

OLTAR SV. KRIŽA, KAMENSKO, CRKVA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE SNJEŽNE THE ALTAR OF THE ST. CROSS, KAMENSKO, CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY OF SNOW



Zatečeno stanje oltara Sv.Križa in situ 1995 godine, nakon završetka oružanog sukoba
The state of the altar of St.Cross in situ in the year 1995, after armed conflict



Kapitel sa naslagama mikroorganizama
Capital with layers of microorganisms



Detalji kapitela sa vidljivo razvijenim naslagama mikrobiološke aktivnosti.
Detail of the capital with highly developed micro-

 Pavlinski samostan Kamensko je osnovan 1404. godine od strane hrvatske grofica Katarine Frankopan. Dokumentirano je da su oko godine 1570 redovnici morali pobjeći iz Kamenskog do najbližeg sigurnog mjesta. Samostan je bio uništen od strane Turaka. Obnovljen je. Pavlinski red je bio zabranjen krajem 18. stoljeća i od tada je Kamensko župna crkva. Tako je već gotovo 600 godina do 1991. bilo samo jedno kratko razdoblje kada crkva nije bila u kontinuiranoj vjerskoj uporabi. U kasnu jesen 1991. zbog oružanog sukoba blizu njega, dva stolara, jedan konzervator i jedan povjesničar umjetnosti demontirali su dvadeset devet skulptura i slika iz crkve u periodu od dva dana. Samostan je razoren i okupiran. Agresori unose željezne ležajeve u svetištu i žive tamo narednih 4 godine do trena kada su bili prisiljeni napustiti samostan. Četiri godine kasnije, zidovi, koji su ostali, a i freske, su obrasli plijesnim i gljivicama. Grobnica je bila otvorena bombom, koja je eksplodirala unutar crkve. Oltar sv. Križa (datacija: 1685. g.) je uglavnom spašljen, ali su se našli elementi svih ukrasa koji čine rekonstrukciju mogućom. Nakon pakiranja svi dijelovi odvezeni su na dezinsekciju radijacijom u Institut „Ruder Bošković“ gdje su stručnjaci prilagođavali dozu zračenja jako infestiranom materijalu. Svi tretirani dijelovi su prevezeni u Ludbreg u radioniku HRZ – a, gdje je nastavljeno podjeljivanje. Materijal je bio jako vlažan i bilo je potrebno polagano sušenje u kontroliranim uvjetima da se ostaci devastiranih umjetničkih ne bi potpuno raspadali. Redovno je mjerena klima i vlaga i nakon dugotrajnog procesa uz više dodatnih zaštitnih podjeljivanja kroz nekoliko godina sav materijal prenesen u Ludbreg je stabiliziran za daljnju restauratorsku/rekonstrukcijsku obradu. U prosincu 2008. rekonstruirani oltar je sagrađen u crkvi na svom prijašnjem položaju. Konzervatorstvo—restauratorski radovi izvedeni su u Hrvatsko restauratorskom zavodu. Voditelj: Romana Jagić Surednic: Tomislav Bajić, Veljko Bartol, Diana de Belligue, Aleksandar Beznović, Siniša Cvetković, Duško Čikara, Marie-Laure Delaby, Dragutin Furd, Davor Filipčić, Lana Lalić, Tomasina Munden, Anđelko Pedišić, Veronika Vlkova.

 The Pauline monastery in Kamensko was founded in 1404 by the Croatian Countess Katarina Frankopan. It was documented that around the year 1570 monks had to flee from Kamensko to the nearest safe place. The monastery was destroyed by Turks. It was rebuilt. The Pauline order was banned at the end of the 18th century and since then Kamensko has been a parish church. Thus for almost 600 years until 1991 there was only one period when the church was not in continuous religious use. In the late autumn of 1991, because of an armed conflict held close to it, two carpenters, one conservator and one art historian dismantled twenty nine sculptures and paintings from the church over a period of two days. The aggressors placed iron beds in the sanctuary and lived there for the next 4 years when they were forced to leave. Four years later, walls, which remained, and the frescoes were overgrown with mould and fungi. The crypt was exposed by a bomb, which exploded within the church. Altar of St. Cross (date of origin: 1685) was mostly burnt, but elements of most ornaments were found which make reconstruction of them possible. After packing all infested material were transported to radiation to the Institute "Ruder Bošković" where experts gave them proper dose for complete required treatment. After that material was transported to the workshop of Croatian Conservation Institute in Ludbreg where fixing of layers of polychromy was continued. The material was very wet and it was necessary to slow drying process in controlled conditions that the remains of the destroyed works of art would not have broken down completely. Regularly measured air and moisture, and after a long process with several additional fixing a few years all the material which were transferred to Ludbreg was prepared for complete restoration/reconstruction. In December 2008 the reconstructed altar was erected in a church at its previous position. Konzervatorstvo—restauratorski radovi izvedeni su u Hrvatsko restauratorskom zavodu. Voditelj: Romana Jagić Surednic: Tomislav Bajić, Veljko Bartol, Diana de Belligue, Aleksandar Beznović, Siniša Cvetković, Duško Čikara, Marie-Laure Delaby, Dragutin Furd, Davor Filipčić, Lana Lalić, Tomasina Munden, Anđelko Pedišić, Veronika Vlkova.



Baze stupova, kapiteli i fragmenti ornamentike oltara s naslagama plijesni
Bases of columns, capitals and fragments of the altar's ornaments covered by mould and fungi



Plijesan i gljivice na dijelu stupa / Mould and fungi on the top of the column



Dijelovi oltara, kapitel i kip nađeni u kripti, na kojima je došlo do jakog razvoja mikrobiološke destruktivne aktivnosti
Parts of the altar, capitals and a statue which were found in the crypt and the severe microbiological activity on them



Detalji baze nađene u kripti
Detail of the base of the column found in a crypt



Rekonstruirana arhitektura oltara s integriranim sačuvanim dijelovima originala
The reconstruction of the architecture of the altar with integrated preserved parts of the original



Fragmenti vitice atike nakon konsolidacije
Fragments of wooden tendrils from Attica after consolidation



Rekonstrukcija vitice izvedena rezbarenjem u drvu
Reconstructions carved in wood



Detalji vitice u polimentnoj pozlati
Detail of gilded vault



Oltar Sv.Križa nakon izvedenih konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova
Altar of St. Cross after conservation works