

# Evropa v Mariboru, Maribor v Evropi: Trg generala Maistra

## Europe in Maribor, Maribor in Europe: General Maister Square

Stojimo na Trgu generala Maistra, ki se je nekoč imenoval po Wilhelmu von Tegetthoffu, avstro-ogrskem admiralu, ki je bil rojen v Mariboru. Takrat je na trgu stal tudi njegov kip, delo avstrijskega kiparja Heinricha Fuchsa.

Prav tako se je nekoč po njem imenovala današnja Prva gimnazija Maribor (za nami). Stavba šole je bila zgrajena po načrtih graškega arhitekta Wilhelma Bücherja leta 1873 v neorenesančnem slogu. Ima bogato okrašeno fasado, na vrhu katere stojijo ura in štiri kipi, ki predstavljajo alegorizirane podobe ved in skupaj tvorijo kvadrivij (astronomija, geometrija, aritmetika in glasba).



Zgradba današnje Prve gimnazije Maribor, 1873 (PAM) / The building of the present day Prva gimnazija Maribor, 1873

V smeri proti mestnemu središču vidimo mariborski mestni grad. Pozidali so ga v 15. stoletju, v 16. stoletju pa je bil, v sklopu utrditve mestne obrambe, ki je bila po turških vpadih močno oslABLJENA, deležen nadgradnje s strani italijanskih arhitektov Valentina Trevena, Pietra Antonia de Pigrata ter bratov Domenica in Andrea dell'Allia. Do danes se je v izvorni obliki ohranila grajska bastija. Brez objektov, ki so nastali pod njihovim vodstvom, si danes Maribora skorajda ne moremo predstavljati. Njihovi deli sta tudi npr. Vodni in Sodni stolp.

V Pokrajinskem muzeju Maribor, ki domuje v gradu, pa lahko najdemo lepo število olj na platno flamskih starih mojstrov 17. stoletja, večinoma delujočih v Antwerpnu. Slike so izjemne kakovosti, nekatere od njih pa so tudi redkosti v svetovnem smislu. Dela so predvsem tihožitja in prizori z živalmi, njihovi avtorji pa so Peter van Kessel, Jan Fyt in Frans Snyders. Zadnji se je gibal v krogu največjih flamskih slikarjev svojega časa.

Na primeru povezav z Italijo, Avstrijo in Belgijo lahko vidimo, da se zgodovina evropskih narodov tako ali drugače prepleta, in to lahko opazimo tudi v našem mestu. Če želite o sledih preostalih evropskih držav v Mariboru izvedeti še več, si lahko ogledate dodatni informacijski tabli, ki stojita pred Osnovno šolo Bojana Iliča in v Slovenski ulici, s pogledom na Grajski trg, ali obiščete našo šolsko spletno stran (QR-koda).



Pričujoči zapis je rezultat raziskovanja sledi evropskih narodov v Mariboru, ki so ga opravili dijaki Prve gimnazije Maribor (2022/23) v okviru evropskega projekta Šola ambasadorka Evropskega parlamenta (EPAS).

#### VIRI IN LITERATURA / SOURCES AND LITERATURE:

- Curk, J., in Premzl, P. (2004). Mariborske vedute. Umetniški kabinet Primož Premzl.
- Premzl, P. (1993). Maribor: po poteh stare umetnosti. Umetniški kabinet Primož Premzl.

#### FOTOGRAFIJE / PHOTOGRAPHY:

- Zgradba današnje Prve gimnazije Maribor, 1873 (PAM)
  - Vir: Hinko Krappek, 1873. PAM, fond Zavod za urbanizem Maribor, TE 2/23, digitalno restavriranje ZVAD, 2020.
  - Ogledni depo zbirke slikarstva Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor (Tomo Jeseničnik)
  - Vir: Tomo Jeseničnik, Pokrajinski muzej Maribor.
- OBLIKOVANJE / DESIGN: STUDIO MB, Matej Borin

You are now standing on the General Maister Square, which was originally named after the Austro-Hungarian admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff who was born in Maribor. On the square, there was once a portrait bust sculpture of him, created by the Austrian sculptor, Heinrich Fuchs.

Additionally, the present day Prva gimnazija Maribor was once named after him. The building was designed by the Austrian architect Wilhelm Bücher in 1873 in a Neo-Renaissance style. It has an ornamented facade, on top of the building you can see a clock and four statues representing Quadrivium (arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music).



Ogledni depo zbirke slikarstva Pokrajinskega muzeja Maribor / Display depot of the painting collection of the Regional Museum of Maribor

Towards the heart of the city you can see the Maribor Castle built in the 15th century. In the 16th century, after Turkish raids for the purpose of fortifying the city, the castle was upgraded with a bastion, built by Italian architects Valentino Treveno, Pietro Antonio de Pigrato and brothers Domenico and Andrea dell'Allio. Up until today, their work is still one of the most significant contributions to our city, e.g. Water Tower and Judgement Tower.

In the Maribor Regional Museum, which is located in the castle, we can find many paintings by old Flemish masters of the 17th century, mostly active in Antwerp. These paintings, mostly still-life and scenes depicting animals, are very high quality and some are considered worldwide rarities. Their authors were Peter van Kessel, Jan Fyt and Frans Snyders, the latter being a close friend with the greatest Flemish painters of his time.

On the example of connections with Italy, Austria and Belgium, we can see that the history of European nations is intertwined in one way or another, and we can see this in our city as well. If you want to learn more about the traces of the rest of the European countries in Maribor, you can see the additional information boards standing in front of Bojan Ilich Elementary School and in Slovenska Street, overlooking Grajski trg, or visit our school website (QR-code).



The present record is the result of research into traces of European nations in Maribor, which was carried out by the students of Prva gimnazija Maribor (2022/23) as part of the European Project Ambassador School of the European Parliament (EPAS).