

Trg republike

Fragmenti projekta v zbirki MAO

Trg republike (nekdanj Trg revolucije) je bil zasnovan kot kompleks upravnih, poslovnih in kulturnih javnih zgradb, ki bi na novo določil mestno središče Ljubljane in bi pomenil tudi središče političnega, kulturnega in gospodarskega življenja Slovenije. Arhitekt Edvard Ravnikar je središču Ljubljane želel dati novo dimenzijo in nov socialni prostor. Trg se je zasadil v zgodovino z javnimi zgradbami in prostori, v katerih so potekali pomembni dogodki slovenske zgodovine.

Trg republike, ki je nastajal med leti 1960 in 1983, je rezultat natečaja, katerega namen je bil oblikovati primeren prostor za postavitev spomenika revolucije. Na natečaju, ki so ga leta 1959 razpisale mestne oblasti, je zmagal arhitekt Edvard Ravnikar. Gradnja osrednjih zgradb na trgu se je začela leta 1962, za izvedbo projekta pa so ustanovili Investicijski zavod za izgradnjo Trga revolucije (IZTR), ki je zaposloval inženirje različnih strok. Zasnova glavnih zgradb na trgu je v procesu projektiranja doživela več sprememb, od zasuka trikotnega volumna do zmanjšanja višine stolpnic. Eno izmed stolpnic je prevzela Ljubljanska banka in Edvard Ravnikar je njeno pritličje preprojektiral v rastočo paviljonsko strukturo. Velike perspektivne skice, ki so očitno nastale pri načrtovanju pritličja banke, prikazujejo arhitektovo študijo notranjosti bančne likvidature in ploščadi pred banko. Kompleks Trga republike poleg odprte ploščadi in podzemne garaže sestavljata še veleblagovnica Maximarket, ki je bila odprta leta 1971, ter kulturno-kongresni center Cankarjev dom (1977-1983).

Muzej za arhitekturo in oblikovanje (MAO) hrani v svojih zbirkah obsežno gradivo o projektu Trga republike. Razstava v NLB Galeriji Avla povezuje dve razstavi muzeja, ki v različnih kontekstih in merilih prikazujeta območje trga. Projekt Trga republike je prikazan skozi skice, študije in fotografije, ki so bile vključene v razstavo *Pod skupno streho, moderne javne zgradbe iz zbirke MAO in drugih arhivov*, ki je poudarjala pomen institucionalizirane skrbi za skupno dobro. To poslanstvo je vgrajeno tudi v temelje Muzeja za arhitekturo in oblikovanje, ki skozi svoje delovanje omogoča demokratično razpravo in kolektivno refleksijo o prostoru in arhitekturi.

Vprašanja javnega prostora odpira tudi retrospektivna razstava *Saša J. Mächtig: sistemi, strukture, strategije*, ki predstavlja sistemski pristop k načrtovanju oblikovalca Saše J. Mächtiga. Njegovo oblikovanje je neločljivo povezano s pojmom ulice in cestne opreme. Kioski K67, koši za smeti Žaba, sistem postajališčnih zavetij, telefonski dušilniki ter omarice za kinoprogram so v prostoru mesta ustvarjali območja aktivnosti za izmenjavo informacij in vzpodbujanje vsakdanjih ritualov. V NLB Galeriji Avla so prikazane fotografije izdelkov posnete na območju Trga republike. Ni naključje, da je Saša J. Mächtig za kontekst predstavitve svojih izdelkov izbral ravno Ravnikarjev razgiban kompleks, saj je Edvard Ravnikar kot profesor in mentor odločilno vplival na Mächtigovo mišljenje in prakso. Tako projekt Trga republike Edvarda Ravnikarja kot sistemi cestne opreme Saše J. Mächtiga temeljijo na širšem problemskem urejanju okolja in medsebojnem prepletu arhitekture, oblikovanja in urbanizma.

Republic Square

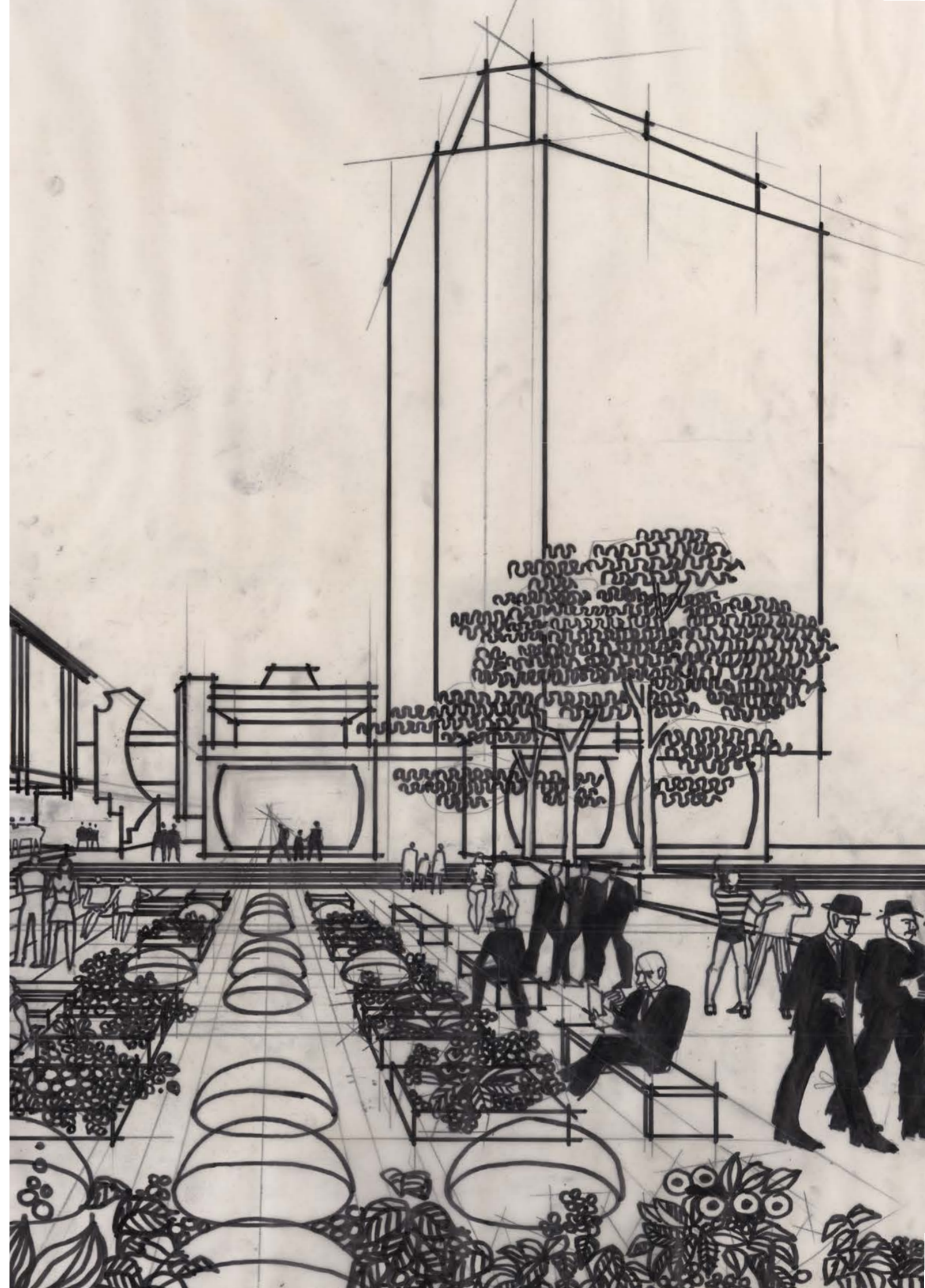
Fragments of the project in the collection of MAO

Republic Square (formerly Revolution Square) was designed as a complex of administrative, business and public cultural buildings that was to redefine the city centre of Ljubljana and constitute the centre of political, cultural and economic life in Slovenia. Architect Edvard Ravnikar wanted to introduce a new dimension and a new social place to the nation's capital. The square has its roots in the country's history, marked with public buildings and places where important events have taken place.

Republic Square, created between 1960 and 1983, was the result of a competition that was intended to create an appropriate site in which to erect the Monument to the Revolution. Architect Edvard Ravnikar won the open-call competition launched by the city authorities in 1959. Construction of the square's main buildings began in 1962; at the same time the Investment Fund for the Construction of Revolution Square (IZTR), which employed engineers from various disciplines, was founded for the purposes of implementing the project. The overall concept for the main buildings of the square underwent a number of modifications in the design process, from the rotation of the triangular volume to reducing the height of the skyscrapers. Ljubljanska Banka moved into one of the skyscrapers, so Ravnikar re-designed the ground floor in what became an expanded pavilion structure. Large perspective drawings, which were probably made during the design of the ground floor of the bank, show the architect's study of the interior of the bank's liquidations department and square in front of the bank. The Republic Square complex consists of an open plateau-square and underground garages as well as the Maximarket department store, opened in 1971, and the Cankarjev dom cultural and congress centre (1977-1983).

The Museum of Architecture and Design (MAO) maintains an extensive collection of material on the Republic Square project. The exhibition in NLB Gallery Avla puts two MAO exhibitions side by side and shows the square area in different contexts and scales. The Republic Square project is presented through sketches, studies and photographs that were included in the exhibition *Under a Common Roof: Modern Public Buildings from the MAO Collection and Other Archives*, which emphasised the importance of institutionalised attention to the larger common good. This same mission forms the very foundations of the Museum of Architecture and Design; as a result the work and various activities of the museum provide a forum for democratic debate and wider, collective reflection on urbanity, the city centre and architecture.

The retrospective exhibition *Saša J. Mächtig: systems, structures, strategies* presents the systemic planning approach practiced by designer Saša J. Mächtig and opens a number of questions related to public space. His ideas are inextricably linked to the concept of city streets and street furniture. His Kiosks K67, Žaba trash bins, bus shelter systems, telephone hoods and cinema listings info cabinets were all part of a scheme to facilitate specifically urban actions and rituals, for the exchange of information and the promotion of everyday practices. The photographs exhibited in the NLB Gallery Avla present Mächtig's iconic designs as taken at Republic Square – and it is no coincidence that Mächtig chose to present his work in the context of Ravnikar's dynamic urban complex. After all, as a teacher and mentor, Ravnikar had a decisive influence on Mächtig's thinking and practice. Both Ravnikar's Republic Square and Mächtig's systems for street furniture stem from and address far broader issues of urban spatial planning and the relationship and interaction between architecture, design and urbanism.

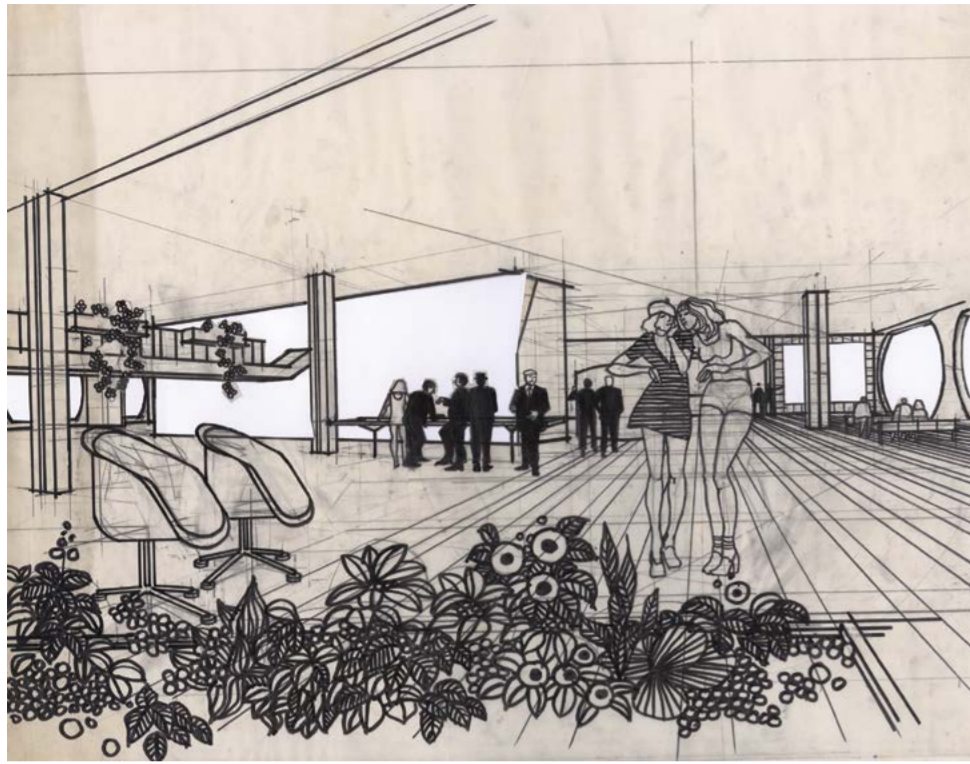


NLB d.d.
1520 Ljubljana

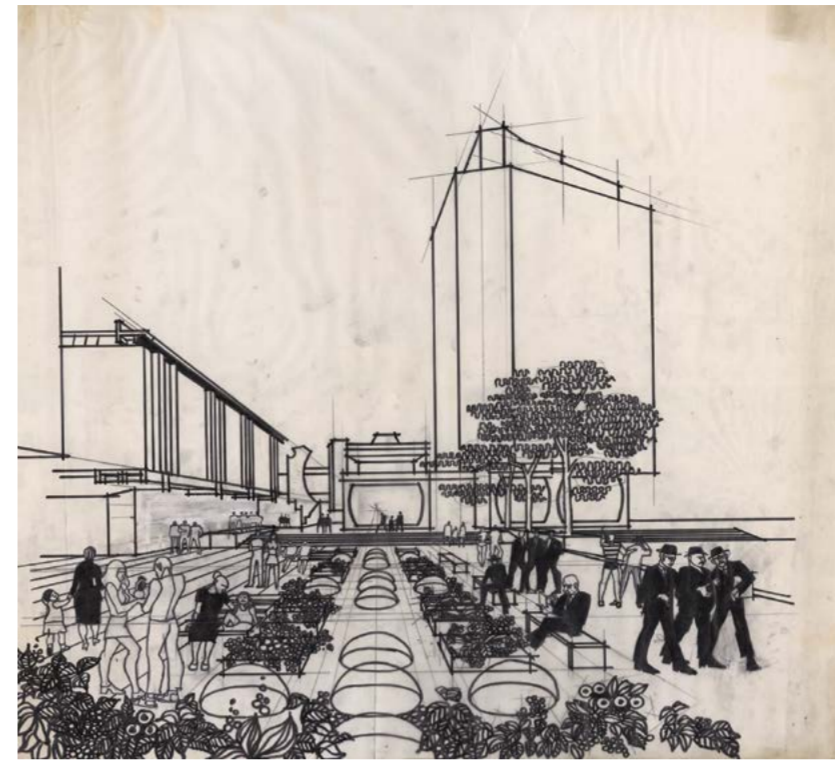
Poštnina plačana
pri pošti 1102

Trg republike

Fragmenti projekta v zbirki MAO



1



2

1
Interior vhodne avle, perspektivna študija, ok. 1970
zbirka MAO

Interior of the entrance hall, perspective study, ca. 1970
MAO Collection

2
Ploščad pred banko in trgovsko hišo,
perspektivna študija, ok. 1970
zbirka MAO

**The square-plateau in front of the bank
and a department store**, perspective study, ca. 1970
MAO Collection

3
Fotografija makete izvedbenega projekta, ok. 1962
zbirka MAO

Photo of a model of the realized project, ca. 1962
MAO Collection

4
Trg republike
Fotografija: Janez Kališnik, zbirka MAO

Republic Square
Photography: Janez Kališnik, MAO Collection



3



4

Trg republike Fragmenti projekta v zbirki MAO

Republic Square

Fragments of the project in the collection of MAO

NLB Galerija Avla

11. 2.–12. 5. 2016

Razstava je nastala v sodelovanju med Muzejem za arhitekturo in oblikovanje ter NLB Galerijo Avla ob 45. letnici stolpnice na Trgu republike 2 v Ljubljani in je del spremljevalnih dogodkov ob retrospektivni razstavi *Saša J. Mächtig: sistemi, strukture, strategije*. Razstava *Saša J. Mächtig: sistemi, strukture, strategije* je odprta v Muzeju za arhitekturo in oblikovanje do 3. aprila 2016.

The exhibition has been put together by the Museum of Architecture and Design and NLB Gallery Avla on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the skyscraper at Trg republike 2, Ljubljana, and is part of a series of accompanying events connected with the retrospective exhibition *Saša J. Mächtig: systems, structures, strategies*. The exhibition *Saša J. Mächtig: systems, structures, strategies* is open until April 3, 2016 in Museum of Architecture and Design.



MUZEJ ZA ARHITEKTURO
IN OBLIKOVANJE
MUSEUM OF
ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN



5



6



7

5
Koš za smeti Žaba 1
arhiv Saše J. Mächtiga
Žaba 1 trash bin
Saša J. Mächtig archive

6
Telefonski dušilnik
arhiv Saše J. Mächtiga
Telephone hood
Saša J. Mächtig archive

7
Zbiralniki koristnih odpadkov Ekos
arhiv Saše J. Mächtiga
Ekos useful waste containers
Saša J. Mächtig archive

na naslovnici (izrez):

Ploščad pred banko in trgovsko hišo
perspektivna študija
**The square-plateau in front of the bank
and a department store**
perspective study