

CONSILIUL JUDEȚEAN TULCEA

INSTITUTUL DE CERCETĂRI
ECO-MUZEALE TULCEA

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**The Museum Patrimony of
the Lower Danube and the Carpathian area,
in European Context**



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THE LOWER DANUBE AND THE
CARPATHIAN AREA,
IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT**


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Domnului Director Dr. Florin TOPOLEANU
Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale Tulcea

Stimate Domnule Director,

Vă felicit pentru demersul de a organiza manifestarea științifică internațională *Patrimoniul muzeal de la Dunărea de Jos și spațiul carpatic în context European* (11-12 aprilie 2008), manifestare necesară în perspective dezvoltării instituțiilor muzeale la standardul Uniunii Europene.

De altfel, preocuparea permanentă a Institutului de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale Tulcea pentru protejarea dar și valorificarea patrimoniului cultural național din nordul Dobrogei este cunoscută și apreciată pe plan național și internațional. Amintesc în acest sens că în ultimii ani instituția pe care o conduceți a primit mai multe premii și diplome atât din partea Ministerului Culturii și Cultelor cât și din partea ICOM România.

Manifestarea științifică internațională organizată de ICEM Tulcea este un bun prilej pentru specialiștii din România, Bulgaria și Ungaria de a stabili o strategie comună în acord cu politica Uniunii Europene în domeniul patrimoniului muzeal.

De aceea, în numele Ministerului Culturii și Cultelor dar și în calitate de președinte al Comitetului Național Român al ICOM vă comunic acceptul pentru patronarea acestui eveniment.

Cu mulțumiri,

Virgil Ștefan NIȚULESCU

Secretar General



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Part A

**LASTING DEVELOPMENT – INCREASING
THE ADJUSTMENT ABILITIES OF THE MUSEUM
STRUCTURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
NEEDS AND DEMANDS OF THE COMMUNITIES**

THE MUSEUM – ACTIVE FACTOR OF LASTING DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF CULTURAL INTERVENTION

Paul Lucian Tociu
ICEM Tulcea

In the last decade, Romanian society has begun a long and anfractuous process of radical transformation, gradual renunciation of the old “homogenising principles” and transition to a modern system, fit for a civilized world, in which the state is no longer the exclusive attester of the citizens’ happiness and welfare.

The culture follows the new trends, as well, and the museum began to timidly enter a „new era” in which it can no longer function based on inertia. Thus, the institution has to change its operational mechanisms to the core; it must alter its more or less functional management according to the current market economy which characterizes modern society.

The cultural act defined as museum begins slowly but firmly to be looked at not only as a „*funds consumer*” but as a „*funds generator*” too, conception that develops at the same time with that process through which the state „*closes the protective umbrella*” under which the museum stayed and germinated for many decades.

Concurrently, concomitant with the above mentioned process, the museum institution can detach itself from its classical status of „*passive factor*” of the social life and turn into „*active factor*”, a factor able, through a more or less limited involvement, to contribute to the community or regional development.

From this perspective, our institution has taken action in conformity with this contemporary social-cultural phenomenon. In 2007, The Eco-Museum Research Institute developed a cultural project suggestively entitled „Dobrogea – zonă de conviețuire etnică” (“Dobrudja – area of ethnic cohabitation”).

Conducted in collaboration with the Folk Arts Museum Constanta, and financed within the NATIONAL CULTURAL FUND programme (www.afcn.ro) with the sum of 35.000 lei, the project’s main objective

was to resuscitate some specific traditions of a series of multiethnic communities (settlements) from Dobrogea and, at the same time, to increase the number of promotional instruments in order to increase the capitalization and notoriety of the above mentioned traditions and communities.

The goals of the project were the following: the development of a cultural facility programme, reviving the traditions and the interest for culture of the communities representatives and, in the end, of the entire community by means of raising the awareness among all the cultural leaders regarding the importance of reactivation and promotion of the cultural aspects specific to these target groups, through a process of positive approach.

In this kind of intervention, the ethnographic researcher assumes a double role. On the one hand he is social assistant, the facilitator that supervises the local ability construction process, and on the other hand he is the researcher that analyses the stage of interhuman relations, the process' impact on community level as well as at interethnic level. Certainly, both roles are difficult to assume, and firstly require strong knowledge of interpersonal communication.

Within the project „positive approach” techniques have been used. The positive approach is an innovating process of abilities construction that begins with the capitalization of the actual community and of its culture, by means of learning about the social structure, about its relationships and environment. Thus, the identification and construction processes start from the key points, and not from the detailed examination of the problems and deficits. Positive approach places the community in contact with its deepest values by building positive/appreciative attitudes.

Interesting in this process is also the fact that the cultural leaders, the people who are part of the team, assume, sooner or later, by a good transmission and reception, the cultural facilitator function and they, themselves, become cultural promoters at the level of other community members.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM OF TULCEA INTEGRATED PART OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Florin Topoleanu
ICEM Tulcea

The project “Rehabilitation of The History and Archaeology Museum - The Old Pavilion” fits into the objectives presented in the strategy of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs regarding the protection of the cultural patrimony (2004-2008) with extension in 2008-2013. Thus, it aimed at the “improvement of access and protection of the content diversity and of the artistic expressions” and at the “development and diversification of the cultural offer according to the requests and the buyer’s needs”.

As for the sustainable development of the institutions and of the cultural activities, the project aims at increasing the access and participation degree to culture through rehabilitation and giving the wide public and the targeted groups the possibility to participate to cultural activities in a modern and accessible environment, in total secure conditions both for the visiting public as well as for the patrimony pieces from the History and Archaeology Museum collections from within The Institute of Eco-Museum Researches Tulcea.

The project is characterized through originality and by the fact that it tried to satisfy basic elements from the fundamental mission of each institution: *protection, conservation and cultural patrimony valorisation*, by developing two complementary components (the component of infrastructure investment and museum promotion component).

Both components took into account the rearrangement of the old pavilion of the History and Archaeology Museum administered by the Institute of Eco-Museum research of Tulcea on one hand and don the other hand promoting the museum objective by including it in the internal and international touristic tour.

The technical project of the new edifice tried to implement modern storage facilities for the archaeological material and last but not least the expository halls for archaeological pieces. This

component (of museum infrastructure investment) was doubled by the specific promotional activities. Two national seminars were organized in this matter (*The culture – touristical regeneration factor in the north of Dobrudja* and *The museum - active factor of the social development*) and a History and Archaeology Museum promotional leaflet was issued, 300 replicas after archaeological pieces were made, with an exceptional value and that were freely distributed to foreign tourists, to students from the Tulcea town and municipality schools.

VARNA MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY: CONTEMPORARY SITUATION, ACTIVITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

Valeri Yotov
Varna Museum

The building was originally constructed between 1892 –1898 as a Girls' High School, after the design of the famous Bulgarian architect Petko Momchilov. The architectural style is "Neo-Renaissance".

The building was adapted for a Museum of Archaeology in 1979-1982. The permanent exhibition of archaeology and art was inaugurated in 1983. Ever since the museum has been also a centre of various cultural events: art exhibitions, concerts, theatre and ballet performances etc.

During the eighteen years the permanent archaeological exposition has been changed several times: there was partially change of the showcases; new lighting system; the layout; touch-screens in the lobby area; a plasma screen for temporary exhibitions etc.

All these additions helped for the new national-wide and international image of the museum. They were the reason for the museum staff to start in the past few years a series of important national exhibitions.

After joining of Bulgaria to EU there are more possibilities for some new reconstructions and modernizing of the building and layout. One of the most ambitious projects, which were launched recently, is to

cover by a seen-through roof over the inner courtyard in the way it was done at British Museum and National Museum of History in Bucharest.

FROM ARCHAEOLOGY TO MUSEUM: THE MUSEUM OF MOSAICS IN DEVNYA AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Alexander Minchev
Varna Museum

In the central area of the town of Devnya (ancient Marcianopolis), in 1976-1986 a large Late Roman edifice of 4th-5th c.AD with beautiful mosaics was excavated. During excavation the idea of showing the mosaics *in situ* under a new building was launched and embraced by the local city authorities. In 1979-1986 a large three-storied modern museum building was erected over almost half of the ancient *villa urbana*.

The idea was most of the excavated mosaics to be shown after conservation at their original sites in a way they could be seen from both above and nearby. It was intended that some other earlier found mosaics of the ancient city to be placed there too as well as these coming from future archaeological excavations in the area.

In 1985 the museum building was completed and one year later - in 1986 the Museum of Mosaics in Devnya was inaugurated. The entire ancient building of ca 1400 square meters undertook conservation and partially reconstructed. Apart from the mosaics *in situ* at the basement floor, on the second floor some fragments taken out from other rooms were included in the museum layout. The third floor was intended for some mosaic finds in the future and meanwhile a temporary exhibition on contemporary Devnya – a major industrial city was presented. The museum received welcome by many visitors from Bulgaria and abroad and until now is a target for many excursions of foreign tourists.

After 1990 the project did not received the needed support and no mosaic additions came to the museum. Under new circumstances – of

Bulgaria being in EU, there is a trend for continuing excavation and recovering new mosaics.

Occasionally, some temporary exhibitions are on show in the building too.

**ECO-MUSEUM RESEARCH INSTITUTE – 15 YEARS
DEDICATED TO THE ACIVITY OF CONSERVATION
OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL PATRIMONY
IN LOWER DANUBE**

Gavrilă Simion
ICEM Tulcea

On the 19th of March, we celebrate 15 years from the reorganization of the old “Danube Delta” museum in a new museum form that will promote and monitor the program for the administration and conservation of the natural and cultural patrimony from Lower Danube, as it was underlined in the article that synthesized the goal of its basic activity. According to its program, ICEM was supposed to extend collaborations with similar institutions from the country and abroad, as universities and specialized institutes, with scientific associations and NGOs that have to contribute to the rescue, protection and conservation of any form of natural and cultural patrimony through its activity’s nature.

For the promotion of its program, ICEM emphasized the multidisciplinary research activity that involved all the specialized fields from its structure, getting results that already contributed and will stand at the basis of some projects not only of scientific valorisation but also of cultural tourism promotion.

Thus, the first group of researchers that work in geological, geomorphological, ecological, ornithology, ichthyology fields, succeeded in identifying and defining the important ecological areas from Dobrudja, that represented the documentary needed to legislate the 36 protected areas from Tulcea county and 7 projects for proposals of protected areas for the Constanța County.

As a result of the archaeological researches, ICEM Tulcea created conservation buildings for the discovered monuments (these constructions represent a form of museum conservation and valorisation of cultural patrimony that the author shall develop in his exposition) as the ones in Niculițel – paleochristian monument, Halmyris – basilica and martyric crypt but also the Roman bath, Nufăru – fortress tower and thermaes from Dinogetia, now under construction. We also might add the restorations of the archaeological monuments from *Argamun*, *Halmyris*, from Enisala medieval fortress, as well as consolidation and conservation measures for all the monuments where archaeological researches are being performed.

The support of the Association for funerary archaeology studies led to the ICEM's involvement in a series of international research program, to accomplishing important interdisciplinary collaborations on national and international level as well as to the participation and organization of internationally significant scientific manifestations.

The published studies and the works edited by ICEM in this matter, stand as a proof.

JÓSA ANDRÁS MUSEUM

(Directorate of the Museums of the Szabolcs–Szatmár–
Bereg County Self-Government)

Eszter Istvánovits
Nyíregyháza Museum

The museum is engaged with the research of the territory of Szabolcs - Szatmár - Bereg County. The research is focused according to the collections of the museum, that is to say: archaeology, numismatics, local history, ethnography, fine and applied art, history of literature. Each field has one or more specialists and assisting staff: restorer workshop, photographer. Museum has got a special library serving all the fields and an archive (collection of documents) with a person engaged in data recording.

Director of the county museum supervises the whole activity of the web of the museums situated in the county: Sóstó Village Museum (Nyíregyháza - Sóstó), Rétköz Museum (Kisvárdá), Báthory Museum (Nyírbátor), Bereg Museum (Vásárosnamény), Szatmár Museum (Mátészalka), Rákóczi Museum (Vaja), Vasvári Pál Museum (Tiszavasvári).

The largest collection of the museum is the **archaeological** one: more than 300.000 objects. We have a lot of guest researchers, because our collections of the Bronze and Early Hungarian period are unique in Hungary. There are regular rescue excavations in the county connected with big investments (road construction, shopping centres etc) conducted by local archaeologists. The biggest one was conducted on the sites of motorway M3, in co-production with colleagues from different Romanian museums. All the specialists are engaged in scientific publishing work according to their specialization (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman Age and Early Hungarians).

Numismatic collection includes coins from the ancient Greek times up to our days.

The ethnographic collection is placed in the Sóstó Village Museum - one of the few open-air ethnographic museums of Hungary, in which local types of folk architecture are represented. Our region is one of the most archaic territories of the country.

The collection of **the local history** is rich in military (Hussars) and firemen objects, mostly from the 20th century.

Collections of fine and applied arts are not very large and represent, on the first hand, the works by local artists. The most important part of the fine art collection consists of paintings and drawings by Gyula Benczúr, a famous Hungarian painter of the 19th century, born in Nyíregyháza.

Literary collection comprises documents concerning local writers, connected on some way with Nyíregyháza (Gyula Krúdy).

Library comprises more than 25.000 volumes, the most valuable of which are publications of the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century.

Publishing activity:

The Annual of the Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza and A Jósa András Múzeum Kiadványai (selected monographies concerning local topics).

ROMANIAN MUSEUM IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. THE EDUCATIVE FUNCTION OF THE MUSEUM

Costache Daniel
Buzău Museum

The author of this article, member of many educative projects, writes about Romanian museums, one of the most important cultural and educational institutions. In contemporary societies, the museum has an important mission in educating both young public and adults. The communist regime has falsified in the past the historical research in his interest. After coming-back of the democracy, the Romanian museums have the obligation to explain the facts in their truly meaning. For instance, public schools should visit the museums regularly and in this case, this institution has a big responsibility. The contemporary society is full of conflicts: terrorism, wars and religious conflicts and the museum has the ability to explain the causes and the effects of all this, with specifically methods. Here young people have the possibility to look for the answers that their parents or their teachers cannot offer or these answers are not entirely satisfying. The museum is an institution with a lot of influence for public, but in Romania, the specialized public is missing. In our country, the museums do not have a regular public because in the communism the museums were instruments used of the communist party for promoting their ideology, which is why specially the adult public is reticent and hesitates to visit the museums.

Even in our days, Romanian museums were classic, and concernment and incapable to concur to other sources of information, people having many other alternatives to find the answers (for instance the internet).

Dynamic changes of societies, the effect of globalization and the possibility for the Romanian people to travel all over the world have determinate the museums from our country to find new methods to approach the visitors. In this purpose, the museums develops a lot of educative projects who involves custodies, ethnographic specialist, archaeologists and other categories of specialists except for

educational programs specialists and that is happening because they are few and that is why most of the projects can't satisfy the educational necessities. These kinds of specialists are working in countries from Western Europe, United States or Australia but in the countries of Eastern Europe, like Romania, these specialists are missing. Romanian museums have internet pages, use questionnaires, collaborate with history teachers or organize exhibitions with placards in special areas, but this is not enough.

The lack of fund and the lack of interests of the local authorities are few of the reasons for the museums not to be able to develop efficient educational projects. The buildings are old and in a bad position in the city plan, witch is not very attractive for the visitors. In conclusion, the author writes about the necessity of developing many projects in association with similarly western European institutions.

Translated by Costache Mihaela

PROTECTED AREAS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DOBROGEA REGION

Mihai PETRESCU
ICEM Tulcea

The *in situ* conservation of the natural heritage, mainly within protected areas - that represent open air museums, may allow an important income flow or are able to offer various services for the local communities, ensuring in the same time the utilization of these natural values also by the future generations, as a fundamental condition for the sustainable development.

At the national level Tulcea County has the largest protected area within Romania, respectively 436143.2 ha, most of it being included in Natura 2000 sites. Among the 36 protected areas, 29 nature reserves and a national park, with a total area of 32047.5 ha, that were legally declared on the basis of ICEM Tulcea scientific proposals, represent a concrete contribution to the regional sustainable development. Within the 31 protected areas (36,110.3 ha) of Constanța County, 7 were also proposed by ICEM Tulcea.

By the protection of the natural heritage the communities may benefit of various spiritual or material services, with a difficult financial assessment, that can be indirectly capitalized through tourism, respectively: the conservation of natural landscapes that are representative for the cultural identity of different ethnic groups (the steppe for the turks/ tatars, the forest for romanians, laz turks, the wetlands for lipovans and ukrainians, the sea for the greeks) or with a symbolic value for the local mythology (Deniztepe hill, Mount Consul); the preservation and regeneration of natural resources used by tradition within their specific economy or architecture (reed, wood, pastures); the conservation of cultural landscapes, resulted from the historical interaction of the communities with their environment (wooded pastures); the life quality/ environment improvement through climatic amelioration, protection against soil erosion, the preservation of springs and of their purity; the possibilities of ecological education, outdoor activities/ celebrations.

The natural heritage can provide a direct economic income for the communities through: taxes exemption or compensations according to the laws; the priority in the development funds repartition for the communities from touristic areas, respectively with landscape values/ protected areas; the utilization of stimulating economic regulations, including through ecological labels, that confer higher prices to the goods obtained with low environment impact; the higher prices of landscape value terrains.

The integrate capitalization of the unique diversity of the natural/ landscape heritage, ethnic groups and historical monuments from Dobrogea is mainly represented by the combination between the ecological tourism (for the landscape, flora, fauna, geology-paleontology) and cultural tourism (that also includes religious tourism, agro-tourism etc.). Thus, most of the protected areas of Dobrogea have natural/ landscape features that enhance the impact upon the public of the: archaeological sites (Argamum and Histria fortresses - Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve; Enisala fortress - Enisala reserve; Păcuil lui Soare fortress – „Canaralele Dunării” Natura 2000 site), monasteries (Cocoș monastery - the same name nature reserve; Celic Dere monastery - Edirlen reserve), ethnic groups (turks: „Dumbrăveni - Valea Urluia - Lacul Vederoasa” Natura 2000 site; tatars: „Pădurea Hagieni - Cotul

Văii” Natura 2000 site; macedo-romanians: Beidaud reserve; megleno-romanians: Chervant-Priopcea reserve; lipovans, ukrainians: Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve).

“DANUBE DELTA” NATURAL SCIENCES MUSEUM IN TULCEA’S CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Cristina Dinu
ICEM Tulcea

The involvement of the natural sciences museum in the local community life, during its existence, has been manifested under many aspects, generated by both the political and economical reforms of the Romanian society and the changes of the mentalities and behavioral attitudes in the perception of the cultural act at the individual level. The context of the foundation of the museal institution at Tulcea has been a political one, on the background of Cultural Revolution from 1948-1955, the museum being a way of dissemination of *the program for the communist education of the masses* with strong Soviet Union influences, a program which contributed to the great work of the new mankind edification. Functioning in a restraint space and displaying a heterogeneous and relatively small patrimony (400 exhibits and photos), the natural sciences department of the former Museal Complex “Danube Delta”, has represented, in 1958, a place for *the formation of the new mankind and of his world and life outlook*, a place where the public was educated in the spirit of the Marxist ideology about the evolutionist theory, the geological and forest patrimony and also the economical achievements of the county.

After 1960, in the decade of the Romanian museology renaissance, the present “Danube Delta” Natural Sciences Museum was founded (1964, July 8), a thematic museum organized on the base of the museal patrimony which has been resulted from the scientific researches and the donations. The next three decades registered an intensification of the research activity both for the museum patrimony development and mostly for the knowledge of the natural patrimony of Tulcea County and for its promotion through various ways. At the same

time, the first scientific manifestations were organized (symposiums, conferences, colloquiums or scientific communications sessions), museum responding firstly to the scientific necessities and only after to the educational ones.

This orientation was been maintained after the foundation of the Institute for Eco-Museal Research Tulcea in 1993, from which the museum is a component department. The museum's mission has been developed during the last 15 years, meaning that beside the systematic scientific research, conservation and valorisation of the rich museal patrimony, the action sphere has been enlarged by the involvement in the conservation and protection of the Dobroudja's natural patrimony: research and promotion of the valuable sites. At the same time, the more active involvement in the educational process of the young people has been aimed: educative programs which stimulates the interest and understanding of the young public and which contains thematic lessons, study trips, guided visits, research facilities, were elaborated. Editing the specialty publications and a biennial review of museology and ecology, as well as the establishment of collaboration relationships with museums of the country having the same profile and with Tulcea's schools also constitute very important activities.

Because of the transfer of this museum in a new space, much more generous and open, the objectives to accomplish are the realization of a modern, interesting and pleasant museum, accessible and receptive at the needs of the public and which will be, at the same time, one of the preferred bench-marks of the tourists coming in the Danube Delta. Its aim is to be perceived as an elevated alternative to the cultural and educational offer of Tulcea town. Our mission will be enough difficult because of the fact that nowadays transition society, marked by the decrease of the living level and by the diminution of the economical resources, the cultural act is mostly perceived as a caprice than a spiritual necessity. That's why the new museal "speech" will have to be elaborated for a varied public from the point of view of age and education level, the number of visitors which will choose to spend their free time in the museum being an indicator for the efficiency of our activity orientated toward the community.

Presently, we can say that the existence of this museum is justified through its importance for the scientific research field, for the education, for relaxation.

ECO-TOURISM - MODALITY FOR THE VALORISATION OF THE NATURAL RESERVES CONSTITUTED AT THE PROPOSAL OF ICEM TULCEA

Viorel Cuzic
ICEM Tulcea

A very special and important role in protection and conservation of the biodiversity and natural patrimony values is hold also by the countries from Central and Eastern Europe, by adopting certain adequate politics for the protection and the administration of the environment. However, the political, economical and social changes which occurred in these countries in the last decades have had a negative influence on the natural patrimony protection activities. This fact implies the assumption of political and social responsibilities.

In order to maintain a favourable state of conservation of the species and natural habitats from the Dobroudja's Plateau, the establishment of new protected areas and also the extension of those which have already been established are necessary. For the majority of the sites, the presence of the endangered, vulnerable and rare birds' species constituted an important argument for the establishment of such protected areas (CUZIC & PETRESCU, 2006).

As result of the researches of the Dobroudja's Plateau, both in Tulcea and the Danube's limitrophe zones from Constanta County, 33 special natural sites were identified. On this base, projects for declaring them protected areas have been elaborated. In the continental part of Tulcea County, 26 natural sites have been selected, aiming the conservation of some representative zones from the point of view of the flora, fauna and landscape of its main geographical units, respectively Macin Mountains, Tulcea's Hills and the Plateaus of Babadag, Niculitel and Casimcea. Even if the respective geographical units don't have a

biodiversity comparable with that of the Danube Delta, the rareness of some birds' species confers a special importance to these sites because of the possibility of practicing the ornithological observations.

Actually, the eco-tourism is less popular in Romania and it is practiced only in certain zones. In Dobroudja, it is practiced only in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. These natural reserves are visited especially by ornithologists, photographers or researchers for scientific purposes, for activities like conservation or observation of flora and fauna, and this is the reason why we consider that an adequate way of valorisation of these reserves is the eco-tourism practice and especially the birdwatching.

An adequate infrastructure, which often involves small investments, correlated with an adequate publicity, can be useful for the practice of the ecotourism in the natural reserves founded in the above mentioned zones. To protect these zones, the prohibition of the activities which can determine irreversible degradations to the landscape and the natural and cultural patrimony, diminishing also their touristic potential, is necessary. Practicing the eco-tourism in these reserves can be done only by respecting the basic rules for a protected area. Taking in consideration that ornitho-fauna represents a main objective for the conservation of these reserves, in order to prevent the continuous diminution of the populations and of the number of the birds species which are breeding, feeding and resting here during the migration periods, some specific measures become necessary: the respect of the prohibition period, their breeding period; interdiction of clutches and juveniles collection; interdiction for disturbing the birds during their breeding period; interdiction of any activity which could have as result the diminution of the birds number in this area.

MUSEUM'S PATRIMONY - METHODS OF VALORIFICATION

Adina Radu
ICEM Tulcea

National cultural patrimony presents a major socio-cultural importance because it contributes at the shaping of feelings of affiliation and pride toward the past achievements of the community, at the education of the community's members, at the promotion of the community's cultural values etc. It also has a direct contribution at the sustainable development, by stimulating the internal and external tourism and its connected industries.

To achieve all these objectives and to become an educational, socio-cultural and economical factor of great importance, the cultural patrimony must be administrated in an appropriate way. More exactly, both its conservation and its development must be targeted, as well as its valorification in multiple forms for the benefit of the local communities but also of the entire society.

The present paper shows some modalities for the valorification of the collections belonging to the museal patrimony, modalities which can bring benefits to both the museal institutions and the community where it functions.

Between the multiple modalities of valorification, the cultural and educational activities, as well as the entertainment activities have an important place. For the natural sciences museums, the organization of temporary exhibitions and of programs which facilitate a better interaction with the public (symposiums, conferences, carnival type actions) is an efficient modality for the promotion of the collections.

In this respect, a special attention must be accorded to the way of projection and realization of the exhibitions, so that the targeted objectives the messages transmitted through them are obvious and accessible for a large public. These exhibitions should have the capacity to entertain, this aspect being perfectly harmonised with the entertainment culture of nowadays where the long discussions, the laborious expressions and the dry information are less and less appreciated by the visitors. In this context, in order to pull out the

objects from their isolation, to present them in a relation with other objects, to build frames which recompose the original environment of the object, other modalities than the text are used. Though, it must not be neglected the fact that the text can serve as an way of information about the research progress, about the object's identification, underlining the museum's professionalism and representing a criterion to the visitors.

An exhibition can be transformed, using the highest technology, into a sensational experience by offering a show of images, sounds, light and colour, which are overwhelming for the visitors. These exhibitions must also have catalogues in accordance with the scientific and aesthetic standards.

A modality for satisfying the visitors' needs, always looking for variety, is offered by the virtual reality which allows the museums to present reconstructions which can constitute a base for reflexion and learning. Computers allow a personalised process of research and education, as well as a higher degree of participation and interaction.

All these modalities of exhibiting, which are trying to attract the public attention, must not overlook the targeted educational element.

As a modality for the promotion of the museal patrimony, the annual organization of at least one itinerant exhibition is indicated. In this way, the important collections of the museums will be viewed and known by people who don't have this opportunity otherwise. To meet the needs of the community, museums can organise small itinerant exhibitions in various locations such as schools, waiting rooms of railway stations and airports, big enterprises, prisons, enlarging its public.

The idea of combining the entertainment with the exhibition of the pieces of the collection, offer a tempting response to the museums' problems. If the museums exploited their recreative value, they would be more efficient from the financial point of view, and they would attract a larger public. Museums can be animated and sensational, keeping at the same time their scientific status.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MODERN NATURAL SCIENCES MUSEUM

Adina-Maria Lefterache
ICEM Tulcea

Although the environmental education is a subject often tackled by the discussions regarding the modernisation of the education, the adequate materials for the educational process are not sufficient. Beside this aspect, in the new process of the habit-forming education, where the student is the centre, the interactive methods and groups applications are ideal and have applicability in the environmental education field.

Presently, the Romanian environmental education is not very well fundamented from the methodological point of view. The numerous materials from outside the country are not adapted to the local specific and to the Romanian culture.

The present work aims the underlining of a modality for the thoroughgoing study of the environmental education, in the context of the sustainable development, realized through the Natural Sciences museum, in base of its cultural patrimony.

Through the approach of the sustainable development concept in education, the persons which are involved into the work schedule are solicited to answer certain questions:

- What are the competences which are formed in the approach of the chosen subject;
- Which values can be formed through the chosen subject;
- How the controversed environmental problems can be approached.

Group working technique is chosen as a work method. It aims the realization of certain objectives such as:

- The establishment of an efficient process of thoroughly study of the persons in a group frame, avoiding the monologues which are characteristic for the first moments of an assembly;

- Establishment of a good communication environment, through contacts between all the group's members;
- Facilitation of a the closeness process, helping the members of the group to know each other in a more personal way;
- Formation of heterogeneous subgroups, unified in the same frame of the work group;
- Personal participation of each member of the group to a collective reflection, through successive communications, in more and more larger groups;
- Determination of the progressive deep exploration of a theme, through the confrontation of the different positions and their progressive clarifying.

At the end of each educational program, the evaluation of the quality/ quantity of the acceptance/ rejection of one or more aspects regarding the education and influence through/ in museum can be done using a questionnaire.

E.g.: Which is the role of a Natural Sciences museum in the environmental education?

The questionnaire can be applied both to the program's target groups and to all the categories of visitors, in a determined period of time (a month, a year etc.). This questionnaire contains a number of 25 questions or fields to be filled in. The number of the human subjects which will have to complete the questionnaire will be limited or unlimited. The questionnaires will be placed in the museum, in spaces special organised for this purpose. After the completion, they will be analysed by the museum's specialists.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASES FROM SOUTH-EASTERN ROMANIA. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND VALORISATION CENTERS

Gabriel Jugănar
ICEM Tulcea

At the beginning of the year 2008, within the National Research, Development, Innovation Plan framework, Program 4 “Partnerships in priority fields”, a complex project that intends to create an efficient mechanism of protection of the archaeological patrimony was submitted to financing.

Three museum institutions from the south-east of Romania: Tulcea Eco-Museum Research Institute (ICEM), Ialomița County History Museum and Lower Danube Museum of Călărași want the configuration of a regional model of collaboration in view of an effective administration, protection and valorisation of the cultural mobile patrimony, from the archaeological bases from Celic Dere, Isaccea, Noviodunum (ICEM Tulcea), Bordușani (County museum of Ialomița) and Călărași.

Project aims at contributing to the complex organization, systematization, conservation and valorisation of the mobile archaeological patrimony, found outside the actual museum grounds, meaning on the archaeological bases existing along the influence area of important archaeological sites. The accumulation of massive archaeological material quantities, due to archaeological systematic and preventive diggings, determined a real collapse of the storage facilities, normally organized within history and archaeology museums.

Thus, appeared the new notion of inert patrimony under the form of thousands of sacks and boxes with archaeological material (ceramics, osteologic material, inventory clay objects, stone, bone, metal) which due to improper conditions of storage, is now impossible to be conserved, restored and revaluated from scientific and educational point of view. There are situations in which the primary information regarding these patrimony goods (location and context of discovery), which is kept either under the form of markings on the

actual objects or on their packing material, was damaged and sometimes it is impossible to use, with all the negative following consequences.

So, this circuit formed out of the actual archaeological research (achieved with great financial costs), preservation and conservation processing of material, scientific valorisation – through specific and educational studies and researches – by including these materials within the framework of the thematic of certain permanent or temporary expository manifestations cannot be accomplished in many situations because of the problems created by the lack of access to primary information related to the archaeological patrimony.

Under these conditions, the three institutions mentioned above, based on the commonly encountered problems but also on the experience accumulated together in the last years in various collaboration forms, decided to develop complex activities of conservation, restoration, scientific research and valorisation of archaeological patrimony held in the archaeological bases from Celic Dere, Isaccea – *Noviodunum* (ICEM Tulcea), Bordușani (Ialomița County Museum) and Călărași (Lower Danube Museum of Călărași).

All the targeted archaeological bases developed around archaeological sites of great importance. Thus, the archaeological base from Celic Dere, Tulcea county, was formed near the fortified establishment and the early Getae culture necropolis from the VI-IVth centuries B.C. and besides materials from this site, it also houses various materials from the Eponym establishment from Babadag (XI-VII centuries B.C.)

It is also the headquarters for the Association for Funerary Archaeology Studies (ASAF) – extremely prolific body regarding the organization of certain prestigious international scientific manifestation. The archaeological base from Noviodunum – great dimensions, shelters the greatest part of the archaeological material from the influence area of this important harbour-town from the Roman and Byzantine-Roman period. The Bordușani base was organized in the perimeter of the Gumelnita culture Eneolithic *tell* and the one from Călărași was for the materials from the Coslogeni prehistoric Eponym archaeological site, for the Roman town of *Durostorum*

This initiative intends to create a regional model of efficient administration, complex protection and valorisation of the archaeological mobile patrimony. Experimental storage technologies, specific norms of conservation and restoration as well as a unique system of data administration shall be created and implemented after, so that the four archaeological bases exceeds its condition of simple storage facilities and become real multifunctional centres where scientific research activities could be performed but also cultural patrimony promotional activities.

**NEW ORIENTATIONS IN ASSEMBLING AND
DEVELOPING THE COLLECTIONS OF
THE TULCEA ART MUSEUM WITHIN
THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION POLICY
- REORGANISING THE MAIN EXHIBITION -**

Ibrahima Keita
ICEM Tulcea

Motto: The museum should be a school of taste and a school of taste history ... not only should it be available to all people, but it should also lend a hand to any man in order to raise his interest and maintain it as long as possible.

(N. Iorga)¹

In a constant pursuit of this ideal, filled with significance and knowledge, the museographers of the ICEM's Art Museum have tried, ever since the founding of this institution, to collect works of art revolving around the thematic nuclei of *Balcic* and *Dobrudja mirrored in the Fine Arts*.

At the beginnings of museography in Tulcea, some voices pleaded for developing an institution whose main concern should be

¹ Prof. Dr. Ioan Opriș, *Transmuseographia*, IInd edition, 2003, Bucharest, Oscar Print Publishers, p.189.

of regional source, involving mainly items belonging to the Danube Delta area. The process of selection, however, has encountered some issues related to the scarceness of these particular items. Thus, the thematic area has been extended to the entire Dobrudja region. Based on this tradition of item gathering, in complete accordance with Romanian Art History, the museum's collection now consists of an ensemble of various works of art bearing the signatures of important and famous Romanian artists.

After the events of December 1989, the Ministry of Culture and Cults tried to initiate a series of reforms in what concerns the structure of the art collections administered by the national museums.

At the Arts Museums National Session of Communications of 1991, event which took place in Ploiești, at the Palace of Culture, the state secretary of M.C.C., Radu Boroianu, raised the issue of the dull uniformity that characterized, at the time, all national art collections. In his opinion, this undesired feature appeared due to the fact that all these ensembles were structured based on Romanian art history chronology. The Romanian official underlined the following: *in order to survive, each museum must find an innovative structural solution, each different from the others.*

The reorganization of the main exhibition will take place in two steps:

I. Capitalizing the currently stored collections

This particular activity will imply reducing the number of works per author, thus creating room for the XVIII-XIX iconographic collections. The exhibition circuit will begin with these collections, continue with the XVIII-XIX oriental decorative art works and end with the - strictly speaking - fine art exhibition. A generous part of this latter collection will be dedicated to local modern age artists. We will concentrate on maintaining visibility for all authors by including even those discredited by the critics, who never had the actual chance of being displayed within the main exhibition of the museum. This strategy will allow the process of renewal to take place once every two months. The nominal structure of the artists will be maintained at all times, thus endowing the museum with a living feature.

II. A project for the near future

This project raises the issue of establishing the basic nucleus of the collections within the Danube River thematic, bringing forward the specific landscape, habitat, inhabitants and their preoccupations, from spring to river's mouth.

*On the list of "humid areas" appear 1.000 objectives belonging to 130 countries... Plenty of other projects have benefited from the help and support of the only Eco-Museum Research Institute in Romania, the one in Tulcea County. Based on an enduring and complex integrated strategy, this organization develops various interdisciplinary research in the field of archaeological, historical, ethnographical, artistic and natural patrimony of the Danube Delta region...*²

In this respect we must revive the effective co-operation which has begun with the biennial exhibition of fine arts, between Tulcea (Romania) and Ulm (Germany), by inviting various artists from the Danube River area in order to both implement a major exchange project and purchase new works of art. These actions will definitely bring a valuable contribution to the process of establishing new display structures in our museum.

In developing these structures we will also take into consideration exchanging items of similar value with both national and foreign institutions. This particular approach will make the exhibition more homogenous and give the museum a distinctive character.

² Prof. Dr. Ioan Opriș, *Muzeosofia*, 2006, Bucharest, Oscar Print Publishers, p.117.

THE MUSEUM INSTITUTION – RURAL COMMUNITY – RURAL TOURISM

Iuliana Titov
ICEM Tulcea

Dobrogea has an economic–social, geographic and historic potential of a major importance, thing which confers conditions proper for the rural tourism and agrotourism development.

The components of the cultural found from the north of Dobrogea, grouped by some of the representative places of the area, are: **Babadag** – *Ali Gazi-Bashaw's Geamia, Ali Gazi Bashaw's Tomb, Sari Saltuk Baba's Tomb, Kalaigi Spring, The Oriental Art Museum, Archaeological remnants from the Iron Age, early Roman and Roman-Byzantine age*; **Enisala** – *Enisala Citadel, North-Dobrogea Village Museum, traditional architecture*; **Murighiol/ Dunavățul de Jos** – *Halmyris Citadel, traditional architecture, Euro-Chanson Choir, The Folkloric group* which belongs to the Cultural Community Centre from the place has a rich repertoire both in Romanian language and also in the Ukrainian language. They participate with folkloric programs to numerous local, district and national cultural manifestations; **Jurilovca** – *Orgame/ Argamum Citadel, traditional architecture specific to the Lipovans population, the Acoperământul Maicii Domnului Church, in ancient style, the traditional lipovans costume* which is noticed by the chromatics in strong tones and nuances (red, blue, green, pink) and which is worn especially in celebration days. Some costume pieces have modified, others kept their form: *rubășca*, the man shirt, the *pois* (the belt worn both by men and women); **Slava Rusa** – *Ibida Citadel, Uspenia (Slavsky) Monastery, Vovidenia Monastery, the architecture and the traditional costume specific to the lipovans population*; **Niculitel** – *The Paleo-Christian Complex (IV-VI b.Ch. century), Sfântul Athanasie Church, Cocos Monastery, Celic-Dere Monastery, Saon Monastery, traditional customs – Paparuda*, custom practiced in the third Thursday after the Easter, reminds of the fertility ceremonials and has as purpose the rain conjuration. *The pottery*, custom practiced on the Lăsata Secului

(Prohibition Beginning Celebration) at Easter; **Isaccea** – *Noviodunum Citadel, Issac Baba Tomb, Muslim Geamia, Orthodox Church celebrating Saint Gheorghe*; **Sulina** – *Danube European Commission Lighthouse* built in the years 1869-1870; *The Old Lighthouse* built in 1802, *the specific traditional architecture* – urban architecture developed due to the interferences with the contemporary architectural style; **Sfântu Gheorghe** – *The Old Lighthouse* build of wood in 1856, *traditional architecture, traditional customs* – the custom practiced by the Ukrainians in the New Year's day, the festivals organized in August: *Anonimus, Prometheus, Deltafest* which attract a flux of tourists visibly bigger every year; **Mahmudia** – *the Salsovia Citadel, the Dolomite Mine*, the main profession – *fishing*, the inhabitants are known to be good trammels and boat drivers; **Cerna** – *the Panait Cerna Memorial House, the Church celebrating Saints Mihail and Gavril, the Old School* in which the Poet Panait Cerna studied too, *the Bridge on the main road* has an inscription where we find the following information: "*This bridge was built in 1892. Under the administration of the Prefect V. A. Florescu and Engineer Saochetti, builder Giovanni Plos*", *the Altona Choir* with a repertoire of meglenic songs and dances; **Crișan** – *Obelisk* raised in 1893, *Crișan sportive hunting and fishing box*, the architecture specific to the population from the Danube Delta, the wooden tools of the fishermen from this village.

The wealth of the cultural fund from these places can be exploited by the tourism development and diversification (itinerary, visiting or knowledge, religious, rural tourism or the agro-tourism).

**THE CUSTOMS REVITALISATION WITHIN
THE RELATION:
MUSEUM INSTITUTION – RURAL COMMUNITY**

Elena Papa
ICEM Tulcea

The traditional customs, time ago practiced by the whole rural world, have disappeared, lost their importance within the community or are confounded with others, occidental ones (eg. Dragobete - St.Valentine; the masks from the New Year's customs - the Halloween mask).

The loss, in the contemporary time, of the initial signification, has generated either the replacement of some Romanian customs with others, borrowed ones, proof of the relation: cultural identity / globalization (Dragobete – St. Valentine), either to diminish the importance within the rural community, against the technical development (Pornirea Plugului).

The globalization phenomena has initiated, at national but also areal or local levels, the problem of the material and immaterial cultural patrimony preservation, for the cultural identity preservation.

From this perspective, there are discussions about the revitalisation of the customs, of the traditions, in general.

In this context there takes shape a new hypostasis of the relation between the rural community and the museum institution, in fact, of the specialists from the ethnography domain.

The problematic of the immaterial patrimony has generated discussions, often controversial, regarding on one hand the role of the community, and on the other hand the role of the specialists in the domain.

In the international conventions concerning this problematic there is granted a special attention to the role of the communities, considering that they know their traditions and can rediscover and keep the local identity.

These visions have initiated the question: in what measure the specialist contributed and implicitly the museum Institution, in the activity to which belong the patrimony research, hoarding and preservation.

The discussions pro and against regarding the contribution percentage of each of the two active persons (community – museum institution) in the patrimony preservation do not constitute though the mobile of our communication.

From our point of view, the museum institutions receives the role to exploit, by the museum exhibitions, the local cultural identity, the national area, obviously by its specific forms, having in view the fact that any exhibition is constituted in a holistic vision on a cultural fact (the corroboration of the different modalities of reconstitution of a custom, of a sequence from the social life).

HYSTORY AND ARCHELOGY MUSEUM PART OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TULCEA COUNTY

Cristian Micu
ICEM Tulcea

This work tries to make an analysis of the capacity of the HYSTORY AND ARCHELOGY MUSEUM (referred to as MIA from now on) to face the new challenges imposed by the development of the new concept of Sustainable Development.

Our presentation will not be as thorough as regarding the history and the problematic of the sustainable development but will try to capture the correspondence between its general principals and the north-Dobrudja museum's activity.

The already mentioned concept was initially related to the environmental problems and to the natural resources crisis, specially the ones related to energy, from 30 years ago. The term itself is very new and was established in the summer of 1992 after the *Conference regarding environment and development*, organized by the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro. For short, this can be defined as the development that tries to meet the needs of the present without compromising the possibility of the future generations of satisfying their own needs.

Both members of the Tulcea scientific community as well as the local authorities representatives immediately noticed the international impact of the new trend, thus, decided in to create the Eco-Museum Research Institute of Tulcea (referred to as ICEM from now on), that develops the following activities:

- a. scientific, educational and touristical valorisation research of the North-Dobrudja horst and especially in the Danube Delta area;
- b. organizing scientific, pedagogical, cultural and informational activities

MIA Tulcea, an important part of ICEM Tulcea, develops its activity on the strategic directions of the managerial program at ICEM Tulcea level and in concordance to the characteristics of the external environment, according to the legal provisions in force. Considering the evolution of the legal framework in the organization and the functioning of the museums, MIA structured its activity on the following coordinates:

- a. scientific constitution, administration, conservation and restoration of the museum patrimony
- b. scientific research, evidence, documentation, protection and development of the patrimony
- c. emphasizing the museum's patrimony for knowledge and educational purposes

In his turn, the managerial program of ICEM imposes taking responsibility and integration of the following principals within the proposed projects:

- a. continuity in the evolution process of the institution
- b. priority oriented renewal and flexibility
- c. commitment to meet international standards
- d. consolidation of the scientific community spirit
- e. promotion of the organizational culture based on performance and probity

MIA Tulcea is attentively monitoring the evolutions noticed at the external factors level that could influence in a decisive manner the strategic directions of the institutions thus, correcting the principals that govern its own activity. It is important to mention the fact that both Tulcea County Council, that represents the governing body of

ICEM Tulcea as well as the local councils, don't have a definite clear image of a sustainable development policy in which MIA would play the main part.

Through the projects that are developed in the entire county, MIA is trying to offer collaboration models between various institutions and organizations from all the fields interested in principle application that define the concept of Sustainable Development.

CONSERVATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY AND LOCAL COMMUNITY AWARENESS REGARDING ITS VALUE : LUNCAVITA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE – *CETĂȚUIA*

Mihail Florian
ICEM Tulcea

The Luncavița microzone is located in the NV area of Dobrudja region and its major geographical limits are Măcin Mountain range, Niculițel hills and Danube meadow.

In the spring of the year 1898, P. Polonic researched the tell establishment from the Cetățuia site. On this occasion, a sketch of the place was drawn and completed with a sketchy description of the archaeological facts that were observed. The most important episode of the researches from this location was made in the sixth decade of the last century and it is related to the activity of E. Comșa, member of the research team from the Dinogetia site (Garvăn, Tulcea County). E.Comșa made two small soundings, in the SE of the *tell* mentioned above.

In 1975, El. Lăzurcă, performed a sounding, limited in dimensions and results, in a Gumelnita culture establishment located in *La Cioara*, NE margin of Luncavița locality. The results of the researches were published partially, the same information being also applicable to the soundings performed by I. Vasiliu in Mocuța spot (SE part of Luncavița locality).

Starting with 1998, a new research program has been applied in the Luncavița microzone, by ICEM Tulcea, Bucharest Institute of Archaeology and National Museum of History from Bucharest.

Subsequently, specialists from ASPAA Aveyron, Iași Institute of Archaeology and Mangalia Archaeology Museum were integrated in the process.

For a good implementation of this program, the research team tried to involve the local community in the process. There were two main reasons that determined this attitude.

A – One would be the because of the problems created by the heirs of former land owners of the place where the archaeological reservation is located at the time being. The heirs have started building around the place that has the status of archaeological site (status which forbids from the start any kind of activities over the land), without having any documents that would certify their right of property.

Fortunately, the simple explanations given by the team members were sufficient enough to stop the repeating of such kind of events. Because of such causes, it was considered that an equally important step as the research process itself would be

B – awareness of local population regarding the value of the archaeological vestiges located in the spot mentioned above. Thus, besides protecting the archaeological site, the local people were also influenced to bring to the knowledge of archeologists any information regarding possible discoveries unknown to them. This kind of unpredicted discoveries happened for several times.

In order to register good results in this respect, the team of the archaeological site involved in the organization of its activities, two of the most important local institutions: The Town hall and the School. Thus, in 2004, the General School of Luncavița inaugurated the exhibition entitled “Luncavița – Millenniums of Civilization.”

The exhibition contains pieces from the archaeological site of Luncavița – Cetățuia, from the surface researches that brought to light other archaeological spots but also some pieces picked by locals in their way through the locality. The varnishing of the exhibition had a video presentation, accompanied by a presentation of Dr. Cristian Micu, coordinator of researches in Cetățuia site.

In order to a better understanding of the researches that were made and their results, panels with images and texts were installed, in the hall of the exhibition. It is also important to mention the fact that

the event was accompanied also by the presence of the local authorities as well as of the authorities from the county level.

In 2006, a video presentation was organized in the same place and all the participants to the archaeological diggings from Luncavița, from along the time, were remembered. The cooperation with the local people was mentioned as well and how they should represent an active component in the research process. The presentation from school was followed by a field visit to the Luncavița - Cetățuia archaeological site, where guests out of town and locals, as well, were made aware of the importance of the local archaeological patrimony.

This kind of activities that imply the contact of the public with the important elements of its archaeological patrimony, could represent the key to success of the research program that is being developed in the Luncavița microzone. This kind of activities could raise the level of public awareness upon its value.

VALORIZATION METHODS OF THE NATIONAL CULTURAL PATRIMONY STUDY CASE: “ACCESS TO ARCHAEOLOGY” PROJECT

Mihail Florian
ICEM Tulcea

Improvement of the public access represents a growing imperative necessity, felt at national museum structures level, as well as the involvement of population, of local communities in the process of awareness and understanding of the importance and the universal value of the goods that represent the national cultural patrimony.

Thus, in 2007 The Eco-Museum research institute, the History and National Archaeology Museum from Constanța initiated the project “Access to Archaeology.” This project aimed to inform the wide public about the touristical and educational potential of Dobrudja archaeological monuments.

In order to achieve the proposed objectives, the project team members established several directions.

One of them was to gather up a data base that should contain the Dobrudja archaeological sites, described according to a site record, commonly agreed upon. Thus, a very useful work instrument has been created in order to help specialists develop their activities. The data base shall be updated in the case of any accidental archaeological discoveries or some archaeological activities that will bring to light some new sites or there will be some additional new information regarding the already known ones.

As I specified above, the information were introduced according to a site record which we shall describe shortly. The record contains the following fields: the name of the archaeological site, the RAN code, location (county, town, commune /village, spot, address, land owner), site (type of site, topography /environment, conservation state, risk factors), research (type of research, period, research teams and results), bibliography, photo gallery and personal data of researcher that completed the record.

Another direction was to create a website that should contain touristical routes that lead to archaeological monuments, accompanied by general information and pictures of them. For the creation of site, the team project tried to adopt an approachable method for the public wide but this doesn't mean that the final result was a superficial and general one.

For a more complete information, several fields were established: Dobrudja – geographical framework, Dobrudja – short historic (presents and describes the historical époques that were found on Dobrudja territory), archaeological sites from Dobrudja data base (this offers the chance of a double search – by locality or by époques), touristical routes from Dobrudja (3 touristical routes were established, in order to reevaluate the Dobrudja archaeological values as well as possible; information regarding touristical objectives, access ways, communication with other touristical routes and informational spots), publications with and about Dobrudja archaeology (Peuce – magazine of History and Archaeology Museum of Tulcea and Pontica - History and Archaeology Museum of Constanța).

Through this single project, *Access to archaeology*, we tried to cover more categories of beneficiary individuals: people involved in

the field but also people for whom archaeology represent just a free time passion and would like to get to know the Dobrudja archaeology realities, better. The existence and the popularization of touristical routes can also play an educational part because we could organize history lessons for different categories of students, along the routes, in common agreement with the institutions involved.

By this project, we are trying to keep up with the new social realities that imply intensive popularization, including also for cultural products. The success of such kind of activity could influence the implication of the local and county level authorities, in the administration, the preservation and the social and economic revitalization of the archaeological monuments. Their implication is absolutely needed because keeping the monuments in good conditions requires a serious financial effort.

PREVENTIVE ARHEOLOGY AND PROBLEMS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REMAINED UNDER CONTEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENTS CASE STUDY: NUFĂRU

Aurel Stănică
ICEM Tulcea

Archaeological researches developed within the built-up area of the Nufăru village starting with 1978, along the Danube river, on the right shore of the Sfântu Gheorghe branch, at approximately 12 km down-stream of Tulcea, have showed the existence of an important urban centre from the X-XVI centuries, sheltered by the walls of a fortification built *a fundamentis* by the Byzantines after the year 971.

The archaeological systematic diggings from Nufaru, completed by rescue interventions, by incidental discoveries or by material recoveries and situations developed in free or public areas that were to be affected by the interventions for modern buildings have allowed to the present research team to draw an image, specially regarding the medieval lifestyle from Nufăru, integrant part of the north Dobrudja

civilization, captured specially through its urban centres along the Danube river side.

Due to the fact that the site is situated under a contemporary establishment (thus representing an archaeological site or urban type, located in the rural, within the built-up area), the systematic archaeological research from Nufăru had and has a special part, punctual, in the free or public areas. In determined conditions, not for many times, the research becomes a preventive one, concentrating on areas that are going to be affected by modern construction interventions.

The location of the site within the built-up area of the Nufăru village, determined its continuous exposing to human factor aggression³ starting with the traditional houses, that have no deep foundations, to the manifestations on a larger scale from the 80's with dramatic accents after 1989 at the same time with the constructive progress registered in this area located closely to Tulcea town and to the "beginnings" of the delta, on a very popular touristical route.

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE BOOK – HOW TO PROTECT OUR CULTURAL - HISTORIC, ARCHEOLOGIC, LOCAL AND REGIONAL PATRIMONY

Aurel Stănică
ICEM Tulcea

Encouraging the initiatives that emphasize our national cultural patrimony, as well as the development of the culture consumer behavior of the students from rural and urban level, in order to make them understand, from a young age, the importance of the valorisation and protection of the local cultural, regional and national patrimony could be achieved through a Good practice guide book, very suggestively entitled "*How to Protect Our Cultural- Historic,*

³ Since the first archaeological campaign it was noticed the fact that the research from Nufăru acquired a very pronounced rescue character (Baraschi, Moghior 1979, 187, n. 3)

Archaeological, Local and Regional Patrimony". The guide book could help the specialists from the research domain – archeologists or historians, to make young visitors understand the importance of archaeology over their cultural life.

In the last years, the Eco-Museum Research Institute has understood that its cultural product should be developed through a program that implicates education, tourism, regional development, also aiming to create some multiplicative effects through multidisciplinary activities. Thus, one of the aimed aspects is the protection of the national cultural patrimony, the harmonization of policies and cultural strategies with the other similar institutions from the European Union, as well as the reinforcement of the museum's role in our contemporary society.

The guide book could help the specialists from the research domain – archeologists or historians, to make young visitors understand the importance of archaeology for their cultural life and be aware of the need to protect and reevaluate the north-Dobrudja cultural patrimony – as a component of the national and international cultural patrimony and its preservation for the posterity.

ȘUȚEȘTI. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FROM ȘUȚEȘTI, BRĂILA COUNTY. THE MUSEUM, VOLUNTEERS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY

Viorel Stoian
Brăila Museum

In the archaeological researches campaigns from Șuțești, Brăila county were explored a dike, called by local community "Valul lui Traian", and a prehistoric establishment, dated in Basarabi culture.

The researches in these points were made by the specialists of the Brăila Museum with the considerable support of the Șuțești local community and a high-school volunteers group from Brăila city.

The tripartite collaboration between museum, volunteers and local community was important for the understanding of the research

process, the importance of the discovered heritage for the national and local history and the future security of the archaeological sites.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN DANGER, VALORIZATION
ATTEMPTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY.
CASE STUDY: FIRST IRON AGE ESTABLISHMENT FROM
BABADAG**

Sorin Cristian Ailincăi
ICEM Tulcea

The site is located at approximately 15 km N-E from Babadag town, on the shore of the lake that bears that same name, at approximately 30 m left from the Tabana brook's mouth. The establishment that was lived in, in the old times, covers a promontory with a perfect view over the lake and the area presently occupied by Babadag town. The strategic placement is reinforced also by the presence of the valley, probably liable to inundation and swampy in the past.

The archaeological researches started in 1962 that are still on going, have essentially contributed to the definition of the archaeological culture of Babadag type that occupied a territory starting from Dobrogea to the east part of Muntenia and the south of Moldova between the XIth B. C. till the first half of the VIIth century B.C.

Diggings brought to light the remaining of several surface establishments, cabins and supply holes or waste ditches, that contained a great amount of artefacts which helped establish important links with the Egeo-Anatolian world. Due to these complex observations and discoveries, the site is no doubt one of the most important reference-points of the first Iron Age from the south-east of Europe.

The accentuated process of degradation of the site due to the increase of the water levels of the Babadag Lake was observed even from the beginning of the researches. Every year, massive portions of loess detach from the fragile promontory. Since 1962 till present time, over 40 m of the establishment practically disappeared together with precious archaeological information. Stopping the destruction process

is practically impossible and the only available way of conserving these vestiges is the scientific valorisation and at museum level.

The archaeological researches brought to light several elements of mobile inventory that can be exposed to the public. Other than being used in the permanent exhibition of the History and Archaeology Museum, a part of the artefacts were used in the arranging of a little but bold temporary exhibition in the location offered by the Library of Babadag town. The exhibition that tried to popularize the archaeological activities but also the anniversary of 40 years of archaeological researches had a great success with the local people.

Starting with autumn 2003, the research team of the Babadag archaeological site has initiated the process for organizing a museum under the guardianship of the Babadag town hall. Even though the activity started optimistically and the local authorities decided to yield an old building for this purpose, subsequently the activity was stopped because of lack of funds.

However, the idea stands available for the future, being the only way of valorisation of the site threatened with disappearance. Thus, the process of archiving all the registered data along the researches: photographs, films, plans, drawings, topographical survey and site notes, etc. that could help to a better conservation of the information has been started.

The Museum valorisation should be accompanied by a scientific analysis of the archaeological materials. The recent publication of the Monography of Babadag culture, accompanied by the printing of some articles based on unprecedented information, opened the way to an exhaustive publication of the researches from Babadag site.

OVIDIU ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX, CONSTANȚA COUNTY: AN APPROACH FOR INCLUSION TO A TOURIST CIRCUIT

Constantin Băjenaru

Museum for National History and Archaeology Constanța

One of many Roman-Byzantine epoch sites registered in the territory around Tomis fortress is placed at about 10 km North of

Constanta on Siutghiol Lake shores. Archaeological excavations begun in 1979 have brought to light a monuments complex dated to centuries 4-6 A.D.: the stone aqueduct supplying Tomis, built most probably at the end of the 3rd – beginning of the 4th century, a road station from the 4th century, its central area represented by an early Christian basilica, as well as a *quadriburgium*-type fortification, built in the 4th century.

The monuments brought to light during 30 years since excavations have begun were only at a very limited extent primarily preserved, let away restored. During the last years the site was in an advanced degradation state, due to garbage deposits, vandalism and animals, to which humidity infiltration from the ground water level added, situated here rather high.

A partnership was established in 2007 between the Museum for National History and Archaeology Constanta and the local council Ovidiu, its main objectives being local community consciousness regarding the importance of a historical monument on their town territory, assuring a better conservation state and site inclusion to a tourist circuit.

Important discovered monuments conservation investments are needed to fulfill these objectives. The first stage was accomplished in 2007 by surrounding the site with a metal fence, thus stopping walls continuous degradation. Establishing a small archaeological base and implementing a primary conservation project is planned for this year. Restoring the fortification and the Christian basilica are long term objectives, as soon as financial resources will be identified.

The favorable archaeological complex position in the vicinity of a European highway and not far from Constanța and Mamaia resort is a considerable advantage for its tourist potential. Archaeological sites visiting circuit along the Black Sea coastline, from Mangalia (Callatis) to Constanta (Tomis) and Histria could include Ovidiu. Cruises on Siutghiol Lake, having little island Ovidiu (situated in archaeological site immediate vicinity) as final destination is representing another advantage. Local authorities' projects for infrastructure development in the nearby residential district and for lake shore systematization will back up conservation, restoration and tourist potential development actions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF BRĂILIȚA TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Mirela Vernescu

Brăila Museum

Brăilița is a district situated in the northern part of Brăila, on the upper cliff of Danube, occupying a dominant position in the bottom land of the river.

Due to its upper position on the cliff of Danube near the confluence of the two arms of Danube, the establishment of Brăilita dominates the Danube, its bottom land fens, the Siret-Danube confluence and also the upper cliff.

The archaeological researches in Brăilița had developed more phases:

- a) 1955-1958 diggings were meant to save because the relic was destroyed by the two brick fields which operated in the loess from the upper cliff. The archaeological collective was composed by Nicolae Harțuche (archaeologist at the Museum of Brăila) and Ion T.Dragomir (archaeologist at the Museum of Galați).
- b) 1961-1974 the researches had a systematic character and were conducted by Mr. Nicolae Harțuche and Florian Anastasiu also archaeologist and director of the Museum at that time. The diggings were made in many locations along the upper cliff, starting from the railroad that goes to the docks and forward to the area that unites the Danube's cliff with Siret's cliff. In some areas, the diggings were made to consolidate, to save due to the jobs made to improve the land quality in XXth century.
- c) 2004-2007 the researches have been reopened, but this time they have a preventive character because the archaeological sites of Brăilita were classified as a historical monument, being included in LMI 2004. The researches are made only at the request of the beneficiaries of these diggings and are conducted by Mr. Stănică Pandrea, archaeologist at the Museum of Braila.

The artefacts discovered in Brăilita over the fifties years of archaeological researches (systematical or preventive) are of an exceptional scientific importance.

The establishments of **Boian** and **Gumelnița** type are typical for the Neolithic and E Neolithic period in the Low –Danube area. The *Tell*-establishment from Gumelnița culture discovered in Brăilita are very alike with the establishments discovered in Căscioarele and Gumelnița.

The necropolis from the end of the Eneolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age is unique in the half oriental part of the Balkans, because of its numerous graves (which allows us to understand the funeral traditions) but more than that because of the numerous jewellery and relic discovered near the deceased (allows us to see the real references of the social categories).

We must underline the fact the getic necropolis was full of relic. The richness of gets leaving in Brăilita was due to the Hellenic traders, which allows us to say that for the first time in the history of Brăila's habitation, the commercial activity on the Danube permits accumulation of significant riches.

DIE POPULARISIERUNG DES KULTUR -HISTORISCHEN ERBES UND DIE JUGEND. DIE ERFAHRUNG AUS DER ARBEIT EINES PROJEKTS

Dragomira Boeva – Kancheva
The Lower Danube Museum Călărași

Die Popularisierung der Museumstätigkeiten ist nahe verbunden mit der Arbeit mit Kindern, spezial mit Schülern in Gymnasiumsalter. Haben die Kindern die Kultur in das Museum allein zu gehen, wissen sie die Regeln wie eine Exposition zu besichtigen? Können die Schüller das Erbe eines Regions verstehen? Das sind nur einige aus den wichtigsten Fragen vor den Museumsspezialisten. Die Arbeit mit Kindern in verschiedenen Projekten und Programmen gibt sehr

interessante Ergebnisse. Die spezialisierte Unterrichten mit Kindern verschiedenen Alters, geteilt in Gruppen, helfen sehr viel und zeigen sehr gute Resultaten nach einige Monate. Die Kinder können allein als Reiseführer in Museums und Galerien, sowie in verschiedenen Tourdestinationen in drei Regionen arbeiten. Am Ende des Projects haben sie eine Photo- und Bilderausstellung und selbstgemachten Reisehandbuch gemacht, sowie einige Atraktionen vor Publikum. Nicht an letzter Stelle ist der Erfolg, dass die Touristen der traditionellen Exposition mehr als alltäglich wurden. Wie man die gewöhnliche Menge Touristen mehr zu machen? Einige von diesen Antworten gaben uns die Schüller.

Alle zukünftige Initiativen des modernes Museums sind abhängig davon, wie man die neue Generation in Museumskultur erzieht, weil sie ist das zukünftige Publikum der Museumsinstitution.

Part B

**THE INTEGRATE PRESERVATION OF THE
CULTURAL PATRIMONY**

THE PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL/ ETHNOGRAPHIC HERITAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PAIR CULTURAL IDENTITY – GLOBALIZATION

Steluța Pârâu
ICEM Tulcea

One of the problems that concerns ethnographers in the contemporary world irrespective of their particular field of expertise (research, museum science, conservation) is European identity and its relations to national identities or to put it in different words the relationship *globalization – identity*.

It is obvious that given such a climate the issue of preserving the cultural heritage becomes a constant element of the work of those concerned with maintaining cultural identity, especially if we consider that the concept of preservation refers to a complex temporal perspective, comprising past, present and future of human action within a certain geographical space.

The issue can be discussed in terms of present and future against the contemporary processes of *reinventing tradition*, of reshaping folk culture and all aspect of social life in general.

One hypostasis of the reinventing or reinforcing tradition is exactly the *treasuring, conservation and preservation* of the cultural heritage, such an action constituting an essential evidence for the identity of one culture in relation to other cultures against the context of globalization.

Under such circumstances, the importance of the *museum as institution* increases as museums have the difficult role of carrying out the above mentioned actions.

At the same time, we should keep in mind that the museum patrimony is part of the cultural heritage.

Given the characteristics of the museum patrimony on one hand and the need to reshape the cultural identity on the other we should pay attention to the fact that the object collected nowadays becomes the object of a different reality as a meaning transfer occurs from the **object as functional good** to the **object as cultural good**.

Therefore treasuring is a different process from accumulation of goods. It is synonymous to selection and to the essential representation of the frequency and uniqueness of one cultural good.

The perspective upon **object as treasured and conserved cultural good** generates a new vision upon museum display of objects, focusing especially upon the *preservation of cultural identity*. The contemporary debate on “the anthropology of building the national fact” is a consequence of all these new cultural issues involving ethnographical objects.

THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUMS IN OPEN AIR – HYPOSTASES OF THE MUSEUM STRUCTURES IN THE PROCESS OF PROMOTING LOCAL TRADITIONS

Steluța Pârâu
ICEM Tulcea

The questions arisen by our action have appeared as a consequence of an idea much discussed lately, that of setting up village museums within a broader context of the phenomenon/ process of re-inventing tradition as a means to preserve cultural identity against the process of globalization.

It should be mentioned that such a concern can be related back to a museum tradition as the idea of setting up ethnographic collections and then museums can be traced back to the activity of cultural personalities in the 19th century.

Among ethnographical museums, the open air ones constitute a complex and object-focused representation of the history of peoples' civilizations.

As a phenomenon, the foundation of the first ethnographical museums in Romania (1929 – Cluj; 1936 – Bucharest) is explained by the European context of the time as such a cultural policy corresponded to the social-political trend that lead to the recognition

of the modern nations and states in the Europe of the second half of the 19th century.

Irrespective of their category, the open air museums have certain “advantages” as regards the representation of a segment of traditional national, zonal and local civilization.

The essential “advantage” is the museum representation of an ethnographical fact within the context of its original habitat (as regards “in situ” preservation) or within a relevant context for the cultural identity (as regards the “Skansen” type or ethnographical park presentation).

Each of the two hypostases of preservation and conservation of the folk cultural heritage raises problems as far as the modalities of restoring or re-building are concerned.

Keeping in mind that point of view, one can detach and analyze similar problems and also other problems that differentiate and particularize the two hypostases of preserving the immobile ethnographic heritage.

THE RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRESERVATION OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL PATRIMONY

Alexandru Chiselev
ICEM Tulcea

Contemporary development is marked by one accelerated rate of change, determined, among other things, by the communication’s dynamics and alterations between persons and communities and the international interchange of cultural values and services.

In contemporary period we talk about the sustainable development like the one viable alternative that the next generations can enjoy the same natural landscapes and untouched cultural values.

The general principle is to not deprive the future of the past’s stamps, through present’s actions.

Between ethnographical patrimony and rural sustainable development exists interdependence:

- 1.ethnographical patrimony can survive only through rational measures, in other words, through sustainable development at rural level.
- 2.rural sustainable development must base on authentic, specific and value, then on ethnographical inheritance.

The fixed ethnographical patrimony and the rural sustainable development

For ensuring a rural durable development, which must have in consideration the diverse importance of fixed ethnographical values, the general notion that must be applied is the integrated conservation of architectural patrimony, with two essential aspects:

1. conservation of proper ethnographical value and his protection's area
2. integration of the build inheritance in contemporary society.

The mobile ethnographical patrimony and the rural sustainable development

One possibility for preserve this kind of patrimony is to continue and capitalize the tradition, to encourage the authentic production of popular art and workmanship. There are three domains: objects of authentic popular art (textures, ceramics, wooden), new objects of workmanship's inspiration (knitting, metal workmanship), objects of modern decorative art (macramé, Goblin tapestry, small furniture).

The immaterial ethnographical patrimony and the rural sustainable development

For the post-adhering period, strategic objectives concerning the immaterial cultural patrimony are:

1. the assurance of viability for this kind of patrimony
2. the respecting and protection all the forms and possibilities of expression
3. the reinsertion of immaterial patrimony in human communities life, special for young people
4. protection of origin, authentic, as well as the artisans who (re)create, perpetuate and transmit them.

The solution is to accept one new form of this customs, with the condition to keep the authentic, specific and traditional. That is, in other words, we can accept a change of form, but not of content.

MODERN PROMOTION MEANS OF THE CULTURAL PATRIMONY

Paul Lucian Tocanie
ICEM Tulcea

Relationship development of cross-border collaboration with consequences over all the plans (political, economical, social) represents an imperative necessity within the present situational framework in the world. This target can be achieved only by developing the human relationships and generally speaking, culture represents the spiritual connection element which must be preserved and promoted, next to awareness of being part of a history and a civilization based on a common and specific/ identity elements in a Europe of contrasts and economic globalization. The necessity to recover the cultural identity in conditions of economical-political pressures and of those imminent to the opening of access ways for west-European influences, it's rather acute because the being aware of particular and general values of your own identity is the only way to trust yourself and the only one capable to validate any constructive action.

The human race is living a crisis, today. In this critical situation it can be assumed that the hoarding, the preservation and the conservation of the cultural and natural patrimony is not just a marginal fact but an useless one, because humanity needs subsistence, before anything else. But reality, shows the contrary, because in a moment in which the problem of European identity and its relationship with the national identities is being discussed, the cultural phenomenon knowledge becomes integrated part of our existence.

We would like to bring to your attention, a pilot digitization and promotion initiative of the cultural patrimony through the development of transfrontier and common activities, and through the implication of two prestigious organizations from Romania (Eco-Museum Research Institute from Tulcea) and Ukraine (Odessa Archaeology Museum).

The 9 month implementation process of the "*Arhetur*" pilot project which tried the promotion of fortresses or of the archaeological sites from both regions, in a unitary way (Tulcea and

Odessa). Thus, they developed transfrontier cultural communication abilities between the culturally involved actors in cultural patrimony valorisation activities on one hand and on the other hand, specific cultural/educational packages addressed for tourists who visit both areas or for students from both regions.

The specific objectives of the project aim for the following coordinates: effectiveness of the information administration process regarding archaeological patrimony of the two regions (Tulcea and Odessa), valorisation of archaeological sites, increasing of access of students to culture.

The expected results are: data base which shall contain archaeological sites from Tulcea County (Romania) and Odessa Region (Ukraine) , 4 types of promotional leaflets with specific touristical routes which will promote 4 scenarios of touristical valorisation of the cultural patrimony from the two regions (specific touristical routes), a catalogue which promotes the most important fortresses/archaeological sites from both regions, a website that shall emphasize all the archaeological sites from both regions, a multimedia application with an educational role, emphasizing the historical and archaeological patrimony from both regions, an international symposium for promotion and valorisation of cultural patrimony.

**LASTING DEVELOPMENT – INCREASING
THE ABILITY TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS
AND NECESSITIES OF THE COMMUNITIES –
“TRADITIONAL GRAZING”**

Valeriu Leonov
ICEM Tulcea

Referring to its land size, Tulcea is Romania's richest county in terms of landforms, natural habitats, flora and fauna. Over 70 % of its surface became part of the Nature 2000 sites. These sites are, in fact, natural reservations of national importance, fact which makes them highly protected land areas.

Tulcea also possesses a great potential in what concerns traditional grazing and, as proof, one may easily observe a multitude of sheepfolds spread all over the county area. Grazing was the main traditional occupation in Dobrudja and it became more and more obvious, over the centuries, that this particular type of work has been an essential part of the social development process, in this part of the country.

Records have been kept that certify the practice of grazing in Dobrudja. One of these documents goes as far back as the year 1520, during the rule of the sultan Selim I; it states that: "the pagans from Moldova and Țara Românească took their sheep to the Danubian isles of Dobrudja for the winter. The Ottoman authorities collected a fee (gorstina) of 3 sheep for every hundred animals, for this sort of occupation. The tax was added to the Ottoman treasury."⁴

A series of approaches should be considered in order to maintain the traditional features of this occupation. For starters, the sheepfolds may be included in tourism itineraries, as sites open for the public eye. Once they have gained the interest of the tourists who visit the county sites, they should become an important reason for the local communities to embrace this particular line of work.

In order to practice grazing properly, training courses should be organized, in partnership with sheepfold owners. These courses should tackle about the following issues:

- initiation in hygienical-sanitary rules and in proper sheepfold arrangement techniques;
- information concerning the arrival of the Romanian shepherders in the area, in general, and the history of the grazing, as occupation, in particular;
- preparing meat products in a traditional, old fashioned way, additives- and preservatives free (spitted weather, barbecued pastrami, dairy products, polenta with cheese etc.);

⁴ T. Mateescu, 1962, *Păstoritul mocanilor în teritoriul dintre Dunăre și Marea Neagră*, București, Direcția generală a arhivelor statului din R.S.R., p. 12.

- suggestions of presenting tourists with various products, especially prepared for them at the sheepfold;
- initiating tourists in the secrets of grazing and inviting them to take part in several daily sheepfold activities;
- raising the awareness among the shepherd communities located in the Nature 2000 areas, about the advantages of practicing traditional occupations (haymaking, traditional grazing, ecological agriculture etc.);

(Designating the Nature 2000 sites is a process that offers an important development opportunity for various regions, all throughout our country. The products made within these particular sites may reach internal and external markets. New and fresh pathways may be opened for ecological tourism and a series of advantages and benefits may be the results of future partnerships with UE structures (for instance, the POS funds). These special grant programmes may ensure the implementation of certain rules of properly practicing a series of local occupations, such as agriculture and forestry, according to the long term preservation objectives of the sites in question. These promotional projects, concerning the traditional occupations, will ensure a lasting development of the Nature 2000 sites and their vicinities and will take priority above any other local project)

- a special place in these courses should be dedicated to the interactive seminars, held by museum specialists for the children located in the rural areas; the main objective of these special presentations is to raise a certain awareness and respect towards the traditional practices, an impulse to return to the true local values, to the originality of each settlement and a desire to preserve the cultural inheritance for the benefit of the future generations;
- maintaining a permanent and effective relationship between specialists and shepherders, by means of organizing temporary exhibitions; these events should display for the public various aspects and problems related to traditional grazing;
- reviving the significance of forgotten holidays and customs related to traditional grazing.

THE TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF "INTEGRATE PRESERVATION"

Valeriu Leonov
ICEM Tulcea

The integrate preservation represents a crucial strategy in protecting, preserving and capitalizing the cultural patrimony.

The notion of **integrate preservation** was first used with reference to the architectural (built) patrimony, in the Resolution (76) 28 /1976 *regarding the conformity of the rules and legislations with the demands of the integrate preservation of the architectural patrimony*. According to the definition given in this document, the integrate preservation includes "all possible measures concerning the continuity of the cultural patrimony, preserving its importance as part of the environment (be it natural or man made), using and adjusting it according to the social needs".

One of the issues rose by the integrate preservation process concerns the traditional occupations practiced in Tulcea County. Some of these practices are still in use, nowadays, in several local settlements, in order to satisfy the local social needs of the community in question and even the ones of those located in its proximity. Among these occupations one may distinguish smith's work, mace reed processing, traditional loom weaving, stone processing, pottery, cooperage, osier willow and linden mast weaving, traditional musical instruments making, religious painting.

The majority of people still practicing these occupations is usually over 60 years old. When asked if they have someone to pass the secrets of their lifetime jobs to, most of the artisans reply negative.

In order to maintain these occupations as basic structures of the cultural patrimony, the integrate preservation should take the following into account, in its course:

1. Professional training for everyone interested, including disadvantaged learners, held by museum specialists together with local artisans;

2. Granting funds for the rehabilitation of the workshops by using traditional materials and techniques. The main concern should be to consider these places architectural elements in need of preservation;

3. Considering traditional workshops tourist sites and including them in tourism offers and packages; tourists will be able to purchase various traditional objects directly from the artisans themselves. This way the craftsmen will be able to adjust their offer to the clients' demands (avoiding to create kitsch objects) in order to render their work into profit, to develop, support and maintain their good business;

4. Involving the local authorities in promotional activities in order to raise the local, national and international public's interest in the traditional activities through leaflets, mass-media releases, web sites, etc. The traditional occupations should be constantly advertised until the regional tourist circuit functions effectively. Most of the times, a singular type of leaflets is published and afterwards everything is forgotten;

5. Encouraging an effective cooperation among the regional planning and development structures by means of opening a specialized chain of stores within the tourism objectives, such as hotels or lodgings or in the regions which host an increased number of tourists throughout the season. These stores should benefit from a 2 year financial relief. Also, these hand made products should be used as interior decorations or as plates and dishes by the local lodgings and hotels. This way, the artefacts may both become customary objects and be put on display for the public eye, especially for the tourists who make contact for the first time with the local culture;

6. Including a visit to a traditional workshop in the structures of the educational curriculum, at least once a year. Some of the local schools have already established in their schedule a series of annual visits to some of the religious objectives in the county. This circuit may also include some of the traditional workshops as well;

7. Assembling specialized permanent and temporary exhibitions, within the museum structures. These exhibitions should include aspects of the functional traditional workshops from all regions where this type of traditional activities are still practiced.

THE INTEGRATE PRESERVATION OF THE ART MUSEUM'S PATRIMONY

Ibrahima Keita
ICEM Tulcea

The collections of the Eco-Museum Research Institute' Art Museum inhabit an edifice built between 1862–1865 and considered itself part of the neo-classical historical and architectural patrimony. These collections gather works of art of considerable universal value (Victor Brauner - 14 pieces, Marcel Iancu, Samuel Mutzner), national importance (Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ion Andreescu, Ștefan Luchian, Gheorghe Pătrașcu, Theodor Pallady, Nicolae Tonitza, Iosif Iser, Camil Ressu, Nicolae Dărăscu, Lucian Grigorescu, Ion Theodorescu Sion, Max Wexler Arnold, H.M Maxy, Corneliu Michailescu, Alexandru Phoebus, Ion Țuculescu, Olga Greceanu, Dimitrie Gheață, Corneliu Baba, Alexandru Ciucurencu), the sculptors: Ion Georgescu, Dimitrie Paciurea, Oscar Han, Alexandru Călinescu, Frederic Storck, Constantin Baraschi, Miliția Petrașcu, Romulus Ladea, Celine Emilian, Ion Irimescu, Ion Jalea, the local artists: Gheorghe Sârbu, Stavru Tarasov, Vasile Pavlov, Geo Cardaș) and many others. All these patrimony values must benefit from our protection and insurance so that they can be properly preserved and passed-on, in good condition, to the future generations.

The architectural monuments particularly exposed to the elements are the most threatened with damage due to increased humidity.

Among the intrinsic causes of this sort of damage (and here we refer exclusively to the Tulcea Art Museum building) one may include those related to the location, climate and geographical situation, in the words of Corina Niculescu: „The development site on which the foundation was built”⁵.

The first protection mechanism consists of reinforcing and restoring the architectural monument. Here should be mentioned the

⁵ C. Nicolescu, 1975, *Muzeologie generală*, București, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, p. 60.

fact that the building has experienced only surface repairs after the 40s, 70s, 80s and 90s earthquakes. The first natural step would be to brace the building by means of erecting a foundation. Only after this measure is taken will we be able to ensure appropriate microclimatic conditions in order to preserve the goods of artistic value that make the object of our work. In addition, we feel the need to specify that the proper microclimate which should be created, in order to prologue the life of more sensitive works on paper or canvas, involves a constant temperature of 18 to 20°C and 55-65 % RH, in a stable environment.

The stages of the project

A. Building rehabilitation

- 1) Connecting the building to a permanent thermal energy provider;
- 2) Designing and conceiving a natural gas installation;
- 3) Purchasing and fitting up the natural gas burners;
- 4) Strengthening the foundation in order to consolidate the building and stop damp formation;
- 5) Strengthening the exterior and interior walls and making them water- and airtight;
- 6) Strengthening the ceilings of the ground floor, first floor and balcony;
- 7) Replacing the wooden and plate framework of the roof completely;
- 8) Complete revision of the electric circuit and fitting up a system of light spots in all exhibition and storage rooms, according to the preservation standards;
- 9) Replacing the moquette from the first floor and repairing and polishing the parquet;
- 10) Renewing the cymae system;
- 11) Painting the walls in accordance to a well defined chromatic scale.

B. Installing a ventilation and air conditioning system

- 1) The ventilation system (pipe-fitting, grating, acclimatizers, ventilators);
- 2) The power plant;
- 3) The equipment of automatisation for the ventilation system.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE PATRIMONY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ECO-MUSEUM RESEARCHES EXPOSITIONAL VALORISATION

Lăcrămioara Manea
ICEM Tulcea

Any of the piece categories from a museum's collection reveals a past truth as the book plays a decisive part in the existence of a literature or of a stage from the book's history and of the Romanian and universal type. Special book collections, found in the patrimony of the Institute of Eco-museum researches were gathered from taking over fund from the Library of the Romanian Academy (1978) from important donations and valuable procurements from antic stores and individual people as: Grigore Cuculis - Tulcea, 1950 și 1952; Eugenia Botezat - București, 1977; Ioan Olimpia - Tulcea, 1978; N.Vasilescu-Capsali - București; Dalila Lucia Aramă - București, 1978 și 2003; Melania Ionescu-Nicoară - București, 1979; Moraru Rochian Cornelia - Tulcea, 2003.

Starting with the chronological criterion, the fund is structured as follows: an incunabulum, the single copy in the country - Pius II, Papa, *Historia rerum ubique gestarum. Cum locorum descriptione non finita Asia Minor incipit*, Venetia, 1477 (Elena-Maria Schatz (coordinator), The catalogue of incunabula from Romania (in publication process); collection of manuscripts (books, manuscripts, author manuscripts, mail, other documents) - *The Koran* [XVII – XVIII centuries], with an elegant arabesque worked in filigree decoration, *Genealogy of the Corvinești family* [XVIII century] , *written in Latin and others; the collection of Romanian old book* (1643-1830), the first printed edition of this collection being "*Varlaam's sermon*", Iași, 1643 and the collection of Romanian modern literature (1831-1918), which has over one thousand of titles; collection of rare foreign book (1554-1750) , in which the XVIII century French literature is predominant and the collection of foreign modern literature (after 1750); Romanian and foreign periodicals (XIX-XX centuries), Romanian and European cultural expression;

calendars and magazines (XIX century), popular publications that have certain bibliophile criteria.

The diversity and the complexity of the old book and manuscript found, facilitated the organization of three temporary expositions on different topics, between 2000 and 2004, that had a real impact over the public.

The first exposition entitled “Illustration and ornament in old Romanian books (XVII-XIX centuries)” May-June 2000 presented Romanian books printed between XVII-XIX centuries emphasizing their ornamentations and illustrations that make the books real works of art. In the period of June-July 2003, followed the exhibition entitled *The universe of the European printing* that brought Romanian and European typographical productions to the attention of visitors thus marking the evolution of the printing press, starting from Gutterberg’s invention till the XIXth century. The third exposition open in July-October 2004 for the public was a unique one, metaphorically entitled “The time of books.” Old books and manuscripts from Tulcea Institute collections were exposed together with timepieces, pendulums and pocket watches from the collections of the “Nicolae Simache” Museum of Clocks from Ploiești. At the same time, the exposition showed moments from the history of the time measuring machines and of books from along centuries.

OLD BOOK FUNDS FROM NORTH DOBRUDJA REGION ASPECTS AND STRATEGIES REGARDING INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL BOOK TYPE PATRIMONY

Lăcrămioara Manea
ICEM Tulcea

The old book research investigation field, as a very actual matter, expanded in the last years.

Today, aspects like book circulation, cost price, market price, patronage problems in book printing, social and informational function of the book, etc. are part of what we call history of books and of the

Romanian and universal printing. For the objectives named above, specialists must consult old book funds introduced in the informational-bibliographic network.

In conclusion, the integration of the vast documentary fund of each region, kept in laic institutions (libraries, museums), religious institutions (monasteries, churches) and in private collections, in the informational network, represents a cultural-scientific duty of maximum actuality.

Unfortunately, these patrimony collections are kept very isolated and, in many situations they have no direct influence over communities and protection measures are applied or not, also in isolated manner. In order to perpetuate this kind of cultural patrimony of old books, as part of the cultural European patrimony, certain measures and principles of protection, promotion and valorisation of these funds must be imposed. We may identify three stages:

1. regional research for identifying the localities and the institutions that have at the present time have such goods of patrimony and obviously, the evaluation of the storage conditions of these goods
2. conservation of such type of patrimony through a benefic collaboration between specialists and right owners of these goods (in fact we all are the beneficiaries) meaning that we should establish some protection measures as effective as possible (storage facilities, microclimate) of the entire collections and evaluation of the improvement of the pieces' physical state, case by case.
3. integration of book type cultural patrimony in the life of the contemporary society, through a better education and by promotion of these values: leaflets, collection catalogues, debates and communications, effective expositional valorisation through temporary or permanent exhibitions in the municipality as well as "museum type exhibitions" on the premises of monasteries across the county.

Starting from the hypothesis that the researches which exclusively deal with the circulation of books are very few, we succeeded in tracking, in the last several years, north Dobrudja localities which hold great collections or some manuscript copies and old printings in their custody. We have succeeded in identifying institutions that store old book funds both in the municipality as well as in Tulcea County, so far. These are: The Institute of Eco-Museum Researches of Tulcea, Library of the

Teachers' Training Center, "Sfântul Nicolae" Cathedral, "Sfântul Gheorghe" Church, "Sfinții Impărați" Church, Celic Dere Monastery (Frecăței commune), Cocoș Monastery (Niculițel commune), Uspenia and Vovidenia Monasteries (Slava Cercheză commune), "Sfântu Dumitru" Church of Babadag (Babadag town), "Sf. Haralambie" Church (Greci commune), "Sf. Voievozi Mihail și Gavriil" of Valea Teilor Church (Valea Teilor commune)

We propose initiating an exhibition which shall gather all the documentary material, books and manuscript owners from all over the county of Tulcea for a better knowledge and classification of certain manuscripts and publications with bibliophilic value that are found in private collections. In order to introduce these values in the informational - bibliographic network, this exhibition could really contribute to the enrichment of funds through the procurement and publication of a catalogue that shall contain the names and addresses of the participant owners.

THE OPEN SOURCE INVENTORY AND MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE NATURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY

Valentin Panait
ICEM Tulcea

In present computers are widely used aid for data storage, processing, calculation, communication and other activities. The personal computers are among the versatile instruments now in use for sorting and comparing data.

For these reasons, the present paper studies some of the possibilities concerning by that on the frame of the scientific and museal research, as well as in the life of the local community.

For the achievement of this study was thought a platform independent free system, that is focus on the user. That system should be implemented, in function by necessities, on the following several layers: national museums, county museums, local museum and local communities.

In order to obtain an open source inventory and monitoring system for the natural and archaeological patrimony, the following free applications and data were used:

- the office applications, as follows: reports, studies and presentations editors, spreadsheets and chart editors (OpenOffice.org Calc, OpenOffice.org Writer, OpenOffice.org Math, OpenOffice.org Impress);
- as HTML editors should be used Mozilla Firefox with following extensions: Web Developer, Firebug and Buggybar;
- the data base management tools, as follows: OpenOffice.org Base and Open Database Connectivity (the installing application on the all Windows version, as default and developed by SQL Access Group, X/Open and ISO/IEC);
- the cross-platform rich applications development framework used as runtime for Gimp, Inkscape and Spodipodi, as follows: GTK+ and Qt;
- the graphic and photographic editing applications, as follows: Gimp, OpenOffice.org Draw, Inkscape, Spodipodi;
- a workbench for building, simulating and inspecting qualitative models, that should be used in the case of natural and archaeological site monitoring: Garp3;
- a software that contains a set of simulations that we use to teach population biology and evolutionary ecology at the University of Minnesota: Populus;
- a premier free mind-mapping software written in Java: FreeMind;
- GIS tools, as follows: Tatuk GIS and Quantum GIS;
- digital maps and GIS layers, as follows: The Reprojecting Austrian's maps from 1910 years on Stereo70, landsat2000-N3540, landsat2000-N3545, Coverages for Romania (localities, roads, railways, relief etc.), DEM (Digital Elevation Model), Elevation Data, MODIS Products (vegetation composition etc.).

The usages of these applications are the advantage of the installation possibility on Windows or Linux (a free operation system), the data transfer possibilities between those and the existence of a high support from the open source community. The link between applications of that system is making by the user on each layer of the

system. The internet should be the glue between the layers of this system.

MUSEUM – NONFORMAL WAY OF EDUCATION

Adina Radu
ICEM Tulcea

Museum is a valuable institution which plays an important role in youth education in the spirit of respect for the material and spiritual values created along the time. This education factor should have a decisive impact in the formation of an attitude of respect toward the national values. That's why they are obvious that the school gives to the young people the possibility to know, in an organized way, the museum in all that it means for the society.

In the frame of the educational system the specialized institutions which are involved in the process of education, research and culture, and which are responsible for the realization in an organized, planned and methodical way of the educational objectives, are unified. The educational system, in an enlarged meaning, contains the ensemble of the institutions which participate at the organization of the school architecture, in other words at the general development of the studies on cycles, orientations, channels etc. As regarding from this perspective, the educational system has an open character including beside the schools and universities with formal character, the institutions specialized in nonformal education, here an important role being owned by the museums with which the school can establish contractual relationships.

School, in collaboration with the museum, can realize successfully the main three educational functions namely:

a) **cognitive function**, instructive-educative and cultural, which shapes "*homo cognitans*" (the man who thinks);

b) **radiological function**, of work and application of knowledge in practice, which shapes "*homo faber*" (the man who works and creates);

c) **axiological function**, of valorisation and evaluation, which shapes "*homo estimans*" (man who values and puts good use).

The activities which are developed in the frame of the educational process (organized visit, thematic visit, museal lessons, thematic circles, trips, contests, symposiums) are aiming: the development of the personality; the shaping and development in each individual (according to his possibilities) of the capacities to apply into life the acquired knowledge and also the capacity of creating something new by using novel combinations of these acquaintances; the stimulation and determination of the individual for interlocking in an activity useful from the social point of view. Another goal is to prepare the young people for the team work, by creating the adequate conditions for interaction and cooperation and by educating them in the spirit of tolerance and respect toward the other's point of view.

The organized visit will be done either during the specialty class or form master's class, or in the frame of the study circle of the student. The activity is organized by the teacher with the museum's approval. The activity is organized by the teacher with the museum's approval. *The thematic visit* is made in accordance with the analytical program and to the school book. *The museal lesson* may enter in combination with the visit, forming complexes such as lesson followed by visit or visit followed by lesson, or not. *The circles organized by the museum* are important because they are cultivating the interests and abilities of the students. The museum can organize circles such as: aquaristic, exotic birds breeding, taxidermy etc. *The museal trip* is organized by the museum's specialists, which coordinate the activity, orientate the observation, interpret some of the plants' features or animals' characteristics in accordance with the ecosystem which contains them, realizing at the same time an ecological education. *The contests* are stimulative, determining the cooperation and competition. *The symposium*, cultural manifestation by excellence, represents a modality of establishing profitable relationships between the young people. In a first phase, the students can be only onlookers at the themes interesting for them, having the possibility of questioning. Step by step, they can transform themselves into direct participants either by exposing or by interlocking in the

debates. This type of activity participates to the shaping or developing of an intellectual style of work.

In this way, they are aiming the transformation of the museal institution, factor of nonformal education, in an applicative space for the formal education. The nonformal education is different from the formal education by aspect of the content and also by the realization forms. The nonformal education offer a set of social experiences, necessary and useful for each student, being complementary to the other educational forms by:

- Valorization of the pupils' free time, from the educational point of view;
- Opportunities for the valorization of pupils life's experiences through the more flexible and open frame and through the diversification of the daily learning environments;
- Voluntary participation, either individual or collective;
- Flexible modalities for responding at the pupils' interests – the large scale of activities which it propose and the possibility to decide, for each pupil, the activities to which he wants to participate;
- The development of the competencies for life and the preparation of the young people to become active citizens; beside the information and competencies specific to certain domains of activity in which the nonformal projects or nonformal activities are framed, the pupils also develops organizational capacities, self management and time management capacities, abilities for critical analyze and capacities of taking decisions and solving problems;
- An adequate frame for practice, cultivation and manifestation of various abilities, skills or talents.

In this way, the museum overcomes the information transmitter role and becomes a formative element which cultivates the pupils' interests, which shapes attitudes and determines a certain type of moral organization of the individual in relation with others and environment.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE LIFE DURATION OF THE INDIGENOUS FISHES IN CAPTIVITY CONDITIONS

Cristina Dinu
ICEM Tulcea

The main objective of all specialists which works in public aquariums is to keep in life the aquatic organisms which live in conditions of captivity, as long as possible. The aquatic animals' adaptation to the conditions close by those from natural environment, created in an artificial basin, leads to a some benefits like: prolonging the life duration of the animals (from the moment of their introduction into aquarium); increasing the degree of accuracy of the scientific observations accomplished on their behaviour and adaptation to different situations; the economic efficiency generated by the diminution of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the aquarium. Because of the fact that the activity in a public aquarium also presents an educational and recreational aspect, being involved in the education of the public and in its relaxation, it must be mentioned that keeping alive, as long as possible, an aquatic organism which has been collected from its natural environment cannot be done at random, but only by taking in consideration the characteristics of each species represented in the aquarium collection: its healthy aspect and its natural behaviour.

The public aquarium that belongs to "Danube Delta" Natural Sciences Museum was opened since to 1964 and holds a collection of 250 specimens of fish and others aquatic animals (snails, crayfish, snakes, turtles), taxonomical grouped in: 24 species from freshwater and marine aquatic fauna of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and 23 species of fish and aquatic plants characteristic to the tropical and subtropical freshwaters. Because of the fact that the exotic fishes from the museum collection are perfectly acclimatised to the artificial environmental conditions, the exposed specimens breeding even in captivity, this paper presents the results of 10 years of observations of the adaptation to the captivity conditions of indigenous fish, from the point of view of the longevity, and the main factors that influence the process of adaptation. In this way, from the direct observations effected over the

behaviour and the evolution of the specimens which have been caught in Danube Delta, corroborated with the data recorded on the evidence card of each species, the main factors that influence the life duration of the fish in the public aquarium have been identified:

- *Fattening degree and the health state of the specimens:* The specimens who have been collected and introduced into aquariums in autumn, when the fattening degree is the greatest, resist much better in the adaptation period (the first 2 weeks) to the new environmental conditions and the artificial nourishing diet. Their longevity is longer than that of specimens which have been introduced into aquarium during springtime or summer, because of the fact that in the first days of captivity the fish refused to nourish themselves (because of the stress or the artificial feeding), the body keeping up the consumption of its lipids store.

- *The physical-chemical parameters of the water and the hygiene state of the basins:* The large space, the hygiene of the basins and the optimum quality of the water parameters which are required by each species are very important conditions to ensure the health of fish. In this way the action of many pathogenic agents and the occurrence of unspecific diseases are much more diminished. The water parameters like: pH, oxygen, temperature, nitrates and nitrites must be controlled daily during the adaptation period; after this period, their recording and adjustment must be done periodically (weekly, monthly).

- *Nature and quality of food:* It has been ascertained that predatory fish, fed mainly with living food (young fish of gibel carp, roach, bleak or frogs), live more in captivity than the omnivorous fish (e.g. pike and pike-perch live 4-6 years, eels 13 years, wells). But the living food has a major disadvantage, being a vector for the pathogenic agents that can launch serious diseases if this kind of food isn't attentively deparasitated before being distributed.

- *Diminution of the number of the human interventions over de fish:* Frequent handlings (especially the wrong ones) of the fish during the cleaning of their living space generate stress mood to the fish and serious traumas too (blows, skin lesions etc.). That's why it would be better if the direct interventions over the fish shall be rarer and more attentively executed.

SCHOOL - MUSEUM PARTNERSHIP AS A MODALITY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MUSEAL PATRIMONY

Adina-Maria Lefterache
ICEM Tulcea

The actual society often copes with an accented crisis of cultural identity. This is the reason why the difficult task of representing the bridge between the cultural goods and human mind must be taken by the museum.

For the beginning, through the school-museum partnership, we managed to bring the young people, more than usually, inside the interesting world of the museum. Part of them is very interested in the museum's activities (research, conservation, restoration etc.). This is a modality to bring together human subjects very different from the intellectual point of view.

Until now these partnerships museum-school have been developed only at the municipal and county levels. The present work brings the idea of the future extension of such collaboration to the inter-county level, realizing a promotion of the museal patrimony beyond the local borders.

The program is directed to all young people categories, beginning with the littlest museum lovers (kindergartens) and ending with the high school's students. The program can be developed in phases and in a certain period of time (a month, a semester or a whole school year), depending on the wishes of the participants. The present work underlines that this partnership type represents a modality for the valorisation of a natural sciences museum's patrimony but also, a modality which has applicability for other types of museums (ethnography, history, fine arts, technical sciences etc.).

The knowledge of the museal patrimony in a natural sciences museum can have three main approaches:

- **education about the museum:** ensure the understanding of a natural sciences museum's functioning system and the understanding of the natural systems in their complexity;

- **education in the museum:** ensure the relevance, reality and practical experience of learning through the direct contact with the museum's components (collections, species etc.); it develops abilities such collecting data and making investigations, which are main activities in a museum; it develops the capacity of aesthetical appreciation;
- **education for the museum:** finalizes both the education in and about the museum; it develops the sense of responsibility for the museum and its cultural patrimony; it determines the shaping of a positive behaviour toward the so complex world of a museum.

These three approaches are based on considerations regarding everything good, useful and beautiful in a modern museum.

In this way, the museum gains an essential dimension of the fundamental education which involves the sphere of interactions staying at the base of the personal and social development.

CUCUTENI CULTURE BETWEEN DIGGING AND EXPOSING. THE FULGERIȘ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, BACĂU COUNTY

Lăcrămioara Elena Istina
Bacău Museum

The prehistoric Cucuteni – Ariușd - Tripolie civilization is one of the most impressive expressions of European culture and civilization, belonging to the Neo-eneolithic Era – between 3700 - 2600 b.C.

Given the favorable environment conditions and a thriving economy which determined a significant population growth, the Cucuteni – Ariușd - Tripolie civilization spread out on a vast territory, approximately 150.000 km², in eastern Romania, the Republic of Moldova and south-western Ukraine.

Over 3000 settlements have been discovered on this territory up till now, each of them containing a remakable rich and various archaeological material of unique quality.

The Cucuteni civilization is marked by its wonderful decorative and figurative art, which, during multiple periods of evolution, has known various forms of movement and style (Cucuteni A, A-B și B).

The exhibition: **Cucuteni Culture between Digging and Exposing. The Fulgeriș Archaeological Site, Bacău County** combines 2 exhibitions organized by our institution, alone or in collaboration, with the purpose of promoting the Cucuteni Culture on national and international level.

Precisely, we refer to: **Cucuteni. Values of a Prehistoric Civilization of Carpați**, an event organized by The Romanian Academy in Rome in collaboration with The University „Al.I. Cuza” Iași, The Institute of Archaeology Iași, The Museum „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, The University „La Sapienza” from Rome, The Foundation „Cucuteni for the 3rd Milenium” București, where the photographic exhibition: **From Digging to Exhibiting** was varnished on 18.11.2007.

The present exhibition includes also the object of: **The Cucutenian Site from Fulgeriș (the 2003-2007 Campaigns)**, an event organized by our institution between October 2007 and January 2008. This event valued the recent explorations organized on the cucutenian site from Fulgeriș - *La trei cireși* - *At Three Cherry Trees/ Fulgeriș Hill*, Pâncești district, Bacău County. The cucutenian settlement found on the Plateau of Bârlad is mainly renowned for its artefacts discovered during explorations. Placed in the south-eastern part of Bacău County, an area where the cucutenian points are rarely explored, this settlement contains artefacts with special particularities of moulding and decoration, which show significant southern influences.

Therefore, the exhibition: **Cucuteni Culture between Digging and Exposing. The Fulgeriș Archaeological Site, Bacău County** offers to the public, through the displayed pictures, a history of the exploration of the Cucuteni culture. The images show some of the archaeologists who studied this culture, the main sites which have been completely examined and pictures from the sites, pictures of artefacts discovered in these sites, and also aspects of permanent exhibitions from other institutions having similar patrimony.

The pictures will be accompanied by the artefacts discovered in the cucutenian site from Fulgeriș, Bacău County, the exhibition

containing not only pictures but also elements of plastic art and pottery, and also tools, used by the community that had once lived on this hill.

CAPIDAVA FORTRESS, CONSTANȚA COUNTY MUSEUM RESEARCH - DEVELOPMENT IN THE TERRITORY

Cătălin Dobrinescu

Museum for National History and Archaeology Constanta

Situated on the Dobrujan shore of the Danube, about 6 km away from Topalu commune, on the spot where today lies the hamlet with the same name, Capidava was built during the reign of Emperor Traian on the ruins of an ancient Dacian settlement.

The 1.5 ha fortification was integrated to the Danube limes defensive system; it was used until the beginning of the 7th century A.D., when the entire system fell under the Slav attacks.

Its strategic position next to an important ford to the marshes across and at the end of a road linking the Danube to the seashore lead to attesting in Capidava the return of the Byzantines to the ancient centres at the end of the 10th century. The settlements are well documented here during the 11th-12th centuries A.D. Life ends in Capidava after the 12th century A.D.

Capidava fortress was discovered at the beginning of the second decade of the 20th century by Vasile Pârvan and excavated by Grigore Florescu. After almost 90 years of archaeological excavations, the precincts wall and a large number of Roman-Byzantine buildings are to be seen nowadays.

The first precincts conservation-restoration measures were taken in the fifties and sixties. These measures were resumed in 2003 continuing at present, their main goal being to protect and to render valuable the material cultural patrimony.

Facts presented are some base elements for including the fortress into a tourist circuit of Roman fortresses in Dobrouja But for this

purpose some objectives have to be fulfilled, of which we mention: reopening of a site museum containing part of the discoveries in Capidava area, building access ways to the fortress and explanatory plates, enhancing cultural values in the area promotion by cooperation between site administrator – the Museum for National History and Archaeology Constanța and local authorities – local councils Topalu and Cernavodă, which have to sustain protection and valuation programs and projects implementation for the site. As result of such evolutions, enclosing Capidava to tourist circuits is absolutely necessary, followed by a series of benefits favouring specialists interested in research, new jobs creation, to which a part of the local people can be attracted and, last but not least, promoting the regional cultural patrimony on national and international level by building a pier for Danube passenger liners, offering tourists a more adequate access, under circumstances in which the land access is also very easy, the fortress being situated in next vicinity to county road Hârșova – Cernavodă.

DACIAN SITES FROM SOUTH-EAST OF ROMANIA

Valeriu Sîrbu, Viorel Stoian
Brăila Museum

The complexity of the archaeological material culture enforces the researchers to aim permanently for constant redefinition of their research methods and theories. More often lately, it is not the excavation the only and exclusive archaeological method involved in researching and understanding the past, but interdisciplinary approaches are expected to give more complete answers. Such interdisciplinary methods were implemented in the research work, undertaken in the Pietroasa Mică – Gruiu Dării, Grădiștea and Jijila archaeological sites, located on the Lower Danube.

By this, we mean firstly, the development of a theoretical framework necessary in integrating new technologies in data acquisition

with traditional methods of recording information. Such a theoretical model ensures efficient data acquisition and storage and makes possible analyses and intelligent use of any obtained results. This model was completed with the necessary mechanisms needed for spatial and temporal integration of archaeological and environmental data. While spatial reference makes this model a GIS (*Geographical Information System*), involving time as a new distinct dimension in the system, is still an insufficient explored theoretical approach.

We implemented the theoretical system by the means of several informational applications, which intercommunicate, more or less automatically. The entire IT framework is in constant reconstruction as newer technologies become available.

One of our first objectives was to built accurate 3D digital models of the terrain (DEM – *Digital Elevation Model*) representing the sites environment, and then to detail these models with geomorphologic information.

Three distinct strategies were elaborated and used in the data collecting process. Outside the site area we used GPS data, digitized traditional maps and 3D data acquired trough SRTM and Landsat spatial missions, expected resolution up to 3 m. Inside the site area we integrated Total Station measurements and traditional drawings of plan and vertical sections, expected resolution up to 0,05 m. For special archaeological contexts we used photogrammetry, as the most suited recording technology, expected resolution up to 0,01 m.

Based on these models, detailed spatial analyses explored the intimate relations developed between humans and their environment: Least Cost Surface Analysis, Viewshed Analysis, Predictive Model Analysis, Slope Model Analysis.

For time integration as the fourth dimension of the system, we used accurate sequences represented as stratigraphic matrices (Harris matrices). This system of describing stratigraphic relations gained its appealing character by the distinctive possibility of representing four-dimensional events (space, time) in just two dimensions. The strategy of using stratigraphic matrices improved with group hierarchies, fazes and/or periods, allows a good integration of using stratigraphic unities approach into the local and common way of recording the functional structures.

The theoretical model for the up-described system borrows the most important attributes of a GIS application and integrates time as the fourth dimension. Such a system could be defined as 4DIS (*4 Dimensional Information System*). For the future, we consider defining the theoretical background for a Multidimensional Informational System – mDIS, where, apart from spatial and temporal referenced data managing, other abstract and symbolic dimension could enhance the understanding of past realities.

**CONSERVATION, REGISTRATION AND
VALORIZATION OF THE CERAMIC COLLECTION OF
BABADAG CULTURE, ADMINSTRATED BY
THE TULCEA MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Sorin Cristian Ailincăi
ICEM Tulcea

Ceramics plays an important role in the archaeological studies, often and efficiently used as a chronological indicator, in the first place. The characteristics of the ceramic recipients stood at the basis of the delimitation of the archaeological cultures habitat, for many times and also remarking several commercial changes but they provided data related to economy and social status. These conclusions are based on knowledge linked to the manufacturing and usage period, to the place of origin and usage of ceramics for a certain purpose or purposes.

There is no doubt that ceramics has a significant percentage within the archaeological discoveries. The large amounts that are constantly extracted from all the sites have exceeded the processing capacity of archaeologists and restorers, in most of the cases. Thus, we are well acquainted with storage facilities full of sacks with unprocessed archaeological materials, due to lack of a specially fitted storage space and why not, due to lack interest of the archaeologists.

Processing, valorisation and conservation of the archaeological material represents the main duties of the researchers. Such an example would be the ceramics collection of the Babadag culture, administrated by the Tulcea Museum of History and Archaeology. Starting with the 1960's, the archaeological researches in sites as: Babadag, Enisala - Palanca, Beidaud, Revărsarea - Dealul and Cotul Tichilești, Garvăn - Mlăjitul Florilor or Niculițel - Cornet, have brought numerous artefacts to the museum of Tulcea, that have been used in the base exhibitions or in the temporary ones.

They represent a small part of these pieces, usually the ones in one piece or that can be put in one piece and come from a sketchy selection and subjective most of the times. But, the greatest part of the material was stored in improper conditions for example the material from the old researches from Babadag that was stored in different places (Tulcea or Bucharest) and there isn't any clear view in this respect not even in the present time. The material was moved several times in a row and a great amount lost its markings, becoming empty of an archaeological context and its scientific value faded considerably.

We have started to register and archive the ceramic material of Babadag culture since 2005 and the process is projected in several stages:

1. gathering of material in raw form (the ceramics discovered even four decades ago was not washed or marked, in most of the cases)
2. arranging a storing facility;
3. washing, marking and selecting of the specific ceramic material;
4. changing the packing material;
5. restoring the material that can be completed;
6. drawing and photographing the specific pieces;
7. registering with an inventory number the whole artefacts and the ones that can be completed and that can be used and revaluated in the museum.
8. making a data base with the inventoried objects and put them forward for classification
9. organizing an archive according to sites;

10. evaluation of the processed material both scientifically (publishing in special magazines or monographs) as well as in museum exhibitions and including it in promotional materials (leaflets, catalogues, albums).

Registered and expected results:

1. conservation of ceramic material
2. increasing the mobile patrimony
3. usage of ceramic material in exhibitions
4. scientific and exhaustive valorisation of the ceramic material

**VALORISATION DES COLLECTIONS PREHISTORIQUES:
ART ET MAGIE AU BAS DANUBE**

Les prémisses d'un musée de préhistoire au Bas Danube

Marian Neagu

Musée du Bas Danube Călărași

Depuis 57 années d'existence les collections de Musée du Bas Danube s'enrichissent par les efforts admirables de ses spécialistes. Structure et valeur du patrimoine impose apparition des musées avec profil archéologique, ethnographique, numismatique ou historique.

Les plus importantes collections de notre institution sont celles d'archéologie et d'art préhistoriques, vraiment uniques dans le paysage européenne. Originalité du patrimoine préhistorique découvert dans région du Bas Danube est données par les statuettes anthropomorphisations, les vases décorées avec des motifs incisées, excisées ou peintres découverts dans sites appartenant au culture Hamangia, Bolintineanu, Boian ou Gumelnitsa.

Aujourd'hui l'ancienneté d'une pièce n'est pas un argument suffisamment pour attirer le grand public de visiter un musée ou l'autre. L'intérêt des visiteurs est baissé pour les expositions classiques, avec plusieurs périodes historiques, qui sont toujours réfléchissant dans les musées archéologiques.

Les correspondances et les relations permanentes entre l'habitat préhistorique et le monde contemporain par les reconstitutions des sites, maisons, temples ou lieux de cultes, mais en même temps valorisations des mentalités ou la vie quotidienne en préhistoire sont des possibles solutions pour l'avenir des musées. Par exemple, les pratiques magico rituelles forment une partie inséparable de la vie spirituelle des communautés néolithiques de la zone du Bas Danube. Pour reconstituer la vie spirituelle de ces communautés, à l'aube du Néolithique récente, on s'appuie surtout sur les découvertes archéologiques de plastique anthropomorphe.

L'expressivité, mobilité, le dynamisme ou la gestualité des statuettes sont très difficile de mis en valeur. Nous avons crée un salle spéciale **Art et Magie** ou on peut dirigée la lumière de tel façon pour une atmosphère de religiosité et on travaille pour un musée spécial d'art préhistorique au Bas Danube.

RESEARCH AND VALORIZATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY FROM VALEA MOSTIȘTEI

Valentin Parnic

The Lower Danube Museum Călărași

Valea Mostiștei represents an area with a special archaeological potential, identified at the beginning of the past century and rediscovered in the period of 1970-1980 of the same century.

The best represented historical period is the eneolithic one. Since now, we have identified over 40 prehistorical sites.

The research methods for such type of sites have evolved along the way from a simple collector activity – “treasure seeker”, passing to the stage of a more or less elaborated digging, ending today in the quasi-generalization of the multidisciplinary digging methods.

The valorisation of these researches didn't take any attractive forms for the public, especially in the conditions in which today, “the classical” presentation of pieces from different historical periods tends to lose interest.

One of the new elements that catches the eye of specialists is the touristical valorisation of the archaeological patrimony.

**PRIMARY CONSERVATION OF CHURCH NO. 1
FROM CITY OF FLOCI – GIURGENI VILLAGE,
IALOMIȚA COUNTY**

Anca Păunescu, Gheorghe Matei, Florin Vlad
Ialomița Museum

Archaeological researches made in the City's of Floci hearth, especially on beam No.6 where bringing forward more constructions of rock and brick.

The Church No. 1, placed on beam No. 6, was subjected to analyse between 1975 -1977 and it brought forward a construction of 26 meters × 6 meters.

Because of conservation conditions, the foundation was covered with ground and the same faith had other several foundations, too.

In 2001, with the celebration of four hundred years since the unification of the Romanian territories under Mihai Viteazu, it started a programme with tow phases which emphasized the archaeological site:

- Phase I - the construction of a monument dedicated to Mihai Viteazu
- Phase II - the construction of an archaeological basis and preservation of the construction foundations, inside the archaeological reserve.

In 2007 began the project of the archaeological basis and the same time, the primary conservation of the No.1 Church's foundation, on beam No. 6.

The conservation processes consisted in moving away the ground round the foundations, cleaning the inside areas of the porch, nave and the altar and digging a cemented drainage gully to take over the fluvial waters.

In certain places, where the brick and rock was damaged and even falling apart was replaced in setting with mortar.

The porch zone was protected with transparent light panels. In order to protect the archaeological monument was made a net fence that surrounds it. Nearby was set in a board with information regarding the monument, both in Romanian and English languages.

The access to the Church No.1 from National Road E 60 (Bucharest - Constanța) is made on a cobbled.

On the future we hope to emphasize other foundations on this beam, too, as the goal of this project is to emphasize not only the medieval city, but also the rest of the archaeological monuments researched until present.

THE MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENT *ORAȘUL DE FLOCI*. CULTURAL PROJECT

Florin Vlad, Gheorghe Matei

Ialomița Museum

Ion Ene, Anca Păunescu

National History Museum of Romania

The project aims to promote and make the target public aware of the mediaeval settlement *Orașul de Floci*, Ialomița County, using both cultural products that enhance the value of the uncovered vestiges and interactive experimental-educational programmes concerning a traditional craft - the wool processing.

The project will be carried on between 1 March and 30 September 2008, deduct in four stages.

The main cultural-educational objectives are the following:

- Making the local community conscious of their cultural inheritance;
- Raising awareness of the importance of preserving and turning to good account the local cultural inheritance;
- Instruting the local community how to preserve their archaeological patrimony;
- Organizing cultural events between August 3-17: a mini-itinerant exhibition, an educational package, a mini-documentary film.

The target groups are:

- Direct beneficiaries: the Giurgeni community, students of the 7 schools in neighbouring villages (Giurgeni, Gura Ialomiței, Mihai Kogălniceanu, Luciu, Slobozia, Țândărei), teaching staff.
- Indirect beneficiars: direct operators of the non-standard educational programme; County Museum Ialomița, National History Museum of Romania, the public in Slobozia and Bucharest.

THE ANCIENT DANUBE-THE MAJOR OBJECTIV OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS FROM THE LOWER DANUBE

Emilia Corbu
Ialomița Museum

This paper proposes to analyse the following paradox. Although, the Danube gives a various resources of food, however the number of archaeological sites setting on the left river bank is little.

There are 265 archaeological sites (quarterly total of 1802, only 14,7 %) setting on the 940,9 km across ten Romanian counties.

Another discordant situation is that, these 265 sites from different historical ages are grouped around only 42 localities which shows us a kind of restricted habitation only for certain areas.

We can also see an unequal habitation distribution. A number of 195 sites from 265 are located in three counties: Tulcea, Constanța, Mehedinți.

This situation might be explained only if the route of actually Danube may be different from the ancient Danube.

This is because of along time three kinds of determinants were accumulated:

- 1) The environmental factor. The Danube consists of a minor river-bed and a major river-bed, a floodable region, named

usual Slap. The Slap allows the Danube a kind of dynamics that sometimes involves true changes of layout.

- 2) Progressive overlap of Black Sea influenced the Danube, too. The Razim progressive overlap during 8th-10th centuries had led to the formation of the actual coast line of Black Sea. An archaeological report on these centuries shows us a small number of historical settlements, although the historical documents were mentioning a great number of settlements like towns.
- 3) The human factor. The changes of the last fifty years (damming in, draining of) workmanship on the major river bed had at times irreversible results. The scientific paper from the beginning of the 20th century presents a different layout of the Danube.

This contradiction between the actual Danube and the ancient Danube has produced the following important consequences into archaeological research:

- a) A difficult identification of some archaeological sites with those mentioned in documents.
- b) The evaluation of historical habitat along the Danube is almost impossible.

How could this deficiency of research be overtaking?

On the first hand through a whole-heartedly project of historical geography, a correlation between historical documents and geographical research on the whole route of the Danube. There is some paper about historical geography but restricted on certain areas.

On the second hand we propose to involve into the danubian research settlements setting on ten km from Danube, because a part of them might contains traces of an ancient link to Danube.

THE MANAGEMENT AND THE EMPHASIS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PATRIMONY

Laurențiu Grigoraș
Buzău Museum

The role of each museum is to preserve, to restore and to present to the public history realities using as way of expression it's the own patrimony that it's exposed temporarily or permanently, accompanied by explicative materials. Also, as a continuous mission museum have the obligation to complete and to do research on the museum cultural patrimony.

The Basic objectives regarding not only the archaeological patrimonies are: an equal and selective preservation and research of the collections and of the archaeological sites in order to valorise all these in better conditions; improving the access to the information by initiating proper projects; implementation of project with the purpose to form and inform the public that agree the museum culture; efficient and permanent cooperation between the departments of the museum in order to accomplish the need to know of the public; periodically polls for visitors to have a good idea on what they need to know; a continuous professional development of the personnel by trainings organized by the tutelary institution and also by other means of education; related to the profile's standards it have to use the IT in all the activities from the archaeological departments; to bring private national and international financial aids and patronage in order to improve the state budget; improving the managerial planning, the coordination, the organization, the control and the report. To accomplish all these objectives it has to give special attention to better plan the activities in the specialized departments related to the archaeological research.

The most important goal of the planning is to coordinate the needs and aspirations of the personnel determined by its experience and it's professionalism to the specific possibilities that a higher authority and the social environment can offer.

In order to optimize the archaeological research it is very important to reorganize the specific departments by elaborating the job's card in

accordance with the specialization and the perfecting rate of the personnel, and also to complete the need of specialists according to the social requirement and the number of sites in the area.

One of the most important problems in the archaeological departments is the management of the museum patrimony. The increase of the archaeological patrimony is a permanent process as a direct result of the acquisitions, donations and research activities. The management of the archaeological patrimony involve the achievement of the card for object and their restoration, the achievement of IT evidence and also a permanent activity of classification for all the objects existing in the patrimony.

The increase of the patrimonial collections represents the foundation for the communication activities that a museum recommends to the visitors. So, the archaeological research is perpetuating its role of sequential selection of some of the realities from the humanity history and from that of the nature environment. This activity is directed to all of the departments of a community that can provide and benefit in the same time of the acknowledgment provided by the cultural patrimony.

PERSPECTIVES ON THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN THE LIFE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BUZĂU COUNTY

Sebastian Matei
Buzău Museum

Romania's integration in the European Union opens up a new perspective on the cultural heritage approach. European institutions promote in a methodical and objective way measures and projects meant to capitalize the cultural heritage and, most of all, to integrate it in the life of local communities in the entire European Union.

Due to this trend Romanian authorities and cultural institutions are confronted with very complex issues regarding adapting and implementing the main functions of the cultural heritage, i.e. the

educational-identity forming and the social and economic development function

In this context a special importance is given to the rural world, which is greatly affected by many types of transitions: from communism and dictatorship towards capitalism and democracy, and today towards the European Union type of social organization. All such transformations had implications also on the dynamics of the rural cultural heritage.

Such an example is represented by the Pietroasele village, which offers a huge touristic and economic development potential. We refer to the popularity offered by the discovery, in 1837 of the well-known "Closca cu pui de aur", as well as the archaeological sites such as roman camp, thermes, and necropolis of the 4th century AD or the dacian fortified enclosure of Pietroasa Mica- Gruiu Darii.

This valuable archaeological heritage benefited of many research studies but results nevertheless rarely went beyond the academic level. Measures for the preservation and protection of such monuments were confronted with the lack of funds as well as the lack of implication on the part of local authorities that still consider them an administrative burden. Destruction and abandonment of such monuments are an indirect consequence also of the low educational and living standards in the rural area. We shouldn't overlook also the major effects of the communist ideology, which deprived historical time and space of identity and a true perception for people living in the rural area.

In this way, the beginning of the third millennium and the integration in the European Union finds a deep gap between the cultural heritage values and people in the rural area. From this perspective the institutions having a role in the preservation, administration and promotion of the heritage need to start a battle for the integration of the archaeological heritage in the life of rural communities.

The first measures that need to be taken are related to a better implication of local authorities in the research, preservation and capitalization of archaeological vestiges. This can be achieved only by realizing the true potential and the opportunities that archaeological monuments may have from the economic and touristic point of view. Another approach in which museums will need to play an important role is represented by the enhancement and strengthening of the interest

of local communities for the values of the past. All these actions will need to be developed in direct contact with people and monuments in the area and not from a distance through the media. Including the archaeological monuments in the touristic circuit, organization of exhibitions, meetings and interactive presentations, especially with young people, printing posters, flyers and brochures are all measures meant to enhance and attract the interest of local communities.

Integration of the cultural heritage in the life of rural communities and attracting village people in the preservation and promotion of archaeological monuments are the only measures that may give the idea of patrimony a true sense. The lack of such relationship shall undoubtedly reflect negatively both on the heritage, from all points of view, and on the identity of the people in the rural area.

QUELQUES QUESTIONS EN CONCERNANT LA RESTAURATION DES MONUMENTS DACIQUES DE DEFILE DOLT DANS LES MONTS PERȘANI, DISTRICT BRAȘOV

Florea Costea
Brașov Museum

Les fouilles archéologiques systématiques effectués plus que 25 ans dans le Défilé de Monts Perșani, plus exactement entre les localités actuelles Augustin et Mateiaș, district Brașov, ont mis en évidence un très important complexe de fortifications et d'édifices sacrés daciques. Il s'agit d'une citadelle a murs en pierre situé a la rivière droite de l'Olt (Tipia Racoșului, *La Coline de Racoș*) et d'autres deus fortifications et un Mont Sacré (Tipia Ormenișului, *La Coline d'Ormeniș*) situés du coté gauche de mémé rivière. Les recherches sont achevées dans le site derrière et en cours dans la fortification Piatra Detunată (*La Pierre Foudroyé*).

D'entre les sites mentionnés, le plus important c'est le Mont Sacré de Tipia Ormenișului, considéré dans la lui récente monographie comme l'une d'entre les centres religieuses pandémiques

et aussi comme une centre de pouvoir politique de la Dacie préromaine, comparable aux celles de Monts d'Orăștie. Juste cette envergure réclame elle-même la restauration et mise en circuit culturel touristique les édifices sacrés d'enceinte. On parle de deux sanctuaires, l'un en pierre volcanique (le deuxième en dimension de Dacie), l'autre en calcaire et trois édifices imposants, entre les quelles la résidence du chef militaire et politique du centre.

Le Musée d'Histoire de Brașov a pris une initiative de restauration des cette monuments antérieur que 1989. Il est en possession d'un projet pour la restauration du sanctuaire circulaire complexe et en cours d'élaboration d'un projet similaire pour la restauration d'autre édifices.

L'accomplissement de cette oeuvre c'est impérieux au moins par deux raisons: l'obtention d'informations concrètes sur la religion dacique antérieure de la conquête romaine et la restitution vers le monde de nos jours l'un monument renommé parmi les spécialistes, mais peu connu par la population de Roumanie.

BRAȘOV – RESTORED ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Radu Ștefănescu
Brașov Museum

If until recently, certain misunderstandings regarding the ownership of many of monuments of Brasov generated disputes and, consequently difficulties in approaching their rehabilitation, fortunately, the authorities have finally understood their importance for the development of tourism, an activity that has constantly increased over the last period, although not as desired. They have also understood that regardless of significant financial investment that is necessary to restore and preserve such kind of heritage, the investments are worth making and should be made in fact because, on the one hand, they prove to be profitable, but particularly because, in the end, we are talking about the saving and preservation for public

use of vestiges without which we would most certainly be a lot poorer from a spiritual point of view.

THE HISTORY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE COUNTY MUSEUM OF SATU MARE

Robert Gindele
Satu – Mare Museum

The archaeological collection of the County Museum of Satu Mare comprises several old collections. One of the first is the collection of antiquities of Kölcsey Association.

This collection was founded in 1890, gathering antique objects and curiosities by the inhabitants of Satu Mare County, passionate about history and art, in the second half of the 19th century. The objects were exhibited in three rooms situated on the ground floor of the Calvinist College.

The collection has greatly increased becoming extremely varied. According to the annual report of 1909, there were already 3910 archaeological objects: stone axes found in the county, Roman construction materials from Aquincum (Budapest, at present), Greek vessels and Egyptian statues.

The collection of the Catholic (Piarist) high school of Carei was accomplished at the same time, comprising similar pieces. This collection consisted of 667 pieces in the year of its foundation (1889), and already 4272 objects in 1921 and 1922. A third nucleus of the present archaeological collection contains objects gathered by the Museum of Satu Mare County, founded in Carei, in 1901. The objects were exhibited in the headquarters of the county and the archaeological objects resulted from the excavations carried out when drawing up the monograph of Satu Mare County.

On this occasion, Aladár Vende has dug the Bronze Age settlements of *Potău-Ciuncaș* and *Carei-Bobald*. This collection was moved to Satu Mare subscribing to the foundation of the Prefecture Museum.

The archaeological finds from the territory of Satu Mare County have completed the patrimony of several museums of the Central Europe during the 19th century. A golden bracelet dating from the Bronze Age was found in Acâș, in 1855, and, at present, it is exhibited in the Museum of Vienna. The National Museum of Hungary houses bronze hoards from Domănești (I), Stâna, Cămin, and the inventory of a Germanic grave from Apa. A bronze hoard from Lelei is in the Museum of Cluj, and another bronze hoard found in Prilog is exhibited in the Museum of Nyíregyháza.

Archaeological surveys were carried out by Márton Roska on the Paleolithic settlements from Bixad, in 1928, the finds being exhibited in the Transylvanian Museum of Cluj, too.

The vestiges revealed by the first systematic archaeological excavations carried out in this region (the research on the earth castle of Boinești-Cetate), coordinated by József Mihalik, in 1892, were integrated in the collection of the high school of Vinogradov (Nagyszöllös).

After the Second World War, with the reorganization of the territorial administration, the archaeological researches on the present territory of the county were coordinated by the Regional Museum of Maramureș, from Baia Mare. The older collections of the county of Satu Mare were gathered, deposited and exhibited in the City Museum of Satu Mare.

This was situated in two rooms of the so-called "The House with electric clock". Due to the lack of the specialists, in the first years after the war, the archaeological research was carried out by specialists from the main archaeological institutions of the country. The first excavation after the war, between 1953 and 1954, was carried out by the Museum of Sfântu Gheorghe in Pir-Cetate, and it was coordinated by Zoltán Székely. The Archaeological Institute of the Academy from Bucharest made archaeological excavations in the Paleolithic settlements from Bixad and Boinești, coordinated by C. S. Nicolaescu Plopșor, in 1957.

The Institute of Bucharest continued the research through Maria Bitiri in the sites of Boinești, Remetea Oașului, Călinești-Oaș, Medieș Vii, Orașul Nou and Turulung Vii.

The same institution began additional excavations in several Neolithic settlements from Ciumești and Berea, led by Eugen Comșa

and Alexandru Păunescu between 1961 and 1963. Vlad Zirra made the archaeological research of the Celtic settlements and cemeteries from Sanislău, Dindești and Ciumești, between 1962 and 1967. Beside the institute from Bucharest, the Archaeological Institute from Cluj participated in the archaeological researches of the county, too. The archaeologists: Ioan Glodariu, Hadrian Daicoviciu, Ioan-Horațiu Crișan and Mircea Rusu made excavations in the archaeological sites from Culciu Mare, Medieșu Aurit, Ciumești and Berea, revealing multiple chronological layers. Sever Dumitrașcu from the Pedagogical Institute of Oradea carried out research in the area of Unimăt, Medieșu Aurit and Potău, in the 1960's. Most of the materials discovered during these archaeological excavations were either deposited in the regional Museum of Baia Mare, or were included in the collections of the organizer research institutes.

The City Museum of Satu Mare was reorganized in territorial museum in 1958 while a similar museum was founded in Carei. Due to the organization of the new administrative units in 1968, the County Museum of Satu Mare was founded, comprising all museum activities in the county. Starting from this point, the discoveries made in the county remained here, in the archaeological collections of Satu Mare and Carei. Specialists in archaeology were employed during the 1960's: Tiberiu Bader at Satu Mare and János Némethi at Carei, while Gheorghe Lăzin and Neța Iercoșan joined the staff later. This generation of archaeologists reorganized and enriched significantly the collections. They made systematic archaeological researches and rescued the accidental archaeological finds. The most important researches were made in the Neolithic sites from Tășnad–Sere, the area of Homorode, Pișcolt; the Bronze Age sites from Culciu Mare–*Sub Grădini*, Cehaluț–*Telek*, Boinești–*Cetate*, Tiream–*Kendereshalom*; the cemetery from the Hallstatt period in Sanislău; the Celtic cemetery from Pișcolt; the Dacian settlement from Acâș–*Râțul lui Măitini*; the Roman Age sites from Medieșu Aurit–*Șuculeu*, Lazuri–*Râțul lui Bela*; and the medieval castles from Crucișor–*Dealul Pintii* and Tămașeni. During the 1980's, the archaeological research of the Bronze Age tell type settlement from Carei–*Bobald*, was led by Petre Roman from the Romanian Institute of Trachology, Bucharest. The archaeologists made a great number of archaeological rescue excavations in the endangered sites because of the mechanization of the agriculture, the

intense exploitation of sand quarries, and the sewage and drain works. A great number of pieces found accidentally were recovered in this period: the coin hoards from Turulung, Ghirișa, Hotoan I-III; and the bronze deposits from Vetiș, Domănești II, Sărvăzel, Căpleni etc. The archaeological collection of the museum increased through acquisitions, too. About 20.000 finds were bought from the Calvinist priest Gyula Kovács by the museums of Baia Mare, Satu Mare and Carei. The objects were collected from Berea, Ciumești, Foieni and Sanislău, between 1961 and 1977.

The archaeological research of the County of Satu Mare made a significant development after the political changes of 1989. The cooperation with the Romanian Institute of Trachology continued and the Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy from Cluj-Napoca was co-opted.

The cross-border relationships were established, too, the main partner from Hungary being the Jóna András Museum from Nyíregyháza, and, from Ukraine, the University of Ujgorod (Ungvár). The systematic researches were restarted in the sites of Carei–Bobald, Lazuri–Lubi Tag and Medieșu Aurit–Șuculeu.

The staff of archaeologists from the County Museum of Satu Mare changed gradually with young specialists in the middle of the 1990's. The museum has reassumed to rescue the vestiges affected by different building-works. This effort was supported by the legal framework created at the end of the 1990's, and intended to protect the endangered patrimony. Therefore, the archaeologists from Satu Mare made rescue excavations within the modernization work of the national road Petea–Cluj; at the building of the new check-points at the borderpoint from Petea, Urziceni and Halmeu; at the mounting of the gas-pipes among Halmeu–Medieșu Aurit–Tășnad, and of the optic fibers in the whole county. The rescue excavations are carried permanently in the recreational area of Tășnad and during the building works in the historic center of Satu Mare city. Due to the incidental discoveries, the coin hoard from Tămășeni and the bronze deposits from Pir, Giorocuta and Tiream entered the museum collection.

As a result of the increasing number and quality of the archaeological collection, modern techniques of processing the data were implemented, and a new modality in presentation was conceived.

According to this, the basic archaeological exhibition was reorganized in 2001 and 2002, and it was opened in December, 2002, entitled: “*A Glance at the Past. Ancient Civilizations of Satu Mare County*”. The purpose of reorganizing this exhibition was to present in an attractive way the archaeological patrimony of the County of Satu Mare and to draw the attention of the visitors to the necessity and importance to rescue the archaeological heritage.

MONUMENTS D'ARCHITECTURE INDUSTRIELLE A BRĂILA

Maria Stoica
Musée de Brăila

Dans le port de Brăila, au bord du Danube, se trouve le plus étendu ensemble d'architecture industrielle, témoin du développement du commerce de blé et de la bourgeoisie commerciale naissante, qui date de la fin du XIX^e siècle. Cet ensemble a deux composantes : les docks et les moulins.

Les docks comprennent une enceinte douanière sur une superficie de 50 ha et un patrimoine formé de terrains, bâtiments et installations. De tous les immeubles, celui qui a la plus grande valeur est l'entrepôt pour les céréales, bâti en 1889, ayant une capacité de 2600 wagons de blé, distribués en 336 cellules faites en plaques de béton armé en système Monier, ce qui représente une première pour la Roumanie.

Dès le milieu du XIX^e siècle, les moulins donnaient à la ville un caractère tout particulier. En 1896, la Fabrique de farine Violattos, qui est très vite devenue l'un des moulins les plus fameux d'Europe, en représentait son expression imposante. Après une décennie, en 1912, la fabrique automate de farine Valerianos & Lykiardopoulos a consolidé, par ses performances techniques et par la qualité de ses produits, la primauté de Brăila dans la meunerie.

Bien qu'exigés en fait par des raisons économiques, le choix de l'emplacement pour les deux établissements au bord du Danube ainsi que la solution monumentale de leur volumétrie se soumettaient à la

fonction symbolique de la représentation. Vu du côté du Danube, l'entrepôt et les moulins impressionnaient par la solidité et la grandeur de l'architecture tout en créant l'impression que la ville entière s'élève de leur substance. Ils glorifiaient, visuellement, la prospérité de la ville et la situaient, d'une manière suggestive, sous le signe du blé.

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- *Indispensable tool for the research and promotion of
our patrimonial heritage -*

Mircea Stoian

Constanța

www.fotodesus.ro

A. Aerial photography

Professional aerial photography is one of the most important research methods for surface archaeology. It is used in interest areas to precisely identify archaeological sites or to highlight, through extraordinary images, some historical objectives or monuments.

It is used in addition to the surface surveys (on foot or mechanized combing of the targeted area) or to the archaeological specific geophysical surveys (magnetometer measurements, electrical resistivity readings, metal detection), to acquire valuable data.

It is very important as to continue with the aerial surveys of the archaeological site throughout all of the project's life span, in this way documenting all the different stages of the dig.

Advantages of the aerial photography are: it provides detailed data for a thorough analysis of a archaeological interest zone; interpretation of identification details in an aerial photo is crucial for raising a full and complete topographical documentation; air imagery helps to promote, emphasizing and eventually including the targeted archaeological complex or historical objective in the touristic circuit.

Aerial photographs can be made either oblique or vertical.

B. Professional photography of the museums.

We are contemporary with a major stage in promoting and bringing forth the values of the patrimonial heritage.

Beside the results given by the specific studies, high quality imagery becomes printable promotion materials, posters or commercial photo albums. They can be also posted online or even used in scientific theses. But for the end result to be exquisite there is a need for top quality photographic material and information to begin with, which can assure a successful promotion, thus making the best of our museums.

Publicațiile Institutului de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale Tulcea

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