹ *Cf.*, among others, Baray 2017.

¹⁰ Déonna 1938, p. 283–284, fig. 323, pl. 86, no. 732 (today in the Archaeological Museum of Delos, acc. no. 5502).

¹¹ Hellström 2014, p. 219, fig. 5.

¹² Polenz 1978.

¹³ *E.g.*, Parachaud 2018, especially p. 35, fig. 6 (map of distribution of the La Tène fibulae in Türkiye and surrounding areas).

¹⁴ This fibula from Priene was last recorded in the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, acc. no. MJ 10039. Bronze, 6.6 x 1.9 cm, dating to LT C2. Its find context is unknown. Typologically it is a filiform fibula with a high external cord and a three-coil spring. Fragmented, the end of the foot and the pin holder are missing. The remaining part of the straight foot runs along the open trapezoidal arch and is attached to it by two rings. *Cf.* Bittel

1969, p. 45–46; Polenz 1978, p. 186; Courbin 1992, p. 214, note 18, 215, fig. 5; Çoşkun 2014, p. 138, fig. 3; Parachaud 2018, p. 40, cat. no. 26, p. 41, pl. 2, PR I; p. 184–186, fig. 3, 1.

¹⁵ *Cf.* note 9 above.

¹⁶ Mapped in Parachaud 2018, p. 35, fig. 6.

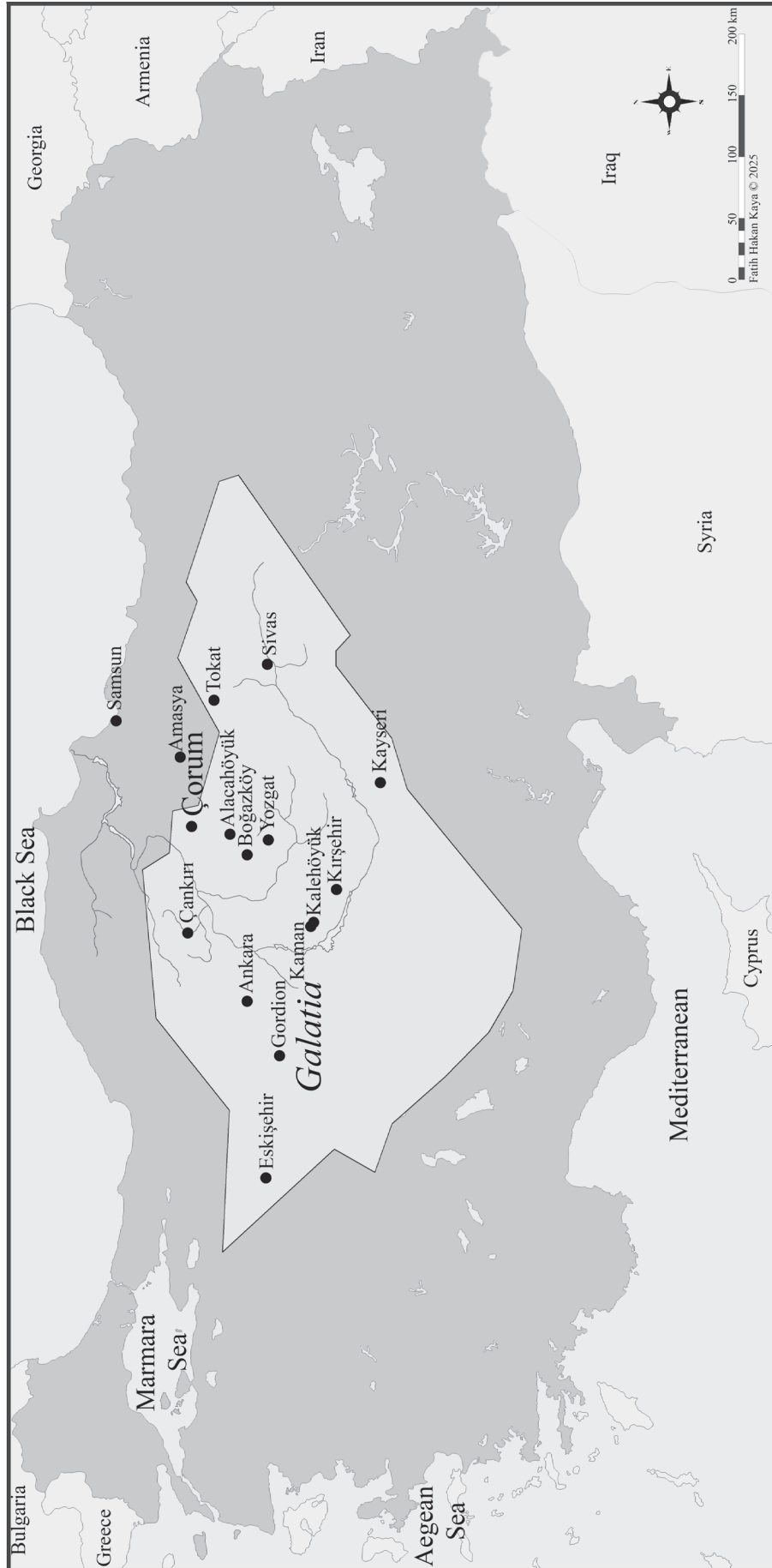
¹⁷ Schaaf 1970, p. 298, fig. 1a; Polenz 1978, p. 183, fig. 4, 4.

¹⁸ For previous publications on this ware, *cf.*, *e.g.*, Batman 2024, p. 72–119; Lohner-Urban 2016; Zoroğlu 2011; Stewart 2010; Özsaıt, Özsaıt 2003; Laflı 2003 and Bittel 1974. Also *cf.* <<https://www.levantineceramics.org/wares/480-west-anatolian-hellenistic-banded-ware>> (accessed on 1st of January 2025).

¹⁹ Zahn 1907.

²⁰ Maier 1963.

²¹ Zoroğlu 2011, p. 516, fig. 1.



Map 2. Diffusion of so-called Galatian ware and main local museums with such finds in central Anatolia (drawn by F. H. Kaya, 2025).

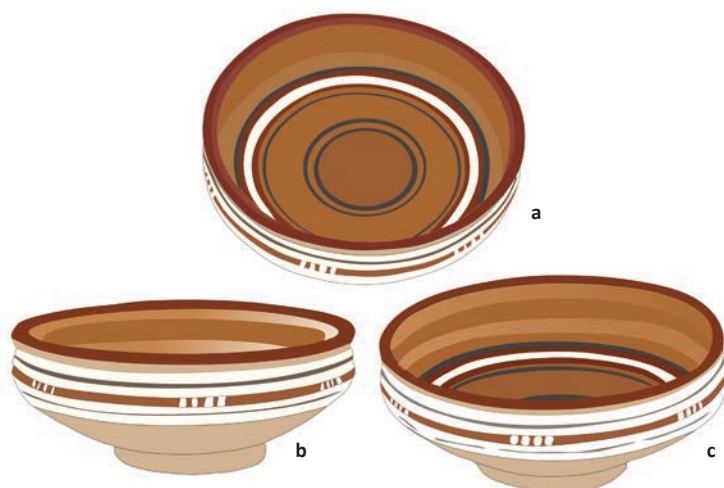


Figure 1. a–c. Carinated bowl of Archaeological Museum of Çorum (drawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after İbiş 2021, p. 84, fig. 19).

where it is believed that, as mentioned above, “the Celts” settled. It sometimes presents specific decorative details – often limited to individual centres and, therefore, referable to specific workshops – distinguishing it from the previous tradition or other areas. Such is the predilection for three colours, i.e., cream, white, and red, for the decorative lines, bands or the floral decoration. Although its dating is still problematic, the hypothesis of its greater diffusion during the second and early first cent. BC has emerged, which makes it contemporary with most of our fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes.

So far, the question of the possible value of pottery as an element of Celtic identity and as the result of innovations introduced by the arrival of Celts has been ill-examined. Who would today (and perhaps even in the past) ever want to recognize common tableware as a constitutive element of Celtic identity? It is clear that the so-called Galatian ware continued local traditions in local workshops and had a limited diffusion.

The linguistic characteristics must certainly be included among the elements of Celtic identity in Galatia. As in Europe, the Celtic language was essentially a spoken language, and its traces remain especially in the onomastics. We have lists of possible Celtic onomastics in epigraphy, which are from later Roman times. Some names can be derived from three graffiti in Gordion, although their dating is unclear²². Two are dated between 241/240 and 189 BC, and a third could be contemporary, or from the first cent. AD²³. In the latter case, if the dating were late, it would be even more interesting for our purposes to document a continuity of use.

For the Celtic language, we have another important piece of evidence dating back to between ca. AD 366 and 370, referred to in a work by Saint Jerome, an early Christian historian of the fourth–fifth cent. AD. He compared their

language to that of the Treveri (Gaulish Treveroi), a Germanic or Celtic tribe of the Belgae group that inhabited the lower valley of the Moselle in modern-day Germany, which he had learned during his stay in their city²⁴.

The study of the local ware in Hellenistic Galatia is based on fragments excavated in well-known central Anatolian sites, such as Boğazköy, Gordion, or from surveys carried out in the same area. Local museums in the region, such as (from east to west), among others, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Boğazköy, Alacahöyük, Çorum, Yozgat, Kırşehir, Kaman-Kalehöyük, Kayseri, Çankırı, Samsun, Ankara, Gordion and Eskişehir²⁵, often preserve complete containers of such ware, most probably coming from graves and so far remain unpublished (Map 2). In his museum report, İbiş published photos of some vessels kept in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum, which are related to Galatian ware²⁶.

The first vessel that İbiş presented from the Archaeological Museum of Çorum is a carinated bowl and has internal decoration with bands of different widths, in brown, white, and hazelnut colours (Figs. 1a–c). Outside, on its convex wall between two brown-grey lines, there is a wider band interrupted at regular intervals by a chevron motif (Fig. 1b)²⁷. This bowl corresponds to forms 2–4 of Boğazköy from which it differs only in size²⁸ (Fig. 2).

²⁴ Migne 1845, II, cap. 3, col. 357: “Unum est quod inferimus, et promissum in exordio reddimus, Galatas excepto sermone Græco, quo omnis Oriens loquitur, propriam linguam eamdem pene habere quam Treviros, nec referre, si aliqua exinde corruperint” [=One thing we conclude, and we fulfill the promise made at the beginning, that the Galatians, with the exception of the Greek language, which all the East speaks, have almost the same language of their own as the Treviri, and it does not matter if some [elements] of it have been corrupted] (translated into English by E. Laffli).

²⁵ Also in the Erimtan Archaeology and Arts Museum in Ankara there are some Galatian ware present.

²⁶ İbiş 2021, p. 84, fig. 19.

²⁷ Maier 1963, p. 234, fig. 13, 2.

²⁸ Maier 1963, p. 222, fig. 2.

²² Cf. Schmidt 1994; and Freeman 2001.

²³ Roller 1987, p. 104.

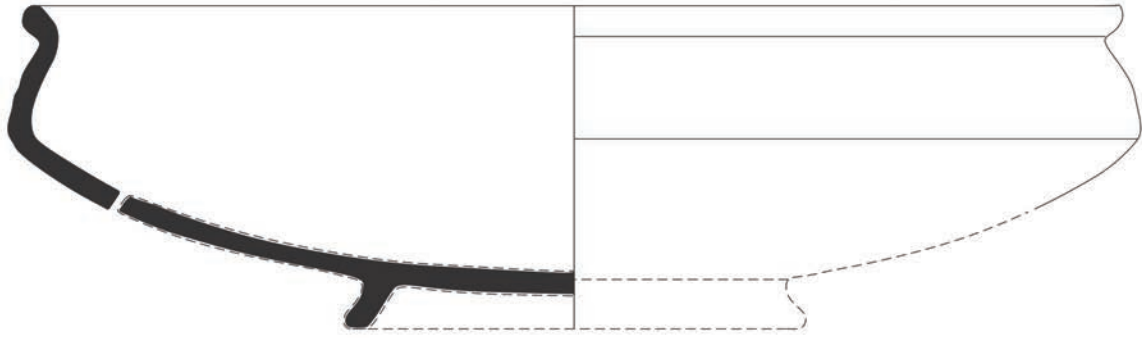


Figure 2. Carinated bowl of form 2–4 from Boğazköy (redrawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after Maier 1963, p. 222, fig. 2).



Figure 3. a–b. Carinated bowl of Archaeological Museum of Çorum (drawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after İbiş 2021, p. 84, fig. 19).

The second carinated bowl has a similar pattern of decoration, but the white colour is not visible (Figs. 3a–b). For comparison, there is another similar bowl in the Archaeological Museum of Samsun in northern Türkiye, with a serpentine decoration arranged in two bands above and below the central fairing (Fig. 4)²⁹.

A third container is a conical bowl with a rim, underlined on the outside by a horizontal groove (Fig. 5). Comparing it to the profile of form 7 at Boğazköy, it is

reproduced alongside (Fig. 6), as identified by Maier³⁰; in our case, the upper part is recessed, so that the largest diameter occurs not at the mouth, but under the shoulder. The container is painted only in the upper part with a band of phytomorphic motifs running under the rim, and below are two other lines.

It is evident that three specimens published by İbiş from Çorum seem to belong to group 2 of Zoroğlu in which few forms seem to derive from the usual Hellenistic typological repertoire, especially from the Phrygian one, with minor variations.

3. CATALOGUE OF THE FIBULAE OF THE MIDDLE LA TÈNE SCHEME IN THE MUSEUMS OF TÜRKİYE

As mentioned above, La Tène fibulae in Anatolia and generally in the entire Türkiye were analysed only to a limited extent. Among both already-known and unpublished finds in Asia Minor, we have created two typological groups which differ not only chronologically, but also geographically (Map 3). However, most of these fibulae lack any archaeological context, so the only possibility is to compare them with other pieces over a large area, some of which are also without context. Therefore, the dating of these fibulae follows the established method for the specimens elaborated in Central and Eastern European research.

a. TYPE 1

Starting from Bittel's aforementioned analysis in 1969, group 1 was identified, characterised by the extension of the foot that at the end curls around the arch.

Cat. no. 1. Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. Etd. 189 (Fig. 7).

Dimensions. L = 100 mm, H = 17 mm.

²⁹ Pataci, Laflı 2015, p. 31, fig. 7g.

³⁰ Maier 1963, p. 222, fig. 2, 7.



Figure 4. Carinated bowl of Museum of Samsun (drawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after Patacı, Lafli 2015, p. 321, fig. 7g).



Figure 5. Bowl of Archaeological Museum of Çorum (drawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after İbiş 2021, p. 84, fig. 19).

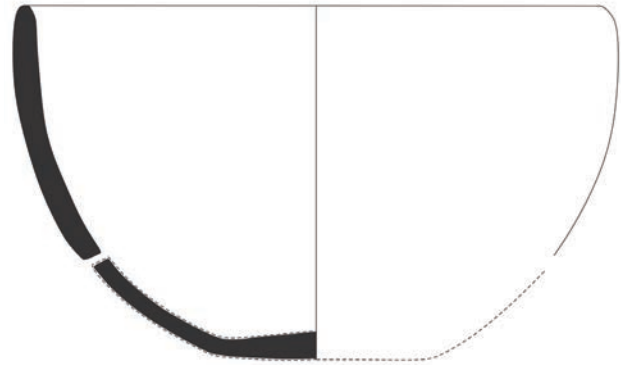


Figure 6. Bowl of form 7 from Boğazköy (redrawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after Maier 1963, p. 222, fig. 2, 7).



Figure 7. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 189 (after İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20a).

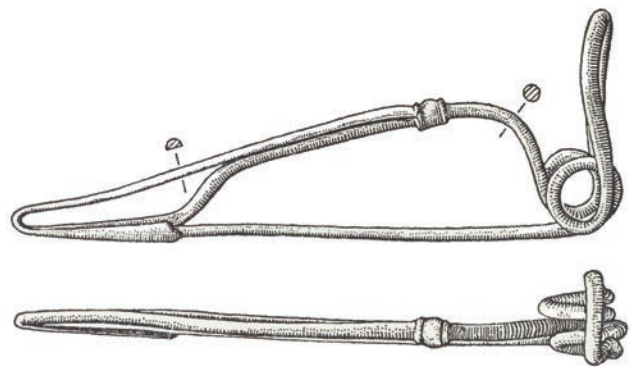


Figure 8. Fibula in a private collection in Ankara said to come from Ankara (after Schaaf 1970, p. 298, fig. 1a).

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Broken pin. Spring with two windings, external hinge that extends upwards, extension of the foot that reaches almost to the top of the arch, which is joined by a hooking ring with raised edges. Note the large size.

Comparandum. A fibula in a private collection in Ankara said to come from Ankara, 240 km south-west of Çorum, cf. after Schaaf 1970, p. 298, fig. 1a (Fig. 8).

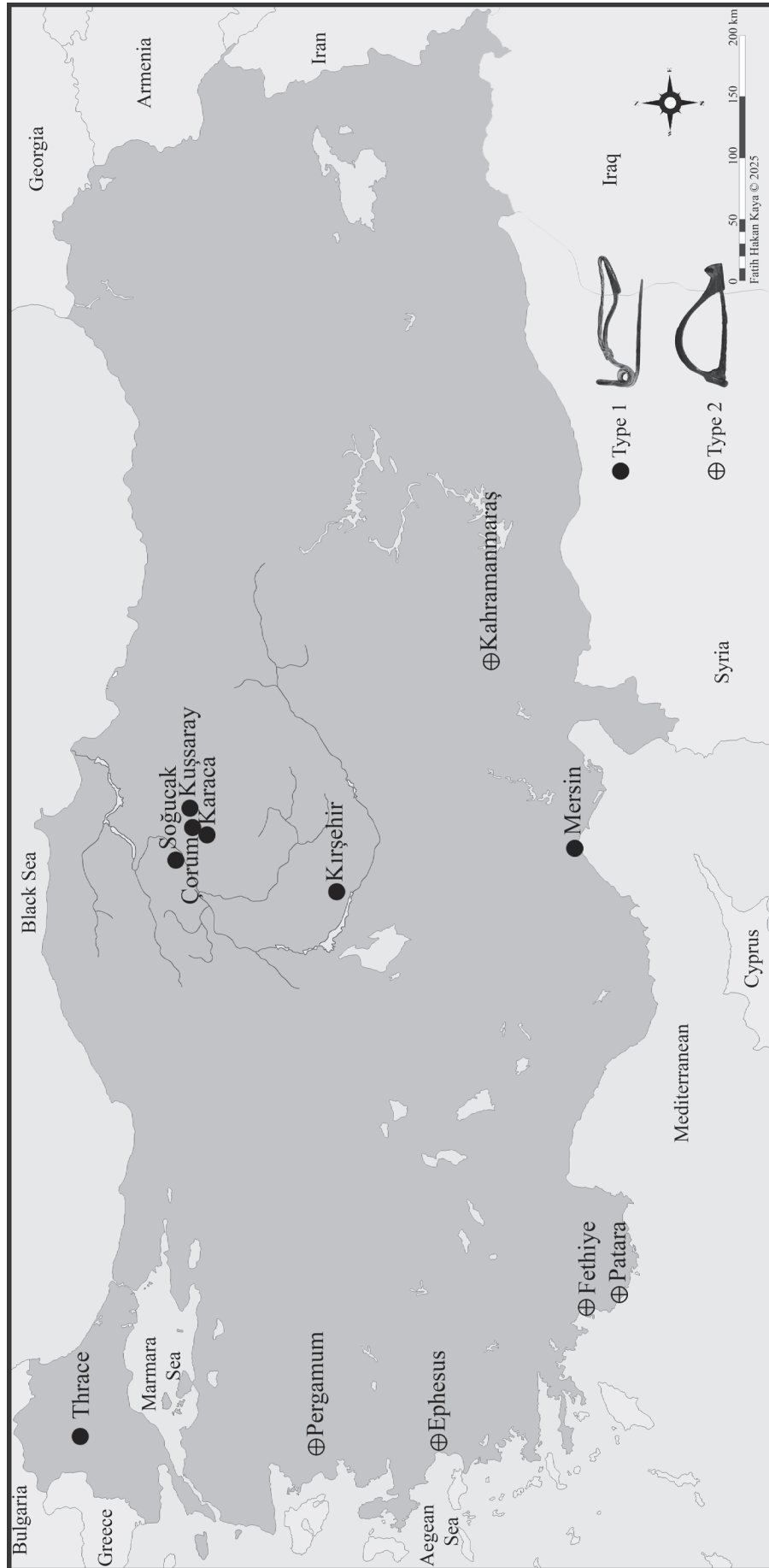
Dating. LT C2, i.e., ca. 200–150 BC.

Ref. Parachaud 2018, p. 30, fig. 4; İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20a.

Cat. no. 2. Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 501 (Figs. 9a–b).

Dimensions. L = 95 mm, H = 33 mm.

Findspot. Originates from the district of Kuşsaray (literally “bird palace”) which is located 16 km north-east of Çorum,



Map 3. Diffusion of the fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes in the museums of Türkiye. Solid dots indicate type 1 (i.e., Italo-European type), and crossed dots type 2 (i.e., Celtic/Balkan type) (drawn by F. H. Kaya, 2025).

south of the Çorum-Samsun highway with an altitude of 1.010 m. The fibula was supposedly found in a castle which is located to the west of the district, and donated by Mr Ali Aydın (acc. no. Ks.66/44 of Kuşsaray excavations). There is a Middle Chalcolithic, EBA and Hittite *höyük* site in the same district which is known as Ziplanda in Hittite sources³¹, and was briefly excavated in the 1960s where some EBA urns were discovered³².

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Filiform fibula with a hypertrophied outer cord and a two-coil spring. The stem is twisted and attached by a ring to the semicircular arch.

Dating. LT D1, i.e. 150–75 BC.

Ref. Koşay 1966, p. 90, 93, Ks. 44, 95, fig. 5; Bittel 1969, p. 46, fig. 10c; Schaaf 1970, p. 298, fig. 1c; Polenz 1978, p. 185, no. 1; Courbin 1992, p. 219, fig. 8 (where Kuşsaray is indicated as a findspot); Çoşkun 2014, p. 139, fig. 4; Parachaud 2018, p. 40, cat. no. 22, p. 41, pl. 2, KUI; İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20b.

Cat. no. 3. Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 1037 (or 7-100-70) (Figs. 10a–b).

Dimensions. L = 95 mm, H = 34 mm.

Findspot. District of Karaca, 7 km south-west of Çorum, without any information about its find context.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Filiform fibula with a hypertrophied external cord and a two-arrow spring. The foot is missing, however, the ring that would have secured it to the semicircular bow remains. The ring is attached to the two rear levels of the bow.

Dating. LT D1, i.e., 150–75 BC.

Ref. Müller-Karpe 1988; Çoşkun 2014, p. 139, fig. 4; Parachaud 2018, p. 40, cat. no. 18, p. 41, pl. 2, KAR I; İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20c.

Cat. no. 4. Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 8333 (Fig. 11).

Dimensions. L = 93 mm, H = 37 mm.

Findspot. District of Soğucak, 24 km south-east of İskilip and 54 km north-east of Çorum, near Halys.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Wide arch, recessed in the part close to the catch, foot extended to embrace the arch. On the arch itself, there are numerous windings (4 + 7 + 7), interspersed with three transverse spirals.

The spring was made up of two windings and has an external hinge at the bottom.

Comparandum. A fibula in a private collection in Ankara, cf. Bittel 1969, p. 46, fig. 10e (Fig. 12).

Dating. LT C2, i.e., 200–150 BC.

Ref. İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20d.

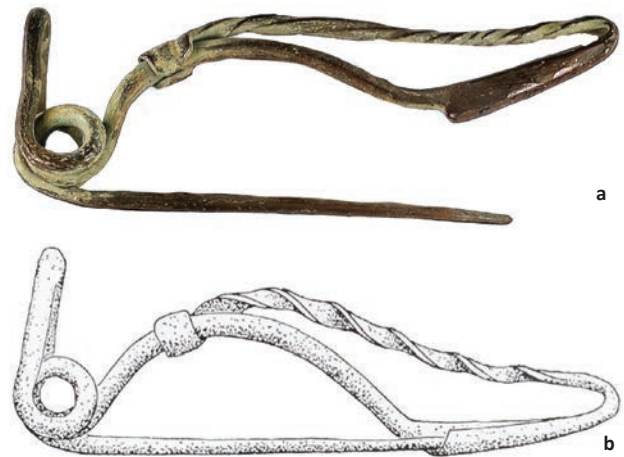


Figure 9. a–b. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 501 (a. photo after İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20b; b. drawing after Bittel 1969, p. 46, fig. 10c).

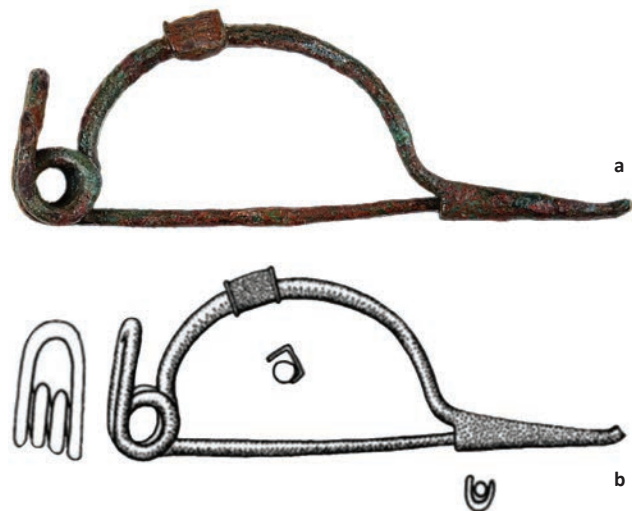


Figure 10. a–b. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 1037 (or 7-100-70) (a. after İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20c; b. after Parachaud 2018, p. 41, pl. 2, KAR I).



Figure 11. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum, acc. no. 8333 (after İbiş 2021, p. 85, fig. 20d).

³¹ For the debated question see Taracha 2015, p. 58.

³² Cf. Koşay 1966, p. 89.

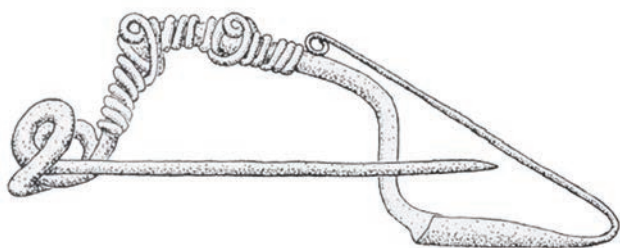


Figure 12. Fibula in a private collection in Ankara (after Bittel 1969, p. 46, fig. 10e).



Figure 13. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Mersin, acc. no. 95.18.25 (after Laflı, Buora 2006, p. 43, cat. no. 9, pl. 13f).



Figure 14. Fibula in the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul, acc. no. 40.405 [after <<https://arachne.dainst.org/>> (accessed on 1st of January 2025)].



Figure 15. a–b. Fibula in the Museum of Kırşehir, acc. no. 1187 (photo. E. Laflı, 2017).

Cat. no. 5. Archaeological Museum of Mersin³³, acc. no. 95.18.25 (Fig. 13).

Dimensions. L = 62 mm, H = 25 mm.

Provenance. Purchased from Mr Berdan Karagöz (b. 1945), a goldsmith and art dealer from Mersin, on the 4th of October 1995.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Foot end missing. Typologically it is identical to the previous fibula at cat. no. 4.

Dating. LT C2, i.e., 200–150 BC.

Ref. Laflı, Buora 2006, p. 43, cat. no. 9, pl. 13f.

Cat. no. 6. Archaeological Museums of Istanbul, acc. no. 40.405 (Fig. 14).

Provenance. It is said to come from eastern Thrace in Türkiye. There is no reason to doubt it, as we would have evidence of a connection between the Celts of the Balkan area and those of the Anatolian peninsula³⁴.

Dimensions. L = 110 mm, H = 39 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. It has only two free coils, but most likely the part that was twisted around the bow is now without its termination, so that only two coils remain.

Typologically it is identical to cat. nos. 4 and 5 above as well.

Dating. LT C2, i.e., 200–150 BC.

Ref. <<https://arachne.dainst.org/>> (accessed on 1st of January 2025).

Cat. no. 7. Museum of Kırşehir, acc. no. 1187 (Figs. 15a–b).

Dimensions. L = 106 mm, H = 32 mm.

Exhibited in the window.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. It could be a Middle La Tène fibula with a bow that shows no decoration. Typologically it is a bow fibula in one-piece construction, spring with two turns, tendon (wire connecting two ends of the spring) above the spring. The foot is bent upwards to almost touch the bow, though there is a small space between.

This is a unique find for the region of Kırşehir in south-eastern Galatia and north-western Cappadocia.

Dating. A Middle La Tène fibula, i.e., second cent. BC.

b. TYPE 2

The typological characteristics of our second group of the La Tène fibulae in Turkish museums are that the foot is no longer elongated, which, therefore, no longer wraps around the arch. Fibula of Type 2 show in the shape of the arch, often laminar, or of the foot, which can also be flanked by two semi-globes, and, thus, feature typological similarities to those of the late La Tène fibulae from Europe.

³³ Another La Tène fibula originated from Mersin is kept in the Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, acc. no. XI b 1821, cf. Bittel 1969, p. 46, fig. 10h; Parachaud 2018, p. 40, cat. no. 23, p. 41, pl. 2, ME I.

³⁴ For such a case from southern Thrace, cf. Emilov 2010.



Figure 16. Fibula in the Museum of Fethiye (photo. G. Ç. Keskin, 2017).

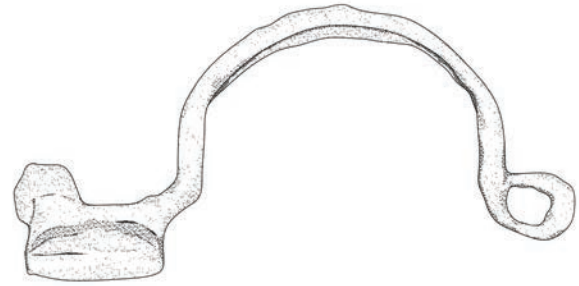


Figure 17. Fibula from Pergamum (drawn by N. Kaya, 2025, after Conze et alii 1913, p. 326, fig. 118).



Figure 18. a–b. Fibula in the Archaeological Museum of Kahramanmaraş (after Lafli, Buora 2018, p. 401, cat. no. 1, figs. 6a–b).



Figure 19. a–b. Fibula in the Museum of Ephesus, Selçuk, acc. no. 7690 (photo. A. Özgen, 2017).

Cat. no. 1. Archaeological Museum of Fethiye (Fig. 16).

Dimensions. L = 67 mm, H = 41 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Variant of the Alesia type, Camp César, variant 1 a. Widened arch, with series of longitudinal grooves, wider in the center, between two transverse bars. Small foot, with two lateral hemispheres.

Dating. Second half of the first cent. BC.

Ref. Meller 2012, p. 236–237.

Cat. no. 2. Pergamum (Fig. 17).

Dimensions. L = 65 mm, H = 29 mm.

Findspot. Pergamum.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. According to Harald Meller's classification, it is very similar to the Alesia type in profile, Cracouville variant 6³⁵, but instead of having a hinge, it has a spring.

Dating. First cent. BC.

Ref. Conze et alii 1913, p. 326, fig. 118.

Cat. no. 3. Archaeological Museum of Kahramanmaraş (Figs. 18a–b).

Dimensions. L = 68 mm, H = 34 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Variant of the Alesia type, Cracouville var. 3. The triangular arch presents a typical series of oblique, parallel incisions. A very similar fibula was found in the area of Aquileia³⁶, evidencing a typological derivation coming from Italy to Anatolia.

³⁵ Meller 2012, p. 236.

³⁶ Buora, Seidel 2008, p. 92–94, no. 84.



Figure 20. a–b. Fibula in the Museum of Ephesus, Selçuk (photo. A. Özgen, 2017).

Dating. 80–20 BC.

Ref. Lafli, Buora 2018, p. 401, cat. no. 1, figs. 6a–b.

Cat. no. 4. Archaeological Museum of Ephesus, Selçuk, acc. no. 7690 (Figs. 19a–b).

Dimensions. L = 78 mm, H = 29 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Flattened bow, with a raised crossbar at the end, rectangular stirrup terminating in a flat, biconical knob. Massive prong with another biconical knob at the front, hinge terminated at the ends by two identical knobs. Alesia fibula, similar to the Gergovia type, var. 3 of Meller³⁷, from which it differs in the shape of the foot. Slightly different variants of the same Gergovia type are also attested at Delos³⁸.

Dating. Second half of the first cent. BC.

Cat. no. 5. Archaeological Museum of Ephesus, Selçuk³⁹ (Figs. 20a–b).

Dimensions. L = 81 mm, H = 32 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

³⁷ Meller 2012, p. 230.

³⁸ Meller 2012, p. 319 (list of group 4)

³⁹ In the issue of 34 of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* in 1914, on p. LI, a La Tène brooch from Ephesus was mentioned on p. XLIX and LII among the “General meetings”.

Description. Flattened, perforated bow, rectangular catchplate fragmented at the end, so we do not know if it had an Italic or Gallic foot. The pin is slightly deformed. Cracouville type, var. 6. Typologically, no such examples have been reported so far east of Greece or Romania.

Comparandum. Meller 2012, p. 228.

Dating. Second half of the first cent. BC.

Cat. no. 6. Museum of Lycian Civilizations, Demre, Antalya, acc. no. 2003/208 (A) (Figs. 21a–d).

Findspot. Excavated in the western corner of the southern kline (stone burial bed) in OM54 (chamber tomb 54) in Patara, Lycia in 2003 (excavation acc. no. PTR 03.51).

Dimensions. L = 70 mm, H = 33 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Wide triangular arch, extended and folded foot with non-enlarged termination. Hinge with protruding pin. The arch is decorated with a double marginal groove and a relief figure on the inside.

The main body, which consists of a thin plate, has a triangular shape that tapers inward from the hinge section. The wide hinge hole is in the shape of a thin pipe. The foot ends with a bird’s head motif turned backwards. In the upper section of the bow, at the transition from the foot to the body, there are motifs in the form of a V, joined at the back. These features make it similar to the Alesia type, which was divided into several variants by H. Meller in 2012. The author, however, deals mainly with the area from Greece to Central Europe, Britain, and the Iberian Peninsula. Our fibula from Patara is of type Orvieto. Smooth bow like that of cat. no. 5 above. Noteworthy is the “Italic” termination of the catchplate, which most likely makes it an imported product from Italy. The elements bringing our specimen closer to European fibulae are the triangular arch with an extensive base, its decoration, the extension of the foot and the hinge ends.

In the widest part of the arch, it seems possible to see a standing figure, wearing a long robe, with his arms raised, in relief (Fig. 21d). The taste for the bow decoration links our fibula to other European ones of the Jezerine type (and also Alesia).

Comparanda. It seems likely that a similar fibula which is only mentioned and not described or illustrated, was quoted by Michel Feugère who indicated that it comes from the excavations led by Pierre Demargne (1908–2000) in Xanthos in Lycia⁴⁰. Also similar is chapter 4, cat. no. 2 above. Other similar fibulae are known especially from the Italian area: Buora, Facella 2016, p. 8. Also cf. Raeder 1984, p. 59, cat. no. 30; Meller 2012, p. 102, pl. 75, 7, 8, 10, 11, note 342.

Dating. Second half of the first cent. BC.

Ref. Şahin 2018, p. 8, 42–43, 93, 97, 110, 114, 145–146, cat. no. B38, pl. 11, fig. B38, pl. 29, fig. B38.

⁴⁰ Feugère 1985, p. 311; cf. Meller 2012, p. 241, no. 17.

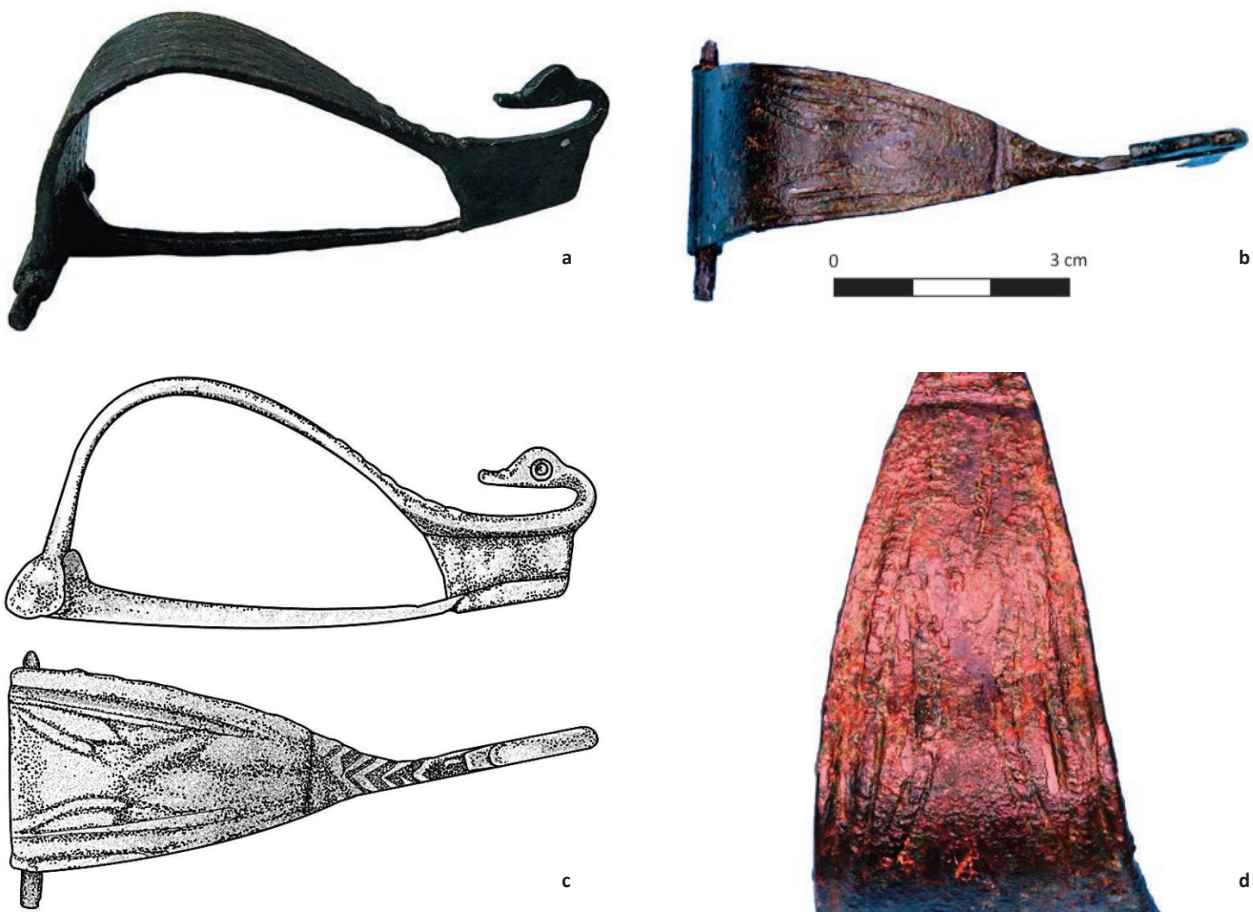


Figure 21. a–d. Fibula from Patara, Museum of Lycian Civilizations, Demre, Antalya, acc. no. 2003/208 (A) (excavation acc. no. PTR 03.51) (a. and c. After Şahin 2018, pl. 11, fig. B38, pl. 29, fig. B38; b. and d. photo. Ü. Demirer, 2024).

Cat. no. 7. Museum of Lycian Civilizations, Demre, Antalya, acc. no. 98/27/97 (excavation acc. no. PTR 97.159) (Figs. 22a–b).

Findspot. Excavated in OM43 (chamber tomb 43) in Patara, Lycia in 1997.

Dimensions. L = 42 mm, H = 25 mm.

Copper-based alloy.

Description. Only the large, four-winding spring, the bow with part of the foot and part of the pin remain. It is made by bending a single piece of wire appropriately to give it the shape of a spiral spring. The tip of the needle is broken.

Comparanda. Richard *et alii* 1980, p. 132–133, fig. 5, 19; Riha 1994, p. 53–56, cat. nos. 1841–1870; Deschler-Erb 2006, p. 433, 436, pl. 23/10, 2.

Dating. First cent. BC.

Ref. Şahin 2018, p. 9, 42–44, 93, 98, 110, 114, 146, cat. no. B39, pl. 11, fig. B39, pl. 29, fig. B39.

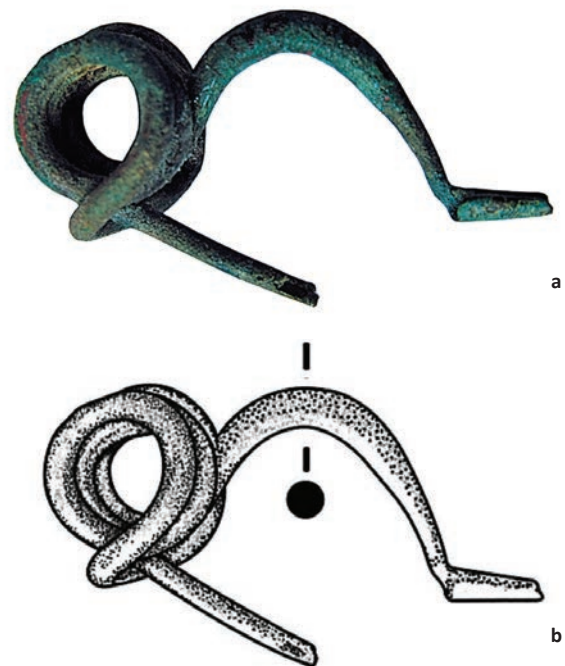


Figure 22. a–b. Fibula from Patara, Museum of Lycian Civilizations, Demre, Antalya, acc. no. 98/27/97 (excavation acc. no. PTR 97.159) (after Şahin 2018, pl. 11, fig. B39, pl. 29, fig. B39).

5. CONCLUSIONS

So far, numerous fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes attributed to the Galatians have been published. In this brief contribution, we have added a few to the previously published ones, which increases the total number known. The area around Çorum in eastern Galatia seems to have been particularly affected by the spread of such fibulae during the Hellenistic period.

The two new specimens summarily presented by Resul İbiş in 2021, on which we have focused above, have brought new elements of interest: cat. no. 1 is typologically very close to another fibula from a private collection provenanced from Ankara. Although we cannot be certain of its origin, deduced from the antiques market, the shape is compatible with its presence in that area. Even the fibula cat. no. 4 we have dealt with allows us to anchor an already known type, equally present among private individuals, to a specific location and, therefore, perhaps to a limited area.

The three intact specimens of so-called Galatian ware in the Archaeological Museum of Çorum confirm the habit of inserting such objects into the tombs in eastern Galatia during the second and first cent. BC.

Generally speaking, the fibulae of the Middle and Late La Tène schemes in Anatolia originated in the second and first cent. BC, and reflect interactions between the local Anatolian Graeco-Roman civilization and Celts. The workshops often had incredible manufacturing capabilities, and their products could arguably be seen as luxury items. As La Tène culture saw the emergence of a distinctly Celtic art style, most of these fibulae might also be rooted in the Celtic tradition. However, in the collections of local museums in modern-day Türkiye there are some fibulae of Middle and Late La Tène schemes with distinctive typological features, such as the very developed laminar arch and above all the presence of two lateral appendages at the top of the foot which are elements probably derived through the European influence, most likely from the Italian area. These characteristics are very different from what is observed in the Celtic-type fibulae of Galatia, and seem rather to be derived, as already stated, from a western (Italic?) influence during the first cent. BC.

In conclusion, it could be assumed that some fibulae of Middle and Late La Tène schemes from sites near the Mediterranean coasts of Asia Minor belong typologically to an Italo-European type, whereas others from the interior regions (i.e., Galatia) developed into a Celtic/Balkan type.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

If not indicated on the photographs, images are not to scale.

Permission to publish fig. 13 of cat. no. 5 in the Archaeological Museum of Mersin was granted by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Türkiye, dated on 2nd of February 2005 and numbered as B.16.0.AMG.0.10.00.01/ 707.1 / 9 – 11321. The photos of this fibula were taken by E. Laflı in October 2005.

The fibula at cat. no. 7 was studied with an authorization granted to E. Laflı by the directorship of the Museum of Kırşehir on 21st of August

2017 and registered as 62252840-152/791. The necessary documentation was assembled in October 2017. We are grateful for this authorisation to Mr Süleyman Tunç, the vice director of the Museum of Kırşehir, as well as to Mrs Nuray Kaya Kuşçu, the curator of the museum, also for their help during and after our research as well as for their hospitality in Kırşehir.

Permission to publish the fibula at cat. no. 1 exhibited at the Museum of Fethiye was granted by the Directorate of the Museum of Fethiye to Ms Gökçe Çiçek Keskin from Onsekiz Mart University in Çanakkale on 22nd of March 2017 under permit 43210214-155.03/SLO. We thank Ms G. Ç. Keskin for her photographs at fig. 16.

Authorization to publish cat. no. 3 in the Archaeological Museum of Kahramanmaraş was granted by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Türkiye to E. Laflı on 9th of December 2004 under permit B.16.0.AMG.0.10.00.01 / 707.1 / 14 (030317). A recent permit (E-44692667-900-1421208) granted by the Museum Directorate of Kahramanmaraş on 2nd of June 2021 was received by Dr Alev Çetingöz (Izmir) who also took the photographs of this fibula at figs. 18a–b in December 2021. We thank Dr Çetingöz for her photographs from Kahramanmaraş, and Mr Seydihan Küçükdağlı (Culture and Tourism Department of Kahramanmaraş), for granting permission to Dr Çetingöz.

Authorization to publish the photos of cat. nos. 4–5 was granted by the Museum Directorate of Ephesus in Selçuk on 15th of February 2017 to Mr Kerim Özgür Özgen (Izmir) under permit 84400790-155.02/158. The photographs were taken in 2017 by his father, Mr Atilla Özgen (Izmir), in the context of his son's Master's thesis. We would like to thank both K. Ö. Özgen and A. Özgen for the documentation and for granting permission to use their photographs in figs. 19–20 in this paper.

Permission to publish two fibulae at cat. nos. 6–7 in the Museum of Lycian Civilizations at Demre was granted to Dr Ünal Demirel (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University in Burdur) by the Turkish General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, dated on 3rd of September 2024 and numbered as E-76252222-155.01.5622035, and by a written confirmation of the Museum Directorate of Demre, dated on 16th of September 2024 and numbered as E-70793822-155.01.5671035. The photos of these fibulae at figs. 21b and 21d were taken by Dr Demirel in 2024, to whom we would like to express our gratitude.

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ABREVIERI / ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS

AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, Cluj
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaMM – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovens, Bârlad
AIGR – Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București
AJPA – American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Alt-Thüringen – Alt-Thüringen : Jahresschrift des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc Sfântu Gheorghe
Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua. Revue internationale d'archéologie anatolienne. Institut Français d'Etudes anatoliennes d'Istanbul
Anatolica – Anatolica. The Netherlands Institute for the Near East in Leiden
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
AncNearEastSt – Ancient Near Eastern Studies, Leuven, Belgia
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
Anmed – Anmed. Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri, Antalya, Turcia
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology, University of York
AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova, Craiova (seria Istorie)
AO – Arhivele Olteniei
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
Archaeol Anthropol Sci – Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
Area – Area. Royal Geographical Society, London
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești
ArhDIUkrajn – Arheologija i Danija Istorija Ukraini, Institut Arheologij NAN Ukrainj, Kijv
ArheologijaKiiv – Arheologija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Institut arheologii, Kiev
ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR. Svod Archeologičeskih Istočnikov, Moscova
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
ArhPrevMoldova – Arheologia Preventivă în Republica Moldova
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes-Paris
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BibIstroPontica-A – Biblioteca Istro-Pontica. Seria Arheologie, Tulcea
BibIMemAnt – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra-Neamț
BibIThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
BMC – *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Londra; II, *Vespasian to Domitian*, 1930; IV, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1968; V, *Pertinax to Elagabalus*, 1950 (H. Mattingly)
BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice
BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
BOR – Biserica Ortodoxă Română
BSA – British School at Athens, Athens
BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
BSPF – Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
BSSC – Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj
CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău

- CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
- Cerclst – Cercetări Istorice, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- Cumidava – Cumidava. Culegere de studii și cercetări. Muzeul de Istorie Brașov
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'archéologie « V. Pârvan », Bucarest
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- DHA – Dialogues d'histoire ancienne, Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Antiquité
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae. Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology, Ljubljana
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- FolArchPoznan – Folia Praehistorica Posnaniensia, Instytut Archeologii, Poznań
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt
- Hill¹ – P.V. Hill, *The dating and the arrangement of the undated coins of Rome, A.D. 98–148*, Londra, 1970
- Hill² – P.V. Hill, *The coinage of Septimius Severus and his family of the mint of Rome, A.D. 193–217*, Londra, 1964
- HOMO – HOMO. Journal of Comparative Human Biology, Stuttgart
- Howgego – C. J. Howgego, *Greek Imperial Countermarks. Studies in the provincial coinage of the Roman empire*, Londra, 1985
- Human Evolution – Human Evolution, International Institute for Humankind Studies and University of Florence
- IJO – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
- JAMÉ – A nyíregyházi Józsa András Múzeum Évkönyve
- JAnat – Journal of Anatomy
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science
- JDAI – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- JFS – Journal of Forensic Sciences
- JHE – Journal of Human Evolution
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – The Journal of Roman Studies
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- KST – T. C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Ankara, Mayıs 1979 [Republic of Turkey, General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums, first Turkish annual meeting for the results of excavations, Ankara, May 1979] (1979–2020).
- LRBC, I – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 394–498*, Londra, 1965; I, *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324–346* (P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent)
- LRCW – Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and Archaeometry
- MAIASP – Materialy po Arheologii i Istorii Antičnogo i Srednevekovogo Pričernomor'ja (Материалы по Археологии и Истории Античного и Средневекового Причерноморья), Nižnevarovsk.
- Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie, Târgu Mureș
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț
- MHÁS – Magyarország honfoglalás kori és kora Árpád-kori sírleletei, Miskolc–Budapest–Szeged–Szombathely
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- MPR – I. Barnea, Les monuments paléochrétiens de Roumanie, Sussidi allo studio delle antichità cristiane pubblicati per cura del Pontificio Istituto di archeologia Cristiana 6, Città del Vaticano, 1977
- Musaica – Musaica Archaeologica, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Bratislava
- Olba – Mersin University Publications of the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, Mersin, Turkey
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări, Craiova
- Pallas – Pallas. Revue d'Etudes Antiques, Toulouse
- PATABS – *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Münster
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța

- PZ – Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin-Mainz
- Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
- RAASI – Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare, Institutul de Cercetări Bioarheologice și Etnoculturale, Republica Moldova
- Radiocarbon – An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge
- RAN – Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise, Montpellier
- RCRF – Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum
- Recueil – W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon, Th. Reinach, *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure*, I-IV, Paris, 1904–1912
- RevArh – Revista Arheologică, Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Chișinău
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RGZM – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Londra. II, *Vespasian to Hadrian*, 1926; III, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1930; IV.1, *Pertinax to Geta*, 1968 (H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham); IV.2, *Macrinus to Pupienus*, 1938; IV.3, *Gordian III – Uranius Antoninus*, 1949 (H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland); VII, *Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313–337*, 1966 (P.M. Bruun)
- RIC, II².1 – I.A. Carradice, T.V. Buttrey, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, II.1, *Vespasian to Domitian*, Londra, 2007 (ediția a II-a, revizuită)
- RossArch – Rossijskaya Arheologiya. Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, Moskva
- RPC III – M. Amandry, A. Burnett, J. Mairat, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, III, *From Nerva to Hadrian (AD 96–138)*, Londra / Paris, 2015; versiune online https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=3
- RPC IV.1 – V. Heuchert, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, IV.1, *From Antoninus Pius to Commodus (AD 138–192): Cyrenaica to Bithynia-Pontus*, online (2005); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=4
- RPC V.3 – A. Burnett et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, V.3, *From Pertinax to Macrinus (AD 193–218): Lycia-Pamphylia to Egypt*, online (2024); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=10
- RPC VI – D. Calomino, A. Burnett, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VI, *From Elagabalus to Maximinus Thrax (AD 218–238)*, online (2017, 2022); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=11
- RPC VII.2 – J. Mairat, M.S. Butcher et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VII.2, *From Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238–244): all provinces except Asia*, Londra / Paris, 2022; versiune online https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=14
- RPC VIII – J. Mairat et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VIII, *Philip I (AD 244–249)*, online (2020); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=15
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija, Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut Arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
- SEAT – Studien zur Eisenzeitlichen Archäologie Thrakiens, Rahden/Westphalia
- Simpozion Chișinău 2004 – *Simpozion de numismatică organizat cu ocazia comemorării Sfântului Ștefan cel Mare, Domn al Moldovei (1504–2004)*, Chișinău, 29 septembrie – 2 octombrie 2004. *Comunicări, studii și note*, București, 2007.
- ŚląskieSprawArch – Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Wrocław, Polonia
- SMMIM – Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară, București
- SNG-ANS, *Macedonia I – Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Collection of the American Numismatic Society, Part 7, Macedonia I: Cities, Thracio-Macedonian tribes, Paeonian kings*, New York, 1987
- SNGCop 5 – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish Royal National Museum*, Copenhaga, 1942–1969 (serie reeditată); V, *Ionia, Caria and Lydia*, West Milford, 1982
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
- SprawArch – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Warsaw
- StArchBrno – Studia Archaeologica Brunensia, Masaryk University, Brno
- Starinar – Starinar. Arheološki institut Beograd
- StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Seria Istorie, Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
- StMatTârguMureș – Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
- StratumPlus – Stratum Plus, Școala Superioară de Antropologie, Chișinău, St Petersburg, București
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Journal of the Institut of Classical Archaeology, Univerzita Karlova, Cehia
- Studia Praehistorica – National Archaeological Institute with Museum of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
- Syria – Syria. Archéologie, art et histoire. Institut Français du Proche-Orient
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Anuarul Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
- Th-D – Thraco-Dacica, București

Transylvanian Review – Transylvanian Review. Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca

Tyrageia – Tyrageia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău

UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn

VAH – Varia Archaeologica Hungarica V. Redigit Csanád Bálint. Publicationes Instituti Archaeologici Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest

Valachica – Valachica. Studii și cercetări de istorie și istoria culturii, Complexul Muzeal Național Curtea Domnească Târgoviște

Varia Anatolica – Varia Anatolica. L'Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes, Istanbul

Vărbănov I – I. Vărbănov, *Greek imperial coins and their values (the local coinage of the Roman Empire)*, I, Dacia, Moesia Superior, Moesia Inferior, Burgas, 2005

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WorldA – World Archaeology

ZAM – Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters, Bonn

Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad