



Narodni muzej Slovenije in Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije, foto: Blaž Gutman, © Narodni muzej Slovenije



Slovenski etnografski muzej, foto: Blaž Verbič, dokumentacija SEM

**200. obletnica ustanovitve
Deželnega muzeja za Kranjsko,
prvega muzeja na Slovenskem**

***200th anniversary of the founding
of the Provincial Museum for
Carniola, the first museum in
Slovenia***

SPOMINSKI
KOVANEC
2021
COMMEMORATIVE
COIN



**BANKA
SLOVENIJE**
EVROSISTEM



Franz Kurz von Goldenstein: Licej okoli leta 1840 (hrani Narodni muzej Slovenije). Deželni muzej je v letih 1831–1888 domoval v stavbi liceja na današnjem Vodnikovem trgu v Ljubljani.

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nominalna vrednost

2 EUR

teža 8,50 g

premer 25,75 mm

sestava

triplastno jedro – nikelj,
medenina / nikelj /
nikelj, medenina
kolobar – baker, nikelj

izdelano 1 milijon

kovancev

predlagatelj dogodka

Narodni muzej
Slovenije, Prirodoslovni
muzej Slovenije

avtorica likovne rešitve

Lana Semečnik, Velenje

kovanje

Mincovna Kremnica, š.p.,
Kremnica, Slovaška

Kranjski deželni stanovi so 15. oktobra 1821 sprejeli odločitev o ustanovitvi deželnega muzeja. Skrb zanj je prevzela Kranjska kmetijska družba. Cesar Franc I. je 8. junija 1826 odobril ustanovitev muzeja in določil, naj se imenuje Deželni muzej (*Landesmuseum*). To je prvi muzej na slovenskih tleh in začetnik slovenskega muzejstva.

Muzeju so predmete darovali ljudje različnih stanov in poklicev z vseh koncev dežele. Med najstarejšimi pridobitvami so bili vzorci izdelkov iz tržiških železarskih obratov, Repežičeva numizmatična zbirka, Zoisova zbirka mineralov, Hohenwartova zbirka konhilij, Baragova zbirka predmetov severnoameriških ljudstev, posamični naravoslovni, arheološki, zgodovinski in umetnostni predmeti ter knjižno in arhivsko gradivo. Muzealije so bile od leta 1831 na ogled na prvi stalni muzejski razstavi v stavbi liceja ob ljubljanski stolnici. Do konca 19. stoletja je muzej obogatil svojo zbirko s številnim arheološkim gradivom. Prostori v licejski zgradbi so postali premajhni, zato so leta 1888 zgradili novo muzejsko stavbo (današnja Muzejska ulica 1 v Ljubljani). Nasledniki muzeja so trije, in sicer Narodni muzej Slovenije, Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije in Slovenski etnografski muzej.

Republika Slovenija ob 200. obletnici ustanovitve Deželnega muzeja za Kranjsko, prvega muzeja na Slovenskem, izdaja spominski kovanec. Inspiracija zanj je situla z Vač, katere pasovi postanejo grafični simbol za plastenje zgodovine. Kovanec prikazuje plasti zgodovine muzeja v obliki različnih imen, ki jih je institucija imela v svoji 200-letni zgodovini.

COMMEMORATIVE
COIN
2021



nominal value EUR 2

weight 8.50g

diameter 25.75mm

composition

three-layered centre -
nickel brass / nickel /
nickel brass
ring - copper, nickel

minted 1 million coins

event proposed by

National Museum
of Slovenia, Natural
History Museum of
Slovenia

artwork designed by

Lana Semečnik, Velenje

minting

Mincovna Kremnica š.p.,
Kremnica, Slovakia

200th anniversary of the founding of the Provincial Museum for Carniola, the first museum in Slovenia

On 15 October 1821, the Carniolan Provincial Estates adopted the decision to found a provincial museum. Responsibility for it was assumed by the Carniolan Agricultural Society. On 8 June 1826, Emperor Franz I approved the founding of the museum, and decreed that it should be named the Provincial Museum (*Landesmuseum*). This was the first museum in the Slovenian lands, thereby signalling the start of Slovenia's museum tradition.

The first museum in Slovenia received donations of objects from people of all estates and professions, from all parts of the country. The oldest acquisitions included examples of products from the Tržič ironworks, the Repežič numismatic collection, the Zois minerals collection, Hohenwart collection of mollusc shells, Baraga collection of objects from the peoples of North America, individual natural history, archaeological, historical and artistic objects, and book and archive material. The museum exhibits were on display from 1831 on at the first permanent museum exhibition in the building of the former lyceum next to the Ljubljana Cathedral. By the end of the 19th century, the museum had expanded its collection to include numerous archaeological items. The premises in the lyceum building became too small to house everything, therefore a new museum building was built in 1888 (at the present-day Muzejska ulica 1). The museum was succeeded by three others, the National Museum of Slovenia, the Natural History Museum of Slovenia and the Slovene Ethnographic Museum.

On the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Provincial Museum for Carniola, the first museum in Slovenia, the Republic of Slovenia is issuing a commemorative coin. The inspiration for the artwork on the coin is the Vače situla, the bands of which become a graphic symbol for the layering of history. The coin presents the layers of the museum's history in the form of the various names that the institution bore in its 200-year history.