

built heritage

YEAR II. • 5-6TH ISSUE

patrimoniu construit

ANUL II. • NUMĂRUL 5-6

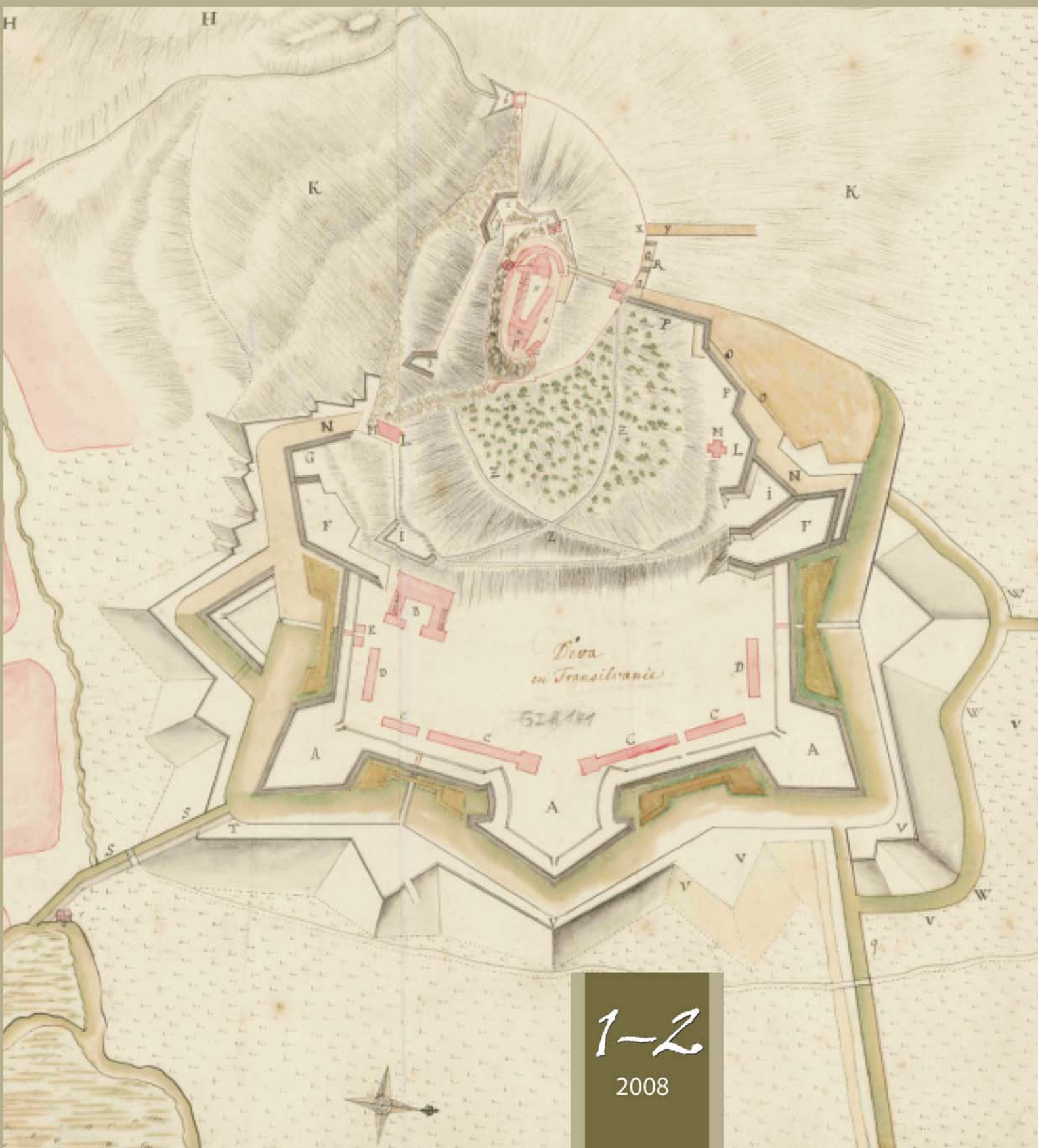
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II. ÉVFOLYAM • 5-6. SZÁM

Transsylvania



Nostra



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2008

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■ Organizations, administrative fora and NGOs dealing with the protection of historic monuments buildings often express themselves in writing (in the press, in books, on the internet, etc.) with negative remarks. This fervent voicing of opinions is justified by the doubtful quality of the interventions, by the large number of negative interventions and generally by the decay and degraded state of the urban tissue. Nevertheless, this attitude bordering on hysteria is actually quite justified. The present-day Romanian society is undertaking a period of moral drift and confusion. The misuse of the built environment in various manners is one quick way to make good money. Contemporary society has not yet produced defense mechanisms to fight against this recent scourge. Administrations are corrupted and incompetent. The reaction to abuse cases is sluggish and legislation has not yet become to this fight. The state government formally supports those who have monuments in their upkeep. But if a building that is a historic monument also hosts commercial activities, it is no longer exempted from the "tax on building". Or, this is aberrant, because the building's artistic value is the constant that endows it with the privilege instituted by the law, and not the building's function, which is a variable. On the other hand, those who make interventions on historic monuments are caught in a bureaucratic mill resembling the Kafkaian universe, with no way out. Therefore, the temptation to intervene illegally seems quite natural. In this ocean of abuses and illegalities, the rare interventions that are correct are all the more meritorious. To encounter a trader who does not exaggerate with signboards, or that even accepts a decrease in his window surface is an exceptional case. Moreover, the chances to find someone willing to get rid of their PVC framing in order to replace it with small-paned timber framing are about the same with those of encountering a Martian. The idea of awarding, naming and emphasizing such interventions made by private individuals who, just like the others, are driven first and foremost by economic reasons, but who do not exploit mercilessly the built environment, is great. Unfortunately, such interventions go about unseen. We are living in a sick society, in which normality is an exception and therefore deserves a prize.

Virgil Pop
Member of the Editorial Committee

■ Organizațiile, forurile administrative și ONG-urile care se ocupă cu protejarea monumentelor istorice se manifestă în scris (presă, volume, internet, etc.) cu remarci negative. Aceste ieșiri în public vehemente sunt justificate de calitatea îndoielnică a intervențiilor, de numărul mare al intervențiilor negative și în general de starea de decădere și degradare a țesutului urban. Atitudinea care are caracter de isterie este de fapt justificată. Societatea românească actuală se află într-o perioadă de derivă și confuzie morală. Abuzarea fondului construit în diverse forme este o sursă de înavuțire rapidă. Societatea actuală nu și-a construit încă mecanismele de apărare în fața acestui flagel de dată recentă. Administrațiile sunt corupte și incompetente. Reacția la abuzuri este greoaie, iar legislația nu este adaptată la această luptă. Statul îi sprijină formal pe cei care au monumente în întreținere. Dacă într-un imobil monument istoric se desfășoară și activități comerciale, acesta nu mai este scutit de taxa de impozit pe clădire. Fapt nefiresc, pentru că valoarea artistică a imobilului este constantă care-i conferă privilegiul instituit de lege și nu funcțiunea, care este o variabilă. Pe de altă parte, cei ce intervin pe monumente istorice sunt băgați într-o moară birocratică, aproape kafkiană, din care nu mai pot ieși. Tentația de a interveni ilegal pare un lucru firesc. În acest noian de abuzuri și ilegalități, rarele intervenții corecte sunt cu atât mai meritorii. Să întâlnești un comerciant care nu exagerează cu reclamele, sau care chiar acceptă o reducere a suprafeței de vitrină este un caz excepțional. De asemenea, să întâlnești o persoană care e dispusă să se descotorosească de o tâmplărie de PVC pentru a pune în loc o tâmplărie de lemn cu ochiuri mărunte ai, în România de azi, cam aceleași șanse cu cele de a întâlni un marțian. Este o idee excelentă cea de a premia, semnala și evidenția aceste intervenții făcute de persoane private care, la fel ca și ceilalți, sunt conduse în primul rând de rațiuni economice, dar fără a exploata veros fondul construit. Din păcate, aceste intervenții trec neobservate. Trăim într-o societate bolnavă, în care normalitatea are caracter de excepție și în consecință merită premiată.

Virgil Pop
Membbru al colegiului redacțional

■ A műemlékvédelemmel foglalkozó szervezetek, közigazgatási hatóságok és civil szervezetek többnyire írásos forrásai (sajtó, könyvek, világháló, stb.) bíráló megjegyzésekkel vannak elárasztva. Ezeket az indultot, nyilvános kitérőket a beavatkozások megkérdőjelezhető minősége, a helytelen beavatkozások sokasága és a városszövet folyamatos romlása teszik indokoltá. Ez a hisztérikus jellegű magatartás tudniillik indokolt. A román társadalom jelenleg irányvesztett, és az erkölcsi zűrzavar időszakát éli. Gyors meggazdagodási forrást jelent az épített örökség visszaélésen alapuló különböző formában történő kihasználása. Ezen új keletű csapás ellen a jelen társadalom még nem építette ki védelmi rendszerét. A közigazgatás megvesztegethető és hozzá nem értő. A visszaélésekre történő reagálás nehézkes, a törvénykezés pedig nem készült fel erre a harcra. Az állam elvileg támogatja a műemlékek kezelőit. Viszont, amennyiben egy műemléknek nyilvánított ingatlanban kereskedelmi tevékenységet is folytatnak, ez már nem mentesít az ingatlanadó alól. Ez a tény természetellenes, mert az ingatlannak a művészi értéke az az állandó tényező, amelyért a törvény által szentesített kiváltságban részesül, és nem a rendeltetése, amely viszont már változó tényező. Másrészt azok, akik a műemlékeken beavatkozásokat végeznek, egy bürokratikus, szinte kafkai taposómalomba kerülnek, ahonnan nincs kiút. A törvénytelen beavatkozások kísértése így módon magától értődőnek tűnik. Ebben a visszaélésekkel és törvénytelenességekkel teli időszakban annál dicsőretre méltóbb az a kevés helyes beavatkozás, amely még előfordul. Kivételes eset manapság olyan kereskedővel találkozni, aki nem esik túlzásba a reklámfelületet illetően, vagy aki hozzájárulna kirakatai méretének a csökkentéséhez. Hasonlóan, a mai Romániában ugyanannyi esélyünk van olyan műemléktulajdonossal találkozni, aki hajlandó lenne PVC nyílászáróit többosztású fából készült nyílászáróra cserélni, mint egy marslakóval találkozni. Ezért kitűnő ötlet díjazni, jelezni és kiemelni ezeket a beavatkozásokat, különösen, hogy szintén gazdasági érdekek vezérelte magánszemélyek kezdeményezik, akik mindezt az épített örökség alattomos kihasználása nélkül viszik véghez. Sajnos ezeket a beavatkozásokat nem vesszük észre. Egy beteg társadalomban élünk, ahol a normalitás kivételes jellegű, és ennek következtében díjazásra érdemes.

Virgil Pop
Szerkesztőbizottsági tag

■ SZABÓ Bálint

Elkezdődtek a dévai vár felújítási munkálatai

Conservation Works Have Started at Deva Castle

■ 2007 decemberében építők jelentek meg a dévai vár felső várában: kezdetét vette az a többéves felújítási program, melyet a vártulajdonos városi önkormányzat kezdeményezett és finanszíroz. A kissé elhúzódtott versenytárgyalási eljárás ugyan próbára tette a tél folyamán a gyorsbeavatkozást végző vállalkozót¹, de mindenki láthatja, aki Dévát bármilyen irányból is megközelíti: épül a felső vár körül az állványzat.

Déva vára gyakorlatilag az 1848–49-es események óta pusztul (amikor – többek között – a lőszerraktár felrobbantása a felső várfal egy részét is elpusztította), mára már szinte teljesen romos állapotban van.

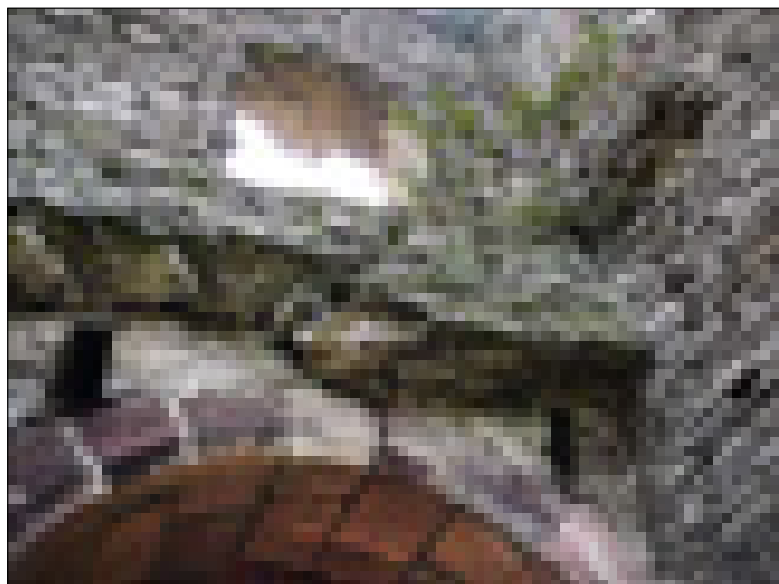
A tervezők² véleménye szerint a munkálatokat kötelező módon gyorsbeavatkozással kellett kezdeni, amelynek következtében az omladozó, sok helyen a kutatók biztonságát is veszélyeztető épület- és várfalrészeket megerősítik; lehetővé teszik a kutatók hozzáférését az építményekhez, illetve ellenőrizhető területre „terelik” a nagy számban

■ In December 2007, constructors appeared at Deva castle's upper bailey: the several years long conservation programme has started. It was launched and it is financed by the owner, Deva Town Hall. Although the prologued tendering procedure has put the emergency intervention's contractor to trial over the winter season,¹ anybody approaching Deva may see, irrespective of the oncoming direction, that the scaffolding around the upper bailey is already being built.

Practically, Deva castle has constantly been deteriorating since the events of 1848–1849 (when – among others – the explosion of the ammunition-storage has destroyed some parts of the upper bailey curtain walls), and currently it is almost entirely in ruin.



■ **1. kép:** Állványerdőben a dévai felső vár
■ **Photo 1.** The upper castle in a "forest" of scaffolding

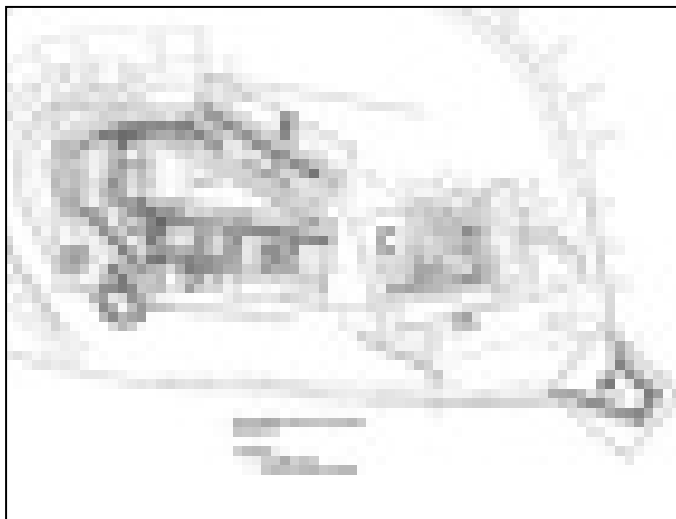


■ **2. kép:** A felső vár bejárata 2007-ben és 2008-ban: a lemállott néhány tonna kő könnyen a turisták életébe kerülhetett volna
■ **Photo 2.** The upper bailey entrance in 2007 and 2008: the missing few tons of stone could have easily cost the tourists' lives

1 A gyorsbeavatkozási munkálatokra a városháza a Mircea LEȚIU vezette EURAS Kft.-vel kötött szerződést. Telepvezető Aurel ȘTIRB.

2 Főtervező a dévai, Călin ARDEU építész vezette ASAR GRUP Kft., tervvezető építész POP Ana-Maria. Tartószerkezeti tervező a kolozsvári, KIRIZSÁN Imola építőmérnök vezette UTILITAS Kft., a régészeti ásatásokat dr. Daniela MARCU irányításával a DAMASUS Kft. végzi, a művészettörténeti kutatásokat KOVÁCS András professzor, a tartószerkezeteket SZABÓ Bálint professzor irányítja. Építészeti konzulens Virgil POLIZU professzor, műemléki tanácsadó dr. MÁTÉ Zsolt építész.

1 The contract for the emergency intervention was signed with EURAS Ltd., director Mircea LEȚIU. The site leader was Aurel ȘTIRB.



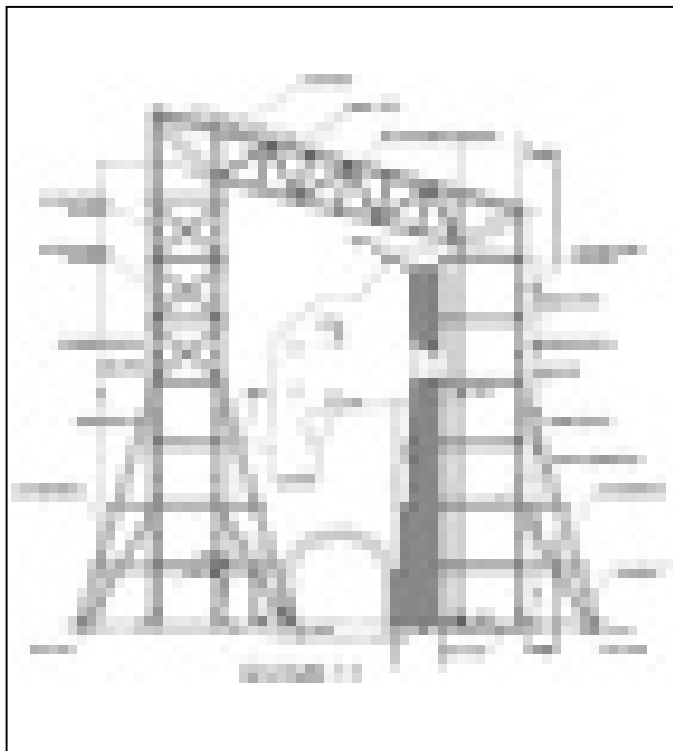
■ **1a, 1b. ábra:** A védőtető állványzat megvalósítási alaprajza

■ **Figure 1a, 1b.** The feasibility study design of the scaffolding with the protective roof

According to the designers,² it was necessary to start the conservation with an emergency intervention, with the main purpose of consolidating the crumbling remains of the buildings and curtain walls, which at many places endangered the researchers' safety, in order to allow them to access the constructions, respectively with the aim of directing the large number of tourists into a controlled area, because some careless visitors were even at that point – with a little exaggeration – still clambering up the heaps of rubble with the risk of their lives.

The research was started in parallel with the emergency intervention, and the archaeological excavations are also in process. The building fragments need to be revealed

2 Main designer: ASAR GRUP Ltd., Deva, director arch. Călin ARDEU, design's leading architect Ana-Maria POP. Structural design: UTILITAS Ltd., Cluj-N., director eng. Imola KIRIZSÁN, archaeological research: DAMASUS Ltd. with the leading of PhD. Daniela MARCU, art historical study: Prof. András KOVÁCS, structural study: Prof. Bálint SZABÓ. Architectural consultant: Prof. Virgil POLIZU, historic monument advisor: PhD. arch. Zsolt MÁTÉ.



■ **2. ábra:** Metszet a védőtetőt is hordó állványzatról

■ **Figure 2.** Section of the scaffolding with the protective roof

érkező turistákat, akiknek fegyelmezetlenebb része már eddig is – kis túlzással – élete kockáztatásával kaspzkodott fel egyik-másik romhalmazra.

A gyorsbeavatkozási munkálatokkal párhuzamosan elkezdődtek a kutatások és folyamatban vannak az ásátások is. A romok alól fel kell tárnai a meglévő épü-

letronsokat, hiszen lehetetlen bármilyen építészeti és tartószerkezeti felújítási koncepciót kialakítani anélkül, hogy tudnánk, mi maradt meg a romok alatt az épületekből, illetve milyenek az alapozási viszonyok. A művészettörténeti kutatások is javában folynak, nemsokára izgalmas eredményekkel jelentkeznek a kutatók, bár a dolgukat nehezíti, hogy sok-sok kérdésre a fagyciklusok rég elmállasztották a válaszokat.

A helyel-közzel támasz szerepet is betöltő állványzat egyelőre csak a felső vár falának külső felére került fel³, annak ellenére, hogy itt akadályozni fogja a középső várban elvégzendő ásátásokat. A kutató-tervező csoportnak nem volt más választása: ki kell várnai a felső vár falának külső részén a munkálatok elvégzését, ahhoz, hogy a középső vár régészeti ásátásait befejezhessék. A felső várban csak a régészeti ásátások után kerül helyére az állványzat (1a, 1b. ábra). Az állványzaton a romkonzerválás hatékonyságát segítő védőtető is található, gyakorlatilag a beavatkozási munkálatok ezek alatt zajlanak majd.

Az épületfizikai kutatások nedvességvédelmi része javában zajlik, az előzetes szakvéleményt nemrégiben bocsátották a kutató-tervező kollegák, illetve a tulajdonos rendelkezésére.⁴ Meglepetést okozott a felső várbeli épületmaradványok nagyon magas nitrát- és kloridtartalma, illetve a várfalak viszonylag alacsony sótartalma. Részletesebb beszámolóval hamarosan visszatérünk.

3 KIRIZSÁN Ildikó: *Proiect de intervenție de primă necesitate la cetatea de sus din Deva, volum de structură portantă*, Sc UTILITAS Srl, Cluj-N., 2007.

4 MAGYARI Klára: *Expertiza tehnică de fizica construcției privind protecția contra umidității la Cetatea de sus din Deva*, Sc UTILITAS Srl, Cluj-N., 2008.

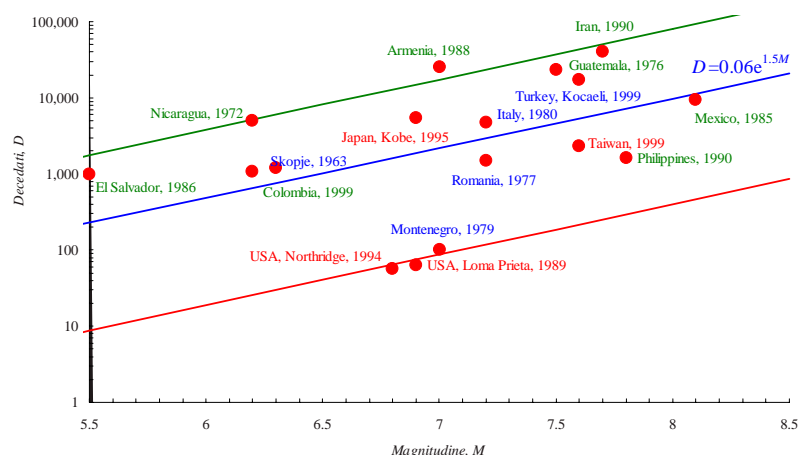
■ Dan LUNGU ■ Alexandru ALDEA
■ Cristian ARION ■ Radu VĂCĂREANU

Cutremure istorice majore în România

1. Introducere

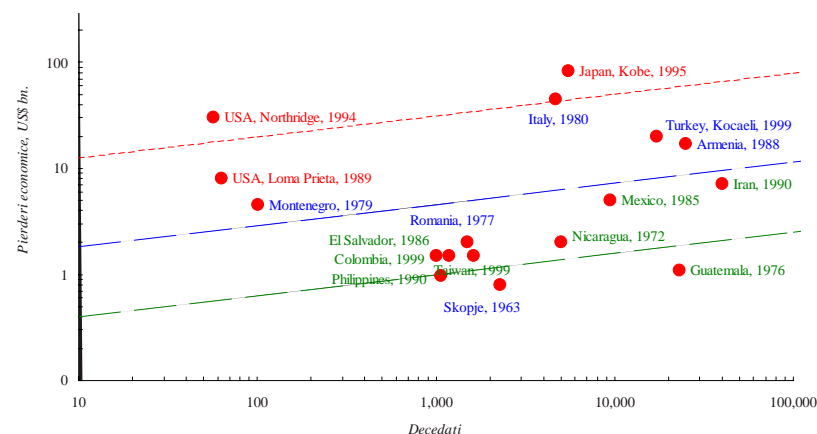
■ Riscul seismic este dat de convoluția hazardului seismic, a fondului construit expus și a vulnerabilității acestuia. Riscul seismic este în general cuantificat prin numărul de victime și pierderile economice rezultate.

Ca și în cazul dezastrelor seismice din secolele precedente, secolul XX a fost martorul unor cutremure devastatoare. În Figurile 1 și 2 sunt prezentate comparativ corelații între magnitudinea evenimentului seismic și numărul de decedați, precum și între numărul de decedați și pierderile economice pentru cele mai distrugătoare cutremure din secolul XX.



■ Fig. 1. Corelație între magnitudinea cutremurului și numărul de decedați (secolul XX)

■ Figure 1. Correlation between magnitude and number of deceased victims (20th century)



■ Fig. 2. Corelație între numărul de decedați și pierderile economice (secolul XX)

■ Figure 2. Correlation between number of deceased victims and economic loss (20th century)

Major Historical Earthquakes in Romania

1. Introduction

■ Earthquake risk is given by the convolution of the earthquake hazard, of the aggregate exposed building and its vulnerability. Earthquake risk is generally quantified by the number of casualties and by economic loss.

Like in the case of seismic disasters from previous centuries, the 20th century in its turn witnessed devastating earthquakes. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate comparative correlations between the magnitude of seismic occurrence and the number of deceased victims, and between the number of deceased victims and economic loss, representative for the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century.

Losses associated to earthquakes can influence negatively the evolution of certain countries. A major historic example is the earthquake occurred in 1775 in Lisbon, whose effects (over 70,000 deaths and almost complete destruction of the capital), influenced dramatically in a negative way the evolution of the Portuguese colonial empire. In the case of poor or developing countries, such seismic disasters can lead to a significant short- or medium-term economic decline, or even to real economic crises. For instance, analysts believe that the impact of the earthquake occurred on March 4, 1977 in Romania only accelerated the economic decline.

2. Seismicity of Romania. Earthquakes Catalogues

■ Catalogues of the earthquakes occurred on the territory of Romania were drafted by Radu in 1970, 1974, 1980 and 1994 (manuscripts, published by Lungu *et al.*, 1997) and by Constantinescu and Mărza (1980). In 1997, *Romplus* – a version based on Constantinescu-Mărza Catalogue – was presented on the occasion of the First International Seminar on Earthquakes from Vrancea region, Bucharest, (Oncescu *et al.*, 1999). This version is constantly updated on the webpage (www.infp.ro) of the National Institute for Physics of the Earth – INFP, Măgurele.

The earthquakes catalogues drafted by C. Radu are organized as follows:

- (i) The historical catalogue, containing data from 984 to 1900;
- (ii) The 20th century catalogue (1901 to 1991), which contains mostly instrumental data (starting with the year 1935).

The following tables present:

- (i) a selection from the Historical Earthquakes Catalogue (in manuscript by Radu, 1994, published in Lungu *et al.*, 1997, reviewed by Lungu and Aldea, 2000) – Table 1, and
- (ii) a Catalogue of the strong earthquakes of the 20th century, M_{G-R} or $M_s \geq 6.0$ (selected by Lungu and Aldea, 2000) – Table 2, referring to seismic occurrences of intermediate depth from Vrancea source.

The subcrustal earthquake with the highest intensity registered in the Vrancea region was, most probably, the one occurred on October 26, 1802 (estimated Gutenberg-Richter magnitude $M_{G-R} \geq 7.5$), being experienced on a surface of over 2,000,000 km² (Popescu, 1941).

Strong earthquakes followed on November 26, 1829 and January 23, 1838 (maximum intensity between 8 and 9).

In the 20th century, the earthquake with the highest magnitude in the Vrancea region struck off on November 10, 1940 ($M_{G-R} = 7.4$).

The earthquake with the most devastating effects in the 20th century, and at the same time the first strong earthquake with an accelerogram registered in Romania, occurred on March 4, 1977 ($M_{G-R} = 7.2$, moment magnitude $M_w = 7.5$). It was felt on an area of approx. 1,300,000 km² and it caused damage on approx. 80,000 km² (Ambrasyes, 1977).

The strongest crustal earthquake in Romania is considered to be the one which struck on October 26, 1550, in the Făgăraș region, with an epicentral intensity $I_0 = 9$ (MSK scale), corresponding to a magnitude $M_s = 7.2$ (Mârza, 1995).

The Făgăraș region was noticed a long time ago as the focal area of several strong seismic movements. The strongest crustal earthquake in Romania struck off on October 26, 1550, in the Făgăraș region, with an epicentral intensity $I_0 = 9$ (MSK scale), corresponding to a magnitude $M_s = 7.2$ (Mârza, 1995). Another major seismic event in the Făgăraș region occurred on January 26, 1916: ($M_w = 6.4$, $h = 21$ km, $Lat = 45.40$, $Long = 24.6$). Crevices of 10-15 cm were reported, while on the valley of Argeș River, the fortress of Prince Țepeș was wrecked; the epicentral intensity reported being of $I_0 = 8$ (MSK scale). A few important characteristics are pointed out in the case of this occurrence: the initial earthquake was followed by replicas (around ten) and the variability of the epicentral area during the movement. This earthquake produced damages to the buildings of Sibiu and Brașov.

The Transylvania Plateau is notable for the presence of a surface focus. The last time this was felt, with destructive effects, was on October 3, 1880: ($M_w = 5.3$, $h = 10$ km,

Pierderile asociate seismelor pot influența negativ evoluția unor țări. Un exemplu istoric major este seismul din 1775 din Lisabona, care prin efectele sale (peste 70.000 morți și distrugerea aproape integrală a capitalei) a influențat dramatic în sens negativ evoluția imperiului colonial portughez. În cazul țărilor sărace sau în curs de dezvoltare, dezastrele seismice pot conduce la un declin economic semnificativ pe termen scurt și mediu sau chiar la adevărate crize economice. Și în cazul României analiștii consideră că impactul seismului din 4 martie 1977 a accelerat declinul economic.

2. Seismicitatea României. Cataloage de cutremure

■ Cataloage ale cutremurelor ce au avut loc pe teritoriul României au fost elaborate de Radu 1970, 1974, 1980 și 1994 (manuscrise, publicate în Lungu *et al.*, 1997) precum și de Constantinescu și Mârza (1980). În 1997 *Romplus* - o versiune bazată pe Catalogul Constantinescu-Mârza - a fost prezentată cu ocazia primului seminar internațional privind cutremurele din Vrancea și București, (Oncescu *et al.*, 1999), versiune care este constant adusă la zi pe pagina de internet (www.infp.ro) a *Institutului Național de Fizica Pământului INFP*, Măgurele.

Cataloagele de cutremure elaborate de C. Radu sunt organizate astfel:

- (i) Catalogul istoric care conține date din perioada 984-1900;
- (ii) Catalogul pentru secolul XX (din 1901 și până în 1991) care conține date în mare parte instrumentale (începând din 1935).

În cele ce urmează sunt prezentate:

- (i) o selecție din Catalogul cutremurelor istorice (manuscrise Radu, 1994, publicate în Lungu *et al.*, 1997, revizuire Lungu și Aldea, 2000), Tabelul 1 și
- (ii) un Catalog al cutremurelor puternice din secolul XX, M_{G-R} sau $M_s \geq 6.0$ (selectate de Lungu și Aldea, 2000), Tabelul 2, pentru evenimentele seismice de adâncime intermediară din sursa Vrancea.

Nr.	Data		Ora (GMT)	Intensitatea (max) <i>I_o</i>		Magnitudinea <i>M_{G-R}</i> MS		Sursa utilizată de Radu
				<i>Radu</i>	Altii	<i>Radu</i>	Altii	
No.	Date		Hour (GMT)	Intensity (max) <i>I_o</i>		Magnitude <i>M_{G-R}</i> <i>M_s</i>		Source utilized by Radu
				<i>Radu</i>	Others	<i>Radu</i>	Others	
1	984			8	8/CM	6.7	6.8/CM	CM
2	1038	08.15		8.5	8.5/CM	6.9	7.0/CM	RT, CM
3	1107	02.05? 12?	03:00	(7) 8	8/CM	(6.1) 6.7	6.8/CM 6.2/KS	RT, R
4	1126	08.08	00:	(7) 7-8	8/CM	(6.1) 6.7	6.8/CM 6.2/KS	RT, R
5	1170	04.01		8	8.5/CM	6.7	7.0/CM 7.0/KS	RT, R
6	1196	02.13	07:	(8) 8-9	9/CM	(6.7) 7.2	7.3/CM 7.0/KS	RT, R
7	1230	05.10	07:	(8-9) 9 ⁺	8.5/CM	(6.9) 7.4	7.1/CM 7.1/KS	RT, R, N
8	1258	02.07	15:	8	8/CM	6.7		RT, CM
9	1327± 1			8	8/CM	6.7	7.0/CM 7.0/KS	RT, R
10	1446	10.10	04:	8	8.5/CM 8-9/RT	6.7	7.3/CM 7.3/KS 6.9/RT	RT, R

Nr.	Data		Ora (GMT)	Intensitatea (max) I_o		Magnitudinea M_{G-R} MS		Sursa utilizată de Radu
				Radu	Alții	Radu	Alții	
No.	Date		Hour (GMT)	Intensity (max) I_o		Magnitude M_{G-R} M_s		Source utilized by Radu
				Radu	Others	Radu	Others	
11	1471	08.29	10-11:	(8) 9	9/CM 8-9 KS	(6.9) 7.4	7.3/CM 7.1/KS	RT, R
12	1516	11.08	12:	9	9/CM 8/KS	7.2	6.8/KS	RT, R
13	1521			(≥7) 8		(6.5) 6.7		RT
14	1545	07.19	08-09:	(7) 8	8/CM 7/KS	(6.1) 6.7	6.8/CM 6.2/KS	RT, R
15	1569	08.15		8	8/CM 7/KS	6.7	6.8/CM 6.2/KS	RT
16	1590	08.10	20:	(8-9) 8.5	8.5/CM 8/KS	6.9	7.0/CM 6.8/KS	RT
17	1605	12.24	15-16:	8	6-7/KS	6.7	5.9/KS	RT
18	1620	11.08	13-14:	(8-9) 9	9/CM 8/KS	(6.9) 7.2	7.3/CM 6.5/KS	RT
19	1628	04.04	01:	(≥7) 8	7/RT	6.7	6.1/RT	RT
20	1679	01.29 ? 08.09		(8) 6	9/CM	(6.7) 5.5	7.3/CM 6.8/KS	RT
21	1681	08.18	(00)01:	9	8/CM	(6.7) 7.4	6.8/CM 6.8/KS	RT
22	1683			8.5				R*
23	1701	06.12	00-01:	7/8	8/CM 8/KS 8-9/RT	6.8	6.8/CM 6.9/KS 6.9/RT	R, RT
24	1711	10.11	00-01:	7	7/CM 8/KS 7-8/RT	6.1	6.5/KS 6.4/RT	RT, R
25	1738	05.31 / 06.11	10-11:	(8-9) 9	9.5/CM	(6.9) 7.4	7.5/CM 7.0/KS	RT, R
26	1740	04.05	20:	6.5	8.5/CM	5.8	5.5/KS	RT, R
27	1790	04.06	19:29	8	8/CM	6.7	6.8/CM 6.9/KS	RT
28	1793	11.26 / 12.08	6:	(7) 8	7/CM 6-7/KS	(6.1) 6.7	6.2/CM 6.4/KS	RT
29	1802	10.26	10:55	9	10/CM	7.5	7.7/CM 7.4/KS	R
30	1829	11.26	1:40	7-8	8.5/CM 8/KS 8-9/SKH	6.4	6.9/KS	R
31	1838	01.23	18:45	8	9/CM	6.7	7.3/CM 6.9/KS	R
32	1868	11.13	7:45	7-8	7.5/CM 6/KS	6.4	5.8/KS	R
33	1893	08.17	14:45	6-7	8/CM 7/KS	5.7	6.1/CM 6.1/KS	R
34	1894	08.31	12:20	7	8/CM 8/KS	6.1	6.5/KS	R

■ **Tabelul 1.** Catalogul istoric Radu pentru cutremurele istorice majore din sursa subcrustală Vrancea (manuscrise Radu, 1994, publicate în Lungu et al., 1997, revizuire Lungu și Aldea, 2000), extras pentru $I_o \geq 8$

■ **Table 1.** Radu's historical catalogue referring to major historical earthquakes from Vrancea subcrustal source (Radu's manuscripts, 1994, published in Lungu et al., 1997, reviewed by Lungu and Aldea, 2000), extract for $I_o \geq 8$

Observații

(i) Abrevierea surselor:

- R Catalogele Radu, C., 1971, 1974
 RT Catalogul Radu, C., Torro, E., 1986
 R* Radu, din discuții cu istoricii.
 N Catalogul Nikonov

Lat= 46.30, Long=24.1). A seism of the same type was the one which struck off on February 15, 1786, an earthquake which wrecked 4 churches in Cluj.

"Banat is a region rich in earthquake focuses. These focuses are grouped in 2 distinctive areas. One area is formed by the South-East region of Banat (Moldova Nouă), and the other one by the surroundings of the city of Timișoara" (I. Atanasiu, *Earthquakes of Romania*, 1959). The analysis of the available Earthquakes Catalogues (C. Radu Catalogue, INFP Catalogue) for the Banat region shows a certain similarity as to the evaluation of major occurrences' magnitude, unlike the Catalogues for the Vrancea source, where noticeable differences exist. It can be deemed that the analysis corresponding to the two types of magnitude shall be similar.

The earthquakes from the South-East of Banat have their epicenters near the towns of Teregova, Oravița-Sasca, Moldova Nouă, Vrsac (Yugoslavia). The strongest seismic event of the 19th century occurred on October 10, 1879. It was followed by 80 replicas (similar to the ones in the Făgăraș region or in the Black Sea region). Due to the geomorphologic conditions, the affected area is stretched along the line of the Danube River, in the North-West South-East direction. The destructive effect of these earthquakes from the South-East of Banat Region is felt on a limited area, with a longitudinal form, along the before-mentioned seismic lines. "In Moldova Nouă, 692 of 740 houses (93%) suffered damages, but not too serious; in Moldova-Vechie, crevices were produced in the ground, 1 meter large and up to 1,200 meters long, positioned in relay, through which water came out".

On the Banat Plain several earthquake focuses were signaled. In particular the ones around the city of Timișoara caused material damages. On November 20, 1879, a strong earthquake struck off in Timișoara, producing damages to some churches and some building chimneys. On April 2, 1901, several buildings from the border villages along the Bega channel suffered damages. These earthquakes from the Banat Plain are characterized by small surfaces affected by the seismic movements.

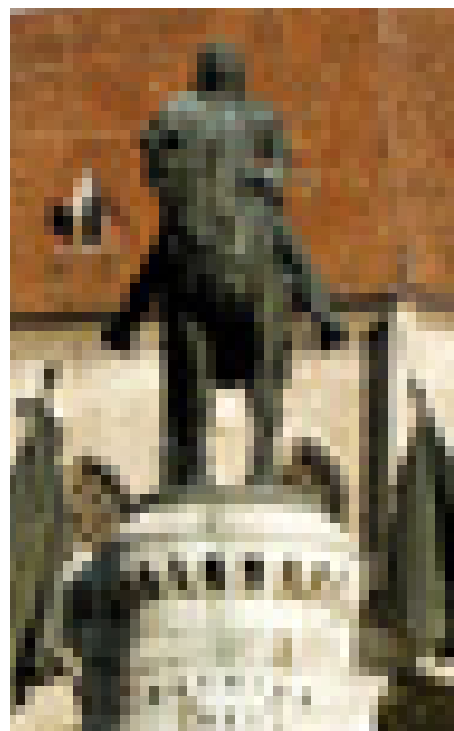
The strongest earthquakes in Banat in the 19th century were: from the Moldova Nouă source – the earthquake of July 18, 1991, $M_{G-R}=5.6$, $h = 12$ km, and from Timișoara source – the earthquake of July 12, 1991, $M_{G-R}=5.7$, $h = 11$ km. As a result of the local earthquakes in the western region of Romania, the micro-economic and social impact on the affected rural areas was significant, see Table 3.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the epicenters of the earthquakes which affected Romania, according to *Romplus* catalogue. Figure 4 illustrates the map of maximum intensities registered in Romania (C. Radu).

The Conservation of the Matthias I Sculptural Group from Cluj-Napoca

Restaurarea grupului statuar Matia Corvinul din Cluj-Napoca

A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoporth restaurálása



■ Starting from October 2007 a scaffolding may be seen around the equestrian statue of king Matthias I. For the moment the scaffolding is used for conducting research and design works, but it will be used during the conservation works as well, which will begin in the near future. The research works began in September 2007 at Cluj City Hall's request, under the supervision of the Part of Art Foundation and the Utilitas Built Heritage Conservation Research and Design Centre, coordinating numerous institutions and specialists. The conservation will presumably take up from 6 to 12 months, and hopefully it will be concluded in 2009. The materials presented below are excerpts from the conclusions of the preliminary research conducted on the Matthias I sculptural group. The studies will be completed during the conservation phase, when more details will be accessible for the researchers. Our journal will provide information about the further development of the conservation works as well.

(editor's note)

■ Începând din luna octombrie a anului 2007, statuia ecvestră a regelui Matia Corvinul poate fi văzută înconjurată de schele. Pentru moment, schelele ajută la desfășurarea activității de cercetare și proiectare, iar pe viitor, acestea vor fi utilizate în cadrul restaurării, care va începe în curând. La cererea Primăriei Cluj-Napoca, în septembrie 2007 au început cercetările, la care participă diferite instituții și numeroși specialiști, sub conducerea Fundației Part of Art și a Centrului de cercetare și proiectare în domeniul reabilitării patrimoniului construit Utilitas. Procesul de restaurare a grupului statuar se va desfășura probabil între 6-12 luni, finalizarea fiind programată pentru anul 2009. Cele prezentate mai jos reprezintă fragmente extrase din cercetările preliminare realizate asupra grupului statuar Matia Corvinul. Acestea vor fi completate pe parcursul restaurării, când cercetătorii vor avea acces la mai multe detalii. Revista noastră va reveni cu informații și despre rezultatele restaurării.

(notă editorială)

■ Mátyás király lovasszobrát beállványozottan látni Kolozsvár főterén 2007 októberétől. Az állás jelenleg a kutatás és tervezés céljait szolgálja, de remélhetőleg a közeljövőben elkezdődő restaurálást is segíteni fogja. A kutatások a Kolozsvári Polgármesteri Hivatal megrendelésére 2007 szeptemberében kezdődtek el a Part of Art Alapítvány és az Utilitas Épített Örökségvédelmi Kutató-tervező Központ irányításával, számos intézményt és szakembert koordinálva. A restaurálás előreláthatólag 6-12 hónapot vesz igénybe és remélhetőleg 2009-ben fejeződik be. Az alábbiakban közöltek szemelvények a Mátyás király-szoborcsoporth előzetes kutatási eredményeiből. Ezek a restaurálás folyamán kiegészülnek, amikor a kutatók több részlethez férnek hozzá. Lapunk tudósít majd a restaurálás fejleményeiről is.

(szerkesztői megjegyzés)

The Matthias I Sculptural Group from Cluj-Napoca

■ The sculptural group of King Matthias I of Hungary, the work of the sculptor János FADRUSZ from Bratislava, has been the most representative icon of Cluj-Napoca for over a century. But beyond this, this work of art has a whole cluster of meanings, irrespective of their resulting from an intended programme or being attributed subsequently. It represents a historic period and an attitude towards life, it is the symbol of a national concept, the milestone of Cluj becoming a “modern city”, the expression of a political act, Transylvania’s worthy contribution to the celebration of the Hungarian Millennium.¹ Undeniably, the “propaganda” of the Millennium and the distribution of postcards or of other types of illustrations following the inauguration has greatly contributed to the emerging of this symbolic value, but these reasons do not suffice for the enormous significance of the historical monument from the Main Square. Its symbolic value is enhanced further by some events during the 20th century, which may even be called iconoclastic, since they wished to eliminate the concepts that had materialized in this work.²

The sculptural group is not the sole, but in any case an interesting example of the process, in which the intention and message of erecting a statue, respectively its ideological value become consolidated even before the act of creation. The initial critique, instead of focusing on the statue’s nature or on its aesthetic and compositional assets, praised the gesture of raising a statue, and the gesture’s significance.³ Later on the other hand, the work of art has gained distinction through its singular artistic values originating from the creative genius of FADRUSZ, and has remained one of the most beautiful public statues in Transylvania.

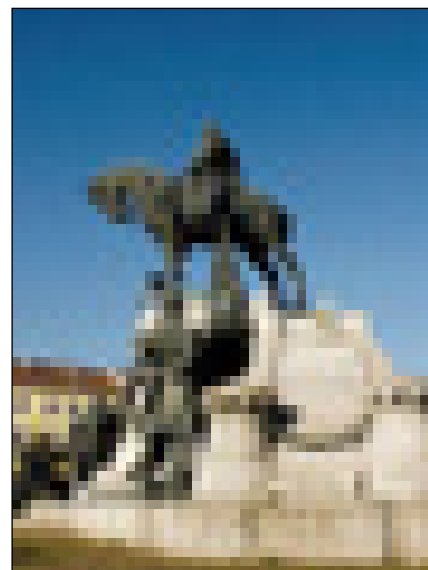
■ EKE Zsuzsanna

A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoport

■ A Mátyás király-szoborcsoport, a pozsonyi származású FADRUSZ János alkotása immár több mint száz éve Kolozsvár legrangosabb jelképe. De a mű, ezen túlmenően, sokrétű és szerteágazó jelentéstartalmat sűrít magába: egy történelmi korszak, egy életérzés, egy nemzeti eszme szimbóluma, Kolozsvár „modern nagyvárossá” érésének határköve, politikai tett kifejezője, méltó erdélyi hozzájárulás a millennium megünnepléséhez. Kétségtelen, hogy jelképértékének kialakulásához hozzájárult a millenniumi „hírverés” is, illetve a szoboravatást követő számtalan képeslap és egyéb reprodukciók terjesztése, ez az indok azonban még távolról sem biztosítja azt a jelentőséget, amelyet a Főtéren álló műemlék képvisel. Jelképértékét csak növelik bizonyos, a XX. században megtörtént, szinte ikonoklasztikusnak nevezhető események, amelyek éppen a benne megtestesült eszmét kívánták érvényteleníteni.¹



■ **1. kép:** A bástyán álló győzelmes király alakja
■ **Photo 1.** The figure of the victorious king standing on the bastion



■ **2. kép:** A szoborcsoport oldalnézete
■ **Photo 2.** The lateral view of the sculptural group

A kolozsvári szoborcsoport nem egyedi, de mindenesetre figyelemreméltó példája annak a folyamatnak, amikor a szoboralapító szándék és ennek az üzenete, illetve eszmei értéke hamarabb tudatosul, mint maga az alkotás. A kezdeti méltatások és kritikák nem is annyira a szobor milyenségét, esztétikai, kompozíciós értékeit dicsérték, hanem magát a szoboralapító gesztust és annak vonatkozásait.² Utóbb viszont FADRUSZ alkotói tehetsége és kompozíciójának egyedi művészi értékei emelték a középszerűség fölé és tartották meg máig Erdély legszebb köztéri szobrai között.

1 That is, the celebration of the passing of 1000 years since the official date of the Hungarian population’s settlement in the area of the Hungarian Monarchy.

2 See MURÁDIN Jenő, *Fadrusz. Két szobor száz éve*. Gloria – Polis, Cluj-Napoca, 2002. 83–91.

3 Ibidem. 34.

1 Lásd MURÁDIN Jenő, *FADRUSZ. Két szobor száz éve*. Gloria – Polis, Kolozsvár, 2002. 83–91.

2 Uo. 34.

Eszme és üzenet

A közüggé vált alkotás kiválóan dokumentált keletkezéstörténete, nyilvános megjelenítése és átláthatósága példaszerű eljárás volt, egyben kiváló forrás a történészek számára, akik a korszak hangulatát, társadalmát vagy művészetét kívánják kutatni. A szobor felállítása konkrét politikai és városrendezési gesztus, Kolozsvár előjáróinak vívmánya volt, s lelkesedésüknek köszönhető, hogy a szoboralap létrehozása országos jelentőségű erőfeszítéssé növekedett. A századfordulónál jobb alkalmat talán nem is lehetett volna találni egy ilyen üzenetű és rendeltetésű szobor felállítására. Létjogosultságát az millenniumi ünnepségek sorozata, a nemzeti öntudat megszilárdításának igénye, illetve a város rendezésének és szépítésének szükségessége diktálta. A XIX. század a nemzeti ébredés korszaka, a századvégre pedig a felgyorsult „modernizációs folyamat” jellemző. A város pezsgését leginkább a kolozsvári sajtó tükrözi, amely szinte naponta beszámolt az ezredéves ünnepségekre való készülődésekről, így a szobor ügyéről is.³

A nemzeti hősök sorában fontos szerep jutott a kolozsvári születésű Mátyás királynak, aki a kortársak szemében dicső történelmi korszakot testesített meg. A nagy király kolozsvári születése további indok volt arra, hogy egy köztéri szobor tárgyában őrá essék a választás. 1889-ben a király szülőházára bronz emléktábla került, amelyet PÁKEI Lajos, Kolozsvár tiszteletbeli főmérnöke tervezett, majd a házat állami költségvetésből restaurálták.

Kolozsvár hangadó rétegeit már jó ideje foglalkoztatta egy Mátyás királyt ábrázoló köztéri szobor emelésének a gondolata, amikor ez először tárgyalásra került. Habár bőven akadtak kételkedők, a létrehozott szoborbizottság éveken keresztül azon munkálkodott, hogy előteremtse a monumentális lovas szobor létrejöttéhez szükséges pénzalapot.⁴ Ebben az időben határozták el a Főtér dísztérré alakítását is, és az addig ott állott Karolina-szobor elköltöztetésével teret teremtettek az új alkotás számára. 1893. június 11-re elkészült a pályázati kiírás, a pályaművek elbírálására pedig 1894. május 25-én került sor. Példaértékű az a hozzáállás, amellyel a szervezők közérdekűvé tették a szoborállítás ügyét, ezzel is serkentve

Idea and Message

The remarkably well documented genesis of the work, which has become a public affair, its publicity and transparency have constituted an exemplary procedure, and they are an outstanding historic source for specialists focusing on the atmosphere, society or art of that period. Erecting the statue was an undisguised political and town-planning gesture, the achievement of Cluj's leaders, and it is due to their enthusiasm, that the statue's fund raising became a matter of national interest. The turn of the century was the perfect timing for erecting a statue with such a message and purpose. The justification of its existence was formulated by the series of events celebrating the Millennium, the need to strengthen the national consciousness and that to order and beautify the town. The 19th century had resulted in the national awakening, the turn of the century in an accelerated "modernization process." The press of Cluj reflects remarkably well the atmosphere of the town by giving account on a daily basis of the preparations for the Millennium celebrations, and thus informing about the statue.⁴

King Matthias, who in the public mind was the embodiment of a glorious historic period, has played an important role among the national heroes. Having been born in Cluj was another reason for choosing the great king as subject for the public monument. In 1889 his native house was marked by a bronze memorial plate designed by Lajos PÁKEI, the honorary chief engineer of the town, after which it was restored from state funds.

The leading social strata of Cluj had already been considering the idea of raising a public monument dedicated to King Matthias, when the matter was finally debated. Although there were plenty of sceptics, the statue-committee that had been constituted for this purpose had to work for several years in order to attain sufficient funds for the monumental equestrian statue. It was during this period that they have decided to transform the main market into a representative square, and by moving the Carolina statue to a new location additional free space was created for the new work of art. The call for applications was launched on June 11, 1893, and the works were considered on May 25, 1894. The method by which the organisers made the statue's issue a matter of public interest, thus stimulating donations, is exemplary.⁵ Prior to the applications' consideration, the general public had the chance to view and judge the maquettes.

The committee designated unanimously that the prizewinning work was the creation of János FADRUSZ. The maquette greatly surpassed the other works through its composi-



■ 3. kép: Magyar Balázs és Kinizsi Pál bronzszobra

■ Photo 3. The bronze figures of Balázs MAGYAR and Pál KINIZSI

3 MIKLÓSI SIKES Csaba könyvében jól követhető a szoboralapítás ügyének sajtóvisszhangja. Lásd MIKLÓSI SIKES Csaba, *FADRUSZ János és az erdélyi köztéri szobrászat a 19. században*. Haáz Rezső Alapítvány, Székelyudvarhely – Sümeg, 2003.

4 MURÁDIN, i.m. 23–29.

4 In the book of Csaba MIKLÓSI SIKES one may easily follow the reaction of the press regarding the statue. See MIKLÓSI SIKES Csaba, *FADRUSZ János és az erdélyi köztéri szobrászat a 19. században*. Haáz Rezső Alapítvány, Odorheiu Secuiesc – Sümeg, 2003.

5 Ibidem. 30, 43.

The Biological Research of the Matthias I Sculptural Group

■ Within the Project for Reinforcement and Conservation of the Matthias I Sculptural Group in Cluj-Napoca, the general contractor UTILITAS Ltd. requested the carrying out of the biological research of the stone elements¹.

For this purpose, observations were carried out, samples and photographs were taken at the statue location.

The samples were analysed in the laboratory and the main biodegradation agents were identified.

The monument base, pediment and pedestal were made of fossiliferous limestone. Under the direct influence of environmental factors, the stone sustained physico-mechanical, physico-chemical and biological decays which are difficult to separate. Throughout time several interventions were performed, out of which the most notable are the cement-based mortar additions.

The conservation degree and the presence of biological agents on each of the elements – depending on their orientation and grouping – shall be analysed.

The base, made of big blocks of granulated stone, is moisturised by rainwater and shadowed most of the year by the surrounding vegetation of ornamental plants. The majority of the vertical surface foundation's is covered perimetrically by vegetation formed of cyanobacteria, algae and lichens, which

1 Expertiză biologică – Grupul statuar Matia Corvinul Piața Unirii, Cluj-N. BIOHARCON Ltd., Săcele-Brașov, 2007.

■ Livia BUCȘA

Cercetarea biologică a Grupului statuar Matia Corvinul

■ În cadrul Proiectului de consolidare și restaurare a Grupului statuar Matia Corvinul din Cluj-Napoca, a fost solicitată de către proiectantul general SC UTILITAS SRL efectuarea unei expertize biologice a componentelor de piatră¹.

În acest scop, s-au realizat deplasări la fața locului pentru observații, prelevare de probe și efectuarea de fotografii.

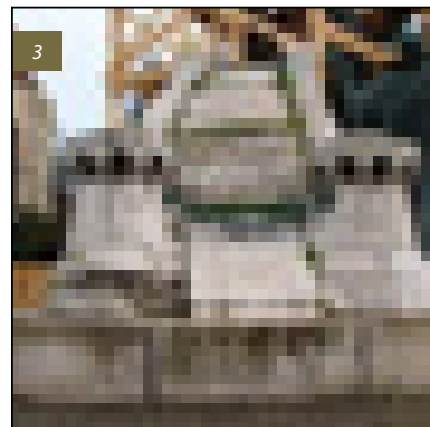
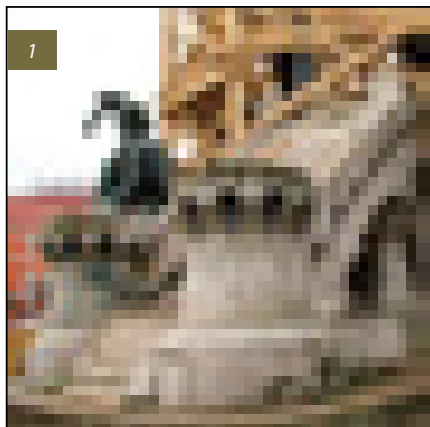
Probele au fost analizate în laborator și s-au identificat principalii agenți de biodegradare.

Socul, postamentul și pedestalul monumentului au fost confecționate din piatră calcaroasă fosiliferă. Sub influența directă a factorilor de mediu piatra a suferit degradări fizico-mecanice, fizico-chimice și biologice care sunt dificil de separat. Pe parcursul timpului au fost efectuate diferite intervenții, dintre care remarcăm completările cu mortare de ciment.

Se va analiza starea de conservare și prezența agenților biologici pe fiecare element în funcție de orientarea și gruparea acestora.

Socul confecționat din blocuri mari de piatră buciardată este umezit de apele pluviale și umbrit în majoritatea anului de vegetația de plante ornamentale din jur. Suprafața verticală a soclului este acoperită perimetral în cea mai mare parte de o vegetație formată din cianobacterii, alge și licheni care formează cruste vizibile, divers colorate. Această vegetație este mai diversă și extinsă pe laturile de nord (foto 1 și 2) și vest, mai ales în dreptul porțiunii unde se scurge apa de pe arc (foto 3).

1 Expertiză biologică – Grupul statuar Matia Corvinul Piața Unirii, Cluj-N. Sc BIOHARCON srl., Săcele-Brașov, 2007.



Din probele recoltate de pe latura de nord au fost identificate următoarele grupe:

1. Cyanoprokariota: *Chlorogloea* sp., *Cyanosarcina* sp. (popular alge albastre)
2. Chlorophyta: *Chlorococcum* sp., *Chlorella vulgaris*. (popular verzeala zidurilor).

Pe porțiunea orizontală a laturii de nord, în colțul de nord est, pe lângă vegetația amintită mai sus, apar și mușchi (foto 4) din care au fost identificate speciile: *Bryum argenteum* și *Tortula muralis* (foto 5) și în porțiunile de îmbinare dintre blocurile de piatră plante anuale.

Postamentul, latura de vest

■ Bastionul de pe latura de nord-vest este puternic degradat la bază cu pierderi de material, multiple crăpături, desprinderi parțiale și fisuri (foto 3, 6 și 7). Partea bazală este acoperită pe cca. 35% din suprafață de taluri de licheni de culoare galbenă din genul *Caloplaca* (foto 8 și 9).

Partea superioară este colonizată de licheni în proporție de cca. 30 % și pe lângă *Caloplaca* sp. apar taluri extinse de culoare cenușiu verzui de *Physcia* sp. (foto 10).

Bastionul de pe latura de sud-vest este puternic degradat la bază, cu pierderi semnificative de material, multiple crăpături, desprinderi parțiale și fisuri (foto 11).

Partea superioară este colonizată de licheni în proporție de cca. 20 % din suprafață, de taluri de culoare galbenă de *Caloplaca* sp. (foto 12). Apa din precipitații a dizolvat o parte din carbonatul de calciu și pe suprafața pietrei sunt vizibile orificii neregulate de dimensiuni diverse (foto 13).

Arcada de pe latura de vest, pe partea superioară, la zonele de îmbinare dintre plăcile de piatră, are o bogată vegetație de plante anuale. În porțiunile unde cimentul s-a fost degradat s-a acumulat praf, resturi

constituite a visible layer of different colours. This vegetation is more diversified and extended on the northern (photo 1 and 2) and western sides, in particular on the area where water flows off the arch (photo 3).

From the samples taken on the northern side, the following groups were identified:

1. Cyanoprokariota: *Chlorogloea* sp., *Cyanosarcina* sp. (also known as 'blue-green algae' or 'blue-green bacteria')
2. Chlorophyta: *Chlorococcum* sp., *Chlorella vulgaris*.

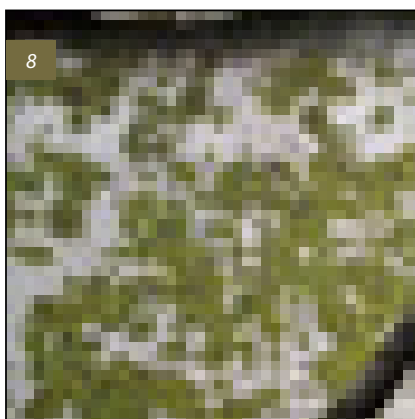
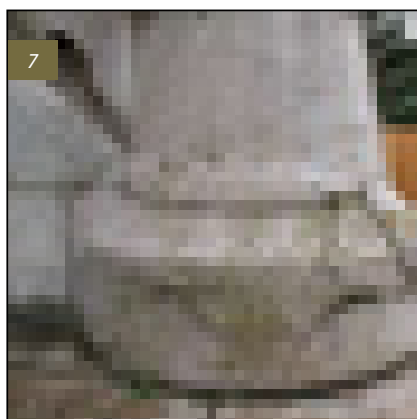
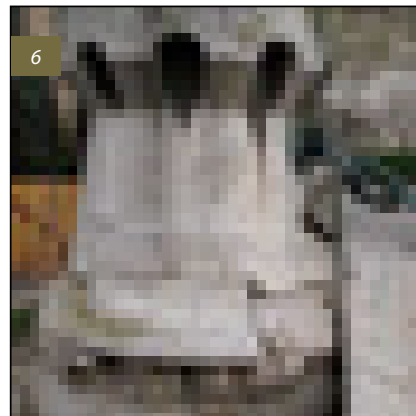
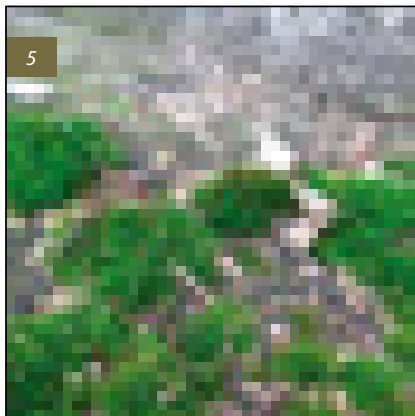
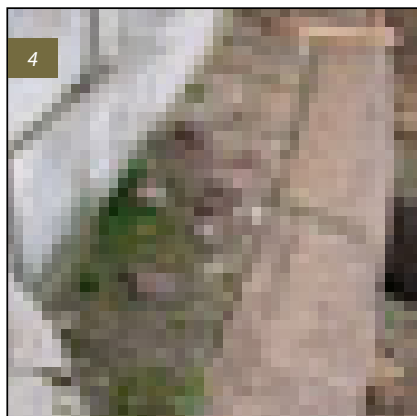
Aside from the above-mentioned vegetation, the following have also been identified on the horizontal tension of the northern side, particularly on the north-east corner: moss ('bryophytes') (photo 4) – of the species *Bryum argenteum* and *Tortula muralis* (photo 5) – and annual plants on the stone blocks connecting areas.

The Pediment, West Side

■ The base of the bastion on the north-west side is severely decayed: it lacks material, has multiple cracks, partial detachments and fissures (photo 3, 6 and 7). Approximately 35% of the surface of the basal area is covered with yellow lichen thalli of the *Caloplaca* genus (photo 8 and 9).

The upper part is colonized by lichens in the ratio of approximately 30%. Apart from *Caloplaca* sp., there is also extended green-grey thallus mass of *Physcia* sp. (photo 10).

On the south-west side, the bastion also presents severe decay at the base, with significant lack of material, multiple cracks, partial detachments and fissures (photo 11).



The upper part is colonized by lichens in the ratio of approximately 20%, by mass of yellow thallus of *Caloplaca* sp. (photo 12). Pluvial water dissolved some of the calcium carbonate and the stone surface shows visible irregular holes of various sizes (photo 13).

On the west side, the upper part of the arcade, i.e. at the connecting areas of the stone slabs, presents rich vegetation formed of annual plants. On the portions where cement was decayed there was accumulated dust, vegetal remaining and bird dropping, which constitute a good nutrient for these plants. The southern (photo 14) and northern (photo 15) sides show lacking material on the external corners of certain elements.

The lower part of the arcade – i.e. at the joining areas of the stone slabs, where cement was lost – presents tracks of massive rainwater infiltrations and extended green-coloured layer, dark-green to black colour (photo 16, 17 and 18). These layers are a jellylike mass when in moisturised state, whereas in dry state they have the aspect of a dark colour film (photo 19 and 20). They are made out of colonies of cyanobacteria and algae.

From the samples taken, the following groups were identified:

1. Cyanoprokariota (cyanobacteria): *Nostoc* sp. (popular names: 'fallen star' or 'star jelly'; also called 'witches' butter'), *Chlorogloea* sp., *Cyanosarcina* sp.
2. Bacillariophyta: *Navicula* sp., *Pinnularia* sp. (called 'diatoms')
3. Chlorophyta (green algae): *Chlorococcum* sp., *Chlorella vulgaris*.

Of the cyanobacteria, the most predominant is *Nostoc* sp. (popular name 'star jelly'),

vegetale și excremente de păsări care constituie un bun substrat nutritiv pentru aceste plante. Laturile de sud (foto 14) și nord (foto 15) prezintă pierderi de material la colțurile exterioare ale unor elemente.

Partea inferioară a arcadei, în dreptul îmbinărilor dintre plăcile de piatră, unde s-a pierdut cimentul, prezintă urme de infiltrații masive de ape pluviale și cruste extinse de culoare verde, verde închis spre negru (foto 16, 17 și 18). Aceste cruste în stare umedă sunt mucilaginoase, iar în stare uscată se prezintă sub forma unor membrane de culoare închisă (foto 19 și 20). Ele sunt formate din colonii de cianobacterii și alge.

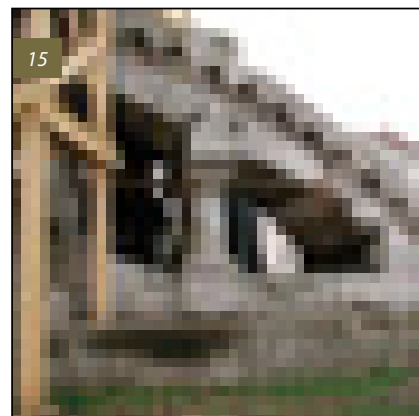
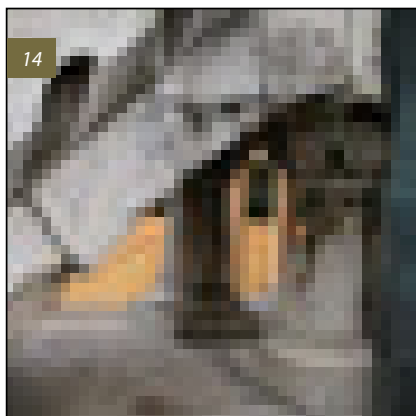
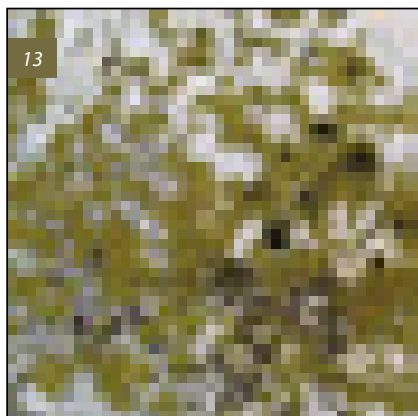
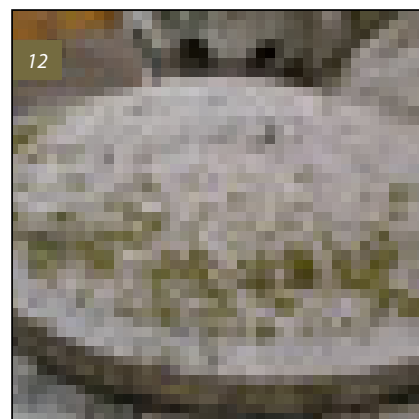
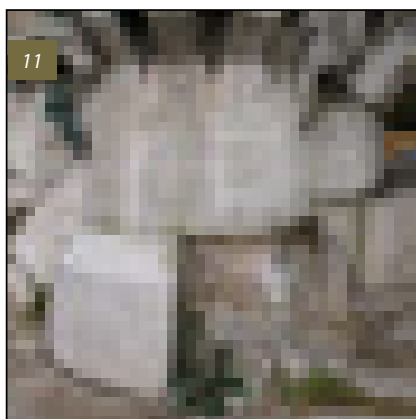
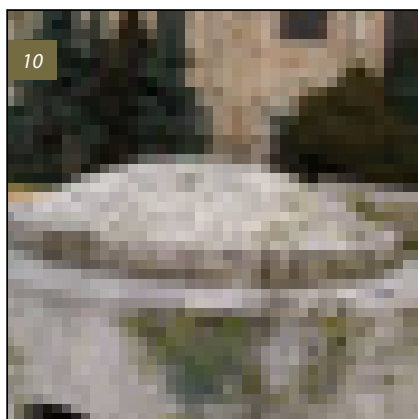
Din probele prelevate au fost identificate următoarele grupe:

1. Cyanoprokariota (cianobacterii): *Nostoc* sp. (popular clesul pământului), *Chlorogloea* sp., *Cyanosarcina* sp.
2. Bacillariophyta: *Navicula* sp., *Pinnularia* sp. (popular diatomee)
3. Chlorophyta (alge verzi): *Chlorococcum* sp., *Chlorella vulgaris*. (popular verzeala zidurilor).

Dintre cianobacterii predomină *Nostoc* sp. (popular clesul pământului), care are un înveliș mucilaginos foarte bine dezvoltat și care se mărește ca volum pe umiditate. Algele verzi sunt reprezentate de un număr mare de genuri între care predomină *Chlorococcum* sp., *Chlorella vulgaris* (verzeala zidurilor) iar dintre diatomee predominante sunt *Navicula* sp. și *Pinnularia* sp. (foto 21).

Colonetele de sub arc

■ Prima colonetă, latura sud-vest (foto 14 și 22) prezintă pierderi de material, iar restul au crăpături și fisuri. La partea superioară, primele două perechi sunt acoperite parțial de crusta de cianobacterii și alge. Ultima pereche de colonete, limitrofe pedestalului, pe porțiunile unde s-a infiltrat apa din precipitații este acoperită în partea superioară, de o crustă



The Preliminary Load-Bearing Structural Assessment of the Matthias I Sculptural Group's Pediment

Introduction

■ The topic of the preliminary load-bearing structural assessment is the pediment (designed by the architect Lajos Pákei) of the Matthias I sculptural group, which was erected in 1902 in the Main Square of Cluj Napoca. This monument of national importance is listed under the name "Equestrian statue of Matthew Corvin", no. CJ-III-m-A-07819, and it is part of the town's protected historical centre urban ensembles (no. CJ-II-a-A-07244) – thus the monument enjoys a double protection.

The bronze statues of the sculptural group stand on a stone pediment. The equestrian statue of king Matthias I (1), on an (approximately) 2:1 scale is standing on a bastion-like stone pedestal with an oval ground plan (2), which is propped by two ramps (3) (these are arched both on a vertical and a horizontal plan). Both ramps end in two small bastions (4) – anchored together by bronze chains; all of the above are set on the pediment's base (5). Four bronze figures (grouped two by two) on a scale of (approximately) 2:1, armed and carrying flags are standing on the pediment's base on the two sides of the pedestal, in front of the arched ramps. The composition is closed by the curbside (7), which borders the earth mound around the pediment.

The load-bearing structural assessment¹ was compiled on the basis of the building biology², physics³ and soil mechanics⁴ studies. In the present case – contrary to the recommendations of the guide⁵ determining

■ SZABÓ Bálint

A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoport talapzatának előzetes tartószerkezeti szakvéleményezése

Előljáróban

■ Az előzetes tartószerkezeti szakvélemény tárgya az 1902-ben Kolozsvár főterén felállított Mátyás király-szoborcsoport (Fadrusz János szobrász és Pákei Lajos építész műve) talapzata. Az országos jelentőségű emlékmű a műemlékjegyzékben a Máté Corvin lovas szobra néven és CJ-III-m-A-07819 számmal szerepel és része a szintén (CJ-II-a-A-07244 szám alatt) védett Kolozsvár történeti belváros urbanisztikai együttesnek – kettős védeltséget élvezve.

A szoborcsoport bronzszobrai faragott kő talapzat hordja. Mátyás király (hozzávetőlegesen) 2:1 léptékű bronz lovas szobra (1) ovális alaprajzú bástyaszerű faragott kőből épített piederstálon (2) áll, melyet két (függőleges és vízszintes síkban egyaránt ívelt) rámpa (3) támaszt. A rámpák két-két – egymáshoz bronzláncsal rögzített – bástyában végződnek (4), mindnyájan az őket fenntartó talapzatlábon (5) helyezkednek el. A talapzatlábon, az ívelt rámpák előtt a piederstál két oldalán, két-két (hozzávetőlegesen) 2:1 léptékű bronzfigura (6) áll, fegyverben, zászlókkal. A szoborkompozíciót a talapzat körül megmagasított földrészt határoló kő járdaszegély (7) zárja.

A tartószerkezeti szakvélemény¹ épületbiológiai², épületfizikai³ és talajmechanikai⁴ tanulmányok alapján készült. Ez esetben nem készült – az alapelveket meghatározó útmutató⁵ ajánlásai ellenére – épületgépészeti tanulmány, mert nincsen a közelben semmilyen épületgépészeti tartozék, illetve nem készült önálló épületmechanikai tanulmány sem, a szerzők közvetlenül a tartószerkezeti szakvéleményben foglalták meg épületmechanikai észrevételeiket.

A tartószerkezeti szakvélemény két – alapvetően eltérő szemléletű – részből tevődik össze⁶: a (tartószerkezeti) kutatásokat magában foglaló tartószerkezeti diagnosztikából és a (tartószerkezeti) beavatkozásokat meghatározó tartószerkezeti terapeutikából.

1 B. SZABÓ, I. KIRIZSÁN: *Expertiza tehnică la structura portantă a postamentului grupului statuar Matei Corvin, Piața Unirii, Cluj-N.*, SC Utilitas SRL. Cluj-N., 2007.

2 L. BUCȘA: *Expertiza tehnică de biologia construcției – Grupul statuar Matei Corvin Piața Unirii, Cluj-N.*, SC Bioharcon SRL. Săcele, 2007.

3 K. MAGYARI: *Expertiza tehnică de fizica construcției – Grupul statuar Matei Corvin Piața Unirii, Cluj-N.*, SC Utilitas SRL. Cluj-N., 2007.

4 A. SABO: *Studiu hidro-geotehnic privind consolidarea și restaurarea grupului statuar Matei Corvin Piața Unirii, Cluj-N.*, SC Utilitas SRL. Cluj-N., 2007.

5 B. SZABÓ: *Metodă complexă de investigare a stării de degradare la structuri portante istorice*, RT UTILITAS_07009, ISSN 1842 – 9866.

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4 A. SABO: *Studiu hidro-geotehnic privind consolidarea și restaurarea grupului statuar Matei Corvin Piața Unirii, Cluj-N.*, SC Utilitas SRL Cluj-N., 2007

5 B. SZABÓ: *Metodă complexă de investigare a stării de degradare la structuri portante istorice*, RT Utilitas_07009, ISSN 1842 – 9866

6 B. SZABÓ: *i. m.* 5.

1. A szoborcsoport talapzatának tartószerkezeti diagnosztikája

■ A tartószerkezet diagnosztizálása négy önálló szakaszban történik, melyek időben gyakran egymásra tevődnek. Ezek: (1) a tartószerkezet (épületmechanikai, épületbiológiai, épületfizikai, illetve talajmechanikai) beazonosítása (felmérése és bemutatása); (2) a tartószerkezet (épületmechanikai, épületbiológiai, épületfizikai, illetve talajmechanikai) elégtelenségeinek megállapítása; (3) a tartószerkezet (épületmechanikai, épületbiológiai, épületfizikai, illetve talajmechanikai) teljesítményelvárásainak megfogalmazása és tesztelése; (4) a tartószerkezeti (épületmechanikai, épületbiológiai, épületfizikai, illetve talajmechanikai) elégtelenségek okainak meghatározása.

1.1. A tartószerkezet beazonosítása (felmérése és bemutatása)

A tartószerkezet épület- és talajmechanikai beazonosítása alegységekre bontva történik: a felmenőszervezetek (rámpák, piederstál, bástyák, lábazat) az alapozási szerkezeten nyugszanak.

Az öntartó ívelt *rámpák* két szimmetrikus részből állnak. Az ívbéllet enyhén ívelt, trapéz formára megmunkált kőtömbjei a széleken a piederstálon, illetve a bástyapárokra nyugszanak. Az oldalsó ívek között, az ívháton, zárószerepet betöltő kőlapok vannak, melyek

the principles of investigation in the case of historic structures – a building services study was not completed, since there are no such appendages in the proximity, neither was a building mechanics study performed; hence, the remarks regarding this field were formulated by the authors in the load-bearing structural assessment.

The technical assessment is composed of two parts⁶, containing basically contradictory approaches: the load-bearing structure diagnosis, which contains the (load-bearing structure) research, and the load-bearing structure therapeutics, which determines the (load-bearing structure) interventions.

1. The Load-Bearing Structure Diagnosis of The Sculptural Group's Pediment

■ The load-bearing structure diagnosis is performed in four individual phases, which overlap one other in time. These are: (1) identifying the load-bearing structure (survey and presentation) (from the point of view of building mechanics, biology, physics and soil mechanics); (2) assessing the load-bearing structure's insufficiencies

6 B. SZABÓ, *op.cit.* 5.



■ **1. kép:** Az ívelt rámpák ívháti kőlapjainak merevtesti elmozdulása, illetve ennek következményei
■ **Photo 1.** The rigid body type dislocation of the arched ramps' extrados slabs, and its consequences

(from the point of view of building mechanics, biology, physics and soil mechanics); (3) formulating and testing the load-bearing structure's performance requirements (from the point of view of building mechanics, biology, physics and soil mechanics); (4) identifying the causes of the load-bearing structure's insufficiencies (from the point of view of building mechanics, biology, physics and soil mechanics).

1.1. The Identification of the Load-bearing Structure (Survey and Presentation)

The building and soil mechanics identification of the load-bearing structure is performed by division into subunits: the structure of the elevation (ramps, pedestal, bastions, base) is lying on the structure of the foundation.

The self-bearing arched *ramps* are made of two symmetrical parts. The intrados is gently arched, its trapezoid stone blocks lean upon the pedestal, respectively on the pairs of bastions. The slabs of the extrados between the lateral arches are not connected to the intrados⁷. The ramps are not insulated,

nem kapcsolódnak az ívbéllethez.⁷ A rámpák nincsenek szigetelve, az esővíz akadálytalanul hatol be a kőlapok közötti, növényvel benőtt hézagokba.⁸ A rámpák a támaszközökben két-két kőszloppárra támaszkodnak.

A *piesztál* szinte hat méter magas tömbje faragottkő borítású, terméskő falazatú. A bronzszobrot a piesztálhoz rögzítő tartószerkezeti részleteket nem sikerült az előzetes kutatásnak teljes mértékben beazonosítani⁹, ez majd a restaurálás alatti részletes kutatásnak lesz a feladata.

A *lábazat* két egymásra helyezett faragott kő rétegből készült, a piesztál, az oszlopok, illetve a bástyák kapcsolódási körülményeit sem sikerült az előzetes kutatásnak pontosítani, valószínűleg súrlódással kapcsolódnak a lábazathoz. A lábazon szemmel láthatóan nincs süllyedési hézag a különböző módon terhelt részek között.

A változó mélységű alapszerkezetet mészhabarcos terméskőfalazat alkotja: a piesztál alapzata 1,40 m mélyen van a lábazat alatt, a többi alapzat 1,00 méterre.¹⁰ Az alapozási szerkezet vizsgálatához két kutatóárok

7 T. KOLOZSI: *Expertiza artistică pentru componente din piatră sculptată – Grupul statuar Matei Corvin P-ța Unirii, Cluj-N.*, Fundația Part of Art, Cluj-N., 2007.

7 T. KOLOZSI: *Expertiza artistică pentru componente din piatră sculptată – Grupul statuar Matei Corvin P-ța Unirii, Cluj-N.*, Fundația Part of Art, Cluj-N., 2007

8 L. BUCȘA: i. m. 4.

9 T. KOLOZSI: *Expertiza artistică pentru componente din bronz – Grupul statuar Matei Corvin P-ța Unirii, Cluj-N.*, Fundația Part of Art, Cluj-N., 2007

10 A. SABO: i. m. 9-10.



■ **2. kép:** Az ívelt rámpák oldalnyomása következtében elmozdított, elfordított, elnyírt bástyapár

■ **Photo 2.** The dislocated, twisted and sheared pair of bastions, due to the lateral pressure of the arched ramps

■ Teodor Octavian GHEORGHIU

Diagnosis of the Historic Substance of Buzău City

■ The present study is no more than an abstract from a more complex documentation comprising elements of urban history, morpho-structural analyses referring to the historic areas in Buzău, new proposals for the delimitation of these areas and proposals regarding historic monuments, sketches designed for those areas and architectures, as well as documentation meant to provide a basis for the General Urban Plan of the municipality. This study completes the project, as it analyses the current status of the historic urbanistic and architectural heritage of Buzău, in order to help the City Hall and the related fora to manage this heritage.

Brief Historic Considerations

■ Buzău is an extracarpethian Romanian city whose history is in line with the general historic phenomenon, from the Early Middle Ages up to the present. The town followed the general course of the regional urbanistic evolution and underwent the same stages. Briefly, the town's history can be wrapped up as follows:

Founded around the 14th century (maybe even the 13th), a leader in the regional trade with Transylvania (especially with Brașov), an Episcopate since 1500, Buzău continued to evolve in spite of extremely difficult periods marked by wars, diseases, earthquakes, fires, etc. Like in other extracarpethian Romanian cities, the modernization was initiated in first half of the 19th century, both from an urbanistic and architectural viewpoint, and from that of its administration, system of property and urban mentality (urban culture). A brief description by Nicolae Iorga accurately defines the city at the beginning of the 20th century:

„Buzău...is more of an aristocratic and more Romanian-like city...Besides its first-class streets, Buzău can be particularly proud of its aristocratic neighborhoods, its long, wide straight streets, bordered on both sides by villas placed amid trees and flowers. This sequence of stylish villas, nesting a flourishing family life covers a wide area... Furthermore, Buzău is an Episcopate, and a pretty ancient one... Unlike many other Romanian cities, Buzău took advantage of the wealth brought by modern times... A neigh-

O diagnoză asupra substanței istorice a orașului Buzău

■ Studiul prezentat aici este un extras dintr-o documentație mai amplă reprezentând elemente de istorie urbanistică, analize morfo-structurale referitoare la ariile istorice buzoiene, noi propuneri de delimitare a acestor arii și privind monumentele istorice, schițe de regulament destinate acestor arii și arhitecturi, documentație cu rol de fundamentare a PUG-ului municipiului. Acest studiu completează proiectul propriu-zis printr-o analiză a modului în care se prezintă astăzi fondul istoric urbanistic și arhitectural buzoian, analiză care ar urma să servească în gestionarea sa de către Primărie și alte foruri.

Succinte considerații istorice

■ Buzău este unul dintre orașele românești extracarpate a cărui istorie reprezintă o medie a fenomenului general, din Evul Mediu timpuriu până astăzi. El se înscrie în linia generală a evoluției urbanisticii regionale și parcurge aceleași etape. În câteva cuvinte, ea se prezintă după cum urmează:

Apărut prin secolul XIV (sau chiar XIII), lider zonal în comerțul cu Transilvania (cu Brașovul, mai ales), sediu de Episcopie din 1500, Buzăul continuă să se dezvolte în ciuda unor perioade ulterioare extrem de vitrege: războaie, molime, cutremure, incendii, etc. Ca și alte orașe românești extracarpate, începe să se modernizeze în prima jumătate a secolului XIX, atât urbanistic și arhitectural, cât și ca administrație, sistem de proprietăți și mentalitate urbană (cultură urbană). O scurtă descriere a lui N. Iorga definește extrem de corect orașul de la începutul secolului XX:

„Buzăul... e mai aristocratic și mai românesc... În afară de stradele sale bune, Buzăul se poate mândri mai ales cu cartierele boierești, lungile strade drepte, largi, de o parte și de alta a cărora se înșiruiesc vile înconjurate cu arbori și straturi de flori. Până foarte departe, acest lanț de cochete adăposturi ale unei vieți de familie înfloritoare se menține... Buzăul e, iarăși, o episcopie, o destul de veche episcopie... Buzăul s-a folosit ca puține alte orașe românești de bieșugul vremilor noi... O pădure de stejari mărginașă, un sălbatec crâng prăfuit s-a prefăcut în parc frumos, cu multe alei și largi perspective. În capăt se vede, alcătuind astăzi mijlocul precis al orașului, noua primărie, cu un înalt turn, o lungă fațadă în stilul țării... Când clădirea va fi gata, ea va fi, neîndoiește, cea mai frumoasă primărie din țară...” (N. Iorga, *România cum era până la 1918*, vol I, pag. 384-386).

Prosper și cultural în perioada interbelică (după o pleiadă de primari și arhitecți șefi de foarte bună calitate), Buzăul intră în «Era comunistă»

cu o istorie prestigioasă, o urbanistică în curs de modernizare, cu nume sonore în politică, cultură, învățământ, medicină, cu un centru urban de calitate, cu cartiere de locuit decente și plăcute, cu instituții, piețe, parcuri de foarte bună calitate și o infrastructură rutieră și feroviară adaptată momentului. Un oraș sănătos, bine aprovizionat și cu perspective de evoluție.

După război urmează o scurtă perioadă de calm până în anii '60, când încep intervențiile urbanistice și arhitecturale din ce în ce mai ample și, finalmente, distrugătoare. Etapele acestor evenimente au redefinit personalitatea orașului, lipsindu-l de o bună parte a ariilor sale istorice (fenomen mai nuanțat decât în cazul altor orașe extracarpătice), modificând sistemul de proprietăți și deformând mentalitatea locuitorilor săi.

După 1990 atacul este reluat, dar cu alte mijloace. Demolările masive sunt înlocuite de intervenții diverse asupra clădirilor istorice (făcând sau nu parte din ariile protejate, fiind sau nu monumente istorice) sau asupra arealelor lor. Comparând cele două etape ale distrugerii centrului istoric al Buzăului, reiese cu claritate că înainte de 1990, intervențiile comuniste, din cauza legilor stricte și a unicului beneficiar, aveau o anumită logică și continuitate, creau o anumită coerență (evident, analizând fenomenul în sine și ignorând contextul sau pierderile), pe când cele de după 1990 au produs și produc aproape tot timpul incoerență, din cauza sutelor de intervenții de construire sau reconstruire ale micilor sau marilor investitori, imposibil de a fi ținute sub control și corect administrate de forurile locale sau regionale, confruntate și cu o legislație incompletă sau imperfectă.

Succintă analiză globală a situației actuale

■ Planurile actuale prelucrate morfo-structural, corelate cu etapele evoluției urbanistice a Buzăului (conținute de prima etapă a prezentului studiu) scot în evidență câteva aspecte generale:

1. Existența în zona centrală a unui ansamblu urbanistic nou (Piața Daciei și arealul înconjurător) în care se mențin câteva arhitecturi istorice: Palatul Comunal, Hotelul Coroana, Tribunalul, etc.

2. Existența în jurul acestui centru (spre nord, vest și spre sud) a unor arii destul de importante de arhitecturi vechi și noi, mixate, fără încercări de mediere între ele.

3. Existența zonei Cuza Vodă, relativ compactă, dar conținând spre est o inserție de blocuri care afectează și zona bisericii Negustori-Greci.

4. Mixarea arhitecturilor în zona Bazar, zonă de tranziție către Episcopie și către sud-est (aria vechilor hanuri).

5. Existența unor veritabile „baraje” de arhitectură, care străbat orașul pe diagonală. Mă refer la fronturile str. Unirii și a Bulevardului Crângului, care fragmentează ariile rezidențiale istorice, semnalate prin studiu pentru valoarea lor istorică, arhitecturală, ambientală și socială.

6. Începutul unei erodări progresive și agresive ale acestor arii, unde clădirile vechi se „modernizează”, se amplifică și, când se demolează, sunt înlocuite cu arhitecturi deseori aberante ca plastică sau gabarit.

7. Existența unor mari ansambluri cu funcțiuni diverse (Episcopia, Crângul, Ansamblul Marghiloman, ansamblul Bisericii Gârlași), aflate în stadii diferite de conservare și în pericol de erodare sau de dispariție. Cele mai afectate sunt Marghiloman și Gârlași, aflate în zone în care se manifestă diverse interese imobiliare sau economice. Episcopia este și ea într-un proces de disoluție prin intermediul propriilor programe constructive excesiv de ambițioase și neadaptate contextului istoric, ur-

boring oak forest, a wild grove was transformed into a beautiful park, with plenty of paths and beautiful perspectives. At the end of it the new core of the town can be seen, the new City Hall, with its high tower and the extended façade in the national Romanian style...When completed, the building will undoubtedly be the most beautiful City Hall in the country...” (N. Iorga, *România cum era până la 1918*, vol I, p. 384-386).

A prosperous and cultural city in between the two World Wars (thanks to a pleiad of first-class mayors and head-architects), Buzău entered the «Communist Era» with a prestigious history, an urbanistic evolution marked by an ongoing modernization, with resonant names in politics, culture, education and medicine, with a high-class urban centre, with decent, pleasant residential neighborhoods, with institutions, squares, parks of the finest quality and with a road and railway infrastructure adapted to the present-day requirements. It was a healthy city, well equipped and with sound perspectives for evolution.

After the war, there was a brief period of calmness until the 1960's, when more and more extensive urbanistic and architectural interventions were carried out, and the final effect was destructive. The various stages of this process redefined the personality of the city, depriving it of a large part of its historic areas (this phenomenon was however more nuanced than in the case of other extracarpathian cities), modifying the property system and deforming the mentality of its inhabitants.

After 1990, a new attack was launched, only this time by other means. The massive demolitions were replaced by various interventions on historic buildings (whether or not part of protected areas, whether or not historic monuments) or on their areas. By comparing the two stages of the destruction of the historic center of Buzău, we can state without a doubt that communist interventions carried out before 1990 did have a certain amount of logic and continuity and created a certain coherence, because of the strict laws and of the single beneficiary (obviously, if we analyze the phenomenon in itself, ignoring the context or the damages), while those carried out after 1990 triggered and are still triggering incoherence almost constantly, due to the hundreds of building or rebuilding interventions made by small or major investors. This phenomenon cannot possibly be kept under control and managed correctly by the local or regional fora, as they are confronted with an incomplete or imperfect legislation, as well.

Brief Global Analysis of the Current Situation

■ The current plans, processed morpho-structurally and correlated with the stages of the urbanistic evolution of the city of Buzău (displayed in the first part of the present study), highlight a few general aspects:

1. The existence of a new urbanistic ensemble in the central area of the city (Daciei Square and the surrounding area), in which a few historic architectural monuments

stand: the Communal Palace, the Coroana Hotel, the Court House, etc.

2. The existence of some important old and new architectural areas around this centre (to the north, west and south), displaying mixed architecture, with no attempt to mediate the two categories.

3. The existence of the Cuza Vodă area, which is relatively compact, but includes an insertion of blocks of flats to the east, affecting the Negustori-Greci Church area as well.

4. Mixed architecture in the Bazar area, making the transition towards the Episcopate and the south-east (the old road-houses area).

5. The existence of a genuine "barrier" of architecture piercing the city diagonally. Reference is made here to the façades along Unirii St. and Crângului Boulevard, fragmenting the historic residential areas that have already been pointed out for their historic, architectural, environmental and social value.

6. The beginning of a progressive and aggressive erosion of these areas, where old buildings are being "modernized", enlarged and, when demolished, replaced by architectures often absurd from the viewpoint of the plasticity or weight.

7. The existence of large ensembles with various functions (Episcopate, Crâng, the Marghiloman ensemble, the Gârlași Church ensemble), in various preservation stages and in danger of being eroded or dismantled. The most affected are the Marghiloman and Gârlași ensembles, situated in areas where various real estate or economic interests are at stake. The Episcopate is also undertaking a dissolution process by the means of its own construction projects, which are excessively ambitious and not adapted to the historic or urbanistic context, or from the viewpoint of the architecture.

As for the protection and rehabilitation of archeological, architectural or urban valuable elements in Buzău, the following conclusions must be noted:

1. The existence of a list of historic monuments, detailed in the List attached to Law 422/2001.

banistic sau ca arhitectură.

În ceea ce privește problema protecției și reabilitării valorilor arheologice, arhitecturale sau urbanistice din Buzău, se constată următoarele:

1. Existența unei liste a monumentelor istorice, conținute de Lista anexă a Legii 422/2001.

2. Existența unor arii urbane protejate (conținute de această listă și delimitate prin PUG-ul anterior) fragmentare și izolate între elementele noului centru urban.

3. Realizarea unor lucrări de restaurare de bună sau relativ bună calitate (mai ales anterior anului 1990), printre care: Palatul Episcopal, Casa Vergu-Mănăilă, Biserica Banu. Se pot adăuga, cu unele rezerve, Tribunalul, Palatul Comunal, Restaurantul din Crâng, Spitalul Gârlași și câteva clădiri de pe str. Cuza Vodă și de pe străzile învecinate. Sunt în suspensie lucrările de restaurare de la ansamblul Marghiloman și se derulează lucrări de reabilitare la câteva clădiri de mai mare sau mică amploare, între care Gara CFR, restaurantul lui Caragiale din Piața Gării, etc.

4. S-au produs câteva consolidări care afectează ca mod de intervenție unele clădiri: Școala nr. 8, Liceul de Arte Plastice și numeroase clădiri de mai mică amploare.

5. Cu excepția cercetărilor din anul 1994-1995, localizate în zona Obor și a bisericii Negustori-Greci, nu s-au derulat nici un fel de săpături arheologice, iar „descărcarea de sarcină istorică” este aproape inexistentă. Vestigiile arheologice sunt frecvent distruse sau ascunse. Cele câteva informații arheologice menționate în etapa anterioară a studiului sunt obținute întâmplător.

6. În 2007 a fost realizat studiul istoric amintit în preambul, studiu de fundamentare al noului PUG (care conține noi propuneri de zone protejate și monumente, precum și propuneri de regulamente specifice lor), studiu avizat recent de Comisia Națională a Monumentelor Istorice și care trebuie introdus în PUG.

Diagnoză detaliată și documentar fotografic

■ Această analiză aparține studiului amintit mai sus, completată și adaptată exigențelor publicării. Pentru a fi concludentă, se derulează pe un traseu care cuprinde cele câteva străzi (zone) propuse de studiu spre

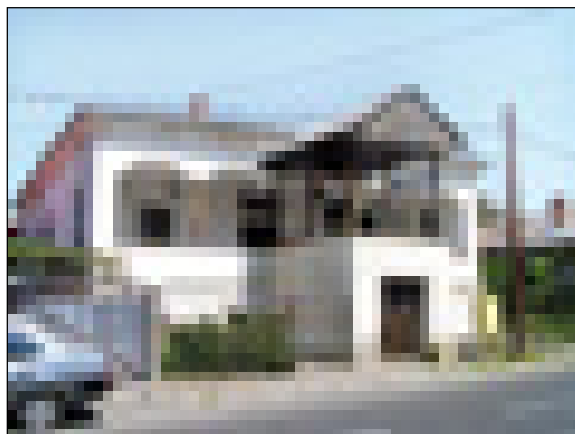
A - Restaurare sau reabilitare cu diferite grade de calitate: Episcopia, casa Vergu Mănăilă, Biserica Banu, clădiri pe străzile Cuza Vodă, Independenței, etc.

A - Restoration or rehabilitation on various quality levels: the Episcopate, the Vergu Mănăilă residence, the Banu Church, the buildings on Cuza Vodă Street, Independenței Street, etc.



■ Foto A1. Episcopia-palatul episcopal

■ Photo A1 . The Episcopate- the Episcopal palace



■ Foto A2. Casa Vergu Mănăilă

■ Photo A2 . The Vergu Mănăilă residence