Commemorative coins One Hundred Years since the Founding of the Slovene Sokol Association

The first organised Sokol gymnastics society was founded in Prague in 1862. The following year, members of the Slovene national movement founded the "Southern Sokol" Gymnastics Society in Ljubljana. In Bohemia and Slovenia, Sokol represented a "counter-weight" to the German gymnastics societies that spread German national influences in countries with Slavic populations. In the first years of its existence, the activities of Sokol were focused more on the strengthening of the Slovene national movement than on gymnastics. It was only in the 1880s that Sokol societies became more firmly established in Primorska and Štajerska. By introducing systematic sports activities, Dr Viktor Murnik gave additional importance to gymnastics and contributed to the reorganisation of the Slovene Sokol societies. The membership consisted of children and adults, men and women. Youth were called "naraščajniki", but the authorities prohibited grammar school students from joining societies. In 1903 Sokol members decided to wear the same uniforms, and a year later began to publish the "Slovenski Sokol" journal.

The year 1905 was extremely important for Slovene Sokol societies, because the authorities allowed them to form the Slovene Sokol Association, which became the umbrella organisation for all Sokol societies in Slovenia. This was followed by the organisational and conceptual strengthening of membership ranks, and there was a growing amount of character-forming activities taking place in gyms. The Slovene Sokol Society became a member of the International Gymnastics Association, and in 1907, Slovene competitors appeared at international competitions that later came to be called world championships.

Sokol ideology encouraged national and cultural awareness, and through sports instilled the discipline of the body and spirit in individuals. Emphasis was laid on the values of discipline, a healthy spirit in a healthy body, honesty towards oneself and others, and the fight against injustice. Sokol members always helped one another and everyone in need. The present-day Sokol Association of Slovenia still builds on these foundations.

To mark the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Slovene Sokol Society, the Republic of Slovenia has issued special coins. The main motif is the symbol of the rising sun from the façade of the Tabor Sokol building in Ljubljana. Sokol, or the hawk, is the attribute of the Egyptian god Re, the symbol of the rising sun.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR COINS BY:
Boštjan Gabrovšek, Tržič

COIN ENGRAVING CREATED BY:
Jan Černaj, Mincovna Kremnica š. p., Slovakia

PRODUCTION AND MINTING:
Mincovna Kremnica š. p., Kremnica, Slovakia

oblikovanje: Sandi Radovan / studio DVA, fotografija: Miran Kambič, tisk: Geodetski inštitut Slovenije
Motiv na naslovnici: kip sokola nad glavnim vhodom na 1. jugoslovanskem vsesokolskem zletu v Ljubljani 1922, avtor: Lojze Dolinar, vir slikovnega gradiva: Spomenica 1. jugoslovanskem vsesokolskem zletu v Ljubljani 1922

Priložnostni kovanci
ob 100-letnici ustanovitve Slovenske sokolske zveze

Commemorative coins
to mark the One Hundred Years since the Founding of the Slovene Sokol Association



Priložnostni kovanci

ob 100-letnici ustanovitve Slovenske sokolske zveze

Prvo organizirano telovadno društvo Sokol je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1862 v Pragi. Naslednje leto so slovenski narodnjaki ustanovili v Ljubljani Gimnastično društvo "Južni Sokol". Na Češkem in v Sloveniji je Sokol pomenil protiutež nemškim telovadnim društvom, ki so v deželah s slovanskim prebivalstvom širila nemški nacionalni vpliv. V prvih letih je bila dejavnost Sokola posvečena bolj krepitvi slovenskega narodnega gibanja kakor telovadbi. Na Primorsko in Štajersko so se začela sokolska društva trajneje širiti šele v osemdesetih letih 19. stoletja. Telovadbi je pripisal pomembnost šele dr. Viktor Murnik, ki je z uvajanjem sistematične telovadbe pripomogel tudi k reorganizaciji slovenskega sokolstva. Sokoli so v svoje vrste vključevali otroke in odrasle; imeli so moško in žensko članstvo, mladino so imenovali naraščajniki, dijakom pa oblast ni dovolila vključevati se v društva. Leta 1903 so si sokoli izbrali enotna oblačila, leto potem pa so začeli izdajati glasilo Slovenski sokol.

Leto 1905 je bilo za slovensko sokolstvo prelomno, saj mu je oblast dovolila združitev v Slovensko sokolsko zvezo, v njej pa so se poenotila skoraj vsa sokolska društva na Slovenskem. Sledilo je organizacijsko in idejno strjevanje članskih vrst, v telovadnicah pa je bilo vse več vzgojnega dela. Slovenska sokolska zveza se je včlanila v mednarodno gimnastično zvezo in slovenski tekmovalci so leta 1907 nastopali na mednarodnih tekmovanjih, ki so jih pozneje poimenovali svetovna prvenstva.

Sokolska ideologija je spodbujala narodno in kulturno zavest ter je ob telesni vzgoji vzgajala disciplino telesa in duha. Pomembne vrednote so bile: disciplina, zdrav duh v zdravem telesu, poštenost do sebe in drugih in boj proti krivicam. Sokoli so vedno pomagali drugemu sokolu in vsem, ki so potrebovali pomoč. Po teh načelih deluje tudi sodobna Sokolska zveza Slovenije.

Ob stoletnici ustanovitve Slovenske sokolske zveze izdaja Republika Slovenija priložnostne kovance. Osrednji motiv na kovancu predstavlja simbol vzhajajočega sonca, ta simbol je posnet s fasade Sokolskega doma na Taboru v Ljubljani. Sokol je pridevek egipčanskega boga Reja, simbola vzhajajočega sonca.

AVTORJA IDEJNEGA OSNUTKA ZA ZLATNIK, SREBRNIK IN PRILOŽNOSTNI TEČAJNI KOVANEC:
Boštjan Gabrovšek, Tržič

MEDALJERSKA DELA:
Jan Černaj, Mincovna Kremnica, š. p., Slovaška

IZDELAVA IN KOVANJE:
Mincovna Kremnica, š. p., Kremnica, Slovaška

Zlatnik / Gold Commemorative Coin

nominalna vrednost
25.000 SIT
zlitina Au 900/1000
teža 7 gramov
premer 24 milimetrov
izdano 1.000 kovancev



Nominal value: 25,000 tolars
Purity: Au 900/1000
Weight: 7 g
Diameter: 24 mm
Series issued: 1,000 coins

Srebrnik / Silver Commemorative Coin

nominalna vrednost
5.000 SIT
zlitina Ag 925/1000
teža: 13 gramov
premer 32 milimetrov
izdano 2.000 kovancev



Nominal value: 5,000 tolars
Purity: Ag 925/1000
Weight: 13 g
Diameter: 32 mm
Series issued: 2,000 coins

Priložnostni tečajni kovanec / Commemorative General - Circulation Coin

nominalna vrednost
500 SIT
zlitina jedro 75 Cu 25 Ni
obod 78 Cu 20 Zn 2 Ni
teža: 9 gramov
premer 28 milimetrov
izdano 200.000 kovancev



Nominal value: 500 tolars
bi-coloured; composition: outer disc alloy: 75% Cu and 25% Ni
outer part alloy: 75% Cu, 20% Zn and 2% Ni
Weight: 9 g
Diameter: 28 mm
Series issued: 200,000 coins