

KRK

KATEDRALNA RIZNICA
CATHEDRAL TREASURY

Paolo Veneziano

Izložba / Exhibition / 2018.

Paolo Veneziano

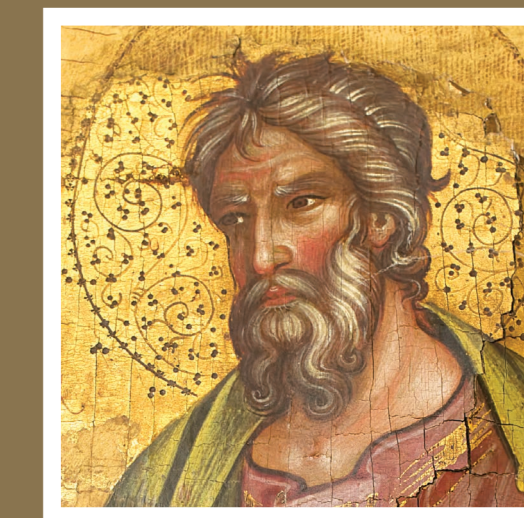
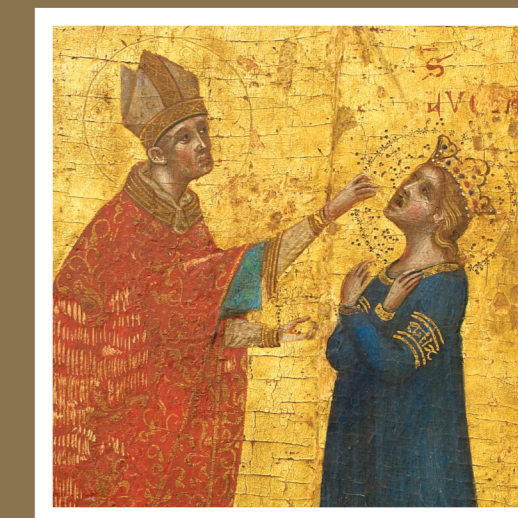


Katedralna riznica

Katedralna riznica smještena je u dvokatnoj romaničkoj sakralnoj građevini s kraja 12. st., u njenom gornjem dijelu – crkvi sv. Kvirina. Stalni postav čine: Raspeti Krist s Marijom i Ivanom iz 1370. u središnjoj apsidi, Frankopanska pala, djelo venecijanske radionice iz 1477. godine u lijevoj lađi te dva kamena ulomka *scholae cantorum* iz 9. st., na pilastrima s lijeve i desne strane ulaza u crkvu.

Cathedral Treasury

The Cathedral Treasury is collocated in a two-story Romanesque sacral building from the end of the 12th century, in its upper part – the Church of St. Quirinus. The permanent setup contains: The crucified Christ with Mary and St. John from 1370 in the middle apse, The Frankopan pall, a work of Venetian artistry from 1477 in the left nave and two stone fragments *scholae cantorum* from the 9th century, on the pilasters on the left and right side of the entrance of the church.



Paolo Veneziano

Istaknuti predstavnik venecijanskog slikarstva na prijelazu iz prve u drugu polovicu 14. stoljeća. Njegov umjetnički izraz, karakterističan po figurativnim gotičkim prikazima likova i događaja na zlatnoj podlozi, obilježen je utjecajem Bizanta, umjetnina koje su iz Carigrada pristizale u Veneciju, te Giottovog realizma. Značajan je njegov doprinos razvoju venecijanskih poliptiha u 14. st. Radi se o raskošnim slikama religiozne tematike, posloženih u arhitektonsku kompoziciju i objedinjenih bogato ukrašenim drvenim zlatnim okvirom.

Poliptih svete Lucije

Poliptih svete Lucije iz istoimene crkve u Jurandvoru djelo je koje se bez dvojbe pripisuje ovom umjetniku. Poliptih je nastao u prvoj polovini 14. st., u ranoj fazi Venezianovog stvaralaštva. Radi se o najdragocjenijoj umjetnini otoka Krka na kojoj je u središtu prikazana sveta Lucija i sa svake strane po četiri prizora iz njezina života i mučeništva, u donjem dijelu; dok su u gornjem dijelu pale prikazani Kristovo raspeće, Navještenje, sv. Marko, sv. Ivan Krstitelj, sv. Andrija i sv. Gaudencije. Zbog povijesnih nedaća od 1944. godine pala se čuva u biskupskom dvoru u Krku, te je sada po prvi puta izložena za javnost.

Povijesne nedaće poliptiha

U prvom dijelu 20. st. poliptih sv. Lucije doživio je vrlo dramatične trenutke i mijenjao države, kao i cijeli otok Krk. 1913. politih je u vrlo lošem stanju preko Pule stigao do Beča gdje je i restauriran u Austrijskom uredu za čuvanje spomenika. Zbog posljedica Prvog svjetskog rata i novih političkih prilika umjetnina se nije vratila u Jurandvor nego je odnešena u Italiju te izložena najprije u Trstu, a zatim u Kopru. Kada je izbio Drugi svjetski rat sakrivena je u blizini Udina. Svo to vrijeme tadašnji krčki biskup Josip Srebrnić svim se silama borio i na sve se moguće načine zauzimao za njezin povratak. To si i ostvarilo krajem 1944. godine.

Ostali izložci

- 1__ Antipendij s prizorom krunjenja Bogorodice i svecima Jakovom i Stjepanom, nepoznati venecijanski majstori po kartonu Paola Veneziana, poslije 1358., župna crkva Dobrinj
- 2__ Triptih sv. Ivana, Jacobello del Fiore, početak 15. st., župna crkva Omišalj
- 3__ Triptih sv. Mihovila, Paolo Campsa, 1514. g., župna crkva Baška
- 4__ Bogorodica s djetetom, Paolo Campsa, početak 16. st., Zbirka Desetinec Vrbnik
- 5__ Bogorodica s djetetom, nepoznati autor, 15. st., Katedrala Krk



Paolo Veneziano

A renowned Venetian artist from the mid-fourteenth century period. His artistic expression, characteristic for its figurative gothic depictions of characters and events against golden background, was marked by Byzantine influences, the works of art coming from Constantinople to Venice, and the realism of Giotto. He had a notable role in the evolution of Venetian polyptych in the 14th century – the magnificent paintings of religious subjects, joined in harmonious architectural composition with a luxurious wooden golden frame.

Polyptych of Saint Lucia

Polyptych of Saint Lucia from the Church of Saint Lucia in Jurandvor is the work undoubtedly credited to this artist. The polyptych was made in the first half of the 14th century, in the early phase of Veneziano's work. It is the most precious artwork of the island of Krk, with Saint Lucia as the central figure of the polyptych and four scenes depicting her life and martyrdom in lower left and right parts of the work. The upper parts of the altarpiece depict the crucifixion of Christ, the annunciation to the blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Mark, Saint John the Baptist, Saint Andrew, and Saint Gaudentius. Due to many historical adversities, the altarpiece was kept in bishop's residence in Krk from the year of 1944, and this is its first public exhibition.

Historical adversities of the polyptych

At the beginning of the 20th century the polyptych of St. Lucia saw some very dramatic moments, which included changing state authorities, along with the rest of the island of Krk. In 1913 the polyptych was brought to Vienna via Pula in very bad state and renovated in the Austrian Monuments Authority Bundesdenkmalamt. In the aftermath of the World War I and newly established political systems, the artwork was not sent back to Jurandvor. Instead, it was taken to Italy and put on display first in Trieste, and afterwards in Kopar. With the breakout of the World War II the polyptych was hidden near Udine. Through it all, Josip Srebrnić, the bishop of Krk of the time, fought and urged with all his might for its return to the island. That was eventually realized in 1944.

Other exhibits

- 1__ Antependium depicting the coronation of Mary, Mother of God, with St. James and St. Stephen, unknown Venetian author by the sketch of Paolo Veneziano, after 1358, Dobrinj parish church
- 2__ Triptych of Saint John, Jacobello del Fiore, early 15th century, Omišalj parish church
- 3__ Triptych of Saint Michael, Paolo Campsa, 1514, Baška parish church
- 4__ Our Lady with the Child, Paolo Campsa, early 16th century, Desetinec collection, Vrbnik
- 5__ Our Lady with the Child, author unknown, 15th century, Krk cathedral



Impressum

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Naklada

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