

# IZVLEČKI IN KLJUČNE BESEDE

## ABSTRACTS AND KEY WORDS

### Alenka Di Battista

*Dela arhitekta Hermana Husa za jugoslovansko salezijansko provinco v obdobju med obema vojnama*

V prispevku so predstavljena različna naročila, ki jih je arhitekt Herman Hus izvedel za samostojno salezijansko jugoslovansko provinco (inšpektorije) sv. Cirila in Metoda med letoma 1929 in 1936, ko je provinco vodil slovenski inšpektor Franc Walland. Po njegovi zaslugi je Herman Hus izdelal načrte za prezidave, dozidave in ureditvena dela salezijanskih zavodov na Rakovniku pri Ljubljani in v Radni pri Sevnici ter za gradnjo novih cerkva in zavodov v Brnu, Bratislavi, na Kodeljevem v Ljubljani in na Knežiji v Zagrebu. Za salezijance je grafično opremil tudi naslovnice nekaterih knjig iz zbirke *Knjižice* in naslovnice revij *Salezijanski vestnik* in *Mala Cvetka* ter načrtoval nekatere kose cerkvene opreme in posodja v navedenih stavbah. Članek poskuša na podlagi ohranjenih arhivskih in časopisnih virov orisati okoliščine, ki so Husa pripeljale do posameznih naročil različnih salezijanskih skupnosti, predstaviti glavne značilnosti Husovega sakralnega medvojnega opusa in ga umestiti v kontekst sočasnega arhitekturnega dogajanja na Slovenskem in v širšem evropskem prostoru.

**Ključne besede:** Herman Hus, salezijanci, sakralna arhitektura, Brno, Bratislava, Ljubljana, Rakovnik, Kodeljevo, Knežija, Radna pri Sevnici, 1929–1936

### Alenka Di Battista

*Herman Hus' Works for the Salesian Yugoslav Province in the Interwar Period*

The article discusses various works by architect Herman Hus for the Salesian Yugoslav province, which were created between 1929 and 1936, when the province was directed by the Slovenian Provincial France Walland. Thanks to him, Herman Hus was in charge of numerous restorations of historic buildings in Ljubljana Rakovnik and Radna near Sevnica, as well as planning of new buildings, such as Salesian churches and Youth centres in Brno, Bratislava, Ljubljana Kodeljevo and Zagreb Knežija. Hus also designed some covers of Booklets *Knjižice* as well as of the monthlies *Salezijanski vestnik* and *Mala Cvetka*, and made some plans for church furnishings and utensils of the above mentioned buildings. By taking into account the preserved archival and published sources circumstances of collaboration between Herman Hus and various Salesian Don Bosco societies are explained in this article, main characteristics of Herman Hus' religious architecture between the Two World Wars are presented and his work is placed into a contemporaneous Slovenian and broader European architectural context.

**Key words:** Herman Hus, Salesian Society, religious architecture, interwar period, Brno, Bratislav, Ljubljana, Rakovnik, Kodeljevo, Knežija, Radna pri Sevnici, 1929–1936

**Ana Lavrič**

*Loški glavar Jožef Anton Evzebij Halden in Reslfeldova slika sv. Ane pri loških kapucinih*

Jožef Anton Evzebij Halden iz Neidberga je kot glavar freisinškim škofom pripadajočega loškega gospostva (1704–1713) podpiral gradnjo kapucinskega samostana in cerkve v Škofji Loki. Kot sindik je v ta namen zbiral finančna sredstva (sam je prispeval 2.730 goldinarjev) in vodil njihovo evidenco. V cerkvi je dal napraviti dva oltarja, za samostan pa podaril tudi več slik (mdr. portret freisinškega škofa Janeza Frančiška Eckherja in svoj portret). Sliko Marije Pomagaj za Marijin oltar, ki je kopija po Cranachu, je zelo verjetno prinesel z Nemškega. Doslej anonimna slika *Smrt sv. Ane* (1711–1713) na velikem oltarju pa po slogovni in primerjalni analizi opravičuje atribucijo avstrijskemu slikarju Johannu Carlu Reslfeldu (ok. 1658–1735). Tako kot sliki, ki ju je napravil za Idrijo, se uvršča med umetnikove najkvalitetnejše dosežke.

**Ključne besede:** Jožef Anton Evzebij Halden, Janez Frančišek Eckher, freisinški škofje, Škofja Loka, *Marija Pomagaj*, *Smrt sv. Ane*, Johann Carl Reslfeld, Giulio Quaglio

**Tanja Martelanc**

*Arhitekturni traktat beneškega kapucina Antonia da Pordenone in njegov vpliv na kapucinsko arhitekturo srednje Evrope. Primer nekdanjega kapucinskega samostana na Ptuj*

Antonio da Pordenone je v svojem arhitekturnem traktatu, ki je ohranjen v štirih izvodih, predstavil kapucinsko arhitekturo iztekajočega se 16. in začetka 17. stoletja, ki se je že nekaj časa pred pripravo traktata gradila v nekdanji Beneški kapucinski provinci in tudi v Tirolski kapucinski provinci. Ta je kasneje vplivala na kapucinsko arhitekturo velikega dela srednjeevropskega prostora, njen odmev pa najdemo tudi v arhitekturi drugih delov Evrope. Antonio da Pordenone je vedenje o tem, kako graditi kapucinski samostan, posredoval v pisni in slikovni obliki. Zato lahko na podlagi njegovega dela rekonstruiramo prvotno zasnovo vsakega kapucinskega samostanskega kompleksa, ki je bil zgrajen pod taktirko beneških kapucinov oz. z naslonom na njihovo tradicijo. V članku avtorica podrobno predstavi omenjeni rokopi in opredeli njegov pomen za

**Ana Lavrič**

*Joseph Anton Eusebius Halden, Governor of Bischoflack, and a Painting of St. Anne by Reslfeld in the Capuchin Church in Bischoflack*

As the Governor of Bischoflack Dominion in possession of the Freising Bishops, Joseph Anton Eusebius Baron Halden of Neidberg (1704–1713) supported the construction of the Capuchin monastery and church in Škofja Loka, collecting funds (he himself contributed 2,730 florins) and keeping a register of the financial assets during the construction works. He had two altars made for the new church and several images painted for the monastery (e.g. portrait of Johann Franz Eckher, Bishop of Freising, and portrait of himself). The painting of *Mariahilf* for the Virgin's altar, copied after Lucas Cranach, probably originates in the German space. A stylistic and comparative analysis of the painting *Death of St. Anne* (1711–1713) on the high altar allows us to attribute it to the Austrian painter Johann Carl Reslfeld (ca. 1658–1735). Like the two other Reslfeld's paintings in Slovenia, kept in Idrija, the Škofja Loka altarpiece belongs among his most outstanding achievements.

**Key words:** Joseph Anton Eusebius Halden, Johann Franz Eckher, Bishops of Freising, Bischoflack (Škofja Loka), *Mariahilf*, *Death of St. Anne*, Johann Carl Reslfeld, Giulio Quaglio

**Tanja Martelanc**

*The Architectural Treatise of the Venetian Capuchin Antonio da Pordenone and Its Influence on the Architecture of Central Europe. The Slovenian Capuchin Monastery in Ptuj as an Example*

Antonio da Pordenone's architectural treatise, which has been preserved in four copies, presents the Capuchin architecture of the late 16th and early 17th century, architecture which was already common in the former Venetian and Tyrolean Capuchin provinces before he started writing the treatise. Later his treatise influenced the Capuchin architecture of a major part of the Central European area, as well as the architecture of other parts of Europe. Antonio da Pordenone transmitted the knowledge of how to build a Capuchin monastery through both words and images. Therefore, it is possible to reconstruct the original plan of each Capuchin monastery, which was built by the Venetian Capuchins or in their tradition, on the basis of his work. In this article the author presents the manuscript in detail and defines its importance for the construction of the Capuchin

gradnjo kapucinskih samostanov. Na podlagi traktata, v njem izrisanih načrtov in zapisanih navodil, arheoloških odkritij ter nekaterih ohranjenih arhivskih in slikovnih virov opiše prvotno zasnovo nekdanjega kapucinskega samostana na Ptuj in tako poskuša dokazati, da so tudi samostani na Slovenskem nastajali s tesnim naslonom na omenjeno delo oz. na tip samostanske arhitekture, ki je bil v omenjenem delu predstavljen.

**Ključne besede:** Antonio da Pordenone, kapucinska arhitektura, redovni arhitekti, arhitekturni traktat, Štajerska kapucinska provinca, nekdanji kapucinski samostan na Ptuj

monasteries. Based on the treatise, its plans and written instructions, as well as archaeological excavations and preserved archival material and images, the original design of the former Capuchin monastery in Ptuj will be described. In addition, the author will also try to prove that the design of the monastic houses in Slovenia originate in the monastic architecture as illustrated in the treatise.

**Key words:** Antonio da Pordenone, Capuchin architecture, orders architects, architectural treatise, Styrian Capuchin province, former Capuchin monastery in Ptuj

#### Mija Oter Gorenčič

*Južni portal spodnje cerkve nekdanje Žičke kartuzije in situ ali ne*

Leta 2011 so bila objavljena nova dognanja o stavbni zgodovini nekdanje *ecclesie minor* Žičke kartuzije, do katerih je bilo mogoče priti zgolj s konservatorskimi metodami. Dokazovala naj bi, da je bil južni portal nekdanj severni in da je bila cerkev grajena ok. 1200. Avtorica te ugotovitve sistematično komentira in ugotavlja, da konservatorska spoznanja ne omogočajo zavrnitve teze, da je južni portal *in situ*, niti potrditve, da je bil prvotno na severni strani, odpirajo pa vrsto novih vprašanj. Po avtoričinem mnenju je bila cerkev v gradnji že za časa Otakarjev, a dokončana v času Babenberžanov.

**Ključne besede:** Žička kartuzija, Špitalič, župnijska cerkev Marijinega obiskanja, Otakarji, Leopold VI. Babenberžan, 12. stoletje, 13. stoletje

#### Andrej Smrekar

*Fons Beatae Mariae Virginis. Kako zgraditi samostan*

Prispevek poskuša ovrednotiti konservatorski pristop v petdesetletni obnovi samostanskega kompleksa. Odločitev za rekonstrukcijo kot ambientalno vrednoto je bila pravilna, dala je nekoliko več svobode pri ponovni gradnji z rekonstrukcijo zgodovinsko neizvedenih elementov in

#### Mija Oter Gorenčič

*The South Portal of Ecclesia Minor of the Former Žiče Charterhouse – in Situ or not*

In 2011, new information on the architectural history of the former *ecclesia minor* of the Žiče Charterhouse was published based on the conservation research. It was then suggested that they confirm that the south portal was formerly in the north wall and that the entire church was built around 1200. The author of the article discusses these findings and emphasises that do not justify a rejection of the hypothesis that south portal is preserved *in situ*, but neither do they confirm with certainty that the portal was transferred from the north side of the church. They do, however, open up a number of new questions. She is of the opinion that the construction works began in the 12th century, in the time of the Otakars, and were completed during the Babenberg Dynasty.

**Key words:** Žiče Charterhouse, Špitalič, The St. Mary of the Visitation Parish Church, the Otakars, Leopold VI of Babenberg, 12th century, 13th century

#### Andrej Smrekar

*Fons Beatae Mariae Virginis. How to Construct a Monastery*

This contribution attempts to evaluate the fifty-year long reconstruction of the Fons Beatae Mariae Virginis monastery complex. The conservatorial decision to undertake the reconstruction of the monastery as a monument in a cultural landscape has been rewarding. The

nadgradila ambientalno učinkovitost spomenika. S tem je obnova ujela duha dolge zgodovine gradenj, prekinitiv, podiranja in redefinicij zasnove. Avtor v nadaljevanju rekonstrukcije predlaga gradnjo ali »samostanske vasi« v neposredni bližini ali pozidavo neizvedenega severozahodnega baročnega dela kompleksa z nastanitvenimi zmogljivostmi, ki bi lahko razbremenil vzdrževanje kompleksa, v katerem so sakralne vsebine nadomestili s sekularno-duhovnimi.

**Ključne besede:** samostan, obnova, namembnost, ambientalna vrednota, obrnjen navznoter, obrnjen navzven, anastiloza

**Jože Škofljanec**

*Provincia v redovnih skupnostih manjših bratov notranjeavstrijskih dežel v zgodnjem novem veku*

Redovna pokrajina ali provinca se je kot vmesna organizacijska oblika med samostanom in vodstvom redovne skupnosti oblikovala v 12. stoletju. Značilna je za redovne skupnosti viteških redov, mendikantov in kleriških družb. V prispevku so predstavljene temeljne funkcije provinc na primeru provinc manjših bratov (minoritov, frančiškanov, kapucinov), ki so delovale na ozemlju notranjeavstrijskih dežel v obdobju od konca 16. do sredine 18. stoletja. V manjšem obsegu je opozorjeno tudi na sorodnosti in razlike z ureditvijo in vlogo provinc pri avguštincih (eremitih in bosonogih) in dominikancih ter jezuitih.

**Ključne besede:** zgodovina, province, redovi, manjši bratje, minoriti, frančiškani, kapucini

**Polona Vidmar**

*Kamnite skulpture Franca Krištofa Reissa za samostana Žiče in Marenberk*

Preučevanje kamnitih skulptur Franca Krištofa Reissa v pričujočem prispevku temelji na kipih Marije z

long time frame has allowed more freedom than tolerated by anastylosis, as the reconstruction included also historically unrealized elements, and thus upgraded the monastery's presence in the landscape. This conservational approach has captured the spirit of the long history of building, with all its interruptions, destruction and redefinitions of the monument. The author suggests continuing in this vein by either the construction of a „monastery village“ in the vicinity or by the construction of the unrealized NW part of the original baroque design. This would create accommodation capacities, which would ensure the means for becoming self-sustaining.

**Key words:** monastery, reconstruction, function, landmark in cultivated landscape, turned inward, reaching outward, anastylosis

**Jože Škofljanec**

*The Role of a Province in the Order of the Friars Minor in the Lands of Inner Austria in the Early Modern Period*

The religious province or, simply, province was formed in the 12th century as a geographical and administrative subdivision between the convent and the religious order. It is typical of the religious communities of Military Orders, the Mendicants and the Clerics Regular. This article focuses on explaining the basic functions of a province based on the example of the Friars Minor (Conventuals, Franciscans, Capuchins) provinces. These provinces were based in the territories of Inner Austria in the period from the end of the 16th up until the mid-18th century. The similarities and differences in terms of arrangements and roles of Augustinian, Eremite and Discalce, as well as Dominican and Jesuit, provinces are also be discussed briefly.

**Key words:** history, provinces, orders, Friars Minor, Conventuals, Franciscans, Capuchins, Inner Austria, 16th-18th century

**Polona Vidmar**

*Stone Sculptures by Franz Christoph Reiss for Žiče and Marenberg Monasteries*

This article is a study of stone sculptures by Franz Christoph Reiss, based on the sculptures of the Virgin Mary

Detetom, sv. Janeza Krstnika in sv. Bruna za portal Žičke kartuzije (1687–1688), ki so dokumentirani s pogodbo med naročnikom in kiparjem. V plodnem sodelovanju z razgledanim priorjem Johannom Baptistom Schüllerjem je Reiss ustvaril prepričljivo kiparsko skupino, ki je na vernika učinkovala s poudarjeno prikazanimi emocijami. Kiparju so atribuirana tudi tumba samostanskega ustanovitelja Otokarja III. v zakristiji v Žičah (1696) in personifikacije Pokore, Kesanja, Spovedi in Zadoščevanja, ki jih je Schüller naročil za okras vhoda v žički samostan. Na podlagi slogovnih značilnosti so Reissu pripisane tudi štiri Jezusove skulpture za pot trpljenja v vrtu samostana dominikank v Marenberku, ki sta ga okrog leta 1696 zasnovala priorica Marija Suzana baronica Grotta in kapucin Jožef iz Ponne v Lombardiji.

**Ključne besede:** Franc Krištof Reiss, Janez Jakob Schoy, Johann Baptist Schüller, Marija Suzana Grotta, Jožef iz Ponne, samostan Žiče, samostan Marenberk, baročno kiparstvo

with the Infant Jesus, St John the Baptist and St. Bruno commissioned for the portal of the Žiče Charterhouse (1687–1688), which are documented in a contract between the sculptor and the commissioner. In his fruitful cooperation with prior Johann Baptist Schüller, Reiss made a convincing group of figures, thereby addressing the worshippers with expressively emphasized emotions. Several other works are attributed to Reiss, including a tombstone of Otakar III, the founder of Žiče Charterhouse, in the sacristy of Žiče church (1696) and the personifications of Penitence, Regret, Confession and Compensation, which Schüller commissioned to embellish the entrance to Žiče monastery. Based on a stylistic comparison, the four sculptures of Jesus from the Stations of the Cross in the garden of the former Marenberg Dominican Monastery have been attributed to Reiss. The garden was conceived in 1696 by Maria Susanna Baroness of Grotta, the prioress of the monastery, and Capuchin Friar Josef of Ponna in Lombardy.

**Key words:** Franz Christoph Reiss, Johann Jakob Schoy, Johann Baptist Schüller, Marija Suzana Grotta, Josef of Ponna, Žiče Charterhouse, Marenberg Monastery, Baroque sculpture