

A helyreállított középkori templom a Miskolc—Jósvafő útvonalon, Szalonna falu közepén áll, kissé kiemelkedő dombon. A dombot déli oldalon patak határolja. A templomegyüttes szépen illeszkedik a község és a táj hangulatába, előnyösen példázva történeti emlékeink máig megmaradt művészeti értékeit.

JEGYZETEK

1. A rakacszendi templom kutatási munkáit Pálóczi Horváth András, a helyreállítás terveit H. Vladár Ágnes készítette.
2. Pörge Gergely rajzait Dénes György publikálta a Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyvének XII. (Miskolc 1973) kötetében.

RECONSTRUCTIOS OF THE CALVINIST CHURCH IN SZALONNA

The refurbishing of the Szalonna Calvinist Church began in 1972 by the Intendance National of Historical Monuments.

The present form comes from the enlargement of an early round church, the shrine of which has totally, the nave in its two third been preserved. A baroque wooden gallery has been erected in the shrine. The windows were altered several times. Wall paintings from the Middle Ages were decorating the present shrine and the arches. Destroyed springers could be seen in the shrine, while next to the arch a carved wooden pulpit was standing.

The shrine and the nave were covered with badly painted roofing, made at the beginning of the 20th c. The baroque gallery with painted railing has been preserved in the western end of the nave.

The church was covered with badly preserved, hollow sheet iron roof. The architrave level of the shrine, the nave and the extension of the round church overlap. North of the church a wooden, slated belfry was standing. Both the church and the belfry were enclosed with a wall of rough stones.

The first plans of reconstruction were made during the summer, 1972. Preceding it there had been an investigation of the outer surface of the wall. A nearly intact part of the early façade was found in the southern frontal of the round church: an arched and denticulated brick architrave, brick wall piers, arched windows with stepped orders of arches and a carved stone frieze above the architrave.

The shrine of the round church was considerably altered already in the Middle Ages. The architrave was walled up just like in the nave, the ornamental elements were carved off. On the northern side the ruins of a vestry, demolished about 1800, could be noticed. According to the investigation of the wall, the building of the round church can be dated from the 12th c.

The walled up windows of the present nave were opened up. We have also found the original height of the architrave in the nave. The later additions are of worse quality than the original round church. It can be dated, according to its style, from the second half of the 13th c. or perhaps from the very beginning of the 14th c.: the tympanum stone, made during the enlargement, in the west gate, where it was placed from the round church, was rehewn at the end of the 13th c.

The plans of reconstruction follow the results of the archaeological and architectural researches. The main aspect of the planning, beside the elimination of technical defects, was the reconstruction of the Middle Age monument church.

We have recovered the original ground floor of the round church, bridging over the level difference with steps on the place of the demolished part of the wall. The baroque gallery in the shrine of the round church was placed on the floor as the front piece of priests' stalls. The main task of the reconstruction was the refurnishing of the romanesque windows, the frontal architecture and the architrave.

The remnants of the ruined gothic ventry and vaults are shown inside the building. The newly built additions differ from the original parts both in material and elaboration, while they are coherent in their colour and form.

A new open truss-structure was planned above the 13th c. nave. The gable was opened with new apertures. The new elements are formally answering the medieval parts, however they can be set apart to help the understanding of the old architectural units.

The windows and the baroque wooden furniture of the nave were also reconstructed.

The wooden belfry has got its original form together with the badly worn fencing wall. The frame of the medieval gate of the fence, found in the baroque walls, was replaced in the fencing wall as the main entrance. The ruined walls of the gothic ventry are presented in the yard.

Éva M. Kozák, István Feld, Károly Kozák archaeologists, András Vándor structural engineer, Károly Markl wood-restorer took part in the reconstruction. Execution was carried out by the Nyíregyháza Management of Construction of the INHM under József Koroly's leadership.

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