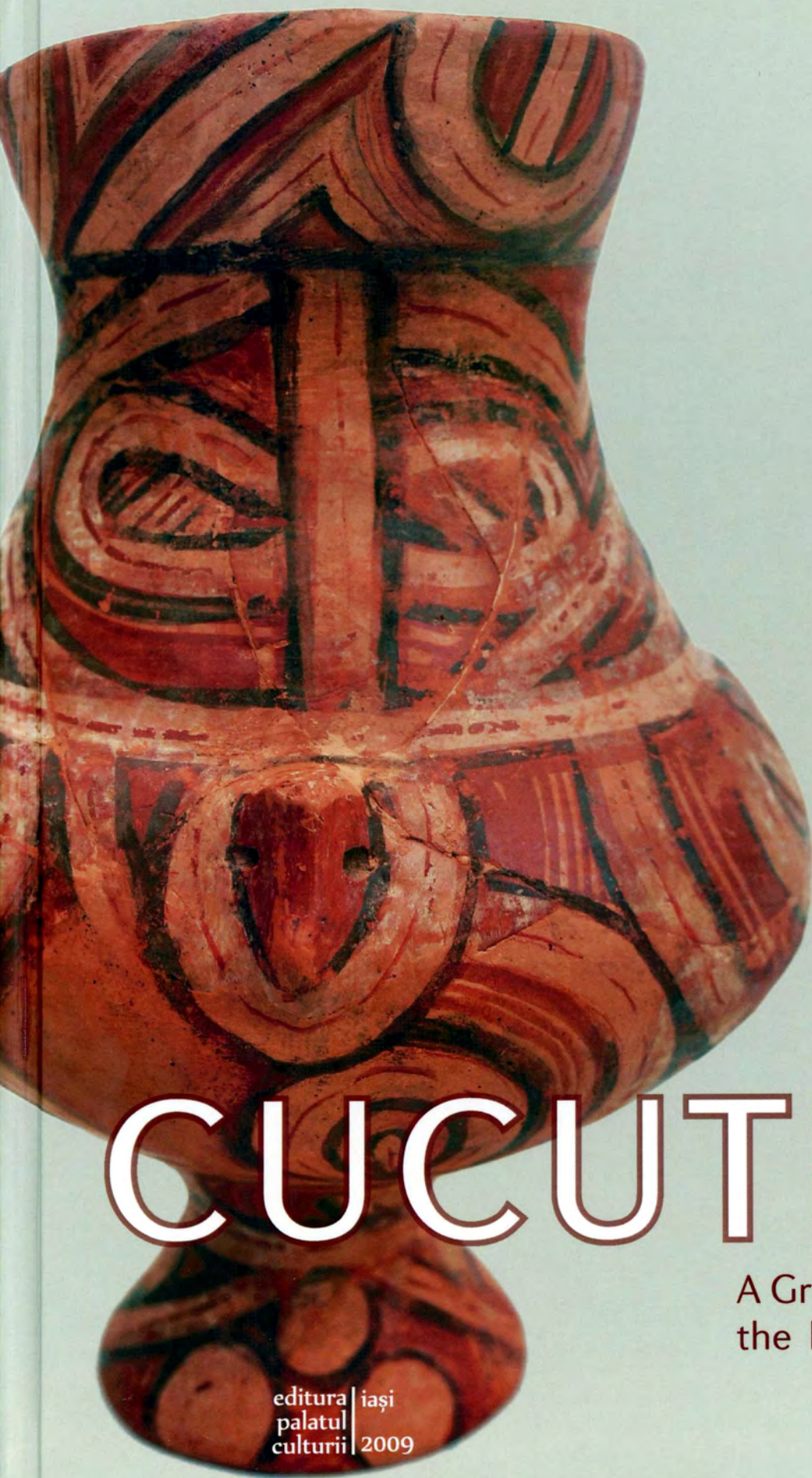


Ministry of Culture, Religious Affairs and National Heritage
MOLDOVA National Museum Complex

Romanian Academy
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CUCUTENI

A Great Civilization of
the Prehistoric World

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**CUCUTENI
A GREAT CIVILIZATION
OF THE PREHISTORIC WORLD**

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE, RELIGIOUS
AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE
OF ROMANIA
MOLDOVA NATIONAL MUSEUM
COMPLEX IN IAȘI**

**ROMANIAN ACADEMY
IAȘI BRANCH
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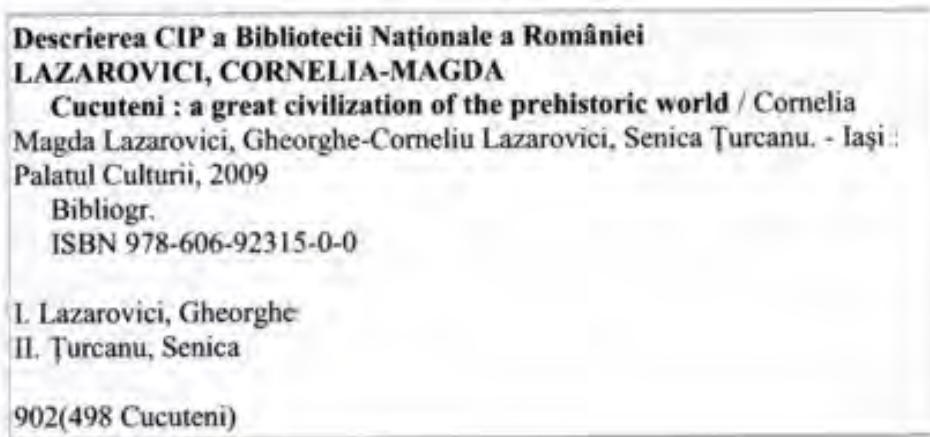
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Abbreviations of the Institutions

Republic of Moldova

MNAIM National Archaeology and History Museum of the Republic of Moldova, Chişinău

Romania

CMB “Bucovina” Museum Complex, Suceava
CMIAB “Iulian Antonescu” Museum Complex, Bacău
IAB “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest
IAI Institute of Archaeology, Iaşi
FCM III “Cucuteni pentru Mileniul III” Foundation, Bucharest
MAF “Mihai Băcescu” Waters’ Museum, Fălticeni, Suceava county
MAS Archaeology Museum, Săveni, Botoşani county
MMT Combined Museum, Tecuci, Galaţi county
MIAPN History and Archaeology Museum, Piatra-Neamţ
MIMIS Moldavia’s History Museum, Iaşi
MIR History Museum, Roman, Neamţ county
MJB County Museum, Botoşani
MIG History Museum, Galaţi
MJV “Ştefan cel Mare” County Museum, Vaslui
MNCR National Museum of Eastern Carpathians, Sfântu Gheorghe
MNIO Municipal History Museum, Oneşti, Bacău county
MNIR Romania’s National History Museum, Bucharest
MNIT Transylvania’s National History Museum, Cluj-Napoca
MNS Szekler’s National Museum, Sfântu Gheorghe
MTF Museum of “Ioan Neculce” High School, Târgu Frumos, Iaşi county
UAIC “Al. I. Cuza” University Iaşi, Faculty of History, Interdisciplinary Center of Archaeohistorical Studies
USV “Ştefan cel Mare” University, Suceava, Faculty of History - Geography

FORWARD

Today, more than ever, the understanding of the present and the future is connected to the past. The Cucuteni civilization is the expression of a dynamic, well-organized society that created numerous art objects, which fascinate and touch the modern man.

We are happy to acknowledge the recent growing interest in the Cucuteni civilization as demonstrated by the efforts of various colleagues in organizing national and international exhibitions as well as in extensively publishing the available data on this topic. Their work has facilitated the dissemination of the information regarding one of the most astonishing European civilizations.

In this context, the optimal valorization of the collections of various institutions is an imperative step in the process of the European reintegration of the Romanians. We hope that this volume shall inspire other colleagues in trying to present to the public at large the entire Prehistory on Romanian lands, of which Cucuteni is only a small part. Romanian prehistory remains largely unknown, in spite of its numerous treasures that need to be revealed and explained.

The exhibition organized in Olten, in Switzerland, in 2008 aimed at familiarizing the international public with Romanian Prehistory. However, the exhibition catalogue did not fully valorize such potential. This is why our intention in this volume is to provide a more comprehensive view of the topic. We hope that the format will inspire other colleagues in using and improving it.

The achievement of this volume has also been possible thanks to the generous support provided by colleagues from other institutions, and especially the directors hereof, who have given us access to their collections and their photographic and object inventory. Moreover, we would like to address them our sincere thanks for understanding our need to write such a volume and for their support in turning it into reality. Our hope is that the book shall be up to their hopes and expectations. To all of them, our grateful acknowledgement!

Our friend and colleague, Laurent Chrzanovski, deserves a special thank you for allowing us to use the photos he took for the Olten exhibition. Also, many thanks to Romeo Dumitrescu, a passionate admirer of the Cucuteni culture and an important supporter of the Cucuteni research. He has kindly allowed us to use the photos taken with the occasion of the Rome 2008 exhibition, which are in the patrimony of the “Cucuteni pentru Mileniul III” Foundation.

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We would like to thank all the institutions and people involved in this project.

The Authors

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I. GENERAL ASPECTS CONCERNING THE CUCUTENI CIVILIZATION

ON THE GREAT CIVILIZATIONS WITH PAINTED POTTERY

The large civilizations of the world have their origin or are the result of the spreading of civilizations coming from the Near East. Starting from there, they extended to the Middle East and possibly to China, and the Yangshao culture. Some go down to Egypt where they cause the emergence of painted pottery civilizations, Bakdarii or Naquada. Others started from the Mediterranean towards the west coasts of Europe, but

historical periods, a splendid painted ceramic ware. It was also in these areas that there developed an architectural and artistic life that rose to the levels of those in the Near East and sometimes anonymous artists exceeded them, creating splendid civilizations. One of these is the Cucuteni – Trypillia culture which by technology and shapes, equilibrium and ornament, raised the craft of pottery to the rank of real art, which shall be equaled only by the Greek ceramic art and the porcelain art.

The south of Central Europe and the southeast of Europe were the cradle of numerous other civilizations, more precisely of the Old European Civilization, as Maria Gimbutas pointed out. It is difficult to speak of the artists' art in this ancient Europe, the masterpieces similar to those created by the Cucuteni culture being countless. Among these, we shall point out below only few, which are most impressive to us.

Egypt. The first civilizations with painted ceramic ware of Egypt, that is the Naquada I culture (4200 – 3700 B.C.), pertains to phenomena similar to those throughout the whole Mesopotamia, sometimes referred to as the black-rim or black-topped ware, being related to those of the late phases of the Tell Halaf culture.

The Naquada culture is partly contemporary with the Ariuşd - Cucuteni civilization and related to the phenomena that led to its occurrence, respectively the Foeni group, with connections toward the Greek Macedonia (Draşovean 2006). It is difficult to point out the connections between such primary civilizations, but we should not forget that from Vinča, throughout the region of Banat and up to the centre of Transylvania, there comes a painted pottery group with white ornaments on a red or black background, with black rims, whose paste includes a mineral mix, with uncertain origins, but which caused the emergence in Transylvania during the Copper Age of the Petreşti culture and the Ariuşd group.



Fig. 1

The Naquada I culture, black-topped painted pottery with white ornaments on a red background, and cow-shaped statuettes.

they did not know or knew to a too little extent the painted pottery. Those starting their dissemination towards Balkans and the Central Europe developed, throughout most



Fig. 2

Pottery from Yangshao Culture (a-e); Dimini culture (f).

We would like to point out that in the case of Naquada (fig. 1, with items at the Louvre Museum), as well as in the case of Ruginoasa (or other settlements), coincidence or not, most cow statuettes had anatomic details realistically rendered. This shows either a certain artistic realism of the epoch, or independent developments.

ARE THERE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE CUCUTENI AND YANGSHAO CULTURES?

Cucuteni and Yangshao (Yang Shao). Our intention in this context is not to demonstrate the existence of such links, as others before us asked themselves questions to which no answer could be found.

An educated reader cannot have omitted them, and on the other side many of the Romanian professors who visited China, the

museums in Paris and other corners of the worldwide (America, Sweden) or read about such civilizations, asked themselves such questions.

In the settlement of Yangshao, whose name was given to the whole civilization, the first discoveries date from 1921, being published in 1923, thanks to J. G. Anderson (Shi Zinbang et alii 1982, 1 sq.). A volume edited by Herman Müller – Karpe, written by several Chinese specialists (Shi Zinbang et alii 1982, 1 sq.), published the results of the researches carried out at Banpo, another important settlement of the above culture, where a surface of more than 12.000 sq m was investigated, leading to the identification of 40 dwellings, more than 200 food storage pits or pits for other purposes, as well as kilns for firing the pottery. Chronologically, the Yangshao culture developed between 5000 - 3000 B.C.

The civilization spreads along more than



Fig. 3

The egg with the cross in the Yangshao culture (a) and in Cucuteni (b).



Fig. 4

Yangshao (a) and Cucuteni (b), beginning of writing; Lozna, potsherd with signs and symbols (c).

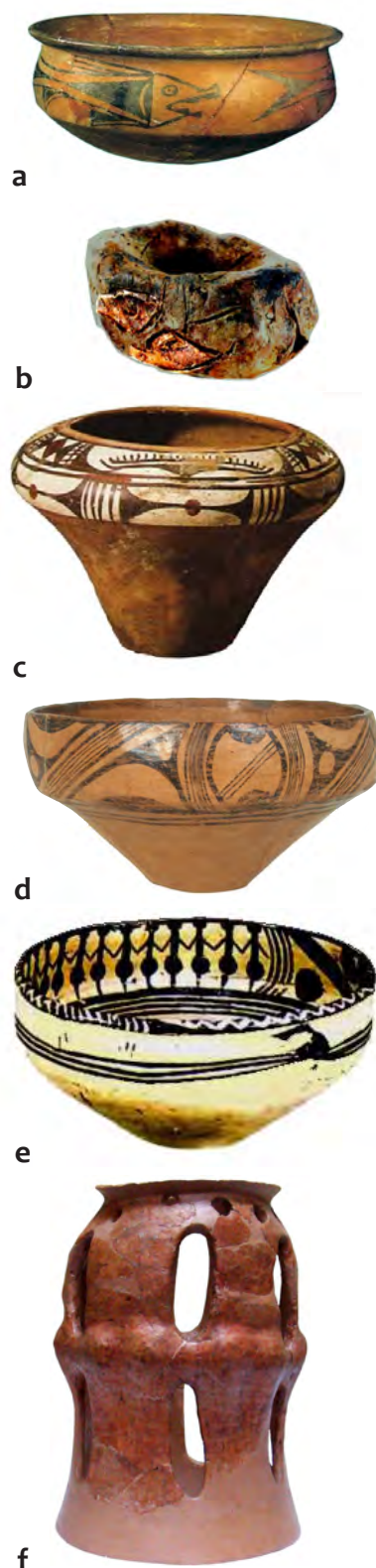


Fig. 5

Fish on Yangshao vessel (a) and on monoxylous boat, Poduri (b); primordial egg on Yangshao vessel (c) and on Cucuteni vessel from Poduri (d); "Hora" on Yangshao vessel (e) and "Hora" type vessel from Bodești - Cetățuia Frumușica, Cucuteni culture (f).

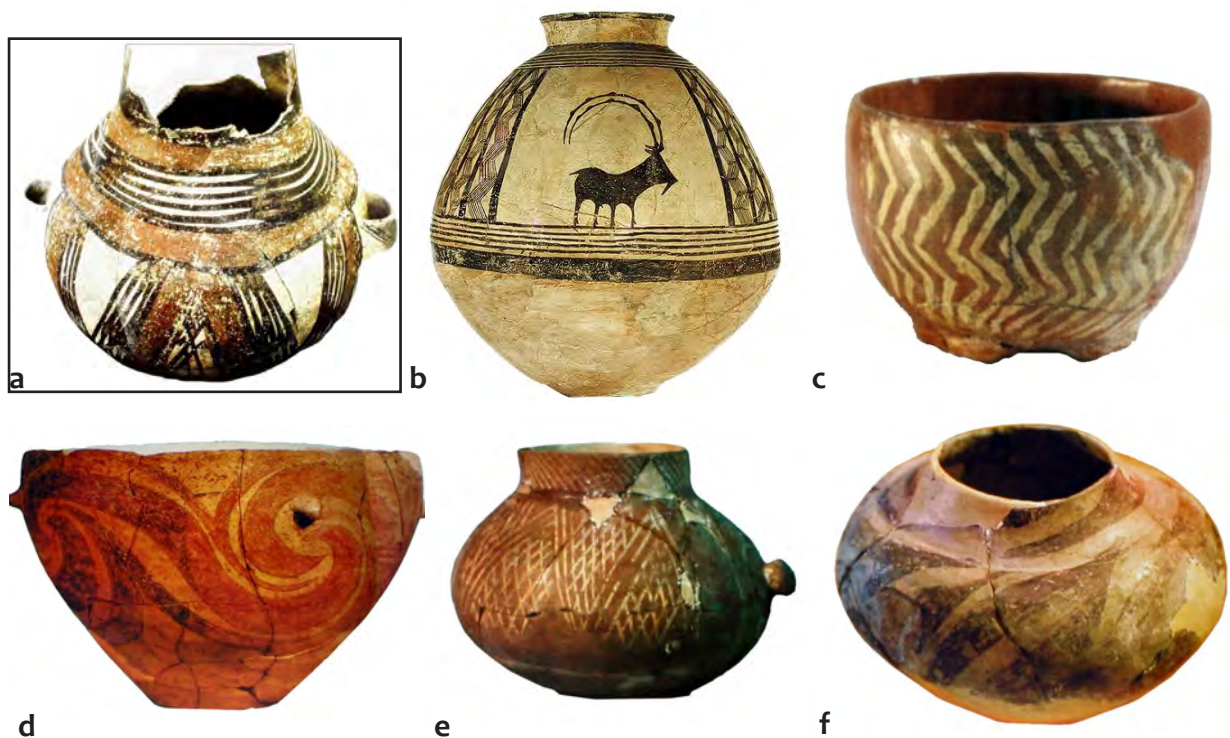


Fig. 6

Painted pottery from Haçılar (a), Tepe Sialk (b), Amzabegovo (c), Kamnic (d-e), Maliq 2 (f).

700 km, on the Yellow River, in numerous provinces and localities such as Pan-shan, Pan-po-ts'sun, Kansu and others. If we follow the cultures with painted ceramic ware – between the Near East and the Far East, from Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Iran, we notice that the painting, types of dwellings, stylized representations and others as well are similar – and we reach the eastern side of the Middle East and enter in the circles of the Fertile Crescent, the cradle of the Balkan civilizations and of those in the south and east of Central Europe. Taking into account the immensity of the surface of China, connections seem impossible, from Anau (Turkmenistan) to Shanghai the distance being of more than 4000 km. On the other hand, if we follow another cultural phenomenon, for instance the Cardial ware to the east of the Mediterranean, from Mersin to the Bay of Biscay, to the south of Brittany, there are 4.000km as well. It all consists in time and roads. Beyond such similarities, some of which are really striking, there are

convergence phenomena.

A series of other artifacts are also interesting, showing stylized symbols representing fish, birds, animals, people, celestial bodies of Yangshao and last but not least the representation of the “primordial egg” or first writing elements; although they do not reach the state of real “writing systems”, these are means of communication by signs and symbols. There are also themes which are found in the symbolism of the Cucuteni culture, that is motifs such as the fish, the primordial egg.

The formal or real similarities between these two civilizations are the result of the evolution of the communities of agrarians who in most spaces represent common themes, shapes or symbols. These are reached by stylization or by the circulation of great mythological themes, such as: The Primordial Egg, The Light, The Sun, The Moon, “Hora” (The Round Dance) and so on.

The processes of convergence in the painted



Fig. 7

Cultural complexes contemporary to Ariușd – Cucuteni – Trypillia.

pottery are noticed in various other periods from the Early Neolithic at Haçılar (Turkey), at Amzabegovo (Macedonia) until the late Neolithic at Dimini (Greece) or in related groups at Kamnic or during the Copper Age at Maliq (both in Albania).

Sometimes, the background of the painting is similar, some other times the color contrasts the motifs or the arrangements are similar, sometimes even identical. Each time one can easily notice that the potters are real pot-making craftsmen (firing, polishing, painting), but nowhere this art of the shapes, of the equilibrium has never reached perfection as in the case of the Cucuteni culture.

CHRONOLOGY, TIMELINE AND CHRONOLOGICAL LINKS

Dissemination. The Cucuteni culture is part of a wide cultural complex (of more than 350.000 sq km), within the centre of Transylvania up to the forested steppe of Ukraine. The communities of this painted pottery culture gradually spread to the east, northeast, reaching the Dnieper at the end of phase Cucuteni A (Trypillia BI), (Dumitrescu VI. 1985, 39), and only in the final phase, Trypillia C II - γ II containing the areas neighboring the Black Sea. Cucutenian communities are also acknowledged northwards, in the Podolian and Volhynian Plateau.

The name has been assigned following the discovery, at the end of the 19th century, of several painted pottery sites in Ariuşd, Cucuteni (both in Romania) and Trypillia (Ukraine). Thus, the name of the Ariuşd – Cucuteni - Trypillia cultural complex (also known as Cucuteni - Trypillia) comes from the three initial sites where such painted ware was found.

Evolution and timeline. Within the Romanian territory, the Cucuteni civilization has been split in three phases A, A-B, B, with several sub-phases each (A1-A4; A-B1, A-B2; B1-B2), starting from the differences that can be observed at the level of the shape,

ornamentation of the ware and style of ornamentation (Chapter V).

Numerous researchers contributed to setting the above evolution. H. Schmidt spoke of only two phases of the Cucuteni culture, A and B, while A-B was part of the latter (Schmidt 1932).

Later researches determined the restructuring of such periods. The excavations carried out at Izvoare demonstrated the existence of the Precucuteni culture and beginning of the stages of phase Cucuteni A (Protocucuteni: Vulpe R. 1957). VI. Dumitrescu is the one who proposed the currently used evolution scheme of the Cucuteni culture (Dumitrescu VI. 1963; 1963a; 1967; 1972), other researchers contributing to such scheme by their later discoveries (Petrescu-Dîmboviţa 1966; Niţu 1980; 1984; Cucoş 1999).

The Precucuteni culture, that precedes Cucuteni, and wherefrom the latter took over many elements, has its own timeline, and consists in three evolution phases, I - III (Dumitrescu VI. 1960; Marinescu-Bîlcu 1974). The discovery of this civilization was decisive for the understanding of the Cucuteni culture, a special input being the one of R. Vulpe, by the above mentioned researches at Izvoare.

The Horodiştea – Erbiceni culture (with two phases, I-II), which follows the Cucuteni culture and from which it maintained numerous elements, is assigned to the later Copper Age (Dumitroaia 2000 and the bibl.; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 327), marking thus, together with other civilizations, the passage to the Bronze Age.

In Ukraine, the timeline system created by T. S. Passek is used (1935; 1938; Dumitrescu VI. 1940; Passek 1949; 1961), other researchers contributing to it throughout the years (Černyš 1982, 5-6; Vinogradova 1983; Videiko 2005 and the bibl.). The Trypillia culture is split in Trypillia A (= Precucuteni), Trypillia BI (= Cucuteni A), Trypillia BII (= Cucuteni A-B), Trypillia CI - γI (= Cucuteni B) and Trypillia CII - γII (= Horodiştea - Erbiceni).



d
Fig. 8

Cucuteni A items of various sites, showing Gumelnița influences.



d
Fig. 9

Independent items (a-b) and part of the hoards of Brad (c) and Ariușd (d) showing southern influences.

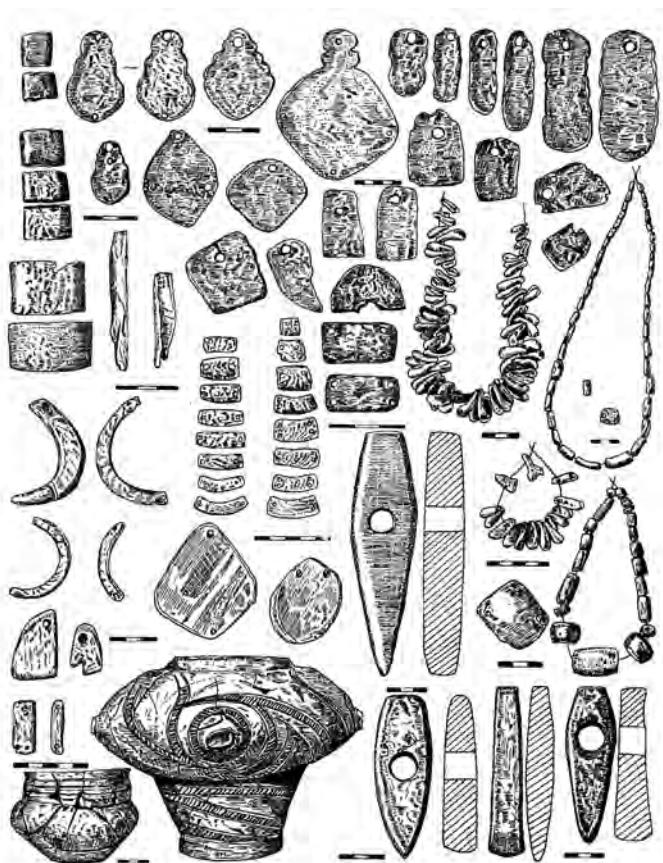


Fig.10

Hoard of Cărbuna, with a part of the inventory (apud E. K. Černyš 1982).

Chronology. The Cucuteni culture evolved during the interval 4600 - 3600/3500 CAL B.C., as follows: phase A, 4600 - 4100 CAL B.C.; phase A-B, 4100 - 3800 CAL B.C.; phase B, 3800 - 3600/3500 CAL B.C. (Mantu 1998). The Horodiștea – Erbiceni/Gordinești culture developed during the period 3500 - 3150 CAL B.C. (Mantu 1998, 183). Some groups of late Trypillia CII – γII sites, east of the Dniester seem to have had even a longer evolution, up to about 3100/2950 - 2400/2300 B.C. (Klochko et alii 1999, 226). Mention should be made that the specified data of absolute chronology only outline the evolution of the various phases and stages, as these had a different duration, also related to some of the evolution features related to the geographic area, the external factors etc. (details which are not the subject of the present approach).

Most specialists consider there is a hypothetic “border” along the Dniester, which separates the complex in two areas, on the basis of the percentage of the painted pottery. Thus, in the Cucuteni area, the painted ware is prevalent, representing more than



70% (Romania and Bessarabia), while in the Trypillia area, the incised pottery is present in a considerable percentage, the painted one representing only 40% (Mantu 1998, 30 and the bibl.).

CHRONOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL LINKS

The evolution of the Cucuteni culture coincides in general lines to the one of other important civilizations, such as Gumelnița, Petrești, Tiszapolgár, Bodrogkeresztúr and Sălcuța. The discovered materials and the carried out analyses demonstrate the existence of relationships with most of the above civilizations.

The relationships of the Cucuteni communities to the Gumelnița ones represent a continuation of those acknowledged during the Precucuteni culture. Some researchers consider that the latter (by its white painted pottery) contributed together with elements assigned to other cultures (Petrești with its



Fig. 11

Golden jewelry items within the hoard of Ariușd (apud Sztáncsuj 2005) and male statuette with necklace and saltaleons.

painting before firing and the threechromy painting) to the emergence of the painted pottery of Cucuteni. In the case of the Ariușd group, the white painting is linked to the emergence of the Petrești culture – Foeni group, originating from the south, coming from Serbia – Banat in Transylvania.

Some Stoicani – Aldeni - Bolgrad influences (local aspect of the first half of the Gumelnița culture, placed in the southeast of Moldavia, northwest of Walachia and northern Dobrodgea) were identified in the ornamentation of the Cucuteni A pottery and even in the plastic representations (Sorochin 2002, 167-168). Vessels or potsherds of Cucuteni A3-A4 were discovered in some Gumelnița A2-B1 settlements (Cireșu, Hârșova, Brăilița, Râmnicelu, Carcaliu, Lișcoteanca, Căscioarele, Gumelnița: Mantu 2000, 121-122 and the bibl.; Voinea 2005, 75-76 and the bibl.).

The relation is reciprocal, in some Cucuteni sites there were discovered materials of Gumelnița influence (vessels of the askos, rhyton types, vessels with several openings, some types of anthropomorphic statuettes, anthropomorphized vessels combining also zoomorphic elements), or transmitted by these, graffito painted pottery, copper

artifacts (axes of Vidra type, needles with volutes etc.), (Mantu 2000, 270 and the bibl.; Monah et alii 2003, 159, 169). The relations with the south – possibly by means of the Gumelnița culture, or independent – are also reflected by the presence of shell jewelry *Spondylus gaederopus*, discovered in two of the hoards of the Cucuteni culture, at Ariușd (Cucuteni A-B; 40 items: Sztáncsuj 2005) and Cărbuna (4 segments of bracelets; Cucuteni A1-A2: Monah 2003 and the bibl.) or of marble jewels; we should also specify in this context the pendants of the "en violon" type made of various materials, which were found in several sites.

The copper items within the hoard of Cărbuna or those in the hoard of Brad (Cucuteni A3-A4) may be related to the southern area and



Fig. 12

Ceramic ware of Cucuteni "C" type, within phase Cucuteni B.

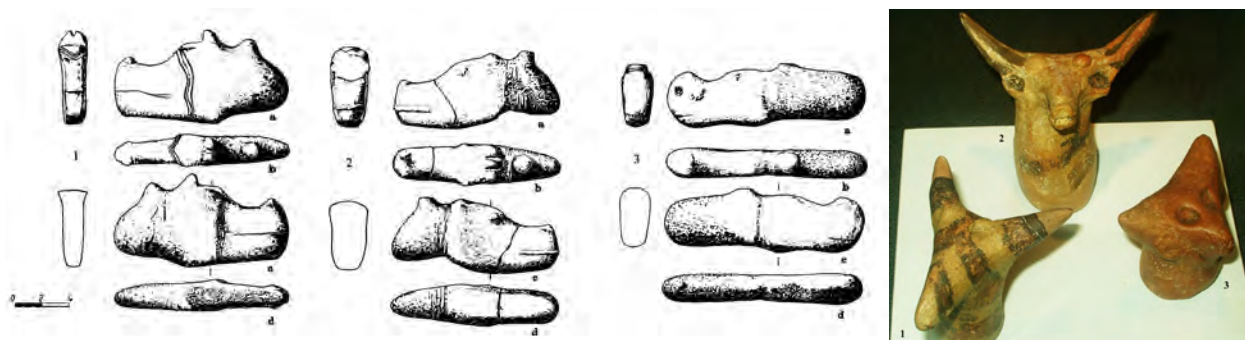


Fig. 13

Stone and clay scepters (Truşeşti –Țuguieța), signs of power.

the Transylvanian one. The gold items within the hoard of Brad (Monah 2003, 133 and the bibl.) or those of Ariuşd (Sztáncsuj 2005) may have the same sources. Some yellow flint artifacts have probably their origin in the terraces of the Danube, reflecting another aspect of the exchanges with the Gumelnița communities.

Toward the end of phase Gumelnița A2, there appeared also the first Cernavoda I communities (southeast of Romania, Bessarabia), which probably determined the advancement of the Gumelnița communities toward the Subcarpathian region of the Southern Carpathians.

At the level of Cucuteni A3 there takes place an extension of the Cucuteni communities within the area of Stoicani – Aldeni – Bolgrad group.

Cucuteni A3-A4 imported vessels were observed within the level Cernavoda I of Hârşova, and such Cucuteni A-B vessels were discovered at Oltenița Renie, Sărățeni and Roşcani (Mantu 1998, 122, 126 and the bibl.; 2000, 270). At the level Cernavoda Ic – Cucuteni B2, the relations between the two types of communities seem to be dynamic, the assessment being based on the discoveries in the southeast of Romania (Ulmeni, Renie, Monteoru, Râmnicelu, Pietroasele: Mantu 1998, 121 and the bibl.; Cucoş 1999, 150) and Bessarabia (Noul Cotovsc, Coşari, Hadjider: Manzura 1994, 96). The contacts between some Cucuteni B2 and Cernavoda

Ic communities led to the emergence of a process of synthesis, reflected by the “Monteoru variant” of the Cucuteni culture (black polished ceramic ware decorated with white painting), identified in the contact area of the two cultures, but which is less represented to the north and east of the Cucuteni B phase (Monteoru, Cucuteni, Podei, Gura Văii, Ştefăneşti - Stârcea: Cucoş 1999, 150 and the bibl.; Alaiba 2004, 243-244). Later on, part of the Cernavoda I territory was gradually occupied by the Usatovo tribes in the northern part of the Black Sea.

In the steppe area north of the Black Sea, as well as down the Danube, in Dobrodgea, at the Cucuteni A3-A4 level, there was pointed out the presence of the Suvorovo group (Manzura 1994, 94-95). This includes tombs with a rich inventory, showing elements of several cultures (Gumelnița, Maykop), among which Cucuteni too (incised ceramic ware, stone scepters). Sometimes the scepters were linked to these communities. But between the Siret and the Dniester, there are nine stone scepters, prestige items made in some cases of local rock (this is true for those that were analyzed: Govedaritsa, Kaiser 1996, 85-90; Videiko 1994, 12; Burtănescu, Țurcanu 1997; Tsvek 1999), and which, according to us, are linked to the region of the Low Danube. The items specified of the Cucuteni sites are, in our opinion, local achievements, if we take into account also the clay scepters discovered in some settlements (Truşeşti,



Fig. 14

Cucuteni pottery with influences of Zau, Petrești and Bodrogkeresztúr cultures.

fig. 13, Drăgușeni). In the Danubian region, similar items appear in the Vinča A culture at Gornea (Lazarovici Gh. 1979, pl. 20/C1) and at the Vinča C level, in the Banat culture at Parța (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2006, 363, fig. IIIb.197 and the bibl.).

The ware of the Cucuteni “C” type (with ground shell, snails and small pebble in the paste; decorated with incisions, and then with the rope) reflects exchange relationships with the Srednyi Stog communities (recently the first part of this complex being also referred to as the Skelya culture: Rassamakin 2004, 216). Such ware is present throughout the whole area of Cucuteni-Trypillia, up to the western part of Podolia (Mantu 2000, 271-272), only the moment of its emergence being different. Within the space between the Prut and the Dniester, the ware with ground shell appears at the Cucuteni A2 level (Soloncenii, Movša 1965, 91 sq.), and on the left side of the Prut at the Cucuteni A3 level (Mantu 1998, 121 and the bibl.). The intensity of these relations was analyzed and interpreted by several specialists, and some consider these communities were attracted among other aspects by the richness of the Gumelnița and Cucuteni civilizations, by the existence of a metallurgic center within the Balkan Peninsula (Videiko 1994, 2; Manzura, Sava 1994, 151). To these, there should be added the presence of other metallurgic centers in Transylvania, Banat, Oltenia and Moldavia, by which various goods were

transmitted to very long distances (Mareș 2002, 346).

RELATIONS OF THE CUCUTENI CIVILIZATION TO THE WESTERN NEIGHBORS

The influences of the Transylvanian civilizations were identified in several Cucuteni sites.

Such influences are reflected by some ceramic shapes which remind the Petrești pottery. In the last two Cucuteni A2 levels of Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru some rims of support vessels might be linked to the Petrești AB or B phases (Monah 1987, 76). In the Cucuteni A3 level, at Scânteia there was discovered a chalice with stem showing similarities with the Zau III-IV culture (shape) and Petrești A, AB (ornament), fig. 14a. We suppose the existence of metalworking centers in Transylvania already at the level of the Petrești culture. Such centers existed certainly in the areas of Tiszapolgár and Bodrogkeresztúr cultures, where numerous gold items were also identified (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 20-27).

The exchanges between these communities may be linked to the copper sources (of Bălan area) and the prestige goods. Many of the axe shapes discovered in the Cucuteni area indicate a Transylvanian influence, but there are also local options, that demonstrate the



a



b

Fig. 15

Vessels (Ukraine, apud Ențiklopedia 2004 - a; Romania - b) showing Trichterbecher influences.

activity of some workshops.

Taking into account the above aspects, the relations between the communities of phases Cucuteni A-B and B to the Tiszapolgár and Bodrogkeresztúr communities, are illustrated by several discoveries. Pots of Bodrogkeresztúr shape, some decorated with

buttoned handles, were discovered in several sites (Cucuteni A-B: Calu Piatra Șoimului, Traian - Dealul Fântânilor; Cucuteni B: Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru, Văleni - Piatra Neamț), axes of the Jászladány type were found in Bradu, Sarata-Piatra Neamț, Podolenii de Jos, Ștefănești, Horodnița, and at Traian - Dealul Fântânilor there was discovered a gold ring-



Fig. 16

Various zoomorphic statuettes of the Cucuteni – La Dobrin site.

shaped pendant (Mantu 1998, 126, 130 and the bibl.).

The shape of some vessels of the Cucuteni A-B and B phases proves influences of the area of Trichterbecher culture, coming from northwest (Dumitrescu H. 1955a, 918-920).

ECONOMY OF THE CUCUTENI COMMUNITIES

The archaeological researches demonstrated that the economy of such communities was mainly focused on plant growing and animal husbandry, hunting and fishing representing only complementary activities, favored in some situations by the local factors. The Cucuteni communities cultivated several species of wheat (*Triticum monococcum*, *dicoccum*, *spelta*, *aestivum*), two species of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*, *Hordeum distichum*), millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), to which pea (*Pisum sativum*) should be added too. It was also noticed the use of the fruits of some fruit trees such as plum tree, cherry tree, dogwood, raspberry cane, and even grapevine (Cârciumaru, Monah F. 1987; Monah D., Monah F. 1997, 67-70; 2008; Pashkevich 2005, 231-245). In the settlement of Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru there were discovered several boxes /cases made of adobe and containing carbonized cereals or vessels in which such cereals had been stored (Monah D., Monah F. 2008, 172-178).

Concerning the domestic animals, bovines are the most numerous, followed by porcines and ovicaprines (their percentages varying in various sites: Haimovici 1987). Only in few sites, hunting had an important role within the economy, sometimes exceeding even the percentage of animal husbandry (Trușești, Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, Malnaș Băi). There are also proofs regarding the foraging and use of mollusks within the dietary habits.

As for the crafts, the processing of raw materials (stone, silicolite, obsidian etc.), for creating tools and weapons was very important. Some sites, as shown in chapter

Fig. 17

National and international exhibitions presenting the Cucuteni civilization.



2, were dedicated to the salt exploitation from salt springs or of silicolites from the valley of important rivers such as the Prut, the Dniester and their affluent rivers.

Undoubtedly, pottery enjoyed special attention (chapter V) and we can suppose the craftsmen enjoyed special prestige and rank within the communities. The performances in the field of pottery (controlling the firing conditions, the firing of vessels at temperatures of more than 1000°C) contributed probably also to the development of metal processing, more precisely of copper and gold.

neolithische kunst in rumänie



For the copper items, the typology of the artifacts was established (Vulpe Al. 1973; Mareş 2002), as well as of the processing technologies, and hypotheses were advanced with regards to the source of raw materials (Cernîh 1978, 59; Beşliu et alii 1992; 2000; Lazarovici Gh. et alii 1995a; Pernicka et alii 1997; Mareş 2002).

In the exchange relations with other communities, it is possible these agricultural products, the ware, various tools and weapons, the raw material they were made of, the salt and other prestige items might have been the main traded articles.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES

More than one century has elapsed since the discovery of the sites that define this cultural complex with painted ware (1869, Ariuşd; 1884, Cucuteni; 1878, Horodnica; 1893, Şipeniţ; 1893, Trypillia ; 1906, Petreni), and during all this period numerous excavations and archaeological researches have been carried out, numerous studies, articles, volumes (see bibliography!) treating various aspects concerning the evolution of such communities, the characteristics of the materials that reached us after millenaries, all trying to recompose the life of the communities that produced the most painted pottery. Archeology, just like other modern humanistic sciences, tries to keep the rhythm with the technological evolution, so that during the last years, there has been a continuously more accrued focus on the interdisciplinary researches, aimed at completing the historical picture in which these communities lived. Such wish is sometimes difficult to reach due to the high costs involved by such a research, although the first promising steps in this field have already been made, the proof hereof being the already published specialized studies and volumes.

At present, the Cucuteni culture represents one of the most investigated prehistoric civilizations of Romania, with an impressive number of volumes on various subjects or site monographs (see bibliography), in comparison to other civilizations: for instance, for the contemporary Gumelniţa culture, there are only few wider studies (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 78-157 and the bibl.). In spite of these, in the field of Cucuteni there are still many things to do. First of all, we can notice a disproportion concerning the investigation of the settlements according to the various phases, both in Romania and in Bessarabia. Most of the researches carried out within Romania were especially aimed at sites belonging to phase Cucuteni A, for



Fig. 18

Replicas of Cucuteni vessels prepared by Ionela Mihuleac, photographs by the author.

the rest the information available being less generous, even if the characteristics of the first phases are not well enough formulated (A1-A2) and older hypotheses concerning the adoption of the painting should be reviewed. The research of the sites in Transylvania is not enough, and so is the one in the southern part of Moldavia. The end of the Cucuteni culture is not known well enough, reason why the sites pertaining to this period and those of Horodiște – Erbiceni culture should be better investigated. In Bessarabia fewer data are available about the sites belonging to phase Cucuteni A-B. The linguistic barriers create even today an obstacle in the development of research, most of the publications in Bessarabia being even nowadays mostly printed in Russian (with minimal abstracts in Romanian or an international language).

Very many materials were identified within excavations campaigns which were not yet published, and for this reason the correct understanding of the cultural evolution, with its phases, sub-phases or areas of local groups is sometimes more difficult. The processing of all these materials requires a large financial and human effort, which

involved the washing of the materials (mostly painted, requiring special and long-lasting treatments), their reintegration, processing (statistically too!) photographic shooting, filling the fact-sheets and finally their publication. Even the republishing (with color photographs!) seems to us necessary in the case of older researches or of some reference volumes.

Few museums have published so far complete catalogues of the Cucuteni ware they own in their collections (except for the Museum Complex of Neamț County!), which can thus supplement the missing information pertaining to the knowledge of some settlements, for which there are no monographic or detailed volumes. The special exhibitions dedicated to the researches of Scânteia – Dealul Bodești and Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru were also accompanied by catalogues that presented the state of current knowledge and the most representative items. Impressive collections of Cucuteni ware are those of Piatra Neamț (where there is a museum especially designed so to illustrate this civilization!), Iași, Bacău, Botoșani, Vaslui, Sfântu Gheorghe, followed

by smaller collections in Tecuci, Galați, Suceava, Miercurea Ciuc etc.

If we take into account the large number of Cucutenian settlements known so far, the number of those investigated so far is very low (especially in Transylvania!). Archaeological surveys would be necessary in several sites, especially in those facing the risk of destruction, in the context of the infrastructure works that are to be carried out during the following years. Once again, the implementation of the researches involves funds, research teams able to carry out their activity according to the current scientific requirements.

There are other aspects pertaining to the Cucuteni civilization that need to be solved, out of which we shall point out only a few. Too few have been so far the data pertaining to the members of these communities, as no cemeteries have been discovered. Is this a reflection of the different treatment of the deceased of these communities or it is still a lacuna of the research? More studies should be carried out as for the raw materials used, in order to establish on scientific basis the provenance thereof and pointing out the exchange system. The radiocarbon data available so far are not enough, we should obtain new data, from clear stratigraphic contexts, of several archaeological features, from all areas. Those available at present only allow drawing the chronological framework, which needs to be completed with a finer analysis of the discoveries. There is too few information concerning the copper processing and the copper workshops and last but not least the origin hereof.

Yet, during the last years, constant efforts have been made for widening the exploration

of this civilization. It was permanently the subject matter of numerous national and international symposia, there is an International Research Centre of Cucuteni Culture in Piatra Neamț (with a intensive activity!), there were organized national exhibitions, as well as four international ones which had a positive impact on the Romanian and European public. We refer in this context to the exhibitions of Thessalonic in 1997, the one concerning the prehistoric Romanian art organized at Olten, Switzerland (June – October 2008), the one in Rome (September – October 2008), the one inaugurated at Bytom in Poland (November – December 2008), and the one in Warsaw (September – November 2009).

An archaeological park was organized at Cucuteni, and such experiments should be continued at a larger scale and become a place of tourist attraction, as this happens in numerous European countries. Yearly, in Iași, at the end of the month of June, there takes place a pottery fair within which replicas of Cucutenian vessels enjoy the public appreciation. Exhibition of pottery artists have also been organized having as starting point precisely this incredible Cucutenian ware.

In the future, special attention should also be given to the internet communication, which nowadays has a considerable impact. Most beautiful Cucutenian vessels present in the museum collections should be popularized by such means, allowing to find more easily information on this civilization.





II. SETTLEMENTS, FORTIFICATIONS AND DWELLINGS

SETTLEMENTS OF CUCUTENI CULTURE

The large number of settlements, as well as the territory covered by the Ariuşd – Cucuteni – Tripolie cultural complex (more than 350000 sq km) demonstrates this was a dynamic civilization, in continuous progress.

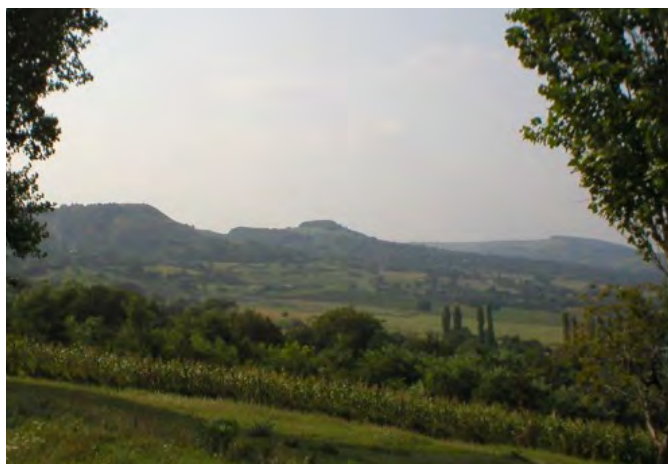


Fig. 1

Cucuteni - Cetățuia (left) and other hills in the area.

In Romania, more than 1800 sites have been acknowledged (Monah, Cucoş 1985: A = 522; A-B = 124, B = 308; Popovici 2001: A = 711), and in the Republic of Moldova (a part of the historical province of Bessarabia) more than 300 such sites (out of which Cucuteni A = 95; Cucuteni A-B = 78: Chitic 2008). A recent work specifies more than 4000 settlements within the whole area of the above cultural complex and their real number may be even higher, especially if we take into account the random discoveries that may happen at any moment.

The choice of the settlement location depended on several conditions that were absolutely compulsory: the existence of drinking water in the neighborhood, good lands for agriculture, as well as the presence of other features of the area that provided the raw materials necessary to the daily living (forests for wood exploitation) or alternative food sources. In many cases, preference was given to higher places facilitating the defense system, by barring the access zones,

but there are also settlements situated in low lands, which were probably characterized by the easiness of food provision (hunting, fishing, mollusk picking etc.).

The high areas provided also the possibility of controlling a wider geographical area, thus, according to some authors, assigning also a symbolical role to those settlements. It is possible that some settlements (Solca Slatina Mare, Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru, Vânători Neamţ etc.) might have been involved in exploiting the salted water springs, rather numerous in the area covered by Cucuteni culture, in the crystallization of salt and respectively in the practice of salt exchange with other communities. The natural accumulations of flint on the banks of River Prut and middle Dniester provided qualitative material for creating tools and weapons. Such workshops were discovered near the specified areas, but the existence of other workshops, at further distances, as well as the analysis of the origin of the lithic material confirms also the existence of an exchange of primary products (silicolite



Fig. 2

Cucuteni - Dâmbul Morii.

clods), or of semi-processed items.

The sites of Cucuteni culture that we shall refer to can be differentiated according to several criteria, which take into account their geographic position (high, middle, low), most of them being situated in places that dominate the surroundings; their structure (compact or dispersed); their duration (permanent or seasonal); their spreading (small = up to 1 ha; large = 2-5 ha; extra-large

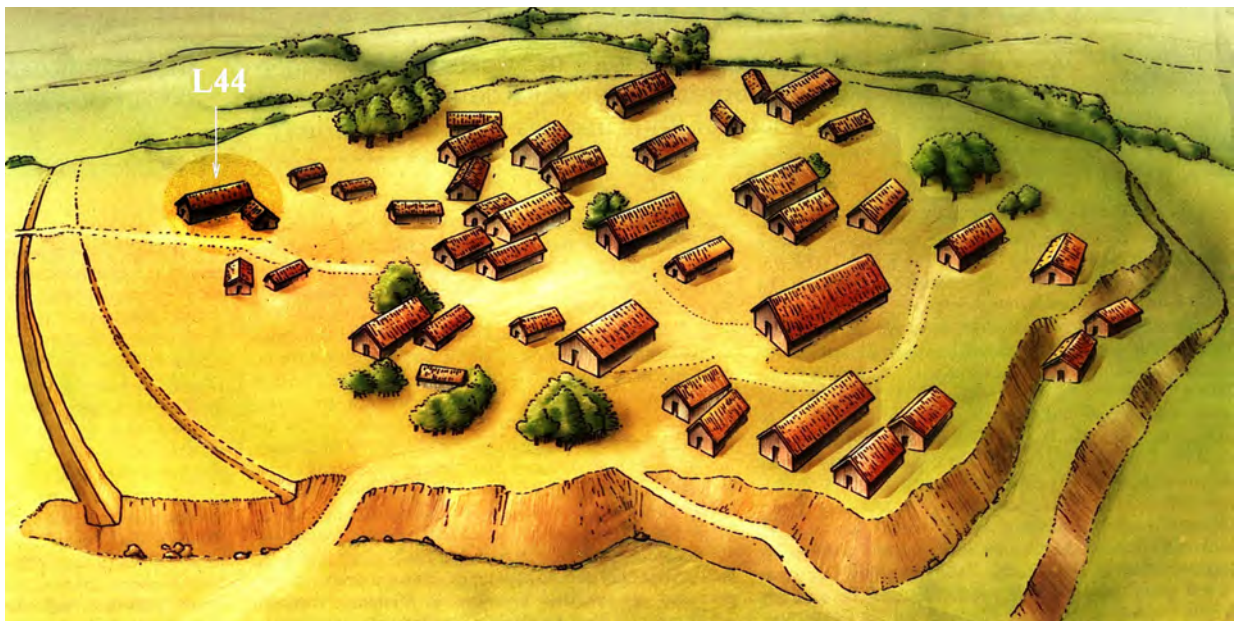


Fig. 3

Hăbășești – Holm, reconstruction of the settlement.

= more than 40-50 ha); last but not least their hierarchy (main and secondary) (Monah, Cucos 1985, 40-51).

The exhaustive archaeological excavations of some of the settlements (Hăbășești, Trușești, Târpești), or the partial excavation of some others, as well as the aerial photos, and magnetic prospecting results provide the possibility of interpreting the constructions inside the settlements. On the basis of such data, one can notice that within most of the Cucutenian sites the constructions had a circular or oval arrangement. This category of sites is illustrated by the settlement of Hăbășești - Holm, where the 44 dwellings were arranged in two circles, probably constructed in different phases (Popovici 2001 specifies two-three levels of habitation and their grouping in nests indicates kinship relations), each of the two circles having a large dwelling in the central area.

The settlement of Târpești - Râpa lui Bodai had 17 dwellings forming a circle, while four were placed out of the defense ditch (Marinescu-Bîlcu et alii 1985, 653). The settlement of Iablona I (Bessarabia) has a complex plan of organization, the dwellings are situated in two neighboring circles, and

the constructions are grouped in three – seven structures, around yards (Borziac 1979; Bicbaev 1992; 2007, 15-18; Sorochin 1993, 79; Chitic 2008).

Some settlements cover large areas. The one of Vărvăreuca VIII had a surface of about 40 ha with 200 constructions, and the one of Petreni was of about 30 ha, with 498 constructions. The houses were placed in nine circles or in a spiral; 446 average size constructions situated at about 8 m one from the other were disposed in eight

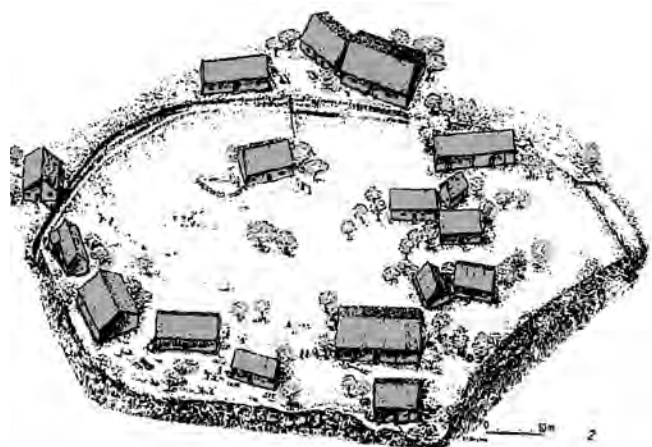


Fig. 4

Târpești - Râpa lui Bodai, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu 1985.

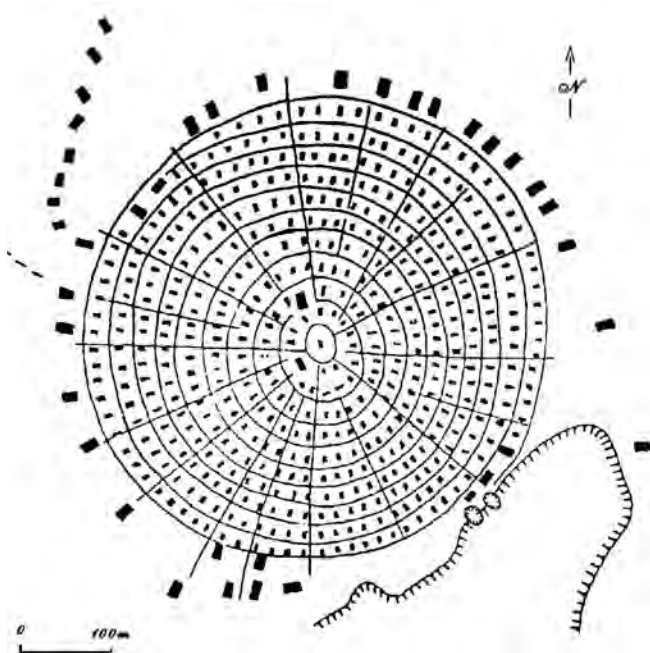


Fig. 5

Petreni, apud V. Marchevici 1981; Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, apud F. Scurtu 2005.

concentric circles, forming 10 circular streets and 18 radial ones; in the middle there were two larger constructions; the ninth circle contained 32 constructions; other eight constructions form a tangent range toward the north part of the site, and two other isolated houses are at about 120-150 m from the site (Marchevici 1981, 74). There were no discoveries of large settlements similar to those of the area of Trypillia, such as Taljanky (of oval shape, of 400 ha, with 2700 constructions, with grouped houses), Dobrovody etc., which also reflect another defense manner against the intrusions by

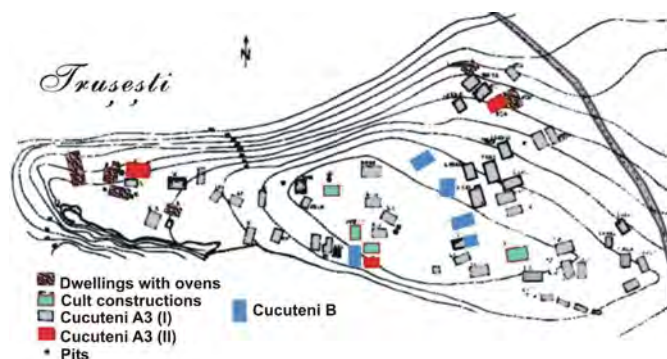
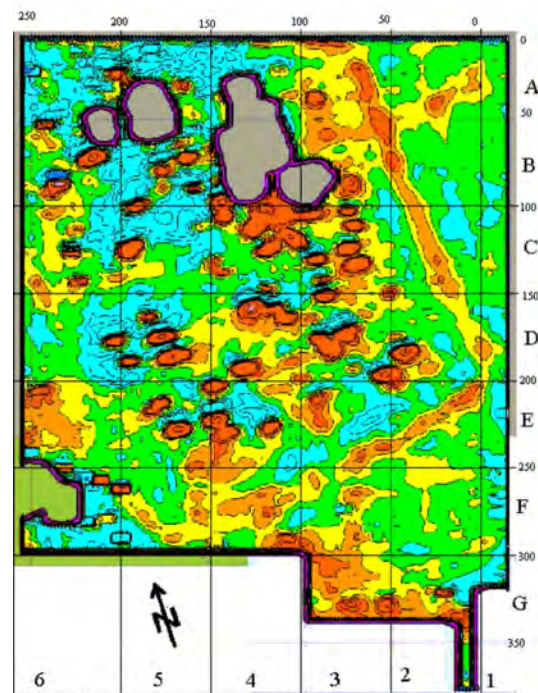


Fig. 6

Trușești – Țuguieța apud M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999.

members of other communities.

Another modality of organizing the settlements is the one based on parallel ranges, the constructions being sometimes grouped. A classic example in this regard is the settlement of Trușești – Țuguieța which had 98 constructions (Cucuteni A = 93; Cucuteni B = 5), in groups of two-seven structures, some situated around yards, but also isolated or grouped by twos (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 186).

Probably the first houses are those of the central part, where there was also a first cult construction, and later on the site spreading away westwards and eastwards there was built the fortification, and the number of cult constructions increased; during the last phase, the site expanded westwards and northwards and there has been noticed a grouping of the houses around central squares (Maxim-Kalmar, Tarcea 1999, 670). The magnetic prospecting results of Scânteia confirm it was a site of the rectangular type, the about 65-70 constructions being arranged in ranges and grouped; they seem to be arranged along five-six streets, and

the main entrance gate was situated on the southern side thereof. Yet, Cucuteni settlements cannot be contained within fixed cannons. Such an example is the settlement of Putinești III (Bessarabia), where the dwellings were arranged on three parallel ranges and grouped around yards (without constructions or with some constructions inside them); in the northern part of the settlement, houses form a semicircle (Sorochin 1993, 75, 77; 1997, 13); this case was also encountered in other settlements of the same area, such as Cuconești Vechi (Chitic 2008 and the bibl.).

Another type of organization, with the houses distributed in compact groups, is exemplified by the settlement of Druța I (Bessarabia), the dwellings being at about 1,5 m one from the other, five such groups being pointed out (Chitic 2008 and the bibl.). When speaking about organization patterns, one should also take into account the sites in which the constructions are not visibly ordered. Sometimes the grouping of the dwellings was determined by the defense requirements. For instance, in the case of Ruginoasa they are located on the old ditch in order to be closer to the newer defense system.

FORTIFICATIONS

Older or newer magnetometric prospecting, the study of the aerial photograms and aerial photographs of certain settlements in Romania and in Bessarabia, together with the exhaustive excavation of some settlements provide particularly suggestive examples concerning the defense systems.

These are not mere ditches or defense fences against animals, as it was often sustained. They are well-designed complete systems which included large spaces, a certain emplacement of the dwellings in order to favor the defense actions, so to rapidly reach the fortifications. Yet, for now, we have little information as for the access areas in and out of the settlements.

The fortification systems achieved by this civilization point out a good knowledge of

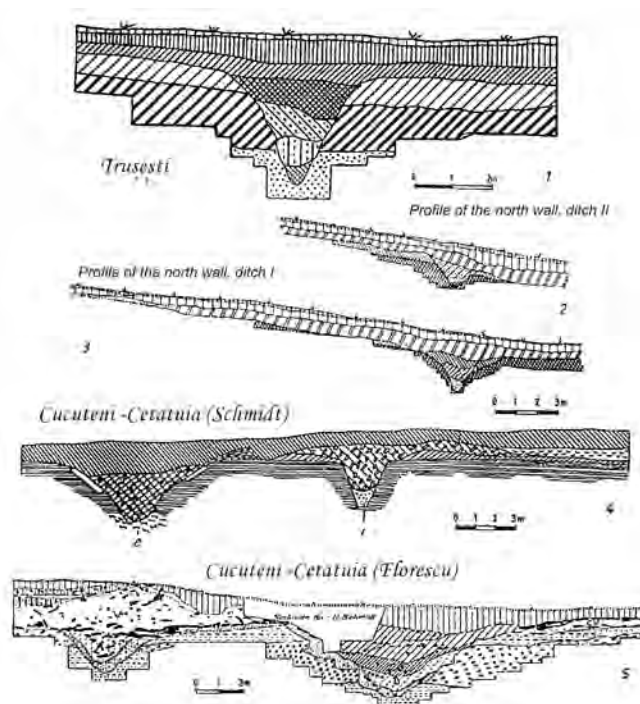


Fig. 7

Different types of fortifications of Cucuteni settlements (upper side Cucuteni B layer), apud A. C. Florescu 1966.

the environment, the adequate usage of the raw materials in the area, and the adaptation to the conditions of each settlement, which refer to the emplacement of the site and probably the human working force able to achieve such works. They involve a degree of organization of the Cucutenian society, the compliance with certain rules, without which it would have been impossible to achieve such complex results. Mention should be made that the manner of creating the fortification systems is not in relation with the cultural chronological evolution of the civilization.

For the Romanian territory, there are undoubted proofs as for the fortification of more than twenty sites, while in the houses of other twenty sites the existence of such fortifications is only assumed. Within the space between the Prut and the Dniestr there are references made to about 60 fortified sites of the phase Cucuteni A (Dergacev 1993, 104), but only few have been verified by excavations. Given the differences and certain local aspects, such as the large number, of more than 75 fortified sites, we shall specify some of the most representative

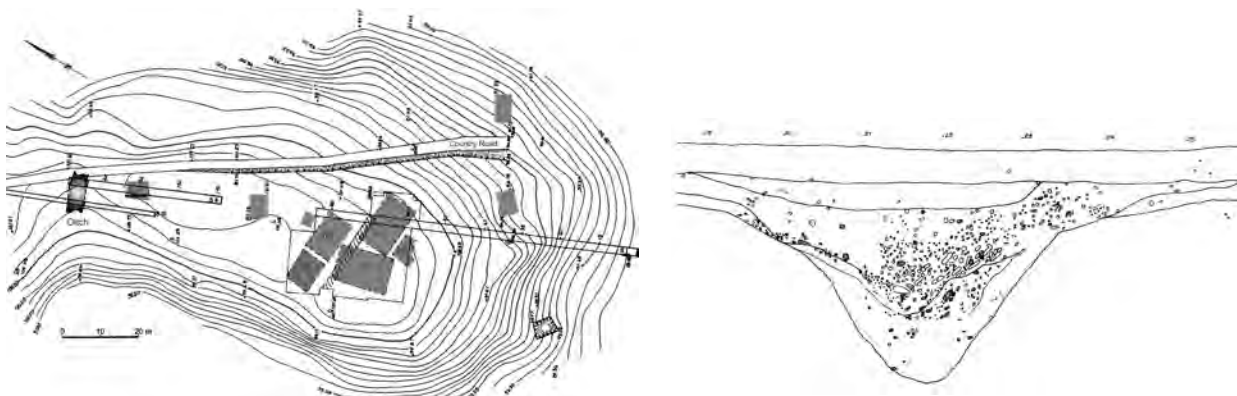
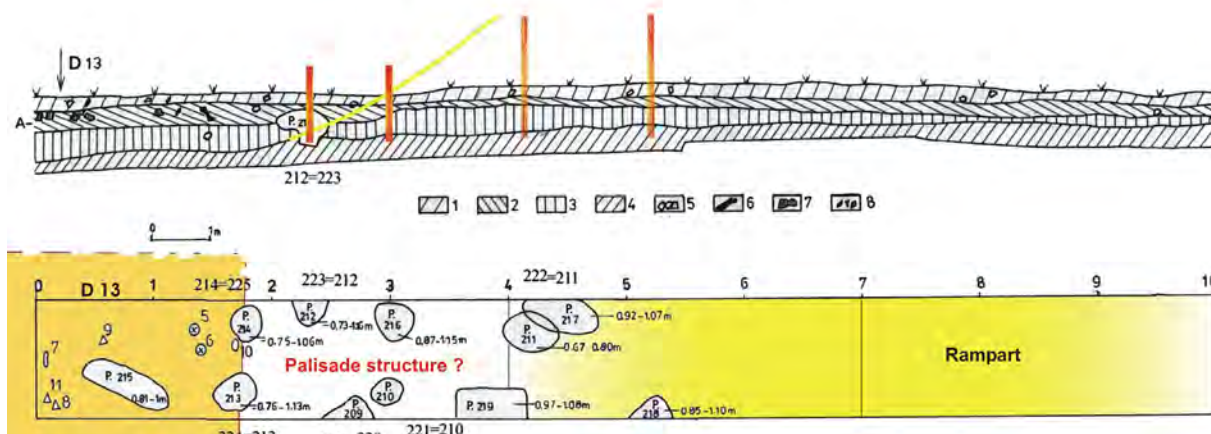


Fig. 8

Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii, location of the architectural features and profile of the defensive ditch, apud M. Dinu 2006.

Scanteia 2005, Surface VII, squaries 1-10



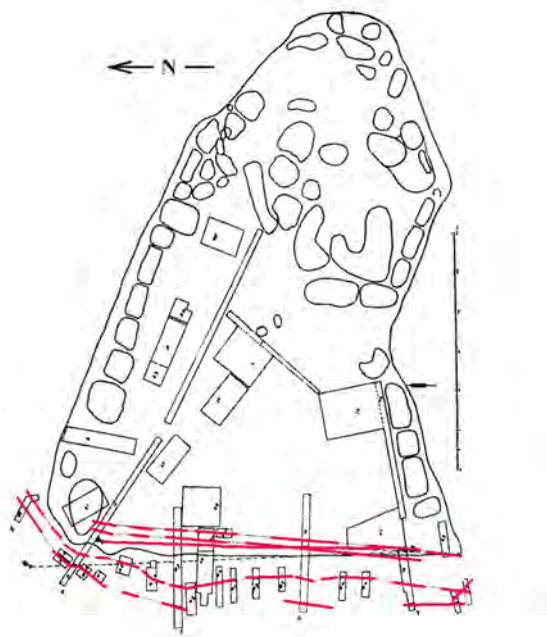


Fig. 10

Cucuteni – Cetățuia, palisades, outlines of ditches, apud C. Florescu 1966.

and intensively researched ones.

In most cases, such works were initiated already at the beginning of the inhabitation of a certain area. The increase of the number of inhabitants and their constructions determined the expansion of the settlement beyond the initial limits and the construction of a new system or the adaptation of the old one to the new requirements.

The first exhaustively researched settlement, including the fortification system, is the one of Hăbășești – Holm. The site was placed on a promontory and provided a natural fortification, so that ditches and palisades were necessary only for strengthening the sides and maybe for arranging the borders of the terraces. On the western side, there were two parallel defense ditches, with a curved shape, situated at about 8-12 m one from the other. The exterior ditch (121 m long, 2-5 m wide, getting narrower at both ends, 2-2.50 m deep) required the digging of about 2400 cubic meters of soil, so that its achievement supposedly involved 30 workers for 40 days; for digging the northern ditch (split into

two lobes) which involved the digging of 970 cubic meters of soil, labor by 16 workers was estimated as necessary (123 m long, 1.50-4 m wide, 2 m deep; for 30 days, with the average of 0.5 cubic meters per worker per day (Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1954, 220). This is not too much taking into account that sometimes there are seasons when the agricultural and hunting activities provide time for other occupations as well. Apart from the above, there should be taken into account the raising of the palisades, with the adjacent works involved by this, the cutting of wooden logs, the drying, the digging of the foundation ditches, the mounting of the fences etc. A defense ditch (2,50-4 m wide, -1.50-2 m deep, with a funnel shaped profile) also delimited the eastern side of the site of Trușești – Țuguieța (Florescu A. C. 1959, 183-186; 1966, 25; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1962, 227-233). A defense system closer to those presented above was also encountered in other sites, such as the one of Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii (Florescu A. C. 1966, 29; Dinu 2006, 35), Sfântu Gheorghe – Cetatea Cocorului (László A. 1993), Bodești – Cetățuia Frumușica (Matasă 1946, 28-30), Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, Fetești – La schit (Boghian et alii 2003a; 2005, 348).

A defense ditch was also present in the houses of several sites in Bessarabia, such as Hăsnășenii Mari, Cotiușenii Mici, while others are considered to have had two such ditches (Sofia III, Alexeuca) and two ramparts (Cuconești Vechi), while the rampart remains are still visible (Badragii Vechi IX: Chitic 2008 and the bibl.).

The aerial photos, magnetometric prospecting, the excavations above the fortification system confirmed the existence of a ditch (about 10 m wide, 2.10 m deep), doubled by the rampart (more than 10 m), maybe also a palisade (or a wooden structure that consolidated the rampart) in Scânteia – Dealul Bodești. The shape of the fortification is similar to a straight trapezium with the south oriented base line, following the shape of the land where the site was located. The palisade posts and some of the rampart structure are visible. The above rampart was

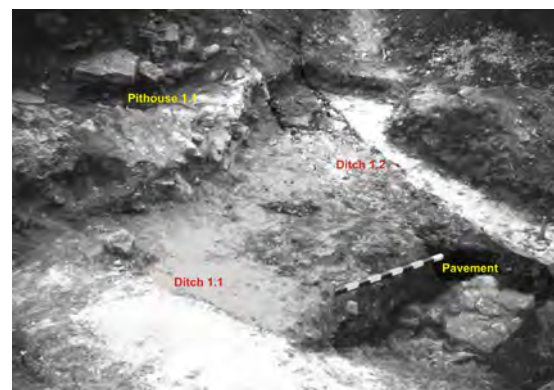
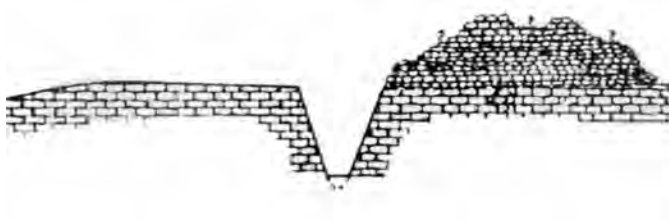


Fig. 11

Stone-lined fortification ditches of Cucuteni - Cetățuia (left) and Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici (right).

at about 2 m from the ditch, on the interior side of the settlement.

The survey seems to indicate that on the southern side there is an entrance. Another type of fortification was pointed out as a result of the discoveries of Cucuteni – Cetățuia, Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici and Malnaș Băi. A common characteristic of these settlements is their location in areas where the stone was abundantly available, reason why it was used for constructing the defensive system. The traces of firing in the ditches were connected to the firing of the palisade (Schmidt 1932, 11; Dumitrescu Vl. et alii 1954, 219, 271; Popovici 2000, 37; László A. 1993, 33-50; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 164).

The first observations on the defensive system of Cucuteni – Cetățuia date from the epoch of the excavations of 1909-1910 carried out by H. Schmidt and G. Bersu (Schmidt 1932, 9-12, 114-115, fig. 1, 20; Beilage 2: Plan II, with the profiles of the cross-sections A-E). Cetățuia is a promontory with steep northward, eastward and southward slopes. To the back (westward), there is a large plateau wherefrom there spring some waters whose courses flow down toward the Siret. The eastern and southern slopes are oriented toward the Prut. At the basis of the site, there are numerous springs, some with thermal qualities. To the west, there is the large plateau between the Siret and the Prut, and the site was fortified during phase Cucuteni A with a defense ditch, about 2.50 m wide, –2

m deep, with funnel-shaped profile. The first ditch was excavated in layers of sand which alternate with calcareous stone (Florescu A. C. 1966, 25-26). Its reconstruction and the one of the adjacent rampart are available thanks to H. Schmidt, who noticed that the two structures were lined up with horizontal stone slabs. A. C. Florescu supposed even the existence of palisades or fences, which would have increased the efficiency of the defensive system. In fact, in the settlement, there were pointed out other cross-sections of palisades and ditch outlines as well.

At Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici (altitude 303 m), recent researches brought to light a defensive system with several functional phases. In the first phase, a very deep defensive ditch was excavated on the southern side of the site. It had a funnel-shaped profile (about 5-6 m wide, about 3.2 m deep), which pierced the calcareous layer which covered the plateau in its uppermost part. In order to ensure the durability of the ditch, with the occasion of repairing works, its borders were lined up with stone slabs (large and average size in the upper part and larger in the lower part, the binder being a reddish argillaceous sand); sometimes, for this operation, large blocks were taken off the rocks of the area. Some stone blocks weigh more than a ton (fig. 12), and as such they required a particular effort for their dislocation, and especially for their transfer. The arrangement of the blocks was done very carefully, so that after the abandonment

of the first fortification system, the blocks were used as interior walls of a pithouse built above it.

At the very border of the ditch, toward the inner part, there was mounted a wooden palisade with large vertically emplaced posts, and probably with horizontal pillars in between.

Following repairing works, to the eastern end of the investigated surface, it was noticed that the outline of the ditch had two divisions (1a and 1b), which had a slightly different orientation (the bottom and the northern side of ditch 1b follow a different itinerary, rather southward oriented); the palisade is also moved more southward, being excavated on the northern edge of the ditch. The magnetic prospecting indicates the presence of three ditches with an almost circular contour which start from the northeast side of the settlement and are oriented toward the southwest one, reflecting the surface covered by the settlement.

At Malnaş Băi, the fortification system was placed on the north-northwest side of the settlement, which marks the access way toward the settlement. It consisted in a ditch (6 m opening, 1.40 m deep) which was excavated in the alluvial deposits of stone and sand. The walls of the ditch were lined up with stones especially by the use of bedrock, only the upper part of the slope toward the settlement and the basis of the “terrace” in the neighborhood (probably a structure created prior to the fortification) being paved with stones in the geological structure of the area. The rampart that lined the ditch had a stone core, or was in its turn lined up with stones, later on found in the filling of the ditch. It is supposed that the bedrock was heightened also near the opposite side of the ditch, which would represent a kind of counter-rampart (or a rampart from a different phase); the existence of a palisade was not excluded either (László A. 1993, 41-46).

A complex fortification system, rather



Fig. 12

Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici, the monumental rock on the upper edge of the ditch and the palisade postholes.

peculiar in comparison to those described above, is the one of Ariușd – Dealul Cisc. The site is located on a promontory surrounded by steep slopes, only on the northeast side, shaped as a stripe of land, thus creating the link to the neighboring height; in this connecting area (58 m long, sometimes only 4-5 m wide) there was created a defensive ditch (about 2.10 m deep). Apart from it, the northern side of the settlement was consolidated with a double rampart, with the intermediary space looking like “ditch” whose bulwarks are represented by the slopes of the two ramparts (the distance between the ramparts is of 1.60-2 m, and their height is of 1.10 m for the interior and of 0.70 m for the exterior counted from the virgin ground). This structure is connected to the first inhabitation phase of the settlement, the ramparts being the result of a leveling of the ground. The system has been completed by three parallel palisades. The posts were embedded deep in the ground, being placed at a certain distance one from the other or grouped by twos. They sustained two to four horizontal beams, lined up with wattle. The height of the rampart, together with the wattle formed an obstacle about 2.5 m high (László F. 1911, 180-181; 1914, 279-280; László A. 1993, 36, 39, 42; Székely 1965, 270-271).

But the most complex fortification system, with ditch, rampart and “counter-rampart” (possibly a rampart from another phase) was created during the inhabitation of sub-phase Cucuteni B1 in the settlement of Cucuteni – Cetățuia. The ditch was at an about 5 m

distance westwards in comparison to the one of phase Cucuteni A; its opening was of about 9 m in the upper part and the depth was of 2.50-3 m. Because the geological structure did not ensure a too sustainable resistance, it was excavated in steps (situation noticed on the eastern bulwark). In order to provide a better resistance the bulwarks were consolidated with smaller or bigger stones with sand in between. The material resulting from the excavation of the ditch was stored on the bank toward the settlement, forming thus a rampart which had a width of about 12-13 m; its lower part consists in stone slabs (1.50 x 1 x 0.25 m) laid on two-three rows, and the upper part contains large stones and sand. On the opposite side of the rampart, there was stored the remaining material resulting from the excavation of the ditch, which forms the “counter-rampart” (about 0.30–0.50 m high). Such structures were a considerable obstacle, ensuring an accrued efficiency of the fortification system (Florescu A. C. 1966, 33-34).

DWELLINGS

At present, the architecture of the Cucuteni culture is one of the rather well represented aspects of this civilization. The magnitude of the archaeological researches, the publication of several monographs, the reconstructions proposed on the basis of the archaeological and ethnographic data, those created within experimental projects, the sanctuary models that were discovered (whose number is much larger in the Trypillia



Fig. 13

Pithouses of Berești – Dealul Bulgarului, apud Dragomir 1985 and of the Village Museum in Bucharest.

first defensive ditch of the site, using some of the large stones in the geological structure of the hill as basis of the walls or as slabs for the domestic activities; the smaller stones mark the walls direction of the pit houses (5 and 8 were formed of an entrance hall and a room, 6, 8 and 9, having only one room).

The pithouses had hearths, some of them simple, some others created on purpose (built on top of a structure made of stones, sometimes at the base of the hearths there were found potsherds too; fragments of hearths, kiln plates brought from other disused compounds, used as hearths, clay-daubed), whose position is in some cases changed, when the construction was remade. Pithouse 5 had the entrance south-oriented, where there was a sloped entrance way; some pithouses had several levels of inhabitation and remaking. Thus, in pithouse 6 with four phases of functioning, there were found stone pavements and hearths; in pithouse 7 (entrance to the south, where there was also a large slab, and around it we found postholes, just like on the north or west side), with five levels of reconstruction, the location of the hearths changed with the occasion of the remaking operations; the pithouse had a common wall with pithouse 8, with a stone base, on top of which there probably was a wattle wall. B8 (postholes on the eastern, northern and southern sides; some postholes were about 45 cm deep) also had several phases of remaking, with well polished floor, with daubing (2-3 cm), but also with an area of stone pavement (level three). In pithouse 9 there were also remains of a pavement, but the compound was partly destroyed.

Apart from the pithouse of more or less irregular oval shape (Putinești II, pithouse with the surface of 14.4 sq m; Putinești III, pithouse 3 of 14.62 sq m, with remains of simple hearths; Jora de Sus) some others, of rectangular plan, with rounded corners and of large dimensions, are also noticed. This is the case of pithouse 4 of Putinești III, of 34 sq m, with two steps in the southwestern side, which marked the entrance and an irregular oval pit in the northeast part of the

compound (Sorochin 1997, 63; 2002, 60). At Iablona I (17 pithouses), apart from the shapes specified above, some others are also present, such as pithouses with "L"-shaped (D21), "8"-shaped (D51), or trapezoidal (D36) plans. Dated to the phase Cucuteni A-B, pithouse 2 discovered in Solonceni II (14.5 sq m), with two parts, with the entrance in the northern one, and an oven with a bench nearby on the northeastern side, is to be pointed out (Passek et alii 1959).

Half-sunken dwellings

Few such archaeological features have been discovered, especially in Bessarabia (at Iablona I there are 14 half-sunken dwellings) and Ukraine, only one being investigated in the space between the Carpathians and the Prut (Fetești - La Schit: Boghian et alii 2005, 335). As for the shapes, they are oval, more or less irregular, with surfaces between 5.9 – 35 sq m, while others are "8"-shaped (Iablona I: Borziac 1979). In the half-sunken dwelling 1 of Solonceni II, the entrance, on the eastern side, was marked by a 27-29 cm wide threshold, and half-sunken dwelling 4 had three compartments (central, eastern and western: the western part, with alveoli, gradually descended toward the central zone : Passek et alii 1959).

B. Surface dwellings

The surface dwellings are the most numerous, offering examples of constructions and interior structures.

The least represented have been the huts, so far. The few sporadic complexes of this type do not provide information as for the shape or interior structures.

The investigated surface dwellings demonstrate that there are encountered the same types of houses as in the Precucuteni culture, which demonstrates the transmission of the experience accumulated during a long period of time, obviously with some differences in terms of dimensions or interior walls. The houses had different surfaces, contained between 7-290 sq m, probably pending on the number of the family members or their necessities. Most of

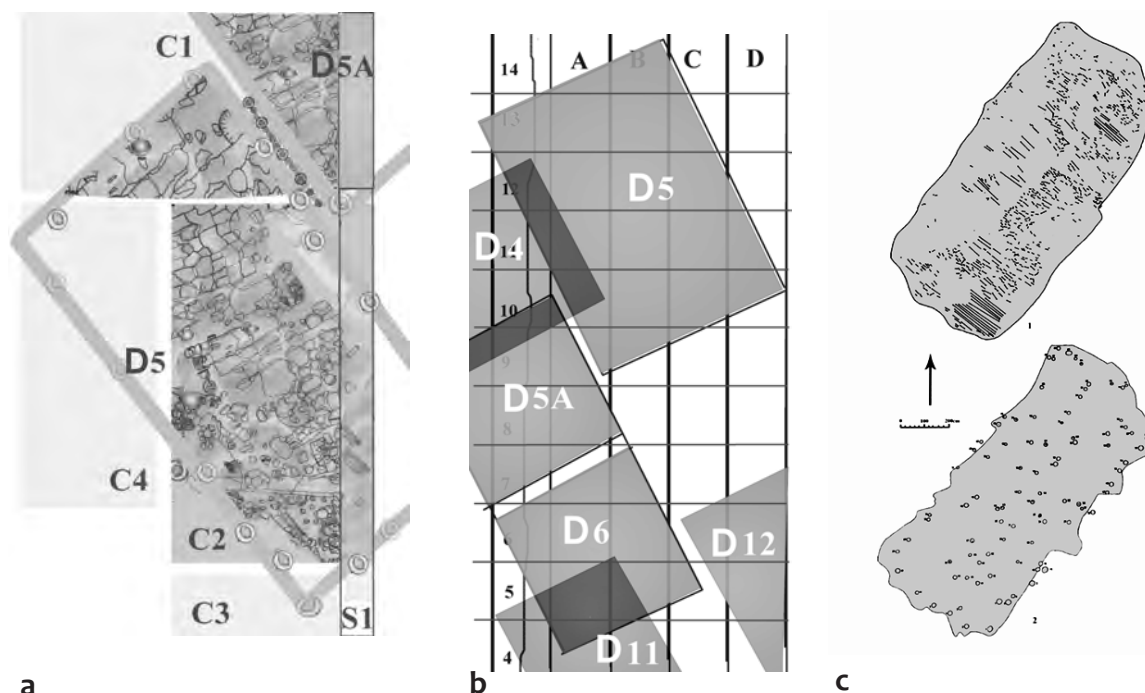


Fig. 15

Dwellings with postholes, Păuleni (a, b) and Florești V (c), Bessarabia (apud O. Chitic 2008).

them included only one room, but there are enough proofs that demonstrate there were also houses with several rooms (two-three, three-four, six-seven), some with a porch/entrance hall or with adjacent structures. Most of them were made of wood and clay, stone being used only to a small extent, together with other local materials, such as reed or rush.

The first phase consisted in the preparation of the land, in few cases being identified traces of firing from deforesting or from ground leveling (László A. 2007, 15; Boghian, Ignătescu 2008), sometimes using materials brought from far away areas (volcanic tuff, Monah D. et alii 2002, 244). Sometime there existed also a foundation ritual, in several sites there were discovered pits with foundation offerings pertaining to houses or hearths and ovens (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 179-180; Bem 2007, 145-151).

There followed the construction of the house, which supposed several operations. The embedment of the resistance posts, the strengthening hereof by affixing the top beams for the roof, the preparation of the

floors and of the various interior installations (hearths, benches), of the exterior and interior walls (for the dwellings with several rooms) and of the roof. Few examples illustrate some of these operations and some of the technical solutions undoubtedly or supposedly applied.

Sporadically, there were discovered dwellings with foundation ditches (60-90 cm wide, 30 cm deep), in which there were the postholes and stakeholes of the resistance structure or of the walls (Hoisești: Ursulescu et alii 2003, 7, fig. 11-17; Fetești - La schit: Boghian et alii 2006, 158; 2006a, 25). Dwelling 3 of Hoisești (60 sq m) had two rooms, separated by a wall; in the large room, there were identified an oven and a hearth, and between them a bench. When dismantling the structure, on the southern side, under the bench and hearth, there were found four blocks of soil (mixed with coal: 5 cm high, 20-25 cm diameter) which probably resulted from wooden props that would support the wooden and clay platform of the construction, which was suspended above ground (Ursulescu et alii 2003, 7).

In several sites there were found postholes

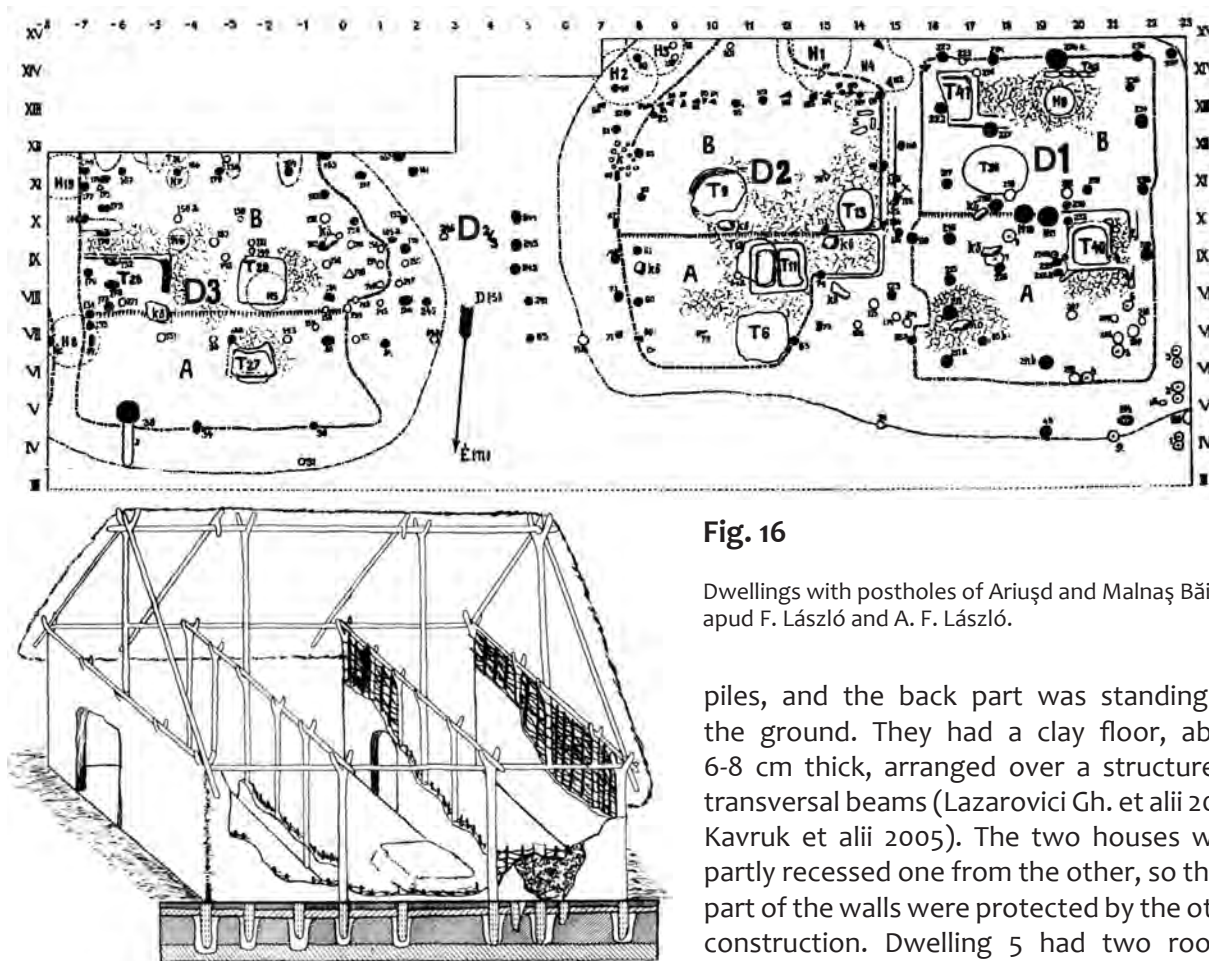


Fig. 16

Dwellings with postholes of Ariușd and Malnaș Băi, apud F. László and A. F. László.

resulting especially from uprights (Ariușd, Târgu Berești, Malnaș, Poduri, Păuleni), and sometimes from the supports of the roof. The distance between them was of 1 – 2.60 m, the diameter of the pits was between 0.15- 0.55 m, their depth being between 0.25- 1.75 m. At Ariușd, the excavations carried out by F. László led to the identification of three rectangular dwellings with 55 postholes. The holes were at a 1-2 m distance from each other, marking the location of the wall posts and of those sustaining the roof beam (László A. 1988, 25, 31). According to the size of the posts, they might indicate storeyed dwellings, too. Dwelling 1 had two rooms, and the other two, dwellings 2 and 3, had one room and a porch; there were rectangular hearths in all rooms and in the porch.

Among the dwellings with postholes discovered at Păuleni, dwellings 5A and 5 are interesting, being placed in a slight slope. The front side of the houses was raised on

piles, and the back part was standing on the ground. They had a clay floor, about 6-8 cm thick, arranged over a structure of transversal beams (Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2002; Kavruk et alii 2005). The two houses were partly recessed one from the other, so that a part of the walls were protected by the other construction. Dwelling 5 had two rooms, separated by a wall. A dwelling with slightly sunken floor (15-55 cm) and which also had a storey was pointed out there, as well. In the floor of the dwelling, there was dug a pit in which a vessel with clay and gravel, with fissured base, was laid in order to collect the infiltration waters above the rock.

In Bessarabia dwellings with postholes were researched at Druța I and Florești V (Chitic 2008: 268, fig. 10, 20). Dwelling 2 (storeyed) of Druța I had the walls made of vertical posts, situated at about 1 m one from the other, with horizontal wattle between them. After the dismantling of the storey platform, there was found the clay flooring of the ground floor, a structure for grinding grains as well as few pits (one for food storage, another one for domestic purposes; the above mentioned stakeholes : Ryndina 1984; 1985, 459-460). Dwelling 1 of Florești V had a storey too. Under the platform of the storey, made of a beam structure (7-16 cm wide, 3.5-5 cm thick) covered with clay

(about 12-18 cm), there was the clay floor of the ground floor, covered with various materials. After the removal thereof there were found 89 postholes along the walls. These were grouped in a row along the walls, but some of them were also present in the central zone.

Dwellings 3-4 of Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici, with the entrance on the southwest side, had two construction phases and several inhabitation levels. On the sides thereof there were large horizontal slabs and between them there were probably embedded wooden posts (only the postholes were found), on top of them there were constructed the walls. The hearths, situated on the eastern side, had several levels of remaking; around them there were hearth plates, partly perforated, stones and grinders, thus indicating the place where the domestic activities were carried out. During the first phase, the dwelling had only one room of 9 x 5 m, and later on it was compartmented in two rooms separated by a wall made of wattle, the space being reduced to 6 x 5 m; there were identified also zones with stone pavement (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 186-187, fig. Vd. 33-34).

In the case of numerous dwellings it was not possible to determine exactly the manner of embedding the resistance posts or those in



Fig. 17

Ruginoasa, dwellings 3-4; Scânteia, dwelling 11.



Fig. 18

Different dwellings made of wood constructed above the ground level, Village Museum in Bucharest.

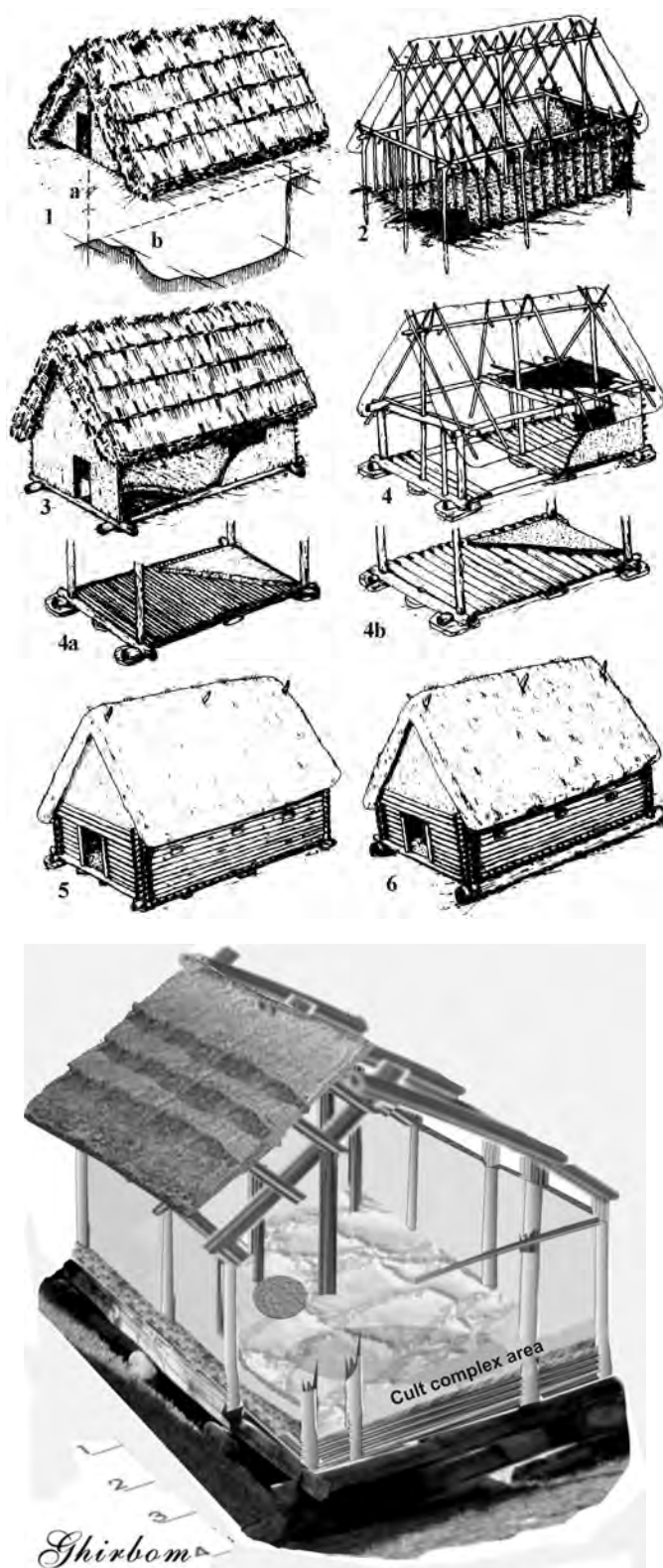


Fig. 19

Various types of houses (apud I. Paul 1967); reconstruction of sanctuary (dwelling 2) of Ghirbom, with the floor standing on stones.

the structure of the walls: these are dwellings that had a clay flooring or those with a floor /platform, a base of logs, split or not, being covered with clay.

The ethnographic models, as well as the sanctuary models provide few options concerning the construction systems which must be taken into account. We would like to point out that most of the models represent constructions on piles. In some cases the posts / stakes of the walls were embedded in wooden frames / bases, as supposed by H. Schmidt as for the houses of Cucuteni (Schmidt 1932, 6-7), opinion shared by other authors as well (Dumitrescu H., Dumitrescu Vl. 1959, 168-169; Boghian et alii 2004, 225). In our opinion these were at a certain distance from the soil, as shown in the ethnographic examples too. In some cases, the posts for sustaining the walls perforated the platform, thus showing they were embedded in the ground before the construction thereof, or fastened in the thick clay layer of the platform (Dinu 1955, 67; Dumitrescu Vl. et alii 1954, 148-151; Sorochin 1996, 215). At Preutești – Haltă, at the edge of platform of dwelling 3, there were embedded stakes for the construction of the walls (Ursulescu, Ignătescu 2003, 33-35). In the case of the archaeological experiment of Vădastra, D. Gheorghiu recreated a house with posts fastened in the frame without fully perforating it (Ursulescu, Tencariu 2007, 132, note 1), but which was stable. This fact could verify the above hypothesis, which might also be applied to the constructions without traces of postholes, but with a massive platform of wood and clay.

Another way of house construction, with the posts seated on large flat stone, was observed in some Trypillian settlements (Klišcev: Bem 2007). On the Romanian territory this construction manner, with posts supported on stones, or with a frame seated on stones has already been presented by I. Paul for the dwellings of Petrești and demonstrated by I. Al. Aldea as for dwelling 2 of Ghirbom - În față or by the constructions of the Village Museums in Bucharest and Cluj. The possibility of using wooden props for sustaining the platform, like in the houses of

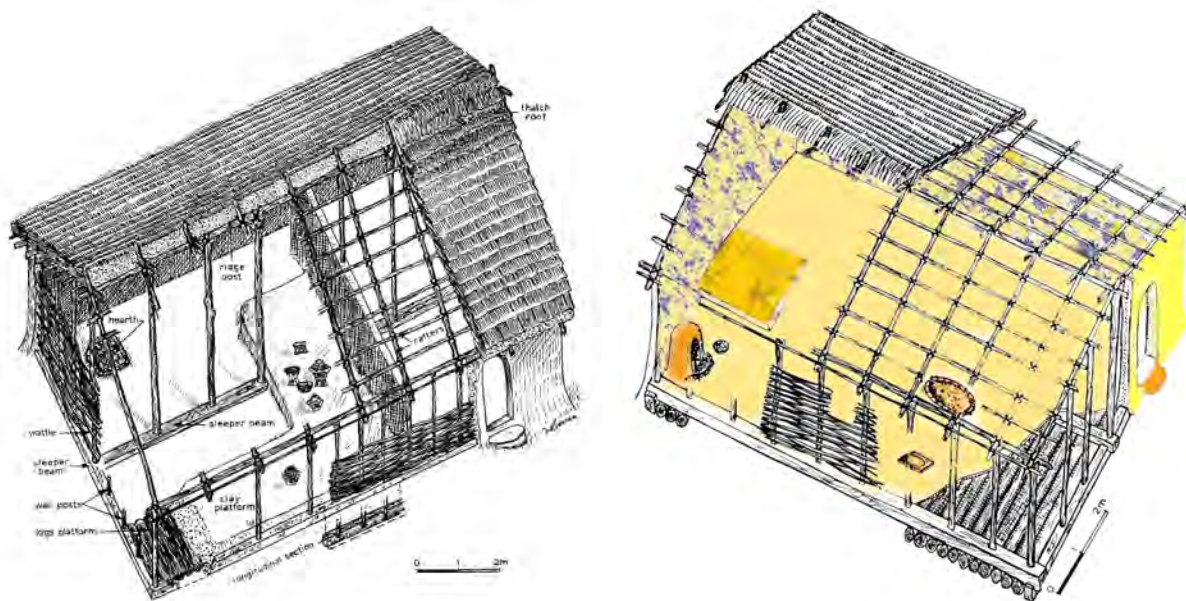


Fig. 20

Drăgușeni – Ostrov, houses with partial or full platform, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Al. Bolomey 2000.

dwelling 3 of Hoisești or the usage of ways of stiffening the resistance structure should not be excluded either.

The usage of the dwellings with clay flooring is different from one site to another. At Trușești – Țuguieța they represent 11, 8% out of those dated to phase Cucuteni A, and 25 % out of those dated to phase Cucuteni B (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 187), at Drăgușeni – Ostrov, 57% (Cucuteni A: Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000, 25), and at Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, about 78.66% (Cucuteni A-B). In the last site, in dwelling 3/1960 (15 x 14 m), along the medial wall which compartmented the construction in two rooms (or marked two houses with a common wall), on the outline of the rectilinear impression of a “plank” with rectangular cross-section, there was found the hole of a circular post, which might mark a wooden frame on which the posts of the construction would be embedded; the space between them was filled with horizontal logs, later on the walls being lined up with clay (Bem 2007, 140). In another case, at Hlăpești, on the border of dwelling 1 there were pieces of adobe with impressions of wide faceted beams, from the frames on which the house was constructed (Cucoș 1999, 43-44). Other fragments of adobe with impressions of 30

cm wide beams, well canted, discovered down there, with the ends trimmed at a 45° angle and joined at a 90° angle, probably result from a door leaf.

Houses with platform / floor seem to have been used at a very large extent. The adoption of this floor system may be connected to the advantages they have in autumn and winter, even if for their construction a much larger quantity of wood, clay, water and work was necessary. This type of floor was taken over from the Precucuteni phase, reflecting a Vinča influence.

Such arrangements were sometimes identified only on some areas of the house (Drăgușeni - Ostrov, seven dwellings have a partial platform and only one a total platform, Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000, 25; Roma - Balta lui Ciobanu, three dwellings: Popovici et alii 1992, 12; at Hăbășești 3% of the houses: Popovici 2000; at Traian – Dealul Fântânilor 21.33% of the houses have a platform, and five of them a partial platform: Bem 2007), the remaining ones having a trodden clay flooring, or a clayed stone pavement.

In most cases though, this type of floor / platform occupied the whole horizontal surface of the inhabitable space, as it

happened in the settlement of Scânteia. There were identified several modalities of platform construction. Some consisted only in a thick layer of clay mixed with grasses (Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2002; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 196) or in a wooden structure, covered with clay mixed with chopped straw, sand, smashed potsherds and sometimes even with shells or pebble. In one case, on top of the initial clay flooring, with several repairing sessions, there was later built a plank flooring, lined with thin layers of clay (Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, dwelling 74: Monah D. et alii 2001, 193; 2002, 244).

As for the logs of the floor, they would be perpendicularly placed on the long axis of the houses. There were used beams or wider logs, whole or split, of circular, semicircular and even rectangular cross-section, as a kind of “planks” and the spaces between the beams or logs were filled with sticks or stakes. The diameter of the floor logs varied. The researches of Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru facilitated the observation that the wooden platforms of Precucuteni III and Cucuteni A were made of 8-12 cm diameter tree trunks, and of beams split from trees with a wider diameter, of 20-25 cm (Monah. D. et alii 2005, 42). At Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, “the planks” were of 10-21 cm (dwelling 3/1951-1952), the circular beams between 12-14 cm, and apart from them there were also semicircular beams, the empty spaced being filled with bunches of reed (dwelling 1/1953: Bem 2007,

128, 130). Periodically, the floors would be clayed, fact that was noticed in the cases where they have been better preserved.

In some settlements there were discovered superposed floors / platforms. Bessarabian archaeologists, as well as the Ukrainian ones, are of the opinion that all dwellings with one or two overlapped platforms were storeyed. If we take into account the fact that these houses had the floor suspended at a certain height above the ground, not all suspended platforms may be connected to the presence of an upper floor or attic.

Another problem under discussion is the one concerning the deliberate firing of the houses. Considering the data available so far, about 90% of the settlements were destroyed by fire, the cases where the dwellings had not been put fire being only few. Some authors adopted the idea of the deliberate firing (Passek 1949; Dumitrescu H. et alii 1952, 128-137; Florescu A. C., Florescu M. 1961, 79-83; Dragomir 1962), some others consider this an accidental circumstance (Dumitrescu Vl. et alii 1954, 182-183; Dumitrescu Vl. 1967; 1968; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1999, 16; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 195; Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000, 27-28).

We do not share the opinion of those considering the use of fire as one of the construction techniques. Probably from objective reasons, such as disease, death, abandon, apart from the current accidental

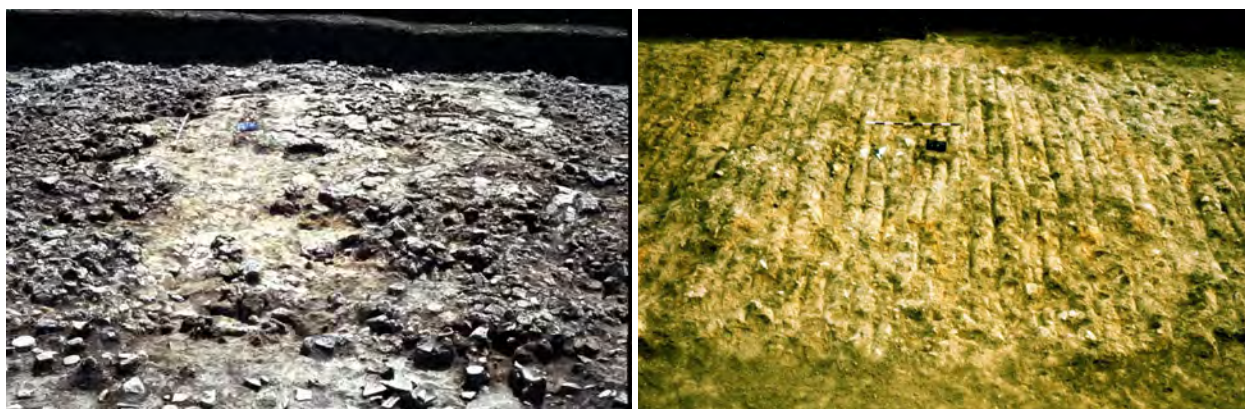


Fig. 21

Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, dwelling 7 with the wood and clay flooring, with the remains of the floor logs.

fires or those resulting from conflagrations, the village inhabitants themselves could put fire to the constructions that were not in use any more or which represented infection sources (“xylophages fungi”) for the concerned community. It is also possible that the deliberate firing of the houses by the very members of the same community would reflect abandonment rituals, and so did the upside down hearths and grinders or broken vessels on top of the debris of the houses, situation that was noticed at Traian - Dealul Fântânilor (practice also acknowledged previously at the level of Starčevo-Criș culture).

According to us, an adaptation to the environment conditions, to the raw materials available in the neighborhood, is the presence of the stone floors, sometimes clayed or combined with zones with a wood and clay platform/floor or a simple clay flooring. Such dwellings were identified at Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici (Cucuteni A), Cucuteni - Dâmbul Morii (Cucuteni A-B), or - Cetățuia (Cucuteni A and B), (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 195; Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 102-115, fig. 31-32).

There is no general rule as for the construction of the walls. Some of the sanctuary models show both the posts and the walls divided in several panels, thus pointing out the basic structure of the construction. The paneled area could be made of simple twigs, wattle,



Fig. 23

Talianki, the remains of a reconstructed Trypillian dwelling later on fired.



Fig. 22

Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii, dwelling of phase Cucuteni B with stone pavement, and stone as the base of the walls.

or according to the case, of reeds, split or canted logs. Their vertical or horizontal emplacement varies from one house to another (Ursulescu, Ignătescu 2003, 33-35; Bem 2007, 140). The height of the walls was probably between 1.4 – 2 m.

In some cases, the walls were made of wood, the beams and planks were horizontally laid, only some of the empty spaces being filled with clay, as it is the case with some of the houses of “Dimitrie Gusti” National Village Museum in Bucharest. An example in this regard is dwelling 10 of Scânteia (10.75 x 7.25 m), where the fired remains of the walls weighed 399 kg, and the pieces of the platform 1924 kg. Walls made exclusively of wood are mentioned at Păuleni (vertically embedded beams). Another example of walls made exclusively of wood is provided, in our opinion, by the dwelling of Mihoveni, of circular shape, and serving a religious function.

The lining up with clay mixed with chaff, the periodic repairing works provided the necessary insulation and heating. At Trușești, in some of the houses there were found among the daubing of the walls, flat clay buttons (7-12 cm diameter; 4-5 cm wide), round or oval. Some of the walls were decorated either with incisions /grooving, or with paintings. We are tempted to connect the latter ones



Fig. 24

Wooden dwellings with exterior walls totally or partly lined up with clay, Village Museum in Bucharest.

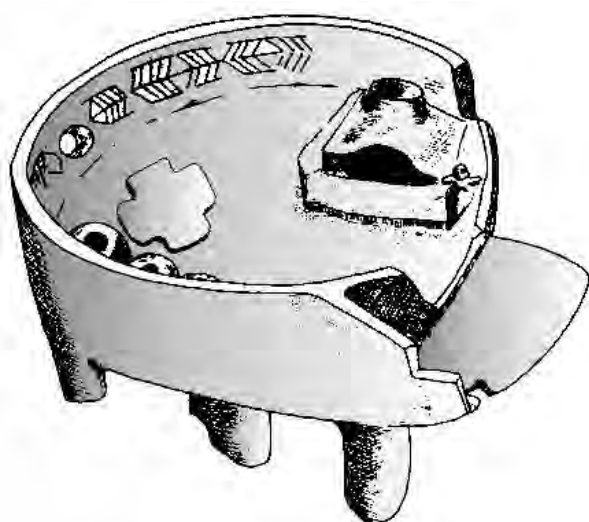
to the religious constructions, as the walls of the sanctuary models indicate. The walls of the houses had oval or circular openings (18-40 cm diameter), serving as windows, some having even a kind of window frame (4 cm wide; 1.5 cm high: Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1954, 9; Dumitrescu Vl. 1967a: 16; Monah D. et alii 2005, 42); only rarely door framings were discovered too (Cucuș 1999).

The only assessments concerning the roofs are those facilitated by the sanctuary models, fig. 26. Some are gabled, some rounded, in only one case the roof had a trapezium cross-section, the upper part being narrower and

flat.

Compartments of the dwellings and the interior structures

The discovery of the remains of intermediary walls in some dwellings, the presence of several hearths indicate an interior compartmenting of the houses. There were constructions with one room, constructions with one room and a porch/entrance hall and constructions with two rooms (some with an entrance hall, too: Ariușd, dwelling 2/3-3), while those with three rooms were only rarely identified (and an entrance hall or adjacent structure: Vărvăreuca 8, dwelling 3/



a



b

Fig. 25

Painted walls, inside the sanctuary models of Popudnia (a) and of Scânteia (b).

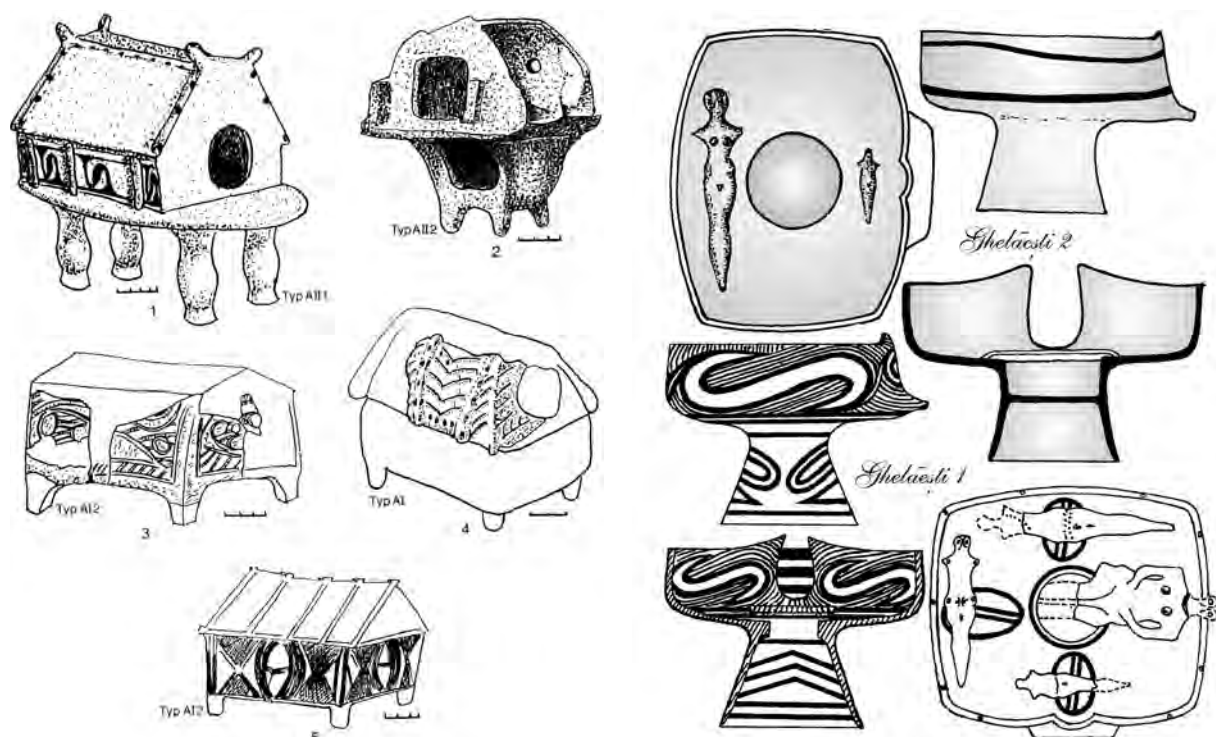


Fig. 26

Sanctuary models with and without roof.

pottery workshop).

A larger dwelling (134 sq m), with seven-eight rooms and an adjacent structure has been specified at Cucuteni - Dâmbul Morii (Dinu 2006, 34). Most houses had inside hearths and ovens, sometimes also places especially meant for grinding and more rarely for storing products (boxes, silos) or even pots sunken at the level of the floor for keeping water or various items (Bem 2007, 136). The hearths and ovens were built directly on the ground, or in places especially meant for this purpose in the case of the dwellings with a platform / floor made of wood and clay. Their shape and dimensions vary; some also have a raised border, sometimes in front of them there were small stone pavements or slightly raised areas lined up with clay (Sorochin 1997, 15; 2002, 64; Dinu 2006, 34). In few settlements, there were also discovered hearths bordered by a grooved ornament (Scânteia, dwelling 8). Sometimes near the hearths, there were also found (oval, rectangular, triangular) hearth plates, used for certain activities or for preserving the heat. Starting with phase Cucuteni B, there appear also cross-shaped

hearths (Nițu, Șadurschi 1994, 182, fig. 2-3; Monah D. et alii 1982, 9; Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, fig. 42).

The ovens / stoves were usually built on a structure of twigs covered with clay mixed with chaff, at Trușesti such items being discovered in more than one third of the researched constructions.

The oval or square kilns, with rounded corners, made only of clay stripes (mixed with chaff), without twigs, were researched in some sites of phase Cucuteni B in Bessarabia (Marchevici 1981, 85-86). Some had in the left corner a deeper area (triangular or a quarter of a circle), used for safekeeping coals and fire. At Brânzeni IV, one of the ovens also had two additional rooms, probably used for drying the fuel, cereal grains or only for accumulating the heat. A more particular oven is the one of Vărvăreuca VIII. It was built above a large rectangular space (with a clay floor and ceiling made of beams), where numerous pots were sheltered, fig. 27.

The ovens of some dwellings (and not only those placed in special complexes outside the



Fig. 27

Vărvăreuca VIII, pottery workshop with three rooms, apud V. Marchevici 1981.

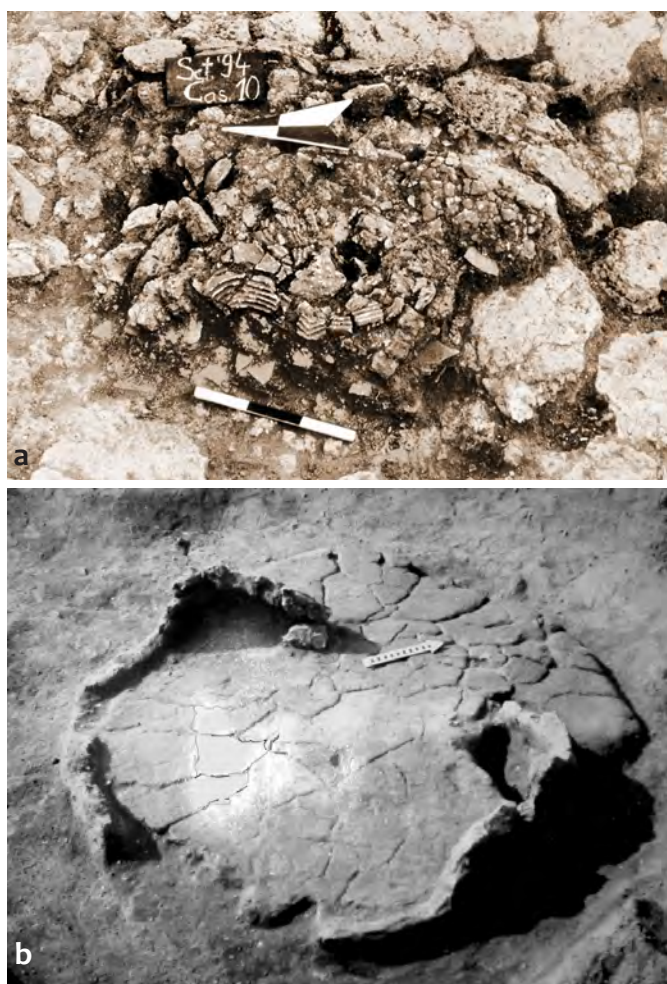


Fig. 28

Scânteia, decorated hearth of dwelling 8 (a); Brânzeni IV, oven, apud V. Marchevici 1981 (b).

settlements) could be used as kilns, for firing ceramic ware. In dwelling 9 of Hăbășești, the concerned kiln had two overlapped chambers, the firing chamber had a stem spared when excavating the structure. It was on this stem that the partly perforated plates were seated, and on top of these plates, the vessels to be fired were placed. This type of kiln was identified in several sites (Matasă 1946, 26, fig. 9; Dumitrescu VI. et alii 1954, 58, 192, pl. XIX, fig. 9; Dinu 1957, 165; Movša 1971; Comșa 1976, 23-26; Ellis 1984, 147; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 196), but it is appreciated that the vessels could be fired with the same results also in one-chamber kilns, or even in exterior pits.

The reconstructed dwelling (with platform / floor) of Târpești, with two rooms, fig. 20, provides information as for the construction system of the house, of its walls, windows and various structures: benches, hearths of various shapes.

Another model of organizing the interior space, with several structures, is illustrated by the discoveries in dwelling 1/2000 of Fetești - La Schit (8 x 7 m: Boghian et alii 2004), which acknowledge even further constructive solutions. The foundation ditches for the walls were discovered in the central area of the dwelling and on the northeast side, the other walls being achieved in a different manner. An interior wall (identified along 3 m, with the height of 40 cm), perpendicular

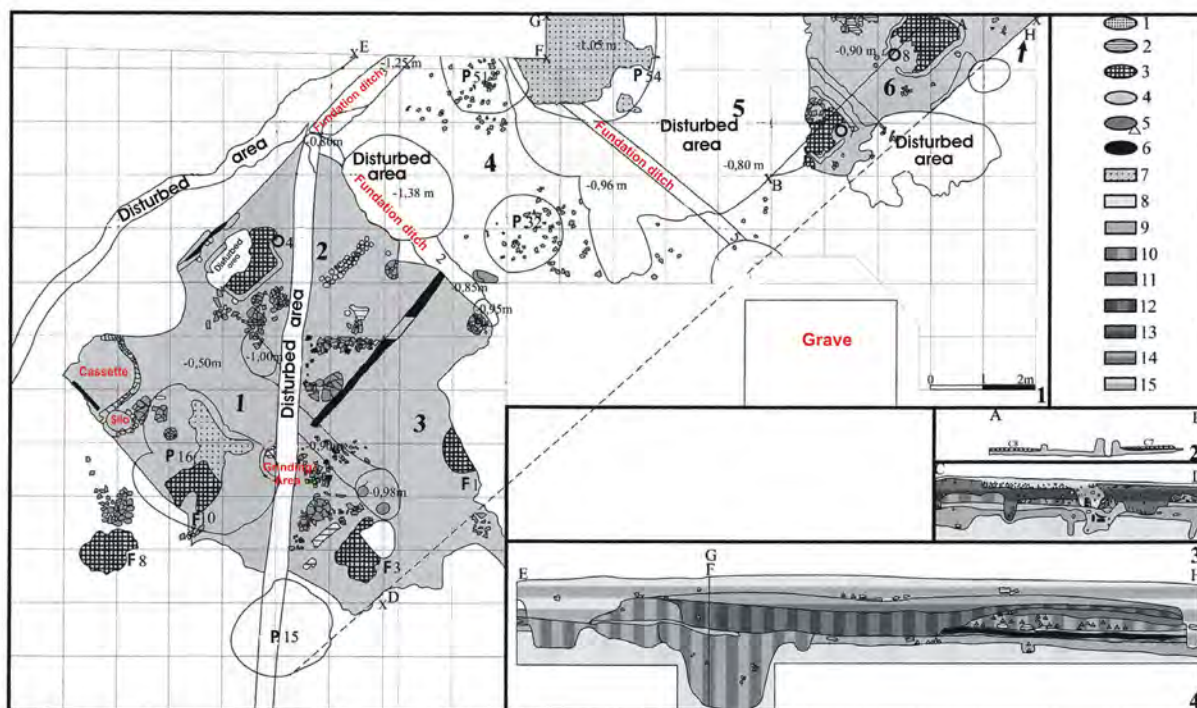


Fig. 29

Fetești –La schit, dwelling 1 with several interior structures , apud S. Ignătescu, D. Boghian.

on the above ditches, would separate the rooms in the northwest area from those in the northeast area. In some spots, this wall was united to the clay platform of the house (Boghian et alii 2005, 337). On some areas, the floor had a base made of split logs, perpendicularly oriented on the long axis of the house. Three hearths, built in spaces spared within the platform / floor of the house, were on the eastern side (one with a grinder around) and on the southern side, respectively. On top of the platform there were built the other constructions on the western and northern sides: the oven, a box, a silo and a grinding feature. The box was made on a structure of wattle lined up with clay; it had a relatively rectangular shape (1.10 x 1.20 m) with rounded corners, and near it there was a circular silo made of clay (50-60 cm diameter) and a vessel covered with a lid. Like the box, the oven had a wattle structure, the vault was about 50-60 cm high, and the walls were thicker at the base (10-15 cm) and thinner toward the vault (5-6 cm). In front of the oven, there was a semicircular space. A circular/oval structure was made of clay,

with a 20 cm high border, inside which there were the querns. Several weights of fired clay for the fishing net were grouped on the northeastern side of the house. In one of the foundation ditches and under the raised edge of the grinding feature, there were found materials confirming the ritual offerings, related to the foundation practices.

Another category of interior structures is represented by the benches or podiums, that are present around the stoves /ovens or near the separating walls. Sometimes they were built on top of a wooden structure covered with clay. Generally, dimensions vary between 1.2/2.30 – 1.5/2.2 m, but there are others larger as well. Some also had circular or oval shape, being in all cases equipped with a border / raised edge. Within the largest structure of this type (350 x 270 cm) there was a hearth made of limestone slabs lined up with clay; above it there were found several tools, vessels and plastic art molded in clay, that suggest the usage thereof in various domestic activities (Marchevici 1994, 128), but it may have served as a domestic

altar as well.

The grinding structures, of rectangular, oval or round shape, were always surrounded by a raised edge (made of clay or stones and clay). In some of the houses, there were discovered numerous grinders and even cereal grains; at Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru in dwelling 55, with several complete and fragmentary grinders, near them, on the floor of the house, there were several oval conical supports (made of clay and fine straw: Monah D. et alii 1987, 10), whose functionality still remains unclear. The circular silos, for keeping cereals, were not very large (Druța I, diameter of 0.22-0.45 m: Sorochin 1997, 15; 2002, 56). Sporadically, there were also found rectangular boxes which were probably used for the same purpose. The weaving installations are documented only by the presence of the fired clay weights; in two cases, it has been specified that the weaving system consisted in a vertical loom, embedded in the beam and the floor (Marchevici 1981, fig. 89; Alaiba 1998, 54). The stone pavements discovered sometimes in dwellings, sometimes outside them (between the houses) are connected especially to the areas of domestic activities.

The adjacent structures. In some settlements, one can notice a predilection for such structures, situated around the houses or along one side thereof. At Trușești 66.66% of the houses of phase Cucuteni A had adjacent structures, while at Cucuteni - Cetățuia (level B), only three houses displayed adjacent structures (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 190; Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 112). In most cases, in the adjacent structures there were found remains of hearths (even hearth plates), a kiln, thus proving the practice of domestic activities during the warm season; they could have also sheltered tools or various other products; it is interesting to notice that the adjacent structures mentioned as for Cucuteni – Cetățuia were built on stone platforms, sometimes being covered with clay daub. This is how the “T”-shaped or “L”-shaped dwellings should be interpreted too, that is as houses with adjacent structures or porch. At Vorona Mare in such an adjacent structure there functioned a workshop for

flint processing (Ursulescu, Ungureanu 1996, 127).

Two storey-dwellings (ground floor and upper floor)

It was only rarely that two storey-houses were discovered in the Cucuteni sites of Romania (Hăbășeti, dwellings 10, 15, 25, 44 with three adjacent structures; Trușești, dwellings 7, 4, 11, 17; Ariușd dwellings 1-3; Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, recent researches); as we pointed out above, within the Prut-Dniester space and within the area of Trypillia, most of the houses with wood and clay platform are considered as storeyed houses.

It is possible that in some cases the inhabitable storey/attic of the house might have overlapped only a part of its ground surface, while in other houses, it fully doubled the surface of the first level. The flooring of the first level was sometimes made of simple or trodden clay, the platform with a wooden structure covered with clay being specific to the floor of the upper storey, or limited spaces within the first level. No traces of the wall postholes have been found, so that it was supposed the walls were made of flexible wattle, and covered with clay, being about 1.90-2 m high and about 30 cm wide. Sometimes, on the flooring of the ground level there were found ovens, looms and a rich inventory. At the upper floor, on the above mentioned platform, there were arranged hearths, sleeping spaces, storage spaces. The passage from the ground floor to the upper one or to the attic was done through especially arranged spaces, of rectangular section, spared from the platform (Brânzeni III, dwelling 24), and also the access was possible from the outside (Marchevici 1981, 76-86, fig. 18-19, 44-46).

According to T. G. Movša, dwelling 2 at Solonceni II, of rectangular plan, possibly storeyed, of about 144 sq m, contained four rooms, separated by three transversal walls. The dwelling, belonging to the type of platform dwellings, draws the attention also by the large number of heating installations, seven ovens and a hearth, placed on the eastern and western sides of the rooms



Fig. 30

Brânzenii III, dwelling 24, flooring of the upper storey and ground floor structures, apud V. Marchevici 1981.

(Sorochin 2004, 171). This dwelling had rectangular benches, with rounded corners, used probably for storing the various vessels, as well as a square altar, with rounded corners on the eastern side of the third room (Sorochin 2004, 171); under the platform there was found a layer of adobe with a prior construction horizon (Chitic 2008, 286).

Two other dwellings with a storey were researched at Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru. Dwelling 75, of large size, had a wooden structure, covered with clay daub, and the floor between the storeys was also made of wood covered with an about 15 cm layer of clay (Monah D. 2006, 13; Preoteasa 2007). At the ground floor, there were discovered the fired remains of a clay idol and several ceramic vessels; at the upper floor, there were several hearths of large size, and near these there were found a crucible and a copper ingot (Monah D. 2006, 13). The second dwelling, "L"-shaped, had six hearths (at the ground floor and upper floor; one of them was cross-shaped), as well as other structures (bench, clay box, grinding structure, weaving loom: Monah D. 2006, 13; Monah D. et alii 2007; stelae of the bucranium type etc., Preoteasa et alii 2007).

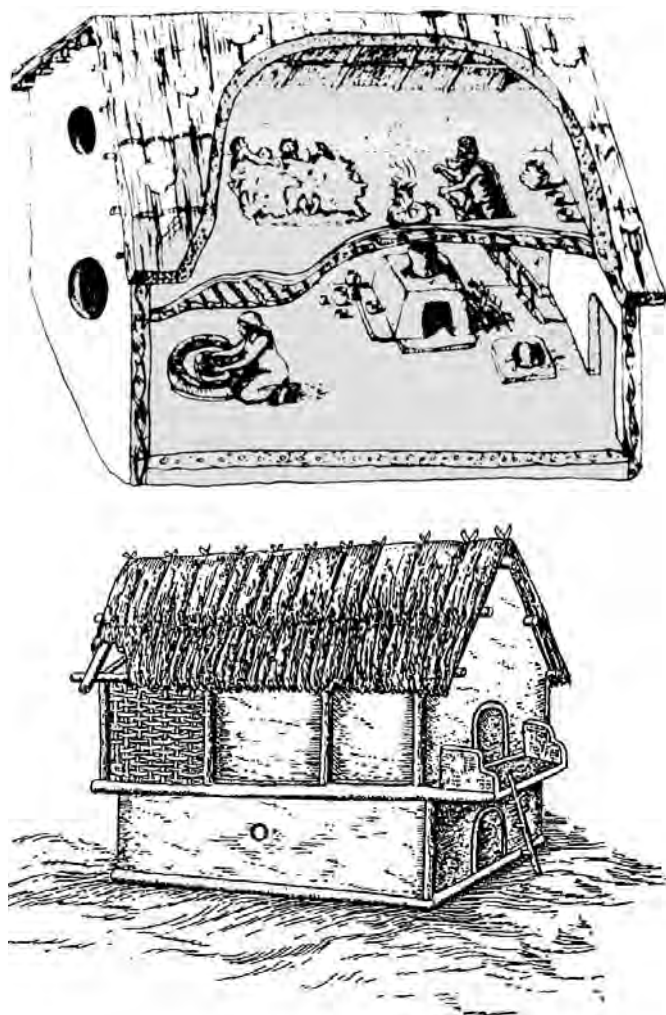


Fig. 31

Storeyed dwellings, apud V. Marchevici 1981 and E. Černýš 1982.

Experimental archaeology

Many archaeologists have considered lately experimental archaeology as an increasingly attractive field of investigation. The interest was fully justified due to the fact that in numerous circumstances the prehistoric traces preserved to our times are not sufficient for demonstrating certain aspects of the life of the studied communities. Such trials have also been carried out as for the Cucuteni culture. The first reconstructed dwelling became reality thanks to Dan Monah, who made an experiment at Poduri in 1984-1985. The house was rebuilt at half of the dimensions of a Cucutenian dwelling, reason why it was named the "House of Dwarfs". It had a platform / floor made of wood and clay, the uprights and posts were embedded in the soil, and the walls were raised on a wooden base; the surface of the wall panels was filled in with twigs and rods, and sometimes it was lined up with clay. Some interior structures were arranged as well. The roof of the house was made of reed. The intention was that the dwelling would be kept standing for a certain period, in order to understand how it behaves and later on to be put fire, so to be able to analyze carefully what is left after the firing. Unfortunately, a curious child turned this intention into reality sooner than the author of the excavations at Poduri had intended. In this case, the firing was not complete, the fire being extinguished soon after it started. For this reason, only some of

the walls had a reddish color, and the floor remained as it previously was, changing only its color (Monah et alii 2005, 48-51).

Such experiments were restarted in 2002-2003 at Cucuteni, within the project entitled "Cucuteni Archaeological Park", under the coordination of Vasile Cotiugă, the main objective being the implementation of several prehistoric activities. There were built several surface dwellings. In the case of one of the houses, holes were dug out and the uprights and the posts of the resistance structure were embedded therein. The panels of the walls were made of a net of twigs differently arranged, in order to see how they behave in time (Monah et alii 2005, 55-56). The roof of the house was made of reed, and the walls were lined up with clay mixed with cereal straw. The dwelling had a simple clay floor, but some of the interior structures were made on a bed of branches with leaves. In 2004, Romeo Dumitrescu funded the continuation of the experiment and other houses were built (altogether four), one of them having the floor made of wood and clay (László, Cotiugă 2005, 153), suspended at a certain distance from the ground. In 2004 – 2005, these houses were fired and parts of the remains were studied, but the results have not yet been published. A large amount of fuel was used and temperature values between 800 - 1000° C were reached.

We consider such experiments as extremely important for quantifying the time necessary



Fig. 32

Experiments of the archaeological park of Cucuteni, photo V. Cotiugă, F. Tencariu.

to carry out the various activities, the necessary amount of materials, and the experience gathered helps at the better understanding and interpretation of the archaeological situations. The firing experiments are equally important, showing how very high temperatures can be reached in large spaces. But these experiments should not be generalized to all instances.

In our view, the houses contained in their structure much more wood, the wattle, reed, or rush being added only in those spaces of the walls which were left empty. According to us, the preparation of the construction materials was assigned a special attention by these communities. According to the

ethnographic data, wood is cut in February and let dry for about a year. Probably during winter, the reed necessary for the roof was also gathered. The houses with the floor made of wood and clay were slightly raised from the ground. Their firing took place when the materials were very well dried, after being used for decades, and the fact that they were made of wood and slightly raised from the ground allowed an intensive firing. Even if the firing lasted for only a short period of time, the collapsed flammable materials (the wood of the walls and floor), baked for a longer period, and this determined the almost total transformation of their color and consistency.



Fig. 33

Talianky 2002, dwelling reconstruction by the team of O. G. Korvin-Piotrovskij.





III. SANCTUARIES AND ALTARS

Religious life played a very important role in the life of Cucuteni communities, as shown by the numerous religious discoveries and especially by sanctuaries. Most of the common human activities seem to demonstrate the presence of the supernatural, fact that can be explained by the economical specificity of the Cucutenian community, based first of all on agriculture and animal husbandry, which required a cyclical evolution, the knowledge of seasons, the implementation of activities in tight connection with these and numerous events referring to the appeasing of celestial powers and of the underground ones, also illustrated by the impressive number of anthropomorphic statuettes and by the zoomorphic ones as well.

By the monumental constructions and the interior structures, showing connections with wide geographical areas, some of the sanctuaries may be considered real temples that were used by the whole community, while some others with interior designs, but without monumental structures are domestic sanctuaries. Concerning the first category, mention should be made of the fact they were generally place in the central part of the settlements. The first sanctuaries of Precucuteni culture are connected with the influences of Vinča culture, that determined important changes also with regards to the house construction manner.

The elements close to the south Danubian and the Anatolian – Balkan world show the common origin of these communities and the direct transmission of several elements concerning faiths and religion, under multiple aspects, with a local specificity. Already at the Precucuteni level, there was noticed the existence of a sacred numerology, expressed in various manners, the most expressive being the number of the items composing a cult feature such as those of Poduri and Isaia (Ursulescu 2001; 2004). Under other forms, they are also present in the Cucuteni culture as well. There were often used symbols and signs that had a sacred characteristic and which we connect to the religious events. They accompanied specific rituals, the laying of offers, special dances and myths which took place with the occasion of the various feasts (Rybakov 1965; Gimbutas 1984; Golan 2003, 9). They characterize the whole Danubian civilization and reflect the necessity of communicating, of transmitting messages. Within the Cucuteni culture, such symbols and signs appear on various objects, but especially on vessels, statuettes, while small plates or tablets were more rarely encountered (Lazarovici C.-M. 2005; 2006; 2008; Merlini 2007).

The two types of sanctuaries (of community usage and domestic usage, respectively) are acknowledged already at the level of the

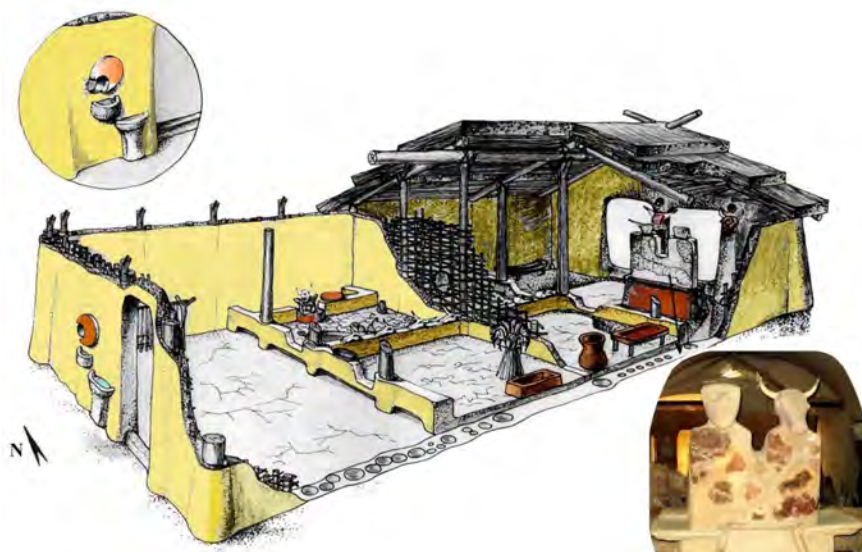


Fig. 1

Parța, Banat culture, sanctuary 2, monumental statue, interior and exterior structures.

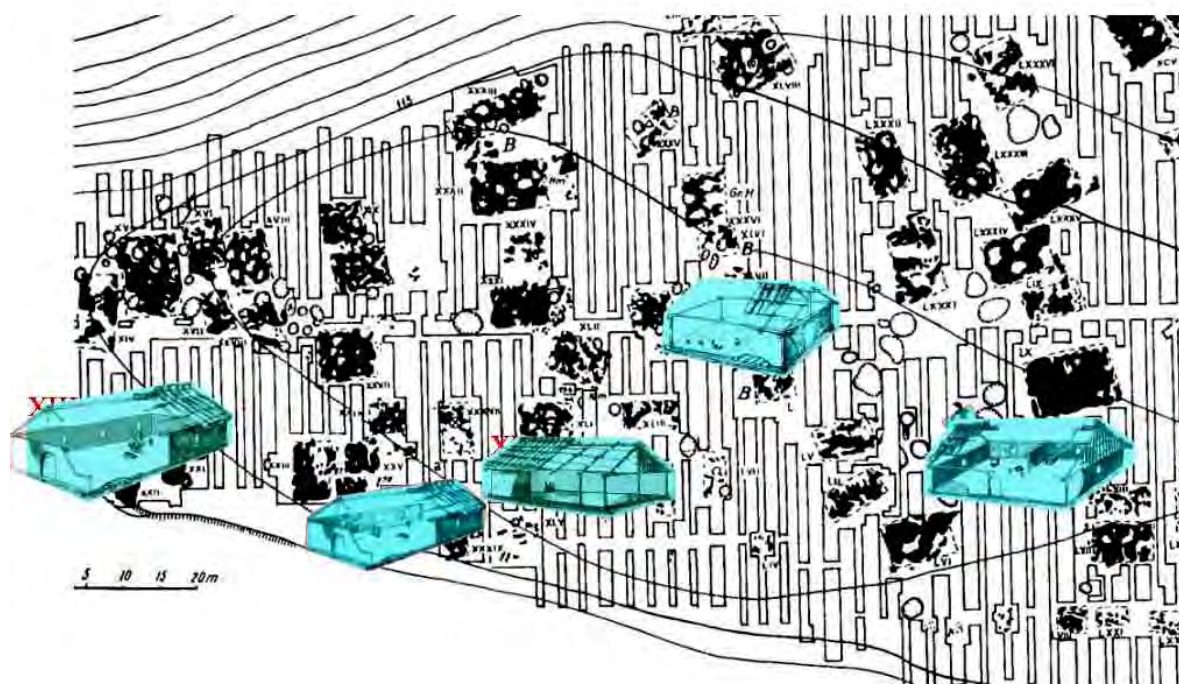


Fig. 2

Trușești - Țuguieța, position of the sanctuaries, apud M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița.

Precucuteni III (Ursulescu, Cotiugă 2000, 106-107; Ursulescu, Tencariu 2004, 137, 139), the feature of Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru being earlier (late Precucuteni II: Monah et alii 2003, 47), and only partly researched.

The specified characteristics are not specific exclusively to the two cultures indicated above, as they were acknowledged also in the case of prior, contemporary or later civilizations, in the immediate neighborhood or at considerable distances (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2006; 2007).

Starting with the Cucuteni culture (with much more numerous sites which were much more intensively researched) the sanctuaries are more numerous, being encountered in many sites. The most impressive and numerous sanctuaries are those of Trușești - Țuguieța, which suggest that the settlement represented an important tribal and cult centre. Few constructions down there can be included in the category of the community sanctuaries (Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Rădulescu 1953, 7 sq; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1954, 7; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1963, 172-186; 1976; 1984; Flobrescu A. C. 1957, 203 sqq; 1959, 183 sqq;

Gimbutas 1984, 77, fig. 43; Monah D., Cucuș 1985, 156; Sandars 1985, 201; Lazarovici C.-M. 2004, 47, 49, fig. 1; Monah D. 1997, 37-38, n. 72), of the temples, while others are only domestic sanctuaries, though the differentiation may sometimes seem somehow forced, due to the destructions they were subject to, and taking also into account the possibility that some of the large items might have been used also in other constructions than those to which they initially belonged to.

Community sanctuaries, temples

The sanctuary of dwelling 24 had only one room, with the surface of 45 sq m; it was placed toward the limit of the settlement. Inside, there was found a monumental altar (wherefrom the designation of temple), in front of which there was also a table or maybe a bench, as well as remains of another altar that could not be reconstructed. Few ceramic fragments and remains of a supporting vessel completed the discovered inventory (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 67, fig. 48). The monumental altar represents two stylized human personages, united at the basis of the thorax. In the lower part of the

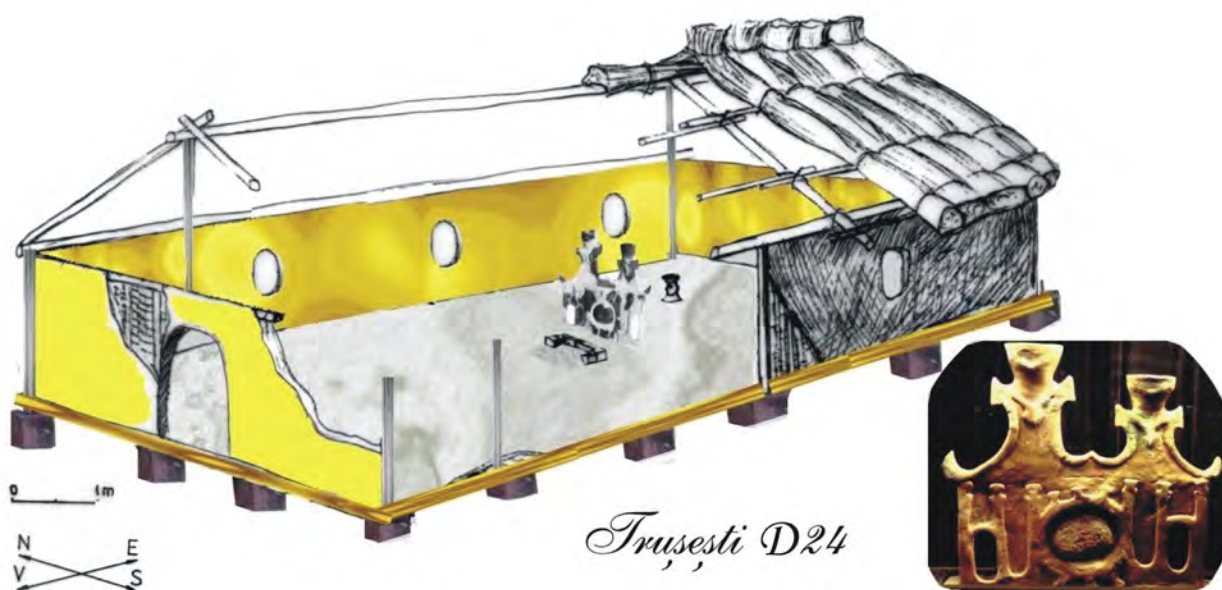


Fig. 3

Trusești, sanctuary of dwelling 24, reconstruction.

altar there are six columns similar as size, but differently grouped. Two are placed toward the sides of the altar and are separated by a longitudinal oval opening: Two columns in the central part of the altar delimit an alveolus with a frame in relief suggesting the child bearing womb, and above it three other columns of smaller dimensions and other three small ones under it.

The two personages represented in a stylized manner have engolpions at the neck and the heads ending up as hollowed chalices; the nose ridge seems also schematically represented. The narrow border delimits the inner central part (suggesting horns) and the sides of the altar, the shoulders ending up with two small horns.

The item raised the interest of several researchers, being interpreted as an image of the divine couple (Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1976, 10; Dumitrescu Vl. 1974, 78-79) or of a couple of goddesses (Monah D. 1997, 212 and bibl.). According to us, the altar represents the divine couple, the Great Goddess and her acolyte or Woman - Bull, Man - Bull. The horns, columns and womb are connected to the representation of fertility and fecundity. The nine columns clearly indicate that these

communities already had some knowledge about conception and pregnancy. The groups of three smaller columns possibly suggest the phase of the pregnancy. It is also interesting to point out that none of the items of the ceramic inventory has been fully preserved, fact that demonstrates a ritual breaking, also noticed in other sanctuaries (Parța). Near the compound there was an adjacent structure of only 6 sq m, which could be interpreted as a space for the care taker or for the priest.

The sanctuary of dwelling 60 was placed toward the central area, but without knowing precisely the internal chronology of the site, it is difficult to make other statements. It had the surface of 45 sq m; inside there was found a clay plate (0.70- 0.74 m, lower width of 7 cm, upper width of 4 cm), mounted possibly on a plinth, which displays a stylized personage: most authors consider the item as a personage in the orant position (Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Rădulescu 1953, 7 sq; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1954, 7 sq; 1955, 165 sq; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1963, 172 sq; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 88-89, fig. 67, 372/2; Monah D. 1997, 38, fig. 9/1; Lazarovici C.-M. 2004, 47, fig. 1; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 234-235, fig. Vd.97).

In the compound, there were found 11 architectural items and elements. Apart from the so-called orant east-oriented stele, there were also found a smooth sandy angular frame, with the aspect of portable hearths, a core and a flint impactor, items used at detaching large cutting blades necessary for carrying out the sacrifices (by analogy to Sanctuary 1 of Parța) and a fragment of grinder (similar fragmentary items appear in numerous sanctuaries, the fragment symbolizes the ritual breaking), a horn chisel and a zoomorphic idol. There are specified

interesting item is the altar table with three separations, remade several times and which has an orifice for the insertion of a wooden column. Near the hearth, there was found a monumental idol (60 cm), of the series of idols with a chalice on the head for laying the offerings, similar items being discovered also in the dwelling / domestic sanctuary 61, but also in the monumental altar. All three idols had an inner orifice, for being embedded on a column. It is possible that the idol down there might have been affixed to the edge of the altar table, but we do not exclude

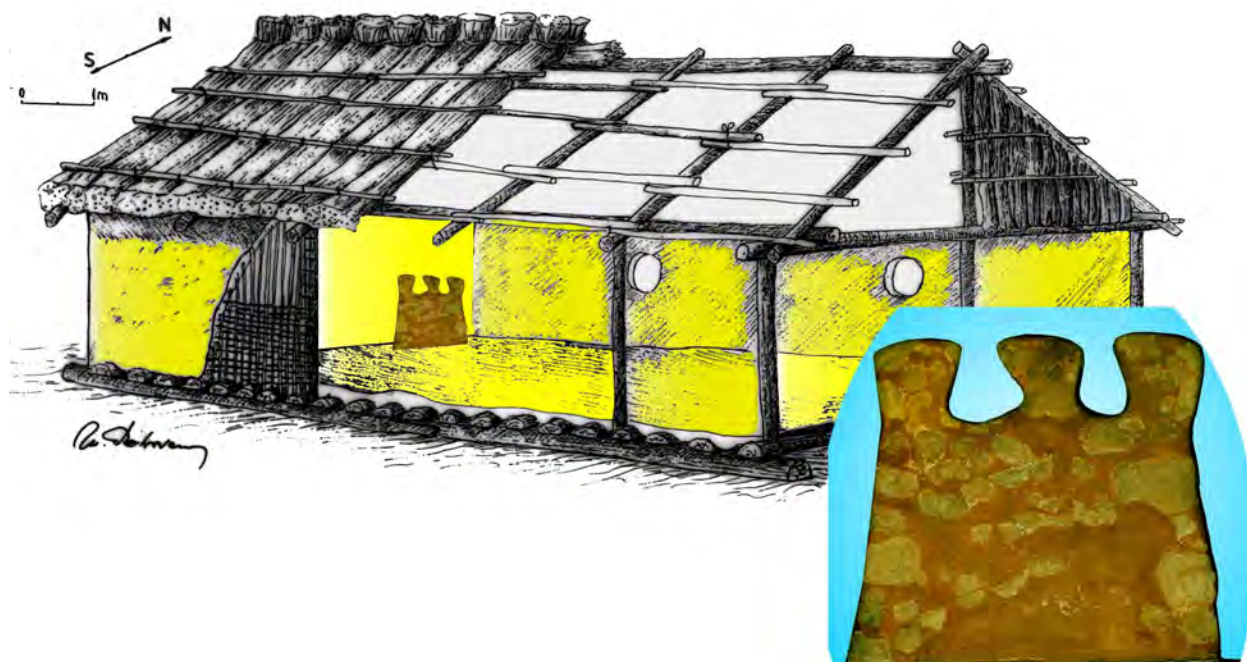


Fig. 4

Sanctuary of dwelling 60, reconstruction.

painted lids, vessels without painted ornaments, a painted support, an incised binocular vessel as well. The inventory seems to indicate the necessities of a cult usage hereof.

The sanctuary of dwelling 60 consists in a construction of larger dimensions of 106.25 sq m, but without separating walls (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 117-121, fig. 86-87; Lazarovici C.-M. 2004). As interior structures mention should be made of a hearth and an altar table, placed in the central area. The most

the possibility that the idol might have had a companion, as the orifice in the altar table is not perfectly central, fact also suggested by the other discovery where there are two idols (see also dwelling 61 below). Probably the idols were affixed to the column so to be at the level of the eye or were a bit higher so that they could be watched at.

In fact, we have a good analogy in Kirokitia, in the pre-ceramic Neolithic, where there is a stone altar with several separations, like the one of Trușești, for firing or laying the various

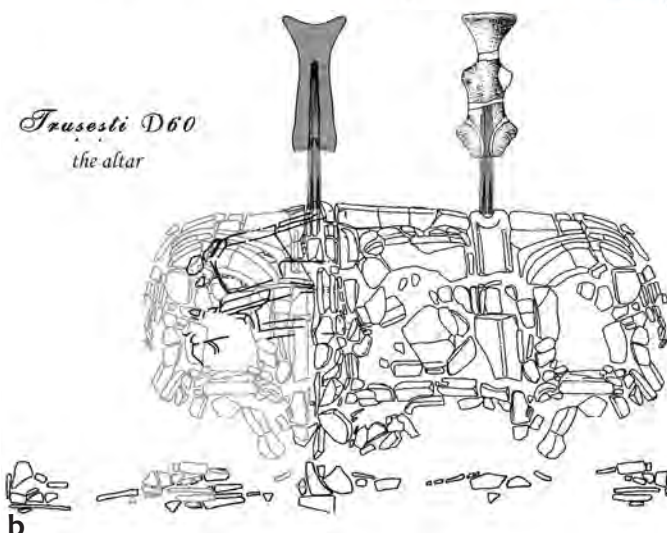
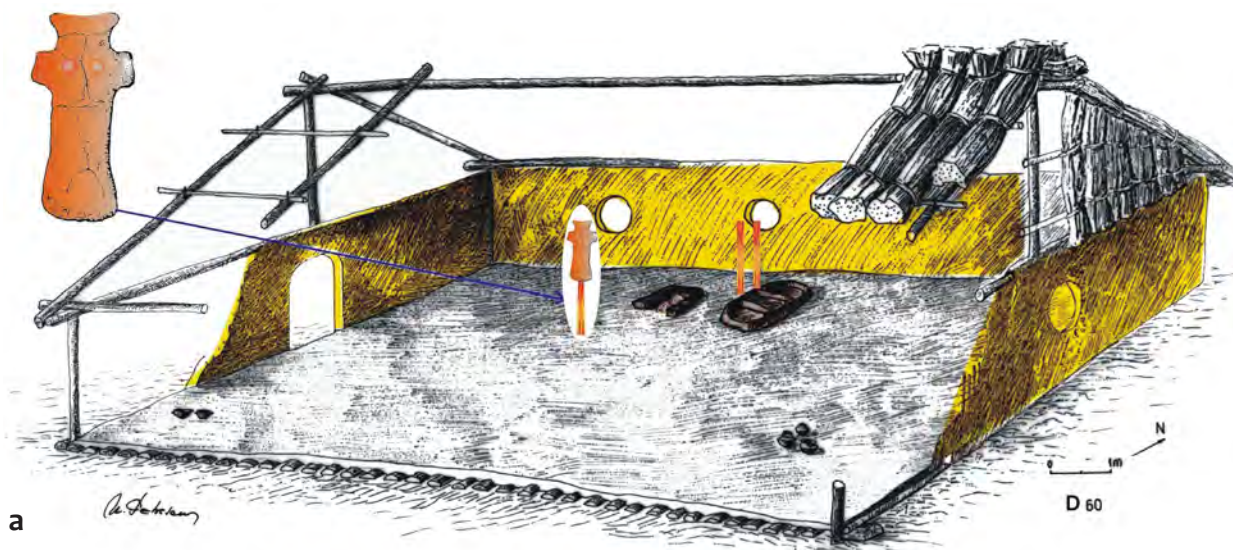


Fig. 5

Truşeşti, Sanctuary of dwelling 60 (a) and altar table, reconstruction (b).

where the cult items were brought, laid or held, we have good analogies in Hungary at Vestö – Mágor (Hegedűs, Makkay, 1987, 94, fig. 12-13; Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2001, 293, fig. 267) and in Romania, at Pianul de Jos, Ghirbom (Paul 1965, 5 sqq., fig. 1-4, pl. I-II; 1992, 104-106, LII/2-3; Gimbutas 1984, 78, 81, fig. 34; Monah D. 1997, 34; Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2001, I.1, 268, 234).

Other community sanctuaries

At Izvoare, near surface dwelling H, there was found a bust of a big idol (Vulpe 1957, 230-231, fig. 230-231), indicating a total height of about 1 meter of the complete item.

Unfortunately, there are no other data concerning the feature where it was found. The fronton of Ariuşd, decorated with two coiled spirals (90 cm long, 45 cm in the area of the spirals) and above them an alveolus, probably indicate a community sanctuary as well; the fragment was discovered near an ellipsoid hearth (repeatedly remade), in a Cucuteni A construction (László F. 1914, 395-396; Dumitrescu Vl. 1974, 479; Sandars 1985, 200, fig. 177A).

offerings for the divinities (in dwelling 61 pairs, maybe the same in dwelling 60).

The idea of the two columns, or two posts, is ancient, it appears in the first sanctuaries PPN (Hauptmann 2003; Hauptmann, Schmidt 2000; 2007), with a hearth near them. In the sanctuary of Parţa (Banat culture), two columns flank the opening in front of the statue, the columns ending up with bull heads and prominences between the horns, interpreted according to their position and ornament, as the Moon and the Sun.

The inventory of the sanctuary was not too rich, consisting in a large flat ax, a fragment of a grinder, a dish with incised ornament and ten fragmentary pots.

About the existence of the larger altars,

Domestic sanctuaries of Trușești

As already specified above, several constructions had structures, architectural elements or inventory, that can be connected to the domestic sanctuaries: in dwelling 86 there were discovered fragments of a pythos that had five intertwined human silhouettes (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 81, 85, fig. 317); large cult items were also found in other constructions, but because they could not be completed they were given little attention (Lazarovici C.-M., Gh. Lazarovici 2007, 231, fig. Vd.91-92). We shall focus more on some of these sanctuaries that show peculiar elements.

Dwelling 38 (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 527, fig. 372/1), of about 28 sq m, had an adjacent structure (8 sq m) at about 3 m further on the southern side. Inside the house, there was found a large stele (Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 105, fig. 167; Gimbutas 1984; 1987, 106; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 210, no. 122; Monah D. 1997, 38, fig. 9/6) (55 cm high; 34.2 cm wide), mounted on an impost. It represents a schematized human silhouette,

decorated with grooves; the upper part of the stele was broken. By it, there were also the remains of an oven (maybe a vaulted one), a fragment of a grinder, an idol bust, a core and flint blades, a bone awl, ceramic fragments, vessels, a binocular pot and so on. The compound was partly disturbed in one of the corners. Taking into account the adjacent structure, the construction seems to indicate the dwelling belonged to a person holding social roles, being a domestic sanctuary, or maybe a "priest's house" which sometimes served as a worship place. This seems to be related to the cultic rituals which took place down there, the stele being the main element or feature the cult is centered on. The ornaments are particularly interesting, and require a special study.

Sanctuary/dwelling 61 (Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 121, fig. 88), with a surface of 60 sq m, had two rooms, one with hearth and hearth plate, another one with a bench, a hearth and two idols with a perforation in the lower part, which were placed on the pillar, forming a column. Breasts are represented

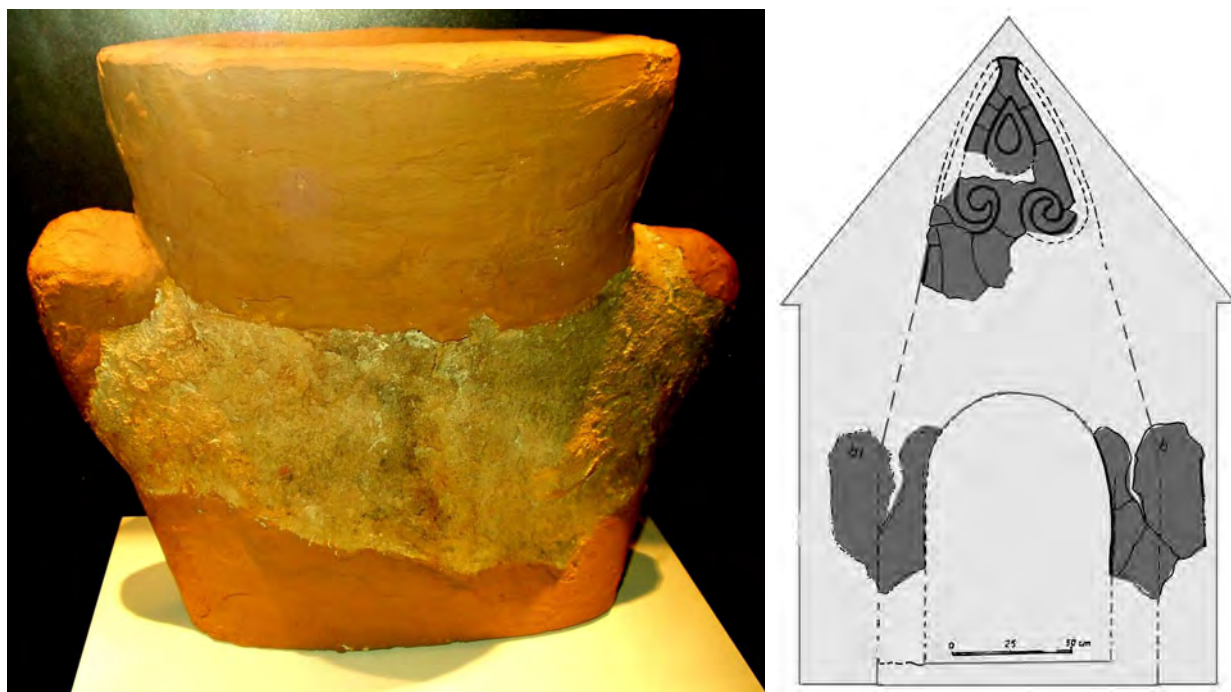


Fig. 6

Bust of Izvoare and the reconstruction of the entrance in the sanctuary of Ariușd.

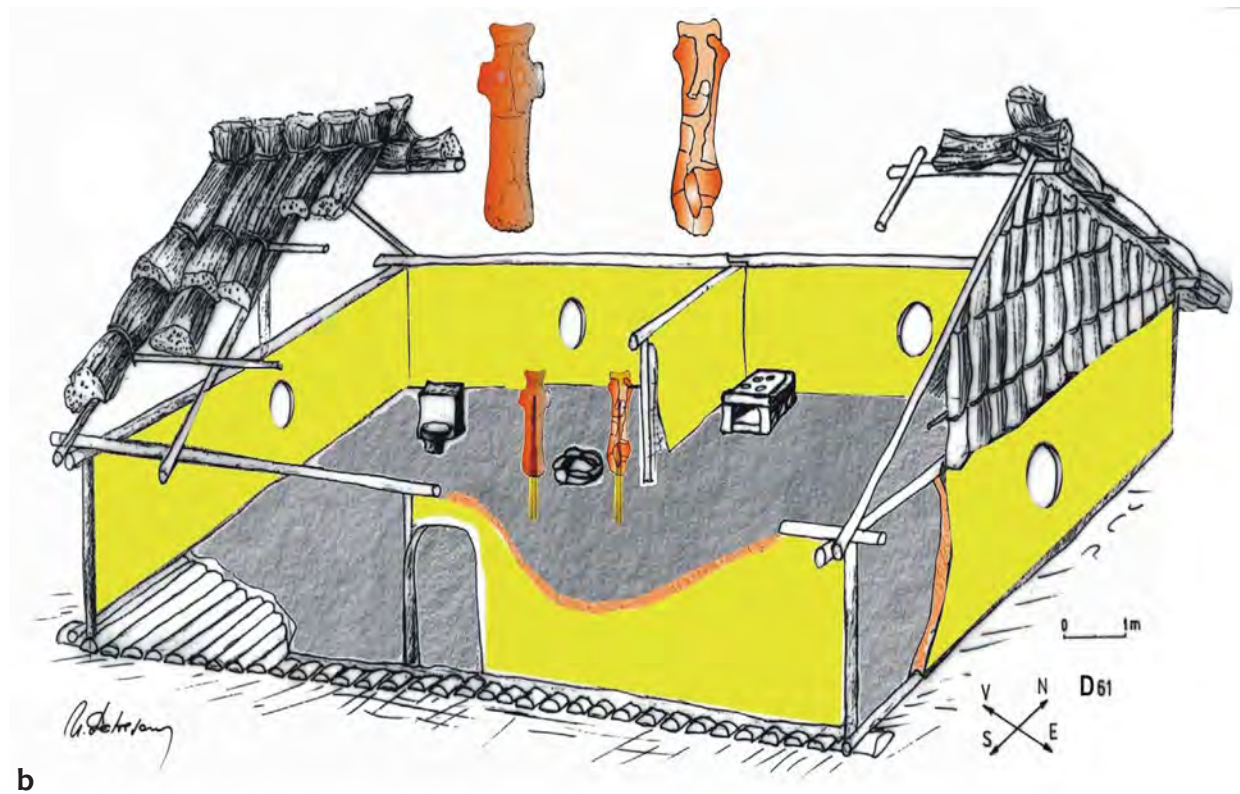
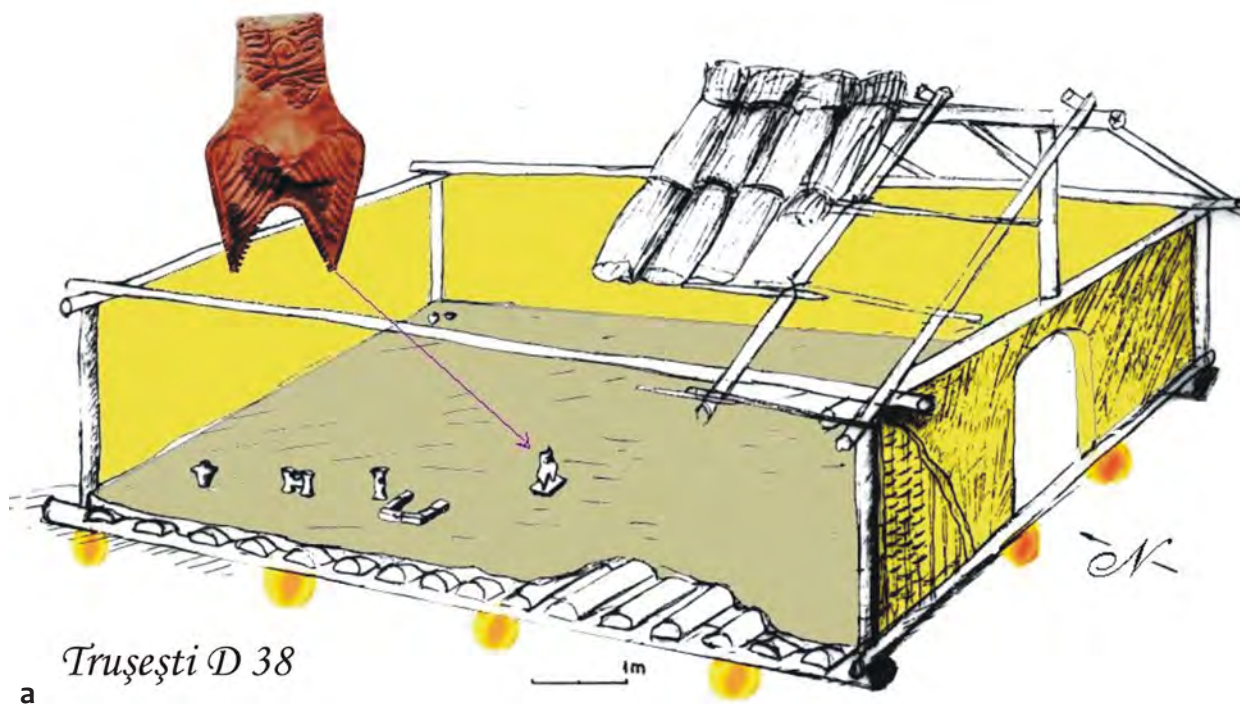


Fig. 7

Trușești, sanctuaries in dwellings 38 (a) and 61 (b), reconstruction.

only on one of the idols, fact that indicates the representation of the divine couple. The idol with a woman's body had the chalice above its head for the laying of the offerings, and such a chalice might have had the other idol as well (the one that is only fragmentarily preserved), as in the case of sanctuary 24. The presence of the hearths in each room, indicates the functional role hereof, that is of living spaces.

Other domestic sanctuaries

The oldest sanctuary (Cucuteni A1-A2, with Precucuteni elements) of this type is represented by dwelling 5 (12.5 x 5.2 m) of Târpești – Dealul lui Bodai, which had as inner structures a hearth with a nearby table, both rectangular and rounded corners. Whole or broken vessels were found in situ around the hearth. The inventory of the construction was numerous, including various artifacts (of flint, bone, stone, fired clay), among which 34 anthropomorphic statuettes, miniature chairs and a small cult table are worth pointing out. The walls were painted with white, and under the dwelling there was uncovered a Precucuteni III altar (Marinescu-Bîlcu 1981, 74), that may be connected to the founding of the compound, as in the case of Precucuteni sanctuaries of Isăia, or of Vorošilovka, in Ukraine.

At Mărgineni – Cetățuia, on the north-east side of a dwelling without platform (6.30 x 3.50 m), there were identified remains of a two chamber-oven, separated by a perforated clay plate. Near the oven, there was the head of a monumental idol with an alveolus in its upper part (fig. 8), similar to the altars and monumental idols (Monah D., Cucoș 1985, 117; Monah D. 1991, 298, 302-303; 1997, 36, fig. 5; Monah D. et alii 1997, 64; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, fig. Vd.88) of several sanctuaries of Trușești. The item had a circular impost preserved only in the shape of several fragments. The head was modeled in clay mixed with chaff and several caryopses of cereals; initially a core was shaped and on it there were laid new layers of daub; the core preserves the traces of a thin wooden support that would embed the head to the impost. The two elements were

united by a cylindrical neck, empty inside and not too high. The schematized features of the face indicate Vinča influences (Monah D. 1997, 36).

The above dwelling also contained ceramic fragments and a copper ax of the Vidra type. The oven could be connected to the ritual firing of special items or it may be a protoma oven. Generally such ovens are encountered in the context of the cult of fire, of fire safekeeping (Tsvek 2001, 24; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 232), and the small alveolus above it (covered by a fine daub) allowed the laying of offerings.

The sanctuary of Scânteia (dwelling 1) had a floor of fired clay (3-4 cm), which had been emplaced directly on the ground. Inside the room, whose dimensions were of about 4 x 4 m, there were discovered remains of a hearth (1.10 x 0.75 m) constructed directly on the ground, near which there was a large flat gritstone (75 x 50cm, possibly a stele? or used as a bench?). The inventory of the sanctuary was absolutely special: 75 anthropomorphic idols (59 female, 10 male, six with undeterminable gender), 30 zoomorphic idols, 7 zoomorphic protomae,



Fig. 8

Mărgineni – Cetățuia.



Fig. 9

Dumești - Între pâraie, items discovered in dwelling 1.

a fragment of an anthropomorphic vessel, one copper needle, five fragments of tables of the altar type, as well as a fragment of a cranial calotte, together with a high quantity of ceramic ware and flint tools (Mantu 1993, 52; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 13; Lazarovici C.-M, Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 229, fig. Vd.87). It is also here that was discovered a clay tablet with signs incised on one of the parts. The association of the specified items, as well as the presence of the stele make us consider this compound also as a domestic altar too, connected to the fertility and fecundity cult.

Another construction on which we have very little knowledge in terms of interior structures, but which by the nature of its inventory indicates a domestic sanctuary is the one of Dumești - Între pâraie (Alaiba-Maxim 1987, 269-286; Alaiba 1998, 55). The 12 anthropomorphic statuettes, the fragment of pythos with the two anthropomorphic personages, the amphora-like vessel, as well as the paired vessels discovered down there indicate a domestic sanctuary with an impressive inventory.

Domestic sanctuary might be also considered pithouse 36 of lablona (Cucuteni A-B), where there were found numerous anthropomorphic statuettes, the feature being assigned by the authors of the discovery to a person of special statute, with cult tasks (Cucuteni A-B₂: Sorochin, Borziac 2001, 136).

In the settlement, there were discovered 711 statuettes, whole and fragmentary, which makes us think it was a cult centre.

At Alexandrovka II, in dwelling 1 there were two special structures, a place for offerings and an altar (Chitic 2008, apud T. D. Todorova).

At the Cucuteni B level, only domestic sanctuaries have been discovered so far. Inside dwelling 33, with a simple floor, of Ghelăiești - Nedeia, there were two hearths (arranged on a layer of pebble) and a grinder; on the southwest side, there were found two models of open sanctuaries that contained several statuettes; it is from the same dwelling that other statuettes result as well (Cucoș 1993, 59-65).

At Buznea - Siliște (com. Târgu Frumos), in the central part of the domestic sanctuary (60 sq m) we refer to, four crosswise arranged statuettes (three female, one male) were covered by a dish and surrounded by six pots placed in their turn also crosswise. In the same feature, there were discovered an altar hearth of semi-oval shape (with a narrower end), a vessel with a leaking tube, two lids of the "Swedish" type and an amphora painted in two registers, with spirals and birds (Boghian, Mihai 1987, 313-324). A piece of wall decorated with a wheat ear, discovered in the same compound, confirms the sacred character of the archeological feature (Boghian 1998, 106).

At Cucuteni – Cetățuia, ten of the constructions of phase Cucuteni B may be linked to domestic sanctuaries, having inside cross-shaped hearths, or altars (sometimes painted) with several layers of remaking, placed on the platform – floor (Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 121).

Among the researches of Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru there are mentioned a construction of a storeyed L-shaped sanctuary (with stelae of the bucrane type, hearths etc.: Preoteasa et alii 2007), but also an open-air sanctuary, consisting in four crania of bovines crosswise placed, together with a hearth and a pavement (Monah D. 2001, 181).

It was in Bodești - Cetățuia Frumușica, within excavation II, that were discovered two steles of the bucrane type, (17 x 20 cm, h = 16 cm; 15 x 18 cm; h = 32 cm: Matasă 1946, 24-25, pl. II, 1-1a), similar to the items discovered at Isaiia, in dwelling 7 (Precucuteni), but especially to those specified at Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, which indicates domestic sanctuaries too.

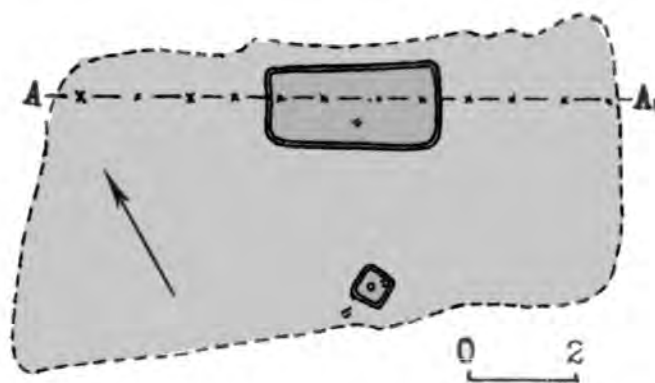
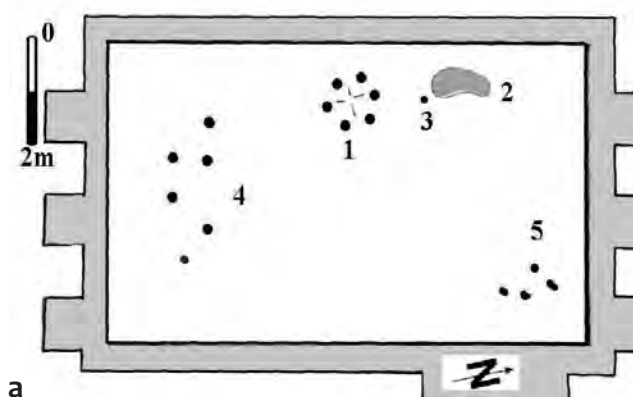


Fig. 10

Alexandrovka II, dwelling 1, apud T. D. Todorova.



b
Fig. 11

Buznea – Siliște, plan of the sanctuary (a) and disposition of the inventory (b), apud D. Boghian, C. Mihai.



Fig. 12

Stelae of Bodești - Cetățuia Frumușica.

Models of sanctuaries

Interesting information related to sanctuaries and their structures is also provided by the models thereof. Some are two storey-constructions, the exterior and interior walls are painted with various decorative elements. The roofs end up with stylized horn-like rafters suggesting the fertilizing role of the

celestial bull. Inside, there are present the hearths (some of them cross-shaped), ovens, benches, grinders and vessels. Personages were identified on several models of sanctuaries in static or dynamic positions.

The models of sanctuaries suggest the diversity of the types of construction, the interior structures and represent part of the inventory. A study of models /maquettes of sanctuaries or ovens (Lazarovici C.-M. 2004) completes the information concerning the distribution thereof.

The new items, of the private collections of Ukraine (Platar), are attractive by shape and ornament, bringing about additional elements which are tempting as for the interpretation thereof (Ențiklopedia Tripolskoi țivilizații 2004, II, 326-330, 381, 384, 423; Cucuteni – Trypillia 2008, 43, 181, 183, 188-190, 262-265).

Within the Romanian territory there were discovered fewer models, and they can be integrated to both categories, open and closed. A single model, the one of Ruseștii Noi, is distinguished in terms of shape, representing a two storey-construction,



a

Fig. 13

Ghelăiești – Nedeia, dwelling 33 (a); Ruseștii Noi 1, two storey-sanctuary (b).



b



Fig. 14

Models of sanctuaries of the Platar collection, photo M. Videiko.

with lateral rounded rectangular openings and a circular one in the upper part. Most of these represent constructions raised on piles, with a rectangular or slightly rounded entrance, sometimes being surrounded by a kind of plinth. The walls are sometimes made of several panels showing the posts of the resistance structure. The roof ends in some cases with rafters, suggesting horns. Windows are round, and the entrance is circular or rectangular.

As interior structures, there are represented cross-shaped hearths, ovens with rectangular vault, vessels for the storage of various products and even grinders. Some of the models are painted inside and outside, with decorative elements which also appear on the ceramic ware. The models of Ghelăiești – Nedeia are distinguished by the presence of statuettes, as the inventory thereof consists uniquely in these figurines, which were probably displayed with the occasion of religious ceremonies.



Fig. 15

Ghelăiești – Nedeia, model 2 of dwelling 33 and the inventory.





IV. THE ART OF CUCUTENI CIVILIZATION

During the Copper Age, on the Romanian territory there lived several civilizations with painted ceramic ware, Zau III-IV, Petrești, Gumelnița, Sălcuța, Cucuteni, the last one being undoubtedly remarked by its achievements in this field. In almost all settlements there were discovered huge amounts of ceramic ware (the painted one being prevalent, in many cases representing more than 75% of the ceramic material), which shows that this craft was particularly well developed. Unfortunately, so far there were discovered too few potter's workshops and too few kilns for firing the pottery so to demonstrate the intensity with which such craft was practiced (Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 200-203; Alaiba 2007, 116/144). Yet, the data are supplemented by the pots that were discovered, which together with the plastic art demonstrate the degree of development of this craft, the achieved performances, the elegance of the shapes being completed by a deep esthetic feeling. Other categories of objects, made of perishable materials (wood, fibers) were probably created with the same minuteness and diligence as the pottery and plastic art of Cucuteni.

Shaping, ornamenting and firing

The study of the pottery and plastic art proves one more time the good knowledge of the surrounding, of the modeling clay quarries and of the places where colors for painting could be easily obtained. The potters had very good knowledge of the qualities of the modeling clay and also of the operations in the later phases, such as ornamenting and firing.

The geo-archaeological analyses made on some ceramic materials show that generally there was used a type of clay with a high concentration of iron and mica, which allowed to obtain various nuances of red (firing in oxidizing atmosphere) or of black (firing in reducing atmosphere). Such clays are frequent in the areas of the Moldavian Sub-Carpathians, but also in the Moldavian Plateau (Ellis 1984, 83, 114). Experience was probably of outstanding importance in this field, the craftsmen knowing very well the areas that provided the best material for obtaining a ceramic ware with a very balanced structure, which required to a small extent the addition of degreasing agents for preventing the breakage and fissuring during drying and firing. It was only during phase Cucuteni B, that in some sites, there was

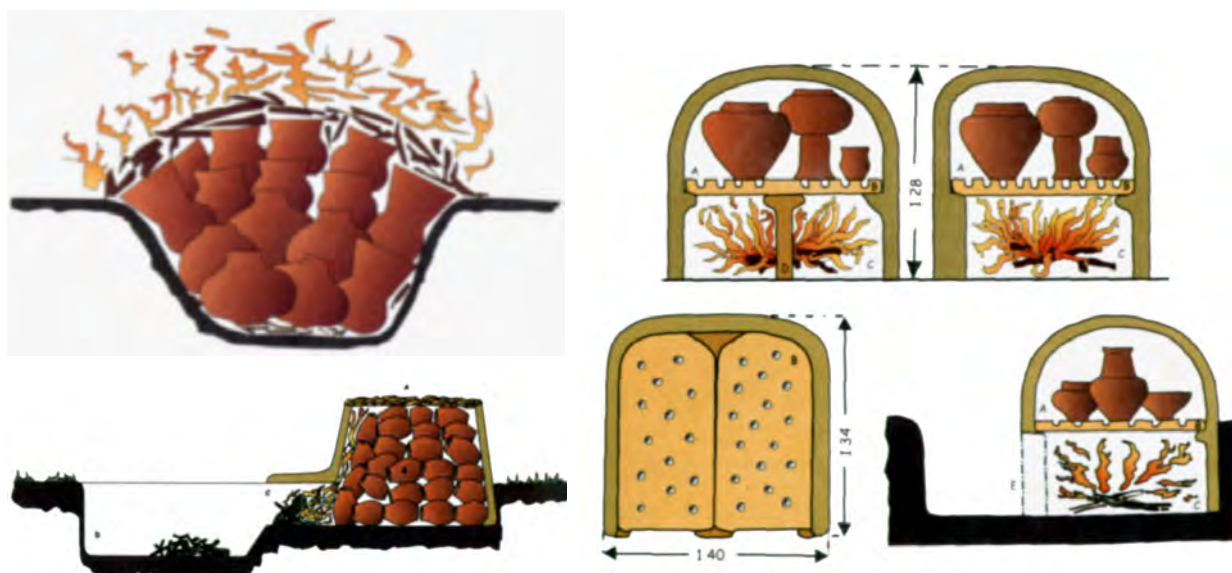


Fig. 1

Ceramic ware firing methods, in pits and in kilns with two superposed chambers (Hăbășești), apud M. Gligor 2007.

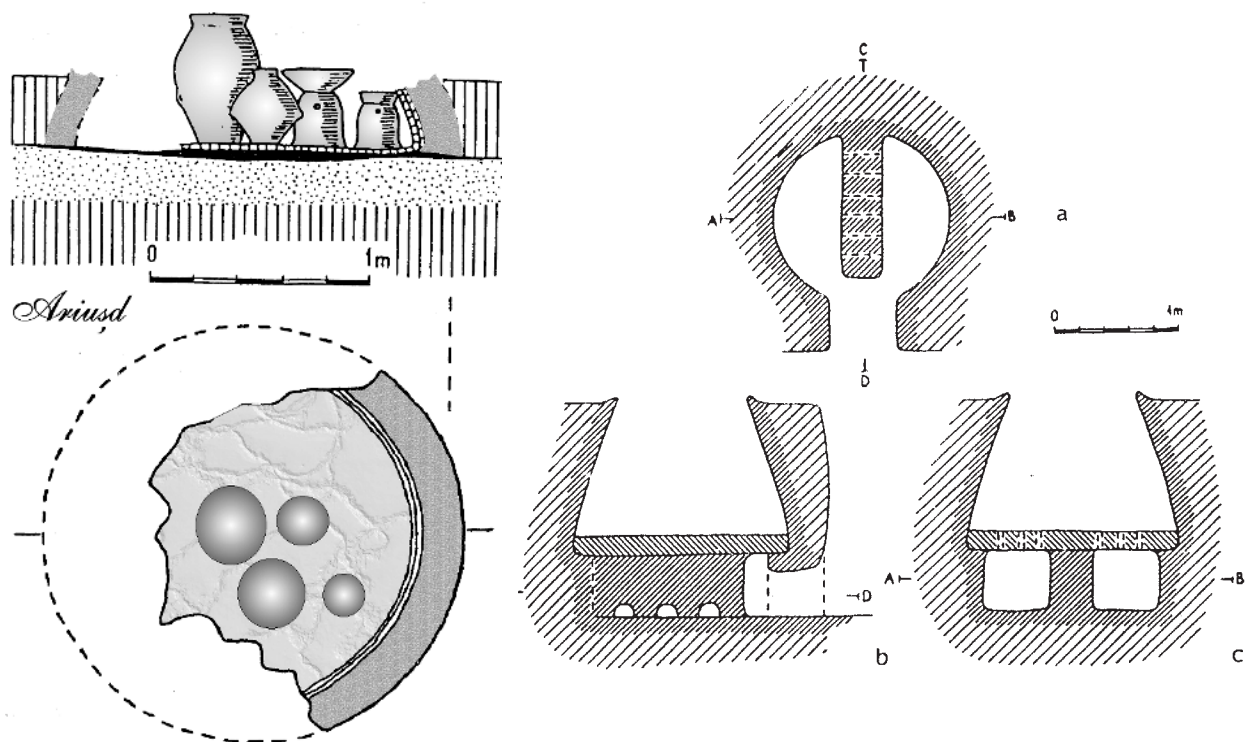


Fig. 2

Kilns for firing ceramic ware, with one chamber (Ariușd) and with two chambers (Glăvănești), apud L. Ellis 1984.

used a type of clay of a lighter nuance, almost white (Văleni - Piatra Neamț, supposedly of local origin, used due to the preference for the light background of the painting: Ellis 1984, 93). It is difficult to state at present the origin of the raw material for each particular site, as the geological features presented above have a large area of occurrence, and so far only few analyses focused on this aspect of the research have been carried out (Ellis 1984 and the bibl.; Mantu et alii 2001) while new analyses are in progress.

There followed the mincing of the clay, which was then let "mature". The clay, cut in slabs, was wet, beaten with the mallet and was then stored in the workshop or in other spaces.

Extremely interesting information concerning this process has been provided by the research of the site of Dumești - Între pâraie, more precisely the potter's workshop, dwelling 3 (Alaiba 2007), the discoveries down there being very important with regards to the painting and firing of the ceramic ware. In the above workshop, in few compartments

especially arranged on the purpose there were found clay pies prepared for being used for shaping the vessels.

There followed the treading and cleaning of the clay from all impurities, in order to obtain a homogenous paste. Another moment connected to the addition of the degreasing agents (in order to avoid the cracking of the ceramic ware during drying or firing). There were used especially smashed potsherds or organic materials (we refer to all ceramic categories), but especially the clay selected for modeling contained numerous minerals that provided the plasticity of the product (Ellis 1984).

Most of the Cucutenian pots were shaped out of clay stripes (rolls), system used by most prehistoric civilizations.

The archaeological researches also demonstrate the usage of a primary rotating system. Already during phase Cucuteni A-B and later on during phase Cucuteni B there are indirect proofs (longitudinal alignment of the mica grains in the paste; circular traces

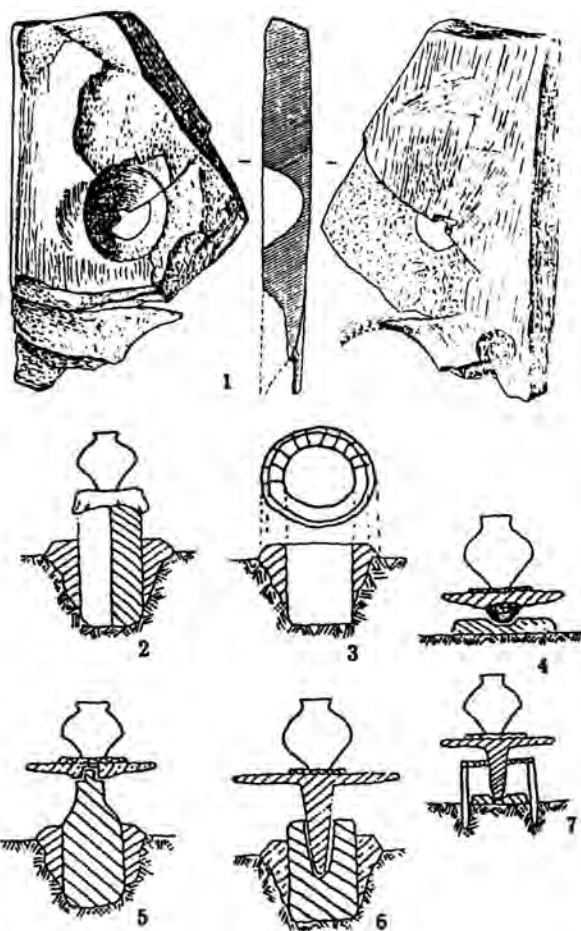


Fig. 3

Reconstruction of rotating systems, apud V. Marchevici 1981 and L. Ellis 1984.

of rope on the bottom; standardization of ceramic shapes during Cucuteni B: Ellis 1984) as well as direct proofs concerning the use of a primary rotating system. In the potter's workshop / dwelling 3 of Vărvăreuca VIII (Chapter II, fig. 27) there was a stake buried in the ground (diameter of 36-38 cm), which was consolidated with a clay (and minced straw) ring, which had a 12-13 cm rim and was about 5 cm raised above the soil, fig. 3/2. It was supposed this device was used at shaping the pottery, several reconstruction options being proposed (Marchevici 1981, 127, fig. 39/2-3, 5-6; Ellis 1984, 115). In the site of Vărvăreuca XV, there was a gritstone plate with two perforations (one with the diameter of 4.5 cm), which have circular spinning traces, fig. 3/1. The plate was interpreted as representing the base of a spinning table or simple potter's wheel (Marchevici 1981,

129-130, fig. 39/1,4, 7; Ellis 1984, 115, fig. 39). At Ghelăiești – Nedeia in dwelling 9 there were found two circular “mouldings” of fired clay, with the lower part conical, which were considered as tables for modeling the ceramic ware (Cucoș 1999, 43, fig. 27/1). Such “spinning tables” were also discovered at Hlăpești in dwelling 1 and in other settlements (Cucoș 1999, 43).

Such a simple rotating system is known for instance also for the prehistory of Egypt, thus representing a progress that appears in various communities, at a certain degree of development of the art of pottery.

On the shaped vessels, there was applied the slip (liquid bath in which there was added either the white color, obtained from smashed calcium carbonate mixed with water, or fine clay and color) in order to finalize the pot which was further decorated by painting. The two methods were aimed at creating a smooth surface, without asperities, which represented the background for painting.

The painting was done with brushes of various sizes, using paints obtained from natural colors: hematite (for the various nuances of red, brown or even black, which is sometimes found in the geological accumulations of the Moldavian Plateau), brown-black manganese ferrous oxides with various nuances, which could be found in the area of the Eastern Carpathians or further north in the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine, but the marshy areas are not excluded either (Ellis 1984, 84) and calcium carbonate (white). The discoveries of the workshop specified above of Dumești demonstrate the existence and usage of these materials. In the workshop-dwelling number 3 there were discovered two “painting kits”, contained in two vessels (Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 99; Pântea 1983-1984; Alaiba 2005, 59; 2007; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 201-203). The first vessel contained: two ovoid brushes made of clay (probably with hair), a polisher made of a pebble, 38 calcareous spherical nodules, 1048 complete nodules and 149 fragments of black manganese – ferrous oxide, covered with chalk, 48 prismatic fragments of red hematite. In the second vessel, ornamented



Fig. 4

Dumești – Între pâraie, “the painting kits”, with the materials for painting, apud R. Alaiba.

with painted stripes, there were only spherical nodules of manganese– ferrous oxide, smaller than those of the previous pot; it was also here that there was found red ochre powder (this type of material was also discovered at Calu - Piatra Șoimului, but also at Scânteia – Dealul Bodești: Mantu et alii 2001), or prismatic fragments. Fragments of ochre were also discovered with the occasion of other researches, at Hăbășești (pit 22), at Scânteia (they appear frequently in various features, as well as in the layer; in dwelling 11 there were also found few grains

of manganese– ferrous oxide) and in other places as well (Alaiba 2007, 33-34). Other materials for painting should not be excluded either. For instance, at Zau in levels III-IV there were discovered in three dwellings pits with grayish black clay with which the vessels were painted. Following the firing (experimentally checked), there resulted an intensive red or reddish hue, pending on the consistency of the solution.

The drying of the vessels took place inside the workshop, or maybe outside it, in places



Fig. 5

Dumești – Între pâraie, brushes and polishing stone, of the first kit.



Fig. 6

Few shapes of vessels and types of ornaments specific to phase Cucuteni A.

protected from sun and air drafts. Most vessels prove an oxidizing firing. There were used both simple pits, and kilns with one-two chamber, which allowed to reach higher temperature values (700 -1200° C), the control of the firing, operation that was very important for obtaining qualitative vessels.

The qualitative fuel is particularly important for the firing temperature (hard wood essence). Before firing, the pots were polished, the traces being visible in many cases.

Shapes and ornamentation of the pottery

In phase Cucuteni A there appear the most varied shapes of vessels (for the semi-fine and fine painted category). Very numerous are the chalices and vessels with stem (supports of various types, fruit trays etc.). The phase started with dark black, brown

or red pottery, with a mineral element in its mixture, decorated with grooves and general motifs painted with white on black or red; or red on yellowish or brown; the motifs are created using thin lines or dots. It is during the same period that there also existed a painting with two different colors (bichromy). Of phase Cucuteni A₂, the trichromy painted pottery becomes prevalent. The most used decorative motifs are the spirals, followed by the meanders (which originally were spirals too), and among them there are also secondary elements such as the egg-like shapes, circular arcs, dots etc.

Most of the times, motifs are applied on a light color slip, sometimes red or on the background of the pot, being outlined with black. The ornamentation is positive (direct), and negative, by sparing the motifs from the initial cover layer.

The prevalent colors are white and red, while black, as we showed above, had only the role of pointing out the decorative motifs. Already at this level, there are vessels with tectonic ornamentation, with several decorative registers, adapted to the decoration area. Quite often, the decorative motifs are doubled, providing thus an increased aesthetic effect. There were defined so far several groups with regional evolutions in the area of phase Cucuteni A. One of these is the specific to Transylvania, that is Ariușd cultural aspect, which is situated at the beginning of this phase. In the final part of phase A (A₄), there has been acknowledged a local development aspect, Drăgușeni – Jura (on both sides of the Prut), in which the grooved and incised ornament appears together with the painting, which is created both in bichromy and trichromy; sometimes the painting has been applied after firing. The incised and grooved ornaments of the Precucuteni tradition have been taken over, became more obvious, and were used for a longer period in the Trypillia geographical space. In the area Drăgușeni – Jura (but also in other settlements) there were identified new ceramic shapes and decorative styles marking the transition to phase Cucuteni A-B.

Regarding phase Cucuteni A, numerous anthropomorphic vessels or the supports shaped so to suggest the *Hora* (“round dance”) related to the religious life of these communities, as well as large pithoi with the representation of the divine couple (Trușești, Scânteia, Dumești etc.), so we cannot refer to only few of the categories of vessels used during the various rituals.

During phase Cucuteni A-B, there are noticed transformations concerning the shape of the vessels, and their ornamentation as well. This phase is characterized by numerous vessels with rounded and flattened body; craters; goblets with long neck; the supports are fewer and fewer, not so tall, there appear the vessels with lid of the “Swedish helmet” type. The role of chocolate black-brown increases in the achievement of the ornamentation, covering sometimes whole spots of the vessel surface (and this also happens during phase Cucuteni B) or sometimes the three colors have an equal decorative input.

The decorative unity observed during the previous phase disappears due to the prevalent use of the stripe ornamentation. The role of colors and the manner used for painting the motifs change accordingly and this determines the presence of a large variety of decorative stylistic groups, some authors



Fig. 7

Few shapes of vessels of the cultural aspect Drăgușeni – Jura.



Fig. 8

Few anthropomorphic vessels and of the *Hora* (“round dance”) type of phase Cucuteni A.



Fig. 9

Few of the shapes and methods of ornamentation specific to the ceramic ware of phase Cucuteni A-B.

considering that the decorative "monotony" of the first phase is thus destroyed.

Thus, in A-B1, there were in use the decorative styles nowadays referred to as AB α , α , β ; during A-B2, apart from these, there appear the γ styles and the first series of δ styles as well (Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 41-44). Some decorative styles are based on the trichromy pottery on a white or red background of Cucuteni A (α , β). The ornamentation is often deployed tectonically, being organized in friezes and sometimes in metopes. The meander is more frequently used, being in some groups the prevalent motif. The spiral is combined with other motifs, increasing

the variety of the ornamentation. Each motif has an equal ornamental value, the sequence of motifs being characterized by a well organized rhythm, the obtained ornamentation representing models of geometric – spiraled organization, the final result being a balanced whole. It was during that phase that there appeared new painted decorative elements, with symbolic and religious value, as well as the painted human representations (a vessel of Ghelăiești and other six representations at Traian - Dealul Fântânilor), which replace those in bas-relief specific to phase Cucuteni A.

They are geometrically represented, slightly clumsily and it was supposed there might be a connection between them and the magic dance. The pottery of the Solonceni group in Bessarabia, developed on the basis of the Drăgușeni – Jura aspect, also includes ceramic ware decorated with incisions (8-9%) and grooves (4-8%), while the majority is represented by the painted vessels (76-85%, ornamented in the styles α_1 , α_3 , β_1 , δ_2 : Sorokin 1994a, 79; Mantu 1998, 79).

During phase Cucuteni B there also appeared transformations at the level of the shape of the pots, and some authors also speak of certain standardization thereof (Ellis 1984). The amphorae are structured as follows: there appear numerous biconical pots; the crater-shaped pots show different proportions of the various components, some having the maximal diameter as large as the height; the pots with a low and flared stem are extremely elegant; plates have become almost flat; dishes have a different profile in comparison to the previous period. Some ceramic shapes look like a purse (Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 55-56).

Some modifications concerning the preparation of the ornamentation are also to be noticed. This remains tectonic, both metopes (main ones and sometimes others, smaller) and friezes being present. The standardization of the shapes is quite often accompanied by a decrease of the decorated area. The painting with black on a light background remains prevalent (yellowish white, whitish), but also on a darker reddish

background. The bichromy and even the trichromy painting is also encountered but it was differently applied (Dumitrescu Vl. 1974, 144-145).

This phase has two polychromy groups, δ and ζ , and a bichromy group, ϵ . The decorative role of colors changes again, in some subgroups white is used only as background color, and in group ϵ it is replaced with the yellowish white background or whose nuance is the one of the fired clay, motifs being rarely painted only with black. In group ϵ the ornaments are much more linear or made of stripes of color denoting sobriety and fineness; in group ζ a return to polychromy can be noticed and the ornamentation is often quite heavy (Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 56). The spiral is more rarely used, the meander being very scarcely or almost never used. On the other hand, new motifs are noticed, such as the crosses, the concentric circles, the crossed circle, zoomorphic or bird-shaped motifs. They are mostly used on certain types of vessels: high craters; biconical pots; amphorae and plates or dishes, painted in ϵ style (only with black) and ζ style (the body painted with red motifs bordered with black) in a unique decorative register, the remaining space being filled with other motifs.

We would like to point out that the anthropomorphic motifs are now more numerous than the during the previous phase, the same schematic manner of representation being in use, yet in different assemblages, with vegetal, zoomorphic, natural decorative motifs. According to us, we can speak of plastically transmitted myths (Lazarovici C.-M. 2006). It is true that the human representations are achieved in a much more geometrical, schematic style, but mention should be made of the fact that the zoomorphic motifs exceed this border, sometimes being extremely suggestive.

Dated to the last phase, on the territory of Bessarabia, there has been acknowledged another local group, represented by the sites of the Racovăț type, in which the incised ceramic ware is still in use (2-4%: Sorochin 1994a, 79; Mantu 1998, 85).



Fig. 10

Few shapes of vessels and decorative approaches specific to phase Cucuteni B.

The art of pottery of Cucuteni is also partly preserved in the Horodiște – Erbicieni culture, whose Bessarabian correspondents are Brânzeni and Gordinești groups.

It is to this culture, assigned to the Late Copper Age in Romania (Trypillia C II in Bessarabia), that belong some of the pots painted in the typical Cucuteni style, and that can be considered, in their turn, real works of art, characterized by the same sacred significance. It is now that also appear different shapes of vessels which mark the transition to another phase of evolution, the Bronze Age. The ceramic ware is qualitatively good, the outlines of the ornamentation and motifs is comparable to the one of the vessels of phases Cucuteni B, demonstrating the continuity of the potter's craftsmanship.

Although in the present chapter we mainly referred to the painted ceramic ware which represents the most important feature of



Fig. 11

Cucuteni B pots with geometric, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic motifs.

Cucuteni culture, mention should be made of another ceramic category, the one including ground shell in the paste, which appears in the second phase of Cucuteni A3. This ceramic category, known in the specialized literature as the Cucuteni "C" ceramic ware, decorated with incisions or by means of a rope, does not exceed 6% in any of the phases Cucuteni, and can be assigned to populations at the border of the Cucuteni spreading area. Only few vessels of this category, dated to phase Cucuteni B, decorated with ox protomas in relief have an artistic value, denoting an important Cucutenian influence.

The Cucuteni – Trypillia culture is the only civilization in the southeast of Europe which new and raised at the degree of art the painted anthropomorphic and zoomorphic painted ornamentation. Mention should be made of the fact that the zoomorphic, anthropomorphic or bird-shaped ornamentation is always integrated and subordinate to the geometric one.

Regarding the zoomorphic representations, we would like to point out both the use of the free style, animals being uninterruptedly represented along the decorative register, and the metope-based one: the register is split in metopes, within which animals are painted.

The originality of the painted ornamentation of the last phase consists in the combination of the geometric motif with the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic ones, with representations of birds, snakes, with symbols and signs – situation that was noticed in other areas as well, for instance Haçılar, Yangshao, Mesopotamia, Sumer etc. – which can be connected to the existence of myths transmitted over generations. The groups of 4 (2+2), 6 (3+3), the anthropomorphic representations on the vessel of Poduri, fig. 11/5, are connected to the structure of the Pantheon and the cosmogonic beliefs, the sacred numerology (Monah et alii 2003). Most of the representations on the Cucuteni

vessels are women, but men silhouettes are also depicted ("The Black God" - A. Golan), wearing a mask. Sometimes on the vessels the tree of life is represented too; some of the represented animals have a certain connotation: the ox, the dog, the deer are expressions of the fighting group, also present in the Mesopotamian clay seals (Nițu 1975, 66). Later on, the Dacians shall consider the wolf, the dog as a symbol of the warrior; they are associated to the fertility cult but they might also represent the totemic animal as there are proofs at Parța, of the Banat culture, dated to the Developed Neolithic. The deer represents a symbol of the cyclic renovation, of force and speed, and the snake is connected to the idea of regeneration (the snake goddess of M. Gimbutas), protecting the house and the people's lives. The representation of the spirals has several interpretations, some authors linking it to the vegetal elements, while others think of it

as a representation of time elapsing.

On the basis of the above short description of the ceramic ware, we can now formulate few of the most important features of the Cucutenian culture. This means extremely varied harmonious pot shapes, displaying very precise lines and mastership of the drawing, indicating that the potters had a special gift of shape and color harmony. We should also point out the symmetry of the sequence of the motifs.

According to Vl. Dumitrescu, author of reference studies concerning the art of Cucuteni culture and the prehistoric art of Romania (Dumitrescu Vl. 1968, 1974, 1979), symmetry was harder to achieve in the case of the polychromy painted ornamentation, which took into account both the sequence of motifs, their symmetric inclusion in spared spaces, and the chromatic harmony of the achieved ornamentation (Dumitrescu Vl.



Fig. 12

Painted ceramic ware of Horodiște – Erbicieni culture and of Gordinești, Brânzeni groups.

1979, 90). The impressive number of pots that benefit from all these qualities, throughout a large geographic space, indicates that these were created by very talented and specialized craftsmen, or that there was an “elementary painting school”. Thus, on the basis of the huge number of vessels discovered in almost every Cucutenian site, we consider

that the shaping and ornamentation of the pots took place first of all in groups of local workshops mainly. The perfect unity of the pottery ornamentation manner covering large surfaces demonstrates on one side the existence of communities that appreciated the beautiful, that had a special aesthetic taste, and on the other side a strong and permanent link between them. If we are to speak of “tribes”, then in the case of the Cucutenian civilization, these existed for sure.

The painting and decorative elements that were applied on the pottery items indicate tight connections with the religious life of the members of the community, numerous vessels being a means of communication with the celestial, earthy and underground worlds. The special quality of the ceramic ware made it an extremely valuable product, which was probably the object of barter relations between the various communities, while it can be considered also a mark of prestige.

The large variety of shapes, the special quality of the pottery, the harmony of the ornamentation, the combination of the motifs are only few of the characteristics of the Cucutenian ceramic ware, which clearly delimits it from other contemporary civilizations. All these demonstrate a high degree of development of the art of pottery, sometimes in association with religious practices (Tsvek 2005), many of the vessels allowing for their description as works of art. The Cucutenian artists were righteously referred to by H. Schmidt as “geniuses” (Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 17).

Regarding the plastic art, mention should be made of the fact that the most numerous are the anthropomorphic statuettes, in comparison to the zoomorphic ones. In most cases, the statuettes were represented according to certain canons, which can be followed also along their chronological evolution. It was very rarely that the physiognomy of the modeled personages was represented (only the nose ridge is marked), although other parts of the body were treated very carefully, in order to point



Fig. 13

Anthropomorphic plastic art of phase Cucuteni A, without ornamentation, decorated with incisions or painted.



Fig. 14

Anthropomorphic statuettes of phase Cucuteni B.

out physical characteristics or states, jewelry item, social positions and maybe vestment elements too. During the first phase, most of the statuettes are decorated with incisions (especially the feminine ones), but there are also painted statuettes as well. The head is extremely schematized, being represented “en bec d’oiseau”.

Starting with Cucuteni A-B, the silhouette gets sleeker and sleeker, more and more elegant, the statuettes are mostly painted, and only in some cases parts of them are decorated with incisions. The head is on many occasions decorated as a disk, with the nose ridge pointed out, while the eyes are represented as perforations.

Most of the statuettes are female representations, but there are also male ones or even androgynous, that are extremely suggestive. The large majority of the statuettes were found in fragmentary condition, their breakage being possibly connected to ritual practices. As mentioned above, in some sites, the number of the statuettes is very large, indicating the



presence of religious centers; at Scânteia for instance there were discovered about 900 statuettes, out of which only six are intact or allowed their re-assembly.

The anthropomorphic plastic art was the subject of many studies and books, which analyzed the numerous aspects concerning their shaping, but especially the interpretation thereof (Gimbutas 1974 - 1987;



Fig. 15

Zoomorphic plastic art of various sites.



Fig. 16

Zoomorphic vessels with protomas of the various phases of Cucuteni culture.

Pogoševa 1985; Monah 1997 etc.).

The zoomorphic plastic art also has several very suggestive items, although most of the times the shaping is so careless done, that the represented animal can only with difficulty be identified. The exceptional items demonstrate one more time the artistic qualities of the Cucutenian craftsmen. The animals, birds or parts of these are modeled with a lot of realism, representing

together with the vessels, real masterpieces. Vessels with zoomorphic, ornithomophic representations or even zoomorphic pots which were used as ritual vessels draw our attention as well.

Some painted spoons, shaped so to suggest human torsi in the upper part, as well as the altars are to be added to the other categories of ceramic items presented above.



Fig. 17

Altars, throne with the representation of the divine couple and spoons.



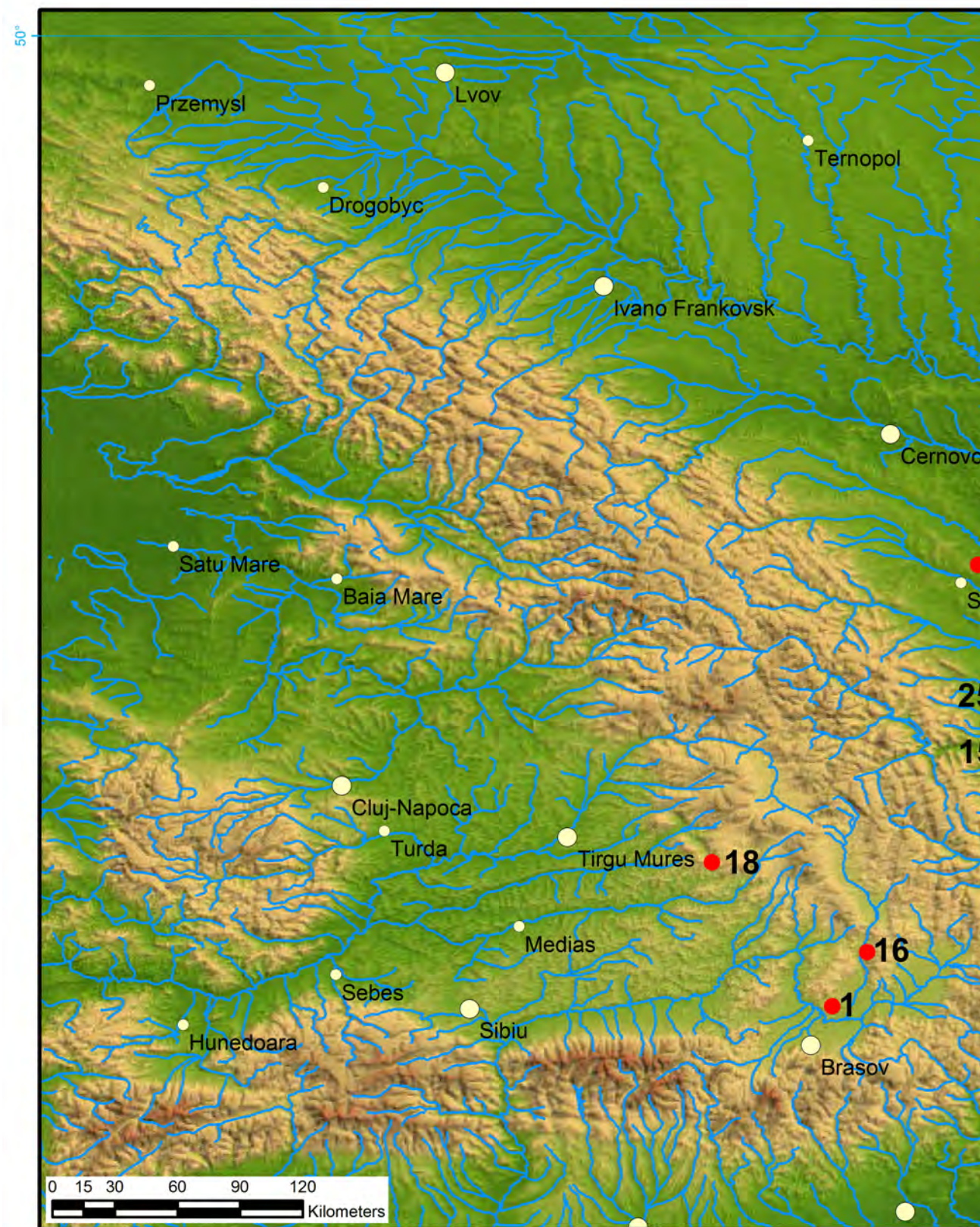


V. MAIN SITES OF THE CUCUTENI CIVILIZATION

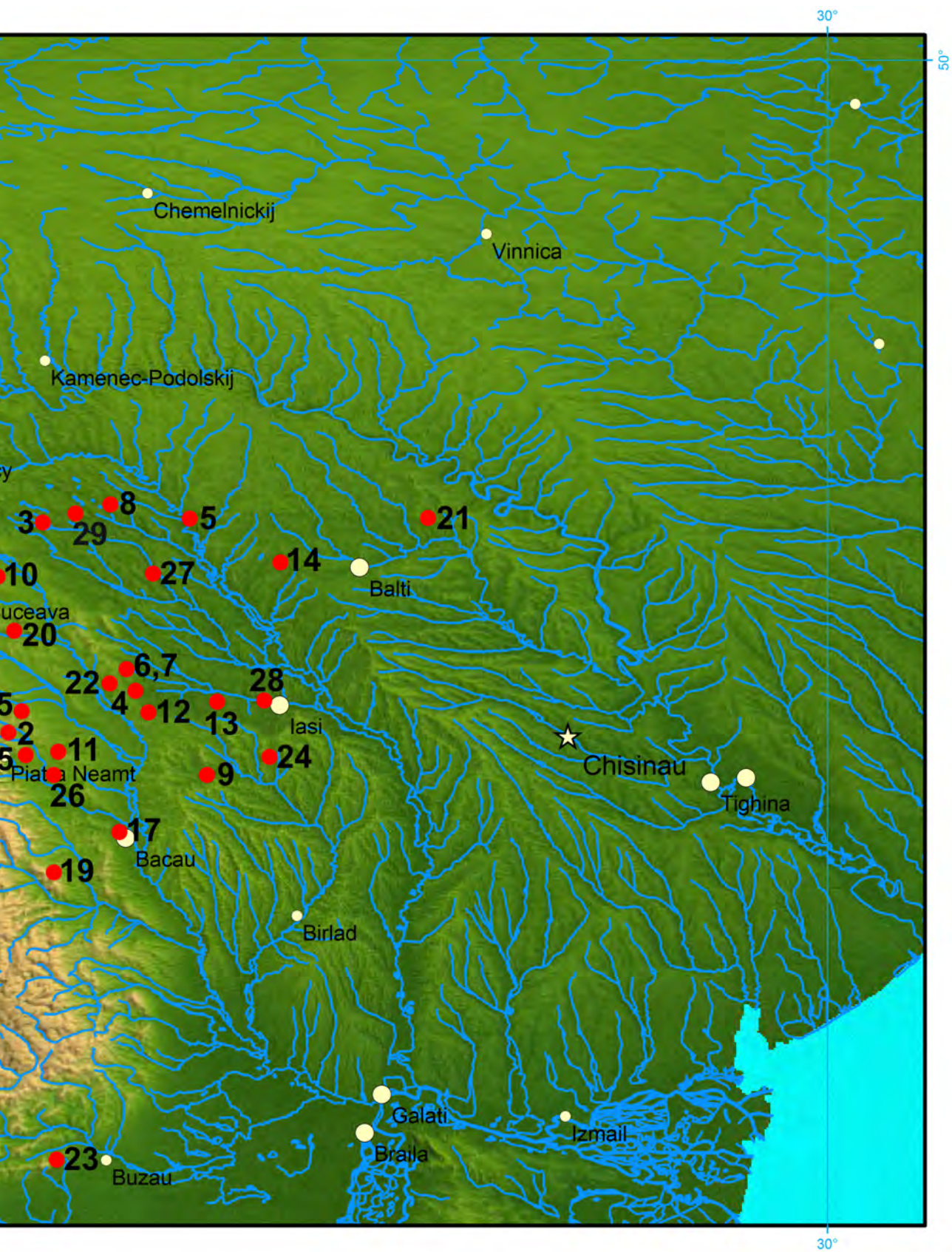
For a better knowledge of the Cucuteni sites, this chapter presents those that have been thoroughly or fully investigated as well as those in which significant discoveries have been made. In this manner, one will have a better idea about the extent of the research, the chronology with all its phases, the radiocarbon data and the geographical distribution of the complexes. The relevant discoveries (complexes and artefacts) and their storage and exhibit place are also duly mentioned. The sites are alphabetically arranged (1-29).

Each site has its own card containig the following standard information:

1. Name of the site (old name)
2. Stratigraphy and chronology (relative and radiocarbon data)
3. History of the research
4. Main discoveries: complexes (dwellings, pithouses, pits), cult complexes, fortification systems, tombs
5. Main artefacts
6. Place of storage and exhibit, inventory number
7. Author
8. Bibliography



Main sites of the Cucuteni Civilization (map by Andrei Asăndulesei).



1. ARIUȘD - CISC/TYISZK

1. Ariușd (Erösd) – Cisc, Chisc, (Tyiszk), Vâlcele commune, Covasna county.

seven inhabitation levels on an almost 4 meter-depth (marked I-VII) those belonging to the Copper Age representing dwelling layers and horizons. The first level (I) belongs



Fig. 1

The settlement of Ariușd (Erösd), Vâlcele commune (photo Sandor Sztáncsuj).

2. The site is located on a hill top, with another hill hiding its frontal side, wherefrom there was visibility to Olt Valley (fig. 1). The two hills are connected by a saddle, and the place Cisc / Tyiszk is not visible if looking from the Olt Valley. Between the two hills there was a defense ditch to the east of the settlement on Tisc. Certain terracing works backwards, to the west and on the sides, provided other defense options too. According to the stratigraphy, architecture and materials, this is the most important Ariușd settlement of Transylvania.

The first researches already pointed out

to the Early Bronze Age (Schneckemberg B). As in most of the lower levels (I-IV) there was found grooved ceramic ware, it was considered as a group (Ariușd) with a special evolution, but belonging to the Cucuteni – Tripyllia culture. Z. Székely reminds that in level VII there was found white painting on reddish brown, referring probably to the vessels in the pits (Székely Z. 1965, p. 271). Fr. László also identified connections to the Dimini culture (László Fr. 1924, p. 1).

3. The first excavations were carried out by Fr. László (in 1911, 1924-1925) and were taken over later on by I. Nestor, E. Zaharia

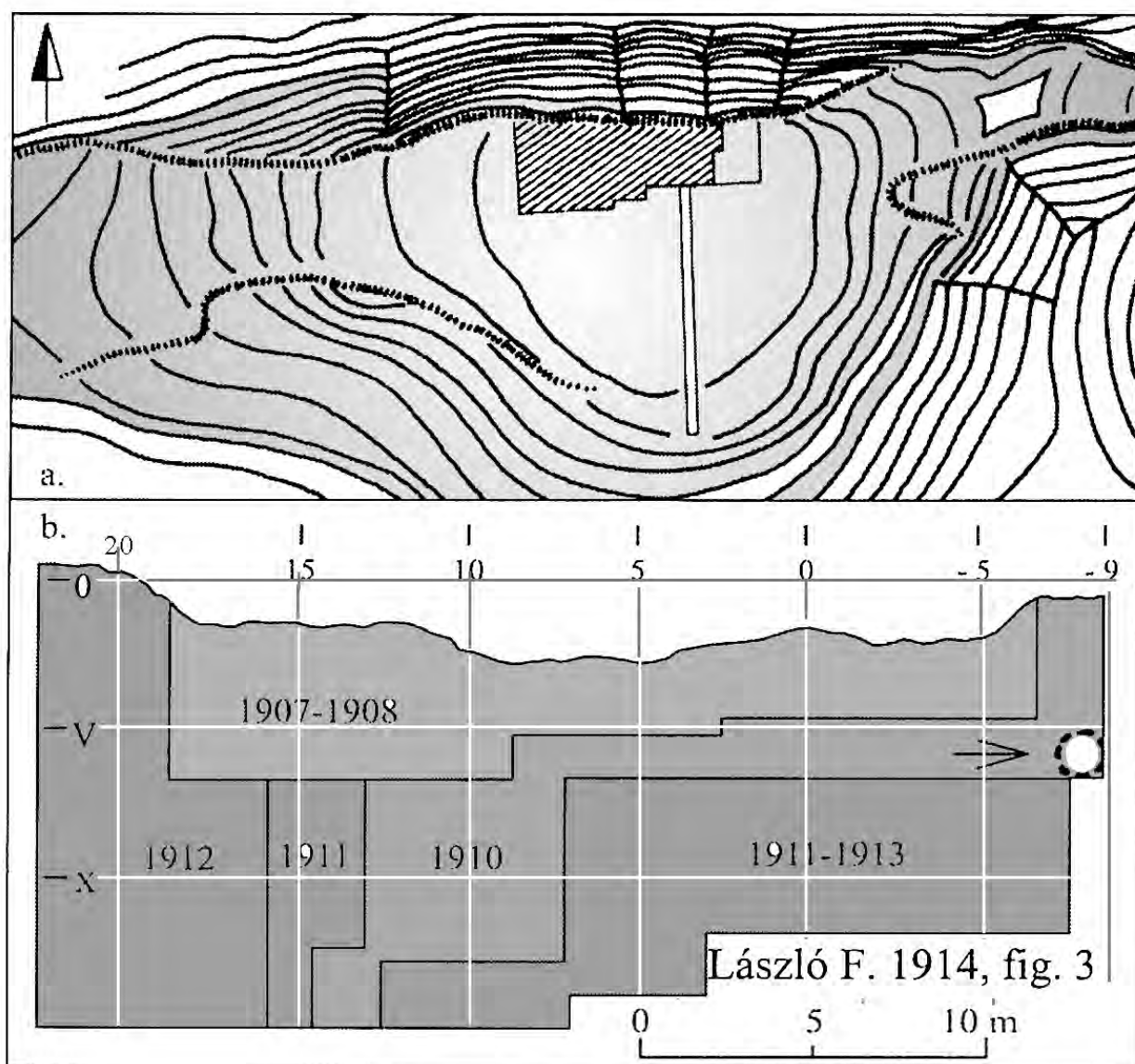


Fig. 2

Excavations by Fr. László and the hoard location , apud S. Sytáncsuj 2005.

and Z. Székely (1968-1970, 1972-1975, 1979-1986). They also pointed out the discovery of kilns (Székely 189, p. 259; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, p. 225 and the bibl.). Dwellings no. 1-3, as one can see in the profile (fig. 3) belonged to levels V-IV, while in the previous level, VI, there existed at least three inhabitation levels.

Among the dwellings, one can notice the traces of other complexes or remaking works, as indicated by the cut hearths and

the pits in the upper levels.

4. During the first excavations there were discovered four large dwellings with a special architecture, with structures of posts and stakes from the interior compartments, with two-three hearths whose location was changed. According to the numerous treading levels noticeable in the profile there existed other complexes of smaller dimensions, having the shape of huts, especially in the lower levels. Z. Székely also



Fig. 3

Stratigraphic profile apud Fr. László, with dwellings 1-4.

mentions pithouses and pits, as noticeable also on the profile made by Fr. László. The dwellings had walls with post structures. Sometimes the posts were laid on two rows. The walls were made of wattle and daub, and the clay was daubed. The entrance hall or the front room had a lower floor.

In the upper layer (probably IV or III) made

of adobe and daub there was discovered the entrance with the fronton of a sanctuary with spiral ornaments in relief (fig. 4).

5. In all levels there were discovered copper items: bracelets, tubular pearls, needles, knife, a wire ring and a copper pickaxe of the Ariușd type (Vulpe Al. 1975, p. 35), a similar one more elegant being discovered at Leț. The pickaxe was discovered in the upper part of the cultural layer together with the painted pottery (probably in levels III-II), while according to other researchers it was found in the humus layer. The upper levels (Ariușd II at V. G. Childe) are considered of later date. E. Zaharia considers that there appears pottery of the Fedeleşeni type (Zaharia 1994). The published writings of Fr. László's (1924), among the most modern of that time (catalogues of shapes, ornaments, statistic data), and also from later exhibitions, there resulted that in the first levels the ceramic ware was painted with white on a red or black background, with white on red, and in the following levels there appear incised motifs or grooves and facets, followed also later on by a spiraled painting with white on red. Levels VI-IV show correspondences in the so-called Protocucuteni horizons (of Izvoare and Frumușica) as well as in most settlements in Transilvania (Ciuc-Sîngiorz/ Bancu, Olteni 1, Păuleni I, Târgu Mureș, Bod and so on).

On the above grounds, phase Cucuteni A1 was established by Vl. Dumitrescu.

In the 1908-1909 campaign, in cassette V-9 (fig. 2) there was discovered a hoard contained in two vessels (fig. 7) in which there had been deposited a gold item (*saltaleoni*), copper



Fig. 4

Sanctuary fronton in levels IV-III.

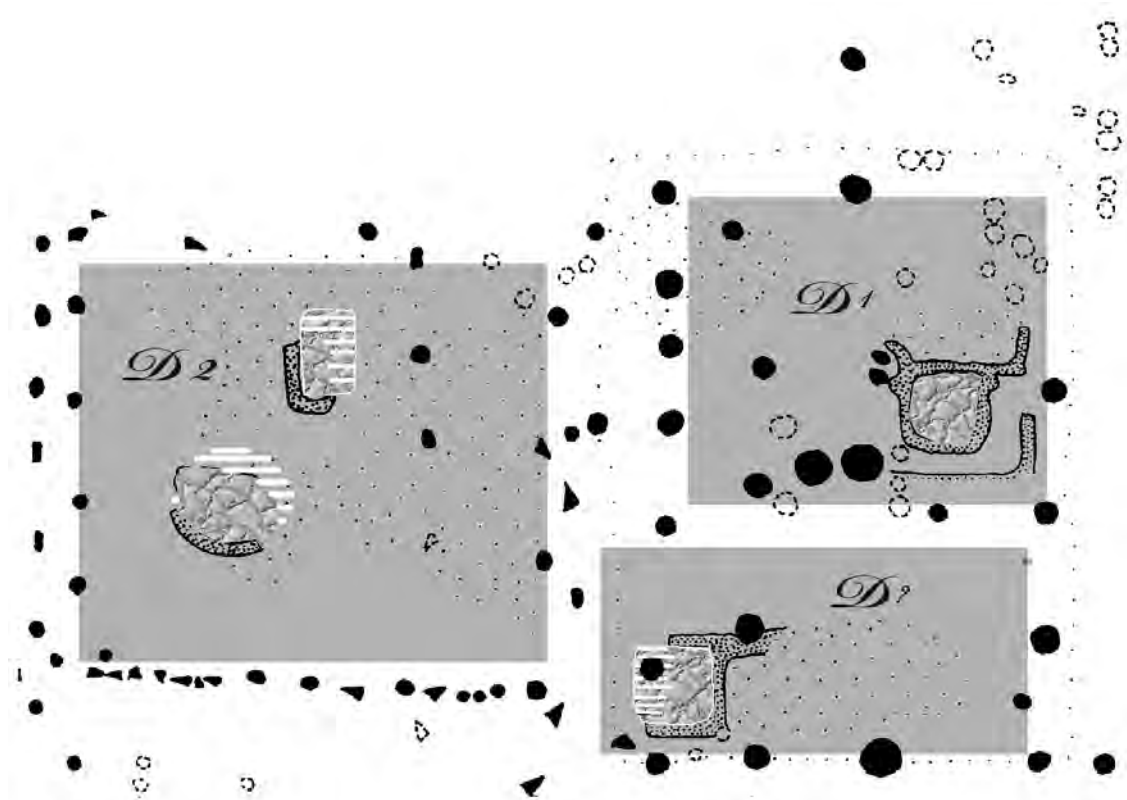


Fig. 5

Dwellings 1 and 2, apud Cl. Lichter 1993 / Fr. László.

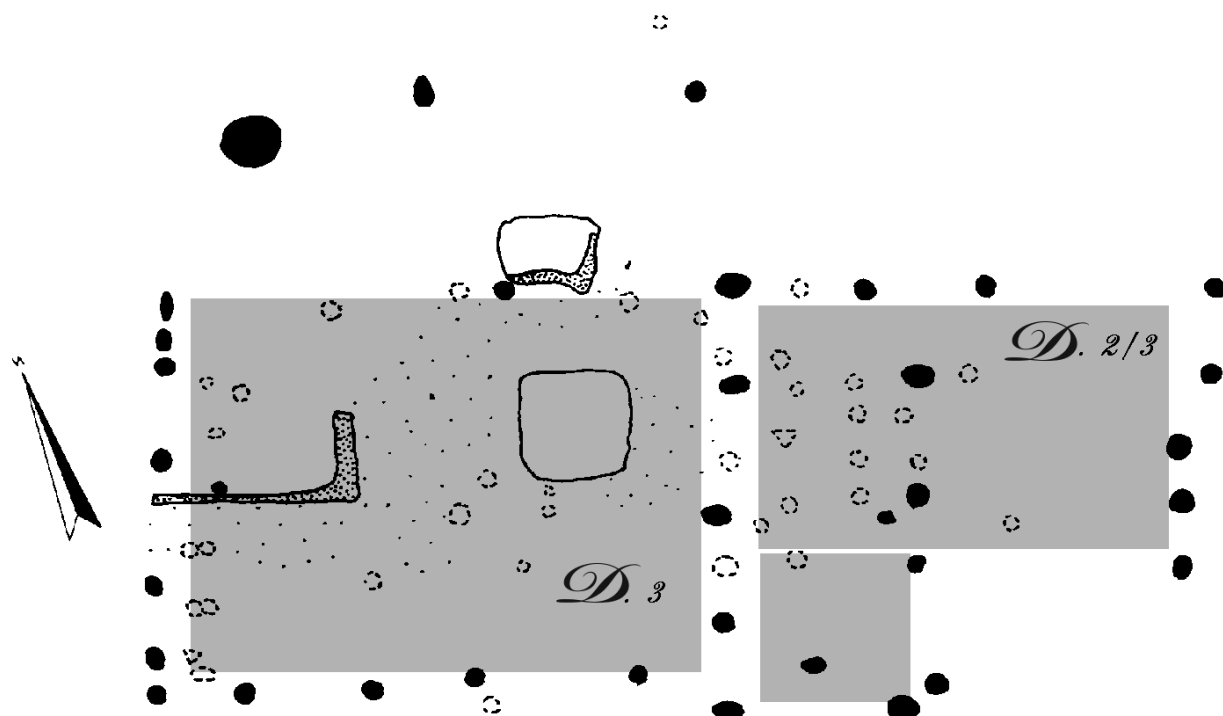


Fig. 6

Dwellings 2-3, apud Cl. Lichter 1993 / Fr. László.

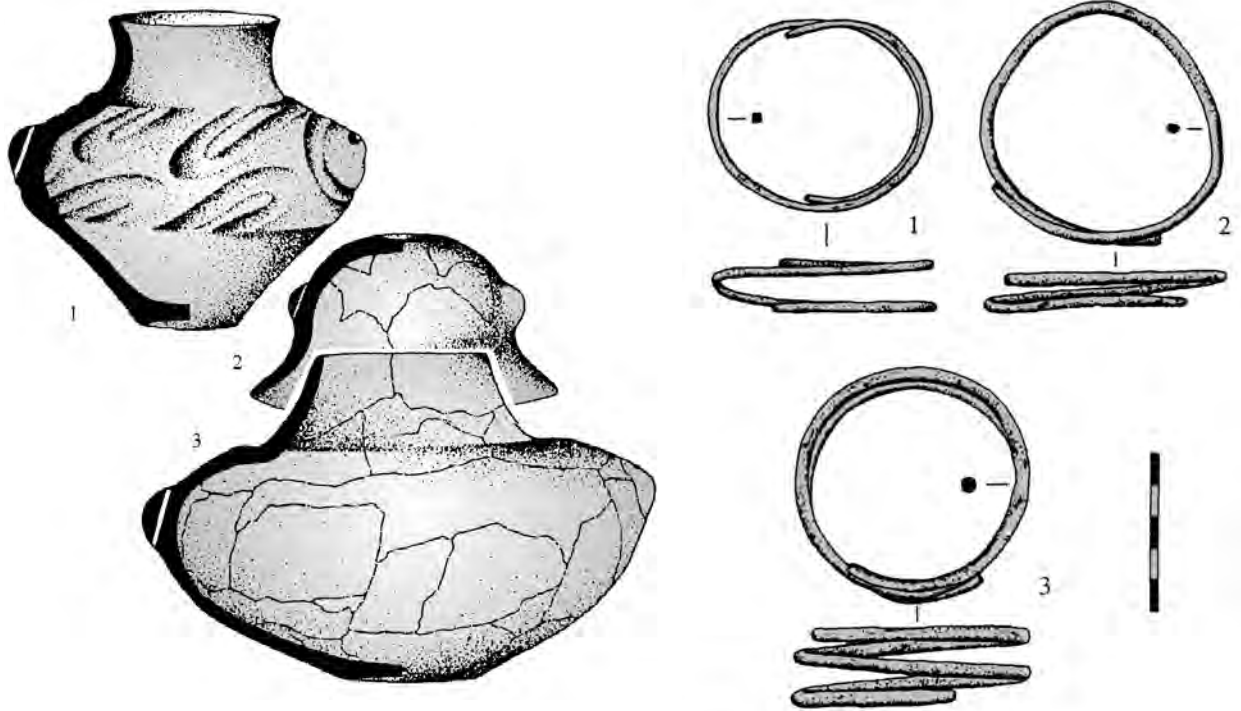


Fig. 7

Vessels and bracelets in the hoard, apud S. Sytáncsuj 2005.

items (a dagger, bracelets, a ring, awls, beads, a flat axe), bone plates, perforated deer canines, bone items as well as other items, summing up to 2233 artifacts, being thus considered a hoard of prestige items (Sytáncsuj 2005).

The pottery of the first phases (VII-V) is mainly characterized by the painting with white on red or black, with red on brown or bichrome with rectilinear or spiraled motifs (cat. no. 13-19). This type of painting, the technology of the ceramics characterize all early settlements of the Ariuşd group. In terms of technology, mention should be made of the black ceramics, a mineral mixture, strongly polished, with certain shapes of specific vessels (beakers with the slightly biconical upper part) painted with white on black or white on red, with the lower part in the blacktopped technique. These shapes and technologies appear in the Foeni group, wherefrom resulted the Petreşti culture, on the local background of Zau culture with a painted ceramic ware on an usually white

background. The same elements could also be at the base of the Ariuşd culture. The vessel supports, with or without painting, might be also of Foeni – early Petreşti origin.

6. MNS, MNIT.

7. Gheorghe Lazarovici.

8. Comşa 1976, 23-31; Comşa 1987, 18, 24, 57, 100, 119, 126; László F. 1914, 279-386; László A. 1987, 49-57; 1993, 33-50; Lazarovici Gh. 2003, 217-231; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007; Székely Z. 1996, 21-22; Székely Z., Bartok B. 1979, 55-57; Zaharia E. 1973, 26-36; Zaharia E. 1994, 109-110; Sytáncsuj 2005, 85-105; RepCovasna.

2. BODEȘTI - CETĂȚUIA FRUMUȘICA

1. Bodești - Cetățuia Frumușica, Bodești commune, Neamț county.

2. The settlement is situated on a plateau on the middle terrace to the right of Cracău River, with the surface of 4553 sq m, the absolute altitude of 245,5 m and relative altitude of 25 m, dominating the area locally known as "Cetățuia Marsh", being naturally defended by abrupt slopes. Within the settlement, there were identified levels of habitation

specific to the so-called Cucuteni "C" were found. The defensive ditch which crosses the access way to and from the settlement probably belongs to phase Cucuteni A too.

3. The site was discovered in 1928 by Constantin Matasă, who, with the occasion, also carried out an archaeological sounding, and so he did in 1936 too. Between 1939-1942, he undertook systematic researches throughout most of the plateau on which the settlement was situated. The results of the investigations were presented within the first monograph volume, published in an international language (French), by a

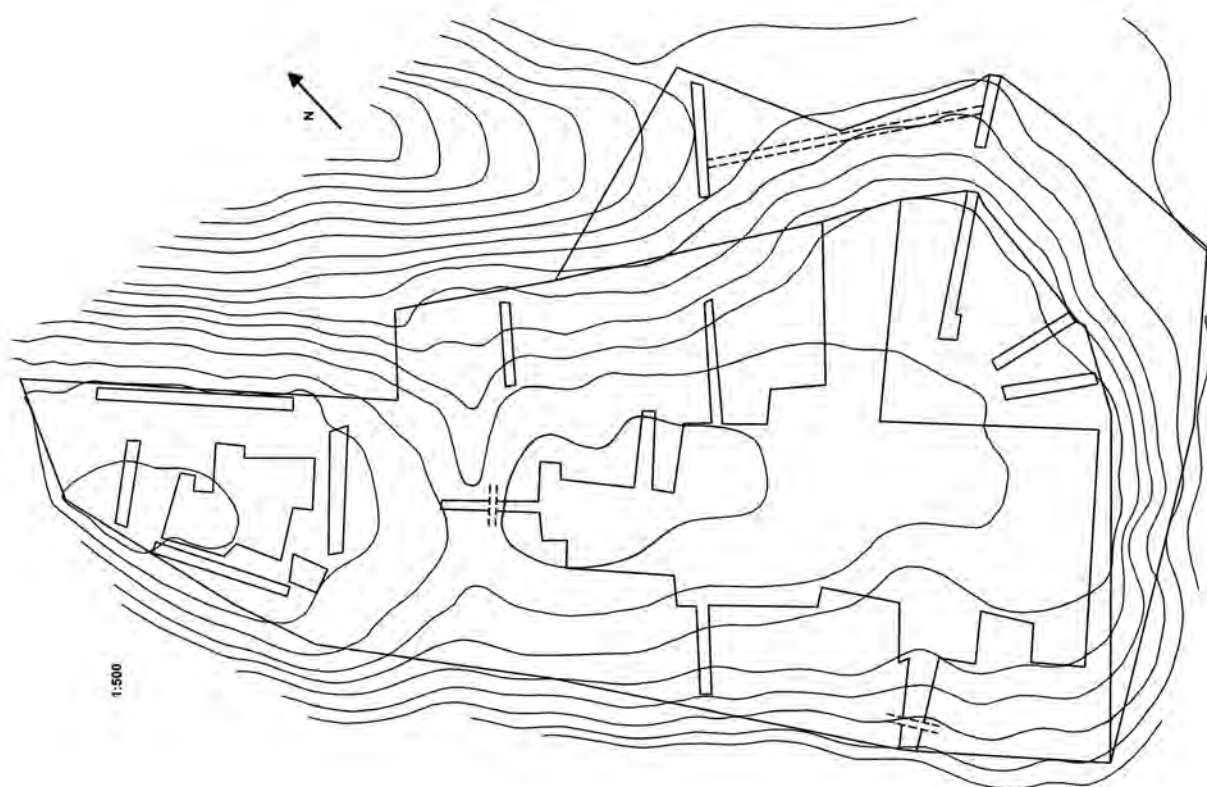


Fig. 1

Plan of the settlement with the trenches created for research purposes, apud C. Matasă 1946.

belonging to all three evolution phases of the Cucuteni culture (A, A-B and B) (cat. no. 31, 32, 311, 337, 362). At the Cucuteni A level, there were researched 7-8 dwellings and several domestic pits which provided a rich archaeological material. The Cucuteni A-B inhabitation, probably shorter, provided less vestiges, and so did also the one belonging to phase Cucuteni B, in which potsherds

Romanian archaeologist, in 1946.

4. No detailed research was focused on the investigated features (dwellings and pits). Regarding the fortification system of the site, it consists in a defensive ditch situated to the southeast, which was dug and turned obsolete probably in phase Cucuteni A.

5. In this site, there was found a pot of the "round-dance" type, as well as the first



Fig. 2

Vessels of phase Cucuteni A.

vegetal wheat (*Triticum compactum*, *Triticum vulgare*) and hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) remains – ever found in a Cucutenian settlement.

6. MIAPN, MNIR.

7. Constantin Preoteasa.

8. Cucoş 1999; Dumitroaia *et alii* 2005; Mantu 1998; Monah D. *et alii* 1997; Matasă 1938, p. 31; Matasă 1946; Monah, Cucoş 1985; Popovici 2000.

3. CORLĂTENI – PE ȚARINĂ

1. Corlăteni – *Pe Țarină*, Corlățeni commune, Botoșani county.

2. The settlement that belongs to subphase

Cucuteni A-B1 is on a low terrace to the left of River Jijia, at the feet of Cetății Hill, with an estimated surface of 1.7 ha. The systematic researches carried out down there, yet unfortunately published only to a small extent, resulted in the discovery of 14 surface dwelling with a platform, that seem to be grouped. Several pits were also discovered (some of them partly perforating the dwellings) and hearths under the dwellings, thus indicating several inhabitation levels. The Cucutenian settlement was overlapped by two other settlements, one dated to the Hallstatt period and the other to the 3rd – 4th centuries AD.

3. Identified in 1949, the settlement was

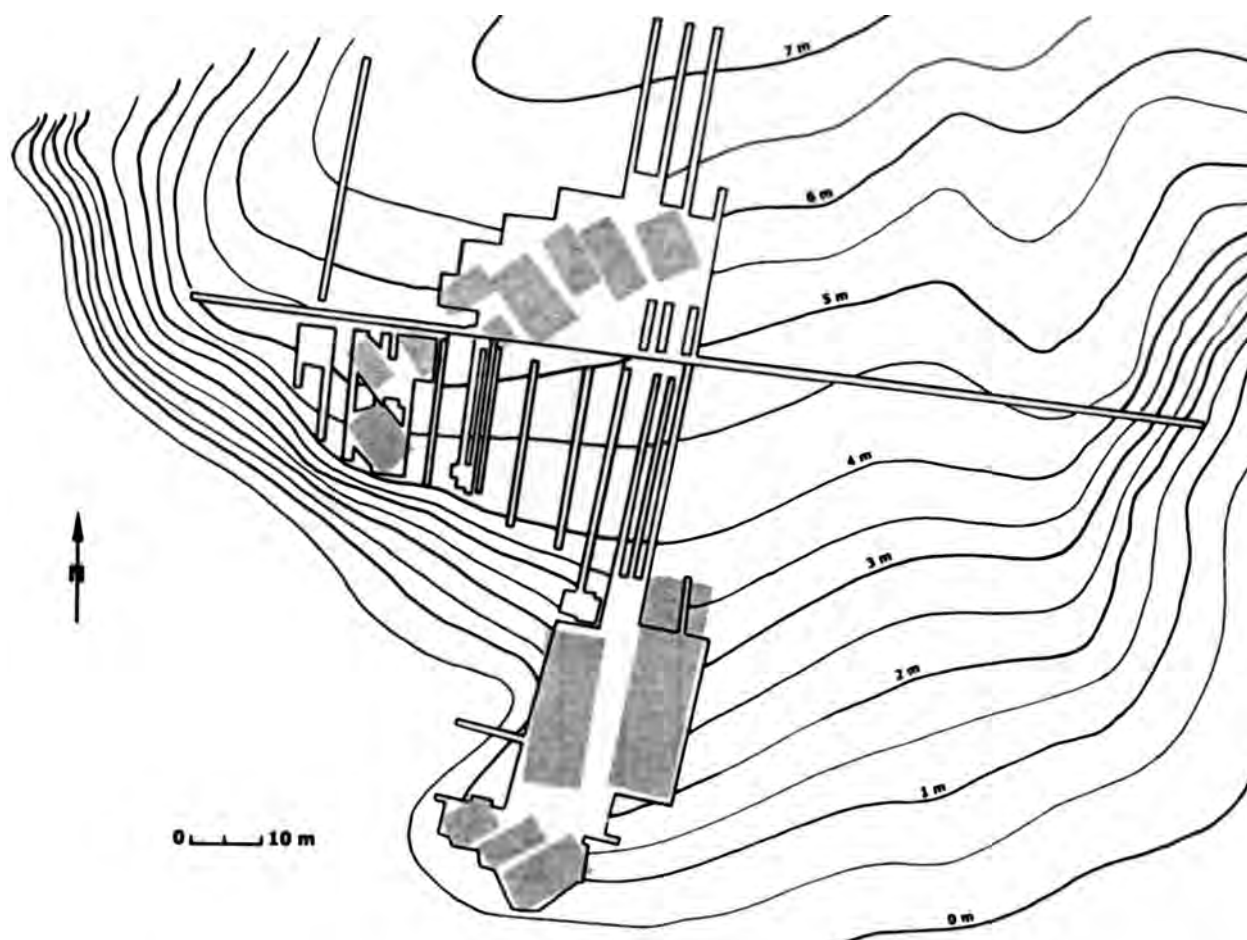


Fig. 1

Plan of the excavations, apud C. Bem 2007.

systematically researched within the Archaeological Excavations on Jijia Valley, throughout three research campaigns, between 1949-1951, by a team coordinated by Ion Nestor.

4. The dwellings specified above were mostly small and average (18-76 sq m), except for two which were very large: D7 - 200 sq m; D8 - 350 sq m; they were either north-south or east-west oriented.

As for the construction of the dwellings, it was noticed that the floors /platforms were made of split logs, perpendicularly arranged on the long axis of the house, and the walls were made of posts, with the base embedded in wooden casings filled with daub and wattle arranged in parallel horizontal rows, lined with clay.

Inside the dwellings, in terms of interior

design, there were discovered rectangular hearths (with potsherds in their underlying structure) with rounded corners and raised border. It is also in the dwellings that there was found a large amount of painted ceramics (style δ_1 is prevalent, but there are also vessels in styles α_1 and α_2 , β_1 , γ_2 and γ_2a , δ_2a , usually in association), and also ceramic ware of the Cucuteni "C" type ("comb"-decorated, with vertical grooves, stripes of lines, groups of parallel oblique notches, rows of au repoussé buttons etc.).

A larger pit draws the attention due to the numerous vessels that can be reconstructed that it contains. These vessels were broken in situ, and thus the pit can be considered as a vestige of a settlement foundation ritual.

5. –

6. MJB, IAB, MNIR.

7. Dumitru Boghian.

8. Nestor *et alii* 1950, 31-32; Nestor *et alii* 1951, 68-72; Nestor *et alii* 1952, 84-89; Păunescu *et alii* 1976, 76; Monah D., Cucoş 1985, 78.

4. COSTEȘTI – CIER

1. Costești – Cier (*Vatra satului, Lângă școală*), Costești commune, Iași county

2. The settlement is located in the core of Costești village, on the land around the Primary-Secondary School and on a small fragmented promontory, in a meandre of Bahluiet brook, detached from the middle terrace, situated on the east side of Pietrișu Hill. The versant erosions (especially of the northern one) and the anthropic works (especially the country road and hoard searchers) affected the integrity of this settlement spreading over about 2 ha. There have been confirmed three habitation levels in phases A2-A3, A-B2 and B1. The site was characterized by “natural fortifications” represented by the abrupt slopes, and a defensive ditch to the west, probably created

also in phase Cucuteni A. This could be noticed in the between the two world war period, when it was mistaken (by C. Matasă) for the old course of Bahluiet brook, being nowadays destroyed by a (modernized) country road, made in the 1990s. The Cucuteni B habitation spreads westwards, to the school yard.

The Horodiștea - Erbiceni II necropolis has produced tombs with skeletons lying in an outstretched position (considered, in some papers as medieval) and in a stunted position, whose inventory contains specific vessels, at -0.70-1.20 m depth.

3. Vasile Ciurea (1937, 1939) and Constantin Matasă (1939) carried out the first archaeological excavations, introducing in the scientific circuit ceramic materials and domestic items. Later on the settlement was investigated by Meluța Miroslav-Marin (1942), (site assistant and later on professor at the University of Bari) and by Ecaterina Vulpe (1943). Field researches were also carried out by Dumitru Boghian and Constantin Mihai, during the period 1985-1991.

4. Unfortunately, none of the undertaken researches could provide a stratigraphic profile, existing only vague references to the succession of the inhabitation phases in this site, which in the areas of agglomeration of the complexes, is characterized by more than 2 meter deep archaeological deposits. Under these circumstances, the identified complexes were not described.

This is why only short references to the dwellings in this settlement could be made (as determined by massive daubing on the platform and walls), without pointing out their features and those of the complexes they belonged to, the osteologic and lithic materials being only superficially mentioned.

Most of the references pertain to the painted ceramic ware that was identified down there. It belongs to the phases Cucuteni A (stages A2-A3), (beakers, bowls, support vessels, spoons, food storage vessels, with bichrome, threechrome and polychrome painting), A-B2 and B1 (beakers, basins, bowls, crater-like vessels) together with ceramic ware of the Cucuteni “C” type, anthropomorphic



Fig. 1

Three mouth-vessel of Costești (Iași).

and zoomorphic statuettes, spindle whorls, weights made of fired clay, flintstone and stone tools.

5. Among the most important finds, mention should be made of a Cucuteni A3 vessel with three mouths, reflecting Gumelnița influences.

6. MIAPN, MTF, MAF, MNIR.

7. Boghian Dumitru.

8. Ciurea 1938; Ciurea 1938a; Mateescu 1940, 63-70; Marin 1948, 17-57; Marin-Miroslav 1951, 89-98; Monah D., Cucoș 1985, 78; Chirica, Tanasachi 1985, 418; Boghian 2004, passim.

5. CUCONEȘTII VECHI - STÂNCA LUI HARASCU

1. Cuconești Vechi - Stâncă lui Harascu, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova.

The settlement is situated 1 km southeast of the locality, on a not too high promontory (20-25 m), formed at the confluence of River Racovățul Sec with the Prut. The promontory has rocky abrupt sides, and most probably the settlement was fortified on the field side with two ramparts of earth and two ditches. The surface of the settlement was estimated at about 15 ha.

2. The investigated area of the settlement contains materials of phase Cucuteni A (= Tripolie B I) and was assigned by Victor Sorochin to the Drăgușeni – Jura aspect. From the chronological point of view, it belongs to the interval 4600/4500-4100 CAL B. C. The undertaken researches pointed out the remains of four surface dwellings, of an auxiliary construction and of two pits.

3. The settlement was discovered by Ion Moroșan in 1925. The archaeological excavations were coordinated by Vsevolod Marchevici in 1973 and 1976.

4. The researched dwellings were of rectangular shape with a surface varying between 40-98 sq m. They had the ceiling and flooring made of clay and were equipped with hearths. Dwelling no. 1 is worth mentioning as it is the only one that was

fully researched. On top of the platform, on the northeast side there was discovered an arrangement (106 x 200 cm), of trapezoidal shape, with the longer side to the wall and with rounded corners. On the upper side it

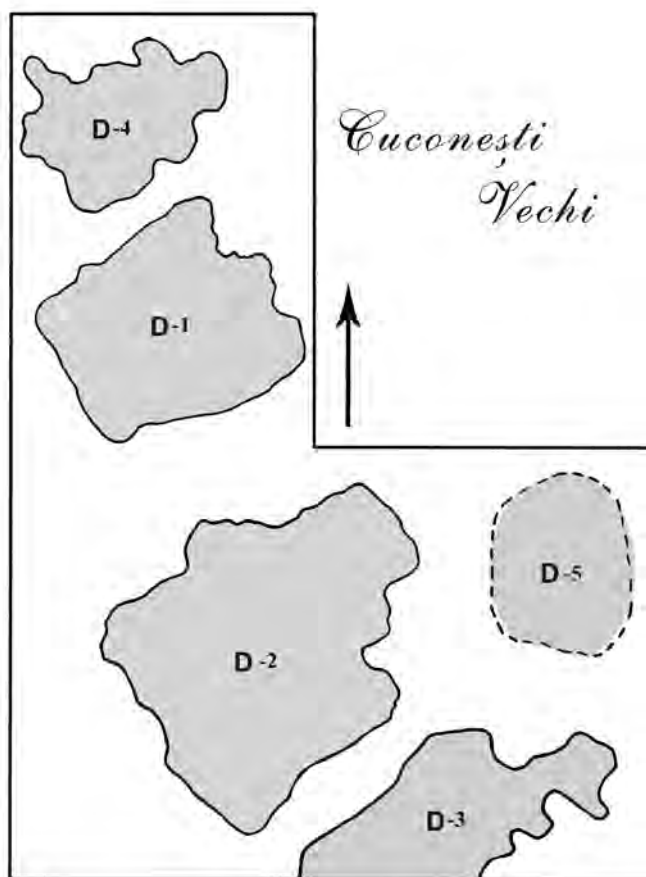
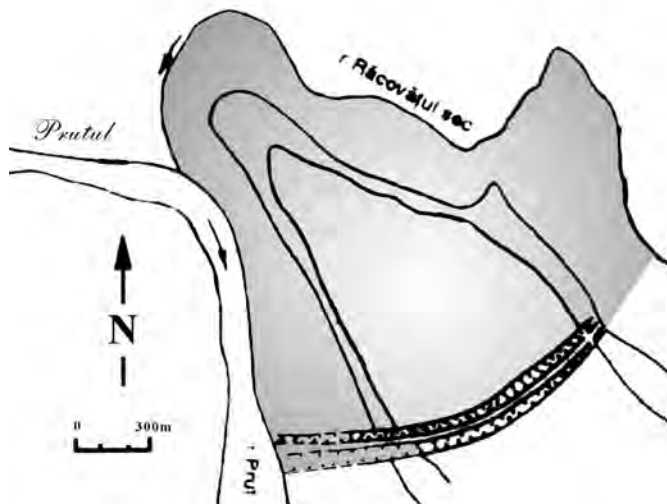


Fig. 1

Plan of the settlement and researched complexes, apud V. Marchevici 1997

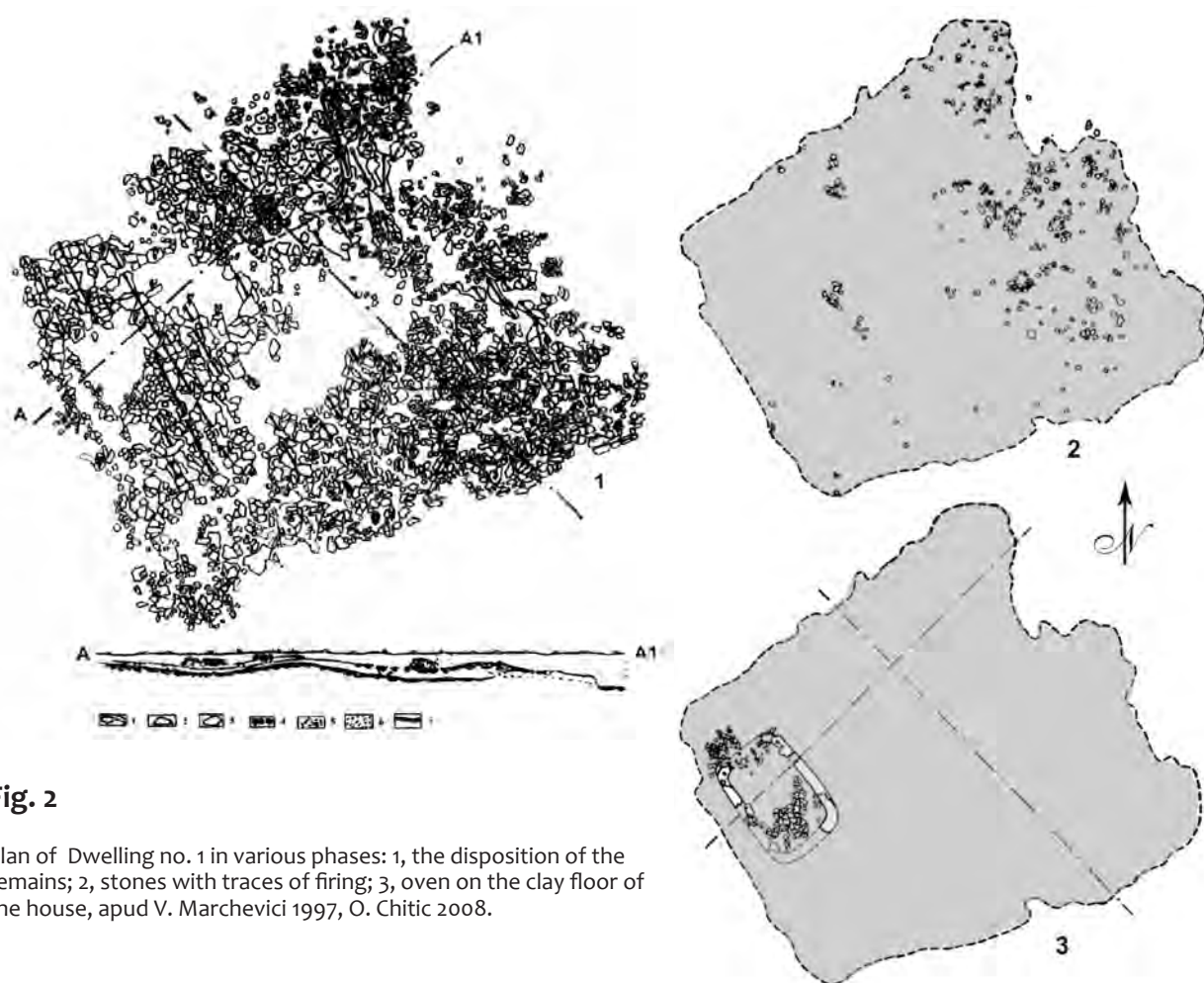


Fig. 2

Plan of Dwelling no. 1 in various phases: 1, the disposition of the remains; 2, stones with traces of firing; 3, oven on the clay floor of the house, apud V. Marchevici 1997, O. Chitic 2008.

had a 5-6 cm wide gutter, possibly with a decorative role. On this structure there were found the traces of a hearth. On the layer of the platform, there were also found stone tools, five vessels with incised ornaments and a food storage pot, fragments of statuettes and pintaderas. After the dismantling of the platform, in the west sector, on the clay flooring of the house, there were identified the remains of a rectangular clay construction (170 x 230 cm), arranged on an earth support, representing the remains of an oven. To the northwest of the oven, there were found the sherds of the large vessel, secondarily fired. On the flooring of the ground floor, there were found two binocular-like vessels, a pear-shaped vessel, a fruit support etc. (Marchevici 1977; Marchevici 1997, 84, 86).

The inventory recovered from the settlement includes flintstone items (cores, arrowheads

and spearheads), stone items (axes and adzes, grinders), bone and horn items (piercing tools, retouching tools). The ceramic ware is represented by food storage vessels, dishes, pear-shaped vessels, beakers, lids, binocular-like vessels. They are decorated with incised lines, grooves, prominences. The painted ornamentation is monochrome, bichrome or threechrome the settlement being included in the regional aspect Drăgușeni-Jura (cat. no. 134). The anthropomorphic plastic art is represented by statuettes with incised ornaments.

5. An interesting find is the one of pit 1, where there was found a large amount of carbonized seeds which belong to 23 species of cultivated and wild plants. In dwelling no. 3, there was found a clay axe with crossed arms (Marchevici 1977; Chitic 2008).

6. MNAIM, Archeology Chair of "M. V.



Fig. 3

Various ceramic shapes.

Lomonosov" State University in Moscow
(Russian Federation).

7. Sergiu Bodean.

8. Marchevici 1997, 81-94; Popovici 2000, 217
and the bibl.; Sorochin 2002, 53-55; Chitic
2008, 264 and the bibl.

6. CUCUTENI - CETĂȚUIA

1. Cucuteni – Cetățuia, Băiceni village, Cucuteni commune, Iași county.

visible stages, B1a, B1b, B1c) with 13 dwellings, when the new defensive ditch was arranged too; the inhabitation of subphase Cucuteni B2, with six dwellings, denotes the extension



Fig. 1

Promontory with the settlement of Cucuteni - Cetățuia, photo Felix-Adrian Tencariu.

2. The new archaeological excavations of Cucuteni Cetățuia and respectively Dâmbul Morii, are extremely important, as they allowed to check and complete H. Schmidt's remarks, contributing to the crystallization of the chronology of Cucuteni culture. On Cetățuia hill, the first sporadic inhabitation belongs to the early subphase Cucuteni A3a; there follows a more consistent level, with probably grouped dwellings (only three were discovered), and it is at the same stage, full A3a, that there took place the arrangement of the defensive ditch; in the western side of the settlement, undisturbed, there was investigated only one Cucuteni A-B2 dwelling, but it is estimated that 10-12 complexes might have existed; there follows the inhabitation related to the beginning of subphase Cucuteni B1 (with several stratigraphically

also beyond the defensive ditch; there follow sporadic inhabitations pertaining to the Horodiștea - Erbiceni culture and others assigned to later periods.

The analysis of the shapes and ornaments of the ceramics confirms the above mentioned chronological succession: in the early subphase A3a threechrome ceramics in association with pottery with incised and grooved ornaments (the latter case to a small extent); during the next stage A3a, threechrome painting is prevalent; Cucuteni A-B2 materials are decorated in styles γ_2 and δ_2 , and the ceramic ware with ground shell in the paste of type "C" is decorated with a rigid string, or with a freely twisted one; the painted ceramics of Cucuteni B1 type displays the association between styles δ_2

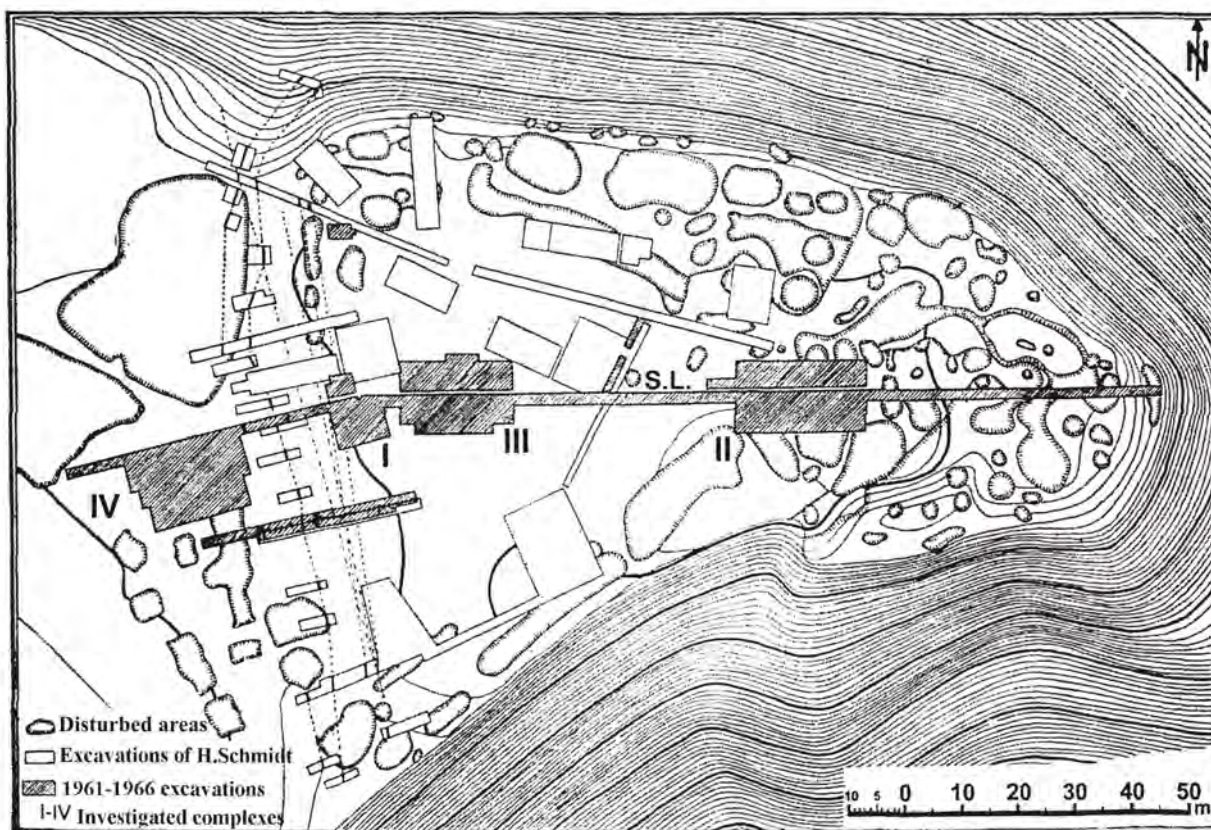


Fig. 2

General plan of the excavations of Cucuteni - Cetățuia, apud M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, M. Văleanu 2004.

and $\epsilon 2$ (cat. no. 357-358), and the ceramic ware with ground shell in the paste of type "C" is decorated with rigidly spun string; in B2 the association between styles ϵ and ζ can be noticed for the painted ceramic ware, while the ceramic ware with ground shell in the paste of type "C" is decorated with rigid unfold thick string.

There are no radiocarbon data in order to specify the absolute chronology of the identified complexes. Phase Cucuteni A3 probably evolved during the interval 4350-4150 CAL B. C.; phase Cucuteni A-B evolved between 4100-3800 CAL B. C.; Cucuteni B evolved between 3850-3500 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1997, 119, 125, 129). We should also point out that there are three dates for the settlement of Cucuteni - *Dâmbul Morii*, assigned to stage A-B1 (Hd-14761: 5246 ± 24 BP; Hd-1455: 5188 ± 18 BP; Hd-14831: 4996 ± 26 BP: Mantu 1997, 248).

3. The settlement was found in 1884, thanks to the intervention of Theodor Burada who made efforts in order to stop the quarry works down there; there followed small tests (Dimitrie Butculescu and Nicolae Beldiceanu) and measures for the protection of the finds. The first systematic researches, with reduced budget, of 1888 are due to Nicolae Beldiceanu and Grigore C. Buțureanu, the last one contributing to the presentation of the discoveries down there in Romania and in Paris, in order to obtain the necessary subsidies for continuing the researches. The excavations were continued in 1895, but did not continue in the years that followed.

The next period of intensive researches was due to Prof. Hubert Schmidt of Berlin, who carried out here two research campaigns in 1909 and 1910. He researched the settlement on Cetățuia, but also did some tests in the "settlement in the valley", *Dâmbul Morii*. In 1910 H. Schmidt was accompanied by Grigore

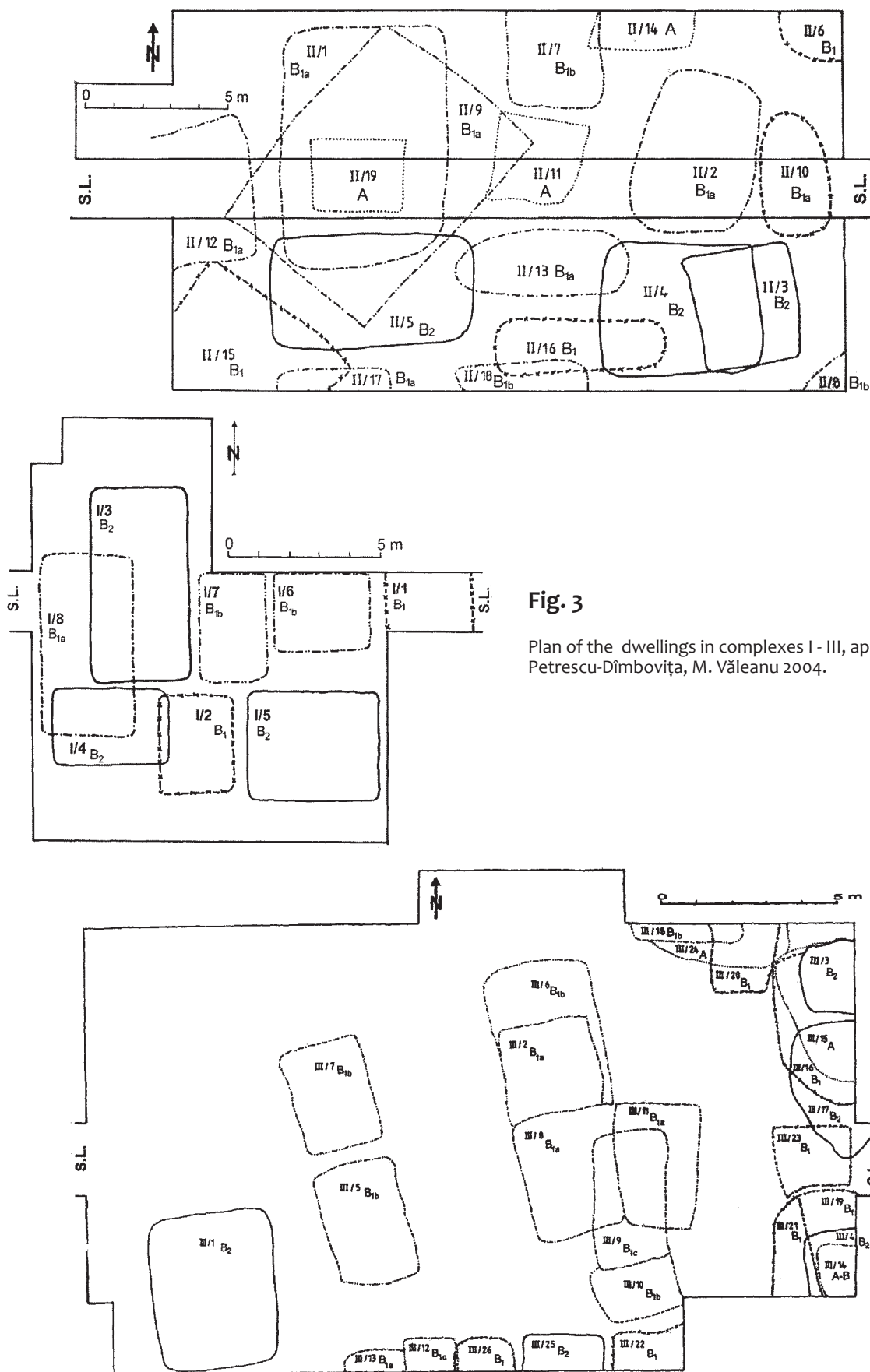


Fig. 3

Plan of the dwellings in complexes I - III, apud M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, M. Văleanu 2004.

Bersu, who investigated the defensive ditches. H. Schmidt published several articles (1910, 1911, 1923/1924) and a monograph (1932) pertaining to the finds down there.

The systematic researches were restarted in 1961-1966, under the coordination of Prof. M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița; Marin Dinu (who researched the settlement of Dâmbul Morii), Adrian C. Florescu, Attila László and Eugenia Popușoi also took part in these works. During this period and later on, there were investigated the adjacent areas, several Cucutenian sites being thus discovered.

4. Military arrangements carried out during World War II and the quarrying works affected a large area of the settlement (fig. 2). The researched dwellings (fig. 3) did not provide any exceptional constructions. The stone platform dwellings that appears starting with subphase B1, are interesting. They display modest arrangements, hearths, grinders and certain cult structures, mostly destroyed, possibly on purpose. Among the 47 dwellings of level Cucuteni B, cult structures were identified in only ten cases: some had cross-shapes hearths, others contained altars, some of which were painted, with several remaking levels (Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 120). It was only in dwelling no. III/6, unfortunately partly destroyed and on which we do not have too many data, that there was identified an anthropomorphized fragmentary cult structure (about 0.40 x 0.20 m).

Special attention should be given to the fortification system. Cetățuia is a plateau (altitude of about 325 m), with abrupt slopes on the south, north and east sides, only the western side allowing the communication with the outer land. On this terrace there was built the first defensive ditch in stage A3a, its width being of about 2.50 m, its depth of 2 m, and with funnel-shaped profile (fig. 11, Chapter II). The earth deposited on the eastern side resulted into a rampart, plated, like the ditch, with stones and sand (Schmidt 1932, 9-12, 114-114, fig. 20; Beilage 2: Plan II, with trench profiles A-E).

Following the extension of the settlement

during subphase B1, there was built another ditch (fig. 7, 10, Chapter II), at a 5 m - distance westward of the previous one. The last one was also funnel-shaped, being 9 m wide in the upper part and its depth being of 2.50-3 m. Its arrangement is connected also to the geological structure of the area, which is not too resistant (due to the alternating layers of shelly limestones and sands). Thus, the eastern talus was dug in steps, and in order to increase the resistance of the taluses they were consolidated with stones of various sizes and sand in between them. Part of the resulting material was laid on the bank, toward the settlement, forming a rampart about 12-13 m wide at the bases, plated with stones and sand; the other part of the material was laid on the opposite side, thus creating a counter-rampart 0.30-0.50 m high. The ditch, doubled by the rampart and counter-rampart, was a considerable obstacle (Florescu A. C. 1996, 33-34), representing one of the most elaborate fortification works in a settlement belonging to this culture. We do not exclude the possibility they were also equipped with systems of palisades or that the natural taluses were arranged so to increase the efficacy of the system.

5. Mention should be made of two copper axes: of Vidra type, identified in dwelling no. II/19 (Cucuteni A3a); double headed axe, in dwelling no. I/1 (Cucuteni B1). Three miniature clay axes that were found in the layer. The *en violon* idol (passim, cat. no. 142) demonstrates southern influences, just like other items of this type discovered in Trușești and Poduri - Dealul Ghindaru.

6. IAB (items from the excavations of H. Schmidt), The Pre- and Protohistory Museum within the Charlottenburg Palace in Berlin (items from the excavations of H. Schmidt), IAI, MIMIS, CMIAB.

7. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici.

8. Florescu A. C. 1966, 23-37; Mantu 1998; Monah D. et alii 1997; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1966, 55-61; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1966a; Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004; Schmidt 1911, 581-601; Schmidt 1924, 348-355; Schmidt 1932.

7. CUCUTENI – DÂMBUL MORII

1. Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii, Băiceni village, Cucuteni commune, Iași county.

The settlement contains two habitation stages, Cucuteni A-B1 and A-B2. The researches carried out in this site demonstrated for the first time the evolution in time of phase Cucuteni A-B, by the horizontal stratigraphy



Fig. 1

The settlement of *Dâmbul Morii*, Băiceni village, Cucuteni commune.

2. The Cucutenian settlement of Dâmbul Morii, situated on the territory of Băiceni village (referred to in the specialized literature as Cucuteni - Dâmbul Morii), was also called the “settlement in the valley” (Talsiedlung) by Hubert Schmidt. This is because the wide plane of the major bed of Recea brook, situated in the southeastern end of Băiceni village, is in relation to the 6-10 m high promontory, of northwest-southeast orientation. It is contained between Morii and Recea brooks, the former to the west, the latter to the east. The promontory has slow slopes, except for the west-south-west side where they are rather abrupt toward its nose. About 150 m north-north-west from the promontory nose, there is a slight narrowing resulting into a saddle in which the defensive ditch was dug out.

of the two subphases, sustained also by the distribution of the stylistic groups on the painted ceramic ware in the two sectors. There exist three radiocarbon data for level A-B1 in this settlement, covering the interval 4221-3995, 4037-3978 and 3939-3703 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1998, 249).

3. The settlement was pointed out for the first time in 1910, when the German scholar Hubert Schmidt who was carrying out excavations on the Cetățuia hill carried out a trench of 2 x 6 m, in an intensively inhabited area, left unspecified in his monograph, but identified in the researches carried out by Dinu Marin in 1961.

The systematic archaeological excavations of 1961–1966, 1977–1978 and 1989 there were investigated two sectors of the settlement:



Fig. 2

Circular hearth in Dwelling no. 1.

sector A, to the south-south-east and B, to the north-north-west, which were separated by a defensive ditch of the inhabitation in sector A. The V-shaped ditch, 2.5-2.6 m deep and 3.5-4 m wide in the upper part is situated in a narrower area with a slight alveolus of the promontory (see Chapter II, fig. 8).

4. In the two sectors of the settlement, partly excavated, there were uncovered 10 dwellings of phase Cucuteni A-B, out of which seven in sector A (1-3, 5-6, 10-11) and three in sector B (7-9). The dwellings in sector A, of large and average dimensions, had massive platforms made of clay mixed with chaff of graminaceous plant, which were created on top of floors made of split logs. Inside, these dwellings also had hearths, ovens, and “benches” situated, usually between the walls and the ovens. Stratigraphically, it was noticed that in sector A, the Cucuteni A-B habitation overlapped a thin deposit of daub applied on branches and a small amount of potsherds with grooved and

painted ornaments dated to phase Cucuteni A2. Dwelling no. 1 situated in the central part of sector A was large, compared to the others. Its platform was of 134 sq m. The dwelling contained seven hearths and ovens connected to the seven-eight rooms, some with remains of the separating walls. One of these hearths, of circular shape, showed a hemispheric alveolus in its center. It may be a cult hearth but also a functional one, for safe keeping the fire, which back then was considered sacred (fig. 2).

5. The dwellings investigated into the two sectors brought to light a rich and varied lithic inventory, carved and polished, bone and horn tools, anthropomorphic statuettes, especially male ones, and zoomorphic statuettes, cult items made of fired clay as well as a large amount of both usual ceramic material, of type “C” and painted material in styles α_1 , α_2 , β_1 și β_2 , γ and δ , typical for phase Cucuteni A-B (cat. no. 303-304), according Hubert Schmidt’s and Vl. Dumitrescu’s

classifications.

The analysis of the inventories according to each dwelling in sectors A and B, especially of the ceramic ones, demonstrated that the Cucuteni A-B inhabitation down there evolved along the two stages: the inhabitation in sector A was included in the first stage, Cucuteni AB₁; it was situated on the nose of the promontory down to the defensive ditch, including it, and showed painted ceramics in the style of groups α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_2 ; the inhabitation in sector B, north of the defensive ditch, showed exclusively painted ceramics in style β , γ and δ , while the groups α_1 or α_2 were not at all identified, and thus it represents the second stage, Cucuteni A-B₂.

Therefore, it was at Cucuteni – Dâmbu Morii that there was for the first time pointed out the chronological evolution of phase Cucuteni A-B by horizontal stratigraphy of the two subphases, as sustained by the distribution of the stylistic groups on the painted ceramic ware in the two investigated sectors. This remark allowed the researchers of phase Cucuteni A-B, considered as a unitary phase until 1961, to propose others subdivisions of this phase (three, four or even more).

6. UAIC, MIMIS, CMIAB.

7. Marin Dinu

8. Schimdt 1932; Dinu 1995, 62, 70; Dinu 2006, 31-56; Petrescu Dîmbovița 1965, 168-170; Petrescu Dîmbovița 1966, 32-35; Zaharia N. et alii 1970, 186; Monah D., Cucoș 1985, 84-85; Chirica, Tanasachi 1984, vol. I, 112; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 213-214; Popovici 2000, 115; Petrescu – Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004; Boghian 2004, 186 și fig. 47-50; 58/1; 87/4; 98; 99/1,3-11; 116/1-7; 129/1; 138/4; 139; Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bem 2005, 307-308, 313.

8. DRĂGUȘENI - OSTROV

1. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Drăgușeni commune, Botoșani county.

2. The site is located on an “island” in the valley of Podriga brook, an affluent of Bașeu, having a surface of about 6 ha, out of which about 3200 sq m were investigated

(in the northwest and southeast area) (fig. 1). It contains a single habitation level, with dwellings and pits, assigned to phase Cucuteni A₄ and respectively the Drăgușeni - Jura aspect of phase Cucuteni A. The settlement contains both threechrome painted ceramics, together with a new type of bichromous painting, and an ornamentation with grooves and incisions, that individualize the group as such; the ceramics containing ground shell in its paste (of type “C”) is also present, though to a little extent. The ceramic shapes, the specified ornaments, as well as the presence of new painting styles announce the transition to Cucuteni A-B phase. There are three radiocarbon data: Bln-1195: 5430 ± 100 BP; Bln-1060: 5355 ± 100 BP; Bln-1194: 5205 ± 100 BP; they place the settlement in the interval 4300-4050 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1997, 121).

3. The settlement was discovered by Aristotel Crîșmaru, the director of the school in the locality. The systematic researches started in 1970, under the coordination of Prof. Vladimir Dumitrescu, and later on of Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu, from “V. Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest. They continued with interruptions until 1985. The site could not be researched entirely, the investigations being carried out in the areas affected by quarrying works or in the free areas, not taken by agricultural activities or other arrangements. The researches down there were interdisciplinary, as there were carried out analyses of the pollen, lithic material, composition of the ceramic paste, and of the bone items (zooarchaeology, anthropological analyses).

4. There were discovered 19 surface dwellings and 38 pits. The dwellings are not all contemporary to each other, as there existed a first core, from which the habitation probably expanded. The dwellings were made on horizontal structures: 11 dwellings have a simple clay flooring, seven dwellings have partial platforms made of wood and clay, only one has a platform covering its entire surface (see Chapter II, fig. 20). In the case of three dwellings there were discovered foundation pits with a varied inventory (D₂/Pit β ; D₁₀/Pit

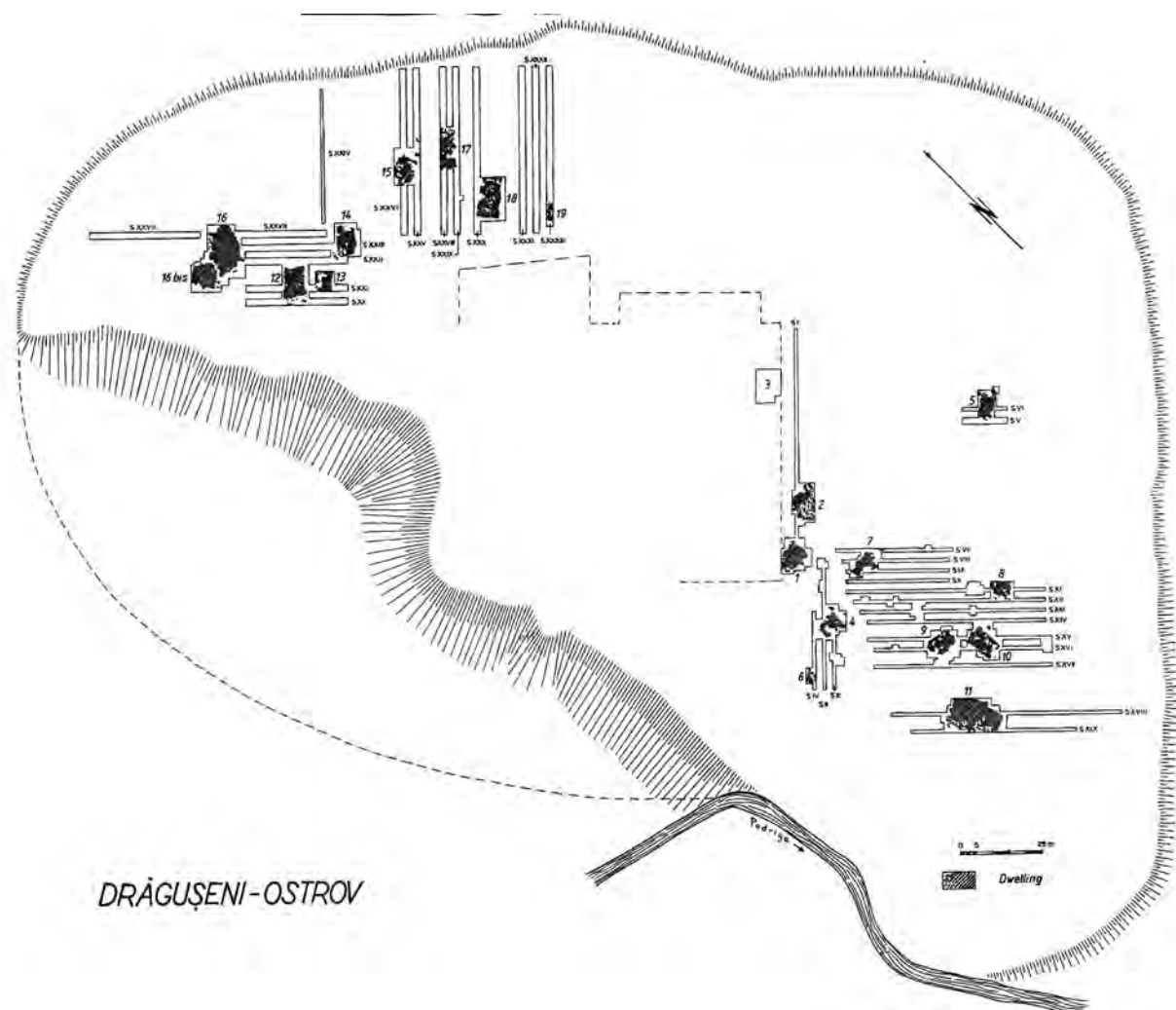


Fig. 1

General plan of the settlement with the researches areas, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Al. Bolomey 2000.

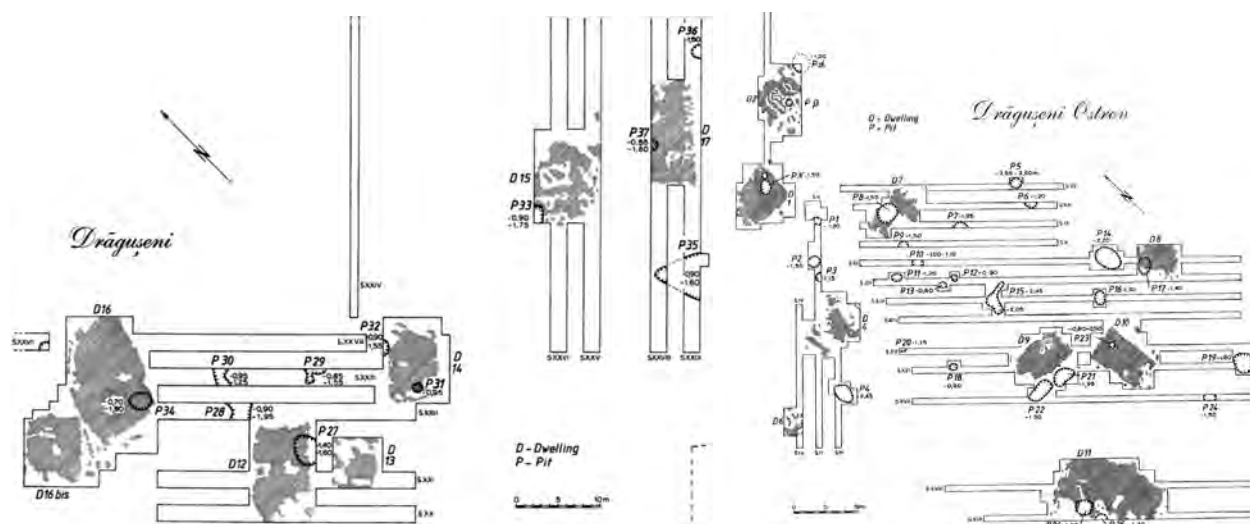
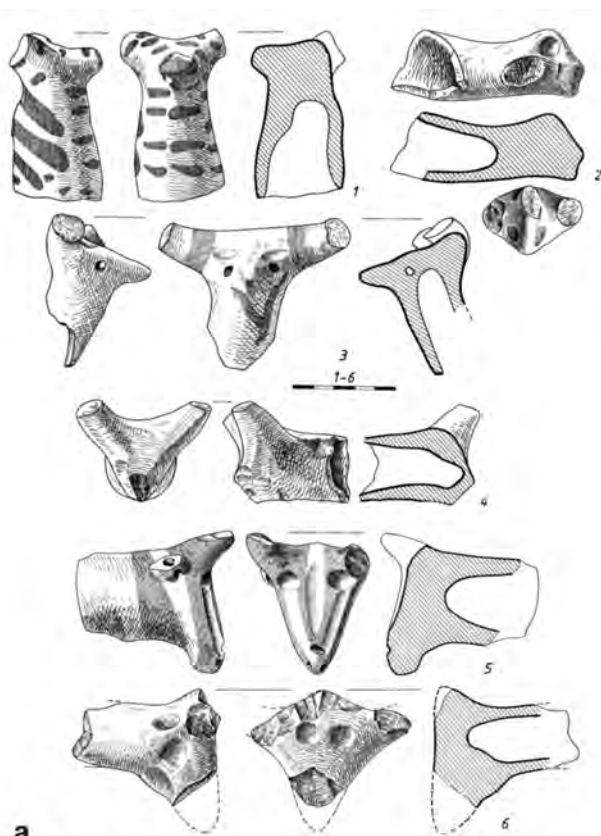
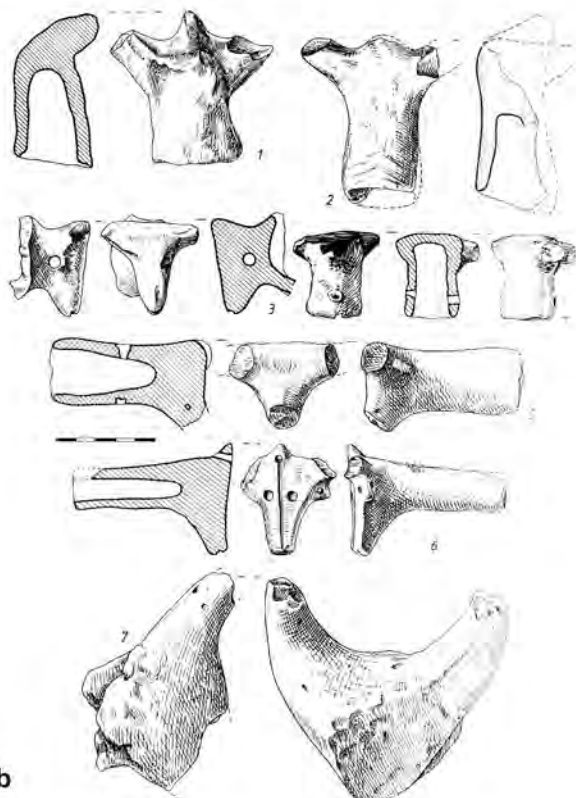


Fig. 2

Plan of the investigated complexes, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Al. Bolomey 2000.



a



b

Fig. 3

Clay scepters and bucranium in dwelling no. 9 (b7), apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Al. Bolomey 2000.

23; D14/Pit 31). Only dwelling no. 14 also had an annex. Most of the dwellings consisted in one room, containing hearths, arrangements for grinders (D14), sometimes benches (D11, D16). In dwelling no. 9 there was found a clay bovid head (fig. 3b/7), probably applied to the wall, indicating probably a domestic sanctuary, as suggested by the special inventory (four anthropomorphic statuettes, three conical idols, 11 clay balls representing schematized animals, two miniature clay axes – the latter ones suggesting amulets or items used in cult rituals). In dwelling no. 16 there probably functioned a workshop for flintstone processing and in dwelling no. 14 one for stone axes. The archaeological material is very varied, and the quality of the ceramic ware indicates this was a main settlement (cat. no. 230-265).

In the investigated area there were found spread human bones from individuals of various ages, suggesting maybe the existence of a cranium cult or an ancestors' cult.

5. Hammer-axe of the Vidra type (dwelling no. 3), copper awl (Crîșmaru 1977, 23, fig. 15), axe with crossed arms. The finds in dwelling no. 9, which were described above, are also interesting. To these, there should be added ten clay scepter zoomorphic heads (fig. 3) discovered in dwellings and pits, which are signs of power or items used in cult rituals (Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000, 143-146, fig. 174/1-6, 175/1-2, 4-5)

6. MJB, IAB, MNIR.

7. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici.

8. Crîșmaru 1977; Mantu 1998; Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000; Monah D. et alii 1997.

9. DUMEȘTI - ÎNTRE PÂRAIE

1. Dumești - Între pâraie (the old name being *La Grădină*), Dumești commune, Vaslui

carried out between 1982-1992 under the coordination of Ruxandra Alaiba.

4. There were identified several complexes, representing dwellings (there could have been about 30 dwellings, out of which there

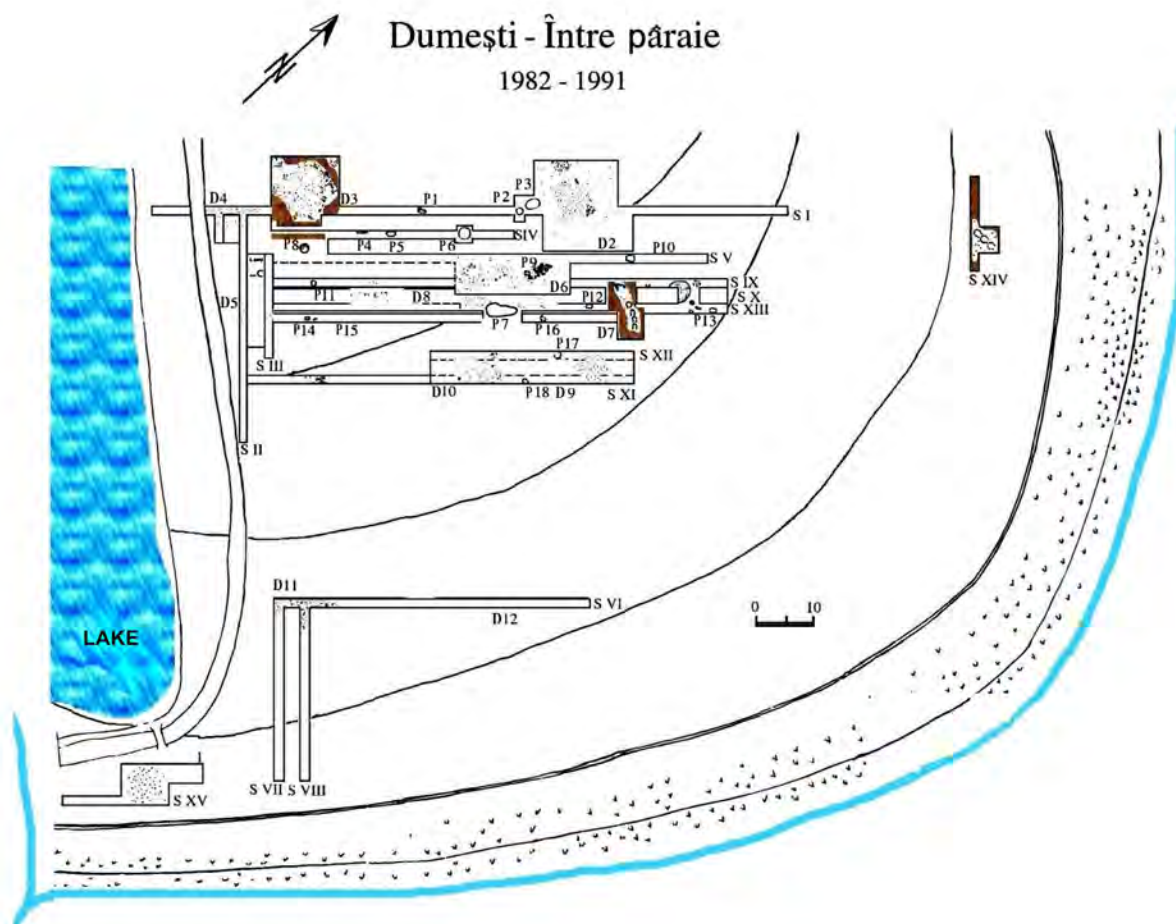


Fig. 1

General plan of the excavations, apud R. Alaiba 2007.

county.

2. The settlement displays probably three horizons of inhabitation, assigned, on the basis of the ceramic shapes and of the painted ornaments to the Cucuteni, phase A3-A4; sporadically, the traces of 3rd – 4th century AD inhabitation are also noticed. There are no radiocarbon data, but on the basis of those obtained in other sites, the settlement could be dated during the interval 4350-4050 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1997, 119, 121).

3. The archaeological excavations were

were researched 12), pits (18), a pottery workshop and two complexes for firing the pottery (7, 13) (fig. 1). The workshop (dwelling no. 3, situated in the central-western side of the settlement) consisted in two unequal rooms: the smaller one was used at keeping the vessels after firing, while the larger one was used at storing the raw material necessary for making the vessels. There were found several separations (about 20 cm high) oval, quadrilateral, with a raised border, in which there were found several clay pies; in one of these separations, there were found

two vessels (shaped and ornamented less carefully, especially the former one), which contained the raw material necessary to the painting (see Chapter II, fig. 4).

The former vessel preserved the raw material for obtaining the white, red and black paints, more precisely: 48 prismatic pieces of hematite, red color, with unevenly polished facets; 38 spherical nodules of calcium carbonate, 1048 whole black nodules of manganiferous oxide and 149 fragmentary ones; it was also there that two ovoid clay paint brushes, which were partly perforated longitudinally, and a polisher were found (see Chapter II, fig. 5). In the second vessel, there were manganiferous oxide grains. In the same compartment there were also discovered two crater-like vessels, one of them containing inside several other vessels: six goblets with a net-like ornament (cat. no. 214), two miniature dishes (cat. no. 211, 213). The processing of the ceramic paste was probably carried out outside the construction, in the space of a shed /hut, where there were two large faceted stones and several semi-perforated plates, with rudimentary feet, together with a large amount of ceramic material without painting. Two pits were found nearby: Pit 8, at about 4 m - distance from the workshop, was used for firing the pottery, then put out of use; inside it, there were found painted pottery, a fragment of a pythos with anthropomorphic representation in relief, half of a perforated fired clay axe, and a pintadera decorated with a spiral, covered with intensive white paint. These discoveries confirm the practice of an offering ritual or possibly of an abandonment ritual, identified also in other similar contemporary Trypillian complexes. In front of the workshop, there was found a ritual foundation pit with two broken anthropomorphic statuettes, with east-oriented faces.

Complex 7 (marked as D7), situated in the eastern side of the investigated area (consisting in a circular hut, four kilns and five kiln plates) and Complex 13 (with three kilns, situated at the eastern side of the settlement) were identical as shape, their hearth of circular shape having the diameter of about 1 m. In complex 13 (which seems to

be of a later date) there were found three blowing tubes, made of clay, used in the process of pottery firing.

Pit 7 draws the attention as there were identified 20 clay pies, refuses from the firing process, broken vessels and a broken feminine statuette, indicating also a ritual offering.

As for the interior structures, in dwelling no. 6 there was found a vertical loom (with several weights of the vertical loom), and in dwelling no. 10 there operated a workshop for axes (it was down there that there were discovered the partly perforated unfinished axes).

Dwelling no. 1 could not be researched, being destroyed by the land amelioration works (pound arrangement). On the basis of the very varied inventory it was established as representing a domestic sanctuary.

5. In dwelling no. 1, respectively the sanctuary, there were found: a group consisting in 12 anthropomorphic statuettes, out of which six were feminine and six androgynous (see Chapter III, fig. 9; cat. no. 203), together with numerous vessels: vessel with high neck and rounded body (cat. no. 204); vessel with high neck and rounded body with support (cat. no. 205); bowl with ornaments typical of Gumelnița A2 late phase (see Chapter I, fig. 8e); goblet with or without stem (cat. no. 216, 210). The paired vessels are particularly interesting: goblets, amphora-like vessels with a stem, two identical goblets with stem. It was also there that the shards of two pythoi covered with white slip were found, one of which showed an anthropomorphic couple (see Chapter III, fig. 9b). To these exceptional items, one should add those identified in the potter's workshop, or in pit 7. Two vessels belong to the category of Gumelnița - imported vessels (see Chapter I, fig. 8e).

6. MJV.

7. Ruxandra Alaiba

8. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 99-148; Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 269-286; Pântea 1983-1984, 413-428; Mantu *et alii* 2001, 191-210; Alaiba-Maxim 1992, 81-83; Alaiba-Maxim 1993, 334-338; Alaiba 2003, 81-94; Alaiba 2005, 57-73; Alaiba, Vacaru 2005, 3-6; Mantu 1998; Monah D. *et alii* 1997.

10. FETEȘTI - LA SCHIT

1. Fetești - *La Schit*, Fetești village, Adâncata commune, Suceava county.

3. The settlement was discovered in 1969 by Mircea Ignat. Other surface researches were carried out in 1991 by Paraschiva V. Batariuc and Ioan Mareș. The systematic researches were carried out during the period 2000-



Fig. 1

General view, photo D. Boghian and S. Ignătescu.

2. The settlement of Fetești – La Schit is a pluristratified one. The oldest level belongs to the Cucuteni culture, more precisely the beginning of stage A3 (circa 4200-4050 CAL B. C.).

There follow two Cucuteni levels, one in stage B1 and another one in stage B2 (circa 3700-3500 CAL B. C.). The fourth level was assigned to the Horodiștea – Erbiceni II culture, being dated to the end of the Copper Age (circa 3500-3150 CAL B. C.). This is followed by an early Geto-Dacian La Tène layer (the 5th – 8th centuries B. C.), one of the late Middle Age (17th – 18th centuries) and one of the modern epoch (the 19th century).

2006, being undertaken by a team that included Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu (starting from 2001), Ioan Mareș and Bogdan Niculică and were supported by “Stephen the Great” University in Suceava and “Bucovina” Museum Complex in Suceava.

4. Two dwellings and two pits were assigned without any doubt to the stage Cucuteni A3, one of the habitation complexes being partly dug out in the earth. The defensive ditch of the settlement was arranged in stage Cucuteni A3, but there are arguments sustaining its use already at the beginning of the inhabitation of phase Cucuteni B. On the

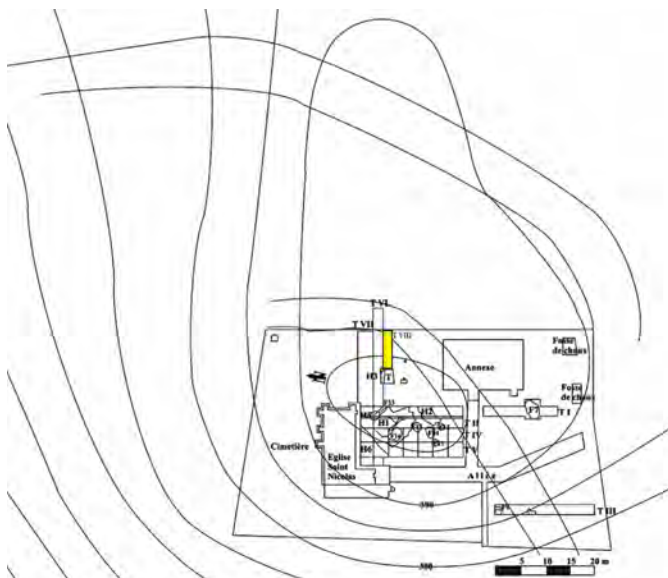


Fig. 2

General plan of the investigated area, S. Ignătescu.

east side of the settlement, the ditch shows three remaking and usage phases, marked by rearrangements of base to the exterior of the site.

The level Cucuteni B1 is the best represented, four dwellings being assigned to it, one of them being large and with several rooms (see Chapter II, fig. 29), together with numerous domestic pits.

Only one dwelling, partly preserved, and three domestic pits were assigned to level Cucuteni B2.

The habitation in level Horodișteea – Erbiceni II was considerably affected by later interventions, surface dwellings and domestic pits being investigated.

The Getae in the early period of the La Tène period built in this settlement pithouses,



Fig. 3

Constructive details with oven 12 in dwelling 3, photos D. Boghian și S. Ignătescu.



Fig. 4

Details with dwelling 8, photo D. Boghian and S. Ignătescu.



Fig. 5

Details with the anthropomorphic representations on the biconical vessel, photo D. Boghian and S. Ignătescu.

out of which only three have been researched so far. Only two of these were built by the rearrangement of the Eneolithic defensive ditch.

Three other investigated dugout dwellings are dated to the modern epoch, being related to the functioning of a monks' skete.

5. In level Cucuteni B1 there was discovered a biconical vessel whose ornaments include feminine silhouettes (fig. 5). The feminine representations are similar to those on another vessel discovered at Sofia site (the

Republic of Moldova).

6. CMB, USV.

7. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu.

8. Boghian *et alii* 2001, 82-84; Boghian *et alii* 2002, 132-136; Boghian *et alii* 2003, 124-127; Boghian *et alii* 2004, 119-123; Boghian *et alii* 2004a, 223-239; Boghian *et alii* 2004b, 161-176; Boghian *et alii* 2005, 148-150; Boghian *et alii* 2005a, 333-352; Boghian *et alii* 2006, 155-159; Boghian, Ignătescu 2007, 3-12.

11. GHELĂIEȘTI - NEDEIA

1. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Bârgăoani commune, Bacău county.

already in 1933 by M. Cojocaru. In 1968 the settlement was visited by Mircea Babeș and Virgil Mihăilescu-Bîrliba. In 1969 Ștefan Cucoș made a sounding and in the years



Fig. 1

Plan of the complexes of Ghelăiești – Nedeia apud Șt. Cucoș 1999.

2. The settlement is situated on a hill heal named “Coadă Piscului”, which advances in the marshy plane known under the name of “Bahna Vlădicenilor”, with a relative altitude of 3-4 m. The settlement shows habitation levels of stages Cucuteni A3 and B1. Among the vestiges of the first period there were researched five dwellings and several other domestic pits, while 21 dwellings were dated to the second period. The constructions had rectangular shape, with surfaces contained between 40 and 60 sq m, with or without platforms. These were arranged in concentric circles or quadrilateral shapes, with a sanctuary in the middle. Several cult complexes were dated to this last phase. Some of them are related to foundation rites pertaining to the settlement and the various constructions. The settlement does not have a fortification system.

3. The settlement was discovered probably

that followed he undertook systematic researches, the area referred to as “Coadă Piscului” being fully investigated.

4. Dwelling 5, located in the center of the settlement, contained two cult complexes, one situated in the southeast corner and the other one in the northeast corner.

The former was formed of six painted vessels, circularly displayed around two other vessels, respectively a large vessel without painting, placed upside down, which protected an amphora with a lid, both painted, inside of which there were four feminine statuettes (fig. 2), out of which three were whole, untouched, and one was fragmentary, vertically leaning against the walls of the vessel and arranged according to the cardinal points. Two of these have the head and feet ends covered with black, thus suggesting probably the marks and



Fig. 2

Cult complex from dwelling 5.

footwear. The statuettes were probably protected with cereal straw, their suspended position being thus explained. The author of the discovery considers that the four statuettes cardinally arranged can be related to the four anthropomorphic statuettes in the cult complex of Buznea, as well as to the caryatids of the vessels of the “round dance” type discovered at Luka-Vrubleveckaja and Târgu Berești, which – in their turn – can be correlated to the cross-shaped altars. These discoveries reflect in fact a complex cosmogonist vision.

The latter cult complex consisted in a food storage vessel that contained 497 porcine and ovicaprid astragals.

Inside the construction there also was a hearth where fire was not frequently started, probably being used only with the occasion of magic-religious ceremonies.

The presence of the two complexes and of the hearth mentioned within this construction,

as well as its location in the middle of the respective dwelling compound, determined the author of the discoveries to assume it was in fact a sanctuary.

Near dwelling 5, toward its northern wall, there was discovered a large food storage vessel, in which there were laid a well polished perforated axe, without traces of usage, being made of a black rock, a half moon-like chert polisher, a stone chisel and boar fangs. The author of the discovery is of the opinion that such objects were accessories of the one officiating the cult ceremony in the concerned sanctuary.

In dwelling 33 there were found two painted sanctuary models (fig. 3), which contained anthropomorphic statuettes, as well as two hearths built on a bed made of smashed river stones and a small grinder.

The former model has a rectangular plan, with rounded corners and vertical walls. The entrance was placed on one of the sides,

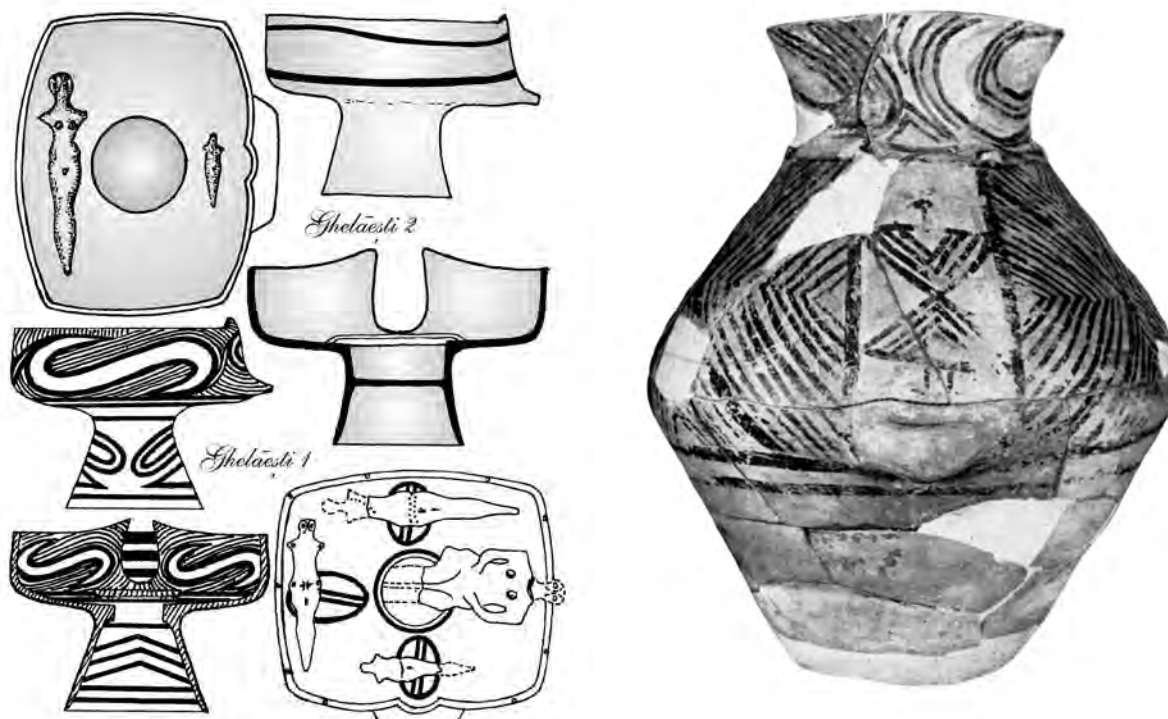


Fig. 3

The two sanctuary models with the statuettes found in dwelling 33 and vessel with feminine silhouette, apud Șt. Cucoș 1993.

rounded and wider in the lower part, with raised corners looking like bovid horns. In front of the entrance, there was shaped a threshold or a small platform. The model is sustained by a stem widened at the base and empty inside, thus communicating with it. On the rim of its walls, there are placed ten small perforations, symmetrically disposed, the item being probably suspended. Inside, there are four egg-shaped designs, on which there were placed four anthropomorphic statuettes, one masculine to the east and three others on the west, north and south sides, the last of which renders gravidity.

The latter model is similar to the former with regards to shape and dimensions, but more fragmentary and more corroded than it. It has no perforations in the upper part of the walls, and the stem is obstructed in the middle part. Inside it, there were found two androgynous statuettes.

The two models were connected to a complex representation of the fecundity and fertility cult, with its two components (cosmic and Chthonic).

We are of the opinion that this construction was also a sanctuary.

Near another dwelling there was discovered a cult complex formed of five anthropomorphic gray statuettes without painting. Two of them were laid face up, two others were on top of these, face down, and the fifth was laid on top of these two. On top of them there was a small painted goblet. The compound was surrounded with an oval border, made of stones, representing probably a ring.

Very close to dwelling 24 there was found a cult complex, consisting in a large vessel in which there was a painted feminine statuette, ritually laid, and which probably had the same meaning with the statuettes in one of the cult complexes found in one of the above mentioned sanctuaries.

Under dwelling 1, at -1.70 m of depth, in a pit dug out in the sterile layer before the construction was made, there was found a large painted vessel with prominent shoulder and large mouth. Inside it, there were found the scarified remains of two other small painted vessels, and of a partly fired altar,

indicating it was shaped out of clay and only dried, its firing taking place during the cult ceremony. According to the author of the discovery, this is a foundation rite carried out for that dwelling.

Pit 40 was discovered under the southern end of dwelling 34, right under its platform, in the center of the settlement. Inside it there were found 14 well preserved vessels, three of them being large unpainted food storage vessels while 11 were smaller and painted (two amphorae, a small amphora, three pear-shaped vessels with lid, two dishes, one crater-shaped vessel and a goblet). Some of them were ritually broken. The pit was connected by the author of the discovery to the foundation rite carried out for that settlement, due to its central position. We think that given its location under the platform of a dwelling, it might represent in fact the foundation rite carried out for that construction.

5. There were found two sanctuary models, several anthropomorphic statuettes, most of them feminine, several vessels, of various shapes and sizes, as well as other artifacts, which formed the above cult complexes.

6. MIAPN.

7. Constantin Preoteasa.

8. Cucoş 1973, 207-215; Cucoş 1993, 59-80; Cucoş 1999; Dumitroaia et alii 2005; Mantu 1998; Monah D. 1997; Monah D., Cucoş 1985; Popovici 2000.

12. HĂBĂŞEŞTI - HOLM

1. Hăbăşeşti – Holm, Strunga commune, Iaşi county.

2. The settlement is situated on a hill heal with the west-east orientation and the surface of about 1.5 ha, with good natural defensive system provided by the abrupt

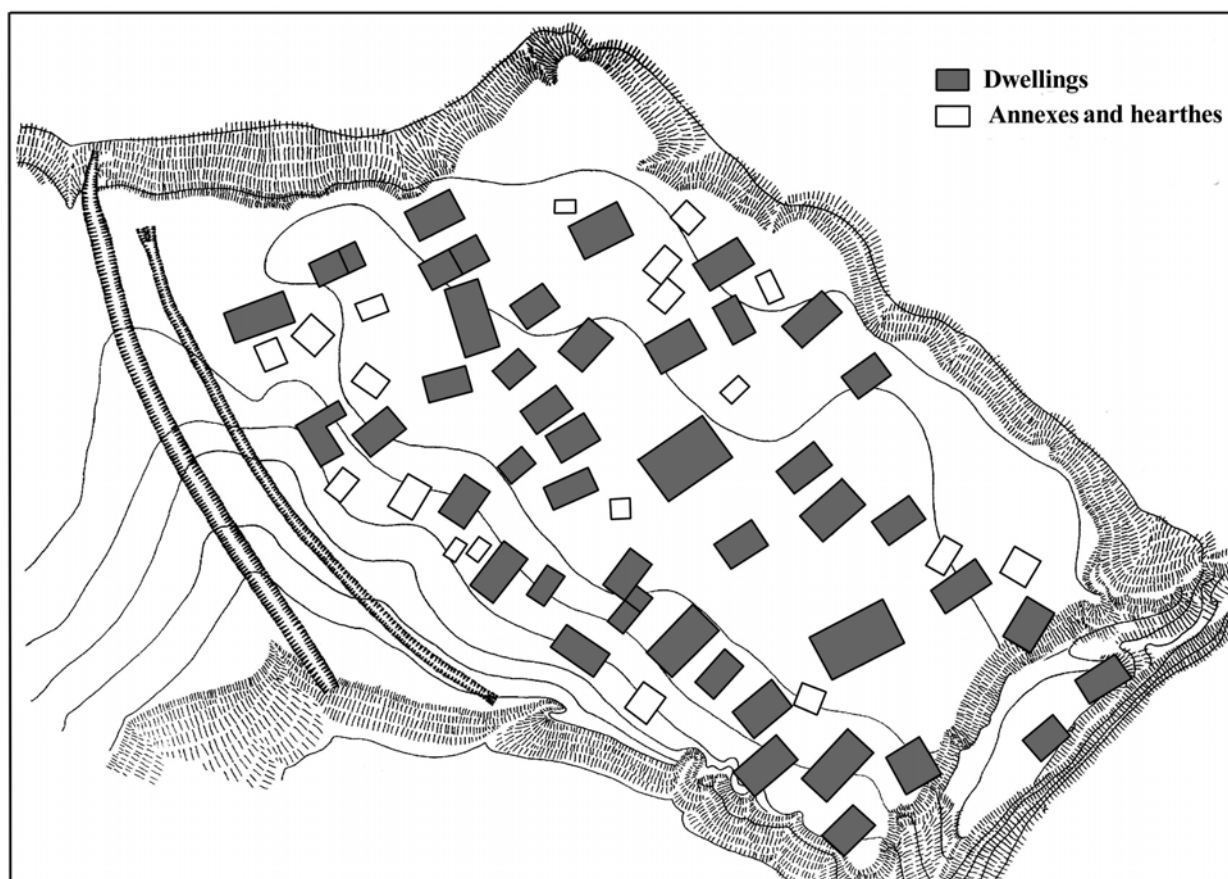


Fig. 1

Hăbăşeşti – Holm, plan of the dwellings, apud VI. Dumitrescu et alii 1954.

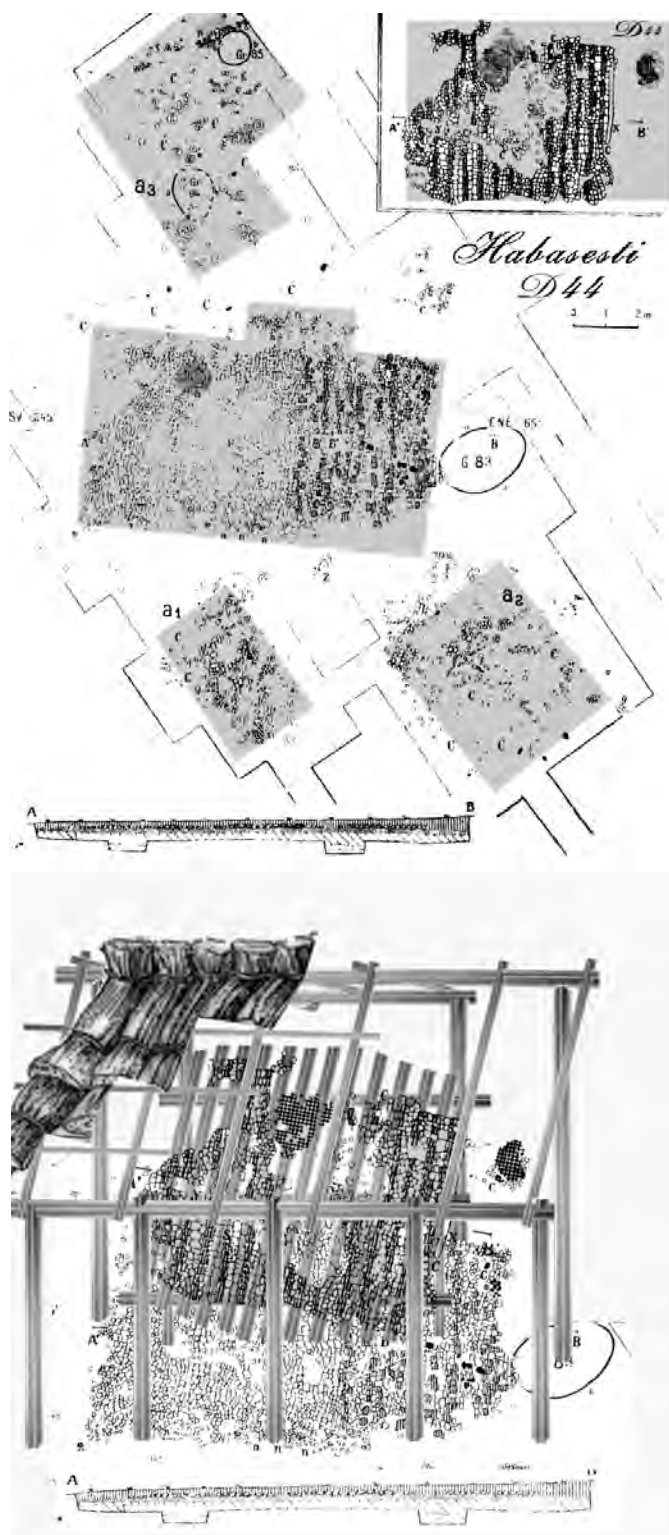


Fig. 2

Plan of dwelling 44 with the annexes, apud VI. Dumitrescu and its reconstruction (house with a storey!), Gh. Lazarovici.

slopes, situated in the north-northeast side of the village. The vestiges of the Cucutenian habitation are dated to the stage Cucuteni A3. The archaeological researches carried out down there led to the identification of 44 dwellings, of several annexes and of 85 pits. The dwellings had a rectangular shape and were laid in two nearby circles, formed by 29 and 13 constructions, respectively, each of them with another construction in the middle, of large size, which could have had a more special role in comparison to the others. Due to the lack of the stake pits, the authors of the excavations issued the hypothesis that the dwellings might have been built on wooden bases which formed a frame around their platforms. In some cases, the existence of foundation rites has already been pointed out. On the west side of the plateau, the access way to and from the settlement was banned by the excavation of two complementary defensive ditches. Among the artifacts discovered there mention should be made of a deposit of jewelry items (fig. 3).

3. The settlement was fully researched throughout two archaeological campaigns, carried out in 1949 and 1950, by a team coordinated by Vladimir Dumitrescu. It was here that was used a new excavation method, consisting in parallel ditches, separated by a 6 meter-distance, and this allowed the investigation of all existing complexes. The results obtained with this occasion were valorized within the first monograph of a prehistoric settlement in the southeast of Europe, exhaustively researched and published in 1954, its authors receiving later on the Award for Archaeology of the Romanian Academy.

4. The fortification system consists in two complementary ditches, with a funnel-shaped profile, arranged almost in parallel and situated on the western side of the plateau. The interior ditch was excavated later on, after the exterior one was partly put out of use.

The exterior ditch, of triangular cross-section, and with pointed base, was 121 m long, the maximal width, in its upper part being of 7.10 m and its depth of 2.60 m. It gets narrower to

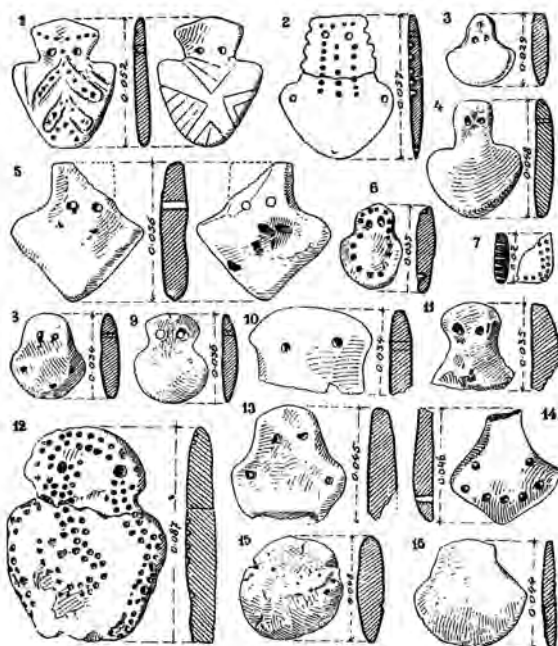
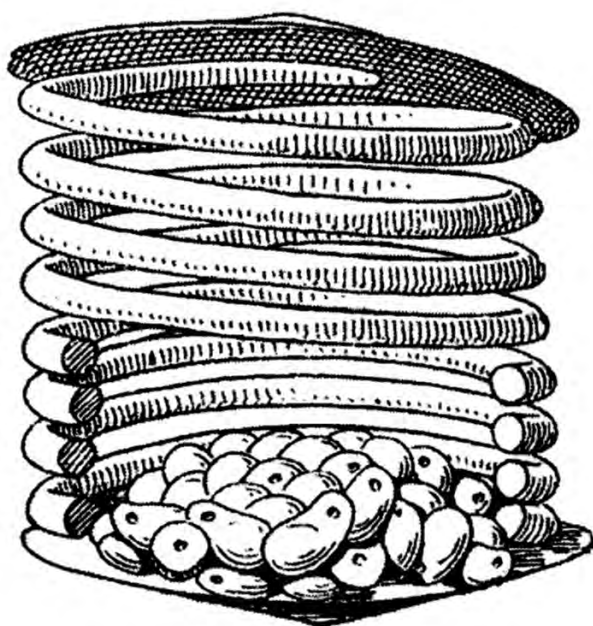


Fig. 3

The hoard and pendants of the “*en violon*” type, apud Vl. Dumitrescu et alii 1954.

both ends (the northern one being only 1 m wide), due to the fact that in those sides the northern and southern slopes of the plateau were very abrupt.

The interior ditch, widely open at its mouth, narrowed toward the flat base and with vertical walls, was 123 m long, the width of the opening at the mouth being of about 6 m and the depth of 2.30 m. Its northern end is split in two lobes, and then it is suddenly stopped.

Pit 80, identified near the southern corner of dwelling 43 and very close to one of the annexes of dwelling 42, about 6 m deep, with the shape of a bag and a rich inventory, consisting in potsherds, fragmentary tools, bones and pieces of charcoal and fired adobe, is in fact the deepest complex of this type discovered until now in Cucutenian settlements, being interpreted as a well (Lazarovici C.-M, Lazarovici Gh. 2007, p. 222, fig. Vd.78a).

The annex of dwelling 21 contained inside it a deposit of jewelry items, being one of the very few discoveries of this type within the Cucutenian civilization spreading area.

5. It was here that was found the above mentioned hoard (fig. 3) consisting in two bracelets, two disks decorated in the *au*

repoussé technique, approximately 20 beads, all made of copper, as well as nine limestone pearls, 22 perforated deer canines of and a fragment of a human calotte.

6. MNIR, IAB.

7. Constantin Preoteasa.

8. Dumitrescu Vl. 1967; Dumitrescu Vl. et alii 1954; Mantu 1998; Monah et alii 1997; Monah D., Cucoș Șt. 1985; Popovici 2000.

13. HOISEȘTI - LA POD

1. Hoisești - La Pod, Dumești commune, Iași county.

2. There were identified three habitation levels belonging to phase Cucuteni A3, as well as sporadic materials specific to phase Cucuteni B.

3. The settlement was identified in 1988, following the surface researches carried out by I. Istov. There followed other surface researches carried out between 1989-1991 by Dumitru Boghian and M. Istov. The results of these researches were published in 1997. In 2003 and 2004 there took place rescue excavations whose results were already published.

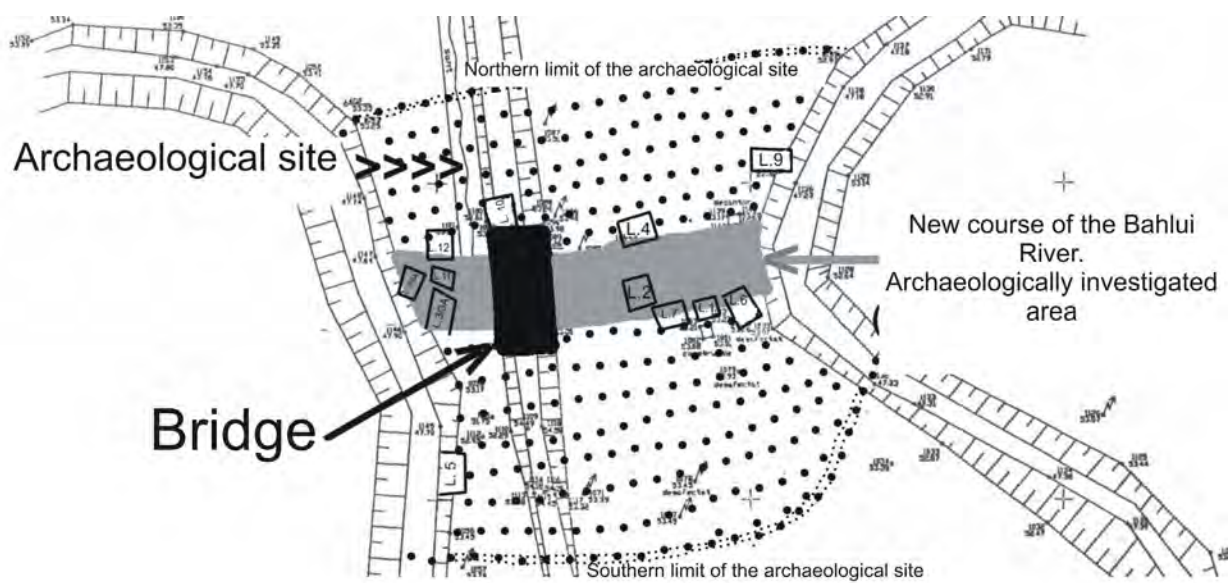


Fig. 1

General plan of the location of the identified dwellings, apud N. Ursulescu et alii 2005.

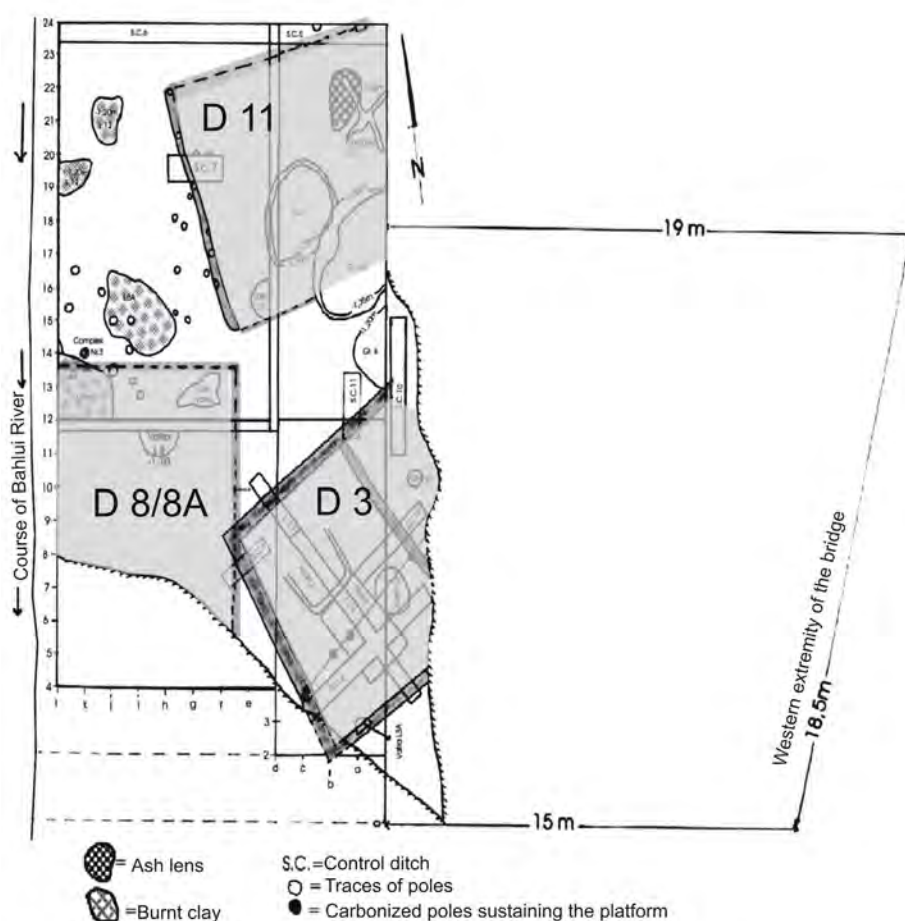


Fig. 2

General plan of the western sector, cassettes 1-4, apud N. Ursulescu et alii 2005.

4. As a total there were identified 14 dwellings, out of which only six were partly investigated. One can assume that all had a platform, although the state of conservation of some of these did not allow to notice it. Mention should be made of dwelling 3, with two rooms, separated by a wall. The larger room showed as interior structures a bench, an oven and two hearths. When dismantling the whole, under the bench and the hearth nearest to it there were found the traces of four posts, arranged in straight line, which supported the wood and clay platform suspended above the soil. Dwellings 2, 3 and 11 had foundation ditches (Ursulescu et alii 2003). Three pits were also investigated.

5. Among the items discovered here, mention should be made of the large number of zoomorphic protomae (34) representing bovid heads, which were once applied to bowls. There were also discovered four pendants of the “*en violon*” type.

6. UAIC.

7. George Bodi.

8. Bodi 2005, 373-384; Bodi 2006, 35-56; Bodi 2006a, 155-162; Bodi 2007, 179-188; Bodi 2007a, 39-51; Boghian 1997, 63-74; Cavaleriu et alii 2006, 269-272; Ursulescu et alii 2003, 5-18; Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142; Ursulescu et alii 2005, 177-178.

14. IABLONA I – MORILE / PIDMETY

1. Iablona I - Morile / Pidmety, Iablona commune, Glodeni district, Republic of Moldova

2. The monostratified settlement of open type which is assigned to stage A-B1 is situated at about 0.4 km west of the Iablona commune, where it stands on an elongated promontory of east-west orientation, formed of two valleys in the hydrographic basin of Căldărușa brook, right affluent of the Prut. Geographically, the settlement is situated in the area of the middle Prut, famous for the numerous flintstone deposits. There are two radiocarbon data: Le-1392 : 5990 ± 60 BP ; Le-

1393 : 4170 ± 40 BP. They were obtained by the analysis of carbonized wool threads.

3. The settlement was discovered by S. Popov in 1968. During the interval 1977-1978 there were organized rescue excavations by the Mesolithic Research Department of the History Institute within the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Moldova, coordinated by Ilie Borzic. With this occasion, a surface of about 6000 sq m was systematically investigated (fig. 1), representing more than 70% of the settlement. About 10-15% of the settlement was destroyed with the occasion of the construction of the railway Reușel-Glodeni. The habitation level was placed in the lower part of a horizon of black tillable land about 0.3-0.4 m thick, deteriorated mostly due to the deep ploughing works. In the chernozem there were identified few remains of daubing, potsherds, bone items, flintstone items etc.

4. On the investigated surface there were identified 63 complexes dug out in the Quaternary clays. They are represented by about 18 pithouses, to which there should be added various pits (domestic pits, pits resulting from clay quarrying), cult complexes etc. There existed also constructions made of beams lines with clay, but not specific fired clay “platforms”. In some pithouses there were found the traces of the stakes used at sustaining the roof. In the mixed chernozem in only one case there were found fragments of fired clay with impressions of wattle.

The archaeological material is very rich and varied. There were discovered more than 50000 potsherds, and 200 vessels can be reconstructed (cat. no. 269-297). To these there should be added the 500 anthropomorphic statuettes (cat. no. 293, 295), zoomorphic statuettes, more than 200 flintstone items (out of which only one exhausted core), more than 100 bone and horn items (out of which two plough furrowers). Mention should also be made of the fact that there were discovered arrowheads of both bone and flintstone, and flintstone bifacial lance heads. There were found in isolated conditions about five crucibles (small vessels for casting copper, whole or fragmentary), as well as 12 copper items, suggesting the

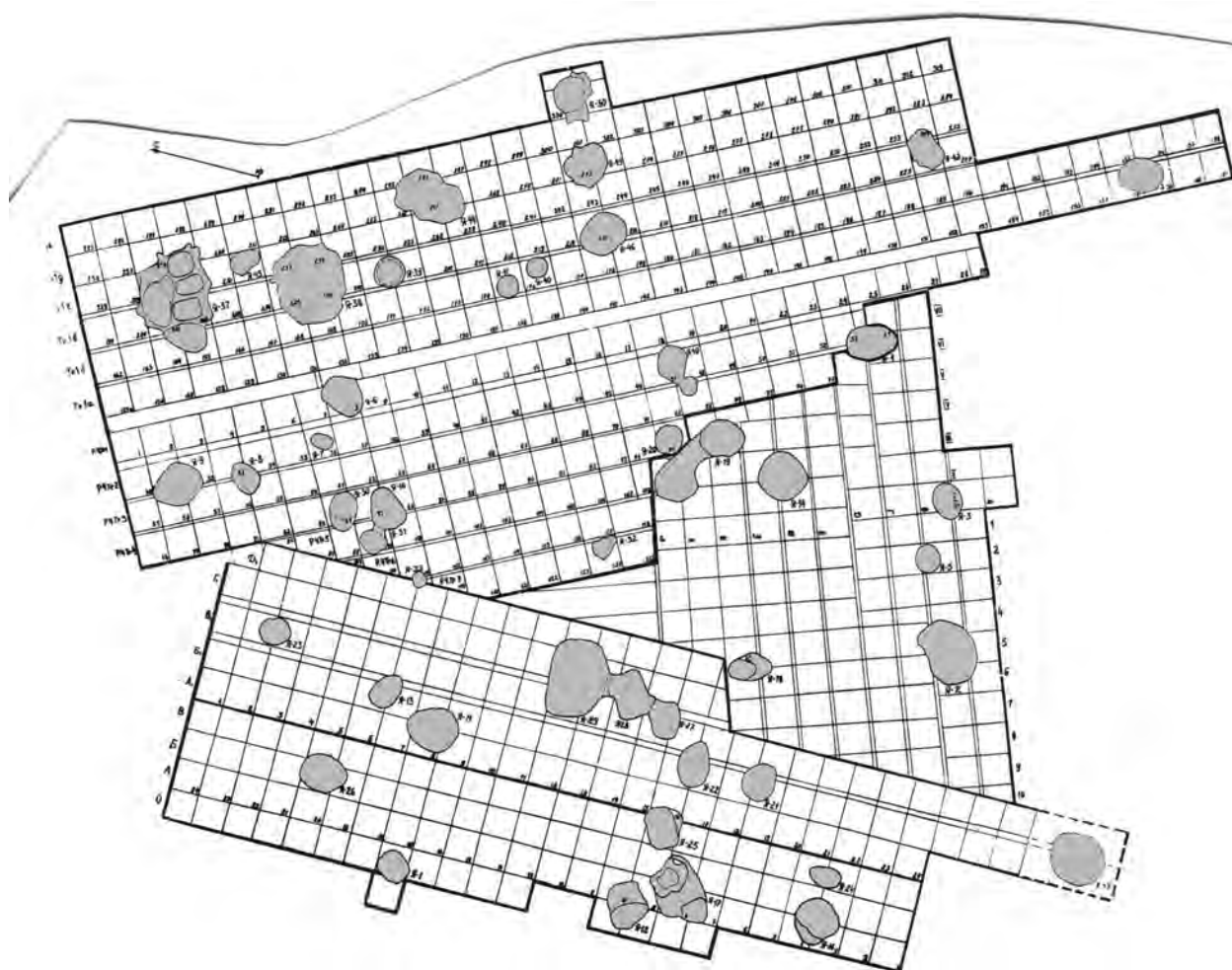


Fig. 1

The settlement of Iablonia I, plan of the excavations 1977-1978, apud I. Borzic.

existence in the settlement of a copper processing workshop.

5. In two pithouses, under the old treading level, there were found human bones with traces left by rodents (teeth marks). In two other pithouses there were found cult structures. Thus, in complex 17, there was discovered another quadrilateral clay altar, with rounded corners and border, on which there were found five miniature vessels, with rounded bases and with a special location on the altar for their embedment. A large vessel was found in the center, and two groups of two vessels each were on the sides. The complex indicates a domestic sanctuary. Some of the pithouses were used as workshops for making siliceous schist items. Mention should be made of certain anthropomorphic figurines due to

their shape and ornamentation (applied clay ornaments, cat. no. 293; monochrome brown painting, cat. no. 295). Within the discoveries of Iablonia I there were found about 500-600 grams of thrums of carbonized wool threads (which were used to determine the two radiocarbon data), braided in two, as well as a lot of fired wheat grains etc.

6. MNAIM.

7. Ilie Borzic

8. Borzic 1978, 235-236; Borzic 1979; Sorochin 1991; Borzic, Sorochin 2001, 112-136; Chitic 2008, 263-314.

15. IZVOARE – IZVOARE

1. Izvoare – Izvoare, Dumbrava Roșie commune, Neamț county.

2. The settlement is situated on the middle terrace of Bistrița River, near the confluence to the Cracău River, at about 1 km east of the village, very close to the school. This is one of the most important settlements belonging to the cultural complex Precucuteni-Cucuteni-Trypillia, with an archaeological deposit of about 2.5-3 m. The researches carried out down there allowed the establishment for the first time of the stratigraphic and chronologic network existing between the Precucuteni and Cucuteni cultures. Within the settlement there were differentiated four levels of Eneolithic inhabitation, as follows: Izvoare I1, dated to phase Precucuteni II; Izvoare I2, dated to phase Precucuteni III; Izvoare II1, dated to stage Cucuteni A1, referred to by the author of the discoveries as Protocucuteni, and Izvoare II2, dated to stage Cucuteni A3.

3. The settlement was discovered in 1923 by Constantin Matasă, who also carried out the tests in 1931. The systematic excavations, consisting in small rectangular surfaces, covered a total surface of 391 sq m, and were carried out by Radu Vulpe, in 1936, 1938-1939, 1942 and 1948, the results of these campaigns being published in a monographic volume in 1957. In 1944 the Ukrainian archaeologist N. I. Danilenko carried out in this settlement another test. In 1984-1985 there were carried out rescue excavations by a team coordinated by Ștefan Cucoș. The most recent systematic researches carried out in these settlement are those of 1987-1991, coordinated by Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu.

4. The archaeological excavations carried out in time within the settlement did not allow to make detailed remarks as for the various Cucutenian complexes. The settlement does not show a fortification system.

5. The most important artifacts discovered here are the vessel with stem and columns (fig. 2), the fragment (torso) of large size feminine idol (see Chapter III, fig. 6) and two copper bracelets.

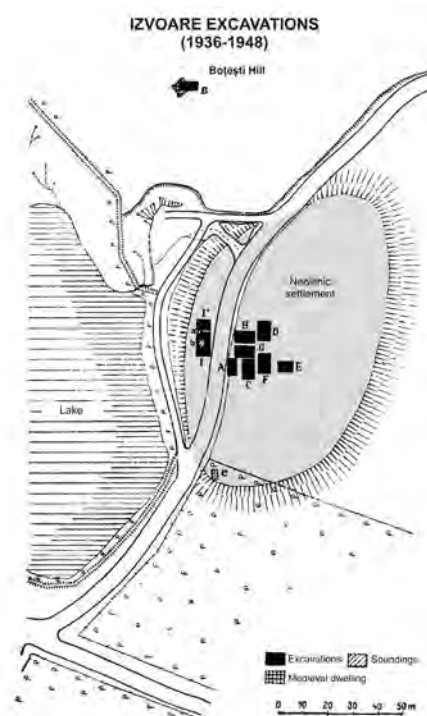


Fig. 1

Plan of the settlement with the excavations, apud R. Vulpe 1957.

6. MIAPN, MNIR.

7. Constantin Preoteasa

8. Dumitroaia et alii 2005; Mantu 1998; Monah D. et alii 1997; Matasă 1938, 110; Monah D., Cucoș 1985; Popovici 2000; Vulpe R. 1957.



Fig. 2

Vessel with stem and columns, photo G. Dumitriu.

16. MALNAŞ BĂI – CULME NISIPOASĂ / FÜVENYESTETŐ

1. Malnaş Băi (Málnásfürdő) – *Culme nisipoasă* / *Füvenyestető*, Malnaş commune, Covasna county. The settlement is on a promontory with the absolute altitude of 565 m, the relative one of 20-25 m, situated at the confluence of Şomos rivulet with Olt River, at the feet of Baraolt Mountains.

Crt.no.	level	analysis no.	Material	Dated in BP years	Dated in Cal.BC years (1σ)
1.	I/II	Gd-5858	charcoal	5940 ± 60	4930 – 4760
2.	I/II	Gd-5861	charcoal	5880 ± 80	4880—4625
3.	II	Hd-14118	charcoal	5663 ± 42	4576—4465
4.	II	Hd-14109	charcoal	5497 ± 100	4460—4244
5.	I/II	Gd-5860	charcoal	5490 ± 80	4445—4255
6.	I	Gd-4682	charcoal	5420 ± 150	4445—4045
7.	II	Hd-15082	bone	5407 ± 20	4337—4240
8.	I	Hd-15278	bone	5349 ± 40	4306—4049
9.	I/II	Gd-4690	charcoal	4950 ± 100	3900—3645

Among the nine chronological determinations, the dates numbered 4-8, which represent a well grouped series, can be considered as representative for the period of existence



Fig. 1

Promontory *Culme nisipoasă* / *Füvenyestető*, view from the south (Oltul river meadow), photo A. László.

2. There were distinguished four inhabitation levels of the Cucuteni culture (Ariuşd aspect), phase A2-A3, designated as I-II-IIIa and IIIb (numbered from down up). Without being distinct continuous habitation levels, traces of the Coţofeni and Wietenberg cultures were also discovered.

For levels I and II of the inhabitation of phase Cucuteni A there were obtained the following radiocarbon dating in the laboratories of Gliwice (Poland) and Heidelberg (Germany):

of the first two levels of inhabitation of the settlement of Malnaş Băi.

3. The settlement of Malnaş Băi was discovered at the beginning of the 20th century. During the first quarter of the same century, Ferenc László repeatedly carried out here archaeological recognitions, and also a small test in the presence of Hubert Schmidt and Julius Teutsch (19 November 1909). During the period 1976-1982, 1986-1989 Attila László ("Al. I. Cuza" University in Iaşi) carried



Fig. 2

Platform of dwelling 1, level IIIb. One can notice the corner kept for the dwelling hearth, photo A. László.



Fig. 3

Hearth with daubing applied on the stones in level IIIa during uncovering, photo A. László.

out systematic excavations in collaboration with the County Museum (former and present Szekely National Museum) in Sfântu Gheorghe.

4. During the excavations, there were discovered and minutely researched two dwellings, allowing important observations concerning the construction techniques in use. The two houses were situated one on top of the other, belonging to levels IIIb (dwelling 1) and II (dwelling 2), between them interfering level IIIa, marked in the investigated sector by several hearths.

Dwelling 1, of about 8 x 6 m, had the floor made of 6-10 cm thick daubing, applied on an underneath structure of shaped logs. The platform, solidified as a result of the firing, was very well preserved. The northeast corner was meant by the “designers” to contain the hearth of the dwelling: in this area the platform with the underneath wooden platform is missing. The resistance structure of the house was sustained by forks and fixed uprights, embedded probably with wood frames.

Dwelling 2, of about 7,50 x 6,50 m, had the

resistance structure sustained by rows of wood posts, very handily embedded in planting holes. During its use, the structure of the house was subject to modifications, including by the introduction of secondary sustaining posts. The floor of the house was made of 5-6 cm clay daubing, applied on a leveling layer, without an underneath wood structure. During a remaking of the house, by the inclusion of the demolishing remains, the floor was heightened reaching the thickness of 25-33 cm, with the daubed and polished surface. Due to the effects of fire, the daubing of the floor became orange-reddish and acquired a certain consistency, without being though hardened (as the “fired adobe”).



Fig. 4

Support vessel buried in the floor of dwelling 2 of level II, photo A. László.



Fig. 5

Partial cross-section through a posthole, planted there before the flooring was made, photo A. László.

The construction of the two houses was accompanied by foundation rites, consisting in the deposition of vessels (whole, fragmentary or broken on the spot) in and under the floor of the dwellings. Such rites accompanied also the construction of hearths. In and under the daubing of hearth 8 of level II, near dwelling 2, there were placed vessels and bones of domestic and wild animals, most of them broken and with traces of firing (remains selected from a feast?).

The fortification system of the settlement was created in the north-north-west end of the promontory where it connects to a large plateau by a narrow and elongated string of land– the only access way to the settlement. The main element of the fortification is the defensive ditch, with an opening of about 6 m and the depth of 1.40 m, excavated in a stony alluvia layer. The ditch was flanked by an adjacent stone rampart (or with a stone core), much flattened and, probably, by a counter-rampart, made also of stones.

5. The archaeological inventory contains the whole series of categories of items specific to the period and culture, including items of aesthetic value. In terms of rare items, mention should be made of several models of boats made of fired clay, harpoons and “ploughing” tools made of antler, a fragment of a copper axe “with crossed arms”.

The archaeozoological determinations carried out on the osteological material resulting from levels I and II pointed out the preponderance of wild species (*Cervus elaphus*, *Capreolus capreolus*, *Sus scrofa ferus* etc., 60%) in comparison to the domestic ones (*Sus scrofa domest.*, *Ovicaprinae*, *Bos taurus* etc., 40 %).

6. UAIC, MNS.

7. Attila László.

8. László F. 1911, 177; László A. 1988, 23-31; László A. 1993, 33-50; László A. 1993a, 62-76; László A. 2000, 245 – 252; László A. 2006; László A. 2007, 103-130; László A., Haimovici 1995, 499-526; László A., Cotiugă 2005, 147-170.

17. MĂRGINENI - CETĂȚUIA

1. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Mărgineni commune, Bacău county.

2. The Calcolithic settlement is situated on a mamelon on the right bank of Trebeș River, at its confluence to Cârligata brook. The prehistoric vestiges are on a plateau partly destroyed by land sliding, with the surface of about one hectare. The oldest levels are dated to stage Cucuteni A2. There follow two other habitation levels, one of phase Cucuteni A-B and the last one of Cucuteni B. For the Cucuteni A habitation of Mărgineni, there are four radiocarbon data that allow its inclusion in the interval 4450-4250 CAL B. C.

3. In 1958 Emil Moscalu carried out a talus work on a land sliding and this is how he found several Cucutenian vessels. Along the years, a considerable part of the area with the most intensive habitation was destroyed by land sliding. Near the settlement, at about 3-4 km in straight line, at Sărata, there is a

salted creek which might have been used by the inhabitants on Cetățuia hill. In 1973-1978, Dan Monah carried out rescue excavations, researching the whole preserved area.

4. In the first Cucuteni A2 horizon there was remarked a level of dwellings which are overlapped to pits for clay extraction which were then used as domestic pits. The next level assigned also to Cucuteni A2 stage overlapped here and there older constructions. Among the constructions and pits of the Cucuteni A habitation, there were recovered numerous fragments of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic statuettes, tools, weapons, modest jewelry items made of fired clay and an impressive number of painted vessels, some with special artistic value. Unfortunately, the constructions in level A-B were located in the area destroyed by land sliding and there only potsherds and one single reconstructed vessel could be recovered. In habitation level Cucuteni B there were researched two constructions, relatively well preserved, but the amount of ceramic ware is rather modest. Mention should be made of a potsherd with painted zoomorphic representations and a splendid ornitomorph protoma (see Chapter V, fig. 16b). Taking into account the vestiges dated to all phases of the Cucuteni culture, the full research of the preserved surface of the settlement, and the series of radiocarbon data for phase Cucuteni A2, and also the sampling of vegetal macro-remains and the

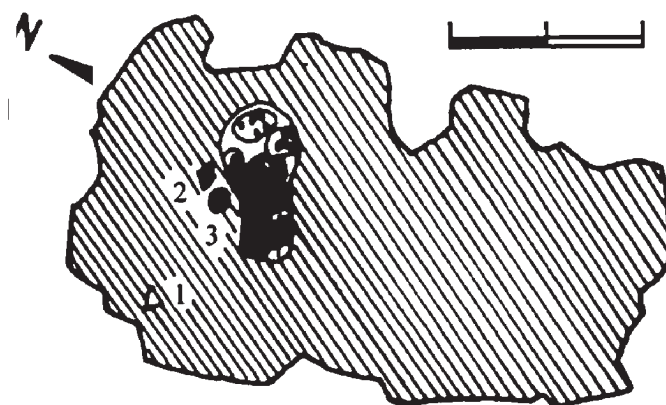


Fig. 1

Plan of the sanctuary construction at Mărgineni – Cetățuia, apud D. Monah 1997.



Fig. 2

Anthropomorphic head on the oven in the sanctuary construction.

number of artistically valuable items, the settlement of Mărgineni - Cetățuia is one of the most important Cucutenian sites investigated lately.

5. In levels Cucuteni A there was discovered a construction of small dimensions (fig. 1), a sanctuary which had in its center a vaulted oven on which there was affixed an anthropomorphic head, shaped out of clay, with concave top, and the organs of the face (nose, mouth and eyes) represented by the relief shaping or by small notches (fig. 2). The features of the faces with the almond-shaped eyes were considered as reflecting a tradition of the Vinča culture. The rather large dimensions of the head of Mărgineni are unusual for the anthropomorphic Cucutenian plastic art. In the same construction, there was found on the clay floor, a hammer-axe of the Vidra type.

6. CMIAB.

7. Dan Monah

8. Monah D. 1978, 33-41; Monah D. 1978a, 45-53; Monah D. 1979, 29-35; Monah D. 1979a,

79-81; Monah D. 1984, 17-31; Monah D. 1986, 31-40; Monah D. 1987, 67-79; Monah D. 1997, passim; Monah D., Cucoș 1985, 117.

18. PĂULENI – CIUC (CIOMORTÁN) – DÂMBUL CETĂȚII

1. Păuleni – Ciuc (Ciomortán) - Dâmbul Cetății, Păuleni-Ciuc commune, Harghita county.

2. The settlement is located on a promontory on the crest of hills which are linked, by means of a saddle, to Moldavia. The settlement is situated so to be able to watch the access way from the Ciuc Depression to the east, to the Upper Trotuș and the Moldavian Subcarpathians, especially that there are traces of fortification. The plateau on which the settlement is located is an oval with the dimensions of 90 x 60 m.

3. The upper part of the cultural layers in the highest area was disturbed by the construction of fortification systems dated to the Bronze Age, but they also protected some complexes from later disturbing actions. The best preserved complexes, which are in fact also the largest dwellings, were pointed out under the monumental ramparts and the interior slope hereof.

4. The first tests carried out by Zoltan Székely led to the identification of Ariușd materials. Ample researches on the fortification system and the constructions of the Bronze Age started in 1999, being carried out by Valeriu Kavruk and Dan Buzea and continue to the present days too; as for the Copper Age, there collaborated Gheorghe Lazarovici and Sabin Adrian Luca. There were fully investigated five dwellings, but a higher number of complexes was identified – or partly researched (circa 21: foundations of dwellings, pits, hearths).

The most recent dwelling, in level Păuleni III (upper level), had small dimensions, of 4.5 x 4 m. In the middle there was a hearth with a stone structure at the base. Dated to phase Păuleni II, three other complexes were researched, two of them being dwellings (no. 5 and no. 5A) with partly suspended floor



Fig. 1

Păuleni - Dâmbul Cetății.

(the hill having a slight slope the suspended floor covered about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the surface of the room).

Dwellings no. 5 and no. 5A had a common interior wall, for a room, this involving there was a unique roof for the concerned area. Dwelling no. 5 had two rooms, one that shared a wall with dwelling no. 5A and another one, separated. Elevated in level

Păuleni I, but functioning in levels Păuleni II, dwelling no. 21 had the partly sunken floor; it was built on the gravel mixed with clay of the hill, well sagged, with several daubing layers, and in the floor there was a pit dug out in the rock and the sterile layer. In the floor there was a painted vessel (cat. no. 9) with fissured base, which contained a layer of gravel and clay, which allowed the infiltration and

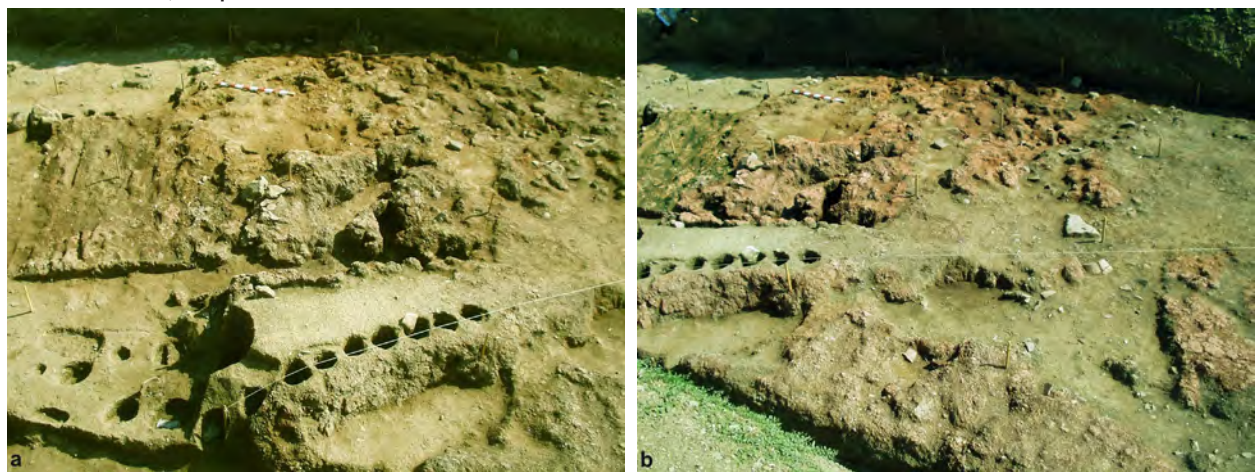


Fig. 2

a. Dwelling no. 5 with suspended floors: room A; b. room B and dwelling no. 5A (wall with postholes).



Fig. 3

Dwelling no. 21, level Păuleni II, the well – spring.

cleaning of the drinking water (a kind of well – spring arranged in the floor of the room). Above the vessel there was a bowl (cat. no. 11) probably serving as lid to the large vessel. The dwellings also had a suspended floor with a massive beam structure, yet not that massive as the ones of dwellings no. 5 and no. 5A and with much more clay. One dwelling in level Păuleni I was partly affected by the construction of dwelling no. 5A; the dwelling in level I had the floor with several layers of daubing and contained a large amount of black ceramic ware with metallic shine, as well as fragments of beakers with white painting on the strongly polished black background of the vessel. Level Păuleni I belongs to phase Cucuteni (Ariușd aspect) A1 with analogies in Bod, Ariușd, Târgu Mureș and Ciuc –Sângiorz. In level II there were more than 20 vessels, out of which 10 painted with white motives on red or brown background, with bichrome painting, with rectilinear or spiraled motives. There area also vessels decorated with the comb (dwelling no. 21) and supports painted with spiraled motives. The material is characteristic for stage – Cucuteni (Ariușd aspect) A1/A2, and the end of the complexes is situated in stage A2 (cat. no. 7-12). In level Păuleni III polychromy continues to be used, while the black grooved ceramic ware comes back in fashion, especially as for larger vessels, not so well polished as in level I.

5. There was discovered a large number of



Fig. 4

Dwelling no. 21 with the well-spring, pots on the ground floor; behind the structure of the dwelling no. 5 floor.

items, more than 30 vessels allowing to be put together and reconstructed, a large number of idols (cat. no. 21, 23), pintaderas (cat. no. 24), axes and so on, the usual inventory. Among the most peculiar items, mention should be made of the vessels in the so-called “well-source”, with water being kept in vessels painted with arcades, garlands and egg-shaped motives made of wide red stripes; a vessel support having the shape of a small cult altar, which most probably sustained a vessel with sacred liquid or which was used at firing, a large number of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic idols, two large idols resulting from domestic cult altar. In the first level and the treading level of dwelling no. 5, there were found several needles, wires and fragments of copper.

6. MCR, items in the exhibition of Miercurea Ciuc.

7. Gheorghe Lazarovici, Dan Buzea.

8. Cavruk *et alii* 1999; Cavruk *et alii* 2001; Cavruk *et alii* 2003; Cavruk *et alii* 2004; Kavruk *et alii* 2005; Kavruk *et alii* 2006; RepHarghita, s.v. Păuleni – Ciomortán; Kavruk, Dumitroaia 2000, 131-154; Lazarovici Gh. *et alii* 2000, 103-130; Lazarovici Gh. *et alii* 2002, 19-40; Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, 25-88.

19. PODURI - DEALUL GHINDARU

1. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Poduri commune, Bacău county.

2. On the territory of Poduri village of Bacău county, there was discovered the only tell within the area of the Cucuteni culture. The settlement is located on the 32 m terrace on the right of River Tazlăul Sărat, in the place named “Între Pâraie”, a heal detaching from Ghindaru Hill. The archeological deposit of more than 4.5 m contains an impressive succession of habitations dated to the Precucuteni and Cucuteni culture (1, Precucuteni II - late; 2, Precucuteni III - classic; 3, intermediary level left culturally undefined; 4, transition level assigned to stage Cucuteni A1; 5, Cucuteni A2; 6, Cucuteni A3; 7, Cucuteni

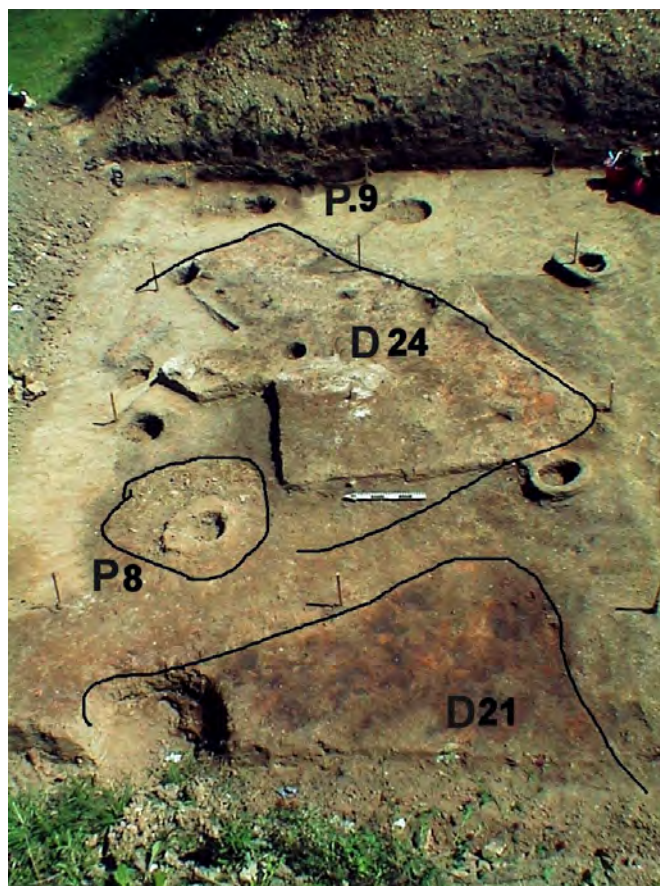


Fig. 5

Dwellings nos. 21, 24 and pits nos. 8-9.

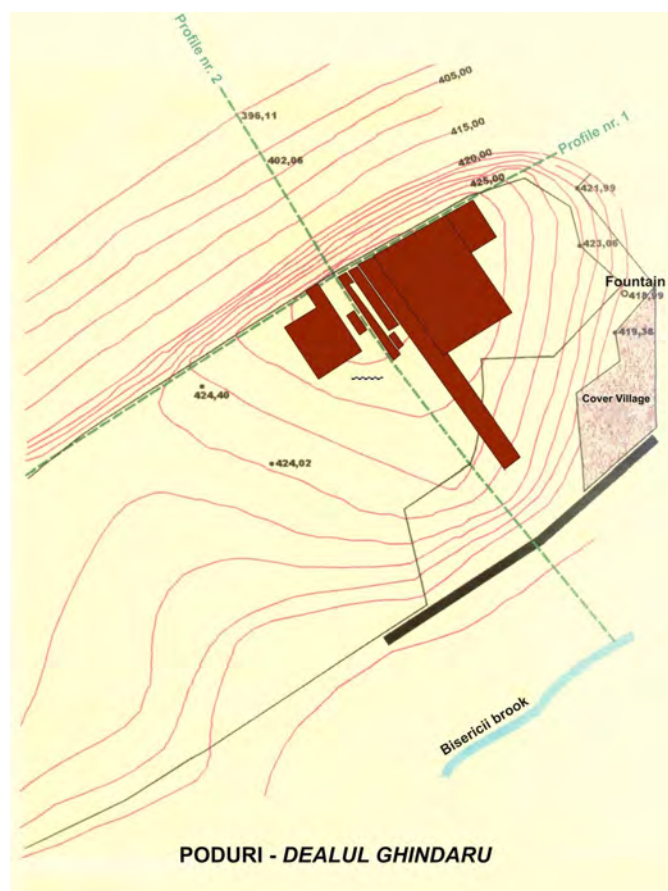
B1; 8, maybe Cucuteni B2; 9, the Bronze Age (Monteoru and Costișa cultures). The site has 13 radiocarbon data obtained for different habitation levels.

The tell as such has a surface of about 12,000 sq m, being delimited to the west by a defensive ditch, probably dug out during the Precucuteni inhabitations. Later on, probably in phase Cucuteni A, a new defensive ditch was excavated 50 m westwards. The Cucuteni settlements spread considerably westwards exceeding the defensive ditches so that, at present, the Cucutenian vestiges are spread over a surface of 60,000-80,000 sq m. Mention should be made of the fact that about a third or even a half of the prehistoric settlement was destroyed by the land sliding caused by the waters of the Tazlăul Sărat.



Fig. 1

General view, photo Dan Monah.



3. It was teacher Alexe Bujor of Poduri who, in 1978, draw the attention of Prof. Dan Monah, as for this settlement. Following a field research, intrigued by the unusual shape of the land, Dan Monah planned for the year 1979 a test for information purposes. The results of the test made him sustain, in 1980, the identification of the first tell of the area of the Cucuteni culture. The formation of the tell on the Ghindaru Hill was explained by the existence and usage of salted sources that provided the Calcolithic inhabitants the necessary daily salt and also a surplus that they used for exchanges with other communities. In the context of this very special archaeological feature, a rather numerous team of researchers was created in order to investigate the tell from an interdisciplinary perspective. In this formula and under the direction of Dan Monah, the researches were carried out during the period 1979-1996 when there was investigated a

Fig. 2

Plan of the excavations.

surface of about 1000 sq m in the central part of the tell. Due to problems with the land owners and the insufficient funds, during the period 1997-1999 the field researches were stopped. Unfortunately, it was especially during this period that the settlement was intensively poached.

In 2000, Dr. Romeo Dumitrescu, President of the Foundation “Cucuteni pentru Mileniul III” offered to buy the land on which there is the tell and provide security services in order to end with the poaching. The same year, the excavations were restarted, under the coordination of Dan Monah, and the Foundation “Cucuteni pentru Mileniul III” joined to the three partners already involved in this project (County Museum Complex of Neamț, the Institute of Archeology in Iași and the National Museum of Romania’s History in Bucharest). A new surface (B) was started, but there the excavations were limited only to level Cucuteni B. At the end of 2006, Dan Monah retired from the position of site director in favor of Gh. Dumitroaia, continuing to be a member of the investigation team. Under the new coordination, a new surface, C, was opened. It was situated also on the tell, and there were obtained remarkable results as for the cult arrangements dated to the Bronze Age and the constructions of phase Cucuteni B.

The oldest habitation level is dated to phase Precucuteni II - late, there follows a deposit dated to phase Precucuteni III - classic, then a Precucuteni III - late, an intermediary level, still culturally undefined, a transition level assigned to stage Cucuteni A1. The most considerable deposit is the one dated to phase Cucuteni A2, being registered at least three levels of fired constructions representing remaking actions of the Cucuteni A2 village. There was noticed a level of deposits, with numerous disturbed features, which might be assigned to stage Cucuteni A3. Although the problem of a habitation level of phase Cucuteni A-B was carefully studied, it has not been solved yet. In several cases, researches had the impression they discovered habitation complexes with ceramic materials typical for the transition phase, but, in the



Fig. 3

Excavations aspects, photos Dan Monah.

same constructions, there were found vessels painted in style ε, which determined the dating of the dwellings to stages Cucuteni B1. On the Ghindaru hill there existed for sure an important settlement in stage Cucuteni B1, and although numerous ceramic materials pointing out the existence of a habitation in stage Cucuteni B2 were found, no dwellings or pits containing materials that would allow their dating to stage Cucuteni B2 were identified.

Ghindaru Hill seems to have been abandoned together with the end of the Cucuteni culture. During the Bronze Age, more exactly during the Middle Bronze Age, on the Ghindaru Hill there existed an important cult center. The cult center dated to the Bronze Age is indicated by the excavation of a circular ditch, with the diameter of approximately 32 m, mouth opening of 7-7.5 m and the depth of up to -5.80 m. On the contour of



Fig. 4

Dwelling no. 86, Cucuteni A2; grinding complex, photo Dan Monah.

this ditch there was built a river stone ring with a north-south slope. Recently, new excavations and geo-magnetic analyses have led to the identification of the contour of a ditch, dated to the Bronze Age, of similar dimensions and construction techniques and with a pavement made of river stones, also north-south sloped. This east-west oriented ditch is more than 300 m long and crosses almost the whole settlement. Among the structures dated to the Bronze Age, there were found archaeological materials that might be assigned to cultures Monteoru and Costișa.

4. Within the 27 excavation campaigns there were researched more than one hundred constructions, and there were identified certain dwellings that were interpreted as sanctuaries or community constructions.

Thus, in a Precucuteni II sanctuary there were found the famous cult complexes known under the name of “The Council of Goddesses” (see cat. no. 3) and the “Holy Family”. In the classic Precucuteni III level there were identified two constructions of community usage with numerous deposits of cereals. One of these constructions, named “the mill”, contained four conical silos, shaped out of adobe, with a volume of more than 2 cubic meters. 34 kg of carbonized cereals were collected from these silos. The construction also included a place for grinding cereals where there were found five querns, embedded on daub stands painted with white and protected by an adobe frame with a gutter for the evacuation of the grist.

5. Very special discoveries were also made in the other habitation levels (cat. no. 5-6, 44-49, 97-98, 313-318). From the constructions of phase Cucuteni A there were recuperated numerous painted vessels of a huge artistic value, and in level Cucuteni B there was found a vessel containing 10 painted feminine silhouettes that provide useful information as for the cosmogony of the Cucuteni tribes (see Chapter V, fig. 11e). Equally interesting is the fact that in levels Cucuteni A and B there were discovered three crucibles and two copper ingots which, together with other discoveries, point out the existence of important metal working centers.

In several habitation layers, there were found coriander fruits, an aromatic plant, which was for sure used to season the cereal gruels and maybe some drinks too. The archaeobotanic researches of Poduri confirmed that vine growing was practiced and consequently that fermented drinks could therefore be prepared. Yet, the most important contribution of the tell of Poduri consists in the exceptional stratigraphic column composed of the vestiges of at least 14 Precucuteni and Cucuteni villages destroyed by violent fires. Equally important is the elaboration of a series of C14 data that includes so far 13 radiocarbon dated features, the amplest series of the whole Cucutenian area. The tell on Ghindaru Hill of Poduri is at present a reference settlement both for the



Fig. 5

Poduri- Ghindaru Hill, sanctuary dwelling with a storey in level Cucuteni B1, photo C. Preoteasa.

Cucuteni civilization and for the Calcolithic of the southeast of Europe.

6. MIAPN

7. Dan Monah.

8. Monah D. et alii 1980, 86-99; Monah D. 1982, 11-13; Monah D., Cucos 1985, 117; Monah D. et alii 1986, 137-142; Monah D. 1987, 67-79; Monah F. et alii 1987, 249-261; Lupașcu et alii 1987, 245-248; Monah D., Dumitroaia 1996, 39-49; Monah F., Monah D. 1996, 49-62; Dumitroaia, Monah D. 1996, 267-268; Monah F., Monah D. 2003, 252-255; Monah D. et alii 2003; Monah D., Dumitroaia 2005, 210-213; Monah F., Monah D. 2008; Preoteasa et alii 2007.

20. PREUTEȘTI – HALTĂ

1. Preutești – Haltă, Preutești commune, Suceava county.

2. The settlement is located on a fragment of the first terrace of River Șomuzul Mare (affluent of the Siret), at the feet of Holm Hill, which is part of the Fălticeni Plateau (subunit of the Suceava Plateau). The terrace

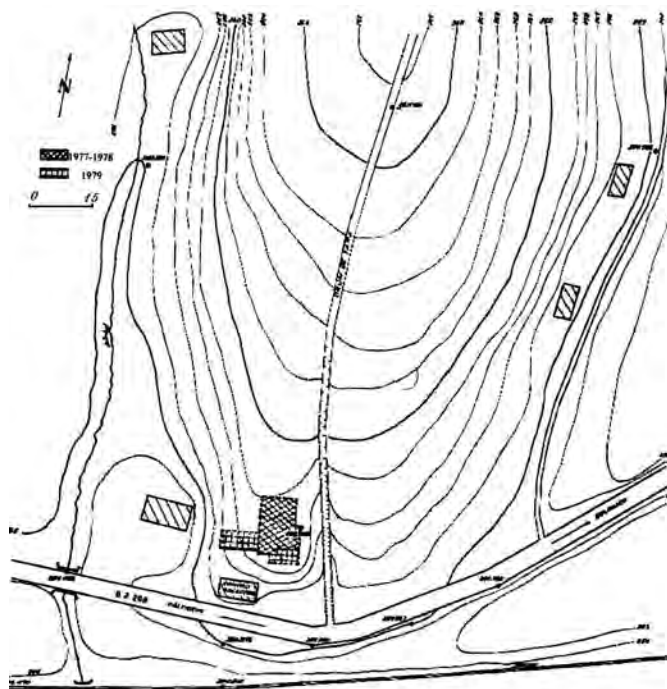


Fig. 1

Preutești - Haltă, excavations of 1977-1979, apud N. Ursulescu, S. Ignătescu 2003.

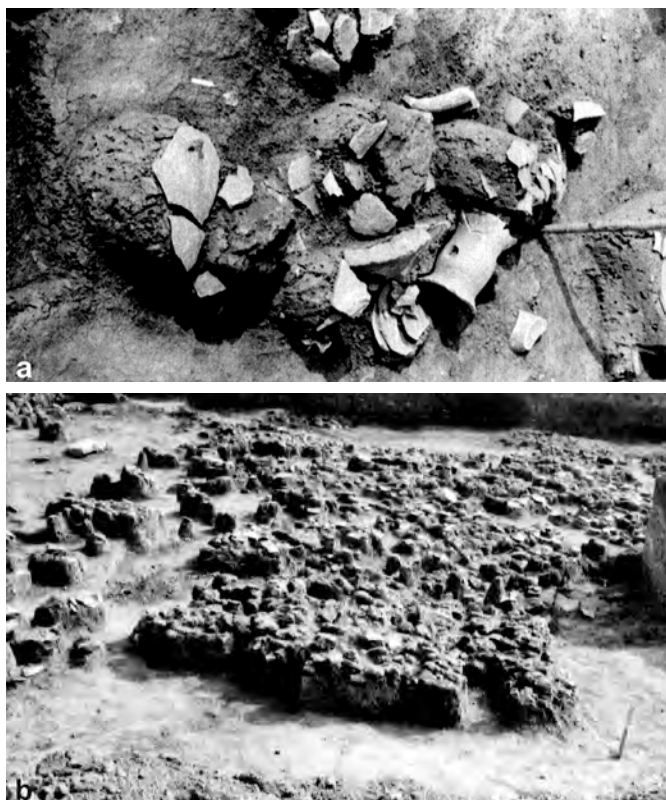


Fig. 2

a. Dwelling no. 1 (detail); b. dwelling no. 3 (general view), apud N. Ursulescu, S. Ignătescu, 2003.

fragment is delimited to the west by the bed of a brook, to the east by a marshy area, situated on an old meander of the Șomuz, and to the south it advances above the valley of the Șomuzul Mare. Absolute height = 260 m; relative height = 8 m. The dimensions of the settlement are of 110 x 75 m (circa 0.8 ha). The main inhabitation belongs to subphase A3 of Cucuteni culture (circa 4400-4200 CAL B. C.), represented by four stratigraphically confirmed levels. A bone in level III was dated by 14C: Hd-14817 – 5423 ± 26 BP (calibrated 1 σ, 4342-4243 B.C. or with 2σ, 4350-4235 B. C).

3. The settlement was identified in 1974 by student P. Spânu, who collected potsherds from the talus of a country road, created in 1972 through the center of the settlement. Systematic researches were coordinated by Nicolae Ursulescu during the period 1977-1979, the team including students of the Institute of Higher Education in Suceava.

4. The first stage is indicated only by one pit (no. 4), situated under the vestiges of

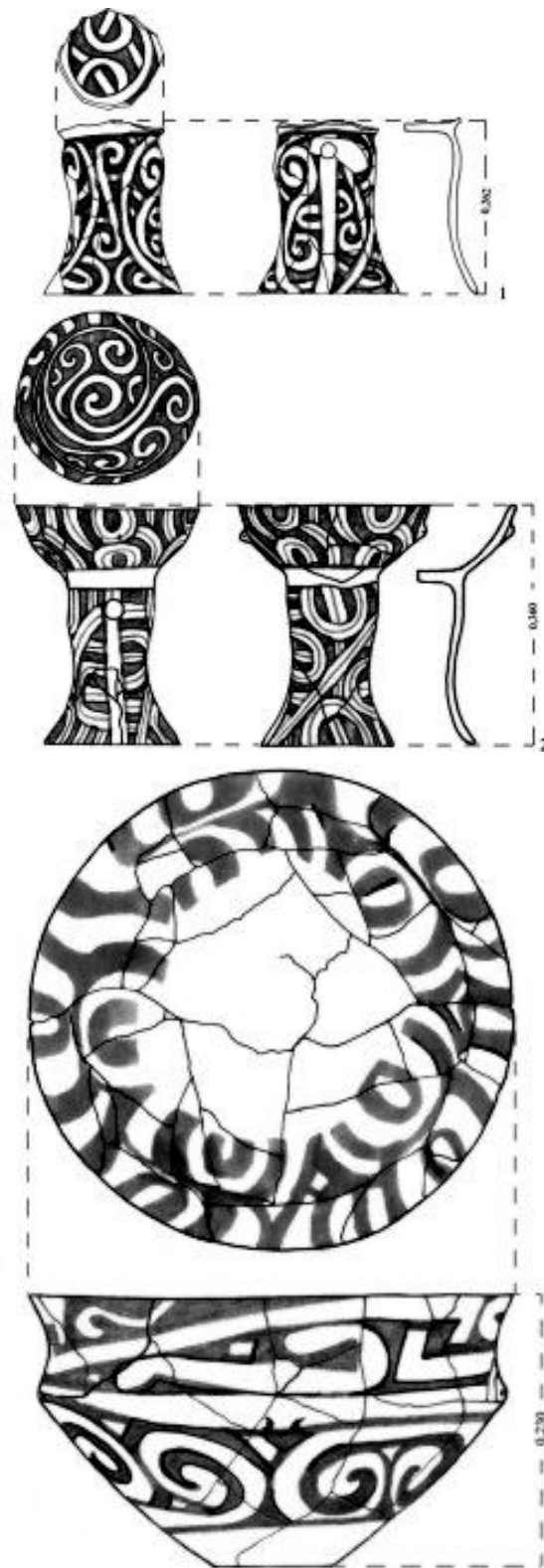


Fig. 3

Several ceramic shapes, apud N. Ursulescu, S. Ignătescu 2003.

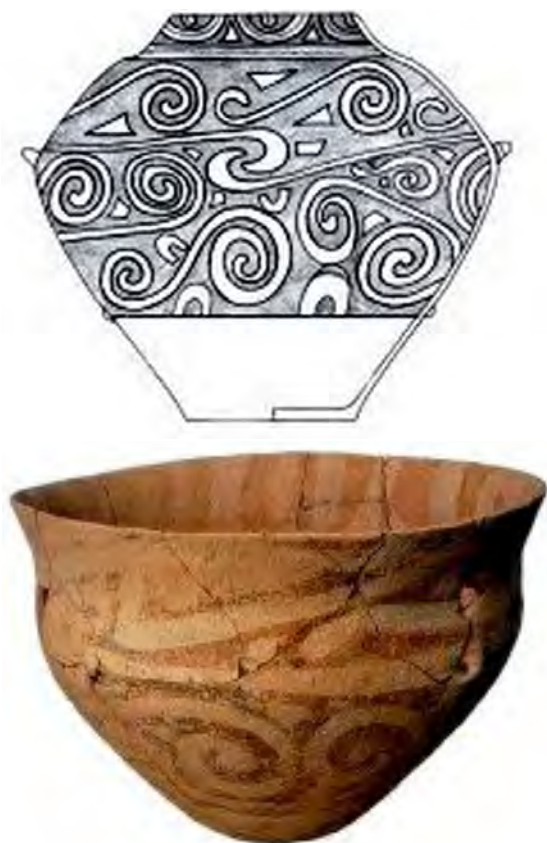


Fig. 4

Several ceramic shapes, apud N. Ursulescu, S. Ignătescu 2003.

dwelling no. 3A, which belong to the second stage. It is to the same stage (II) that is probably dated pit no. 3, situated at a small distance from dwelling no. 3A. The third stage of the Cucutenian inhabitation is better documented, by dwellings no. 2 and no. 3, as well as by pits no. 1 and no. 2. The fourth stage is represented by the research of dwelling no. 1, with an annex. A light saddle of the land, to the north, seems to indicate the existence of a defensive ditch.

5. The most interesting discovery is a vessel with stem of the fruit vessel type, with well preserved threochrome painting, deposited at the surface of pit 1, under the hearth of dwelling no. 1 (cat. no. 66). There appeared also other painted vessels, few incised potsherds, querns, polished axes, flintstone items, bone tools (out of which a polisher is to be pointed out).

6. USV.

7. Nicolae Ursulescu

8. Ursulescu 1979, 35-44; Ursulescu, Ignătescu 2003.

21. RĂDULENII VECHI II

1. Rădulenii Vechi II, Florești district, Republic of Moldova

2. The settlement has a surface of about 16 ha, and is found at a 2 km – distance to the southeast of the village – on a hill heal, with a slow slope to the south, between two brooks. The area at the confluence of the two brooks was affected by a stone quarry. The settlement was only partly researched, being investigated only two dwellings, considered as being with a storey. On the basis of the archaeological material it can be dated to Cucuteni A-B2 (Trypillia BII) and it can be

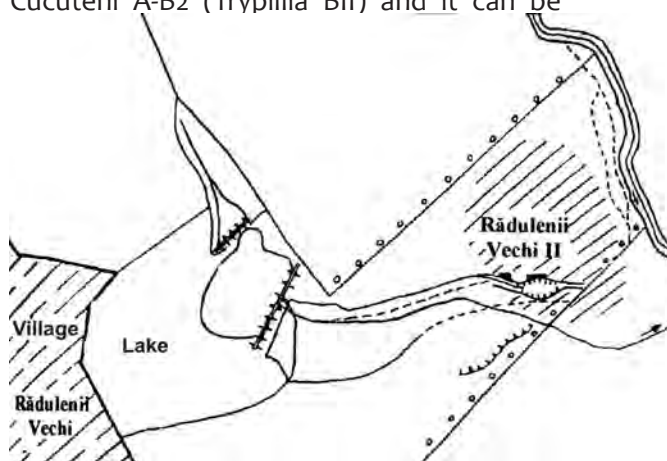


Fig. 1

The location of the settlement of Rădulenii Vechi II, apud V. Marchevici 1994.

assigned to the interval 4100-3900/3800 CAL B. C.

3. It was discovered by Leonid Aftenie in 1981. Vsevolod Marchevici undertook the archaeological excavations in 1981, 1982, when the two dwellings mentioned above were investigated.

4. The former dwelling (no. 1) of 36 sq m had the clay ceiling sustained by a bed of beams, and the floor of the house was made of trodden earth. It was on this floor that there was identified a platform made of limestone hunks of 180 x 200 cm, with traces of firing. Nearby, there was a square oven, with

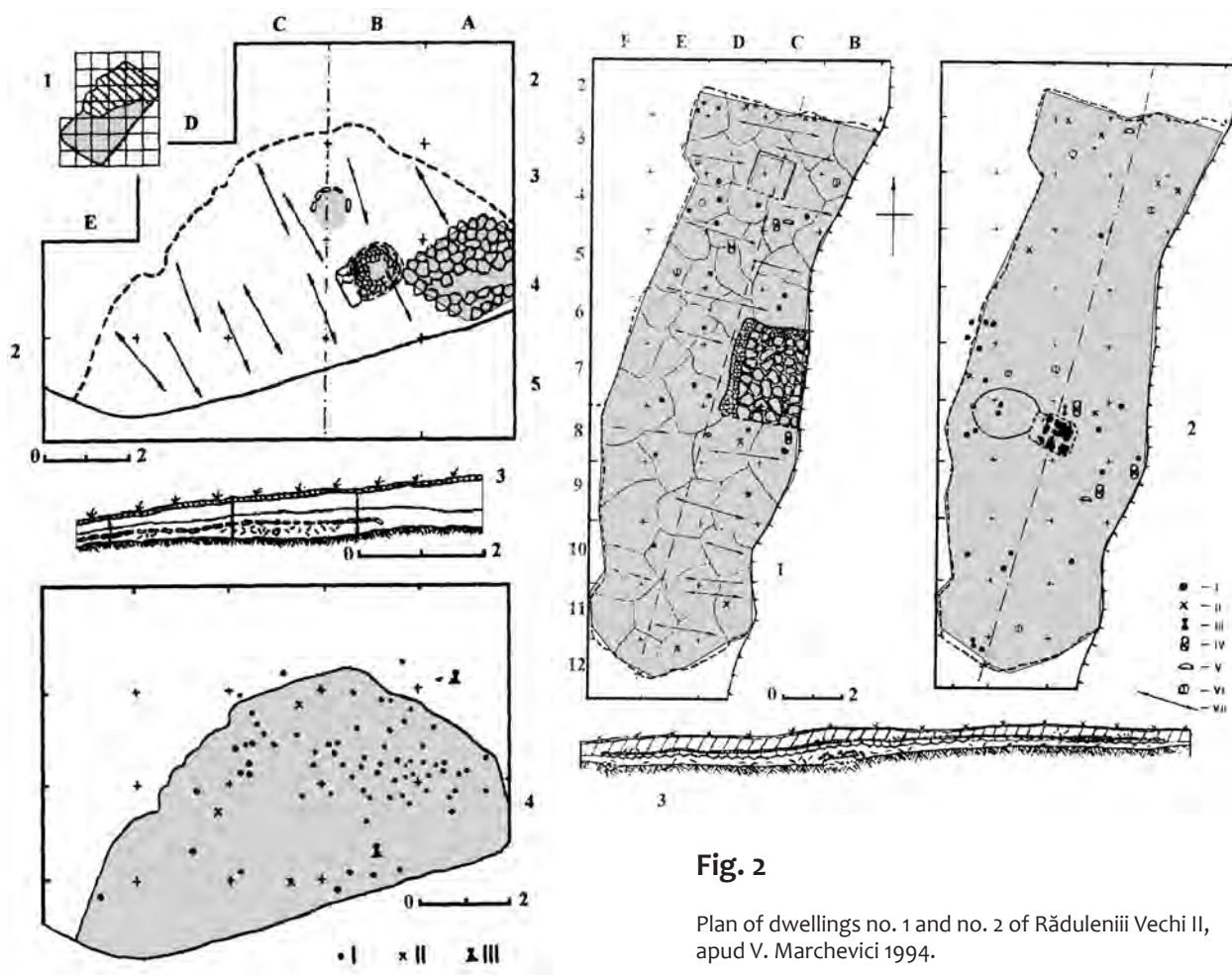


Fig. 2

Plan of dwellings no. 1 and no. 2 of Rădulenii Vechi II, apud V. Marchevici 1994.

rounded corners (90 x 95 cm) and a small semicircular table (diameter 75 cm) with a border, on which the grains were grinded. In the dwelling there were found about 80 vessels broken in situ. The vessels were painted with black or with black and red on an orange background; apart from these, several flintstone items and two fragments of anthropomorphic statuettes were found too.

Dwelling no. 2 (20 x 7 m) also had a ceiling made of clay mixed with chaff which had at its base split beams. On the platform of the dwelling there was found a small square table and a bench, both being made of clay mixed with sand, or of clay mixed with chuff. The bench had the dimensions of 3.5 x 2.7 m. In its central part there was arranged a hearth (diameter of 90 cm) made of small limestone slabs, covered with clay mixed with sand and chuff. On the clay platform there were

found 22 painted vessels made of fine paste, stone and flintstone tools, three fragmentary anthropomorphic statuettes and a fragment of a zoomorphic vessel.

After the dismantling of the platform, there was found an oven with a pit in front of it, 19 painted vessels, stone and flintstone tools. The oven was square with rounded corners. The walls and vault thereof were shaped out of clay and chuff stripes. In front of the oven there was an oval pit containing remains from the ceiling, a fragmentary painted vessel and remains of ash mixed with charcoal. The flooring of the ground floor was made of trodden earth, without traces of clay daubing.

5. The two dwellings provided a rich collection of painted ceramic ware, containing various types of vessels: biconical amphorae, globular vessels, lids, dishes, bowls, beakers, binocular-shaped vessels (cat. no. 299-302).



Fig. 3

Various shapes of painted vessels.



The raw paste ceramic ware is represented by fragment of food storage vessels and the pottery made of paste containing grinded shell by the crater-shaped vessels. These last vessels are ornamented with folds, prominences, comb marks and twisted rope. The anthropomorphic statuettes are ornamented with incised lines.

6. MNAIM.

7. Sergiu Bodean.

8. Marchevici 1994, 127-141.

22. RUGINOASA - DEALUL DRĂGHICI

1. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Ruginoasa commune, Iași county.

2. The site is on a dominant promontory (303 m altitude) (fig. 1), with abrupt slopes on the north, west and east sides, situated near the valley of River Siret, toward which it runs, and the brook at the feet of the hill. In the investigated area there were discovered several habitation levels, one probably dated to late Cucuteni A2 (pithouse 6), when the first defensive ditch was built (to the south side of the promontory, where it communicate with the rest of the hill) and one probably dated to Cucuteni A3 with

several stages. In a certain Cucuteni A3 stage there took place the extension of the habitation beyond the first defensive ditch and probably the arrangement of another one, to the south (not researched yet). The magnetic surveys of 2007-2008 led to the identification of three more defensive ditches. There are no radiocarbon data, but on the basis of those existing for the other contemporary settlements, this stage was assigned to the interval 4350-4150 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1997, 119).

3. In 1926 Hortensia Dumitrescu made here the first systematic archaeological excavations (nine trenches), published in 1933. In time the settlement was disturbed by the excavations for the construction stone quarrying and the works carried out



Fig. 1

Drăghici Hill, general view from northeast.

during World War II. In 2001 due to the excavations for stone quarrying, there started rescue archaeological excavations coordinated by Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici, which sporadically continued until 2005.

4. The site is particularly interesting first of all due to the architecture. In the researched area, above the filling of the defensive ditch, there were built pithouses (such complexes are also specified by H. Dumitrescu (1933)), and on top of these the surface dwellings. There were researched six pithouses (no. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, see Chapter II, fig. 2, 14) with several remaking phases, with interior arrangements (hearths, stone pavements). In some cases, there were found postholes or stakeholes which were part of the resistance structure. Some complexes have a room, or a room and a hall, part of the stones in the structure of the defensive ditch being used as walls on certain sides or as interior arrangements.

The two dwellings, no. 3 (newer) and no. 4 (fig. 2a), of unequal sizes (no. 4 is larger) have several remaking phases as well as the

above mentioned pithouses. The sides of the dwellings are marked in the field by large stone slabs, horizontally placed, and among them there were embedded wooden posts, on top of which later on the walls were made using the same material. In certain areas there were found the postholes or the stakeholes of the resistance structure. Both dwellings had two rooms each. They also had hearths showing several remaking phases, hearth plates (in dwelling no. 4), grinders, domestic areas. In some areas, the dwellings also had stone pavements, sometimes lined with trodden clay. No remains of adobe resulting from the walls were found, reason why one can assume they were made exclusively out of wood.

The site had a fortification system consisting in three ditches and two palisades. The first ditch, the earliest one, which was partly researched, was about 7 m wide and 2 m deep. In the investigated area there was observed that this ditch was also remade (the initial ditch 1.a; the remade ditch, ditch 1.b at about 80 cm to the south; in the lower

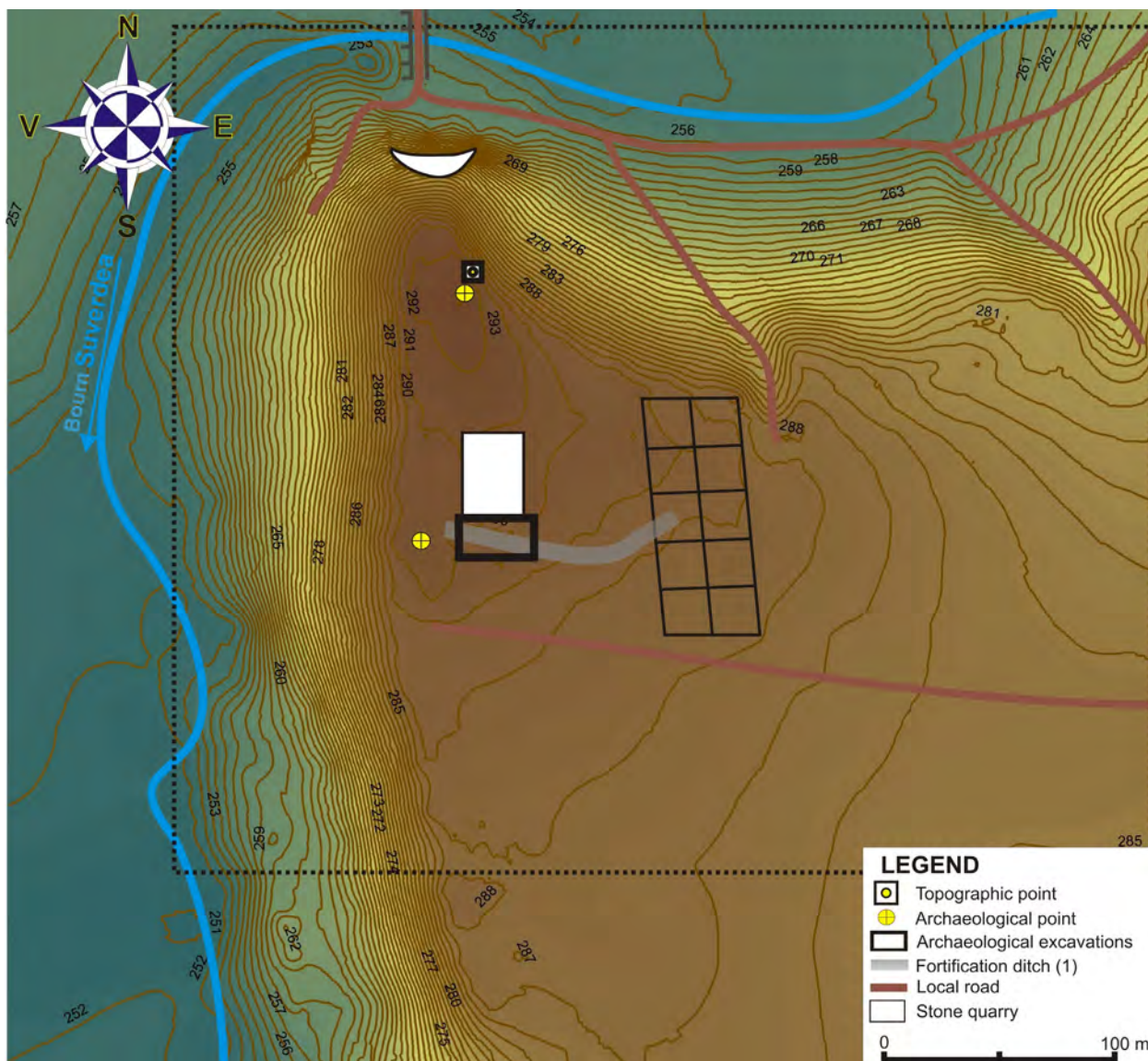


Fig. 2

Plan of the excavations.

side, the two ditches meet (see Chapter II, fig. 11). Ditch 1.b has a slightly different itinerary, due to the palisade of ditch 1.a. Ditch 1.a was plated with large stones, and among these a reddish sand was placed. The palisade of ditch 1.a had holes (30-50 cm diameter) (see Chapter II, fig. 9, those marked in red) arranged in a line, on the north side of the ditch; other pits in the same area, with a slightly different itinerary are linked to the remade ditch 1.a (see Chapter II, fig. 12, those in green; here fig. 2b, those in red). Due to the filling of the ditch, which periodically collapsed, the habitation complexes were

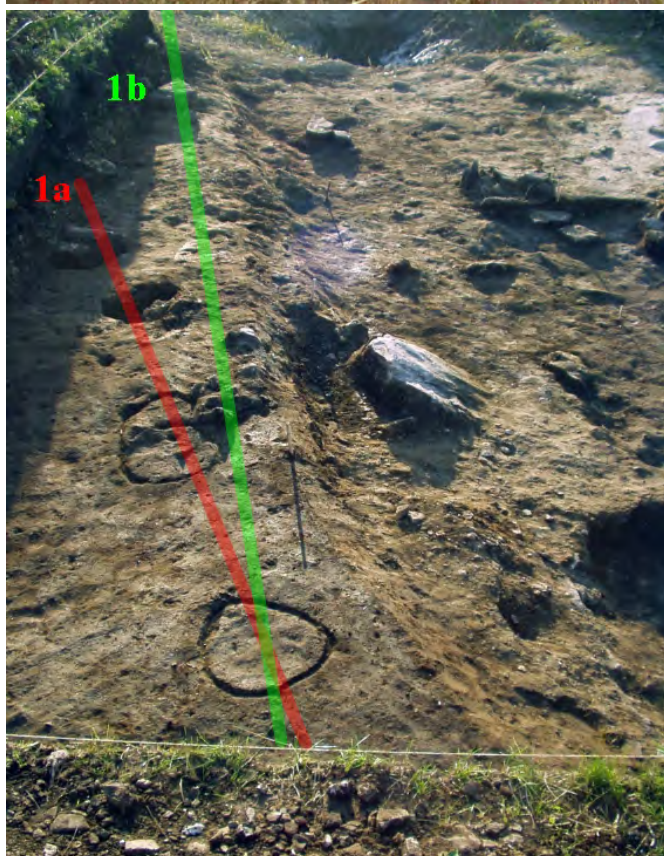
periodically remade.

5. In the small area investigated since 2001 there have been discovered several zoomorphic statuettes (two of which were reproduced due to the very realistic and plastic representation in Chapter V, fig. 15a-b, cat. no. 199-200), some of large dimensions, which together with several fragments of bowls with zoomorphic protomas (treated in an anthropomorphized manner) may confirm a cult of the herds. Apart from the above items, the filling of ditch 1 also brought to light several fragments of stems from an altar table, made of rough paste. In pithouse 7 there was discovered a masculine



Fig. 3

Dwellings no. 3-4 and postholes of the palisade of ditch 1.



statuette which probably represents a personage with special tasks, given the jewelry items shaped around his neck and in the lumbar area (spiraled beads / saltaleoni) (see Chapter II, fig. 13, cat. no. 198). The item is unique within the area of the Cucuteni – Trypillia civilization. Several items discovered in the layer draw the attention too: a bone dagger, a painted globular vessel with narrow mouth (cat. no. 196), as well as a miniature axe made of clay (cat. no. 202), possibly used as an amulet, or in certain rituals.

6. MIMIS, FCM III.

7. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici.

8. Dumitrescu H. 1933, 56-87; Mantu 1998; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2003, 41-74; Lazarovici C.-M. et alii 2006, 304-308; Lazarovici C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 161-162, 177-178, 186.

23. SĂRATA MONTEORU - CETĂȚUIA

1. Sărata Monteoru - Cetățuia, Merei commune, Buzău county.



Fig. 1

Sărata Monteoru – Cetățuia hill, seen from Sărata brook.

2. The settlement is situated on the terrace and plateau of Cetățuia Hill and extends also in Scorușul Clearing, representing the most southwestern Cucutenian site known so far. The terrace and plateau open toward the Buzău valley. A settlement of the Stoicani–Aldeni type was discovered in the southwest end of the commune. Cetățuia Hill, with an altitude of 263 m, is the location of a settlement assigned to phase Cucuteni

B (B2). The ceramic ware of this phase is characterized by the presence of a fine ceramic paste, grayish, painted with white, the so-called “Monteoru variant”, that some researchers consider an influence of the Cernavoda I culture. Mention should also

be made of the fact that in this Cucutenian settlement there was discovered the largest amount of ceramic ware falling under category Cucuteni “C”.

3. The first researches within the settlement were made in 1917-1918 by Hubert Schmidt. Excavations were taken over in 1926 by Ion Andrieșescu and Ion Nestor, and the latter one continued the researches in 1937-1940



Fig. 2

View of the Subcarpathians that include Cetățuia Hill, Scorușul Clearing and Buzău Valley.

24. SCÂNTEIA - DEALUL BODEȘTI

1. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Scânteia commune, Iași county.



Fig. 1

Bodești Hill - general view.

2. The promontory on which the settlement is situated (fig. 1) communicates only on the eastern side with Bodești Hill; to the north it is delimited by a small brook. On the basis of the field researches and magnetic surveys, the surface of the settlement was determined as being of 14 hectares. The settlement is relatively well preserved, except for the northwest part, affected in the 1980s by the construction of a dam meant to create a pound on the above brook. The yellow stripe of land can be noticed with the open eye, without any special equipment. Its shape is rectangular and marks the rampart of the settlement. There were investigated 13 surface dwellings (four of them only partly), 208 pits and a hearth in the open (between dwellings no. 10 and no. 11); certain large pits might indicate the location of former pithouses. The settlement had several habitation levels which might be assigned to phase Cucuteni A3; in only one pit (Pit 173) there were discovered material that are included in stage Cucuteni A1/A2. There are two radiocarbon data (Hd-14817: 5388 ± 18 BP; Hd-14701: 5370 ± 26 BP), on whose basis the settlement could be assigned to the interval 4332-4162 CAL B. C. (Mantu 1997, 248).

3. The site was identified in 1970. In 1985 there started systematic archaeological excavations under the coordination of Cornelia-Magda (Mantu) Lazarovici. In 1994 there were carried out the first magnetic probes on certain areas (Mihaela Ghiță).

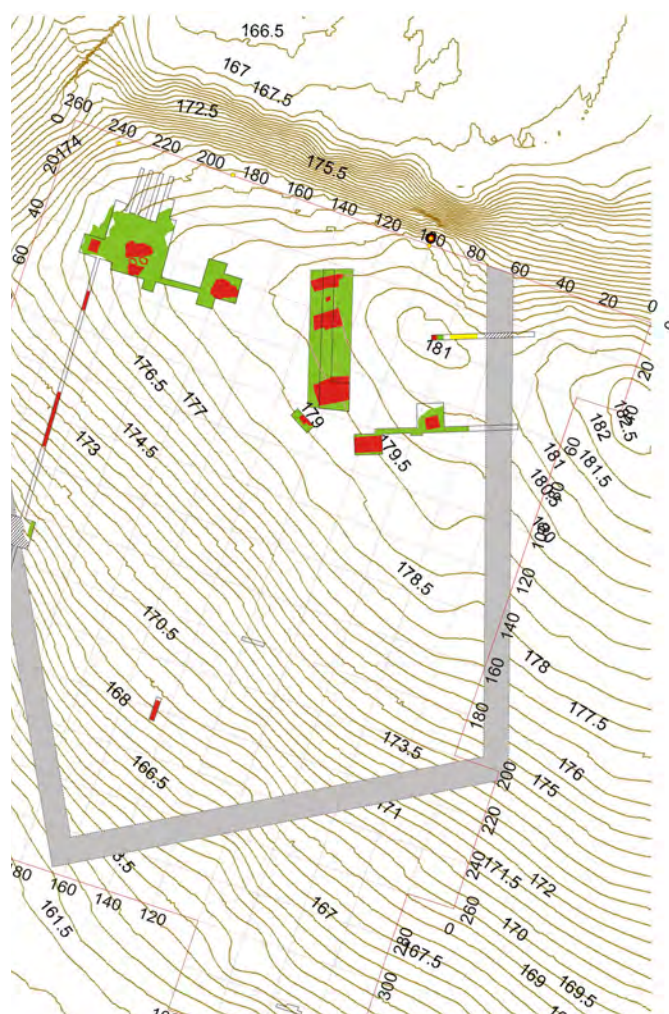


Fig. 2

Plan of the excavations.



Fig. 3

Images with the ditch and defensive rampart in various working phases.

During the period 2000 - 2004 new magnetic surveys were carried out on about 2/3 of the surface of the settlement (see Chapter II, fig. 5; Scurtu 2005). In the area magnetically investigated there might still be other 50 structures. The magnetic surveys for verification purposes undertaken in 2007 were carried out by a team from the University of Kiel, coordinated by PhD student Carsten Mishka. The site was fortified with a rampart, ditch and probably a palisade (see Chapter II, fig. 9).

4. The 13 researched surface dwellings were probably built on horizontal structures, as no postholes or stakeholes were ever found. Only dwelling no. 1 (interpreted as domestic sanctuary) had a floor made of simple clay, the others being of the platform floor type (structure of split logs covered with clay mixed with chuff). Most of them had inside remains of disturbed hearths and sometimes grinders; in dwelling no. 7 there were found remains of a rectangular structure used

probably at storing certain items; outside, on the northern side, the dwelling had an annex with hearth remains. Near dwelling no. 9 there was discovered a flintstone processing workshop, with several stones probably used as anvils. In dwelling no. 11, on the east side, there were discovered eight loom weights. In dwellings no. 9 and no. 11 there were found several vessels broken in situ, on the platform, or very close to it. All dwellings are surrounded by large areas with numerous archeological materials (see Chapter II, fig. 17, 21). There was discovered a Cucutenian inhumation tomb (Mantu et alii 1994) and remains of human bones in the neighborhood of several dwellings or pits (Lazarovici C.-M. et alii 2005), the latter ones indicating probably an ancestors' cult and possibly a cranium cult as well. In pit 136 there was found, among other items, a fragment of painted wall (see Chapter II, fig. 25); wall fragments ornamented with grooves, sometimes painted with red also appeared in several dwellings (no. 9, 6).

Some of the goblets with high stem, with brown painting, show influences from the Transylvanian environment, from Zau or Petrești cultures (cat. no. 162) (see Chapter I, fig. 14; Mantu et alii 1999, nr. 248). The pottery made of paste containing grinded shell is present in a low percentage, of about 2 %.

Fortification of the settlement. In order to verify some of the anomalies resulting from the new magnetic surveys in 2005 there was drawn a trench on the east side of the settlement. With the occasion, at about 7 m-distance east of dwelling no. 13 there was identified the defensive rampart made of yellow soil, about 12 m wide (on the east-west direction). At about 3 m east of it, there was the defensive ditch (identified at – 0.50 m, with the base at –2.60 m), fig. 3. The defensive ditch was about 10.25 m wide and could be entered in the category of the “U”-shaped ditches. West of the rampart, in the investigated area, there were found several pits that might be connected to the existence of a palisade. The rampart has a

rectangular itinerary, delimiting the area inhabited by the Cucutenians. Beyond it, to the south, there were discovered the 4th century AD complexes.

5. The painted ceramic ware is prevalent, representing about 75% of the total. The shapes are varied and the quality of the painting is exceptional (cat. no. 146-182).

Numerous anthropomorphic statuettes were found (more than 900, out of which only six were whole) (cat. no. 185-192), together with anthropomorphic vessels (2 whole, 14 fragmentary) (cat. no. 153), vessels with zoomorphic protomas (8 fragmentary), fragments of altar tables with or without painting (8) (cat. no. 184), which demonstrate that in certain dwellings domestic sanctuaries were in use.

Apart from dwelling no. 1 where there were discovered 75 anthropomorphic statuettes (59 feminine, 10 masculine, 6 undetermined), 30 zoomorphic statuettes, 7 zoomorphic protomas, 1 fragment of zoomorphic vessel, 1



Fig. 4

Pythos with the divine couple and spiral (back side).

copper needle, 1 fragment of a human cranial calotte, schematized conical statuettes (together with numerous potsherds), in dwelling no. 5 too and especially around it there were found 25 anthropomorphic statuettes (19 feminine, 3 masculine, 3 undetermined), 4 schematized conical statuettes, 2 fragments of zoomorphic vessels, 1 small clay chair, 1 incised clay pill, 1 fragment of a pythos with an anthropomorphic representation in relief. In dwelling no. 4 there was discovered a pythos with the representation of the divine couple (fig. 4). Similar vessels with the representation of the divine couple were discovered at Dumești (in dwelling no. 1 sanctuary) and at Trușești (passim, pythos with five couple representations). Very interesting items were discovered in dwellings, pits (some of which might be offering pits), in various other complexes or passim. There were discovered 15 copper items (7 jewelry items: 3 beads, 2 bracelets, 2 small plates; 5 tools: 1 needle, 4 awls; 3 fragmentary items or beddings); they were found in dwellings (dwelling no. 9 - 6 items; one item in each of dwellings no. 1 and no. 6, near dwelling no. 7 and between dwellings no. 10 and no. 11), pits (no. 40 and no. 195 - one item in each) or in layer (3 items).

Near dwelling no. 7 there found three miniature axes of fired clay (cat. no. 85-86) reminding of certain copper axes with crossed arms, Coka-Pločnik or Székely-Náduvar. They might be interpreted as amulets (they provide protection and health) or items used in cult ceremonies, decorating maybe certain divinities.

6. MIMIS, IAI.

7. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

8. Mantu 1991, 328-334; Mantu 1992, 307-316; Mantu 1993, 51-67; Mantu 1994, 161-168; Mantu 1998; Mantu et alii 1994, 225-241; Mantu et alii 1995, 230-245; Mantu et alii 1999; Monah D. et alii 1997; Lazarovici C.-M. 2005, 117-122; Lazarovici C.-M. et alii 2002, 9-31; Lazarovici C.-M. et alii 2005, 297-306; Scurtu 2005, 403-423.

25. TÂRPEȘTI - RÂPA LUI BODAI

1. Târpești-Râpa lui Bodai, Petricani commune, Neamț county.

2. The settlement is situated on a hill heal detached from the average terrace on the left of Topolița brook, occupying a dominant position, well defended naturally and having a surface of about one hectare. This is one of the few fully researched Cucutenian settlements and the first one in which there were carried out ample interdisciplinary studies. Within it, there were identified considerable vestiges of phase Cucuteni A and sporadic ones of phases Cucuteni A-B and B.

The Cucuteni A inhabitation is nowadays represented by 17 dwellings, out of which 12 were arranged circularly around another one, placed in the center, while four others were situated outside the area protected by the defensive ditch (see Chapter II, fig. 4), excavated and put out of use during this period. The constructions had a rectangular plan, the surfaces varying from 32 to 120 sq m, and were or not equipped with a platform. Four of them had no hearths, reason why there was formulated the hypothesis of portable hearths. In addition, several domestic pits were also discovered. Phase Cucuteni A-B is illustrated by several fragmentary artifacts only, while phase Cucuteni B is represented by only one complex. Palynologic studies were carried out and demonstrated the existence during the Cucutenian period of a high percentage of tree and cereal pollen (17,3%), indicating a relatively well forested area near the settlement, and also an intensive agricultural activity, dominated by cereal culture.

3. The settlement was discovered in 1937 by Nicolae Popa inhabitant of Târpești village. Next year, tests were done in the settlement by Radu Vulpe and Constantin Matasă. In 1959, the same Nicolae Popa, together with Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu, carried out a surface research. The same year, while digging an ditch, Nicolae Constantinescu recuperates

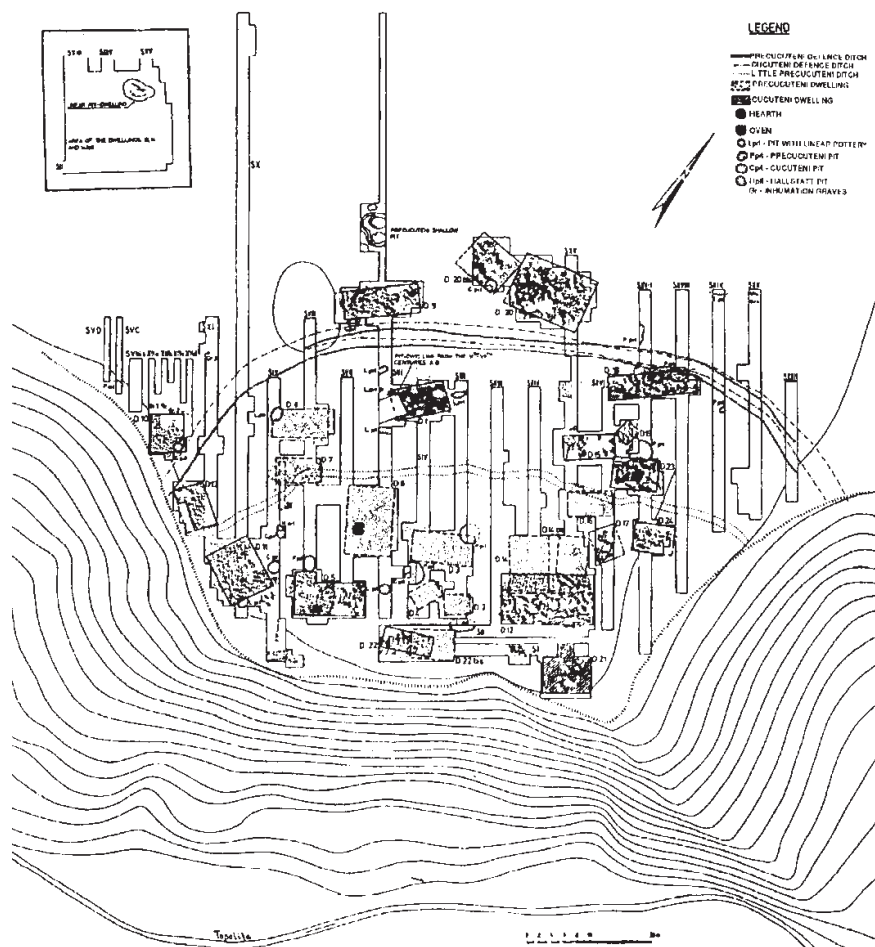


Fig. 1

Plan of the settlement with trenches and investigated complexes, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu 1981.

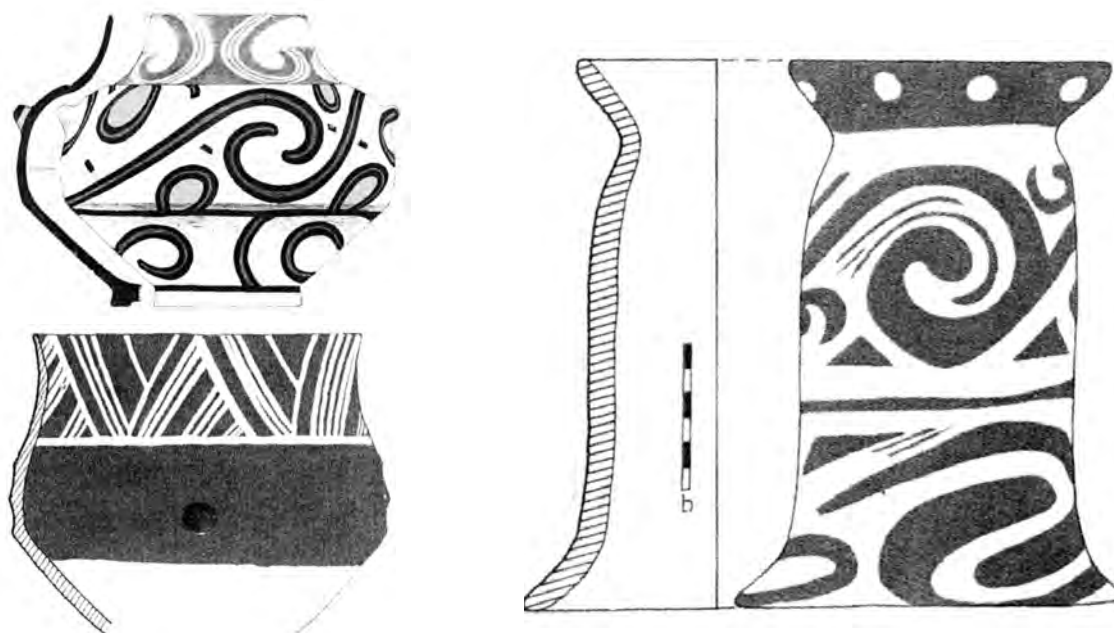


Fig. 2

Various types of vessels of phase Cucuteni A, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu 1981.

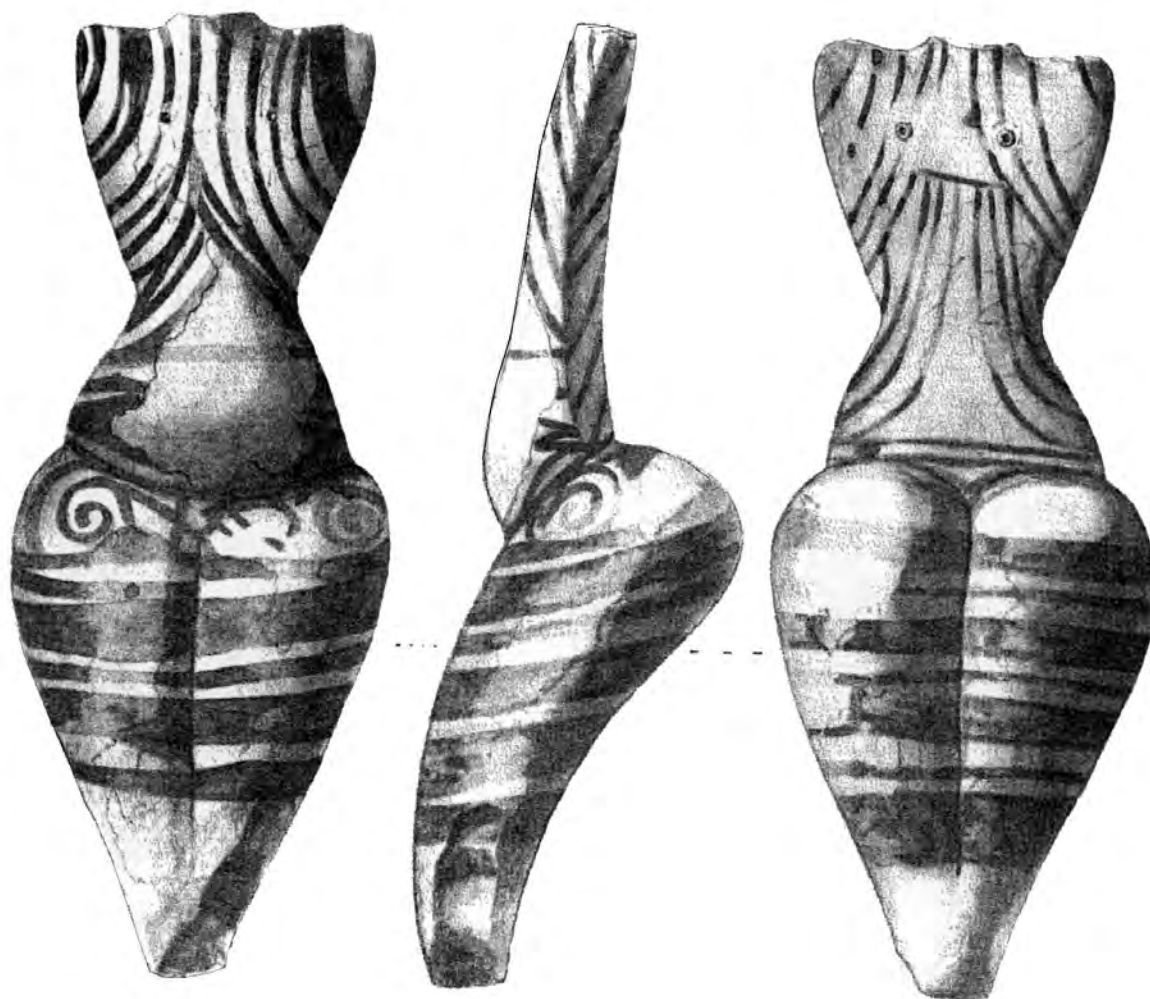


Fig. 3

Painted feminine statuette, apud S. Marinescu-Bîlcu 1981.

a series of artifacts from the settlement. The systematic research of the settlement was undertaken in 1959-1963, 1964-1965 and 1968, by a team coordinated by Vladimir Dumitrescu and Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu. The latter published the results in a monographic volume, in English, within a prestigious collection of specialized literature (British Archaeological Reports – International Series).

4. It is possible that dwelling no. 2, near which there was found an important storage of hard river stones used at making most of the implements in this settlement, might have been a polished stone processing workshop (for local rocks).

The Cucutenian fortification system, constructed and put out of use in phase A, consisted in a ditch on the northeast side in order to ban the access to and from the settlement. It has almost the same itinerary and approximately the same dimensions with the one of phase Precucuteni III. It has a “U”-shaped profile, it is 129 m long, 2-5 m wide and 1.20-2.30 m deep. The author of the researches, appreciating that a worker could dig 0.5 cubic meters per day, estimated the ditch could have been created by 60 workers in 20 days, the total volume of dumped earth being of about 620 cubic meters. She also assumed that the abrupt slopes of the settlement would have been delimited by palisades, whose traces were not though

noticed, due to perishable material (wood) they might have been made of.

5. Despite the large amount and variety of the Cucutenian artifacts, these are not remarked by a special quality or functionality.

6. MIAPN.

7. Constantin Preoteasa.

8. Dumitroaia *et alii* 2005; Mantu 1998; Monah D. *et alii* 1997; Marinescu-Bîlcu 1981; Monah D., Cucoş 1985; Popovici 2000.

26. TRAIAN - DEALUL FÂNTÂNILOR

1. Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, Zăneşti commune, Neamţ County.

2. The settlement is situated on a fragment of the lower terrace with a relative altitude of 7-8 m, on the left side of the Bistriţa River. It has a dominant position, spreading over a surface of 3-4 ha. This is the most important settlement of phase Cucuteni A-B fully researched so far. Within it there were discovered several dwellings, arranged in groups, some of them demonstrating foundation rites as indicated by vessels ritually deposited under the floors of such dwellings, meant to protect such constructions and the inhabitants hereof, as well as by a series of pits, out of which some are cult pits, and also by several sacrificial tombs, including those of the cenotaph type.

Well defended naturally, the settlement also had a man-made artificial system, consisting in two defensive ditches, each of which corresponds to one evolution stage of phase Cucuteni A-B (A-B1 and A-B2). Among the numerous identified Cucutenian mention should also be made of a large amount of ceramic ware of the Cucuteni "C" type.

3. The settlement was discovered in 1936 by Constantin Matasă, test being made there the same year by Vladimir Dumitrescu. The systematic research of the site took place with interruptions between 1938 and 1961, under the coordination of spouses Hortensia and Vladimir Dumitrescu. The rich and varied

recovered archaeological material was valorized by the publication by Cătălin Bem in 2007 of monographic studies pertaining to the Cucuteni culture.

4. In 1953 there was discovered a cult pit situated to the southeast of the settlement. It was located under the debris of a dwelling, at the depth of -1.40 m from the ground surface and had the dimensions of 2.25 x 1.50 m. The inventory of the pit was stratified on several levels. Inside it there was found a hearth near which there was a grinding stone. On the hearth there was a layer of fine ash, painted potsherds and the cranium of

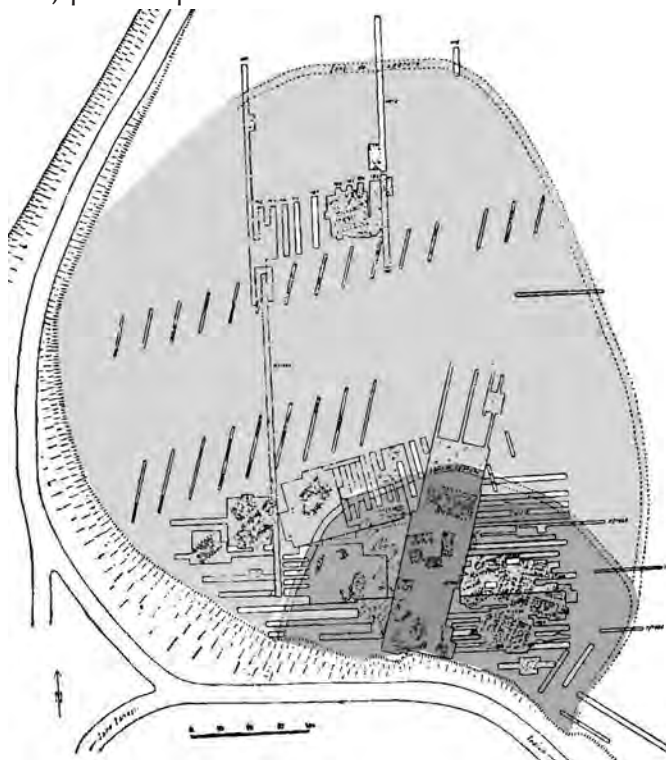


Fig. 1

Traian - Dealul Fântânilor, plan of the settlement with the defensive ditches, apud H. Dumitrescu 1958.

a large horned-bovid. Below it, there were found potsherds, animal bones, snail shells, flintstone and quartzite implements, as well as two small copper wire bundles.

Pit 1, discovered in 1956, had the depth of -1.60 m, the large diameter of 3.50 m, and the small diameter of 3 m. Inside it there was found a thick well fired hearth, with a layer of ash around it, covered by numerous painted potsherds and bones of domestic animals.

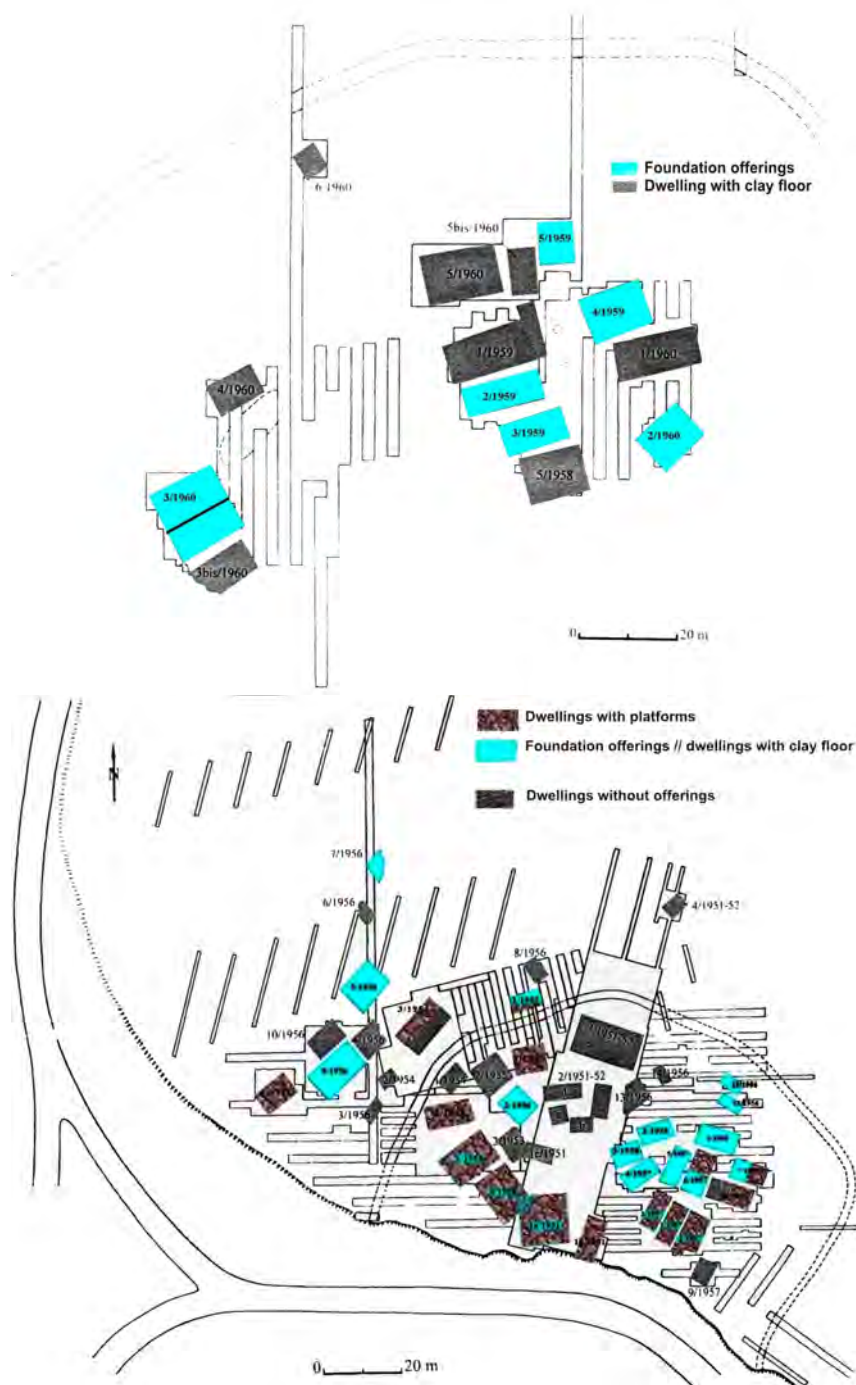


Fig. 2

Plan of the researched complexes and of those with foundation rituals (marked with blue), apud C. Bem 2007.

The cenotaph was discovered in 1952, had the depth of -1.60 m, the diameter of the base of 2 m. At its base, where probably something had been fired, there were found, in a small space, 20 vessels with and without painting, of various shapes and sizes, whole and fragmentary. The vessels were placed

in vertical positions, the small ones being inserted in the larger ones. On the vessel to the east side of the complex there was a bone spatula used probably at polishing the pottery. Inside them there were found small pieces of adobe, ash, animal bones (ovicaprids), snail and clam shells. Under

them there were observed stains of firing, charcoal fragments, ash and animal bones. Certain vessels show traces of smoking as if they were put on fire. There are deep bowls, goblets, lids, craters and large food storage vessels.

Tomb I, found also in 1952, appeared at about 3 m northwest of the cenotaph pit, under the platform of dwelling 1, to the west side hereof. Its shape was oval, the diameters were of 2 x 2.2 m and the depth was of -1.70 m. In the same area there was also discovered a hearth. The inventory of the pit contained a lot of ash, the fragments of a large painted vessel, probably ritually broken above the tomb, and pieces of fired adobe. Under this complex, situated at -1.30 m depth, there was a filling layer of 0.3 m thickness and then also a group of 27 painted vessels arranged around a large unpainted vessel. The small vessels were introduced inside the large ones. These latter ones were 27-40 cm high, had the thickness of the base of 2 cm, and some had a crested rim. The vessels contained a lot of ash, fragments of charcoal, animal bones (ovicaprids), fish and birds, all with traces of firing, as well as snail shells. The base of the pit was covered by a 3-4 cm thick layer of ash. In the northwest side, there was found a fragment of a grinder and in one of the vessels a handstone. After arranging all vessels, in the southern side of the pit, the deceased was also laid, a young person less than 20 year-old, whose sex could not be determined. Above the skeleton there were the broken vessels, the large one partly covering the deceased. In order to fit in the pit, the body was slightly arched from east-southeast to north-northwest. It was laid on the right side with the eyes towards west-northwest. Its lower part was 180° twisted so that the knee caps of both legs were on the earth while the left foot was inside one of the vessels. The bones of the right hand were missing, and the right humerus and the ribs got broken under the weight of the soil, due to their fragility.

Tomb II was also found in 1952, being identified within dwelling 2. At its base, in its center, there was laid the deceased body of a child



Fig. 3

Vessels with schematic women representations.

less than 10 year-old. Some of the bones were smashed some other were missing (those of the arms, hands, feet and one femur). The inventory of the pit also contained 14 painted and unpainted vessels, of various shapes and dimensions, whole and fragmentary, placed on the body and around it. The central vessel, a large one, was on the chest of the deceased, placed upside down. Inside it there were

found osteologic remains of animals, snail shells and ash. At the level of the femur there was the base of a common usage vessel which contained ash and fragments of coal, and at the feet a fragmentary dish, with a handle. Several dish fragments covered the head of the deceased. The other vessels represented two lids, as well as several fragmentary dished, which probably covered other vessels as well. The inventory of the pit also included several river stones, a fragmentary grinding stone and a handstone.

Hortensia Dumitrescu considers the three contemporary pits, excavated under the platforms of certain dwellings, were part of a unitary complex, which might be connected to the foundation rite for those constructions and the content thereof probably represented the remains of feasts containing all products of a year and in which there participated the whole community; a kind of agrarian ritual.

Tomb 1, discovered in 1956, was identified near a dwelling and had the diameters of 1.40 x 1.50 m. Between 1-1.30 m of depth, there was found a complex of 23 vessels and the remains of a skeleton of a man about 25 year old, measuring only 1.45 m and suffering from obvious growth disturbances. The body, missing the cranium and one more bone, had been turned to pieces and thrown into the pit on top of the vessels. It was face down, its lower part covering the north-northwest side of the pit, a tibia was in the northeast side of the pit, some of the ribs and the vertebrae in the southeast side of the pit, the osum sacrum on the eastern side, and a group of vertebrae, still found in anatomic relation, were in one of the vessels.

Tomb 2, also identified in 1956, was to the southeast of the previous one, and had the diameters of 1.10 x 0.90 m and the depth of 1.45 m. Inside there was laid the amputated body of a 8-9 year-old child. Some of the bones of the skeleton were missing, and the others were mixed up. It was laid on top of several painted potsherds and was covered by offering vessels. In the same pit, at the depth of -1.25 m, there was discovered a woman's cranium lying on the tray of a stemmed vessel. Near this tomb, there

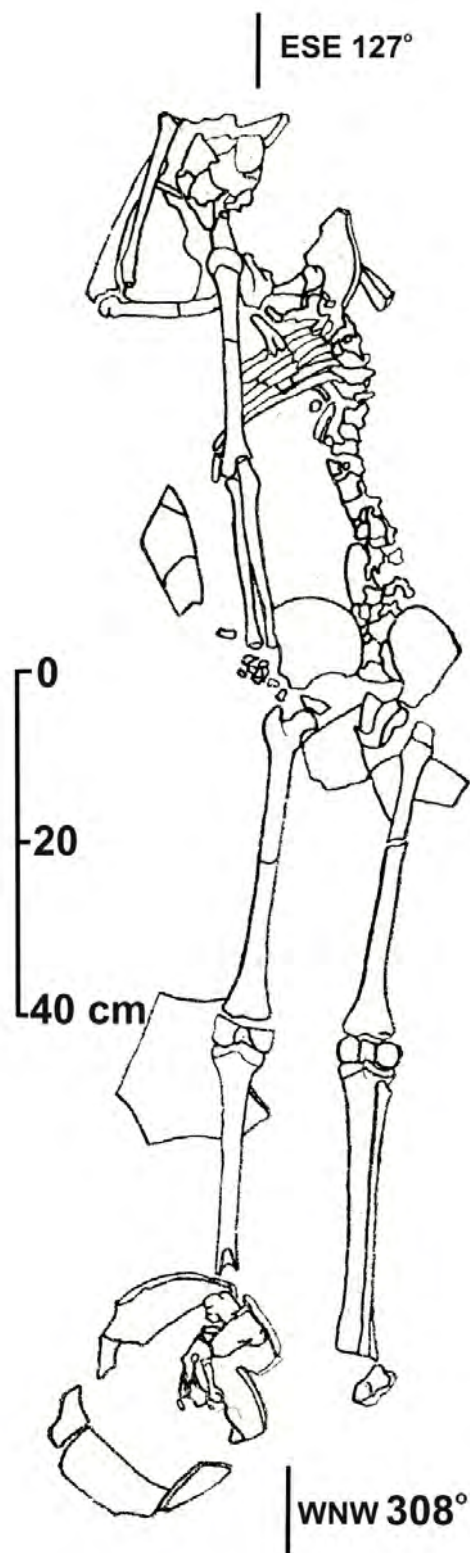


Fig. 4
Tomb I

was the cranium of a bovid, as well as a pit containing probably the remains of a feast.

In 1956, in the west side of the settlement, in-between the dwellings, two other graves have been discovered. In both cases, it was not possible to identify the pit grave. The skeletons were lying on their back, their heads oriented towards north-north-east and the legs towards south-south-west; no inventory has been found. Only at 0.20 m west-southwest of the right foot of skeleton no. 1 there was found the horn of an animal, polished and perforated at the base. One of the skeletons belonged to an about 25 year-old man, and the other one could not be determined.

Hortensia Dumitrescu is reluctant in assigning these to phase A-B, considering they might belong to a period later to the Cucuteni culture.

The fortification system of the settlement consist in two defensive ditches (fig. 1). The former of them, shorter, is dated to stage Cucuteni A-B1. Later on, due to the extension of the settlement, it was put out of use and a new one was excavated, dating from stage Cucuteni A-B2. The two ditches had the shape of an arch, being placed on the northwest, north and east sides, and sharing the southeast end. In this side, the first end, at the contact area with the second one, was doubled following an additional enlargement practiced on its eastern talus. In certain parts the latter ditch overlapped the former one. One of its ends fall on the southern side, and the other one on the western side of the settlement. Both ditches had the "V"-shaped profile, with wide open mouth, the width in the upper part of 4-7 m, and the depth of 2.50-4 m.

5. It was there that was found a crater-shaped vessel with feminine representation (fig. 3a) as well as a golden pendentive, decorated in the au repoussé technique.

6. MIAPN, MNIR.

7. Constantin Preoteasa

8. Bem 2007; Dumitrescu H. 1954, 399-429; Dumitrescu H. 1957, 97-116; Dumitrescu H. 1958, 407-423; Dumitroaia et alii 2005; Mantu 1998; Monah D., Cucoş 1985.

27. TRUŞEŞTI - ȚUGUIETA

1. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Truşeşti commune, Botoşani county

2. The remains of the Cucutenian habitation were discovered in a coffee brown deposit, with a variable thickness of 20-60 cm, which covered the ancient humus and respectively the virgin one, dirty yellow and sandy. On top of the layer with Cucutenian remains there was a thin brown layer representing the recent humus. Frequently Cucuteni A and B materials were at the same level, fact probably due to later disturbances and influence of bad weather conditions on sloped areas.

As for the relative chronology, the discoveries of Truşeşti - Țuguieta belong both to phase Cucuteni A and to phase B. On the basis of the shapes and ornamentation of the pottery (threechrome painting, grooved ornaments) the settlement of phase A is included in subphase A3, being connected to the Drăguşeni-Jura aspect. It is prior to the settlement of Drăguşeni, showing analogies with certain settlements of the same aspect in the Republic of Moldova (Druţa I, Cuconeştii Vechi).

The mathematical-statistic study of shapes and ornamentation of the pottery selected for the elaboration of the monographic study determined the authors thereof (Maxim-Kalmar, Tarcea 1999, 670) to formulate the following hypotheses: during the first stage Cucuteni A3, the dwellings were placed in the central area, when there also existed a cult construction; during the following stage Cucuteni A3, the inhabitation spreads westwards and eastwards, the dwellings start being grouped around a central square; in both stages the dwellings / adjacent structures with remains of ovens are situated to the west side of the settlement (fig. 1).

The repertory of ceramic shapes and the painted ornamentation of the vessels in phase B of Truşeşti - Țuguieta, characteristic of styles ε and ζ indicate the inclusion of the inhabitation in subphase B2, being contemporary to the settlements of Glăvăneştii Vechi, Valea Lupului II and

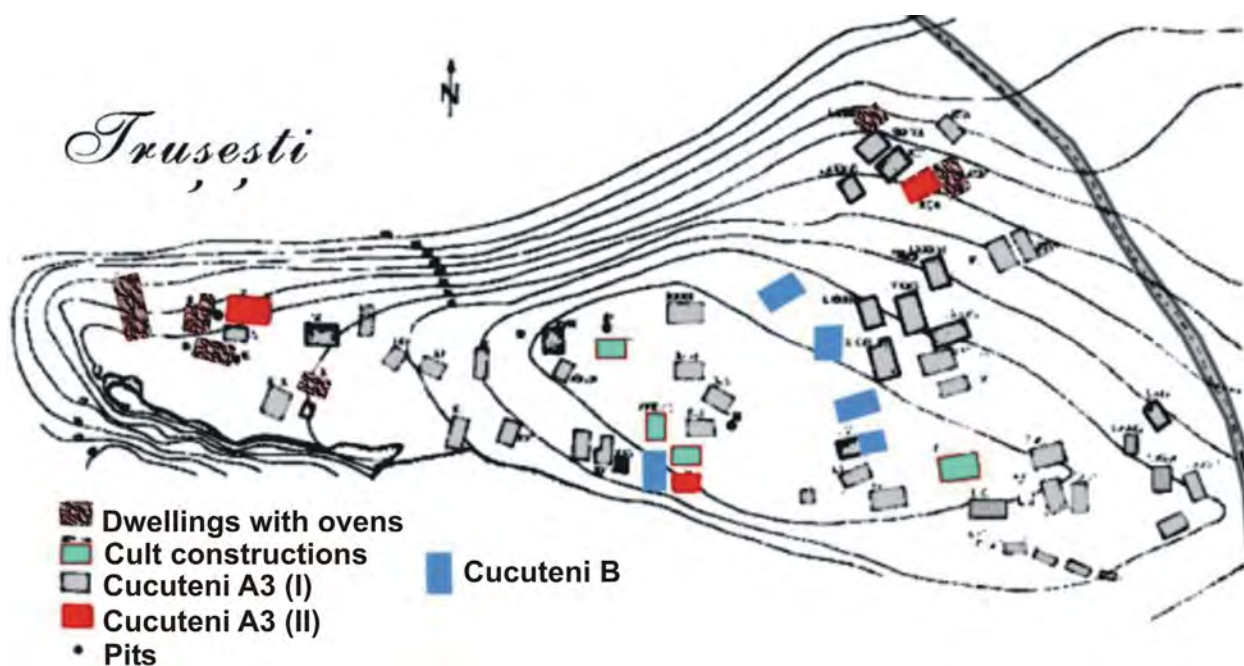


Fig. 1

Plan of the settlement of Trușești -Țuguieța, with the chronologic evolution of complexes, apud Maxim-Kalmar, Tarcea 1999.

Cucuteni in Moldova, with Bilcze Złote II in Galicia (Nițu 1980, 165).

There are no radiocarbon data for any of the researched complexes of Trușești. Subphase Cucuteni A3 evolved probably during the interval 4350-4150 CAL B. C., and subphase A4 (which represents only a regional aspect on both sides of the Prut, Drăgușeni - Jura) can be appreciated as evolving during the interval 4300-4050 CAL B. C. For phase Cucuteni B there exist several radiocarbon data, thus indicating the evolution during the interval 3850-3500 CAL B. C., without giving the possibility in this phase of the researches to finer tune the two accepted subphases (B1 and B2).

3. The site was discovered in the period between the two World Wars, when the first tests were carried out too; later on, in 1941 and 1943, Prof. Radu Vulpe and his assistant at the time, Anton Nițu of the Seminar of Archeology and Prehistory of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University in Iași carried out new tests down there.

Systematic researches were initiated

following the suggestion of Prof. Ion Nestor, from the University in Bucharest, head of the research team of the Jijia Valley in 1950, who assigned the works to Prof. Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița, of the University in Iași. Prof. Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița carried excavations down there during the period 1951-1956, and in 1961, together with researchers Marilena Florescu and Adrian C. Florescu, with whom he prepared the monographic volume of the settlement. The whole surface of the settlement was researched, summing up to 3 ha, representing the largest Cucutenian settlement investigated so far.

4. With the occasion of the researches there were discovered 98 dwellings, 93 dated to Cucuteni A3 and 5 to Cucuteni B2, to which there are to be added, also for level Cucuteni A3, 62 annexes (23 of them connected with structures for firing the ceramic ware, only in one case, having the possibility to assume the existence of a kiln), 196 pits (pits 168 and 181a representing wells (fig. 2a) and the defensive ditch.

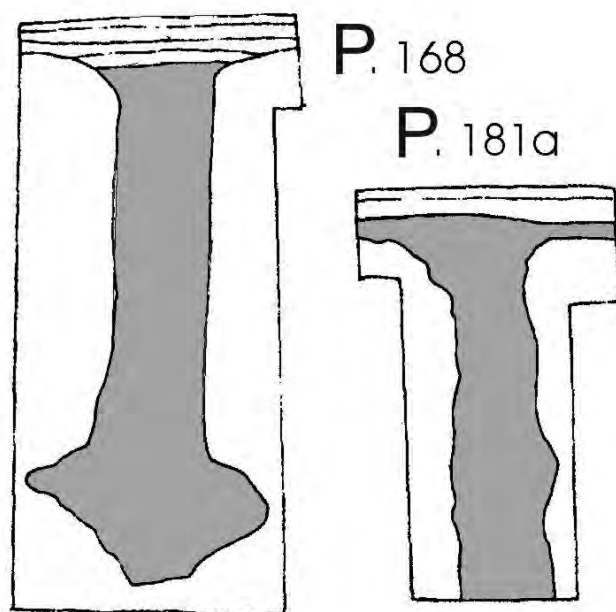


Fig. 2

Wells (pits 168, 181a) and part of the pythos, apud Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999.

The Țuguieța promontory shows slopes on the north, west and south sides. Only the Cucuteni A3 settlement had a defensive ditch placed on the east side of the settlement, limited by the two slopes on the north and south of the Țuguieța. The ditch has the plan of an arch, fig. 1, with the east-oriented curve, with a funnel-shaped profile. The depth and width of the ditch are variable (depth: between 1-2.60 m; width: between 1.60-5 m), noticing a narrowing toward its ends.

Most complexes were situated between the western end of the settlement and the defensive ditch (fig. 1). All researched dwellings are included in the category of those built on horizontal structures without traces of holes or foundation ditches. Most of them show a platform floor made of logs (split, planks, with wooden wedges or branches between them) covered by a structure of clay mixed with chuff, with periodic repairing shown by finer layers of daubing. Other dwellings had a simple clay floor. Some show interior structures, ovens, hearths, benches. Only one dwelling might have had a storey on a certain area, more precisely, dwelling 7. Several foundation

rituals are noticed in dwelling 89 (connected maybe to the hearth cult: under the platform of the stove there were discovered two whole vessels and potsherds) and in two pits: pit 168 represents one of the two wells discovered in Trușești (fig. 2a); on its base there were laid vessels; pit 40, with a rich and varied content (among which the whole and fragmentary ceramic ware was prevalent, but also contained numerous anthropomorphic and zoomorphic statuettes) was interpreted as offering pit or cult storage.

The cult items, altars with sacrificial vessels, anthropomorphic statuettes with goblets in the upper part, anthropomorphic plates or items whose function is impossible to describe were discovered in ten Cucuteni A3 dwellings (no. 24, 47, 60, 84, 58-59, 61, 40, 79, 93), to which there should be added remains of altars, cult tables, oval plates with a frame, remains of arches plates, the initial shape being in some cases difficult to point out. Such discoveries are almost completely absent in the dwellings dated to Cucuteni B2, in which there were identified only round sacrificial plates (35, 46, 50).



Fig. 3

Dwelling 24, the monumental altar.

The attention is also drawn by the sanctuary constructions within the settlement as they demonstrate the settlement had undoubtedly an important role in the area, representing the main settlement. The identified sanctuaries (see Chapter III, fig. 2-5, 7) might be classified in domestic ones (dwelling no. 36, where there were found the fragments of a pythos with five twinned silhouettes) (fig. 2b) and those of community usage. These latter ones have one or two rooms (dwelling 61, see Chapter III, fig. 7), with different interior structures, not always very clearly defined archaeologically.

In dwelling 24 there was identified a monumental altar representing two human

personages, of unequal sizes, with goblet shaped heads, wearing engolpions at their necks, with the arms raised in the orant position (fig. 3). The two personages were united in the central area by a cavity indicating gravidity; rows of three columns are on each side of this cavity, and on top of it, stylized there are three columns. In front of the altar there are the remains of an undetermined construction (table or bench) and parts of another ornamented plate probably from another altar. In dwelling 40 together with the anthropomorphic plate in orant position (cat. no. 124), probably mounted on a stand (as in dwelling 24, or 38 (cat. no. 125) there were discovered the remains of a stove, a

fragmentary grinder and a hammerstone, together with other items as well. Dwelling 60 had in the central part the remains of a hearth with raised border and near it a cult construction with two compartments of unequal sizes, suggesting a cult table; near the hearth, a large anthropomorphic statuette was also found, with the goblet-shaped head (see Chapter III, fig. 5).

The sanctuary represented by dwelling 61 consisted in two rooms partly separated by a wall; in the former room there was identified hearth with perforated plates; in the latter one, there was an altar and near it there were found two large anthropomorphic statuettes (see Chapter III, fig. 7); two other altar tables were situate to the end of the room.

5. The most important discoveries are those pertaining to the cult practices, thus confirming the site had an important role among the Cucuteni A3 communities in the area, serving possibly as tribal center. The above cult constructions are exceptional finds within the area of the cultural complex Cucuteni-Trypillia and, at the same time, reference ones. They demonstrate the practicing of cult addressed to the Great Goddess and the divine couple (we refer here to the two head- altar (fig. 3), although other interpretations have been advanced as well: Monah D. 1997, 135 and the bibliography). Apart from the above items, mention should also be made of the anthropomorphic vessels (cat. no. 100-101), zoomorphic altars and scepter heads (see Chapter I, fig. 13b), the latter ones illustrating probably distinctive signs of certain members of the community. The food storage vessel / phytos with five twinned anthropomorphic silhouettes (expression of the divine couple) may be connected to cult practices related to the fertility and fecundity (fig. 2b). Vessels with similar representations were also discovered at Scânteia and Dumești. Dwelling 13 also contained a rython (cat. no. 114), showing southern influences.

6. MIMIS, IAI, MJB, MIAPN.

7. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

8. Lazarovici C.-M. 2004; 47-64; Lazarovici

C.-M., Lazarovici Gh. 2007, 223, 231, 234-236; Mantu 1998; Maxim-Kalmar, Tarcea 1999, 647-674; Monah D. 1997; Monah D. et alii 1997; Nițu 1980, 135-222; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999.

28. VALEA LUPULUI - FABRICA CHIMICĂ

1. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Valea Lupului commune (since 2004), previously a village within Reditu commune, Iași county.

2. The settlement is located on the current location of Antibiotic Factory (the Chemical Factory), a lower terrace on the left side of River Bahlui and of Iași – Târgu Frumos road (to the southwest end of Valea Lupului village).

The research of the settlement led to the discovery of several vestiges, of various epochs: Paleolithic inferior (artifacts and fossils of *Elephas Trogonherius*); Starčevo-Criș culture (sporadic); Cucuteni A phase (sporadic); Cucuteni B phase (consistent); settlement of Noua I type (three dwellings of the zolnyk type, with Belopotik – Costișa elements); early Hallstatt habitation (with dwellings destroyed by the works for the construction of the specified factory); sporadic habitation of the 3rd – 4th centuries AD; episodic habitation of the 8th – 10th centuries AD; inhumation necropolis (near the entrance in the factory, near the road, the large heap) with 20 tombs, connected to several civilizations and periods: tombs with ochre, of the Yamnaja type, on which other tombs dated to the end of the Bronze Age and to the 3rd – 4th centuries AD were found; flat necropolis (partly destroyed), with 11 tombs dated to the end of the Bronze Age (3) and Sarmatic (8) of the 3rd – 4th centuries and 5th AD. There exist one radiocarbon data for level Cucuteni B2 (4950 ± 250 BP: Mantu 1998, 251).

3. The settlement was discovered in 1953, together with the starting of the works for the construction of the Antibiotic Factory, and the rescue excavation were carried out during the period 1953-1957.

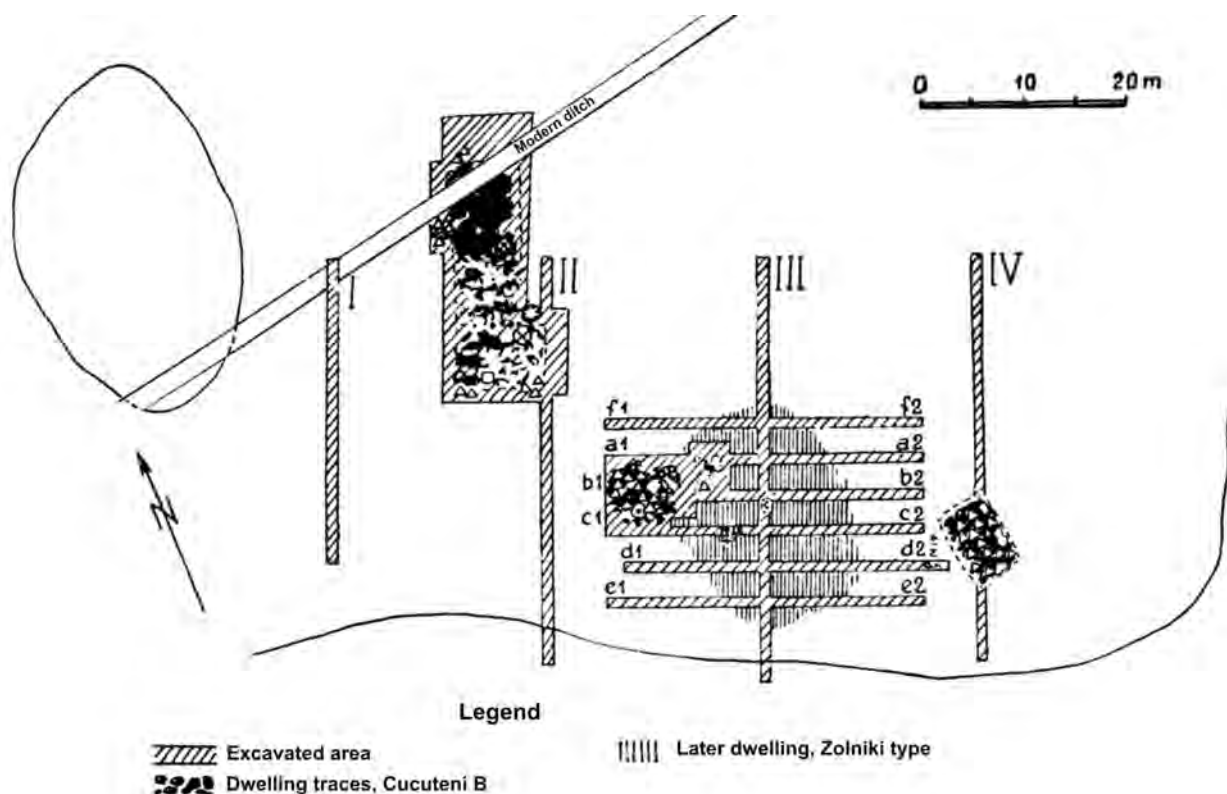


Fig. 1

Plans of a group of three Cucuteni B dwellings and other vestiges, apud Marin Dinu 1959a.

4. The most representative settlement on this terrace belongs to phase Cucuteni B, dated to the fully developed Eneolithic, showing two phases in its evolution, Cucuteni B1 and B2, delimited by the analysis of the pottery, especially from pits, some with vessels painted only in style ϵ (Cucuteni B1), and others with ceramics painted in styles ϵ and especially ζ (Cucuteni B2).

It spreads over a surface of about eight hectares from the west-southwest end of the terrace to the central lobe hereof to the east-northeast and the side of Iași – Târgu Frumos road up to near the slope foot toward the plane of River Bahlui to south-southeast. The 30-40 cm thick habitation layer corresponds to the grained chernozem horizon at the base of the nowadays fertile soil.

Here, there were identified numerous dwellings arranged in groups of 3-4,

probably on the basis of related families, as demonstrated by a methodically researched group in the area outside the factory (fig. 1). Most of them, as well as a large number of domestic pits, some of which were bag-shaped or bell-shaped, including two kilns, were destroyed by public works. One of the kilns, best preserved, of circular shape and with a 2 m diameter, had two firing chambers separated by a central, longitudinal, wall spared from the ancient soil, which, together with several cones of fired clay, horizontally embedded in the upper part of the walls of the two firing chambers, sustained the perforated plate made of clay mixed with chuff, that had more than 20 holes which allowed heat to enter the pottery firing chamber. Mention should be made also of a large pear-shaped pit, sunken in the loess soil down to -3.40 m, with traces of firing on the lower part of the walls. It contained several



Fig. 2

Various types of vessels with mixed ornamentation, geometric and naturalist.

large painted amphorae (about 1 m high) and food storage vessels, as well as other vessels of medium size dimensions that allowed for their reconstruction, all painted in style ζ. They were mixed to a considerable amount of carbonized wheat (*Triticum compactum* and *Triticum vulgare*) dated by C14 analyses.

5. Among the numerous and varied inventory items (flintstone, stone, bone, horn and fired clay, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic plastic elements as well as the large amount of vessels that allowed their reconstruction) mention should be made here of two fragmentary furrowers made of antlers, a large horn (about 1 m long) of

Bos primigenius, a well represented species probably hunted for the large quantity of meat. A fragmentary lid can also be noticed as its handle represents a lion or another cat. The amphorae with large mouth, slightly conical high neck and prominent shoulder, painted in metopes in style ζ with snake-shaped stripes and S-shaped spirals and attaching carnivores are also worth pointing out (fig. 2). Other vessels, by their shape and ornamentation with triangles and net-like motives announce the ornamental motives of the painted ceramic ware and not only from the final period, Horodiște–Erbiceni, of Cucuteni culture.

6. MIMIS, MNIR, UAIC, Munde Museum–France (an amphora painted in style ζ, with snake-shaped motives).

7. Marin Dinu

8. Dinu 1954, 246-251; Dinu 1955, 701-707; Dinu 1957, 161-187; Dinu 1959, 247-255; Dinu 1959a, 203-209; Dinu 1995, 59-74; Nițu 1975, 18 and the following.; Nițu 1977, 145-212; Nițu 1984, 75 and the following.; Chirica, Tanasachi 1985, vol. II, 344 and the following.; Monah, Cucoș 1985, 160; Boghian 2004, 202.

29. VORNICENI – POD IBĂNEASA

1. Vorniceni - Pod Ibăneasa, Vorniceni commune, Botoșani county.

2. The Cucutenian settlement is located on a terrace on the right side of Ibăneasa brook, between slop "La Morișcă" and the bridge crossing the Vorniceni – Săveni road, at about 3-4 km east of the village. Its surface is of about 6 ha, out of which less than half was the property of Apele Române (surface with Cucuteni vestiges), the remaining land belonging to private owners.

The pluristratified settlement shows the following succession of the habitation phases as follows: a consistent layer belongs to the Cucuteni culture, phase A-B1, succeeded by another one belonging to Noua culture, followed by others assigned to the Hallstatt and Sântana de Mureș cultures (4th century AD) respectively.

3. The first surface researches were carried



Fig. 1

General view, photo Maria Diaconescu.



Fig. 2

General view, photo Maria Diaconescu.

out in 1970 by Aristotel Crâșmaru, then by Al. Păunescu, P. Șadurschi, V. Chirica, who worked at the elaboration of the archaeological repertoire of Botoșani county. The rescue researches were started in 2001, the implementation of the works being carried out by the allotted funds. They were determined by hydrotechnical works in the area for the correction of the watercourses of rivers Ibăneasa – Jijia, the settlement being endangered after it had previously been affected by the construction of the Săveni – Dorohoi road, as well as by the clay quarrying by the village inhabitants and the creation of the access way to the site.

4. Investigation in the settlement Vorniceni - *Pod Ibăneasa* provided very useful information concerning phase Cucuteni A-B, pointing out the existence of a regional aspect within the specified culture. The habitation complexes are close one to the other and arranged in circle. 16 dwellings were identified, showing rich interior designs. Among these, mention should be made of dwellings no. 6 and no. 11, to which the 39 pits are to be added too, as they contained a particularly rich archaeological material. Dwelling no. 11 (fig. 3) had inside a hearth, an oven, as well as a grinder arranged above a platform with raised border, and in the same house, there were also found two other clay structures

with raised border, one rectangular with rounded ends, and the other circular.

5. Characteristic for the settlement of Vorniceni is the ceramic ware, remarkable by its abundance, variety of shapes, persistency of the grooved and incised ornament, and of the painted one, indicating therefore a phase of quests and transformations reflected by the presence of new painting styles and even of ceramic shapes, out of which mention should be made of: goblet-shaped vessels with a step – threshold inside, used especially as cult vessels, vessels with a profiled base, bowls with horizontally drawn rim (cat. no. 266-289). One can notice an evolution on the artistic level, pointing out the undoubted continuity to the preceding phase, the progress in the pottery technique – in preparing the paste and shaping it. The anthropomorphic figurines are important as number and variety, being decorated with incisions, painting, some made in a very realistic and suggestive manner (cat. no. 290-292). To these, there should be added the tools and weapons made of clay, bone, flintstone, stone, copper, that complete the image of the economic activity, as well as of the spiritual life of this community. On the basis of such finds, one can establish the links to the other Cucutenian settlements in the area, from Drăgușeni, Corlăteni, Scutari,

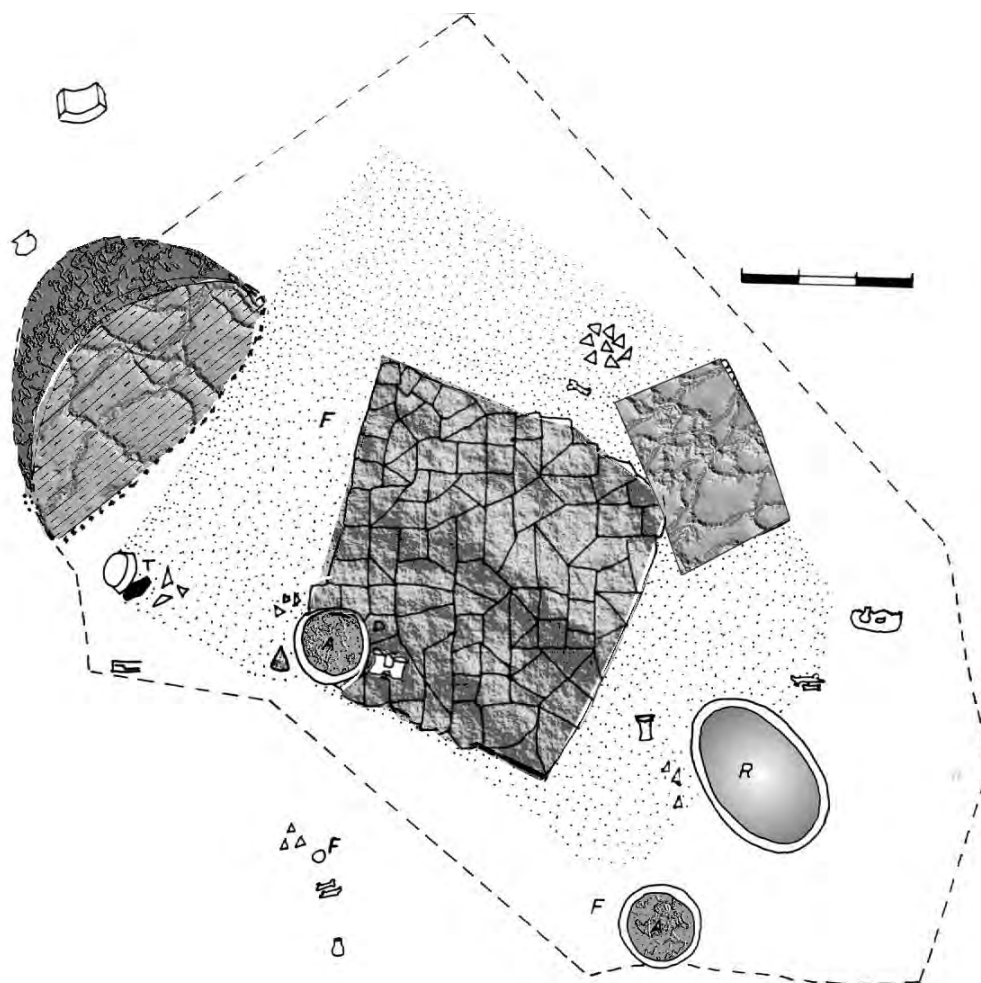


Fig. 3

Plan of dwelling no. 11, apud P. Şadurschi et alii 2003.

Mileanca, Ripiceni, etc.

The palaeofaunistic material was analyzed by Prof. Sergiu Haimovici and Aurelia Ungureanu (in her PhD at the “Al .I. Cuza” University in Iaşi).

6. MJB.

7. Maria Diaconescu

8. Crîşmaru 1970, 279; Diaconescu 2005, 353-367; Păunescu et alii 1976, 299; Şadurschi et alii 2003.



Fig. 4

Traces of wood used at the floor of dwelling no. 8.





VI. CATALOGUE



- 1. Cult complex (consisting in 119 items: an askos, 21 feminine statuettes, 13 thrones, 21 cones, 21 small balls and 42 beads)**
 A. Isăia – *Balta Popii*, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Precucuteni II culture
 C. H = 5-65 mm, l = 10-40 mm, D = 5-45 mm
 D. UAIC, Inv. IA3, IB38-IB156
 E. Ursulescu et alii 2001a, 110-113, pl. 28; Ursulescu 2001, 51-69; Ursulescu, Tencariu 2006.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



- 3. Cult complex – The Council of Goddesses (consisting in 36 items: 21 feminine statuettes, 13 thrones, a bead and an undetermined item)**
 A. Poduri – *Dealul Ghindaru*, Bacău co.
 B. Precucuteni III culture
 C. H = 32-86 mm, l = 17-47 mm, D = 10-30 mm
 D. MIAPN, Inv. 10095-10128, 10691, 10703
 E. Monah D. 1982, 11-13; Monah D. et alii 2003, 143-144, cat. no. 1-36.
 F. Dan Monah



- 2. Biconical vessel with red painting applied after firing**
 A. Târgu Frumos – *Baza Pătule*, Iași co.
 B. Precucuteni III culture
 C. H = 285 mm, Dmax = 250 mm
 D. UAIC, Inv. IIA4/436
 E. Ursulescu et alii 2005a, 244, fig. 16.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



- 4. Hoard (consisting in 852 items: two vessels, 444 copper items, 26 marble and stone items, 127 bone items and 253 shell items)**
 A. Cărbuna, Căinari district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Precucuteni III culture
 C. Different dimensions
 D. MNAIM
 E. Sergheev 1963, 135-151; Černyh 1966, 132-142; Klein 1968, 5-72; Ryndina 1971; Dergacev 1998.
 F. Senica Țurcanu



- 5. Askos**
 A. Poduri – *Dealul Ghindaru*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A1
 C. H = 210 mm, Dmax = 210 mm
 D. FCM III, Inv. 1246
 E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 86, cat. no. 12.
 F. Constantin Preoteasa

- 6. Beaker**
 A. Poduri – *Dealul Ghindaru*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A1
 C. H = 85 mm, Dg = 96 mm, Db = 30 mm
 D. FCM III, Inv. 1151
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



- 7. Support vessel**
 A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan - *Dâmbul Cetății*, Harghita co., Dwelling 21
 B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
 C. H = 340 mm, D = 185 mm
 D. MNCR, Inv. 11355
 E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl. XXVIII/4; pl. XXIX/10.
 F. Dan Buzea



- 8. Support vessel**
 A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan - *Dâmbul Cetății*, Harghita co., Dwelling 5
 B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
 C. H = 340 mm, D = 185 mm
 D. MNCR, Inv. 7325
 E. Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2002, pl. IX/1 - 1a.
 F. Dan Buzea



- 9. Biconical vessel**
 A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan - *Dâmbul Cetății*, Harghita co., Dwelling 21, Pit A
 B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
 C. H = 560 mm, D = 640 mm
 D. MNCR, Inv. 3482
 E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl. XXVIII/6; pl. XXIX/11.
 F. Dan Buzea



- 10. Goblet**
 A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan - *Dâmbul Cetății*, Harghita co., Dwelling 5
 B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
 C. H = 97 mm, D = 95 mm
 D. MNCR, Inv. 11335
 E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl. XXV/6; pl. XXIX/7.
 F. Dan Buzea





11. Bowl

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 21, Pit A
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 240 mm, D = 400 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11354
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XXVIII/7.
F. Dan Buzea



12. Goblet

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 165 mm, Dg = 160 mm, Db =
42 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11353
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
27/2, 29/9.
F. Dan Buzea



13. Support vessel

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 295 mm, Db = 267 mm, Dmax
= 217 mm
D. MNIT, Inv. III.815
E. László F. 1914, 279-417.
F. Zoia Maxim



14. Lid

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 252 mm, Dg = 275 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 560
E. László F. 1924, 7-9, pl. II/7.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj



15. Lid

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 195 mm, Dmax = 216 mm
D. MNIT, Inv. III. 844
E. László F. 1914, 279-417.
F. Zoia Maxim

16. Conical goblet

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A1 - A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 165 mm, Dmax = 205 mm
D. MNIT, Inv. III. 843
E. László F. 1914, 279-417.
F. Zoia Maxim



17. Lid

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 60 mm, Dmax = 190 mm
D. MNIT, Inv. III. 877
E. László F. 1914, 279-417.
F. Zoia Maxim



18. Ladle

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 165 mm, Dmax = 15 mm
D. MNIT, Inv. III. 312
E. László F. 1914, 279-417.
F. Zoia Maxim



19. Food storage vessel

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 350 mm, Dg = 400 mm, Db =
172 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 563
E. László F. 1924, 10-12, pl. III/3.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj



20. Conical dish

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna
co.
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 125 mm, Dg = 395 mm, Db =
100 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 2328
E. László F. 1924, 6, pl. I/6.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj





21. Idol

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, jud. Harghita
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 56 mm, l = 53 mm; g = 14 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 3474
E. Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2000, pl. X/3.
F. Dan Buzea

26. Bowl

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 166 mm, D = 245 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 8893
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XXVII/8.
F. Dan Buzea



22. Ladle

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5A
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 200 mm, D = 71 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 7038
E. Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2002, pl. IX/3.
F. Dan Buzea

27. Ornamental disk

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 10 mm, D = 20 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11269
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XIX/5.
F. Dan Buzea



23. Anthropomorphic idol

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5A
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 72 mm, D = 18 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 7043
E. Lazarovici Gh. et alii 2002, pl. IX/2.
F. Dan Buzea

28. Pendentive

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 28 mm, lmax = 15 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11307
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XXV/6; pl. XVIII/17.
F. Dan Buzea



24. Pintandera

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 21 mm, D = 30 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 7589
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XIX/11.
F. Dan Buzea

29. Bowl

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 150 mm, D = 250 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11349
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XXVII/9.
F. Dan Buzea



25. Altar

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 16
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 80 mm, L = 90 mm, D = 105
mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 8768
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XX/4; pl. XXX/1.
F. Dan Buzea

30. Zoomorphic idol

A. Păuleni Ciuc – Ciomortan -
Dâmbul Cetății, Harghita co.,
Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A2 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 44 mm, L = 58 mm, l = 25 mm
D. MNCR, Inv. 11679
E. Buzea, Lazarovici Gh. 2005, pl.
XXII/14.
F. Dan Buzea





31. Lid

A. Bodești – Cetățuia Frumușica, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 285 mm, D = 270 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1098
E. Matasă 1946, 119, 150, nr. 232, pl. XXIX/232; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 87, cat. no. 15.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



32. Lid

A. Bodești – Cetățuia Frumușica, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 75 mm, D = 115 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1052
E. Matasă 1946, 109, 147, nr. 176, pl. XXI/176; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 87, cat. no. 15.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



33. Biconical vessel

A. Izvoare – Izvoare, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 240 mm, D = 300 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 724
E. Vulpe R. 1957, 128, fig. 94/1; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 100, nr. 77, fig. 77; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 116, 185, cat. no. 30; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 89, cat. no. 21.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



34. Rectangular vessel

A. Izvoare – Izvoare, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 135 mm, l = 105 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 3381
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 101, nr. 98, fig. 98; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 116, 185, 186, cat. no. 31; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 90, cat. no. 22; *Neolithische Kunst*, 93, 204, cat. no. 40.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



35. Beaker with stem

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 150 mm, Dg = 70 mm, Db = 55 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 12433
E. Monah D. 1993, fig. 5/3.
F. Dan Monah

36. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 420 mm, Dg = 160 mm, Db = 105 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 13997
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 209, cat. no. 73.
F. Dan Monah



37. Support

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 435 mm, Dg = 220 mm, Db = 260 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14042
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 209, cat. no. 75.
F. Dan Monah



38. Small basket-shaped vessel

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 80 mm, Dg = 105 x 80 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14066
E. Monah D. 1978a, 45-46, fig. 1, 4.
F. Dan Monah



39. Crater-shaped vessel -shaped vessel

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 330 mm, Dg = 340 mm, Db = 102 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14275
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 128, 192, cat. no. 57; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 89, no. 20.
F. Dan Monah



40. Dish

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 85 mm, Dg = 335 mm, Db = 225 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14298
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 210, cat. no. 78.
F. Dan Monah





41. Biconical vessel

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 250 mm, Dg = 185 mm, Db = 102 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 20114
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 210, cat. no. 79.
F. Dan Monah



42. Pintadera

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. D = 53 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 12315
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 238, cat. no. 199.
F. Dan Monah



43. Bone vessel

A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 43 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 20126
E. Sztancs, Beldiman 2005, 289, fig. 7/74.
F. Dan Monah



44. Vessel with support and small columns

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Dwelling 60
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 350 mm, Dg = 110 mm, Dmax = 155 mm, Db = 150 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17473
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 123, 182, 183, cat. no. 179; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 94, cat. no. 31; *Neolithische Kunst*, 94, 204, cat. no. 41.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



45. Ladle

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Dwelling 60
B. Cucuteni A2
C. L = 235 mm, l = 75 mm, D = 100 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17935
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 120, 189, cat. no. 45; Monah D. et alii 2003, 124, 190, 191, cat. no. 201; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 110, cat. no. 71; *Neolithische Kunst*, 95, 205, cat. no. 42.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

46. Ladle

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Dwelling 60
B. Cucuteni A2
C. L = 225 mm, l = 65 mm, D = 100 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17936
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 124, 191, cat. no. 202; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 110, cat. no. 72.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



47. Goblet with support

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 555 mm, Dg = 230 mm, Db = 230 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 13143
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 131, 194, cat. no. 64; Monah D. et alii 2003, 185, cat. no. 184.
F. Dan Monah



48. Goblet with stem and bird-shaped protoma

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 120 mm, Dg = 125 mm, Db = 55 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17234.
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 193, cat. no. 59; Monah D. et alii 2003, 182, cat. no. 178.
F. Dan Monah



49. Feminine statuette with small balls inside

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 115 mm, l = 70 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 13214
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 119, 192, cat. no. 204.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



50. Biconical vessel

A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 255 mm, Dmax = 314 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 2403
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici





51. Goblet with high stem
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 350 mm, Dmax = 190 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 2400
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

56. Globular vessel with stem and lid
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2 - A3
C. Pot: H = 540 mm, Dg = 150 mm, Db = 270 mm; Lid: H = 160 mm, Dmax = 220 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 8817, 8318
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



52. Goblet with high widened stem
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 236 mm, Dmax = 105 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 8686
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

57. Ladle
A. Ariușd – Dealul Tyiszk, Covasna co., Dwelling A
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 320 mm, Dmax = 78 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 18908
E. Unpublished.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj



53. Small amphora
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 150 mm, Dmax = 120 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 8681
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

58. Ladle
A. Ariușd – Dealul Tyiszk, Covasna co., Dwelling A
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 348 mm, Dmax = 84 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 18909
E. Unpublished.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj



54. Fruit vessel
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 212 mm, DGoblet = 244 mm, Dpicior = 144 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 8682
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

59. Zoomorphic statuette
A. Ariușd – Dealul Tyiszk, Covasna co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 89 mm, L = 165 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 18956
E. Sztáncsuj 2007, 205, pl. VIII/11.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj



55. Support vessel with short rim and largely widened base
A. Toflea – Dealul Tănăsoaia, Galați co., Dwelling 4
B. Cucuteni A2
C. H = 252 mm, Dg = 300 mm, Db = 164 mm
D. MMT, Inv. 8685
E. Unpublished.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

60. Pintadera (?) decorated with threechrome painting
A. Ariușd – Dealul Tyiszk, Covasna co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 107 mm, l = 50 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 18939
E. Unpublished.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj





61. Pintadera

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna co., Level VI
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. L = 78 mm, l = 50 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 4373
E. Makkay 1984, 21, nr. 59, fig. XXXI/5.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj

66. Fruit vessel

A. Preutești – Haltă, Suceava co., Pit 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 340 – 360 mm, Dmax = 280 mm
D. USV, Inv. 27/1978
E. Ursulescu, Ignătescu 2003, 142.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu



62. Biconical vessel with cylindrical neck and stem

A. Ariușd – Dealul Tiyszk, Covasna co., Level IV
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 190 mm, Dg = 133 mm, Db = 75 mm
D. MNS, Inv. 559
E. F. László 1924, 1-27, pl. IV/19.
F. Sandor Sztáncsuj

67. Beaker

A. Fetești – La Schit, Suceava co., Dwelling 7
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 64 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 70
E. Art and religion, 30, cat. no. 10.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu



63. Biconical beaker

A. Malnaș – Băi, Covasna co.
B. Cucuteni A2 – A3 (Ariușd aspect)
C. H = 205 mm, Dg = 195 mm, Dmax = 210 mm, Db = 60 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. VIIA1
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 211, cat. no. 92.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu

68. Vessel of the Hora (round dance) type

A. Mitoc – Pârâul lui Istrati, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 200 mm, Dg = 70 mm, Db = 110 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6628
E. Monah D. 1997, fig. 237.
F. Maria Diaconescu



64. Pot with spherical body and high stem

A. Pocreaca – Cetățuia (Nemțoaica), Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 500 mm, l = 325 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18742
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 204, cat. no. 36.
F. Senica Țurcanu

69. Bowl with bovid protoma

A. Poienesti – Măgura/Dealul Teilor, Vaslui co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 92 mm, Dg = 178 mm, Db = 45 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 575
E. Nițu 1972, 45-46, fig. 29/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu



65. Fruit vessel

A. Pocreaca – Cetățuia (Nemțoaica), Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 282 mm, Dmax = 308 mm, Db = 188 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18740
E. Art and religion, 59, cat. no. 85.
F. Senica Țurcanu

70. Bowl with bovid protoma

A. Poienesti – Măgura/Dealul Teilor, Vaslui co., Pit 705
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 195 mm, Dg = 345 mm, Db = 95 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3000
E. Nițu, Mantu 1987, 301-307; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 197, cat. no. 74; The Lost World, 231, cat. no. 50.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici





71. Lid
A. Bălțați – Dealul Mândra, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 95 mm, Dg = 173 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IVA17
E. Dinu, Marin 2003, 75-97, fig. 7/4.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu

76. Pot with double mouth
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 55 mm, Dg = 25 mm, Dmax = 70 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA48
E. *Magia*, cat. no. 74.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



72. Support vessel
A. Bălțați – Dealul Mândra, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 380 mm, Dmax = 235 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IVA19
E. Dinu, Marin 2003, 75-97, fig. 8/6.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu

77. En violon pendentive
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 60 mm, lmax = 45 mm, g = 10 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIB6
E. Ursulescu et alii 2005, 178.
F. George Bodi, Nicolae Ursulescu



73. Pear-shaped vessel
A. Bălțați – Dealul Mândra, Iași co., Pit 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 455 mm, Dmax = 545 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IVA20/445
E. Dinu, Marin 2003, 75-96, fig. 7/2.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu

78. En violon pendentive
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 38 mm, g = 4 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIB3/335
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



74. Miniature fruit vessel
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 65 mm, Dmax = 60 mm, Db = 48 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA1
E. *Magia*, cat. no. 66.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu

79. En violon pendentive
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H preserved = 34 mm, g = 4 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIB4/336
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



75. Ladle - beaker
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 70 mm, Dg = 60 mm, Dmax = 80 mm, L. toartă = 30 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA47
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 205, cat. no. 42.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu

80. Goblet with stem (missing stem)
A. Hoisești – La Pod, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H preserved = 140 mm, Dg = 105 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA42/446
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu





81. Lid

A. Hoisești – *La Pod*, Iași co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 105 mm, Dg = 183 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA 27
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



82. Goblet with stem (missing stem)

A. Hoisești – *La Pod*, Iași co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H preserved = 170 mm, Dg = 95 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA 40/412
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



83. Zoomorphic protoma

A. Hoisești – *La Pod*, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H preserved = 120 mm, l = 147 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIA38/410
E. Ursulescu et alii 2004, 139-142;
Bodi 2006a, 155-162.
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



84. Miniature axe

A. Hoisești – *La Pod*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 50 mm, l = 10 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. IIIB9
E. Cucuteni – *Trypillia*, 239, cat. no. 201.
F. Nicolae Ursulescu



85. Miniature axe

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 70 mm, l = 20 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3037/1
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 127, cat. no. 283.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

86. Miniature axe

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 45 mm, l = 13 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3037/2
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 127, cat. no. 284.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



87. Hoard (consisting in 480 items: an askos, an axe, two bracelets, two rings, three ornamental disks, all made of copper, two gold ornamental disks and 287 deer canine beads)

A. Brad – *La Stâncă*, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. Different dimensions
D. MIR, Inv. 17573-17580, 20276, 22181-22207, 22211, 22212, 22215-22656
E. Ursachi 1991, 335-386; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 153-155, 214, 215, cat. no. 140-151; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 82, cat. no. 1; *Neolithische Kunst*, 188, 189, 221, 222, cat. no. 145-147.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



88. Support vessel

A. Bodești – *Cetățuia Frumușica*, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A
C. H = 80 mm, Dg = 160 mm, Db = 160 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1119
E. Matasă 1946, 124, 125, 152, Inv. 258, pl. XXX/258.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



89. Ladle

A. Izvoare – *Izvoare*, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A
C. L = 170 mm, Dm = 95 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 452
E. Vulpe R. 1957, 195-196, fig. 199-200.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



90. Goblet with stem

A. Fulgeriș – *La 3 cireși/Dealul Fulgeriș*, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 155 mm, Dg = 75 mm, D stem = 75 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 31751
E. Art and religion, 38, cat. no. 30.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina





91. Globular vessel with high rim
 A. Fulgeriș – *La 3 cireși/Dealul Fulgeriș*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 220 mm, Dg = 168 mm, Db = 92 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 31757
 E. *Art and religion*, 78, cat. no. 127.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

96. Feminine statuette
 A. Târpești – *Râpa lui Bodai*, Neamț co., Layer
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 66 mm, L = 141 mm, lmax = 45 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 5631
 E. *Art and religion*, 126, cat. no. 238.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina



92. Lid
 A. Fulgeriș – *La 3 cireși/Dealul Fulgeriș*, Bacău co., Pit 15
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 148 mm, Dg = 194 mm, D buton = 63 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 34895
 E. Boldur et alii 2006, pl. 29; *Cucuteni – un univers mereu inedit*, 38, fig. 2.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

97. Goblet with high stem
 A. Poduri – *Dealul Ghindaru*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 600 mm, DG = 220 mm
 D. FCM III
 E. *Cucuteni. Magia ceramicii*, 134, cat. no. 11.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



93. Miniature beaker
 A. Fulgeriș – *La 3 cireși/Dealul Fulgeriș*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 44 mm, Dg = 34 mm, Dmax = 45 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 34903
 E. *Art and religion*, 96, cat. no. 174.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

98. Biconical vessel
 A. Poduri – *Dealul Ghindaru*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A
 C. H = 530 mm, Dg = 295 mm, Db = 165 mm
 D. FCM III, Inv. 1245
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



94. Feminine statuette
 A. Țigănești – *Cetățuie*, Bacău co.
 B. Cucuteni A
 C. H = 33 mm, L = 92 mm, lmax = 25 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 612
 E. *Art and religion*, 126, cat. no. 239.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

99. Biconical vessel with high neck
 A. Trușești – *Țuguieța*, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 210 mm, Dg = 200 mm, Dmax = 280 mm, Db = 80 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 549
 E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 277-284, fig. 177/3.
 F. Senica Țurcanu



95. Disc with anthropomorphic representation
 A. Țigănești – *Cetățuie*, Bacău co., Pit 1
 B. Cucuteni A
 C. H = 69 mm, Db = 8,9 mm
 D. CMIAB, Inv. 13417
 E. *Art and religion*, 136, cat. no. 262.
 F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

100. Anthropomorphic vessel
 A. Trușești – *Țuguieța*, Botoșani co., Dwelling X
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 155 mm, D = 118 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 594
 E. Nițu, Chirica 1988, 20, fig. 3, 4; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 201, cat. no. 90; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 395, 417, fig. 284/3.
 F. Senica Țurcanu





101. Anthropomorphic vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co., Dwelling LXXXIII
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 247 mm, Dg = 149 mm, Dmax = 175 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 602
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 395, 417, fig. 284/4, *The Lost World*, 228, cat. no. 1.
F. Senica Țurcanu

106. High lid

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 213 mm, Dmax = 280 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 556
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 306, fig. 201/12.
F. Senica Țurcanu



102. Beaker

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 178 mm, Dg = 158 mm, Dmax = 205 mm, Db = 68 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 555
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 277, fig. 172/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu

107. Biconical vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co., Pit 40
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 250 mm, Dmax = 230 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 22590
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 282, 285, fig. 176/7, 178/4; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 95, cat. no. 33.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



103. Conical vessel with neck and shoulder

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co., Pit 79
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 177 mm, Dg = 120 mm, Db = 77 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 563
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 335, fig. 223/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu

108. Binocular-shaped vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 190 mm, Dmax = 135 mm, l = 245 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 569
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 303, fig. 195/5.
F. Senica Țurcanu



104. Dish

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co., Pit 79
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 80 mm, D = 255 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 570
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 198, cat. no. 80; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 204-205, fig. 232/3.
F. Senica Țurcanu

109. Lid

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 76 mm, Dmax = 108 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 574
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 395.
F. Senica Țurcanu



105. Small amphora

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 250 mm, Dg = 109 mm, Dmax = 180 mm, Db = 97 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 566
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 192, cat. no. 55.
F. Senica Țurcanu

110. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieta, Botoşani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 323 mm, Dg = 198 mm, Dmax = 412 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21907
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 328-331.
F. Senica Țurcanu





111. Beaker

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Dwelling 6
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 84 mm, D = 121 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 541
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 37.
F. Senica Țurcanu

116. Goblet

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 150 mm, D = 167 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 567
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 316.
F. Senica Țurcanu



112. Support vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Dwelling 6
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 284 mm, D = 118 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 561
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 201, fig. 264/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu

117. Bowl

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 75 mm, D = 125 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 581
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 346, fig. 236/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu



113. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Pit 110
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 350 mm, D = 220 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 547
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 328-331; *The Lost World*, 233, cat. no. 71.
F. Senica Țurcanu

118. Bowl

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 43 mm, Dmax = 90 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 580
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 417, fig. 308/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu



114. Rhyton

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Dwelling XIII
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 145 mm, l = 36 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 597
E. Nițu 1972, 20; Marinescu-Bîlcu 1990; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 549, fig. 384/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu

119. En violon pendentive

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Pit 6
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 63 mm, l = 55 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 583
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 521, fig. 270/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu



115. Ladle

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 235 mm, D = 100 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 572
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 417, fig. 310/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu

120. Toy (?)

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Dwelling XLII
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 70 mm, D = 40 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21856
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1955, fig. 2/3.
F. Senica Țurcanu





121. Zoomorphic statuette

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 51 mm, L = 87 mm, lmax = 24 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 592
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 533-539.
F. Senica Țurcanu



122. Zoomorphic scepter

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 85 mm, l = 85 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 23610
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 157, cat. no. 178.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



123. Zoomorphic scepter

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 55 mm, l = 60 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 23626
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 157, cat. no. 176.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



124. Anthropomorphic plate representing an orant personage

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 740 mm, L = 700 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 557
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 526, fig. 372/2; Gimbutas 1989, 150, fig. 233; 1991, 328; Monah D. 1997, 38, fig. 9/4.
F. Senica Țurcanu



125. Flat anthropomorphic plate

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co., Dwelling XXXVIII
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 555 mm, l = 342 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 558
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 105, fig. 167; Gimbutas 1987, 106; Miclea, Florescu R. 1980, 80, fig. 157; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 210, cat. no. 122; Monah D. 1997, 38, fig. 9/6; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 88, 526, fig. 372/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu

126. Anthropomorphic support

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 218 mm, Dg = 55 mm, Dmax = 148 mm, Db = 11 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 596
E. Monah D. 1997, 156, fig. 228/1; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 518, fig. 368/5.
F. Senica Țurcanu



127. Miniature throne

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 38 mm, lmax = 47 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21905
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 236, cat. no. 185.
F. Senica Țurcanu



128. Feminine statuette

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 94 mm, l = 34 mm
D. MIMIS, 21906
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 236-237.
F. Senica Țurcanu



129. Feminine statuette

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 105 mm, l = 40 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 23670
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 503, fig. 355/4 a-c.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



130. Feminine statuette

A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 170 mm, l = 50 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 23669
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 137, cat. no. 125.
F. Constantin Preoteasa





131. Phallus-shaped item, anthropomorphized
 A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 130 mm, D = 63 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 1205
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 210, cat. no. 121.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

136. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Cucuteni – La Dobrin, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 61 mm, L = 89 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2287
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 197, cat. no. 77.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



132. Phallus-shaped conical statuette
 A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 69 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. II 54
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 209, cat. no. 118; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 539, fig. 380/3.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

137. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Cucuteni – La Dobrin, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 38 mm, L = 56 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2296
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



133. Phallus-shaped item, anthropomorphized
 A. Truşeşti – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. L = 131 mm, D = 56 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2170
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 209, cat. no. 120; Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 539, fig. 380/12.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

138. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Cucuteni – La Dobrin, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 50 mm, L = 70 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2291
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 197, cat. no. 76.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



134. Amphora
 A. Cuconeștii Vechi I – Stâncă lui Harascu, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 318 mm, Dmax = 295 - 355 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-13
 E. Marchevici 1985, 153, fig. 56; Marchevici 1997, 89, fig. 6/2; Sorochin 2002, fig. 73/5.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

139. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Cucuteni – La Dobrin, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 47 mm, L = 70 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2294
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



135. Support vessel of the Hora (round dance) type
 A. Berești – Dealul Bulgarului, Galați co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 180 mm, Dmax = 205 mm
 D. MIG, Inv. 20249
 E. Dragomir 1996, 119-132.
 F. Stănică Pandrea

140. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Cucuteni – La Dobrin, Iași co., Dwelling 1
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 36 mm, L = 55 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 2352
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici





141. Zoomorphic statuette

A. Cucuteni – *La Dobrin*, Iași co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 50 mm, L = 70 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 2311
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 198, cat. no. 78.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

146. Goblet

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 190 mm, Dmax = 110 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3004
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 192, cat. no. 56; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 86, cat. no. 121.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



142. En violon pendentive

A. Cucuteni – *Cetățuia*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 48 mm, lmax = 34 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 6365
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 210, cat. no. 125, Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 256, fig. 220/6.
F. Senica Țurcanu

147. Amphora

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 365 mm, Dmax = 320 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 2315
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 186, cat. no. 32; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 87, cat. no. 125.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



143. Altar

A. Cucuteni – *Cetățuia*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 55 mm, l = 165 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17264
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 228, fig. 223/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu

148. Lid

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Complex 5
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 155 mm, Dmax = 212 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3029
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 194, cat. no. 65; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 90, cat. no. 137.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



144. Ornamental disk

A. Cucuteni – *Cetățuia*, Iași co., Dwelling II/9
B. Cucuteni A3
C. D = 25 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 13638
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 151, fig. 224/18.
F. Senica Țurcanu

149. Lid

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 190 mm, Dmax = 217 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3019
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 194, cat. no. 65; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 93, cat. no. 145.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



145. Ornamental disk

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 8,6 mm, D = 26,1 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21862
E. *Art and religion*, 110, cat. no. 208.
F. Senica Țurcanu

150. Goblet

A. Scânteia – *Dealul Bodești*, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 120 mm, D = 115 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3005
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 200, cat. no. 87; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 95, cat. no. 150.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici





151. Support

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 430 mm, Dmax = 290 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3001
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 115, cat. no. 232.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

156. Goblet

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 21
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 100 mm, D = 100 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3003
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 95-96, cat. no. 152.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



152. Goblet

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 71
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 140 mm, Dg = 92 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3006
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 204, cat. no. 100; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 99, cat. no. 164.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

157. Goblet

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 163 mm, Dmax = 165 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3010
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 196, cat. no. 70; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 86, cat. no. 122.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



153. Anthropomorphic vessel

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 122 mm, Dg = 52 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3027
E. Nițu, Chirica 1987, 287-288, pl. I; Mantu 1991, 328-334; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 204, cat. no. 100
Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 104, cat. no. 181.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

158. Lid

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 160 mm, Dmax = 190 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17268
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 93, cat. no. 143.
F. Senica Țurcanu



154. Goblet with high stem

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 145 mm, D = 103 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3009
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 195, cat. no. 67; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 123, cat. no. 263.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

159. Miniature support

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., under Dwelling 8
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 60 mm, Dmax = 90 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17272
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 117, cat. no. 240.
F. Senica Țurcanu



155. Goblet with stem and lid

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 35
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 146 mm, D = 77 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3026
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 195, cat. no. 68; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 123, cat. no. 264.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

160. Lid

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 148
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 200 mm, D = 245 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17276
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 118, cat. no. 245.
F. Senica Țurcanu





161. Beaker

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 40
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 130 mm, Dg = 92 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17282
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 87, cat. no. 123.
F. Senica Țurcanu

166. Amphora

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 57
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 550 mm, Dmax = 200 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18075
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 61, cat. no. 1.
F. Senica Țurcanu



162. Goblet with high stem

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 220 mm, Dmax = 160 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17298
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 119, cat. no. 248.
F. Senica Țurcanu

167. Vessel with high neck

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 330 mm, Dmax = 240 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17301
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 90, cat. no. 135.
F. Senica Țurcanu



163. Beaker

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 60 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17299
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 79, cat. no. 91.
F. Senica Țurcanu

168. Globular vessel with stem and lid

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 62
B. Cucuteni A3
C. Pot: H = 710 mm, Dg = 250 mm; Lid: H = 262 mm, D = 235 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17266
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 189, cat. no. 46; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 91-92, cat. no. 140; *The Lost World*, 233, cat. no. 77.
F. Senica Țurcanu



164. Support vessel

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 475 mm, D = 220 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17303
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 86, cat. no. 120.
F. Senica Țurcanu

169. Fruit vessel with stem

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 460 mm, D = 360 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18072
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 92, cat. no. 141.
F. Senica Țurcanu



165. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Dwelling 7
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 370 mm, Dg = 116 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17304
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 92.
F. Senica Țurcanu

170. Vessel with biconical body and stem (missing stem)

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 520 mm, Dmax = 300 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18130
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 94, cat. no. 146.
F. Senica Țurcanu





171. Pythos with the representation of the divine couple

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Dwelling 4
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 860 mm, Dmax = 530 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17265
E. Mantu 1992; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 92; Monah D. 1997, 173-175, fig. 239, 240/1; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 103, cat. no. 180.
F. Senica Țurcanu



172. Support vessel

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 480 mm, Dmax = 330 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17270
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 196, cat. no. 71; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 103, cat. no. 139.
F. Senica Țurcanu



173. Fruit vessel with stem

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 35
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 390 mm, Dmax = 370 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18129
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 117, cat. no. 242.
F. Senica Țurcanu



174. Goblet

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 230 mm, D = 230 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 18068
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 117, cat. no. 243.
F. Senica Țurcanu



175. Support vessel

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 40
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 367 mm, D = 213 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17269
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 122, cat. no. 260.
F. Senica Țurcanu

176. Fruit vessel with stem

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Dwelling 10A
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 370 mm, Dg = 250 mm, Db = 190 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21857
E. Art and religion, 60, cat. no. 84
F. Senica Țurcanu



177. Food storage vessel

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 63
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 380 mm, D = 450 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17292
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 97, cat. no. 156.
F. Senica Țurcanu



178. Support vessel

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 335 mm, D = 220 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17952
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 122, cat. no. 262.
F. Senica Țurcanu



179. Bowl

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 133 mm, Dmax = 233 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17305
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 89, cat. no. 131.
F. Senica Țurcanu



180. Beaker with stem

A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 162 mm, Dg = 72 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17306
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 94, cat. no. 147.
F. Senica Țurcanu





181. Bowl

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 59
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 85 mm, Dmax = 180 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17954
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 89, cat. no. 132.
F. Senica Țurcanu

186. Masculine statuette

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Layer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 130 mm, l = 45 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3039
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 149, cat. no. 393; *The Lost World*, 228, cat. no. 11.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



182. Goblet

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 65
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 200 mm, Dg = 190 mm, Dmax = 228 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17955
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 112, cat. no. 221.
F. Senica Țurcanu

187. Feminine statuette

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 210 mm, l = 59 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21854
E. *Neolithische Kunst*, 210, cat. no. 78.
F. Senica Țurcanu



183. Bone vessel

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 195
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 49 mm, L = 120 mm, l = 32 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21853
E. *Art and religion*, 106, cat no. 196.
F. Senica Țurcanu

188. Feminine statuette

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 208
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 112 mm, l = 34 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21852
E. *Cucuteni Culture*, 25.
F. Senica Țurcanu



184. Altar

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 21
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 265 mm, l = 90 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 17982
E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 100, cat. no. 168.
F. Senica Țurcanu

189. Masculine statuette with spiral

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 105 mm, l = 29 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 20737
E. Lazarovici C.-M. 2005, 150, fig. 11/3.
F. Senica Țurcanu



185. Feminine statuette

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 208
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 109 mm, lmax = 32 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21868
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 237, cat. no. 185.
F. Senica Țurcanu

190. Feminine statuette

A. Scânteia – Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 202
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 43 mm, l = 17 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21859
E. *Cucuteni Culture*, 25.
F. Senica Țurcanu





191. Feminine statuette, of the orant type
 A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Dwelling 9
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 45 mm, l = 43 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 20713
 E. Lazarovici C.-M. 2005, p. 150, fig. 12/1-2.
 F. Senica Țurcanu

196. Globular vessel
 A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 210 mm, Dg = 115 mm, Db = 120 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 21857
 E. Lazarovici C.-M. 2008, 163, fig. 6g.
 F. Senica Țurcanu



192. Feminine statuette
 A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Pit 113
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 145 mm, l = 50 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 3031
 E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 149, cat. no. 392.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

197. Feminine statuette
 A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 180 mm
 D. FCM III
 E. Chirica, Văleanu 2008, 89-96, fig. 50.
 F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



193. Anthropomorphic cylindrical idol
 A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 55 mm, Dmax = 33 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 21871
 E. Cucuteni - Trypillia, 237, cat. no. 188.
 F. Senica Țurcanu

198. Masculine statuette
 A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 216 mm lmax = 67 mm
 D. FCM III
 E. Unpublished.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici



194. Anthropomorphized cylindrical statuette
 A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co., Layer
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 90 mm, l = 33 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 3040
 E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 209, cat. no. 119; Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 123, cat. no. 265.
 F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

199. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 51 mm, L = 77 mm, lmax = 31 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 21877
 E. Cucuteni - Trypillia, 238, cat. no. 198.
 F. Senica Țurcanu



195. Anthropomorphized cylindrical statuette
 A. Scânteia - Dealul Bodești, Iași co.
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 85 mm, Db = 37 mm
 D. IAI, Inv. 3030
 E. Mantu, Țurcanu 1999, 124, cat. no. 267.
 F. Senica Țurcanu

200. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co., Layer
 B. Cucuteni A3
 C. H = 45 mm, L = 63 mm
 D. MIMIS, Inv. 21876
 E. Cucuteni Culture, 27; The Lost World, 231, cat. no. 52.
 F. Senica Țurcanu





201. Pintadera

A. Ruginoasa – Dealul Drăghici, Iași co., Lăyer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 23 mm, D = 42 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21858
E. *Neolithische Kunst*, 194, cat. no. 151; *The Lost World*, 234, cat. no. 109.
F. Senica Țurcanu



202. Miniature axe

A. Ruginoasa - Dealul Drăghici, Iași co., Lăyer
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 53 mm, l = 7 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21865
E. *Art and religion*, 150, cat. no. 296.
F. Senica Țurcanu



203. Statue compound of Dumești (12 anthropomorphic statuettes: 6 feminine, 6 androgynous / masculine)

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. Feminine statuettes: H = 210-148 mm, l = 59-46 mm; androgynous: H = 215-142 mm, l = 60-43 mm
D. MJV, Inv. Feminine statuettes: 15844-15848, 15854; androgynous / masculine statuettes: 15849-15853, 15855
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 100-103, 115, fig. 2-12; Maxim-Alaiba 1987, 269-271, fig. 1-12; Alaiba 1993, 542, fig. 2-3; Monah D. 1997, 40, fig. 40/1-3; 41/1-3; 59-60/1, 3; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 191, cat. no. 52a-b.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



204. Vessel with high neck and rounded body

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 323 mm, D = 376 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 13802
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 140, 201, cat. no. 93.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



205. Globular vessel with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 500 mm, Dg = 170 mm, Dpicior = 228 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 13803
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1993, 540, fig. 1.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

206. Amphora-like vessel with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 165 mm, Dg = 70 mm, Db = 78 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 15858
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 109, fig. 18/2, 19/2.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



207. Goblet with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 145 mm, Dmax = 115 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 15837
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 110, fig. 20/2-2a, 21/2.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



208. Goblet with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 145 mm, Dmax = 112 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 15836
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 110, fig. 20/1-1a; 21/1; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 142, cat. no. 97.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



209. Beaker – Goblet

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 86 mm, D = 100 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16358
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 142, cat. no. 99.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



210. Goblet

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 104 mm, D = 104 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16387
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 142, cat. no. 101.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba





211. Miniature dish

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3 (potter's workshop)
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 41 mm, D = 112 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16360
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 138, 199, cat. no. 83.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

216. Goblet with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 130 mm, Dg = 70 mm, Db = 60 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 15835
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, fig. 24/2.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



212. Beaker

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 163 mm, D = 156 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16243
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 138, 199, cat. no. 84.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

217. Fruit vessel with support

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 301 mm, Dmax = 240 mm, Db = 156 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16861
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 210, cat. no. 80.
F. Ciprian Lazanu



213. Miniature dish

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 41 mm, D = 106 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16367
E. Unpublished.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

218. Beaker

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 155 mm, Dmax = 177 mm, Dg = 138 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16242
E. Alaiba 2007, 85, pl. 24/1.
F. Ciprian Lazanu



214. Bowls (six items)

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni A3
C. 1) H = 58 mm, D = 79 mm; 2) H = 55 mm, D = 62 mm; 3) H = 46 mm, D = 55 mm; 4) H = 46 mm, D = 55 mm; 5) H = 50 mm, D = 56 mm; 6) H = 55 mm, D = 50 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 1) 16249; 2) 16248; 3) 16246; 4) 16250; 5) 16247; 6) 16245
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 202-203, cat. no. 96, 98.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

219. Small vessel of the amphora type

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 137 mm, Dg = 46 mm, Dmax = 102 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16357
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 210, cat. no. 82.
F. Ciprian Lazanu



215. Beaker

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Pit 7
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 75 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16234
E. Alaiba 2006, fig. 23.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba

220. Beaker

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 57 mm, Dmax = 65 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16785
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 210, cat. no. 83.
F. Ciprian Lazanu





221. Bowl with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 71 mm, Dmax = 146 mm, Db = 59 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16368
E. Alaiba 2007, 85, pl. 24/1, 1a.
F. Ciprian Lazanu

226. Masculine statuette

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 95 mm, lmax = 43 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16696
E. Alaiba 2007, 105, pl. 40/1-2, 41/1.
F. Ciprian Lazanu



222. Bowl with stem

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 135 mm, Dmax = 203 mm, Db = 118 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16241
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 211, cat. no. 86.
F. Ciprian Lazanu

227. Feminine statuette

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Pit 7
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 295 mm, l = 69 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16831
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1993, 545, fig. 9; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 140, 201, cat. no. 92.
F. Ruxandra Alaiba



223. Globular vessel

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3 (workshop)
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 180 mm, Dg = 84 mm, Dmax = 158 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 16664
E. Alaiba 2007, 20-32, pl. 9/2, 10/3.
F. Ciprian Lazanu

228. Fruit vessel

A. Bulboci, Soroca co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. H = 220 mm, Dmax = 225 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-11
E. Patrimoniul 2006, fourth cover, uppermost left side.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



224. Ladle

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co.
B. Cucuteni A3
C. L = 374 mm, Dmax = 107 mm
D. MJV, Inv. 17274
E. Alaiba 2007, 102, pl. 43/2.
F. Ciprian Lazanu

229. Anthropomorphic vessel

A. Duruitoarea Veche I, Râșcani district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 200 mm, Dmax = 180 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-15
E. Marchevici 1985, 164, fig. 47; Marchevici 1989, 28, fig. 1/1; Sorochin 2002, 114, fig. 101.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



225. "The painter's toolkit"

A. Dumești – Între Pâraie, Vaslui co., Dwelling 3 (Potter's workshop)
B. Cucuteni A3
C. 1) Pot: H = 168 mm, Db = 100mm;
2) Brush: DM = 12 mm, L = 19 mm, Weight = 2,20 gr; 3) Brush: DM = 7 mm, LA = 17 mm, Weight = 1,35 gr; 4) Polisher: H = 36 mm, DM = 37 mm, Weight = 39 gr; 5) Manganiferous oxide DM = 5-38 mm, Weight = 110 gr; 6) Hematite L = 5 - 38 mm, Weight = 61 gr.
D. MJV, Inv. 16350, 16353, 16354, 16355, 16351, 16352
E. Maxim-Alaiba 1983-1984, 99; Pântea 1983-1984, 413-428, fig. 1/2; 2; Alaiba 2007, 20-29, pl. 9/1, 10/4.
F. Ciprian Lazanu

230. Anthropomorphic pot

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 195 mm, Dg = 150 mm, Dmax = 17 mm, Db = 85 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 753
E. Crișmaru 1977, 58, fig. 38/2; Monah D. 1997, 154, fig. 225/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu





231. Lid-dish

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 63 mm, Dg = 170 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6595
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 30.
F. Maria Diaconescu

236. Spherical vessel with stem

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 160 mm, Dg = 73 mm, Dmax = 175 mm, Db = 90 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 807
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 38-40, fig. 26/3.
F. Maria Diaconescu



232. Beaker

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 110 mm, Dg = 85 mm, Dmax = 105 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6662
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 33-35, fig. 21/3.
F. Maria Diaconescu

237. Biconical vessel

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 510 mm, Dmax = 526 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 799
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 47-49, fig. 30/2
F. Maria Diaconescu



233. Vessel with stem

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 150 mm, Dg = 210 mm, Db = 125 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 765
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 41, fig. 27/6.
F. Maria Diaconescu

238. Vessel with spherical body

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 130 mm, Dg = 75 mm, Dmax = 180 mm, Db = 75 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 783
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 38, fig. 35/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



234. Globular vessel with stem

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 360 mm, Dg = 120 mm, Db = 205 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 780
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 40, fig. 27/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu

239. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 370 mm, Dmax = 400 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 757
E. Marinescu-Bîlcu, Bolomey 2000, fig. 125/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



235. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 345 mm, Dmax = 260 mm, Dg = 135 mm, Db = 130 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6806
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 36, fig. 23/7.
F. Maria Diaconescu

240. Beaker

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 110 mm, Dg = 105 mm, Dmax = 120 mm, Db = 65 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6724
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 21, fig. 21/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu





241. Bowl with stem
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 205 mm, Dg = 140 mm, Db = 125 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 16890
E. Crișmaru 1977, 42, fig. 28.
F. Maria Diaconescu



242. Vessel of the Hora (round-dance) type
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 360 mm, Dg = 255 mm, Db = 330 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6559
E. Marinescu-Bîlcu 1989, 229, fig. 4/1 a-b; 7/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu



243. Vessel of the "binocular" type
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 160 mm, L = 290 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6569
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 205, cat. no. 103.
F. Maria Diaconescu



244. Vessel of the crater-shaped type
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 290 mm, Dmax = 325 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 781
E. Crișmaru 1977, 36-37, fig. 25/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu



245. Vessel of the "binocular" type
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 165 mm, L = 270 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17269
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1974, 33-46, fig. 2.
F. Maria Diaconescu

246. Globular vessel
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 186 mm, Dmax = 202 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 513
E. Crișmaru 1977, 37, fig. 25/8.
F. Maria Diaconescu



247. Beaker
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 120 mm, Dg = 64 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 524
E. Crișmaru 1977, 34, fig. 21/7.
F. Maria Diaconescu



248. Lid
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 94 mm, Dmax = 102 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 560
E. Crișmaru 1977, 52; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 109.
F. Maria Diaconescu



249. Vessel of the amphora type, with stepped shoulder
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 400 mm, Dmax = 500 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 536
E. Crișmaru 1977, 48, fig. 30/1; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 108.
F. Maria Diaconescu

250. Amphora
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 223 mm, Dmax = 218 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 535
E. Crișmaru 1977, 51, fig. 30/1; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 108.
F. Maria Diaconescu



251. Lid
A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 152 mm, Dmax = 123 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 536
E. Crișmaru 1977, 51, fig. 30/1; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 108.
F. Maria Diaconescu





253. Lid

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 116 mm, Dmax = 138 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 344
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 53, fig. 33/8.
F. Maria Diaconescu

259. Dish

A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 85 mm, Dg = 200 mm, Db = 65 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6959
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 44, fig. 20/7.
F. Maria Diaconescu



254. Small basket-like vessel

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 156 mm, D = 245 mm, Db = 135 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17325
E. Crîșmaru 1977, fig. 37/1, 1a, 1b, pl. I.
F. Maria Diaconescu

260. Miniature throne

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 65 mm, L = 60 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 7550
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 63, fig. 43/3.
F. Maria Diaconescu



255. Bowl

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 170 mm, Dg = 255 mm, Dmax = 290 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 751
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 45, fig. 29/5.
F. Maria Diaconescu

261. Small altar table

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 45 mm, L = 210 mm, l = 100 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17322
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 63, fig. 43/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



256. Fruit vessel with stem

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 180 mm, Dg = 190 mm, Db = 125 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6553
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 42, fig. 28/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu

262. Small boot-like vessel

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 80 mm, Dmax = 110 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 833
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 59, fig. 39/3.
F. Maria Diaconescu



257. Amphora with stem

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 355 mm, Dmax = 390 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6613
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 39-40, fig. 27/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu

258. Lid

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 160 mm, Dg = 190 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6691
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 40, fig. 27/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu

263. Support vessel of the Hora (round dance) type

A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A4
C. H = 360 mm, D = 250 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 832
E. Crîșmaru 1977, 55-56, fig. 39/1, pl. III.
F. Maria Diaconescu





264. Anthropomorphic statuette
 A. Drăgușeni – Lutărie, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A4
 C. H = 230 mm, L = 68 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 7558
 E. Crîșmaru 1977, 65-66, fig. 52/1.
 F. Maria Diaconescu

269. Miniature crater-shaped vessel
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, județul Botoșani
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 35 mm, Dg = 45 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17306
 E. *Art and religion*, 56, cat. no. 73.
 F. Maria Diaconescu



265. Zoomorphic statuette
 A. Drăgușeni – Ostrov, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A4
 C. H = 40 mm, L = 55 mm, l = 20 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 830
 E. Crîșmaru 1977, 72, fig. 61/1.
 F. Maria Diaconescu

270. Amphora with stepped shoulder
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 290 mm, Dg = 80 mm, Dmax = 265 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17312
 E. *Cucuteni, un univers mereu inedit*, 41.
 F. Maria Diaconescu



266. Lid
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 95 mm, Dg = 135 mm, Dmax = 130 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17232
 E. Diaconescu 2003, 342 – 343.
 F. Maria Diaconescu

271. Dish – Lid
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 85 mm, Dg = 265 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17213
 E. *Fascinația Culturii Cucuteni*, 7.
 F. Maria Diaconescu



267. Lid
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 50 mm, Dg = 120 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17313
 E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 212, cat. no. 96.
 F. Maria Diaconescu

272. Lid
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 95 mm, Dg = 170 mm, Db = 80 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17358
 E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 212, cat. no. 98.
 F. Maria Diaconescu



268. Vessel with wide mouth
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 430 mm, Dg = 280 mm, Dmax = 400 mm, Db = 160 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17366
 E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 212, cat. no. 97.
 F. Maria Diaconescu

273. Conical dish with stem of the support type
 A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
 B. Cucuteni A-B1
 C. H = 175 mm, Dg = 220 mm
 D. MJB, Inv. 17367
 E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 212, cat. no. 99.
 F. Maria Diaconescu





274. Bowl

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 95 mm, Dg = 210 mm, Dmax = 280 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17224
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351-367.
F. Maria Diaconescu

279. Lid

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 50 mm, Dg = 100 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17221
E. *Art and religion*, 54, cat. no. 69.
F. Maria Diaconescu



275. Bowl with T-shaped rim

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 205 mm, Dg = 420 mm, Dmax = 440 mm, Db = 120 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17365
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351-367, fig. 6.
F. Maria Diaconescu

280. Miniature bowl

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 25 mm, Dg = 30 mm, Dmax = 40 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17220
E. *Art and religion*, 46, cat. no. 50.
F. Maria Diaconescu



276. Beaker

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 70 mm, Dg = 50 mm, Dmax = 65 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17237
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351-367, fig 4/4.
F. Maria Diaconescu

281. Beaker

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 130 mm, Dg = 80 mm, Dmax = 102 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17305
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351 – 367, fig. 5/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu



277. Biconical vessel

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 580 mm, Dg = 160 mm, Dmax = 640 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17308
E. Melniciuc 2006, 378-386.
F. Maria Diaconescu

282. Amphora

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 290 mm, Dg = 133 mm, Dmax = 235 mm, Db = 120 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17311
E. *Cucuteni, un univers mereu inedit*, 41.
F. Maria Diaconescu



278. Binocular-shaped vessel

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 230 mm, L = 270 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17225
E. *Fascinația Culturii Cucuteni*, 5.
F. Maria Diaconescu

283. Beaker

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 105 mm, Dg = 75 mm, Dmax = 104 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17235
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351 – 367, fig. 4/5.
F. Maria Diaconescu





284. Bowl

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 90 mm, Dg = 260 mm Dmax = 285 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17215
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351 – 367, fig. 5/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



285. Globular vessel

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 140 mm, Dg = 74 mm, Dmax = 185 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17309
E. *Cucuteni, un univers mereu inedit*, 42.
F. Maria Diaconescu



286. Lid-dish

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 45 mm, Dg = 130 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17364
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 213, cat. no. 105.
F. Maria Diaconescu



287. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 485 mm, Dg = 170 mm, Dmax = 330 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17376
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 213, cat. no. 106.
F. Maria Diaconescu



288. Bowl

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 65 mm, Dg = 140 mm, Dmax = 160 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17228
E. Unpublished.
F. Maria Diaconescu



289. Beaker

A. Crasnaleuca – Staniște, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 113 mm, Dg = 90 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17307
E. Brudiu 1986, 8, fig. 4.
F. Maria Diaconescu



290. Masculine statuette

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 62 mm, Dmax = 34 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17316
E. Diaconescu 2005, fig. 8/2.
F. Maria Diaconescu



291. Anthropomorphic statuette

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 67 mm, l = 35 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17315
E. Diaconescu 2005, 351-367, fig. 8/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



292. Feminine statuette

A. Vorniceni – Pod Ibăneasa, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 70 mm, l = 15 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17254
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 138, fig. 129.
F. Maria Diaconescu



293. Masculine statuette

A. Iablona I, Glodeni district, Republic of Moldova.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 173 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-20
E. Marchevis 1985, 153, fig. 64; Sorochin, Borziac 2001, 131, fig. 7/3.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



294. Feminine statuette
A. Gura Căinarului, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B
C. H = 162 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-16
E. Sorochin 1988, 24-25, fig. 2/9.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

299. Goblet
A. Rădulenii Vechi II, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 102 mm, Dmax = 83 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-19
E. Marchevici 1994, 133, 135, fig. 6/4.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



295. Feminine statuette
A. Iablona I, Glodeni district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 135 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-15745-456
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 156, cat. no. 82.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

300. Anthropomorphic vessel of the amphora type, with lid
A. Rădulenii Vechi II, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. Amphora: H = 480 mm, Dmax = 345 mm; Lid: H = 120 mm, Dmax = 150 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-17, FB-27712-18
E. Marchevici 1985, 153, fig. 60; Marchevici 1989, 23-36, fig. 2/1; Marchevici 1994, 133, 154, fig. 5/3; Monah D. 1997, fig. 250/1.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



296. Spherical vessel with wide mouth
A. Iablona I, Glodeni district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 160 mm, D = 160 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-15745-249.
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 155, cat. no. 80.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

301. Dish
A. Rădulenii Vechi II, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 120 mm, D = 242 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27900-6
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 154, cat. no. 74.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



297. Lid
A. Iablona I, Glodeni district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 110 mm, D = 160 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-15745-21
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 156, cat. no. 81.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

302. Goblet
A. Rădulenii Vechi II, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 90 mm, D = 130 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27900-7
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 154, cat. no. 75.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



298. Dish
A. Florești V, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 100 mm, D = 280 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-22017-2
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 155, cat. no. 78.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

303. Amphora
A. Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii, Iași co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 400 mm, D = 392 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 620
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Andronic 1966, 34, fig. 36; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 214, cat. no. 139.
F. Senica Țurcanu





304. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Cucuteni – Dâmbul Morii, Iași co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 276 mm, D = 255 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 603
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 213-214, cat. no. 138.
F. Senica Țurcanu

309. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 215 mm, Dmax = 265 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4177
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 101, cat. no. 47.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



305. Small amphora

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B1
C. H = 130 mm, Dmax = 125 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4802
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 99, cat. no. 43.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

310. Fruit vessel

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 195 mm, Dmax = 305 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 3453
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 101, cat. no. 49; *Neolithische Kunst*, 91, 204, cat. no. 38.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



306. Zoomorphic vessel

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 85 mm, L = 170 mm, l = 125 mm, Dg = 70 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4080
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 106, cat. no. 187, fig. 187.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

311. Vessel with spherical body

A. Bodești – Cetățuia Frumușica, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 150 mm, Dg = 80 mm, Dmax = 220 mm, Db = 80 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1141
E. Matasă 1946, 127, 153, no. 282, pl. XXXVI/282.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



307. Biconical vessel

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 240 mm, Dmax = 285 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4183
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 104, cat. no. 133, fig. 133; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 152, 213, cat. no. 137; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 100, cat. no. 45.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

312. Dish

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 140 mm, D = 295 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4342
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 103, nr. 130, fig. 130; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 164, 232, cat. no. 233; Cucoș 1999, 256, fig. 30/2; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 100, cat. no. 46; *Neolithische Kunst*, 97, 205, cat. no. 46.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



308. Lobed vessel

A. Traian – Dealul Fântânilor, Neamț co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni A-B2
C. H = 185 mm, Dg = 165 mm, Db = 110 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4018
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 151, 213, cat. no. 135.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

313. Vessel of the amphora type, with anthropomorphic silhouettes

A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 470 mm, Dg = 145 mm, Dmax = 380 mm, Db = 160 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 16422
E. Monah D., Dumitroaia 1996, 39-48; Monah D. 1997, 182, fig. 251-253; Monah D. et alii 2003, 211-212, cat. no. 278.
F. Dan Monah





314. Vessel of the amphora type
A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 390 mm, Dg = 145 mm, Dmax = 345 mm, Db = 170 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 14734
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 215, cat. no. 286.
F. Dan Monah

319. Pear-shaped vessel with threshold
A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 755 mm, Dg = 195 mm, Db = 280 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14300
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 221, cat. no. 152.
F. Dan Monah



315. Biconical vessel
A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Pit 1
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 240 mm, Dmax = 220 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17938
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 135, 215, 216, cat. no. 287; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 105, cat. no. 58.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

320. Vessel of the amphora type
A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 405 mm, Dg = 135 mm, Db = 140 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14068
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 221, cat. no. 153.
F. Dan Monah



316. Bowl
A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 200 mm, Db = 65 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 25204
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 219, cat. no. 137.
F. Dan Monah

321. Vessel of the amphora type
A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 135 mm, Dg = 85 mm, Db = 45 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 14269
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 221, cat. no. 154.
F. Dan Monah



317. Bowl
A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Dwelling 26
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 155 mm, D = 300 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 13185
E. Monah D. et alii 2003, 218, cat. no. 293; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 102, cat. no. 51.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

322. Fragment of crater-shaped vessel, ornitomorph protoma
A. Mărgineni – Cetățuia, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 80 mm, l = 105 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 12351
E. Nițu 1976, 49-52, fig. 1; Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 90, 106, fig. 184; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 129, 193, cat. no. 58; Cucos 1999, 285, fig. 69/1; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 158, no. 180.
F. Dan Monah



318. Biconical goblet
A. Poduri – Dealul Ghindaru, Bacău co., Pit 1
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 150 mm, Dmax = 170 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 17937
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 170, 237, cat. no. 247; Monah D. et alii 2003, 137, 221, 222, cat. no. 303; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 105, cat. no. 57.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

323. Cult complex (consisting in: a sanctuary model and seven anthropomorphic statuettes (five feminine, two masculine))
A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 33
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 45-215 mm, l = 10-250 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 12550-12552, 13209-13213
E. Monah D. 1997, 264, 265, fig. 12; 14/1; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 116, cat. no. 78; Neolithische Kunst, 129, 211, cat. no. 82.
F. Constantin Preoteasa





324. Amphora with lid (cult complex)

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni B1
C. Amphora: H = 590 mm, Dmax = 470 mm; Lid: H = 105 mm, Dmax = 215 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4282/1, 4282/2
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 104, cat. no. 134, fig. 134; Monah D. 1997, 255, 266, fig. 3/3; 13/2; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 163, 229, cat. no. 223; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 102, cat. no. 50; *Neolithische Kunst*, 92, 204, cat. no. 39.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



325. Biconical vessel

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 17
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 300 mm, Dg = 90 mm, Dmax = 350 mm, Db = 160 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 10279
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 216, cat. no. 124.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



326. Biconical goblet

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 135 mm, Dmax = 145 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4341
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 164, 231, cat. no. 230; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 104, cat. no. 56; *Neolithische Kunst*, 81, 203, cat. no. 31.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



327. Vessel of the small amphora type

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 180 mm, Dg = 110 mm, Dmax = 180 mm, Db = 55 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4248
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 146, 207, 208, cat. no. 112.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



328. Vessel of the small amphora type

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 5
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 200 mm, Dg = 75 mm, Dmax = 165 mm, Db = 65 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 10577
E. Cucoș 1973, 55, no. 75.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

329. Binocular-shaped vessel

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 33
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 180 mm, L = 400 mm, Dg = 180 mm, Db = 135 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 12173
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 158, 217, 218, cat. no. 159.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



330. Vessel of the small amphora type

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 33
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 165 mm, Dg = 105 mm, Dmax = 175 mm, Db = 60 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 13182
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 217, cat. no. 128.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



331. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co., Dwelling 33
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 255 mm, Dg = 135 mm, Dmax = 235 mm, Db = 75 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 12172
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 217, cat. no. 129.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



332. Biconical vessel

A. Ghelăiești – Nedeia, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 320 mm, Dmax = 350 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 4340
E. Cucoș 1999, 268, fig. 46/6; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 105, cat. no. 59.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



333. Bowl with stem

A. Roma – Balta lui Ciobanu, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 170 mm, Dg = 255 mm, Db = 145 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 10992
E. Popovici et alii 1992, 12-28, fig. 17/5.
F. Maria Diaconescu





334. Biconical vessel

A. Piatra Șoimului – *La Horodiștea*, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 320 mm, Dg = 105 mm, Dmax = 340 mm, Db = 125 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 22531.
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 217, cat. no. 130.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

339. Conical vessel with wide mouth, of the "C" type

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 190 mm, Dmax = 240 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 80
E. *Eternul cucutenian...*, 20.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu



335. Plate with ornitomorphic painted ornament

A. Buznea – *Siliște*, Iași co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 50 mm, D = 195 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 9870
E. Nițu 1975, 45-54, fig. 1; Boghian, Mihai 1987, 315, fig. 8/1; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 236, cat. no. 245.
F. Senica Țurcanu

340. Bowl

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., near a grinding area in Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 137 mm, Dmax = 436 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 82
E. *Eternul cucutenian...*, 10.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu



336. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Viișoara – *Mastacăn*, Bacău co., Dwelling 4
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 310 mm, Dg = 130 mm, Dmax = 220 mm, Db = 110 mm
D. MMIO, Inv. 508
E. Nițu et alii 1968, 105, 107, fig. 11/1.
F. Ioan Vasiliu

341. Biconical vessel

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Pit 16
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 171 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 120
E. Unpublished.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu

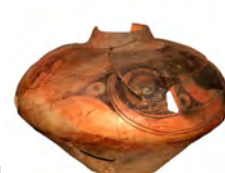


337. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Bodești – *Cetățuia Frumușica*, Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 155 mm, Dg = 110 mm, Dmax = 145 mm, Db = 45 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1167
E. Matasă 1946, 131, 132, 144, no. 312, pl. XXXVIII/312.
F. Constantin Preoteasa

342. Sphero-conical vessel

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Dwelling 3
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 280 mm, Dmax = 413 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 115
E. Boghian, Ignătescu 2007, 3-12.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu



338. Goblet

A. Corbasca, Bacău co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 80 mm, Db = 40 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 31686
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 221, cat. no. 155.
F. Lăcrămioara Istina

343. Altar

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., between Dwelling 3 and Dwelling 8
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 61 mm, L = 202 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 92
E. *Cucuteni, un univers mereu inedit*, 45.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu





344. Feminine statuette

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Dwelling 6
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 161 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 29
E. *Eternul cucutenian...*, 10.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu

354. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 310 mm, Dg = 340 mm, Dmax = 530 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 704
E. Dinu 1957, 164, fig. 2; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 238, cat. no. 253.
F. Senica Țurcanu



345. Feminine statuette

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Dwelling 5A
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 142 mm, l = 62 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 100
E. *Cucuteni, un univers mereu inedit*, 44.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu

355. Plate

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 75 mm, D = 295 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 699
E. Dinu 1957, 166, fig. 4/3; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 236, cat. no. 246.
F. Senica Țurcanu



346. Feminine statuette

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co., Dwelling 6
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 118 mm, l = 28 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 91
E. *Cucuteni Culture*, 46.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu

356. Biconical vessel

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co., Dwelling 1
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 200 mm, Dg = 105 mm, Dmax = 210 mm; Db = 72 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 678
E. Unpublished.
F. Senica Țurcanu



347. Androgynous statuette

A. Fetești – *La Schit*, Suceava co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 91 mm, l = 30 mm
D. USV, Inv. Fet. 31
E. *Cucuteni Culture*, 46.
F. Dumitru Boghian, Sorin Ignătescu

357. Beaker

A. Cucuteni – *Cetățuie*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 75 mm, Dg = 78 mm, Dmax = 85 mm, Db = 40 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 694
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 198-199, fig. 149/7.
F. Senica Țurcanu



348-353. Zoomorphic statuettes/ Aurochs

A. Mihoveni – *Cahla Morii*, Suceava co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 71 mm, L = 99 mm; H = 72 mm, L = 102 mm; H = 76 mm, L = 108 mm; H = 82 mm, L = 118 mm; H = 68 mm, L = 76 mm; H = 62 mm, L = 81 mm
D. CMB, Inv. B/1097-1102
E. Batariuc et alii 2003, 261, fig. 1-3.
F. Ion Mareș

358. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Cucuteni – *Cetățuie*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B1
C. H = 293 mm, Dg = 128 mm, Dmax = 282 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 21908
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu 2004, 199, fig. 153/8.
F. Senica Țurcanu





359. Masculine statuette

A. Cucuteni – Cetățuie, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 125 mm, l = 66 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 710
E. Berlescu 1964, 72, fig. XV/2;
Monah D. 1997, 131, fig. 180/1.
F. Senica Țurcanu



360. Masculine statuette

A. Cucuteni – Cetățuie, Iași co.,
Dwelling II/14
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 82 mm, lmax = 32 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 13 519
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, Văleanu
2004, 262-263, fig. 220/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu



361. Altar

A. Lozinca – La Țintirim, Bacău co.,
Pit 3
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 53 mm, l = 109 mm, D
perforației = 58 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 27196
E. Art and religion, 104, cat. no. 190.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina



362. Biconical goblet

A. Bodești – Cetățuia Frumușica,
Neamț co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 115 mm, Dg = 85 mm, Dmax =
125 mm, Db = 40 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1164
E. Matasă 1946, 131, 155, no. 309, pl.
XXXVIII/309a, XL/309b.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



363. Beaker

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 94 mm, Dmax = 95 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 695
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 157, cat.
no. 85.
F. Senica Țurcanu

364. Lid

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 75 mm, Dmax = 190 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 663
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 214-215, cat.
no. 115.
F. Senica Țurcanu



365. Dish

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 95 mm, D = 277 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 639
E. Unpublished.
F. Senica Țurcanu



366. Miniature biconical vessel

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 72 mm, Dg = 45 mm, Dmax =
70 mm, Db = 3 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 666
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 215, cat. no.
116.
F. Senica Țurcanu



367. Biconical vessel

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 280 mm, Dg = 125 mm, Dmax =
285 mm, Db = 110 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 682
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 215, cat. no.
117.
F. Senica Țurcanu



368. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Valea Lupului – Fabrica Chimică,
Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 425 mm, Dg = 170 mm, Dmax =
800 mm, Db = 163 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 690
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 156.
F. Senica Țurcanu





369. Biconical goblet

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 130 mm, Dg = 97 mm, Dmax = 150 mm, Db = 50 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 697
E. Dinu 1957, 167, fig. 4/4, Golan 2003, 80, fig. 80, 81/2, 4.
F. Senica Țurcanu

374. Miniature bowl

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 70 mm, Dmax = 120 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. VIA23
E. Unpublished
F. Felix-Adrian Tencariu



370. Vessel with rounded body

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 600 mm, Dg = 271 mm, Dmax = 475 mm, Db = 210 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 701
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, fig. 158.
F. Senica Țurcanu

375. Vessel with four small stems

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co., Dwelling 2
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 160 mm, Dg = 113 mm, Dmax = 185 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 692
E. Dinu 1955, 164, fig. 14/2.
F. Senica Țurcanu



371. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 333 mm, Dg = 122 mm, Dmax = 452 mm, Db = 123 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 706
E. Dinu 1957, 166, fig. 3; *The Lost World*, 233, cat. no. 94.
F. Senica Țurcanu

376. Zoomorphic statuette

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 83 mm, L = 138 mm, l = 64 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 722
E. Dinu 1957, 168, fig. 6/4.
F. Senica Țurcanu



372. Dish

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 328 mm, Dmax = 580 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 707
E. Cucuteni – *Trypillia*, 215, cat. no. 122.
F. Senica Țurcanu

377. Zoomorphic protoma

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 81 mm, L = 161 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 724
E. Dinu 1957, 168, fig. 6/4; Dumitrescu Vl. 1974, 220, fig. 22/5.
F. Senica Țurcanu



373. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Valea Lupului – *Fabrica Chimică*, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 555 mm, Dg = 320 mm, Dmax = 540 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 708
E. Dinu 1957, 164, fig. 2; Nițu 1975, 15, fig. 23.
F. Senica Țurcanu

378. Dish

A. Trușești – *Țuguieța*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 141 mm, Dmax = 364 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 688
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 459, fig. 342/8.
F. Senica Țurcanu





379. Spoon

A. Trușești – Țuguieța, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. L = 141 mm, Dmax = 64 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 677
E. Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1999, 446, fig. 323/12.
F. Senica Țurcanu



380. Biconical vessel

A. Iași – Sf. Nicolae Domnesc, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 325 mm, Dg = 120 mm, Dmax = 248 mm, Db = 118 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 5583
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 214, cat. no. 113.
F. Senica Țurcanu



381. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Iași – Sf. Nicolae Domnesc, Iași co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 185 mm, Dg = 110 mm, Dmax = 210 mm
D. MIMIS, Inv. 5601
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 214, cat. no. 114.
F. Senica Țurcanu



382. Lid

A. Tg. Ocna – Podei, Bacău co., Pit 6
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 142 mm, Dg = 274 mm, Db = 55 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 20115
E. Art and religion, 56, cat. no. 76.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina



383. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Tg. Ocna – Podei, Bacău co., Pit 6
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 132 mm, Dg = 17 mm, Db = 75 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 20116
E. Art and religion, 71, cat. no. 115.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

384. Biconical vessel

A. Târgu Ocna – Podei, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 190 mm, Dmax = 210 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 2788
E. Dumitrescu Vl. 1979, 104, nr. 147, fig. 147; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 164, 231, cat. no. 231; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 107, cat. no. 62; Neolithische Kunst, 80, 203, cat. no. 30.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



385. Biconical vessel

A. Târgu Ocna – Podei, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 145 mm, Dmax = 180 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 653
E. Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 107, cat. no. 63; Neolithische Kunst, 79, 202, cat. no. 29.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



386. Crater-shaped vessel

A. Târgu Ocna – Podei, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 160 mm, Dg = 275 mm, Db = 90 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1506
E. Matasă 1964, 36, fig. 21/4
F. Constantin Preoteasa



387. Vessel of the amphora type

A. Târgu Ocna – Podei, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 340 mm, Dg = 170 mm, Dmax = 325 mm, Db = 120 mm
D. MIAPN, Inv. 1521
E. Matasă 1964, 28, fig. 14/6.
F. Constantin Preoteasa



388. Vessel with four small stems

A. Stânca – Stânca Doamnei, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 188 mm, Dg = 85 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 834.
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 1994, p. 181-193.
F. Maria Diaconescu





389. Lid

A. Săveni, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 44 mm, Dg = 194 mm
D. MAS, Inv. SA 2215
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 219, cat. no. 140.
F. Maria Diaconescu

394. Zoomorphic statuette – bear

A. Ripiceni – La Hârtop, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 60 mm, l = 40 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17216
E. *Fascinația culturii Cucuteni*, 13; *The Lost World*, 231, cat. no. 49.
F. Maria Diaconescu



390. Ritual vessel (spheroid amphora)

A. Mitoc – Valea lui Stan, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 480 mm, Dg = 130 mm, Dmax = 500 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 803
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 219-220, cat. no. 141.
F. Maria Diaconescu

395. Miniature throne

A. Lipcani, Briceni district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 123 mm, l = 76 mm
D. CMB, Inv. B/99
E. Ambrojevici 1933, 42-43, fig. 8; Mareș 1996, 63-68, fig. 1.
F. Ion Mareș



391. Dish

A. Livei – La Sărături, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 650 mm, Dg = 110 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 16875
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 220, cat. no. 148.
F. Maria Diaconescu

396. Feminine statuette

A. Dumeni – La Coropcaru, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 150 mm, l = 40 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17323
E. Diaconescu 2001, 7-36, fig. 16/1.
F. Maria Diaconescu



392. Lid

A. Livei – La Sărături, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 40 mm, Dg = 185 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 16161
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 220, cat. no. 149.
F. Maria Diaconescu

397. Bone dagger

A. Bădiuți, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 115 mm, l = 57 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 14753
E. Șadurschi et alii 1996, 7 – 20.
F. Maria Diaconescu



393. Biconical vessel

A. Gura Văii – Siliște, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 150 mm, Dg = 101 mm, Dmax = 155 mm, Db = 46 mm
D. MMIO, Inv. 666.
E. Nițu et alii 1968, 61, fig. 21/1.
F. Ioan Vasiliu

398. Vessel of the amphora type with representations of the Great Goddess/Potnia Theron

A. Sofia VIII – La Moină, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 375 mm, Dmax = 310 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-21
E. Bicbaev 1996, 19-20, fig. 1.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev





399. Biconical vessel with zoomorphic representations
 A. Vărvăreuca VIII, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 346 mm, Dmax = 400 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-23
 E. Marchevici 1973, 97-101, fig. 25/1, 26/2; Marchevici 1981, 25, fig. 24/4, 26/1-2, 27/1-2.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

404. High biconical vessel with zoomorphic representations
 A. Hancăuți I, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 480 mm, D = 455 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27900-19
 E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 166-167, cat. no. 114.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



400. Anthropomorphic vessel of the amphora type
 A. Vărvăreuca VIII, Florești district, Republic of Moldova.
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 290 mm, Dmax = 255 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-24
 E. Marchevici 1981, 119.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

405. Biconical vessel with high cylindrical neck
 A. Hancăuți I, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 430 mm, Dmax = 400 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27713-2
 E. Cucuteni – *Trypillia*, 249-250, cat. no. 14.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



401. Small biconical vessel
 A. Vărvăreuca VIII, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 202 mm, Dmax = 235 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-25
 E. Marchevici 1981, 127.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

406. Crater-shaped vessel
 A. Bădragii Vechi, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 147 mm, Dmax = 180 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27713-4
 E. Cucuteni – *Trypillia*, 250, cat. no. 15.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



402. Dish with zoomorphic representations
 A. Vărvăreuca VIII, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 190 mm, D = 475 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27713-1
 E. *Patrimoniul*.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

407. Vessel of the amphora type with 5 mouths - kernos
 A. Bădragii Vechi, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 267 mm, Dmax = 269 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27713-5
 E. Marchevici 1981, 30-33, fig. 40/4; 104/1.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



403. Biconical vessel with zoomorphic representations
 A. Vărvăreuca VIII, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 580 mm, D = 550 mm
 D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27900-16
 E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 165-166, cat. no. 111.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

408. Vessel with high neck
 A. Bădragii Vechi, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
 B. Cucuteni B2
 C. H = 190 mm, D = 170 mm
 D. MNAIM, inv. FB-27900-20
 E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 167-168, cat. no. 117.
 F. Veaceslav Bicbaev





409. Biconical vessel

A. Vărvăreuca XV – Cucuțeți, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 754 mm, Dmax = 577-664 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. Fb-27713-6
E. Marchevici 1973, 101-102, fig. 27/2; Marchevici 1981, 28-89, fig. 34/9.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

414. Lid

A. Glăvan I, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 65 mm, D = 186 mm
D. MNAIM, inv. FB-27900-14
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 163, cat. no. 103.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

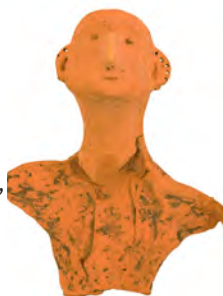


410. Cult vessel

A. Glăvan I, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 100 mm, L = 281 mm, l = 186 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-22
E. Cucuteni – Trypillia, 255, cat. no. 37.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

415. Masculine statuette

A. Ruseni, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 112 mm, l = 90 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27777-75
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 168-169, cat. no. 120.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



411. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Glăvan I, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 175 mm, D = 210 mm
D. MNAIM, inv. FB-27900-10
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 161, cat. no. 98.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

416. Feminine statuette

A. Vărvăreuca, Florești district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 138 mm, l = 20 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27712-26
E. Marchevici 1973, 97-99, fig. 25/4; Marchevici 1981, 26, fig. 30/3.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



412. Pear-shaped vessel

A. Glăvan I, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 370 mm, D = 460 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-27900-11
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 162, cat. no. 99.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

417. Zoomorphic vessel

A. Vărativ V – Căsoaia cu Apă, Râșcani district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B
C. H = 144 mm, L = 212 mm, l = 136 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. Fb-27713-3
E. Marchevici 1996, 256-257, fig. 1/3.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



413. Lid

A. Glăvan I, Drochia district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 67 mm, D = 195 mm
D. MNAIM, inv. FB-27900-13
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 162, cat. no. 100.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

418. Anthropomorphized ladle handle

A. Parincea – Gâțul Grecului, Bacău co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni B
C. L = 88 mm, lmax = 45 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 18651
E. Monah D. 1997, 190, 512, fig. 260/4; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 167, 234, cat. no. 238; Dumitroaia et alii 2005, 156, cat. no. 174.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina





419. Dish

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 140 mm, Dg = 390 mm, Db = 100 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 17375
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311.
F. Maria Diaconescu

424. Biconical vessel

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 85 mm, Dmax = 115 mm, Db = 40 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 796
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311.
F. Maria Diaconescu



420. Biconical beaker

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 74 mm, Dg = 50 mm, Dmax = 65 mm, Db = 30 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 771
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311.
F. Maria Diaconescu

425. Bowl

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 20 mm, Dmax = 145 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 798
E. Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 198, cat. no. 81.
F. Maria Diaconescu



421. Biconical vessel

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 157 mm, Dmax = 154 mm, Dg = 105 mm, Db = 55 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 795
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311.
F. Maria Diaconescu

426. Zoomorphic statuette / bear

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 96 mm, L = 137 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 7555
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 300, fig. 4.
F. Maria Diaconescu



422. Beaker

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 100 mm, Dg = 55 mm, Dmax = 80 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6723
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311, fig. 9.
F. Maria Diaconescu

427. Zoomorphic statuette

A. Bădragii Vechi, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 76 mm, L = 96 mm, l = 48 mm.
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB-22901-2
E. Cucuteni. *Magia ceramicii*, 170, cat. no. 123.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



423. Biconical vessel

A. Ștefănești – *Bulboana lui Stârcea*, Botoșani co.
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 155 mm, Dg = 95 mm, Dmax = 170 mm, Db = 65 mm
D. MJB, Inv. 6728
E. Nițu, Șadurschi 2004, 296-311, fig. 14.
F. Maria Diaconescu

428. Small amphora

A. Cărnicieni – *Holm*, Iași co., Random discovery
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 240 mm, Dmax = 100 mm
D. IAI, Inv. 3028
E. Nițu, Chirica 1987, 288, fig. II; Mantu, Dumitroaia 1997, 239, cat. no. 254; Lazarovici C.-M. 2005, 145-154; Lazarovici C.-M. 2006, 68, fig. 12/6.
F. Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici





429. Biconical vessel

A. Bădragii Vechi, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 150 mm, D = 143 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. FB- FB-27900-21
E. *Cucuteni. Magia ceramicii*, 163, cat. no. 104.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev

434. Vessel with anthropomorphic representations

A. Brânzeni III – Țiganca, Edineț district, Republic of Moldova
B. Horodiștea – Erbiceni culture
C. H = 410 mm, Dmax = 396 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. Fb-27713-12
E. *Marchevici* 1981, 33-42, fig. 59/2, fig. 4.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



430. Feminine statuette

A. Lichitișeni – *Pe tablă/lezătură*, Bacău co.
B. Cucuteni B
C. L = 101 mm, lmax = 29 mm
D. CMIAB, Inv. 609
E. *Art and religion*, 125, cat. no. 236.
F. Lăcrămioara Elena Istina

435. "Censer" vessel with lid

A. Gugești, Vaslui co., Random discovery
B. Horodiștea – Erbiceni culture
C. Pot: H = 100 mm, Dg = 60mm, Dmax = 160 mm, Db = 79 mm; Lid: H = 70 mm, Dmax = 70 mm
D. UAIC, Inv. XXIA8-XXIA9
E. *Cucuteni – Trypillia*, 222, cat. no. 158.
F. Felix Adrian Tencariu



431. Feminine statuette

A. Șipeniț, North Bukovine, Cernovits district, Ukraine
B. Cucuteni B2
C. H = 215 mm, L = 63 mm
D. CMB, Inv. B/640
E. *Mareș* 2007, 85, fig. 3.
F. Ion Mareș



432. Vessel with cylindrical neck

A. Obileni, Sărăteni com., Leova district, necropolis, tumulus 4 - grave 8, Republic of Moldova
B. Horodiștea – Erbiceni culture
C. H = 226 mm, Dmax = 220 mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. Fb-27713-23
E. *Levițchi et alii* 1996, 49-50, fig. 40, 2.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



433. "Censer" vessel with lid

A. Purcari, Ștefan-Vodă district, necropolis, tumulus 1 - grave 30, Republic of Moldova
B. Horodiștea – Erbiceni culture
C. Pot: H = 153 mm, Dmax = 203 mm; Lid: H = 60 mm, Dmax = 111mm
D. MNAIM, Inv. Fb-27713-17, Fb-27713-18
E. *Jarovoi* 1990, 77, fig. 33/5, 23/2.
F. Veaceslav Bicbaev



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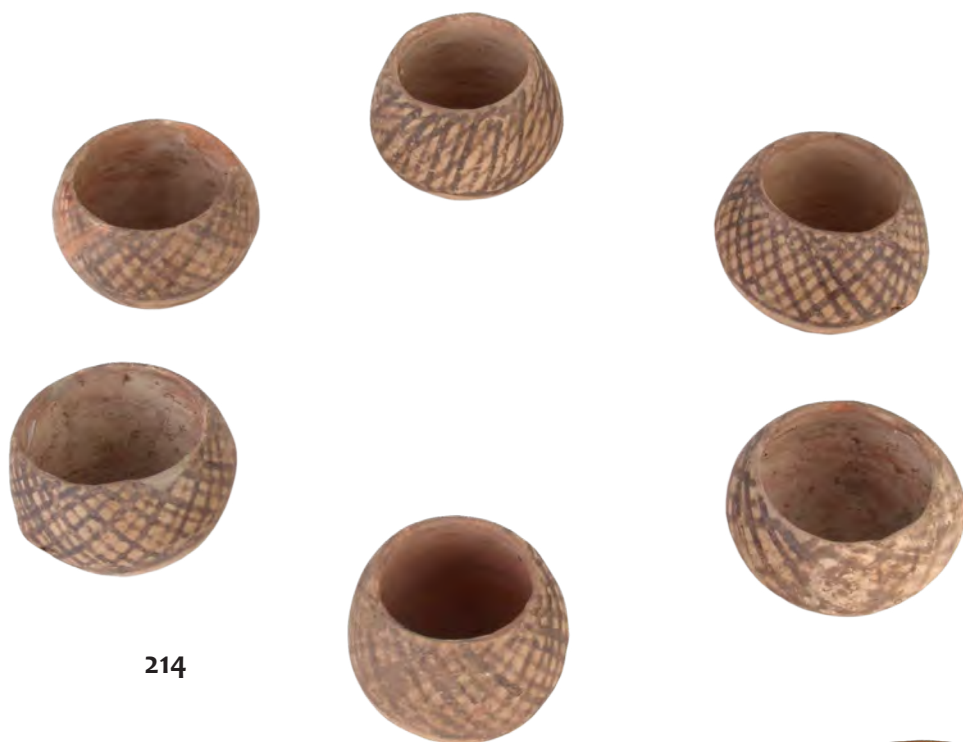


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ABBREVIATIONS

AArh: *Arta și Arheologia*, Iași.

ActaMN: *Acta Musei Napocensis*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj – Napoca.

ActaMP: *Acta Musei Porolisensis*, Zalău.

Acta Siculica: *Acta Siculica*, Anuarul Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe.

AMM: *Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis*, Anuarul Muzeului Județean „Ștefan cel Mare” Vaslui.

AMS: *Acta Moldaviae Septentrionalis*, Muzeul Județean Botoșani.

Angustia: *Angustia*, Muzeul Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe.

ArhMold: *Arheologia Moldovei*, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași.

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AȘUI: *Analele Științifice ale Universității “Al. I. Cuza” Iași*.

BAI: *Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis*, Institutul de Arheologie Iași.

BAR: *British Archaeological Reports*, Oxford.

BHAB: *Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica*, Muzeul Banatului Timișoara.

BibIThrac: *Bibliotheca Thracologica*, Institutul de Tracologie, București.

BCMI: *Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice*, București.

BMAntiq: *Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis*, Muzeul de Istorie (și Arheologie), Piatra-Neamț.

BMN: *Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca.

Carpica: *Carpica*, Muzeul Județean de Istorie “Iulian Antonescu”, Bacău.

CA: *Cercetări Arheologice*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București.

CC: *Codrii Cosminului*, Universitatea “Ștefan cel Mare”, Suceava.

CCAR: *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România*, Ministerul Culturii și Cultelor, CIMEC – Institutul de Memorie culturală, www.cimec.ro.

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- Danubius: Danubius*, Muzeul Județean de Istorie, Galați.
- DIVR: Dicționar de Istorie Veche a României*, Editura Științifică și Pedagogică, București, 1976.
- Dolgozatok: Dolgozatok az Erdély Nemzeti Múzeum – Travaux de la Section Numismatique et Archéologique du Musée National de Transylvanie*, Cluj.
- EAIVR: Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României*, București, I, A-C, 1994; II, D-L, 1996; III, M-Q, 2000.
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- KSIA: Kratkie Soobščeniia Instituta Arheologii, Moskva.*
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- Materiale: Materiale arheologice privind istoria veche a R. P. R. / Materiale și cercetări arheologice, București.*
- MemAntiq: Memoria Antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț, Piatra-Neamț.*
- MIA: Materialy i issledovanja po arheologii SSSR, Moskva-Leningrad.*
- Neolithische Kunst: Neolithische Kunst in Rumänien, herausgegeben M. Wulschleger, J. Chamay, F. van der Wielen-van Ommeren, Arte'm srl, printed in Italy.*
- Patrimoniul: Patrimoniul, Revistă de lectură istorică, Chișinău.*
- PZ: Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin.*
- RepCovasna: Repertoriul arheologic al județului Covasna, Seria Monografii Arheologice, I, ed. V. Cavruc, Sfântu Gheorghe, 1998.*
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- RPAN: Revista de Preistorie și Antichități Naționale. Buletin al Seminarului de Arheologie Preistorică de la Facultatea de Litere și Filozofie, Universitatea București, București.*
- SA: Sovetskaya Arheologija, Moskva.*
- SAA: Studia Antiqua et Archeologica, Universitatea "A. I. Cuza" Iași, Facultatea de Istorie, Seminarul și Catedra de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, Centrul Interdisciplinar de Studii Arheologice.*
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Thraco-Dacica: Thraco-Dacica, Institutul Român de Tracologie, București.

ZfA: Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Institut für Ur-und Frühgeschichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Berlin.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

cat.	catalogue
cat. no.	catalogue number
d.	dwelling
D	diameter
Db	diameter of the base
Dg	diameter of the mouth
Dmax	maximal diameter
F	fireplace
H	height
L	length
l	width
g	thickness
max	maximum
o	oven
p.	pit
PH	postholes
PPN	pre-pottery Neolithic

Thousands of years ago, one of the most dazzling civilizations of European Prehistory, the Cucuteni – Trypillia civilization, spread over about 350000 sq km, from the Eastern Carpathians up to the Dnieper, covering vast territories of contemporary Romania, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Since more than 125 years, archeologists of the three countries, as well as from other States (Russia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Great Britain) focused on this brilliant civilization, in order to attempt to understand the mechanisms that allowed to this population to reach, in the 5th – 4th millennia BC, such a high artistic and spiritual level.

This volume is the results of our wish to tell the world how amazing are the masterpieces of this culture in a publication that is accessible both to the public at large and to those interested in prehistory, ancient art, in general. This topic is not a random choice, as the Cucuteni culture remains a challenge for both the editor and the reader. Moreover, we invite you to turn back in time, in a miraculous and scarcely known world, that achieved exceptional results long before the great Oriental civilizations were born - such as the Mesopotamian and the Egyptian ones.

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