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Observations about the cucutenian (phase a) communities behavior regarding the human body

I

*Dragomir POPOVICI**

The Cucuteni culture has represented a subject of great interest for the researchers especially as, till the present time, no necropolis has been discovered, excepting the late evolution phases of this culture.

In the Romanian historiography the most important contributions belong to H. Dumitrescu who, in several studies pays a special, exhaustive attention on this subject in a very pertinent manner, her conclusions remaining valid till the present time, as they have been confirmed by later discoveries. Among these studies, the following are worth mentioning: in 1954 – "O descoperire în legătură cu ritul de înmormântare în cuprinsul culturii ceramicii pictate Cucuteni - Tripolie" and in 1957 - "Découvertes concernant un rite funéraire magique dans l'aire de la civilisation de la céramique peinte du type Cucuteni - Tripolje".

An important moment in the solving of this problem is represented by the study published in 1983 by Al. Bolomey - "Noi descoperiri de oase umane într-o asezare cucuteniană". In this study the author discussed the problem of ritual anthropophagi in the area of the entire culture, based on the materials from the Drăguseni settlement.

A recent contribution was also published by C. M. Mantu, D. Botezatu, B.Kramer - "Une tombe double à inhumation de l'établissement de type Cucuteni de Scânteia, département de Iasi, Roumanie".

In what regards the anthropologic analyses, the essential studies belong to O. Necrasov. Among his works, the following are to be mentioned: "Données anthropologiques concernant la population du complexe culturel Cucuteni - Ariusd - Tripolie" (1987) and "Cercetări paleoantropologice privitoare la populațiile de pe teritoriul României" (1990, co-author).

We should also mention some of the very important contributions of the Soviet archeologists and anthropologists for the Tripolian area (and not only): S.N. Bibikov (Poselenie Luka - Vrublevetkaia - 1953), T.G. Movsa

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(K voprosu o Tripolskikh pogrebeniah s obridam trupolojenia - 1960), E.K. Cernîs (K istorii paselenia eneoliticeskovo vremeni v srednem Pridnestrovce - 1962) or G.F. Debet (Paleo-antropologhia SSSR - 1948) and M.S. Velikanova (Paleoantropologhia Pruto-Dnestrovskovo mejdurecia - 1955), just to mention the most important ones.

Anyway, it is worth to be mentioned that all the studies concerning the known cases have not been able to give a persuading explanation regarding the problem: why Cucutenian necropolises have not been discovered?, did they really exist or not?

Graves

In this chapter we want to present the actual stage of information without debating once again the numerous discussions related to this problem.

Before a brief presentation of the known discoveries, we want to mention that we considered as graves only the discoveries that could be considered results of real inhumations, being defined by the existence of a pit where the body of the deceased (or most of it) was deposited on purpose, in association or not with a funeral inventory proving that it was done with intention.

Two situations can be thus separated: the placement of the grave outside the dwelling, in the area of the settlement, between the dwellings and the second, when the grave can be connected with the dwellings. In this latter case, the grave may exist under the floor of the dwelling, but strongly connected to it, or even inside the dwelling. This situation can not be considered, in most of the cases, as an unintentional deposition of the bodies. It can be due to accidental depositions (hard to believe!) either to a special category of intended depositions.

In this paper we restrict the subject only to the Cucuteni A Phase. We shall continue the analysis afterwards, in order to offer arguments regarding the evolution during the A-B and B phases of the culture. For a complete presentation, we shall also present discoveries that are more recent than the main subject, the detailed analysis being continued later on.

In order to ease the debate, we try a brief presentation of the known discoveries and also the researchers' conclusions for each case.

Cucuteni

During the digging from this area, conducted by H. Schmidt, five skeletons were discovered, whose anthropologic analysis was performed by E. Pittard.¹ The precise conditions of their discovery have remained unclear. Anyway, most of the Romanian researchers that coped with this

subject considered them uncertain, if not subsequent to the Cucutenian settlement from this place.²

Costesti

In the resort placed near Târgu Frumos, in its northern section, the discovery of several graves is mentioned, found at depths of 0.70 and 1.20 meters.³ The skeletons' positions demonstrate that some of the corpses were disposed on their backs and other in a crouched position. It is also mentioned the discovery of anthropomorphic statues and flint objects in the vicinity of the skeletons. All⁴ or only some of them⁵ were considered as being subsequent to the Cucuteni A settlement from this place.

Doboseni

In the area of a sand quarry⁶ skeletal remnants were discovered in both a double (gr. 6) and a simple grave. All three skeletons were deposited in a crouched position. The skeletons from Grave No. 6 had been deposited in a layer of ashes, in their neighborhood a goat skull and a small pot being also discovered.

In 1946 the skeleton of a child was found, also in a crouched position.⁷

The anthropologic analysis completed⁸ on the few recovered osteologic remnants allowed the recognition of at least an adult female buried in this grave,⁹ or of maximum two or three bodies.¹⁰

Because of the preservation level of the skeletal remnants, only the existence of a Mediterranean component could be established.¹¹

In what regards the dating, these were attributed to the Cucuteni B Phase, based on the pottery discovered at the lower part of the skeletons.¹² Recently these graves were attributed to the Cucuteni A Phase.¹³

Ariusd

In a grave (Pit no. 2) studied in 1971 from this settlement,¹⁴ the skeleton of a 3-4 years old child was found, the body being deposited in a crouched position.

It also worth mentioning the presence of skeletal remnants belonging to four individuals, among which one having between 13 – 15 years in age, another one belonging to a child, for the others no specifications being available. The discovery was attributed to the Cucuteni A Stage.¹⁵

Girov

In a dwelling belonging to the settlement attributed to Cucuteni A4 stage,¹⁶ skeletal remnants belonging to three children and an adult woman were discovered. One of the children was aged 6 months, the second 5

years and the third 11 – 12 years and the adult woman was of about 40 – 50 years.¹⁷ Only the skulls belonging to the child aged 11 – 12 (Girov II) and to the adult woman were studied, because of the poor preservation level of the material. It is of special interest the fact that the skull belonging to the adult woman presented clear signs of a trepanation completed probably because of a wound in the median and upper parts of the frontal bone. This wound might have induced the pathological symptoms to create the need for this operation.¹⁸ The skull belonging to the child (Girov II) was mesocranic, with a Mediterranean component, while the one belonging to the adult woman (Girov I) was brachycranial, with a Denaroid or Armenoid component.¹⁹

Scânteia

During the researches done in the Cucuteni A3 settlement from this zone a double inhumation grave was discovered in the area between the dwellings no. 6 and no. 8.²⁰ The grave of the grave could not be contoured with certainty. The skeletal remnants of the first individual consisted of two cubitus fragments and the skull, having a WSW orientation at 0.82 meters depth. Near these fragments several bones belonging to animals were also found. The second skeleton was discovered at 60 cms. SE of the first, the bones being in anatomic connection.²¹

According to the observations made on this occasion, it resulted that the deceased had been deposited on his back (with E-W orientation), his head turned towards the right so that his sight was oriented towards NW. His arms had been positioned along the body, with his hand bones in the area of the pelvis. The legs were slightly flexioned and drawn together. The depth at which the observations were made was of 0.95 m. (the skull) and of 0.98 m. (the feet). In the vicinity of these skeletal remnants several animal bones were also found (one bovine astragalus, ovicaprine metacarpals and a horse tooth). Several small concentrations of ceramics were also found, one at the level of the upper part of the skull and another downwards, at the level of the legs' bones. In the first concentration of ceramics there was a fragment belonging to an anthropomorphic female statue, close to it being also found a clay disk pendant.²²

The author of the digging affirms that, based on the field observations, the ceramics, the fragmented statue, the disk pendant and the animal bones do not belong to the graves' inventory, being more probable pieces provenient from the archaeological stratum, in this case being unintentionally placed there.

The anthropologic analysis of the first skeleton demonstrated that it belonged to a child (Infans I) of about 4 years. It was not possible to determine its sex. The skull allowed the underlying of strong

Mediterranean features and, also, "la présence d'un faible creusement sous forme de selle visible en profil sur une distance d'environ 4 cm, immédiatement après le point bregma qui s'étend latéralement sur les deux parties du pariétal", characteristic that was also remarked in other cases, with a higher frequency for skulls belonging to female individuals.²³ The second skeleton belonged to a female individual, aged 18 – 20 years. It presented Mediterranean and also some Protoeuropoid features.

Two osteologic pieces from the two skeletons were dated using the C14 method at Heidelberg (H. D. 14701 for Scânteia I and H.D. - 14792 for Scânteia II). Without discussing here the obtained results, we mention only the fact that the authors, by attributing the discovery to the Cucuteni A3 Stage, consider it as corresponding to the existing data.

Mărgineni

In the vicinity of the multi layered Cucutenian settlement from this place, on the occasion of a trench digging in 1976, a inhumation grave was found at the depth of 0.35 – 0.40 m. Only a part of skeletal remnants were recovered and were not analyzed.

Even though the grave was attributed to the Cucuteni A2 Stage²⁴ we believe that the existing information are not sufficient to insure the certitude of the dating.

From the brief presentation of the existing data made in the previous pages, regarding the Cucuteni A Stage on the Romanian territory, it is obvious that these do not allow sufficiently sure conclusions for the discussed subject.

What can be undoubtedly affirmed is resumed to the following facts:

- till the present time there is no concluding evidence showing the existence of the incineration practice, but only of the inhumation;²⁵
- in the case of the graves belonging to Cucuteni A Stage, the inhumations between the dwellings were certified only at Scânteia, possibly also at Cucuteni (recent discoveries). We consider as unclear the discovery from Ariusd;
- inhumations made under the dwellings have not been documented till the present time, the Girov situation being uncertain, as the existing data might also suggest a catastrophe / accident;
- the anthropologic analyses (when these were done) demonstrate only the presence of children (Ariusd, Girov, Scânteia) and female individuals (Girov, Scânteia), no male individuals being found till the present time;
- excepting the Girov skeleton (Girov I) who was of about 40 - 50 years in age, all the other measurements give the maximal age of about 20 at the time of death, that might suggest a certain predilection;

- the situations from Doboseni and Scânteia seem to suggest also the existence of double graves, but this thing should be looked upon with circumspection. The circumspection lies in the fact that, from our point of view, neither of the discoveries from Doboseni (where the osteologic remnants were recovered) nor from Scânteia (No. 1 was placed at 0.60 m from No. 2, that does not exclude the possibility of the existence of two separate graves) offer an absolute certainty, especially as in the tripolian zone there are no double graves;
- the most common position of the bodies seem to be the crouched one (Ariusd, Cucuteni – two of the graves discovered during the recent diggings), together with which the positioning on the back is also present (in only one situation) at Scânteia. We consider as useless a more profound analysis regarding the position of arms and legs because of the very small number of cases;
- the existing data for the Cucuteni A Stage do not offer supplementary information regarding the funeral rite and ritual.

From the data obtained from the area situated East of Prut River it results that certain discoveries of inhumation graves placed between dwellings are provenient from Nezisko si Kolomiiscina I. În the latter settlement²⁶ the skeleton of a man was discovered. The body was deposited on the left side, slightly crouched. The grave of the grave could not be contoured. The arms were bent from the elbows, with the bones of the hands being brought in front of the face. This discovery was attributed to Tripolie C I Stage.

In the first of these settlements the grave was attributed to Stage B II. Discovered in the area between dwellings, the grave had a rectangular shape, with 2.1 x 1.2 m dimensions. The body had been deposited on the back, with the arms near the body and the hand bones in the abdominal area. The legs' bones formed a rhomb, probably due to the fact that they had been initially placed in a flexioned position, afterwards falling towards the exterior. In the area of the legs a small pot was found.²⁷

The anthropologic analysis showed the fact that the skeleton belonged to a man with strong Amenoid features, aged between 60 – 65 years. It was also noticed that he had lost the upper teeth long before his death.²⁸

As it can be remarked, these two discoveries that we consider as certain, male skeletons were found, unlike the case for the territory situated West of Prut River. Both important ways of depositing are cited: crouched and on the back. In these cases it is also to be remarked the lack or poverty of the funeral inventory. We do not know whether the chronologically

previous position in comparison with the cases from the actual Romanian territory constitutes a significant argument or not.

Still for the Tripolian area discoveries of graves placed under the dwellings platforms are known at Luka Vrublevetkaia,²⁹ Solonceni II³⁰ and Veremie.³¹

In the Tripolian settlement from Luka Vrublevetkaia, under the platform of dwelling No. 5, skeletal remnants were found, belonging to a new born. At Solonceni II, under the platform of dwelling No. 3, a skeleton was discovered, being strongly crouched on its left side, with his left hand brought in front of its face, being oriented SE – NW. The anthropologic analysis showed that the skeleton belonged to a male aged 18 – 19 years at the time of his death. As funeral inventory ceramic fragments belonging to four pots were found, in the conditions of a non contoured grave.

In the third settlement, under a dwelling, a grave with burnt walls was found (dimensions of 1.60x1.10x0.75 m) in which the body of a man had been deposited. The position of the body was strongly crouched on the right side.

In the Cucutenian settlement from Traian (Cucuteni A-B) several graves were found. Without wanting to open a detailed discussion, we only mention that in the 1952 Campaign two graves were found under dwellings (T1 and T2). Grave No. 1 contained skeletal remnants belonging to a 14 years teenager³² and Grave No. 2 contained the skeleton of a child 6 – 7 years at the date of death. In the case of T1 the body had been deposited on a layer of ashes, together with 28 intact or fragmented pots.

The T2 inventory was composed of 14 intact or fragmented pots, among which a "type C" ceramic fragment, together with several pebbles, a fragment of hand mill, a grinder and young animals bones.

In the same place, during the 1956 Campaign,³³ two new complexes were discovered. The characteristics of these complexes place them in the category of Funerals with Human Sacrifices Ritual.

Other two skeletons were discovered in the western part of the settlement, this time under the remains of dwellings. The bodies were deposited on the back and were oriented NNE – SSW. One of them had the bones of the left arm bent from the elbow in the abdominal area (the hand bones are missing) and the bones of the right hand were placed along the skeleton.³⁴

It can be therefore remarked that at Traian a variety of contemporary forms were found. It is possible that these corresponded to precise ceremonials.

From the before mentioned data a hypothesis can be contoured, that in the Tripolian area of the culture the cases of men buried both between

and under the dwellings are more frequent than in the Western, Cucutenian area.

Even if such discoveries are not known for all the stages of this culture, the fact that these appear since the Tripolie A Stage and continue till the Tripolie B II Stage seem to underline our hypothesis.

Because of the scarcity of discoveries of this kind till the present time, we believe that no supplementary observations can be made regarding the funeral rite and ritual, even though it seems obvious that important differences exist between the graves discovered inside the settlement, between the dwellings and those discovered under the dwellings.

Together with the graves discovered till the present time inside the settlements and ritual inhumations of entire bodies under dwellings, two more types of discoveries were found in the Cucuteni culture area. These discoveries consist of human bones, especially skulls inside the dwellings and human bones outside the dwellings, but inside the settlements. For the Cucuteni A Stage such discoveries were made in five settlements.

Frumusica

The discovery of 7 – 8 skull fragments is mentioned from the Cucuteni A level. These fragments belong to three female individuals,³⁵ found near the hearths.

Poduri

In the level attributed to Cucuteni A2 Stage from the “Ghindaru Hill” settlement, during the 1990 campaign the skull of a child aged three was found. The skull had the face oriented westwards and was deposited on a lens of carbonized cereals that had a surface of about 1 square meter.

In the same settlement, in the level belonging to Cucuteni A Stage, several human bones were also found, some of them belonging to a child's arm. It is also mentioned the discovery of other disparate bones, without further details.³⁶

Hăbăsești

In the same time with the discovery of the deposit from this settlement, “an extremely small fragment (as big as a nail) was found right near the pieces of the deposit”.³⁷

Scânteia

In 1987, in the level belonging to Cucuteni A3 Stage, with the occasion of the researches of the dwelling No. 1 remains (“probably a cult mansion”), a fragment of occiput bone belonging to an adult woman was found at the depth of 0.50 m.

During the 1990 Campaign , in Section VIII, Square 19, therefore at a few meters from the double grave from here, a fragment of occiput bone was also found, belonging to an adult woman, probably more than 30 years in age, at the depth of 1.10 m.

In the same section – VIII – but in Box 1, Square 16 B a fragment of a frontal bone was found at the depth of 0.56 m., on the platform of dwelling No. 7, between clay fragments from the fallen walls. Because of the small number of elements able for determination, no other conclusions could be drawn.³⁸

Drăguseni

In the settlement belonging to Cucuteni A4 Stage from this area, during the 1980 and 1981 campaigns four human osteologic fragments were discovered. Between the remains of dwellings No. 14 and 13 (S. XXIII/1980, Square 6), a proximal fragment of a right thighbone diaphysis was discovered at the depth of 0.40 – 0.60 m. It was also observed that the lack of the proximal extremities was due to their cutting (precise hits) together with which “accentuate traces of gnawing, impressed after the taking away of the proximal region of the bone”³⁹ and also “a group of 6 – 8 fine incisions made by a sharp instrument ”.

Based on the completed analysis, it was certified that the fragment belonged to an adult male subject.

At about 0.30 – 0.40 m of the western limit of dwelling No. 15/1981 a left mandible was found, suffering probably of “an incipient process of parodontosis”. It was belonged to a female subject aged between 17 - 27 years.⁴⁰

In the same area, therefore near the western limit of dwelling 15/1981 a fragment of skull was found (a fragment of the “frontal bone with the superior margin of the right eye socket and a (good) part of the right parietal bone”). The analysis made by Al. Bolomey affirmed its provenience to a male subject aged between 18 - 25 years.⁴¹

In the Pit No. 33 placed near the north-western corner of dwelling No. 15/1981, a right tibia was discovered at less than 1 m. from the place where the mandible and skull fragments were found. The measured age was of 17-18 years, while the computed height was of only 89-90 cm., which is very small for that age.

“On all its sides, especially on the anterior (distal) and median (at the middle of the diaphysis and subproximal) approximately parallel shallow impressions with a width of about 1 mm were noticed. We believe that these impressions were caused more by traces of claws or carnivore canines (dogs?) than by growth disturbances”.⁴²

In the end it was considered that the four skeletal remnants might have belonged to a number of minimum three individuals: a young woman younger than 17 and two men, one adult and one younger than 18-25 years. If the two bones, the mandible and the tibia belonged to two different subjects, then it would be possible to affirm the existence of two female subjects.⁴³

Girov

The discovery made in this area might be the proof of the existence of the Cult of the Skull. The discovery consisted of several human skeletal remnants, among which the upper part of a skull belonging to a female subject aged 40 – 50 years. This fragment showed traces of a trepanation after which the patient survived for a period.⁴⁴

Traian - Dealul Fântânilor

In the 1956 campaign, in a pit (1.10x0.90 m diameter) having 1.45 m in depth the calvarium of a skull was found. It belonged to an adult female subject (age of about 60 years) and had been deposited on a pedestalled fruitstand. Under it, at about 0.20 m the skeleton of a 8 – 9 years old child was found. This skeleton was lacking the skull that had been amputated.⁴⁵

In the Tripolian area discoveries of this kind are also signaled.

At Luka Vrublevetkaia (Tripolie A), in dwelling No. 5, six bones belonging to a new-born or aged 1 month child were found in a pit placed West of Hearth No. 1. Human bones had also been found in dwelling No. 2, but these were lost.⁴⁶

In ulterior stages, T.G. Movsa mentioned discoveries of human bones at Veremje, Tripolie, Kolodistoe and Kolomiiscina I,⁴⁷ and S.N. Bibikov discussed about such discoveries at Pavoloci and Bîrnova.⁴⁸

In the Veremie settlement, during the initial diggings, at the side of a dwelling platform but under this level it was discovered a skull associated with a copper axe, a stone axe, a flint knife and three painted pottery. Afterwards, still in the proximity of a dwelling platform a skull fragment, a fragmented thighbone and isolated teeth were also found.

At Tripolie, on the platform of a dwelling, the upper parts of two skulls were found. Near these there were also discovered two pottery and sling stones.

In dwelling No. 6 from Kolodistoe fragments belonging to a skull were discovered.

It is interesting, though still remained unclear, the discovery at Lipcani of a skull attributed to a male subject, in association with painted pottery and anthropomorphic statues.⁴⁹

From the briefly presented data it can be concluded as very possible that the Cult of the Skull could have been present in the entire area and during the entire period of evolution of the Cucuteni – Tripolie Culture.⁵⁰

In parallel, the deposals, or sacrificial inhumations under the dwellings floors are also present. This practice is also documented during the entire evolution of the culture.⁵¹

On the contrary, it is for the moment less clear the documenting of the existence of cannibalism.⁵² The fact that till the present time not so many evidence were found to demonstrate this habit may be an argument showing that this was not a generalized behavior, even though such analyses have not been yet made in all the archaeologically studied settlements. We believe as very probable the existence of cannibalism practiced in certain conditions, difficult to reveal for the time being.

The appearance of human bones in the occupational levels or in domestic dump pits might eventually represent again an argument pleading for the ritual anthropophagi, the fact that the remains were thrown showing that these were completely void of interest after the sacrificial moment.

Anthropologic analyses

Generally, the data obtained till the present time are quite scarce, especially when we consider the areal extension of the Cucuteni – Tripolie culture and the period of its evolution.

Nevertheless, if we take into account the number of discoveries and, most important, the preservation quality of the skeletal remnants, it is not difficult to understand this situation.

Because of this, the anthropologic analysis conclusions are generally marked by a certain circumspection.

Thus, if the existence of a Mediterranean background with Dinaroid or Armenoid elements was remarked in the Cucutenian Zone (West bank of Prut River), the existence of a Mediterranean background with a Cromagnoid component with Dinaroid or Armenoid elements was marked in the Tripolian area.

According to the specialists opinion (O. Necrasov, 1987, p. 145 and following), this situation has several similitudes with the results emerged from the studies regarding the Gumelnita and Stoian cultures situated further South. All these results demonstrate the existence of a Mediterranean background with a Propoeuropoid compound, that, in the Eastern area, probably present an Eastern, steppe component (O. Necrasov, 1987, p. 152).

Notes:

1. E. Pittard, *Ossements humaines provenant de la station de Cucuteni (Moldavie) et déposés à l'Université de Jassy*, in Bull. De la Soc. Des Sciences de Bucarest, XII, nr. 5-6, 1904, p. 366 and following.
2. H. Dumitrescu, *O descoperire in legatură cu ritul de inmormântare in cuprinsul culturii ceramice pictate Cucuteni-Tripolie*, 1954, in S.C.I.V., V, 3-4, p. 420; idem, *Découvertes concernant un rite funéraire magique dans l'aire de la civilisation de la céramique peinte du type Cucuteni-Tripolie*, 1957, in Dacia, (N.S.), I, p. 113; O. Necrasov, *Données anthropologiques concernant la population du complexe cultural Cucuteni-Ariusd-Tripolie*, 1987, in D. Monah, (ed.) B.A.I., I, Iasi, p. 145; C.M. Mantu et al., *Une tombe double a inhumation de l'établissement de type Cucuteni de Scânteia*, 1994, departement de Iasi, Roumanie, in Préhistoire Européenne, p. 224; VI. Dumitrescu et al., *Hăbăsești. Satul neolitic de pe Holm. Monografie arheologică*, Bucuresti, p. 514 - 515 considers the grave described by N. Beldiceanu in "Românul" newspaper, issue from 27.07.1895 as belonging to the Usatovo culture.
3. H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1954, p. 420; idem, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 113.
4. H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 420; idem, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 113.
5. C.M. Mantu et al., *op. cit.*, 1994, p. 226.
6. Z. Szekely, *Cercetările si săpăturile de salvare executate de Muzeul regional din Sfântu-Gheorghe in anul 1955*, 1957, in M.C.A., III, p. 149 and following.
7. Z. Szekely, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 149 and following.
8. O. Necrasov, *Studiul antropologic al resturilor osoase neolitice (cultura Ariusd) descoperite la Doboseni*, 1964, in S.C.A., t. 1, nr. 1, p. 33 and following.
9. *Ibidem*; idem, *op. cit.*, 1987, p. 1949.
10. Al. Bolomey, *Noi descoperiri de oase umane intr-o asezare cucuteniană*, in C.A., VI, Bucuresti, 1983, p. 166.
11. O. Necrasov, *op. cit.*, 1987, p. 149.
12. Z. Szekely, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 149 and following; Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 166; O. Necrasov, *op. cit.*, 1987, p. 149.
13. C.M. Mantu et al., *op. cit.*, 1994, p. 226.
14. E. Zaharia, Z. Szekely, *Raport asupra săpăturilor de la Ariusd (jud. Covasna)*, 1968-1985, in Aluta, XVII-XVIII, 1985-1986, Sfântu-Gheorghe, 1988, p. 109 and following.
15. E. Zaharia, Z. Szekely, *op. cit.*, 1988, p. 110; C.M. Mantu et al., *op. cit.*, 1994, p. 226.
16. O. Necrasov, no year mentioned, p. 130 - 133, cf. Al. Bolomey, 1983, p. 164.

- 17.O. Necrasov, *op. cit.*, 1987, p. 148.
- 18.*Ibidem*, p. 148.
- 19.*Ibidem*, p. 149.
- 20.C.M. Mantu, et al., *op. cit.*, 1994, p. 227 and following.
- 21.*Ibidem*, p. 227, fig. 1.
- 22.*Ibidem*, p. 227.
- 23.*Ibidem*, p. 228.
- 24.*Ibidem*, p. 226.
- 25.regarding this subject see the discussion of the problem at H. Dumitrescu, 1954, p. 417 and following; idem, 1957, p. 110 and following.
- 26.T.G. Movsa, 1960, p. 59 and following.
- 27.E.K. Cernîș, *Vnov otkritoc tripolskoe poselenie v Nezvisko, na Dnestre*, in M.I.A., 100, Moscova, 1960, p. 77 – 81.
- 28.also at the detailed discussion in Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 167.
- 29.Tripolie A - S.N. Bibikov, *Jilisteo rannezemel'del'ceskogo poselenia v Luke Vrublevetkoi na Dnestre*, in K.S., XXXV, 1953, p. 51 - 64.
- 30.Tripolie B I - T.G. Movsa, *op. cit.*, 1960, p. 59 and following.
- 31.Tripolie B II - T.G. Movsa, *op. cit.*, 1960, p. 59 and following.
- 32.O. Necrasov, *op. cit.*, 1987, p. 146.
- 33.H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1959, p. 192 - 193.
- 34.*Ibidem*, p. 193-195.
- 35.C. Mătasă, *Frumusica. Village préhistoire à céramique peinte dans la Moldavie du Nord*, Roumanie, Bucuresti, 1946, p. 11, note 1 where it is mentioned the discovery of the 7-8 fragments and p. 43, pl. IV/bottom side, where only 7 fragments are presented, without mentioning details regarding the anthropologic analysis.
- 36.C.M. Mantu, *Cultura Cucuteni. Evolutie. Cronologie. Legături*, 1996, p. 226; information Al. Bolomey.
- 37.Vl. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1954, p. 440.
- 38.C.M. Mantu et al., *op. cit.*, 1996, p. 229.
- 39.Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 159.
- 40.*Ibidem*, p. 159 - 161.
- 41.*Ibidem*, p. 162.
- 42.*Ibidem*, p. 162.
- 43.*Ibidem*, p. 163.
- 44.*Ibidem*, p. 164.
- 45.H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1959, p. 193; Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 165 and 168.
- 46.S.N. Bibikov, *op. cit.*, 1953, p. 51 - 64; 194 - 199.
- 47.T.G. Movsa, *op. cit.*, 1960, p. 59 – 76.
- 48.S.N. Bibikov, *op. cit.*, 1953, p. 196 and following.

49. G.F. Debet, *Paleoantropologia SSSR*, Moskva-Leningrad, 1948, p. 95 - 96; Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 165.
50. H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1954, p. 399 and following; idem, 1957, p. 97 and following; Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 163 and following.
51. detailed discussion at H. Dumitrescu, *op. cit.*, 1957, p. 97 - 116 and Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 163 - 170.
52. Al. Bolomey, *op. cit.*, 1983, p. 164 and following.

Abbreviations

- B.A.I. = Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis;
C.A. = Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul National de Istorie a României. Bucuresti;
M.C.A. = Materiale si Cercetări Arheologice. Bucuresti;
M.I.A. = Materialy i Issledovanja po Archeologhia S.S.R. Moskva;
S.C.A. = Studii si Cercetări de Antropolgie. Bucuresti;
S.C.I.V. = Studii si Cercetări de Istorie Veche. Bucuresti.