

■ Aspects Related to the Conservation of the Bronze Statues of the Matthias I Sculptural Group Located in the Main Square of Cluj-Napoca  
The article may be found on pages 2–10.

■ Aspecte ale procesului de restaurare a statuiilor de bronz ale grupului statuar Matia Corvinul din Piața Centrală a Clujului  
Articolul se poate citi în paginile 2–10.

■ A kolozsvári főtéri Mátyás király-szoborcsoport bronzszobrainak restaurálási folyamata  
A cikk a 2–10. oldalon olvasható.

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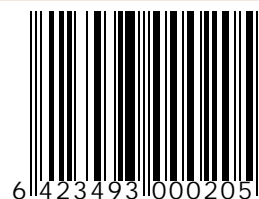
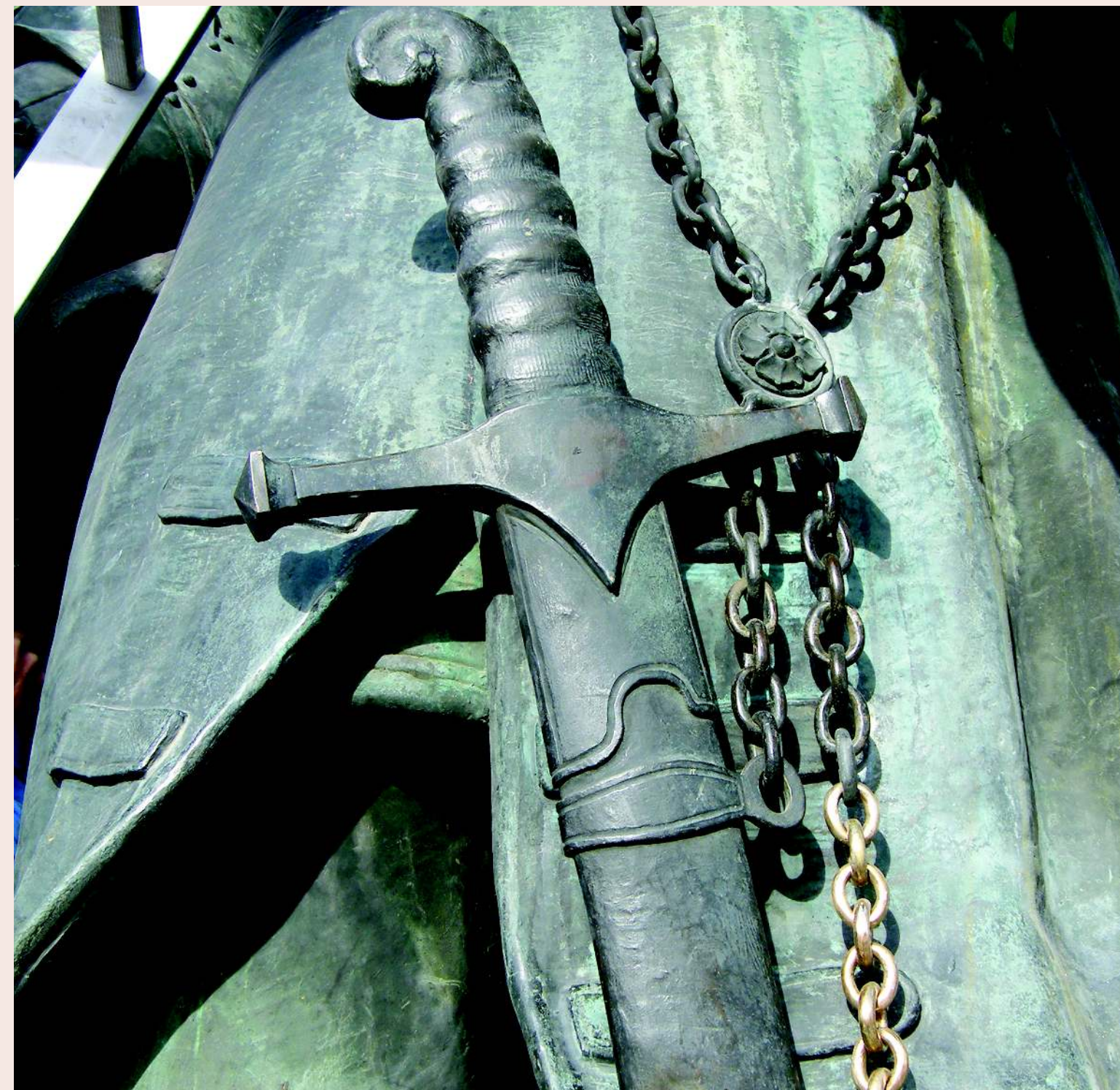


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# Content – Cuprins – Tartalom



- 1** ■ TAKÁCS Enikő  
Greetings \*\*\* Preambul \*\*\* Köszöntő
- 2** ■ KOLOZSI Tibor  
Aspecte ale procesului de restaurare a statuilor de bronz  
ale grupului statuar Matia Corvinul din Piața Centrală a Clujului  
Aspects Related to the Conservation of the Bronze Statues of the Matthias I  
Sculptural Group Located in the Main Square of Cluj-Napoca
- 11** ■ SZABÓ Bálint  
A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoport talapzatának tartószerkezeti felújítása  
Structural Renovation of the Matthias I Sculptural Group's Pediment in Cluj
- 16** ■ MIHÁLY Ferenc  
Erdélyi szószékkoronákról  
On Transylvanian Sounding Boards
- 24** ■ Christoph MACHAT  
Zur Instandsetzung der Kirchenburg und Kirche von Draas  
(Drăușeni, Homoróddaróc)  
The Conservation of the Fortified Church in Drăușeni (Draas, Homoróddaróc)
- 32** ■ VALTER Ilona  
Bemutatózik a *Műemlékvédelem* című folyóirat  
Introducing the *Műemlékvédelem* Journal
- 36** ■ Dan LUNGU  
O analiză statistică a structurii Planului Național de Restaurare (2007-2010)  
A Statistic Analysis of the Structure of National Conservation Plan (2007-2010)
- 40** ■ SÁROSI Béla  
Történeti ablakok, ajtók rehabilitációjáról  
a Márton Áron Gimnázium felújítása kapcsán  
Rehabilitating the Historic Doors and Windows of the Márton Áron College
- 48** ■ KIRIZSÁN Imola  
Baza de date a șarpantelor istorice din Transilvania  
Transylvanian Historic Roof Structures Database

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■ The Transsylvania Nostra built heritage journal has already entered into its fifth year of existence.

In 2010, we concluded a fruitful year: we published a total of 29 bilingual articles, of which 60% were written in Romanian, 24% in Hungarian and 7% in English. Of these 29 articles, we ensured the English translation of 27, while the rest of 2 articles were translated into Romanian.

The 2011 issues will continue to be diversified. The present edition is dedicated to general questions regarding the built heritage. We present, with rich photo sequences, the conservation process of the Matthias I sculptural group's bronze figures, completed in 2010, and the strengthening works of its load-bearing structure. We also discuss the decoration techniques and the typology of Transylvanian sounding boards, as well as the conservation of the fortified church in Drăușeni, the rehabilitation of the historic doors and windows of the Márton Áron College in Miercurea Ciuc, respectively the database of Transylvanian roof structures. Finally, you may read a statistical analysis of the data regarding the years 2007-2010 of the National Conservation Plan, outlining the national distribution of funds for conservation works.

In this year's upcoming issues, we will search for possible solutions to problems of castle and fortress conservation, illustrating this topic with national and international examples.

With the issues of year 2011, we continue the work commenced in 2007. Our goal is that society identifies and becomes conscious of the heritage values bestowed on us. Only in this way will we be able to arrest the depredation of our built heritage values and amend the quality of interventions. The journal's task is to create a dialogue, in which specialists dealing with the preservation and conservation of built heritage are welcome to take part.

We hope to continue in succeeding to offer useful information to each of our readers!

**Enikő TAKÁCS**

Editorial general secretary

■ Revista de patrimoniu construit Transsylvania Nostra a intrat deja în cel de-al 5-lea an de existență.

Anul 2010 a fost unul productiv: am publicat în total 29 de articole bilingve, din care 69% au fost scrise în limba română, 24% în limba maghiară, iar 7% în engleză. Din cele 29 de articole am asigurat traducerea în limba engleză pentru 27, iar cele 2 articole rămase au fost traduse în limba română.

Numerele anului 2011 dau dovadă în continuare de diversitate. Numărul curent este dedicat problematicei generale a patrimoniului construit. Prezintăm, cu ajutorul unor secvențe bogate de imagini, procesul de restaurare a figurilor de bronz ale grupului statuar Matia Corvinul, încheiat în 2010, și lucrările de consolidare a stucturii sale portante. Sunt abordate tehnicile decorative și tipologia coronamentelor de amvoane, restaurarea bisericii fortificate din Drăușeni, reabilitarea ușilor și ferestrelor istorice ale Gimnaziului Márton Áron din Miercurea Ciuc, respectiv baza de date a șarpantelor din Transilvania. Putem citi analiza statistică a datelor referitoare la perioada 2007-2010 a Planului Național de Restaurare, care schițează distribuția pe plan național a fondurilor acordate lucrărilor de restaurare.

În numerele următoare ale acestui an vom încerca să găsim soluții posibile la problemele de restaurare ale cetăților și fortificațiilor; ilustrând tematica abordată cu exemple naționale și internaționale.

Cu numerele anului 2011 continuăm activitatea începută în 2007. Scopul nostru este ca societatea să recunoască și să conștientizeze importanța valorilor patrimoniale lăstate moștenire. Numai astfel vom putea împiedica distrugerea valorilor noastre de patrimoniu construit și ameliora calitatea intervențiilor. Revista este menită să creeze un dialog la care pot participa toți specialiștii din domeniul prezervării și conservării patrimoniului construit.

Sperăm ca și în continuare să reușim să furnizăm informații utile pentru fiecare dintre cititorii noștri!

**Enikő TAKÁCS**

secretar general de redacție

■ A Transsylvania Nostra épített örökségi szakfolyóirat immár az ötödik életévébe lépett.

Termékeny évet zártunk 2010-ben: összesen 29 cikket jelentettünk meg, két nyelven, amelynek 69%-a román nyelven, 24%-a magyar nyelven, illetve 7%-a angol nyelven íródott. A 29 cikkből 27-nek biztosítottuk az angol fordítását, a fennmaradó 2 angol cikket pedig román nyelvre fordítottuk.

A 2011-es évfolyam lapszámai a továbbiakban is változatosságról árulkodnak. Jelen lapszámot az épített örökség általános kérdéskörének szenteltük. Gazdag képsorok segítségével bemutatjuk a Mátyás király-szoborcsoport bronzalakjainak 2010-ben befejezett restaurálási folyamatát és a tartószerkezetén végzett felújítási munkálatokat. Szó lesz az erdélyi szószerkezetek díszítési technikáiról és típusairól, a homoróddarócí erődtített templom helyreállításáról, a csikszeredai Márton Áron Gimnázium történeti ablakainak és ajtóinak rehabilitációjáról, valamint az erdélyi fedélszerkezetek adatbázisáról. Statisztikai elemzést olvashatunk az Országos Restaurálási Terv 2007-2010-es időszakra vonatkozó adatairól, amelyek a restaurálási munkálatokra szánt támogatások országos eloszlását vázolják.

Az idei év következő lapszámaiban a várak és erősítések helyreállítási problémáira keressük a lehetséges megoldásokat, országos és nemzetközi példák illusztrálva a felvetett tematikát.

A 2011-es lapszámokkal folytatjuk a 2007-ben elkezdett munkát. Célunk, hogy a társadalom felismerje és tudatosítsa a ránk maradt örökségértékek fontosságát. Csak ezáltal lehetséges megakadályozni az épített örökség értékeinek rombolását, és csak így tudunk a beavatkozások minőségén javítani. A folyóirat egy olyan párbeszédet hivatott kialakítani, amelyben részt vehetnek mindazok a szakemberek, akik az épített örökség megőrzésével és konzerválásával foglalkoznak.

Reményeink szerint a továbbiakban is sikerül majd minden kedves olvasónkat hasznos információkkal ellátni!

**TAKÁCS Enikő**

szerkesztőségi főtájtár

■ KOLOZSI Tibor

## Aspecte ale procesului de restaurare a statuilor de bronz ale grupului statuar Matia Corvinul din Piața Centrală a Clujului

■ **Rezumat:** Grupul statuar Matia Corvinul, inaugurat în anul 1902, opera sculptorului János FADRUSZ, este amplasat în Piața Unirii din centrul Clujului, în axa nord-sud a pieței, pe fundalul fațadei de sud a bisericii medievale Sfântul Mihail. Ansamblul este alcătuit din statuia ecvestră monumentală a regelui, postată pe un pedestal înalt – elementul central al compoziției, respectiv din câte două personaje auxiliare reprezentând luptători în armură, cu săbii, sceptru și steaguri, așezate de o parte și alta la nivelul inferior al postamentului.

Restaurarea acestui monument, devenită un imperativ de câțiva ani deja, a fost lansată în 2006, continuând printr-o serie de proceduri administrative. Proiectarea reabilitării s-a axat pe trei direcții: consolidarea infrastructurii și suprastructurii grupului statuar; restaurarea componentelor artistice de bronz și a celor de piatră sculptată. Lucrările de execuție au demarat în vara anului 2009. În cele ce urmează sunt prezentate momentele esențiale ale procesului de restaurare a statuilor de bronz.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** Grupul statuar Matia Corvinul, Cluj, componente artistice de bronz, piatră sculptată, procesul de restaurare

■ Proiectul de restaurare a ansamblului monumental a fost realizat de Fundația Part of Art în colaborare cu SC Utilitas SRL, cuprinzând com-

## Aspects Related to the Conservation of the Bronze Statues of the Matthias I Sculptural Group Located in the Main Square of Cluj-Napoca

■ **Abstract:** The “Matthias I” sculptural group, the work of the sculptor János FADRUSZ, unveiled in 1902, is located in the very heart of Cluj-Napoca, along the north-south axis of Unirii Square, set against the south elevation of Saint Michael’s Church. The sculptural ensemble is made of the king’s monumental equestrian statue, placed on a tall pedestal – the central element of the composition and of four auxiliary figures representing fighters in armour, carrying swords, a sceptre and flags, grouped two by two at the lower level of the pediment.

The imperatively needed conservation of this monument was launched in 2006 and was followed by a series of administrative procedures. The rehabilitation design focused on three main lines: consolidation of the infrastructure and superstructures of the sculptural group, conservation of the bronze artistic components and of those made of sculpted stone. The implementation works were initiated in the summer of 2009. The present paper introduces the essential moments of the bronze statues conservation process.



■ **Foto 1.** Copita calului și suportul din profilele metalice ruginite  
 ■ **Photo 1.** The horse's hoof and the support of rusty metallic profiles



■ **Foto 2.** Ancoră de fixare a unui drapel de arcada pedestalului  
 ■ **Photo 2.** The fixing anchor of a flag on the pedestal's arcade

■ SZABÓ Bálint

## Structural Renovation of the Matthias I Sculptural Group's Pediment in Cluj

■ **Abstract:** The Matthias I sculptural group in Cluj, inaugurated in 1902, underwent no interventions in the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore the works, commenced in 2006 and completed in 2010, were long overdue and lead to the conservation of the ensemble in borderline condition. The paper discusses the structural renovation of the sculptural group's pediment, describing in detail the works carried out on the pedestal supporting King Matthias on his horse, as well as on the plinth that support the secondary figures.

■ **Keywords:** Matthias I sculptural group, Cluj, structural renovation, stone pediment conservation

■ The works carried out on the Matthias I sculptural group had several coordinators. The interventions were lead by the bronze restorer<sup>1</sup>, who directly managed the research, design and implementation works leading to the conservation of the bronze figures. He was responsible for the research and design of the interventions on the stone pediment as well, works carried out by the stone restorer<sup>2</sup>. Logistical support was provided by the main contractor<sup>3</sup>. During the conservation of artistic components, frequent consultations took place with restorers from Hungary<sup>4</sup>, the co-financer.

The interventions were primarily rehabilitation works, involving the conservation of artistic components: the bronze figures and the ashlar inserts of the pediment. Renovation only took place at the load-bearing structure of the pedestal and the plinth, made imperative by the frost-riven state of the plinth's structure, as well as by the original structure of the pedestal, which was fundamentally contradicting present-day seismic safety regulations.

The load-bearing structural issues raised by the bronze figures, as well as those referring to the load-bearing structure of

## A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoport talapzatának tartószerkezeti felújítása

■ **Kivonat:** Az 1902-ben felavatott kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoporton a XX. század második felében nem történt beavatkozás, így a 2006-ban megkezdett, majd 2010-ben befejeződött munkálat már nagyon esedékes volt, és a határállapotban lévő együttes helyreállítását eredményezte. A cikk témája a szoborcsoport talapzatának tartószerkezeti felújítása, így részletesen foglalkozunk a talapzathoz tartozó – Mátyást és lovát hordó – piederstálon, illetve a mellékfigurákat tartó lábazon végzett munkálatokkal.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** Mátyás király-szoborcsoport, Kolozsvár, tartószerkezeti felújítás, kőtalapzat-helyreállítás

■ A kolozsvári Mátyás király-szoborcsoporton végzett munkálatokat többen irányították. A beavatkozás vezetője a bronzrestaurátor<sup>1</sup> volt, aki párhuzamosan a bronzalakok helyreállításának kutatását, tervezését, illetve kivitelezését is közvetlenül irányította. Ő volt a kőtalapzat-helyreállítás kutató-tervezője is, míg a kivitelezés a kőrestaurátor<sup>2</sup>

1 KOLOZSI Tibor szobrászművész

2 NAGY Benjámin szobrászművész



■ 1. kép: A helyreállítást in situ biztosító függesztő fémállvány

■ Photo 1. The metal scaffolding making in situ rehabilitation possible

1 Sculptor Tibor KOLOZSI.

2 Sculptor Benjámin NAGY.

3 The Cluj branch of Concefa SA office manager Claudiu CIONCAN.

4 With Tamás MEZŐS, president of the Hungarian National Office of Cultural Heritage, Gábor SÉD, bronze restorer and Vilmos OSGYÁNYI, stone restorer.

■ MIHÁLY Ferenc

# Erdélyi szószékkoronákról

■ **Kivonat:** Az erdélyi templomok berendezésének jellegzetes eleme a szószék. A mai értelemben vett szószékek kialakulásában, elterjedésében fontos szerepet játszottak a kolduló rendek, prédikáló rendek, amelyek hangsúlyt fektettek a nagyobb tömegek számára is jól hallható, jól érthető prédikációkra. Általában az építmény északi oldalán, a hajó-szentély találkozásánál, vagy a hajó északi falán nyert elhelyezést a lábazatra vagy kiugró konzolra épített szószékkosár, mely fölé szószékkorona került.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** erdélyi templomok, szószék/szószékkosár, szószékkorona

■ A szószékkosarak kőből, falazatból, márványból vagy fából készültek, míg a szószékkorona alapanyagául kizárólag könnyebb faanyagot használtak. A szószékkorona alsó, általában vízszintes síkot alkotó része a hangvető, melynek – amint azt neve is elárulja – gyakorlati szerepe volt. A szószékkorona felső része korona- vagy baldachinszerű építmény, mely csupán díszítő szereppel bírt.

Az erdélyi református, unitárius, szász és magyar evangélikus templomokban törvényszerű a szószék jelenléte, és használatban vannak mind

## On Transylvanian Sounding Boards

■ **Abstract:** The pulpit is a characteristic element of Transylvanian church furnishing. In the development and spreading process of pulpits known today, a crucial role was played by the mendicant and preaching orders, who put an emphasis on sermons that could be well heard and seen by larger masses. The pulpit was usually placed on the northern side of the nave, at its meeting point with the chancel, or it adjoined the nave's northern wall; being set upon a base or a projecting corbel and topped by a sounding board.

■ **Keywords:** Transylvanian church, pulpit, sounding board

■ Pulpits were built from stone, brick, marble or wood, while the sole primary material of sounding boards was the lighter wood. The lower part of the sounding board, usually consisting of a horizontal plane, had a



■ **1. kép:** Fintaháza (Maros megye), református templom (készült a marosvásárhelyi vártemplom számára). 1693

■ **Photo 1.** Cinta (Mureș County), Calvinist Church (manufactured for the fortified church in Târgu Mureș). 1693



■ **2. kép:** Beszterce (Beszterce megye), evangélikus templom. Georgius REIDELL segesvári (Maros megye) asztalos, 1646

■ **Photo 2.** Bistrița (Bistrița County), Lutheran Church. Joiner Georgius REIDELL from Sighișoara (Mureș County), 1646

■ Christoph MACHAT

## The Conservation of the Fortified Church in Drăușeni (Draas, Homoróddaróc)

■ **Abstract:** Like all the other Transylvanian Saxon villages, Drăușeni can also look back on an eventful history of many centuries. Since after World War II the Saxon population in Drăușeni had steadily decreased and in the late 1960s barely any church members lived in the village, the church was in poor condition due to lack of maintenance. Considering the architectural and art historical significance of the fortified church in Drăușeni, the conservation of the entire building ensemble must be continued with useful measures at once.

■ **Keywords:** fortified church, Romanesque basilica, western tower, western gallery, crocket capital, mural painting, fortification, conservation, art history

■ Drăușeni is located north-east of Rupea and is the last village on the territory colonized by the Saxons in Central Transylvania, on the border of Szekler Land. The village was first mentioned in 1224 in the *Diploma Andreanum*, according to which "all the people from Orăștie (Waras, Broos) to Baraolt (Boralt, Barót) along with the Szeklers' land

## Zur Instandsetzung der Kirchenburg und Kirche von Draas (Drăușeni, Homoróddaróc)

■ **Auszug:** Draas kann im Laufe der Jahrhunderte, wie alle anderen siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Ortschaften auch, auf eine bewegte Geschichte zurückblicken. Da nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg die Anzahl der sächsischen Bevölkerung in Draas ständig abgenommen hatte und Ende der 1960er Jahre kaum noch Gemeindeglieder vor Ort lebten, war die Anlage wegen mangelnden Bauunterhalts in schlechtem Erhaltungszustand. In Anbetracht der bau- und kunstgeschichtlichen Bedeutung der Draaser Kirchenburg und Kirche muss daher gefordert werden, die Instandsetzung der Gesamtanlage mit sinnvollen Maßnahmen alsbald fortzusetzen.

■ **Schlagwörter:** Kirchenburg, romanische Basilika, Westturm, Westempore, Knospenkapitel, Wandgemälde, Wehranlage, Instandsetzung, Kunstgeschichte

■ Draas liegt nordöstlich von Reps und ist das letzte Dorf des sächsischen Kolonisationsgebietes in Mittelsiebenbürgen an der Grenze zum Szeklerland. Der Ort wird erstmals 1224 im Andreanischen Freibrief erwähnt, wonach „alles Volk von Waras (Broos, Orăștie) bis Boralt (Baraolt, Barót) mitsamt dem Szeklergebiet des Landes Sebus und dem Lande Daraus eine politische Gemeinschaft bilden... und der Hermannstädter Provinz zugehörig“ sein soll. Der Legende nach hatten die beiden Führer der deutschen Kolonisten nach Ankunft an dem Ort des heutigen Hermannstadt als Zei-



■ **Foto 1.** Die Kirche aus nordöstlicher Sicht  
■ **Photo 1.** The church's view from north-east



■ **Foto 2.** Das Ensemble aus der Vogelperspektive  
■ **Photo 2.** Bird's-eye view of the ensemble

■ VALTER Ilona

# Bemutakozik a Műemlékvédelem című folyóirat

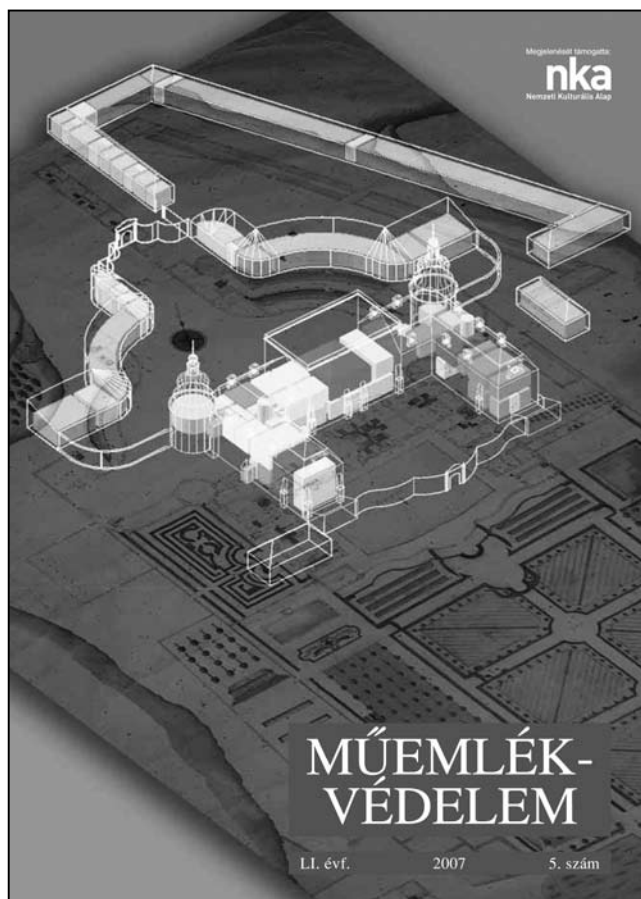
■ [Kiadványok rovatunkban a Budapesten, magyar nyelven megjelenő Műemlékvédelem című folyóirat bemutatásával jelentkezünk. A folyóirat első lapszámát kiadására 1957-ben adták ki, Magyarországon, és e lapnak köszönhetően sikerül napjainkban rekonstruálni az elmúlt, immár több mint 50 évtized műemlékvédelmi tevékenységét.

Az alábbiakban dr. VALTER Ilona főszerkesztő bemutatkozó írását olvashatják, az ismertető az elmúlt évek tevékenységét és eredményeit tekintti át. – szerk. megj.]

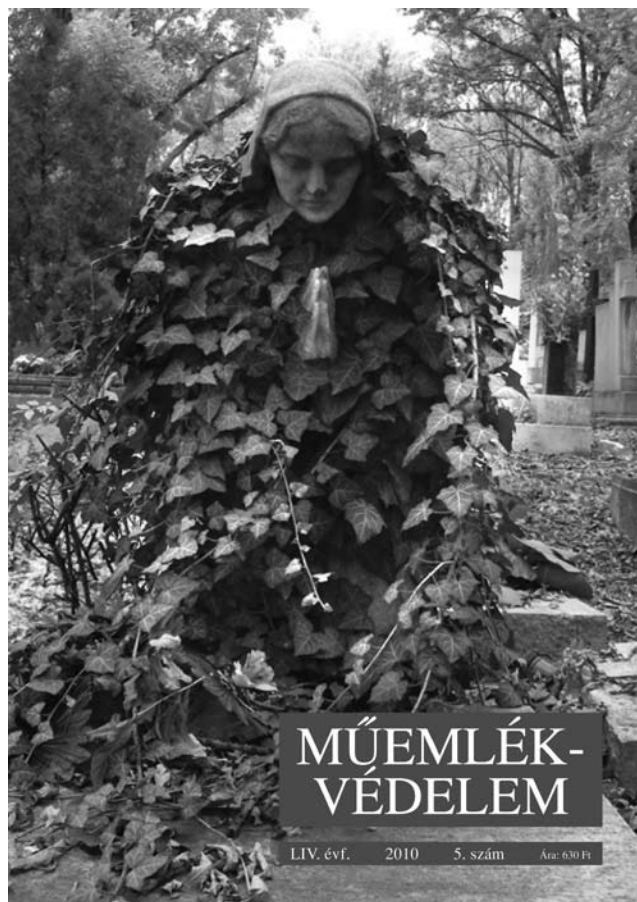
## Introducing the Műemlékvédelem Journal

■ [In our Publications section we return with the presentation of the Historic Building Conservation (original title: Műemlékvédelem) journal, which is published in Budapest, in Hungarian. Its first issue was launched in 1957 in Hungary, and it is due to this journal that we are able to reconstruct at present the historic building conservation activity of the more than five decades that have passed.

In the following you may read the introductory article of chief editor, Ilona VALTER, Ph.D., which reviews the activity and achievements of the last few years. – Editor's note]



■ **1. kép:** A folyóirat 2007/5 lapszámának borítója  
■ **Photo 1.** Front cover of the journal's 2007/5 issue



■ **2. kép:** A folyóirat 2010/5 lapszámának borítója  
■ **Photo 2.** Front cover of the journal's 2010/5 issue

■ Dan LUNGU

## O analiză statistică a structurii Planului Național de Restaurare (2007-2010)

■ **Rezumat:** Principalul instrument de stat pentru conservarea și reabilitarea patrimoniului construit în România îl reprezintă, probabil, Planul Național de Restaurare (PNR) dezvoltat prin Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (INP) (iar anterior anului 2009 prin Oficiul Național al Monumentelor Istorice) cu aprobarea Ministerului Culturii și Patrimoniului Național (anterior Ministerul Culturii și Cultelor).

O analiză statistică a obiectivelor din PNR (funcțiune, distribuție în teritoriu, tip de lucrări de restaurare, etc.) și a sumelor alocate acestora în ultimii patru ani (2007-2010) poate indica criterii pentru o dezvoltare strategică a PNR în următorii ani.

Se notează, în cele ce urmează, că sumele alocate PNR sunt cele efective din PNR (necorectate pentru inflație) și că versiunea PNR 2010 din 23.03.2010 este luată ca referință pentru anul 2010.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** Planul Național de Restaurare (2007-2010), Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, analiză statistic, finanțare

### Monumentele istorice incluse în PNR 2007-2010

■ Numărul de obiective incluse în PNR 2007-2010 are ca extreme: 168 obiective în 2008 și 306 obiective în 2010; în anii 2007 și 2009 în PNR au fost listate 185 obiective.

Sumele alocate pentru restaurarea obiectivelor din PNR reprezintă circa 10 milioane Euro în 2008 și 2009; sumele alocate în 2007 și respectiv 2010 au valori inferioare (în 2007) respectiv superioare (în 2010) celor din 2008 și 2009.

Se notează de asemenea că în anii 2008 și 2009, din taxa de timbru s-a suplimentat bugetul restaurărilor cu circa 3,9 milioane Euro și respectiv circa 5,3 milioane Euro.

Împreună, sumele de mai sus alocate restaurării monumentelor istorice între anii 2007-2010 (inclusiv) reprezintă peste 50 milioane Euro.

O examinare a ponderii finanțării diferitelor categorii de lucrări pentru obiectivele din PNR 2007-2010 poate fi ilustrată de următoarele procente, pe categorii de lucrări, din totalul alocațiilor anuale în PNR:

- lucrări de proiectare: 4% (în 2009) ÷ 14% (în 2007);
- lucrări de execuție: 64% (în 2007) ÷ 70% (în 2009 și 2010);
- lucrări pentru componentele artistice: 17% ÷ 24%;
- lucrări de asistență tehnică: circa 1%.

## A Statistic Analysis of the Structure of National Conservation Plan (2007-2010)

■ **Abstract:** The National Conservation Plan (NCP) is probably the main government instrument for the conservation and rehabilitation of built heritage in Romania. It was developed through the National Heritage Institute (NHI) and before 2009, through the National Historic Monuments Office, with the approval of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (previously, the Ministry of Culture and Cults).

A statistic analysis of the objectives in the NCP (function, distribution throughout the territory, type of conservation works, etc.) and of the amounts allotted to these objectives over the past 4 years (2007-2010) points out a set of criteria that can be translated into a strategic development of the NCP in the following years.

Mention must be made of the fact that the amounts allotted to the NCP are precisely those in the NCP (not corrected to reflect inflation) and that the NCP 2010 version dating from 23.03.2010 is considered to be the reference for the year 2010.

■ **Keywords:** National Conservation Plan (2007-2010), National Heritage Institute, Romania, statistic analysis, fund

### Historic buildings included in NCP 2007-2010

■ The number of objectives included in the NCP 2007-2010 has as extremes 168 objectives in 2008 and 306 objectives in 2010; in 2007 and 2009, 185 objectives were listed in the NCP.

The amounts allotted for the conservation of objectives in the NCP represent about 10 million Euro in 2008 and 2009; the amounts allotted in 2007, respectively 2010 are inferior (in 2007) respectively superior (in 2010) to those in 2008 and 2009.

It is also noteworthy that in 2008 and 2009, the budget allotted for conservation works was supplemented from the Stamp Tax with about 3.9, respectively 5.3 million Euros.

All in all, the amounts allotted for the conservation of historic buildings between 2007 and 2010 (inclusively) represent more than 50 million Euro.

■ SÁROSI Béla

## Történeti ablakok, ajtók rehabilitációjáról a Márton Áron Gimnázium felújítása kapcsán<sup>1</sup>

■ **Kivonat:** A jelenleg immár százéves csíkszeredai Márton Áron Gimnázium impozáns épületén a közelmúltban végeztek felújítási munkálatokat, amelynek során természetesen felmerült a régi ablakok, ajtók megtartásának és felújításának lehetősége is. A tanulmány a megvalósult rehabilitáció elméleti és épületfizikai megalapozását mutatja be, valamint ismerteti a nyílászárók felújításának három legfontosabb (számszerűen a legtöbb elemet képviselő) módszerét.

■ **Kulcsszavak:** történeti nyílászárók, gerébtok, dísztok, borítás, nyílószárny, hőszigetelt ablak, rétegelt fa, állagromlás, felújítás, fenntarthatóság, zajszigetelés, légzárás, filtráció, páralecsapódás, hőátbocsátási tényező

■ A Márton Áron Gimnázium kétségtelenül Csíkszereda legmonumentálisabb műemléképületének mondható, egyediségét a historizáló és szecessziós elemek sajátos keveredésének köszönheti. Az országos műemlék-jegyzékben a HR-II-m-B-12731 számmal szerepel.

Az épület tervezésével a nagy hírnű építész, ALPÁR Ignácot bízták meg, aki 1902-ben elkészíti az első tervvázlatot. A végső terveket, miszerint a

<sup>1</sup> Jelen tanulmány szerzője az Erdélyi Műemlék-resturátorok Egyesülete, a Transylvania Trust Alapítvány, és a Babeş-Bolyai Tudományegyetem szervezésében Kolozsváron zajló Az épített örökség felújítására szakosító posztgraduális oktatás 2008/2010-es tanév oktatási programjának végzett hallgatója. A szakdolgozat megvédésére 2010 júliusában került sor A Márton Áron gimnázium felújítása - Történeti ablakok, ajtók rehabilitációja címmel. A szakdolgozat témavezető tanára SZEMEREY Tamás volt. [szerk. megjegy.]



■ 1. kép: A Márton Áron Gimnázium. Képeslap az 1900-as évek elejéről

■ Photo 1. Márton Áron College. Postcard from the beginning of the 1900s

## Rehabilitating the Historic Doors and Windows of the Márton Áron College<sup>1</sup>

■ **Abstract:** The impressive, already one hundred years old building of the Márton Áron College, Miercurea Ciuc (Romania), has recently been refurbished. The works raised the possibility of preserving and rehabilitating the old doors and windows as well. The study presents the theoretical and building physics foundations of the completed refurbishing, and describes the three most important methods (involving the largest number of elements) of refurbishing doors and windows.

■ **Keywords:** historic doors and windows, coupled frames, ornamental frames, panel, opening sash, insulated window, layered timber, decay, refurbishment, sustainability, noise insulation, airtight insulation, filtration, condensation, heat transfer factor

■ The edifice of the Márton Áron College is undoubtedly the most monumental historic building of Miercurea Ciuc. Its unique character is given by the specific combination of historicist and Art Nouveau elements. It is listed in the National List of Historic Building under number HR-II-m-B-12731.

The building was designed by Ignác ALPÁR, a famous architect, who completed the first draft plans in 1902. The final plans, according to which the college, seminary and dormitory were to be constructed as a single building, were drawn up by architect Sándor PÁPAI from Cluj.

The plan was approved by the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Religion and Education on July 8, 1908 under number B9384/908. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was held on May 29, 1909.

<sup>1</sup> The author of the present study is a graduate of the 2008/2010 educational programme of the Postgraduate Studies on Historic Building Conservation, organised in Cluj-Napoca by the Transylvanian Historic Building Conservationists Society together with the Transylvania Trust Foundation and the Babeş-Bolyai University. The dissertation defense took place in July 2010, with the title of *The Refurbishment of the Márton Áron College – the Rehabilitation of Historic Doors and Windows*, the coordinator being Tamás SZEMEREY. [editorial note]

■ KIRIZSÁN Imola

# Baza de date a șarpantelor istorice din Transilvania

■ **Rezumat:** Șarpantele istorice din lemn, realizate după o concepție de structură portantă empirico-intuitivă, fără suport teoretic ingineresc, sunt caracterizate prin rezemarea exclusivă pe subansamblurile de susținere (pereți portanți, stâlpi și coloane), dispuse majoritar pe conturul exterior al clădirilor, fără să fie sprijinite pe subansambluri de planșee. Această parte a patrimoniului construit nu dispune de o terminologie, clasificare, sau tipologie unitară și nici folosită pe scară largă pe zone extinse, deși construirea unei baze de date ar trebui să presupună folosirea unui limbaj comun, care să faciliteze dialogul între specialiști. În lipsa acestora, specialiștii elaborează nomenclaturi proprii, bazate pe diferite criterii de clasificare. În lucrare sunt prezentate principalele tipuri de șarpante istorice regionale din Europa, respectiv criteriile de selecție a datelor cuprinse în baza de date, accentuând concomitent necesitatea inventarierii acestei părți a patrimoniului construit. Propunându-se criterii de clasificare bazate pe comportarea mecanică a șarpantelor istorice, este redată baza de date a șarpantelor din Transilvania, în curs de construire.

■ **Cuvinte cheie:** șarpante istorice, criterii de clasificare, baze de date, valori de patrimoniu

## Introducere

■ Șarpantele istorice – construite de mii de ani pe teritoriul Europei – prezintă o varietate considerabilă, atât din punctul de vedere al materialelor folosite, cât și din cel al tehnologiilor de prelucrare, respectiv asamblare, rezultând concepte de alcătuire mult diferențiate.

În Transilvania – partea României unde predomină cultura construită istorică apuseană – șarpantele istorice sunt majoritar de tip „continental”<sup>1</sup>, păstrate începând cu secolul al XIV-lea, realizate inclusiv în secolul al XX-lea, și coexistând din secolul al XIX-lea cu șarpantele ingineresti.

Patrimoniul construit din Transilvania presupune mii de șarpante istorice având caracter roman, gotic și baroc, respectiv zeci de mii cu caracter eclectic, iar înregistrarea lor în bază de date – mai cu seamă a părții medievale cuprinzându-le pe cele cu caracter roman și gotic – este de strictă actualitate.

## Transylvanian Historic Roof Structures Database

■ **Abstract:** Historic roof structures are load-bearing structures made of timber, according to an empirical and intuitive design, without the support of a structural engineering theory. They rest exclusively on supporting subunits (load-bearing walls, pillars and columns), usually arranged on the external outline of the building, without resting on slabs or vaults (moreover, it's these timber roof slabs that are often hanging from the historic roof structures). There is no unitary or widely-used terminology, classification, or typology related to this type of built heritage, although the building of a database should require the use of a common language, which would facilitate the dialogue among specialists. Due to the lack of common grounds, specialists have been elaborating their own nomenclature, based on different classification criteria. This paper presents the main types of regional historic roof structures in Europe, respectively the selection criteria for the information included in the database, while emphasising the need for the creation of an inventory for this type of built heritage. While proposing classification criteria based on the mechanic behaviour of historic roof structures, this paper presents a database of roof structures in Transilvania, still under construction.

■ **Keywords:** historic roof structures, classification criteria, databases, heritage values

## Introduction

■ Historic roof structures have been built for thousands of years all over Europe and are characterised by a considerable variety, both from the viewpoint of the materials used and the manufacturing and assembly technologies, with the outcome of highly different structural concepts.

In Transilvania – a part of Romania in which the Western historical built culture is predominant – historic roof structures are mostly of a “continental”<sup>1</sup> type, preserved

1 SZABÓ Bálint, *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Load-bearing Structures*, Cluj-Napoca, Kriterion – Utilitas, 2005.

1 SZABÓ Bálint, *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Load-bearing Structures* (Cluj-Napoca: Kriterion – Utilitas, 2005).