

IORDAN DATCU – 80. TRAINICĂ ZIDIRE

NICOLAE CONSTANTINESCU

Jordan Datcu – 80. An Everlasting Construction

The publisher, editor, folklorist and ethnologist Jordan Datcu celebrates this year his 80th anniversary. He was born in Băcălești-Teleorman on June 10th, 1933, and dedicated all his life to the study of folklore, especially folk literature, both as a publisher, probably the most outstanding one in this field, with over 40 books edited, most of them at the Minerva Publishing House, and as a researcher of the history of the discipline, author of the most complete Dictionary of the Romanian Ethnologists, 3rd edition, 2006, “a birth certificate of the profession of folklorist”, as I stated in a review of the Dictionary.

Keywords: Jordan Datcu, publisher, “Dictionary of the Romanian Ethnologists”, editions, folklore, folklorists, folkloristic (the science of folklore).

Cuvinte-cheie: Jordan Datcu, editor, „Dicționarul etnologilor români”, ediții, folclor, folcloriști, folcloristică.

ASPECTE BIOLOGICE ȘI CULTURALE ÎN PROCESUL DE PROCREARE

CRISTIANA GLAVCE, ADRIANA BOROSANU

Biological and Cultural Aspects in the Process of Procreation

Because of the fact that the contemporary man is the resultant of an evolutionary biocultural process, anthropology is the one that offers an interdisciplinary onto and phylogenetic perspective, capable of unifying and integrating this duality of the human being. At the origins of man’s phylogenesis, the biological modifications are dominant, but as culture develops and interposes itself between man and the environment, its actions prime, moulding the already imprinted biological ground. The action of cultural over biological, in the actual human structure, manifests at the level of various organic systems without fundamentally modifying them. In this context, man tends to be able to control his/her own survival and perpetuation (at the level of competition with nature and his/her peers). Human reproduction, that has become procreation, receives a more and more obvious psycho-cultural charge. This is reflected in the fertility index that drops from a studying period to another. The age of the first marriage for both men and women and the first child birth increased, in the rural and urban environment.

Becoming aware of the reproduction process, as well as its cultural moulding, by man, makes it become an act of procreation. Still, both the biological background and the species’ survival purpose remain irreducible, that which represents two fundamental, intrinsic characteristics of the living world.

Keywords: procreation, body, cultural moulding, fertility index.

Cuvinte-cheie: procreare, corp, modelare culturală, indice de fertilitate.

CORPORALITATEA – PRINCIPIU DE DIFERENȚIERE ÎNTRE UMAN ȘI NONUMAN

CARMEN MIHALACHE

The Corporeality – Principle of Differentiation between Human and Non-Human

The importance of the body in traditional culture can be inferred from the way that the model of the human body orients the human representation and the non-human. Corporeality can induce into the collective mind a certain way of perceiving human reality, but especially of the extra-human. The study makes several arguments with examples from the Romanian folklore to support this assertion, which entitles us to consider corporeality an important (if not the most important) principle to differentiate between human and non-human, but also within the human, between indigenous and allogeneic.

Keywords: traditional culture, folklore, body, anthropomorphism, mythological creature, spirit, magic, abnormality, undead.

Cuvinte-cheie: cultură tradițională, folclor, corp, trup, antropomorfism, ființă mitologică, duh, magie, anomalie, strigoi.

LECTURI DISTORSIONATE ALE PERCEPȚIEI ASUPRA CORPULUI: FENOMENUL *YŌKAI*

RALUCA NICOLAE

Twisted Readings of the Body: The “Yōkai” Phenomenon

The word *yōkai* has often been translated as monster, spirit, goblin, ghost, demon, phantom, specter, fantastic being, lower order deity and refers to an unexplainable experience or a noteworthy strange phenomenon; to a weird character or to a visual representation mainly encountered in *emakimono*, painted scrolls. In visual arts, the process of creating *yōkai* connects several aspects: 1) hyperbolization, that changes the size of the whole body (building a huge, unnatural shape) or of some parts (*rokuro kubi* is a woman whose neck is so long that it looks more like a snake, than a human anatomical part); 2) hybridization, that assembles different animal parts within the same body; 3) emphasis on the beastly elements such as the fur, the fangs, the horns, the thorns; 4) the image of extreme power created by bulging muscles; 5) dysfunctional Arithmetic which either multiplies the parts of the body or diminishes them up to total annihilation; 6) shifting parts of the body in unnatural anatomical places; 7) animal biped position enabling *yōkai* to look more human; 8) human garments; 9) changing the natural color of the skin into hues of red, green or even blue, especially in the case of *oni* (demons). Although the body is reflected in these distorted, grotesque mirrors, one can still make out the human body that desperately struggles to come out into the rational light.

Keywords: body, transformation, grotesque, Japanese culture, “yōkai”.

Cuvinte-cheie: corp, transformare, grotesc, cultura japoneză, „yōkai”.

TRANZIȚIA VEGHE – SOMN DE NOAPTE ȘI CORPUL

ADRIANA BOROSANU, RICHARD DAVID-RUS

Somatic Aspects of Sleep-Wake Transition

The objective of this study is to reflect the socio-cultural conditions over the human biology in its aspects which have a stabilizing role. Our being in the bio-psychocultural dimension is defined by patterns with a stabilizing and protection role, both at an individual and populational level. The sleep-wake patterns are to be found among the factors that ground our existence. They lie at the basis of the construction, in neural networks, of the “world” in which they anchor and represent themselves and our physical existence. In our study, we describe the aspects of the wake-sleep transition process, as well as the ones of the night sleep process. The targeted aspects have an impact at a somatic and metabolic level and highlight women’s fragilization in the economic and socio-cultural conditions of a segment of Romanian population.

Keywords: sleep-wake, sexual dimorphism, somatic difficulties.

Cuvinte-cheie: veghe-somn, dimorfism sexual, dificultăți somatice.

FOLCLOR IDENTITAR ÎN CULTURA CARPATICĂ: CULEGERI DIN COMUNA VOȘLOBENI, MUREȘUL SUPERIOR. RESTITUIRI DE ARHIVĂ

DOREL MARC

Folklore identitaire dans la culture carpatique: recueils de la commune de Voșlobeni (la riviere de Mureș Supérieur). Restitutions d’archives

L’intérêt pour la culture traditionnelle de la commune de Voșlobeni s’est manifesté dans la période de l’entre-deux-guerres tant par le sociologue Dimitrie Gusti qu’aussi par le prof. Sextil Pușcariu qui ont adressé des paroles de louange aux Roumains de cette localité parce qu’ils ont réussi à conserver intact leur patrimoine hérité de leurs ancêtres. C’est pourquoi la commune de Voșlobeni représente une île roumaine dans un espace habité prépondérant par les Sicules dans l’ancien département de Ciuc, aujourd’hui le département de Harghita.

I. Mușlea, le grand folkloriste de Cluj, exhortait les instituteurs des villages de Transylvanie à recueillir du folklore dans la période de l’entre-deux-guerres en leur donnant aussi les instructions nécessaires pour que celui-ci soit recueilli le plus scientifiquement possible. Sur la base du matériel recueilli s’ensuivait que les spécialistes entamassent leurs recherches, « atteignant à tirer les lois de la formation des histoires, croyances, coutumes ». Comparées ensuite avec les produits similaires d’autres nations, voisines ou lointaines, on pourrait arriver à établir « la manière de transformation de notre peuple, à déterminer son originalité, à ses conceptions sur les divers problèmes, et enfin à sa caractérisation même ». I. Mușlea relançait un appel chaleureux à nos instituteurs pour qu’ils pensent au grand rôle national et scientifique du folklore « pour qu’en se pénétrant de son importance lui considère comme un nouveau moyen, parmi les plus efficaces, pour réveiller le sentiment national en tant de consciences endormies, comme un nouveau moyen de propagande roumaine et comme une nouvelle pierre à la base de la science roumaine ». Parmi les maîtres d’école qui ont bien compris cet impératif s’est compté aussi Alexandru Ștefăniță qui était à la date du recueil, en 1932, instituteur à l’École Primaire de Hodoșa-Sat, le département de Ciuc (aujourd’hui, le département de Harghita), mais en plusieurs fois instituteur aussi à Voșlobeni, dont les recueils de folklore sont présentés dans ce matériel, en les prélevant de deux cahiers-manuscrits qui se trouvent dans les Archives de Folklore, la filiale de Cluj-Napoca de l’Académie Roumaine; nous les remettons en lumière comme une importante dot culturelle qui met en relief le rapport entre le territoire, le patrimoine immatériel et l’identité culturelle.

Mots-clés: territoire, patrimoine, folklore, identité culturelle.

Cuvinte-cheie: teritoriu, patrimoniu, folclor, identitate culturală.

ARHIVAREA, CERCETAREA ȘI VALORIFICAREA FOLCLORULUI MUZICAL ÎN CONTEXT EUROPEAN. STUDIU DE CAZ DIN REGIUNEA AUTONOMĂ TRENTINO –ALTO ADIGE / SÜDTIROL, ITALIA

CONSTANTIN SECARĂ

Archives, Research and Valorization of the Musical Folklore in European Context. Case Study within Autonomous Region of Trentino – Alto Adige / South Tyrol, Italy

My paper reveals many aspects of musical life from Autonomous Region of Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy, in the regional and local multilingual and multicultural context: 1) main orientations about the emblems, models, organization and directions of musical knowledge; 2) dispositions and methods of the ethnomusicology research; 3) promotion and revaluation aspects of the traditional musical culture; 4) national culture and spiritual identity. There are presented many types of musical institutions: schools, traditional music archives (with details about archives activity, researches and folk music improvement), and musical institutions with associative character of traditional music and dances with elements about heritage, release and promoting traditional musical culture.

Keywords: ethnomusicology, musical folk archives, multiculturalism.

Cuvinte-cheie: etnomuzicologie, arhive de folclor muzical, multiculturalitate.

SELECȚIA MARITALĂ ȘI SCENARIUL NUȚIAL ACTUAL ÎN SATELE ROMÂNEȘTI DIN DREAPTA TISEI (TRANSCARPATIA)

CAMELIA BURGHELE

Marital Selection and the Actual Wedding Script in the Romanian Villages on the Right Tisa Bank (Trans-Carpathia)

A research spreading across several years in the Romanian villages on the right Tisa bank as part of the historic Maramureș (Trans-Carpathia, Ukraine) has offered us the framework to observe certain alterations that took place while performing the wedding scenario in this cultural area of which some were generated by the geographic, administrative, social, cultural and religious context.

If we were to outline a theoretical approach, we believe we should start from mentality patterns – different for the traditional society and the modern one – as well as from the fact that wedding is perceived differently on different moments.

In fact, we ask ourselves if the past still is perceived as a model or has this pattern been given up and we witness a different way to build reality, that belongs to the consumerism into which financial values are essential; of course, one must keep realistic: they always mattered and even the confessions of our witnesses in these villages confirm that in electing a husband/wife the quantity and quality of the material endowment was important in the traditional society. However, as opposed to the rural community times, in the urbanized village the financial component of starting a family seems to impose itself radically and primordially as found in the direct and inelegant language, sometimes intentionally coarse, incisive, cynical of the informants.

As a conclusion, one must say that wedding in the Romanian villages on the right Tisa bank followed, in its traditional version, the old pattern of the Romanian traditional wedding, with those tiny features which generated the specificity of the Maramureş weddings.

In its modern version, wedding has suffered mutations on all levels: in motivation, in organization, in performance, in reception; a part of these alterations are common to the Romanian weddings but a great deal are specific to the studied area or show personal fine details.

Keywords: traditional wedding, modern wedding, traditional village, traditional culture, field information.

Cuvinte-cheie: nuntă tradițională, nuntă modernă, sat tradițional, cultură tradițională, informație de teren.

NUNTA LA AROMĂNI – TRADIȚIE ȘI MODERNITATE

MIRELA KOZLOVSKY

Aromanian Wedding – Tradition and Modernity

I intended to present aspects related to tradition and modernity within the wedding ceremony at the Cipan Aromanian and to bring to analysis two songs from the wedding repertoire. The Cipans represent a group of Aromanians coming from the South of Greece, the contemporary European Turkey, who can be met in Dobrogea, namely in Constanța and Tulcea. My information source comes from the same family (three generations), of different ages and education, who provided me with the necessary data for the scientific attempt that I propose. The theme “Attesting and research of the movements from customs – request and offer of the post-traditional events, weddings, baptizing...” offered me the opportunity to study from an ethnomusical point of view aspects related to the combining of obligation of traditional practice with modern requirements and the continuing of the wedding repertoire from a diachronic point of view.

For the patriarchal communities, like the Aromanian one, the family represents the only way of social organization. For the Aromanians, the moment of setting a new family was highly important, this is why the whole community participated to the event. The wedding ceremonies contain protection and mating rituals, which might be positive or negative (taboos), direct or indirect.

Marriage represents, firstly, a change in the status of social relationships of the individual, the passing from a system of family and group relations to other group relations, with implications for the behavior of the protagonists, who undergo themselves fundamental changes. The wedding is the complex of customs that celebrate the marriage. It is the only passing ceremony preserved to which the protagonists participate consciously. The wedding spectacle is characterized through a balance between the sequences that mark the separation from the old state, culminating with the passing itself, and those that mark the integration into the new state.

In order to catch all the moments of the wedding ceremony at the Cipan Aromanians in Dobrogea, one can start from a reconstructed model that contains all the sequences of the poetic suite:

- a) proposing to the bride, with two stages: the small engagement and the great engagement;
- b) Gifts exchange;
- c) Flag (originally “flambura”);
- d) Dressing up the groom and the bride – farewell songs for each of them;

e) Departure for the religious union – prayers of forgiveness;

f) The great feast – speaking out the offered gifts.

This model itself does not represent a perfect presentation of the suite's sequences, as it has been reconstituted based on what exists and can be identified in the folkloric circuit, not based on something that existed in a traditional structure more logically functionally determined.

Keywords: Aromanians, wedding, traditions.

Cuvinte-cheie: aromâni, nuntă, tradiții.

SOME ETHNOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON LIFE, DEATH AND THE RE-CONSECRATION OF NATURE IN THE CONTEXT OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

LAURA JIGA ILIESCU

Scurte comentarii etnologice despre relația dintre viață, moarte și resacralizare a naturii în contextul practicilor alpinismului

The imaginary and the attraction of the mountain were reconfigured since the high altitude was discovered and “conquered”. This environment is not suitable for living. However, new people, coming from elsewhere, started to climb the very high mountain, the one which was forbidden for the local communities: the alpinists. They created a new culture of the mountain, alongside with the inhabitants' one. One of the main features of mountain climbing is the vicinity of danger, and, in extremis, the vicinity of death. But this does not exhaust it. This article inquires the dynamic relation between life and death, as it was configured in the last 150 years of mountaineering, with a focus on the first half of the 20th century. This relation includes the real sickness and the metaphorical one, the accident and the cautions, the heroic image and the heroic behavior, the love for life and the love for mountain.

Keywords: mountain, alpinism, extreme sport, death, rituals, nature, Carpathians, Alps.

Cuvinte-cheie: munte, alpinism, sporturi extreme, moarte, ritualuri, natură, Carpați, Alpi.

PRODUSUL UNEI MESERII CARE DEJA „S-A DUS” – PAFTAUA

IOANA GABRIELA DUICU

The Product of a Trade that is Already Gone – the Buckle

For the Balkans, the “jewelry area” is mainly defined by the buckle belt, a constantly present jewel in the female costume, no matter if folk, pre-urban or urban costume. Both materials and techniques referring to these jewelries are the main part in the article.

Keywords: Balkan costume, buckle, materials, metal jewelries, processing techniques.

Cuvinte-cheie: port balcanic, pafta, materiale, bijuterii din metal, tehnici de prelucrare.

CRUCERITUL – TROIȚELE DE LA PIETRIȘ, ÎNTRE ARTEFACT RITUAL ȘI DECORATIV. RECEPTARE ȘI RECEPTIVITATE MEDIATICĂ

GABRIELA RUSU-PĂȘĂRIN

***Roadside Crosses from Pietri., between Ritual and Decorative Artifact.
Media Reception and Receptivity***

The rites of separation and passage into another world, into post-existence, require the delimitation of a sacred space and of a sacred time. The correspondence between the two, spatially and temporally sacred landmarks, make the graveyard – the place of the deceased – an area that is consecrated, sacred by means of a ritual. The cross-maker used to be a role-model in the community.

Each cross has its own story, and the paintings themselves tell a story. *Word, gesture – syncretism under the halo of faith aiming to release the creative force.*

The purpose of our research was to present folk mentality by means of parallel interviews with two famous cross-makers in Oltenia (Ion Mustețea from Salcia–Dolj, and Constantin Luceanu from Pietriș–Olt).

The broadcasting of these interviews on the public programme, a well-reputed, traditional programme with an audience mostly made up of people in their late-forties, very spread in the rural, conservative area, engendered interactivity on the topic of the conservation and the restauration of old roadside crosses and interest in the purchasing of both intrafunerar and extrafunerar roadside crosses. The topic of the programme was no longer interpreted in a funeral key, but was perceived as having an utilitarian purpose, related to traditional practices and folk mentalities. The cross-makers' testimonies about techniques of carving roadside crosses and about the beliefs that are related to them, from the beginning of their making to the commemoration of the dead, were thus saved from oblivion. This was, in fact, another objective of this project: to disseminate information on this topic and to illustrate beliefs by using the cross-makers' testimonies.

Keywords: symbolism of the roadside cross, gift-talent symbiosis, fear of the unusual and faith.

Cuvinte-cheie: simbolistica troiței, simbioza har–talent, frica de insolit și credința.

**PRELUCRAREA METALELOR COMUNE ÎN ȚARA
ROMÂNEASCĂ, ÎNTRE TRADIȚIE ȘI MODERNITATE**

SERGIU-SORIN POPESCU

Metalworking Common Metals in Walachia between Tradition and Modernity

This article proposes a research sequence, metalworking in Walachia at the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of modernity. The role of these practices helps to better understand the base for the implementation of techniques on an industrial scale.

Keywords: brass, foreign travelers, metals, crafts, Gypsy.

Cuvinte-cheie: aramă, călători străini, metale, meșteșuguri, romi.

**INSTRUMENTELE TRADIȚIONALE ROMÂNEȘTI.
DRĂMBA ÎN CONTEXT EUROPEAN**

OVIDIU PAPANĂ

The Romanian Traditional Instruments. Jews' Harp Used in Europe

The Jews' harp is one of the most primitive musical instruments. Due to its simple construction the Jews' harp cannot develop itself constructively as the other instruments. Nowadays we can find it in the oral culture of different peoples used as an entertainment instrument. In my study I tried to make a comparison between an old Jews' harp of four hundred years ago and an actual Jews' harp used in the Romanian folklore. In this case I have shown the constructive differences between the two instruments and the way in which this fact is reflected concerning the sounds interpreted by the two instruments.

Keywords: jews' harp, organology.

Cuvinte-cheie: drâmbă, organologie.

CRITERII ALE ETNOGENEZEI ȘI ETNOMORFOZEI ÎN LITERATURA ANTROPOLOGICĂ INTERNAȚIONALĂ ȘI ÎN ETNOGRAFIA ROMÂNEASCĂ

MARIN CONSTANTIN

Criteria of Ethnogenesis and Ethnomorphosis in the International Anthropological Literature and in the Romanian Ethnography

My article is concerned with the theoretical and ethnographic meanings of the notions of ethnogenesis and ethnomorphosis in the international anthropological literature and in the Romanian ethnography. By comparison of several ethno-linguistic groups in Romania and in various cultural areas from abroad, ethnogenesis is accounted for conservative cultural traits bearing a recognizable paternity within their very intergenerational succession, as an evolution of a given ethnic community (with its component subgroups). Ethnomorphosis, instead, based on ethnic circulation, foreign input, and cultural hybridization, is rather associated with adaptive ethnographic traits of the cross-cultural condition of the same community (also including its subgroups).

Keywords: ethnogenesis, ethnomorphosis, ethnic groups, Romania.

Cuvinte-cheie: etnogeneză, etnomorfoză, grupuri etnice, România.

MONOGRAFIA – INSTRUMENT ȘTIINȚIFIC DE LUCRU FUNDAMENTAL ÎN FOLCLORISTICA LITERARĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ

ION T. ALEXANDRU

La monografia – strumento scientifico fondamentale di lavoro nella folkloristica letteraria romena

Ricercando la storia della folkloristica letteraria romena, si può osservare facilmente il fatto che la monografia ha costituito e rappresenta ancora – nella contemporaneità – uno strumento scientifico centrale, nello sviluppo progressivo, verso l'autonomizzazione, di questa scienza etnologica. Veramente, si tratta di una sintesi strumentale di lavoro, che compare in una diversità tipologica lungo la sua storia, e che suggerisce anche diverse prospettive di analisi metodologica. Questa realtà della folkloristica autoctona, non solo letteraria, costituisce – infatti – la conclusione del nostro saggio, benché, a causa della povertà dello spazio, abbiamo analizzato soltanto i primi due tipi monografici, ma trovati da capo all'inizio della storia della nostra folkloristica. Abbiamo identificato – nella nostra indagine – i primi due grandi tipi: etnografico-folkloristico e quello filologico, con i loro rappresentativi ricercatori e con i loro

lavori eccezionali, validi anche nel presente e proprio dei modelli da seguire nel futuro della nostra specialità.

Parole-chiave: monografia, folkloristica letteraria, tipo, etnografico-folkloristico, filologico, strumento scientifico, strumento di lavoro.

Cuvinte-cheie: monografie, folcloristică literară, tip, etnografic-folcloristic, filologic, instrument științific, instrument de lucru.

CATALOGUL DE MOTIVE AL CÂNTECELOR RITUALE DE SECERIS

MARIA CUCEU

The Catalogue of Motifs for the Ritual Harvest Songs

The catalogue of motifs for the ritual harvest songs is an instrument which necessarily imposed itself during the process of elaborating the corpus and the typology of this category of ritual texts. This motif-index deepens the ritual-ceremonial corpus of texts and represents the point of connection with the succession of sequences from the development of the agrarian harvest ritual, offering at the same time to researchers the possibility of explaining the functions of each motif and of the territorial diffusion of ritual formulas in different areas of Transylvania.

Keywords: ritual text, segmentation of text, motif-formula, ritual-ceremonial sequence, area of diffusion, ritual functionality.

Cuvinte-cheie: text ritual, segmentarea textului, motiv-formulă, secvență ritualceremonială, arie de răspândire, funcționalitate rituală.

PSALTIREA BISERICII REFORMATE ROMÂNE DIN TRANSILVANIA (I)

MARIANA CIUCIU, MIRCEA VALERIU DIACONESCU

The Psalm Book of the Romanian Reformed Church from Transylvania (I)

The study deals with the first Romanian rhymed psalm books. For this purpose, we will review the documents which speak about the Romanian Reformed Church and about its hymns. The document list starts with the *Todorescu Extract* from 1573 and continues with the documents from 1640, *Halici – Agyakfalvi*, with the one from 1660, *Gyarmathi* (or *Anonymus*), to end with the *Viski* document from 1697. Based on these documents, we have reached the conclusion that at mid XVIIth Century there was a hymn book including the rhymed paraphrases of all the 150 Bible Psalms, having the stanza, metric and rhyme model of the French Renaissance Psalm Book from 1562. The takeover of the French model wasn't done directly, but through successive translations: from French into German (from Marot to Lobwasser in 1573), from German into Hungarian (from Lobwasser to Molnar Szenci in 1604) and finally from Hungarian in Romanian (from Molnar Szenci to one or several *Anonymus* in the first part of the XVIIth Century). This psalm book – it's not known if it was printed or copied by hand – was intensely used by the communities which were part of the Romanian Reformed Church from Transylvania.

Keywords: The Bible Psalm, The Psalm Book, The French Renaissance Psalm Book, The Romanian Reformed Church from Transylvania, document, *Todorescu Extract*, *Halici*, *Agyakfalvi*, *Fogarași*, *Gyarmathi* (or *Anonymus*), *Viski*, hymn book, metric and rhyme model.

Cuvinte-cheie: Psalm Biblic, Psaltire, Psaltirea Renascentistă Franceză, Biserica Reformată Română din Transilvania, document, *Fragment Todorescu*, *Halici*, *Agyakfalvi*, *Fogarași*, *Gyarmathi* (sau *Anonim*), *Viski*, carte de imnuri, model metric și ritmic.

PATENT ȘI CREATIVITATE FEMININĂ ÎN SĂRBĂTORILE BIOGRAFICE

MARIN MARIAN-BĂLAȘA

Feminine License and Creativity in the Biographical Feasts

This article pleads for the acknowledgement of a biological foundation for (any) culture, and underlines the female contribution, originality, sensitivity, and creativity inside the traditional Romanian culture. It surveys many facts, aspects, and elements comprised in the gestures and beliefs that characterize the biographical culture (customs and celebrations in their particular features), and reveals one important fact: women are not just the best preserves and performers of cultural and religious actions; women themselves are inspirers and creators of many such elements that characterize the folk social traditions in the rural Romania of yore. The feminine origin, hence creativity, is here acknowledged and revealed, as many pragmatic actions and imaginary, superstitious, magical and religious representations bear the conceptual imprint of those who perform them.

Keywords: biographical customs/celebrations, feminine creativity, Romanian folk culture, feminism.

Cuvinte-cheie: sărbători biografice, creativitate feminină, cultură populară românească, feminism.

SCRISORI PRIMITE ȘI TRIMISE DE ION MUȘLEA. UN PRIM BILANȚ

COSMINA TIMOCE-MOCANU

Letters Received and Sent by Ion Mușlea. A First Analysis

The purpose of this text is to sketch the first analysis of the quantitative and qualitative reference points of Mușlea's correspondence written in Romanian. If, in 1972, when he created the lexicon of the speciality correspondence, professor Ion Taloș talked about 236 letters, received from 64 authors, the presented number has now been modified by new aspects: the inclusion in this group of the "business letters" (exchanged with the collaborators of the Folklore Archive of the Romanian Academy) and the reconstruction of some epistolary dialogues using publications or personal collections. The publishing in a critical edition of the letters received and sent by Ion Mușlea will offer information about the professional and personal community around Mușlea, about what being a folklorist in 1930–1965 meant, about the research topics considered important at a certain point, but also about the institutional construction of the Folklore Archive of the Romanian Academy.

Keywords: The Folklore Archive of the Romanian Academy, Ion Mușlea, correspondence, institutional construction, research topic.

Cuvinte-cheie: Arhiva de Folclor a Academiei Române, Ion Mușlea, corespondență, construcție instituțională, subiect de cercetare.

**CONTRIBUȚII BIBLIOGRAFICE ETNOLOGICE CEHE,
SLOVACE ȘI POLONE, REFERITOARE LA IDENTITATEA,
CULTURA ȘI ORIGINEA VALAHILOR CARPATICI**

ARMAND GUȚĂ

*Bibliographical Contributions on Czech, Slovak and Polish Ethnologic Studies
Concerning the Ethno-Cultural Identity of the Carpathian Wallachs*

This short paper aims to underline the importance of Central Slavic bibliographical studies about the migration of Wallach (Romanian) shepherds communities and their influence upon the Central Slavic ethnographic and folkloric heritage. Until the middle of the 17th century or the beginning of the 18th century, almost every Wallach community was Slavicized, but their folkloric heritage remained into the Central Slavic popular culture. After the First World War, within the Czech, Slovak and Polish scientific milieu have appeared several folkloric studies, dedicated especially to the Wallach folkloric influence on Central Slavic folklore. Nowadays these influences are less more perceptible, but in the last 120 years many Slavic researchers harvested a great number of folkloric elements and researched very old historical documents, publishing their conclusions into more than 1,200 abstracts and studies. The results of our bibliographic researching stages within three academic libraries from Prague, Bratislava and Warsaw proved that these studies concerning old Romanian cultural elements are more than 150 years old and exert a remarkable influence on the contemporary scientific researching field. In our opinion, the influence of Wallachian immaterial cultural heritage on Central Slavic European cultural studies should never be underestimated.

Keywords: East Central Slavic bibliographic studies, Central European cultural symbiosis, Carpathian culture.

Cuvinte-cheie: bibliografie selectivă est-central slavă, simbioză culturală, cultură carpatică.