

DÉLI BELSŐ TÉR

ÉPÍTÉSZET, TARTÓSZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK, EGYÉB RÉSZLETEK

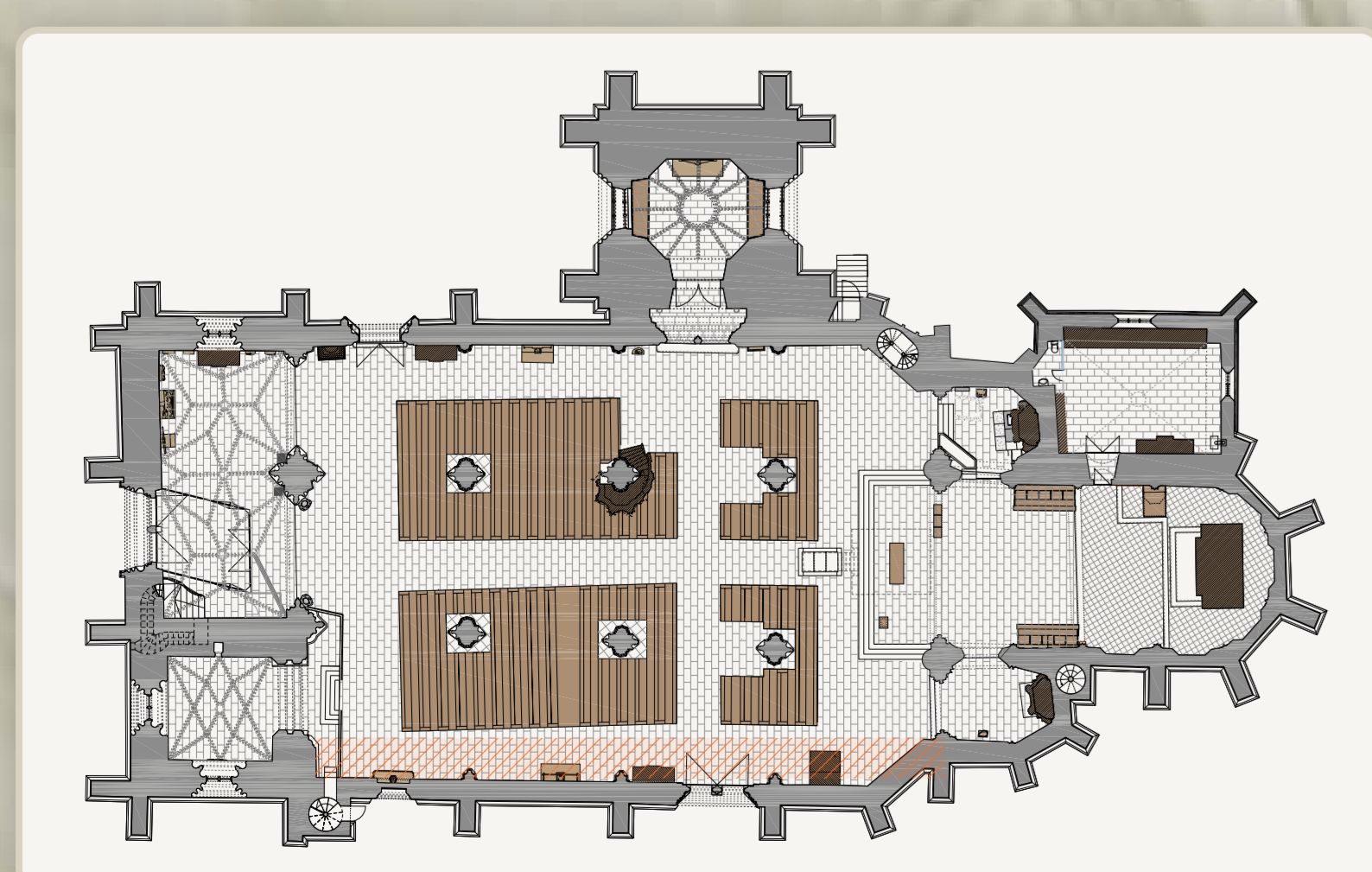
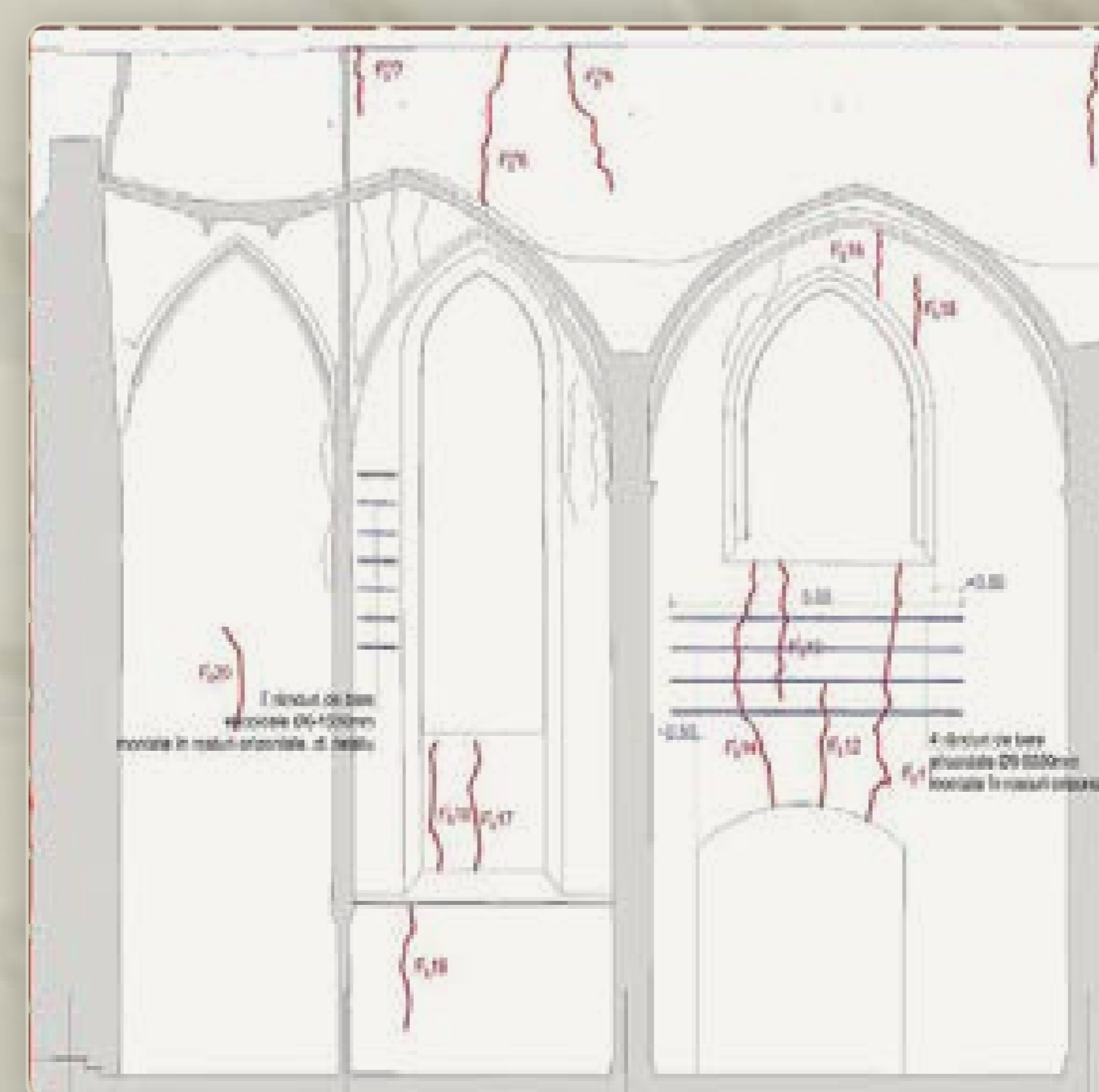
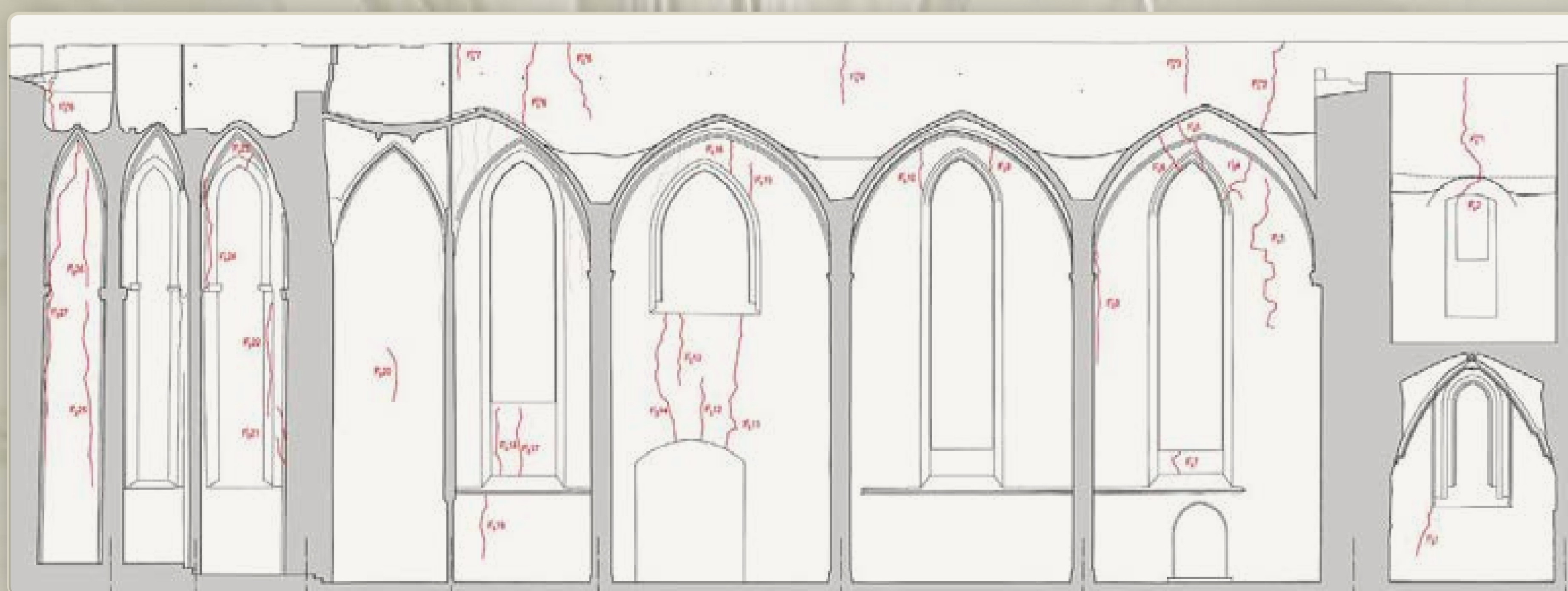
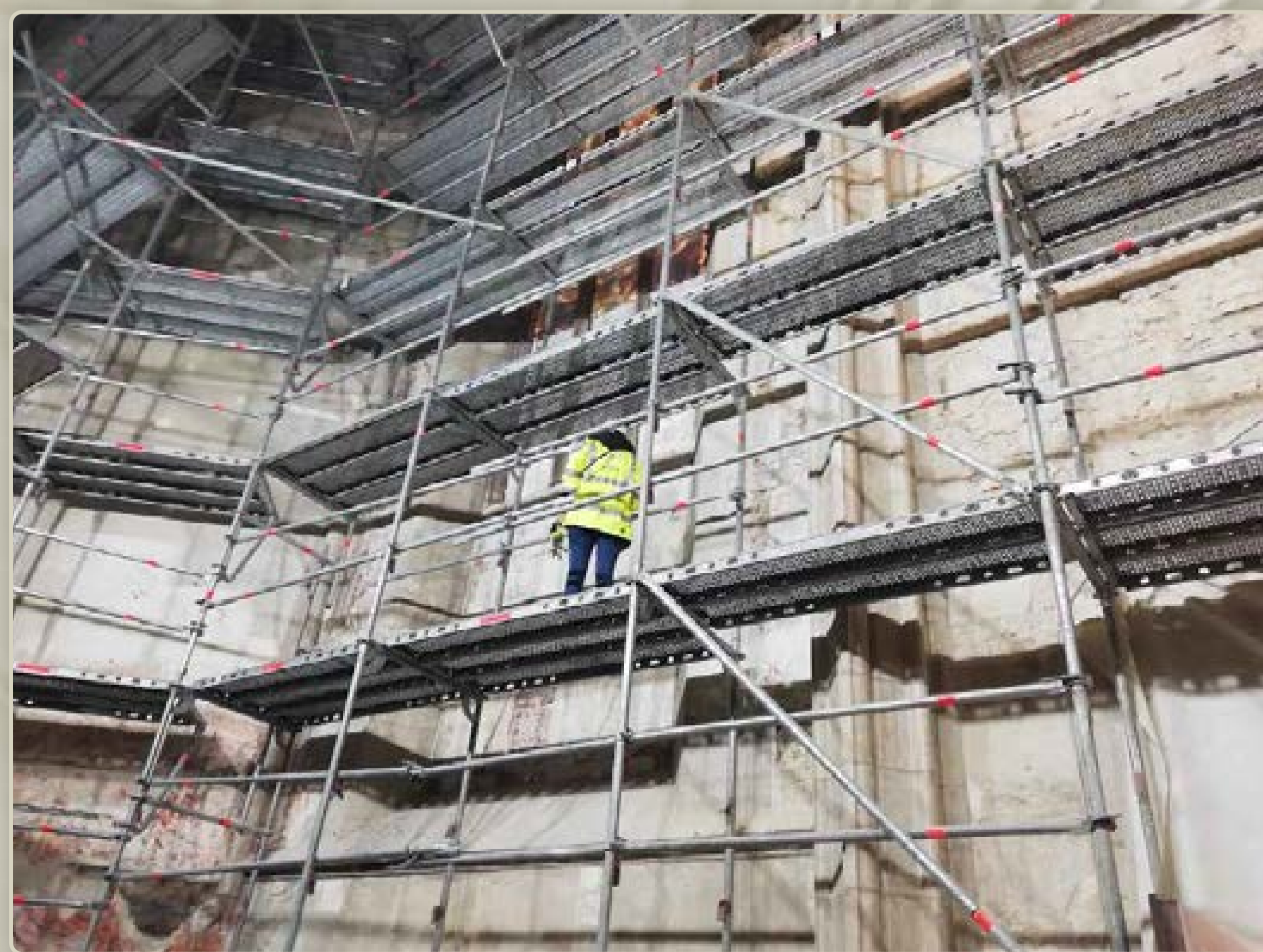
SPAȚIUL INTERIOR SUDIC

ARHITECTURĂ, INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE, ALTE DETALII

SOUTHERN INTERIOR SPACE

ARCHITECTURE, STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS, OTHER DETAILS

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KELETI BELSŐ TÉR

ÉPÍTÉSZET, TARTÓSZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK, EGYÉB RÉSZLETEK

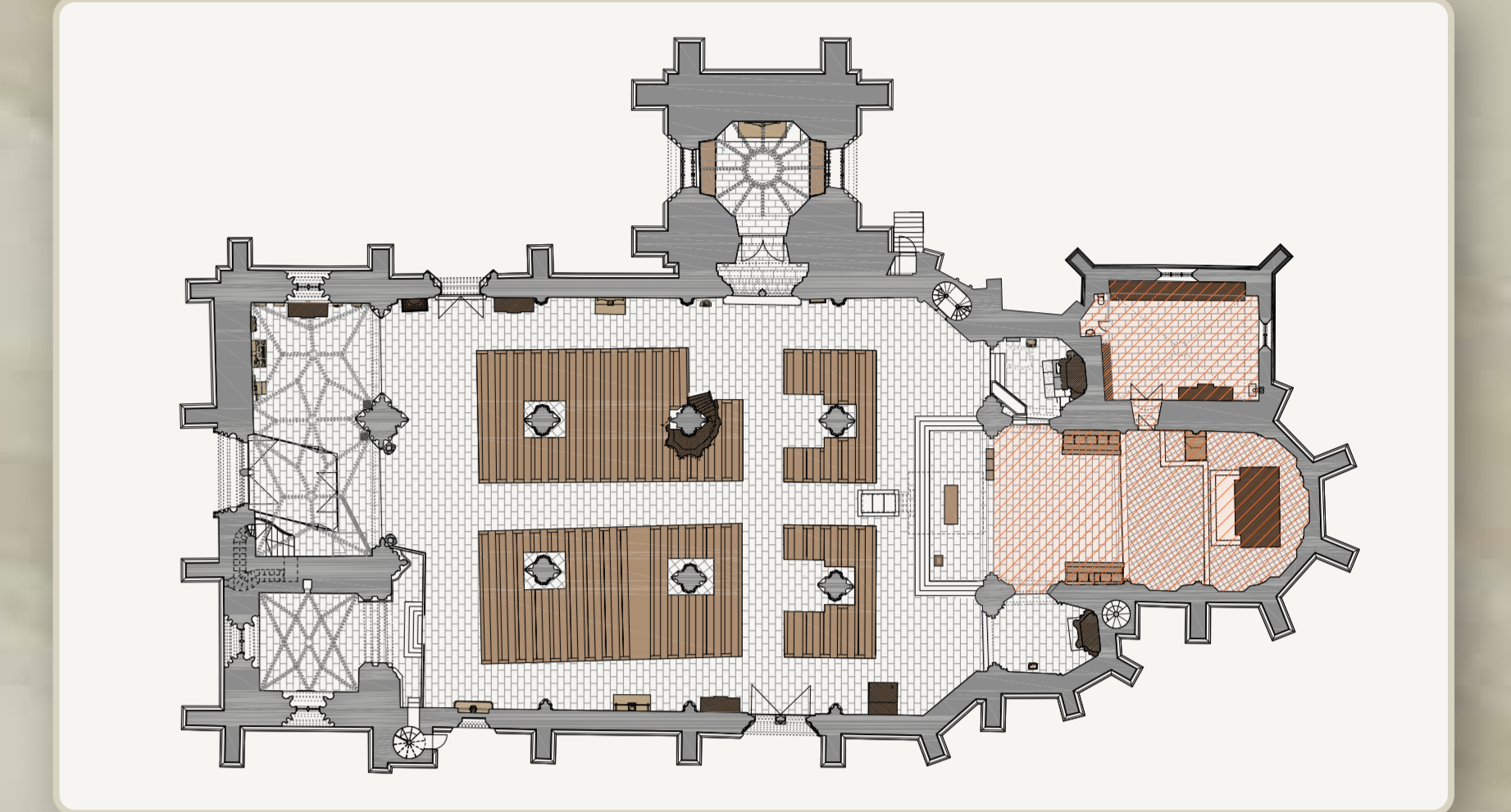
SPAȚIUL INTERIOR ESTIC

ARHITECTURĂ, INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE, ALTE DETALII

ESTERN INTERIOR SPACE

ARCHITECTURE, STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS, OTHER DETAILS

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ÉSZAKI BELSŐ TÉR

ÉPÍTÉSZET, TARTÓSZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK, EGYÉB RÉSZLETEK

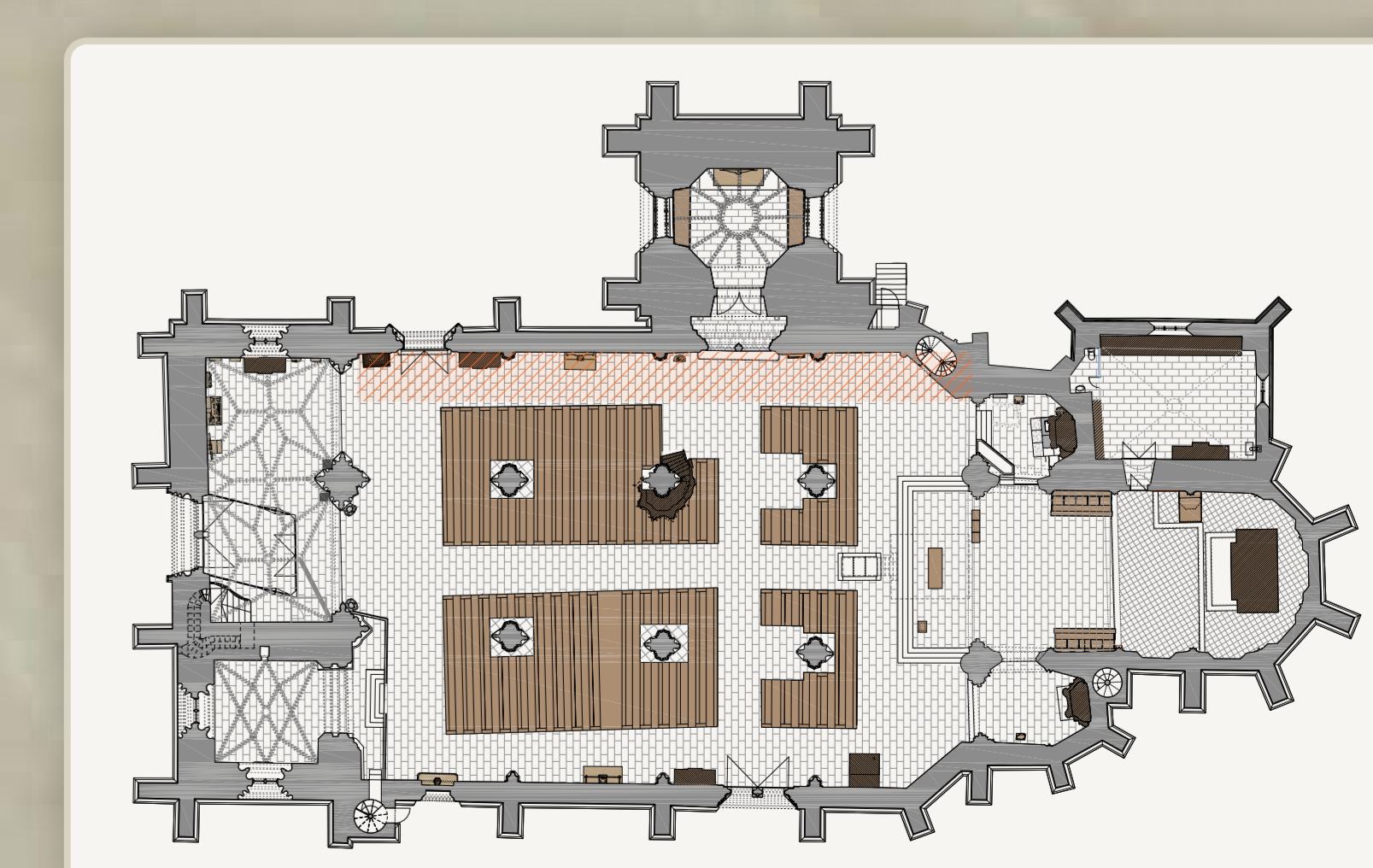
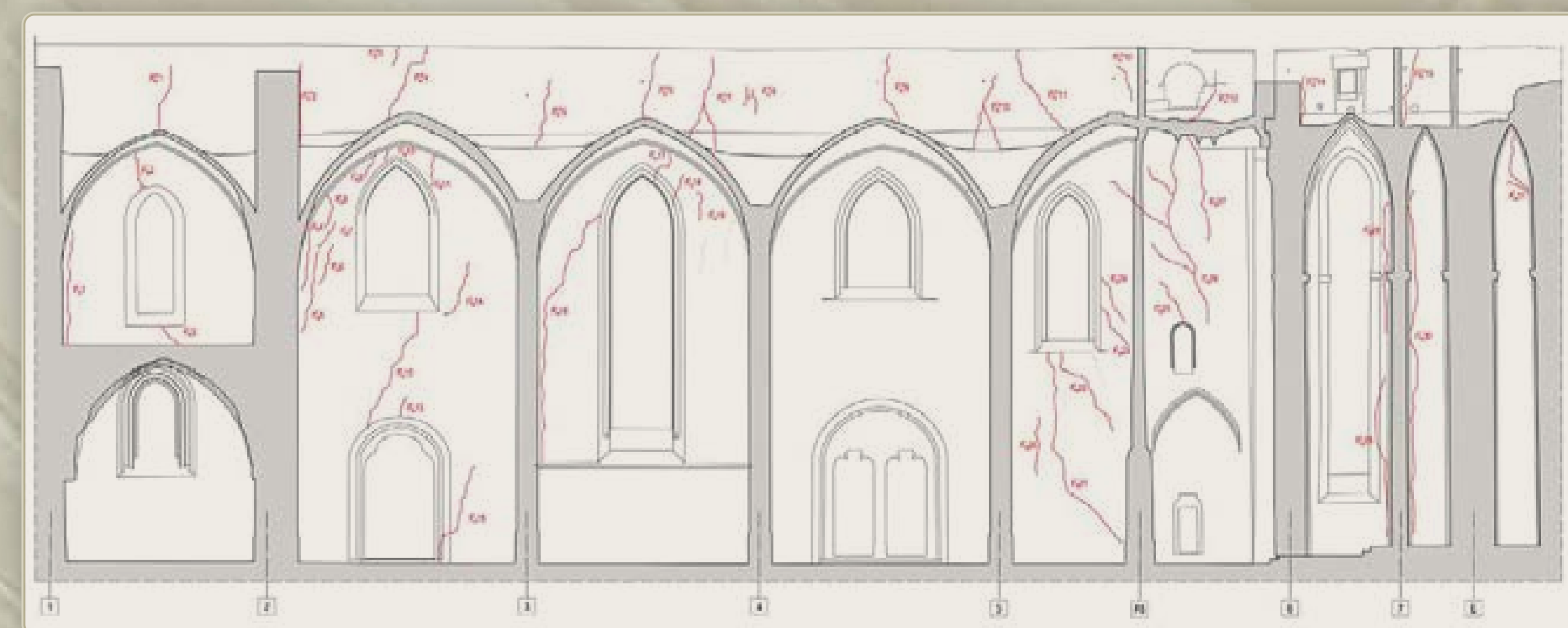
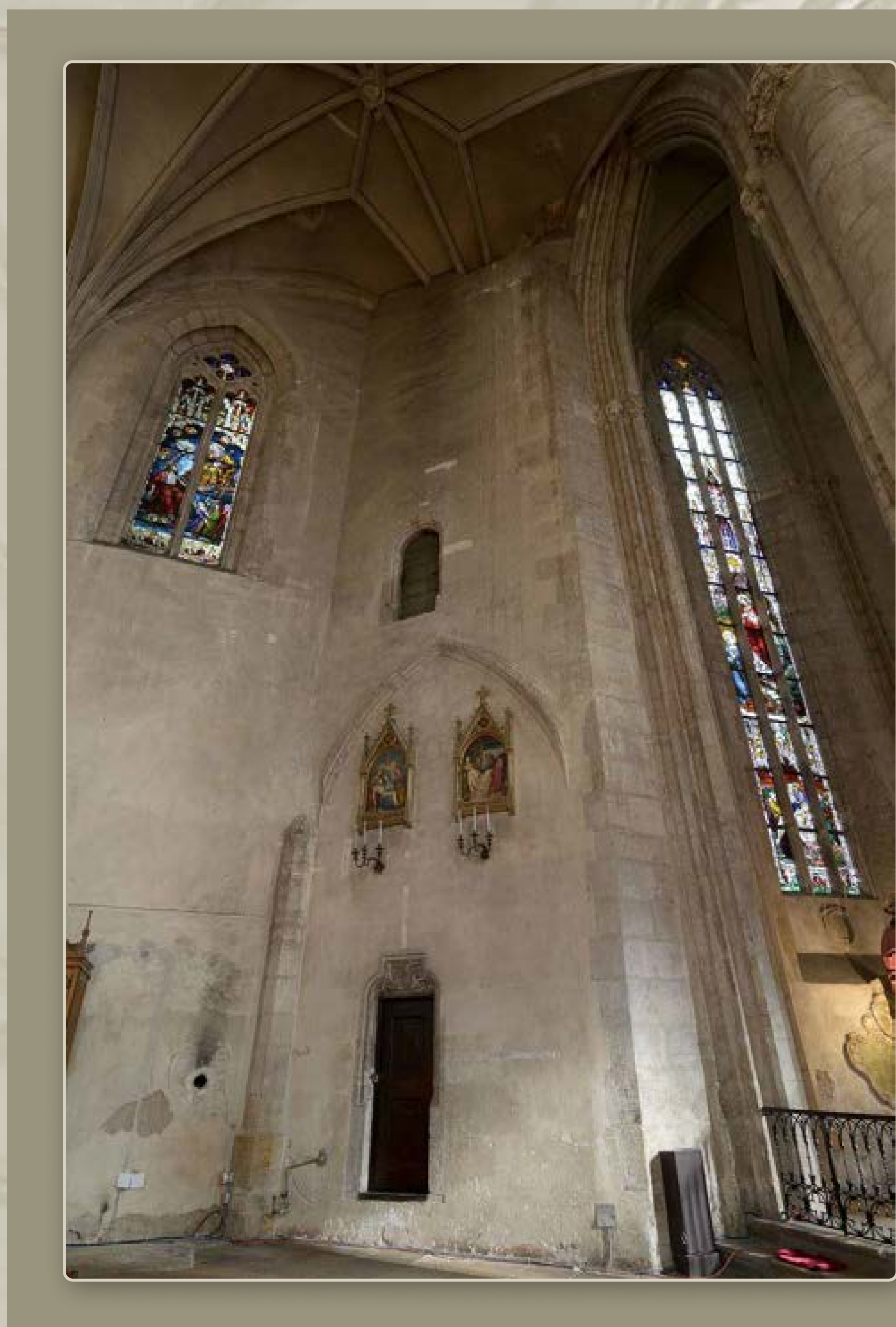
SPAȚIUL INTERIOR NORDIC

ARHITECTURĂ, INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE, ALTE DETALII

NORTHERN INTERIOR SPACE

ARCHITECTURE, STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS, OTHER DETAILS

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A TORONY KÍVÜLRŐL

ÁLLVÁNYOZÁS, ÉPÍTÉSZET, KŐRESTAURÁTORI MUNKÁK, EGYÉB RÉSZLETEK

EXTERIORUL TURNULUI

SCHELE, ARHITECTURĂ, RESTAURĂRI DE PIATRĂ, ALTE DETALII

THE OUTSIDE OF THE TOWER

SCAFFOLDING, ARCHITECTURE, STONEMWORK, OTHER DETAILS

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A TORONY BELSŐ TERE

RÉGI FALÉPCSŐK BONTÁSA, ÚJ ACÉLSZERKEZETŰ LÉPCSŐK KIÉPÍTÉSE, EGYÉB RÉSZLETEK

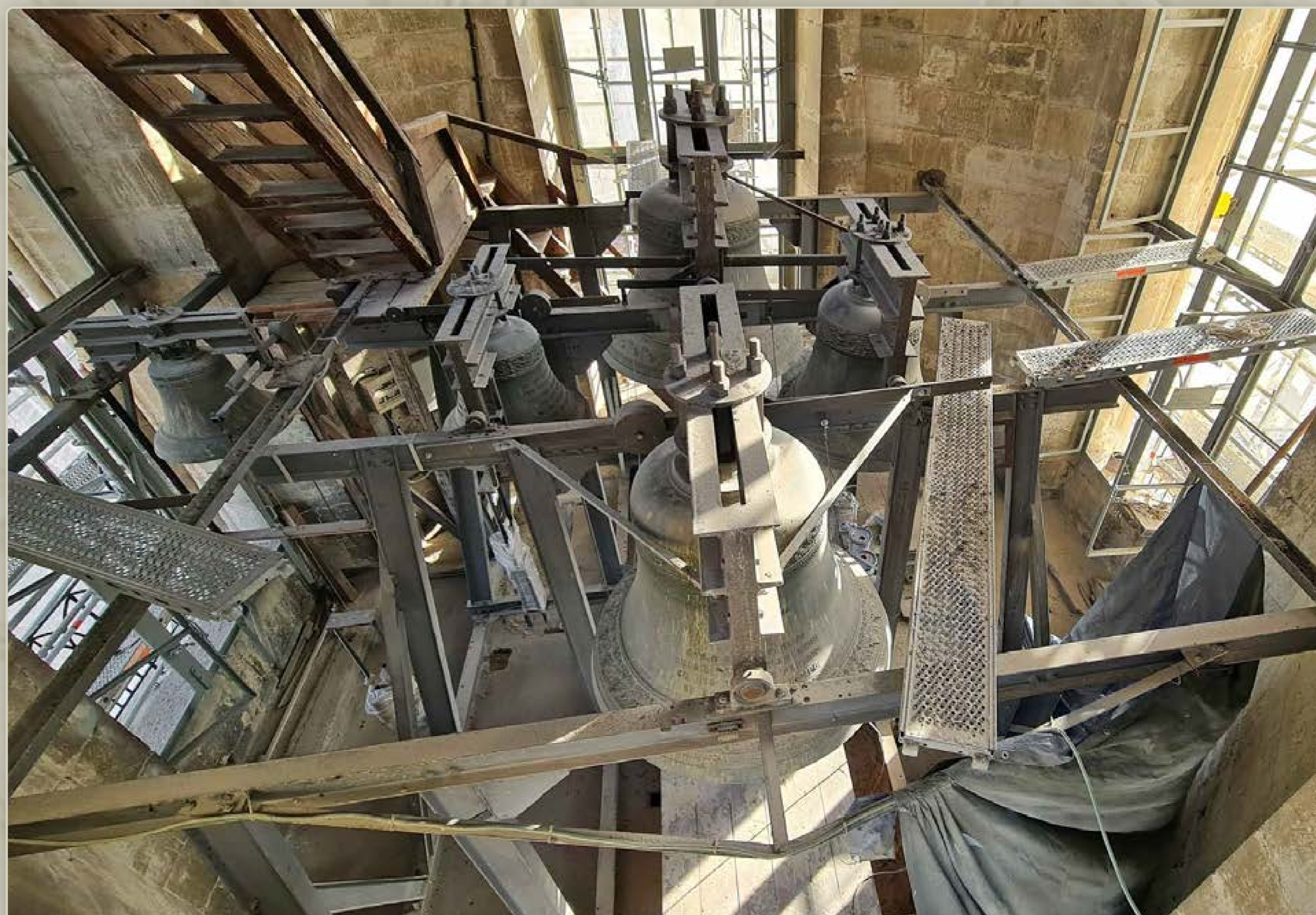
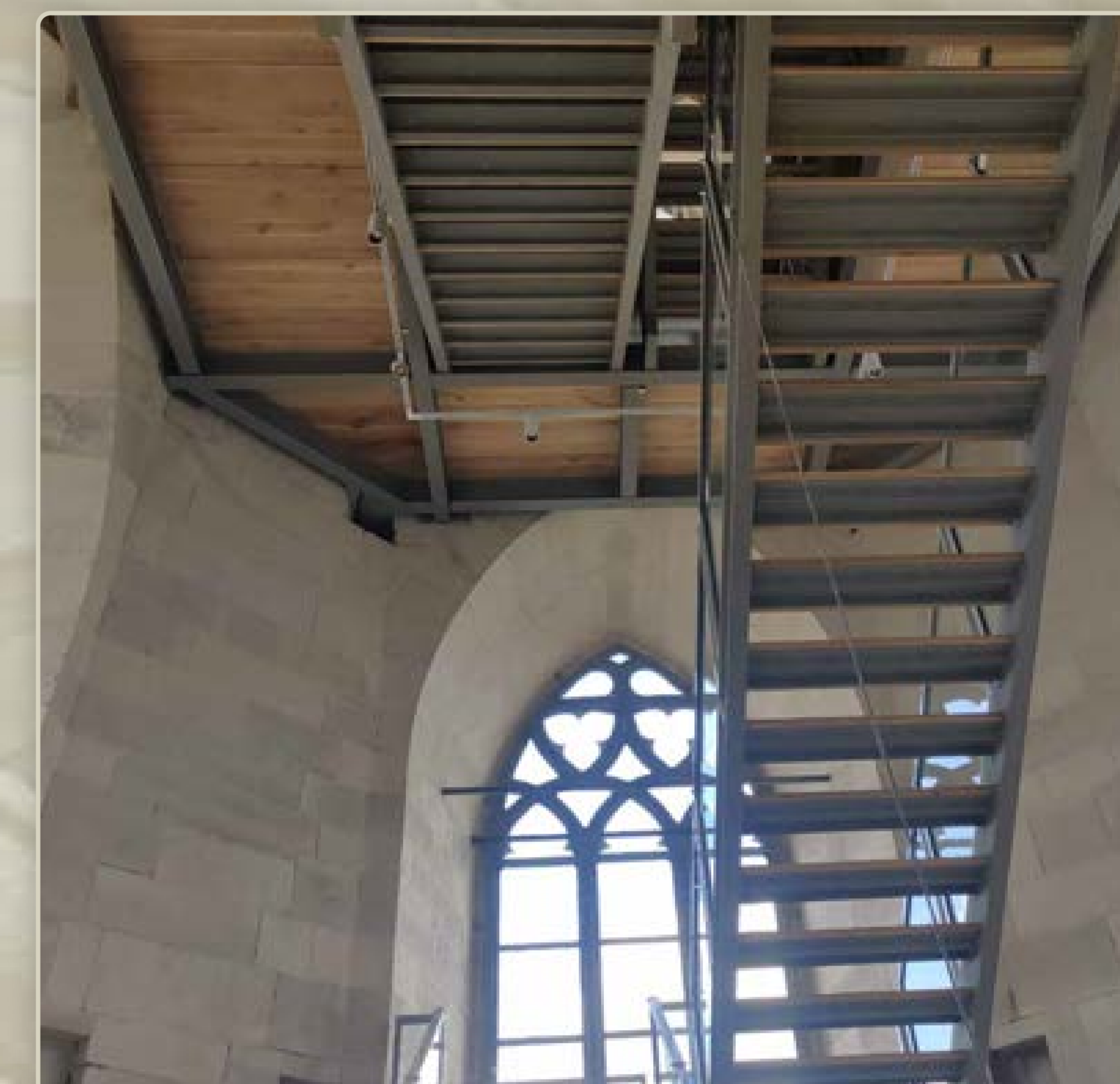
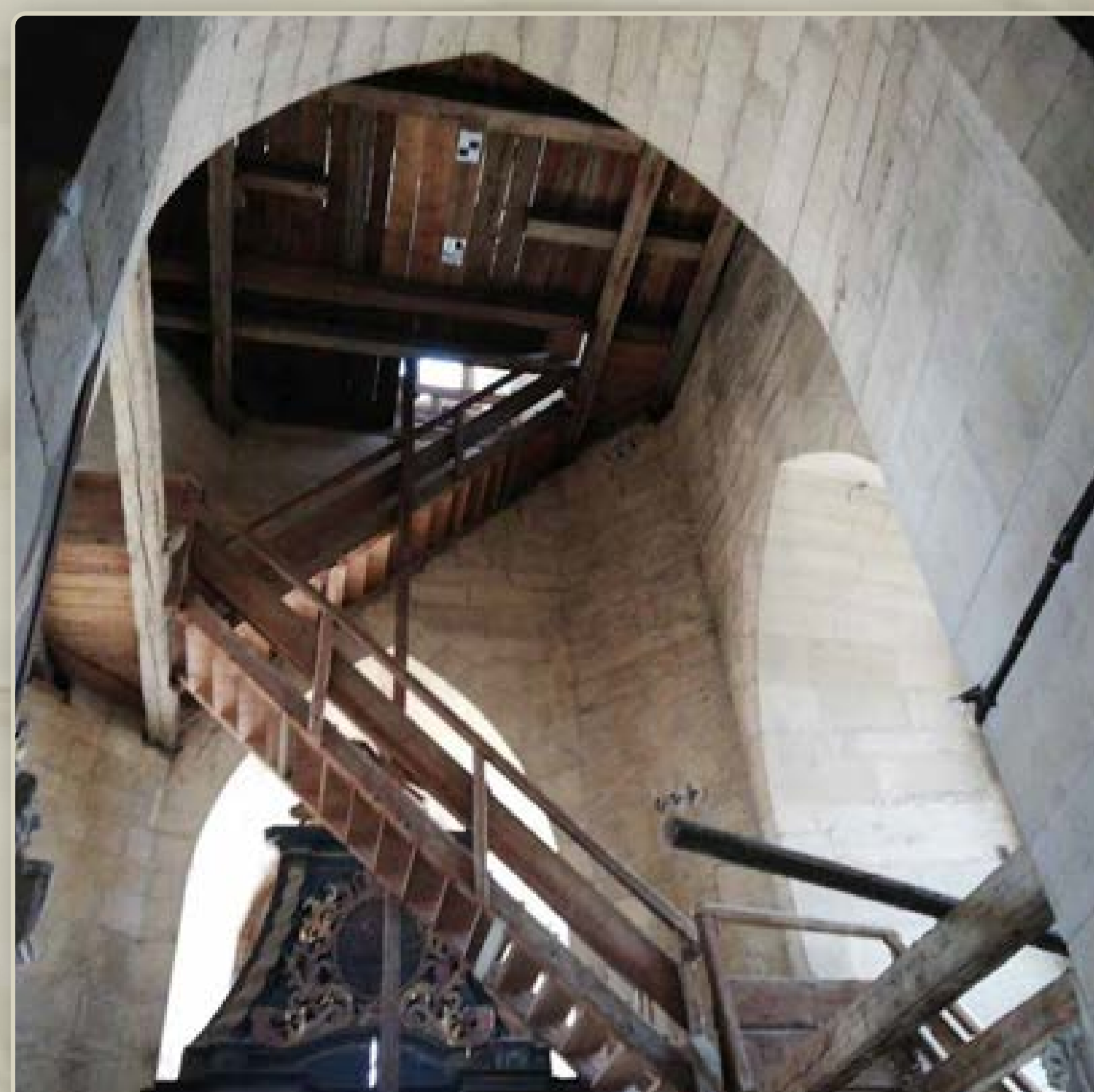
INTERIORUL TURNULUI

DEMONTAREA VECHILOR SCĂRILOR DE LEMN, CONSTRUIREA A NOI SCĂRI CU STRUCTURĂ DIN OȚEL, ALTE DETALII

INSIDE OF THE TOWER

DEMOLITION OF THE OLD WOODEN STAIRS, CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW STEEL STRUCTURES STAIRS, OTHER DETAILS

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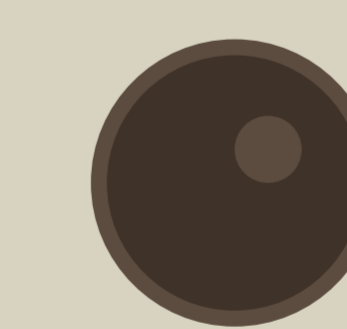
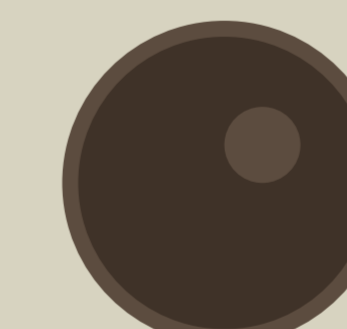
A SZENT MIHÁLY-PLÉBÁNIATEMPLOM HARANGJAI | CLOPOTELE BISERICII SFÂNTUL MIHAIL | THE BELLS OF ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Szent Gábor harang | Clopotul Sfântului Gabriel | St Gabriel's Bell
Alsó átmérő | Diametrul inferior | Bottom diameter: 119 cm
Magassága | Înălțimea | Height: 110 cm
Tömege | Masa | Weight: 880 kg

Szent Mihály nagyharang | Clopotul mare Sf. Mihail | St Michael's Big Bell
Alsó átmérő | Diametrul inferior | Bottom diameter: 178 cm
Magassága | Înălțimea | Height: 155 cm
Tömege | Masa | Weight: 2700 kg



Boldogasszony-harang | Clopotul Preasfintei Fecioare Maria | Blessed Virgin Mary's Bell
Alsó átmérő | Diametrul inferior | Bottom diameter: 157 cm
Magassága | Înălțimea | Height: 140 cm
Tömege | Masa | Weight: 1700 kg



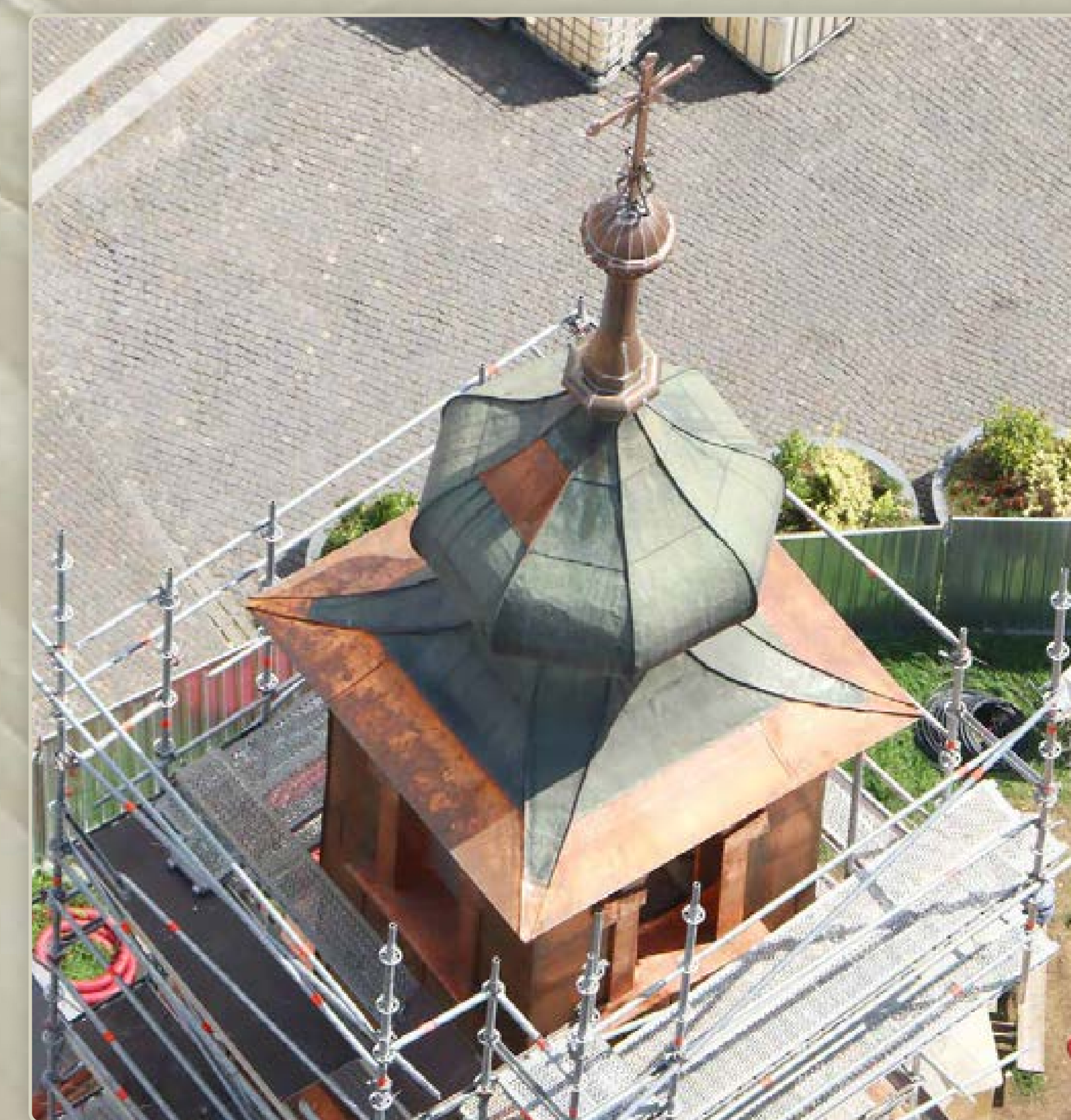
Szent Rafael lélekharang | Clopotul de suflet Sfântul Rafael | St Raphael's Soul Bell
Alsó átmérő | Diametrul inferior | Bottom diameter: 88 cm
Magassága | Înălțimea | Height: 70 cm
Tömege | Masa | Weight: 328 kg



Kisharang | Clopotul mic | Little Bell
Alsó átmérő | Diametrul inferior | Bottom diameter: 75 cm
Magassága | Înălțimea | Height: 60 cm
Tömege | Masa | Weight: 280 kg

A HUSZÁRTORONY
LANTERNOU
LANTERN / TURRET

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A TETŐSZERKEZET – SZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK, HÉJALÁS

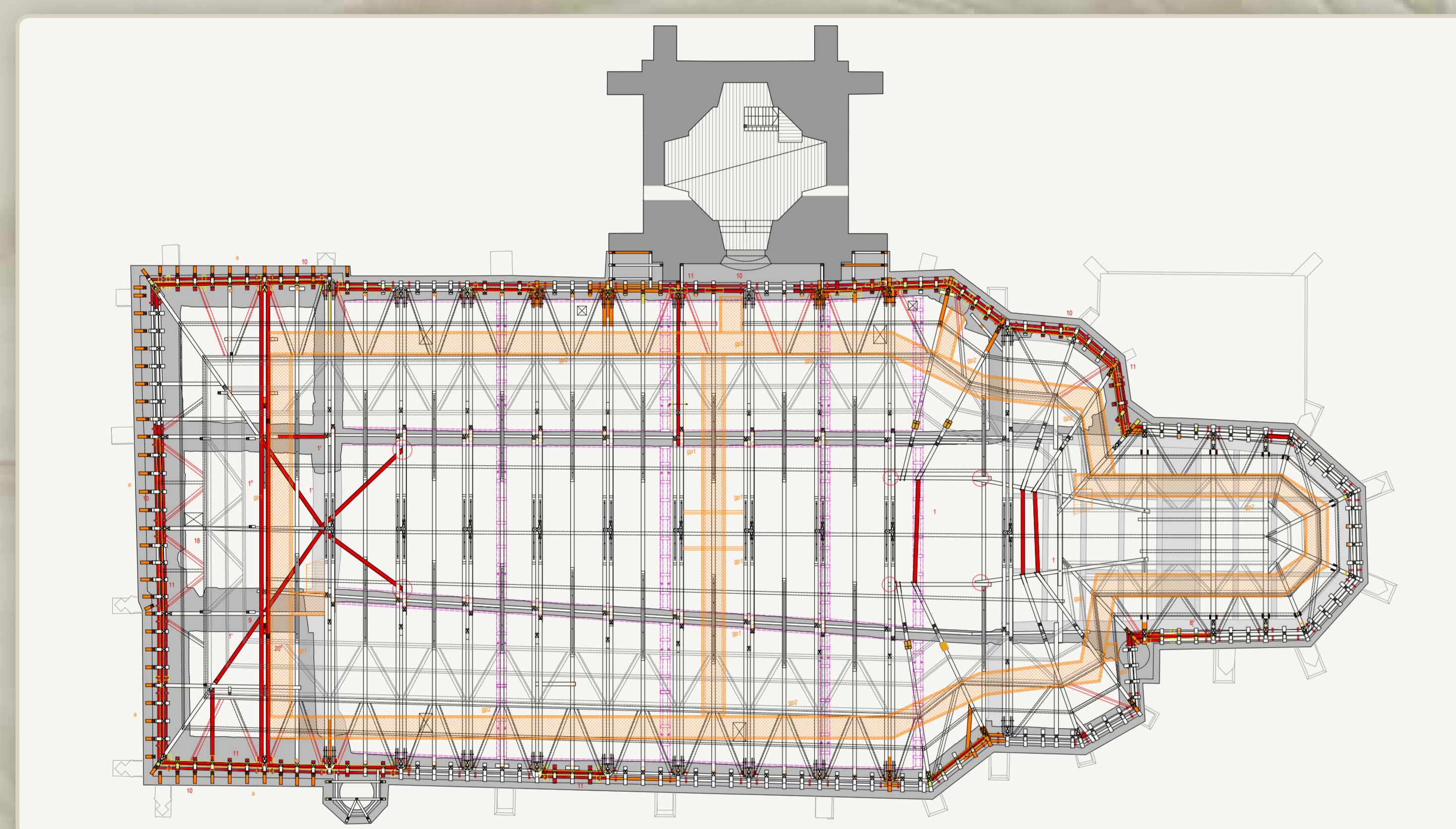
STRUCTURA DE ACOPERIȘ – INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE, ÎNVELITORI

ROOF STRUCTURE – STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS, SHEATHING

Az 1771/1772 és 1773/1774 tele között kivágott lucfenyőkből készült, 23 m fesztávú barokk jellegű történeti fedélszerkezetet 1830 nyarán és 1830/1831 telén kidöntött lucfenyő elemekkel erősítették meg. Azóta átfogó felújításra csak most került sor. A tartószerkezeti koncepció helyességének köszönhetően, csak a biológiailag károsodott elemeket, a működésképtelen csomópontokat kellett helyreállítani, új elemekre lokálisan volt szükség.

Șarpanta istorică cu caracter baroc, realizată din molid doborât în iernile anilor 1771/1772 și 1773/1774, cu o deschidere de 23 m, a fost consolidată cu elemente similare din molid tăiate în vara anului 1830 și în iarna 1830/1831. De atunci, abia acum a avut loc o reabilitare integrală. Datorită corectitudinii conceptului structural, a fost nevoie de restaurarea doar a elementelor biologice degradate, a nodurilor nefuncționale, fiind necesare elemente noi doar cu caracter local.

The historic Baroque roof structure, made of spruce cut between 1771/1772 and 1773/1774, with a span of 23 m, was reinforced with spruce elements cut in the summer of 1830 and the winter of 1830/1831. Since then, it has only now undergone a overall restoration. Due to the correctness of the structural concept, only the biologically damaged elements and not functioning joints needed to be restored and new elements were needed only locally.



ACÉL TÉRRÁCSOSTARTÓK A BOLTOZATOK FELETT

GRINZI CU ZĂBRELE SPAȚIALE DIN OȚEL DEASUPRA BOLȚILOR

3D STEEL TRUSS-GIRDERS ABOVE THE VAULTS

A legszámtovább tartószerkezeti beavatkozást a hajók boltozatai felett, a támpillérek tengelyébe helyezett acél, tér-rácsostartók képezik, amelyek a hajók közötti gádorfalak biztonságát növelik földrengési igénybevételre.

Ceea mai importantă intervenție structurală a fost amplasarea structurii de oțel, grinzi cu zăbrele spațiale, așezate deasupra bolților, în axul contraforților, care sporesc siguranța zidurilor dintre nave, așezate deasupra arcelor în caz de cutremur.

The most important structural intervention was the placement of the steel 3D truss-girder, above the vaults, in the axis of the buttresses, which increase the safety of the walls above the arches, between the naves, in case of an earthquake.



BOLTHÁTAK – SZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK

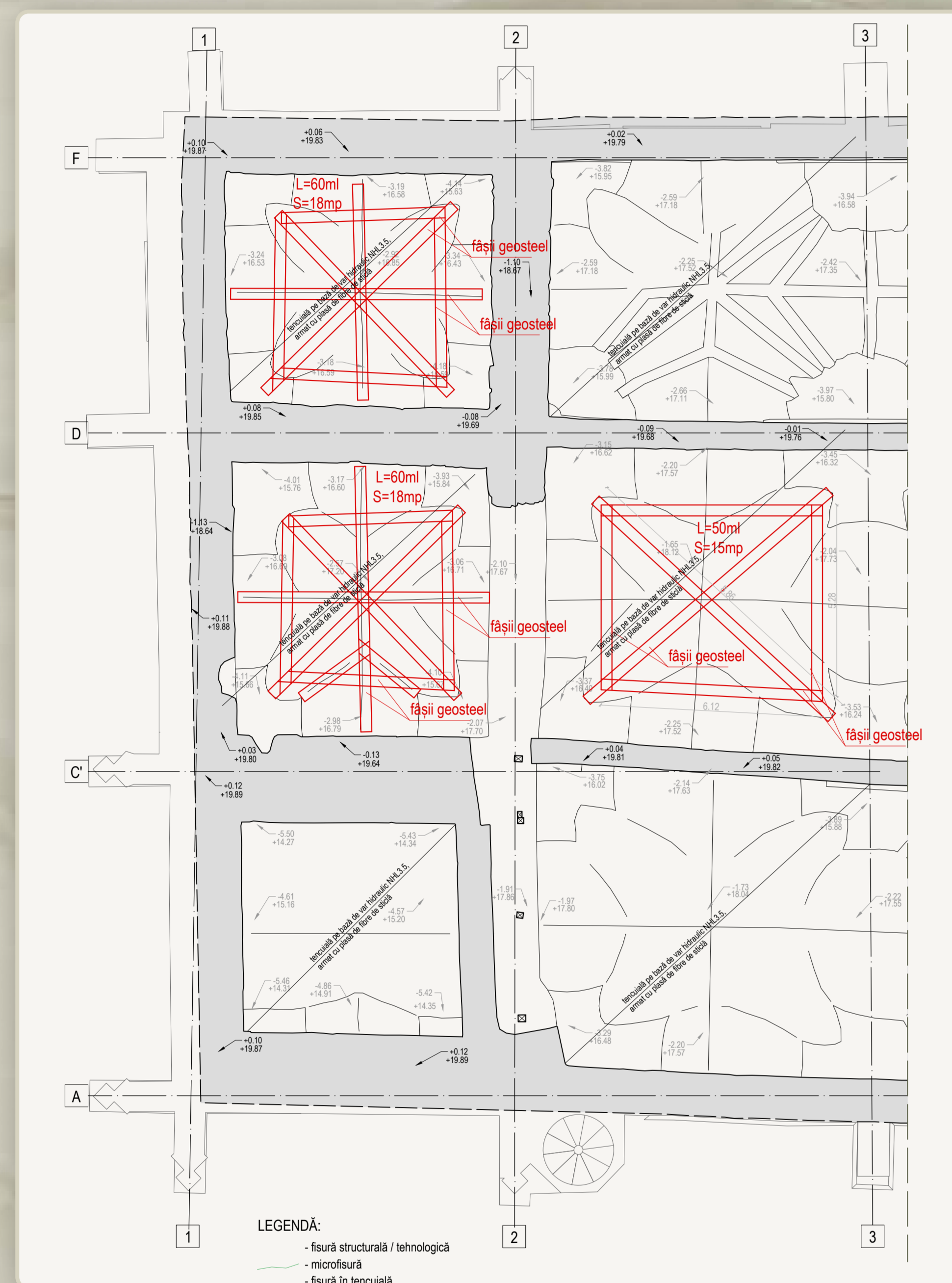
EXTRADOSUL BOLȚILOR – INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE

EXTRADOS OF VAULTS – STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

Az eredeti gótikus kereszt- és csillagboltozatok kőfalazatát a történelem folyamán többször részlegesen átépítették, téglafalazattal, esetenként hevederívekkel újjáépítették. A repedések ékelése, injektálása és a felület újrafugázása mellett helyenként geosteel, illetve üvegszálás hálóval erősített NHL vakolattal kezeltük a boltozatok hátoldalán. Helyenként a fugákat inox spirálvassal erősítettük.

Zidăriile originale din piatră ale bolților gotice, în cruce și în stea, în cursul istoriei au fost reconstruite parțial sau integral de mai multe ori cu zidărie din cărămidă sau cu arce de consolidare peste nervuri la extrados. Pe lângă împănarea fisurilor, injectarea și re-rostuirea suprafețelor, local am consolidat extradosul bolților cu plase geosteel sau pe bază de fibre de sticlă și cu tencuie NHL. În unele locuri am utilizat în rosturi bare spirale din inox.

The original Gothic cross and star vaults of stone masonry have been partially or totally rebuilt several times in their history, using brickwork and occasionally doubling arches on the extrados. Cracks have been wedged, grouted and the surface repointed, and in places treated with geosteel and NHL render reinforced with fibreglass mesh on the extrados of the vaults. In places, the joints were reinforced with inox spiral bars.



BOLTOZATOK – SZERKEZETI BEAVATKOZÁSOK

INTRADOSUL BOLȚILOR – INTERVENȚII STRUCTURALE

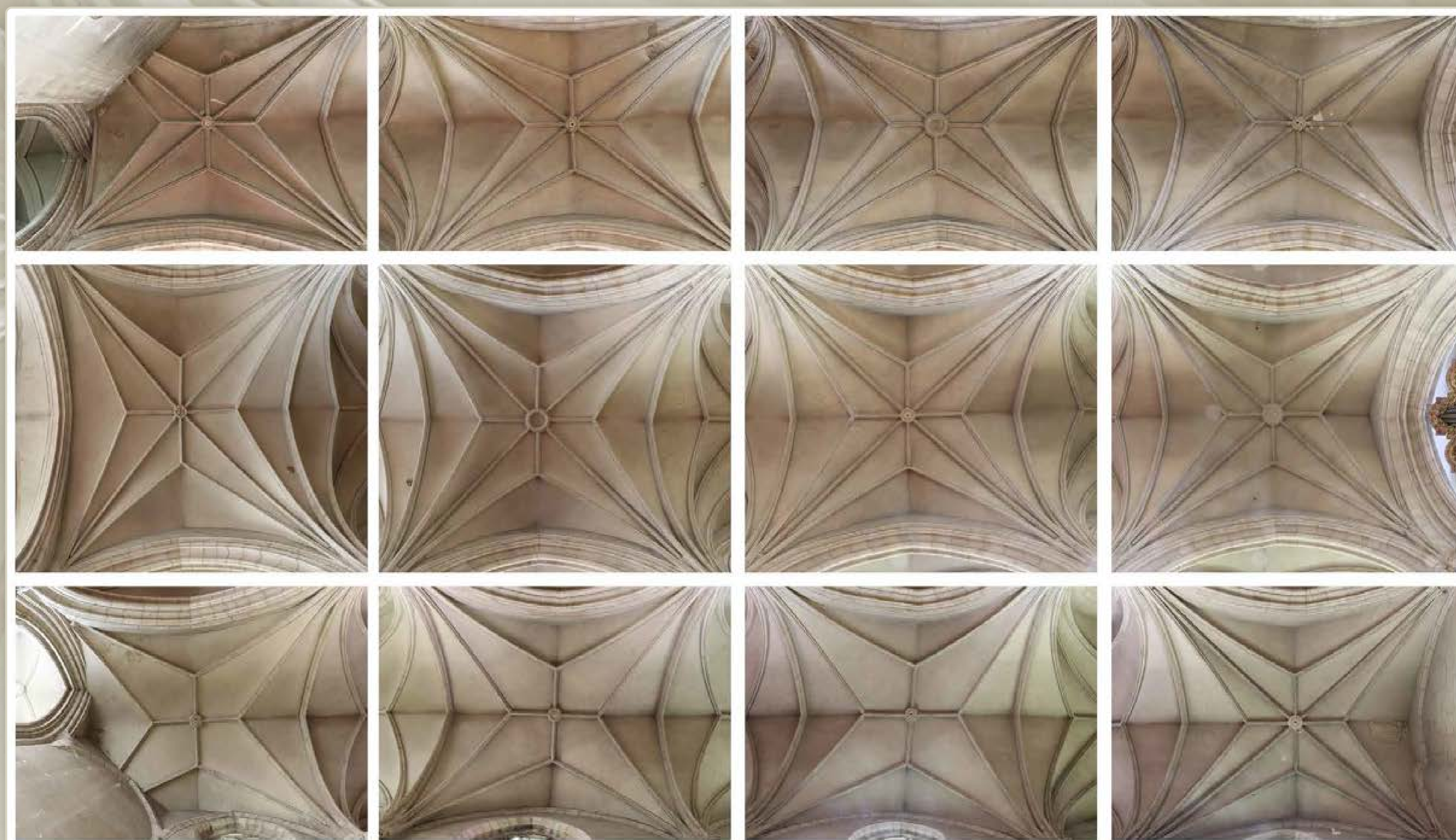
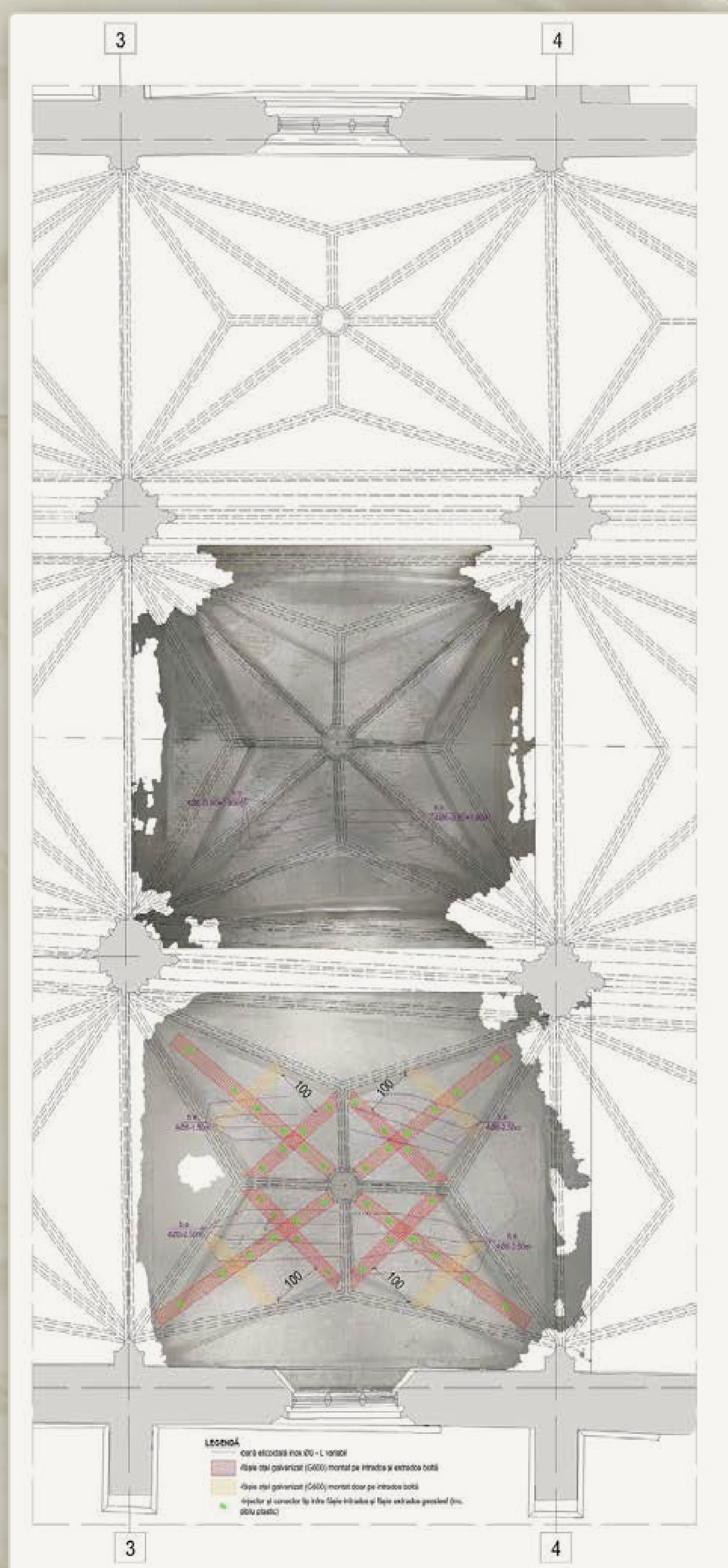
INTRADOS OF VAULTS – STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

A boltozatok belső oldalának állapotát a vakolatok eltávolítása után ortofotók rögzítették, miként az elvégzett kezelések is, amelyeket ezen az oldalon is ékelések, injektálások, újra fugázás és helyenként erősített vakolatok, illetve inox spirálvasak képezték.

Starea intradosurilor bolților a fost documentată după îndepărtarea tencuielilor prin ortofotografiere, precum am documentat și intervențiile, care și pe această parte au constat în împănări, injectări, re-rostuirii și am utilizat local tencuieli armate precum și bare spirale din inox așezate în rosturi.

The state of the intrados of the vaults was documented after the removal of the plasters by orthophotography, as well as the interventions, which on this part also consisted of wedging, grouting, repointing and locally use of structural plasters and stainless steel spiral bars.

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FALKÉPEK

KUTATÁS, TISZTÍTÁS, KONZERVÁLS ÉS RESTAURÁLÁS

PICTURI MURALE

CERCETARE, CURĂȚARE, CONSERVARE ȘI RESTAURARE

WALL PAINTINGS

EXPLORATION, CLEANING, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

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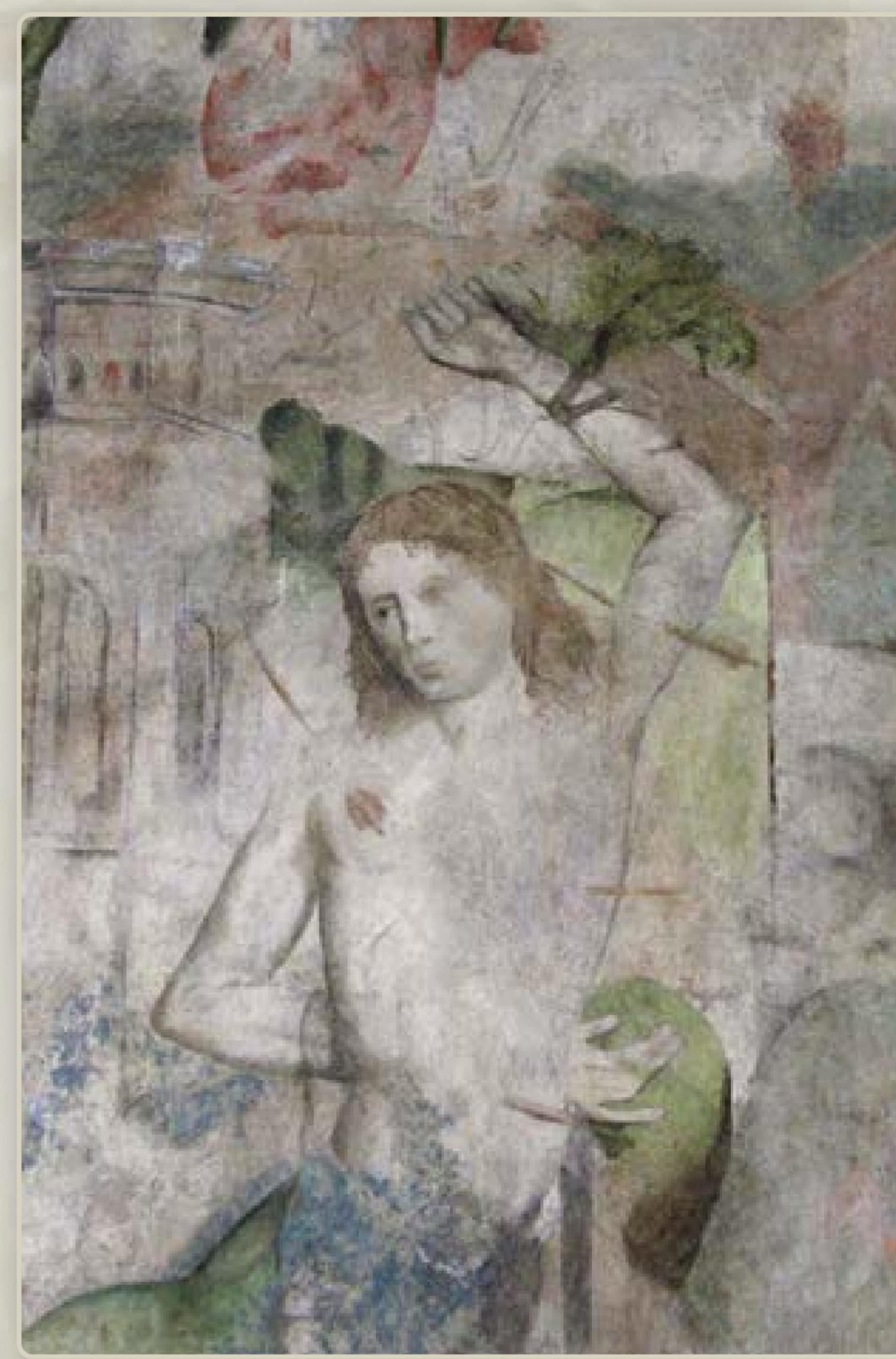
Déli mellékszentély. A falképek restaurálása | Sanctuarul din partea de Sud. Restaurarea picturilor murale | South side sanctuary. Restoration of the murals.



Déli mellékszentély. Szent Fábían pápa és Szent Sebestyén vértanú alakja, 15. sz. vége | Sanctuarul din partea de Sud. Papa Sfântul Fabian și martirul Sfântul Sebastian, sfârșitul secolului al XV-lea | South side sanctuary. Pope Saint Fabian and the martyr Saint Sebastian, late 15th century



Déli mellékszentély. Királyok imádása falkép töredéke, 14–15. sz. | Sanctuarul din partea de Sud. Fragment din pictura murală *Adorația regilor*, sec. XIV-XV | South side sanctuary. Fragment of the *Adoration of the Kings* mural, 14th-15th c.



Déli mellékszentély. Szent Sebestyén alakja | Sanctuarul din partea de Sud. Figura Sfântului Sebastian | South side sanctuary. The figure of Saint Sebastian



Déli mellékszentély. Szent Fábían pápa alakja | Sanctuarul din partea de sud. Figura Papei Sfântul Fabian | South side sanctuary. The figure of Pope Saint Fabian



A Schleyng kápolna falképei restaurálás előtt | Picturile murale ale capelei Shleyng înainte de restaurare | Murals of the Schleyng chapel before restoration.



Déli hajófal. Festett baldachin, 18. sz. | Peretele sudic al navei. Baldachin pictat, sec. XVIII | South nave wall. Painted canopy, 18th c.



Déli hajófal. A vértanú szüzek – kép restaurálása. 14–15. sz. | Peretele sudic al navei. Restaurare fecioarele martirizate. Sec. XIV-XV | South nave wall. Restoration of the martyred virgins. 14-15 c.



Déli hajófal. A keresztre feszítés töredékének restaurálása. 14–15. sz. | Peretele sudic al navei. Restaurarea unui fragment din răstignire. Sec. XIV-XV | South nave wall. Restoration of a fragment from the crucifixion. 14-15 c.

FALKÉPEK

KUTATÁS, TISZTÍTÁS, KONZERVÁLSÁ ÉS RESTAURÁLÁS

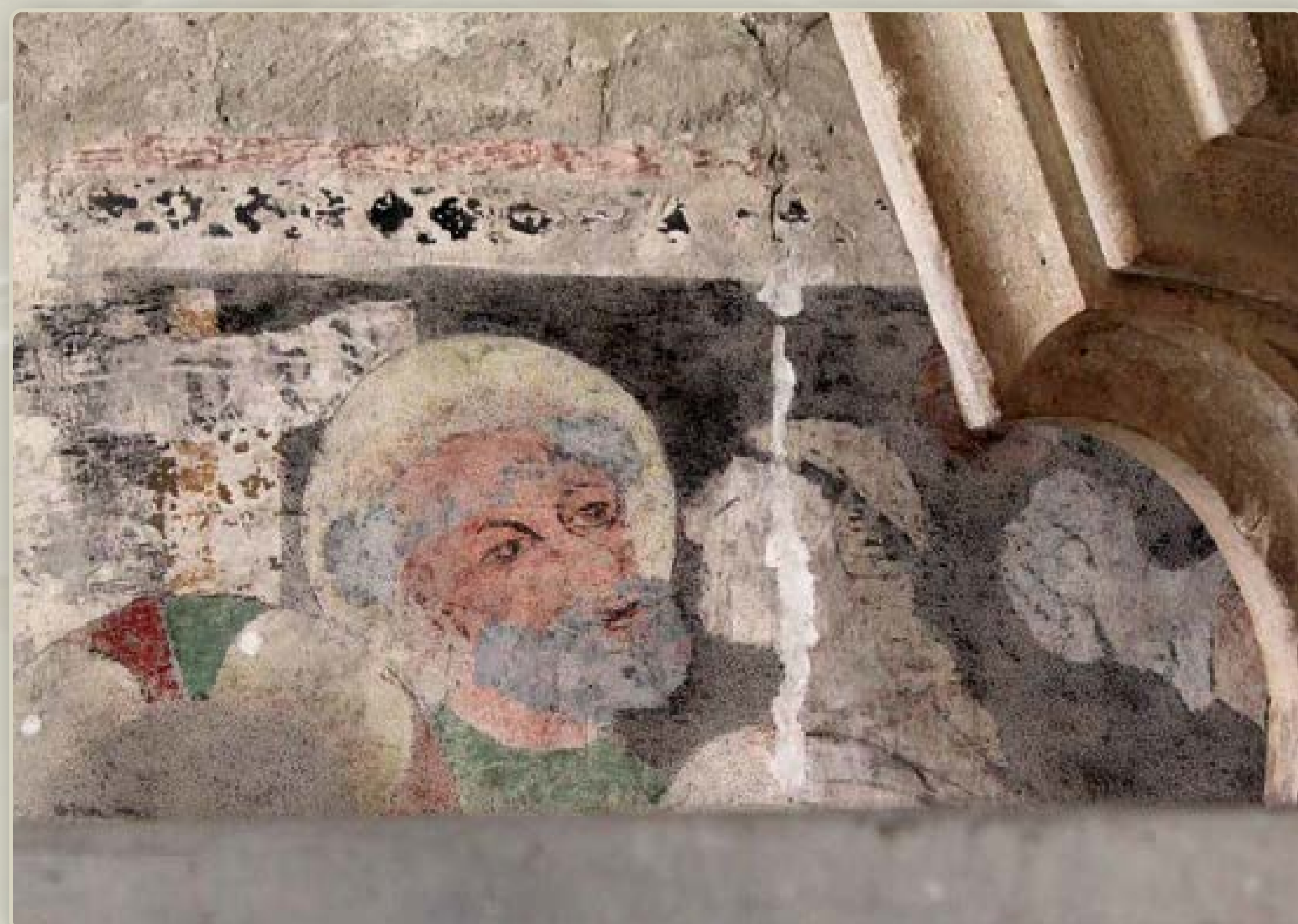
PICTURI MURALE

CERCETARE, CURĂȚARE, CONSERVARE ȘI RESTAURARE

WALL PAINTINGS

EXPLORATION, CLEANING, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

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Schleynig kápolna. Vir Dolorum töredéke | Capela Shleynig. Fragment Vir Dolorum | Shleynig Chapel. Fragment of Vir Dolorum



Schleynig kápolna. Passió-ciklus. Részlet az ostromozás jelenetéből. 14–15. sz. | Capela Shleynig. Ciclul Passio. Fragment din scena biciuirii. Sec. XIV-XV | Shleynig Chapel. Passio cycle. Fragment from the whipping scene. 14-15 c.



Schleynig kápolna. Passió-ciklus. Részlet a keresztfeszítés jelenetéből. 14-15. sz. | Capela Shleynig. Ciclul Passio. Fragment din scena răstignirii. Sec. XIV-XV | Shleynig Chapel. Passio cycle. Fragment from the whipping scene. 14-15 c.



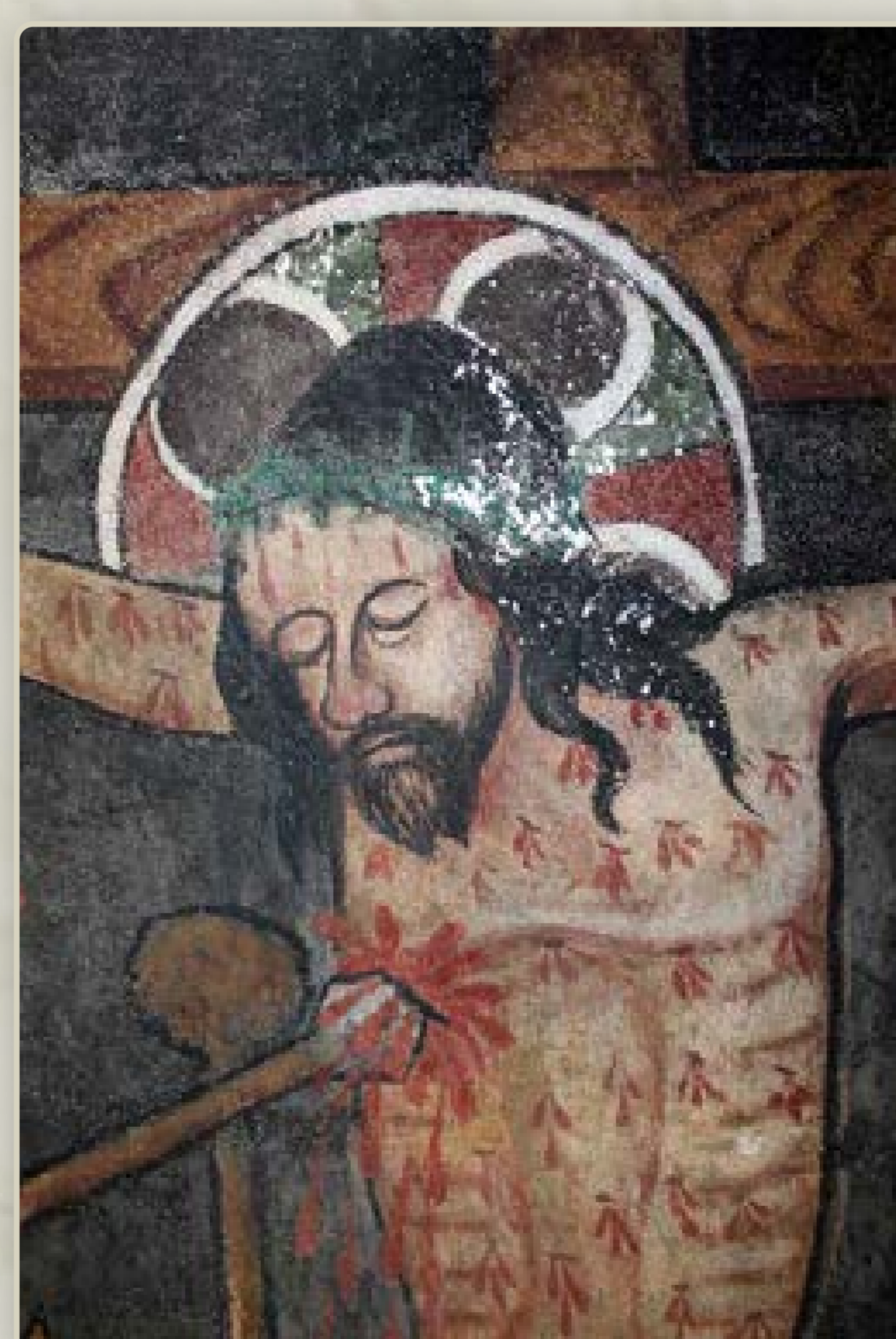
Schleynig kápolna. Passió ciklus. Részlet a keresztfeszítés jelenetéből. 14-15. sz. | Capela Shleynig. Ciclul Passio. Fragment din scena răstignirii. Sec. XIV-XV | Shleynig Chapel. Passio cycle. Fragment from the whipping scene. 14-15 c.



Schleynig kápolna. Passió ciklus. Részlet a keresztfeszítés jelenetéből. 14-15. sz. | Capela Shleynig. Ciclul Passio. Fragment din scena răstignirii. Sec. XIV-XV | Shleynig Chapel. Passio cycle. Fragment from the whipping scene. 14-15 c.



Schleynig kápolna. Szent Márk szimbóluma | Capela Shleynig. Simbolul Sfântului Marcu | Shleynig Chapel. The symbol of Saint Mark



Schleynig kápolna. Krisztus alakja a keresztfeszítés jelenetéből | Capela Shleynig. Figura lui Hristos din scena răstignirii | Shleynig Chapel. The figure of Christ from the crucifixion scene.



Schleynig kápolna. Részlet Krisztus alakjából a keresztfeszítés jelenetéből | Capela Shleynig. Fragment din figura lui Hristos din scena răstignirii | Shleynig Chapel. The figure of Christ from the crucifixion scene.

RÉGÉSZETI ÁSATÁSOK, KUTATÁSOK ÉS A KIVITELEZÉS FELÜGYELETE

SĂPĂTURI ARHEOLOGICE, CERCETARE ȘI SUPRAVEGHEREA EXECUȚIEI

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, RESEARCH AND SUPERVISION OF EXECUTION

A régészeti kutatás kiterjedt úgy a templombelsőre, mint a cinteremre is. Sikerült beazonosítani a középkori járósínteket, eddig ismeretlen építészeti részleteket és egy oltárt. A templomban és a templom körül több száz sírt tárt fel a kutatás.

Cercetarea arheologică a cuprins atât interiorul cât și exteriorul bisericii. Au fost identificate nivelurile de călcare medievale, o serie de noi detalii arhitectonice și un altar. Cercetarea a dezvelit mai multe sute de morminte în interiorul și în jurul bisericii.

The archaeological investigation covered both the interior and the exterior of the church. Medieval floor levels, unknown architectural details and an altar have been identified. The research uncovered several hundred of graves in the interior and around the church.



AZ OLTÁROK ÉS A SZÓSZÉKEGYÜTTES LEGSZÜKSÉGESEBB ÁLLAGMEGÓVÁSA

CONSERVAREA ALTARELOR ȘI A ANSAMBLULUI AMVONULUI

CONSERVATION OF THE ALTARS AND PULPIT ASSEMBLY

A Szent Mihály-plébániatemplom 2018–2022 között végzett restaurálási munkálatai során a neogótikus főoltár, valamint a barokk szószékegyüttes és mellékoltárok restaurálására nem került sor. Ezekben a legszükségesebb állagvédelmi munkálatokat végeztük el.

În cursul lucrărilor de restaurare a bisericii parohiale Sfântul Mihail, din anii 2018–2022, la altarul principal neogotic, la ansamblul baroc format din amvon – coronament de amvon și două altare laterale nu au fost efectuate lucrări de restaurare, doar intervenții de conservare strict necesare.

During the restoration works of the parish church of St. Michael in 2018–2022, no restoration works were carried out on the neo-gothic main altar, on the baroque ensemble consisting of pulpit, pulpit canopy and two side altars, only strictly necessary conservation interventions.

A főoltár | Altarul principal | The main altar

A neogótikus főoltárt 1873-ban készítette B. Bak Lajos műbútorasztalos. Jelenlegi formáját az 1904-es átalakítás során nyerte | Altarul principal neogotic a fost construit în 1873 de către tâmplarul Lajos B. Bak. Și-a căpătat forma actuală în urma modificărilor din anul 1904. | The neo-gothic main altar was built in 1873 by the carpenter Lajos B. Bak. It took its present form after modifications in 1904.

A szószékkosár | Amvonul | The pulpit basket

A szószékegyüttes 1740–1750 között készült Bíró János plébános megrendelésére. Az asztalosmunkát Pech Severinus asztalos, a szószékkosár szobrász-munkáját pedig Johann Nachtigall készítette | Ansamblul amvon – coronament de amvon a fost realizat între anii 1740–1750 la comanda plebanului János Bíró. Structura de tâmplărie a fost executată de tâmplarul Severinus Pech, decorul sculptural al amvonului i se atribuie sculptorului Johann Nachtigall | The pulpit – pulpit canopy ensemble was built between 1740–1750 on the order of the parish priest János Bíró. The carpentry structure was executed by the carpenter Severinus Pech, the sculptural decoration of the pulpit is attributed to the sculptor Johann Nachtigall

A szószékkorona | Coronamentul amvonului | The pulpit canopy

A szószékegyüttes 1740–1750 között készült Bíró János plébános megbízására. Az asztalosmunkát Pech Severinus asztalos, a szószékkorona szobrász-munkáját pedig Anton Schuchbauer készítette | Ansamblul amvon – coronament de amvon a fost realizat între anii 1740–1750 la comanda plebanului János Bíró. Structura de tâmplărie a ansamblului a fost executată de tâmplarul Severinus Pech, decorul sculptural al coronamentului i se atribuie sculptorului Anton Schuchbauer | The pulpit ensemble was commissioned by the parish priest János Bíró between 1740 and 1750. The carpentry structure of the ensemble was executed by the carpenter Severinus Pech, the sculptural decoration of the crown is attributed to the sculptor Anton Schuchbauer



A szószékkosár részben átfestett, lelakkozott, szennyezett felülete. Részlet | Amvon, detaliu cu suprafața parțial repictată, lăcuită, cu depuneri aderente și neaderente groase | The pulpit basket has a partially repainted, varnished and dirtied surface. Detail

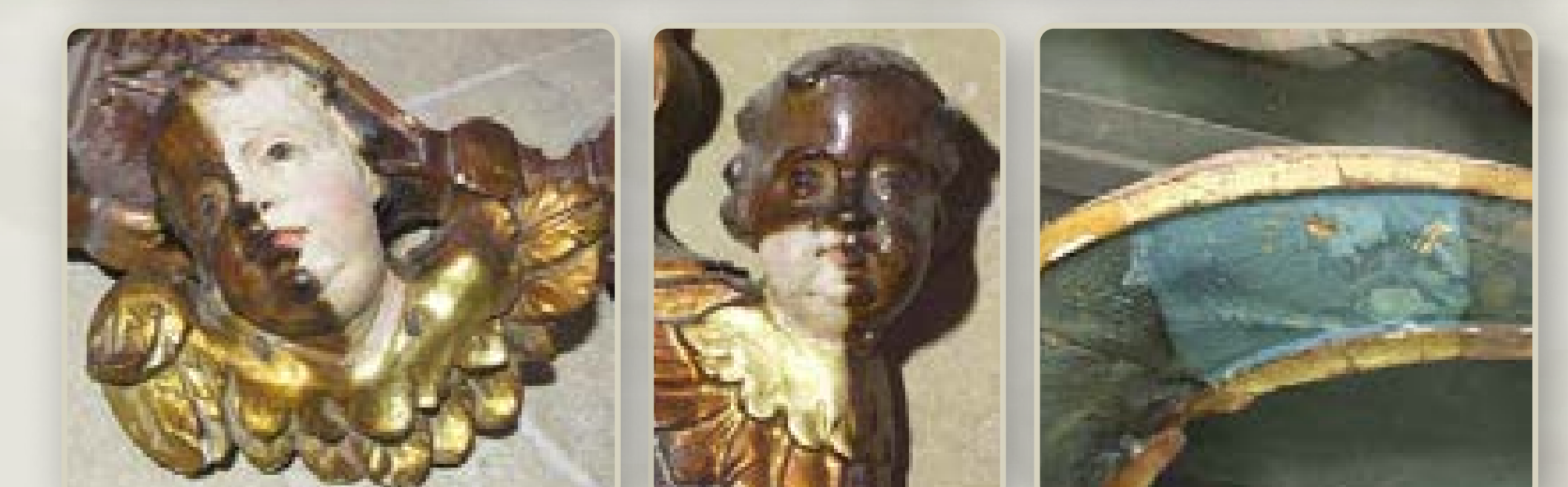


Szent Jeromos szobra. Részlet | Statuie reprezentându-l pe Sfântul Ieronim. Detaliu | Statue representing Saint Jerome. Detail

Tisztítási-feltárási próba a Szent Jeromos szobor arcán | Probă de curățire-decapare pe fața Sfântului Ieronim | A test of cleaning and investigation on the face of the statue of St. Jerome

Tisztítási-feltárási próba Nagy Szent Gergely pápa szobrán | Probă de curățire-decapare pe statuia reprezentându-l pe papa Sf. Grigorie cel Mare | A test of cleaning and investigation of the statue of Pope St. Gregory the Great

Tisztítási-feltárási próba a Szent Jeromos-szobor karján | Probă de curățire-decapare pe brațul lui Sf. Ieronim | A test of cleaning and investigation on the arm of the statue of St. Jerome



Tisztítási-feltárási próbák a szószékkorona faragványain | Probe de curățire-decapare la elementele sculptate ale coronamentului de amvon | Cleaning – investigation tests on the carvings of the pulpit canopy

Tisztítási-feltárási próba a szószékkorona egyik volutáján | Probă de curățire-decapare la una din volutele sculptate ale coronamentului | Cleaning and investigation test on one of the carved volutes of the canopy



Térdeplőangyal-szobor | Statuie de înger | Statue of an angel



Tisztítási próba az oltár felületén. A vastag, szürke szennyeződések, lerakódások eltávolítása | Probă de curățire pe suprafața altarului. Înlăturarea depunerilor aderente groase și gri | Test cleaning on the surface of the altar. Removal of thick, grey, dirt and deposits.

AZ OLTÁROK ÉS A SZÓSZÉKEGYÜTTES LEGSZÜKSÉGESEBB ÁLLAGMEGÓVÁSA

CONSERVAREA ALTARELOR ȘI A ANSAMBLULUI AMVONULUI

CONSERVATION OF THE ALTARS AND PULPIT ASSEMBLY

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A Háromkirályok oltár | Altarul Închinarea Regilor Magi | The altar of the Three Kings

A Háromkirályok tiszteletére szentelt mellékoltár 1747 és 1750 között készült D. Grimmer adományából. Bíró János plébános Schuchbauer Antalt bízta meg a szobrászmunka kivitelezésével. Az asztalosszerkezetet Pech Severinus asztalos készítette. Az aranyozásért előbb Georgius Grassler festőnek, majd 1757-ben az oltár aranyozására és festésére Andreas Katzler festőnek fizettek. Az oltár eredetileg a főhajó északi oldalán, a szentély felőli első pillérnél állt. Bontása és költöztetése során, az 1957-es templomfelújítás alkalmával, több faragványt, szobrot összecseréltek a többi barokk oltár hasonló díszével |

Altarul secundar Închinarea Regilor Magi, a fost realizat între anii 1747–1750 din donațiile lui D. Grimmer, la comanda plebanului János Bíró. Executarea structurii de tâmplărie i se atribuie tâmplarului Severinus Pech, iar decorul sculptat lui Anton Schuchbauer. Poleirea altarului a fost executată de pictorul Georgius Grassler, iar ulterior, în 1757 pictorul Andreas Katzler este plătit, de asemenea, pentru poleirea și pictarea altarului. Inițial altarul a fost amplasat lângă primul stâlp estic de pe latura nordică a navei. Cu prilejul renovării din 1957 a fost demontat și mutat în absida colateralei sudice; multe dintre ornamentele sculptate și statuile altarului au fost schimbate cu elementele celorlalte altare baroce |

The side altar dedicated to the Three Kings was made between 1747 and 1750 from a donation by D. Grimmer. János Bíró, parish priest, commissioned the sculpture to Antal Schuchbauer. The carpentry was made by Severinus Pech. The gilding was paid for first to the painter Georgius Grassler and then, in 1757, to the painter Andreas Katzler for the gilding and painting of the altar. The altar originally stood on the north side of the nave, at the first pillar facing the sanctuary. During its dismantling and removal, during the renovation of the church in 1957, several carvings and sculptures were replaced with similar decorations from other Baroque altars.



Tisztítási-feltérési próbák az oltár szobrain |
Probe de curățire-decapare la statuile altarului |
Cleaning – investigation tests on the statues of the altar



Király-szobor, felületén vastag szennyeződések |
Statuie de rege, cu depuneri de murdărie groase |
Statue of a king, with thick dirt deposits



Király-szobor a tisztítást követően |
Statuie de rege, după curățire |
King statue after cleaning

A Szent Katalin-oltár | Altarul Sfânta Ecaterina | St. Catherine's Altar

Az oltár építését 1750-ben gróf Csáky Zsigmond özvegyének, Haller Katalin grófnőnek az adománya tette lehetővé. Az asztalosmunka kivitelezésével Pech Severinus asztalost bízták meg, míg a szobrászmunka Johann Nachtigall keze munkáját dicséri. 1956–1957-ben az oltárt a főhajó déli oldaláról, a szentély felőli első pillér mellől az északi mellékszentélybe költöztették. Több szobor, faragvány nem került vissza eredeti helyére.

Az oltár egykori központi ábrázolása dombormű formájában jeleníti meg Alexandriai Szent Katalin életének jeleneteit. Ezt a Szent Kereszt-domborműre cserélték.

Altarul a fost realizat în 1750 din donațiile contesei Katalin Haller, văduva contelui Zsigmond Csáky.

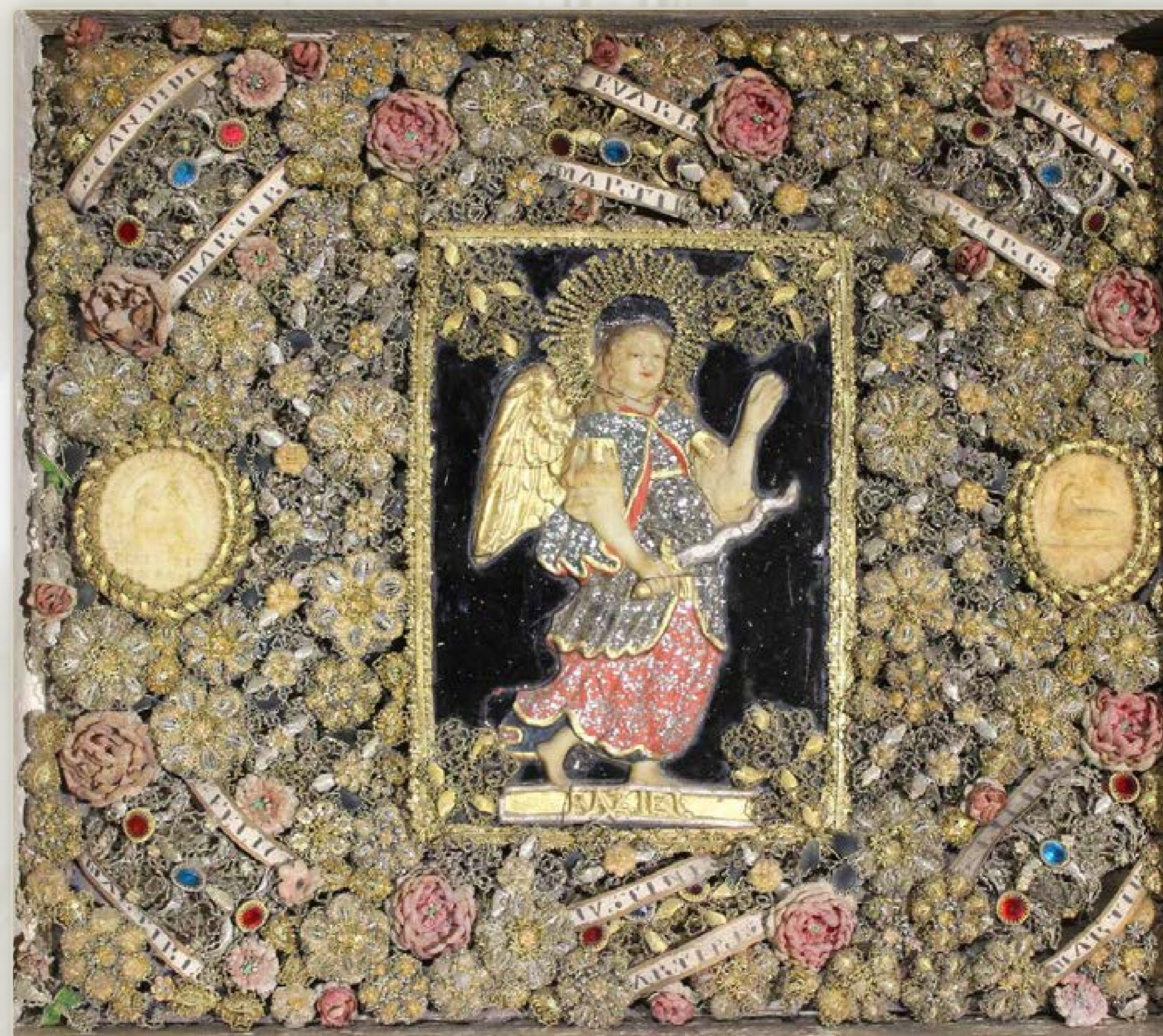
Structura de tâmplărie i se atribuie tâmplarului Severinus Pech, iar decorul sculptat lui Johann Nachtigall.

În cursul lucrărilor de renovare din anii 1956–1957 altarul a fost strămutat de lângă primul stâlp estic de pe latura sudică a navei în absida colateralei nordice. Cu acel prilej multe dintre ornamentele sculptate și statuile altarului nu au fost reasezate la locul inițial. Relieful central original al altarului, reprezentând scene din viața Sfintei Ecaterina, a fost înlocuit cu relieful central al altarului Sfintei Cruci, demontat și înălțurat din biserică.

The construction of the altar was made possible by the donation of Count Zsigmond Csáky's widow, Countess Katalin Haller, in 1750. The carpentry was entrusted to Severinus Pech, while the sculpture is the work of Johann Nachtigall.

In 1956–1957, the altar was moved from the south side of the nave, next to the first pillar facing the sanctuary, to the north side sanctuary. Several sculptures and carvings were not returned to their original places.

The altar's former central representation is a relief depicting scenes from the life of St Catherine of Alexandria. This has been replaced by the Holy Cross relief.



A predellát díszítő apácamunka |
Detaliu din decorația predelei (broderie aplicată) |
Detail of the decoration of the predele (applied embroidery)



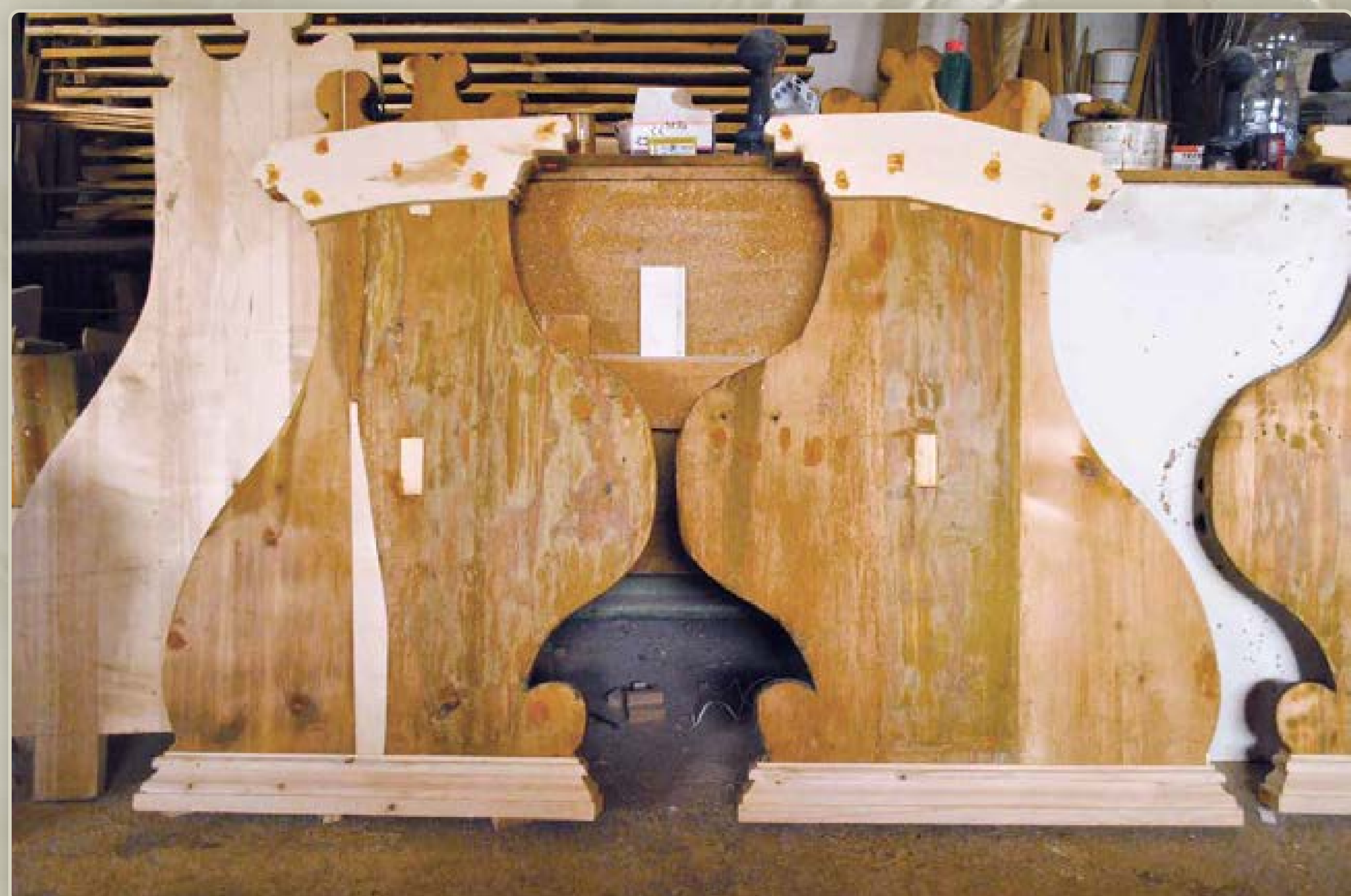
Azonosítatlan női szent alakja |
Statuie de femeie sfântă neidentificată |
Statue of an unidentified holy woman



Tisztítási-feltérési próba a központi dombormű baldachinján. Félbe tisztított állapot |
Probă de curățire-decapare pe baldachinul reliefului central. Detaliu din timpul curățirii |
Cleaning-investigation test on the central relief canopy. Detail during cleaning

AJTÓK, STALLUMOK, PADOK RESTAURÁLÁSA
RESTAURAREA UȘILOR, STRANELOR ȘI A BĂNCILOR
RESTORATION OF DOORS, STALLS AND BENCHES

34



A SZENT MIHÁLY-PLÉBÁNIATEMPLOM ORGONÁINAK FELÚJÍTÁSA

REABILITAREA ORGILOR BISERICII PAROHIALE SFÂNTUL MIHAIL

THE REHABILITATION OF THE ORGANS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL

35



A SZENT MIHÁLY-TEMPLOM ORGONÁIRÓL

A templom első orgonájáról először 1565-ben tesznek említést, amikor a reformáció hatására eltávolítják azt, majd akkor, amikor 1752. július 3-án a nagyszebeni Johannes Hahn orgonaépítő mesterral kötnek szerződést egy új, 12 regiszteres orgona felépítésére, melynek barokk díszzeit Nachtigall János készítette.

1899-ben Csintalan Gyula és Simon László a hangszert javítják, rövid oktávját 54 hangra bővítik (C-f^{'''}), és a karzatán hátrébb tolvá helyezik el, két pedálregiszterrel bővítve, hozzáálló előljárászóasztallal. 1990–1996 között átfogó átépítési és bővítési munkálatok történtek Hermann Binder szebeni orgonaépítő vezetésével, és Geréd Vilmos kántor irányítása alatt.

J. Hahn 1753-ban Jövedicsre került orgonáját 1990-ben a Plébánia megvásárolta és hozzáépítette a meglévő hangszerhez, mely annak Rückpositiv manuáljaként szolgál. Az új/régi hangszer, nyelvsíppokkal és új pedálszekrényrel készült el, 3 manuállal, pedállal és 35 regiszterrel, visszahelyezve azt a mellvédre.

A Szent Mihály-templom 2018-ban megkezdett restaurálási munkálatai után, 2021 őszén a hangszer minden elemét megvizsgálták, és a megfelelő beavatkozásokat elvégezték rajta a szászhermányi COT-Orgelbau cég munkatársai, Magyar Árpád vezetésével. Az orgona pedálművének erőteljesebbé tétele érdekében egy új sípsorral: Principal 16' -al is gazdagodott. Az átfogó munkálatok megalósulását a kolozsvári Szent Mihály-plébánia-, Románia Kormányának Vallásügyi Államtitkársága-, illetve Magyarország Kormányának támogatja.

DESPRE ORGILE BISERICII SFÂNTUL MIHAIL DIN CLUJ

Prima mențiune a orgii bisericii Sfântul Mihail este din 1565, atunci când Clujul a devenit eminent protestant, iar altarul și statuile au fost îndepărtate din biserică, orga mică demontată și locul ei a fost văruit. După aproape 150 de ani, pe data de 30 martie 1716, biserica a fost retrocedată catolicilor.

În 1752, achiziționarea unei noi orgi devine oportună, iar constructorul Johannes Hahn din Sibiu a fost încredințat cu această sarcină. Aceasta a fost finalizată într-un timp relativ scurt, având 12 registre solo, a costat 850 de forinți maghiari, 18 denari, iar ornamentele ei au fost sculptate de Nachtigall Johann (cel care a sculptat și amvonul bisericii). În anul 1899 orga este restaurată și extinsă la 54 de tonuri, fiindu-i adăugate și două registre de pedală de către Gyula Csintalan și László Simon. Între 1990-1996 a fost demarat un proiect de amploare privind restaurarea și extinderea instrumentului. Conceptul și supravegherea lucrărilor au fost încredințate cantorului Vilmos Geréd iar lucrările au fost executate de constructorul de orgi Hermann Binder. O altă orgă aparținând constructorului Johannes Hahn, din 1753 din Idiciu (Belleschdorf), a fost vândută în 1990 de către comunitatea de acolo, iar astfel a fost posibilă adăugarea de elemente istorice la orga bisericii Sfântul Mihail. Planul de construcție prevedea o orgă cu trei manuale, și pedalier având 35 de registre.

De la inaugurarea sa în 1996, instrumentul, construit în secolul al 18-lea, a slujit cu fidelitate și grație sfânta liturgie, fiind instrumentul principal al multor concerte și devoțiuni muzicale. După lucrările ample de restaurare și reparații la Biserica Sfântul Mihail între 2018-2022, a devenit esențială curățarea, reglajul, intonarea și acordajul orgii mari a bisericii. Acest proiect a fost încredințat firmei COT-Orgelbau din Hărman, sub coordonarea lui Magyar Árpád, a demarat în toamna anului 2021 și a durat aproximativ 8 luni. În urma acestui proiect s-a adăugat și un registru nou la pedalier: Principal 16', ajungându-se la 36 de registre solo. Proiectul de restaurare a fost posibil datorită sprijinului Parohiei romano-catolice Sfântul Mihail, Secretariatului de Stat pentru Culte și Guvernului Ungariei.

THE ORGANS OF SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH IN CLUJ

With the emergence of Protestantism, between 1545 and 1716, the church was converted into a Protestant place of worship. Between 1558 and 1564 the altar and the statues were removed, and in 1565 the "small organ and its place were whitewashed". This is the first mention of the instrument.

In 1753 was purchased a new organ, built by Johannes Hahn from Sibiu, with 12 solo stops, costed 850 Hungarian forints 18 denarius and the ornaments were made by János Nachtigall (The body of the pulpit, in baroque style, was also carved by him).

In 1899 Gyula Csintalan and László Simon repaired the organ, extending its short octave to C-f^{'''} 54 tone, and added two pedal stops.

The instrument, built in 1753, with minor repairs and a small addition in 1899, served for nearly 240 years, when a professional restoration project was begun in 1990. The management and supervision of the work was entrusted to cantor Vilmos Geréd. Hermann Binder, an organ builder from was commissioned to carry out the work. Johannes Hahn's other organ, built in 1753 located in Belleschdorf (Idiciu, Jövedics), was sold in 1990 by the deserted parish, making it possible to add historical parts to the organ of St Michael's Church. The construction plan was for a three-manual-pedal organ with 35 stops. Since its inauguration in 1996, the instrument, built in the 18th century, has faithfully and gracefully served the sacred liturgy and church music, and has been the main instrument of many concerts and musical devotions. After the extensive restoration and repair work on St. Michael's Church began in 2018, it became essential to repair, clean, intonate and tune the church organs.

This comprehensive work could begin in the autumn of 2021, when the nearly 2800 pipes and all other elements of the organ were inspected and the appropriate intervention was carried out by the staff of the COT-Orgelbau company in Hărman, led by Árpád Magyar. Also, a new Principal 16-foot stop was added to the Pedal registers.

The restoration and extension of the organ was funded by the parish of St. Michael, State Secretariat for Religious Affairs of the Government of Romania, and the Hungarian Government.

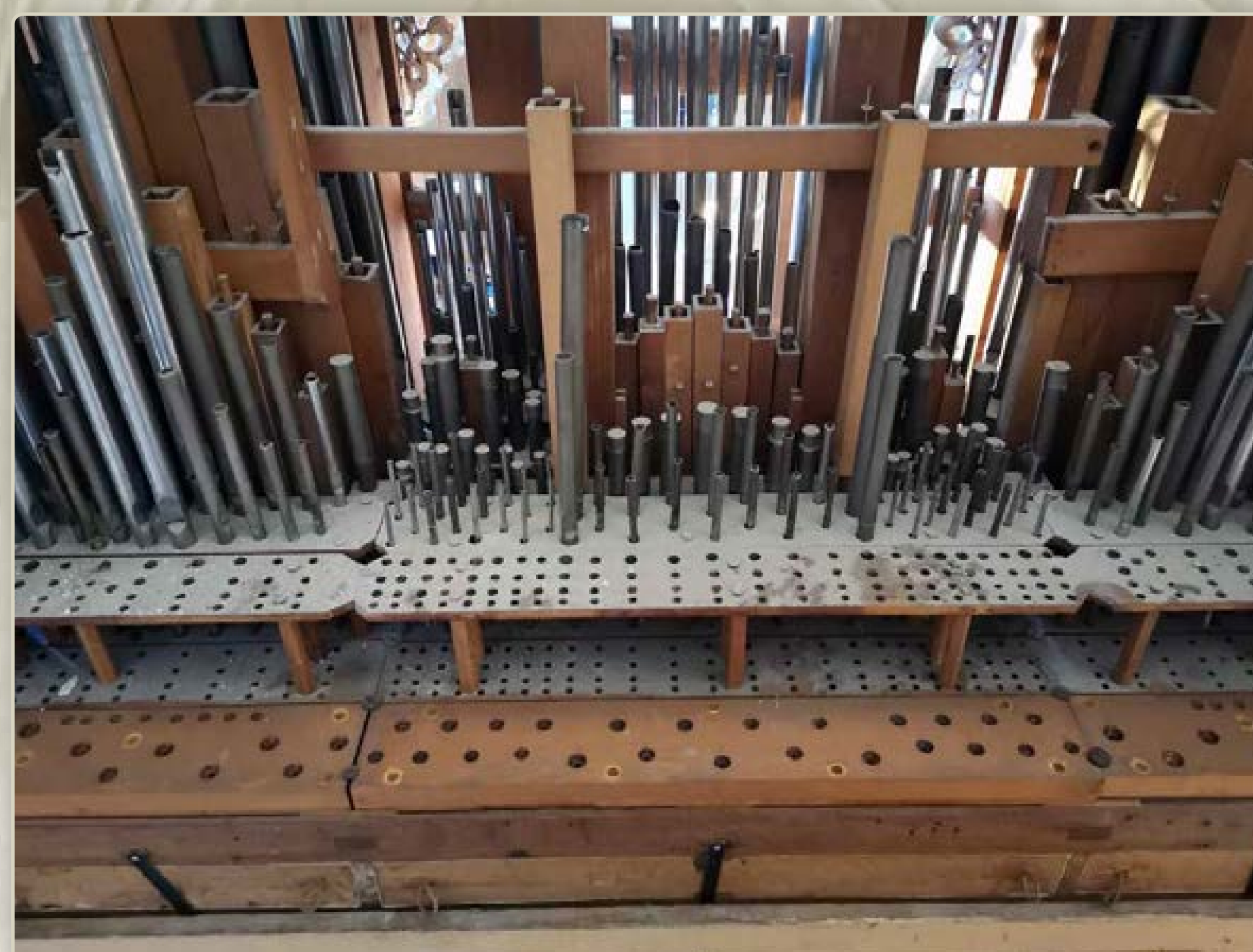
In 1992, the 15th century Saxon church of the village of Vérd (Werd, Vard) near Sighișoara was left without worshippers, so its valuable small organ dating from 1768, also made by J. Hahn, was transferred to the church of St Michael. The organ was painted and gilded by "pictor" Johannes Weiss in 1771. Apart from some minor wear, the organ has been preserved in its original condition. The organ was restored, cleaned and tuned and is now mounted on a movable podium beside the Southern entrance of the church and serves as a carillon for the liturgy.

A SZENT MIHÁLY-PLÉBÁNIA TEMPLOM ORGONÁINAK FELÚJÍTÁSA

REABILITAREA ORGILOR BISERICII PAROHIALE SFÂNTUL MIHAIL

THE REHABILITATION OF THE ORGANS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL

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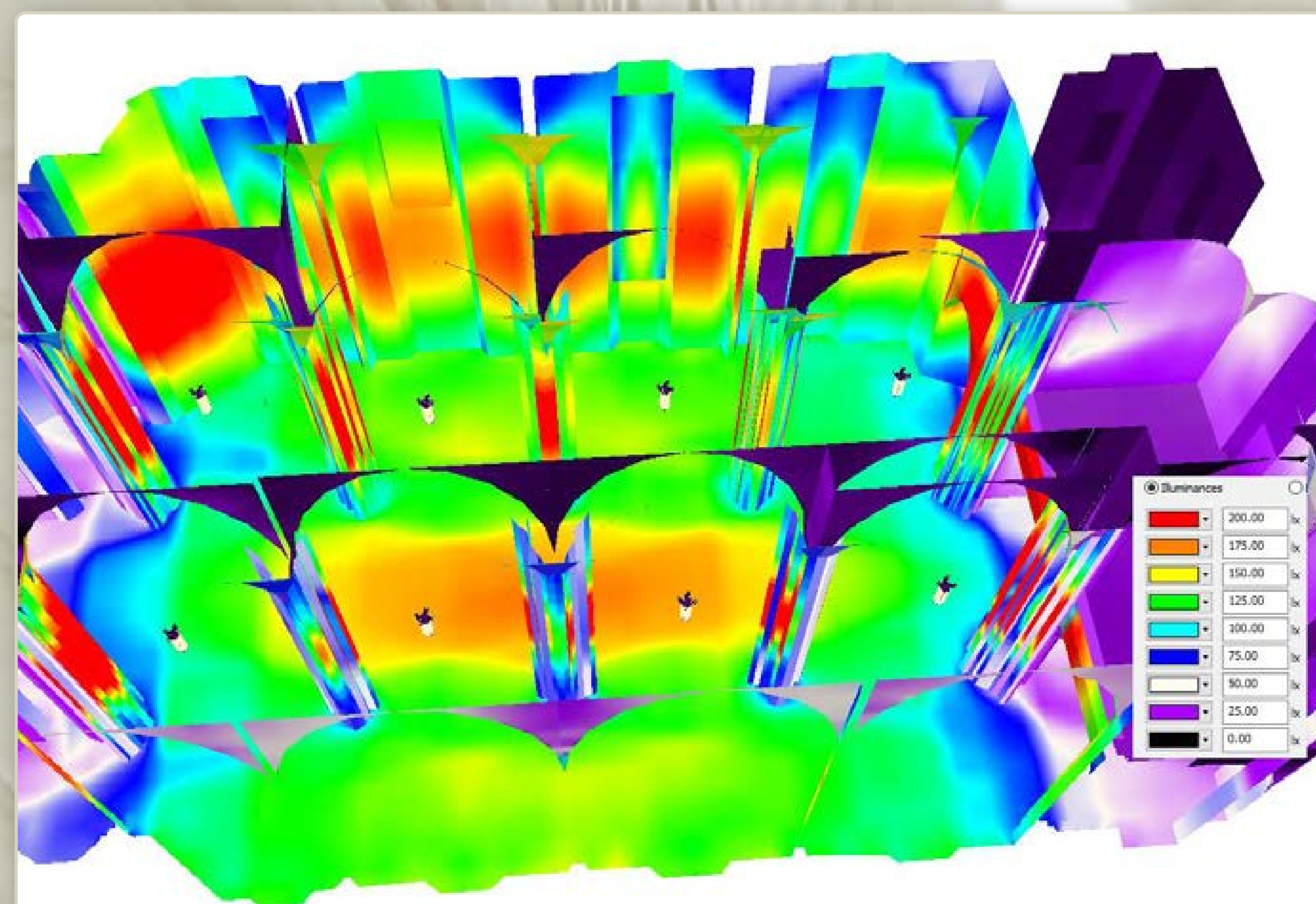
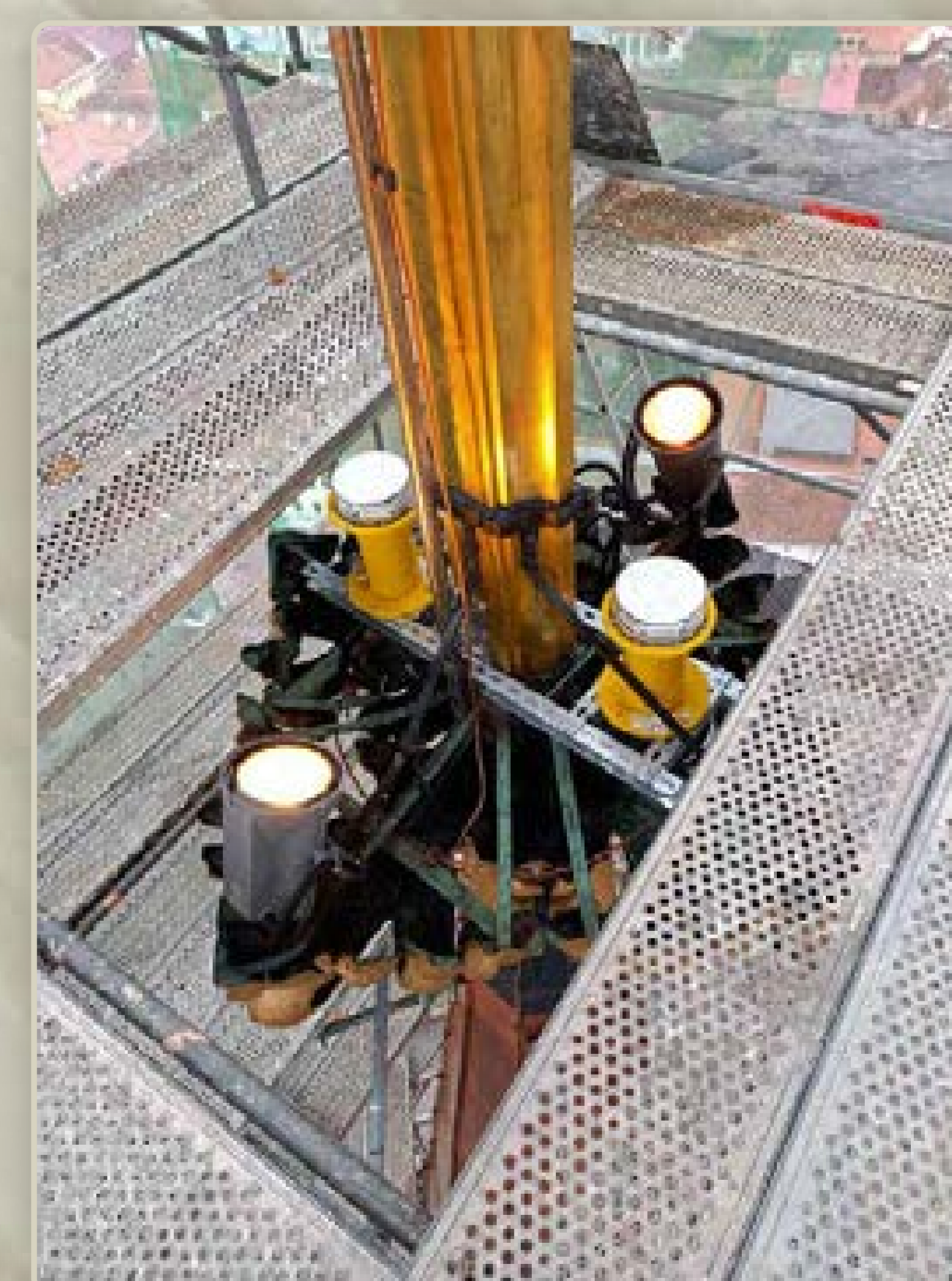
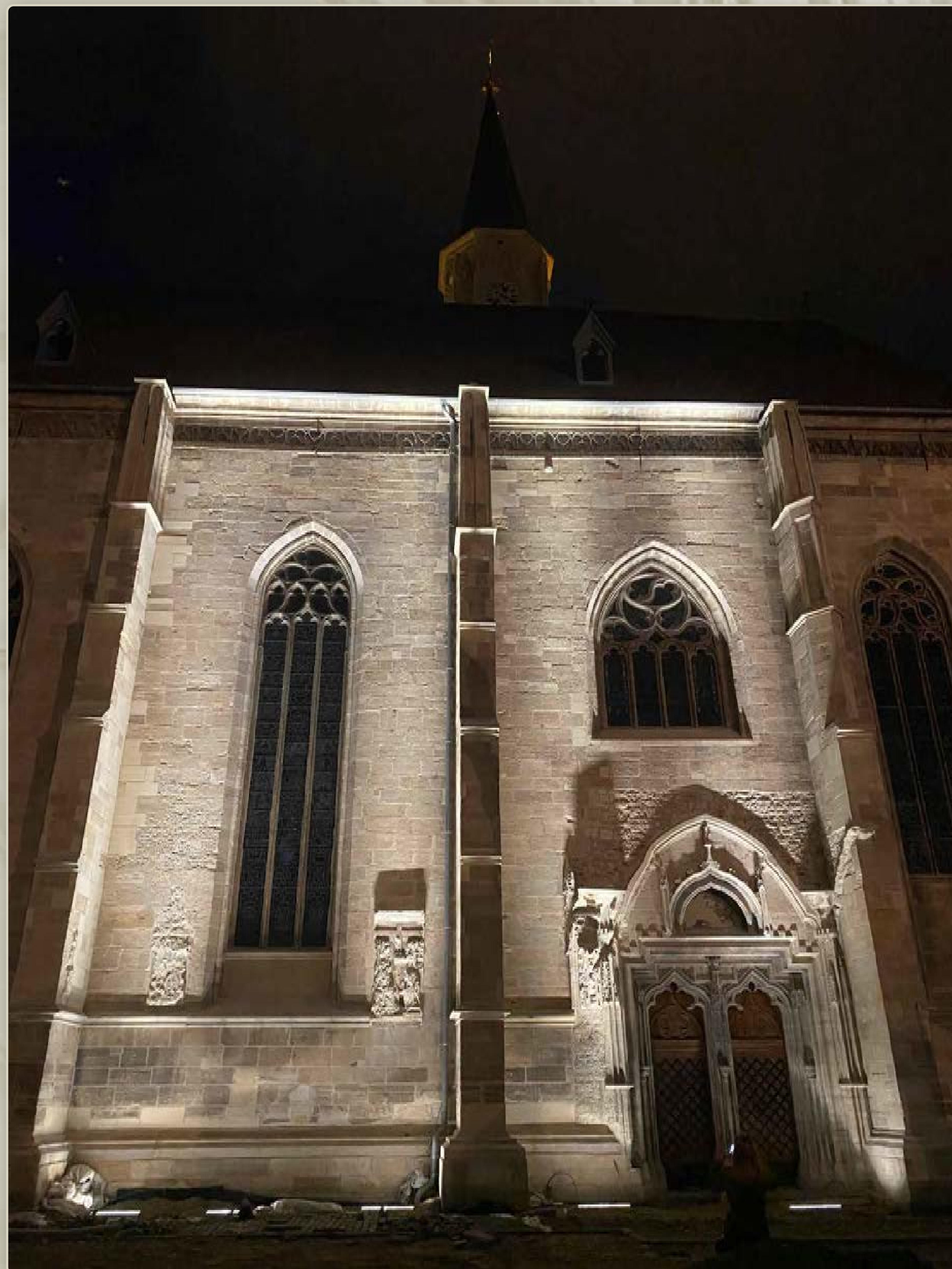


A TEMPLOM ÚJ KÜLSŐ ÉS BELSŐ VILÁGÍTÁSA

NOUL ILUMINAT EXTERIOR ȘI INTERIOR AL BISERICII

THE NEW EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR LIGHTING OF THE CHURCH

37

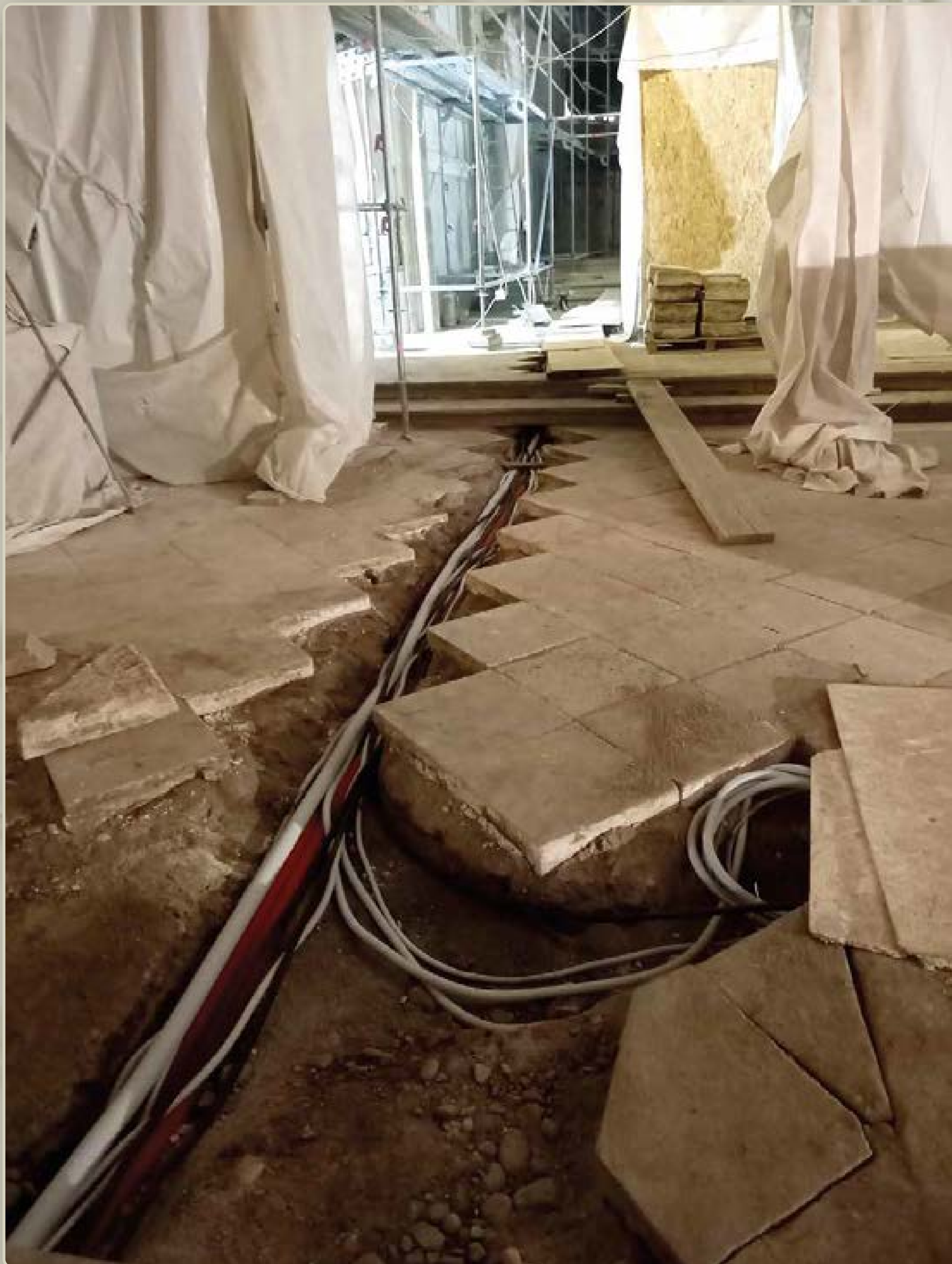


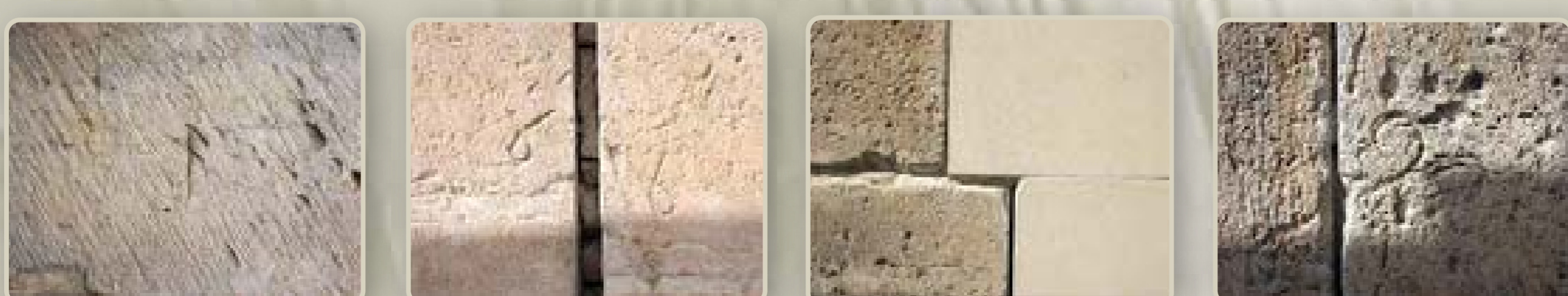
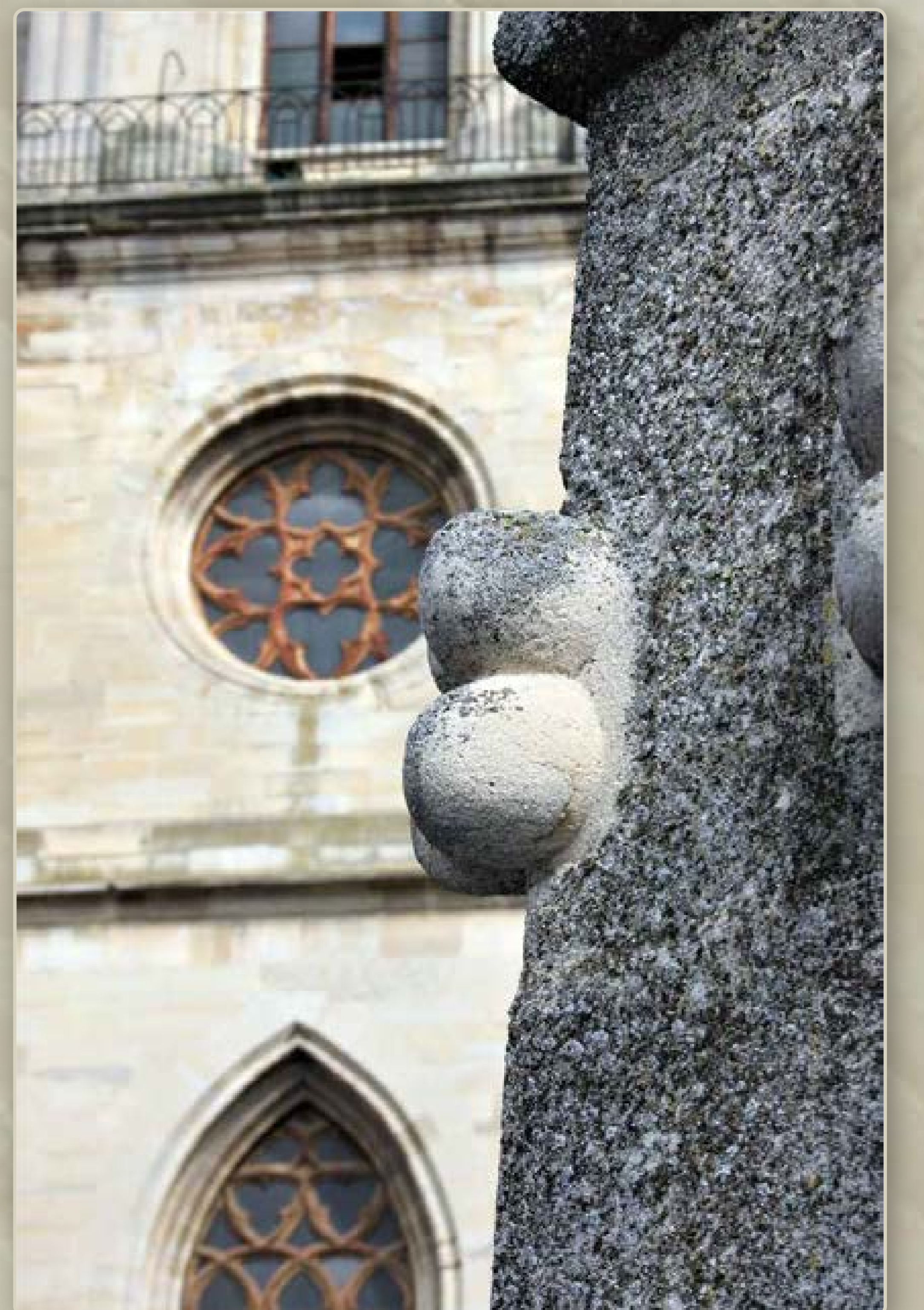
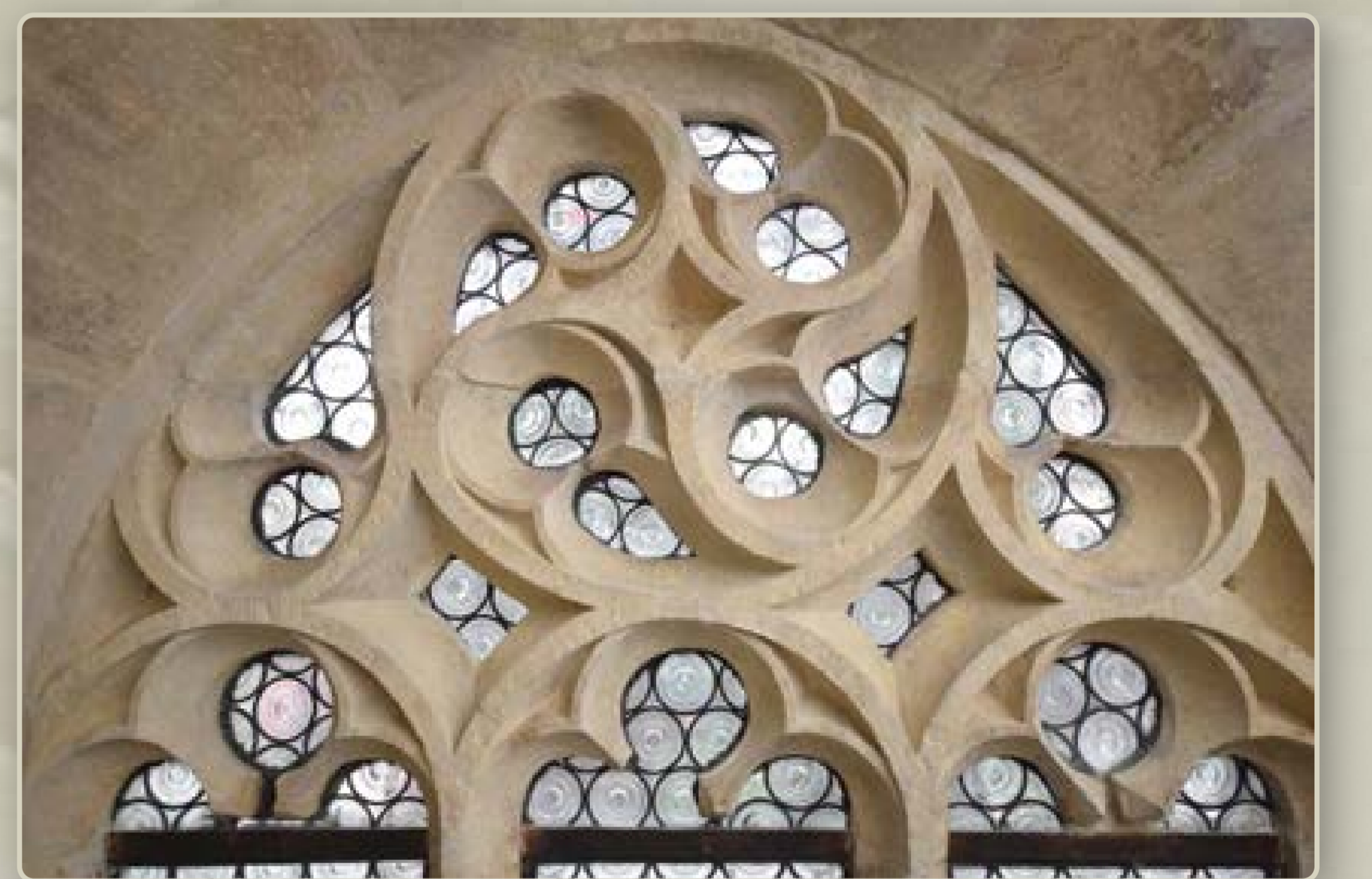
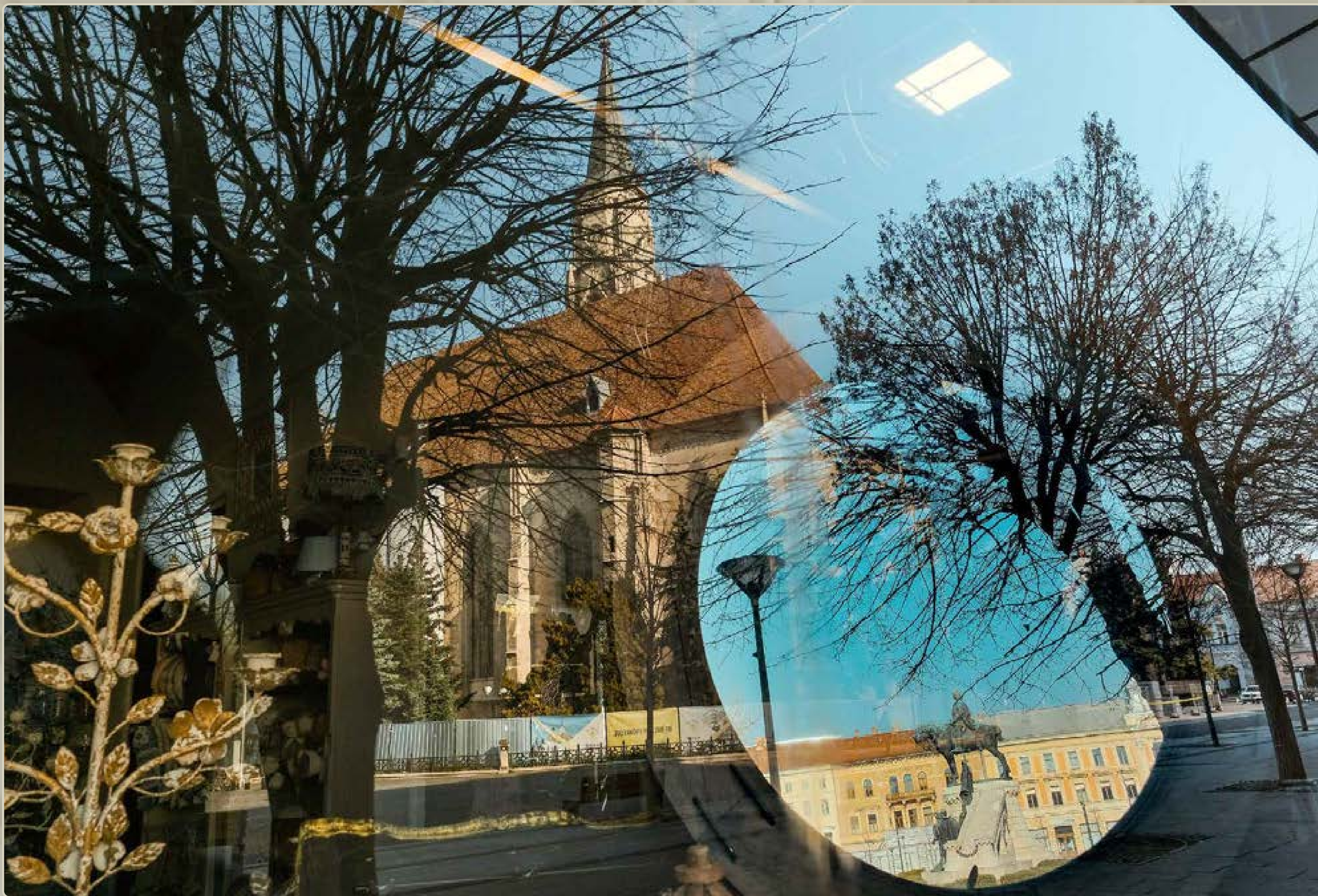
ÉPÜLETGÉPÉSZETI ÉS ELEKTROMOS MUNKÁK

LUCRĂRI DE INSTALAȚII ȘI ELECTRICE

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL WORKS

38







A kivitelezés négy éve alatt az építőtelepen a lehetőségek szerinti legnagyobb nyitottságot próbáltuk biztosítani. A Kolozsvári Műszaki Egyetem (Építészeti és Városrendezési Kar, Építőmérnöki Kar), a Babeş–Bolyai Tudományegyetem, a Kolozsvári Képzőművészeti és Formatervezési Egyetem tanárai és diákjai, több nemzetközi konferencia résztvevői, szakmai csoportok, egyházi és közéleti személyiségek, kis- és középiskolások és nagyon sok egyéni érdeklődő látogatta meg a zajló munkálatokat. Köszönet mindenkinek a tanúsított érdeklődésért!



Pe parcursul celor patru ani de construcție, am încercat să asigurăm cea mai mare deschidere posibilă pe șantier. Lucrările au fost vizitate de profesori și studenți ai Universității Tehnice din Cluj (Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism, Facultatea de Construcții Civile), Universității Babeş-Bolyai, Universității de Arte Plastice și Design din Cluj, participanți ai mai multor conferințe internaționale, grupuri profesionale, personalități bisericești și publice, elevi din școli elementare și licee și numeroase persoane fizice. Vă mulțumim tuturor pentru interesul manifestat!



During the four years of construction, we have tried to ensure the greatest possible openness on the site. The works were visited by professors and students at the Technical University of Cluj (Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Babeş-Bolyai University, University of Arts and Design in Cluj-Napoca, participants of several international conferences, professional groups, ecclesiastical and public personalities, students from elementary and high schools and numerous individuals. Thank you all for your interest!

