
TRADITION IN THE GETIC ART OF 2nd-1st CENTURY B.C.

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(S u m m a r y)

Thracian territory northern of Haemus mountains occupied by the Tribali, Getae, Moesians and other tribes was very rich in art during the 4th century B.C. The monuments found there form a consistent group from the point of view of iconography and style. After some break in 3rd century B.C. here arose a new artistic tendency which shows some continuity with the old tradition both in function and iconography.

1. The main material is silver.

2. The object shapes now are the appliquéés of horse trappings and vessels.

3. The main protagonists in the iconography are the Goddess and the Hero Horseman who were most prominent figures in the art of 4th century B.C. In the appliquéés from Lupu treasure is depicted a winged Goddess holding animals who finds a direct analogy in ancient iconography. The zoomorphic group of eagle holding a snake on the appliquéés from the same treasure is also well known iconic formula from the previous period. The bull who appears often in the monuments from the late Hellenistic period is one of the most popular animals in Thracian imagery.

4. The style of the late Hellenistic art considerably changed. However, some of the most characteristic features of the style of 4th century B.C. were conserved in the new art.