Le Ministère d’Education et de la Recherche
L’Université „Valahia“ Târgoviște
Faculté de Sciences Humaines

ANNALES
D’UNIVERSITÉ „VALAHIA“
TARGOVISTE

SECTION
d’Archéologie et d’Histoire

Tome VI-VII

Târgoviște
2004/2005
Collège de Rédaction

Rédacteur en chef:
Prof. univ. dr. Marin Cârciumaru

Rédacteurs responsables:
Prof. univ. dr. Mircea D. Matei
Prof. univ. dr. Ion Stanciu
Prof. univ. dr. Ion Calafeteanu
Prof. univ. dr. Constantin Preda
Lect. univ. dr. Dragomir Popovici

Secretaires de rédaction:
Lect. dr. Mircea Anghelinu
Lect. drd. Denis Căprăroiu
Lect. drd. Monica Mărgărit
Lect. drd. Iulian Onescu
Lect. drd. Marian Cosac

Conseil de rédaction:
- Prof. Marcel Otte - Université de Liège
- Dr. Vasile Chirica - Institutul de Arheologie Iasi
- Prof. dr. Ilie Borziac - Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences Republica Moldova
- Prof. Jean-Philippe Rigaud - Université de Bordeaux I
- Prof. Arpad Ringer - University of Miskolc
- Dr. Alexandru Suceveanu - Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan" Bucuresti
- Dr. Marie-Hélène Moncel - L'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine Paris
- Conf. dr. Alexandru Florin Platon - Universitatea "Al.I. Cuza" Iasi
- Conf. dr. Sabin Adrian Luca - Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu
- Conf. dr. Karl Zeno Pinter - Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" Sibiu

Technorédacteur:
Florin Nițulescu
CUPRINS

Marin Cârciumaru, Marian Cosac, Elena Cristina Nițu - LES DATATIONS C-14 ET LA SUCCESION CULTURELLE DU PALÉOLITHIQUE, ÉPIPALÉOLITHIQUE ET MÉSOLITHIQUE DE LA ROUMANIE / 7

Marian Cosac - L’APPARITION DU PALÉOLITHIQUE SUPÉRIEUR AU CENTRE ET À L’EST DE L’EUROPE - LES HYPOTHÈSES ACTUELLES / 45

Loredana Niță - TECHNOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL OBSERVATIONS REGARDING BACKED IMPLEMENTS FROM POIANA CIRESULULUI, PIATRA-NEAMȚ / 53

Monica Mărgărit - THE ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PALEOLITHIC ART CONTROVERSIES AROUND SEVERAL HYPOTHESES / 61

Daniela Iamandi - SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE RESTORING OF A LARGE HERBIVORE SCAPULA (BOS/BISON?) DISCOVERED IN THE EPIGRAVETTIAN II LAYER FROM POIANA CIRESULULUI, PIATRA NEAMȚ / 67

Denis Câprăroiu - ASPECTS CONCERNING THE ADOPTION INSTITUTION, FROM THE PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES TO THE MIDDLE AGES / 71

Ștefan Schiopu - THE PROBLEM OF THE ROMANIAN MEDIEVAL TOWN’S GENESIS IN HISTORIAN P. P. PANAITESCU’S CONCEPTIONS / 77

Mircea D. Matei, Denis Câprăroiu - QUELQUES ASPECTS CONCERNANT LA CULTURE MATERIELLE ET SPIRITUELLE DE LA VALACHIE ET DE LA MOLDAVIE, DANS LA SECONDE MOITIE DU XIV-e SIECLE / 81

Maria Georgescu - LA PERSONNALITE DE MICHEL LE BRAVE ILLUSTREE DANS LA PEINTURE MURALE / 87

Maria Georgescu - THE INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION OF THE ROMANIANS’ ANTI-OTTOMAN FIGHT BETWEEN THE 15th AND THE 18th CENTURY / 91

Iulian Petrescu - LES RELATIONS DU MÉTROPOLIET VENIAMIN COSTACHI AVEC LE PRINCE RÉGNANT DE LA MOLDAVIE, MIHAIL STURDZA / 107

Vasile Adrian Costin - THE ORTHODOX CHURCH AND THE YIELDING OF BASARABIA AND BUCOVINA / 111

Costin Nicolae - L’ÉGLISE ORTHODOXE DE MARAMUREȘ / 119

Ciprian Șarpe - INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF THE ROMANIAN PATRIARCHATE / 125

Iulian Oncescu - LA FRANCE ET LA QUESTION DU “PRINCE ETRANGER” AU TRONE DE LA ROUMANIE (1866) / 131

Ovidiu Băncu - L’INDUSTRIE ROUMAINE ENTRE LA CREATION DE L’ETAT NATIONAL ET LA GUERRE D’INDEPENDANCE (1860-1878) – ORIENTATIONS ET CONCEPTIONS / 149

Iulian Oncescu - LA REOUVERTURE DE LA CRISE ORIENTALE, LA POSITION DE LA PRÉPARATION DIPLOMATIQUE DE LA ROUMANIE POUR LA PROCLAMATION DE L’INDEPENDANCE (1875-1877) / 153
Laura Oncescu - INTERFERENCES CULTURELLES ROUMANO-ITALIENNES AU XIXᵉ SIÈCLE / 159

Oana Gabriela Laculiceanu - MIHAIL STURDZA - ROMANIAN DIPLOMAT IN COPENHAGEN / 169

Radu Bogdan - UN COURT HISTORIQUE DES SERVICES D'EMERGENCE ET LES PRINCIPAUX CAS DE PROTECTION CIVILE AUXQUELS S'EST CONFRONTE LE DEPARTEMENT DE DAMBOVITA, DANS LA PÉRIODE 1830 - 1916 / 173

Alexandrina Andronescu - LA VIE SOCIALE DES FRANÇAIS AU XX-ÈME SIÈCLE - LA DÉLIQUANCE JUVÉNILE / 181

Alexandrina Andronescu, Felicia Mihaela Iacob - UNE INSTITUTION CULTURELLE, LA MAISON DE CULTURE / 187

Radu Bogdan - L'INSTITUTION DES SERVICES DE PROTECTION DE LA POPULATION CIVILE DANS LE DÉPARTEMENT DE DAMBOVITA, DANS LA PÉRIODE D'ENTRE LES DEUX GUERRES / 191

Daniel Hrenciuc - AN EPISODE FROM THE ROMANIAN-POLISH RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS: THE ROMANIAN ARMY CONTRIBUTION TO SETTING POCUTIA FREE / 203

Liviu Al. Stan - THE CONSTITUTION OF 1923 AND THE RÉGIME OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS A NEW HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT / 207

Silviu Mioiu - COMMUNIZATION AND FINLANDIZATION: THE STATUS OF ROMANIA AND FINLAND IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II. A COMPARATIVE STUDY / 215

Emanuel Plopeanu - TOWARD THE FUTURE: UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION GEOPOLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS AT THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO (1944-1945) / 229

COMPTÉ-RENDUS


Iulian Oncescu - SILVIU MIOIU, ROMÂNIA ȘI ȚĂRILE BALTICE ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ (EDITURA CETATEA DE SCAUN, TÂRGOVIȘTE, 2003) / 237

Ana Dobjanschi - LE MUSÉE LAPIDAIRE DE TIRGOVISTE - SCULPTURES DES XVᵉ-XIXᵉ SIÉCLES / 238
SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE RESTORING
OF A LARGE HERBIVORE SCAPULA (BOS/BISON?)
DISCOVERED IN THE EPIGRAVETTIAN II LAYER
FROM POIANA CIREȘULUI, PIATRA NEAMȚ

Daniela Iamandi*

Although the piece was discovered during the 2003 field campaign, the conservation and the restoration treatments were initiated only two years later, when it was entrusted to us by the National Museum “The Princely Court” of Târgoviște.

Due to the unfit measures of sampling and preservation, the scapula (45 cm long, with 3mm thick brittle terminal areas) presented a critical state of degradation, as follows:
- a serious dehydration, which caused numerous breaks along the osseous fiber and recent fractures (up to 9 fragments);
- deposits of carbonates and silicates, reaching up to 2-3 mm in thickness;

Taking into account the poor general state of the piece, all intervention was made under extreme precautions, in order to reach an optimum of its preservation. Consolidating and restoring the scapula pursued the following steps:

1) The re-hydration
The advanced dehydration state of the piece was a serious obstacle against the development of the required treatment processes. In order to avoid a sudden re-hydration, the fragments and the base of the scapula were wrapped in a textile material, repeatedly wetted with increasing amounts of distilled water. The water was gradually absorbed into the osseous tissue, causing some of the breaks to close up.

2) The cleansing
The removal of the carbonates and silicates deposits required the immersion of the scapula in a solution with 5% phosphoric acid concentration and also the mechanical intervention through local abrasion.

3) The drying
After the neutralizing baths, the fragments were immersed in ethyl-methyl-acetone (CH3-COCH2CH3) in order to eliminate the water from the compact areas and to facilitate the strengthening process. The drying was completed by ventilation in a chimney hood at 10°C.

4) The strengthening
Due to its porous structure (Fig. 1), the scapula needed a consolidation in order to increase the mechanical resistance in the alleged fragile areas. The available option was the complete immersion of the scapula in a solution of ethyl-methyl-acetone and 10% varnish, followed by a second drying process.

* daniela_iamandi@yahoo.com ; Universitatea „Valahia” din Târgoviște, Facultatea de Științe Umaniste, Catedra de Istorie, str. Lt. Stancu Ion, nr. 34 - 36, Târgoviște, 130105, Dâmbovița

Fig. 1 The porous structure of the scapula
5) The reattachment of the fragments

Once the structure was stable, the next stage was reattaching the fragments to the base of the scapula (Fig. 2).

The adhesive solution had to be not only a resilient but also a reversible one, since the thickness of the fragments which varied from 3 to 10 mm and their different weights induced the need for subsequent corrections of the adherent areas. The product that met these requirements successfully was the polyvinyl acetate.

6) The filling

At this point, there were still some inconveniences related to the general state of the piece, as well as to its external appearance. Unfortunately, there was no secure identification of the species the scapula belonged to, so the reconstitution of the missing parts could not be made after a replica. Instead, the filling followed dimensional criteria, namely it stopped when reaching the edge of the widest part of the piece.

The filling stage lasted a long time and used a mixing between both coarse- and fine-grained bone powder and a synthetic-polymer adhesive (Codez 100). The last one has a coagulation time of 12 hours, is completely transparent and also reversible.

First, the filling was made in the exfoliated reattached areas, where the adhesive solution did not cover all the breaks (Fig. 3). Then, the finishing final stage implied the use of pink modeling wax in taking impressions from the areas close to the missing ones, in order to preserve the closest thickness values (Fig. 4, A, B). After the wax hardened, the filled areas were submitted to mechanical abrasion, so that the whole surface smoothened and reached a homogeneous color and structure, analogous to the original (Fig. 4, C).

Fig. 2 The scapula after reattaching the fragments

Fig. 3 The scapula after filling the breaks between the reattached fragments

Fig. 4 The filling stages A, B
Although still incomplete, waiting for a precise identification of the species it belongs to and also for a final restructuring process that will bring it closer to its actual shape and size, the scapula reached a good general state, fit for displaying and studying. We argue that all organic remains discovered during archeological excavations should undertake similar procedures of restoring and preservation before being stored or displayed, so that the inherent degradation due to their age shouldn't increase up to becoming irreparable.