

**VOL. II**



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- 136 Bronze relief. 1st-2nd century A.D. The National Museum, Denmark. Photo by courtesy of The National Museum.

### The Fibula

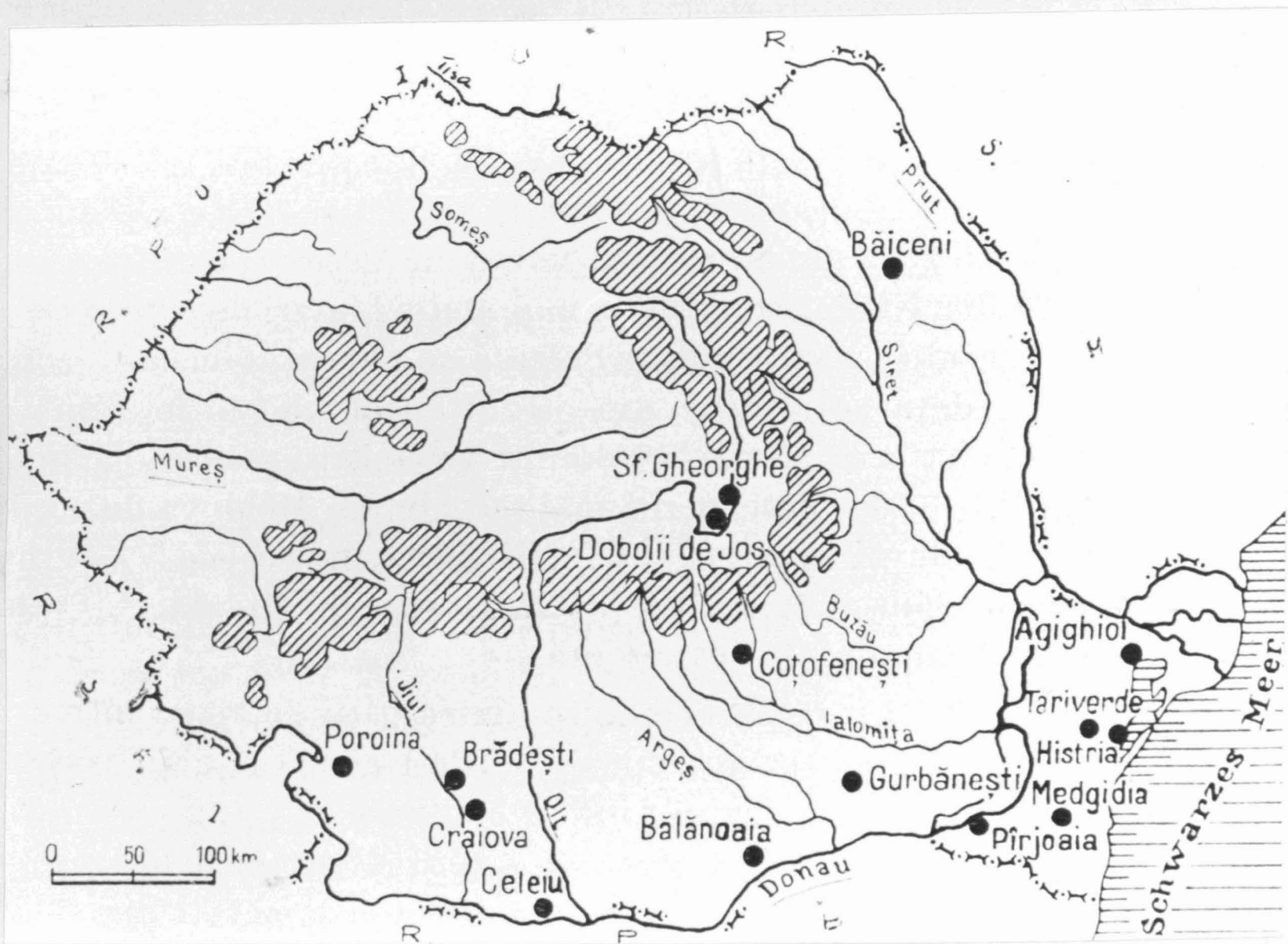
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MAPS



Map I. Ancient Sites in Bulgaria.



Map II. Ancient Sites in Romania.





Map IV. Sites in Romania - Classical Period and Early Migratory Period.



Fig. 1. Silver phiale found at Santisteban de Puerto (Province, Jaén), Spain. Late 3rd-early 2nd century B.C. Photo by courtesy of the Museo Arquelogice Nacional, Madrid.



Fig. 2. Gundestrup cauldron. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. Silver. Photo by courtesy of The National Museum, Denmark.



Fig. 3. Detail of Fig. 2. Centre disk in the bottom. Photo source as above.



Fig. 4. Detail of Fig. 2. Plaque "A". Photo source as above.

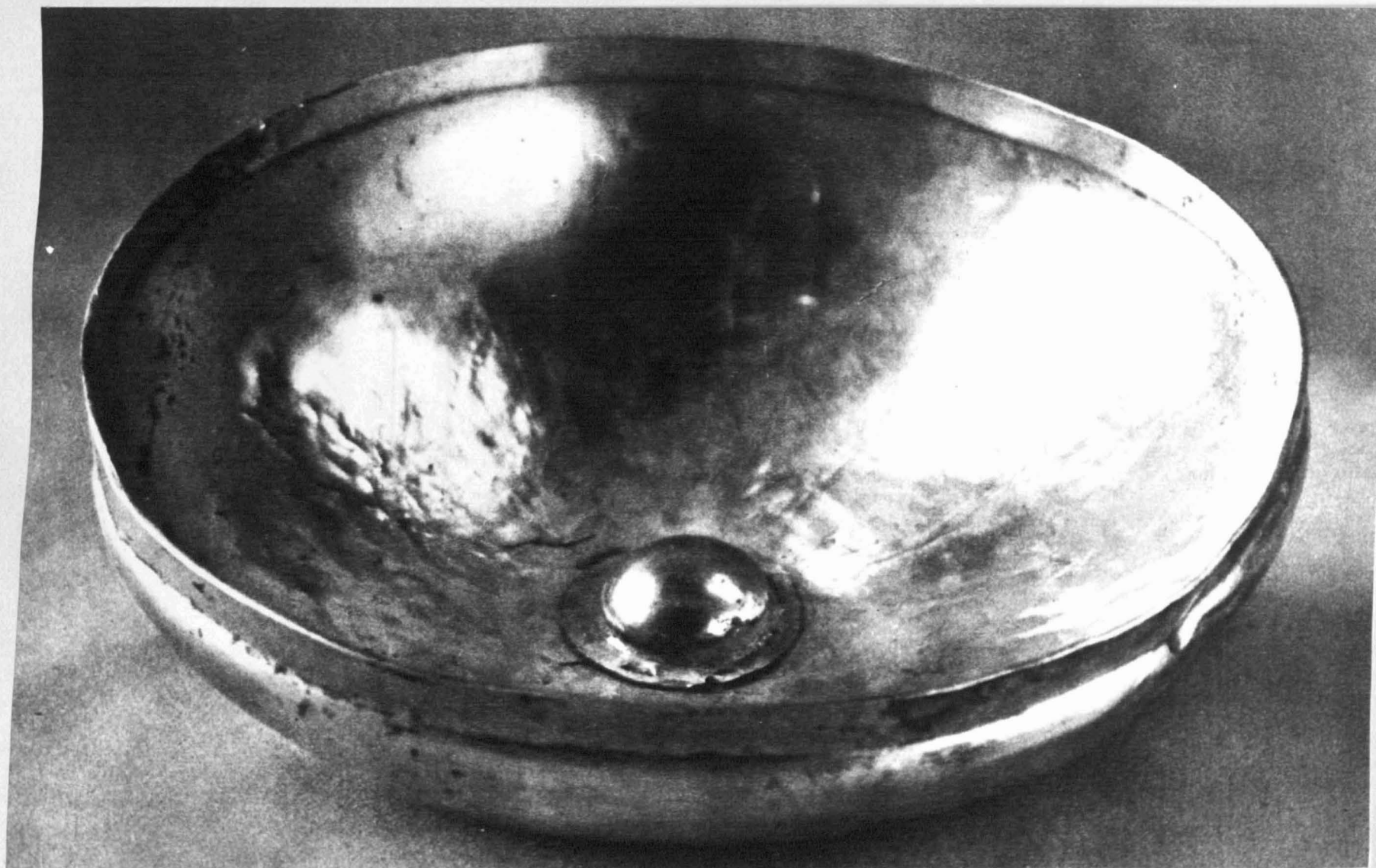


Fig. 5. Silver phiale from the Treasure of Vix. Late  
6th century B.C. D 23.3 cm; H 7 cm; Wt 335 g.

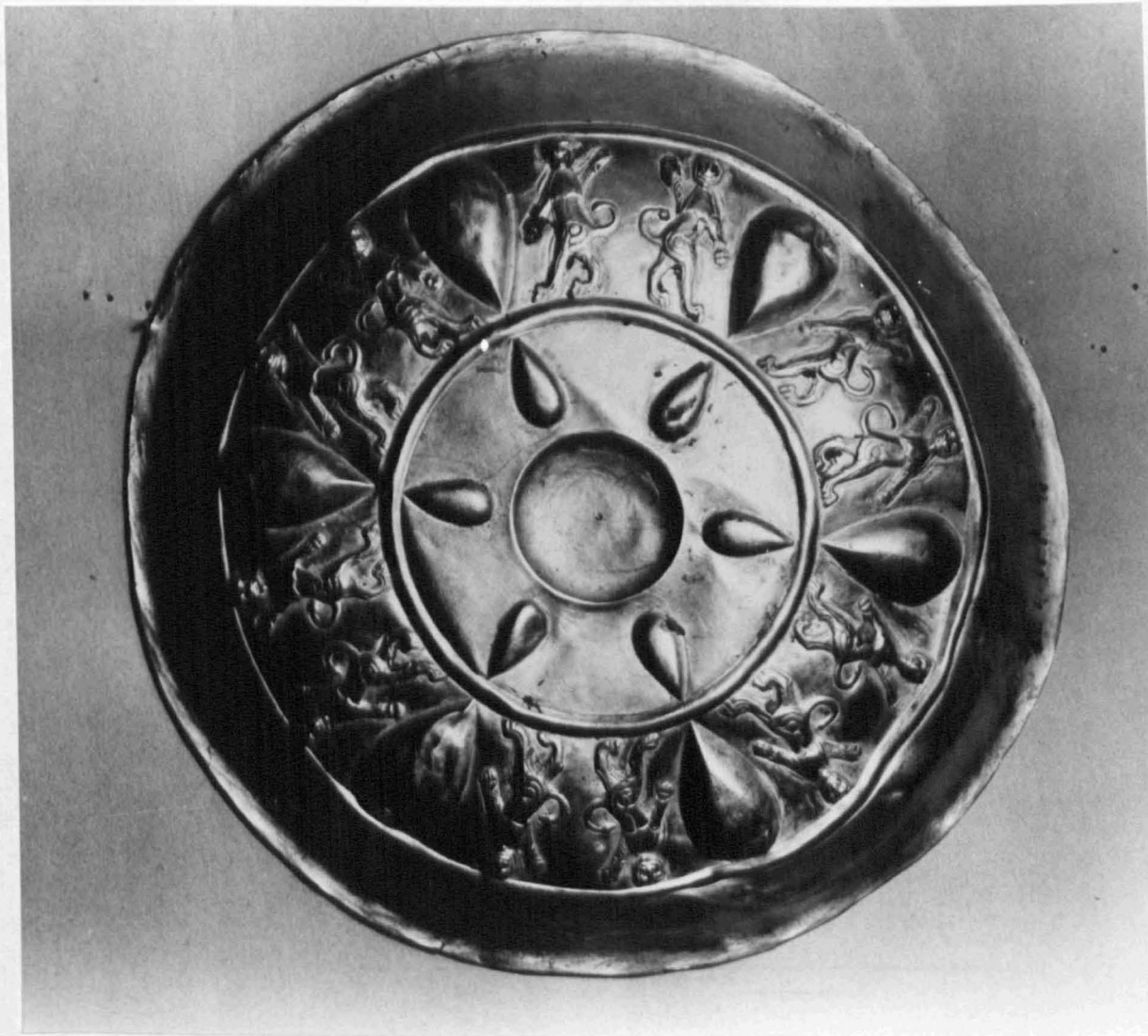


Fig. 6. Gold phiale from the Treasure of the Oxus. Dated to the 5th century B.C. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 7. Wall painting of the Thracian Kazanluk tomb. Centre piece of main frieze depicting the funeral ritual. Late 3rd century B.C.



Fig. 8. Detail of Fig. 7.



Fig. 9. Attic kylix. 5th century B.C. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 10. Statuette of a Lar holding a goat rhyton and phiale. Recovered from Celei (Sucidava, Olt District), Romania. Cast bronze; H 21 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



ZEUS SABAZIOS WITH THUNDERBOLT.  
DEDICATED BY EUTYCHOS AFTER A DREAM.  
FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. *Given by W. H. Buckler, Esq., 1920.*

Fig. 11. Grave stele depicting Zeus Sabázios on a horse. Purchased in Constantinople in 1914. (?) 1st century B.C. H 46 cm; W 36 cm (at top). Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 12. Relief phiale. Greek, 5th century B.C.  
Silvered tin. Photo by courtesy of the Metropolitan  
Museum of Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund, 1939.



Fig. 13. Gold phiale. Provenance unknown (possibly recovered from the Mediterranean Sea). D 22.7 cm; H 3.6 cm; Wt 747 g. Photo by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rogers Fund, 1962.

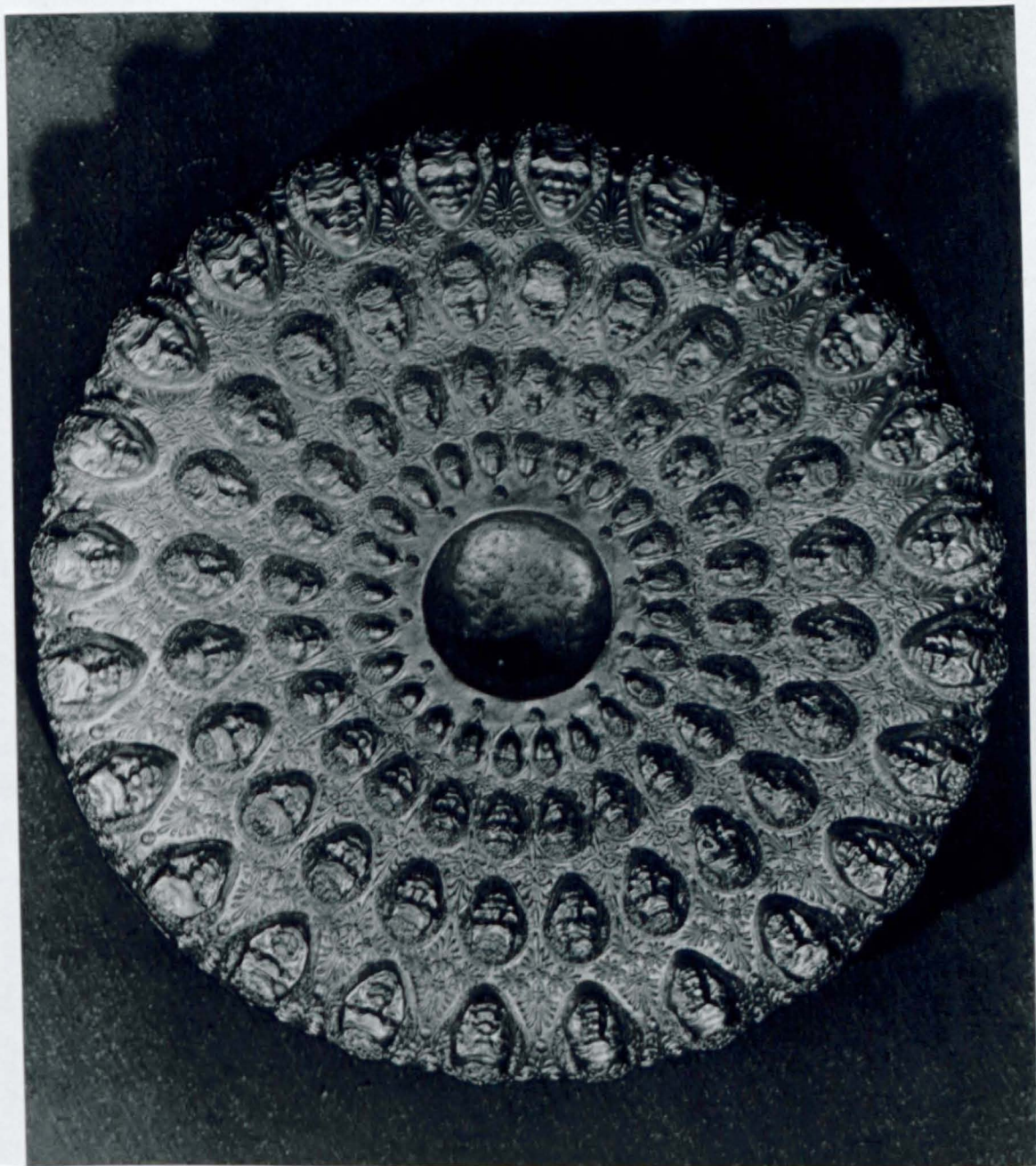


Fig. 14. Gold phiale of the Panagyurishte Treasure (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. Late 4th century B.C. D 25 cm; Wt 845.7 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.

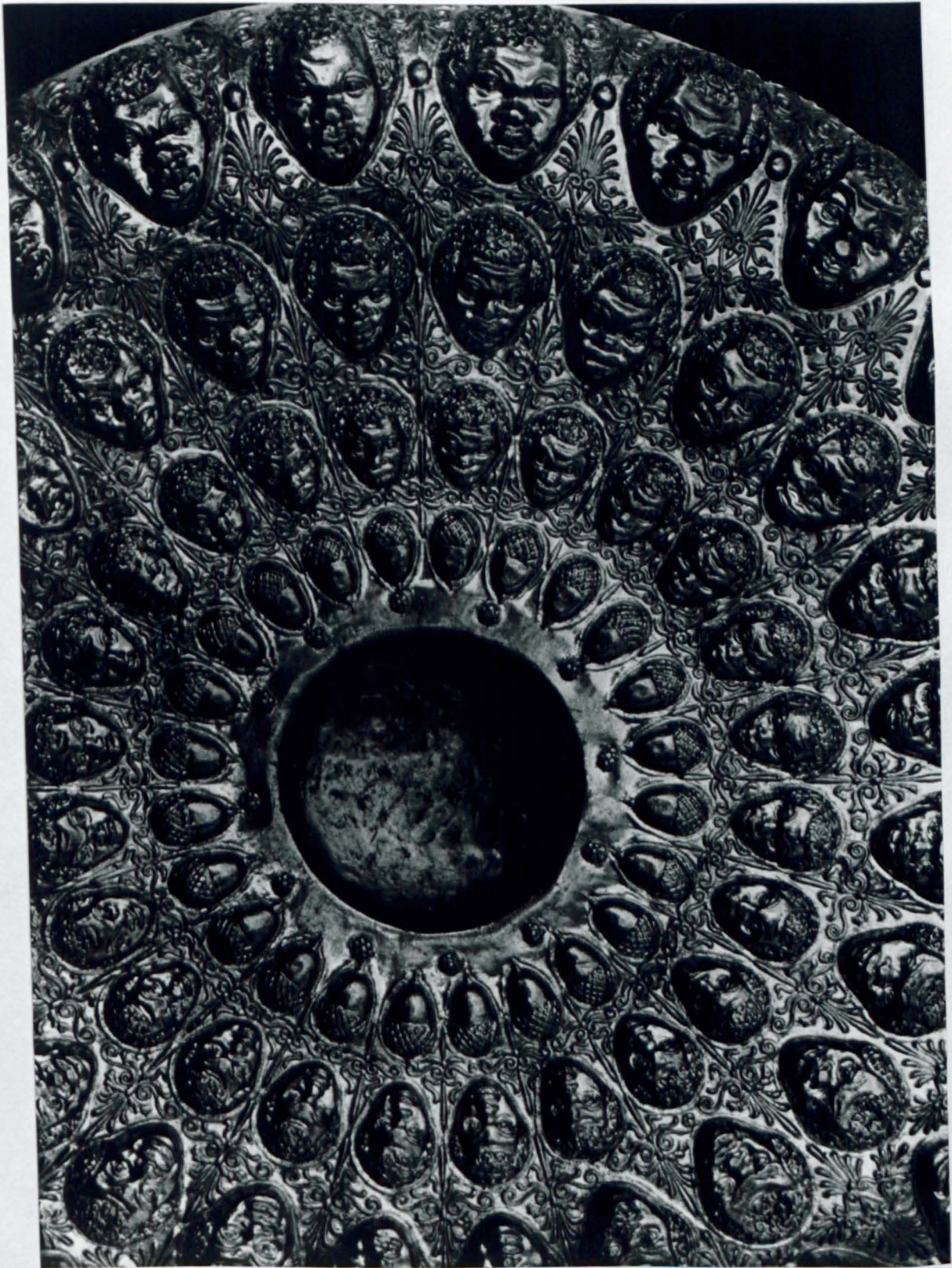


Fig. 15. Detail of Fig. 14.

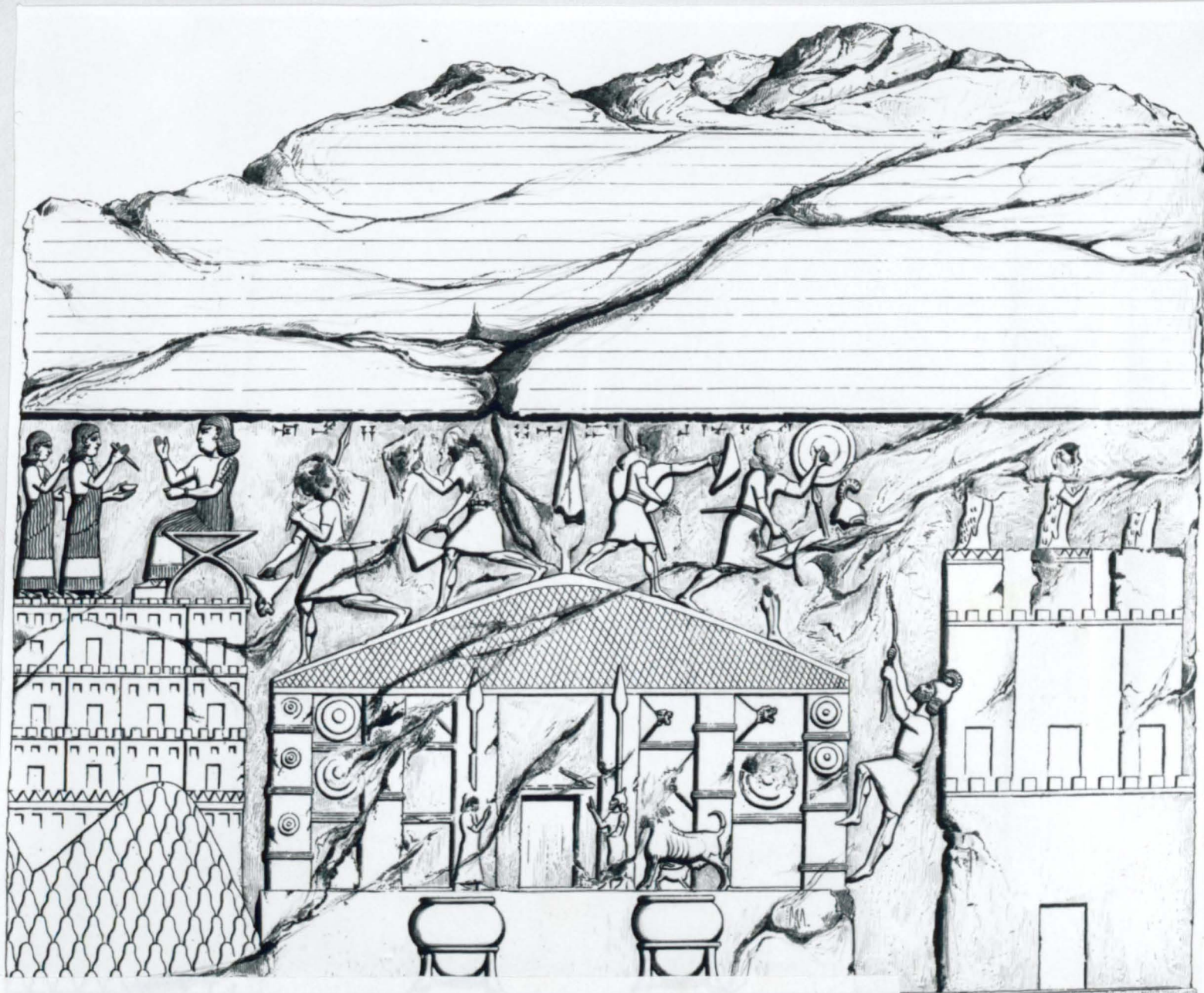


Fig. 16. Bas relief in palace of Sargon at Dursharruken depicting The Sack of Musasir showing pillars and walls hung with shields. (After Botta, 1849, Fig. 5a).

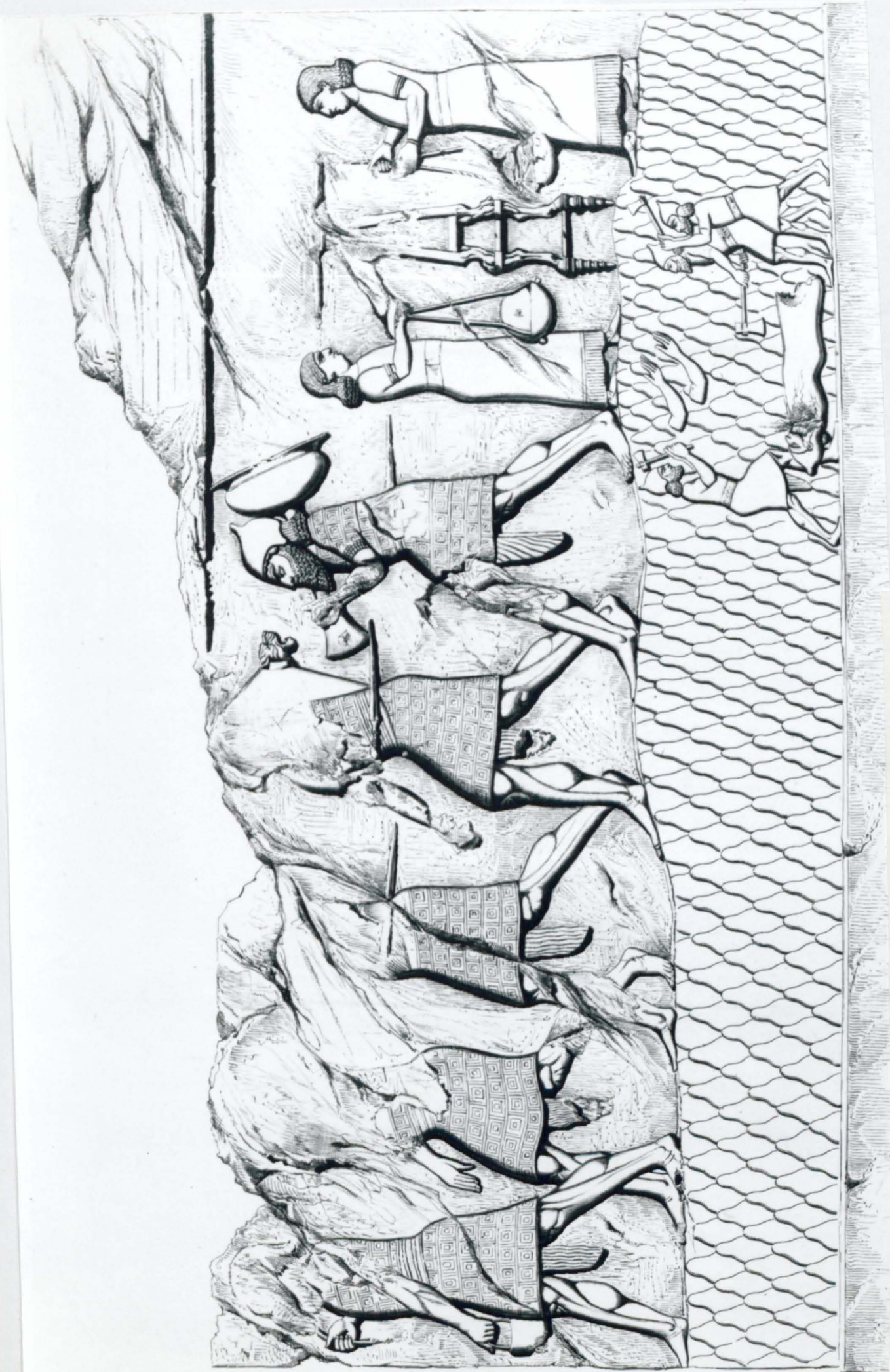


Fig. 17. Another view of bas relief in Fig. 16.



Fig. 18. Gold bowl from Aegina Treasure (handle now missing). Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 19. Kyselid bowl. Late 7th-early 6th century B.C. Gold; D 16.5 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Francis Barlett Donation.



Fig. 20. Bronze cover of krater of Vix with votive figure on a pediment. D 1.02 m; Wt 13,800 kg.



Fig. 21. Silver phiale from Eze. Late 5th century  
B.C. D 20.6 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees  
of the British Museum.



Fig. 22. Silver phiale (front and side view) from Koukouva Mogila, near Douvanli (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. Early 5th century B.C. D 26 cm; H 6.6 cm; Wt 720 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 23. Silver phialai from Radyuvene (Lovech District), Bulgaria. Late 5th century B.C. or early 4th century B.C. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 24. Set of silver phialai from Alexandrovo tumulus (Lovech District), Bulgaria. Late 5th-early 4th century B.C. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 25. Silver phiale of Boukyovtsi Treasure (near Oryahova), Bulgaria. Late 5th-early 4th century B.C. D 13 cm; H 5.5 cm. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 26. Silver phiale of Boukyovsti Treasure (near Oryahova), Bulgaria. Late 5th-early 4th century B.C. D 17.7 cm. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 27. Silver phiale from Bashova Mogila near Douvanli (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. End of 5th century B.C. Silver with gilding. D 20.5 cm; H 3 cm; Wt 428 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 28. Deep bowl phiale from Vurbitsa near Preslav, Bulgaria. Second half 4th century B.C. Silver; D 9.7 cm; H 8.8 cm; Wt 168.5 g. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



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Fig. 29. Deep bowl phiale from Branichevo (Shoumen District), Bulgaria. Late 4th - very early 3rd century B.C. Silver; D 10 cm; H 6.7 cm; Wt 164 g. Shoumen Museum.



Fig. 30. Silver phiale from Agighiol Tomb burial (Tulcea District), Romania. First quarter 4th century B.C. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 31. Gold (?) clasp from Kul Oba tumulus near Kerch. 4th century B.C. National Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.



Fig. 32. Chertomlyk amphora from the Chertomlyk barrow in Dnieper region. Late 5th-early 4th century B.C. Silver with gilding. H 70 cm; D 65 cm. National Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.

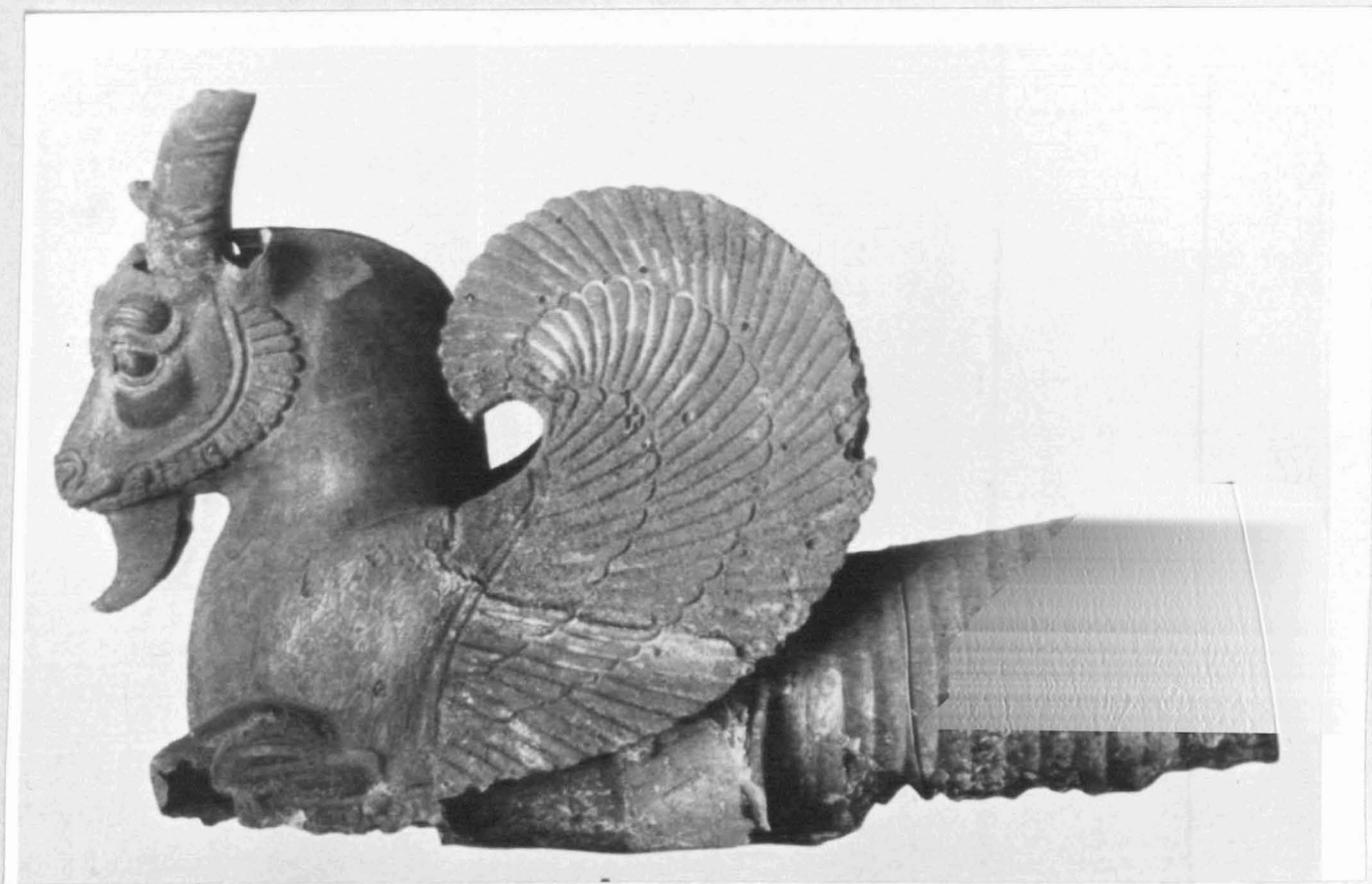


Fig. 33. Silver rhyton from the Seven Brothers  
barrow. 5th century B.C. National Hermitage Museum,  
Leningrad.

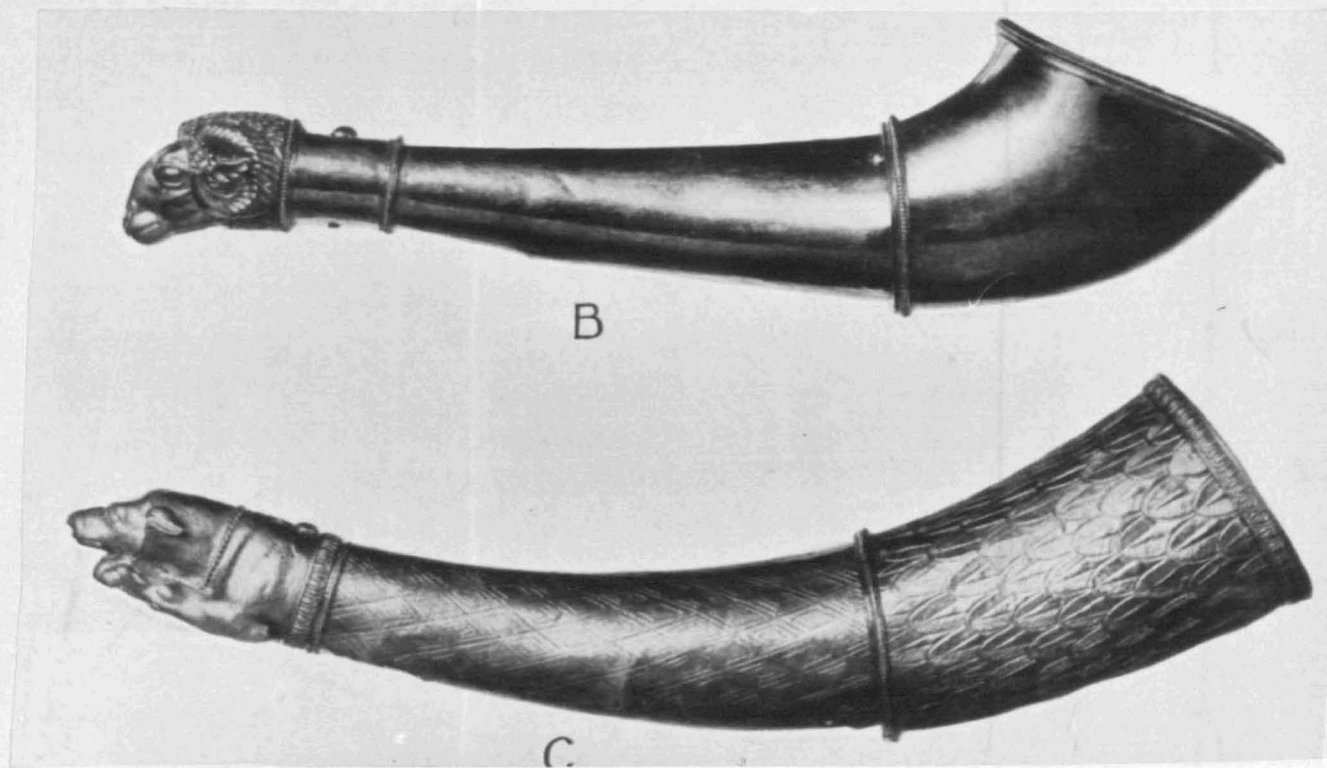
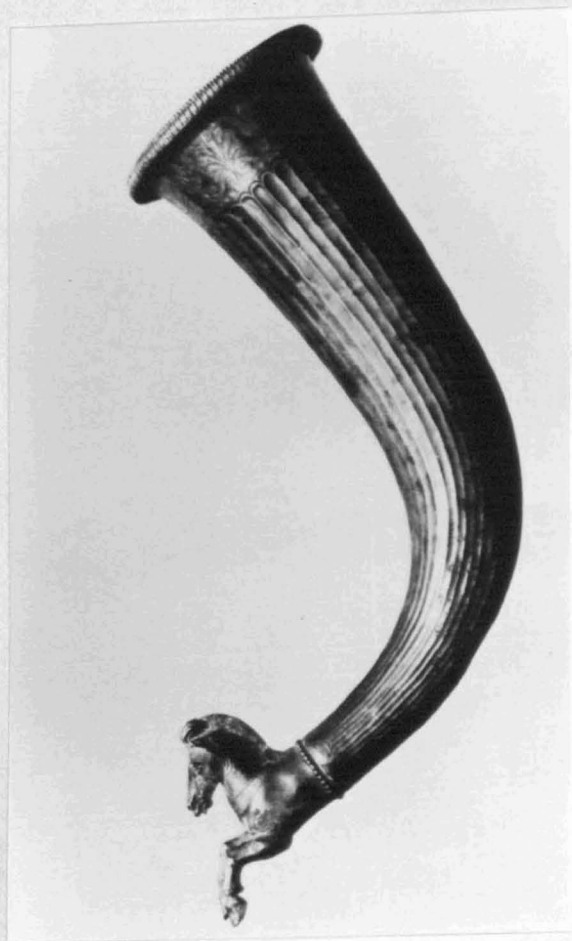


Fig. 34. Two gold rhyta from the Seven Brothers barrow. 5th century B.C. National Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.



**Fig. 35.** Silver rhyton from Bashova Mogila near Douvanli (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. Last quarter of 5th century B.C. H 20.6 cm; Wt 400 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



**Fig. 36.** Bull head rhyton from Mycenae shaft grave IV. 1550-1500. Silver with gold rosette, bronze ears with gold and silver plating. H (with horns) c. 30 cm. National Museum, Athens.

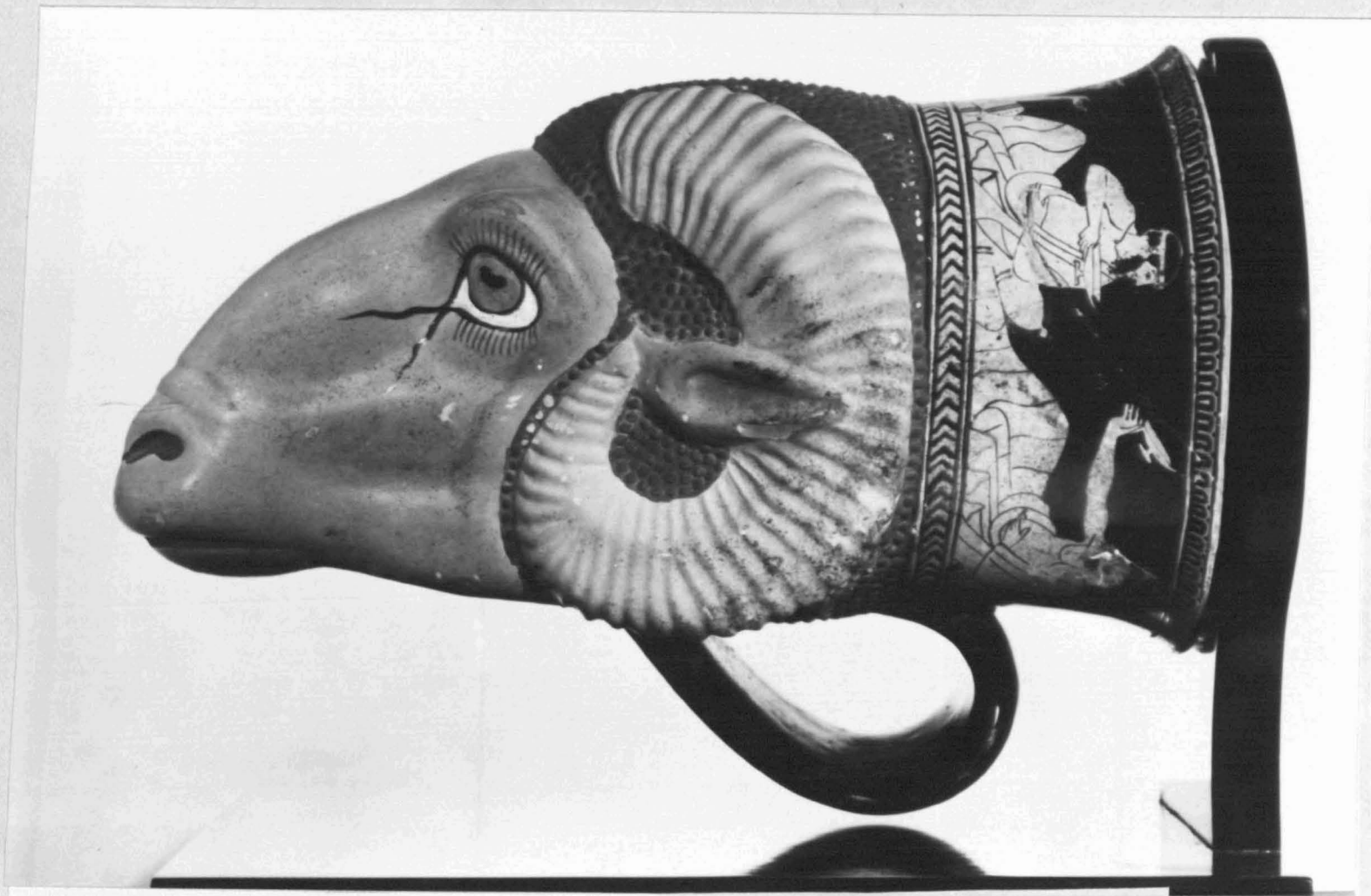


Fig. 37. Clay head-vase in the form of a Ram. Greek, 4th century B.C. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 38. Silver rhyton found at Arinberd. 5th century B.C. Armenian Historical Museum, Erevan.



Fig. 39. Silver rhyton found at Arinberd. 3rd century B.C. Armenian Historical Museum, Erevan.



Fig. 40. Silver head-vase found at Rozovets (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. First half of 4th century B.C. H 11.2 cm; D 9 cm; Wt 49.5 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 41. Gold amphora-rhyton from Panagyurishte  
Treasure. Early 3rd century B.C. H 28 cm; Wt  
1,695.25 kg. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 42. Detail of Fig. 41. View of spouts on bottom aspect.



Fig. 43. Gold rhyton in the form of a goat's foreparts from the Panagyurishte Treasure. Late 4th century B.C. H 14 cm; Wt 439.05 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.

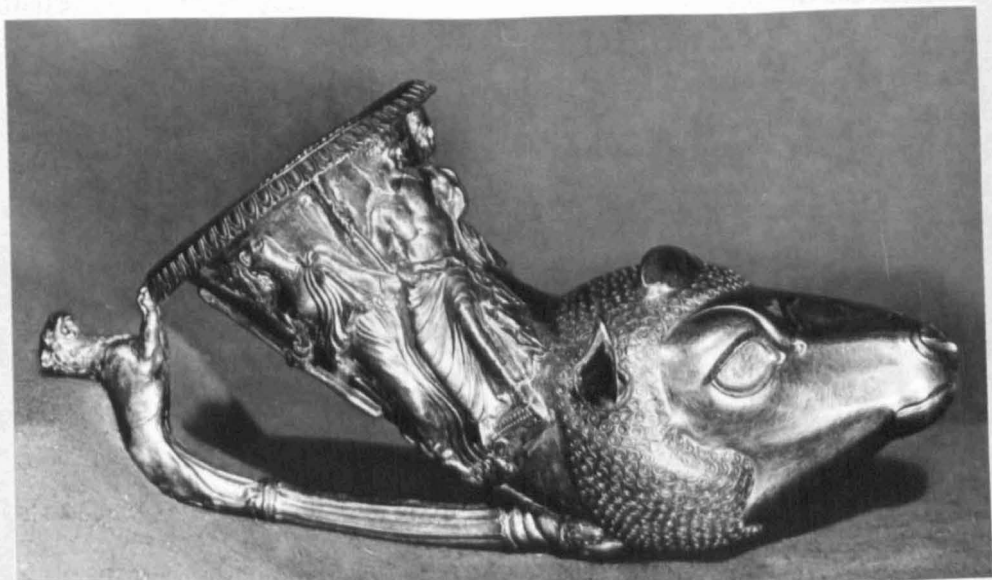


Fig. 44. Gold rhyton in form of ram's head from the Panagyurishte Treasure. Late 4th century B.C.  
H 12.5 cm; Wt 505.05 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 45. Gold rhyton in form of stag's head from Panagyurishte Treasure. Late 4th century B.C.  
H 13.5 cm; Wt 674.6 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 46. Silver amphora from Koukouva Mogila, Douvanli. First quarter of 5th century B.C. H 27 cm; Wt 1,344 kg. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 47. Detail of Fig. 46.



Fig. 48. Poroina rhyton found near city of Turnu-Severin on the Danube in western Oltenia, Romania. Silver with gilding. Late 4th-early 3rd century B.C. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 49. Side view of Fig. 48.



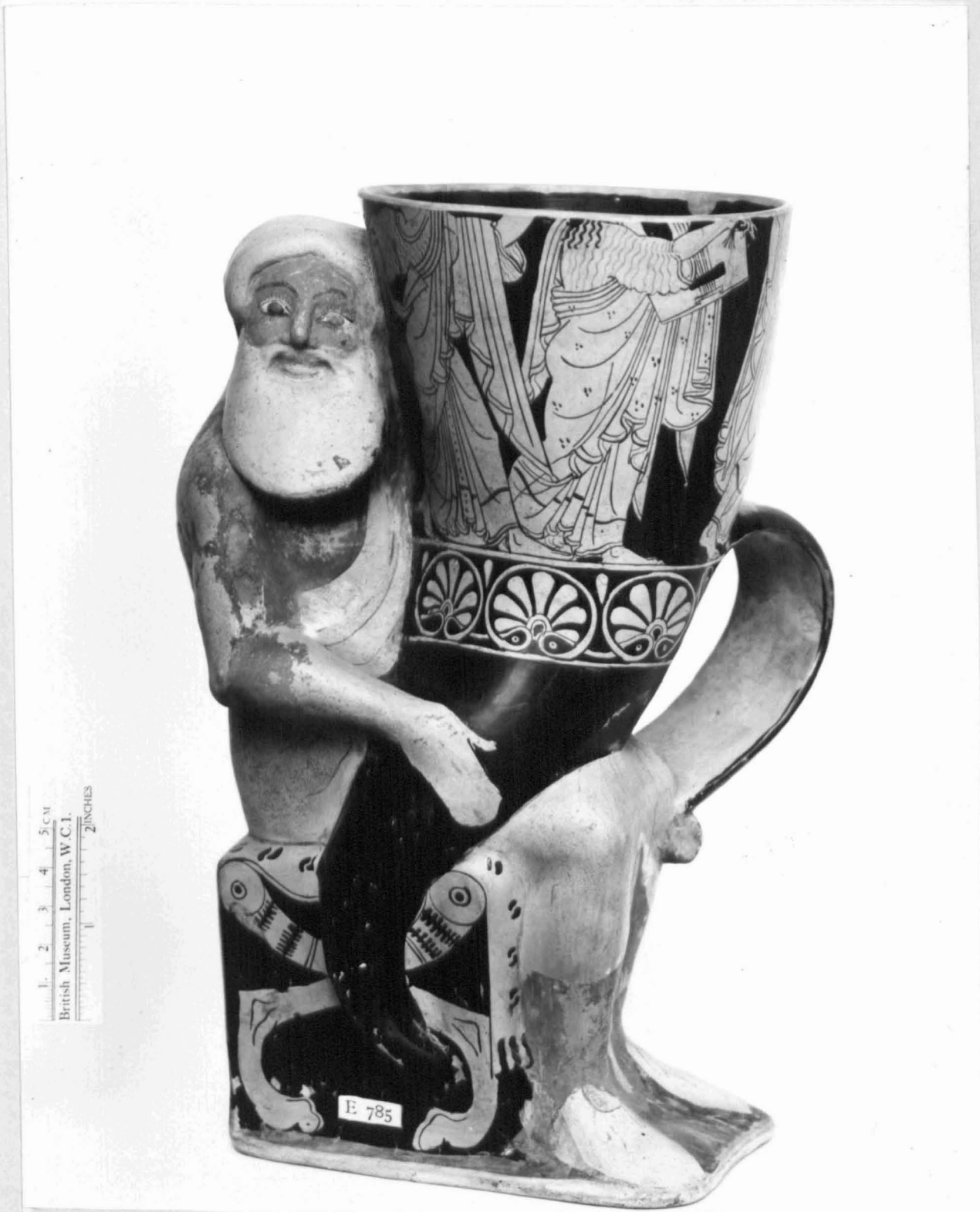
Fig. 50. Fragments of silver rhyton from Merdjany tumulus, South Russia. Late 4th-early 3rd century B.C. National Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.



Fig. 51. Gold ring from Brezovo (Plovdiv District), Bulgaria. End of 5th-early 4th century B.C. D 2.5 cm; Wt 14.75 g. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 52. Gold ring from Glozhere (Teteven District), Bulgaria. 4th century B.C. D 2.85 cm; Wt 11.8 g. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



**Fig. 53.** Greek drinking vessel of clay in the form of a satyr figure holding a cornucopia. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 54. Situla of Shamash-mukin-ahl, son of Shamash-nasir, officer to the King, 10th century B.C. Luristan. Photo by courtesy of the Louvre.



Fig. 55. Clay situla from Ziwiye. 7th century B.C.  
Photo by courtesy of the Louvre.

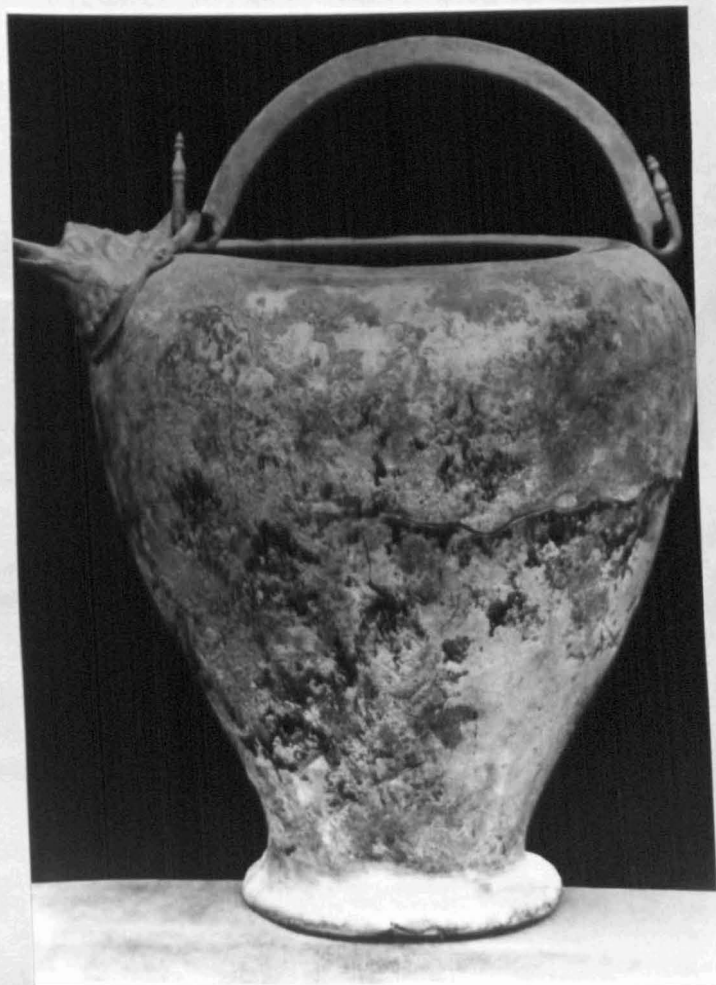


Fig. 56. Situla from Zlokoucheve (Shoumen District),  
Bulgaria. Second half of the 4th century B.C.  
Bronze; H 22 cm. Shoumen Museum.



Fig. 57. Situla No. 1 from the Agighiol tomb, northern Dobrugea, Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C. Silver; H 18 cm; D 11 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 58. Other view of Fig. 57.



Fig. 59. View of bottom of Fig. 57.

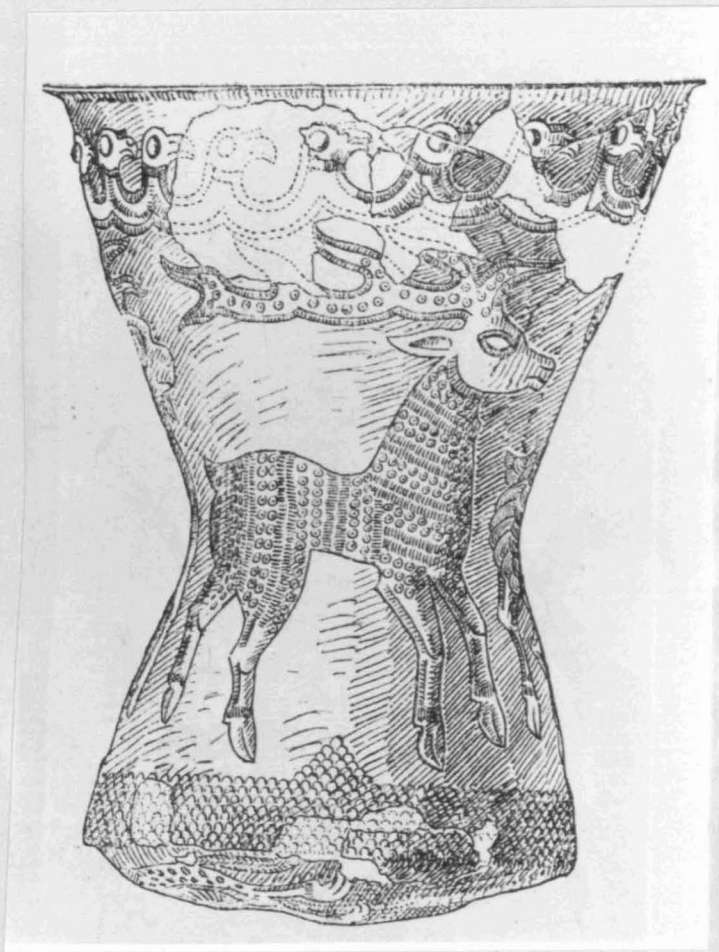


Fig. 60. Situla No. 2 (after drawings) from the Agighiol tomb, northern Dobrugea, Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C. Silver; H 16.7 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 61. Other view of Fig. 60.



Fig. 63. View of bottom of Fig. 60.

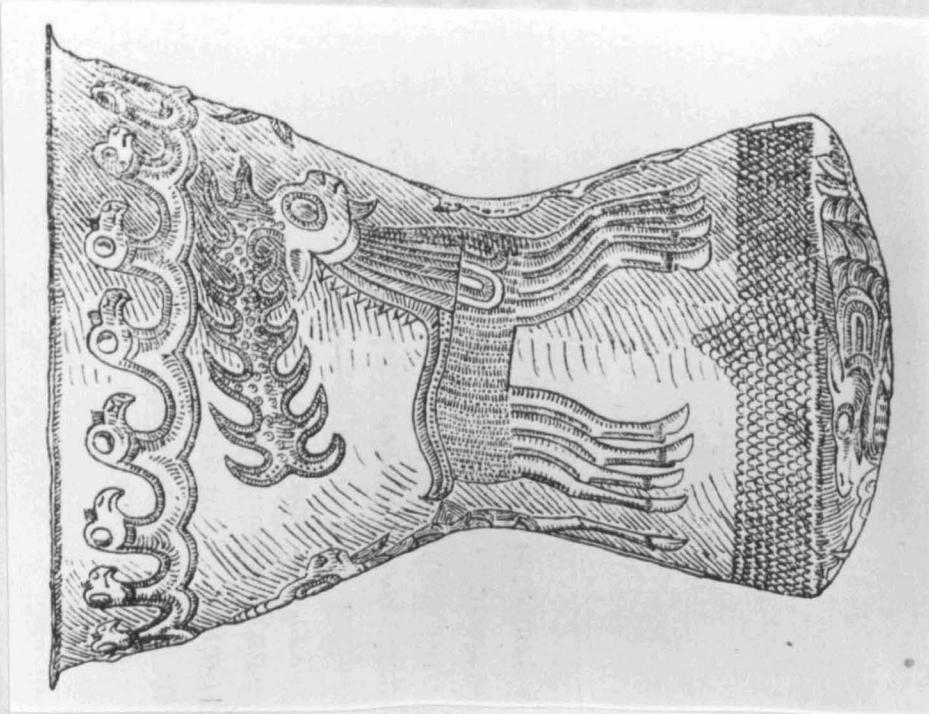


Fig. 62. Other view of Fig. 60.

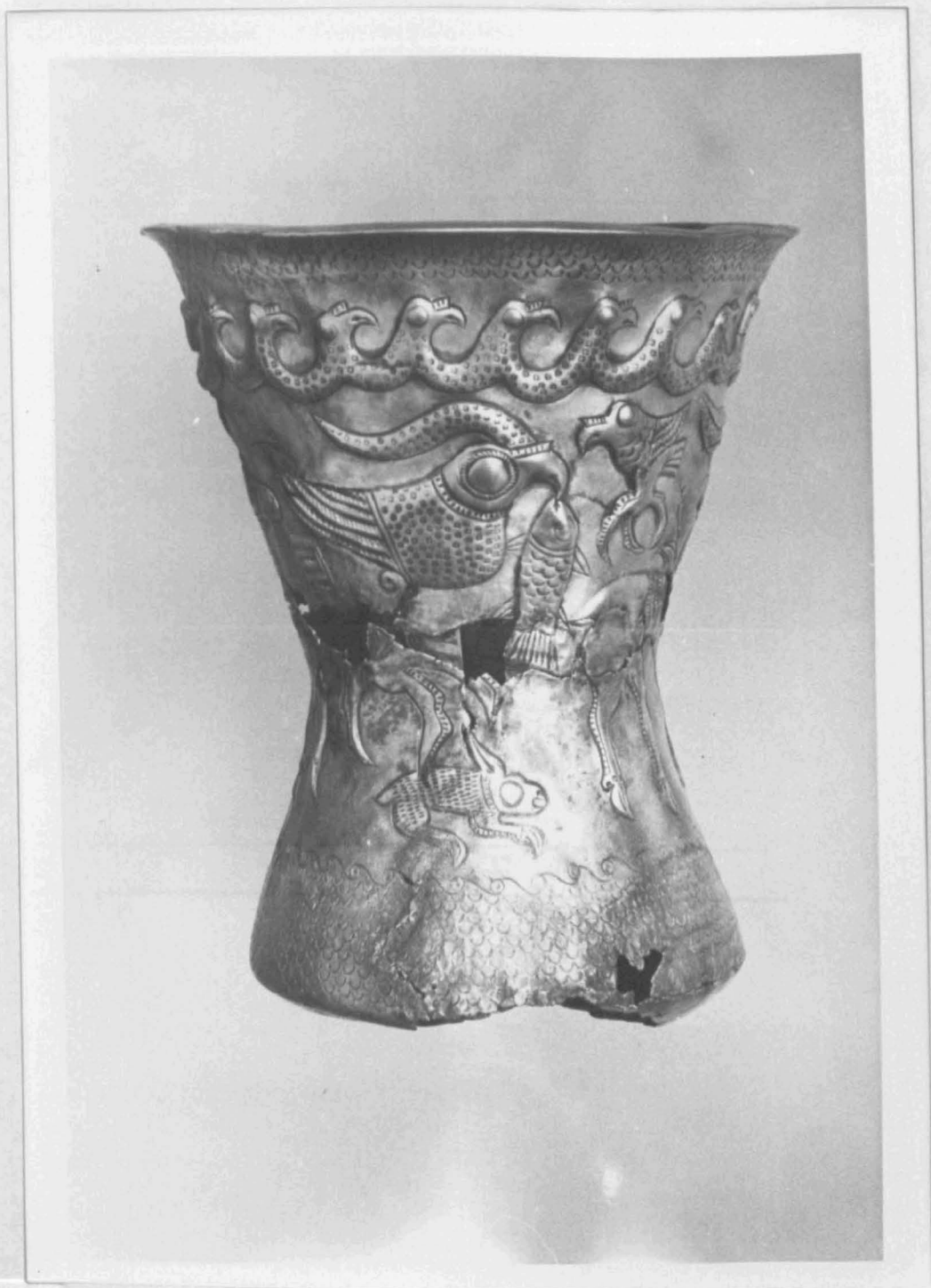


Fig. 64. Danubian beaker reputedly from Iron Gates region. (?) 4th century B.C. Silver; H 18.2 cm; largest D c. 15 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, Rogers Fund, 1947.

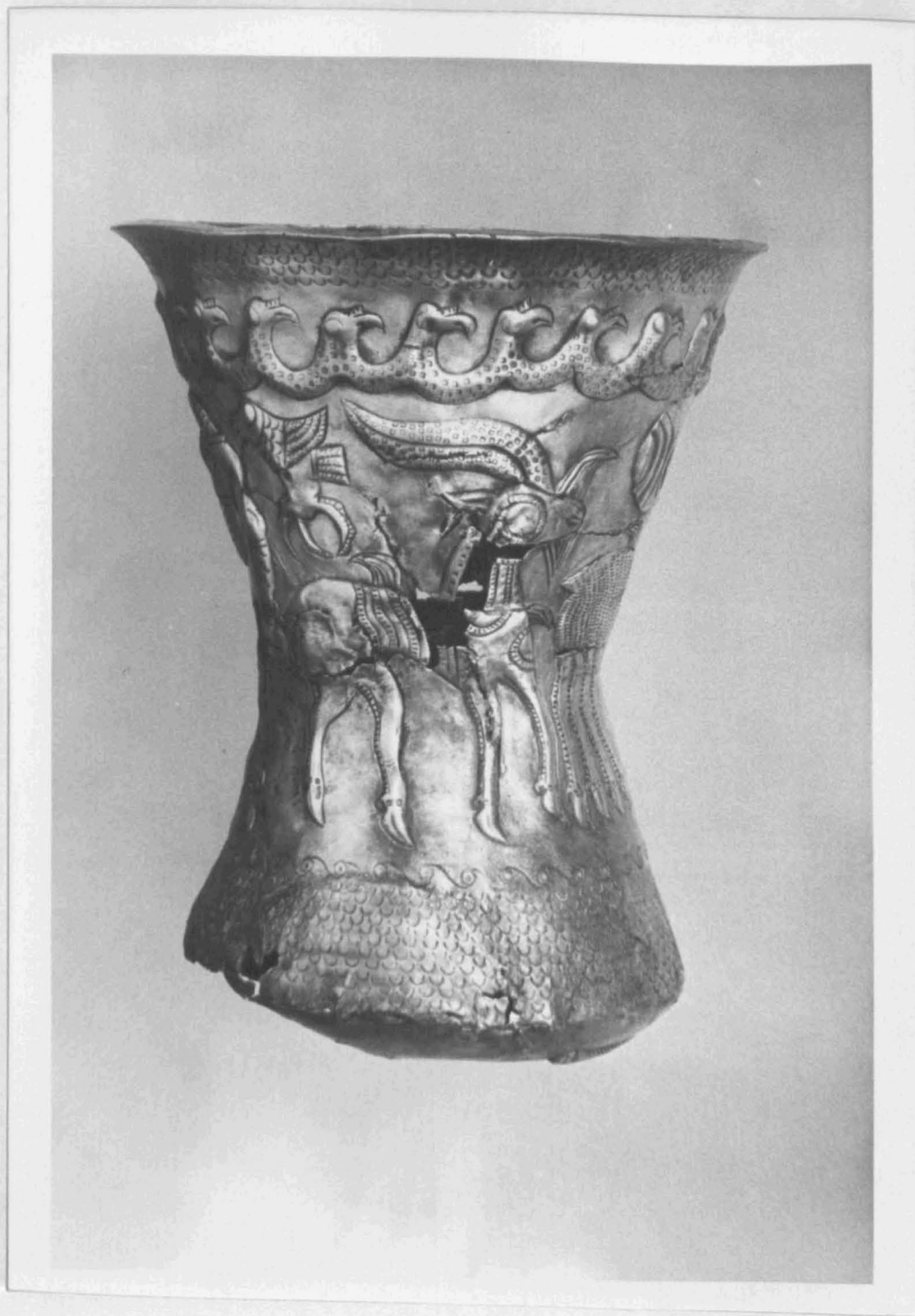


Fig. 65. Other view of Fig. 64. Photo source as above.



Fig. 66. Other view of Fig. 64. Photo source as above.



Fig. 66a. Other view of Fig. 64. Photo source as above.



Fig. 67. View of bottom of Fig. 64. Photo source as above.



Fig. 68. Bronze waisted goblet from Luristan. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 69. Bronze and silver inlaid vessel with (?)  
ivory. 11th-9th century B.C. Photo by courtesy of  
the Louvre.



Fig. 70. Bronze matrix found at Gurchenova (Shoumen District), Bulgaria. 5th century B.C. L 29 cm. Shoumen Museum.



Fig. 71. Electrum cup of Hurrian inspiration. 12th-11th century B.C. H 11 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Louvre.



Fig. 72. Electrum goblet from Marlik. 12th-9th century B.C. Photo by courtesy of the Louvre.

The Helmet



Fig. 73. Corinthian helmet. 7th century B.C.  
Bronze. H 21 cm; depth 28.5 cm; W 20.5 cm. Photo  
by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

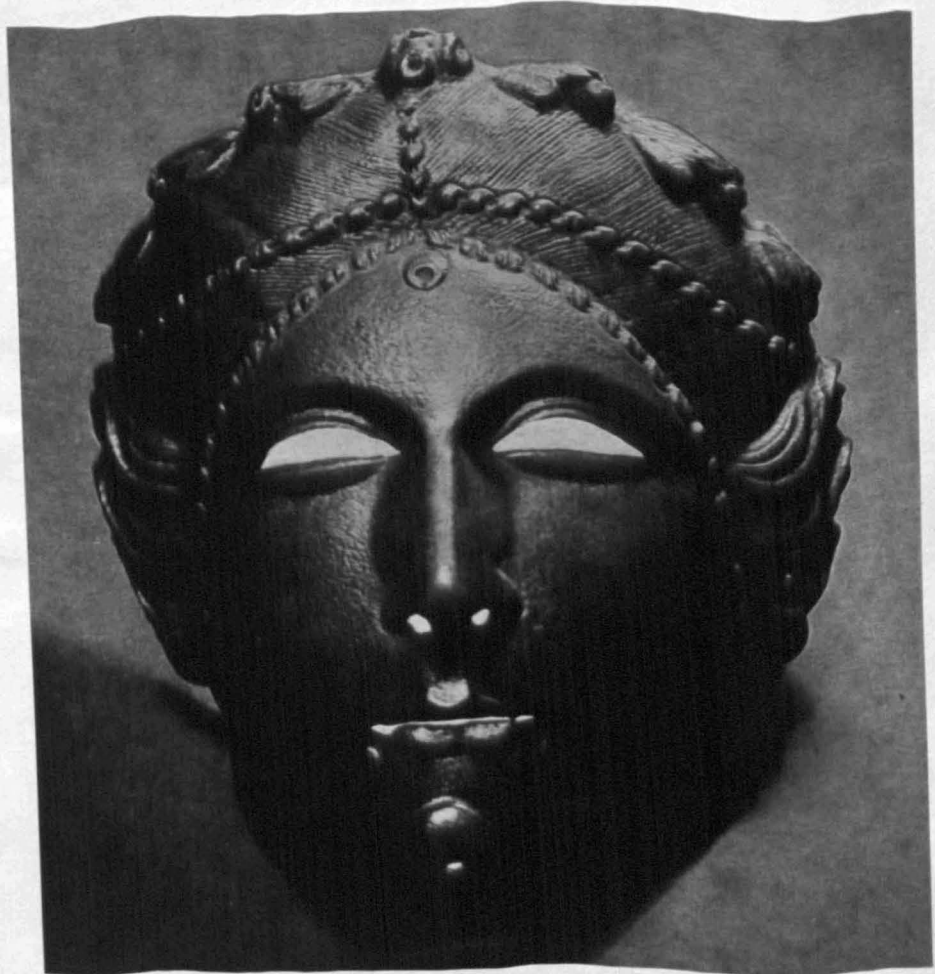


Fig. 74. Mask of a parade helmet recovered from the Olt River near the village of Resca (Olt District), Romania. 2nd century A.D. Cast bronze; H 23.4 cm; max. W 20.8 cm; thickness 1.3 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum.

Fig. 75. Other view of Fig. 74.



Fig. 76. Electrum helmet from Ur, grave of Mes-kalam-dug. c. 2300 B.C. 15 carat gold; H 23 cm; L (from front to back) 26 cm. Iraq Museum, Baghdad.



Fig. 77. Thracian helmet from Kovachevitsa (Gotse Delchev District), Bulgaria. 4th century B.C. Bronze with hinged cheek-piece. H 23.7 cm. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 78. Greco-Illyrian type helmet from Ocna Mureşului in Transylvania. 6th-5th century B.C. Historical Museum, Cluj.



Fig. 79. Helmet from the Agighiol tomb burial (Tulcea District), Romania. First quarter of the 4th century B.C. Silver. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 79a. Detail of Fig. 79.

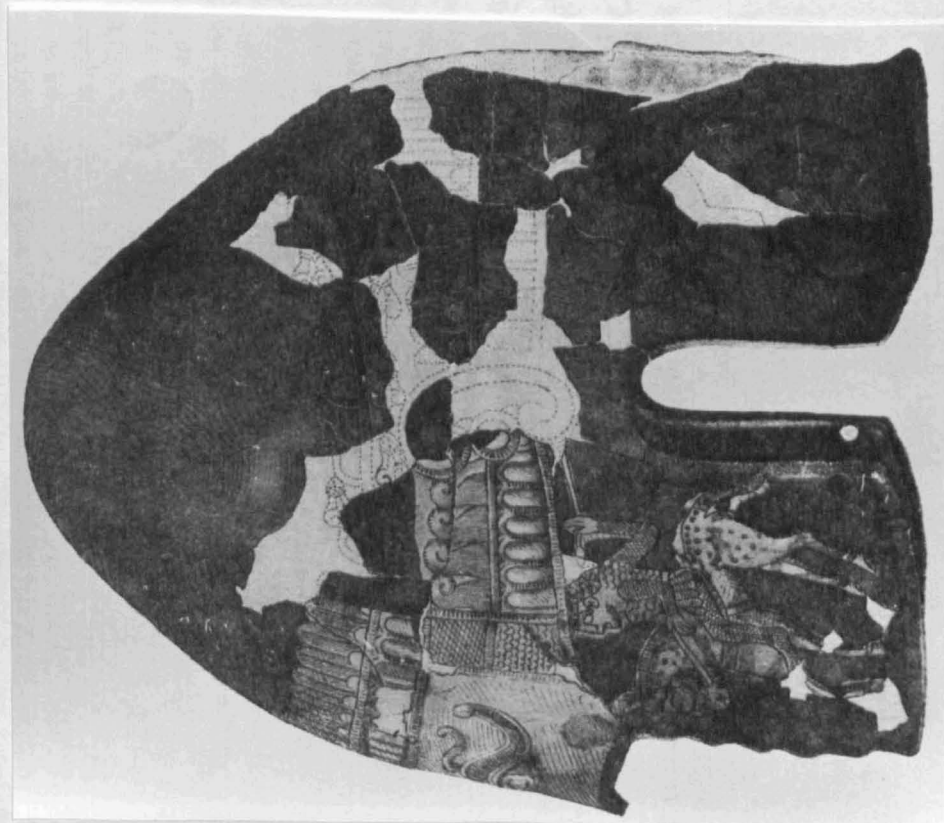


Fig. 80. Left side view of Fig. 79.

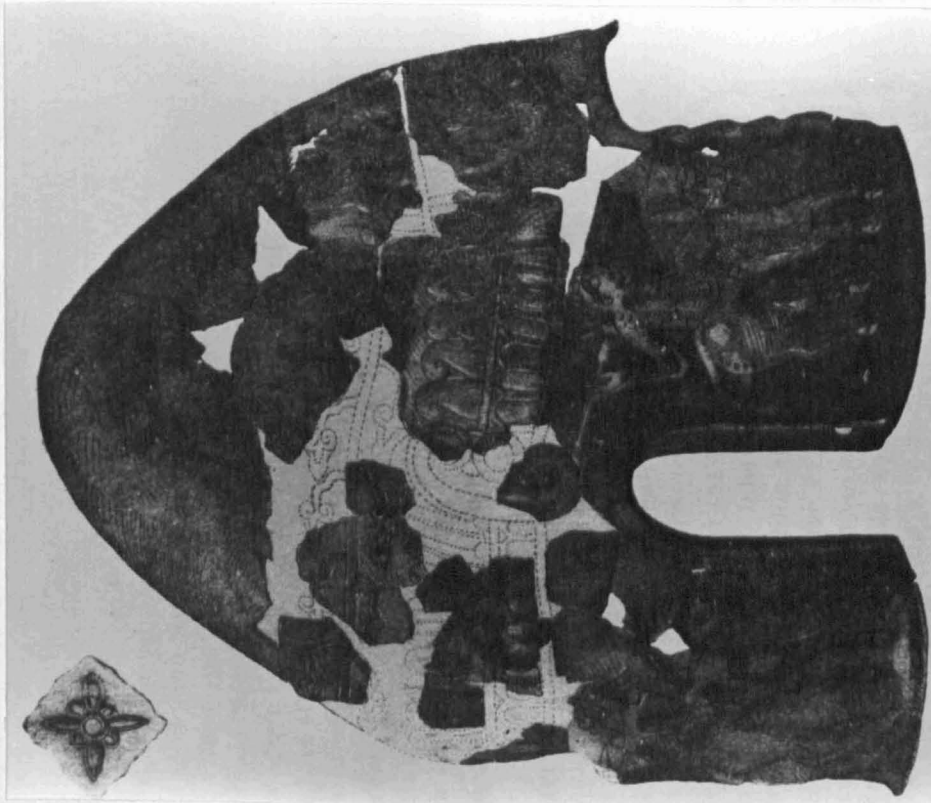


Fig. 81. Right side view of Fig. 79.



Fig. 82. Detroit Helmet reputedly found in the Danube in the vicinity of the Iron Gates in Western Romania. 4th century B.C. Silver. Photo by courtesy of The Detroit Institute of Arts, gift of Sarah Bacon Hill Fund..



Fig. 83. Left side view of Fig. 82. Photo source as above.



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Fig. 84. Right side view of Fig. 82. Photo source as above.



Fig. 85. . Neck guard of Fig. 82.



Fig. 86. Coțofenști helmet found near Poiana (Prahova District), Romania. 4th century B.C. Gold; H 25 cm; Wt 770 g. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 87. Left side view of Fig. 86.



Fig. 88a. Neck guard of Fig. 86. Left side.



Fig. 88b. Neck guard of Fig. 86. Right side.



Fig. 89. Celtic helmet with bird crest. Helmet of iron; sculpture of bird of sheet bronze, legs cast. Baia Mare Museum, Baia Mare.



Fig. 90. Fragments of the Cucuteni-Băiceni Helmet  
(Iasi District) Romania. 5th century B.C. The  
Moldavian Museum, Iasi.



Fig. 91. Greek greaves from Ruvo with running Gorgon image. Mid-6th-end of 6th century B.C. Bronze; eyes, teeth and tongue with inlaid ivory (now missing). Present L c. 44 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 92. Greaves from the Agighiol tomb (Greave No. 1 and No. 2), (Tulcea District), Romania. First quarter of the 4th century B.C. Silver. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 93. Agighiol greave No. 1 as seen in Fig. 92.  
Silver, H 47.8 cm (after drawings by D. Pecurariu).



Fig. 94. Agighiol grave No. 2 as seen in Fig. 92.  
Silver with gilt; H 46 cm (after drawings by  
D. Pecurariu).



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Fig. 95. Vratsa greave from Mogilanska Mound (Vratsa District), Bulgaria. 380-350 B.C. Silver and gold; H 46 cm. District Museum of History, Vratsa.



Fig. 96. View of head image on Vratsa greave in Fig. 95.



Fig. 97. Detail of Fig. 95.



Fig. 98. Detail of Fig. 95.



Fig. 99. Silver sculpture from Peretu near Bucharest.  
4th century B.C. National Museum, Bucharest.

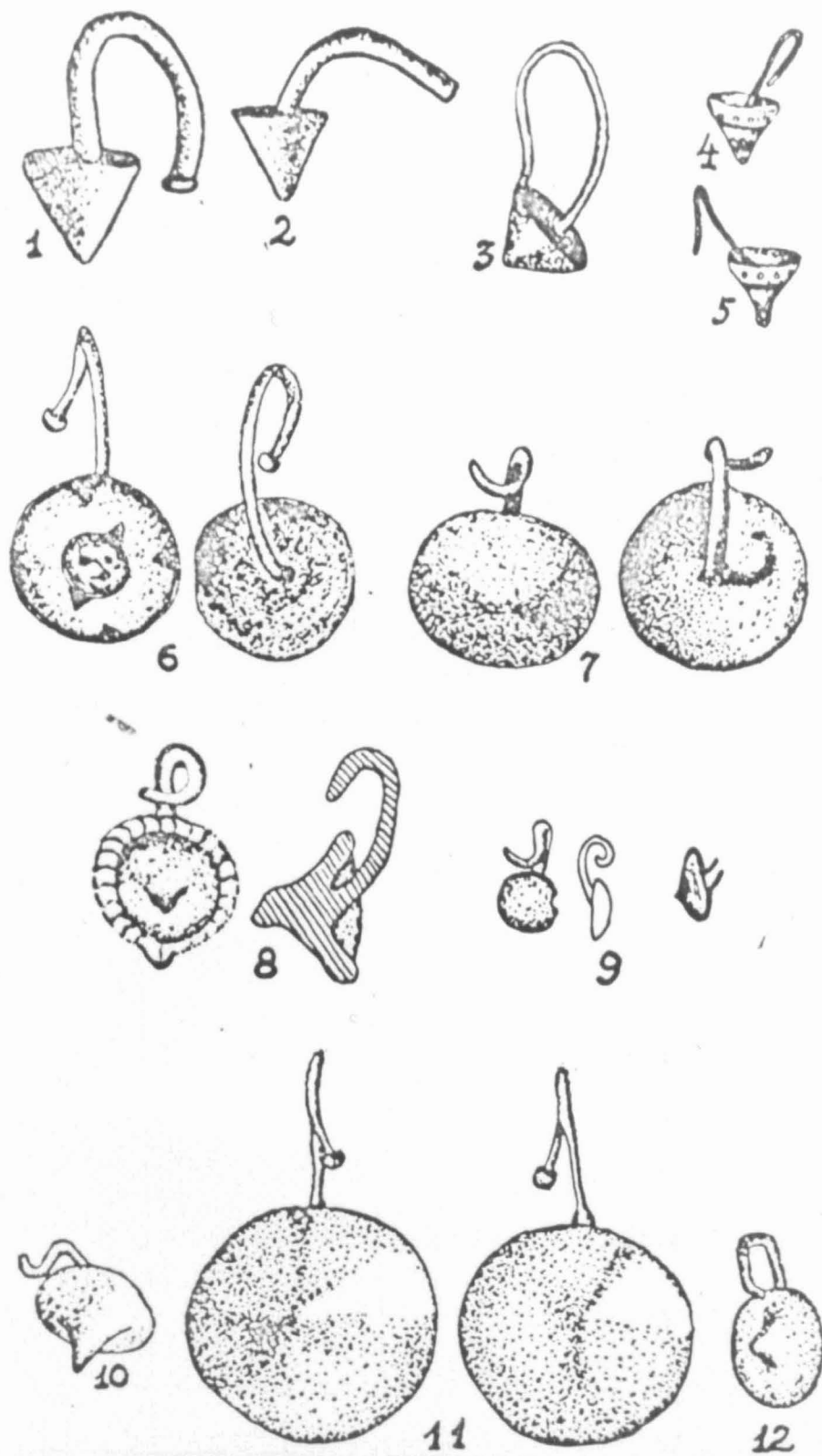


Fig. 100. Scythian-type earring (after Vasiliev, 1970).

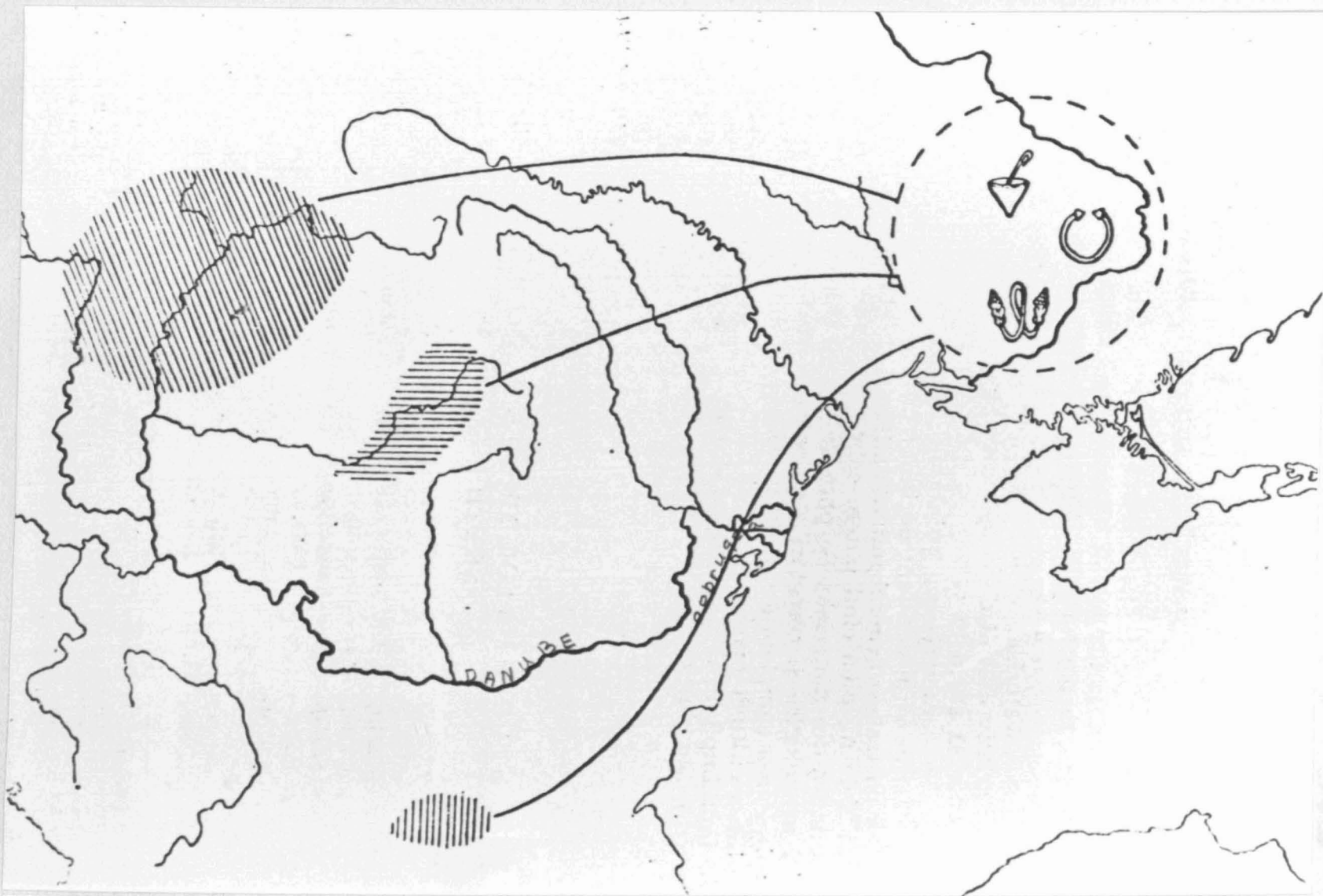


Fig. 101. Map showing distribution of find sites of this type of earring into Eastern Europe (source as above).



Fig. 102. Ivory staff-head believed to have come from Kuyunjik (Nineveh) and presumed to date from the Parthian period (2nd century B.C.-3rd century A.D.). Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 103. Letnitsa appliqué from Letnitsa Treasure (Lovech District), Bulgaria, depicting a (?) woman and three-headed serpent. Mid-4th century B.C. Silver with gilding; H 5 cm. Archaeological Museum, Lovech.

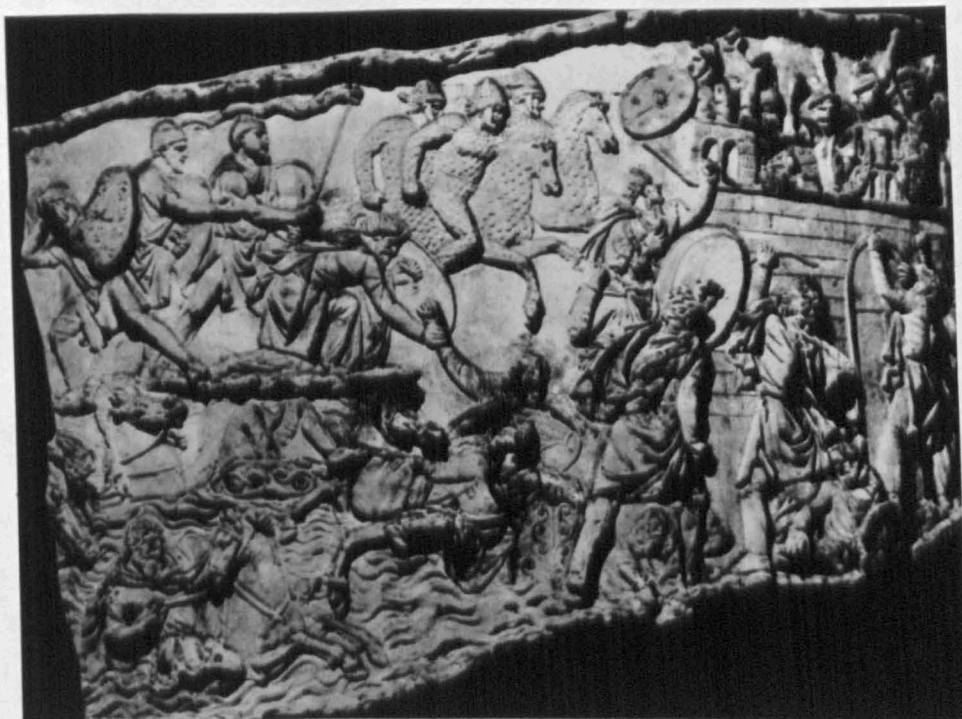


Fig. 104. Trajan's Column, Rome, Left are depicted Dacian warriors carrying a serpent dragon banner. Sarmatian soldiers are dressed in scale armour. Battle took place in January 101-102 A.D. in Scythia Minor.

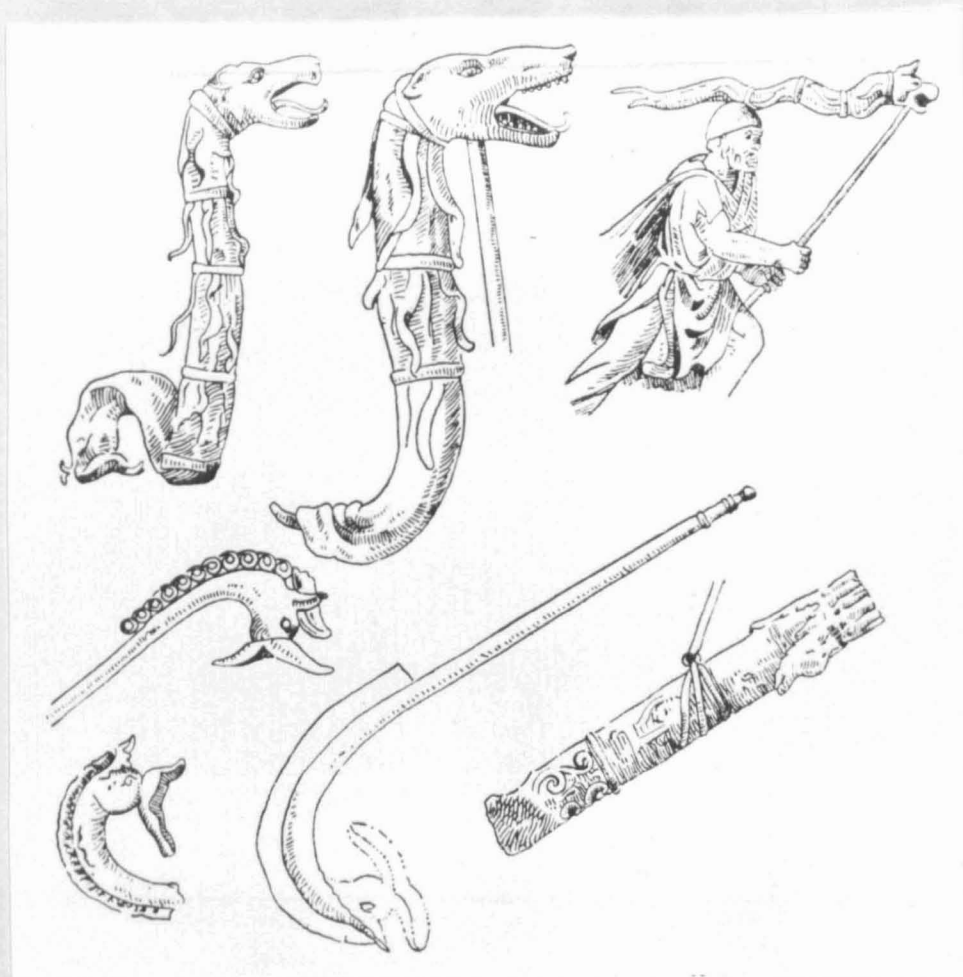


Fig. 105. Drawings of the carnyx and Dacian war banner (after Parvan, 1972).

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Fig. 106. Letnitsa appliqué from Letnitsa Treasure (Lovech District), Bulgaria, depicting mounted hunter and bear. Mid-4th century B.C. Silver with gilding. H 5 cm. Archaeological Museum, Lovech.



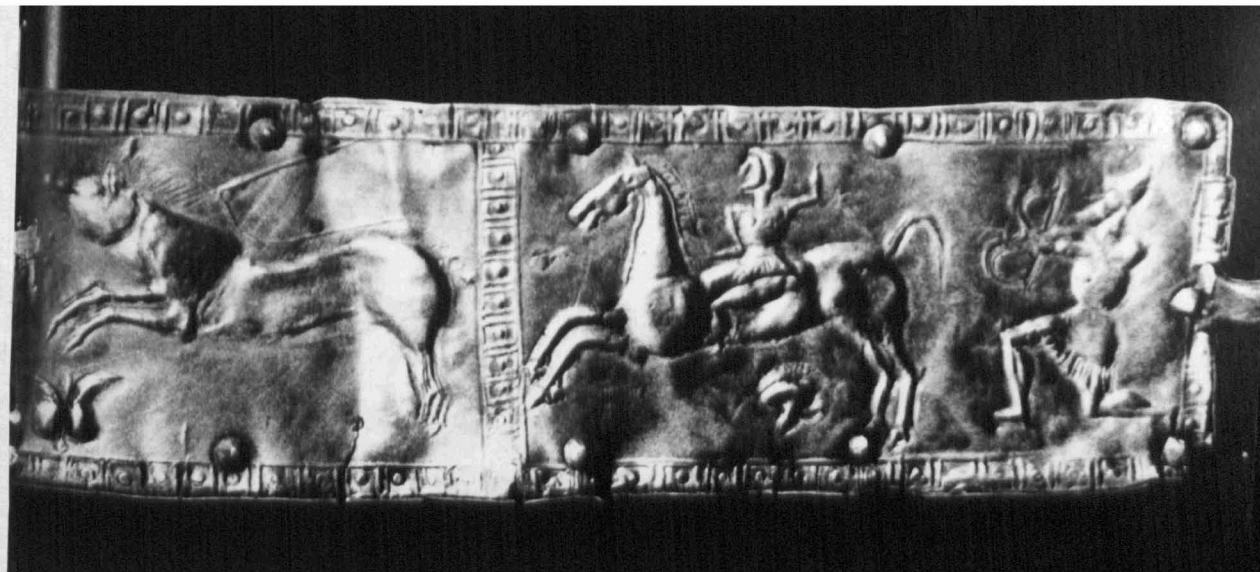
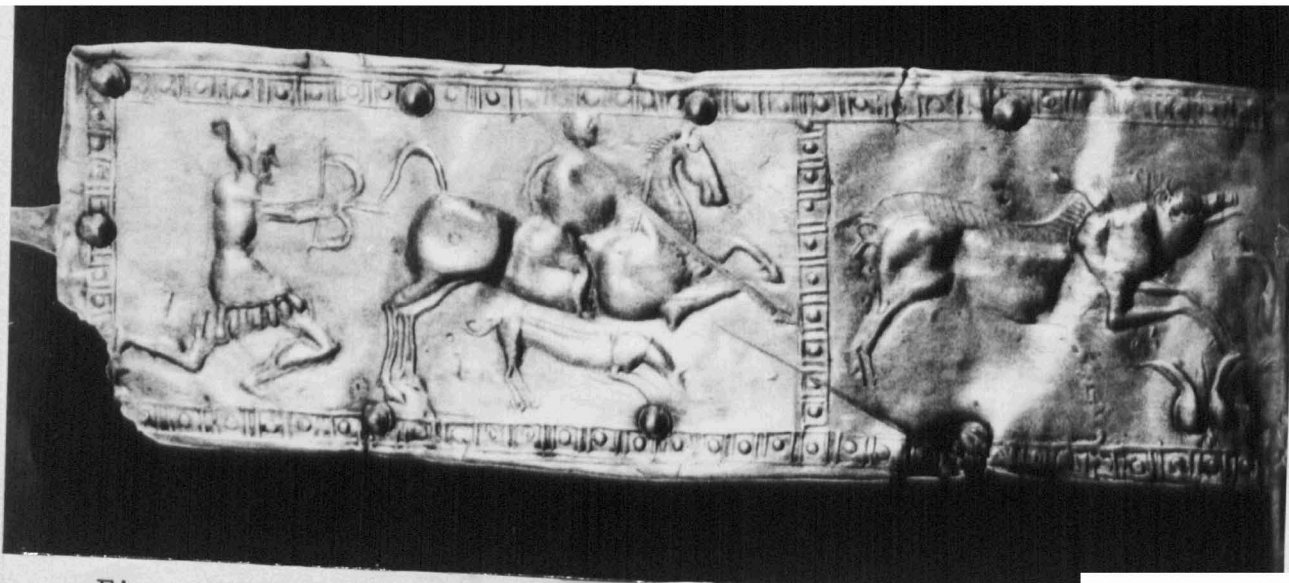
Fig. 107. Letnitsa appliqué from Letnitsa Treasure (Lovech District), Bulgaria, depicting rider and floating head. Mid-4th century B.C. Silver with gilding; H 5 cm. Archaeological Museum, Lovech.



Fig. 108. Letnitsa appliqué from Letnitsa Treasure (Lovech District), Bulgaria, depicting rider holding a ribbed vessel. Silver with gilding, H 5 cm. Archaeological Museum, Lovech.



Fig. 109. Letnitsa appliqué from Letnitsa Treasure (Lovech District), Bulgaria, depicting combat between lion and griffin. Silver; H 7 cm. Archaeological Museum, Lovech.



Figs. 110-111. Lovets Belt fragments from Lovets (Stara Zagora), Bulgaria. 5th-4th century B.C. Silver with gilding. L 31 cm. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.



Fig. 112. Detail of Fig. 111.

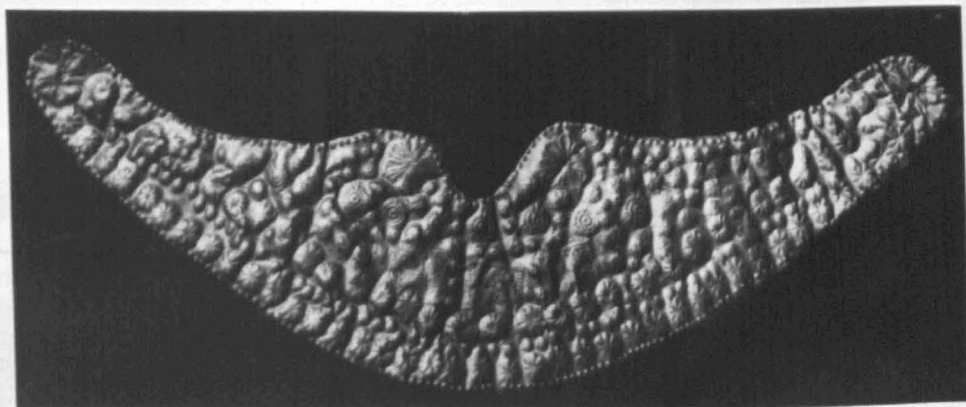


Fig. 113. Gold pectoral from Golyamata Mogila, Bulgaria. Mid-5th century B.C. L 38.5 cm; Wt 86.8 g. Archaeological Museum, Plovdiv.



Fig. 114. 'Gilgamesh' Roundel from Ghafantlu. 7th century B.C. D 7 cm. Photo by courtesy of the Nelson Gallery - Atkins Museum, Kansas City, Missouri (Nelson Fund).



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Fig. 115. Gold plaque of the ritual tiara from the Karagodeuashkh tumulus on the Kuban. 4th-3rd century B.C. National Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.



Fig. 116. Silver appliqué from Craiova Treasure, Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C. H 6.6 cm. (one of a set of four). National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 117. Silver appliqué from Craiova Treasure,  
Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C. H 7 cm.  
National Museum, Bucharest.

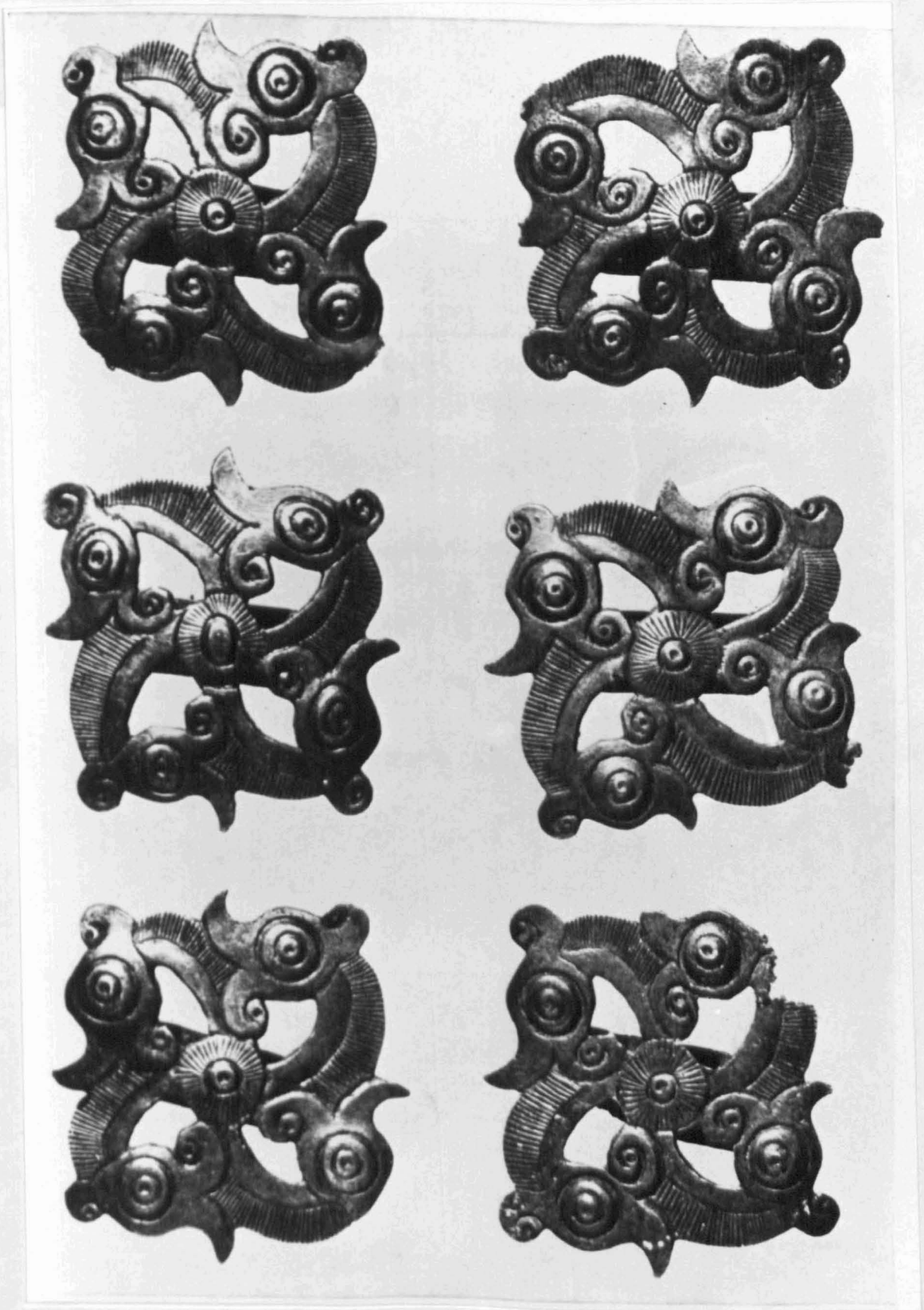


Fig. 118. Silver appliqué from Craiova Treasure, Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C. H 4.1 cm (six of fifteen). National Museum, Bucharest.

Fig. 119. Stag head appliqué from Craiova Treasure, Romania. Silver with gold foil applied. First half of the 4th century B.C. H 7 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.

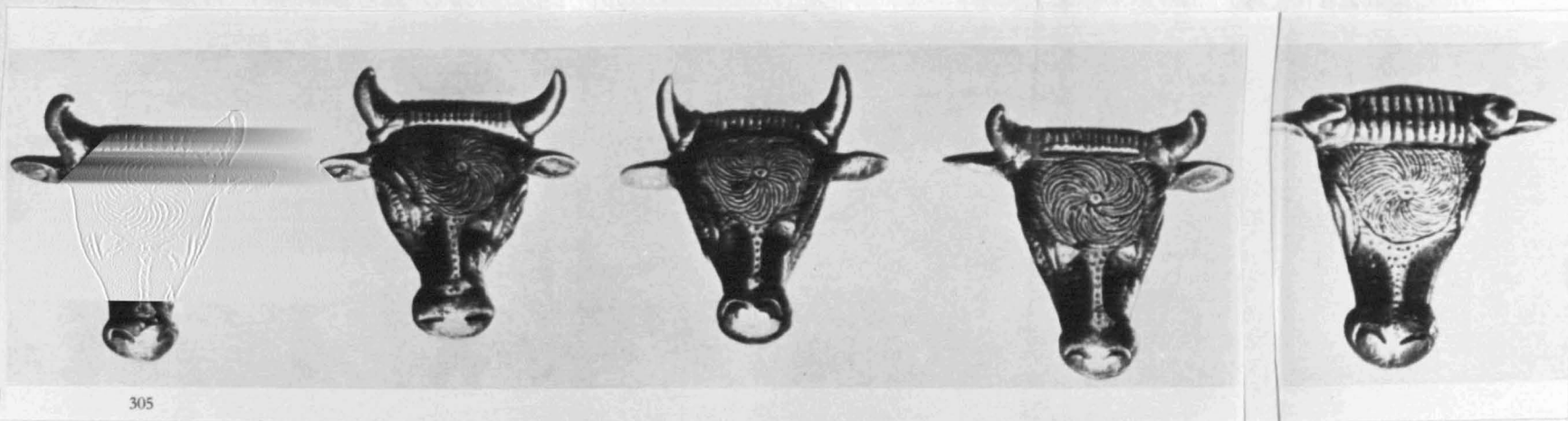
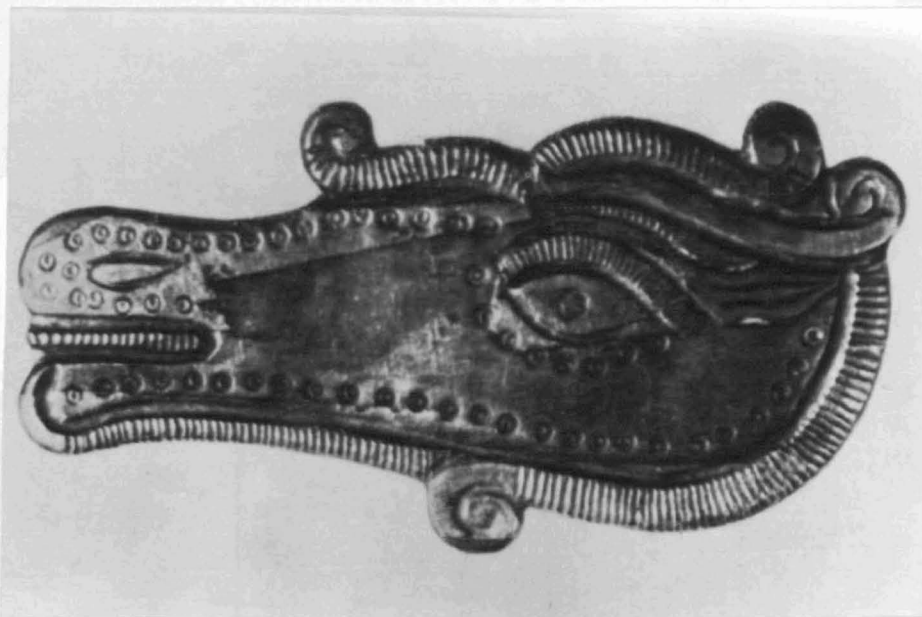


Fig. 120. Cast silver appliques in the form of bulls' heads from the Craiova Treasure, Romania. (Some heads are gilt). First half of the 4th century B.C. H from 3.3 cm to 3.7 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 121. Silver appliqué from Craiova Treasure,  
Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C.  
H 12.5 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 122. Silver appliqué from Craiova Treasure,  
Romania. First half of the 4th century B.C.  
H 10.6 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 123. Surcea phalera (Covasna District), Romania. Silver with traces of gilding. 1st century B.C. H 10 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 124. Silver phalera from North Pontic region, exact location unknown. Photo by courtesy of the Bibliotheque National, Cabinet des Médailles.

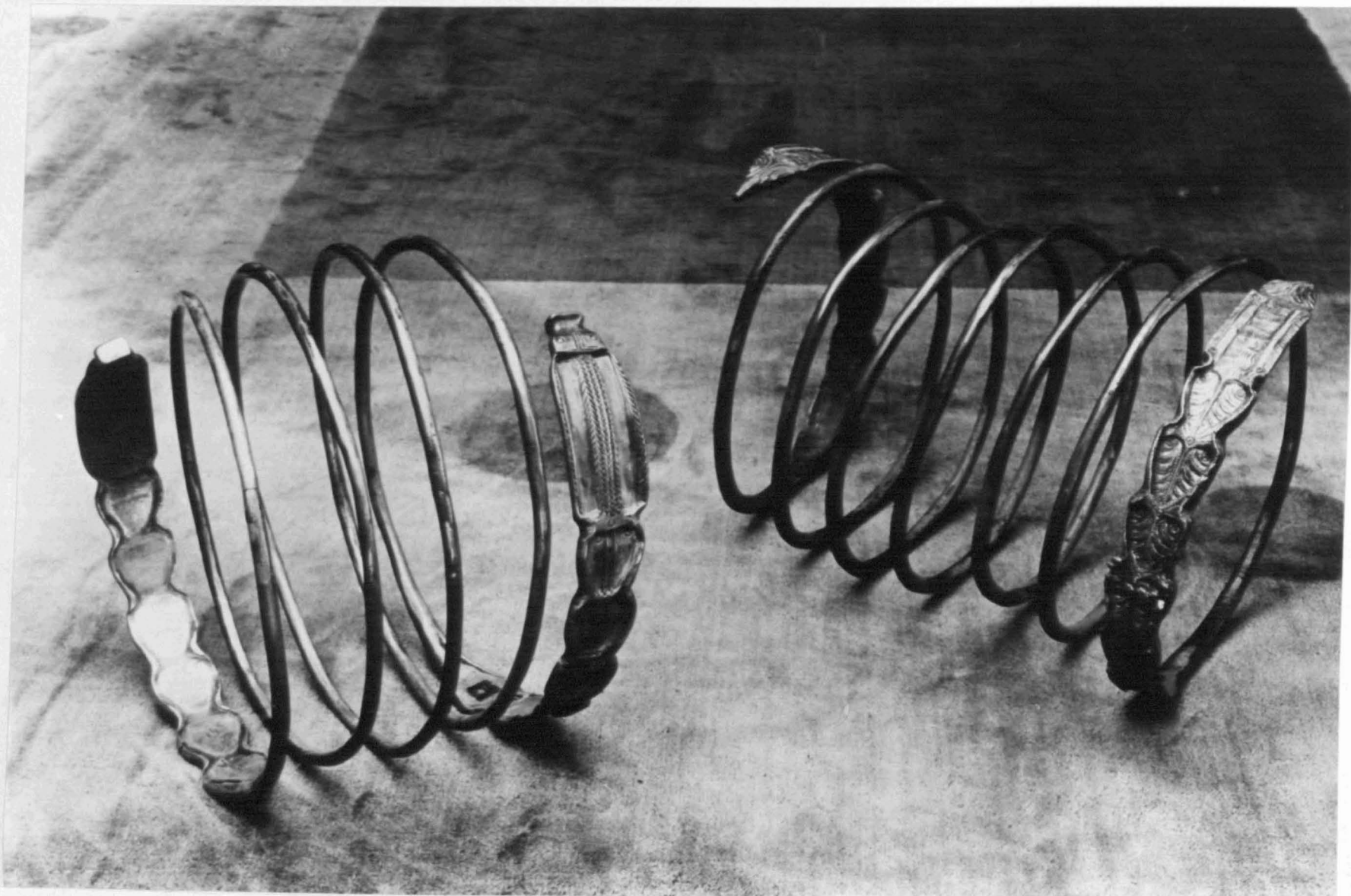


Fig. 125.

(L) Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Feldioara (Brasov District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C. - 1st century A.D. D 12.5 cm.

(R) From Orastie (Hunedoara District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C. - 1st century A.D. L c. 10 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna. Photo by courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museum.



Fig. 126. Detail of example from Feldioara,  
Fig. 125 (L).

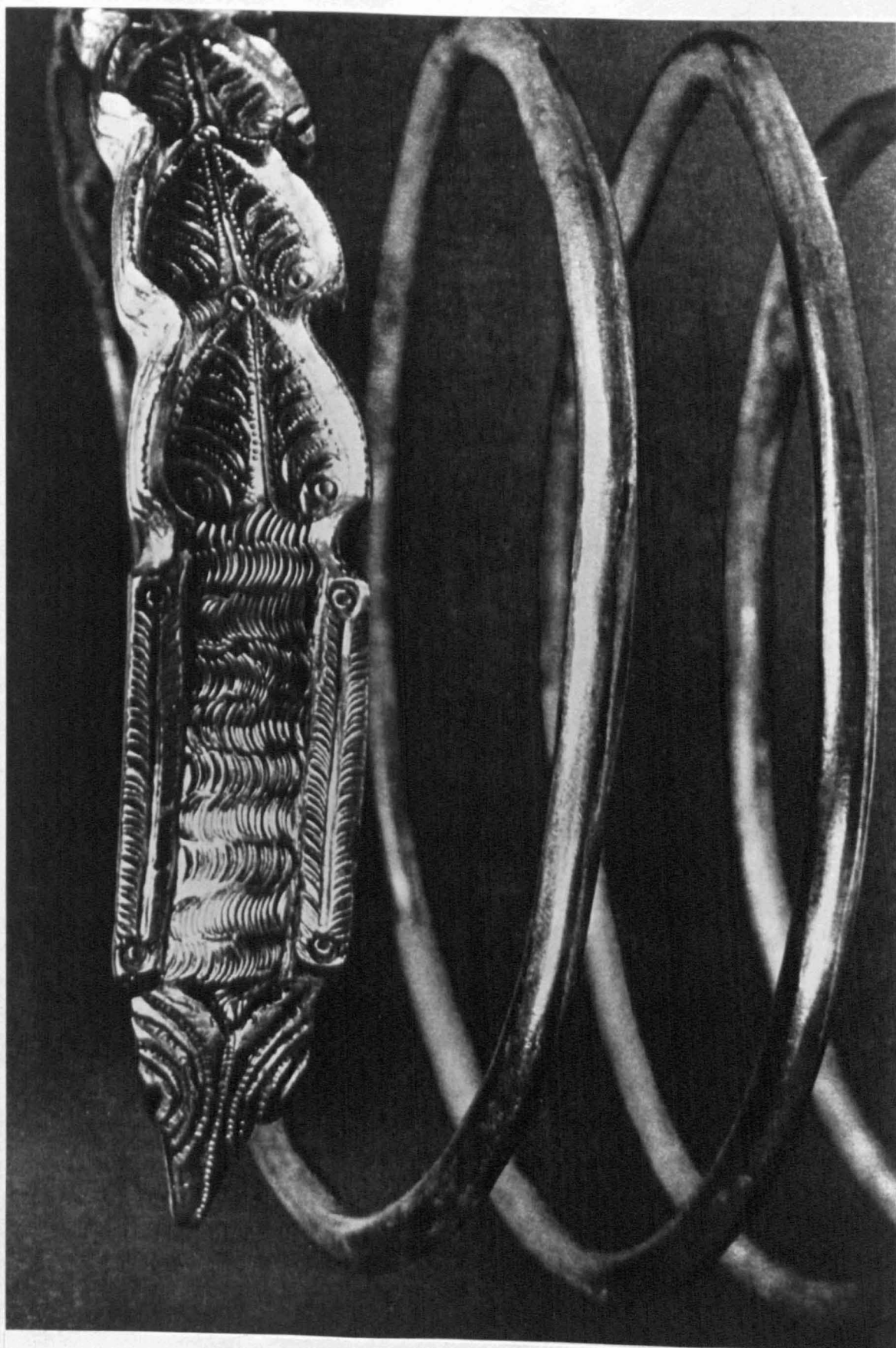


Fig. 127. Detail of example from Orăștie,  
Fig. 125 (R).

Fig. 128. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Carpiuş (Alba District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C. - 1st century A.D. D 6.25 cm; Wt 10.8 g. National Museum, Budapest.

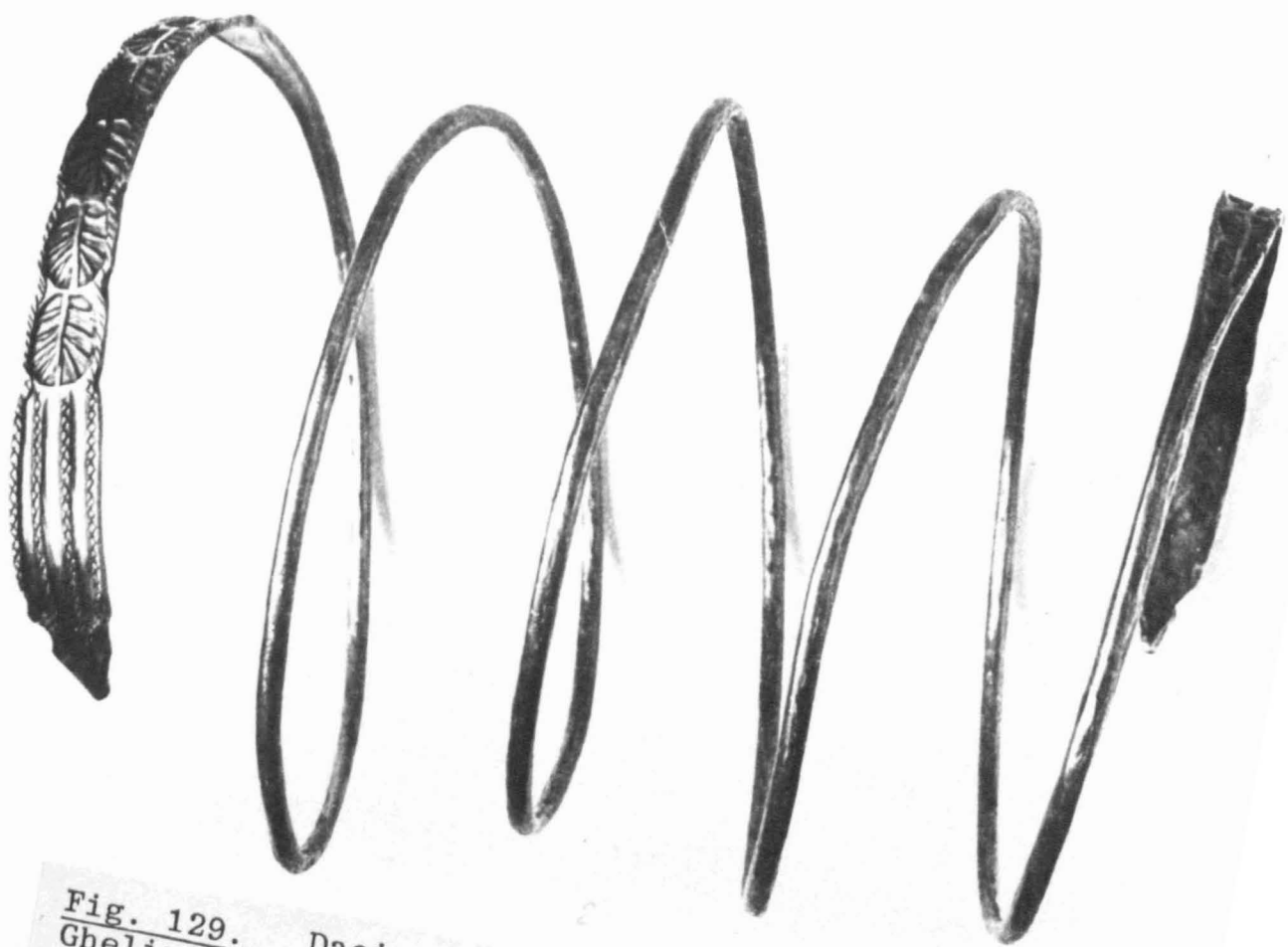
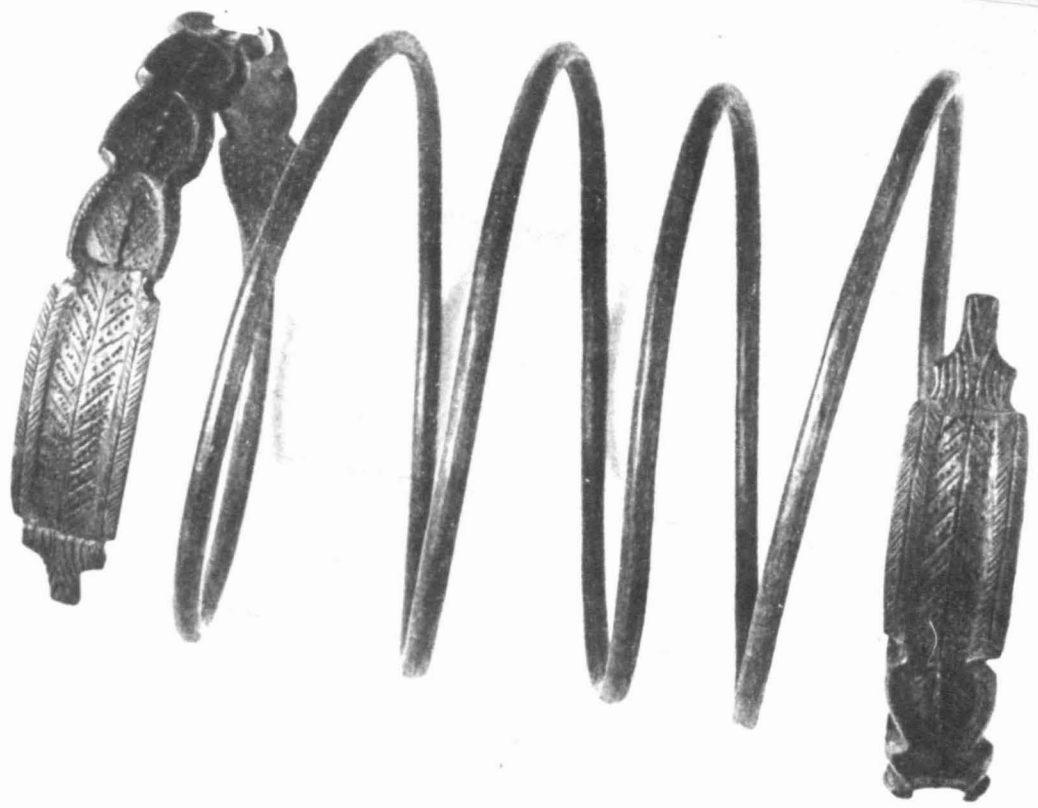


Fig. 129. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Ghelintă (Covasna District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. National Museum, Budapest.

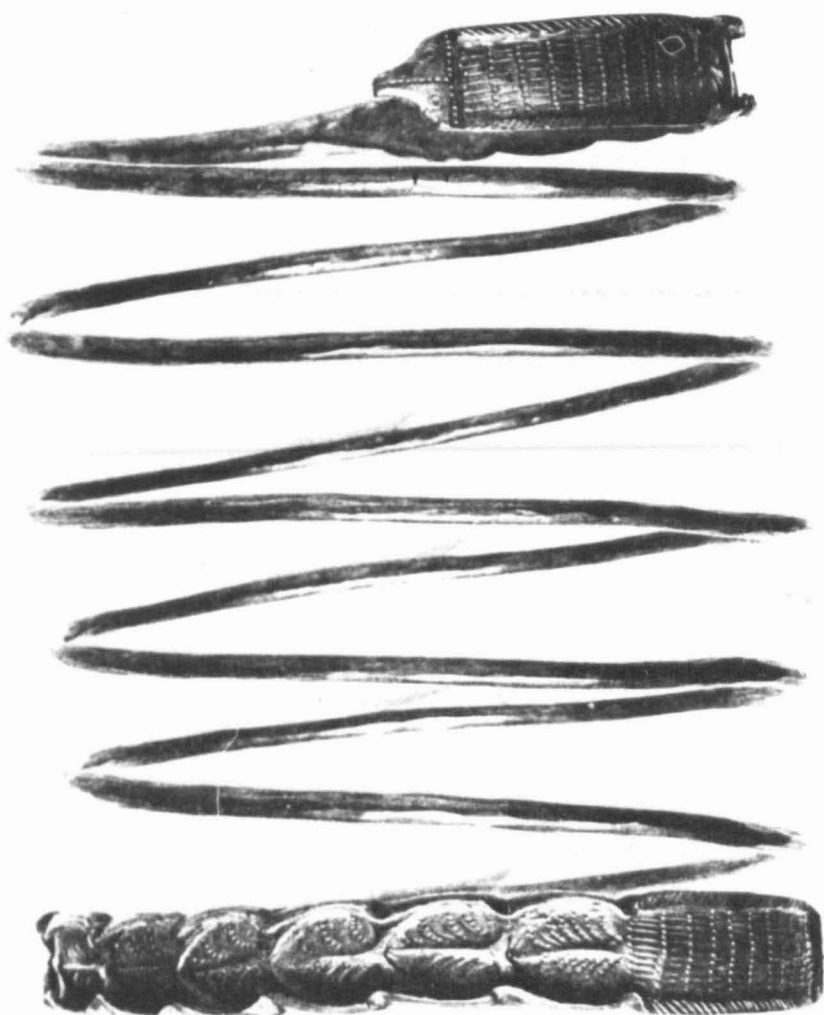


Fig. 130. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Dupuş (Sibiu District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. Kunsthistorisches Museum.

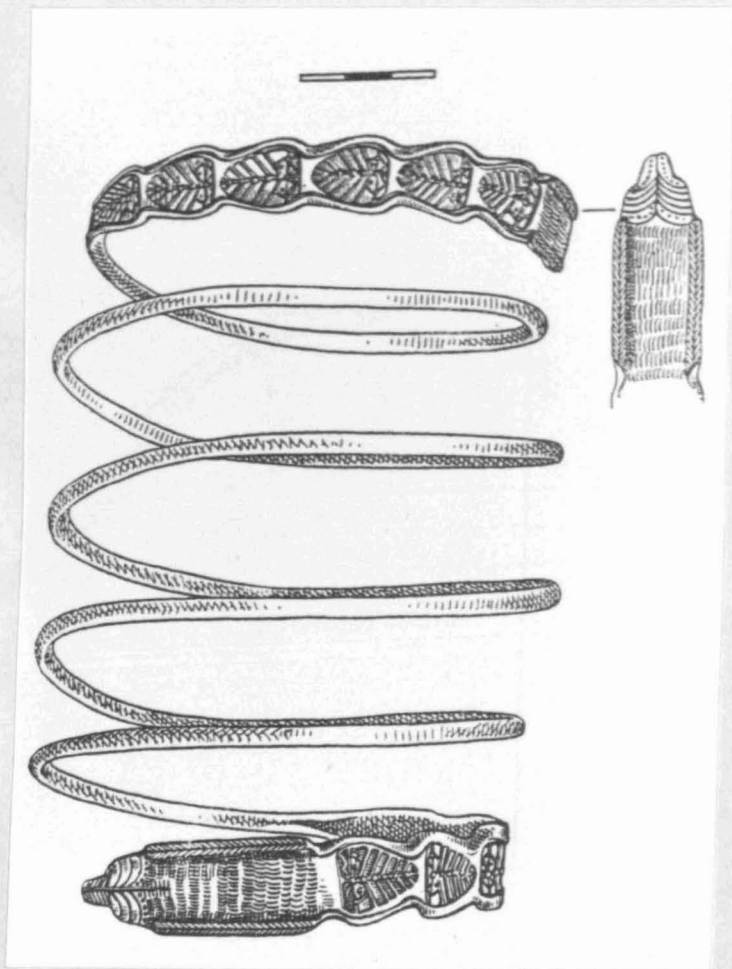


Fig. 131. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Coadă Malului (Prahova District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. D 12.4 cm; L 226 cm; Wt 455.16 g. National Museum, Bucharest.

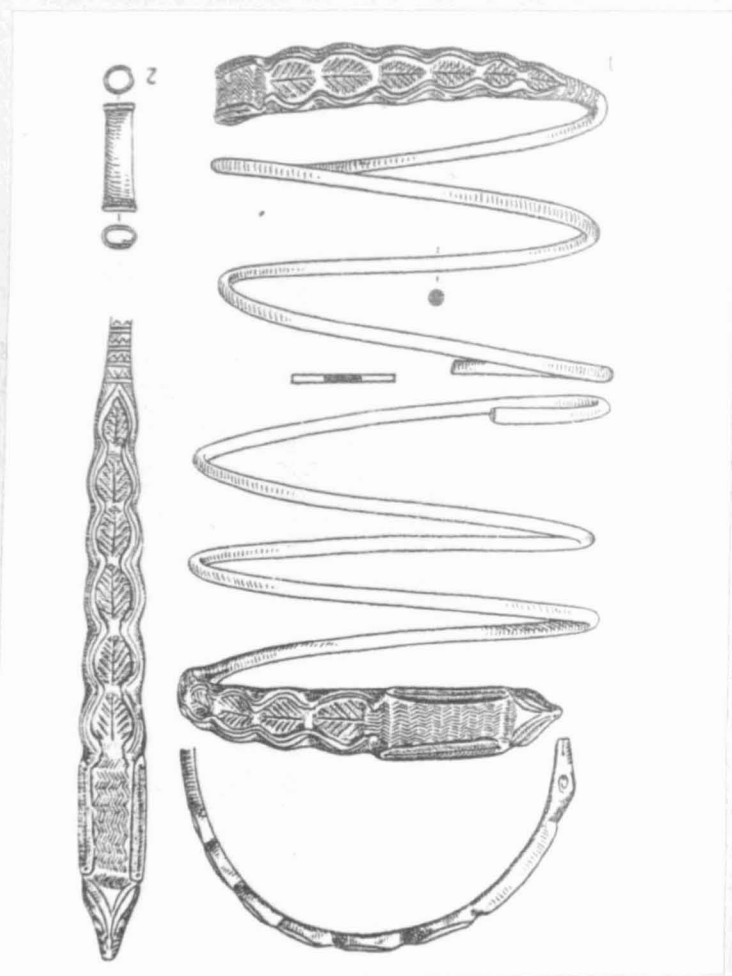


Fig. 132. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Senereuș (Mureș District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. D 12 cm; L 217 cm; Wt 390.49 g. National Museum, Bucharest.

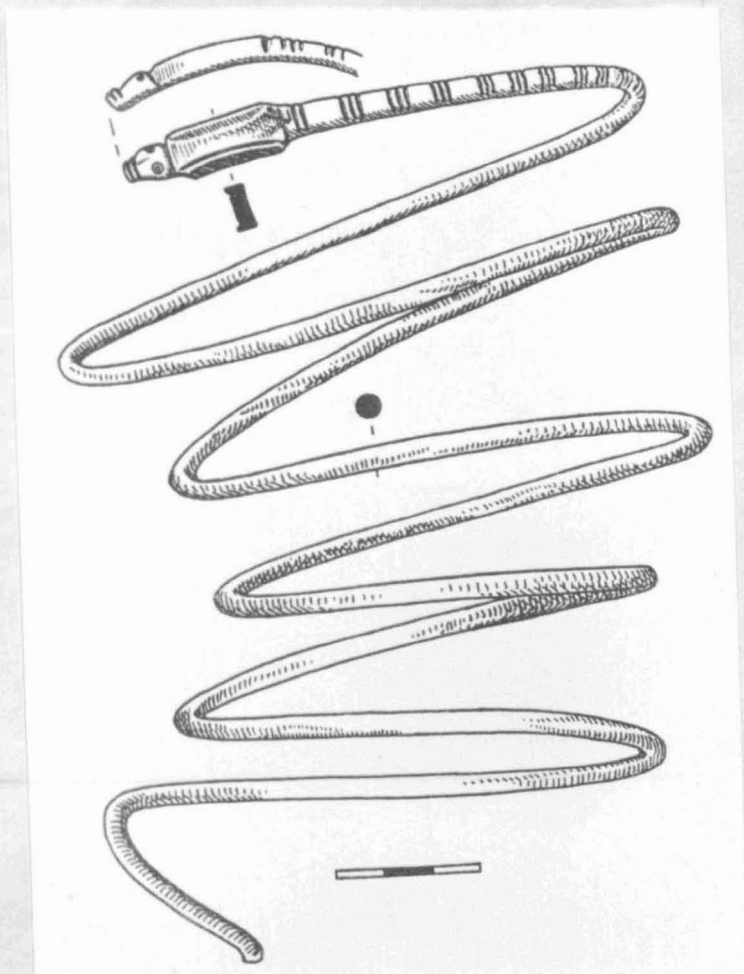


Fig. 133. Dacian multispiral 'bracelet' from Herăstrău (Bucuresti District), Romania. Silver. D 13.5 cm; L 178 cm; Wt 249 g. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 134. Dacian torque from the hoard of Marca (Salaj District), Romania. Silver. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. Max. D 15.1 cm; max. thickness 10 mm; Wt 164.79 g. Kunsthistorisches Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museum.

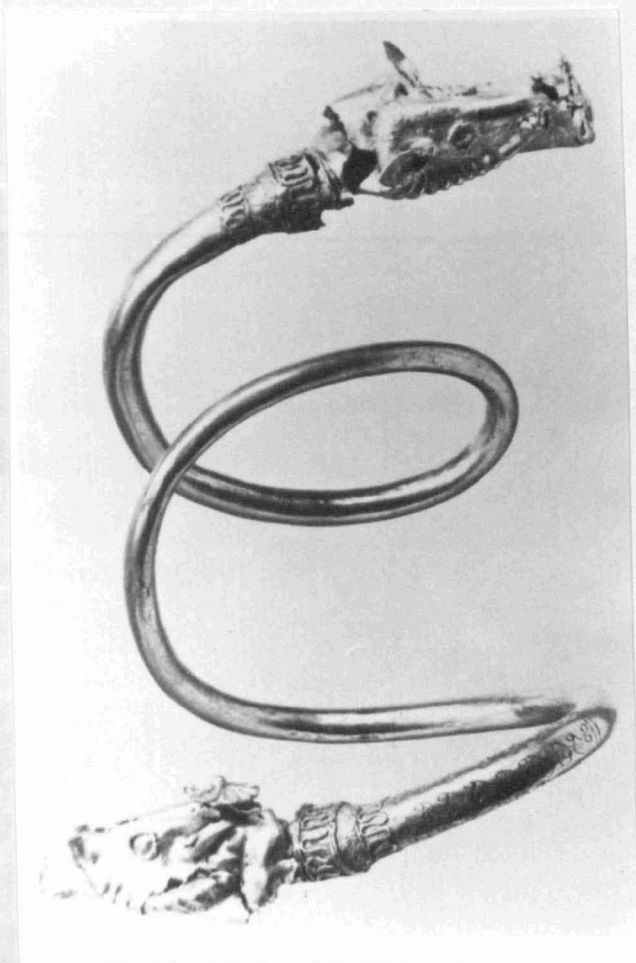


Fig. 135. Gold bracelet from Cucuteni-Băiceni  
(Iași District), Romania. 5th century B.C.  
D 3.5 cm; average thickness 0.9 cm. The Moldavian  
Museum, Iasi.



Fig. 136. Bronze relief. 1st-2nd century A.D.  
The National Museum, Denmark. Photo by courtesy  
of The National Museum.

The Fibula

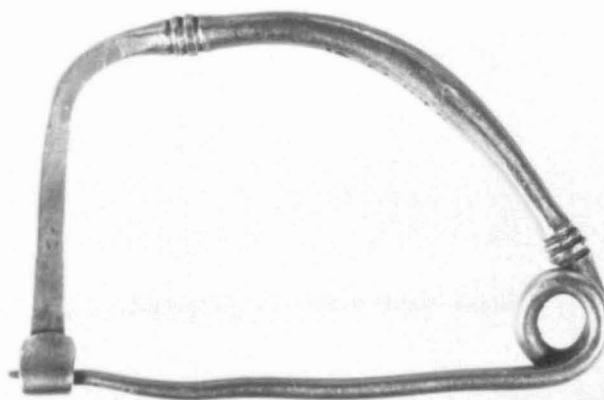


Fig. 137. Gold fibula from Maroni, Cyprus. Very late Mycenaean. L 4.9 cm; H 3.1 cm; Wt 166 g. British Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

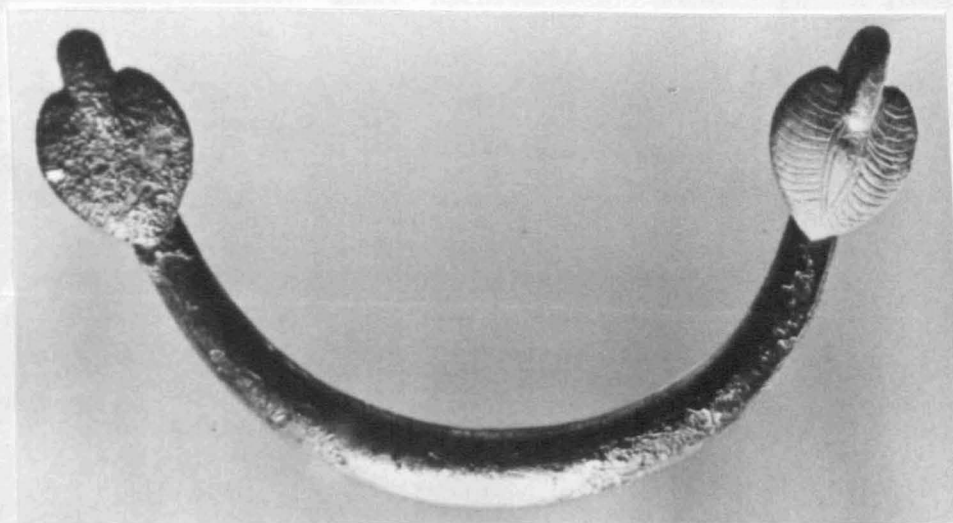


Fig. 138. Silver penannular 'fibula' from Tell Beit Mirsim. Middle Bronze II (c. 1750-1550). Palestine Archaeological Museum.

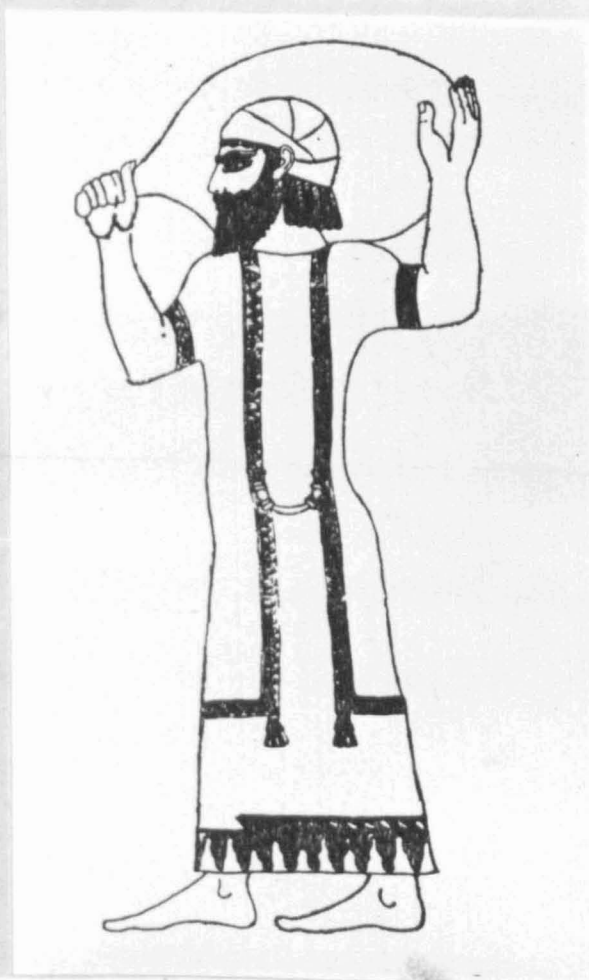


Fig. 139. A tribute bearer depicted on a Khorsabad relief. (After Maxwell-Hyslop, Fig. 161).

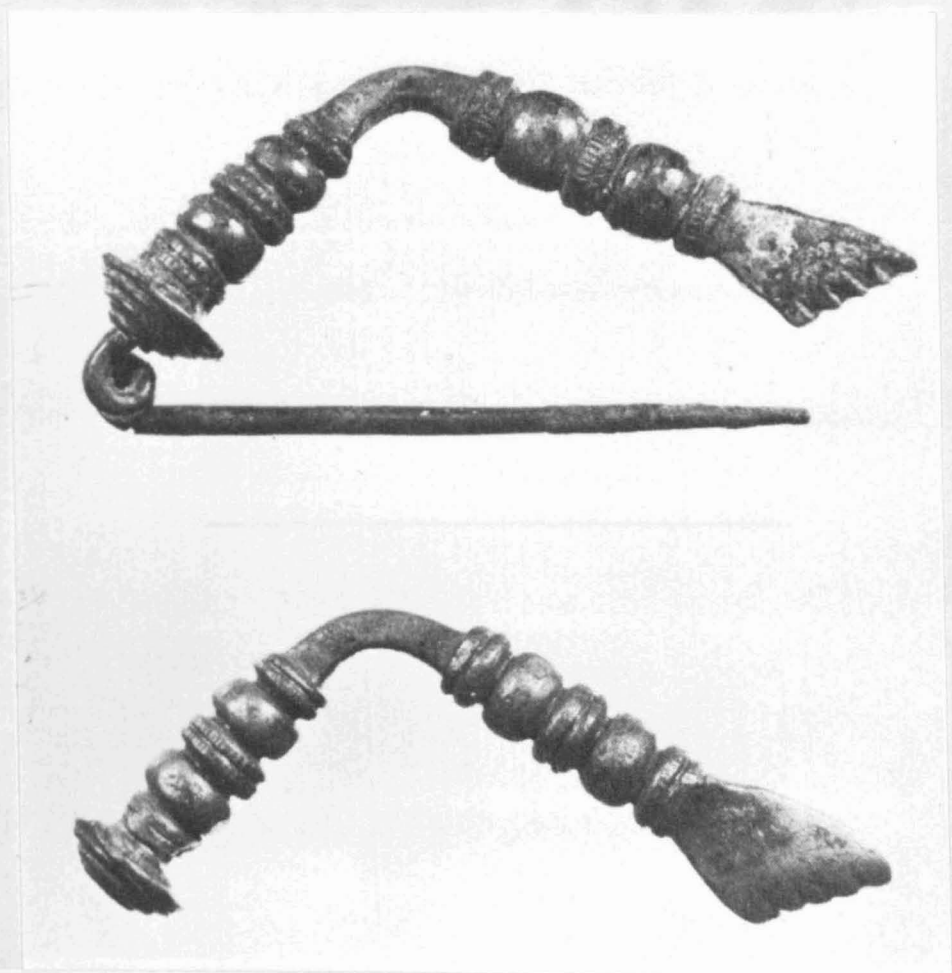


Fig. 140. Bronze fibula of Palestinian type (Provenance unknown). 10th century B.C. Ashmolean Museum, No. 1913. 685.

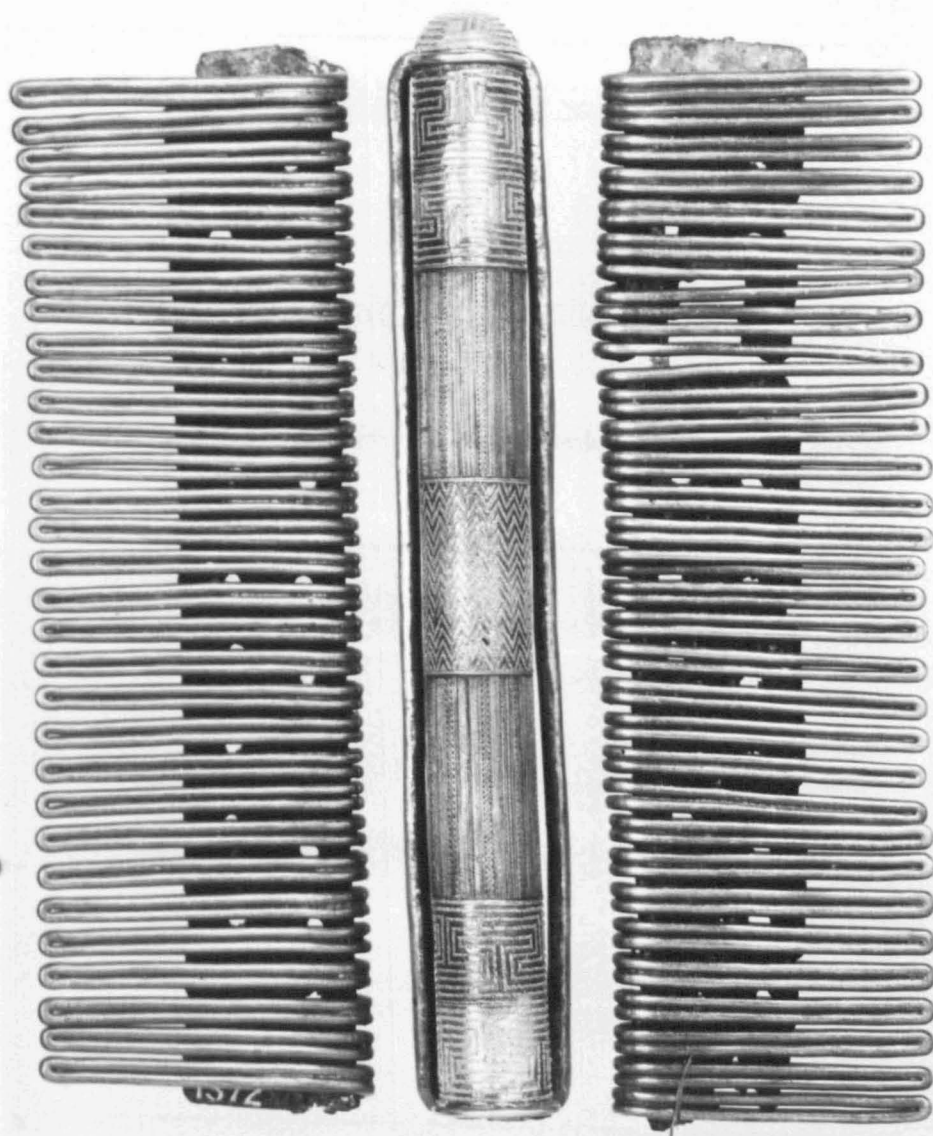


Fig. 141. Etruscan comb-fibula. Silver tube with gold-plated cap (one now missing) at each end. 7th century B.C. L of tube (now) 12.4 cm. British Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



Fig. 142. Etruscan bolt-fibula said to have been found in the Roman Campagna. Pale gold. 7th century B.C. L 12.1 cm. British Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

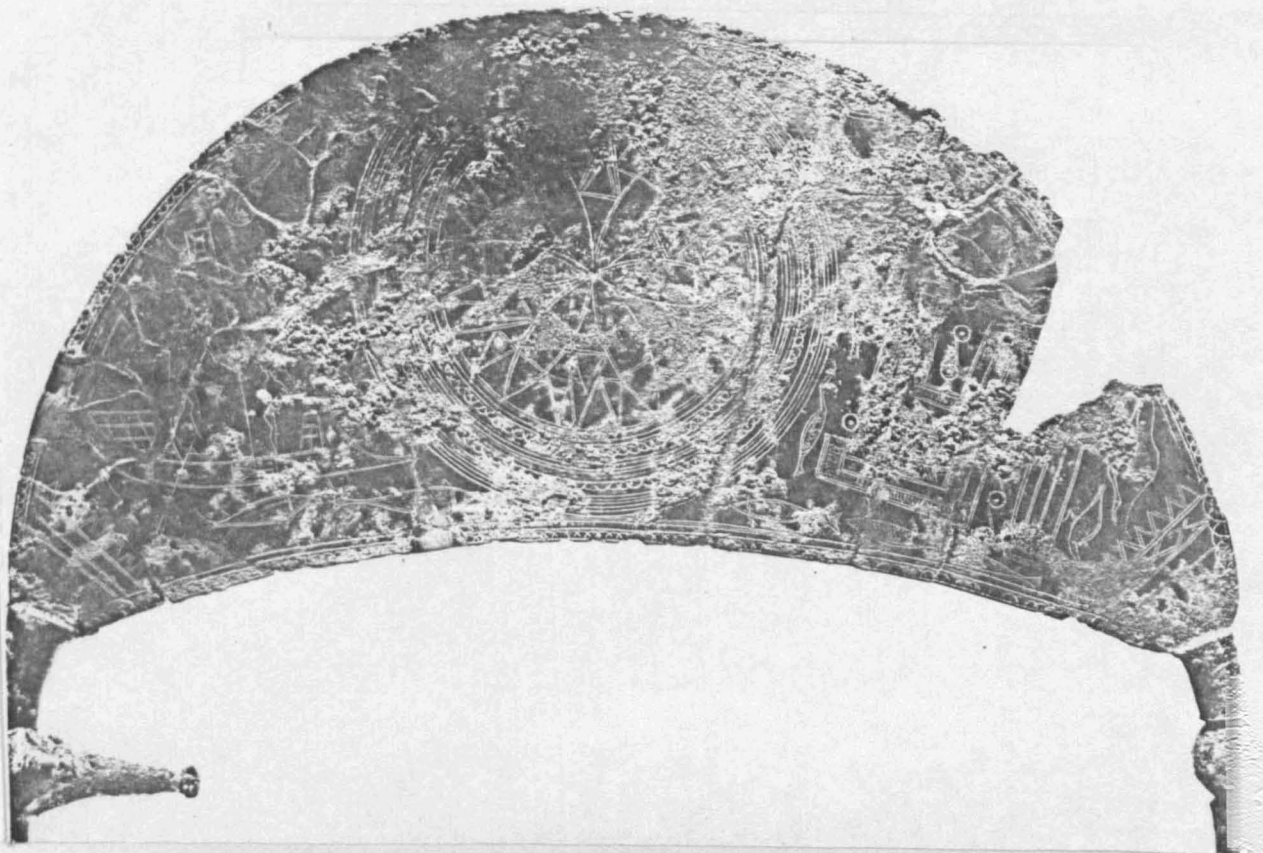
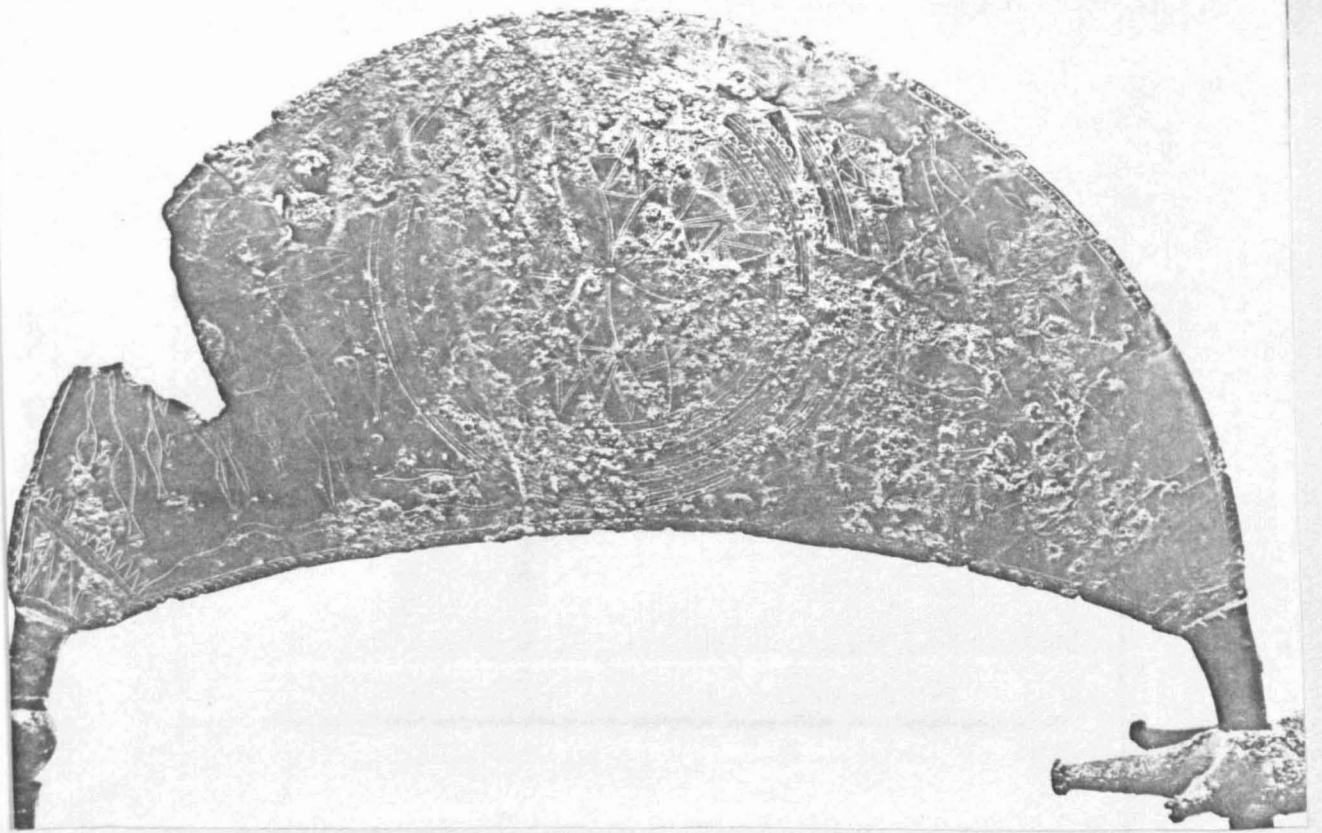


Fig. 143a,b. Greek fibula of the Geometric Period (2 views). From Greece. L 22.5 cm. British Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

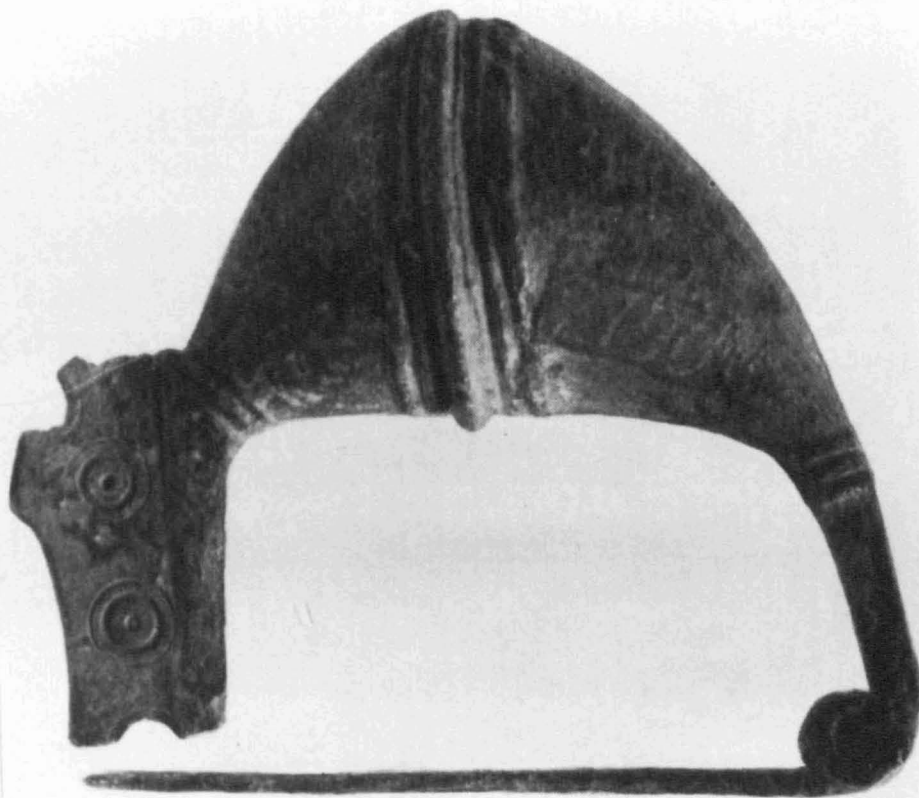


Fig. 144. Bronze fibula found near Panagyurshte. 8th-7th century B.C. Flat on backside as Greek examples found in the islands. L 7.4 cm. Archaeological Museum, Sofia.

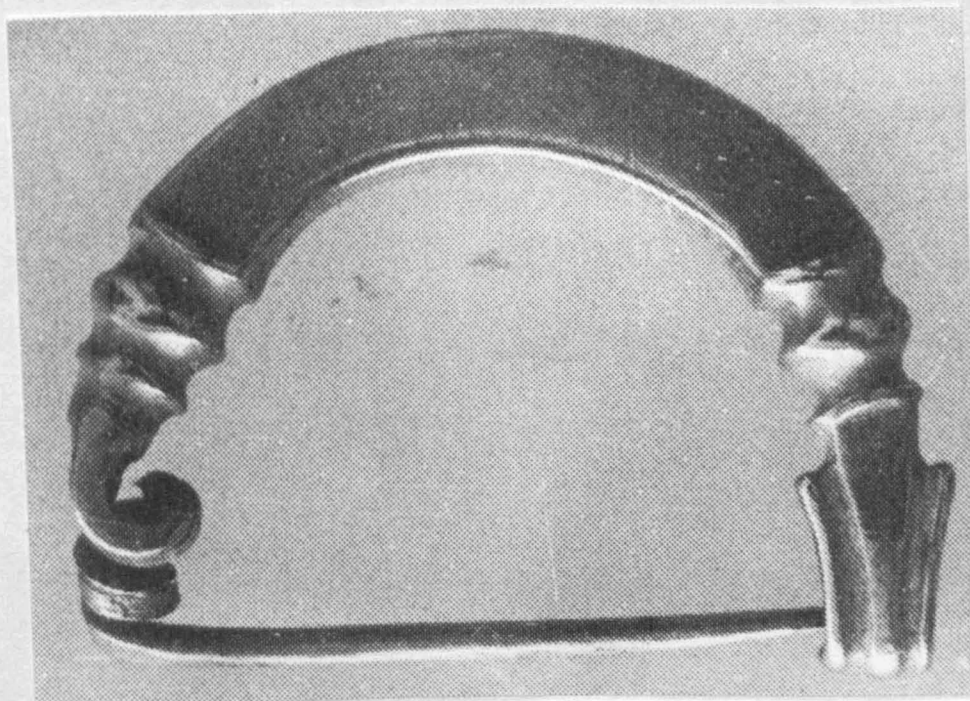


Fig. 145. Electrum fibula from Gordion, Phrygian city mound. 7th century B.C. H 3.4 cm. University Museum, Philadelphia.

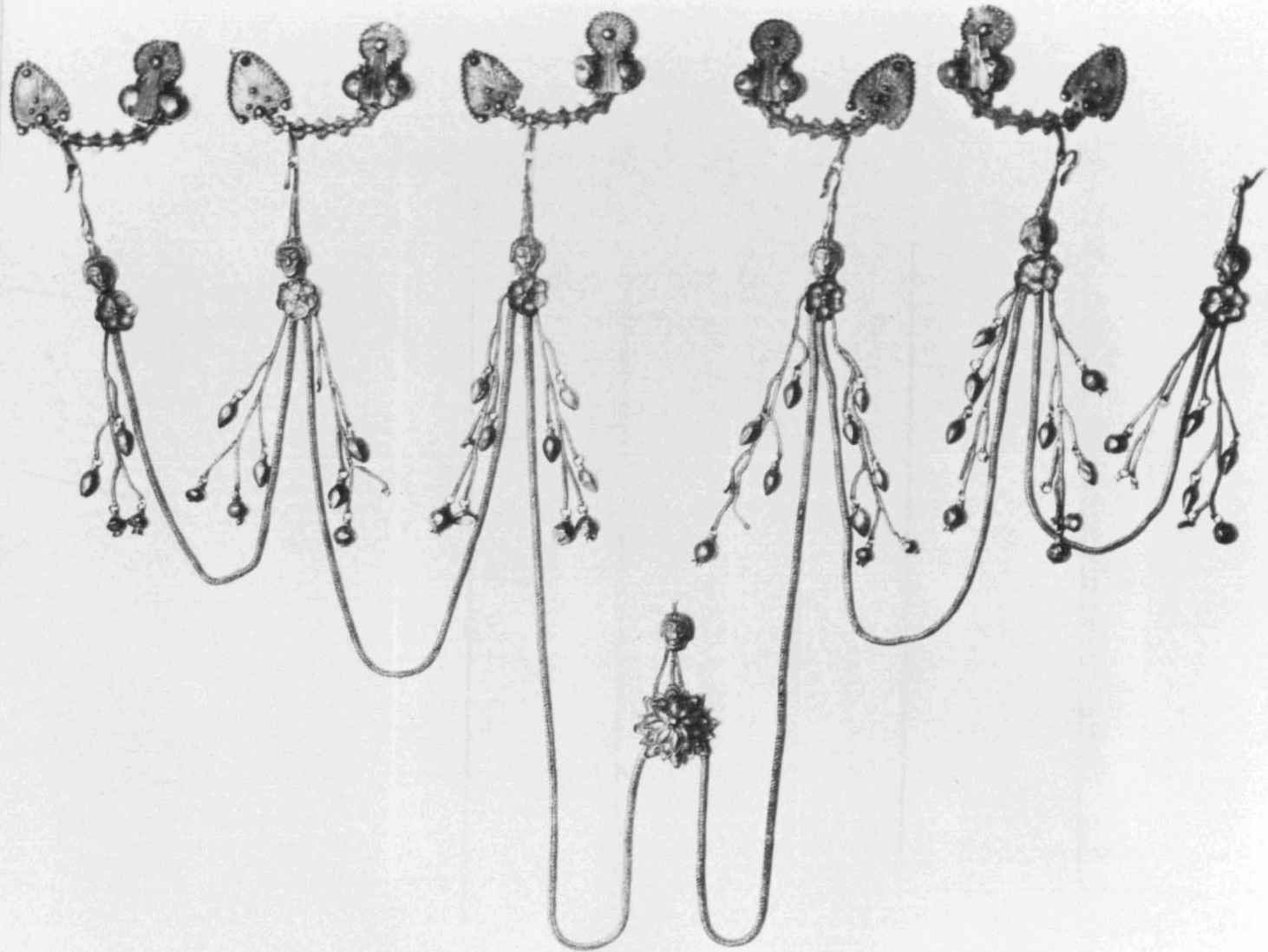


Fig. 146a. Silver millwheel fibulae and cordon  
from Boukyovsti near Oryahova, Bulgaria. Wt 642.92 g.  
Archaeological Museum, Sofia.

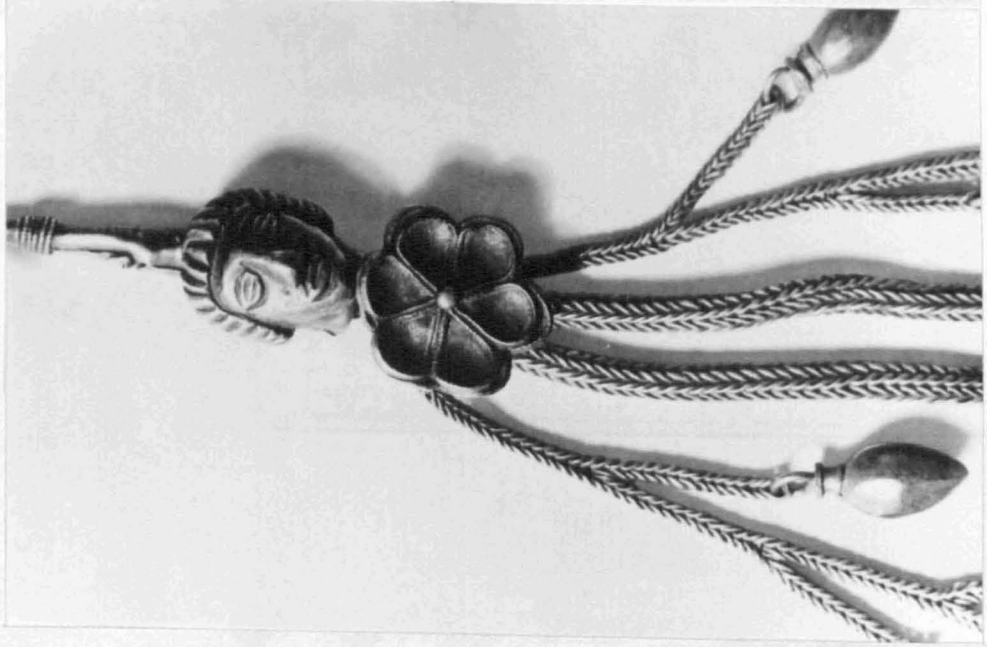


Fig. 146c. Detail of Fig. 146a.

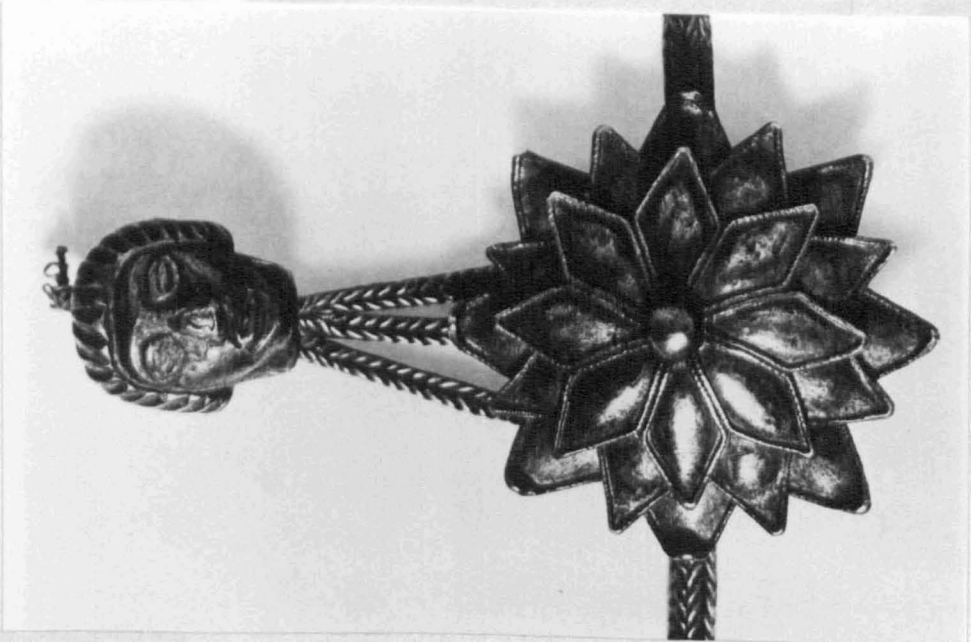


Fig. 146b. Detail of Fig. 146a.

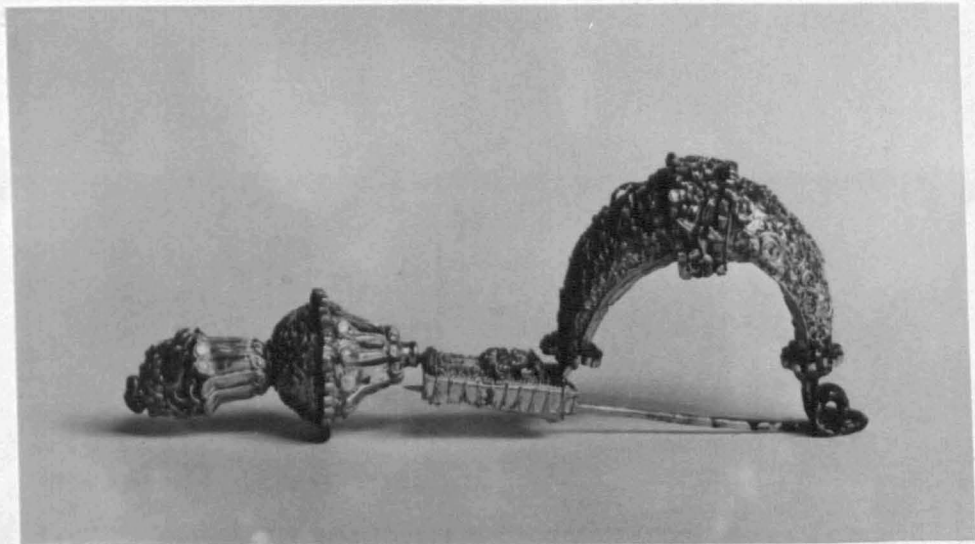


Fig. 147. Gold bow fibula from southern Italy (Campagna) 4th-3rd century B.C. L 7.9 cm. The Cleveland Museum of Art, Inv. no. 47.504. Photo by courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art.



Fig. 148. Silver cross-bow fibula from Ruvo. Pin with ball head is a separate piece. 2nd-4th century A.D. L 9.7 cm. British Museum. Photo by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

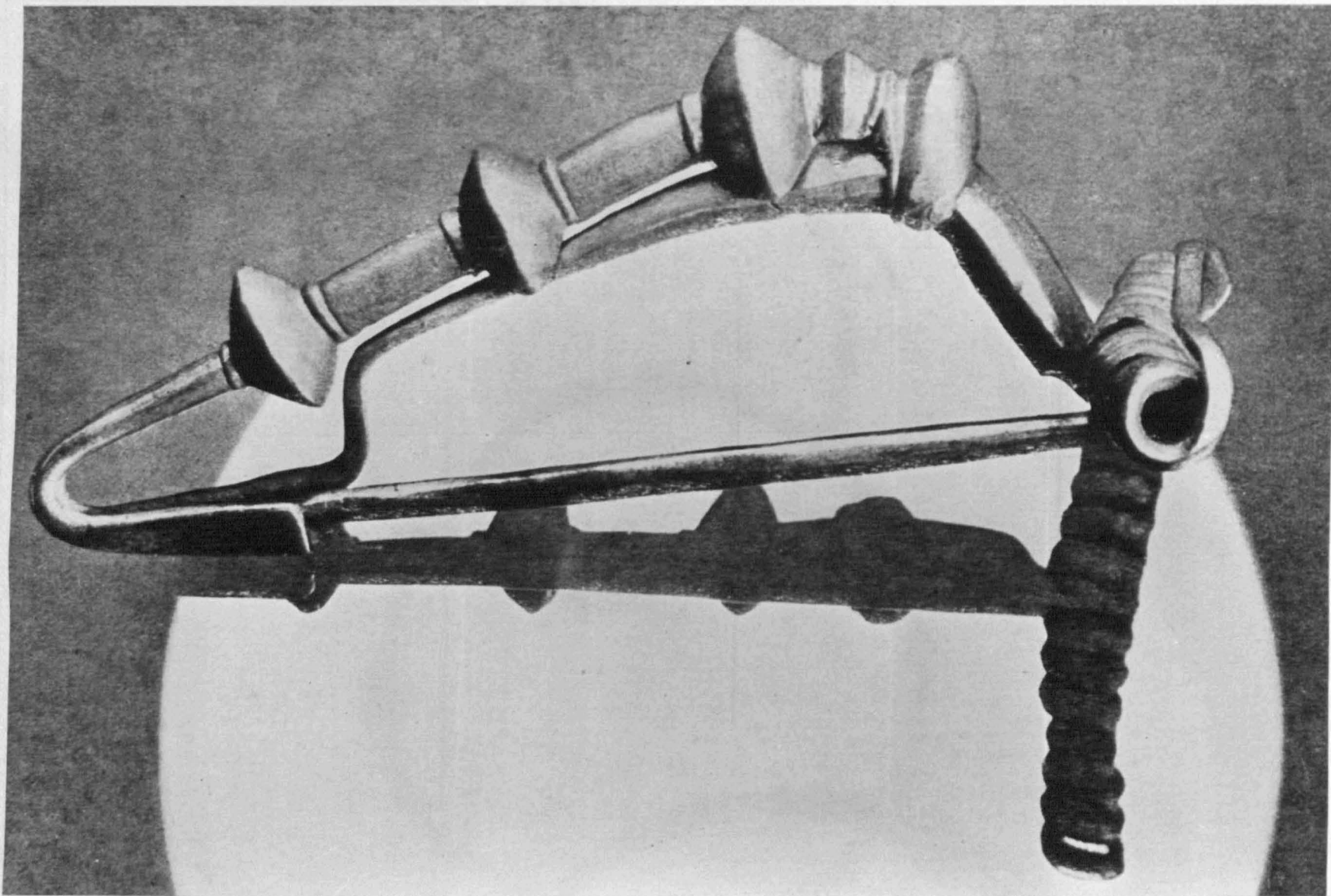


Fig. 149. Dacian 'knot' fibula from Moigard near the village Mirsid (Salaj District). L 9 cm. Inv. no. VII A99, Kunsthistorisches.



Fig. 150. Large Gold fibula of the Pietroasa Treasure from the village of Pietroasa (near Buzau, Buzau District), Romania. 4th century A.D. H (without pendant chains) 27 cm; W (at breast) 15 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.



Fig. 151. Back view of Fig. 150.

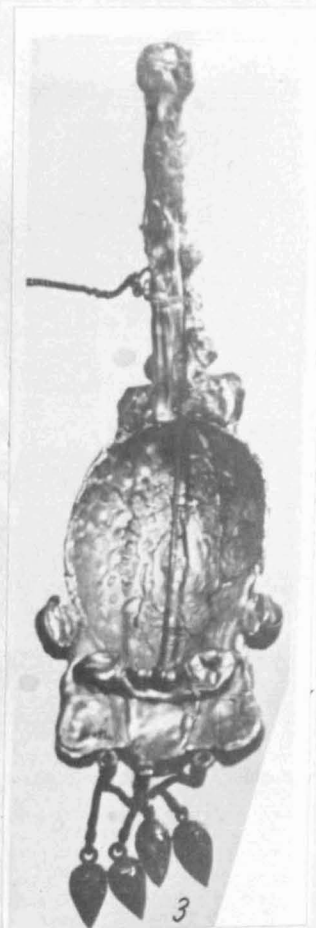
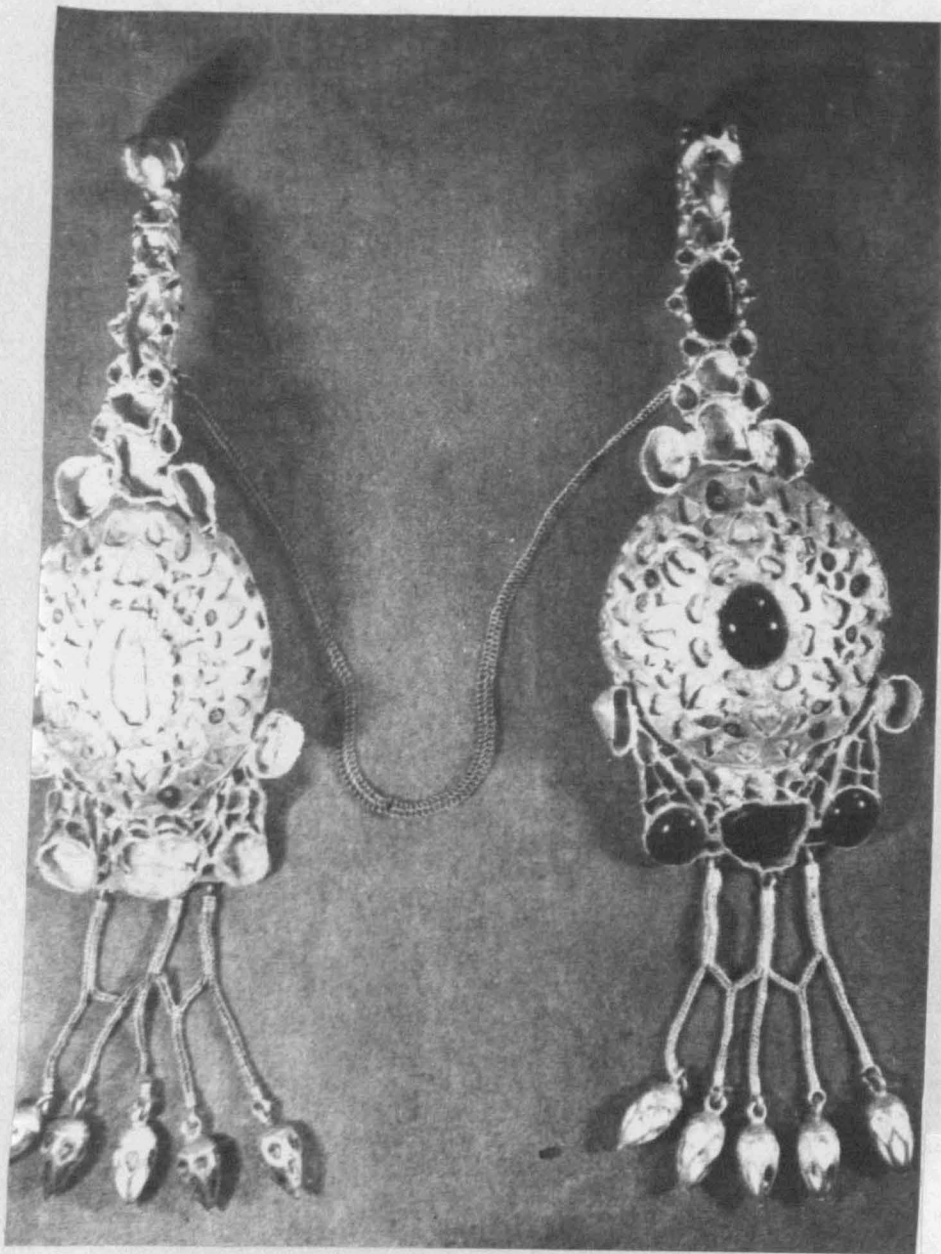


Fig. 153. Back view of Fig. 152.

Fig. 152. Pair of gold fibulae of the Pietroasa Treasure from the village of Pietroasa (near Buzau, Buzau District), Romania. 4th century A.D. H (without pendant chains) 25 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.

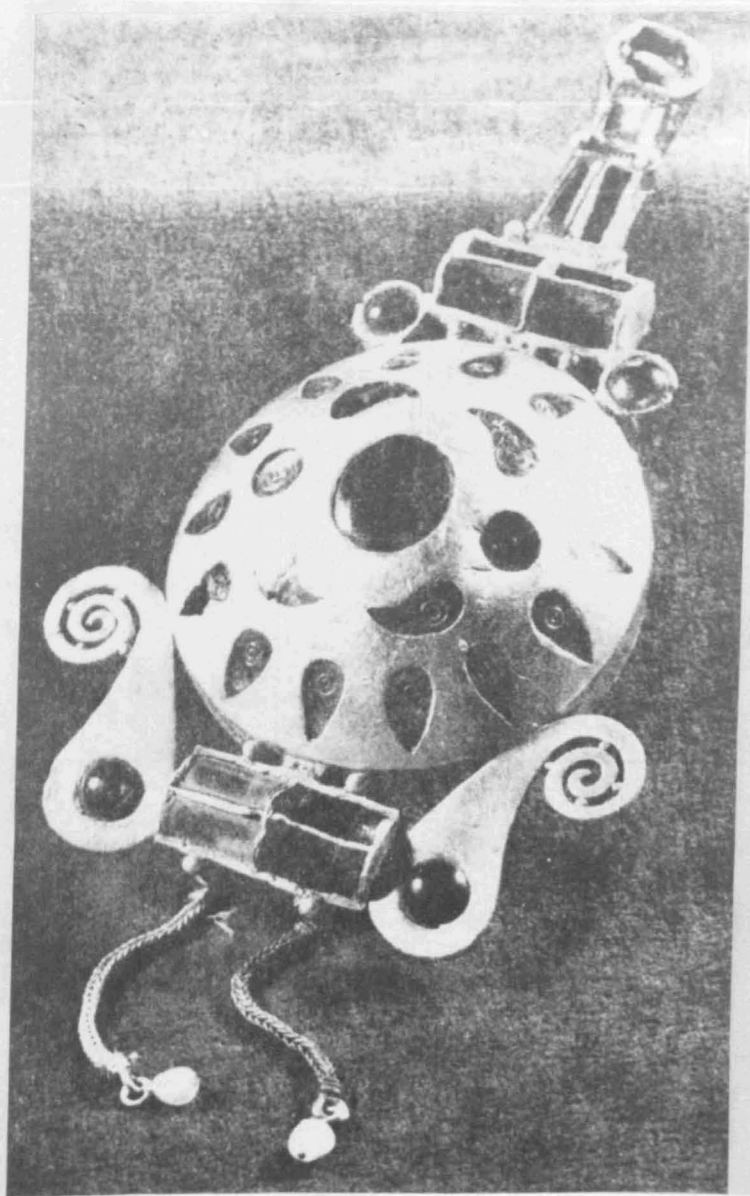


Fig. 154. Small Fibula of the Pietroasa Treasure from the village of Pietroasa (near Buzău, Buzău District), Romania. 4th century A.D. H (without pendant chains) 12.5 cm. National Museum, Bucharest.

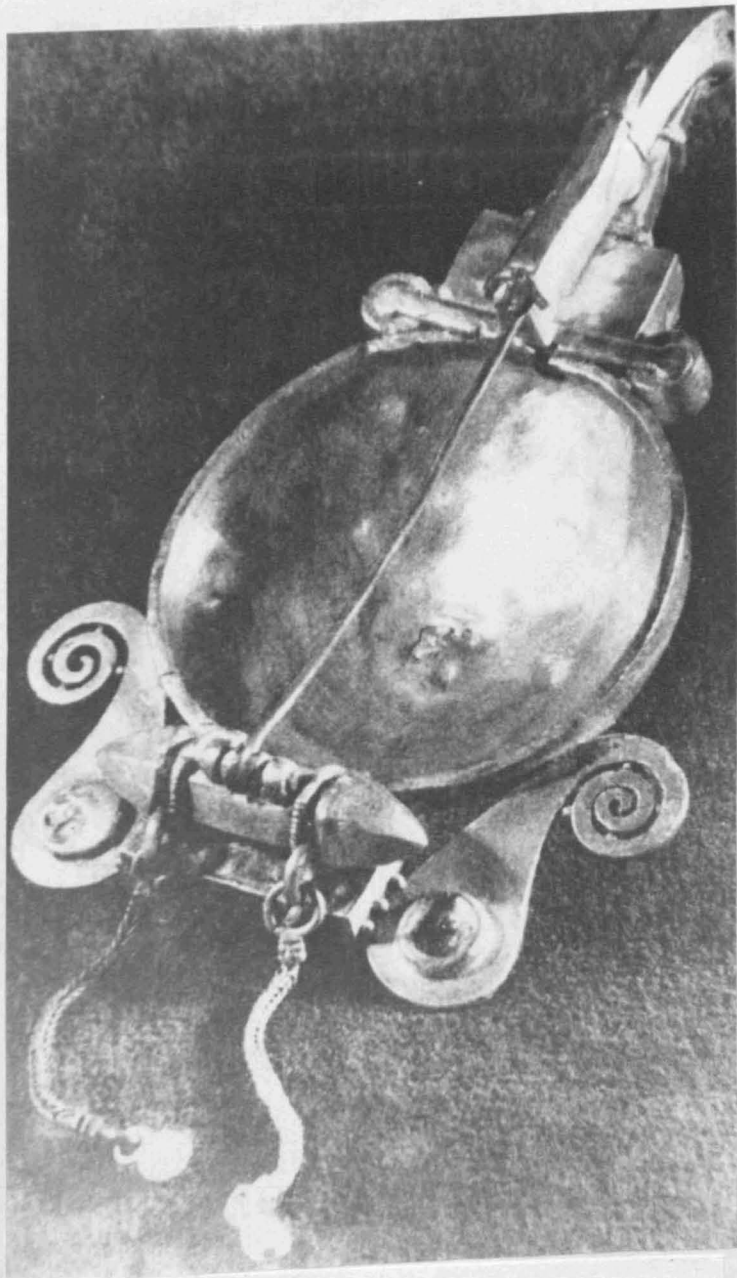


Fig. 155. Back view of Fig. 154.

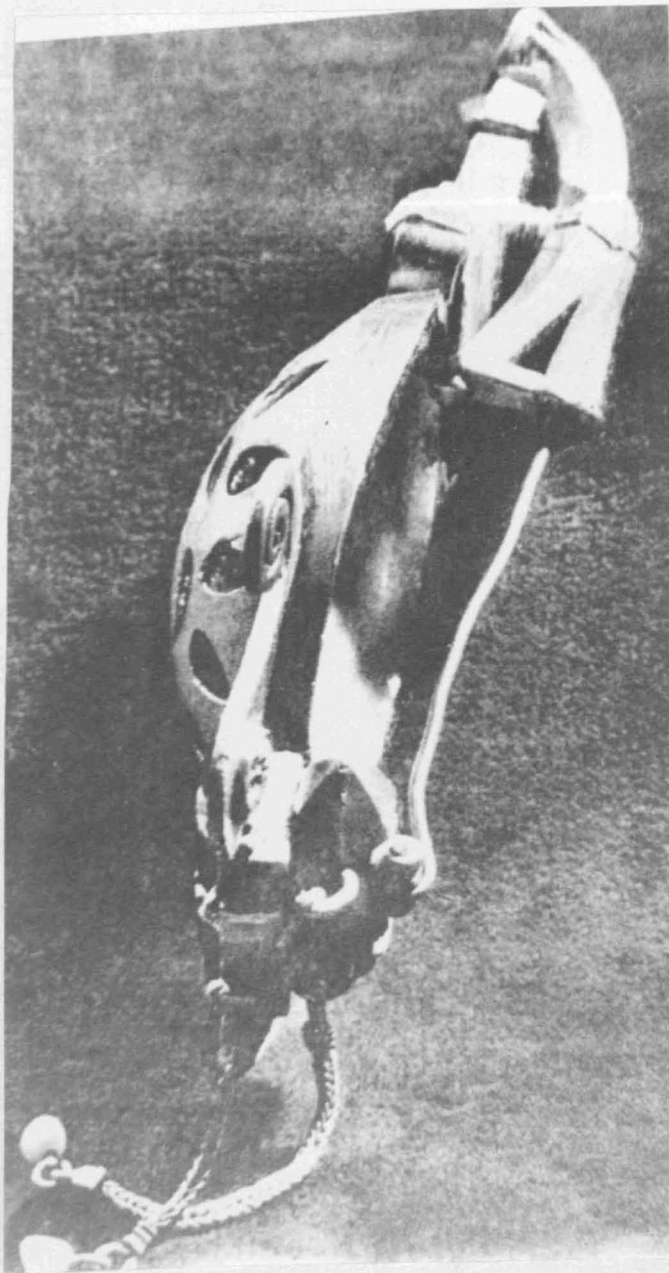


Fig. 156. Side view of Fig. 154.



Fig. 157.    Concești amphora from Concești, Romania.  
c. 5th century A.D.    Silver; H 42.2 cm.    National  
Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.