

About the human visage type beads, glassily adornments made in Karthago or, according to these patterns, somewhere on the Black Sea Coast, in Olbya maybe, there is already a study, which still maintains its statute as fundamental paper for this subject (Haevernick 1977). A part among the exemplars discovered on the Romania's territory was debated with that occasion, but a series of new finds, others oldest but recently published, as well as some chronological aspects implied by these beads justify the resumption of the demarche and its focused, for the first time, on the Romania's territory.

In the „Romanian” group of beads made in glassily paste and decorated with human visage (anthropomorphic masks), we can distinguish two types which are designated, purely conventional, as „Satyr type” and „Janus type” (fig. 4).

The Satyr type is in a pendant shape, representing a bearded visage, with round and inflated eyes, callous lips and slightly marked nose. The opaque glassily paste is coloured in various hues, prevailing blue, yellow, white and black. The Nile (yellow, most often) of the figure's visage contrast with beard's and coiffure's blue and brown nuance. A jointly hanging ring surmounts the beads. The sizes are reduced, about 2,5 cm height and 1,5 cm width.

On the territory of Romania have been found four such beads. Two of them have been discovered in the Greek colonial milieu of the Western Black Sea coast. The first item was encountered among the archaeological inventory found inside the earth mantle of barrow XVI from the tumular necropolis of Istros (Alexandrescu 1966, 232, pl. 84/c) (fig. 1/1), and the other (fig. 1/3) was found in a burial from the Hellenistic cemetery at Callatis, in fact a grave destroyed by modern interventions in 1978 (Bărlădeanu-Zavatin 1980, 235, pl. 9). The last two beads belong to the East-Carpathian Getian space, one being unearthed in the settlement at Bunești-„Dealul Bobului” (Bazarciuc 1983, 267, fig. 21/5) (fig. 1/2), and the second one taking part from the archaeological materials discovered by sampling field researches in a „Hallstattian traces” area, on the territory of Țifu village (com. Banca, jud. Vaslui) (Coman 1980, 59, fig. 126/3) (fig. 1/4), in Moldavia as well. Pertained to detailed Haevernick's typology, these beads of Satyr type are not at all unitary: that from Bunești might be placed among the items of group no. 10, that from Țifu – group no. 15, and that from Istros was already included in group no. 21. The bead from the Hellenistic burial at Callatis also belongs to the group no. 21.

The Janus type comprises tubular beads (with longitudinal punch) of relatively great proportions (approximate 5 cm height and 2 cm diameter), made in glassily paste, blue as a rule. At the both extremities these are bordered by a row of little semispherical juts in a light colour (white, yellow). Diametrically opposite on their surface are represented two human visages (masks). The face is white or yellow, strongly contrasting with blue background. The nose and the ears are represented in relief, and the round and inflated eyes are coloured in various hues (yellow, white, blue, brown, grey).

The Janus type is equivalent to the Haevernick's typology group no. 6 (*Röhrenperlen*). A possible prototype of these beads could be considered the "eyes" beads type (*Noppenperlen*), having rows of little semispherical protuberances at the extremities, primary made also at Karthago, then widespread in the entire Mediterranean area (Kunter 1995, 24, 191, pl. 4, 6).

The amount of Janus type's beads that have been discovered on the Romanian territory is plainly preeminent to that of the Satyr type ones, counting 16 exemplars. From the Greek colonial milieu of the Romanian Black Sea coast proceed three beads of Janus type. Two of them have been found at Callatis in 1974, in two graves of the city's Hellenistic cemetery: the first one was part of an incineration grave's goods, in the Southern area of the necropolis (Bâl âdeanu-Zavatin 1980, 220, pl. 2/1a-b) (fig. 2/2), and the second one has been found in an inhumation grave, in the zone of nowadays Mangalia shipyard (Preda, Bâl âdeanu 1979, 98-99, fig. 1/1) (fig. 2/1). The third one bead discovered in the Greek colonial milieu of the Romanian Black Sea coast has been delivered by an incineration grave, unfortunately rests unpublished, belonging to the Hellenistic cemetery of Tomis (Zirra 1979, 192, fig. 3/2) (fig. 2/3). Another three beads have been found in Celtic graves in Transylvania: in the grave at Fâtâele-Îivad ă" (Crișan 1975, 47, fig. 3/4) (fig. 2/6), in the grave no. 191 from cemetery at Pișcolt (Năneti 1988, 61, fig. 10) (fig. 2/6), and other bead (fig. 2/4) was part of the funeral inventory of some Celtic graves destroyed in the 1963 somewhere between Bratei and Ațel nowadays villages (Crișan 1973, 53, fig. 5/8). But the most of the Janus type's beads proceed from the Getian archaeological milieu. Such beads have been found in the Getian settlements at Poiana (Teodor, Nicu, Țau 1997, 73, no. catalogue 156, fig. 12/7) (fig. 3/9), Bunești-Dealul Bobului" (Bazarciuc 1980, 167, fig. 12/1; Bazarciuc 1983, 216, fig. 3; Bazarciuc 1983a, 267, fig. 21/2-4, 6; Bazarciuc 1983-1984, 171-172, pl. IV/3) (fig. 3/4-7) and Greaca-Țalea Fâtâilor" (Sîrbu et alii 1996, 63, fig. 96/ 10) (fig. 3/8). A fragmentary bead is a part from the archaeological inventory unearthed inside the fortified enclosure (sacred place) at Pietroasele-Gruiu D ării" (Dupoi, Sîrbu 2001, 39, fig. 64/15) (fig. 3/10). Two beads was delivered by the Getian cemetery at Zimnicea: the first of them, broken and strongly deformed by the pyre's blazes, but preserved in a good enough order for an easily recognition at a glance of the Janus type, in blue glass and yellow and white paste (fig. 3/2), belonged to the funeral inventory of the grave 74 (C10) (Alexandrescu 1980, 103, fig. 53/12), and the other (fig. 3/1) has been found in one of the pit containing skeletons of horses (in the pit no. 1, C10), in the area of the same Getian cemetery (Alexandrescu 1980, 103, fig. 52/8; Alexandrescu 1983, 78, fig. 5/6). Finally, a broken bead (fig. 3/3) has been discovered in the destroyed zone of Northern area of Getian settlement at Govora Sat-Țoieni"(Petre-Govora 1970, 477, fig. 7/2).

There where the graves inside which have been found Janus type beads were intact, still preserved untroubled, it was evidence that these graves have been appertained only to women. Hereby, at Callatis, in the inhumation grave from the Mangalia shipyard's area, the bead was found together with a bronze mirror, in the grave from necropolis at Tomis – with a powder case and others 13 common beads in

glass, at Fâtâele-Livadă – with many others adornments and a belt-chain well-known as a specific component item of the women's costume in Celtic world, at Pișcolt – with fibulae, bracelets and other bead in glass with peacock eyes" ornamental motive, and, finally, at Zimnicea (grave no. 74, C10) – with a mirror in bronze, ring, four fibulae, a little bone comb and many others beads and pendants. Likewise, it is ascertains the occurrence of the debated beads only in a single piece in the ensemble of the adornments' suite of the women's costume, sometimes suspended in rich necklace composed by many beads of several types. Probably these beads were used as amulets, having a striking apothropaic function. The same role were accomplished previously, in the Central Europe Celtic milieu, also their prototypes" (those so-called *Noppenperlen*), as such illustrates, for instance, the situation from the grave no. 41/2 at Dürnberg bei Hallein (Pauli 1975, 15, fig. 3/4-6; 4/2g).

In the attempt to establish an accurate chronology of the two bead types, must surpass a series of drawbacks. Thus, in the case of Satyr type, from among the four beads, only two, that from Bunești (fig. 1/2) and that from Callatis (fig. 1/3), benefited by a certain dating. The hill-fort at Bunești-Dealul Bobului" is dated, according to the unearthed site's relevant inventory, especially small finds as coins of Huși-Vovriești type (Babeș 1993, 55; Măndescu 2004), Latène B2 shape fibulae (Bazarciuc 1980, 167, fig. 11/1; Bazarciuc 1983, 214-215, fig. 3) and advanced Thracian shape fibulae (III 3b type) (Măndescu 2000, 81, 89), in the frames of the 3rd century B.C. The bead from Callatis has been retrieved among other few items from the funeral inventory belonging to a destroyed grave. According to some *unguentaria* in shape of a spindle and two coins – one of them struck by the city of Callatis in the autonomous period, the other being a Scythian one, all of these being part of the destroyed grave's goods, this is quite possibly to date from the second half of the 3rd century and the beginning of the 2nd century B. C. (Bălădeanu-Zavatin 1980, 237). The bead of Satyr type found at Istros (fig. 1/1) is dated in the 3rd century B. C. by T. E. Haevernick (Haevernick 1977, 168, no. catalogue 645), but this exemplar's chronology is still far to be clearly established. The bead was discovered, together with many others archaeological items, in the earth mantle of the barrow no. XVI, dated in the 1st-2nd century A. D. These materials probably were constituents of the funeral inventory of some ancient (5th-3rd century B. C.) plane tombs located in proximity, destroyed by the works for raising the barrow (Alexandrescu 1966, 229-232), its dating however furnishing a *terminus ante quem* for these items. The bead at Țifu (fig. 1/4) is a discovery made that took place at the surface. Without any kind of chronological determinations except the certitude that this bead was found together with many Hallstattian traces" (Coman 1980, 59), the discovery was later on assigned to the Celtic cultural milieu (Teodor 1999, 108).

From among the Satyr type beads discovered in the neighboring lands, due to relevance of the closed group to whom it belonged, we must pay attention to the bead found in the grave no. 2 from Moguilanska Mogila at Vratsa, grave having as owner a young Thracian princess. The funerary memorial at Vratsa dates from the second half of the 4th century B. C. (Nikolov 1968, no. catalogue 57, photo 57). In the Celtic world North to the Alps, such kind of beads have a scarcely occurrence. Excepting two fragments found in the Marne's zone, are remarked the two beads belonging to a

little more elaborated variant (Havernick's group no. 2) discovered in the grave no. 22 of cemetery at Saint-Sulpice (canton of Vaud, Switzerland) together with a late Latène B1 shape fibula (Kaenel 1990, 190, 295-296, pl. 32/T22/4-5).

Concerning to the beads of Janus type, we have more frequent determinations in the chronological domain. In this situation concurs the increased expressiveness of the contexts to which the beads have been appertained, as well as the relative high occurrence of the analogies extant in the neighboring zones.

The double grave of inhumation from Callatis, discovered in the area of Mangalia's shipyard, has been dated with enough precision at the end of the 4th – beginning of the 3rd century B. C., on the basis of a little black-slipped bowl as well as of a niggling Callatian coin in silver, both being, together with the bead of Janus type (fig. 2/1), elements of the grave's goods (Preda, Bâl ădeanu 1979, 102-103, pl. II/1). The other burial at Callatis which contains a bead of Janus type (fig. 2/2) is dated in the first half of the 3rd century B. C., according to the Greek *hydria* used as funerary urn (the second group of Hellenistic *hydriae* of the E. Diehl's typology), as well as to the *unguentaria* from grave's inventory (Bâl ădeanu-Zavatin 1980, 217-218, fig. 2, pl. 1/3).

The beads of Janus type found in the Transylvanian Celtic milieu dated from the first half and the middle of the 3rd century B. C. The earliest one among them is that which was found in the grave no. 191 from the cemetery at Pișcolt (fig. 2/5), closed group situated in the first horizon of the necropolis, at the border between Latène B1 and Latène B2 stages (Néne ti 1993, 122; Zirra 1997 fig. 25a, table 1). Towards a relatively tight chronological framework of the bead from Pișcolt contributes in a great extent the fibula belonging to the *Paukenfibel* type, found together with it inside the grave no. 191. In the Central- and East-Central European Celtic milieu, the *Paukenfibel* type defines archaeological units from an early Latène sequence corresponding to the beginning and the middle of the 3rd century B. C. (Viollier 1916, pl. 4/166, 167; Hodson 1968, 18, pl. 123/46; 38/521-grave 81; 51/341a-grave 125; 53/541-grave 130; 65/391-grave 149; B. Benadik 1978, fig. 12/3; 20; Ratimorska 1975, pl. V/9). The others two exemplars, found at Fâtâele (fig. 2/6) and at Bratei-Ațel (fig. 2/4), are contemporary and slightly later than the bead from Pișcolt. The Celtic tomb at Fâtâele-„Livad ă” has been contained among the grave goods few fibulae and a belt-chain which lead the burial's date towards the beginning of the middle Latène (Crișan 1975, p. 55-56).

The same stage of the beginning of middle Latène (Latène C) is illustrated also by the retrieved funeral inventory from the destroyed graves at Bratei-Ațel: Latène B2 and Latène C1 shape fibulae, bracelets and pottery (Crișan 1973, 53; Zirra 1971, 176, note 34, fig. 3/39 - misdates the Celtic finds at Ațel-Bratei ill-founded latter, in the 2nd century B.C., according to a late Hellenistic *lekythos*, item which is not present among the archaeological inventory ulterior published by Crișan).

We must deal with a certain difficulty in fixing on a tight dating, *in absentia* of some steady chronological landmarks, in the case of the beads of Janus type found in the Getian milieu from the Lower Danube and East-Carpathian space. The bead of Poiana (fig. 3/9) was widely dated, between the 3rd-1st century B. C. (Teodor, Nicu, Țau 1997, 73). Neither the bead discovered at Greaca (fig. 3/8)

can't bring a supplementary precision for the type's chronology. The study focused on pottery enabled only a chronological framework in the same degree of wide and generally, from the second half of the 4th century B. C. until the first half of the 1st century B. C., to the Getian settlement at Greaca-Yalea Fâtâilor" (Sîrbu et alii 1996, 63-64, 93). Albeit nowhere is specified, it is probably that the bead was belonged to the denser layer, corresponding to the first stage of the settlement's evolution (the second half of the 4th – 3rd century B. C.). The same kind of uncertainty we feel also in the case of the bead at Pietroasele-Gruiu D ării" (fig. 3/10). Even if there are not existent so far the archaeological complexes which could be dated in the 4th-3rd century B. C., these times are confirmed by an amount of items unearthed in the site, alongside the bead staying another bead of amphora-like" type, a fibula, a coin minted by city of Istros, few stamped amphorae handles. These pieces are antiquities" in the Getian site at Pietroasele-Gruiu D ării", belonging to the late complexes (1st century B. C. – 1st century A. D.), or being found in the archaeological layer corresponding to these complexes (Dupoi, Sîrbu 2001, 70). The bead from the grave no. 1 with horse skeleton at Zimnicea (fig. 3/1) was dated by the author of the discovery in the 3rd century B. C. (Alexandrescu 1980, 52). But the bridle bit in iron found together with the bead seems to denote a little earlier dating. The bridle bit belongs to the V A type according to W. Werner, type that went out of use at the end of the 4th century B. C., after a full evolution during this century (Werner 1988, 38, pl. 19/124). The other bead at Zimnicea, discovered in the grave 74 (C10) (fig. 3/2), could be dated through the four Thracian shape fibula of III 2 and III 3a type (Zirra 1996-1998, 42, 46, fig. 5/11-23; Măndescu 2000, 87-88) from the same closed group, most probably, towards to the beginning of the 3rd century B. C. As well as the bead of Satyr type, the four beads of Janus type found in the Getian hill-fort at Bunești-Dealul Bobului" (fig. 3/4-7) could be dated, accordingly to the general chronology of the site, in the framework of the 3rd century B. C. Finally, in the attempt of dating the archaeological layer to whom the bead belonged at Govora Sat-Poieni" (fig. 3/3), we can use, on one hand, the Rhodian amphorae's crocks (Petre-Govora 1970, 477, fig. 7/3) and, on the other hand, especially the two fibulae of Latène B2 shape dating from the first half and the middle of the 3rd century B. C., valuable items found there by D. Berciu during the diggings from the 1963 and 1964 years (Zirra 1971, 226, fig. 23/1-2; Măndescu 2000a 53-54 - I 8 type, 56-57 - I 14 type, fig. 1, 3).

The looking to spread of the beads of Janus type in the neighboring areas, besides the full-loomed of their general spread area in the East-European and North-Balkan spaces, can brings some determinations of high value in the chronological domain.

Thus, by a real aid in fixing of a more precise dating had proven to be proper a grave at Messembria, in which the bead of Janus type was in association with Hellenistic pottery, earrings with heads of Menades" and a brooch in silver, all of these indicating the second half of the 3rd century B. C. (Cîmbuleva 1964, 57, fig. 8a; for the so-called Messembrian brooches" - in fact, Latène B2 shape fibulae, on whom own bow is welded an oval decorated plate-phalaera -, see also Domaradzki 1980, 464, fig. 4).

The beads of Janus type is encountered in the Celtic milieu from the Hungarian Danube's bend (at Vá), in a middle Latène grave from the end of the 3rd century B. C. (Szabó1992, 159, with photo), as well as in the Celtic milieu from Lower Silesia, adjacent in North-West to the Lusatian (Lausitzer) group of the Germanic culture of Jastorf, where benefit by the same dating – middle Latène (in the grave no. 137 from the cemetery at Domaniowice) (Karwowski 1997, 54, fig. 12/a). A later dating, sometime in the late Latène, was suggested, by the archaeological layer in which it has been found, for the broken bead discovered in the Celtic settlement at Mistrin, in Moravia (Venclovál 1974, 597-598, fig. 2 - in the respective paper it is sustained the idea that the beads of human visage type were made by a Celtic glassware workshop, somewhere at the Middle Danube).

A bead of Janus type was part of the grave goods of the barrow no. 1 from the Scythian necropolis at Častie Kurgani, on the middle Don, tumulus dated (according inclusively to some Greek importations in metal) in the 4th century B. C., but cannot be excluded the eventuality of widening its chronological framework up to the next century (Liberov 1965, 25, pl. 37/31).

Beside it, in the Scythian space is testified the occurrence of a more unsophisticated type of beads as such shown by the samples found in the barrow at Melitopol, dated in the 4th century B. C. (Terenojkin, Mozolevski 1988, 79, fig. 86/m, 117/g) (on these beads only the eyes are represented, in white – brown – blue nuances on blue background; the edges of these tubular beads are pointed out by little white and yellow prominences). With whole obvious general resemblance that can be established between this variant and the beads of Janus type, the well-marked detail of typological nuances may imply also a certain chronological inequality of these.

In conclusion, after the presentation of all the chronological indications of the contexts which have been delivered such kind of beads, corroborate with the data offered by the analogies found in neighboring lands, together with which are integrated in an unitary ensemble, the human visage type beads found in Romania date from the end of the 4th century B. C. until towards the end of the next century's third quarter. In the present stage of knowledge, an absolute chronology's data for these adornments, as a rule in the 3rd century's B. C. framework, it could be accepted. However, the available data are not enable to provide a unitary chronology, but rather mark out the existence of some chronological stages: it is easy to observe that the beads found on the Black Sea Coast (Callatis, Istros) and on the Danube's bank (Zimnicea) – areas easily to access and better attended by the Greek hucksters who have been brought such kind of adornments – date a tiny bit earlier (the end of the 4th century – beginning of the 3rd century B. C.) not only than those which have been deposited in the Transylvanian Celtic burials (the beginning and the middle of the 3rd century B. C.), but also than those which penetrate more deeply inside of the Getian lands (Bunești – probably the second half of the 3rd century B. C.).

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Les perles a figure anthropomorphe (gesichtspierlen) sur le territoire de la Roumanie

Résumé

Les perles à figure humaine (des parures produites à Karthago ou, d'après leur modèle, au bord de la Mer Noire, peut-être à Olbia), ont été découvertes sur le territoire de la Roumanie sous la forme de deux types. Le type Satyr a la forme d'un pendentif, représentant une figure barbu, aux yeux ronds et agrandis, les lèvres grosses (épaisses), le nez un peu souligné (accentué). De telles perles proviennent de Histria, Callatis, Bunesti et Țifu et peuvent être incluses dans les

grupele 10, 15, 21 stabilite în 1977 de T. E. Haevernick. L'altre tip, le type Janus, équivalent à la sixième groupe Haevernick), est formé de perles tubulaires ayant représenté sur leur surface, au point diamétralement opposé deux figures humaines (masques). Les seize pièces sur le territoire de la Roumanie ont été découvertes tant dans le milieu des colonies grecques sur la rive de la Mer Noire (Tomis, Callatis), que dans l'espace Gète à l'Est des Carpates (Poiana et Bunești), du Bas Danube (Zimnicea, Greaca et Pietroasele) et d'Oltenia (Govora Sat) et dans le monde celtique de Transylvanie (Făltăle, Pișcolt et Bratei-Ațel). Là où les tombes dans lesquels ont été découvertes des perles avec figure anthropomorphe ont été gardées intactes, sans être dérangées (Tomis, Callatis, Făltăle et Pișcolt), on a pu constater qu'elles appartenaient à des femmes. De même, on constate la présence de ces perles dans un seul exemplaire dans l'ensemble des garnitures de port féminines. Probablement elles étaient utilisées comme des amulettes, leur ayant été attribuée une fonction apotropaïque. En s'intégrant dans l'ensemble de ces découvertes de l'espace est-européen et nord-balkanique, les perles à figure anthropomorphe sur le territoire de la Roumanie se datent à la fin du IV^e siècle av. J. Chr., jusque vers la fin du troisième quart du siècle suivant. On peut accepter une datation, en général, dans les limites du III^e siècle av. J. Chr.

Perlele cu figură antropomorfă (*gesichtspierlen*) pe teritoriul României

Rezumat

Perlele cu figură umană (podoabe produse la Karthago sau, după modelul acestora, pe țărmul pontic, poate la Olbia) au fost descoperite pe teritoriul României sub forma a două tipuri. Tipul Satyr are forma unui pandantiv, reprezentând o figură bărbosă, cu ochii rotunzi și măști, buzele îngroșate, nasul puțin reliefat. Astfel de perle provin de la Histria, Callatis, Bunești și Țifu și pot fi incluse în grupele 10, 15, 21 stabilite în 1977 de T. E. Haevernick. Celălalt tip, tipul Janus (echivalent grupei a șasea T. E. Haevernick), este alcătuit din perlele tubulare având reprezentat pe suprafața lor, diametral opus, două figuri umane (măști). Cele 16 piese de pe teritoriul României au fost descoperite atât în mediul coloniilor grecești de pe țărmul Mării Negre (Tomis, Callatis), cât și în spațiul getic est-carpatic (Poiana și Bunești), de la Dunărea de Jos (Zimnicea, Greaca și Pietroasele) și din Oltenia (Govora Sat) și în lumea celtică din Transilvania (Făltăle, Pișcolt și Bratei-Ațel). Acolo unde mormintele în care s-au descoperit perle cu figură antropomorfă s-au păstrat intacte, nederanjate (Tomis, Callatis, Făltăle și Pișcolt), s-a putut constata că aparțineau unor femei. De asemenea, se constată prezența acestor perle doar în câte un singur exemplar în ansamblul garniturilor de port feminine. Probabil că erau utilizate drept amulete, fiindu-le atribuită o funcție apotropaică. Integrându-se în ansamblul acestor descoperiri din spațiul est-european și nord-balcanic, perlele cu figură antropomorfă de pe teritoriul României se datează de la sfârșitul sec. IV a. Chr. până la către sfârșitul celui de-al treilea sfert al secolului următor. Poate fi acceptată o datare, în general, în limitele sec. III a. Chr.

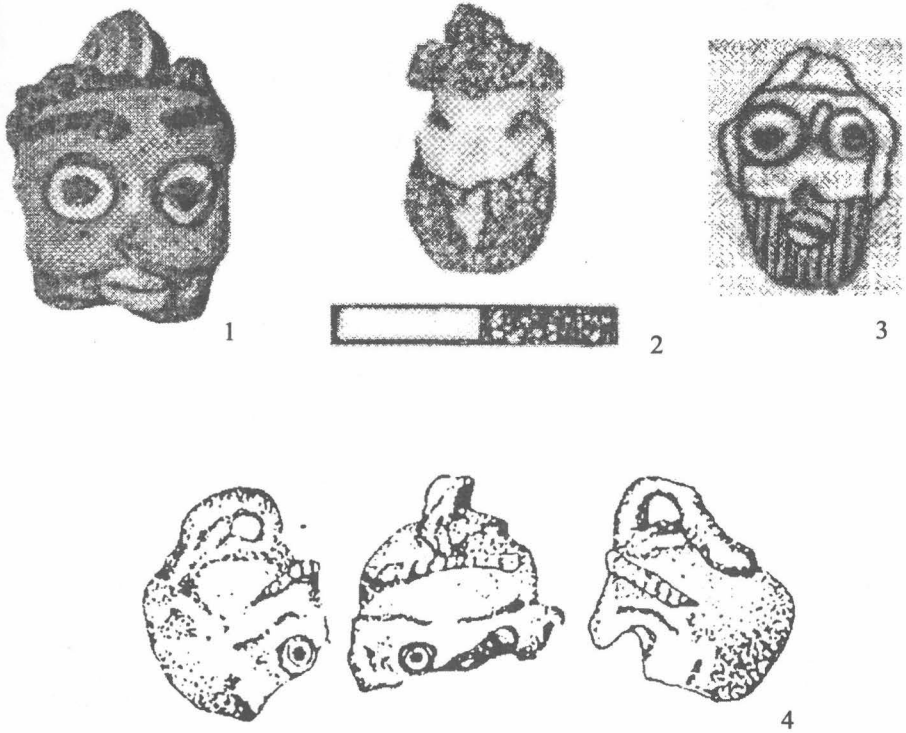


Fig. 1. Beads of Satyr type. 1. Istros, barrow no. XVI; 2. Bunești-„Dealul Bobului“; 3. Callatis (Mangalia); 4. Țifu. 1, 3-4 - not to scale. (1 according to P. Alexandrescu; 2 according to V. V. Bazarciuc; 3 according to E. Bârlădeanu-Zavatin; 4 according to Gh. Coman)

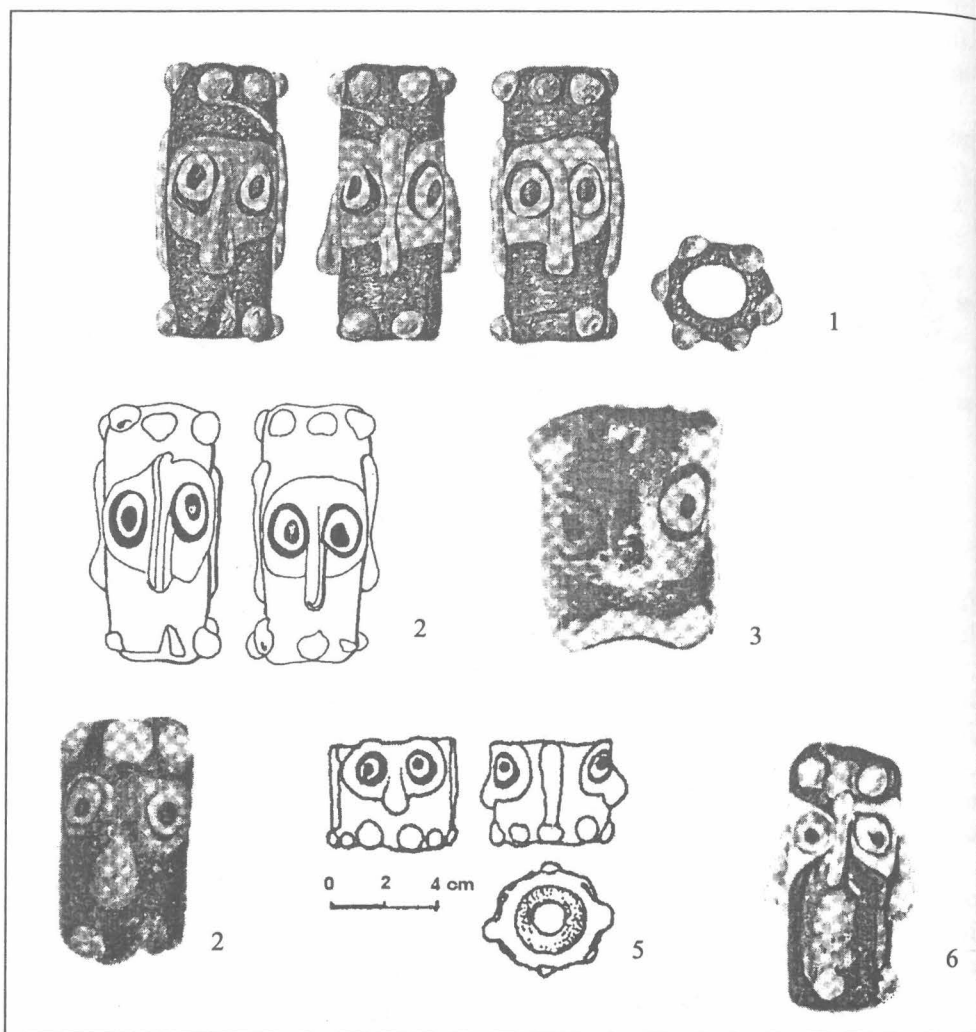


Fig. 2. Beads of Janus type. 1-2. Callatis (Mangalia); 3. Tomis (Constanța); 4. Bratei-Ațel; 5. Pișcolt, grave no. 191; 6. Fântânele-„Livadă”. 1-4, 6 - not to scale. (1 according to C. Preda and E. Bîrlădeanu, 2 according to E. Bîrlădeanu-Zavatin, 3 according to Vl. Zirra, 4, 6 according to I. H. Crișan, 5 according to J. Nemeti)



Fig. 3. Beads of Janus type. 1-2. Zimnicea; 3. Govora Sat-„Poieni“; 4-7. Bunești-„Dealul Bobului“; 8. Greaca-„Valea Fântânilor“; 9. Poiana; 10. Pietroasele-„Gruia Dării“.

1-3 - not to scale (1-2 according to A. D. Alexandrescu, 3 according to Gh. Petre-Govora, 4-7 according to V. V. Bazarciuc, 8 according to V. Sîrbu, 9 according to S. Teodor, M. Nicu and S. Țau, 10 according to V. Dupoi and V. Sîrbu)

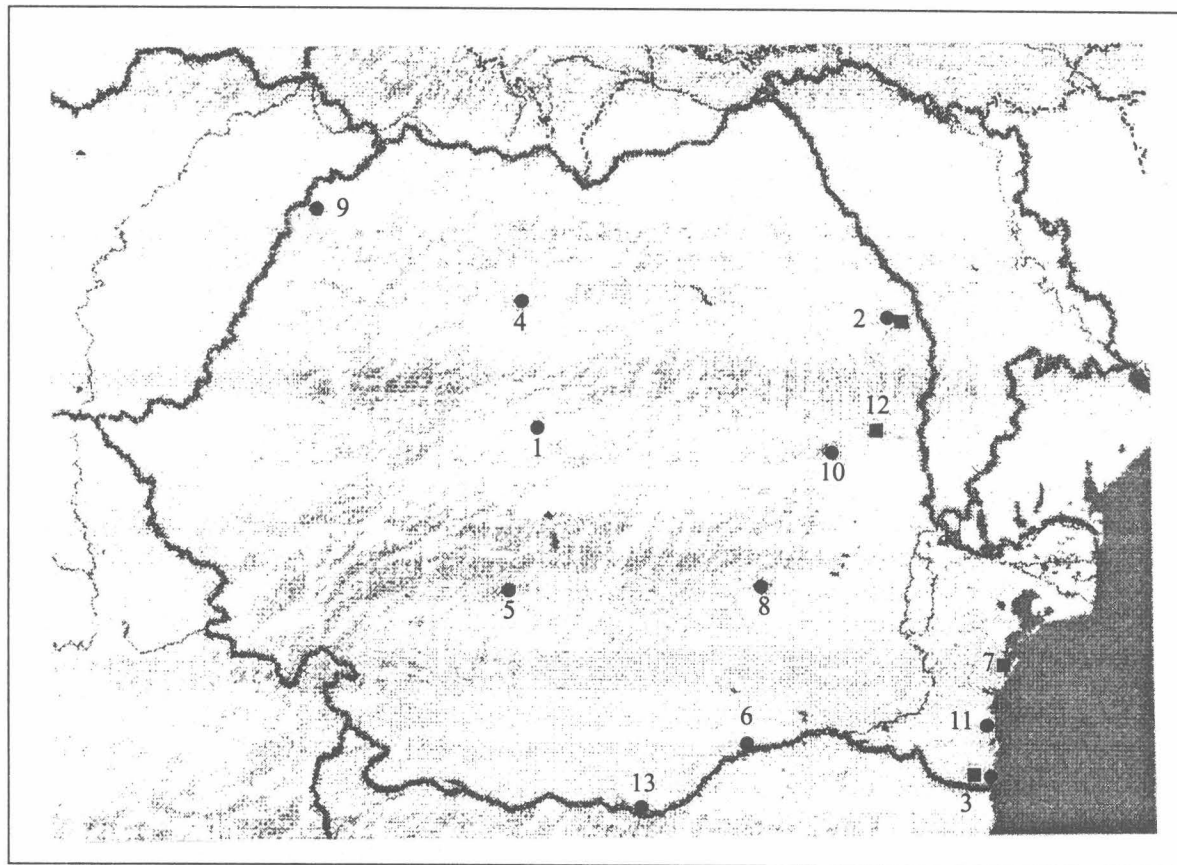


Fig. 4. Beads of Satyr type (■) and beads of Janus type (●) in Romania – general spread map. 1. Bratei-Ațel; 2. Bunești-„Dealul Bobului”; 3. Callatis (Mangalia); 4. Fântânele-„Livadă”; 5. Govora Sat-„Poieni”; 6. Greaca-„Valea Fântânilor”; 7. Istros; 8. Pietroasele-„Gruu Dării”; 9. Pișcolt; 10. Poiana; 11. Tomis (Constanța); 12. Țifu; 13. Zimnicea.