

Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska

110 let

Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska je bila zgrajena leta 1904 po načrtu sarajevskega arhitekta Josipa Vancaša. Načrte za novo poslopje hranilnice je vodstvo pridobilo z javnim natečajem, katerega pobudnik je bil ljubljanski župan Ivan Hribar. Leta 1902 je bil razpisan v dunajskih, praških in zagrebških strokovnih časopisih.

Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska je eno zgodnejših Vancaševih del na prehodu v secesijo. Secesijske prvine se še vedno mešajo s poznohistoricističnimi, kot so na primer dekorativna preobloženost fasade, pretirana členitev fasadnih površin in posamezni dekorativni motivi. Sorazmerno dolga fasada je simetrično razdeljena na tri vertikalne pasove z osrednjim rizalitom. Ta se na vrhu zaključuje s čelom, nad katerim je grb mesta Ljubljane, osrednji del pa krasita alegorična kipa, ki poosebljata trgovino ter obrt in industrijo. Fasadni okras poznohistoricističnih in secesijskih motivov prekriva tako rekoč celotno fasadno površino v smislu »horror vacui«. Stekleni nadstrešek v obliki razprtih cvetnih listov z izveskom je nastal pod vplivom francosko-belgijske različice art nouveauja.

V notranjosti je arhitekt namenil posebno pozornost oblikovanju vhodne veže, stopnišča in poslovalnice za stranke s štukaturnim okrasjem, stropno in stensko poslikavo in jedkanimi stekli.

Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank

110 years

The Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank (Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska) was built in 1904 according to the plans of the Sarajevo architect Josip Vancaš. The management obtained the plans for the new savings bank building in a public tender, prompted by the Ljubljana Mayor Ivan Hribar, and the tender was published in 1902 in the trade journals of Vienna, Prague and Zagreb.

The Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank was one of the early works of Vancaš in the transition to the Vienna Secession. Secession elements are still mixed with late historicism, for instance in the decorative overloading of the facade, the exaggerated sectioning up of the facade surface and in individual decorative motifs. The relatively long facade is symmetrically divided into three vertical sections with a central risalite. This ends in a gable above which is the crest of the City of Ljubljana, while the central section is adorned with two allegorical statues personifying craft and industry. The facade adornment of late historicist and Secession motifs covers in effect the entire facade surface along the lines of the historicist “horror vacui”. The portal, with its awning of glass and wrought iron in the form of open flower petals, was created under the influence of the Franco-Belgian version of art nouveau.

In the interior, the architect devoted special attention to designing the entrance vestibule, staircase and business hall for clients with stucco adornment, decorative painting on the walls and ceilings, and etched ornamental glass.

Tatjana Adamič
Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia



Portal z nadstreškom in secesijskim izveskom / Foto: Bogdan Zupan

NLB d.d.
1520 Ljubljana

Poštšina plačana
pri pošti 1102

Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska

110 let

Josip Vancaš,
arhitekt stavbe MHL

Arhitekt Josip Vancaš (1859–1932, rojen v Sopronu, Madžarska, umrl v Zagrebu, Hrvaška) je bil arhitekt starejše generacije sarajevskih arhitektov. Šolal se je pri glavnih dunajskih predstavnikih historicistične smeri. Njegov opus zaznamujejo različni zgodovinski slogi, secesijski je bil le kratka prehodna faza. Vancaš se je namreč pozneje posvetil raziskovanju tako imenovanega »bosanskega sloga«, enega od narodnih slogov, ki so se zlasti po mednarodnem kongresu na Dunaju leta 1908 na temo zaščite domovinske umetnosti in ljudskega stavbarstva uveljavili kot odvod secesije v večini srednjeevropskih dežel in držav ter prevzeli samosvoje, kulturno in regionalno pogojene poteze.

V Ljubljani so poleg Mestne hranilnice ljubljanske (1904) po njegovih načrtih zgrajeni še Ljudska posojilnica (1907) in hotel Union (1908) na Miklošičevi cesti.

The architect Josip Vancaš (1859 Sopron, Hungary – 1932 Zagreb, Croatia) was one of the older generation of Sarajevo architects. He studied under the leading Viennese exponents of the historicist approach. His opus is characterised by various historical styles, and the Secession was merely a brief transitional phase. Indeed later on Vancaš devoted himself to researching what was called the “Bosnian style”, one of the national styles that, particularly after the Vienna international congress of 1908 on the topic of protecting homeland art and vernacular architecture, became established as a path away from the Secession in the majority of Central European countries and states and assumed their own distinct, culturally and regionally determined features.

In Ljubljana, alongside the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank (1904), he provided plans for the Popular Savings and Loans / Ljudska posojilnica (1907) and the Hotel Union (1908) on Miklošičeva Street.



Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska

Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank

110 let / 110 years

NLB Galerija Avla

4. 2. 2015 - 8. 5. 2015

Razstava Mestna hranilnica ljubljanska je nastala ob 110-letnici stavbe v sodelovanju z Zavodom za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Območna enota Ljubljana in NLB.

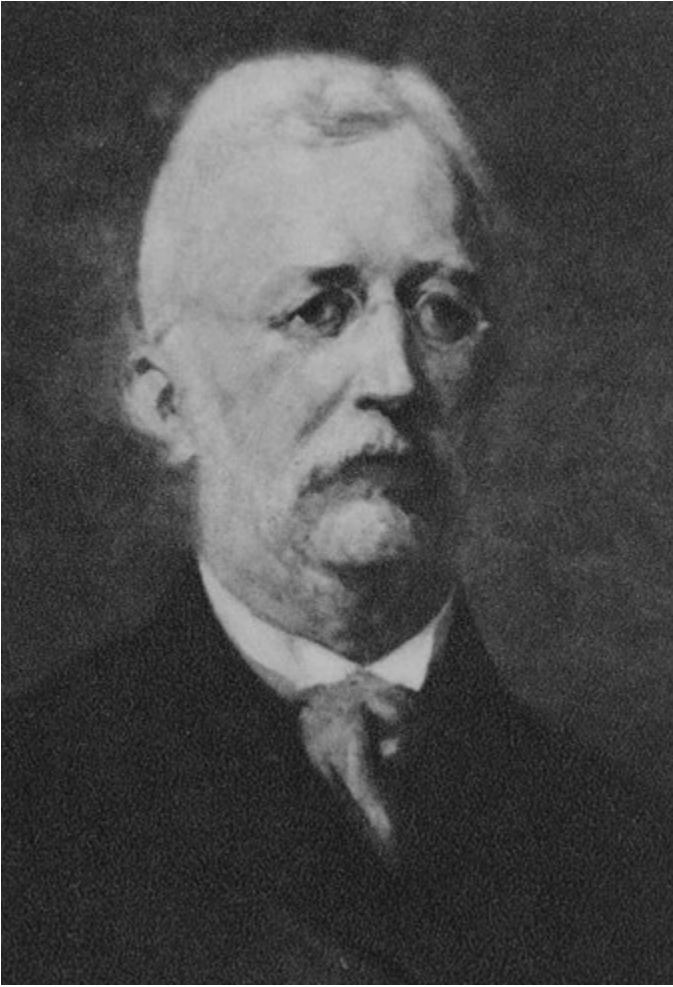
The exhibition The Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank was made on the occasion of 110 years of the building by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and NLB.



Ivan Hribar,

ljubljski župan, pobudnik javnega natečaja za pridobitev načrtov za novo poslopje Mestne hranilnice ljubljanske, prvega slovenskega denarnega zavoda.

Mayor of Ljubljana, who initiated the public tender to obtain plans of the new building of the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank.



Fran Ks. Souvan,

ljubljski veletrgovec in predsednik prvega upravnega odbora Mestne hranilnice ljubljanske od 11. 12. 1887 do 17. 3. 1893. Postavil je temelje delovanja Mestne hranilnice ljubljanske.

Ljubljana whole trader and President of the first Management Board of the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank from 11.12.1887 to 17.3.1893. He set the foundation of operations of the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank.



Vaso Petričič,

trgovec in predsednik upravnega odbora MHL od 12. 4. 1893 do 26. 10. 1904. Ko je zapustil položaj, je bila palača hranilnice že skoraj dokončana.

A merchant and President of the Management Board of the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank from 12.4.1893 to 26.10.1904. When he left the palace was almost finished.



Franc Kollmann,

trgovec in predsednik upravnega odbora MHL od 26. 10. 1904 do 16. 4. 1908. Podpornik razvoja slovenskega obrtništva in trgovanja.

A merchant and President of the Management Board of the Ljubljana Municipal Savings Bank from 26.10.1904 to 16.4.1908, supportive of the development of the Slovene craftwork and trading.