

Documentation and reconstruction of the Virgin Mary depiction at the 15th century stained glass window of *the Annunciation* from the Dominican Monastery in Kraków

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The Dominican Monastery in Krakow is unique place where valuable heritage of medieval Polish stained glass windows were preserved. Among the collection of stained glass windows made between 13th and 15th century, there is a group of seven panels made around 1440 by the same stained glass workshop. They present *the Throne of Grace* and scenes: *the Adoration of the Magi*, *Coronation of the Virgin* and *the Annunciation*.

Poster focuses only at one of these panels – depicting the Virgin Mary at *the Annunciation*. Recent study and conservation treatment showed severe deterioration of the panel. Corrosion processes of glass and paint layers, made with vitreous paint, led to the loss of transparency of glass panes and legibility of the depiction (only traces of contour paint remains visible). Precise recognition of the state of preservation showed corrosion of glass panes reaching even under the remaining paint layer. This research was a valuable opportunity for study of the technology and condition of the panel, as well as for finding proper techniques for digital documentation of the deteriorated depiction. Techniques, which allow to improve readability of painted composition and allow to reconstruct depiction without interfering in a historical object. To achieve designated goal imaging techniques such as the Hirox RH2000 digital microscope, RTI/PTM technique and photogrammetric tools were chosen. First technique gave a metric image of the stained glass window. Other two allowed for recognition of the painting techniques, even in very deteriorated parts of the depiction.

Chosen methods made it possible to identify patterns etched in thin layer of shading paint, despite the deterioration of the glass surface. They also let to recognize detailed features of the Virgin Mary, as well as traces of the composition, which were only slightly visible in layer of corrosion crust. Results obtained led not only to documentation of illegible parts of the depiction, but also allowed to make a digital reconstruction of the painted composition.

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