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Janeta CIOCAN, Mirela COMAN

**Clôtures et portails en bois dans les zones ethnographiques
du nord de la Transylvanie**

L'étude analyse les clôtures et les portes de quatre zones ethnographiques: Țara Chioarului, Țara Lăpușului, Țara Maramureșului et la zone Codru.

Pour les enceintes sont analysés autant les matériaux de construction que les techniques utilisées pour leur élevage.

Compte tenu de leur importance dans l'ensemble d'une ferme paysanne, les portes occupent une place extrêmement importante dans l'ouvrage. Il y a aussi des similitudes que des différences en ce qui concerne la façon de percevoir l'importance de la porte d'accès dans la cour de la ferme en fonction de la zone ethnographique. La porte de Țara Maramureșului est présentée en détail, l'auteur faisant l'analyse de ses motifs décoratifs et de leur signification, grâce à son importance, autant comme élément distinctif du point de vue de la hiérarchie sociale que, surtout, au caractère spectaculaire de ses éléments constructifs.

Mots clés: clôtures, portails, technique, vannerie, latte, bois, verges.

Ioan TOȘA, Flavia STOICA

The Roof in the Romanian Folk Architecture

Based on the information of the Answers to the Questionnaire House belonging to the Museum of the Romanian Language in Cluj and on the specialist bibliography in the field, the authors present some aspects concerning the systems of covering used at the Romanian folk architecture, materials used for roof covering and customs related to the roof.

Concerning the systems of covering, the authors present the simplest forms of roof where the walls and roof formed a single unity, forms found till late at the temporary shelters (huts, *surle*, *crambe*).

In addition, there is presented the semicilindric garland rood made by beams cut at the buildings walls with rectangular and pyramidal plan made by beams cut at the buildings with square plan, with there advantages and disadvantages.

The authors continue then to focus on the roof with timber, presenting the techniques and forms of the roof frame and the covering materials (straw, shingles, reed, tiles), concluding with the customs related to the roof.

Keywords: roof, folk architecture, wood, custom, technique

Folklore and History

Based on direct field research, our investigation intends to reflect the reaction and the description made by the anonymous creator, in his oral works, of various historical events, and also reflects the creator's representations of tumultuous episodes, dramatic attempts, and outstanding life aspects that he lived and faced.

In our study we treated fragments of the anonymous creations related to the First World War, which recall moments and circumstances of the slaughter outbreak and some information reflecting the historical reality. We debated then one of the most dramatic episodes linked to the Second World War - the concentration of girls to forced labor to Germany, to replace manpower ruined by men going to war. The focus is on the tragic consequences of the lives of women who lived this episode.

Regarding the tumultuous events that stirred the imagination of the people, we analyzed songs depicting the tragedy lived by Aurel Vlaicu, the great Romanian aviation pioneer. Another episode full of drama, which we analyzed in our investigation is related to the floods in 1970. It reflects how were immortalized in popular creation the dramatic consequences of that event which had affected so many people.

The investigation part of our research is dedicated to some dramatic aspects of the reality of life, especially the peasants' life during the communist regime. We paid attention to the abolition of the Greek Catholic Church, with all the consequences on both believers and priests.

We analyzed more extensively the suffering and humiliation brought on the peasantry by collectivization of agriculture in mountain areas, when peasants were confiscated their entire fortune. We gave proper space to the use of folklore as a means of propaganda to in support and glorification of communism.

Keywords: anonymous creator, hero, dramatic character, historical events, song

Les contrats tacites et les annonces de mariage à l' église - séquences préparatoires du mariage

Le mariage représente le moment le plus important de la vie de chaque être humain. Le rituel nuptial implique des séquences qui le précèdent et d'autres séquences qui le suivent. Il y a toute une symbolique variée et très complexe dans cette cérémonie.

La documentation et l'accès que l'on a eu à l'information ont révélé un grand nombre d'aspects significatifs: l'intérêt pour la dot, pour la situation matérielle de la famille qui va se consolider. Un autre aspect implique tous les possibles obstacles au mariage – et c'est ici le rôle du prêtre orthodoxe qui a l'obligation d'exiger à ses croyants de révéler tout ce qui pourrait empêcher la réalisation du mariage. C'est lui qui annonce officiellement l'union des jeunes, si quelqu'un connaît un certain obstacle, celui-là est obligé d'informer le prêtre tout premièrement, puis, par l'entremise du prêtre, l'entière communauté rurale en sera informée et le mariage n'aura pas lieu.

Si rien et personne ne fait obstacle, les parents se rendent visite les uns les autres pour s'informer principalement sur la situation matérielle et pour s'accorder sur la dot et sur l'organisation du mariage.

Mots-clés: mariage, rituel, dot, église orthodoxe, communauté rurale

TÖTSZEGI Tekla

Considérations sur le rôle, les fonctions et l'impact de l'image filmée dans le cadre du rituel de mariage contemporain

Cet exposé a pour principale source les produits d'une entreprise spécialisée dans le tournage de films de mariage, actuellement active en milieu urbain et rural à Cluj et dans ses environs. Nous allons observer dans quelle mesure cet instrument de stockage des images symboliques influence la structure de la coutume nuptiale, sa continuité temporelle et spatiale, son casting, mais aussi les similitudes et les différences constatables entre communautés, de point de vue du déroulement d'un mariage traditionnel dans cette zone.

Mots clés: film de mariage, coutume nuptiale, rituel de mariage contemporain

**The Perception of Light, Space, Form and Its Evolution from the
Perspective of the Arts of Representation**

The article reviews the elements of perception of light, the only source of forms and instruments of dimensional evaluation of space with the six coordinates of it that make possible the relationship of the human subject with light and its positioning in space.

These forms, equally generated by the essential presence of light, and also the colors which have frequencies that are enhanced by it, made possible the first human artistic creations. These creations were figurative representations and their step by step evolution from being strictly functional to becoming symbolic objects is described in this paper.

The ritualistic roles of the symbolic object are discussed in connection to their passing through time and their transformation towards the artistic object. Eventually, this goes beyond its initial function becoming an aesthetic and evocative object that accompanies man in his habitat.

The end of the discourse is illustrated with art works created by young artists or myself. The involvement of light in the contemporary art, as one that is used with artistic talent may create the really necessary atmosphere needed for the physical and spiritual recovery of the modern man in his dwelling or his relaxing spaces directing him towards meditation, contemplation and introspection.

Keywords: light, space, shape, dimension, ritual, shading, functional, symbolic, atmosphere

Ioan Augustin GOIA

**Considérations sur le potentiel identitaire
de l'architecture rurale traditionnelle**

L'auteur considère que le sentiment individuel d'appartenance à une communauté circonscrite spatialement et culturellement est généré par certains facteurs, qu'il énumère. Il remarque l'existence d'une tendance contemporaine d'attribuer à l'espace rural traditionnel un potentiel identitaire supérieur à l'espace urbain, parce que ce dernier a généré des valeurs culturelles semblables sur des aires beaucoup trop larges. La tendance mentionnée est générée, en principal, par l'existence, dans des espaces ruraux restreints, d'un certain rapport caractéristique, parfois unique, entre le paysage naturel et l'architecture "organique", rapport généré par des relations géographiques, sociales, économiques et culturelles distinctes. Vu que ce rapport se détériore au fur et à mesure *i n s i t u*, l'auteur considère que les musées ethnographiques en plein air, ont l'obligation de compléter les informations spécifiques du terrain, en fournissant aux visiteurs des repères culturels véridiques, à valeur identitaire réelle.

Mots-clés: identité, architecture rurale traditionnelle, musées ethnographiques en plein air

Conclusions of Industrial History Inventories

Inventories preserved the most exact data concerning everyday life including handcraft. This short study lists a few possible usages of these sources. For researchers studying handcraft it is always useful to analyze the change and progress of tools. Comparing the inventories of different geographical areas prove the studies written on the commonness and similarities of the tools used by certain craftsmen. Through the study of inventories, the changes in the structure of artisan products, as well as, the local characteristics can be easily traced. Inventories are also ideal to visualise the lifestyle of craftsmen and to study their status within their community. Inventories can also show the craftsmen's level of literacy, and by studying them it is possible to reconstruct the craftsmen's mental and cultural environment.

Keywords: inventory, lifestyle of craftsmen, innovations, fashion following, cultural environment

Simona MUNTEANU, Mihaela MUREȘAN

L'Histoire perdue - la récupération du passé par des moyens spécifiques aux musées

Au fil du temps les musées sont devenus de véritables dépôts de la mémoire culturelle, l'institution muséale devenant, pour qui veut comprendre, vraiment une place de première importance dans la transmission de l'information culturelle, des modèles culturels, offrant la possibilité de reconstituer les paradigmes culturels des différentes périodes historiques.

L'apprentissage de la culture devient plus complexe de nos jours car nous vivons pendant une période avec des changements rapides ou même très rapides des paradigmes comportementaux, paradigmes qui, une fois, avaient des contours plus stables. La stabilité traditionnelle, caractéristique au millénaire, aux décennies et aux siècles passés, est bien reflétée dans les musées ethnographiques roumains, étant donné l'idée qui a guidé les débuts de la muséologie ethnographique, celle de recueillir et de préserver le modèle archaïque de la culture. Et pour comprendre toute culture, il est nécessaire de connaître le substrat archaïque. Voilà pourquoi le musée offre des contours précis, par sa structure et par sa fonction, celle de stocker la mémoire culturelle. En d'autres termes, la conscience des racines, de la stabilité, de l'appartenance, mais aussi celle des changements naturels, peut être fournie abondamment toujours par la mémoire de la culture représentée dans le musée.

Mots clés: Mémoire culturelle, langage de la culture, émetteur / récepteur, paradigmes (modèles) comportementaux, signe, musée

The Ethnography and Folklore Archive of the Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography (1922-1951)

The authors present the activity carried out at the Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography between 1922-1951 to set up an Archive that keep information on material and immaterial folk culture, obtained using the questionnaires as a research method. The following Questionnaires are presented: The list of objects to be collected for the Ethnographic Museum (1923), To preserve our artistic monuments (1925), Questionnaire no. 1: Christmas customs (1926), Questionnaire no. 2: Christmas and New Year customs, Young fellowships (1927), The New Year's Goat Ritual (1927), The House (1931).

The answers to these questions were the base for setting up The Museum's Folklore and Ethnography Archive, that also includes Collections of folkloric materials, Collections of Year's Events Customs and Seminar Papers made by students on the following topics: Customs throughout the year; Habits in relation to human life; Settlements and House; Village Monographs; Grazing; Folk costumes; Folk medicine; Pottery; Furriery.

Among the materials preserved in the Museum's Archives, the authors present 14 seminar papers on the customs related to human life events (birth, wedding, funeral). In connection with human birth, some popular beliefs and practices are described: from the prenatal period (bans for pregnant women), and from the post-natal period, focusing on the role of the midwife and of the godmother in the first days of the newborn's life. On the wedding theme, the authors expose the main phases preceeding the wedding: looking for the predestinated spouse, asking in marriage, the engagement, wedding invitations, the preparation of the flag, of the wreath, of the tree and the fir-tree, the wedding ceremony, the wedding party. Regarding the funeral, the authors present beliefs about the signs portending the death (the owlet song, howling dogs, objects falling off the walls), the dying persons's spiritual preparation (Confession, Communion), physical preparation of the dead person (washing, grooming, dressing), the wake, the funeral service, the burial, alms (highlighting the importance of water as charity for the dead).

The authors also present the funeral with fir-tree, for the unmarried young people, known as the dead's wedding.

Keywords: birth, wedding, funeral, midwife, fate, baptism, asking in marriage, wedding flag, bride's wreath, the bride and groom's tree, alms.

Mirel Vasile BUCUR

**The Restoration of the Glass Icon “Archangels Michael and Gabriel” –
Pavel Zamfir the Painter. Case study**

The paper presents the elements that underpin the consideration of the painter Pavel Zamfir, author of the glass icon with the theme Archangels Michael and Gabriel, and the restoration work that we put in this case, presented in natural succession. It also presents how the dating of the icon was discovered, by the digital shooting against backlight. The following operations are presented in our paper: fragments gluing operations, consolidation of the paint layer, colour integration, consolidation and completion of the wooden cover. Finally, we expressed some recommendations regarding storage conditions and exposure.

Keywords: Reverse painting on glass, comparison, assigning, painter Pavel Zamfir, restoration, chromatic integration

Vasilica Daniela TOADER, Laura TROȘAN

**Restoration and Conservation of a Shepherd’s Bag from the
Transylvanian Museum of Ethnography Collection**

The Shepherd’s bag, made by hand, at the beginning of the 19th century in the village Jucul de Mijloc, Cluj county, has been exhibited in a glass showcase in the main Hall of the Museum since 2006. The leather is dehydrated, some parts are detached, torn, some tacks and buttons are missing, and some of them are corroded. The restauration processes started with leather hydration by exposure in essential oils of cedar, savory and tea tree mixture dissolved in distilled water, in drying closet, at room temperature, about 1 month. The detached parts were assembled with rabbit glue, 3-5% in warm distilled water. Metal corrosion products were mechanically removed from buttons, tacks and other metallic decoration made from brass and conserved with Paraloid B 72, 3% in solvents mixture.

Keywords: leather bag, brass decorative elements, hydration, essential oils, metal restoration, conservation.

Fire in the Neolithic Symbolism

Fire is presented generally after 5 issues: the usual fire, thunderbolt, Sun, fire of penetration or absorption, fire of destruction. There are several objects containing symbols, signs or sacred scenes related with fire. Some of them represent ideograms, other mithograms, representing means of communication between man and divinity in Heaven. It is necessary to remind of these messages, especially those discovered on small cult altars used for burning the offerings: Ocna Sibiului, Turdaş, Karanovo, Gradeşnica etc. On other objects, such as the ceramic fragment discovered at Lozna, man sent arrow to the Sun (god of light and of diurnal heat). Sanctuary 2 at Parţa occupies an important place in the Neolithic man's relationship with chthonian and celestial deities, helping us to decipher the religious beliefs of those times.

Keywords: Ethnoarchaeology, Mithograms, Ideograms, Fire, Sun, Thunder

Zoia MAXIM

An Ethnoarchaeology Project of a Century Quarter

The author makes a summary of the 24 National Seminars of Ethnoarchaeology in which the following topics were discussed: „*Fortification. Type and function*” (1991); „*Home - symbol and language: foundation, building techniques, sanctification*” (2006-2007); „*Magic farm: house, yard and outbuildings*” (2010-2011); „*Funerary rite and ritual*” (1992); „*Rite and ritual burial. Funerary offerings in the tombs*” (1994); „*Fire, clay, gesture and sound*” (1995-2000); „*Fire, Water, Clay, gesture and sound*” (2001-2002, 2005); „*From Wheat to Bread*” (2003); „*Rite and ritual magic. Who, what, how and why*” (2008-2009); „*Revelation of metallurgy*” (2012-2013) and „*The clothes - between practical utility and message*” (2014-2015).

Keywords: Ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, ethnoreligion, anthropology, seminar

The Moon – The Goddess of Nocturnal Light

The Moon, *the Night Owner*, fascinated over time almost all civilizations on Earth; it is the one that strongly shines in the night, driving back the darkness. The changing appearance of the Moon in its multitude of phases has raised the interest and imagination since ancient times and has influenced the perception of time and space. The Moon was the base of calendar making, of cosmological mythology, oral and visual artistic creation. Moon signs and symbols were preserved in the Romanian people's traditions and customs. The work includes some heritage from the Neolithic and Copper Age, in conjunction with popular beliefs and customs, as well as the scientific aspects of the Moon that illuminates the Earth and the Romanian soul.

Keywords: ethnoarchaeology, moon, light, symbol, calendar