

## **UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 4TH MILLENNIUM BC IN THE EASTERN CARPATHIAN AREA**

Dariusz Król<sup>1</sup>, Ghenadie Sîrbu<sup>2</sup>, Małgorzata Rybicka<sup>1</sup>, Livia Sîrbu<sup>3</sup>, Vitalie Burlacu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Rzeszow University*

<sup>2</sup> *Academy of Sciences of Moldova*

<sup>3</sup> *National Museum of History of Moldova*

Among most obvious research activities, the investigation into construction of dwellings, their spatial arrangements, and the nearest surroundings are particularly relevant in studies of functioning of archaeological phenomena. During the field campaigns undertaken so far at the Late Eneolithic fortified settlement in Gordinești Il-Stîncă goală (NCN Opus 15 project no. 2018/29/B/HS3/01166), we revealed and fully documented the relics of two dwellings and their directly adjacent economic zones. These dwellings together with their surroundings may be considered as basic units of production referred to as household clusters (Grygiel 1986; por. Flannery 1976; Kent 1984; Jongsma, Greenfield 2003). At the outset of our research some fundamental questions have been formulated: a) What type of dwellings were used by the occupants of this settlement?, b) How their interiors and the adjacent economic zones were arranged?, c) What was the function of the various parts of the household cluster units? In this talk, we would like to focus closer on these issues. Our goal is to present not only the key attributes of the dwellings, but also to show the results of the spatio-functional analysis of features and artifacts found in the context of the whole household clusters. We are convinced that detailed analysis of these units could be crucial from the perspective of general significance of this site in the broader context of the Eastern Carpathian area in the second half of the 4th Millennium BC.

### **Keywords**

Late Eneolithic, dwellings, household cluster, Tripolye

### **Note/comment**