

Fibulae with Canid Protome (*Tierkopffibeln*) in Romania

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Abstract

At the present stage of the research, 12 fibulae with canid protome (germ. *Tierkopffibeln*) were discovered on the territory of Romania. With the exception of one item from Ocnița (Wallachia), all the other fibulae come from the Eastern Carpathians area (Eastern Romania). These fibulae provide some valuable clues to the local chronology and allow some insight into the phenomena of imports circulation and acculturation in pre-Roman Dacia.

Keywords: Fibulae with canid protome (*Tierkopffibeln*), early imperial period, pre-Roman Dacia, imports, acculturation

Preamble

The fibulae with canid protome on the bow (germ.: *Fibeln mit beißendem Tierkopf / Tierkopffibeln*, acronym: *TKF*) form a particular group of strongly profiled fibulae of the early Roman imperial period and were perceived as Noric derivatives of Almgren 67 type (Werner 1954, 151-152; Demetz 1999, 137, 195). The shape of the protome with an elongated muzzle biting the foot of the fibula may recall the head of a carnivore of the species *canidae*. The morphological classification of these fibulae has been elaborated gradually, especially based on the researches of Joachim Werner, Manfred Menke and Stefan Demetz (Werner 1954; Menke 1974; Menke 1977; Demetz 2000, 15-18). The latter has the largest and most up-to-date collection of data. Based on nuanced morphological and stylistic distinctions, Stefan Demetz proposed the most refined classification of the variants of this type (Fig. 1). The fibulae with canid protome have not yet been signaled in the North-Pontic space (see Kropotov 2010; Hellström 2018). This aspect puts in a particular light the Romanian discoveries: these form the eastern extremity of the spreading area of the provincial fibulae with canid protome. In general, the western and central European debates have been focused preferentially on the spread of these fibulae between the circum-alpine provinces and Scandinavia (Böhme-Schönberger 1994, 514-515, fig. 111; cf. Jahn 1952, 95, fig. 1; Werner 1954, 156, fig. 3; Müller 1985, 83; Bemmann 1999, 151-154, fig. 2; Demetz 2000, 19-20 with older literature). The fascination exercised by the Ambre Road has been irresistible and the eastern discoveries were overlooked. Meanwhile, the specimens found in Romania were previously documented and illustrated, and their reference to the central

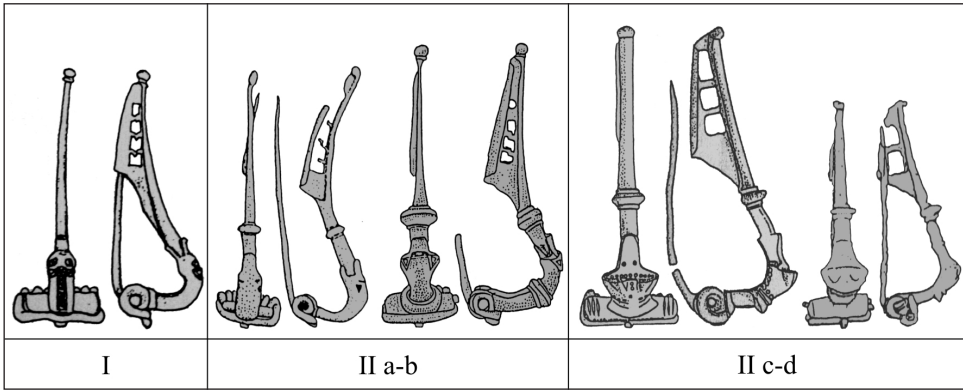


Fig. 1. Systematizing Demetz's classification (drawings after Demetz 2000).

European classifications has never been satisfactorily undertaken. This paper is intended to compensate for these shortcomings.

Current Stage of Data in Romania

In the current stage of the research, from Romania can be listed 12 certain fibulae with canid protom (Fig. 2). These come exclusively from extra-Carpathian finds: Ocnîța in Vallachia and Brad, Cânduști, Poiana and Răcătău de Jos in Moldavia. So far, this kind of fibula has never been identified in Transylvania (Fig. 5). Except the only silver fibula from Cânduști, all other items found in Romania were made of bronze. A fibula with hinge system (?) from Poiana appears to have been decorated with an extremely simplified canid protome (cat. no. 10). If the published drawing is accurate (Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 589, fig. 110/1; this image is reproduced here in Fig. 2/10), this item would represent the only case of fibula with canid protome with hinge (and not with spring) known so far. In any case, the archaeological vestiges from Poiana reunite more fibulae with canid protome than in all other discoveries of the rest of Romania. In other localities only one item was discovered. Most likely, a regional center of distribution of this type of fibulae has been operating in Poiana.

The majority of fibulae come from different unsatisfactory documented contexts (see Appendix) within small *oppida* or “dava”-type settlements of regional importance. (On the compatibility vs. incompatibility between “oppidum” and “dava” see Florea 2011, 173). Two fibulae from Poiana were discovered in funeral contexts: one of them was found in the wall of the burial chamber in “Movila cu pietre” tumulus (Fig. 2/11; cat. no. 11); the other comes from the inventory of an *ustrinum* in the “Movila Hârtoș” tumulus (Fig. 2/12; cat. no. 12).

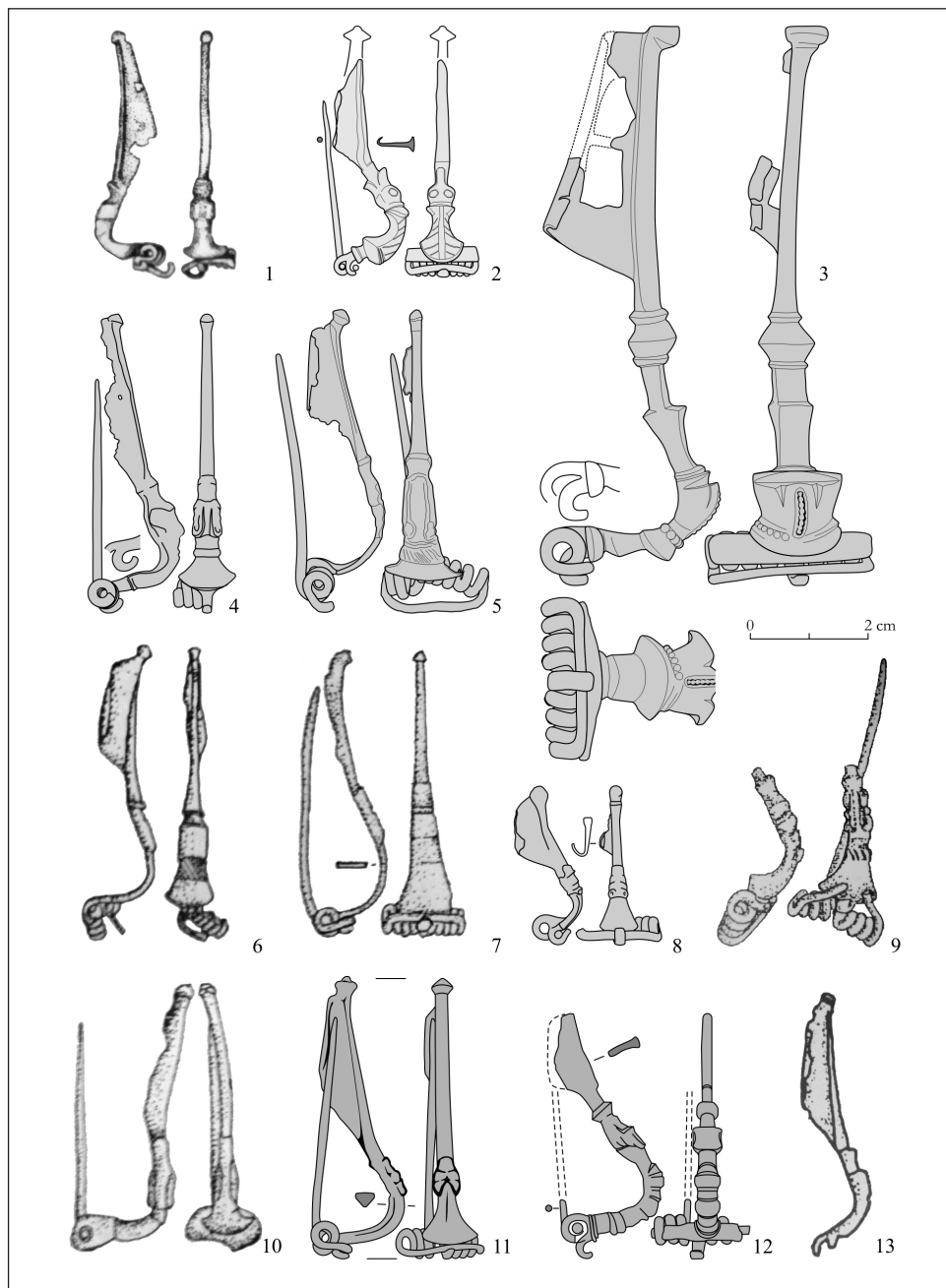


Fig. 2. Fibulae with canid protome in Romania. 1: Brad; 2: Căndești; 3: Ocița; 4-10: Poiana "Cetățuie"; 11: Poiana "Movila cu pietre"; 12: Poiana "Movila Hartop"; 13: Răcățiu de Jos. 1: after Ursachi 1995, 499, pl. 204/2. 2, 4-5, 8 și 11-12: after the original. 3: graphic processing of a draw after original by Cristina Georgescu. 6-7 and 9-10: after Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 573, fig. 94/1-2, 5-6 și 589, fig. 110/1. 13: after Căpitanu 1989, 120, fig. 104; 1 and 13: uncertain scale. 1, 3-13: bronze; 2: silver.



Short History of the Research in Romania

Ecaterina Dunăreanu-Vulpe has the merit of recognizing for the first time in the Romanian literature the presence of a canid protome on the bow of a fibula from Poiana (Fig. 2/11), as well as its provincial origin (Dunăreanu-Vulpe 1938, 164, fig. 15/3). However, the fibula was not included in subsequent repertoires of Roman imports (Glodariu 1974; Glodariu 1976). During the national-communist era (1964-1989), the Roman origin of other later discovered fibulae, such as those from Ocnița and Căndești was not recognized (Berciu 1981, 30; Bobi 1987, 507), and the protomes on the items from Brad and Răcățău de Jos were not even noticed (Ursachi 1987, 119, fig. 12/9; Căpitanu 1989, 120, fig. 10/4; Ursachi 1995, 228). Instead, some scholars were seduced by the problematic analogy between the canid ornaments of some fibulae and the wolf's head on the "Dacian" standards called *dracones* (Bobi 1987, 507; Rustoiu 1989, 143; the alleged relationship between Dacians and wolves was critically examined by Dana 2000, 167-173).

The distinct typology and the provincial origin of the fibulae with canid protome found in Romania were coherently outlined by Aurel Rustoiu. Under the influence of the anthropomorphic interpretation of its decoration, previously proposed with naivety by Berciu, the fibula from Ocnița was classified separately (type 25: Rustoiu 1997, 58) from the other items gathered in type 21 (Rustoiu 1997, 55-56, 113, list 18, 220, fig. 64/1 and 222, fig. 66/1-3.). No fibula from Poiana was illustrated. For chronology, Aurel Rustoiu retained the unduly delayed dating (Tiberius - Domitianus) proposed by Vinko Šribar (Šribar 1968), but omitted the earlier dates (Augustus - Claudius), as well as the more consistent arguments of some scholars as Joachim Werner, Günter Ulbert, Emilie Riha, Manfred Menke, Rosemarie Müller, Stefan Demetz a.o. (Werner 1954, 152; Ulbert 1960, 52; Riha 1973, 77; Menke 1977; Hedeager, Kristiansen 1981, 103; Müller 1985, 83; Demetz 1993). The conclusions of more recent syntheses and interdisciplinary studies (Demetz 1999, 137-147 and Demetz 2000, 21 accepted by: Gugl 2001, 315, Sedlmayer 2009, 25-26, Quast 2009, 110; Blakenfeldt 2015, 31; Grabherr 2015, 154-155 a.o.) require the abandonment of the Vinko Šribar's long chronology. For exemple, the results of the ¹⁴C analyses performed on the grave 872 from Czarnówko (Michalska et al. 2015, 254, fig. 1/1) do not contradict the dating of the fibulae with canid protome in the first half of the 1st century AD.

Fibulae with Canid Protome in Romania and Demetz's Classification

The fibulae from Brad, Căndești and Răcățău de Jos (cat. no. 1-2, 13, Fig. 2/1-2, 13) as well as most of the fibulae from Poiana (cat. no. 4-11, Fig. 2/4-

11) are decorated only with a protome; additional biconical knots are missing. These ornamental features correspond to the Demetz TKF I type (Demetz 2000, 15-16). According to Stefan Demetz, such items were produced in the East-Alpine region (Noricum and Pannonia) and can be dated in the Augustus-Claudius period, in the first half of the 1st century AD (Demetz 2000, 21). Only the fibula from Căndești has a plate protecting the spring. In the case of some fibulae from Poiana (cat. no. 5, 6, 9, Fig. 2/5, 6, 9), the bow was engraved with a group of oblique incisions placed behind the zoomorphic head – probably a suggestion of a ridge. Such details have no analogies in central Europe. Moreover, the protomes of some East-Carpathian fibulae (Fig. 2/1, 6-8, 10, 13) were extremely simplified and schematized and reflect a pronounced stylistic degeneration compared to the East-Alpine models. These particularities may reflect the brand of a peripheral and coarsening workshop. In favor of this interpretation, the absence of any *à jour* decoration of the catch-plates (Fig. 2/1-2, 4-11, 13) can be also invoked.

The fibula from “Movila Hârtop” tumulus in Poiana (cat. no. 12, Fig. 2/12) illustrates a more complex ornamentation: the protome is preceded by several knots, and the spring is protected by a small plate. These details are specific to the Demetz TKF IIb1 variant, dated also in the first half of the 1st century AD (Demetz 2000, 21).

The biggest fibula with canid protome from Romania is the one discovered in Ocnița (9,5 cm in length – almost twice the length of most other fibulae: see Fig. 2). The complex ornamentation of the bow and the *à jour* openings in the catch-plate are specific to the Demetz TKF IIc type (cf. Demetz 2000, 28 and 31, fig. 2/5, 32, fig. 3/5; Riha 1973, 77, tip 2.12, pl. 10/no. 270). The origin of the Ocnița fibula is most likely West Alpine (raetian) and its import in Dacia could be dated at the latest (!) in the Neronian period, at the end of the second third of the 1st century AD.

The Chronological Importance of “Movila Hârtop” Inventory

The “Movila Hârtop” tumulus from Poiana contains the only inventory in Romania in which the fibula with canid protome is associated with expressive chronological markers as well as with jewels of local tradition as the spoon fibulae and the spiral rings with ending plates on silver (Fig. 3). The tumulus was partially investigated by Radu Vulpe in the pre-War time (1931 and 1936). Its inventory was introduced slowly and with great difficulty in the scientific knowledge (Vulpe et al. 1952, 210: first short mention; Vulpe 1976, 208-209:

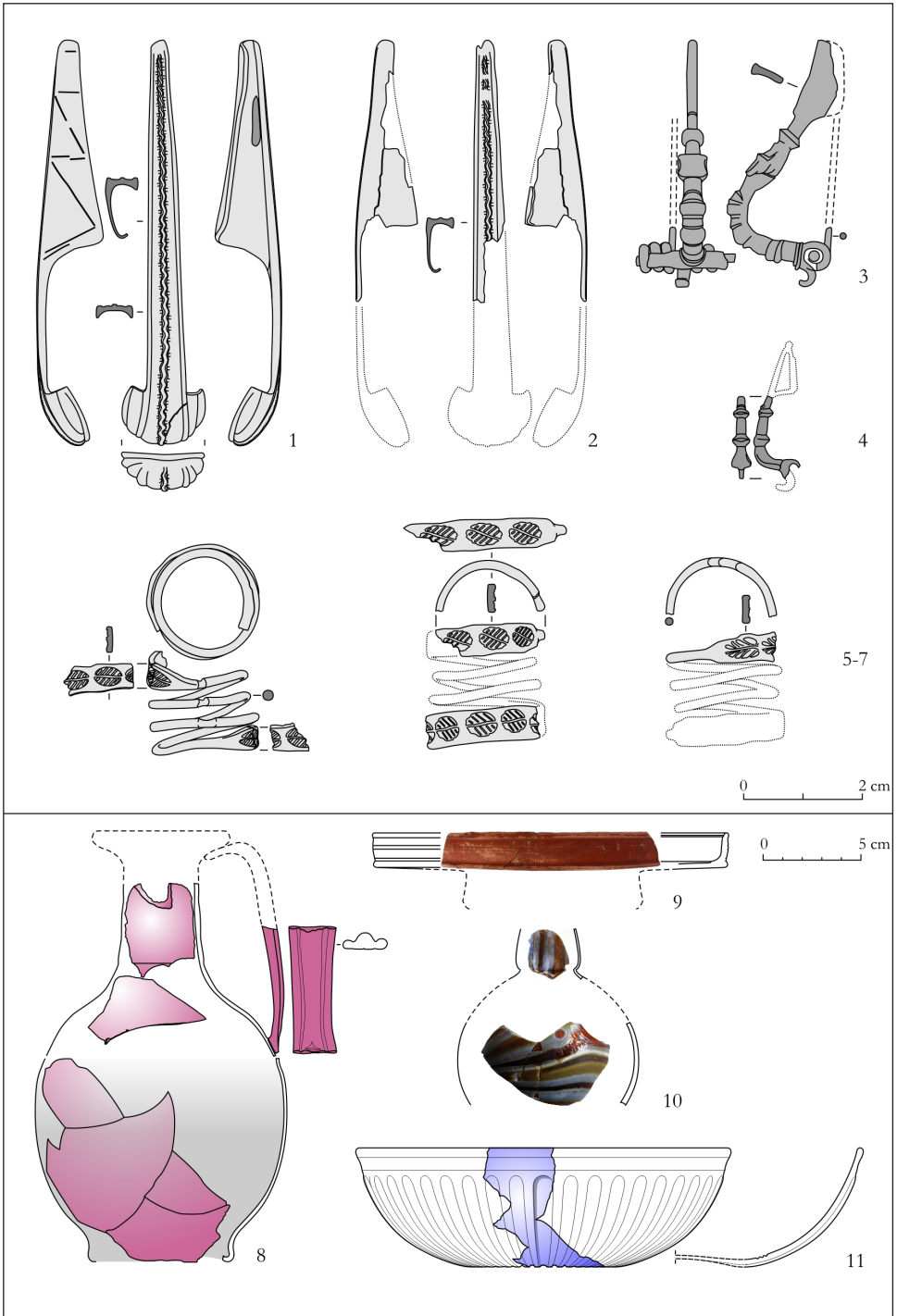


Fig. 3. Fibulae, spiral rings and imported vesseks from the “Movila Hârtop” inventory. 1-2 and 5-7: silver; 3-4: bronze; 8, 10-11: glass; 9: ceramics (*terra sigillata*); after the original.

brief presentation without illustration; Spânu 2009, 88-90, fig. 3, Spânu 2012a, 235, pl. 97/3, Spânu 2012b, 169-171, fig. 6/3: partial illustration of the inventory). A systematic debate of the tumulus “Movila Hârtop” is now underway. Recently (2016), in the warehouses of the Archaeological Institute in Bucharest were found some lost and hitherto unpublished imports from “Movila Hârtop” tumulus: the fragment of a *terra sigillata* plate (Fig. 3/9; for analogies and their dating in the first half of the 1st century AD see Hayes 1973, 427-428, form 8, no. 24, 444, pl. 82/24; Hayes 2008, 41-44, 165, no. 466-467, fig. 16/466-467; Bossman, de Weerd 2004, 44; Eschbaumer 2011, 29-30; cf. Mocanu 2016, 125), the fragments of a glass jug – probably a specimen of Isings 52 type (Fig. 3/8) and the fragment of a blue-cobalt glass bowl of Isings 3a type (Fig. 4/11; for bot glass vessels see Isings 1957, 17-19 and 69-71; Biaggio Sinona 1991, 192-195; Isings, van Lith 1992, 10-11). According to the diaries of the old field excavations (accessible only after 2016), the inventory from “Movila Hârtop” also included a norico-pannonian fibula of Almgren 236 type (Fig. 3/4). Its poor preservation shape prevents an accurate reporting to the Jochen Garbsch’s classification (Garbsch 1965, 26-49). However, the small dimensions of the item correspond to some specimens included in the Almgren 236 b and c variants (Garbsch 1965, 28-32). The imports from this spectacular inventory allow a chronological framing of the “Movila Hârtop” tumulus in Claudian - Neronian period, respectively during the second third of the 1st century AD (beginning of the B2a phase of the Roman period).

Due to its extravagant goods, the “Movila Hârtop” burial could be compared to the ‘princely’ graves of Lübsow type from North-Central Europe and South-Scandinavia (Eggers 1953; Gebühr 1974; cf. Völling 2005, 203). The synchronism between the “Movila Hârtop” burial and the Lübsow-type graves is provided precisely by the fibulae with canid protome (cf. Tejral 1998, 388; Quast 2009, 110; Schuster 2010; Blakenfeldt 2015, 31). An example is granted by the fibulae found in the Bendstrup burial, dated in the B1a phase of the Roman period (Hedeager, Kristiansen 1981, 94-103).

For the local chronology of early Roman period, the “Movila Hârtop” inventory holds a particular relevance: its chronological markers allow the latest dating of the spoon fibulae which illustrate a late La Tène tradition. However, this circumstance must be carefully discerned. The spoon fibulae type is one of the guiding ‘fossils’ of the latest phase of the ‘Dacian’ hoards (Horedt 1973, 151; Rustoiu 1997, 49-50; Spânu 2012a, 145), together with denarii issued exclusively in the first decades of Augustus’s reign (all *termini post quem* are BC!). In this way the latest ‘Dacian’ hoards could be well framed in the Augustan period, respectively in the B1 phase of the Roman period (Spânu 2012a,



142-145; Spănu 2012b, 171). These later hoards do not contain post-Augustan prestigious goods similar to those from the “Movila Hârtop” burial. Thus, the burial from Poiana becomes iconic for a chronological sequence subsequent to the hoards. At the same time, the differences between the spoon fibulae from “Movila Hârtop” and those from the hoards should be noted: the first ones have a pseudo-filigree and punched ornamentation on the bow-plate (Fig. 3/1-2), absent in the case of the latter. Together with other similar items from the Cârломănești and Răcătău de Jos settlements (Babeș 2010, 143, fig. 6 right/up; Căpitanu 1976, fig. 41/1), the “Movila Hârtop” spoon fibulae make up a particular and probably later variant of this type. In other words, the tradition of the spoon fibulae survived the ‘Dacian’ hoards (cf. Rustoiu 1997, 48-49). As I will show below, several ornamental motifs on some spoon fibulae from Poiana or Ocnița can be considered as aesthetic takeovers inspired by certain Roman fibulae types. Among these types we can also include the provincial fibulae with canid protome.

Imitation and Acculturation

The extreme simplification of the protome and the threadlike aspect of some of the fibulae from Poiana reflects an advanced stylistic and technological depreciation, specific to a peripheral workshop. The question may be asked whether these fibulae with very simplified morphology were produced on the spot. In the absence of half products and of satisfactory archaeological evidence, this hypothesis is fragile, but can be corroborated with the presumption of the activity of itinerant (provincial?) craftsmen in Poiana (Rustoiu 2000, 339; Rustoiu 2002, 200). Unfinished strong-profiled fibulae of Almgren 67 and 82 types were documented here (cf. Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 61; Spănu 2019, 432-433). From the perspective of this hypothesis, the fibulae with canid protome from Poiana do not represent ‘barbarian’ imitations but are the result of an import of technology and Roman aesthetic models in Barbaricum.

The impact of import of fibulae with canid protome in the east of Romania and in particular in Poiana is different from the effects of the import of similar items in South Scandinavia. The fibulae with canid protome enjoyed a particular appreciation on the shores of the Baltic Sea where they were imported since the beginning of the 1st century AD and where they were imitated until the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Jahn 1952, 97; Hedeager, Kristiansen 1981, 94-103, fig. 9-19). Scandinavian or local ‘barbarian’ imitations of the circum-alpin type were not evidenced in pre-Roman Dacia. However, the import of fibulae with canid protome and/or the import of their technology area did not remain

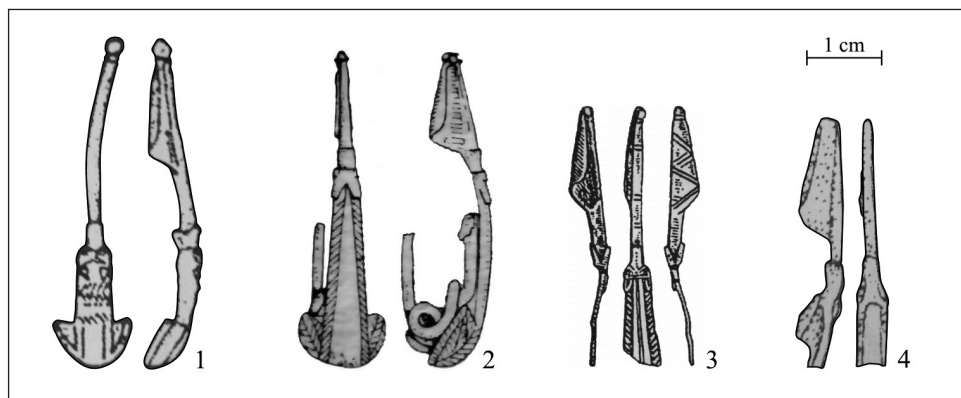


Fig. 4. Spoon fibulae with canid protome. 1: Craiva, after Rustoiu 1989, 139, fig. 2/5. 2-3: Ocnîța, after Berciu 1981, 88, fig. 20/1, 211, pl. 36/5 (2: uncertain scale). 4: Poiana, after Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 581, fig. 102/8. 1-4: bronze.

without local echoes. From Craiva (a complete item), Ocnîța (a complete and a fragmentary item) and from Poiana (a fragmentary item) come a few spoon (!) fibulae with canid protome on the bow-plate (Fig. 4; Berciu 1981, 87-88, fig. 20/1, 211, pl. 36/5; Rustoiu 1989, 137, no. 5, fig. 2/5; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 215, no. 138, 581, fig. 102/8). In the case of fragmentary items, the trapezoidal shape of the catch-plate (specific to the spoon-fibulae) and not triangular (as the catch-plates of the strongly profiled fibulae) makes the typological framing proposed in the literature plausible. The well-preserved fibulae from Craiva and Ocnîța (Fig. 4/1-2) convincingly attest the integration of the canid protome inspired by circum-Alpine types in the decoration of a local traditional fibula-shape. Thus, it can be considered that the local tradition and the provincial tradition could be intertwined. However, at the scale of entire pre-Roman Dacia, such ‘interbreedings’ are isolated and have not enjoyed a general appreciation (Fig. 5). The spoon fibulae from “Movila Hârtop” were not decorated with canid protome, but their pseudo-filigree/punched decoration could be inspired by that of other Roman fibulae, such as Aucissa or Langton-Down types, especially attested in the settlement of Poiana (e. g. Vulpe 1957, 150, fig. 5/3; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 583, fig. 104/4-6).

Most likely, the *oppida* from Poiana and Ocnîța did not host only outlets for early imperial imports but represented effervescent craft centers, where Roman technological and aesthetic models were adopted and filtered according to the local needs and tastes. During the 1st century AD, Poiana and Ocnîța can be considered as main focal points of acculturation to Roman cultural values in the South- and East-Carpathian space.

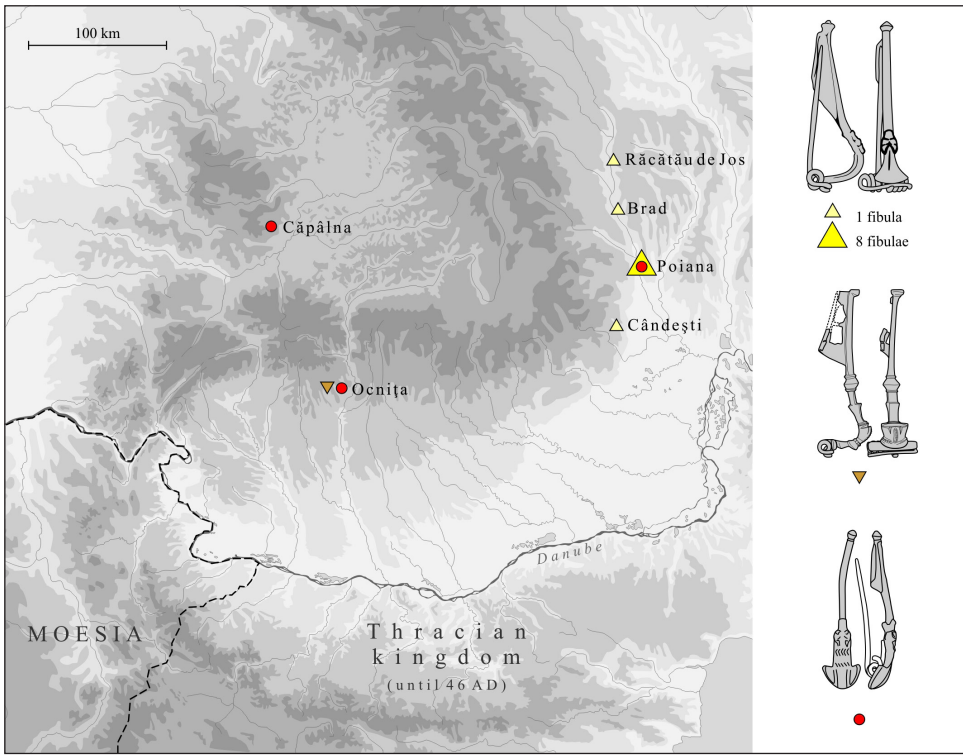


Fig. 5. Spatial distribution of the provincial fibulae with canid protome and the spoon fibulae with protome in pre-Roman Dacia.

Conclusion

Except for the item from Ocnîța (probably a later one), the fibulae with canid protome were imported in the east-Carpathian area during a period (the first half of the 1st century AD) when the southern bank of the Lower Danube (*Ripa Thraicae*) had not yet been integrated into the province of Moesia but was controlled by the client kingdom of Thrace (Fig. 5; cf. Matei-Popescu 2018). Therefore, the import of fibulae with canid protome into the east of Romania could not be explained as the result of a border trade, but as a display of particular long-distance relations maintained between Barbaricum and Rome since the Augustan era. The inventory of the “Movila Hârtop” tumulus convincingly mirrors this circumstance.

Hunt's *Pridianum* (British Museum, papyrus 2851) mentions the detachment of Roman military units from Moesia to *Buridava* and *Piroboridava*, sometime during the reign of Emperor Traianus (Fink 1958; Syme 1959; Vulpe 1960; Gillam 1962). The two toponyms were tracked down in Ocnîța and Poiana (Vulpe 1960; Vulpe 1964, 233; Berciu 1981, 8 a.o.): that is precisely

in the centers where we find most of the specimens (Poiana) and the largest specimen (Ocnița) of fibulae with canid protomelisted in Romania. These fibulae and other provincial forms (as Aucissa type, Almgren 236 type, Langton Down type etc.) were imported long before the advance of the Roman troops mentioned in Hunt's *Pridianum*. Thus, in the century preceding the military conquest of Dacia, markers of a previous but genuine cultural 'conquest' can be noticed. Roman fibulae and, perhaps even their producers, arrived North of the Lower Danube well before the legions and cohorts.

Appendix

Catalog of the Fibulae with Canid Protome in Romania

1. Brad (Negri commune, Neamț county). Site: "Cetatea dacică". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by V. Ursachi (1963-1984). Context: settlement, filling of the defensive ditch (according to Ursachi 1995, 228) or level IV (according to Ursachi 1995, 499). Type: Demetz TKF I (?). Technical data: bronze; unknown lenth. Fig. 2/1. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie și Arheologie, Piatra Neamț, inv. 5899 (?). Lit.: Ursachi 1995, 228 (c1), 499, pl. 204/2, 561, pl. 328/23.

2. Cândești (Dumbrăveni commune, Vrancea county). Site: "Coasta Banului". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by M. Florescu and V. Bobi in 1972. Context: pre-Roman settlement level. Technical data: silver; lenght: 3,8 cm; wight: 5,3 g. Fig. 2/2. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie, Focșani, inv. 17159. Lit.: Bobi 1987, 507-509, fig. 2.

3. Ocnița (Vâlcea county). Sit: right bank of "Pârâului Sărat" river. Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by D. Berciu in 1969. Context: settlement, level I, trench XIII/60, depth -2,60 m. Type: Demetz TKF II c-d. Technical data: bronze; lenght: 9,5 cm. Fig. 2/3. Storage institution: Muzeul Județean Aurelain Sacerdoțeanu Vâlcea, Râmnicu Vâlcea, inv. No. Oc. 69402. Lit.: Berciu 1981, 30, 181, pl. 5/7, 12/3.

4. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by R. Vulpe and E. Dunăreanu Vulpe in 1927. Context: settlement (?). Type: Demetz TKF I. Technical data: bronze; lenght: 4,9 cm. Fig. 2/4. Storage institution: Muzeul Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. 7552 (personal remark, 2003). Lit.: Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 208, no. 33, 573, fig. 94/1.

5. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation R. Vulpe și A. Nițu in 1950. Context: settlement, area



I-4 (data from the MNA file II 6126, written by A. D. Alexandrescu). Type: Demetz TKF I. Technical data: bronze; length: 5,15 cm. Fig. 2/5. Storage institution: Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, Bucharest, inv. 16355 (former inv. no. MNA II 6126). Lit.: inedit.

6. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: the fibula was discovered by treasure hunters in the Z-R area of the prehistoric settlement and handed over to R. Vulpe on June 16, 1951 (data from the unpublished manuscript R. Vulpe, *Poiana 1951 I*, p. 62, MNA archive, Bucharest). Context: unknown. Type: Demetz TKF I. Technical data: bronze; length: 5 cm. Fig. 2/6. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. 2405 (?). Lit.: Teodor, *Țau* 1997, 95, no. 34, fig. 4/2; Vulpe, *Teodor* 2003, 208, no. 34, fig. 94/2.

7. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation S. Teodor ș.a., 1987, trench N. Context: settlement. Type: Demetz TKF I. Technical data: bronze; length: 4,8 cm. Fig. 2/7. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. 2408 (?). Lit.: Vulpe, *Teodor* 2003, 209, no. 39, 573, fig. 94/6.

8. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation R. Vulpe, 1950, trench I¹, c. 4¹-11. Context: settlement. Type: Demetz TKF I. Technical data: bronze; length: 2,7 cm. Fig. 2/8. Storage institution: Muzeul Național de Antichități, Bucharest. Lit.: Spânu 2019, 425, 427-429, 435, no. 8, fig. 1/8.

9. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by Silvia Teodor a.o. in 1990, trench P. Context: settlement. Type: Demetz TKF I (?). Technical data: bronze; length: 5,2 cm; the foot and cathe-plate are missing. Fig. 2/9. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. 2407 (?). Lit.: Vulpe, *Teodor* 2003, 208, no. 37, 573, fig. 94/5.

10. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: săpături sistematice, R. Vulpe, 1950, secțiunea K. Context: așezare (?). Fibulă cu șarnieră (?); decorul arcului ar putea corespunde variantei Demetz TKF I. Date tehnice: bronz; length: 4,7 cm. Fig. 2/10. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. 2473 (?). Lit.: Vulpe, *Teodor* 2003, 223, no. 248, 589, fig. 110/1.

11. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Movila cu pietre". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by E. Dunăreanu Vulpe in 1928 (and not in 1927 as stated by Vulpe, *Teodor* 2003, 208). Context: tumulus; fibula provine în peretele camerei funerare (și nu din "necropola monteoreană"). Type: Demetz TKF I. Date tehnice: bronz; length: 4,8 cm. Fig. 2/11. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cincu, Tecuci, inv. vechi 2406 (Vulpe,

Teodor 2003, 208), inv. nou 16402 (informație Paul Ciubotaru, martie 2017). Lit.: Dunăreanu-Vulpe 1938, 164, fig. 15/3; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, 208, no. 35, 573, fig. 94/3; Spănu 2012b, 166-169, fig. 4; informații suplimentare din jurnalul manuscris al E. Dunăreanu Vulpe, *Poiana* 1928 (arhiva MNA, București).

12. Poiana (Galați county). Site: "Movila Hârtop". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by R. Vulpe, 1931. Context: ustrinum under the tumulus (according to the unpublished manuscript R. Vulpe, *Poiana* 1931, MNA archive, Bucharest). Type: Demetz TKF II a-b. Date tehnice: bronz; length: 4,2 cm. Fig. 2/12. Storage institution: Muzeul de Istorie Teodor Cinacu, Tecuci. Lit.: Spănu 2009, 88-90, fig. 3, Spănu 2012a, 235, pl. 97/3; Spănu 2012b, 169-171, fig. 6/3.

13. Răcătău de Jos (Horgești commune, Bacău county). Site: "Cetățuia". Circumstances of the discovery: research excavation made by V. Căpitanu, 1967-1988. Context: protohistoric settlement (?). Type: Demetz TKF I. Date tehnice: bronz; unspecified length. Fig. 2/13. Storage institution: Complexul Muzeal Iulian Antonescu, Bacău. Lit.: Căpitanu 1989, 120, fig. 10/4.

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Fibule cu protome canide (*Tierkopffibeln*) din România

Rezumat

În stadiul actual al cercetării, pe teritoriul României au fost descoperite 12 fibule cu protomă canidă pe arc (germ. *Tierkopffibeln*). Cu excepția unui exemplar de la Ocnița (Valahia), toate celelalte provin din spațiul est-carpatic (Moldova). Aceste fibule oferă unele indicii prețioase pentru cronologia locală a epocii imperiale timpurii și permit unele deslușiri în privința fenomenelor de circulație a importurilor romane și de aculturație în Dacia preromană.

Cuvinte cheie: fibule cu protomă canidă; epocă imperială timpurie, Dacia pre-romană, importuri, aculturație

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