

SUMAR · CONTENT · SOMMAIRE · INHALT

CULTURĂ MATERIALĂ

John BORAM

A Regional Perspective on the Innovative Development of Light Chairs in England... 9

Janeta CIOCAN, Simona MUNTEANU

Recipiente pentru păstrarea sării în colecțiile Muzeului Județean de Etnografie și Artă Populară Baia Mare. Sarea, credințe și practici magice 33

Laurent CHRZANOVSKI

Pour une ethnologie pan-européenne des cires de deuil: confection, utilisation et rituels de ces luminaires en France, Espagne et Roumanie 44

Mihai DRAGNEA

Sistemul și practicile vestimentare. Spațiul românesc între influențele orientale și formele vestimentare europene (sec. XVII-XVIII) 65

CULTURĂ SPIRITUALĂ

Pamfil BILȚIU

Obiceiuri de naștere din Țara Lăpușului 83

Pamfil BILȚIU, Maria BILȚIU

Colecția de folclor în manuscris a Augustei Gavriș din Chelinta 98

FODOR Attila

Un memorial din globul turnului bisericii unitariene din Vălenii de Arieș... 108

Mihaela MUREȘAN

Simbolistica argintului în obiceiurile și credințele populare românești..... 120

Silvestru PETAC

Istoricul renascerei jocurilor (danțurilor) nostre naționale: *Romana, Romanulu* și *Bătuta ... de* [Ștefan Emilian] și câteva probleme de etnocoreologie..... 133

Mihaela ROTARU

Copiii „din flori”. Copiii „însămnați”. Semnificații în aria problematicii ceremonialului de nașterii 150

Ioan TOȘA, Daniela-Vasilica TOADER

Prezența și semnificația bradului în obiceiurile din ciclul vieții 154

Ioan TOȘA, Laura TROȘAN

Câteva însemne și simboluri privind proprietatea agrară în satul românesc de la începutul secolului al XX-lea 179

MUZEOGRAFIE, MUZEOLOGIE, PATRIMONIU

Simona MALEAROV

Floarea mobilierului pictat săsesc. Unde se află acum? – un proiect educațional ...211

Ancuța MOCAN

Importanța digitizării negativelor și diapozitivelor pe sticlă și celuloid în valorificarea patrimoniului cultural al Muzeului Etnografic al Transilvaniei 219

Daniela TOADER, Daniela ȘERDAN-ORGA, Laura TROȘAN

Salvgardarea patrimoniului imagistic al Muzeului Etnografic al Transilvaniei ... 225

ETNOARHEOLOGIE

Iharka SZÜCS-CSILLIK, Liviu MIRCEA, Zoia MAXIM

Constelații „metalice” 237

Constantin POP

Dacia Romană: Arta bronzurilor figurate 246

CONSERVARE, RESTAURARE

Daniela MAN

Conservarea și restaurarea suportului papetar 255

Tudor TOMESCU

Restaurarea unui vas ceramic dacic 271

MISCELLANEA

Andrei FLORIAN

Readymade-urile naturii, modele premergătoare creației artistice umane 279

Doru TEODORESCU

Fondurile europene – o șansă pentru păstrarea și conservarea tradițiilor românești... 288

RECENZII, DISCUȚII, NOTE DE LECTURĂ

Ovidiu Bârlea: De la „antologie de proză populară epică” la „mică enciclopedie a poveștilor românești” (Iordan Datcu)..... 307

Janeta Ciocan: *Centrul Ceramic Baia Mare – monografie*”, editura Ethnologica, Baia Mare (un centru de excelență al ceramicii transilvănene), (Ilie Gherheș)..... 318

Ioan Augustin Goia, 2012, *Economia rurală tradițională în nord-vestul Transilvaniei. Coordonate ale sistemului local-agricol de creștere a ovinelor (sec. XIII-XX)*, Editura Argonaut, Cluj-Napoca (Alexandru Păcurar) 320

O perspectivă regională asupra dezvoltării inovatoare a scaunelor „ușoare” din Anglia

Lucrarea de față examinează scaunele „ușoare” pictate și lăcuite, care sunt atribuite atelierelor din regiunea de Nord-Vest a Angliei. Astfel de elemente descriptive pot fi ocazional întâlnite la începutul secolului al XIX-lea, în inventarul caselor britanice.

Multe dintre configurațiile acestor scaune “ușoare”, care au evoluat pe parcursul sfârșitului de secol XVIII, au deseori caracteristici comune cu cele ale scaunelor băiuite, variante mai ieftine, fabricate în această regiune de-a lungul secolului XIX.

Analiza de laborator a culorii a dezvăluit finisajele originale ale suprafețelor, și a facilitat în același timp înțelegerea finisajelor decorative originale, întrebuițate de către diferite ateliere pentru a satisface preferințele clientului.

Cuvinte cheie: scaun pictat, lăcuit, scaun „ușor”, Nord-Vestul Angliei

Janeta CIOCAN, Simona MUNTEANU

Récipients pour la conservation du sel dans les collections du Musée départemental d’ethnographie et d’art populaire de Baia Mare

Cette étude est divisée en deux chapitres. Le premier chapitre présente quelques valeurs symboliques que le paysan a attribuées au sel, valeurs qui soulignent l’importance que ce minerai a pour la vie de l’homme et des animaux.

Le sel, cet “or blanc”, a eu un rôle économique très important, mais aussi un grand rôle spirituel. Le sel a été utilisé avec une valeur symbolique dans la majorité des cultures spirituelles, ayant un rôle de purification dans plusieurs religions de la Terre.

Dans la seconde partie on a décrit les pièces en bois utilisées autant pour le transport que pour la conservation de ce minerai. Le nord de la Roumanie se remarque par une large gamme de tels objets, indispensables dans une ferme paysanne, dont le décor est tout à fait particulier.

Mots clé : sel, récipients, alimentation, médecine populaire, sorcellerie, broie pour le sel, salière, motifs décoratifs

For a pan-European ethnology of the mourning wax tapers: manufacture, uses and rituals of these lighting devices in France, Spain and Romania

The French Pyrenean "candelou", the Basque "argizaiola" and the Romanian "toiagul mortului" are three types of wax tapers used since centuries not only for the funerals but also, during a long period of time, for mourning and, more simply, for honouring the departed.

These traditions seem to find their origin in the pagan ways to celebrate the dead with light. These practices, well established until the Roman Imperial period were considered as idolatry and hence strictly forbidden by the Church of the first centuries. Nevertheless, they were so deeply anchored in popular devotion that they seem to have always be allowed into the Christian practices of the above-mentioned regions, when, in other geographical areas, the commemoration of the ancestors, mainly inside the cemeteries, rose again only after the end of WWI and the cult of heroes.

The rituals of the French, Spanish and Romanian votive tapers have been well studied, but they have never been subject of a comparative study. We propose here to understand their fundamental differences as well as the practices they have in common, both in their symbolism for the believers and in their practical use.

Key words: mourning wax tapers, Pyreneans, Basque Country, Romania, ethno-archaeology, comparative study

Mihai DRAGNEA

The dress code and practices. The Romanian lands between Oriental influences and European dress codes (17th to 18th centuries)

The Romanian Lands' positioning between the two major worlds of the time, the Western and the Oriental, lead to the appearance of foreign influences in the Romanian society of the 17th and 18th centuries. Due to the Habsburg domination, Transylvania would be heavily influenced by the Germanic way of life. The fate of Wallachia and Moldova would be linked to the Ottoman Empire, whose Oriental influences would quickly penetrate the two Romanian states. Considering that fashion trend is given by the person who leads a state and its court, the Romanian aristocracy would be forced to adopt the dress code of the occupants.

Key words: dress code, Romanian Lands, Holy Roman Empire, Habsburg dynasty, Ottoman Empire.

Birth Customs from Tara Lapusului

Based on direct investigations on the field, our study focuses on the birth customs, in their complex forms, in Tara Lapusului - an archaic and very conservative area - where customs have some particularising elements, which make them peculiar and confer the status of regional variations.

The first part of our study concerns the prenatal period. We approached a large number of traditions related to bringing offspring into the world, starting with the rites of stimulating a woman's fertility, performed in the nuptial ceremony. We studied the traditions and beliefs about pregnancy, many of them meant to prevent compromising the pregnancy.

The investigation part concerns birth itself and the emphasis is on the main rites of the newborn's separation and integration: cutting the umbilical cord, the newborn child's first bath, the first swaddling. In this part of the study we gave due importance to the pagan baptism forms, which are original and considerably old, thus raising a special interest on researchers. We also turned our attention to the numerous beliefs specific to this stage of the ceremony, culminating with those related to the Fates.

The next stage represented in the study is the woman's confinement period, also rich in traditions. We analysed the various spells that people believed were thrown on the lying-in mother and also the prohibitions that she had to observe during this stage. We studied the empirical cures of the newborn's possible diseases. We treated extensively the baptism sequence, to highlight its complexity, investigating both pre-Christian and Christian traditions, aiming at the integration of the newborn child.

The last part of our study is destined to the post-natal period, which culminates with a custom having a magical character that is the ritual midwife's washing.

Key words: midwife, birth, baptism, ritual bath, lying-in mother, pagan baptism, pregnancy, pregnant, newborn

The Manuscript Folk-Collection of Augusta Gavriș

Our essay is based on the morphological analysis of the folkloristic manuscript /folk-manuscript collected with know-how and devotion by Augusta Gavriș in her native village, Chelița, 1935, at the time when she was a student with the Faculty of Letters in Cluj. Armed with considerable expertise, the collector demonstrates good fieldwork orientation/orientation to the field site reflected in the multitude of folk-creation categories that she represents in her collection from the abode/dwelling/hearth of old Romanian civilisation, situated on the Someș river valley.

Following a succinct description of the manuscript, we have covered in our study, in detail, all the compartments of the folk-creation as represented therein, in order to reveal the collector's intention to imprint the work with complexity and amplitude, by way of gathering a rich and varied material. We have underlined the manner in which Augusta Gavriș investigates the traditional customs and their ritualistic-ceremonial stances. We have also reflected on the way she knew how to give the proper standing to some aspects that have been less researched in the folk-creation, like folk-medicine and magic.

Throughout our study, by analyzing the great fieldwork of the author of the manuscript, we have also noted a few limitations, revealed in several deficiencies, like the too short description of the customs, not giving the necessary standing to some fundamental folk-categories - folk-lyric, accompanied by several misperceptions in classifying the anonymous creations.

We have included in our research, together with some information about the author's biography, considerations referring to the influence of her family traditions and their interest in folklore. The study finalizes with the underlining of the manuscript's importance residing in the complexity of the collection, the attention given to the customs, the authenticity and the novelty of the material collected in the folkloristic abode that has received little attention before.

Key words: customs, folk-creation, variant, ceremonial, magic practice, collection, collector.

A Memorial from the Unitarian Church's Belfry in Vălenii de Arieș

In many cases, the buildings in our environment store those inscriptions and documents that immortalize the past. One of these buildings, with a key-role in the community life is the church. In order that memories are not lost, and the remembering exercise should be kept alive, we need to bring forth the memories.

In this attempt, there are inscriptions positioned on the inner and outer walls of the churches, in their foundation rocks, on the belfry, on the furniture, on the ceilings with bays, on their bells. Through their content, they have an important role for the respective community. Owing to these inscriptions, we can affirm that the church itself is one of the most important places for the community memory/remembrance.

Researchers of local memory have often attempted to examine the church inscriptions, frequently engaging in collecting and examining them. A special form of the materials with memorial value is represented by memorials in the churches' belfries.

While collecting documentation from the churches' belfries in the Transylvania region, researchers have also collected pertinent data from the Arieș Valley area. Thusly, there are documents gathered from only seven dwellings (Abrud, LuncaArieșului, MihaiViteazul, UnireaStejeriș, Turda, Râmetea). From other localities like: Vișoara, Poiana, Vălenii de Arieș, Pietroasa, Cheia, Turda, Moldoveneștiwe have access to collected data provingonly the existence of such documents. From the Arieș Valley,we presently have twelve documents from seven localities, four out of these belonging to the Unitarian churches' belfries, and eight to the Reformed churches in the area.

So far, we could only have access to informative data about the memorial in the Unitarian Church from Vălenii de Arieș, during the research previously conducted in the area. Due to the fact that, at the time, they have not discovered any memorials, we currently believe we can rectify this deficiency, by publishing the one that has been recently discovered, resulting from our personal research conducted in the area. We render herein the memorial found in Vălenii de Arieș, transcribed literally and translated into Romanian from the original in Hungarian.

Key words: places of memory, commemoration, local memory, church, inscriptions

La symbolique de l'argent dans les coutumes et les croyances populaires roumaines

L'argent est un métal précieux qui est présent dans toutes les coutumes importantes de la vie d'un homme: la naissance, le baptême, les noces ou la mort. Sa fonction et sa signification sont différentes en général, selon la nature de l'événement mais, le plus souvent, il symbolise la richesse, l'équilibre ou le bonheur.

Chaque moment de l'existence humaine est marqué et déterminé par la fonction sociale, pratique ou magique de l'argent, représenté sous la forme des pièces en argent (des monnaies), des parures, des différents objets usuels ou de culte.

La naissance, le baptême, le mariage ou la mort impliquent des rituels spécifiques où l'argent devient un élément déterminant, qui peut apporter de la prospérité, du bonheur ou de la protection divine, ayant un rôle apotropaïque. Il est, toutefois, un élément qui fait la différence entre les classes et les catégories sociales, les sexes, le bien et le mal, la beauté et le laid, entre le monde d'ici et celui d'au-delà.

Porté comme parure et accessoire du costume populaire, il marquait les différences existantes entre les catégories sociales mais il avait aussi des fonctions protectrices en éloignant le mauvais œil et la maladie du porteur.

Des nombreuses coutumes calendriers sont marquées par la présence de l'argent: les coutumes de printemps (le Saint Georges, le 23 avril, *Mărțișorul*, le 1er mars, *Mucenicii* (les Saints 40 Martyrs), le 9 mars, ou les Pâques), d'été (l'Ascension, à 40 jours après la Résurrection, la Pentecôte, à 50 jours après la Résurrection, à *Sânziene* (les Fées), le 24 juin, les Saints Apôtres Pierre et Paul, le 29 juin, le Saint Elias, le 20 juillet) ou celles d'hiver (le Saint André, le 30 novembre, la Veille du Noël, le 23/24 décembre, la Nouvelle Année, le 1er janvier, ou l'Épiphanie, le 6 janvier), toutes présument différents rituels ou pratiques magiques où l'argent prouve ses pouvoirs insoupçonnables.

Utilisé pendant les pratiques magiques, les sorcelleries, l'argent guérit le mauvais œil et les états d'impuissance (de faiblesse), et, dans la médecine empirique, traditionnelle, il était utilisé pour guérir plusieurs maladies et pour rendre la santé aux souffrants. Dans l'alimentation il était utilisé en tant que vaisselle grâce à ses vertus antiseptiques.

Dans la littérature populaire (proverbes, contes, histoires ou contes de fées) l'argent est un élément clé avec des significations et des vertus tout à fait particulières.

Mots-clés : argent, coutumes calendriers, coutumes liées à l'âge de l'homme, sorcellerie, vertus magiques, vertus thérapeutiques, médecine empirique, contes, folklore.

The History of Revival of our National Dances: *Romana*, *Romanulu* and *Batuta*... by [Stefan Emilian] and Some Other Issues of Ethnochoreology

Starting from an important proof of the 19th century concerning the history of the Romanian traditional dance and using as contribution some other historiography information, contextual morph-syntactic analyses applied to the Romanian Transylvanian dances, we have tried in the following article to present some arguments concerning the hypothesis of a direct relation between the dance *Romana* (dance from the repertory of the nowadays Transylvanian *Calus* men) and the dance *Romanul*, one of the dances presented in the text attributed to Stefan Emilian.

Key words: *Calus* man, *Romana*, traditional dance, ethnochoreology, national symbol

Mihaela ROTARU

**Children from Extramarital Relations. The Children “with Birth Masks”.
Significances in the Area of the Birth Ceremonial Issue**

In the mentality of the villagers of the Sălaj County, the children born out of wedlock, as well as those with physical or psychical disabilities, are part of a certain category, outside the ordinary. Concerning their vulnerable state, a lot of histories and interpretations appeared, some entirely disconcerting. The illegitimate children's births are subject to various prejudices but, despite this, these misbegotten children are considered more beautiful, more intelligent and, especially, luckier. The dysfunctions and the births signs on the body – we are referring to “special” children – are raising, besides fears, various suspicions: in the popular belief, the deficiencies and the birth signs can be interpreted as clues about a baneful destiny, resulting from curses put by others. There are also interpretations which express the fear of contagion, these anomalies being suspected to carry the germs of some diseases. Depending to the legitimacy of the child born, the customs related to this moment were different. The villagers' opinion concerning the children born outside the marriage of the parents is not favourable to either the mother or the child, the latter being accepted with reserve by the entire community, which is also responsible for diminishing the festive nature of its coming into the world and of its integration into the community. Also, the stigmas are becoming signs which are kept into account in the interpretation of the destiny of the child having them.

Key words: birth, passing rites, stigmas, archaic mentality, prejudices

Ioan TOȘA,
Vasilica-Daniela TOADER

Presence and Significance of the Fir Tree in the Customs during Life Cycle

The paper presents, on the basis of information contained in 15 seminar works with theme: *Customs of wedding, baptism and funeral* owned by Ethnographic Museum of Transylvania, some aspects of birth, wedding and funeral.

In connection with the birth, the popular conceptions are presented concerning the requirements that parents must meet for bringing into the world a clean human being who bring them joy, no troubles and obligations that must be meet in order for newborn to be able to integrate into the local social community.

With regard to marriage, it represented an important moment both for the young and for the whole community. The bridal ceremony moments insists on *flag and wreath confection, fir and tree decoration*.

The following are the principal moments of the funeral ceremony: announcing death, preparing for the funeral, forgiveness stops at cross-roads on the way to cemetery, burial, services of remembrance etc. These were aimed at ensuring a safe journey of the soul to the other world. We insist on unmarried youth's funeral, *the funeral with fir*.

Is presented the oldest description of funerals with fir, (since 1908) together with two funeral songs and a song moanings of the fir, from village Lunca Cernii, Hunedoara region, illustrated with photos made in the village in the third decade of the twentieth century.

Key words: birth, wedding, funeral, flag, fir

Some Markers and Symbols Regarding the Agrarian Property in the Romanian Village at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Using the information gathered from the primary answers to the following surveys: B. P. Hasdeu, *Chestionarul Juridic/ The Legal Survey* (1877); *Programa pentru adunarea datelor privitoare la limba română/ The Programme for Collecting the Data Regarding the Romanian Language*; *Cestionarul despre tradițiunile istorice și anticitățiile țărilor locuite de români/ Survey of the Historical Traditions and the Antiquities of the Countries Inhabited by Romanians* (part 1, 1893), and *Casa/The Home* (1926), a publication belonging to the Romanian Language Museum in Cluj, the authors are trying to deliver a modest contribution to the general knowledge regarding the Romanian juridical ethnology.

In the first part, the authors insist on the importance of the estate (land) in establishing a family's social status in the traditional village, on the ways of reflecting the status differences in the social relationships among families and on clothing.

Subsequently, the study presents the chief strategies of acquiring proprietorship over the land (the right of the first occupant, beneficences, allotments, inheritances, purchases), and the main systems of demarcation of individual and shared properties.

Finally, the authors present the main techniques of land exploitation, insisting on the chief agricultural systems used at the time.

Key words: to benefice, beneficence, allotment, inheritance, purchase

Simona MALEAROV

The Flower of Saxon Painted Furniture. Where Is It Now? – An Educational Project

The project *The flower of Saxon painted furniture. Where is it now?* approached the Saxon painted furniture theme from the educational perspective, thus allowing involved students to appreciate individually the material values, discovered in the visited houses, and also to discover new artefacts, analyzing the way of using nowadays the traditional Saxon furniture.

Key words: educational project, painted furniture, ethnographic research, Saxons, schools from Sibiu

L'importance de numériser les négatifs et les diapositives en verre et celluloïd pour valorifier le patrimoine culturel du Musée Ethnographique de Transylvanie

L'article se réfère à l'importance de numériser les négatifs et les diapositives en verre et celluloïd pour valorifier le patrimoine culturel du Musée Ethnographique de Transylvanie. Le but est de valorifier les négatifs et les diapositives du patrimoine du Musée Ethnographique de Transylvanie pour les faire accessibles à la recherche au public, pour les sauver et protéger. La numérisation du patrimoine imagistique suppose deux aspects: la transposition d'un document du format traditionnel au format digital, par divers moyens et l'organisation des données numérisées en bases de données ou systèmes. La conservation et la protection par l'intermédiaire du processus de numérisation des négatifs et des diapositives en verre et celluloïd permettent de sauver et de prolonger l'existence en temps d'un patrimoine très rare et précieux.

Mots clé : numérisation, négatif, diapositive, valorifier, patrimoine

Vasilica-Daniela TOADER,
Daniela ȘERDAN-ORGA,
Laura TROȘAN

Preservation of the Imaging Heritage of the Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography

The imagistic archive of Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography is one of his major resource and an important part of his existence.

The most important aspect of negative and lantern slides preservation is to ensure the image is retained and made accessible. One important step in any digitization project is the establishment of image standards and best practices for each type of digital image generated during the reformatting project.

Also, by creation of appropriate storage conditions, understanding the proper care and handling techniques, awareness of preservation concerns, the life of a glass plate and celluloid negatives and lantern slides can be prolonged, and generations of users can access and benefit from the negative's informational and evidential values.

Conservation and digitization of imagistic archive was possible with financial support of National Cultural Fund Administration (AFCN).

Key words: negatives, lantern slides, glass, celluloid, preservation, storage

Iharka SZÜCS-CSILLIK
Liviu MIRCEA
Zoia MAXIM

“Metallic” Constellations

For ancient times, stars enthusiast the imagination of people. Distant stars meant the unknown, the mystery for them. People had considered that stars are helpful and guiding, on their trajectory. They had formed figure, from grouped stars, the so-called constellation, that they orient easier in the sky. Many of the current names of the constellations are preserved since antiquity. Ancient cultures saw patterns in the heavens that resembled people, monsters or common objects, constellations that came to represent figures from myth. Some names of constellations can be related to metallurgy. We present those constellations that can be related to metal tools (occupations), with metal objects.

Key words: Romanian constellations, metal, coins, stars.

Constantin POP

Dacie romaine: l'art des bronzes figurés

La multitude de pièces, de bronze, découvertes en Dacie romaine, détermine les auteurs de choisir seulement les bronzes figurés, davantage, ceux qui représentent des motifs anthropomorphes et zoomorphes (exceptant ceux végétales et géométriques). Ces objets ont été départagés en catégories fonctionnelles bien définies. Egalemeant, on présente les ateliers d'usinage de bronzes en Dacie.

Mots-clés: Dacie romaine, bronze, série toreutique, „à cire perdue”, „à forme perdue”

Conservation and Restoration of the Paper Support

Without claiming to fully cover the issues raised by an extremely broad field and evolving, I still sought knowledge framed by a methodology that can be explained easily implemented, while highlighting the existing interdisciplinary aspects.

Conservation and restoration of heritage assets has seen great development in recent decades both global and national evidence of recognition of the role and involvement in the transmission of cultural values humanity's future image.

In this context, I have studied the internal processes that lead to the degradation of various structural components, how to prevent or stop reclamation destructive processes and their effects. (Sandu, 1998: 575)

A short history of Paper

The paper is one of the most diverse and widespread material that makes up the collections of libraries, museums and other types of collections.

Paper was invented by Thai Lung in 105 AD in China. This invention opens new world cultural perspectives. No only paper, even the invention of printing was not possible. As support for writing it has gradually taken the place of parchment paper, more expensive and harder to get.

By changing the concept of restoration and transformation of the discipline of empirical-scientific-technical artisans appeared in the need to consider the book as a whole and to focus attention not only on the factors that allow immediate transmission of art-historical message (e.g. clip art and decorative ties) but also on all the components of the volume.

As a conclusion, we can say that all the restoration should be based on the state of degradation of the asset, analyzing the factors that contributed to the present state of preservation, to consider the best methods and treatments, which give stability of component materials, conserve historical and documentary message and ensure the permanence of the art object.

Key words: paper, paper support, preservation, restoration.

Restoration of a Dacian Ceramic Vessel

Restoration of a Dacian ceramic vessel from I century B. C. from archeological diggings campaign in the summer of 2001 from Covasna, led by PhD archaeologist Viorica Crișan, presents complex problems.

The vessel reconstituted from 98 of the fragments has fusiform profile with a height of 55 cm. The upper ship were partially reconstructed but have provided sufficient evidence to establish with precision the major diameters of the object.

Ornamentation of the vessel represented by three symbols with mystical significance in the Dacian religion: rope, buttons, fir and two types of decoration: intarsia- the three firs, and relief - rope with buttons, was reconstituted with a stencil.

Thus, a valuable artifact, ceramic vessel of remarkable elegance was restored and conserved.

Key words: restoration, conservation, consolidation, stencil, reinforcement.

Andrei FLORIAN

Readymades of the Nature, the Preceding Models of the Human Artistic Creation

The article highlights the crucial importance of the models given by the human being and by the infinite formal variety of nature, forerunning the effective act of creation, of the artistic and symbolic object's manual creation. The natural object suggesting a presence was recognized by the human being based on its similarities with the man himself, based on the known formal vegetal or animal universe. Stressing these elements, the primitive artist, the shaman, was practicing and developing his creative mobility, inventing crafts, tools and techniques to process the materials. There are presented and commented such series of geological forms populating in a large number the Romanian Carpathians.

The role given to this type of formalization was almost always the one of a cult, of a vehicle to connect the community with the gods or a messenger of the gods. They played a decisive role occupying a central place within the prehistoric settlements spiritual life. The dimensional range of these settings is unlimited; the smaller ones are placed within the community as a common spiritual good.

The spiritual gifts man was endowed with by conception, helped him to create. The creation's principle "following God's image and resemblance" is applied to all types of human items made by hand which populate his universe.

Key words: readymade, natural, model, archetype, divinity, creation, talent.

**European Funds – a Chance for Preservation and Conservation of
the Romanian Traditions**

Conservation and protection of cultural heritage is one of the EU priorities but in from our point of view most of the cultural operators in Romania don't have experience in accessing structural funds. Moreover, our authorities don't have a clear direction regarding the funding of cultural heritage, preservation and promotion of the Romanian traditions.

Key words: European Union, European funds, conservation and presentation of traditions