

SPOMINSKI KOVANCI OB 1000-LETNICI
SMRTI ŠKOFA ABRAHAMA,
POVEZANEGA Z BRIZINSKIMI SPOMENIKI

COMMEMORATIVE COINS ISSUED ON THE
1000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF
BISHOP ABRAHAM, LINKED TO THE
FREISING MANUSCRIPTS

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Brižinski spomeniki so prvi latinični zapis kakšnega slovanskega jezika nasploh. Gre za tri besedila v najstarejši slovenščini, ki so uvezana v latinskem kodeksu (rokopisni knjigi) iz Freisinga na Bavarskem. Ohranjeni so štirje pergamentni listi in četrt strani. Jezikovne, stilne in vsebinske analize razodevajo, da gre za premišljeno sestavljena in literarno oblikovana cerkvena besedila. Natančnega datuma nastanka Brižinskih spomenikov ni mogoče določiti; prvotno besedilo je verjetno nastalo že v 9. stoletju. Odkriti so bili leta 1807 v muenchenski državni knjižnici ob pregledovanju kodeksa iz Freisinga blizu Muenchna, kjer je bila nekoč škofija.

V času zapisa dveh spomenikov (pridige o grehu in pokor, spovednega obrazca) je deloval v Freisingu škof Abraham (od leta 957), ki si je med drugim pridobil tudi obsežen zemljiški kompleks v Kranjski krajini okrog Škofje Loke. Zato so ga nekateri raziskovalci (npr. Jernej Kopitar in Rajko Nahtigal) tesneje povezovali z nastankom Brižinskih spomenikov in mu brez trdnih dokazov pripisovali celo avtorstvo enega besedila in domnevali, da je bil slovenskega rodu.

Škof Abraham je umrl pred 1000 leti, 26. maja 994. Brižinski spomeniki so dokaz tisočletne slovenske navzočnosti v Evropi. Hranijo se v Bavarski knjižnici v Muenchnu.

V spomin na tisočo obletnico smrti škofa Abrahama, povezanega z Brižinskimi spomeniki, izdaja Republika Slovenija tri priložnostne kovance.

Na njih je, posnemajoč izvirno pisavo, odtisnjeno besedilo "Glagolite ponaz", s katerim se začneja I. Brižinski spomenik.

The Freising Manuscripts are the first Roman-script record of any Slavonic language. They consist of three texts in the oldest Slovene, bound into a Latin Codex (manuscript book) from Freising in Bavaria. Four parchment leaves and a quarter of a page have been preserved. Linguistic, stylistic and contextual analyses reveal that these are church texts of careful composition and literary form.

The precise date of the origin of the Freising Manuscripts cannot be determined; the original text was probably written in the 9th century. They were discovered in 1807 in the Munich National Library during examination into a manuscript from Freising near Munich, which was once the centre of a diocese.

Bishop Abraham was active (from 957) in Freising during the time of writing of the two manuscripts (sermons on sin and repentance, a confessional form), and also acquired a large estate of land in the Creina province around Škofja Loka. For this reason some linguists (e.g. Jernej Kopitar and Rajko Nahtigal) linked him closely to the origin of the Freising Manuscripts and, without any firm evidence, attributed him as being the author of one of the texts and suspected that he was of Slovene origin.

Bishop Abraham died 1000 years ago, on 26 May 994. The Freising Manuscripts are evidence of the thousand-year presence of the Slovenes in Europe. They are preserved in the Bavarian National Library in Munich.

To mark the thousand-year anniversary of the death of Bishop Abraham, linked to the Freising Manuscripts, the Republic of Slovenia is issuing three commemorative coins.

On these coins, using the original script, are imprinted the words "Glagolite ponaz" with which the first Freising Manuscript begins.

V prvi emisiji bo izdelano 1000 zlatnikov, 3000 srebrnikov in 200.000 tečajnih kovancev.

The first issue will contain 1000 gold coins, 3000 silver coins and 200,000 coins for general circulation.



- zlatnik z nominalno vrednostjo 5000 tolarjev, s težo 7 gramov in premerom 24 milimetrov, čistine 900/1000, v količini do največ 4000 kovancev;
- a gold coin with a nominal value of 5,000 Tolars, with a weight of 7 grams, a diameter of 24 mm and purity of 900/1,000; the total quantity struck not to be exceed 4,000 pieces;



- srebrnik z nominalno vrednostjo 500 tolarjev, s težo 15 gramov in premerom 32 milimetrov, čistine 925/1000, v količini do največ 10.000 kovancev;
- a silver coin with a nominal value of 500 Tolars, with a weight of 15 grams, a diameter of 32 mm and purity of 925/1,000; the total quantity struck not to be exceed 10,000 pieces;



- tečajni kovanec z nominalno vrednostjo 5 tolarjev, s težo 6,4 gramov in premerom 26 milimetrov, izdelan iz zlitine CuZnNi, v količini 200.000 kovancev.
- a coin for general circulation with a nominal value of 5 Tolars, with a weight of 6,4 grams, a diameter of 26 mm, made of Cu-Zn-Ni alloy; quantity: 200,000 pieces.