

POSAVSKI
MUZEJ
BREŽICE



»Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljeni«



MUZEALCA
FRANJO IN IVA STILOVŠEK:
PROTI SEDMIM DESETLETJEM
POSAVSKEGA MUZEJA BREŽICE

»Politely invited, not urged«

MUSEUM COUPLE
FRANJO AND IVA STILOVŠEK:
INTO THE SEVENTH DECADE
OF THE POSAVJE MUSEUM BREŽICE

Proti sedmim desetletjem Posavskega muzeja Brežice

Obletnice nas vedno spodbudijo, da razmišljamo o preteklosti in da se zavemo naših korenin. Enako smo razmišljali ob zavedanju, da se bliža leto 2019 in dopolnjenih sedem desetletij našega, Posavskega muzeja Brežice. Nastajanje muzeja je bil obsežnejši in dlje trajajoči proces, ki so ga sooblikovali ljudje ter družbene okoliščine. Leta 1939 je območje ob reki Savi, ki ga danes še neuradno, a že močno zasidrano imenujemo Posavje, že slutilo vojno in mogoče je bil to ravno tisti pravi čas, da so naši muzealski predniki začeli uresničevati idejo in željo po zbiranju in predstavljanju dediščine območja. 30. 9. 1939 je bilo ustanovljeno Muzejsko društvo za politična okraja Krško in Brežice v Krškem, sam muzej pa je bil odprt 10. novembra 1940. Tako bomo skupaj obeležili tudi osemdeset let posavskega muzealstva, ki se je pričelo v Krškem. Splet okoliščin po drugi svetovni vojni in želje lokalnih oblasti po drugih vsebinah hiše, za katero smo vse do leta 2008 verjeli, da je bila zadnje bivališče slavnega polihistorja Janeza Vajkarda Valvasorja (1641–1693), so pripeljali do dejstva, da se je muzej preselil v brežiški grad. Muzej se je moral izseliti do 1. januarja 1949, takratna sodelavca, upravnik Franjo Stiplovšek in kustos prof. dr. Rudolf Bratanič, pa sta si prizadevala za ustrezno rešitev, ki pa je v Krškem očitno ni bilo. Dokumenti, ki jih hrani Posavski muzej Brežice, pripovedujejo o prizadevanjih, da muzej obstane in da se preseli v brežiški grad, kar je odobril Mestni ljudski odbor v Brežicah 3. januarja 1949 ter muzeju dodelil severni trakt.

Krčani so takrat izgubili muzej, a vendar želja, da bi t. i. Valvasorjeva hiša ponovno postala muzej ni ugasnila, a je trajalo celih sedem desetletij – 70 let po prvi razstavi oziroma po ustanovitvi muzeja je območje ponovno postalo Mestni muzej Krško (30. marca 2010).

Muzej, ki je nastal v Krškem, in se zaradi vojne ter povojnih časov ni mogel razvijati, je z imenom stopil na pot povezovanja obeh bregov reke Save. Predlog, da se muzej pojmenuje Posavski muzej v Brežicah, kar so v 60-ih letih 20. stoletja preoblikovali v naziv Posavski muzej Brežice, so podprli vsi takratni odločevalci. Za nov muzejski začetek in za nov muzejski praznik je bila izbrana

Into the seventh decade of the Posavje Museum Brežice

Anniversaries always encourage us to think about the past and make us aware of our roots. We were thinking the same way when we became aware of the closeness of the year 2019 and fulfilled seven decades of, our, the Posavje Museum Brežice. Foundation of the museum was an extensive and a long process which was co-designed by people and the social surroundings. In 1939, the Sava River area, which today still unofficially but heavily embodied, is called Posavje, anticipated the war and maybe that was the right time for our museum predecessors to start realising a dream and a wish to gather and present the heritage of the area. On September 30 1939 Museum Society for Brežice and Krško counties was founded in Krško, the museum itself was opened on November 10 1940. So we are celebrating in total 80 years of Posavje museology which started in Krško. The circumstances following the end of the Second World War and the wishes of the local government body to put other contents in the building, which was believed up to 2008 to be the last residing place of the polihistorian Johann Weikhard von Valvasor (1641–1693), has brought to the fact that the museum was relocated to Brežice castle. The museum had to relocate by January 1 1949, the co-workers at that time, the manager Franjo Stiplošek and the curator prof. dr. Rudolf Bratanič, were trying to find a suitable solution which obviously Krško could not offer. The paperwork kept by the Posavje Museum Brežice tells about the efforts that the museum has to remain and be relocated to Brežice castle which was authorised by the People's Town Council Brežice on January 3 1949. The museum was given the northern tract of the castle.

People from Krško have then lost the museum, however the yearning for the so called Valvasor's house to become a museum, never died. It took full seven decades – 70 years after the first exhibition or better said, after the establishment of the museum, for the area to become the Town Museum Krško (March 30 2010).

The museum that was set in Krško, and due to the war and the aftermath of the war could not develop, had entered on a path of connecting the two banks of the Sava River by its name. The proposal to name the museum the Posavje Museum in Brežice which was renamed in the 60s of the 20th century to the Posavje Museum

23. septembra 1940.



nedelja, 26. junija, ura pa 11. dopoldne. Vabljeni so bili številni, tako iz sorodnih ustanov kot vidni predstavniki družbenega in političnega življenja.

Muzej je pričel z delom, fotografije prvih razstav pa so danes del razstave, ki jo posvečamo dvema utelejiteljem posavskega muzealstva.

Ni naključje, da obeležitev oziroma praznovanje pričenjamo na rojstni dan prvega ravnatelja muzeja Franja Stiplovška in da ob tem izpostavljamo tudi njegovo ženo Ivo Stiplovšek, ki je muzeju in dedičini namenila skoraj vse življenje. Prav tako verjamemo, da je prav, da začenjamo pot proti dopolnjenim sedmim desetletjem prav z razstavo, ki predstavlja zakonca Stiplovšek, povezana v medsebojni ljubezni in v ljubezni do dedičine. Razstava je dvodelna, saj smo vključili tudi umetniško istovetnost Franja Stiplovška in predstavljamo njegova likovna dela, ki jih je muzej pridobil v zadnjem času ter večinoma še niso bila predstavljena javnosti. Drugi del pa je namenjen muzealski istovetnosti, kjer je svoj nepogrešljivi del ustvarila Iva Stiplovšek, gospa, ki je vljudno vabila in nič silila, gospa, ki je imela rada najmlajše in njihova vprašanja in jih je zato imenovala »moji zakajčki«, gospa, ki smo jo poslušali z občudovanjem, saj so bili njeni vpogledi v dedičino vedno prava dogodivščina.

Hvala vsem, ki so soustvarili muzej, ki ga danes sooblikujemo mi. Hvala sodelavkam, ki so soustvarile razstavo s pomočjo gradiva, ki ga je skrbno zbirala Iva Stiplovšek, s fotografijami, ki jih je muzeju zapustila Iva Stiplovšek in s spomini, katerih del so soustvarile tudi skupaj. Hvala gospe Boženi Vanič Encinas za pomoč, hvala tudi vsem drugim, ki so že prispevali gradivo in spomine ter tistim, ki bodo sodelovali pri številnih načrtovanih programih.

Pot proti sedmim desetletjem začenjamo v maju, zaključili jo bomo junija leta 2019, na tej poti pa sledili tudi ciljem Evropskega leta kulturne dedičine, ki se kažejo skozi slogan Naša dedičina: Kjer preteklost sreča prihodnost in poskrbeli, da bo naša dedičina ves čas srečevala tudi prihodnost.

Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljeni ter vedno dobrodošli, da proti sedmim desetletjem potujete z nami!

Alenka Černelič Krošelj



Iva Stiplošek
upravnik



dne 16/11-1960

Brežice, was supported by all the decision makers of the time. Sunday June 26 at 11 a.m. was closed for a new beginning of the museum and June 26 has been set as a day of the museum. Numerous were invited, many from related organisations and many from the social and political sphere of life.

The museum started to work, photographs of the first exhibitions are part of the today's exhibition, dedicated to two founders of the museology in Posavje.

It is not a coincidence that celebrations are started on the birthday of the first principal of the museum, Franjo Stiplošek, and that with this also his wife, Iva Stiplošek, is put forward as has dedicated her entire life to the museum and to heritage. We also believe that the proper way to start the journey towards the seventh decade, with the exhibition that presents couple Stiplošek, connected in love for one another and in love to heritage. The exhibition is made of two parts as we included Franjo Stiplošek's artistic identity with the exhibition of his art works that were recently purchased are publicly displayed for the first time. The second part is dedicated to the museum identity to which indispensable part was created by Iva Stiplošek, a lady who invited by politeness not by force, a lady who loved the young ones and their questions and hence called them »my little whys«, a lady who we listened to with admiration as her insights into the heritage always presented an adventure.

Thanks to all who co-created a museum which is today co-designed by us. Thanks to colleagues who have co-created an exhibition with the help of the material carefully collected by Iva Stiplošek, with photos left to the museum by Iva Stiplošek and the memories they shared. Thank you Mrs. Božena Vanič Encinas for the help and thank you all who already contributed materials and memories and to those who will take part at many planned activities.

Our journey into the seventh decade started in May, it will be finished in June 2019, on this journey we will be following the aims of the European Year of Cultural Heritage which are shown through the slogan Our heritage: where the past meets the future and we will make sure that our heritage will continuously meet the future.

Politely invited, not urged and always welcome to travel into the seventh decade with us!

Alenka Černelič Krošelj

Prostor cerkve sv. Duha je Mestni muzej Krško namenil muzejski postaviti umetnostne dediščine, medtem ko so v delu Valvasorjeve hiše postavili prvo arheološko in etnografsko razstavo. Krško, 20. januar 1942.

The space of Holy Spirit church was designed for the Municipal Museum of Krško with exhibition of art heritage, meanwhile in a part of Valvasor's house first archaeological and ethnographic exhibition was set up. Krško, January 20 1942.



80 let posavskega muzealstva

- 13. januarja 1939 Otto Aumann začel sestavljati pripravljalni odbor za ustanovitev muzejskega društva z namenom vzpostavitve muzeja v Krškem;
- 30. septembra 1939 ustanovljeno Muzejsko društvo za politična okraja Krško in Brežice v Krškem;
- zbiratelj starin Otto Aumann in akademski slikar Franjo Stiplovšek – gonilni sili muzejskega društva;



80 years of Posavje museology

- January 13 1939 Otto Aumann had begun to assemble the preparation committee for establishment of the museum society with the purpose to start a museum in Krško;
- September 30 1939 Museum Society for political counties of Brežice and Krško was founded in Krško;
- Antiques collector Otto Aumann and academic painter Franjo Stiplovšek – leading forces of the museum society;
- The start of collecting and acquiring archaeological, ethnographic and cultural-historical objects, the base of museum;
- Fall 1940 setup of the first museum collection in the rooms of the deconsecrated church of Holy Spirit in Krško;
- November 10 1940 museum in Krško was founded (several official titles can be found Narodni muzej v Krškem, Mestni muzej v Krškem, Mestni muzej Krško (National Museum in Krško, Municipal Museum in Krško, Municipal Museum Krško);
- 1941 the war has cut the initial museum work;
- 1945 conscious members of the former Museum Society had stopped the invader from taking the collection to Germany just before the liberation;
- 1945 after the liberation the museum collection was displayed in heritage protected Valvasor's house in Krško;
- First years after the war – unfavourable to the museum, lack of space and funding;
- 1946 Franjo Stiplovšek became the manager of the museum in Krško and the authorised person of the Commission for the estimation of damage to the cultural-historical sites in Slovenia;

Straten zbiratelj starin in starinopot Otto Aumann (1897–1945?) je v začetku januarja 1939 začel sestavljati pripravljalni odbor za ustanovitev muzeja v Krškem. Fotografiran s sklednikom in starinami na ramenih okoli leta 1939.

A passionate antiques collector and antique excavator Otto Aumann (1897–1945?) began, at the start of January of 1939, to form a prep committee to found a museum in Krško. Photographed with a bowl neck and antiques on the shoulders, around year 1939.

Portret Otto Aumanna, 1945, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), risba na papirju, pridobljeno 1993. Odkup: Galerija Ažbe, Ljubljana.
A portrait of Otto Aumann, 1945, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), graphite on paper, acquired in 1993. Purchased: Gallery Ažbe, Ljubljana.

- pričetek zbiranja in pridobivanja arheoloških, narodopisnih in kulturnozgodovinskih predmetov – zametek muzeja;
- jeseni 1940 postavitev prve muzejske zbirke v prostorih odpovsečene cerkve sv. Duha v Krškem;
- 10. novembra 1940 ustanovljen muzej v Krškem (v dokumentih poimenovanja: Narodni muzej Krško, Mestni muzej v Krškem in Mestni muzej Krško);
- 1941 vojna vihra prekinila začeto muzejsko delo;
- 1945 zavedni člani nekdanjega Muzejskega društva tik pred osvoboditvijo okupatorju preprečili odpeljati zbirko v Nemčijo;
- 1945 po osvoboditvi muzejsko zbirko razstavili v spomeniško zaščiteni Valvasorjevi hiši v Krškem;
- prva povojna leta – nenaklonjena muzejski dejavnosti, primanjkovalo prostorov in sredstev;
- 1946 Franjo Stiplovšek postal upravnik muzeja v Krškem in zaupnik Zavoda za zaščito kulturnih spomenikov Slovenije;
- 1949 preselitev muzejske zbirke iz Krškega v prostore gradu Brežice;
- delo pri selitvi in namestitvi zbirk v veliki meri opravila ravnatelj Franjo Stiplovšek in arheolog prof. dr. Rudolf Bratanič;
- preselitev Mestnega muzeja iz Krškega v Brežice izvedena v skladu z navodili Ministrstva za prosветo Ljudske republike Slovenije, Zavoda za zaščito kulturnih spomenikov Slovenije in Okrajnega izvršnega ljudskega odbora v Krškem;
- prve muzejske zbirke nameščene v severnem traktu gradu – arheološka, kulturnozgodovinska, etnografska;
- 26. junija 1949 ob 11. uri v prostorih brežiškega gradu slovesno odprtje Posavskega muzeja Brežice;
- 1949 Franjo Stiplovšek postal ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice;
- 1951 postavitev zbirke narodnoosvobodilnega boja in pričetek znanstvenoraziskovalnega dela;
- 1960 pridobitev novih razstavnih prostorov, postavitev zgodovinske zbirke Hrvaško-slovenski kmečki upor 1573, preureditev arheološke zbirke;
- 1962 upokojitev Franja Stiplovška; ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice postal Stanko Škaler (1929–1973).

Vlasta Dejak



Krško z Rozalijo, 1939,
Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–
1963), olje na platnu,
pridobljeno 1994. Odkup:
zasebnik, Ljubljana.
Krško with Rozalija,
1939, Franjo Stiplovšek
(1898–1963), oil on
canvas, acquired in 1994.
Purchased: private owner,
Ljubljana.

- 1949 relocation of the museum collection from Krško to the rooms of Brežice castle;
- Most of the removals and set up of the collections were done by the principal Franjo Stiplovšek and archaeologist prof. dr. Rudolf Bratanič;
- Relocation of the Municipal Museum from Krško to Brežice was done in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Education People's Republic Slovenia, Agency for the conservation of heritage sites in Slovenia and Local administrative people's committee in Krško;
- First collections were set up in the northern part of the castle: archaeological, cultural-historical and ethnographic;
- June 26 1949 at 11 a.m. a grand opening of the Posavje Museum Brežice was taking place in Brežice castle;
- 1949 Franjo Stiplovšek became a principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice;
- 1951 set up of the national liberation fight collection and the start of scientific and research work;
- 1960 new exhibition rooms acquired, a historic collection dedicated to the Croatian–Slovene Peasant Revolt 1573, archaeological collection rearranged;
- 1962 Franjo Stiplovšek retired; Stanko Škaler (1929–1973) became a principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice.

Vlasta Dejak

Ena od prvih stalnih muzejskih postavitev v gradu Brežice je ponazarjala notranjo opremo meščanske sobe iz 19. in začetka 20. stoletja.
One of the first permanent museum exhibits in the castle Brežice showed an interior of a bourgeois room from the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

V gradu Brežice so ob nastanitvi muzeja leta 1949 v dodeljenih grajskih prostorih med prvimi razstavili kulturnozgodovinsko zbirko predmetov.

In 1949 the exhibition of the cultural-historical collection was one of the first exhibitions to be held in the designed rooms in the castle Brežice.



Muzealca Iva (1904–2001) in Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963)

Njuno življenje je zaznamovala izjemno dejavna skrb za kulturno dediščino. Kot pionirja posavskega muzealstva sta skupaj s častilcem starin in starinokopom Ottom Aumannom (1897–1945?) utrla pot prepoznavanju, vrednotenju in varovanju snovne in nesnovne kulturne dediščine. Sprva sta s člani Muzejskega društva v Krškem zbirala predmete, ki so počasi dobivali lastnosti zbirke in postali zametek muzeja, nato sta bila pobudnika in s prof. dr. Rudolfom Brataničem (1887–1962) temeljna sotrudnika vzpostavitve in delovanja Posavskega muzeja v Brežicah.

Kot člana Muzejskega društva v Krškem sta se vsestransko vključevala in sodelovala pri oživljjanju smisla »za zgodovino, narodopisje, za umetnostno obrt in prirodopis sploh, pospeševanju in širjenju znanja o zgodovini (...), ustanovitvi in vzdrževanju muzejske knjižnice, vzdrževanju zvez z gradbenimi oblastmi zaradi ohranitve zgodovinsko važnih zgradb in spomenikov«* ter pri zbiranju, dokumentiranju in varovanju gradiva. Vse to je leta 1940 omogočilo postavitev prvega muzeja v Krškem, nato pa je vojna vihra delo prekinila. Po vojni leta 1949, ko je Mestna občina Brežice namenila grajsko stavbo z nekaj prostori muzeju, sta bila zakonca Stiplovšek med tistimi, ki so zasnovali muzejsko zbirko in jo v juniju 1949 uspeli odpreti za javnost.

Posavskemu muzeju Brežice je Franjo Stiplovšek postavil neomajne temelje za uspešno muzejsko delovanje in mu ravnateljeval do upokojitve leta 1962. Njegova zvesta življenska in muzejska družica ter umetniška muza Iva Stiplovšek pa je ob njem srčno, predano in nesebično opravljala pedagoško delo na področju kulturne dediščine vse do svojega 92. leta starosti marca 1996.

O njima še vedno šepečejo grajske stene, ostala sta zapisana v priznanih, zlasti pa v srcih mnogih, ki spoštujemo širino njunega človeškega duha. Od njiju se učimo nesebičnega in nič bahatega razdajanja znanja ter ljubezni do našega narodnega izročila – do snovne in nesnovne kulturne dediščine.

Dr. Ivanka Počkar

Iva in Franjo Stiplovšek sta se vsepovsod živo zanimala za kulturne spomenike, februarja leta 1939 fotografirana na Trnovem v Ljubljani.
Iva and Franjo Stiplovšek took a vivid interest in historical sites everywhere. Photographed in February 1939 in Trnovo, Ljubljana.



Museum couple Iva (1904–2001) and Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963)

Their life was characterised by extremely active care of cultural heritage. As the pioneers of the museology in Posavje, partnered with antiques enthusiast and antiques excavator Otto Aumann (1897–1945?), they have smoothed the way to the recognition, validation and safeguarding of material and intangible cultural heritage. At first, they have, together with the members of the Muzejsko društvo Krško (Museum Society Krško), collected objects which, little by little, were starting to have properties of a collection which became the base of a museum followed by theirs and prof. dr. Rudolf Bratanič's (1887–1962) initiative to establish and fund the Posavje Museum in Brežice. As members of Museum Society Krško they were versatile and took part in the revival of sense »for history, ethnography, handicraft and natural science in general, acceleration and widespread of knowledge of history (...), founding and maintaining of museum library, keeping in touch with the building societies and authorities in relation to the preservation of historically important buildings«* and at the collecting, documenting and guarding the materials. All the previously mentioned has enabled the first museum to be established in Krško in 1940, however the war has cut the work. After the war in 1949, when the City Council of Brežice devoted the castle building with additional rooms to the museum, the couple Stiplovšek joined those who designed the museum collection and managed to open it for public in June 1949.

Franjo Stiplovšek has set a steady base for a successful museum work and had been working as a principal of the museum until 1962 when he retired.

His loyal life and museum companion and art muse Iva Stiplovšek has, next to him, heartily and unselfishly, been doing pedagogical work on the area of cultural heritage up to the age of 92 in March 1996.

The castle walls still whisper about them, their names are not only written on awards, but also in the hearts of many, who respect the width of their spirit. From them we can learn unselfish and fair giving knowledge and love to our national traditions – to tangible and intangible heritage.

Dr. Ivanka Počkar

* Rules of the Museum Society Krško [1939], PMB archive.

FRANJO STIPLOVŠEK (1898–1963): 120-letnica rojstva

- 12. maja 1898 rojen v Malinski na otoku Krku slovenskemu očetu Simonu, carinskemu uradniku, in materi Emiliji, po rodu Bradetić, Istranki s Cresa;
- 1904–1908 obiskoval osnovno šolo v Barkovljah;
- 1909–1912 obiskoval nemško gimnazijo v Trstu;
- 1912–1913 pripravnica za učiteljišče v Tolminu;
- 1913–1917 obiskoval državno moško učiteljišče v Gorici in zasebno šolo slikarja Antona Gvajca;
- 1917 v Trstu opravil slovensko maturo in nastopil učiteljsko službo v Škednju, nadaljeval likovno izobraževanje v Trstu pri kiparju Ivanu Rendiću;
- 1918 pričel poučevati v Barkovljah;
- 1919 dobil zaposlitev na nemški meščanski šoli v Velikovcu;
- 1920 zaposlen v Mariboru na nemški meščanski šoli, s slikarjem Viktorjem Cotičem soustanovitelj Kluba Grohar;
- 1921–1922 vpisan na Umetno-obrtno šolo na Dunaju;
- 1923 sprejet v Društvo slovenskih upodabljačih umetnikov;
- 1923–1924 obiskoval Umetnostno akademijo v Zagrebu, grafiko študiral pri prof. Tomislavu Krizmanu;
- 1924 izdal prvo mapo lesorezov in postal član Kluba mladih; jeseni sprejel službo učitelja risanja in opisne geometrije na Meščanski šoli v Krškem; v šolskem letu 1924–1925 njegov učenec Zoran Didek;
- 1926 izpopolnjevanje v grafiki v Benetkah (Italija);
- 20. septembra 1927 poroka z Ivo, roj. Lavrič, študentko zgodovine umetnosti; izdal drugo mapo lesorezov Stari Maribor – Skriti kotički;
- 1935–1937 zbolel in se zdravil v Abanu (Italija), kljub bolezni razstavljal;
- 1938 študiral grafiko v Firencah (Italija);
- 1939 sprejet v Društvo slovenskih likovnih umetnikov v Ljubljani;
- 1941–1945 prepoved poučevanja na Meščanski šoli v Krškem; kot hrvaški državljan ni bil izgnan, živel na Velikem Kamnu, Dunaju (Avstrija), v Gradcu (Avstrija) in na Zdolah, deloval kot aktivist in obveščevalec;

Ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice Franjo Stiplovšek
v etnološki zbirki, eni od prvih treh muzejskih zbirk.
Brežice, leta 1956.

The principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice Franjo
Stiplovšek in the ethnological collection, one of the first
three collections of the museum. Brežice, 1956.



Za svoje službene opravke je ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice Franjo Stiplovšek pogosto uporabljal motorno kolo. Brežice, leta 1955.

For his business journeys Franjo Stiplovšek, the principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice, often used a motorbike. Brežice, 1955.



- 1945–1953 poučeval na gimnaziji Brežice kot profesor risanja; imenovan za pooblaščenca Komisije za ugotovitev škode na kulturno-zgodovinskih predmetih Slovenije;
- 1949 vabljen kot predavatelj za metodiko risanja na novo ustanovljeno Akademijo upodabljalajočih umetnosti v Ljubljani, vendar vabilo zavrnil;
- 1949 postal ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice in ga vodil do upokojitve leta 1962; sooblikoval stalne muzejske razstave; zastavil temelje občasnim muzejskim in likovnim razstavam;
- 6. aprila 1963 umrl v Brežicah, pokopan na brežiškem pokopališču.

Oži Lorber

FRANJO STIPOVŠEK (1898–1963): 120th birth anniversary

- May 5 1898 born in Malinska, Krk island, to a Slovenian father Simon, customs clerk and mother Emilija, born Bradetić, Istrian from Cres;
- 1904–1908 attended primary school in Barkovlje;
- 1909–1912 attended German Grammar School in Trieste;
- 1912–1913 prep school for teaching academy in Tolmin;
- 1913–1917 attended state teaching men academy in Gorizia and private school of painter Anton Gvajc;
- 1917 passed slovenian maturity diploma in Trieste and started teaching in Škedenj, at sculptor Ivan Rendić in Trieste he continued his education in art;
- 1918 started teaching in Barkovlje;
- 1919 got a job in German Vocational secondary school in Velikovec;
- 1920 employed in Maribor on a German Vocational secondary school, with Viktor Cotič he cofounded Grohar Club;
- 1921–1922 enrolled at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts;
- 1923 accepted in Slovenian Performing Artists Society;
- 1923–1924 attended Art Academy in Zagreb, he studied graphics in prof. Tomislav Krizman's class;
- 1924 first folder of woodcuts was issued, he became a member of the Youth Club, in autumn he accepted a position of a drawing and description geometry teacher at Vocational secondary school in Krško, Zoran Didek was his student in school year 1924–1925;
- 1926 upgraded his graphic skills in Venice (Italy);
- September 20 1927 married to Iva, born Lavrič, a student of Art History, published a second folder of woodcuts Old Maribor – Hidden places;
- 1935–1937 got ill and went to Abano (Italy) to receive treatments, in spite of his condition, he continued to have his work exhibited;
- 1938 studied graphics in Florence (Italy);
- 1939 accepted in Slovenian Fine Arts Society in Ljubljana;
- 1941–1945 prohibition of teaching at Vocational secondary school in Krško, as a Croatian citizen he was not exiled, he lived in Veliki Kamen, Vienna (Austria), Graz (Austria) and Zdole, acting as activist and informant;
- 1945–1953 teaching at Secondary school as a drawing professor, he was appointed as the authorised person of the Commission for the estimation of damage on cultural-historical objects of Slovenia;
- 1949 invited as a lecturer for the methodology of drawing at a newly founded Slovenian Academy of Art in Ljubljana, but he rejected the invitation;
- 1949 became the principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice which he ran until he retired in 1962, he started the foundations of temporary museum and art exhibitions;
- April 6 1963 he died in Brežice, he is buried at the cemetery in Brežice.

Oži Lorber



Zakonski par Stiplovšek, slikar, ustanovitelj in prvi ravnatelj Posavskega muzeja Brežice Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963) in muzejska pedagoginja Iva Stiplovšek (1904–2001) sta večji del svojega življenja posvetila muzejskemu delu. Šentrupert nad Laškim, pred drugo svetovno vojno.

Stiplovšek couple, founder and the first principal of the Posavje Museum Brežice Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963) and the museum pedagogist Iva Stiplovšek (1904–2001) dedicated most of their lives to the museum work. Šentrupert nad Laškim, before Second World War.



Vojaki Garnizije Cerkle ob Krki so bili redni obiskovalci Posavskega muzeja Brežice, Ivi Stiplovšek pa prav posebno ljubi. Brežice, leta 1979.

The soldiers of the Cerkle ob Krki Garrison were regular visitors of the Posavje Museum Brežice and very dear to Iva Stiplovšek. Brežice, 1979.

IVA STIPOVŠEK (1904–2001): »Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljenik«

- 8. aprila 1904 rojena v Cerknici v družini trgovca Ivana Lavriča;
- 1910–1914 obiskovala osnovno šolo;
- 1919 končala šolanje na meščanski šoli v Škofji Loki;
- 1925 maturirala na gimnaziji v Ljubljani;
- do ukinitve smeri 1928 študirala občo in umetnostno zgodovino na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani;
- 20. septembra 1927 omožila Franja Stiplovška, ga podpirala in sodelovala pri uresničitvi njegovih in njunih skupnih muzealskih zamisli;
- 1930–1945 administratorka in knjigovodkinja v veletrgovini Ruperta Engelsbergerja v Krškem – tam z možem preživelu pol skupnega življenja, drugo polovico v Brežicah;
- 1940 pri postavitvi prvega lokalnega muzeja v Krškem vsestransko dejavna kot članica muzejskega društva in sodelavka pri zbiranju ter dokumentiranju gradiva;
- 1945 z možem prišla v Brežice – Stiplovšek poučeval risanje na gimnaziji;
- 1949 mestna občina Brežice namenila muzeju nekaj grajskih prostorov – sosnovalka muzejske zbirke, junija 1949 odprte za javnost;
- doživelka skoraj celo 20. stoletje, pol tega v muzeju v Brežicah;
- muzej – način življenja zakoncev Stiplovšek s trajnostnim vzgibom »kulturno ljudstvu«;
- 1950–1996 laborantka, dokumentalistka, pedagoginja in kustosinja, po upokojitvi 1963 pogodbena sodelavka do marca 1996;
- 1977 Valvasorjeva nagrada za delo na področju muzealstva;
- 1978 imenovanje v naziv muzejska svetovalka;
- 1987 odlikovanje Skupščine Občine Brežice;
- 1989 priznanje Posavskega muzeja Brežice za dolgoletno pedagoško in dokumentacijsko delo;
- 1989 Plaketa Občine Krško ob 40-letnici Posavskega muzeja Brežice;
- 1997 Murkova listina Slovenskega etnološkega društva;
- 1999 Plaketa Občine Brežice za živiljenjsko delo pri ohranjanju kulturne dediščine;
- 2000 častna občanka občine Brežice;
- zaznamovana z izjemno skrbjo za kulturno dediščino ter vedoželjne in male »zakajčke«;



Tudi v pozni starosti (95 let) živahna in igriiva muzealka Iva Stiplovšek na gugalnici pri prijateljih v Sobenji vasi leta 1999 ob praznovanju

1. maja. Hrani Herta Kovačevič, Brežice.

Even at the high age (95 years), playful museum curator Iva Stiplovšek on a swing at friends' in Sobenja vas in 1999 at the 1st of May celebrations. Kept by Herta Kovačevič, Brežice.

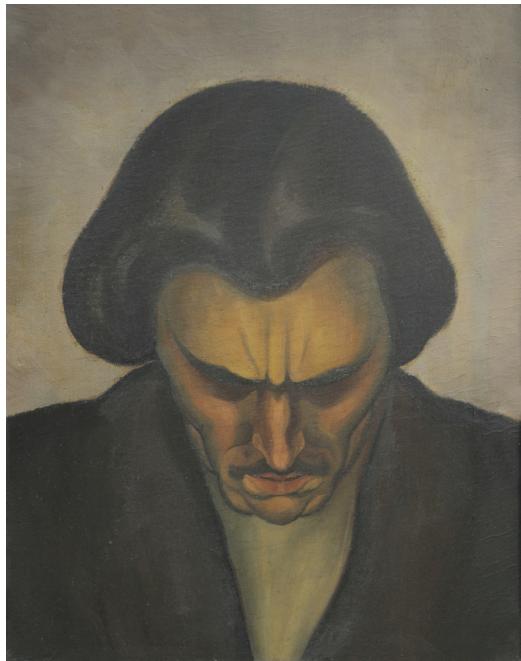
- svoje znanje in vedenje o stoletnih tradicijah in izročilih nesobično delila in predstavljalala s posebnim žarom;
- pozorno spremljala dogajanje doma in po svetu, sodelavce, sosede, someščane, obiskovalce muzeja in mesta navduševala z razgledanostjo, s prijazno in slikovito besedo ter z gostoljubnim povabilom v muzej: »Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljenik»;
- 15. maja 2001 umrla in je pokopana ob možu Franju Stiplovšku na brežiškem pokopališču.

Dr. Ivanka Počkar

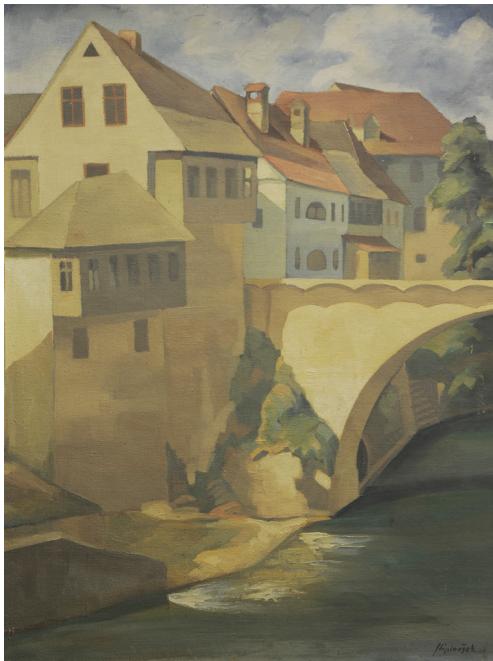
IVA STIPOVŠEK (1904–2001): »Politely invited, not urged«

- April 8 1904 born in Cerknica in a family of a merchant Ivan Lavrič;
- 1910–1914 attended primary school;
- 1919 finished Vocational secondary school in Škofja Loka;
- 1925 got a secondary school diploma at Grammar school in Ljubljana;
- Until it was terminated in 1928 she studied General and art history at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana;
- September 20 1927 married Franjo Stiplovšek, supported him and took part in realisation of his and their museum ideas;
- 1930–1945 an administrator and bookkeeper at the department shop of Rupert Engelsberger in Krško – where she and her husband spent a half of their lives, second in Brežice;
- 1940 at the setup of the first local museum in Krško, she was a versatile member of the museum society and co-worker at collecting and documenting of the materials;
- 1945 moved to Brežice with her husband – Stiplovšek was a drawing teacher in Secondary school;
- 1949 City Council Brežice dedicated some rooms in the castle for the museum, a co-creator of the collection which was publicly opened in June 1949;
- Lived through almost the entire 20th century, half of it in Brežice;
- Museum – a way of life for the Stiplovšek couple with a sustainable motto »culture to the people«;
- 1950–1996 lab technician, documentarist, educator and curator, after being retired in 1963 she stayed on as a part-time staff until March 1996;
- 1977 Valvasor's Award for the field of museology;
- 1978 acquired the title of museum counsellor;
- 1987 a decoration of the City Council Brežice;
- 1989 Recognition Award of the Posavje Museum Brežice for long term pedagogical and documentarist work;
- 1989 City Council Krško plaque, awarded at the 40th anniversary of The Posavje Museum Brežice;
- 1997 the Murko Award of the Slovene Ethnological Society;
- 1999 City Council Brežice plaque for lifetime achievements in maintaining cultural heritage;
- 2000 became an honorary citizen of Brežice Municipality;
- Marked by extreme care for cultural heritage and knowledgeable and little »whys«;
- She shared her skills and knowledge about centurial traditions selflessly and enthusiastically;
- She was a careful follower of events at home and around the world. Her co-workers, neighbours, visitors of museum and the town were thrilled by her knowledge, kind and vivid word and a hospitable invitation »Politely invited, not urged«;
- May 15 2001 died and is buried next to her husband Franjo Stiplovšek at Brežice cemetery.

Dr. Ivanka Počkar



Kocjanova glava, 1923, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), olje na lepenki, pridobljeno 2003. Odkup: zasebnik, Ljubljana.
Kocjan's head, 1923, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), oil on cardboard, acquired in 2003. Purchased: private owner, Ljubljana.



Škofja Loka, 1934, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), olje na platnu, pridobljeno 2015. Odkup: Galerija Zala, Ljubljana.
Škofja Loka, 1934, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), oil on canvas, acquired in 2015. Purchased: Gallery Zala, Ljubljana.

Oijke, 1920, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), olje na juti, pridobljeno 2000. Odkup: zasebnik, Ljubljana.

Olive trees, 1920, Franjo Stiplovšek (1898–1963), oil on jute, acquired in 2000. Purchased: private owner, Ljubljana.



Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljeni



POSAVSKI

MUZEJ

BREŽICE

že 70 let

»Vljudno vabljeni, nič siljeni«

Muzealca Franjo in Iva Stiplovšek: proti sedmim desetletjem Posavskega muzeja Brežice

»Politely invited, not urged«

Museum couple Franjo and Iva Stiplovšek: into the seventh decade of the Posavje Museum Brežice

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Angleški prevod / English translation: **Gregor Pirš**

Fotografije / Photos: **Posavski muzej Brežice, Herta Kovačič, Brežice**

Oblikovanje / Design: **Polona Zupančič**

Tisk / Print: **Bitisk, Peter Gregl, s. p.**

Naklada / Copies: **1000**

Posavski muzej Brežice, 12. maj 2018 / The Posavje Museum Brežice, May 12 2018

Zanj / Represented by: **Alenka Černelič Krošelj**

Omogočili / Supported by:

Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije, Občina Brežice, Občina Krško, Občina Kostanjevica na Krki, Občina Sevnica / Exhibition made possible by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, the Municipality of

Brežice, the Municipality of Krško, the Municipality of Kostanjevica na Krki, the Municipality of Sevnica.



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Fotografija na naslovni / Cover photo:

Temeljna muzealska trojica Posavskega muzeja Brežice, ravnatelj Franjo Stiplovšek, kustosinja Iva Stiplovšek in kustos Stanko Škaler, na stopnišču sevnikiškega gradu. Sevnica, okoli 1960.

The fundamental museum trio of the Posavje Museum Brežice, the principal Franjo Stiplovšek accompanied by the curators Iva Stiplovšek and Stanko Škaler on the staircase of Sevnica castle. Sevnica, around 1960.

Fotografija na zadnji strani / Back photo:

Zakonč Stiplovšek v grajskem parku. Brežice, okoli leta 1960.

Stiplovšek couple in the castle park. Brežice, around 1960.



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Vljudno vabljeni,
nič siljeni
od 1949