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INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE PATINAE ON RELIGIOUS MARBLE ARTEFACTS

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The constituent material is a medium-wide sized marble (Maximum grain size, MGS, of about 2-3) according to the Moens scale [12]. Both calcite and dolomite (calcium and magnesium carbonates) crystals are present, often characterized with triple points of contact.
On the surface there is a layer of uneven thickness (about 50-200 µm) which, under UV radiation (Figure 3C), shows an intense point-like fluorescence of yellow-orange colour. In this layer there are also black particles. It should be a surface protective (probably wax) to which dirt particles have been adhered.

Samples CMG2-4 were examined by FTIR spectroscopy, the results are reported in the Table 1. Sample CMG2 is a sort of stucco made of gypsum and CaCO₃ as main materials and an organic resin. This was applied in an undocumented bad intervention.
Samples CMG3 and CMG4 correspond to the surface patina of the capital and they are composed of beeswax. The waxes are recognizable through the FTIR analysis mainly thanks to the very clear and characteristic doublets present at 1473-1463 cm⁻¹ and 729-719 cm⁻¹. Natural waxes, such as beeswax, have been widely used in the past as protective of stone surfaces especially for their

main characteristic, that is, their strong apolarity and therefore water repellency. However, in addition to yellowing and therefore chromatically altering the stone surface, the waxes retain the dust and foreign material present in the air due to their structure which always remains 'sticky' (low melting point), strongly changing the legibility of the artefact. In the case of the capital of Magister Guilelmus an intervention would be necessary for removing the old wax layer that may be substituted with a more appropriate protective [13].

[...more at](#)



Figure 3. Microphotographs under polarizing microscope of sample CMG1, objective 10x: (A) Parallel polars, (B) crossed polars, (C) UV radiation.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIEVAL ROMANIA TO CYRILLIC EARLY PRINTED TETRAEVANGELIONS

Abstract: Most of the Cyrillic early printed tetraevangelions were printed on the territories of contemporary Ukraine, Russia, Lithuania or Serbia. Just nine, out of the 110 editions, and only in 16th century were issued on territories of contemporary Romania. The goal of the article is to analyse the importance of the nine Cyrillic Early Printed tetraevangelions issued on the territories of contemporary România (i.e. Muntenia and Transylvania) for textual scholarship of the Church Slavonic translation of the Gospels. The investigation was based on the two fragments of the Gospels and other texts (i.e. Chapter lists) present in the Cyrillic tetraevangelions. All nine Cyrillic Early Printed Romanian tetraevangelions, on the basis of textual variants, were divided into two main groups. The first group comprises the following four edition : - Târgoviște, 1546 and 1551- 1553 - Sibiu, 1583 - from Sebeș or Brașov (which has some very rear textual variants). Other five younger Tetraevangelions constitute the second group: 1561-1562 - Brașov, 1579 - Alba Iulia, 1579 - Sebeș, 1582 and after 1582 - the Monastery of Saint John on the River Colentina in Bucharest. Textual variants present in Cyrillic Early printed tetraevangelions issued on territories of contemporary Romania prove the need to include these nine Gospels in textual scholarship of Church Slavonic tradition.

INTERPRETATION OF THE VIEWS OF EAST EUROPEAN CATHOLICS ON THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract: The article studies the impact of artificial intelligence on the social environment as seen by East European Catholics. The Hungarian, Russian and Slovak Catholics have both similar and different ideas on the impact of artificial intelligence on the social environment. The authors have revealed different views of the Russian and Hungarian- Slovak Catholics on the fundamental possibility of replacing a person with artificial intelligence. They have also found common ground between the supporters of artificial intelligence and its opponents. The article is the first to conduct a comparative analysis of the views of Catholics living in Eastern Europe on the impact of artificial intelligence on the person's status and personal space. The article is relevant since it strives to solve the problems related to the use of artificial intelligence in the social environment based on the opinion of the representatives of one of the world's leading religions - Catholicism.

REVISITING PURĀṆIC CHRONOLOGY

Abstract: The Purāṇas provide dates for major events in the history of the Earth, Solar System and Universe. These dates are within 0.3% of half of the modern scientific dates for these events. Since modern scientific dating involves several completely independent techniques that are subject to different sources of error, the fact that all of these scientific techniques yield dates that are twice those of Purāṇic dates suggests that traditional Purāṇic chronology is off by a factor of two. The 14th century Purāṇic scholar, Śrīdhara Svāmī, alluded to this in his commentary on the Viṣṇu Purāṇa. This paper also reviews Purāṇic time units and notes the presence of a time unit, the pratisam̐dhi, which has hitherto escaped scholarly attention.

AREOPAGITISM OF JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIUGENA

Abstract: The authors of the article touch upon the topic of areopagitism in the works of Eriugena. His religious and philosophical speculations provide an interpretation of the ontotheology of Dionysius the Areopagite and are marked by the following themes: creation is theophany, God is everything in everything and nothing from everything; the world is the procession from one into many, the truth of everything sensible manifests itself in the mind; humans as rational beings are the universal middle, the return of the many to one and their resolution (dissolution) into it. The Areopagite ontotheology of Eriugena is permeated with negative dialectics (superlative theology), which brings Eriugena closer not only to Medieval Christian Platonism (the „Clavis Physicae“ manuscripts of Honorius Augustodunensis contained a significant part of Eriugena's „Periphyseon“), but also to Nicholas of Cusa's doctrine „complicatio-explicatio“. Thus, the authors conclude that Eriugena developed in his „Periphyseon“ the metaphysics of the return to God while adhering to a religious philosophy permeated with mystical sentiments.

THE RELIGIOUS FACTOR IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Abstract: The article represents a summary and interpretation of the results obtained in the course of a comprehensive research carried out within the scientific and research work in the sphere of modelling intercultural communication in a global world. The article outlines and substantiates the forms and mechanisms of the impact exerted by religion on intercultural communication and international relations. The three systemic forms of interrelations between these social phenomena are described: two „desirable“, „favourable“ and one „unfavourable“. The „desirable“, „favourable“ forms ensure positive relations between culture and religion, leading to the improvement of intercultural communication and international relations. On the other hand, the „undesirable“ factor of belonging to different confessions becomes an obstacle to effective international relations. Theoretical conclusions and their discussion are supported by the results of empirical research conducted on a representative basis. The work emphasizes the fact identified in the course of content analysis of scientific literature that the amount of empirical research into the impact of the religious factor on intercultural communication is much lower than that of theoretical research, which poses a scientific problem connected with substantiation of the accuracy of the latter. The article contains practical recommendations for international and in-country management in the sphere of organization of specialized scientific research into intercultural communication and international relations, improvement of the existing regulating structures applying to the examined social phenomenon in the system of international governance and establishment of new structures in this field.

CALVIN'S IDEAS ABOUT THE CHURCH-STATE RELATIONSHIP AND IMPLICATION FOR THE CHURCHES AND THE PEDAGOGY OF THE PANCASILA-BASED STATE IN INDONESIA

Abstract: In the pedagogy of Pancasila-based State, the Church recognizes the existence and function of State as the instrument of God to prevent/punish evil and strive for justice of all people. Church and state relationships inherently contain potential conflicts. This is because both the Church and State have a thorough claim on human life, in the sense that all the facets of human life have a spiritual and political dimension. The tension of the relationship between Church and State should not be extinguished by subordinating one to the other, both in the form of „Church-State“ and „State-Church“. Therefore, in addition to rejecting totalitarianism and authoritarianism, Church and State must also reject theocracy, ecclesiocracy and a secular State. Responsibilities of the State's responsibility to the Church are mutual responsibilities and reciprocal cooperation and compatible with the pedagogy of Pancasila-based State in Indonesia, while the responsibility of the Church to the State is not mutual responsibilities and reciprocal cooperation, but asymmetric (being-for not being-with).

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OPINION-FORMING TV STATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS

Abstract: This article concerns the problem of relationship between TV stations on the Middle East and their role in presenting terrorism among Arab public opinion. The objective of this paper is to answer the following questions: How do the major TV stations in the Middle East cover terrorism issues and are they related to Islam or do they have other conditions? What are the political and religious conditions of their creation and current activities? Does the development of new media pose a threat to the media as a tool for shaping public opinion in the Middle East? The article touches upon issues related to scientific disciplines such as Political science, Communication and media studies, and Religion and culture studies.

A NEW VISION OF NUMERICAL SYMBOLISM IN CALENDAR AND LIFE CYCLES

Abstract: In calendars and myths related to the calendar, such concepts as an extra day, time outside of time are used. The Greeks called this „epagómenos“ (extra day), the Persians „fanji“ (stolen), the Kazakhs „bes konak“ (5 guests), „bes eshki“ (5 goats), „bes baital“ (5 fillies). Extra days are not included in any month either in myths or traditional customs. These days are considered a bridge connecting the old year with the new one. Authors predict that these extra days were the 13th month. In addition, the concept of „mushel“ is given. The Kazakh people call a 12-year cycle in a human's life „mushel“. The beginning of this cycle is considered to be from the age of 13, and at the age of 13, the 13th organ („uli mushe“ in Kazakh) is formed. The Kazakh people refer to the 13th organ as the reproductive, genital organ of a person. The article analyses mythical, ethnographic, linguistic and folklore data applying a point inside a circle sign and its 12 + 1 sample used in modern Kazakhstan mythological science.

THE INTER-DISCIPLINARY NATURE OF SPIRITUAL/RELIGIOUS COUNSELLING IN THE CYBERNETIC/MEDIA OR CYBERSPACE FIELD

Abstract: The article develops the notion of counselling within the cybernetic-cyberspace or media areas, integrating areas of spirituality and religious thought with social work, Psychology, education, Psychiatry and Law. With the help of carefully chosen methodological instruments, our research has shown the necessity of understanding the religious healing process in the context of and in reference to the main trends in social and medical disciplines. To document this, examples of concrete individuals with an emphasis on a longitudinal approach was used combining quantitative and qualitative methods of research. The aim of this study is: (1) to identify the degree to which we require an interdisciplinary approach in Internet counselling with spiritual and religious aspects and (2) to identify the basic contents and thematic areas in counselling corresponding to these aspects.

CHRISTIAN NUMBER SYMBOLISM IN THE HIEROTOPY OF ORTHODOX CATHEDRALS

Abstract: The objective of this research is to carry out an analysis of the usage of Christian number symbolism in the course of the construction of the sacred space in Orthodox cathedrals. It has been found that creation of such spaces in Orthodox cathedrals was based on an ecclesiological idea, which was implemented in a multifaceted way with symbolic and meaningful amplifications due to the versatile figurativeness of the image of Jesus Christ and the Most Holy Mother of God. In general, Christianity has provided a rich cultural heritage, which is still having impact on the formation of the personality of each person and the spiritual life of society as a whole.

INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE PATINAE ON RELIGIOUS MARBLE ARTEFACTS

Abstract: Religious marble sculptures and architectural elements are often characterised by surface layers used as protective coating and aesthetic finishing, originally applied by the artist or subsequently on the occasion of restoration works. This paper focuses the attention on some cases studies specifically referred to religious marble objects with different kinds of coating: the bust of the Pope Innocenzo X, dated back to the 17th century and attributed to the master Algardi, the 12th capital of Magister Giulelmus, the 15th century baptismal font made by Francesco d'Ancona in 1471 and the two bas-reliefs, representing respectively Saint Michael the Archangel and Saint Raphael the Archangel, attributed to Agostino di Duccio, dated back to 15th century. In all cases surface layers can be observed on the marble that constitutes the sculptures and the objects. These layers were sampled and investigated through laboratory techniques, specifically X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and optical microscopy in order to characterize the composition and establish if they are original finishing or restoration materials.