

Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Jubiläumsspital Ospedale Imperatore Francesco Giuseppe

The Emperor Franz-Josef Anniversary Hospital



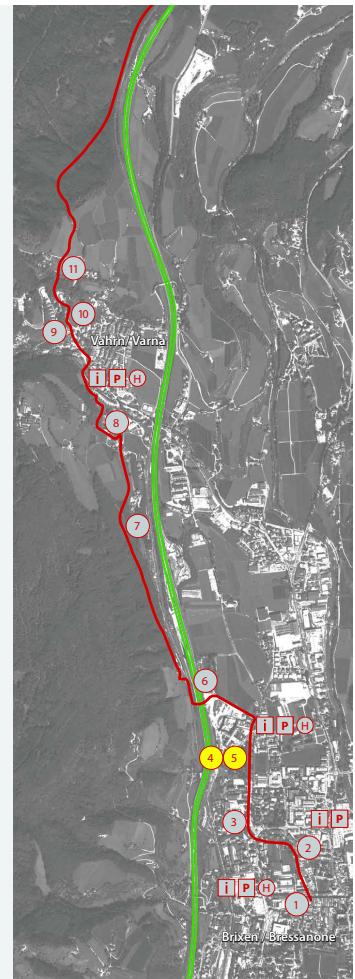
Gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts waren die Zustände in dem aus dem Jahr 1348 stammenden Brixner Spital unhaltbar geworden. Der Gemeinderat beschloss daher Ende 1907, zum 60-jährigen Thronjubiläum des Kaisers (1908) ein neues Krankenhaus zu bauen, das den Namen »Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Jubiläums-Krankenhaus der Stadt Brixen« erhalten sollte. In knapp zwei Jahren, von 1912 bis 1914, wurde das neue 180-Betten-Krankenhaus nach den Plänen des Architekten Arthur Payr errichtet. Es zählte damals zu den modernsten Krankenhäusern der gesamten Monarchie. In der Anfangszeit arbeiteten in diesem Krankenhaus berühmte Ärzte wie Lorenz Böhler, Begründer der modernen Unfallchirurgie, Anton Sigmund, der die Blinddarmoperation revolutionierte und Engelbert Niederegger, der bekannteste Augenarzt Europas. Unter der faschistischen Verwaltung mussten diese Ärzte das Krankenhaus verlassen. Nach nur 16 Jahren wurde es ab 1930 in ein Lungensanatorium umgewandelt.

Towards the end of the 19th century, conditions in the Brixen/Bressanone Hospital (which dated back to the year 1348) had become intolerable. In 1907, the town council therefore decided to build a new hospital in honour of the sixtieth anniversary (in 1908) of the Emperor's ascension to the throne. This hospital was to be named the »Emperor Franz-Josef Anniversary

Hospital of the City of Brixen/Bressanone«. The new 180-bed hospital was completed in just two years (1912-1914) from plans drawn up by the architect Arthur Payr. At that time it was regarded as one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the empire. Famous physicians such as Lorenz Böhler, the founder of modern trauma surgery, Anton Sigmund, who revolutionized

Verso la fine dell'Ottocento la situazione nell'ospedale brissinese, risalente al 1348, era diventata insostenibile. Alla fine del 1907 il consiglio comunale decise quindi di far costruire un nuovo ospedale per festeggiare i 60 anni di Francesco Giuseppe sul trono (giubileo ricorrente nel 1908) e di dare al nuovo ospedale il nome dell'imperatore per commemorare il giubileo. In meno di due anni, dal 1912 al 1914, venne costruito il nuovo ospedale secondo il progetto dell'architetto Arthur Payr. Per allora si trattava di uno dei più moderni ospedali dell'intera monarchia. All'inizio vi lavorarono medici famosi come Lorenz Böhler, fondatore della chirurgia traumatologica moderna, Anton Sigmund, pioniere della terapia dell'appendicite o Engelbert Niederegger, uno dei più famosi medici oculisti europei. Nel periodo fascista questi medici dovettero abbandonare l'ospedale. Dopo appena 16 anni venne trasformato in un sanatorio antitubercolare.

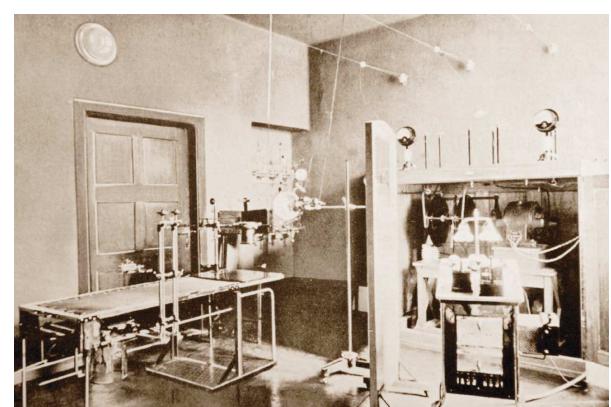
the appendectomy operation, and Engelbert Niederegger, the most-famous ophthalmologist in Europe, all worked in this hospital during its early years. During Italy's fascist era, however, these physicians were forced to leave the hospital, and in 1930 it was converted into a sanatorium for pulmonary ailments, just 16 years after its completion.



Das neue Krankenhaus kurz vor seiner Fertigstellung.

L'ospedale nuovo poco prima del completamento dei lavori.

The new hospital shortly before its completion.



Sowohl vom Bau als auch von der Einrichtung (im Bild der Röntgenapparat) war das Krankenhaus bei seiner Fertigstellung 1914 eines der modernsten der gesamten Monarchie.

Tanto per costruzione quanto per arredamento, l'ospedale nel 1914 era uno dei più moderni dell'intera monarchia. Nella foto l'impianto radiologico.

With regards to both its architecture and its equipment (see picture of an X-ray machine), the hospital was one of the most modern in the entire Empire at the time of its completion in 1914.



Grundsteinlegung. Fürstbischof Josef Altenweisel bei der Segnung des Grundsteines für das neue Krankenhaus zum 60-Jahr-Thronjubiläum von Kaiser Franz Josef 1908. Gebaut wurde das Krankenhaus allerdings erst 1912-1914.

Posa della prima pietra. Il principe vescovo Josef Altenweisel benedice la prima pietra del nuovo ospedale in occasione del giubileo dell'imperatore Francesco Giuseppe nel 1908.

I lavori vennero eseguiti però soltanto negli anni 1912-1914.

Laying the cornerstone. Prince-Bishop Josef Altenweisel blessing the cornerstone for the new hospital in 1908, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Franz-Josef's ascension to the throne. The actual construction of the hospital, however, took place between 1912 and 1914.