

# Nekoliko primjedbi uz prikaz slikara Bernarda Bobića u knjizi „Barok u Hrvatskoj“

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## Priopćenje

U vrlo lijepo i bogato opremljenoj knjizi »Barok u Hrvatskoj« (»Liber« 1982), u dijelu »Barok u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj«, koji je obradila A. Horvat, nalazimo neke postavke i tvrdnje o istaknutom našem slikaru iz konca XVII. st. Bernardu Bobiću, s kojim se ne bih mogao nikako složiti, pa ču taj stav ovdje pokušati opravdati.

U prvome redu mislim da naslov stavljen podno slike br. 97 ne odgovara prikazanom događaju. Već sam u eseju o Bobiću (Mala biblioteka JAZU, Zagreb 1955) iznio da naslov »*Ladislav zaštićuje udovice i siročad*« više odgovara sadržaju te slike. Kad bismo taj sporni naslov u knjizi prihvatali, ne bi nam nikako bilo jasno zašto se kraljica Jelena kamuflirala. Kraljica Jelena je prikazana na još jednoj slici ciklusa slika oltara sv. Ladislava. To je slika s prikazom kako kraljica Jelena zagovara molbu hrvatskih velikaša da Ladislav ujedini sva tri dijela Trojedne Kraljevine Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije. Tu ona stoji uz kralja Ladislava odjevena u bogato ruho, ima krunu na glavi i ne prigiba se pred kraljem. Ta i ona je kraljica, a k tome još i njegova sestra. Na toj preporočoj slici, ako pretpostavimo da slika prikazuje kraljicu Jelenu, ona je odjenula građansko ruho, udovičku crninu, spustila se podno kraljevih nogu, raširila ruke i prstom upire u siromaški odjevenog dječaka što kleći pred kraljevim nogama. Očito je da nešto moli. Za svaki slučaj krunu je ostavila kod kuće. Prerušila se tako dobro da je kralj, njezin rođeni brat ne prepoznaće, pa je desnu ruku ugurao u kesu s novcem da joj podari nekoliko groša. Kad bismo, dakle, prihvatali tumačenje da ta slika prikazuje kraljicu Jelenu, bilo bi to, držim, jedino moguće tumačenje sadržaja te slike. Držim da bi takvo tumačenje bilo krivo i smiješno.

Dalje, na 161. stranici pisac nastoji pobiti tvrdnju da je autor tih slika bio pod utjecajem Pavla Vitezovića i kaže da staviti na Ladislavovu glavu krunu hrvatskih kraljeva »po današnjoj historiografiji zvuči pretenciozno«. Uvjeren sam da Bobić jednako kao ni Vitezović nije poznavao »današnje« historiografije, pa im to ne možemo u grijeh upisati.

Kao dobar poznavalac opusa Bernarda Bobića, slikara konca 17. st., autor se kritički osvrće na interpretaciju njegova opusa, sačuvanog u Zagrebu, u knjizi »Barok u Hrvatskoj« (Zagreb 1982). Insistira na tvrdnji da se radi o djelu toga umjetnika i donosi nove podatke. Za sliku označenu u knjizi naslovom »Kraljica Jelena pred kraljem Ladislavom« predlaže naziv »Ladislav zaštićuje udovice i siročad«, te skreće pažnju na činjenicu da je on prvi upozorio znanstvene krugove na to da je Bobićev »Sv. Kristofor« rađen prema slici Jacopa Bassana. Objasnjava također povjavu iskrivljjenja grba Slavonije na slici »Hrvatski velikaš pred kraljem Ladislavom«.

Nadalje, na toj istoj stranici navodi se kako je Vitezović 1703. g. tiskao raspravu u kojoj tvrdi da je Ladislav bio Hrvat. U to je vrijeme Bobić bio već mrtav, pa to nije mogao od Vitezovića preuzeti. Držim da Vitezović nije bio novinar i da nije odmah sutradan objelodanjivao što je dotičnoga dana saznao. U tom radu on navodi devetnaest dokaza za tu svoju tvrdnju. Prikupiti 19 dokaza za tako smjelu tvrdnju nije isto, što i otici u vrt i iskopati 19 krumpira za ručak. Prikupiti tako velik broj podataka golem je posao i traje godinama pa i desetljećima. Postoji stoga mogućnost da je Vitezović još dok je Bobić bio živ znao barem za neke od tih svojih dokaza, pa ih je lako mogao Bobiću prenijeti. Uostalom da je Vitezović taj svoj rad objavio dok je Bobić još bio živ, ne vjerujem da bi Bobić bio u stanju tu knjigu čitati. Nije on bio, kako bismo mi to danas rekli, intelektualac i nije znao latinski. Bio je obrtnik, a sudeći po njegovim originalnim potpisima, držao je mnogo sigurnije u ruci kist nego pero, iako ni kao slikar nije bio školovan. Sve zbog čega ga danas cijenimo naučio je tek od Eisenhorta kad je zajedno s njim radio slike za oltar sv. Marije u zagrebačkoj katedrali. No to znanje što ga je od Eisenhorta preuzeo nije sistematski stečeno znanje. Otud i neuravnoteženost što je nalazimo u tim radovima, gdje uz izvrsno zapažene i doživljene pojedinosti susrećemo i početničke nespretnosti.

Autorica tvrdi da je Ivy Kugli iznijela da je Bobić sliku »Sv. Kristofor« radio prema slici Jacopa da Pontea (Bassano). Ona je to iznijela u predgovoru kataloga Bobićeve izložbe održane 1957. g., no nije time ništa novo rekla, jer sam to objelodanio već 1952. g. u Kolu Matice hrvatske (br. 8—9), pa je prema tome ta vijest bila već 5 godina stara kad ju je ona iznijela.

Što se tiče netočno prikazanog grba Slavonije na slici »Hrvatski velikaš mole kralja Ladislava da ujedini Trojednu Kraljevinu«, mogu ovdje spomenuti da tako iskrivljeni grb Slavonije nalazimo već na zemljopisnoj kanti »Illyricum hodiernum« našeg prvog historografa Ivana Lucića, koja je posvećena hrvatskom banu



B. Bobić, *LADISLAV ZASTIĆUJE UDOVICE I SIROČAD* — Zagreb, Muzej grada Zagreba



B. Bobić, *HRVATSKI VELIKASI MOLE KRALJA LADISLAVA DA UJEDINI TROJEDNU KRALJEVINU* — Zagreb, Muzej grada Zagreba

Petru Zrinskom, a ta je svakako starija od 1671. g. kad je Zrinski pogubljen.

Na kraju bih još dodao da činjenica kako se u ugovoru o osliku oltara sv. Ladislava slike uopće ne spominju, ni najmanje ne sprečava Ivana K. Tkaličića da slike tog oltara pripisu Bobiću. Iznosim ovde podatak na koji sam naišao kad je moj esej o Bobiću već bio odštampan. U svojoj knjizi »*Prvostolna crkva zagrebačka nekoć i sada*« (Zagreb 1885, knjigotiskara Karla Albrechta) on govori o oltaru sv. Ladislava (str. 61.) i kaže »... to je ugovorio Ivan Znika, kanonik, čuvar ove stolne crkve sa slikarom Bernardom Bobićem da oriše i valjano pozlati i oltar, njegove kipove i svukoliku rezbariju...«. Izrazom »oriše« mislio je bez svake sumnje izradu slika. Danas nam je taj izraz pomalo nejasan

i mutan, ali nam postaje posve jasan dalje u tekstu. Na 114. str. iste knjige on govori o triptihu što ga je u Beču popravio restaurator slika Schelain (to je bez svake sumnje mali triptih s raspećem, koji se i danas nalazi na oltaru u sakristiji zagrebačke katedrale) »... koji je risan na daski ...«. Pod izrazom »risan« nije Tkaličić mogao misliti ništa drugo nego izradu slika, jer na tom triptihu ništa drugo i nema osim slika. Mislim da je Tkaličić dobro proučio taj ugovor. Zasigurno je i opazio da se izrada slika u njemu i ne spominje, no znao je vrlo dobro da slike nisu za ugovarače bile toliko važne da bi se trebale u ugovoru posebno spomenuti, jer se izrada slika podrazumijevala pod oslikom oltara. Mislim da je to najstarija atribucija tih slika Bernardu Bobiću.

often medieval sculptures of Mary from famous shrines and pilgrimages in Croatia and beyond. Baroque sculptors of these sculptures were occasionally inspired by contemporary graphics, and they portray her dressed in clothing of textile, crowned and adorned with brilliant jewelry and votive gifts, which they imitated according to their own possibilities in wood or stone. The iconographic connection between the original and the replica can not always be confirmed with certainty, and often identification of such would be impossible. Most often these are replicas of Mary of Bistrica, especially with very diffuse processional sculptures, or replicas of Mary of Lauretaine, the most interesting examples of which are those sculptures which imitate the dark incarnadine of the original from Loreto.

Zvonimir Wyróubal

#### Certain Comments with a Presentation of the Painter BERNARD BOBIĆ IN THE BOOK BAROK U HRVATEŠKOJ

As a connoisseur of the opus of the late 17th century painter Bernard Bobić, the author provides a critical interpretation of the part of his opus preserved in Zagreb, in the book entitled Barok u Hrvatskoj (The Baroque in Croatia) (Zagreb, 1982). He insists on the assumption that this is the work of this artist, and presents new data. He explains that the painting entitled »Queen Jelena before King Ladislav« is a scene from »Ladislav Protects the Widows and Orphans«, and he draws attention to the fact that he was first to inform scholarly circles that Bobić's »St. Christopher« was painted using a painting by Jacopo Bassano as its model. He also explains the phenomenon of the twisted coat of arms of Slavonia on the painting entitled »The Croatian Nobles before King Ladislav«.

Alena Fazinić

#### SEVERAL WORKS BY THE KORČULA GOLDSMITH VICKO CAENAZZO FROM THE 19TH CENTURY

Vicko Caenazzo was active in Korčula in the second half of the 19th century, a goldsmith originally from Zadar where he was probably trained. He then lived in Ston for a time, and in the 1860s he arrived in Korčula. Several of his pieces have been preserved: silver ornaments for a sculpture of St. Roch for the brotherhood of the same name in Korčula in 1857, a candleabra for the All Saints' Church done in 1863, a flask for wine and water from 1865, and an asperges from 1866. The master's initials or his stamp are engraved in his work, and documentation has been discovered referring to orders and payment for these commissions. The technical execution of the metalwork in silver is on a high level, while the quality of the artistic excellence is somewhat less.

Kruno Prijatelj

#### A NEW CONTRIBUTION ON BRANISLAV DEŠKOVIC

While evoking a concise memory of Branislav Dešković (1883–1937) the great Croatian sculptor of animalistic motifs, and summing up interpretations by earlier authors on the artist's work, this author acquaints us with his interesting discovery on the evident influence that Pierre-Jules Mène (1810–1879) the French sculptor had on this Croatian master. Dešković was undoubtedly inspired in some of his portrayal of dogs by his knowledge of Mène's animal figures,

but his sculptural concept was different in essence. The verisme of Mène's interpretation was replaced by a feeling for synthesis of form and »impressionistic« modelation of volume. Dešković's artistic vision was based on momentary impression, and a sketchy, free treatment of the surface and a stress on contrasts of light and shadow.

Silvia Meloni Trkulja

#### JULIJE KLOVIĆ AND THE MEDICIS

The author presents new data on Julije Klović's relationship with Florence. As early as 1554 Duke Cosimo I tried to draw Klović into his service, but it took him until 1551 to succeed, when Cardinal Alessandro Farnese came to Florence from Rome. Vincenzo Borghini reports in 1552 that Klović was working for the Duke, and on 22 June 1553 he was provided with accommodation in the Pitti Palace. Here he remained until 11 November of the same year. By that date he had already painted the »Crucifix« (signed and dated 1553) and »Mourning«; until now it was believed that these two miniatures, along with a later »Self-Portrait«, were the only works that originated in Florence. The author discloses that there were seven works listed in the first inventory of Uffizi Gallery (1589) and thanks to their descriptions she identifies them as existing today: »St. John the Baptist«, »The Head of a Woman« (actually the Madonna from the Annunciation) and the »Rape of Ganymede« where the central figure is a replica of Michelangelo's drawing, while Klović's is the addition of the figure of a dog and the landscape in the background. The »Portrait of Eleonor di Toledo« has been lost, but its appearance is known to us through a copy by Daniel Froeschel from the late 16th century. The author stresses, through her analysis and evaluation of these miniatures, that their symbolic substrate is a faithful illustration of the refined culture of the environment of the Farnese family.

Ivan Barbarić

#### THE LIFE AND CREATIVE OPUS OF JURAJ JULIJE KLOVIĆ

The author reconstructs the biography of Juraj Julije Klović using all the known literature available on his life and work, and evaluates the artist's opus of miniatures. The artist's place of birth is dealt with as a special problem, as well as the years he was trained in Rome, his activity in Hungary and his participation in the Battle of Mohács Polje (1526). He presents Klović's suffering in the tragic »sacco di Roma« (1527) and his acceptance into the Scopetino order in Mantua. An interpretation of the works that have been preserved follows with an affirmative evaluation of the master's creative work as a whole.

Stanko Jurdana

#### KLOVIĆ'S TRACES IN HIS NATIVE REGION

The author presents data on oral legends concerning Klović's native region, the northern Croatian coast, his birthplace, an issue the inhabitants of several towns have been »fighting« over for the last hundred years or so (Grizane, Rudenice in the parish of Drivenik, Križišće, the hamlet Klarići and the town of Gobići). Aside from the informative overview of domestic literary sources on J. J. Klović, the author presents a review of the various ways that commemoration for this artist has been organized (a monument in Drivenik, street names in Zagreb and Crikvenica, a monument in Zagreb, a monument in Grizane, medals and commemorative pieces with the artist's countenance and others.)