

Vizionarska poteza duhovnika, skladatelja, planinca, predvsem pa gorečega domoljuba, ki je v burnih časih iskanja in oblikovanja slovenske narodne istovetnosti leta 1895 na Triglavu, najvišjem vrhu Slovenije, postavil valjast kovinski stolp s stožčasto streho, ki ga zaključuje zastavica. Stolpa se je prijelo ime Aljažev stolp, ki ni bil le dragoceno planinsko zavetišče na vrhu Julijskih Alp, temveč je prerasel v simbolno zavetišče vseh Slovencev. Njegova pomenska vrednost se je skozi čas plemenitila s številnimi podobami; vsaka izmed njih je pustila svoj pečat: kot izredno racionalen, surov, zgolj pocinkan kovinski stolp ob postavitvi, bel valj s črno kapo na prehodu iz 19. v 20. stoletje, med t. i. malarsko vojno odet v barve slovenske in italijanske trobojnice, v rdeči preobleki z zvezdo na vrhu v času socializma po drugi svetovni vojni in končno v današnji podobi, v odtenkih sive.

Po 122 letih so zob časa, izpostavljenost ekstremnim podnebnim razmeram, ravnanje vse številnejših obiskovalcev pa tudi neredno, nesistematično vzdrževanje in manj posrečeni pretekli posegi privedli do točke, ko se je treba resneje vprašati, v kakšni podobi želimo ohraniti slovenski simbol.

Prvi vidni koraki v ozaveščanju javnosti o pomenu Aljaževega stolpa so bili v zadnjih letih narejeni z razstavo in dokumentarnim filmom 'Ta pleh ima dušo', ki je tudi del pričujoče razstave, ter še z nekaterimi knjižnimi publikacijami in članki; na ožjem konservatorskem področju pa s Konservatorskim načrtom, ki je bil leta 2015 izdelan na Restavratorskem centru Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije.

V začetku leta 2017 je Vlada Republike Slovenije za upravljavca zemljišča in Aljaževega stolpa določila Javni zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije in mu zaupala nadaljnje korake za ohranitev državnega simbola.



Razumevanje sprememb Aljaževega stolpa kot spomenika državnega pomena je dolgotrajen proces, ki se natančneje izgrajuje z novimi spoznanji. V želji po čim celovitejšem uvidu v življenje tega narodnega simbola vas vabimo, da nam posredujete fotografije, razglednice, zapise in drugo gradivo, ki nam bo v pomoč pri nadaljnem raziskovanju in ohranjanju Aljaževega stolpa.

Hvala.

Martin Kavčič, ZVKDS Restavratorski center,
martin.kavcic@rescen.si, +386 (0)40 577 765
Gorazd Lemajič, Narodni muzej Slovenije
gorazd.lemajic@nms.si, +386 (0)31 864 356

ALJAŽEV STOLP OHRANIMO NAŠ SIMBOL

THE ALJAŽ TURRET PRESERVE OUR SYMBOL

1895

Zavod za varstvo
kulturne dediščine Slovenije



NARODNI
MUZEJ
SLOVENIJE



RAZSTAVA | EXHIBITION
SPOMENIŠKOVARSTVENI
CENTER - GALERIJA
Trg francoske revolucije 3
Ljubljana
3. 7. - 25. 7. 2017

ZGODOVINSKE PODOBE HISTORICAL APPEARANCE



Prva fotografija Aljaževega stolpa
(foto: Gustav Pire, Planinski vestnik 1895, št. 8)
The first photograph of the Aljaž Turret
(photo by: Gustav Pire, Planinski vestnik 1895, No. 8)

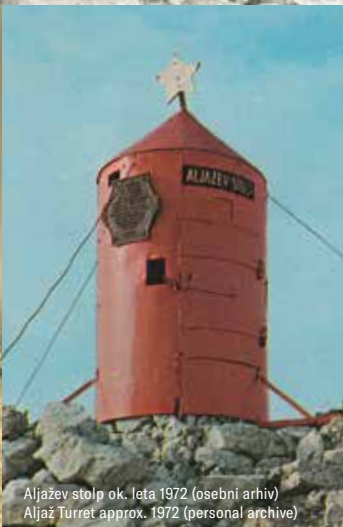


Aljažev stolp ok. 1919
(Slovenski planinski muzej)
Aljaž Turret approx. 1919
(Slovenian Alpine Museum)

DANAŠNJE STANJE CURRENT STATE



Aljažev stolp med letoma 1922–1923 (Gorenjski muzej)
Aljaž Turret 1922–1923 (Gorenjska Museum)



Aljažev stolp ok. leta 1972 (osebni arhiv)
Aljaž Turret approx. 1972 (personal archive)



Aljažev stolp iz leta 1999 (osebni arhiv)
Aljaž Turret in 1999 (personal archive)



Aljažev stolp leta 2001 (foto: Igor Zlodej,
Planinski vestnik, marec 2001)
Aljaž Turret 2001 (photo by: Igor Zlodej,
Planinski vestnik, March 2001)



Aljažev stolp 18. 6. 2017 (foto: Martin Kavčič)
Aljaž Turret 18 June 2017 (photo by: Martin Kavčič)



A visionary masterstroke of priest, composer, mountaineer and, most importantly, fervent patriot Jakob Aljaž, erected in 1895, during the tumultuous time of the formation of Slovenian national identity, on top of Triglav, Slovenia's tallest mountain peak, a cylindrical metal turret with a conical roof, topped by a small flag. It became known as the Aljaž Turret and quickly grew to be more than just a shelter up in the Julian Alps – it became a symbolic sanctuary for all the Slovenian people. Its importance only grew throughout the years, morphing and taking on different guises, each of them leaving a mark in its history: at first, it was a stern, intensely rational zinc-plated metal turret, which was coated in white and topped with a black roof in the period between the 19th and 20th century. During the so-called 'paint war' (malarska vojna), it kept being re-painted with the colors of the Slovenian and the Italian flag by opposing factions, while during the Socialist era after the Second World War, it was painted red and topped by five-pointed star. Nowadays, it is painted various shades of grey.

In the 122 years since it was built, it has endured extreme weather conditions, scores of visitors, irregular, unsystematic maintenance and past interventions that had varying degrees of success. Due to all these factors, the turret has reached a point at which we have to seriously start thinking about how we want to preserve this symbol of the Slovenian nation.

The first steps towards informing the general public about the importance of the Aljaž Turret were taken by the exhibition and documentary film 'This tin can has a soul' (Ta pleh ima dušo), which is also featured in this exhibition, as well as some other publications and articles. In the professional scope of things, a conservation plan was created in 2015 by the Restoration Centre of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

In the beginning of 2017, the Slovenian government has appointed the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia as the caretaker of the property and the turret and entrusted it with the future conservation of this national symbol.