



Rekonstrukcija delavskega stanovanja v kasarni



Rekonstrukcija kovačnice v Ruardovi graščini (Foto: GMJ)

THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION AND ST. ROCH

The church was built by order of the Bucelleni family and was consecrated by the Bishop of Ljubljana, Tomaž Hren in 1606.

KASARNA (THE BARRACKS) WORKERS HOUSE

Kasarna is a Late Baroque building dating back to the end of the 18th century. During the times of the Napoleonic wars, it served as barracks to the French soldiers; later on, it became house for workers and their families. In 2005, the building was thoroughly renovated. It is host to reconstructed workers' housing from the 1930s and 1940s, which present the residential culture and way of life of ironworker families of the working settlement of Jesenice as it once was. Kasarna also hosts museum workshops for people of all ages. A smaller gallery, an archive and archive, Musician School of Jesenice are situated there as well.

THE BLAST FURNACE

The blast furnace was conceived as the heart of the iron-works as early as the 16th century. Numerous conversions followed; the last and greatest occurring in the second half of the 19th century. With the construction of new and modern foundries, the old buildings were abandoned and time took its toll on them. Conservational measures prevented their continuing ruin and from them, an outdoor museum was created, where visitors can become acquainted with technology of the iron industry from the days of yore.



GORNJESAVSKI MUZEJ JESENICE

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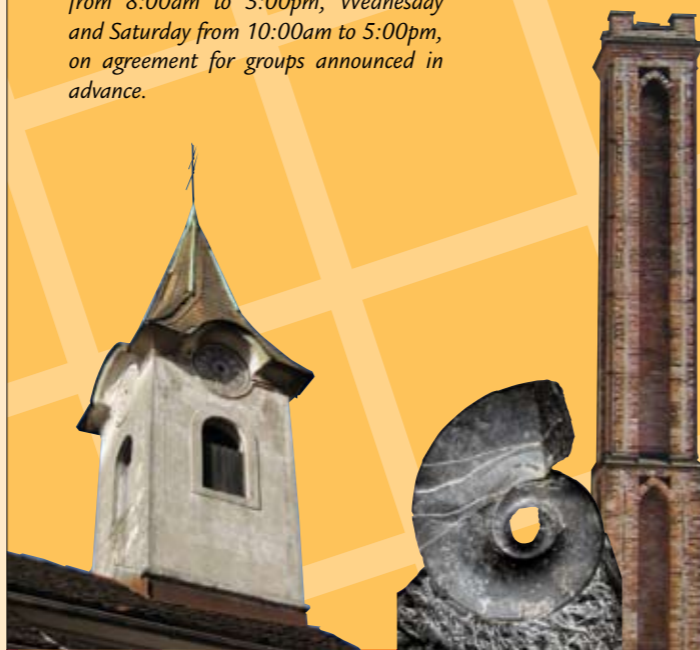


Muzejske zbirke na Stari Savi so odprte:

torek, četrtek in petek od 8.00 do 15.00 ure, sreda in sobota od 10.00 do 17.00 ure, za vnaprej najavljene skupine po dogovoru

Museum exhibitions

Open: Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 8:00am to 3:00pm, Wednesday and Saturday from 10:00am to 5:00pm, on agreement for groups announced in advance.



STARA SAVA



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STARA SAVA je osrednji del mesta Jesenice, ki je nastal na sotočju Save in hudournika Ukova. Odlikuje ga izjemno bogata železarska tradicija, ki je vidna skoraj na vsakem koraku. Tu so vsi bistveni elementi fužinarskega naselja: graščina, cerkev, delavska stanovanjska hiša, plavž s pomožnimi obrati in mlin. Vsi objekti so se ohranili na relativno majhni površini in so povezani v smiselno celoto, ki je namenjena muzejski, kulturni in turistični dejavnosti. Povezuje jih trg, ki s preurejeno podobo postaja novo središče družabnih prireditev na Jesenicah, mesto zbiranj in srečevanj. Ureditev trga pred Ruardovo graščino je potekala v okviru projekta »Sejem bil je živ« in bila zaključena leta 2008 s pomočjo sredstev Norveškega finančnega mehanizma. Obnova je pokazala, da je najboljša garancija za ohranitev Stare Save kot kulturnega spomenika, njena vključitev v življenjski utrip mesta.

RUARDOVA GRAŠČINA

Leta 1538 se je na Staro Savo naselila italijanska rodbina Bucelleni. Tukaj je zgradila graščino in fužino, ki ji je v kratkem času prinesla precejšnjo premoženje. Postala je lastnica železarskih obratov in rudnikov po vsej Gornjesavski dolini. V 17. stoletju je rodbina napredovala v plemiški stan. Postali so baroni s pridevkom »von Reichenberg«, kar je nemško poimenovanje za njihove bogate rudnike v Savskih jamah. Leta 1686 so Bucelleniji dosegli celo grofovsko čast, vendar je bila takrat njihova slava že v zatonu. Glavni temelj njihovega uspeha, železarstvo, je namreč zašlo v težave, zaradi česar so bili prisiljeni obrate in graščino prodati. Leta 1766 jih je kupil belgijski trgovec Valentin Ruard. V graščini so živele tri generacije Ruardov. Valentinu je sledil Leopold Ruard, ki je bil v času Ilirskih provinc (1809-1813) jeseniški župan. Njegov sin Viktor je neuspešno poskušal posodobiti železarsko proizvodnjo. Posledica tega je bila, da je lastništvo nad savskimi obrati in graščino leta 1871 prešlo na Kranjsko industrijsko družbo. Zatem so se graščinski prostori preuredili v uradniška stanovanja.

Leta 1954 je bila graščina preurejena v muzej, kjer je danes na ogled železarska zbirka s predstavitvijo maket naselij in naprav. Poleg tega so razstavljeni številni predmeti z raznolikih področij življenja in dela jeseniškega fužinarja, oglarja, rudarja in kovača. Razstavljena je tudi zbirka fosilov in kamnin zahodnih Karavank.

CERKEV MARIJINEGA VNEBOVZETJA IN SV. ROKA

Cerkev je dala postaviti družina Bucelleni, posvetil pa jo je ljubljanski škof Tomaž Hren leta 1606. Znana je po glavnem





Ruardova graščina v času KID (vir: Fototeka GMJ)

oltarju iz črnega marmorja. Do zaprtja cerkve v petdesetih letih 20. stoletja so jo krasile umetnine beneškega slikarja Nicola Grassija (1682-1748), ki je naslikal tri oltarne podobe: Marijino vnebovzetje, Marijo rožnega venca s sv. Dominikom in Frančiškom Asiškim ter Sv. Antona Puščavnika z antičnim mučencem.

STANOVANJSKA HIŠA KASARNA

Kasarna je poznoaroha stavba iz konca 18. stoletja. V času Napoleonovih vojn je služila kot vojašnica francoskih vojakov, kasneje pa so v njej dobile svoja stanovanja delavske družine. Leta 2005 je bila stavba temeljito obnovljena. V njej sta svoje prostore dobila Glasbena šola Jesenice in Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice. Tukaj se je rekonstruiralo delavsko stanovanje iz obdobja tridesetih in štiridesetih let 20. stoletja, ki prikazuje bivalno kulturo in način življenja železarskih družin v nekdanjem jeseniškem delavskem naselju. V Kasarni potekajo muzejske delavnice za vse starostne skupine, imajo pa še manjšo galerijo, fototeko in arhiv Kranjske industrijske družbe.

PLAVŽ

Plavž kot srce fužine je bil zasnovan že v 16. stoletju. Sledile so številne predelave. Zadnja in največja se je zgodila v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Objekti so bili opuščeni z izgradnjo sodobne železarne in jih je močno načel zob časa. Konservatorski posegi so preprečili njihovo nadaljnjo propadanje in iz njih ustvarili muzej na prostem, kjer obiskovalec lahko spozna nekdanjo železarsko tehnologijo.



Stara Sava s Kasarno v ospredju (Foto: GMJ)

STARA SAVA PONUJA

- predstavitev železarske zgodovine
- sprehod skozi delavsko stanovanje nekdanjih železarskih družin
- ogled najstarejših predmetov, najdenih v okolici Jesenic
- eno najbogatejših paleontoloških zbirk iz obdobja paleozoika
- galerijski razstavni prostor
- ustvarjalne delavnice za vse starostne skupine
- prostor za kulturne in družabne prireditve.

Zmigaj se (Foto: GMJ)



Mednarodni dan muzejev (Foto: GMJ)

STARA SAVA OFFERS

- Presentation of the history of the iron industry and cultural heritage
- A walk through the former dwellings of the ironworker families
- A look at the oldest objects found in the greater Jesenice area.
- One of the richest palaeontological collection from the Palaeozoic period
- An exhibit gallery
- Creative workshops for all age groups
- A place for cultural and social events



Sejem na Stari Savi (vir: Fototeka GMJ)

OLD SAVA

STARA SAVA (Old Sava) is the central part of the town of Jesenice, which emerged at the confluence of the Sava River and the Ukova torrent. It is distinguished by its rich iron industry, which can practically be seen on every corner. All the essential elements of an old iron-working settlement have been preserved here: the manor, the church, the workers house, the blast furnace, industrial buildings and the mill. Over a relatively small area, all the buildings logically come together to form a whole, which serves as a museum and for other cultural and tourism related activities. They are joined together by the town square that, through its renovated image, has become a new centre for social events in Jesenice, a place for the town inhabitants and visitors to gather and meet. The renovations of the square were completed within Lively old town project and co-financed by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

THE RUARD MANOR

The manor was built in 1538 by the Bucelleni family, which had originated from the Italian town of Bergamo. After over two hundred years, ownership of the manor was passed on to the wealthy Ruard family. After the last member of this family departed, the spaces were converted into housing for the factory workers. In 1954, the manor was transformed into a museum, which today hosts an exhibit on ironworks with models of the settlements and devices. There are also numerous objects from various areas of the life and work of a typical Jesenice ironworker, coal maker, miner and blacksmith on display. Also on exhibit is a collection of minerals and fossils from the Palaeozoic period.