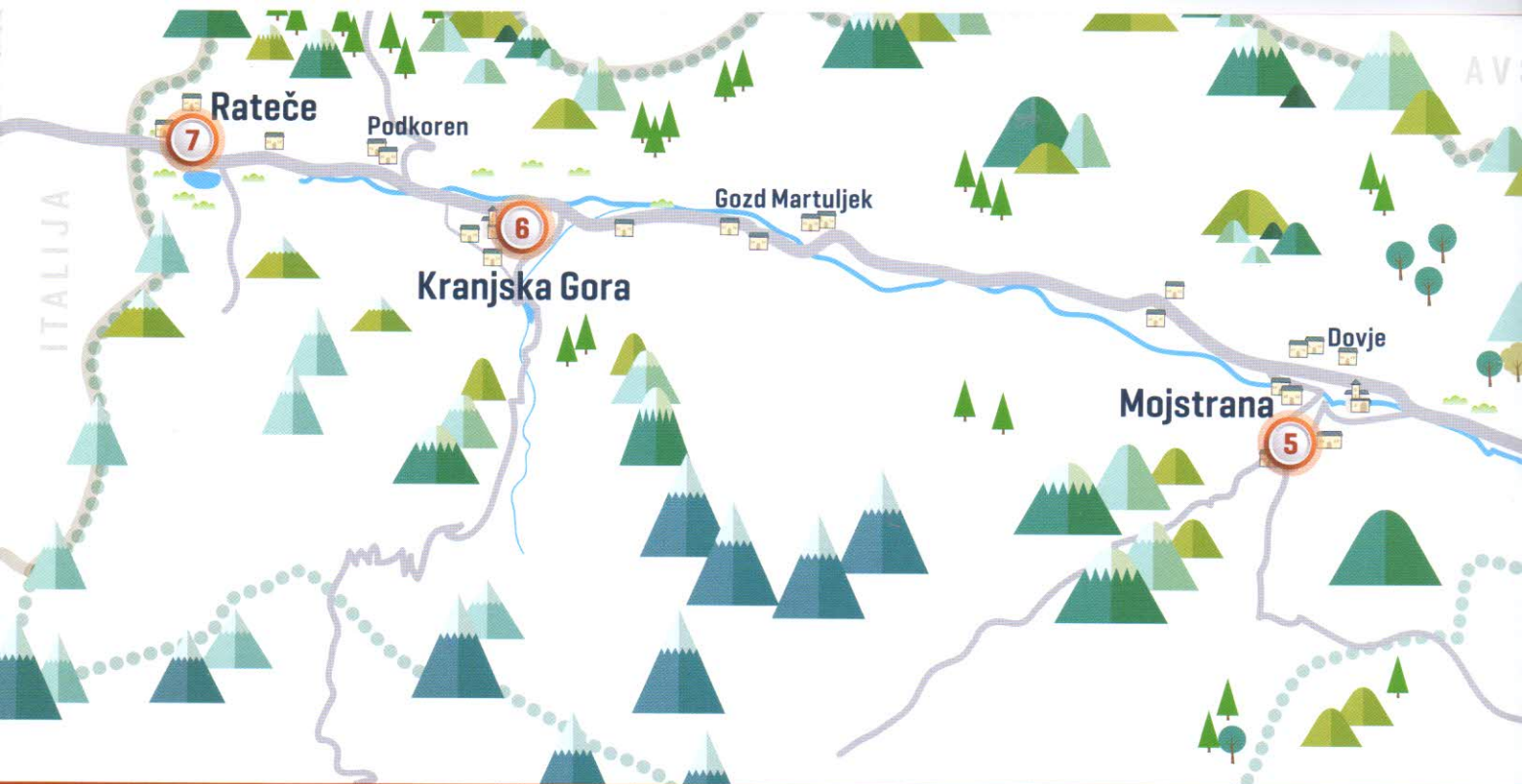


GORNJESAVSKI
MUZEJ JESENICE



Skrbimo za kulturno in
naravno dediščino gornjesavske regije

*We take care for cultural and
natural heritage of the Upper Sava region*



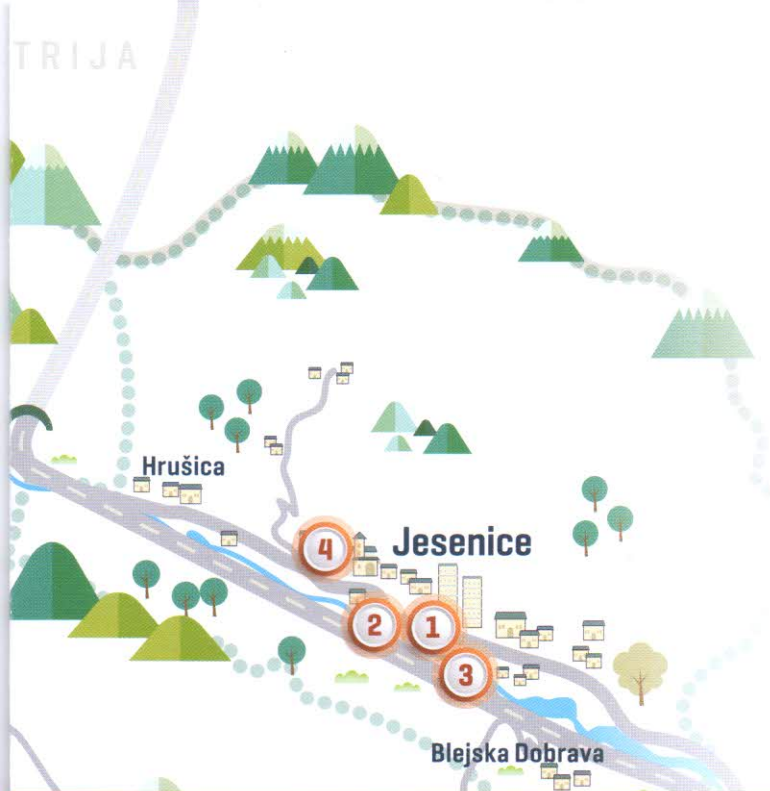
1

Fužinarsko naselje Stara Sava *Iron foundry settlement Stara Sava*



Fužinarsko naselje Stara Sava je kulturni spomenik državnega pomena, spleten iz železnih niti dela in življenja fužinarjev. Raznolika arhitektura objektov priča o nekdanji gospodarski in duhovni moči železarskega naselja: graščina, fužinarska cerkev Marijinega vnebovzvetja, plavž, pudlovka, večstanovanjska delavska hiša Kasarna in Kolpern, ki je danes z galerijo in dvoranama na voljo za različne prireditve in zasebne najeme.

Iron foundry settlement Stara Sava is a cultural monument of national importance, woven of the iron threads of the iron workers' work and life. The diverse architecture of the facilities illustrates the former economic and spiritual power of the iron working settlement: the Manor, ironmaking Church of St. Mary's Assumption, a blast furnace, a puddling mill, a residential house for workers Kasarna, and Kolpern - a former storage for charcoal, which has been transformed to a gallery and two halls, now used for different events and private rentals.



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Poslanstvo javnega zavoda Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice je skrb za prepoznavanje, ohranjanje, predstavljanje ter razumevanje žive ter premične kulturne in naravne dediščine gornjesavske regije ter planinske in železarske dediščine širšega slovenskega prostora.

The mission of public institute Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice is to take care about recognising, preserving, presenting and understanding tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the Upper Sava region, and the mountaineering and ironmaking heritage of Slovenia.

2

Slovenski železarski muzej *Slovenian Ironmaking Museum*



Italijska rodbina Bucelleni se je leta 1538 s Planine pod Golico preselila na Staro Savo. Zgradila je graščino in ob njej postavila fužino. Leta 1954 je bila graščina preurejena v muzej. Poleg pomena železa boste lahko spoznali delovne postopke pri pridobivanju jekla, način življenja fužinarjev ter vpliv te gospodarske panoge na razvoj drugih panog.

In 1538 Italian family Bucelleni moved from Planina pod Golico to Stara Sava. They built a manor and an iron foundry next to it. In 1954 the manor was converted into a museum. In addition to the significance of iron, you will get to know working procedures in the production of steel, iron workers' way of life and the influence of that industry on the development of other economic activities.

3

Muzej delavske kulture *Museum of workers' culture*



Etnološka razstava o bivalni kulturi in življenju železarskih družin predrami vse čute in zbuja nostalgijo po minulih dneh. V Kasarni na Stari Savi je na ogled delavsko stanovanje iz časa med obema vojnama. V kuhinji lahko pobrsbate med posodjem tedanjih stanovalcev, v sobi spoznate njihove zgodbe in uzrete obraze, ujete v Vilmanov fotografski objektiv.

Ethnological exhibition on the ironmaking families' life style awakens all the senses and arouses nostalgia. A worker's flat from the period between the two world wars can be seen in Kasarna at Stara Sava. In the kitchen, there is the display of crockery, used by the then residents, in the living room you get to know their stories and see their faces on the photographs, taken by Vilman.

4

Muzej Kosova graščina *Kos Manor Museum*



Kosova graščina, zgrajena leta 1521, je v virih omenjena kot stari belopeški grad. V njej je stalna razstava o nacističnem terorju med letoma 1941 in 1945 ter rekonstruirana zaporniška celica. Na ogled je tudi Geološka in paleontološka zbirka Jožeta Bediča. Danes je Muzej Kosova graščina razstavišče Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice za občasne vizualno-likovne in muzejske razstave.

Kos Manor, built in 1521, is mentioned in sources as the old Bela peč castle. It houses a permanent exhibition on the Nazi terror in the period from 1941 to 1945 and a reconstructed prison cell. There is also Jože Bedič's Geological and Paleontological Collection. Nowadays, temporary visual and artistic exhibitions by Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice are set up in the Manor.

A man with a white beard, wearing a brown hat and a dark, textured jacket, stands in profile looking towards a modern building. He has a thick, light-colored rope coiled over his shoulder. The building has a steep, grey metal roof and dark grey vertical siding. The scene is set in a mountainous area with green grass and large rocks in the foreground. A Slovenian flag is visible on the left.

5

Slovenski planinski muzej *Slovenian Alpine Museum*

Razstava je zasnovana kot vzpon na goro: obiskovalec zbira žige skozi različna doživetja in interaktivne naloge, na cilju pa ga čaka nagrada. Avantur željni lahko doživijo gorski svet tudi skozi zabavno pustolovščino Pobeg pred nevihto ali preizkusijo Mystery box Triglavski izziv. Na virtualni sprehod se lahko odpravite na Triglav, lahko pa si izposodite kolo in raziščete okolico. Muzej postaja tudi informacijsko središče – v njem delujeta informacijski točki Triglavskega narodnega parka in Alpske konvencije ter turistični informacijski center.

Slovenski planinski muzej
SLOVENIAN ALPINE MUSEUM

The exhibition is designed as an ascent to the mountain: the visitor collects stamps through various experiences and interactive tasks, and there is an award at the end. Adventurous visitors can experience the world of mountains also by joining an entertaining adventure Escape from the storm or try Mystery Box Triglav Challenge. You can virtually climb the mount of Triglav or rent a bike and explore the surrounding. The Museum is becoming also an information centre – there is a Triglav National Park and Alpine Convention info point as well as a tourist information centre.

6

Muzej Kranjska Gora Museum Kranjska Gora



Liznjekova domačija je bila zgrajena v drugi polovici 17. stoletja, danes se nam kaže kot prototip pristne slovenske alpske hiše. Z bogato opremo iz 19. stoletja (za Gornjesavsko dolino značilno poslikano pohištvo, posodje, orodje in oblačila) nudi avtentičen prikaz nekdanjega doma in življenja premožnejše kmečke družine. V črni kuhinji pogosto zakurimo peč in po hiši zadiši po sveže pečenih tradicionalnih dobrotah.

Liznjek homestead was built in the second half of the 17th century. Today, it shows a prototype of an authentic Slovenian Alpine house. Rich furnishing from the 19th century (painted furniture, tools and clothes, typical of the Upper Sava valley) authentically depict a former home and life of a rich farm family. Fire is often lit in the black kitchen and the house smells of freshly baked traditional delicacies.

7

Muzej Rateče Museum Rateče



Podoba hiše iz 19. stoletja se je delno ohranila. Na vzhodni fasadi je ohranjena freska sv. Florjana, na južni pa sončna ura. Glavni vhod ima polkrožni kamnit portal in profilirana vrata. Stavba ima značilno tlorisno zasnovo: »hiša« s kamro, veža s črno kuhinjo in kašča. V skrinjah hranimo praznja oblačila. Rateška noša ni posebna le v kroju, barvah in materialih, ampak je tudi ena redkih, ki še živi.

The 19th century house is partially preserved. A fresco of St. Florian is preserved on the eastern facade, and a sundial can be seen on the southern facade. The main entrance has a semi-circular stone portal and profiled door. The ground plan of the building is very typical: "hiša" (living room) with a den, a corridor with a black kitchen and a granary. Folk festive costumes are kept in wooden chests. It is not only the pattern, colours and materials of Rateče folk costume that are special, it is also one of the rare ones which are still used.