

Ilok, franjevački samostan i crkva sv. Ivana Kapistrana

Konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi na portalu i vratnicama refektorija



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Ilok, Franciscan monastery and church of St. John of Capistrano

Conservation of Refectory Portal and Door

Srednjovjekovni franjevački samostan u Iloku, drugi po veličini u Srijemskoj kustodiji Ugarske provincije, podignut je vjerojatno u isto vrijeme kad i samostanska crkva koju je u gotičkom stilu dao sagraditi vojvoda Ugrin 1339. godine. U vrijeme kad je Ilok bio sjedište kadiluka i Srijemskog sandžakata, samostan i crkva nisu bili srušeni, nego samo zapušteni. Nakon oslobođenja od osmanlijske vlasti na samom kraju 17. stoljeća, samostan je obnovljen kao jednokatna trokrilna građevina prislonjena uz srednjovjekovne zidine i kružnu kulu na njegovu sjeveroistočnom dijelu.

U prizemlju sjevernog krila smješten je refektorij, a ulaz iz hodnika u tu najveću prostoriju samostana ističe barokni kameni portal s bogato intarziranim drvenim vratnicama. Taj kvalitetni umjetnički rad nepoznatih majstora datiran je u 1727. godinu, u vrijeme gvardijana o. Petra Pastirovića.

Okvir kamenog portala čine dovratnici od vapnenačkog pješčenjaka izrađeni u formi stupaca, a nad njima se do samog svoda hodnika proteže luneta. Dekoracija je izvedena u dubokom reljefu s isprepletenim sakralnim i profanim motivima; baze dovratnika ukrašene su ljudskim figurama i maskeronima, središnji dijelovi stupaca vegetabilnim motivima, a u gornjem dijelu kapitela podupiru anđeli. Luneta je sastavljena od tri zasebno obrađena elementa unutar kojih se s desne strane nalazi lik sv. Franje Asiškog, s lijeve lik sv. Ivana Kapistrana, a između njih je franjevački grb u obliku srca koji okružuju manji i veći anđeli. Tijekom radova su na stražnjoj strani elemenata pronađene gotičke profilacije, što upućuje na njihovu sekundarnu upotrebu.

Na početku obnove portala izvedeni su radovi mehaničkog čišćenja i čišćenja laserom od naslaga nečistoća i neprimjerenih, naknadno nanesenih materijala (cement, uljne boje i dr.). Nakon toga su dijelovi lunete demontirani i prevezeni u radionicu, a potom su na svim elementima portala uslijedili radovi konsolidacije i učvršćivanja kemijskim sred-

stvima, izrade kiparskog retuša (rekonstrukcija nedostajućih formi u masi umjetnog kamena) kao i njihova tonskog ujednačavanja. Tijekom ponovne montaže na izvorno mjesto, dijelovi lunete povezani su trnovima od nehrđajućeg čelika. Sve sljubnice između kamenih elemenata zapunjene su novim vezivnim materijalom na bazi hidratiziranog vapna, a zidni plaštevci oko portala ponovno ožbukani vapnom žbukom.

Vratnice ulaza u refektorij izrađene su od sedam vrsta drvenih furnira pomno slaganih na osnovicu, s ručno rađenim, bogato razvedenim kovanim okovima. Konstrukcija vratnih krila izrađena je u crnogoričnom drvu te su vanjske površine furnirane i intarzirane rezanim furnirom debljine 3,4 mm od raznih vrsta drveta (korijen oraha, orah školjkaš, javor, jagnjed, kruška, šljiva i hrast). Krila su intarzijama podijeljena na tri uklade. Na desnom krilu nalazi se masivna barokna kovana brava.

Nakon demontaže i dezinfekcije drvo je preventivno podlijepljeno i konsolidirano. Pri uklanjanju starog laka zamijećene su naknadne rekonstrukcije izrađene gipsanim kitom, koji je zbog starenja popucao te ga je trebalo ukloniti. Podbuhli i odlijepljeni furnir temeljito je podlijepljen, a nedostajući dijelovi intarzija rekonstruirani su rezanim furnirom od istovrsnog drvenog materijala. Na lijevom vratnom krilu nedostajuća donja uklada potpuno je rekonstruirana prema onoj donjoj desnog vratnog krila. Manja oštećenja zapunjena su kitom. Novougrađeni furniri tonski su usklađeni s ostatkom intarzirane površine. Na kraju su vrata premazana zaštitnim sredstvima (šelakom i voskom) te vraćena na izvornu poziciju.

Dovršetkom konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na kamenom portalu i njegovim drvenim vratnicama, ostvaren je doprinos cjelovitim radovima obnove te daljnjem vrednovanju i očuvanju arhitektonskog sklopa franjevačke crkve i samostana sv. Ivana Kapistrana u Iloku.



Medieval Franciscan monastery in Ilok, the second largest in the Srijem Custody of the Hungarian Province, was probably built at the same time as the Gothic style monastery church that was built by Duke Ugrin in 1339. At the time when Ilok was the seat of kaza and Sanjak of Syrmia, the monastery and the church were not demolished, only abandoned. After it was liberated from Ottoman rule at the very end of the 17th century, the monastery was rebuilt as a one-story, three-winged building adjoining the medieval walls and a circular tower in its northeast part. The refectory is situated on the ground floor of the north wing, and the entrance from the corridor to this largest room of the monastery is highlighted by a Baroque stone portal with richly inlaid wooden door. The quality *object d'art* by unknown masters is dated in 1727, at the time of Guardian Father Peter Pastirović.

The frame of the stone portal is made out of lime-stone sandstone jambs in the form of columns, and a lunette extends above them to the vault of the corridor. The decoration in deep relief has interwoven sacral and profane motifs; the bases of the jambs are decorated with human figures and mascarons, the central parts of the columns with vegetative motifs, and the capitals are supported in the upper part by angels. The lunette is made up of three individually carved elements with a figure of St. Francis of Assisi on the right, St. John of Capistrano on the left, and a Franciscan coat of arms in the shape of a heart surrounded by smaller and bigger angels. During conservation, Gothic profiles were found on the back of the elements, suggesting their secondary use.

At the beginning of the renovation of the portal, mechanical and laser cleaning were carried out to remove impurities and unsuitable, subsequently applied materials (cement, oil paints, etc.). Afterwards, parts of the lunette were dismantled and transported to the workshop, followed by consolidation on

all elements of the portal, as well as solidification with a chemical agent, retouching (reconstruction of missing elements using artificial stone), and the colour of all new elements was matched to the original. During reassembly, parts of the lunette were connected with stainless steel mandrels. All joints between the stone elements were filled with a new binder based on hydrated lime and the walls around the portal were re-plastered with lime plaster.

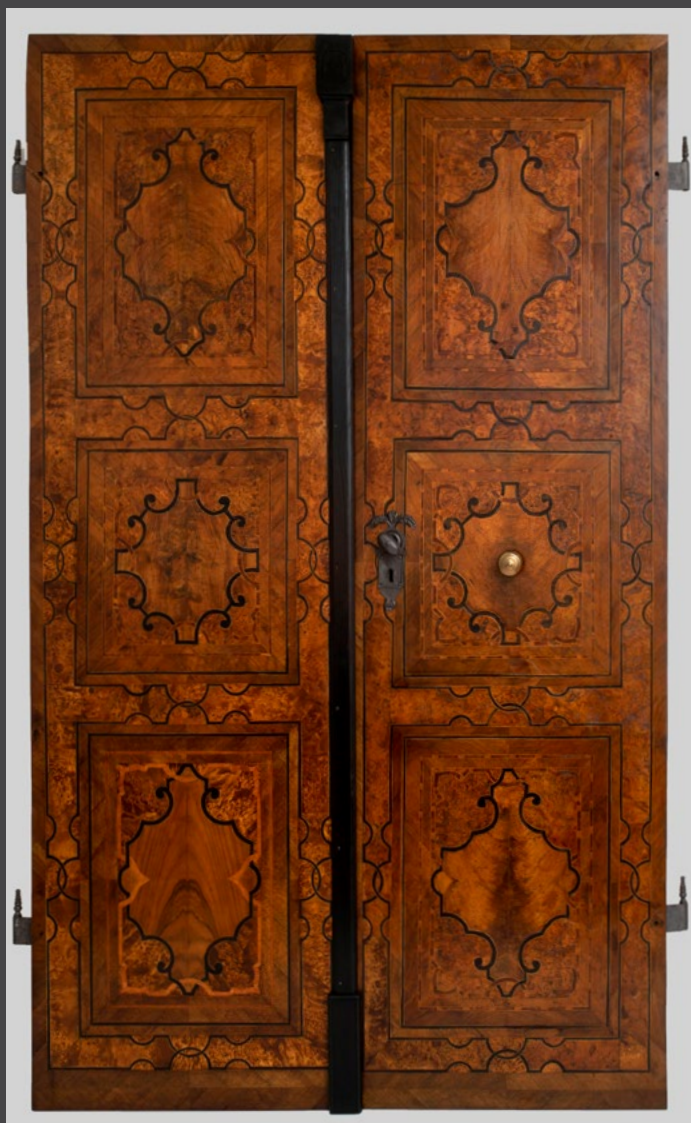
The door to the refectory entrance was made out of seven types of wood veneers carefully stacked on the base, with handmade, richly wrought iron shackles. The door wing construction was made out of coniferous wood, and the exterior surfaces were veneered and inlaid with cut 3.4 mm veneer of various types of wood (walnut root, shell nut, maple, black poplar, pear, plum and oak). The wings were divided into three panels. There is a massive Baroque forged lock on the right wing.

After dismantling and disinfection, the wood was preventively glued and consolidated. Subsequent reconstructions made out of gypsum putty were noticed when the old varnish was removed. The varnish had cracked due to age and had to be removed. The bubbling and peeled veneer was thoroughly glued and the missing inlaid sections were reconstructed with cut veneer of the same wood. The missing lower panel on the left wing was completely reconstructed based on the panel on the right wing. Minor damage was filled with putty. The colour of the newly built veneers was matched to the original inlaid surface. Finally, the door was coated with protective agents (shellac and wax), and returned to its original location.

With the completion of the conservation on the stone portal and wooden door, a contribution was made to the thorough renovation, and further evaluation and preservation of the architectural structure of the Franciscan church and monastery of St. John of Capistrano in Ilok.









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