

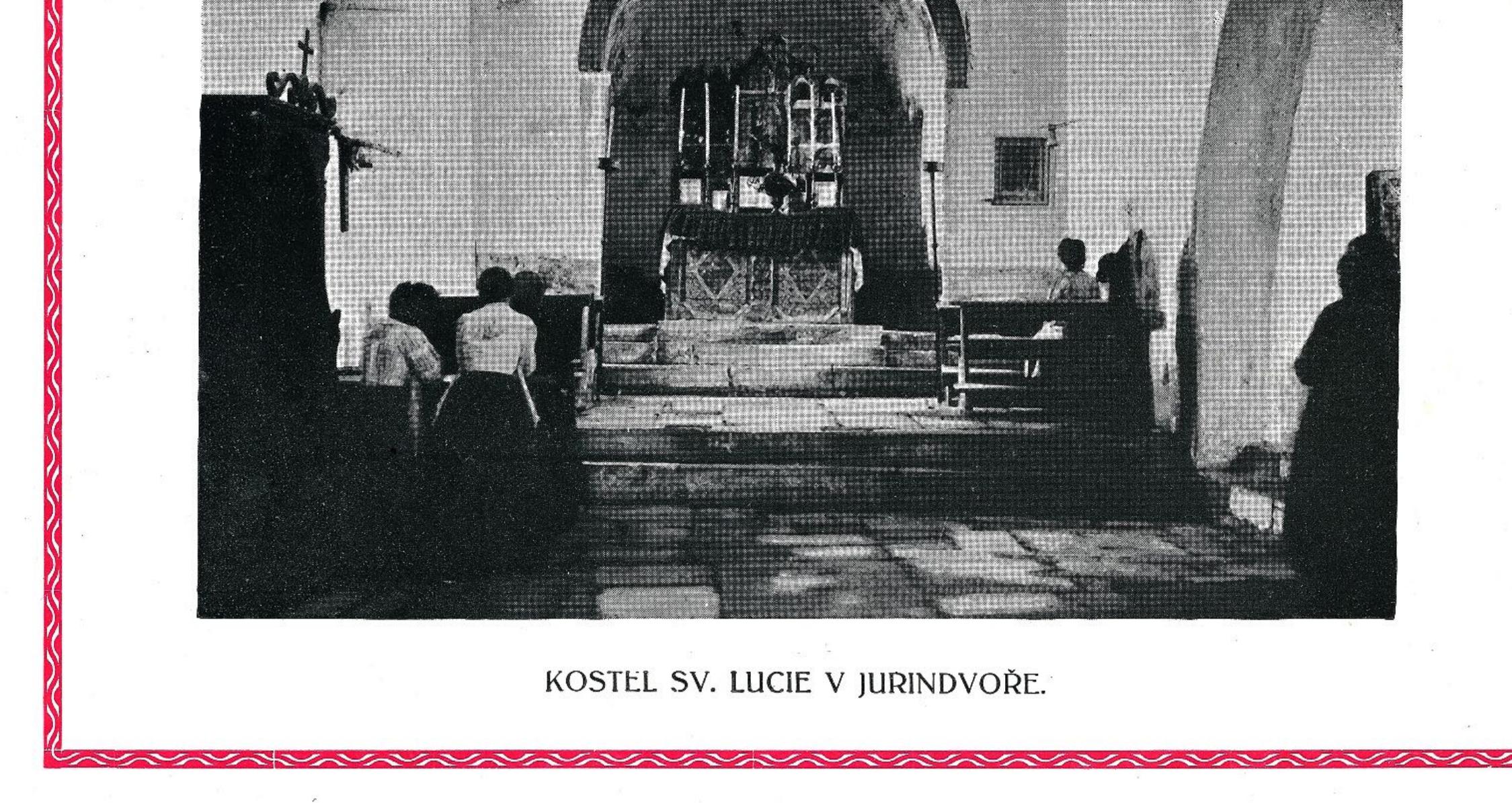
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Slučaj Poliptika Svetе Lucije Paola Veneziana: povijest translociranja između dvaju svjetskih ratova

odnosa i promjena državnih granica u regiji Alpe Jadran između dvaju svjetskih ratova. Poliptih je sredinom 14. stoljeća naslikao Paolo Veneziano za benediktinsku crkvu sv. Lucije u Jurandvoru. Na glavnom oltaru ove crkve nalazio se je do 1913. godine, kada je prema nalogu konzervatora Antona Gnirsa prenesen na restauraciju u bečki Bundesdenkmalamt. Završetkom rata poliptih je u veljači 1919. godine, u sklopu povrata niza umjetnina, ‘vraćen’ Kraljevini Italiji. Međutim, poslijeratnim prekrajanjem državnih granica nakon raspada Austro-Ugarske Monarhije otok Krk pridružen je Kraljevini Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, stoga je umjetnina privremeno bila pohranjena u Museo Civico u Trstu. Godine 1936. iz depoa tršćanskog muzeja bila je, pak, premještena u Museo Civico di Storia e d’Arte u Kopru. Početkom Drugog svjetskog rata poliptih je ponovo bio translociran, ovaj put u sakristiju crkve u San Tomaso di Majano pokraj San Daniele del Friuli. Dugogodišnji diplomatski napori za povratom umjetnine, čiji su akteri između ostalih bili Viktor Hoffiller i Erika Hanfstaengl, urodili su plodom upravo u jeku rata, zahvaljujući angažmanu krčkog biskupa Josipa Srebrniča i Friedricha Rainera, glavnog povjerenika Operativne zone Jadransko

prim pad

pad, no poliptih zacudo nije bio ostecen te je konacno 17. studenog 1944. godine враћен izvornom vlasniku u Biskupski ordinarijat u Krku.



A wide, horizontal, light-colored wooden board or panel, possibly made of birch or similar wood, showing a natural grain pattern. It appears to be part of a larger structure, such as a wall or floor.

A black and white photograph showing a long line of ships, likely a convoy, sailing on the water under a cloudy sky.



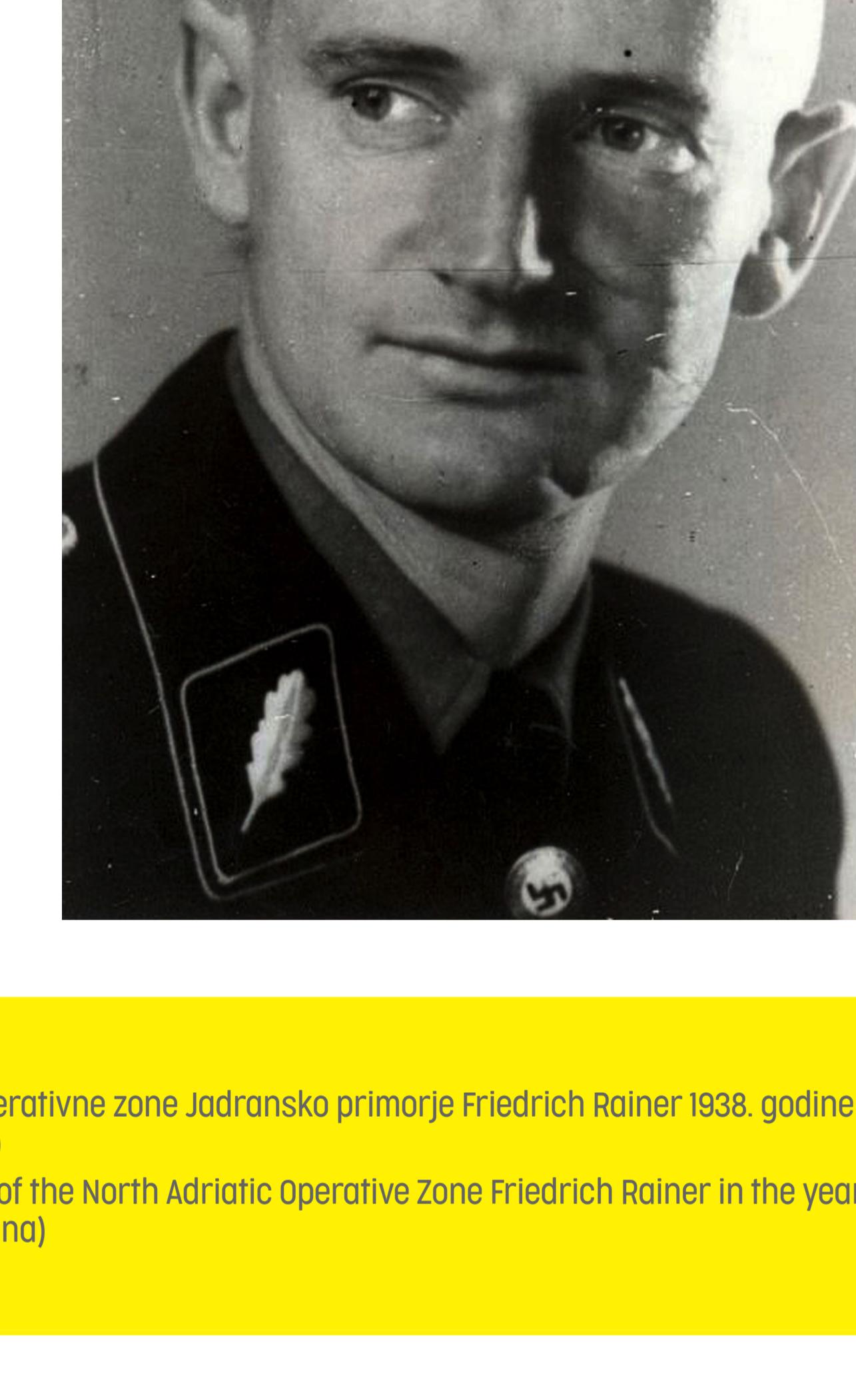
A black and white portrait photograph of a man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a suit jacket over a light-colored shirt. The photo is mounted on a dark album page.

The Case of Paolo Veneziano

Saint Lucy Polyptych: A History

of Translocation between Two World Wars

was painted in the mid-14th century by Paolo Veneziano for the Benedictine Church of Saint Lucy in Jurandvor. It stood on its high altar until the year 1913, when it was transferred to the Viennese Bundesdenkmalamt for restoration, by order of conservator Anton Gnirs. After the war, the Polyptych was ‘returned’ to the Kingdom of Italy in February 1919, as part of an array of restitutions. However, during the alterations of national borders that ensued after the war, and after the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Island of Krk was assigned to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenians, causing the artwork to be temporarily stored in the Museo Civico in Trieste. In the year 1936, it was transferred from the storage of this museum to the one in the Museo Civico di Storia e d’Arte in Kopar. At the beginning of the Second World War the artwork was, again, translocated, this time to the sacristy of the church in San Tomaso di Majano by San Daniele del Friuli. Many years of diplomatic efforts to retrieve the Polyptych, guided by Viktor Hoffiller and Erika Hanfstaengl among others, had been fruitful right in the middle of the war. This was thanks to the engagement of Josip Srebrnič, Bishop of Krk, and Friedrich Rainer, Head Commissioner of the North Adriatic Operative Zone. During the transfer to Rijeka, the convoy suffered an air strike, but miraculously, the Polyptych was left intact. It was finally returned to its original owner, the Krk Bishopric, on 17th November 1944.



Vrhov slavne slike na Krk

