

The Cucuteni A-B Settlement of Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii. History of Research

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Abstract. *The research of the settlement from Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii (known in the archaeological literature as Cucuteni-Dâmbul Morii) is closely related to the excavations carried out in the eponymous site of Cucuteni-Cetățuia. The first mention, under the name of "Settlement in the valley", was made by the German scientist Hubert Schmidt, the author of the first monograph dedicated to the Cucuteni culture. The research carried out during several campaigns, in three sectors called A, B, and C, made important contributions in establishing the periodization of the Cucuteni A-B phase. Eight dwellings and a defensive ditch were investigated. The already known information regarding the settlement from Dâmbul Morii was completed by applying modern research techniques (geophysical surveys).*

Rezumat. *Cercetările întreprinse în așezarea de la Dâmbul Morii sunt strâns legate de cercetările din stațiunea de la Cucuteni-Cetățuia. Prima mențiune, sub denumirea de „Așezarea din vale ” a fost făcută de savantul german Hubert Schmidt, autorul primei monografii dedicate culturii Cucuteni. Cercetările desfășurate pe parcursul mai multor campanii, în trei sectoare, denumite A, B și C, au adus contribuții importante în stabilirea periodizării fazei Cucuteni A-B. Au fost cercetate opt locuințe și un șanț de apărare. Informațiile deja cunoscute cu privire la așezarea de la Dâmbul Morii au fost completate prin aplicarea unor tehnici moderne de cercetare (prospecțiuni geofizice).*

Keywords: Cucuteni culture, Hubert Schmidt, the settlement in the Valley, phase A-B.

Introduction

The research of the settlement from Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii (known in the specialized literature as Cucuteni-Dâmbul Morii) is closely related to the excavations carried out in the eponymous site of Cucuteni-Cetățuia. The excavations at *Dâmbul Morii* stands out, compared to those on “Cetățuia”, by the contribution brought to the establishment of the periodization of the Cucuteni A-B phase, considered until that moment a unique and short-lived phase². The site is mentioned for the first time, under the name of “Talsiedlung” (“The settlement in the valley”) in the monograph of the German archaeologist Hubert Schmidt dedicated to

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² DINU 2006, 31; 2009, 106.

the Cucuteni culture³. In carrying out the excavations in the two sites, *Cetățuia* and *Dâmbul Morii*, the German researcher collaborated, on behalf of the Romanian state, with Ion Andrieșescu and Constantin Dascălu⁴.

Although the discoveries from Cucuteni had an important echo, nationally and internationally, the results being presented in the monograph of the German scientist (1932), until 1961, no archeological excavations took place in the region. The archaeological campaigns carried out starting with 1961 in the commune of Cucuteni led to the creation in this area of a practice base for the students of the Faculty of History of Iași⁵.

Geographical background

The settlement from *Dâmbul Morii* is located on the territory of Cucuteni commune, Iași county, on the east side of the village of Băiceni (GPS coordinates: X = 646363.716, Y = 646029.858 - STEREO 70; 47 ° 17'52" N, 26 ° 56'5 .9" E - WGS84), between the Recea and Morii streams to the west and east, presenting a steeper slope to the southeast, and more gentle slopes on the other sides. Most likely, once, as nowadays, around the promontory was a marshy area, increasing the possibilities of natural defence (Figure 1)⁶.

History of field research

As mentioned above, the first information on the settlement of *Dâmbul Morii* is made by H. Schmidt, in the monograph dedicated to the resort of Cucuteni, under the name "The settlement in the valley-*Talsiedlung*". According to the information published by H. Schmidt, the German researcher dug, in the western part of this site, a ditch of about 31×2 m, in which ceramic remains were discovered, as well as parts of a dwelling. He also unveiled two surfaces of about 3×6 m, without making significant discoveries⁷. Unfortunately, he left no plan for the excavations. In the study dedicated to his main discoveries from *Dâmbul Morii*, Marin Dinu mentions that he identified a 5-6×2 m section of Schmidt's excavations⁸.

Although the discoveries from Cucuteni, recorded in H. Schmidt's monograph from 1932, resonated nationally and internationally, still, until 1961, no large-scale excavations were carried out in the eponymous site⁹. Starting with the year 1961, under the leadership of professor Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița, the researches from Cucuteni-*Cetățuia*, as well as in the

³ SCHMIDT 1932, 3, 12-13; DINU 2006, 31; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, VĂLEANU 2004, 22.

⁴ DASCĂLU 1910; 1911; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA 1966, 5 și urm; BOGHIAN 2004, 40.

⁵ DINU 2006, 33; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, VĂLEANU 2006, 31.

⁶ DINU 2006, 31; 2009, 106; NICU 2013, 113.

⁷ SCHMIDT 1932, 12-13.

⁸ DINU 2006, 31.

⁹ PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA 1966, 14; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, VĂLEANU 2006, 31.

surroundings, were resumed. The research team also included Professor Marin Dinu, second in charge, as well as Adrian C. Florescu, Attila László and Eugenia Popușoi. These excavations were also attended by practicing students from the Faculty of History of the University „Al. I. Cuza” of Iași, among them the future professors Nicolae Ursulescu, Victor Spinei, Dumitru Boghian and the late Octavian Bounegru¹⁰.

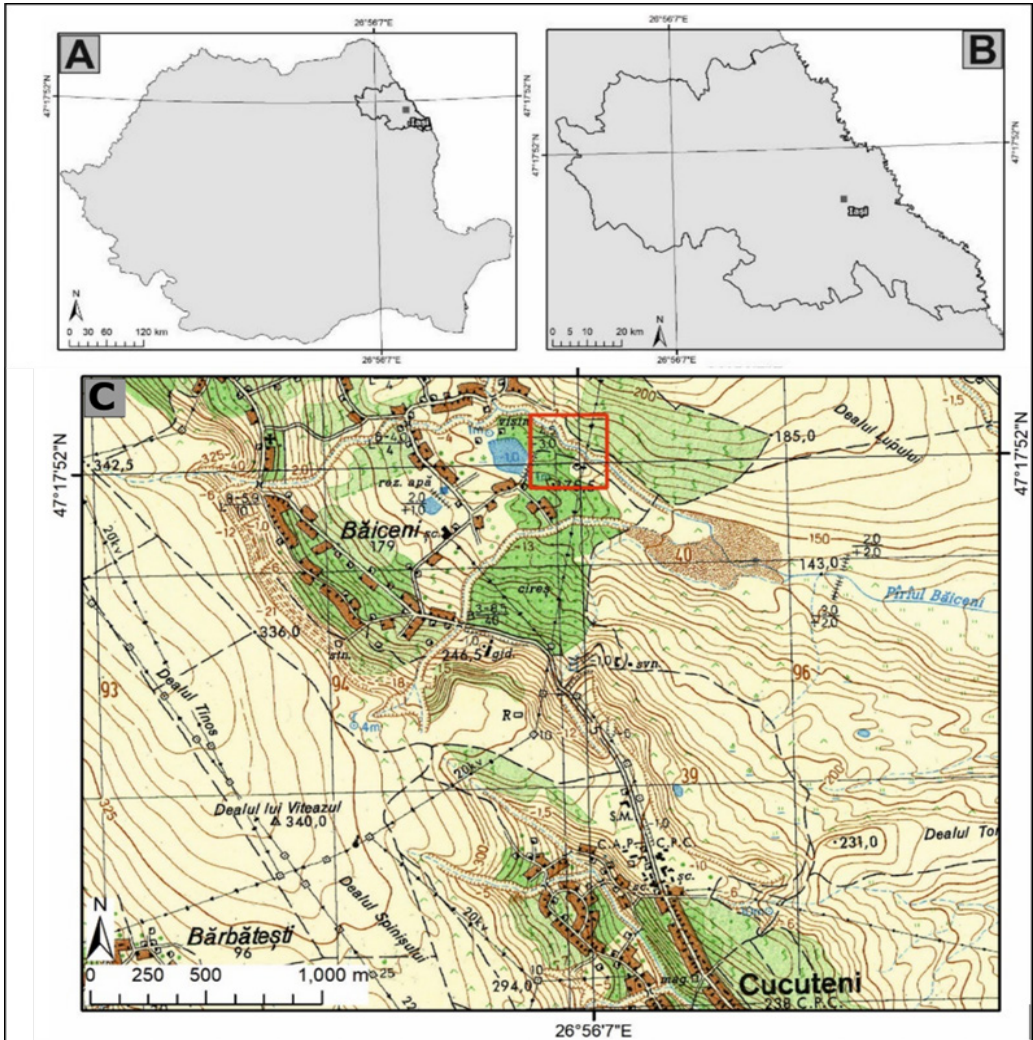


Figure 1. The location of Cucuteni–Dâmbul Morii in Romania (A), Iași county (B) and on the topographic map (C) (scale 1:25000).

¹⁰ PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, VĂLEANU 2006, 31; BOUNEGRU 2015, 373-374.

On this occasion, attention was also paid to the "settlement in the valley", the person in charge of the excavations being Professor Marin Dinu. Under his leadership, the excavation campaigns of 1961-1966, 1977-1978 and 1989 were carried out here. From the existing information¹¹, the research was carried out in three sectors, established according to the particularities of the plateau, as follows:

- Sector A: in the S-SE part of the promontory;
- Sector B: about 150 m NV from the south-eastern edge of the promontory, where the defensive ditch was identified;
- Sector C: in the N-NV part of the promontory, outside the defensive ditch of the settlement¹².

The excavation campaigns took place over shorter or longer periods, especially depending on financial resources, with more emphasis on the eponymous site. Excavations were also hampered by the fact that the surface of the site was largely affected by peasant households, agricultural works or, disturbances from the Second World War.

The **1961 excavation campaign** took place between September 8 and 26. The research began by drawing a longitudinal ditch (S.L. I) with dimensions of about 84×2 m, approximately on the long axis of the plateau, with the numbering starting from the southern end of the terrace inwards (Figure 2). Archaeological remains were detected at depths between 0.10 / 0.20 m up to a maximum of 0.40 / 0.60 m. On this occasion, between meters 59 and 71, the remains of dwelling 1 were identified, completely uncovered by making two sections to the west (no. 1) and to the east (no. 2). After uncovering the house, the axis of the house was drawn, establishing at the same time a fixed point (P.F.1). The research continued by drawing two control ditches, the first on the axis of the house, and the second at about 1 m from the first, both 0.5 m wide. Also, in this campaign, the remains of a second dwelling (no. 2) were identified¹³.

The **1962 excavation campaign** begins on July 2, without specifying the day it ended (the last notation in the excavation notebook is on July 30). The main objectives of this campaign were the research of dwelling 2, discovered to the west of dwelling 1, as well as the research of the defensive system identified by making a longitudinal ditch (S.L. II). In order to be able to fully unveil dwelling no 2, several sections were made, which also allowed the capture of the trench made by H. Schmidt (Figure 2). At the same time, in this campaign, it was desired

¹¹ The information regarding the excavations was obtained following the consultation of the site notebooks, found in the collection of the Archeology Seminar of the Faculty of History within the „Al. I. Cuza ” University of Iași. Acknowledgments to prof. univ. dr. Nicolae Ursulescu for access to these notebooks.

¹² DINU 2006, 33-35, 43 (fig. 3).

¹³ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The 1961 Excavation Campaign.

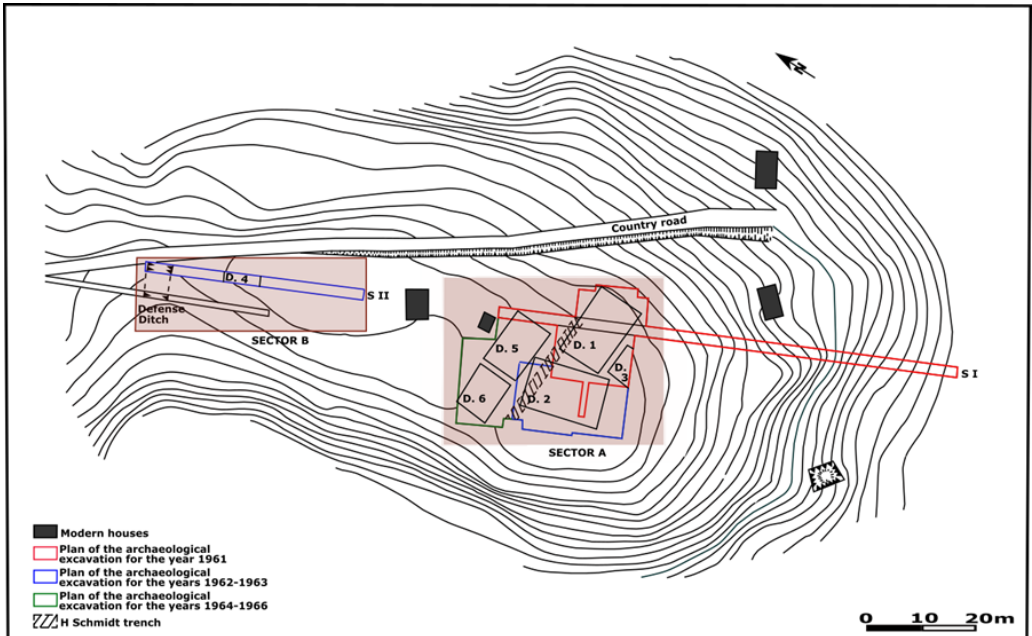


Figure 2. Cucuteni – Băiceni – Dâmbul Morii. Excavations plan. Archaeological excavations for the years 1961-1966 (adapted after Dinu 2006, p. 43).

to establish the chronological position of the site within the Cucuteni A-B phase, based on the discovered materials. Between meters 19 and 25.70 of the longitudinal trench II (S.L.II), the remains of a medieval dwelling were identified and researched (dwelling no. 4)¹⁴.

The 1963 excavation campaign took place over a shorter period, between September 23 and 28, continuing the search for dwelling no. 2 (Figure 2). To identify an alleged older level, three control trenches with dimensions of about 10×1 m were made in the perimeter of the dwelling¹⁵.

In **the 1964 excavation Campaign** (13. VII -14. VIII) the research was carried out in all three sectors. In sector B, the research of the defense ditch continued (Figure 2). In sector C, a longitudinal trench was made (S. L. III, Figure 3), on the route of which the remains of dwelling no II were identified. On the same longitudinal trench, between meters 17 and 22, the remains of house no. I was discovered. Between meters 26 and 31, to better distinguish this house, the ditch was widened by a section. Also in sector C, to the northeast of dwelling no. II, the dwelling no. III was investigated (Figure 3). From sector A, towards the end of the longitudinal trench I (S.L.I), the remains of dwelling no. 5 were investigated (Figure 2)¹⁶.

¹⁴ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The 1962 Excavation Campaign.

¹⁵ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The 1963 Excavation Campaign.

¹⁶ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The 1964 Excavation Campaign.

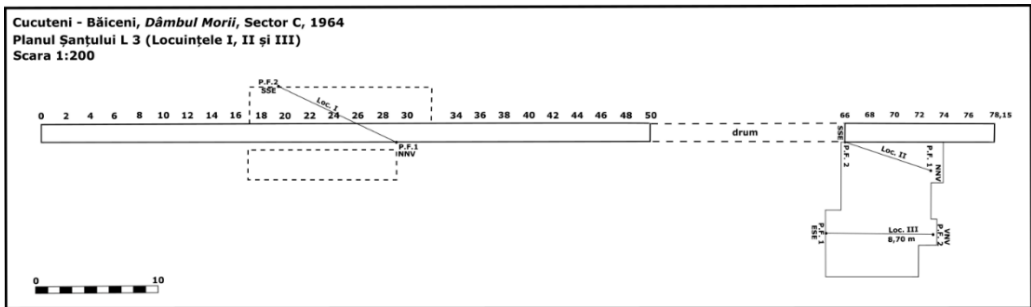


Figure 3. Băiceni – *Dâmbul Morii*. Excavations plan of S.L.III, Sector C (with dwellings I, II and III).

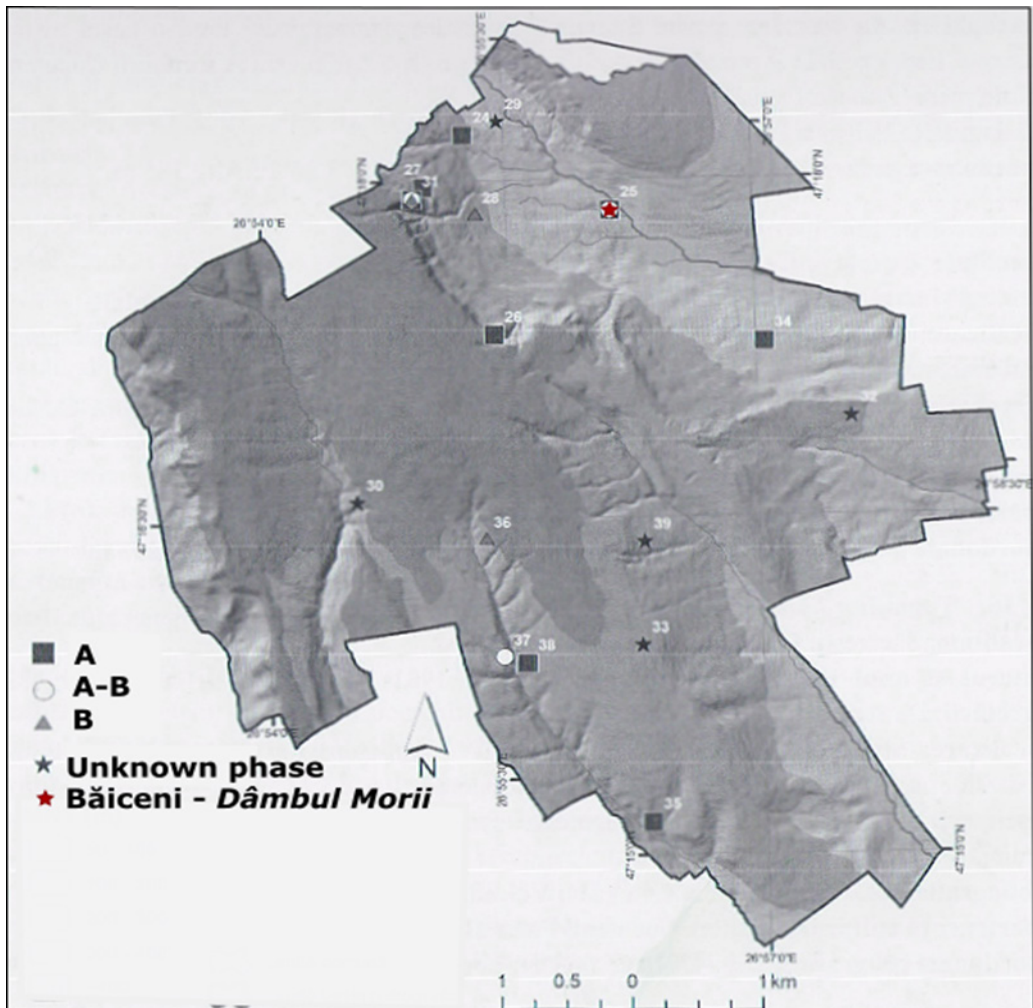


Figure 4. Settlements belonging to the Cucuteni culture within the commune of Cucuteni (after ASĂNDULESEI 2015, 60)

The 1966 excavation campaign, which took place from 6 to 27 of July, continues the excavations interrupted in 1964. After the identification of the previous excavations, a series of control trenches were drawn, which eventually led to the identification and research of dwelling no. 6 in sector A (Figure 2)¹⁷.

For **the 1977-1978 excavation campaigns**, the information is provided only by the excavation plans, because we have not been able to find the location of the site notebook so far. According to a situation plan, a number of seven sections (marked A-G) were made. Two dwellings, no. I and no. II were also researched. Other information is provided by Prof. Octavian Bounegru. As a practicing student, under the guidance of professors Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița and Marin Dinu, was given the task of conducting a survey over a trench measuring 36×1 m, oriented NNV-SSE¹⁸.

The 1989 excavation campaign continued the research in sector A, more precisely near the court and the former household of Vasile Apostol and Gh. Burduhosu. A median longitudinal trench, with a width of 2 m, was drawn, as well as control trenches open on both sides, to the west with dimensions of 7-9×1 m and to the east 7-17×1 m. The main objective of this campaign was to clarify the problem of contemporaneity or evolution over time of the styles α , β , γ , δ , characteristic of phase A-B¹⁹.

An important moment in the research history is also offered by the elaboration of the archeological repertoire of Iași county²⁰. Another important work that deserves to be mentioned is the repertoire of Cucuteni settlements in Romania²¹. Starting from these works, the archeological researches focused, later, on certain areas, such as the Bahlui basin²², the Bahluiet basin²³ or Valea Oii basin²⁴. According to these studies, within the commune of Cucuteni, 15 sites belonging to the Cucuteni culture were identified (Figure 4)²⁵.

Recently, the team of the Archeoinvest Center from the „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi carried out a series of geophysical investigations in the sites of *Cetățuia* and *Dâmbul Morii*, with remarkable results (Figure 5). The geophysical investigations identified in the south-eastern sector an agglomeration of archaeological structures. Also, the defense ditch, already investigated by excavations, was caught, as well as two other ditches located at distances of 12 and 27 m respectively from the first ditch. Beyond the anomalies related to these ditches,

¹⁷ Băiceni-*Dâmbul Morii* - Practice notebooks for students, The 1966 Excavation Campaign.

¹⁸ BOUNEGRU 2015, 373-374.

¹⁹ Băiceni-*Dâmbul Morii* - Nootebook no. 1, The 1989 Excavation Campaign.

²⁰ CHIRICA, TANASACHI 1984; 1985.

²¹ MONAH, CUCOȘ 1985.

²² BOGHIAN 2004.

²³ ASĂNDULESEI 2015.

²⁴ NICU 2013.

²⁵ BOGHIAN 2004; ASĂNDULESEI 2015, 56-61.

there are others that can possibly be considered pits and houses, up to a verification by excavations²⁶.

The stratigraphy of the site and the periodization of Cucuteni A-B phase

Regarding the stratigraphy of the settlement, from the information obtained from the site notebooks, it seems that the materials appear from a depth of about 0.10 / 0.20 m to 0.40 / 0.60 m, in the humus layer²⁷. The research of dwelling no. 2 in the 1963 excavation raised the problem of the existence of a second habitation level, based on the discovery of ceramic fragments with shapes specific to phase A-B, but also with traditional painting specific to Cucuteni A phase (trichrome of a special shade). To clarify this problem, three control ditches (marked 1, 2 and 3) were drawn, with dimensions of about 10×1 m²⁸.

The excavations carried out in the two sites, Cucuteni - *Cetățuia* and *Dâmbul Morii*, made an important contribution to establishing the stratigraphy and completing the periodization

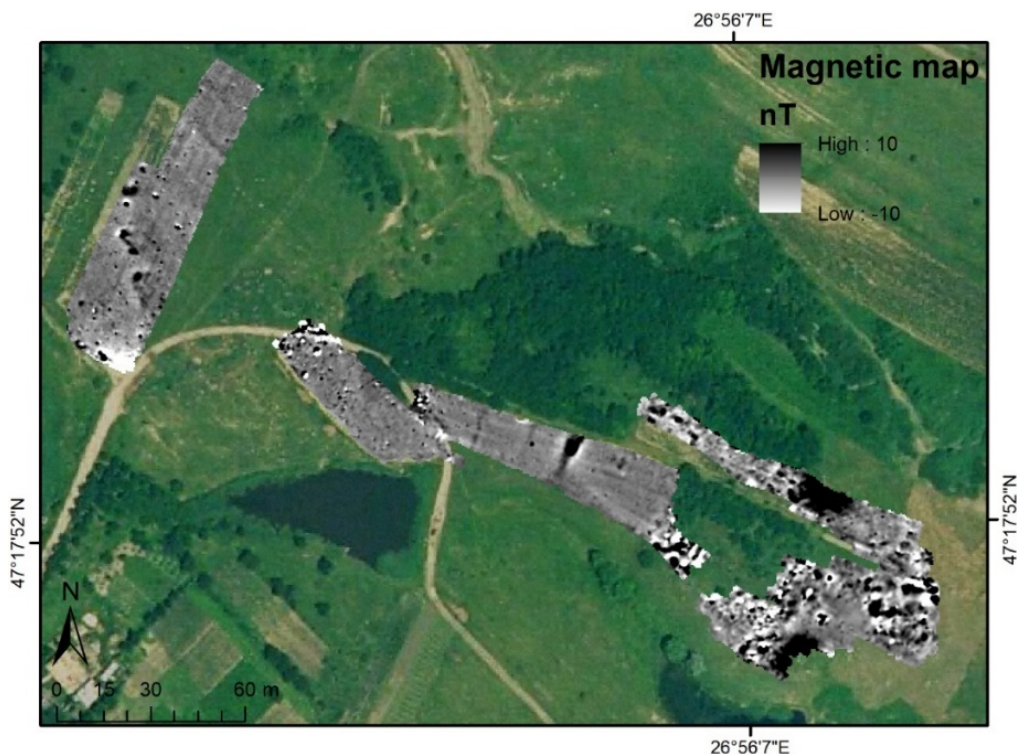


Figure 5. Magnetometric map for the settlement of Băiceni - *Dâmbul Morii*

²⁶ ASĂNDULESEI et alii. 2020, 328-330.

²⁷ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The Excavation Campaigns of 1961, 1962, 1963.

²⁸ Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii – Nootebook no. 1, The 1963 Excavation Campaign.

of the Cucuteni culture. Based on the discoveries from these two sites, the German scientist mentions in 1924 an intermediate level A-B, stating that the styles α , β , and γ belong to the Cucuteni phase A-B, and the styles δ , ϵ , and ζ belonged to the B phase²⁹. As Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu mentions, the introduction of the Cucuteni A-B phase term belongs to Vladimir Dumitrescu³⁰, because H. Schmidt spoke only of transient pictorial styles (α , β and γ) between "culture A" and "culture B", the mentioned styles being included in "culture B"³¹.

The researches carried out in 1936, 1938 and 1940 in the settlement of Traian - Dealul Fântânilor (com. Zănești, Neamț county) allowed Vladimir Dumitrescu to make a significant contribution to the establishment of the Cucuteni A-B phase. By carefully analyzing the shapes and decoration of the vessels, he defines new subgroups for the three styles α , β , and γ and includes in this phase the style δ , with all its subgroups ($\delta 1a$, $\delta 2$, $\delta 2a$, $\delta 3$, and $\delta 4$). In the author's opinion, these four stylistic groups are contemporary³².

Based on the stratigraphy from *Dâmbul Morii*, for the first time was discussed the problem of the existence of two sub-phases for Cucuteni A-B. The first sub-phase, called Cucuteni A-B1 is associated with the habitation on the plateau, up to the defense ditch (sector A), and the second sub-phase, called Cucuteni A-B2, is attested to the north of the defense ditch (Sector C). The two sub-phases are also supported by the presence in the two sections of different ceramic shapes, painted in different styles ($\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, $\beta 1$, and $\beta 2$ in sector A, for sub-phase AB1, and β , γ and δ , in sector C for sub-phase A-B2)³³. The excavation campaigns of 1977-1978 and 1989 contributed to the confirmation of the previous findings, in particular, the exact specification of the two stages of evolution of the settlement from *Dâmbul Morii*³⁴.

Considering the discoveries from *Dâmbul Morii* (since the first results of the excavations), as well as the fact that at Traian-Dealul Fântânilor two defense ditches had been discovered (probably associated with two stages of habitation), Vl. Dumitrescu abandoned his previous hypothesis (about the contemporaneity of the four decorative styles), proposing the division of phase A-B into two sub-phases³⁵.

The issue of the periodization of phase A-B has caught the attention of several researchers. In the following, we will make brief references on this issue. Based on the discoveries from the Cucuteni A-B settlement of Huși (1964), Attila László establishes an intermediate period between the Cucuteni A-B1 and Cucuteni A-B2 sub-phases³⁶.

²⁹ DINU 2006, 32; SCHMIDT 1924, 137; 1932, 3, 13, 32-33, 49, 51-53, 75.

³⁰ DUMITRSCU 1926-1927.

³¹ MARINESCU-BÎLCU 1996, 28-29.

³² DUMITRSCU 1945, 109-110; DINU 2006, 32.

³³ DINU 2006, 35.

³⁴ BOGHIAN 2004, 43.

³⁵ DUMITRSCU 1963, 290 si urm.; 1972.

³⁶ LASZLO 1966, 19-20; DINU 2006, 36.

The division proposed by Attila László is also accepted by Ion Nestor and Eugenia Zaharia, but the latter propose other names: Corlăteni sub-phase, associated with the Cucuteni A-B1 level from *Dâmbul Morii* (the two settlements being contemporary); Huși sub-phase and Traian sub-phase (equal to subphase A-B2, present both at *Dâmbul Morii* and on the Cucuteni-Cetățuia³⁷.

Anton Nițu, based on the analysis of ceramic styles, also talks about a division of the Cucuteni A-B phase into two subphases, Cucuteni A-B1 and Cucuteni A-B2, each with two stages (A-B1a, A-B1b and A-B2a and A-B2b). According to this division, the dwellings inside the ditch identified at *Dâmbul Morii* are included in stage A-B1b, associated with the settlement from Traian-Dealul Fântânilor, and the dwellings north of the same ditch included in sub-phase A-B2a, associated with the settlement from Husi³⁸.

Although she accepts the division of the Cucuteni A-B phase into three sub-phases, Silvia Marinescu-Bîlcu proposes new names for them: Scutari-Mileanca, for the Cucuteni A-B1 sub-phase; Corlateni for the Cucuteni A-B2 sub-phase; and Cucuteni A-B3, associated with the settlements of Traian-Dealul Fântânilor, Bodești-Cetățuia Frumușica etc.³⁹. The same researcher, together with Cătălin Bem, were also concerned about the area and the reasons that led to the appearance of the Cucuteni A-B phase⁴⁰.

Accepting the division proposed by Anton Nițu (A-B1a and A-B1b, A-B2a and A-B2b), Dumitru Boghian considers that the Cucuteni A-B phase can be divided in five or even more sub-phases:

- the first stage Cucuteni A-B, associated with the settlements from Chetrești, Scutari, com Mileanca; Vorniceni, etc.
- the second stage, with the settlements from Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii (first habitation phase), Corlăteni, Lozna, etc.;
- the third stage, with the sites from Băiceni-Dâmbul Morii (second habitation phase), Huși, Traian-Dealul Fântânilor (first habitation phase), etc.;
- the fourth stage, with the settlements from Traian-Dealul Fântânilor (second habitation phase);
- the fifth step, associated with the settlements from Bodești-Cetățuia, Frumușica, Cucuteni-Cetățuia, Poduri-Dealul Ghindaru, etc.⁴¹

Cătălin Bem, in the monograph regarding the settlement of Traian-Dealul Fântânilor, proposes the periodization of phase Cucuteni A-B in four sub-phases (A-B1, A-B2, A-B3, A-B4, based on the "minority / majority" ratio between the decoration styles), which includes the

³⁷ NESTOR, ZAHARIA 1968, 20-21; PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA 1966; DINU 2006, 36.

³⁸ NIȚU 1979, 97 și urm.; 1980, 67.

³⁹ MARINESCU-BÎLCU 1989, 231-232; DINU M., 2006, 36.

⁴⁰ MARINESCU-BÎLCU, BEM 2005, 295 și urm.; BEM 2007.

⁴¹ BOGHIAN 2004, 171-173; 2006, 171.

settlement from *Dâmbul Morii* in the Cucuteni A-B2 sub-phase, next to the sites from Corlăteni, Huși, Gura Cainarului, Orheiul Vechi and others from the Tripolie / Trypillia area⁴².

Different from the views mentioned above is the opinion of Victor Spinei. He considers that it is not possible to speak of a separation of the Cucuteni A-B phase in two or more stages, based on the fact that in the investigated Cucuteni A-B settlements there are no stratigraphic overlaps of the alleged level A-B2 (with the predominance of styles γ and δ) above a level A-B1 (with styles α and β). In his opinion, the two sub-phases, Cucuteni A-B1 and Cucuteni A-B2, do not reflect chronological segments but rather stylistic variants with a local character, and proposes to abandon the names of A-B1 and A-B2 and replace them with the terms "Traian-Huși aspect" and "Corlăteni aspect"⁴³.

Three radiocarbon dates are known for this site, for the sub-phase Cucuteni A-B1: 4221–3995, 4037–3978 and 3939–3702 CAL BC (Heidelberg Laboratory)⁴⁴.

The documentary basis of the research

A large part of the original documentation (plans, site notebooks) with regard to the site of *Dâmbul Morii* was kept at the Archeology Seminar of the Faculty of History within the „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi. We currently have a number of about 54 site plans for all three researched sectors (Sector A: about 27 plans; Sector B: about 6 plans; Sector C: about 10 plans). The excavation campaigns were probably recorded in three site notebooks, of which only two reached us. The first site notebook documents the 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1989 campaigns. The second notebook contains the description of some pieces discovered in the 1963 campaign as well as the information regarding the 1964 campaign. The information regarding the 1964 campaign is completed by the notes from the practice notebook of the student Nicolae Ursulescu. For the 1966 campaign, the documentation is provided by the students practice notebooks⁴⁵. Upon careful reading, they are written after dictation, probably by the coordinator of the excavations at *Dâmbul Morii*. The students' contribution is limited to the description of some archaeological pieces discovered during the excavations, with concrete references to the context of the discoveries, but not in all cases.

Regarding the archaeological materials discovered at *Dâmbul Morii*, most of them are in the archaeological collection of the Archeology Seminar of the Faculty of History from Iași. Some pieces are exhibited at the Museum of Cucuteni Civilization of the University of Iași, as well as in the collections of the Museum of the History of Moldova within the Moldova

⁴² BEM 2007, 241.

⁴³ SPINEI 2015, 311-312.

⁴⁴ MANTU 1998, 248; LAZAROVICI 2010, 91, 93, 102; BOGHIAN 2004, 177.

⁴⁵ Student practice notebooks of Boboc Mitică, Cernei Eugen, Ciucă Nicoleta, Dumitra Alexandru, Olteanu Vasile Ioan, Calotă Lucreția, Rață Tudor, Panaitescu Adrian,

Museum Complex at the Palace of Culture in Iasi. Materials from the *Dâmbul Morii* site are also in the Museum of Pre-and Protohistory at the Neue-Museum⁴⁶ in Berlin⁴⁷. According to C. Ionomu, C-tin. Dascalu⁴⁸, appointed by the Romanian state to supervise the works of the German scientist, drafted an inventory of the objects sent to Berlin. The archaeological objects were briefly described, with an account of the context of the discovery, as well as brief illustrations. Among these pieces, it is mentioned, as coming from the settlement of *Dâmbul Morii*, an idol en violon⁴⁹.

Researches from Băiceni–*Dâmbul Morii* in the archaeological literature

Although several excavation campaigns have been carried out in time, unfortunately, little information has been published. Thus, Hubert Schmidt, in the monograph of the site of *Cetățuia*, also refers to the "Settlement in the valley" identified with *Dâmbul Morii*, mentioning the sections made and presenting a series of pieces discovered here⁵⁰.

In 1966, in a micromonograph about Cucuteni, Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița summarizes the results of the excavations in the two sites, respectively *Cetățuia* and *Dâmbul Morii*, together with those in *Mlada*, *Siliștea* and *Laiu*. At the same time, he also states that at *Dâmbul Morii*, "under some houses were discovered ceramic remains of *Trușești* aspect, from the Cucuteni A (Cucuteni A2)"⁵¹. The researches from *Dâmbul Morii* are also mentioned in the archeological monograph regarding Cucuteni–*Cetățuia*⁵².

Subsequently, several other articles dedicated to this settlement were published. Of these, the most extensive is the study signed by Marin Dinu in the volume of the national symposium *Cucuteni - 120. Valori universale*, with emphasis on sector A. The discussions regarding the evolution of the Cucuteni A-B phase are analyzed, as well as some information on the dwellings and their inventory, but without referring to the context of the discoveries⁵³. Later it returns with a series of additions and changes regarding the researched sectors (sector B is now included in sector A and sector C becomes sector B) as well as a new numbering of dwellings (1–3, 5–6, 10–11 in sector A, 7–9 in sector C)⁵⁴. In the same volume of

⁴⁶ Until 2010, the Museum operated in the Charlottenburg Palace in Berlin, but returned to its original headquarters, after the restoration of this building (information N. Ursulescu)

⁴⁷ PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA et alii 2004, 29: some ceramic fragments, coming from Talsiedlung, section 7, are recorded in the Inventory Register no. 77 (no. 838) of the Berlin Museum, preserved in the Central Archives of Berlin.

⁴⁸ VĂLEANU, VĂCARU 2013, 275-301.

⁴⁹ ICONOMU 1996, 169-170.

⁵⁰ SCHMIDT 1932, 12-13, 49, 51, 53, 75.

⁵¹ PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA 1966, 33. Subsequently, M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița placed the settlement from *Trușești* in Cucuteni A3: PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA et alii 1999.

⁵² PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA 2004, 26.

⁵³ DINU 2006, 31-56.

⁵⁴ DINU 2009, 106-108.

the national symposium *Cucuteni - 120. Valori universale*, another study analyses Cucuteni A-B archaeological materials to capture an image of the characteristics of this phase, with some references to the settlement at *Dâmbul Morii*⁵⁵.

In a study on the Cucuteni culture in the Bahlui Basin we have a series of information regarding the settlement from *Dâmbul Morii*, but without specifying the context of the discoveries (houses, inventory, ceramic decoration, etc.)⁵⁶. In the volume dedicated to the memory of Professor Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița there is some information, more concrete, related to the campaign from 1977–1978, which describes two complexes associated with cult complexes⁵⁷, and in another study, are presented five pieces of flint from dwelling 2⁵⁸ and some general assessments are made in connection with the periodization of phase AB⁵⁹.

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⁵⁵ BOGHIAN 2006, 163 și urm.

⁵⁶ BOGHIAN 2004; 2006.

⁵⁷ BOUNEGRU 2015, 373-374.

⁵⁸ SPINEI 2015, 287.

⁵⁹ SPINEI 2015, 311-312.

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