

ZBIRATELJSKI DVOKOVINSKI KOVANEC

Nominalna vrednost:
3 evre

Teža: 15 gramov

Premer: 32 milimetrov

Zlitina:
jedro 75 Cu 25 Ni
kolobar 78 Cu 20 Zn 2 Ni

Izdelano:
150.000 kovancev

BI-COLOURED COLLECTOR COIN

Nominal value:
EUR 3

Weight: 15 grams

Diameter: 32 millimetres

Composition:
centre: 75 Cu 25 Ni
ring: 78 Cu 20 Zn 2 Ni

Minted:
150,000 coins



Foto: Luka Daksobler, Gorenjski muzej

Janez Puhar je izumitelj in eden izmed pionirjev na področju fotografije, zato Republika Slovenija ob njegovi 200-letnici rojstva izdaja zbirateljske kovance. Na kovancih je pokrajinski motiv, vzet iz Puharjeve fotografije Cerklje na Gorenjskem, ki je bila prva pokrajinska fotografija pri nas.

Janez Puhar was an inventor and one of the pioneers of photography, and the Republic of Slovenia is marking the 200th anniversary of his birth by issuing collector coins. The coins feature a landscape scene taken from a Puhar photograph of Cerklje na Gorenjskem, the first landscape photograph taken in Slovenia.

Avtorica dizajna: Maja Vodlan, Domžale
Kovanje: Royal Dutch Mint, Nizozemska

*Coin Designer: Maja Vodlan, Domžale / Slovenia
Minting: Royal Dutch Mint, the Netherlands*

BANKA
SLOVENIJE
EVROSISTEM

Janez Puhar

Foto: Janez Puhar. Autoportret (preslikava po fotografiji na steklo,
foto Tomaž Lauko, hrani Narodni muzej Slovenije).

Zbirateljski kovanci 2014
200-letnica rojstva fotografa Janeza Puharja

*Collector coins 2014
200th anniversary of the birth of
the photographer Janez Puhar*

ZLATNIK

Nominalna vrednost:
100 evrov

Teža:
7 gramov

Premier:
24 milimetrov

Čistina:
Au 900/1000

Izdelano:
1500 kovancev

GOLD COIN

Nominal value:
EUR 100

Weight:
7 grams

Diameter:
24 millimetres

Purity:
Au 900/1000

Minted:
1,500 coins



**BANKA
SLOVENIJE**

EVROSISTEM

200-letnica rojstva fotografa Janeza Puharja

Janez Avguštin Puhar je bil rojen 26. avgusta 1814 v Kranju. Šolal se je v Kranju in Ljubljani. Po končani gimnaziji se je vpisal na semenišče in bil leta 1838 posvečen v duhovnika. Služboval je v različnih krajih Slovenije, med katerimi so z njegovim ustvarjanjem posebej povezani Metlika, Ljubno na Gorenjskem, Bled in Cerklje. Zadnje leto je bil kaplan na Dovjem, a se je zelo bolan vrnil domov v Kranj, kjer je 7. avgusta 1864 umrl.

Že kot študent je bil izredno nadarjen za jezike in glasbo, ukvarjal se je z botaniko, matematiko, fiziko in kemijo. Ob prebiranju strokovne literature o najnovejših iznajdbah se je seznanil z dagerotipijo – fotografijo na bakrene plošče s spoliranim namazom srebra. Ker je bil postopek predrag, je namesto kovine uporabil steklo in prilagodil uporabo kemikalij. Tako je odkril izjemno prednost stekla. Prvo poročilo o svojem poskusu v povezavi z dagerotipijo je objavil leta 1841 v časopisu Carniolia. Aprila 1842 je izumil fotografijo na steklo, kar je bil pionirski prispevek k zgodovini fotografije. Postopek je imenoval „hyalotipija“ ali svetlopis (danes tudi „puharotipija“). Puhar je o tem objavil poročilo v časopisu Carniolia in v Innerösterreichisches Industrie- und Gewerbe Blatt leta 1843. Potem ko je Puharjevo poročilo leta 1851 objavila dunajska Akademija znanosti, je Nacionalna akademija za poljedelstvo, obrt in trgovino leta 1852 Puharju v Parizu podelila častno članstvo in diplomo ter ga poimenovala „iznajditelj fotografije na steklo“. S fotografijami je sodeloval na razstavah v Londonu (1851), New Yorku (1852) in Parizu (1855). Izvirnih del je ohranjenih zelo malo. Poleg nekaj slik na steklo se je ohranilo nekaj manjših fotografij na papirju, ki jih je Puhar naredil po lastnem postopku.

Vir: Narodni muzej Slovenije

200th anniversary of the birth of the photographer Janez Puhar

Janez Avguštin Puhar was born on 26 August 1814 in Kranj. He went to school in Kranj and Ljubljana, and after finishing grammar school he enrolled in a seminary and was ordained a priest in 1838. He served in various parts of Slovenia, and is known for his work in Metlika, Ljubno na Gorenjskem, Bled and Cerklje. In his final year of life he was a curate in Dovje, but he became seriously ill and returned home to Kranj, where he died on 7 August 1864.

Even as a student he had a remarkable talent for languages and music, and was also interested in botany, mathematics, physics and chemistry. When reading journals about the latest scientific findings he came across the Daguerreotype, photography on a copper plate with a polished silver surface. Because the process was very expensive, he made use of glass and adapted the chemicals used in the process, thereby discovering the exceptional advantages of glass. He wrote his first report of his experiments with the Daguerreotype in the newspaper Carniolia in 1841. In April 1842 he invented photography on glass, a pioneering contribution to the history of photography. He named the process the “hyalotype” (today also known as the puharotype), or svetlopis in Slovene. Puhar reported his findings in Carniolia, and in Innerösterreichisches Industrie- und Gewerbe Blatt in 1843. After Puhar's report was published in 1851 by Vienna's Academy of Sciences, in 1852 the National Academy of Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce in Paris awarded him honorary membership and a diploma recognising him as the “inventor of photography on glass”. His photographs were exhibited in London (1851), New York (1852) and Paris (1855). Very few of his original works have been preserved. Apart from a few pictures on glass, there are also some of the photographs on paper that Puhar made by his own process.

Source: National Museum of Slovenia

SREBRNIK

Nominalna vrednost:
30 evrov

Teža:
15 gramov

Premier:
32 milimetrov

Čistina:
Ag 925/1000

Izdelano:
2000 kovancev

SILVER COIN

Nominal value:
EUR 30

Weight:
15 grams

Diameter:
32 millimetres

Purity:
Ag 925/1000

Minted:
2,000 coins

