

IZVLEČKI IN KLJUČNE BESEDE

ABSTRACTS AND KEYWORDS

Jasmina Čubrilo

Jugoslovansko: toponim ali ideologija v umetnostnozgodovinski sistematizaciji umetnosti 20. stoletja v besedilih Miodraga B. Protića

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Prispevek analizira ideološki kontekst in zgodovinske okoliščine, v katerih je Miodrag B. Protić snoval in realiziral umetnostnozgodovinsko sistematizacijo pred- in povojne jugoslovanske umetnosti. Avtorica problematizira koncept »jugoslovansko« v sintagmi »jugoslovanska moderna umetnost« in ga interpretira kot večpomenko. Prispevek obravnava učinke različnih diskurzov o »jugoslavizmih« na Protićevo razumevanje koncepta.

Ključne besede: Miodrag B. Protić, jugoslovanska umetnost, moderna umetnost, sistematizacija umetnosti, Muzej sodobne umetnosti Beograd

Vesna Krmelj

France Stele v luči mladostne korespondence z Izidorjem Cankarjem

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Prispevek obravnava korespondenco med dvema ključnima predstavnikoma dunajske umetnostnozgodovinske šole v slovenskem prostoru – Francetom Steletom in Izidorjem Cankarjem. Razprava sledi njenemu dopisovanju od začetka študija do konca leta 1913 in se osredotoča na Steletovo uredniško in javno delovanje v obdobju pred prvo svetovno vojno.

France Stele je kmalu po vpisu na Dunajsko univerzo prevzel uredništvo *Zore*, glasila katoliškega akademske-

Jasmina Čubrilo

Yugoslav: Toponym or Ideology in Miodrag B. Protić's Art-Historical Systematization of 20th-Century Art

1.01 Original scientific article

The article analyzes the ideological context and historical circumstances in which Miodrag B. Protić initiated and realized the art-historical systematization of 20th-century art from the territory of pre- and postwar Yugoslavia. The concept of "Yugoslav" in the syntagm "Yugoslav modern art" is problematized, interpreted here as a polysemy whose meanings were produced by various discourses about Yugoslavism; the effects of those found in Protić's articulations are mapped and examined.

Keywords: Miodrag B. Protić, Yugoslav art, modern art, art criticism, art systematization, Museum of Contemporary Art in Belgrade

Vesna Krmelj

An Insight into France Stele through his Early Adulthood Correspondence with Izidor Cankar

1.01 Original scientific article

The article deals with the correspondence between two key representatives of the Vienna School of Art History at the University of Ljubljana, France Stele and Izidor Cankar. The discussion follows their correspondence from the start of their studies until the end of 1913, and focuses on Stele's editorial and public activities in the pre-WW1 period.

Soon after enrolling at the University of Vienna, France Stele became the editor of *Zora*, a bulletin of the Catholic Academic Society Danica and invited Cankar, who was

ga društva, in k sodelovanju povabil Cankarja, ki je tedaj študiral v Louvainu. Stele in Cankar sta se spopadla s predsodki ob sprejemanju moderne umetnosti med slovenskimi katoliškimi izobraženci zlasti v primeru sodobne cerkvene arhitekture.

Steletov esej Apologija moderne umetnosti, objavljen leta 1911, lahko razumemo kot prvi neposredni naslon na dunajsko šolo umetnostne zgodovine. Vsebina članka in odzivi nanj sicer niso neposredno odmevali v ohranjeni korespondenci med Steletom in Cankarjem, vendar pa je sam način, kako sta se kolega kasneje dopolnjevala in podpirala, zelo značilen za njuno vodenje javne polemike.

Ključne besede: France Stele (1886–1972), Izidor Cankar (1886–1958), korespondenca, zgodovina umetnostne zgodovine, Dunajska umetnostnozgodovinska šola, slovenska umetnostna zgodovina, študentska društva, slovenski katoliški izobraženci, slovenski študenti na Dunaju

Barbara Murovec

Historizirana podoba naročnika. Attemsova družinska portreta in Rembov avtoportret iz brežiškega gradu

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

V prispevku sta analizirana družinska portreta Ignaca Marije grofa Attemsa (Ljubljana, 15. avgust 1652 – Graz, 13. december 1732) s sinovi in Marije Regine grofice Wurmbrand, poročene Attems (Graz, 3. junij 1659 – Brežice, 24. april 1715) s hčerko in sinovoma, ki sta bila v oljni tehniki naslikana za veliko dvorano gradu Brežice (nem. Rann). Od leta 2010 sta hranjena v Dvorcu Eggenberg Deželnega muzeja Joanneum. Naslikal ju je Frančišek Karel Remb (Radovljica, 14. oktober 1674 – Dunaj, 23. september 1718), ki je sebe upodobil v celopostavni figuri v fresko tehniki na reprezentativnem mestu sredi dvorane, in sicer kot edino osebo iz sedanosti. Ignac Marija, ki se je arhivsko izpričano udeleževal kot arhitekt pri gradnji in prezidavah svojih bivališč, je na portretu predstavljen kot arhitekt-ustvarjalec in kot arhitekt-začetnik nove štajerske družine. Pretehtana inscenacija historiziranih portretov, s katerima sta želela ponosna starša za večnost ohraniti podobo umetnostno darežljive in ambiciozne družine, ki prosperira v miru in ljubezni, se nam v povezavi s slikarjevim avtoportretom kaže kot izjemna. Čeprav lahko pokažemo na številne mogoče vzore, so ti slikarju in naročniku služili le kot inspiracija za edinstveno umetniško celoto.

Ključne besede: Štajerska, Frančišek Karel Remb, Ignac Marija grof Attems, Marija Regina grofica Wurmbrand, družinski portret, avtoportret, naročnik-arhitekt, 1700, baročno slikarstvo

studying in Louvain, to participate. After 1911, when both studied in Vienna, Stele and Cankar directly addressed prejudice on the acceptance of modern art among Slovene Catholic scholars, especially in cases of contemporary church architecture. Stele's essay "The Apology of Modern Art", published in 1911, can be understood as his first direct application of the principles of the Vienna School of Art History. The content and critical responses to the article were not directly recorded in the preserved correspondence between Stele and Cankar; however, the way in which the two colleagues later complemented and supported one another is highly characteristic of how they also led public discourse.

Keywords: France Stele (1886–1972), Izidor Cankar (1886–1958), correspondence, history of art history, the Vienna School of Art History, Slovenian art history, student associations, Slovene Catholic scholars, Slovenian students in Vienna

Barbara Murovec

The Patron's Historized Image. Attems' Family Portraits and Remp's Self-Portrait in the Brežice (Rann) Castle

1.01 Original scientific article

The paper analyzes the family portraits of Ignaz Maria, Count of Attems (Ljubljana/Ger. Laibach, 15 August 1652–Graz, 13 December 1732), with his sons, and Maria Regina, Countess of Wurmbrand with her daughter and sons, painted in oil technique for the Great Hall in the Brežice Castle (Ger. Rann). The portraits have been kept at Schloss Eggenberg of the Landesmuseum Joanneum since 2010. They were painted by Franz Carl Remp (Radovljica/Ger. Radmannsdorf, 14 October 1674–Vienna, 23 September 1718), who depicted himself in fresco technique in full figure in a representative place in the center of the hall as the only person from the present. In the portrait, Ignaz Maria, who, according to archival sources, participated as an architect in the construction and rebuilding of his residences, is presented as an architect-creator and an architect-founder of the new Styrian family. A careful arrangement of historized portraits, with which the proud parents wanted to preserve for eternity the image of an artistically generous and ambitious family that prospers in peace and love, in connection to the painter's self-portrait, is exceptional. Even though numerous possible sources for the paintings can be named, they served only as an inspiration for a unique work of art.

Keywords: Styria, Franz Carl Remp, Ignaz Maria, Count of Attems, Maria Regina, Countess of Wurmbrand, family portrait, self-portrait, patron-architect, 1700, Baroque painting

Mija Oter Gorenčič*Pro remedio et pro salute animae nostrae.**Memoria v srednjeveškem umetnostnem okrasju cisterce v Stični kot odsev tesne povezanosti s plemstvom*

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Članek prinaša sistematičen pregled nad listinskimi omembami pokopov laikov v cistercijskem samostanu Stična in njihovim vplivom na umetnostno zasnovo cisterce. Najstarejši dokaz povezav s plemstvom je krog z grbovnim ščitkom tik nad nekdanjim nišnim grobom v severovzhodnem kotu križnega hodnika ob prvotnem meniškem vhodu v cerkev. Naslikan je bil pred obokanjem križnega hodnika, ki se postavlja v čas okrog leta 1228. Do tega leta arhivski viri med pokopanimi v samostanu omenjajo le soustanovitelje samostana, Višnjegorske grofe in njihovo rodbino. Po sredini 13. stoletja so v skladu s prakso v drugih cistercijskih samostanih pokopi laikov postali pogostejši. Najstarejša listina, ki se najverjetneje nanaša na pokop laika v cerkvi, sega v leto 1293. Avtorica v članku argumentirano podaja številne nove interpretacije in razpravlja o identifikaciji grbov, mestu, kjer so bili pokopani soustanovitelji samostana, identifikaciji oseb, ki so bile pokopane v pokopališki kapeli, in nišnem grobu pod najstarejšim grobom v križnem hodniku.

Ključne besede: cistercijski samostan Stična, plemstvo, srednji vek, pokopi, križni hodnik, grbi, nagrobniki, nišni grob, turjaška kapela, Auerspergi, Višnjegorski, Čreteški, Svibenski

Friedrich Polleroß*Brezmadežna, cesar Leopold I. in rimski tezni list ljubljanskih frančiškanov*

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Članek obravnava tezni list Jana Onghersa iz leta 1700, ki je bil doslej neznan oz. smo poznali le pripravljalo risbo zanj, hranjeno v Budimpešti. Grafika vključuje naslednje ikonografske teme: habsburško češčenje Brezmadežne, zmagoslavje nad Otomani, rivalstvo med frančiškanskim ter jezuiti in njihove tezne liste. Obenem osvetljuje politično-umetnostne zveze med Dunajem, Ljubljano, Augsburgom in Prago.

Ključne besede: Pietas Austriaca, Brezmadežna, Habsburžani, tezni listi, frančiškani, dominikanci, jezuiti, Joannes Duns Scotus, Otomani, Jan Onghers, Elias Nessenthaler

Mija Oter Gorenčič*Pro remedio et pro salute animae nostrae.**Memoria in Medieval Architectural Decoration of the Stična Cistercian Monastery as a Reflection of its Close Connection with the Nobility*

1.01 Original scientific article

The paper offers a systematic overview of the documented burials of laymen in the Cistercian monastery in Stična and of their influence on the artistic design of the monastery. The oldest proof of its connection to nobility is a circle with a coat-of-arms above the former tomb niche in the northeastern corner of the cloister, next to the original monastic entrance to the church. It was painted before the vaulting of the cloister, which is dated around 1228. According to archival sources, until that year, only the co-founders of the monastery, the Counts of Weichselberg, and their families were buried in the monastery. After the middle of the 13th century, the burials of laymen became more frequent, in accordance with the practice in other Cistercian monasteries. Probably the oldest document referring to the burial of a layman in the church dates back to 1293. The authoress of the paper argues several new interpretations and discusses identifications of the coat of arms, the monastery co-founders' locations of burial, the identification of persons, who were buried in the burial chapel, and the tomb niche under the oldest coat-of-arms placed in the cloister.

Keywords: Cistercian monastery Stična, nobility, Middle Ages, burials, cloister, coats-of-arms, tombstones, *arcosolium*, Auersperg chapel, Lords of Auersperg, Counts of Weichselberg, Lords of Reitenburg, Lords of Scharffenberg

Friedrich Polleroß*The Immaculata, Emperor Leopold I, and a Roman Thesis Print by the Franciscans from Ljubljana*

1.01 Original scientific article

The paper presents a Roman thesis print by Jan Onghers from 1700 that had been unknown until now; we only knew its preparatory drawing in Budapest. The graphic combines different themes: the veneration of the Immaculata by the House of Habsburg, the triumph over the Ottomans, the rivalry between the Franciscans, and Jesuits and their influence on the development of thesis prints. Moreover, it discusses the political and artistic relations among Vienna, Ljubljana, Rome, Augsburg and Prague.

Keywords: Pietas Austriaca, Immaculata, Habsburg, Thesis Print, Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Joannes Duns Scotus, Ottomans, Jan Onghers, Elias Nessenthaler

Damjan Prelovšek

Plečnikov prizidek k bratovi hiši v Trnovem

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Vpogled v doslej neprebrano arhitektovo pisemsko zapuščino in nekatere druge zgodovinske vire temeljito spreminja vedenje o nastanku in opremljenosti Plečnikovega domovanja v Trnovem. Glavni namen gradnje valjastega prizidka (1923–1924), ustvariti skupen dom za brate in sestro, se ni posrečil zaradi njihovih različnih življenjskih usod. Sprva so se vsi navduševali za hišo na sedanjem Ciril-Metodovem trgu 10, v kateri je stanovala sestra, a se je Andrej Plečnik po vrnitvi iz Idrije raje odločil za nakup hiše za trnovsko cerkvijo v Ljubljani. Popraviti je treba tudi trditev, da naj bi se Jože sprl z najmlajšim Janezom, nakar naj bi ta zapustil hišo v Trnovem. V resnici oba v njej nikoli nista skupaj stanovala. Tudi starejši Andrej svoje posesti ni dolgo užival, ker ga je disciplinska komisija spodila iz ljubljanske realke, na kateri je poučeval verouk. Odšel je za kateheto v Kočevje in se ni nikoli več za stalno vrnil v Ljubljano. Na koncu je arhitekt v hiši ostal sam in si jo po svoje opremil.

Ključne besede: arhitektura 20. stoletja, Jože Plečnik, Andrej Plečnik, Janez Plečnik, Marija Matkovič, adaptacija Gabrovkine hiše, hiša v Trnovem, načrt prizidka, oprema prizidka, utopija o skupnem domu.

Janez Premk

Mariborska sinagoga pod drobnogledom

1.02. Pregledni znanstveni članek

Mariborska sinagoga spada med najpomembnejše ohranjene srednjeveške sinagoge v Srednji Evropi. Od prenove oziroma delne rekonstrukcije v letih 1992–1999 dalje objekt služi v kulturne namene. Prenova, ki je potekala pod vodstvom ZVKDS, se je izkazala za veliko zahtevnejšo, kot se je sprva predvidevalo. Izvedene prenove vsaj v strokovni literaturi niso problematizirali in je služila tako po arhitekturni lupini kot stavbnih elementih za referenčni primer pri poskusih (vizualnih) rekonstrukcij sorodnih spomenikov v tujini. Vendar je že sama prenova pustila veliko odprtih vprašanj, predvsem kar se tiče stavbnih faz v času judovske in kasnejše krščanske uporabe stavbe. V članku je predstavljena zgodovina spomeniškovarstvene dokumentacije in po-

Damjan Prelovšek

Jože Plečnik's Extension of his Brother Andrej's House in Trnovo

1.01 Original scientific article

Insight into the architect's previously unread epistolary heritage and some other historical sources profoundly changes our knowledge about the origin and furnishings of Plečnik's home in Trnovo. The main reason for the construction of the cylindrical extension (1923–1924) was to create a common home for the brothers and sister, but it was not successful because of their different destinies. At first, they were all enthusiastic about the house at present-day 10 Ciril-Metod Square, where the sister lived, however, when Andrej Plečnik returned from Idrija, he decided to buy a house behind the Trnovo church in Ljubljana. The claim that Jože quarrelled with the youngest Janez, who then left the house in Trnovo, also needs to be corrected. In reality, they never lived there together. Moreover, the older brother Andrej did not enjoy his property for long, since the disciplinary committee drove him away from the Ljubljana Realschule, where he taught catechesis. He left to be a catechetic in Kočevje and never permanently returned to Ljubljana. In the end, the architect remained alone in the house and furnished it according to his own liking.

Keywords: 20th century architecture, Jože Plečnik, Andrej Plečnik, Dr. Janez Plečnik, Marija Matkovič, Terezija Gaber's house, Plečnik house in Trnovo, extension plans, extension furnishings, utopia of a common home

Janez Premk

Maribor Synagogue Reexamined

1.02 Review Article

The Maribor Synagogue is one of the most important preserved medieval synagogues in Central Europe. Since undergoing renovation and partial reconstruction from 1992–1999, the facility has served as a cultural centre. The renovation, which was supervised by the ZVKDS (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia), proved to be much more demanding than was originally foreseen. While the outcome of the renovation has not been scrutinised in professional literature, its architectural shell and elements have served as a reference point for the (visual) reconstruction attempts of similar monuments abroad. However, the renovation itself has left numerous unanswered questions, especially in regard to the building phases during the Jewish and later Christian

segov na objektu v 20. stoletju v luči napredka stroke pri raziskavah srednjeveških sinagog. Na primeru sporne interpretacije nekaterih stavbnih členov in neupoštevanja arheoloških raziskav je postavljena pod vprašaj celotna rekonstrukcija.

Ključne besede: judovska dediščina, sinagogalna arhitektura, srednjeveške sinagoge, srednja Evropa, Maribor, spomeniško varstvo

Tanja Zimmermann

Oto Bihalji-Merin in koncept »naivnih« v petdesetih letih 20. stoletja. Most med socialističnim realizmom in nefigurativno umetnostjo

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Jugoslovanski pisatelj, umetniški kritik in kustos Oto Bihalji-Merin (1904–1993) je v dvajsetih letih prejšnjega stoletja živel v Berlinu, kjer se je pridružil nemški komunistični partiji in objavljati literarno kritiko v levičarskem tisku pod sovjetskim vplivom. Rojen v židovski družini v Zemunu, je po vzponu nacističnega režima v tridesetih letih emigriral najprej v Češkoslovaško, potem pa v Francijo in Švico. Ob izbruhu druge svetovne vojne se je kot jugoslovanski vojak znašel v nemškem ujetništvu. Po vojni je postal eden najpomembnejših kulturnih teoretikov in administratorjev v Titovi Jugoslaviji. Po sporu Tita s Stalinom je postal goreč zagovornik naivne ljudske umetnosti kot prvobitnega in pristnega izraza proletarske in kmečke ustvarjalnosti. Merinova doktrina, ki je služila za premostitev razlik med socialističnim realizmom in zahodno nefigurativno umetnostjo, je temeljila na teoretskih idejah o tretji poti Mirolsava Krleže in gibanju neuvrščenih.

Ključne besede: Oto Bihalji-Merin, naivni, primitivni, socialistični realizem, nefigurativno slikarstvo, abstrakcija, »tretja pot«, Expo 58, gibanje neuvrščenih, Jugoslavija

use of the building. The article examines the history of the monument's documentation and preservation in the 20th century in light of recent progress in medieval synagogue research. Owing to the controversial interpretations of certain architectural elements and the failure to take archaeological research into account, the entire reconstruction is called into question.

Keywords: Jewish heritage, synagogue architecture, medieval synagogues, Central Europe, Maribor, heritage protection

Tanja Zimmermann

Oto Bihalji-Merin and the Concept of the "Naïve" in the 1950s. Bridging Socialist Realism and Non-Figurative Art

1.01 Original scientific article

Yugoslav writer, art critic and curator Oto Bihalji-Merin (1904–1993) lived in Berlin during the 1920s, where he joined the German Communist Party and published literary critique in the left-wing press. Born into a Jewish family, he moved to Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, and Spain after the rise of the Nazi regime. In this period, he established close contact with left-wing intellectuals from all over Europe. During the Second World War, he was imprisoned as a Yugoslav soldier by the Germans. After the war, he became the most important cultural theorist and administrator in Tito's Yugoslavia. After Tito's break with Stalin, he promoted the concept of naïve folk art as an authentic, primordial expression of proletarian and peasant creativity. His doctrine, destined to bridge the gap between socialist realism and Western non-figurative art, was inspired by Miroslav Krleža's cultural theory of the Third Way and by the non-aligned movement.

Keywords: Bihalji-Merin, naïve, primitive, socialist realism, non-figurative art, abstraction, Third Way, Expo 58, Non-Aligned Movement, Yugoslavia